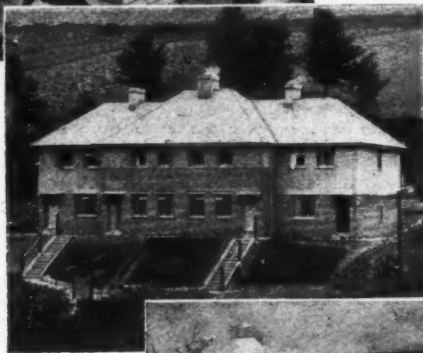


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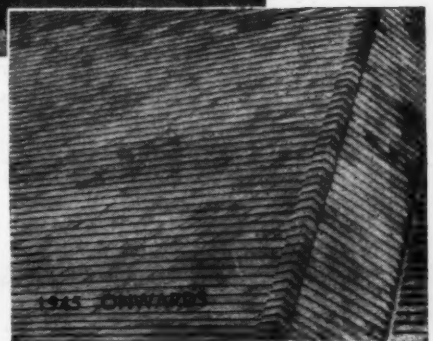
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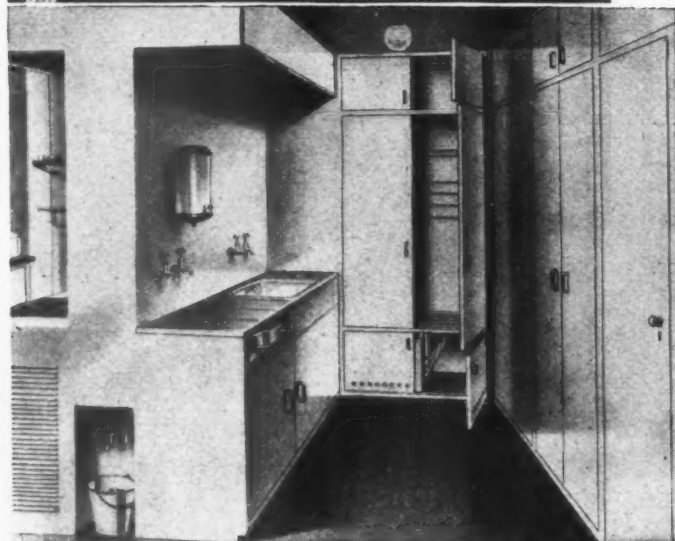
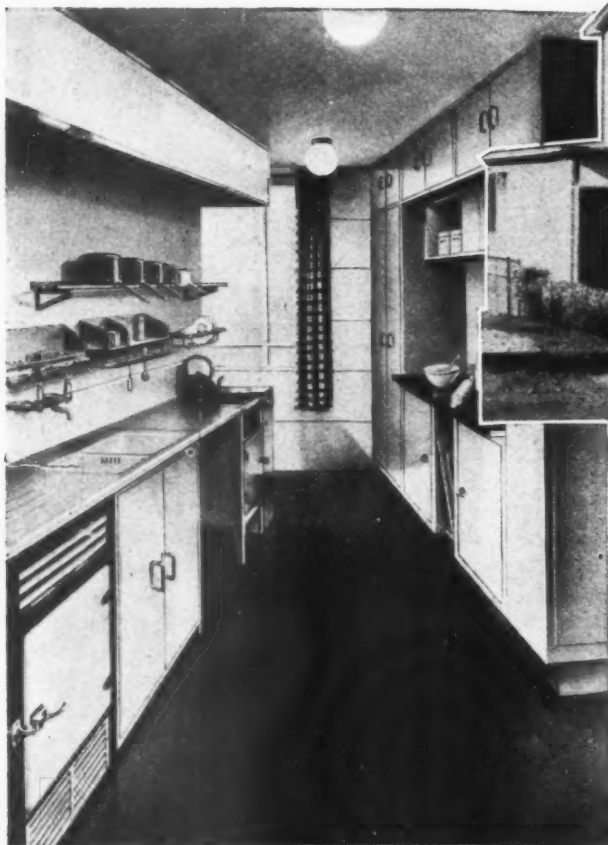
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1939-45.



FROM EXPERIMENT TO ACHIEVEMENT



Above—The Radiation Kitchen: Cooking Section

Below—The Radiation Kitchen: Laundry Section



The experimental house at Coventry

The design of this prefabricated house was originated over three years ago, as a result of collaboration between the Coventry Housing Committee and Radiation Ltd. An experimental structure, erected at Radiation House, created great interest among Architects, Gas Officials, Housing Authorities and Government Departments. Recently the actual house was opened for inspection at Coventry.

The layout centres on the prefabricated plumbing duct, in which all the services, flues and waste pipes are located for easy access, protection from frost, and the conservation of heat; with consequent reduction in fuel costs, by shortened pipe runs.

A Siesta slow-combustion stove with back boiler provides open fire comfort, background heating and hot water for domestic use, and to four concealed-type radiators in Kitchen, Hall, and two Bedrooms. A Radiation New World gas circulator provides hot water for summer use. A New World gas cooker and a gas refrigerator are installed in the Kitchen. A laundry unit in the 'Utility Room' incorporates a gas wash-boiler and a gas-heated drying cupboard. Each Bedroom contains a built-in New World Silent Beam gas fire.

Information in connexion with cooking, space heating and water heating services for post-war houses will gladly be furnished on request.

Architects and Builders are invited to inspect this House, which is easily reached from the centre of Coventry. For appointment to visit, please contact Radiation House, Aston, Birmingham, 6.

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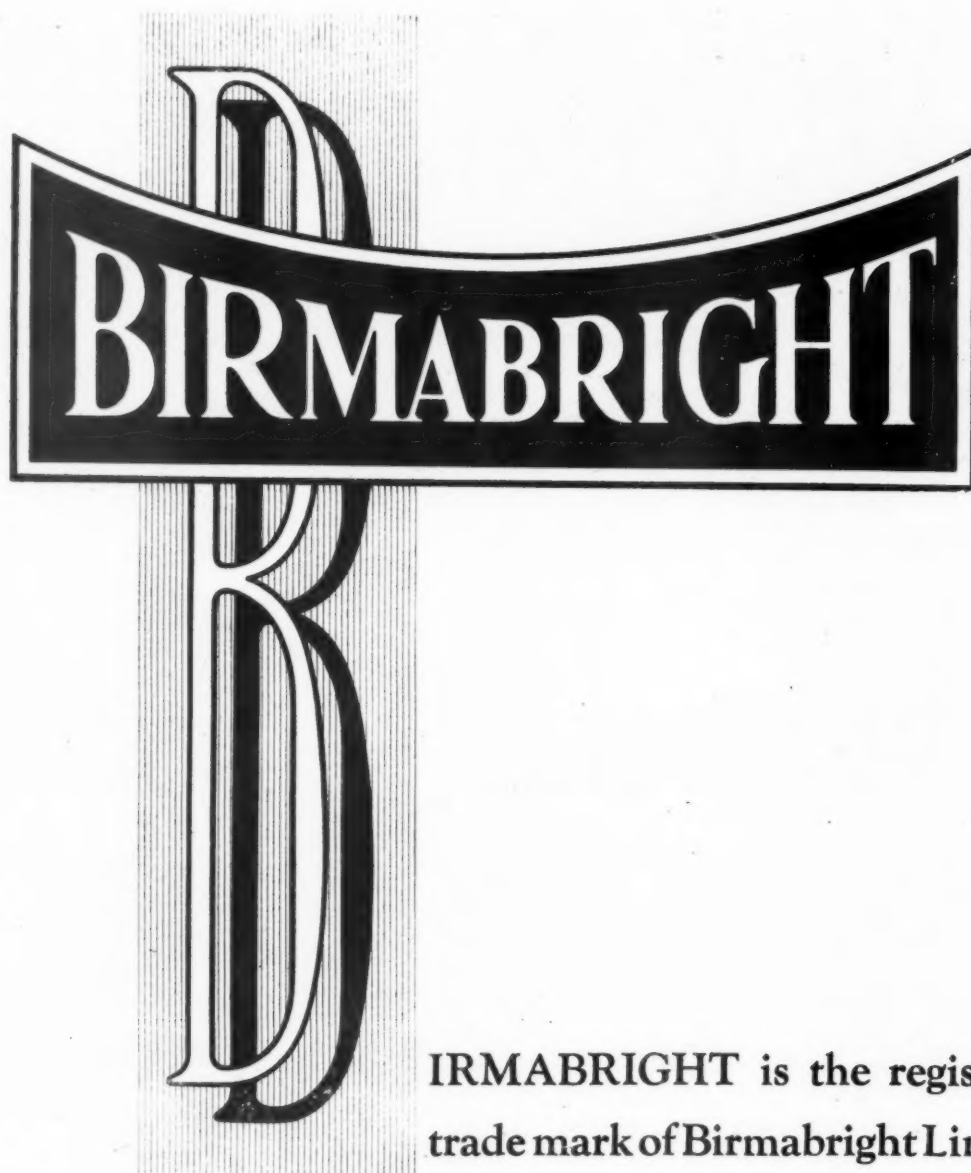


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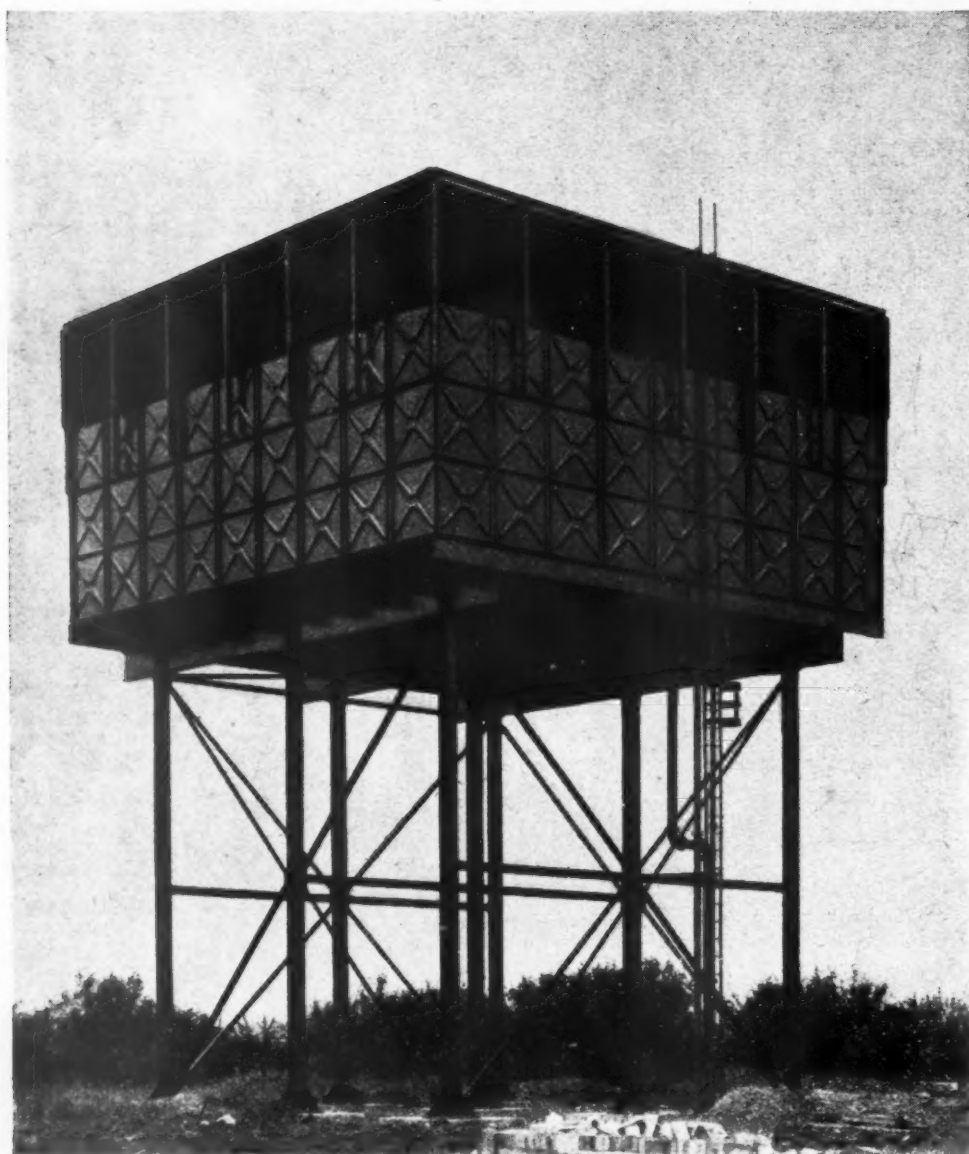
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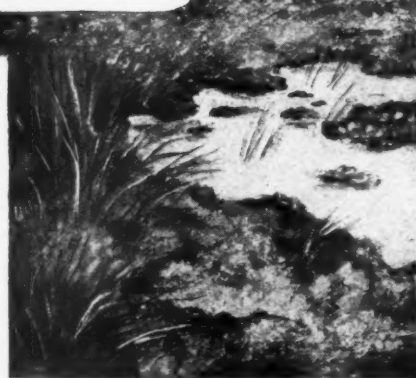
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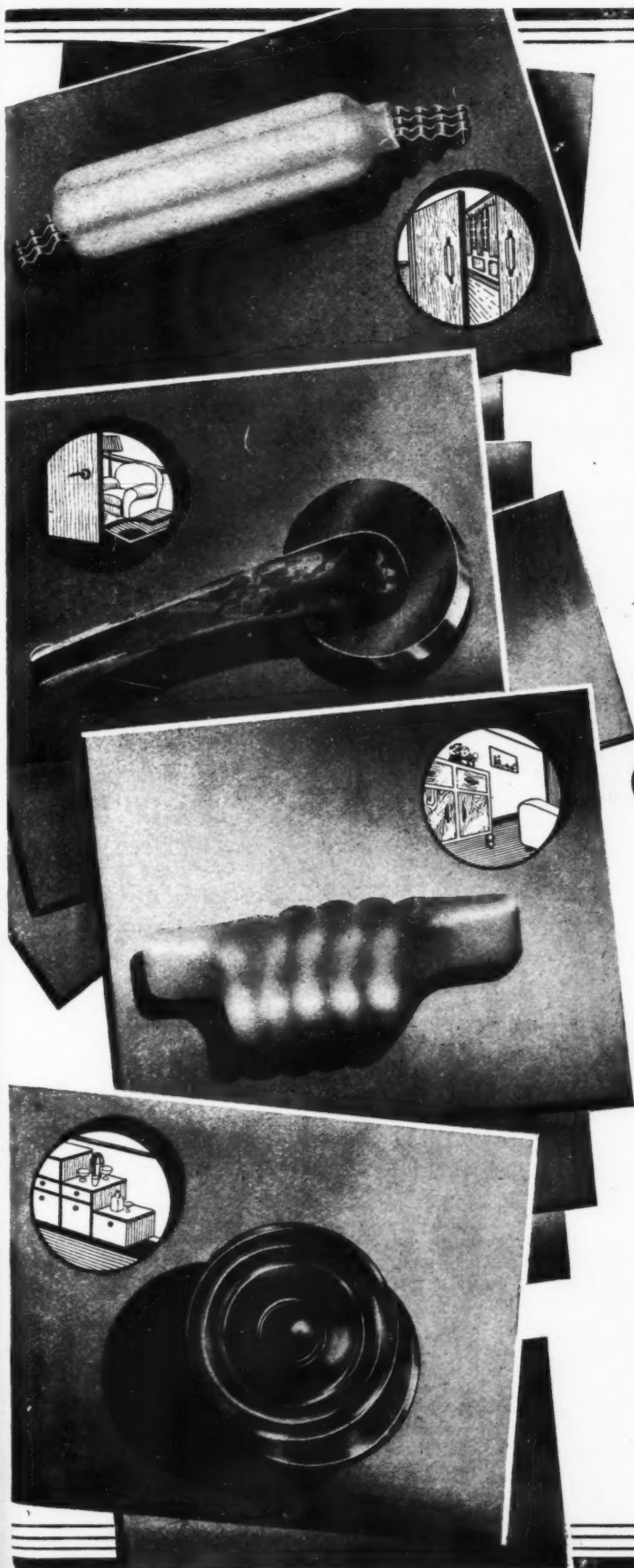
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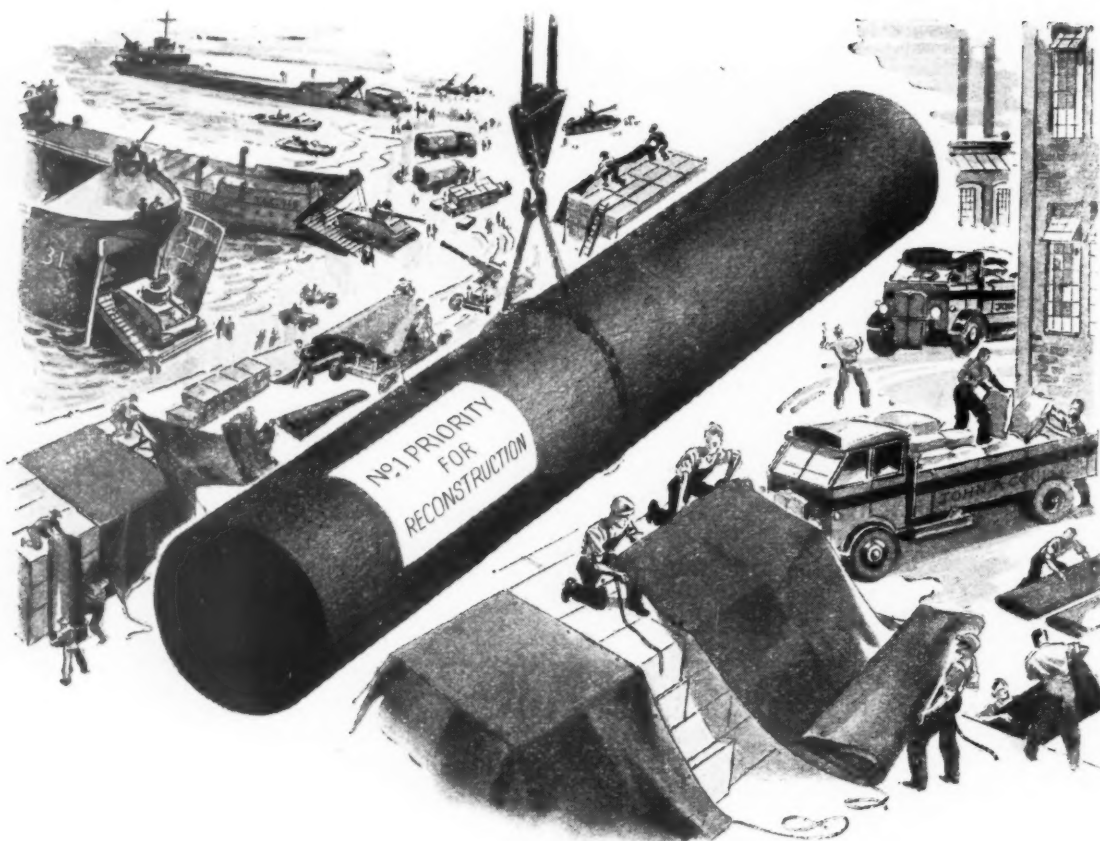
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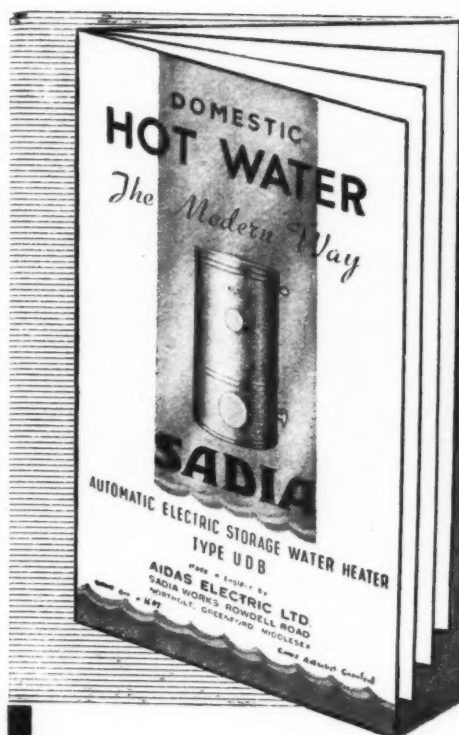
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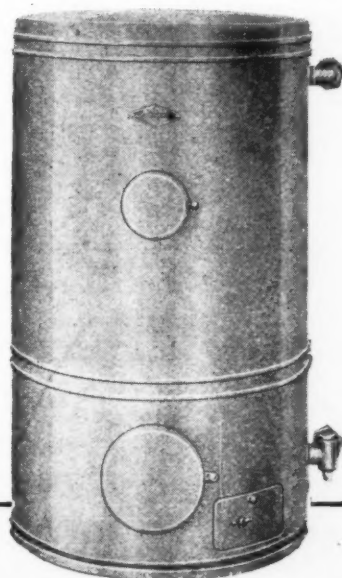
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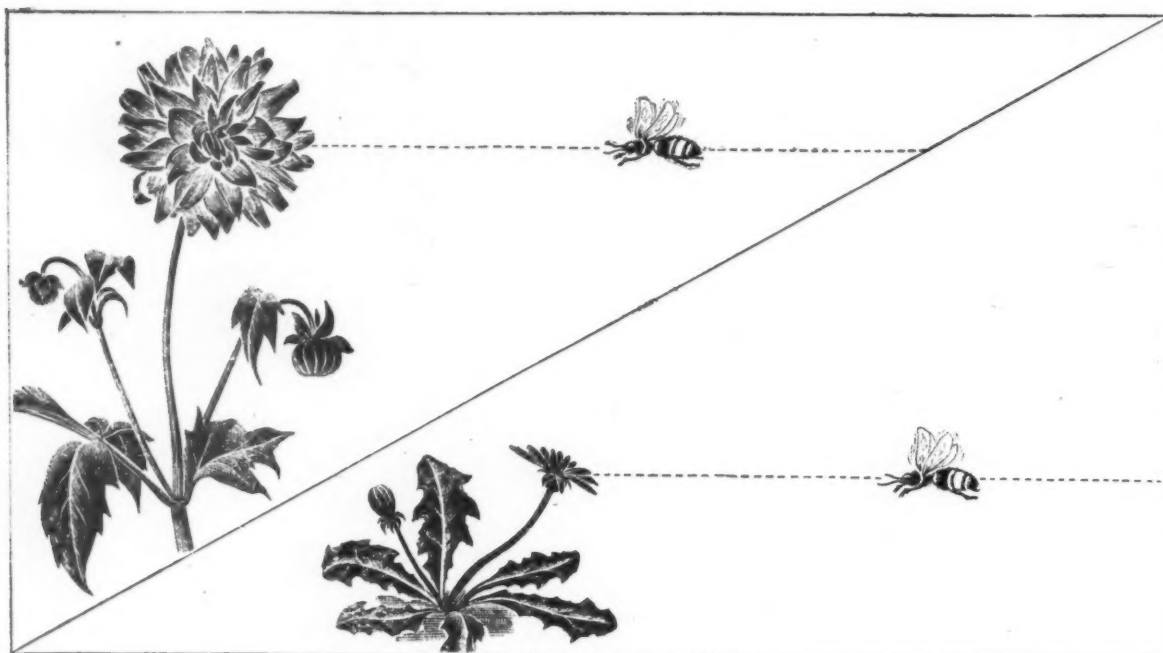
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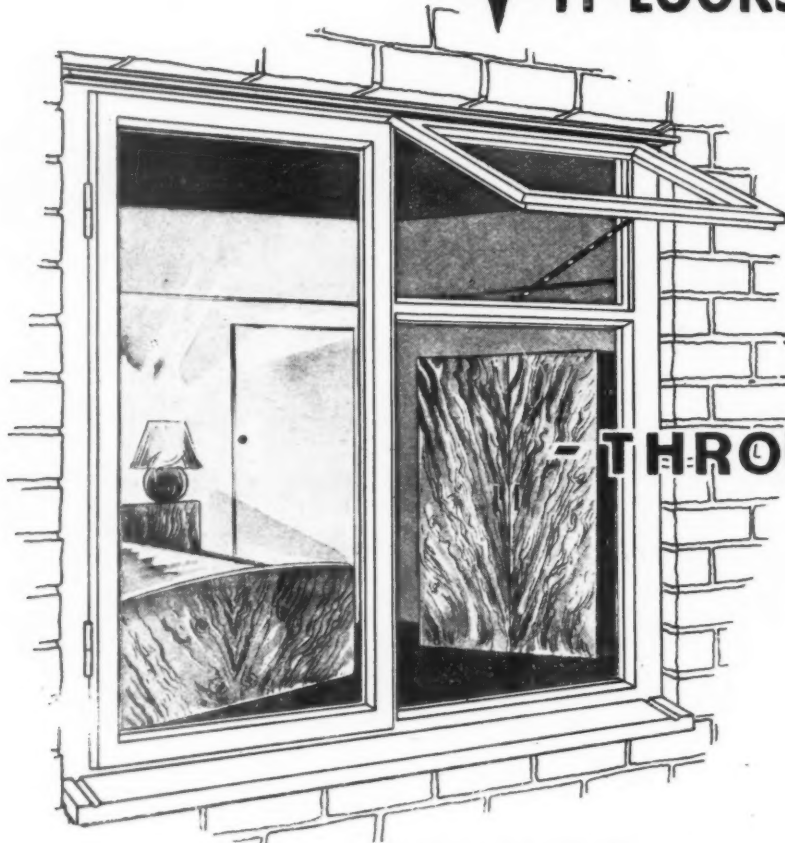
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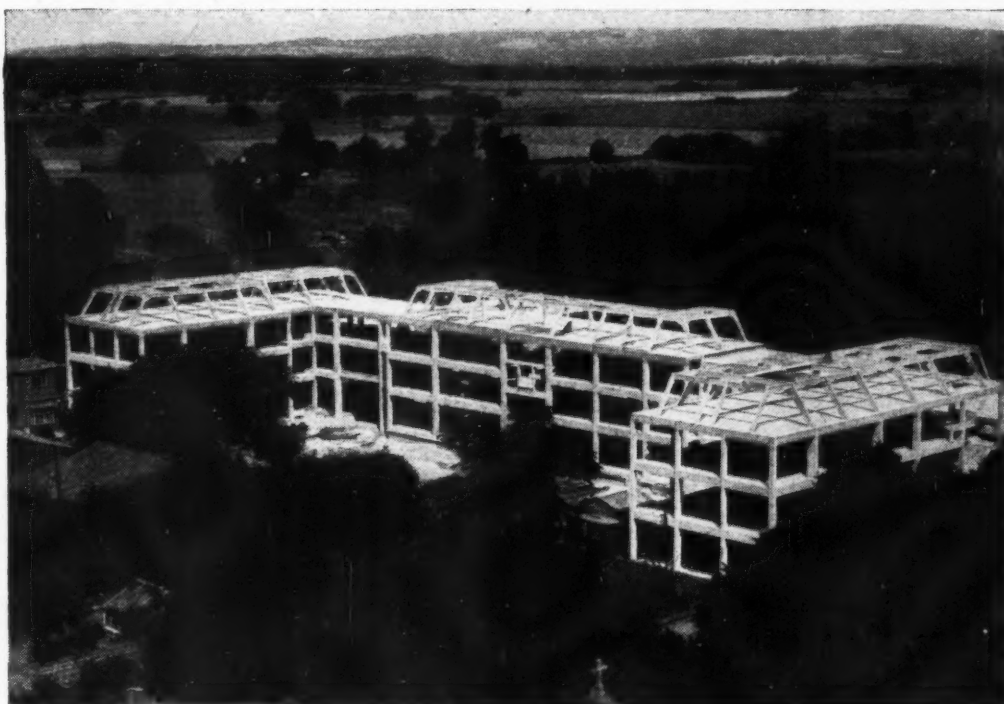
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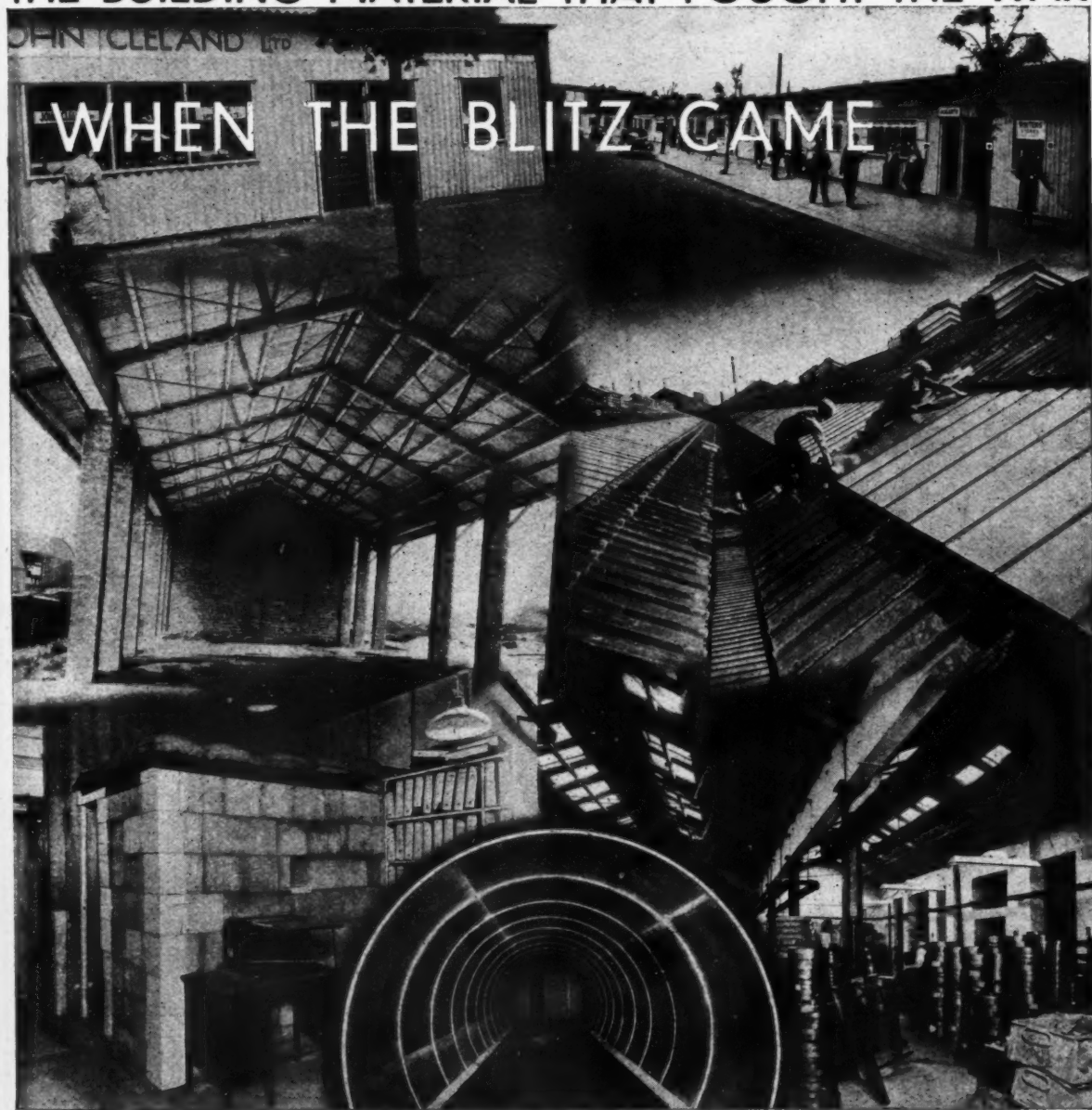
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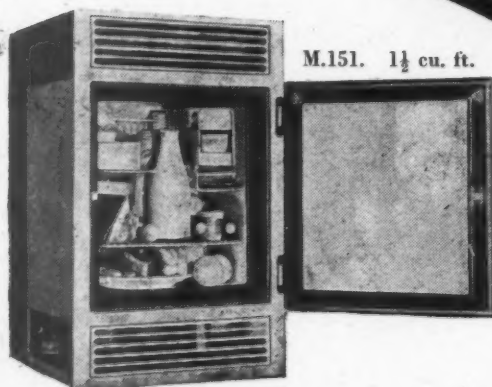
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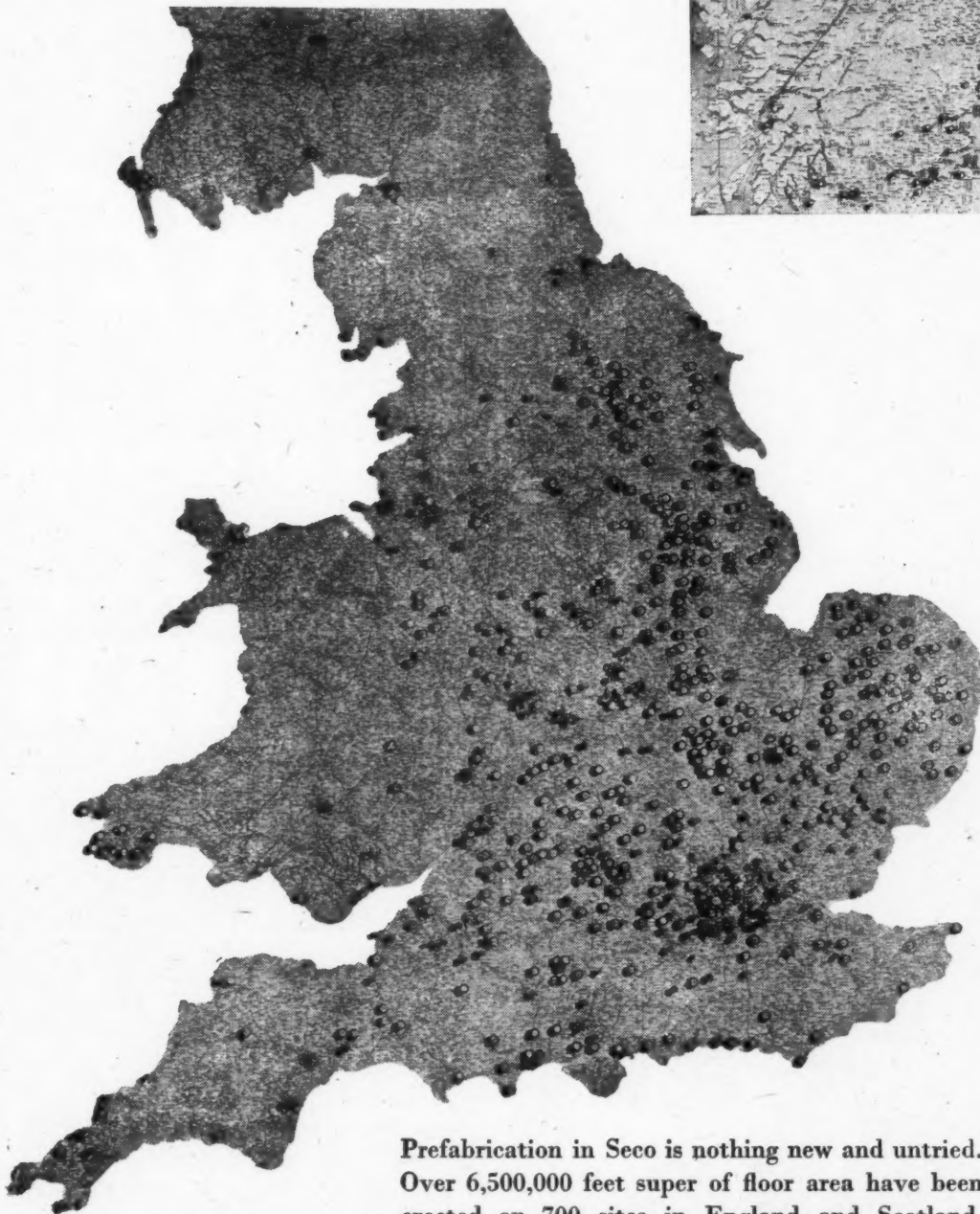
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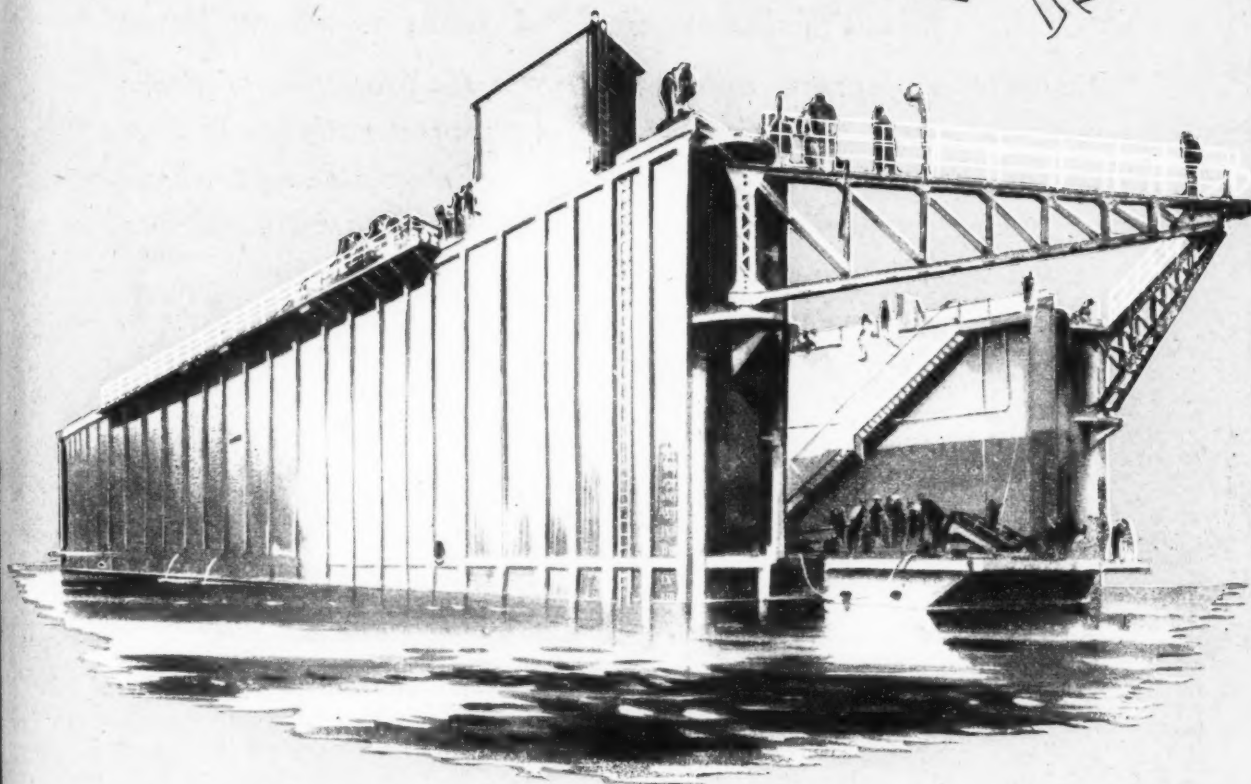
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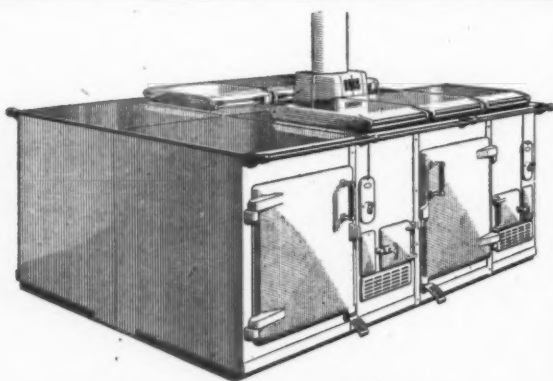
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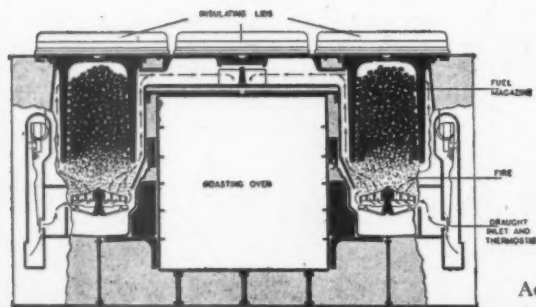
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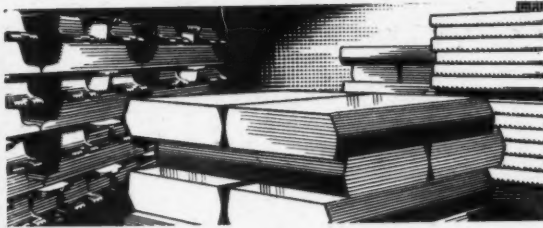
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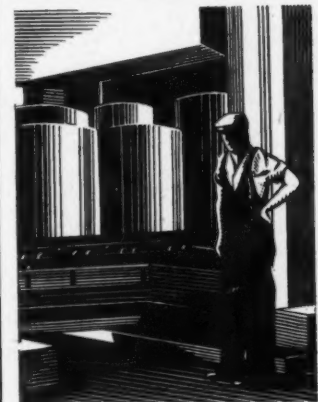
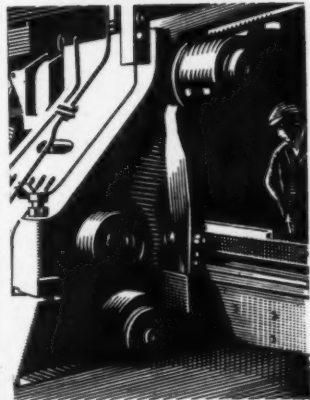
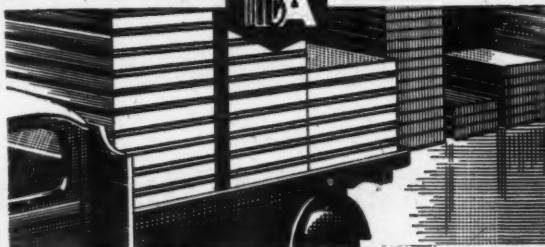
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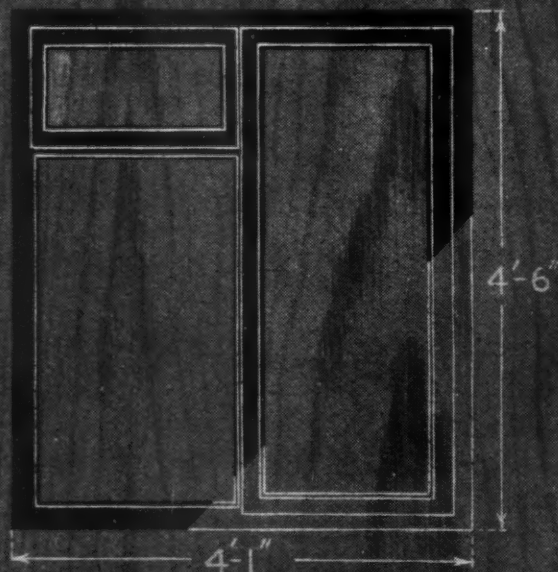
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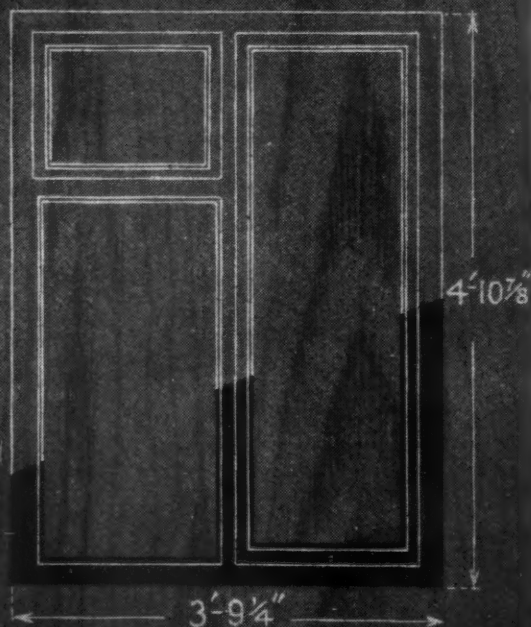
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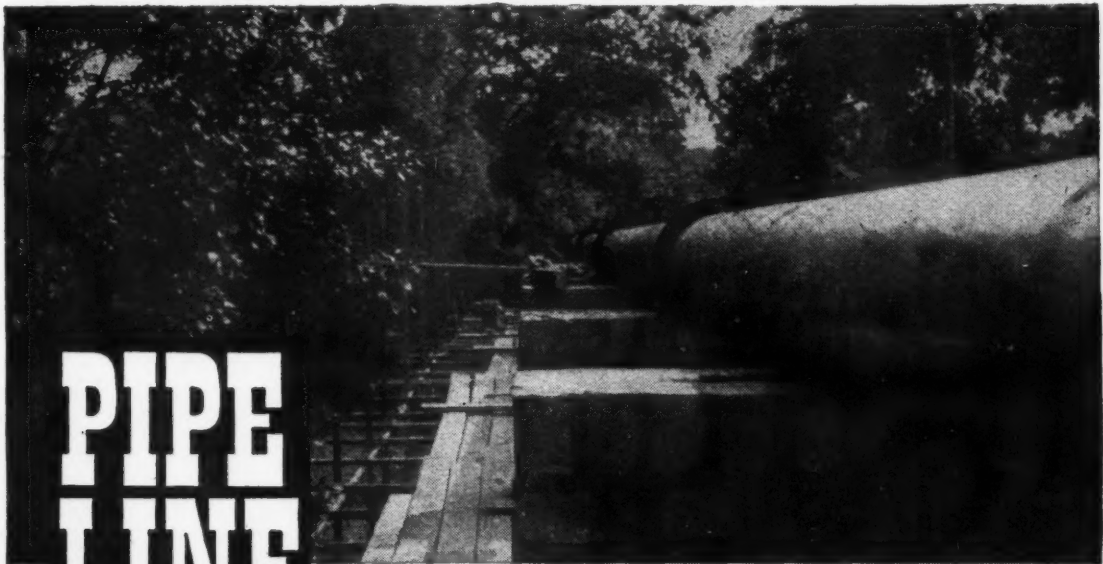
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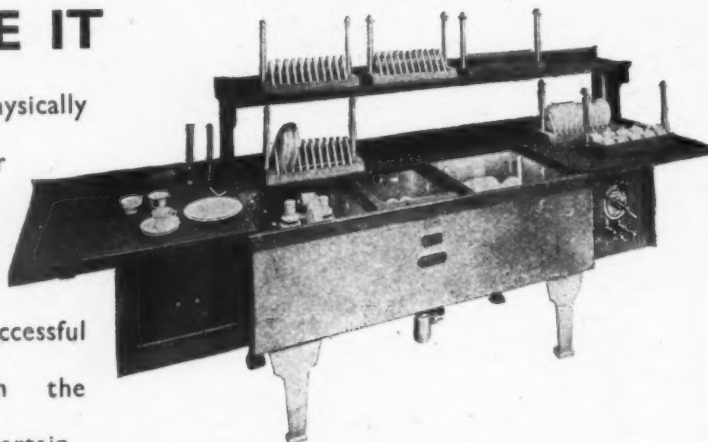
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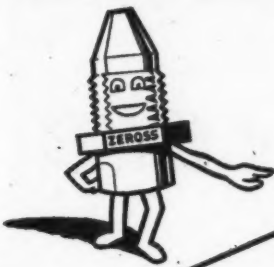
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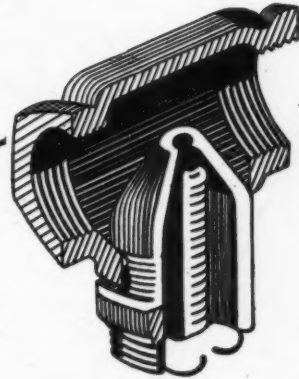


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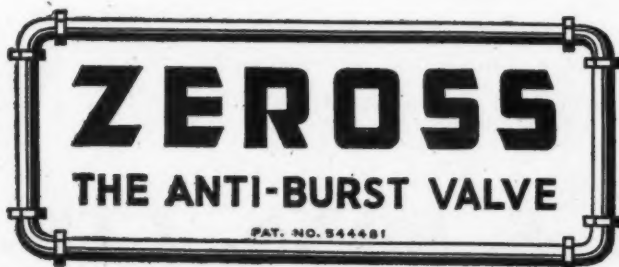
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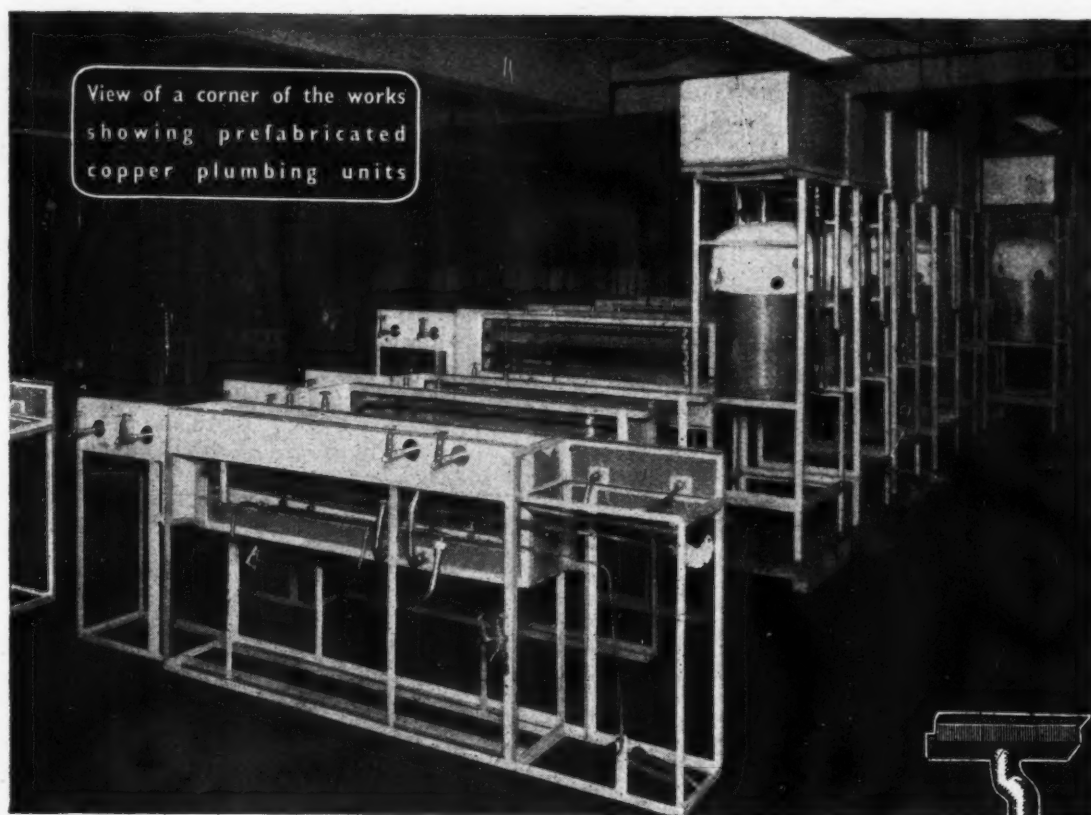
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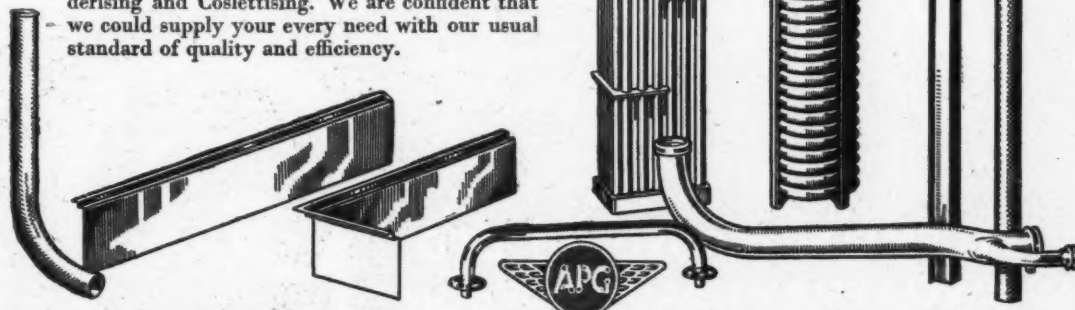


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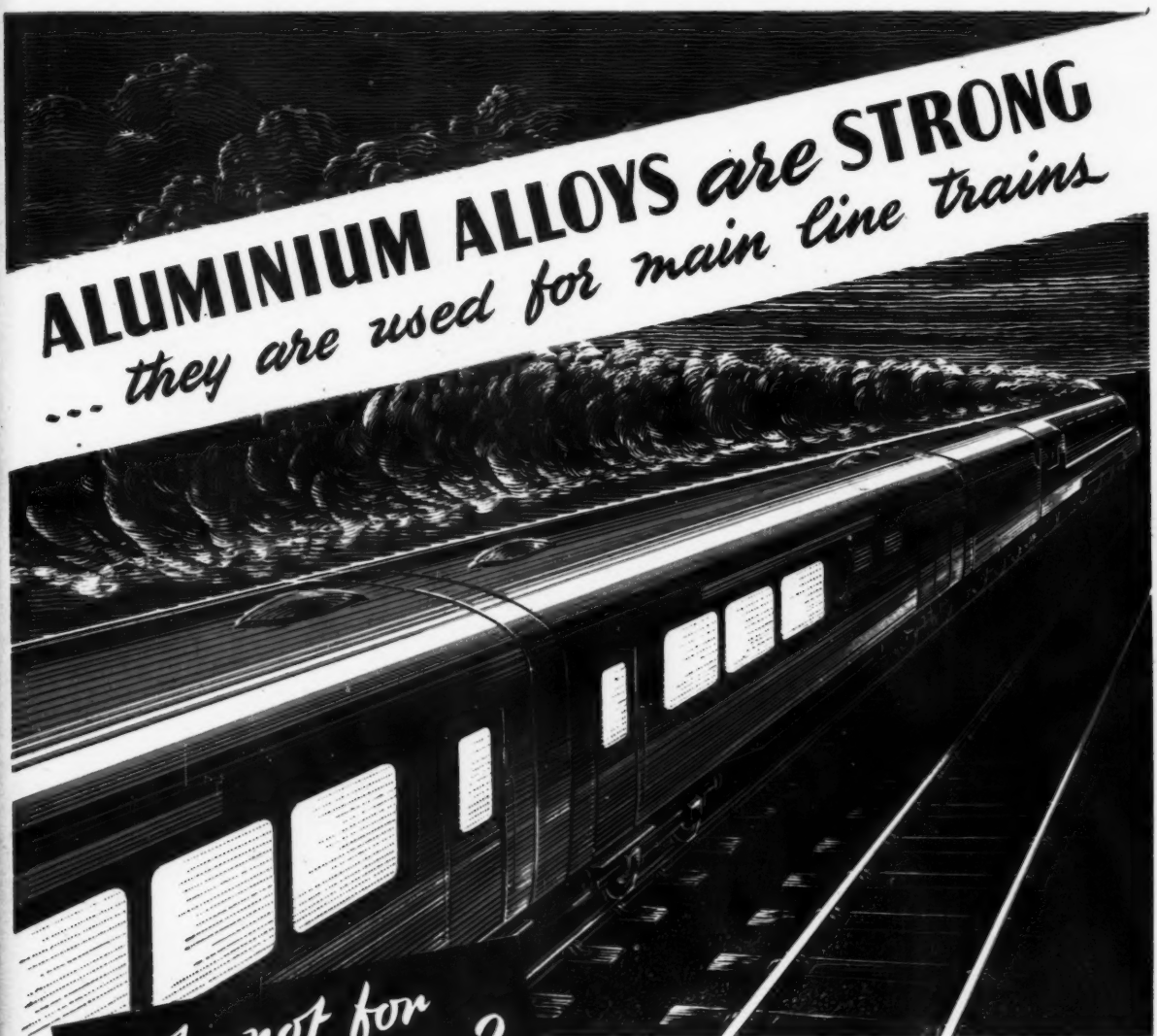


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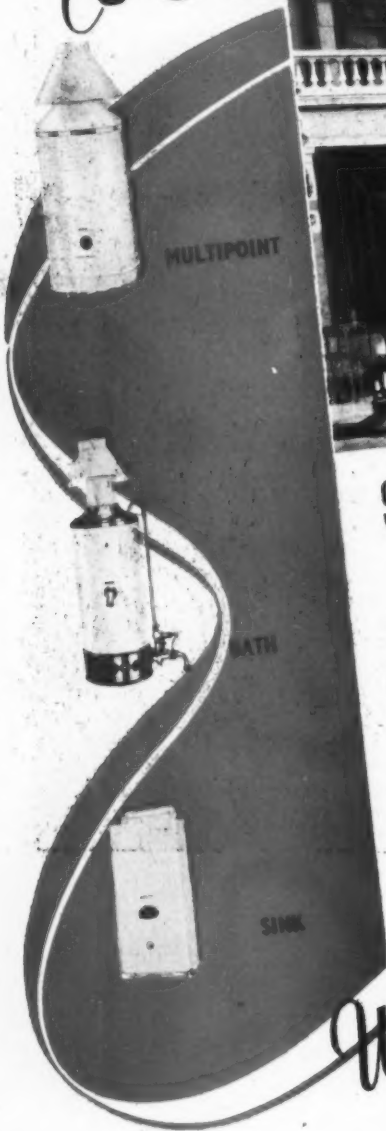
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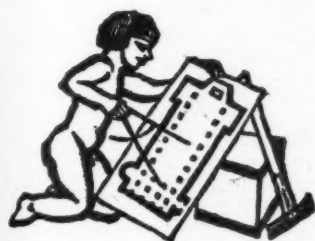
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DIARY FOR MARCH APRIL AND MAY

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

LONDON. *Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society. Twentieth Exhibition.* At the Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, W.1. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily (Sundays 2 p.m. till 5 p.m.) Admission 1s. (Sponsor, Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society.) MAR. 7-MAR. 16 Maurice Reckitt. *The Polis and the Citizen.* At the Town and Country Planning Association, 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. Chairman, Dr. A. Leslie Banks. (Sponsor, TCPA.) 1.15 p.m. MAR. 7

G. L. E. Metz and R. L. Davies. *The Electrical Engineering Industry in The Post-War Economy.* At the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. (Sponsor, IEE.) 5.30 p.m. MAR. 7

Town & Country Planning Association. Conference: From Plan to Reality; The Operation of the Greater London Plan. At Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, W.C.1. The conference is intended primarily to supply information as to the present stage of progress and to enlist the support of organized bodies who can stimulate interest and discussion in localities affected by the Plan. A second purpose is to advance the solution of the outstanding problems, among which are: 1. How to co-ordinate redevelopment in the bombed and blitzed areas with rehousing and the dispersal of the necessary amount of industry and business. 2. How to bring to a stop the sprawl of suburbs and to save for London the nearer parts of its Green Belt Ring. 3. How to start and push on with the necessary speed, the new towns and small town extensions in the Outer Country Ring. Speakers include: F. J. Osborn, member of Lord Reith's New Towns Committee, on *London's Chance: Can London Take It?* H. W. Wells, Chief Estate Officer, Ministry of Town and Country Planning, on *Redevelopment: Public and Private Agencies*, and J. F. Eccles, Director, Welwyn Garden City, Ltd., on *Relocation of Industry and People.* (Sponsor, TCPA.) 2.30 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. MAR. 7

F. R. Yerbury. *European Approach to Housing.* J. C. Easthope. *Bridges and Their Construction.* At the Library Hall, Stoke Newington. (Sponsor, ABT, Stoke Newington Branch.) 7.30 p.m. MAR. 7 Joseph Emberton. *Reconstruction of Our Homes.* At the London County Hall, E.C.1. First of five illustrated lectures on *Design in Daily Life.* Chairman, M. Hartwood Thomas. Admission free. (Sponsor, L.C.C.) 6 p.m. MAR. 7

Exeter Phoenix. An exhibition illustrating the Exeter plan of Thomas Sharp. At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, Hay-

market, S.W.1. (Sponsor, HC.)

MAR. 7-29. *New Systems of Concrete House Construction.* Exhibition. At the London Scottish Drill Hall, 59, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. (Sponsor, British Cast Concrete Federation.) 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. MAR. 9-14

Old People's Welfare Exhibition. At the County Hall, Westminster. (Sponsor, National Old People's Welfare Committee in association with the Housing Centre.)

MAR. 11-23 *Good Heating for Every Home Exhibition.* At the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, S.W.1. (Sponsor, Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation.) MAR. 13-30

Christopher Columbus Memorial Light-house. Exhibition of a model of the design of J. L. Gleave, A.R.I.B.A., placed first in the International competition held before the war. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, RIBA.) 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. MAR. 13-25

London Master Builders' Association. Central Area No. 1. Meeting at Derry & Toms Restaurant, Kensington High Street. W.8. Chairman, C. E. B. Head. Guest of Honour, E. W. Garrett, President, LMBA. 2.15 p.m. MAR. 13

Ashley Havinden, Designer and Art Director, Sir William Crawford and Partners. *Design and Publicity.* At the London School of Hygiene, Gower Street, W.C.1. Chairman, Sir William Crawford. (Sponsor, DIA.) 7 p.m. MAR. 13

MARS Group (Modern Architectural Research). *Public Meeting at the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1.* Various members of the Group who have recently returned from visits to different countries will give short reports on *Architectural News from Abroad.* (Sponsor, MARS Group.) 6.30 p.m. MAR. 14

Percy Delf Smith. *Signs and Amenities.* At the Town and Country Planning Association, 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. Chairman, Clough Williams-Ellis. (Sponsor, TCPA.) 1.15 p.m. MAR. 21

Hulme Chadwick. *Modern Transport.* Third of five illustrated lectures on *Design in Daily Life.* At the London County Hall, S.E.1. Chairman, J. W. Waterer. Admission free. (Sponsor, DIA.) 6 p.m. MAR. 21

R. E. Enthoven, lately Monuments and Fine Arts Officer, CMF. *Architectural Journey in War-time Italy.* At the AA, 34-36, Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Sponsor AA.) 6 p.m. MAR. 26

William Allen. *Colour in Building.* At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, RIBA.) 5.45 p.m. APRIL 3

NEWS

THURSDAY, March 7, 1946
No. 2667. Vol. 103

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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.

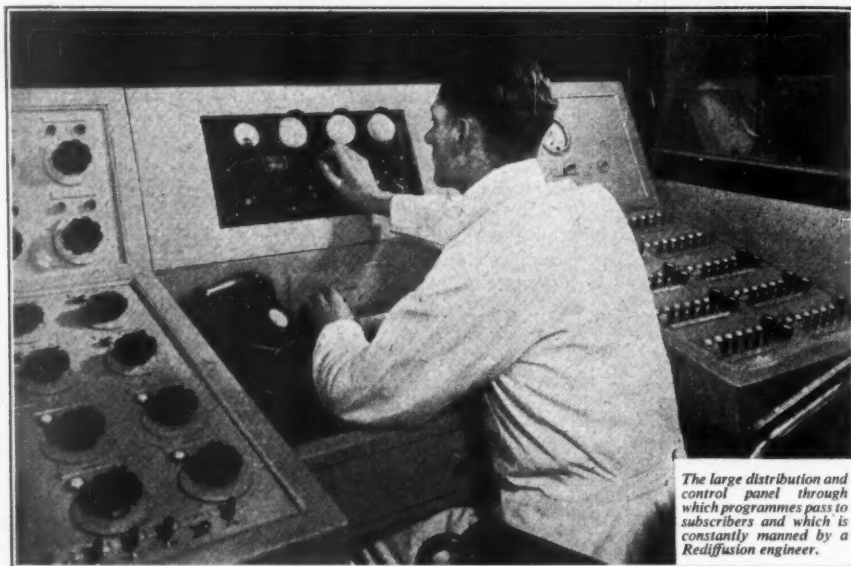
★ means spare a second for this, it will probably be worth it.

★★ 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 Government hopes to secure the maximum degree of advice from the building industry regarding THE GREAT BUILDING PROGRAMME — Mr. Harold Wilson, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary Ministry of Works.

Speaking at the first meeting of the Southern Region Building and Civil Engineering Joint Committee at Reading, Mr. Harold Wilson, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Works, said that this was the first of a number of regional joint committee meetings he hoped to attend in the next few weeks. The Government hopes to secure the maximum degree of advice from and consultation with the representatives of the building and civil engineering industries regarding the great building programme, and these Regional Committees will bring the field of consultation closer and closer to the job. Speaking of the building materials situation, he said that, while the Ministry is doing everything in its power to increase production and improve distribution of building materials, there are two ways in which builders can help. In the first place, although they are right in trying to build up stocks of building materials on the site as soon as a job is begun, they will create serious difficulties if they try to build up stocks for long periods ahead. Secondly, he hoped that, as soon as they see any danger of an immediate shortage of materials, they will get in touch with the Regional Officers of the Ministry right away and not lay men off first and then write to the Ministry about it the following week, as has been done in some areas recently.



The large distribution and control panel through which programmes pass to subscribers and which is constantly manned by a Rediffusion engineer.

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From AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

SYMBOL OF AUTHORITY. [*From An Autobiography by Frank Lloyd Wright (Faber and Faber).*] The dome, this hang-over of the ancient and feudal (still pagan) ideal of building received its final illumination, therefore its ruination, in the 500-year-long decadence of the European Renaissance. Michelangelo, great sculptor that he was, crashed the crumbling ruin when in Rome he finally hurled the Pantheon on top of the Parthenon. The result of the great Italian's impulsive indiscretion was named St. Peter's. The world agreed that it was a day, celebrating the great act ever since in the sincerest form of flattery possible. Specialists in it ourselves, as we well know that supreme flattery is *imitation*. This great new church dome of his, St. Peter's, was empty of meaning, had no significance at all except as the Pope's mitre has it, or had it. But although this upstart dome was violating all the principles of good construction, it nevertheless seemed to be just the sort of thing temporal authority had been looking for as a showy symbol. A label. And the unnatural dome up on stilts became the symbol of great authority, holy or unholy. A ponderous anachronism had become accepted officially to characterize and idealize authority in all civilized countries both great and small.

★ Prompt action to guard against mishandling of the design of PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS FOR UNO is sought by the magazine Progressive Architecture of New York.

This magazine has urged the UNO Interim Headquarters Committee, Edward Stettinius as chief of the American delegation at London, and President Truman to see that architects of all the member nations are invited to enter an international competition. Defining the design of UNO headquarters as the most important architectural assignment of all time, the magazine points out that architects of the world must make sure it is the best design possible. In response to an appeal sent to architectural societies, leading architects, and professional publications of foreign countries, *Progressive Architecture* has received assurance of strong support for the proposal to hold a professional competition. First cabled replies came from the leading magazines of Europe—*The Architectural Review* and *The Architects' Journal* of England, *L'Architecture d'Aujourd'hui* of France, and *Das Werk* of Switzerland. The editors of *Progressive Architecture* are continuing their efforts to win professional support here and abroad for the international competition. The American Institute of Architects has indicated its approval of a properly conducted professional competition. The American Society of Planners and Architects advanced a resolution in support of such a competition at the time of the San Francisco Con-

ference, with the prompt concurrence of the American leaders of the CIAM (Congress International des Architects Modernes). It is urged that this method of selecting the architect of the UNO permanent headquarters would draw upon the finest talent available in all the member nations.

The Ministry of Health has sent a circular to the housing authorities concerning advance preparation of housing sites, BY GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Ministry of Health states that, where sites which were not included in the original tender are added to group schemes at any subsequent time, the Ministry of Works will be prepared to agree to the work being added to the existing POW contract. All such additional sites, however, come within the definition of works for which no tenders have been received, and local authorities who put forward additional sites cannot obtain the advantage of having their liability assessed on the prices of the original tender. It will, says MOH, be appreciated that some of these original group tenders were low, and that no contractor would be willing now to add sites to the contract at the original price. In forwarding applications for approval of added sites, local authorities should therefore proceed on the basis of the Ministry of Works' priced bills of quantities (see paragraph 4(a) of Ministry of Health Circular 90/45).

In connection with the National Building Programme ADVISORY COMMITTEES ARE BEING SET UP for Areas of Special Need

The Ministry of Works states: A new system for allocating priorities to building and civil engineering work is now in operation and a National Building and Civil Engineering Programme to cover a period of five years is in course of preparation. It is clear, however, that special steps are necessary to deal with the building programme and priorities for certain individual areas of special need, e.g., those which have suffered exceptional war damage. Committees are being set up on an experimental basis for some of these areas with the object of bringing together the Government Departments and the local authorities concerned. These committees will draw up a building and civil engineering programme for the area, covering both a short-term period and a longer period up to five years, and to advise on the relative urgency of different parts of the programme and the building labour supply position. The committees will be advisory and the actual granting of priorities will be dealt with by the present organisation of headquarters and regional committees, but it is felt that local committees of the kind suggested will be able to play an important part in seeing that the work needed is put in hand in order of urgency and that everything possible is done to ensure that rehabilitation is carried out as quickly as possible. Arrangements will be made in the near future to associate representatives of both sides of the industry with this work.



At a large assembly plant for prefabricated houses at Elstow, near Bedford. Here all the essential parts are collected and dispatched by lorries to the sites where the houses are to be built. Each lorry is loaded piece by piece and moves off bearing all the parts of a prefabricated house.



Public Relations Officer, RIBA

Mr. George E. Marfell, B.A., the new Public Relations Officer to the RIBA, has had a varied career. After leaving Oxford he entered the catering business for a time. While at the Adlon in Berlin, as a member of the reception staff, he organised a direct mail publicity drive to America and this country. Subsequently in Paris he worked for an advertising agency, and returned to this country to organise seats for

the Jubilee and tours in London for French Tourists. It was during this period that he came in contact with a member of the RIBA, and was asked to undertake the organisation of the EVERYDAY THINGS EXHIBITION; he remained as Exhibition Secretary till outbreak of war. He returns after six and a half years' service in Signals. The importance of his work to architects is stressed in this week's leading article.

★★★
**Mr. Bevan, Minister
 of Health: Up to January 31,
 PERMANENT HOUSES
 COMPLETED numbered
 1,909; temporary 12,025.**

The first housing progress report of the Government, presented to Parliament as a White Paper by Mr. Bevan, Minister of Health, states that up to January 31, a period of nearly six months since the Government took office, 1,909 permanent houses were completed in England and Wales, including 441 destroyed houses rebuilt. Temporary houses built numbered 12,025. Private builders have completed 1,116 permanent houses on new sites, against 352 by local authorities. An official estimate is that 750,000 new houses are required if everyone is to have a separate dwelling. If slum clearance is taken into account it is probable that 1,250,000 would be necessary. It is revealed that the Government's temporary housing target is 130,000. Of these, 12,025 have been completed. Permanent houses now under construction are: By local authorities, 16,765; by private builders, 5,000; destroyed houses being rebuilt, 2,726; total, 24,491. There are also 13,600 temporary houses under construction. The labour force on the erection of permanent houses at the end of January was 28,050. There were 197,100 on war damage repairs, 32,400 on temporary houses, and 70,000 on general house repair and maintenance work. Including men on other tasks, the total force at the end of January was 404,100. During 1945 the available resources of the building industry were mainly concentrated on the repair of damaged dwellings. This urgent work limited the amount which could be undertaken on the preparation of sites for permanent and temporary houses and their construction. At the end of January, local authorities had acquired 417,168 sites for permanent houses. Preliminary development had been begun on 133,364 and completed on 51,844, all since July. Tenders had been approved for 45,294 permanent houses, and 3,305 had been rejected. Construction had begun on 17,117 of the houses. In the 10 months to January 31, 113,057 families had been rehoused in new, temporary and rebuilt homes. Of the 1,469 housing authorities, 148 had not obtained possession of any sites, and 393 had not obtained authority to seek tenders for specific schemes. Only eight permanent houses had been completed by the London County Council and Metropolitan Boroughs. Two had been built by private enterprise in the area of these authorities. In the provinces the biggest total—199—had been completed in the north-west region. The Midlands came second with 86. Throughout the country 15,970 unoccupied houses had been requisitioned for the homeless. Temporary huts provided accommodation for 2,985 families. Between May and December the Services and Government Departments had released 22,700 requisitioned flats and houses. Of the future, the report observes: During the early stages of expanding the volume of house-building, the number of sites under development and the number of houses under construction and so on, will continue to rise in advance of a corresponding increase in the number of houses completed. As the production of houses by local authorities evolves into a smooth and continuous cycle of operations, the number of houses or house sites at the various stages in the chain of production will tend to be roughly equal. A separate return, made by the Scottish Department of Health, shows that local authorities there had completed 1,560 new houses by the end of January, that 7,361 were under construction. Tenders approved numbered 14,853, temporary houses completed, 726.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

THE growth of public interest in architecture during and since the war is remarkable. Doubtless it derives a great deal of its impetus from the public interest in, and concern for, housing, but that certainly is not its only source. People are seeing things more clearly. They are becoming aware that there is a difference between a good building and a bad one, between a harmonious elevation and one without unity or style, between a well-laid-out estate and a conglomeration of the maximum number of houses that will fit into an acre. They are concerned to see, in the blitzed towns, that what replaces the old is good enough to match the best of the old, in the country that sugary picturesqueness is not enough. The younger generation has travelled. It has seen the solid worth of Dutch towns, the neat competence of German, and, too, the devastating ugliness of many of the French. In Africa it has seen that at least the Italians had good architects. They have memories of a great deal of the best of Europe. They present a challenge.

But this interest and concern does not only come from below. Without venturing into the party arena, it is fair to say that we have in our present Minister of Health a man who is keenly aware of the part that the architect should play in the new Britain. No one could say that between the wars the Government departments concerned with building stood out as patrons of the best of its art. The period started badly, not so much with the loss of the old Regent Street as with the new Regent Street that replaced it, and from that lapse only gradually did we recover. We had to wait for the London Passenger Transport Board to show us that public ownership is not necessarily inconsistent with individual taste. The Post Office made gallant attempts to convince us that a second voice could be heard crying in the wilderness, even if the big Banks still seemed to feel that the proper home for the moneychanger must in some way remind one of a Greek temple. But perhaps it was the aircraft that drove home the final lesson that beauty is more likely to reside in simplicity than it is in ornamentation. Be that as it may, the architect can assume with more confidence than at any other time in the last fifty years that he has the interest of his audience. The average man may be shaky on the difference between Queen Anne and Georgian but he is beginning to feel that it is not essential to put half timbers on every new public house.

That is the other half of the challenge. But it is still a challenge. It would be disastrous to consider that the battle to establish architecture as a living domestic art in the minds of the public has yet been even joined. We may find that the public are asking more questions of architects than ever before. That is not a symptom of education. It is a symptom of curiosity. Curiosity may be the essential preliminary to any form of adult education but it is no substitute for it. But is the professional architect concerned in satisfying this curiosity? Does the duty of education fall on him or on the

professional educator? These questions can only arise from a superficial view of the situation. A man who feels that he is not concerned with adult education will readily accept the fact that he is concerned with public relations and yet what are public relations but the education of the public in the outlook, experience and professional tradition of a section of it? The need for architects to instruct the public in the art they practise flows from two different motives and it is hard to say which is the stronger. The first is that more than ever the bread and butter of the architect depends on the public's understanding what he does and why. The second is that the love of good architecture which the architect must have compels him to attempt to share that emotion with others. We shall return to this subject to discuss the various methods by which public curiosity may be turned into public appreciation.



The Architects' Journal
 War Address: 45, The Avenue, Chesham, Surrey
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N O T E S & T O P I C S

THE HOUSING FIGURES

We now have enough figures to fructify a fine crop of arguments. The figures on Housing published in Cmd. 6744 and 6745, at the modest charge of 3d., need studying in conjunction with the Building Tables in the recently issued Monthly Digest of Statistics. Public gratitude for this information cannot wholly outweigh the fact that in some respects the figures reveal, party prejudice aside, a disappointing and even disturbing situation.

In Great Britain there are, it appears, 34,000 men engaged on permanent new housing work, apart from site prepara-

tion and temporary housing. These two items accounted for another 55,000 employees. Thus, on permanent new housing only 6½ per cent. of the total effective operative labour force were employed, i.e., 34,000 out of 525,000.

On the other hand, apart from the large numbers on war damage repairs, 255,000 were engaged on "other building and civil engineering work." This includes work on new factories presumably, ordinary repairs and maintenance (apart from housing) and the work still going on for the Service and Supply Departments, but it excludes the directly employed workers of industry, that is those on the pay-rolls of industries or hotels or even local authorities, wherever these were excluded from the count of the building or civil engineering industry. This other work, excluding direct employees, had increased by no less than 78,000 in six months. If this is due mainly to a large new factory programme we should like to know.

The country ought to be told whether in the Government's view the cause of the relatively slow rate at which labour has been brought on to the new housing work is the absence of sufficient contracts let at the proper time, or to difficulties on the side of labour supply.

It would perhaps be captious to complain of the numbers of houses completed to date. What is more interest-

ing is any light that the present figures throw on the rate likely to be achieved in the future. It appears from Cmd. 6744 that there were 1,468 houses completed in England and Wales by January 31, but it is not stated whether any privately-built houses completed before July, 1945, are included in this figure.

For Scotland the houses completed is given as 1,560, but this is clearly a cumulative figure and includes 664 houses finished by the end of July. To estimate the rate at which houses were being completed in the last six months these need to be deducted, leaving 896 houses as the total completed in Scotland in that period. This means that in Great Britain not more than 2,362 houses have been completed in six months. Among the most interesting features of the Report for Scotland is the last Table giving the details for each local authority individually, and a similar Table is announced for England and Wales for later issues of the Report. This ought to have a salutary effect on the more dilatory local authorities.

OVERTURE

Overture, the first volume of Future Books consists of lively and informative magazine articles (complete with technicolour ad-section) corralled between board covers and sold at the price of 5s. According to a very affably written editorial this miscellany is aimed at "those who hold or who intend to hold positions of leadership and responsibility"—(stand back those of you who have not worked for Arcon, nor heard of Sharawaggi)—and it contains articles on such highly topical subjects as coal, housing, the Old Vic, and trade with USSR. Particularly recommended are Day Lewis' contribution on Poetry and a (needless to say) anonymous analysis of the senior civil service, wittily illustrated by following, in facsimile reproduction, the fortunes of a single secret file.

Overture also contains a familiar bat from Osbert Lancaster's belfry (reproduced here), and plenty of isotype charts. (You know the sort of thing, "each green arrow represents 1/10th of the sum of that country's net imports

in 1937. . .") All right for those who like them, but, as for me, if I ever want to know those sort of statistics—and God knows that's seldom—I prefer the old-fashioned figures, not translated into stylised blades of corn and miniature beefsteaks, so arranged that a national balance sheet looks like an abstract painting by Miro.

Also, *Overture* is original in that it has nothing in it by John Piper, John Betjeman, or John Russell.

BEACHCOMBER'S CORNER

"My report that I had seen a house being built has roused a storm of in-

dignation in Government circles, particularly in the 15 or 16 Ministries and Boards which have to exercise perpetual vigilance to prevent 'anti-social element' from acting as though a builder's business was to build houses. The hope of the authorities is that they will be able to catch the builder of this house before the full mischief is done and make an example of him. Meanwhile, to guard against the danger, the system of forms, licences and permits is to be considerably tightened up by the recruitment of another 500,000 civil servants." (Beachcomber in the *Daily Express*).

ASTRAGAL



LETTERS

C. D. Spragg,
Secretary to the RIBA

Joseph Babbs, A.I.A.S.

RIBA Distinction in Town Planning

SIR.—A letter from Mr. E. Thorington Smith, B.Sc., appearing in *The Builder* on February 1, which raises doubts as to the purpose of the above award, is typical in content of one or two similar communications published in the technical press during recent months, and it may therefore be considered appropriate to explain the aim and purpose of this award.

The more positive and detailed character of town planning now being practised by local authorities and others under the improved planning legislation passed during the war period (in particular the replanning of existing blitzed and blighted areas in town centres, the planning of new civic centres, neighbourhood units and other positively planned projects) calls for a high measure of specialization in what has come to be termed three-dimensional planning.

The Ministry of Town and Country Planning is calling for redevelopment plans for our blitzed and blighted areas and, indeed, during the past months a number of these plans has already been published.

It is in this specialized field of the more detailed and positive aspects of planning that the RIBA feels that certain of its members, who are concerned primarily with civic design and other three-dimensional forms of physical planning, have a special aptitude as architect-planners, and it was with a view to securing the highest possible standard of skill and ability in this important and exacting field of physical planning that the RIBA decided some two years ago, after lengthy consultation with the Town Planning Institute (with whom the RIBA remains associated as a constituent body on the Town Planning Joint Examination Board), to institute an award to give special recognition to those architect-planners (whether members of the TPI or not) who are able to satisfy the Board of Architectural Education that they possess outstanding ability in this specialized field of three-dimensional planning.

It should be stated categorically that this

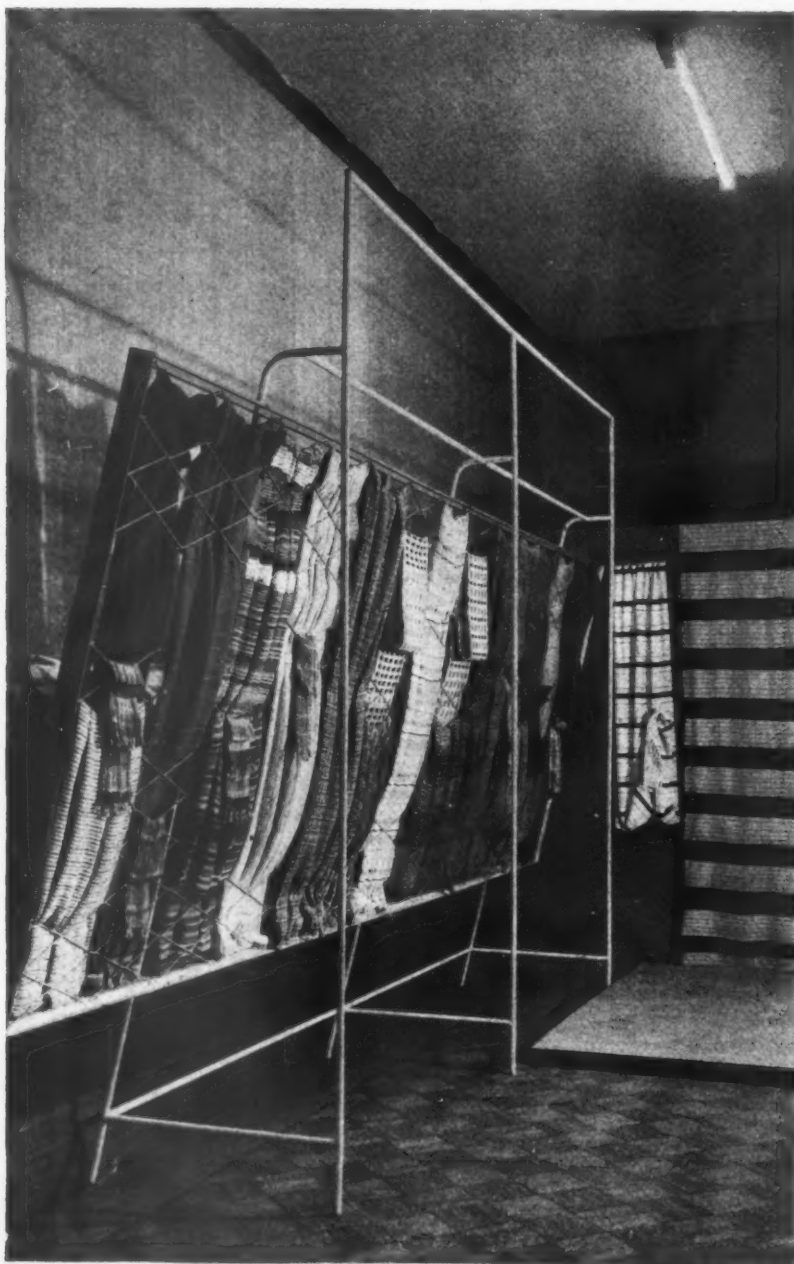


1837 to 1937—OSBERT LANCASTER'S CONCEPTION OF A HUNDRED YEARS OF PROGRESS



From *Overture*. (Future Books, Leathley Publications) reviewed by Astragal this week.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION



on wires, has been hung, which gives a general diffused light. Left a fabric stand. stand; a low glass-covered stand for embroideries; another fabric stand. The exhibition will remain open until March 16.



The Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society has organized an exhibition of the work of its members which is now open at Burlington House. This is the most ambitious show yet organized by the Society, whose aim is to hold similar exhibitions each year in the future. Mr. John Farleigh is the chief instigator of the present exhibition. The display stands and general lay-out have been effectively designed at relatively low cost by Eric Brown and Stephan Buzas, the chief materials being timber, steel tubing and expanded metal finished with paint of neutral colours. To lower the apparent ceiling height of the galleries, a false ceiling of white bunting stretched

Distinction in Town Planning in no way vies with the Associate Membership Examination of the Town Planning Institute or the Diploma of the RIBA, both of which examinations are conducted by the Town Planning Joint Examination Board. On the contrary, it is hoped that the above explanation will show that the RIBA Distinction in Town Planning award is complementary to these more general planning qualifications, and it was doubtless with this knowledge that the Town Planning Institute gave its blessing to this award.

In conclusion, it is desired to assure Mr. Thorington Smith and other correspondents that the RIBA will continue to encourage members to take the examination of the Town Planning Joint Examination Board

and to associate themselves with the Town Planning Institute. The scheme for the examination for the RIBA Distinction in Town Planning will, of course, be reviewed in the light of experience.

London

C. D. SPRAGG,
Secretary to the RIBA

Materials for Building Repairs

SIR.—The repair of war-damaged properties is an important factor in the existing housing situation.

Now, however, when many local authorities have relinquished responsibility for this work to the property owner, it is becoming impossible for him, his professional adviser,

or his builder to obtain the necessary materials. As a surveyor with a number of such repairs entrusted to his supervision, I find that, in spite of having been granted licences for them, items such as rain water pipes, gutters and certain sanitary fittings, etc., are almost unobtainable.

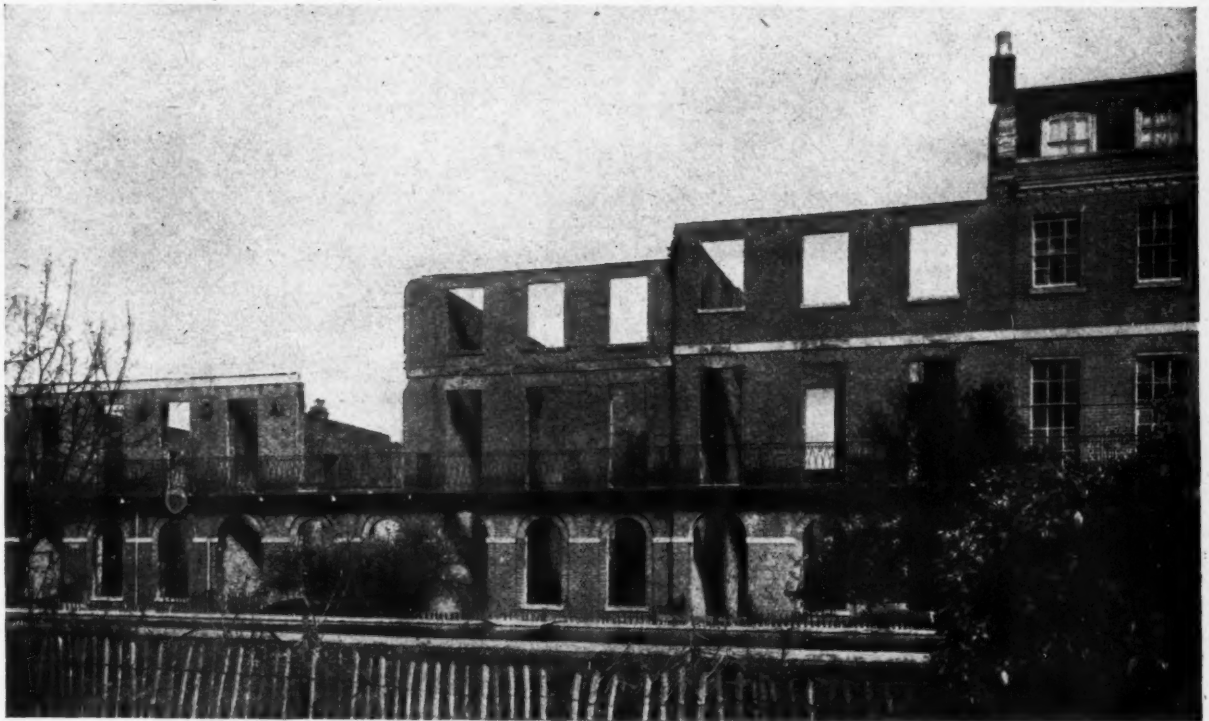
One wonders whether all available stocks of these building materials are being accumulated for the Government's house-building programme; if so, it is surely the height of folly thus to obstruct the repairs and maintenance of existing properties.

Moreover, a comparison may later be drawn in this matter of repairs between private enterprise and the local authority, inevitably to the discredit of the former.

London

JOSEPH BARBS

PHYSICAL PLANNING SUPPLEMENT



An exhibition of Thomas Sharp's plan for Exeter was opened at the Housing Centre yesterday. Exeter suffered heavily in its one-night Bædeker blitz, particularly through the loss of some of its finest architecture, exemplified in what remains of the buildings in the photograph above. In the following article Mrs. Margaret Tomlinson reviews the proposals for the city which, as an architect and a resident of many years, she is well qualified to do.

PLAN FOR EXETER

A REVIEW OF THE PLAN BY THOMAS SHARP PUBLISHED YESTERDAY

to fulfil, and a marked personality of its own. In addition, the areas of destruction, though extensive and in the very heart of the city, are in many cases surrounded by groups and individual buildings of distinction which are themselves quite intact. No pre-conceived plan, however theoretically desirable, can be imposed on a terrain of this nature.

Much of this book, therefore, deals with the present city, its history, buildings, lay-out and functions. The good natural defences of the site, and its position at the point where the Exe ceased to be navigable, probably determined its choice as a Roman outpost, and it has remained a place of importance ever since. The walled town of the Middle Ages contributes much in outline and detail to the Exeter of today, and many who know the city well will be surprised to learn from this book how much remains intact of the complete circuit of the mediaeval walls, in some cases recently revealed by the blitz, in others still obscured by later building. From the late mediaeval period onwards Exeter was chiefly an industrial city engaged in the manufacture and shipping of woollen articles. When this trade declined in the second half of the 18th century, Exeter did not, like its neighbour Tiverton and many other towns in Devon, gradually become a place of second-rate importance. This fact was largely due to its outstanding position as a centre of communications. As the roads became better and the coaching system developed, Exeter entered upon a new era of prosperity, particularly as the traffic to the West was augmented by visitors to the new coastal resorts which were fast springing up. It is at this period that the city seriously started to spread beyond its mediaeval walls, and to which the terraces and crescents which are among its chief glories belong. At this time, also, the foundations of Exeter as a residential, tourist, and cultural centre were laid.

The section of the book dealing with the city as it existed in 1939 shows how thoroughly the preliminary work forming the basis of the new plan has been carried out. The statistics

MARGARET TOMLINSON

"Exeter was a jewel. We have destroyed it," said the Nazi radio announcer on the morning after the great raid of May, 1942. "Exeter, like the fabled phoenix, can rise renewed from its own ashes," says the English town-planner today. This is the theme of *Exeter Phoenix, a Plan for Re-building*, by Thomas Sharp.* As the author points out, neither of the statements made over the German radio are strictly true: the city, in spite of its beauties, never had the flawless perfection associated with a jewel, neither was it wholly destroyed. But the truth of the third statement is undeniable: in some form or another the city will have to be re-built, and the purpose of this book is to explain to the world in general, and the citizen of Exeter in particular, the kind of phoenix for which they can work and hope.

A successful building is more likely to be created when the architect has not regarded the job as an opportunity for carrying out his own pre-conceived ideas, but has allowed the final form of the structure to arise under his guidance from the needs of his client and the nature of his site. That the same is true of the much more complex task of town-planning is coming to be more and more clearly recognised today. In a particular degree it is true of the re-planning of Exeter, a city with a long and varied history, very definite functions

* Published for the Exeter City Council by the Architectural Press, 10s.



On the facing page are four maps illustrating the proposals for the Exeter district in outline. Above is a map and top a perspective showing the proposals for the central area.

The clover-leaf crossing gives a key to the viewpoint. Particularly notable is the landscaping of the mediæval city wall, which it is proposed to encircle with gardens.

relating to population, industry, and the distributive trades and the conclusions to be drawn from them are so closely set out that this chapter, which might have been dull, makes the most fascinating reading. The ordinary citizen of Exeter may have long suspected that the city's shops, restaurants, and internal transport system served a far wider public than lived within its boundaries. But the extent to which this is true is most vividly demonstrated here, and the position of Exeter as an important distributive centre serving a large area clearly emerges.

But Exeter's customers are not only drawn from her own

county. Besides being an important railway junction, the increase of motor traffic has once more emphasised her position at the gateway to the West, and has brought a great flood of tourists, particularly in the holiday seasons. This has re-created in exaggerated form the situation brought about by the coaching traffic a hundred and fifty years ago. In 1938 a new by-pass was completed on the east of the city in an attempt to divert some of the through traffic, but a most interesting set of diagrams on page 67 proves that conditions in the centre did not appreciably alter, any improvement having been offset by the general increase in the number of

motor vehicles in the years immediately before the war. Here, therefore, another urgent problem arises: not only must the city's bomb damaged areas be speedily re-built, but a new road system must be devised to cope with future traffic problems. In particular relief must be found inside the city for the intolerable congestion on its main thoroughfares. The fact that Exeter is, and will almost certainly continue to be, a tourist centre, provides an additional challenge to the town planner.

Exeter is not primarily an industrial city, but she possesses a well-balanced economy, having enough industry to ensure her vitality as well as a flourishing retail trade. Her size is sufficient to enable her to fulfil her functions as a religious, cultural, educational and administrative centre, but she is not big enough to be in danger of losing her own identity. In the words of the author of this book: "When one remembers most of the other cities of this country, Exeter can only be described as singularly fortunate."

So much for the background and the basis for planning—what of the plan itself? Let it be said at once that for many of those who know and love Exeter, this plan has come as a great experience and at the same time as a great relief. They have been given above all, a feeling of confidence because they believe that Mr. Sharp has first seen their city as a great and living whole, and that he has planned with this vision always present in his mind.

It must be remembered that the inhabitants of a blitzed town are in a peculiarly sensitive condition, particularly when most of the devastation, as here, took place in a single night. They are still suffering from shock, their sense of security has been shattered, and they will tend to resent unduly any further loss of their beloved landmarks, particularly if they suspect that these are being swept away at the whim of an outsider, however expert he may be. Here again Mr. Sharp inspires confidence. Exonians will still be able to shop in their narrow and probably congested High Street, and will still be able to turn aside from the bustle, and in a minute be enclosed by the quiet and dignity of the Cathedral Close or of Southernhay. They will still be able to catch their trains in the same places, and their buses not very far away. They will still go to Southernhay to find the Municipal offices, and to the Castle on County business. Some of these things are important, others less so, but such habitual actions help to assuage the sense of loss which the inhabitants of a blitzed city inevitably feel.

The lovers of Exeter's individual historic buildings will also feel themselves safe in Mr. Sharp's hands. Not only have they been scheduled for preservation, but in many cases their setting has been improved. The far larger number of buildings which are merely pleasant and seemly have also been treated with a respect which would have been undreamed of a few years ago. As for the city walls, the most ardent mediaevalist can have no cause for complaint; their emergence into an almost startling prominence is one of the outstanding features of the new plan.

Probably the most dramatic of all the innovations is the new inner by-pass, designed primarily to relieve High Street and Fore Street of much of the traffic which comes into or passes through the city. This traffic, among other categories, would include nearly all the city's bus services and all the buses on country or long-distance routes. As has been stated earlier, the need for such an internal by-pass has long been recognised, but it was always thought inevitable that it should skirt the centre of the city on the south side, disturbing the traditionally quiet areas of the Cathedral Close, Southernhay, and Bedford Circus, where, although damage has been severe, most of the city's distinguished buildings are situated. But the new road proposed by Mr. Sharp has been miraculously contrived to the north of the High Street, where, to the unpractised eye, no road appeared possible. Leaving the High Street at the most logical place, it runs between the slopes of Northernhay gardens and the railway below them, in one place actually passing over the down platform. After this its course is less startling, but no less satisfactory. By passing under Queen Street and North Street it has no major road crossings to contend with until it once more meets the continuation of the High Street at the north end of Exe

Bridge. The contribution of the new road is not only a utilitarian one; during the last part of its course it will pass through a new parkway where only mean streets and buildings now lie, and by their clearance an entirely fresh impression of the walled city from the west will be gained.

The complete clearance of buildings from Exe Island and Shilhay and their conversion into parkland is a more debatable proposal. The clover-leaf crossing is, we know, the ideal arrangement for a major road junction such as this, but it is a curious alien form so near the centre of the city itself, and though grass and trees are shown surrounding it, it will, in fact, create a large area of no-man's-land, where it will not be very pleasant to walk, and where it certainly will not be safe for children to play.

For the centre of the city there are many satisfactory and some quite outstandingly successful solutions of difficult problems. Among the latter is the treatment of the upper end of Southernhay West, where re-building on the site of the blitzed terraces would have invited odious comparisons. But an objection must be raised to the almost indecent proposal that the two terraces which remain should lose their back gardens, and that the public should be allowed to walk behind them in order to follow the line of the old city wall. The façades of these houses, perfect as they are, are two-dimensional architecture only, and what happens at the back is nobody's business. These blocks, if standing alone and entirely surrounded by greensward, would inevitably take on the forlorn look of consciously preserved survivals. If they are worth preserving, one could surely sacrifice a few yards of city wall in order to see them as they were intended to be seen, from the front only.

The position of the Municipal Offices in Southernhay seems thoroughly satisfactory, and one feels particularly grateful for the decision not to collect the many new public buildings together into a pompous Civic Centre, which would compete with the Cathedral, create a new traffic problem, and require a lay-out altogether out of scale with the existing inner city. An opportunity for more monumental buildings is given by the new parkway between Paul Street and the City walls, and it is suggested that the Public Hall, Museum, and Art Gallery should be situated here where their larger scale can be appreciated.

On the site of the old Bedford Circus, which was completely destroyed, a new irregularly shaped square has been devised, and it is suggested that its buildings should be kept low in order to preserve in part the fine oblique view of the north side of the cathedral which has been opened up by the blitz. This is a subtle exercise in the art of visual planning, but there will be many Exonians who would gladly forego it if, in some form or another, the lines of their old Circus could be perpetuated. Whether this could be done with success is very uncertain, and a scheme such as the one proposed is probably the best solution.

Among many satisfactory proposals which cannot be entered into fully here are the siting of the industrial area and the general tidying-up and improvement of the road communications outside the city. The creation of urban and rural fences shows that the needs of the countryside have been given full weight.

The book itself is remarkable for the clarity with which it presents a complex problem. The argument is always easy to follow, and reveals a grasp of the subject which cannot fail to be impressive. Among the admirably presented plans and drawings, the aerial perspectives drawn by Mr. A. C. Webb call for special mention. This type of presentation is readily understood by the layman, and in this case the technique is so engaging it is likely that these drawings will play a large part in winning converts to the new plan.

The captions describing the photographs are in some cases placed so that at first glance they appear to be headings to the text of the facing pages, and they may give a quite erroneous impression of confusion to the casual reader, whose interest should be caught in spite of himself. But this is a minor criticism of a book of remarkable value, not only because of its low price and popular appeal, but because of the part it will play in the re-birth of an Exeter even more truly herself than the city of the past.



Above, the new supper room. Curtains can be drawn to divide it into two rooms. Bottom, the old supper room.

RECONDITIONED IRISH RESTAURANT DESIGNED BY NOEL MOFFETT

In the reconstruction and redecoration of Monsieur Jammet's Restaurant at Dublin the chief aim of the architect, Mr. Noel Moffett, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., M.R.I.A.I., A.M.T.P.I., was to produce a French elegance (Jammet's is a French Restaurant) in an Irish environment. Almost all the materials used were of Irish manufacture.

The supper room was dark greyish blue in colour. Now it has lemon-coloured, round-cornered walls, turquoise blue carpet and light troughs, off-white ceiling, and white woodwork. Walls and ceiling are finished in matt, washable oil paint, and dining chairs and tables

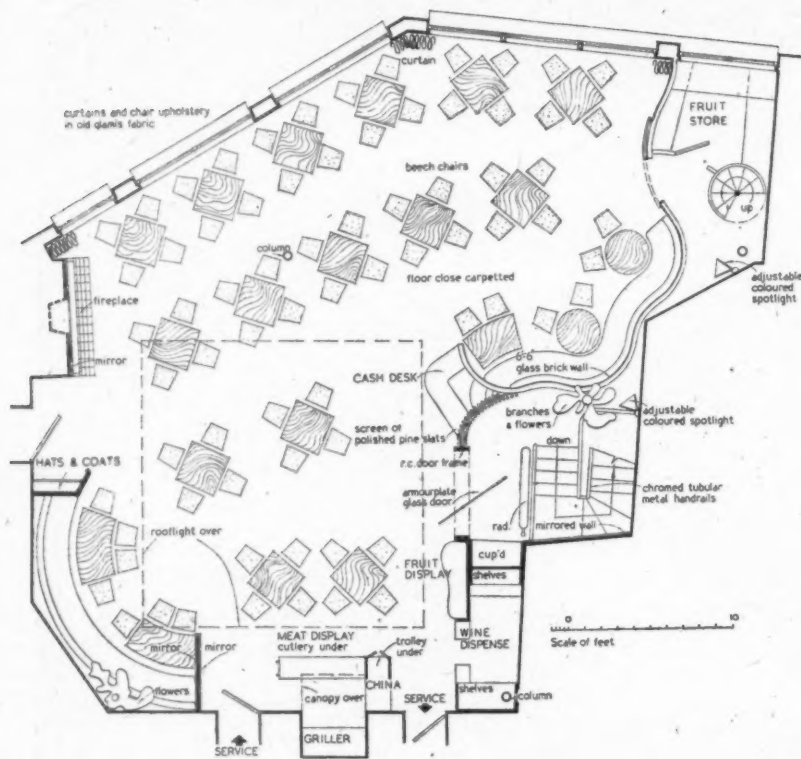
are in unstained oak and dark magenta material. In addition to the main lighting there are table lamps decorated in the manner of Nick Nicholls, the painter.

In this room the proportions have been improved by constructing light troughs underneath the ceiling beams to give the impression of a lower ceiling. The fireplace surround is of travertine marble, with a hearth of pale grey mattsurfaced French tiles, and the wall space above is to contain a mural.

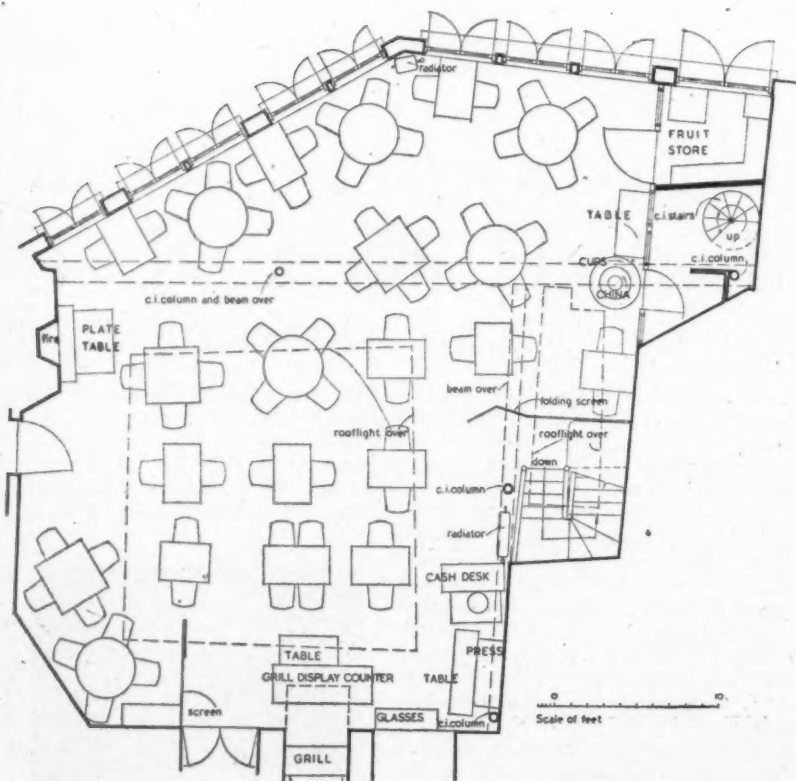
Originally, two pilasters on each side of the supper room gave the impression of dividing it into three. To these pilasters are hung

full-length heavy curtains which can be drawn if necessary to form two rooms. The pair of curtains nearest the entrance are natural colour, the centre pair are light magenta and the window curtains



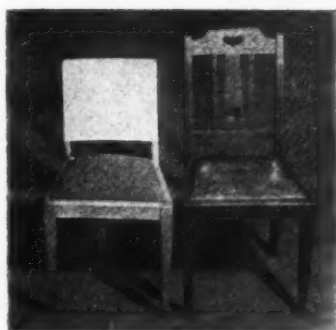
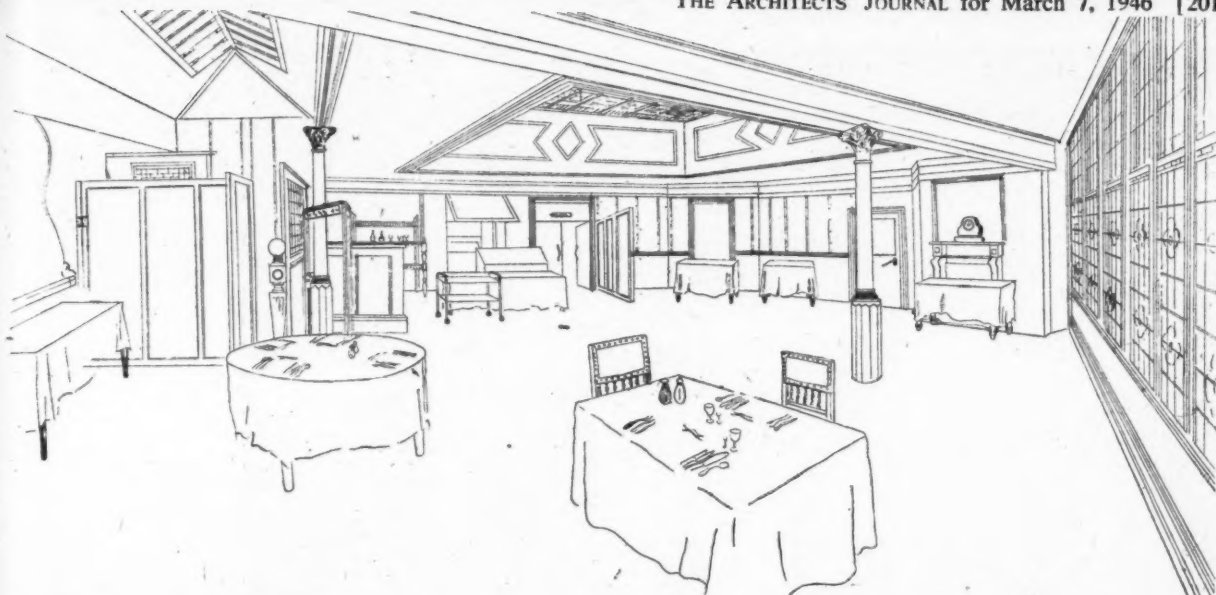


- GRILL ROOM AFTER RECONDITIONING

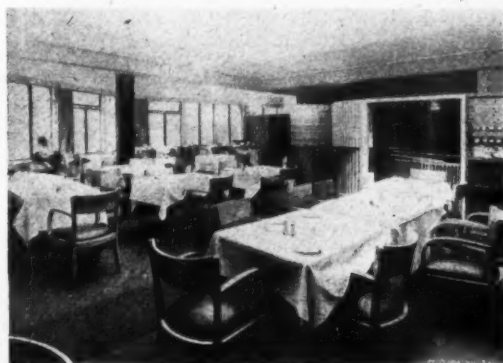


[Scale: $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1' 0''$]

GRILL ROOM BEFORE RECONDITIONING



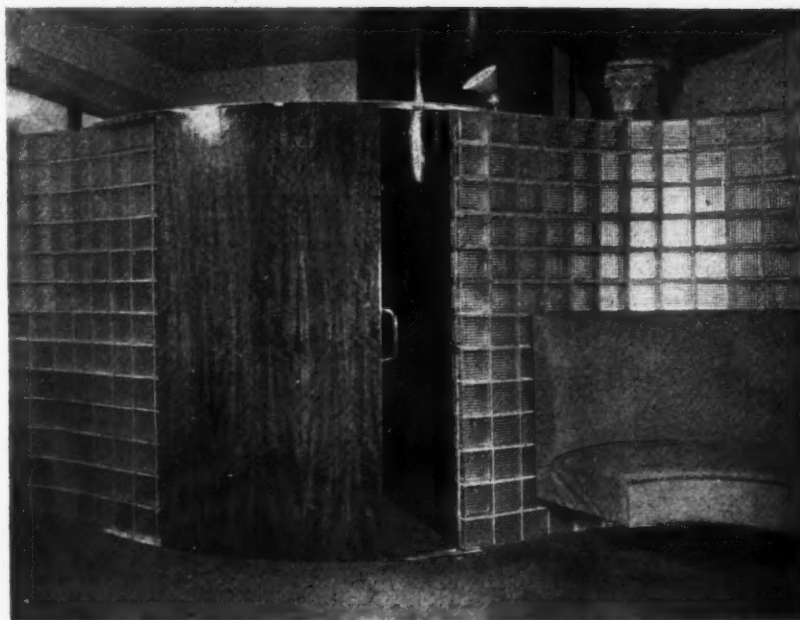
Above, sketch of old grill room. Left, one of the new (left) and the old chairs. Below the new grill room. Bottom, a sliding wood door, in glass brick wall, leading from the grill room to the fruit store.



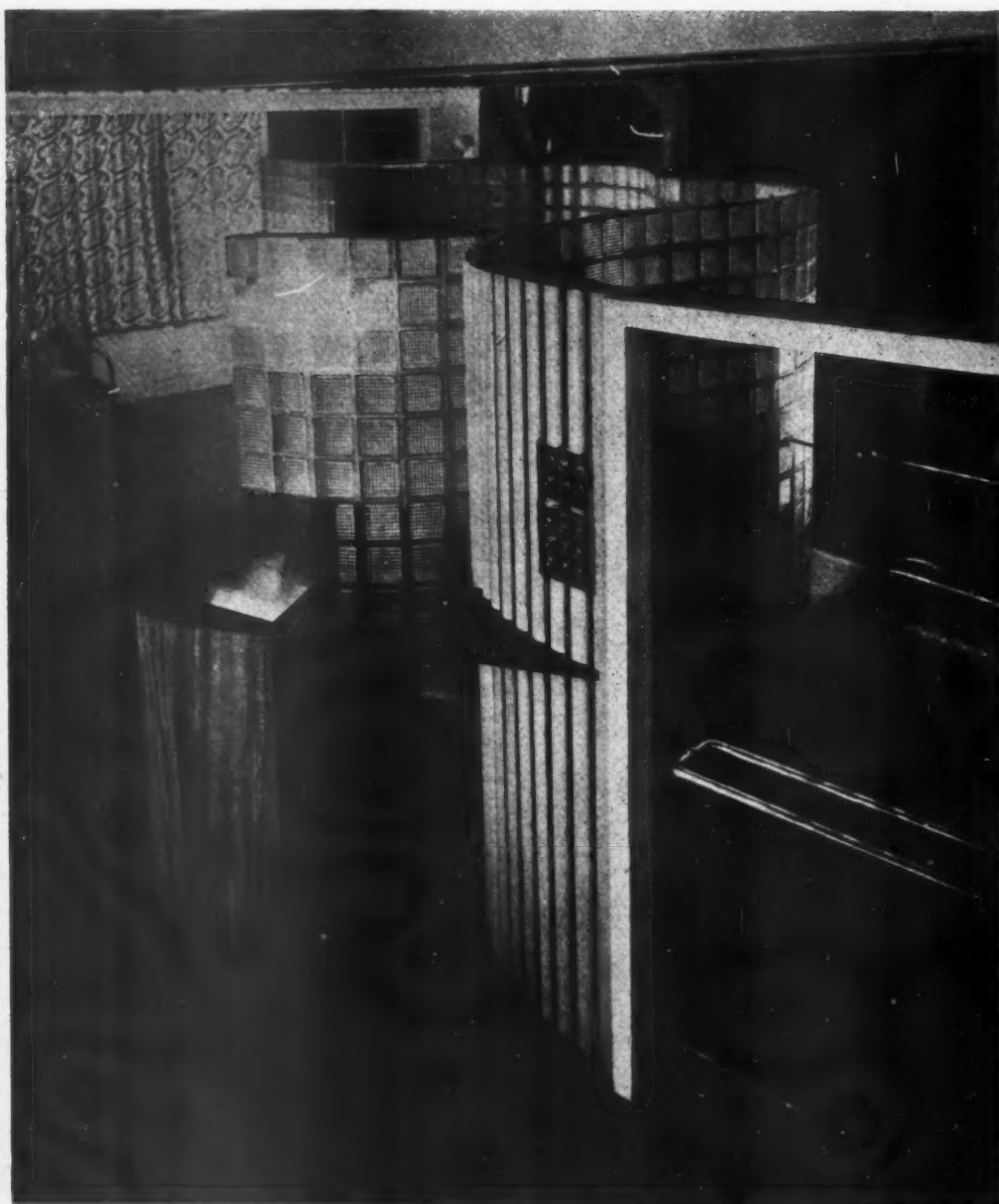
are dark magenta. Entrance and exit swing doors are sycamore veneer, and each of them has two port holes, one placed above the other, for the use of tall or short waiters. The service fitting is of sycamore and walnut veneer finish with roll-top cupboard doors, and all handles recessed in the thickness of the drawers and door fronts.

Outside the supper room, the old bandstand, with its carved dark-stained railings and pillars, and dark coloured walls, has been transformed into a lounge or cocktail bar. Here guests can meet their supper parties in a colour scheme dictated by vermilion curtains. Here, also, Monsieur Jammet will give young painters and sculptors the opportunity to exhibit their work.

In the passage near the grill room are five doors, green, two black, red and purple, respectively, leading to the telephone booth, women's toilet, men's toilet, and a staff room. A window in this passage looks out on to brick walls and down pipes. These walls have now been painted white, two of the pipes turquoise blue, and the



RECONDITIONED RESTAURANT

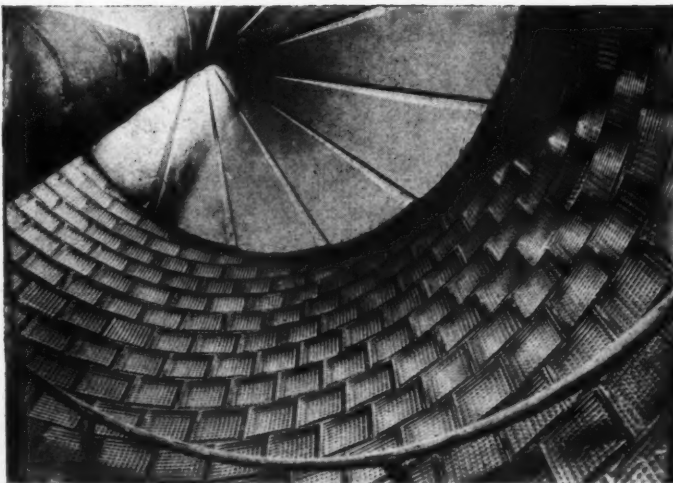
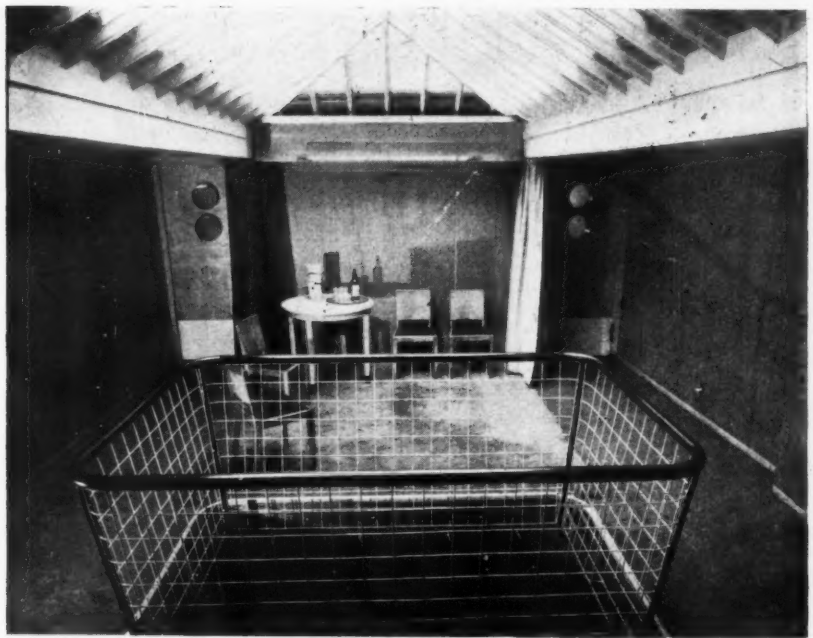
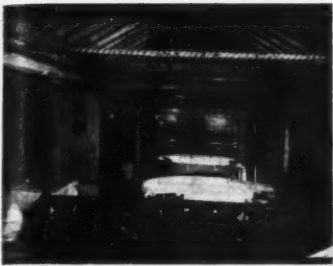


Above, in the grill room the cash desk has a screen of polished pine slats; on the right is the armourplate glass door, with reinforced concrete door frame, leading to the staircase. Left, wine dispense.

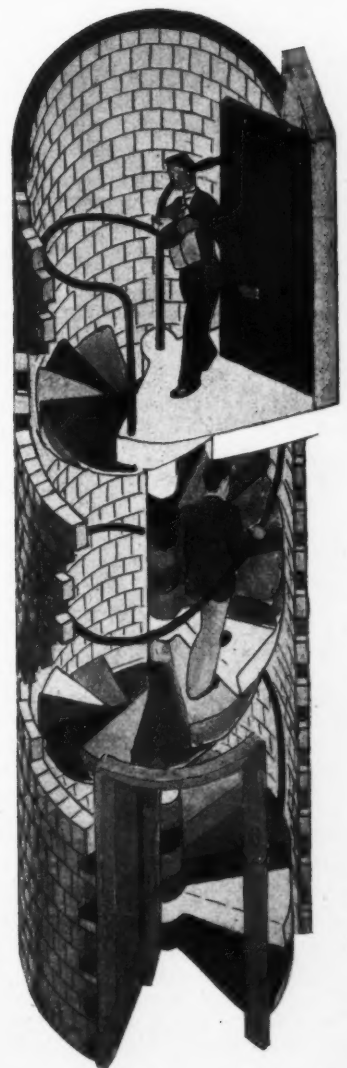
third vermilion, and a mural will be painted on one of the walls and flowers and plants will be arranged against the others.

How far the architect has succeeded in capturing the spirit of French elegance in the reconstructed and redecorated restaurant can be judged from the accompanying illustrations and the foregoing description. Associated with the architect in the redecoration were Madame Jammet, Monsieur Jammet, and Margot Moffett.

RECONDITIONED RESTAURANT



Top, left and right, the old bandstand (left) reconditioned as the cocktail bar. Above, left and right, the glass-brick walled circular staircase. The photograph on the left shows the staircase during construction.



INFORMATION CENTRE

The function of this feature is to supply an index and a digest of 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. 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

2413 Planning Law

AN OUTLINE OF PLANNING LAW, 1943 TO 1945. *D. Heap (Sweet and Maxwell, 1945, 5s. 0d.).* Explanatory synopsis of town planning legislation between 1943 and 1945, followed by useful appendix containing list of Statutes, Regulations and Orders relating to town and country planning, 1932 to 1945.

Chapter 1 discusses The Minister of Town and Country Planning Act, 1943, dealing with the appointment of a Minister of Town and Country Planning.

In Chapter 2 planning and the law of interim development are explained as contained in the Town and Country Planning (Interim Development) Act, 1943, which is "an act to bring under planning control land which is not subject to a scheme or resolution under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932, and secure more effective control of development pending the coming into operation of planning schemes, and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid."

Chapter 3 deals with the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944, "an act to make provision for the acquisition and development of land for planning purposes; for amending the law relating to town and country planning; for assessing by reference to 1939 prices compensation payable in connection with the acquisition of land for public purposes, and as to the rate of interest thereon; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid."

Chapter 4 surveys the provisions with regard to planning and licensed premises as laid down in the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1945, which is "an act to make temporary provisions as to justices' licences in war-damaged areas and certain areas relating to war-damaged areas."

2414 Northern Ireland

PLANNING AND RECONSTRUCTION IN NORTHERN IRELAND. (*Royal Society of Ulster Architects, 1945.*) Illustrated report issued by Council of Royal Society of Ulster Architects. Review of present problems. Such aspects discussed as: Planning and the land; population: its distribution, work, housing and recreation; traffic; architecture of planning and reconstruction.

2415 Ulster

ULSTER TODAY. *The Government of Northern Ireland (HMSO, 1945).* Illustrated handbook on Northern Ireland supplying outline information on form of government; air and shipping services; Belfast and Stormont Estate; rail and road communications; industries

and their location; trade statistics; agriculture and fisheries; cultural activities. Useful directory of industrial and trade organisations.

STRUCTURE

2416 Painting

THE PRACTICAL PAINTER AND DECORATOR. (*Odhams Press. Illustrated. 9s. 6d.*) Comprehensive and authoritative introduction to most modern methods of painting and decorating for learners and more experienced craftsmen.

The object of the book is "to convey in simple language the best modern methods for use by the man on the job." All the processes that come within the province of the painter and decorator (like varnishing, painting, wall-papering, distempering, staining, gilding, spray-painting, estimating, etc.) are fully described and covered by illustrated text. There is an interesting chapter about special processes and composition which will appeal to the trained craftsman. The reader will find a number of tables throughout the book; other tables of general interest, and an index are added in a special appendix. Besides the numerous illustrations in the text, there are some full-page plates illustrating the more artistic features of the trade.

2417 Bridge of Precast Units

DECK BRIDGE BUILT OF PRECAST T-BEAM UNITS. (*Engineering News-Record, October 18, 1945, pp. 490-493.*) Deck of long reinforced concrete girder bridge precast in 40-ft. lengths in 110-ton sections.

The deck of a highway bridge under construction at West Point, Ver., is being built of pre-cast one-span sections. The bridge provides a 26 ft. clear roadway and is 1,572 ft. long. The navigation channel is bridged by a 250 ft. steel truss swing span. The remainder of the structure consists of thirty-three 40 ft. trestle spans supported on 5-pile concrete bents. Sufficient water depth is available at the site to permit the deck section to be delivered by barge and lowered in place by pumping water into the scow. The casting yard is near the bridge site, where materials can be delivered by truck and the precast piles and panels easily loaded into barges. The 33 panels are sufficiently similar to re-use the form. The completed section is 27½ ft. by 40 overall and weighs 110 tons. Precasting avoids the need for extensive work from scaffolding over open water, and eliminates all falsework at the erection. The method of construction adopted is expected to result in earlier completion than if the super-structure

had been built by normal methods. The article describes details of construction and erection.

MATERIALS

2418 Plaster

PLASTERING. Paper read by H. Andrews of the BRS at RIBA, January 2. (*The Architect and Building News, January, 1946, pp. 10-13.*) Functions of plaster. Inter-relation of plastering and other building operations. Materials. Present trends in plastering, materials and methods. Choice of plastering mix.

2419 Insulation

FOAMGLAS INSULATION. *USA Trade Literature. (From Pittsburg Corning Corp., Pittsburg 22.)* Sizes and physical properties of Foamglas blocks. Working details of blocks used mainly as centre core to walls of various types. Some use in floors and roofs illustrated.

2420 Prestressed Concrete

PRESTRESSED CONCRETE. (*The Builder, January 11, 1946, p. 59.*) Short description of principles, advantages and methods of prestressing reinforced concrete.

EQUIPMENT

2421 Kitchen Fitments

KITCHEN FITMENTS AND EQUIPMENT. *British Standard 1195:1944. (British Standards Institution.)* Part 1: Overall Space Dimensions for all Equipment of Kitchens. Part 2: Standard Storage Units based on Recommendations of Part 1.

The Standard is related to a number of others for individual items such as sinks, cookers, etc. Part 1 uses a module of 21



The deck of a Virginia highway bridge is precast at a central yard in 40 ft. long sections. See No. 2417.

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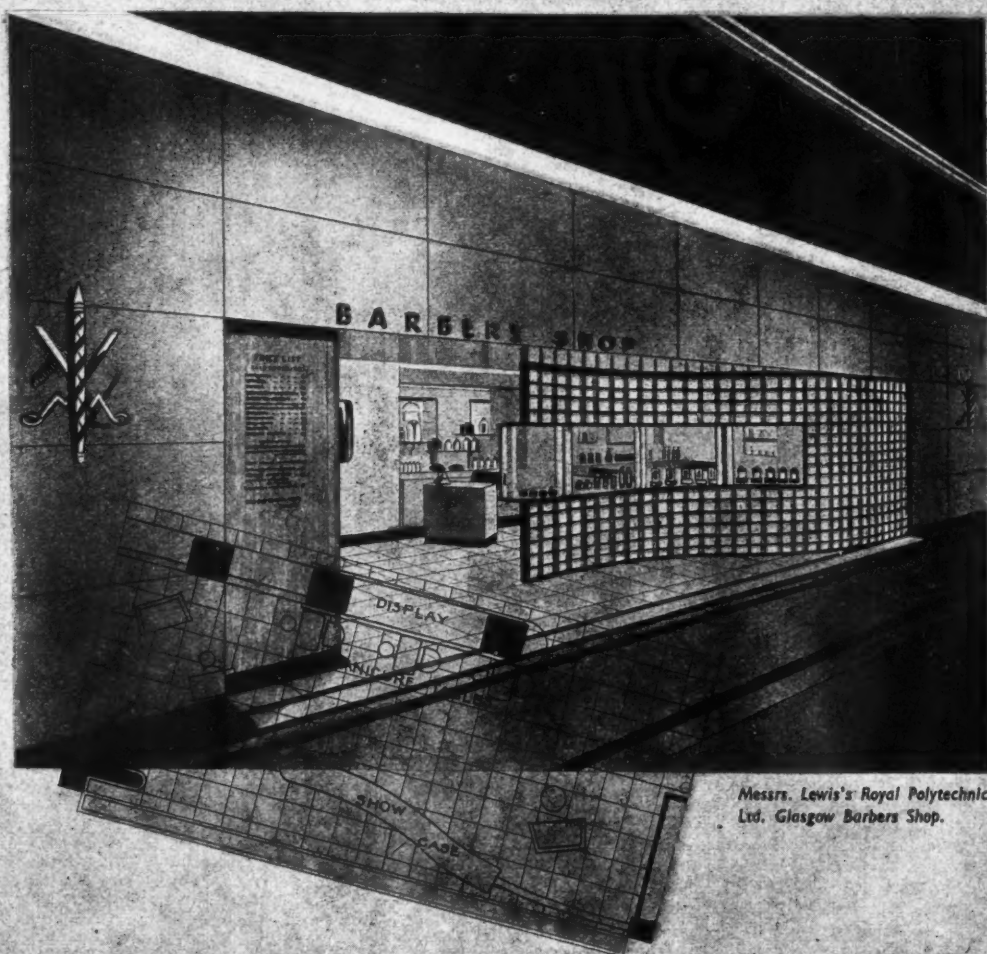
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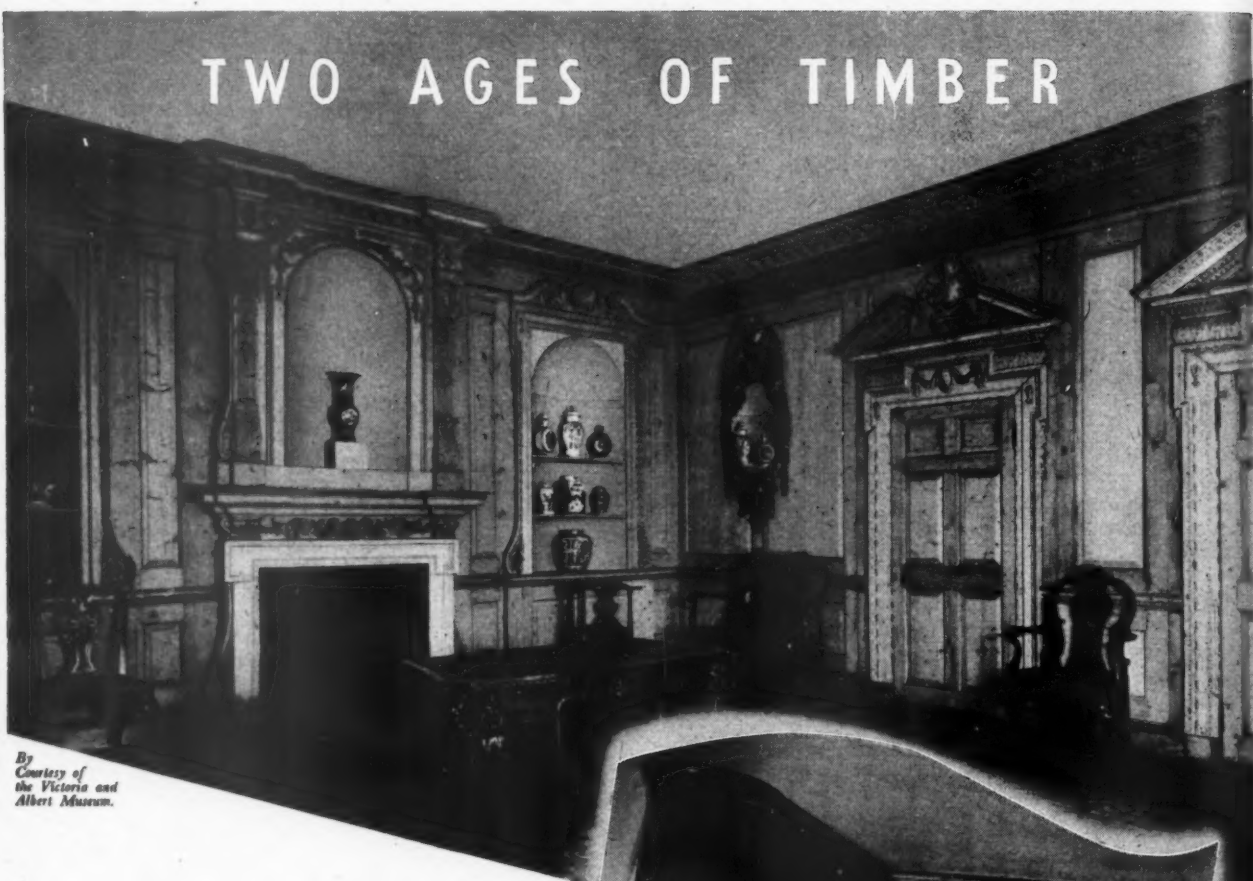
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inches for lengths and a 21-inch depth for all fittings. Vertical dimensions of skirting, working levels, cupboards and ceilings are also given. A range of storage units is given with illustrations. These fall into three categories: (a) Floor units, (b) wall storage units, and (c) full height units. All are designed to have backs.

This should be a useful Specification provided (1) manufacturers adhere to it, and (2) architects design for it.

2422

Service Unit

A CONSUMER'S SERVICE UNIT. *Booklet. (Standard proposed by the British Electrical Development Association.)* Specification valuable incentive towards tidying up of electric control gear in small houses. Three chamber design.

Certainly the suggestions made are a big improvement on pre-war practice and should both simplify and tidy up the electrical controls. The standard unit is a three-chamber design—supply intake chamber, main switch chamber and circuit fuse chamber with room for any one of the great majority of existing types of meter, including pre-payment types.

It seems a great pity that having gone so far the finished result is so disappointing as a piece of industrial design. It still looks just a collection of items and not a united whole, and is nothing like up to the standard which one had been led to hope for as a result of illustrations in Study Committee Reports and elsewhere.

Incidentally, would it be quite impossible to have some standardisation for the meters? Also, when are we, in England, going to realise the advantage of arranging for the meter to be readable from outside the house so as to avoid repeated calls on the part of the company official?

2423

Service Unit

A CONSUMER'S SERVICE UNIT. (*Trade Note, October, 1945.*) Description of unit design closely to follow BEDA Standard (see No. 2422 above) by British Insulated Callender's Cables, W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works, and Revo Electric Co. No more satisfactory in appearance than BEDA design.

HEATING and Ventilation

2424

Domestic Ventilation

VENTILATION (HOUSES AND FLATS ONLY.) (*British Standard Code of Practice CP6: 1945, Chapter 1(C), HMSO, 6d.*) Final Code. Occasional ventilation for warm weather or airing. Permanent ventilation for all conditions.

Air changes specified. Details of how to obtain to follow in later general series codes but general indications of requirements given.

1. Reference is made to relationship at site planning stage of ventilation, daylight, sunshine, noise and fire.

2. Habitable rooms require permanent ventilation of restricted amount at all times plus extra ventilation for purpose of airing the room and during warm weather.

3. Occasional ventilation by window arranged to open to half area required for daylight and head of window not more than 1 ft. 6 in. below ceiling.

4. Permanent ventilation rates listed for habitable rooms.

5. Permanent ventilation rates listed for non-habitable rooms.

6. Ventilation of halls and passages at minimum rate given.

7. Methods of obtaining ventilation. Details to be given in later General Series Code but guidance now given on sizes of flues and ducts. This section does not make clear whether both inlet and outlet is to be provided nor does it give any useful information about the size of inlets.

It seems doubtful whether this Code adds anything useful to existing knowledge or practice except possibly in giving some indication of adequate sizes for ducts to habitable rooms.

2425

District Heating

DISTRICT HEATING FOR HOUSING ESTATES. (*Smokeless Air [Smoke Abatement Journal], No. 59, 1945.*) General article seeking to show advantage and feasibility of district heating of housing. Reference to American schemes, particularly Virginia, Minnesota, where all the town is thus heated.

2426

Smokeless Zones

SMOKELESS ZONES. (*Smokeless Air [Smoke Abatement Journal], No. 59, 1945.*) Several references and articles, including report of action by City of London and Manchester to obtain powers to enforce smokeless zones.

2427

Smoke Prevention

SMOKE PREVENTION IN THE SOUTH. (*Smokeless Air [Smoke Abatement Journal], No. 59, 1945.*) Report of conference at Southampton with brief extracts from papers.

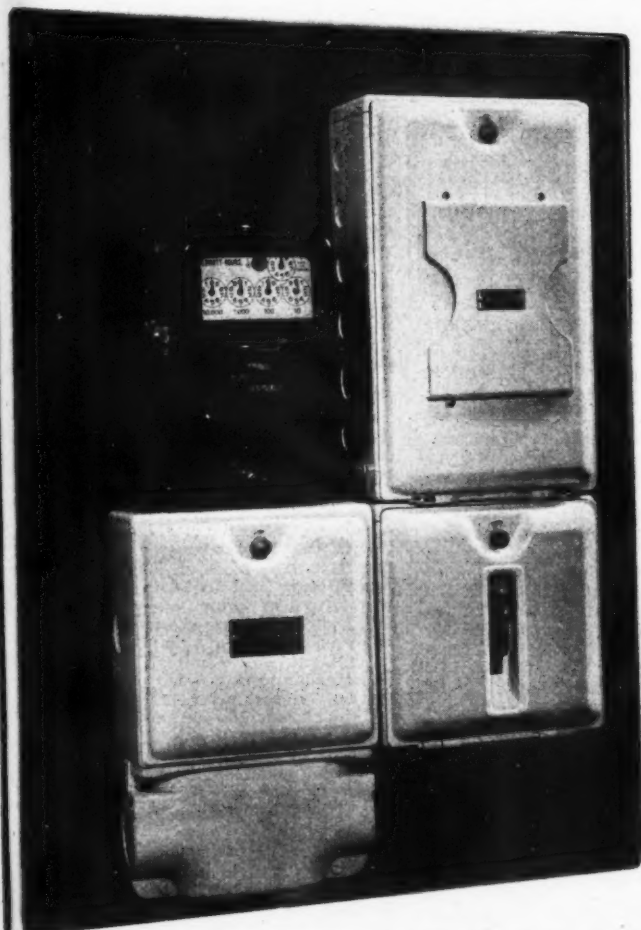
2428

Domestic Heating

A NEW DOMESTIC HEATING SYSTEM. (*Smokeless Air [Smoke Abatement Journal], No. 59, 1945.*) Description of system of heating devised by Rheostatic Co., Slough. Single boiler for all purposes. Space heating by low temperature ceiling panel radiation obtained by warm air circulation in ceiling/floor space. Thermostatic control of boiler combustion and water flow. Comfort and economy claimed.

2429 Swimming Pools and Laundries

MODERN SWIMMING POOL AND LAUNDRY TECHNIQUE. (*Circular from Gas Industry House, S.W.1, January, 1946.*) Describes all gas heating equipment for recently completed swimming baths and laundries at Gateshead-on-Tyne. Details of equipment and of gas consumption per annum.



A consumer's service unit, following BEDA Standard. See No. 2423.

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.

2430 Improving a Radiator

Q My question is about improvisation or making do. The problem is to provide some form of winter heating in the hall of a Universal house. The original intention was to use an electrically heated oil filled radiator. These, I find, are hard to obtain and are incidentally expensive to buy. We already have an Ideal, 8 section hot water radiator which is not being used at the moment. It is in quite good trim. I am wondering about the possibility of using this radiator which is not being used at the heater adapted to fit in the bottom inlet hole, and filling the radiator with some sort of oil. Would there be any snags? Great heat is not wanted, only warmth.

An alternative suggestion is to obtain a 6-foot length of electric heating tube. But I do not like these tubes—having tested them in a garage and an air raid shelter, I thought them inefficient. The heating area seems to be too small so that the tubes are too hot to touch (therefore dangerous with children around); they heat very little of the air. I feel that a larger area, as with the Ideal radiator, with a lower temperature, would be better.

A If you wish to convert a normal hot water radiator to the electrically heated oil filled type, we think you are likely to run into one or two difficulties. In the early days of this type of heater, the main difficulty was to prevent the oil leaking out when the radiator warmed up, and it was some time before a satisfactory oil was found. At temperatures of about 140 Fahrenheit many oils begin to form a sludge which collects on the elements of the heater and ultimately causes it to burn out. We would be inclined to fill the radiator with water and control the immersion heater with a thermostat. You should not use a greater loading than 1 kilowatt per 20 sq. ft. of radiator surface. We would be inclined to fit an elbow at the top of the radiator and fill it with water through this. The filler hole could be either left open and the radiator topped up from time to time, or you could plug the hole after the radiator has reached its maximum temperature. We have been informed that the output of electrically heated oil filled radiators is now about 1,000 per month, and you may therefore find that the conversion which you have in mind is not worth the effort.

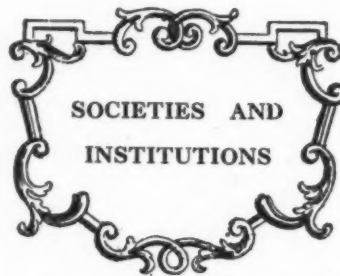
2431 Housing Societies

Q Can you give me details on the formation of a Housing Association or Society, together with particulars of any Governmental aid that may be expected for such an organization?

A We suggest that you should write to the:
National Federation of Housing Societies, 13, Suffolk Street, London, S.W.1.

This organization publishes a number of pamphlets and data sheets on the formation of housing societies and will, no doubt, be

able to help you. From the address you will gather that the organization is connected with the Housing Centre.



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 economize 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.

DIA Frederick Gibberd

February 13, at the London School of Hygiene, Gower Street, W.C.1. Lecture arranged by the London Region of the Design and Industries Association on DESIGN AND PREFABRICATION, by Frederick Gibberd, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I. Chairman: Cecil D. Notley.

F. Gibberd: The parts of a house which are made off the site are called prefabricated, i.e., pre-made, and when the whole house is made off the site it is called a prefabricated house, but I think that a better name for it would be a factory-made house.

The problem is one of providing homes or satisfactory spaces in which to live. A house is a machine in only a very limited sense; it must be efficient, of course, but it must also be a home and a background for the very difficult art of living. The size, shape and general relationship of these spaces is determined by planning, and the design of a prefabricated house should begin in the same way as the design of any other house, namely, with the plan. Many different kinds of research are necessary in that connection, and a great deal of that research has been done during the war. Then comes the construction, and the question of beauty should be considered in both the planning and the construction; the spaces themselves should be beautiful and the construction should be beautiful.

In the old-fashioned type of house these factors are determined by the architect (or the builder, if the builder designs the house), but that cannot be done in the case of a prefabricated house, because that type of

house is produced by mass production methods, which are in a field quite foreign to the architect. Mass production means quantity production by machinery of an article to an agreed prototype; the operations take place in a planned sequence and there is no possibility of variation or craftsmanship once the machine starts. In the design of the prefabricated house the production engineer is as important as the architect. The third section of the work is that done by the structural engineer, who is indispensable. Then comes the work done by the costing department, whose members compare the ideas put forward with what is called conventional construction. Fifthly, there is the work of assembly, which is the most important of all and in which the advice of a building contractor is necessary; he organizes the job and assembles the parts on the site.

The employment of the above team is a comparatively new development, but prefabrication itself was well developed before the war. It is through the war, however, that it has made such rapid movement forward. It is said that 4,000,000 houses are required, and these cannot be obtained through the ordinary building trade. The work must be taken off the building site into the factory and the total number of hours spent on the building site must be reduced. In the factory the temperature can be controlled and everyone concerned can have good working conditions. This is not the case on the building site, which is always a very messy place and subject to varying temperature. Even more important is that the work itself can be specialized; for instance, one factory can be devoted to producing floor units, another to producing plumbing units, and so on.

With regard to the question of site hours, the ordinary house takes about 2,200 man hours to put up, the Portal bungalow takes about 700, and there are one or two recent prefabricated houses that have been put up in between 450 and 550 man hours. A prefabricated house can be erected in a few minutes; all that has to be done is to put a trailer on the site and connect up the services.

Unfortunately, house equipment was standardised before anyone thought of prefabricating the whole house, so there are all kinds of equipment of different shapes and sizes, each of which has been decided by the manufacturer, and it is extremely difficult to get all the different people to come into line. During the war the Ministry of Works did a very useful work in standardising ranges of equipment, but unfortunately they have not been able to relate the different standards to each other. One of the major problems in the case of the mass produced house is to combine existing equipment into some sort of structural system with some sort of common dimension.

The planning of the houses on the site is as important as the planning of the houses themselves. Houses must not be dumped down on to a piece of land without any regard being paid to planning but should be arranged in various groups and units.

Even those who are most hostile to mass-produced houses agree that there is a place for a factory-made unit. They argue that it is possible to do a large part of the construction in the factory and retain all the traditional materials and methods for building the shell, but that is not a satisfactory procedure. The factory made article is a precise job, whereas the site house is a comparatively rough and ready job and requires very wide tolerances; the two do not go together.

With regard to the shell of the house, in the conventional house the brick wall can perform most of the functions required of the shell, but it is made of small and heavy units. It can be built up into big panels, but it is very difficult to handle when that is done, and it usually has to be done on the site. In the case of the factory-made

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A.J. 7.3.46

house, the tendency is to use different types of materials for the shell, each being selected for its particular function. One material, such as steel in the form of tubular steel frame or a welded steel frame, is used for its capacity to carry loads; another material, such as aluminium foil, is chosen for its insulating qualities, and another is chosen for its resistance to moisture penetration. Those materials are combined together, and the house becomes a very complicated structure.

As far as the shell is concerned, there are four types of house: the panel type, the frame type, the type which combines the panel and the frame, and the complete sectional house. Some people think that the panel type should be made up of small units, and it is true that that allows very much more flexible planning, but it is more expensive than when large units are used. The frame type cannot be constructed as rapidly as the panel type but can be constructed a good deal more rapidly than the ordinary brick house, as the roof can generally be put on at the end of the second or third day. The complete sectional house has not yet been developed very far, but the aluminium is one of that type.

In the design of prefabricated houses it is very important to obtain an aesthetic expression through the constructional system. Many people try to force the structural system into their preconceived idea of what a house should look like; they want the prefabricated house to look like the houses with which they are familiar. But people should not be afraid of breaking new ground and discovering new forms. After a time the public becomes used to those new forms and does not mind them; ultimately they begin to like them.

It is necessary to remember that a house is for human occupation and the design must be in the human scale. Many details from industrial buildings are introduced into houses without being re-designed, and very

often they are in the wrong scale. The detailed design of a house is a very slow and laborious process and may take two years. It should be borne in mind all the time that it is important to have variety. It should be possible to have variety in colour and texture as well as in planning. Variety is required in internal equipment and there should also be some variety in the external forms of the houses. For instance, six or seven porches might be designed which could be clipped on to any house. In the designing of the house it is necessary to ensure that all the parts go together easily and in a reasonable sequence. The sequence of the erection has to be planned, and it is usual to have a try-out in the yard. It is also usual for those who are responsible for the design to prepare some drawings that the average foreman can understand, in which all the parts are numbered.

With regard to cost, the prefabricated house should not be more expensive than its equivalent in conventional construction. It is extremely expensive to design; it may cost £10,000 or £15,000 to design, but ultimately everyone can have the benefit of that expenditure and can have a house designed by an architect, an engineer, and all the other technicians concerned.

Announcements

Messrs. Sharp Bros. & Knight, Limited, Joinery Manufacturers of Burton-on-Trent, have re-opened their London office: 254/260, Earls Court Road, S.W.5. (Tel.: Frobisher 1015/6). Mr. Richard V. Welch has been appointed Manager in succession to Mr. F. C. Phelps, who is remaining as manager at Head Office, Burton-on-Trent.

Mr. Fredk. E. Wilkins, L.R.I.B.A., is commencing a practice at 52, Haselbury Road, Edmonton, N.18, until suitable office accommodation is available.

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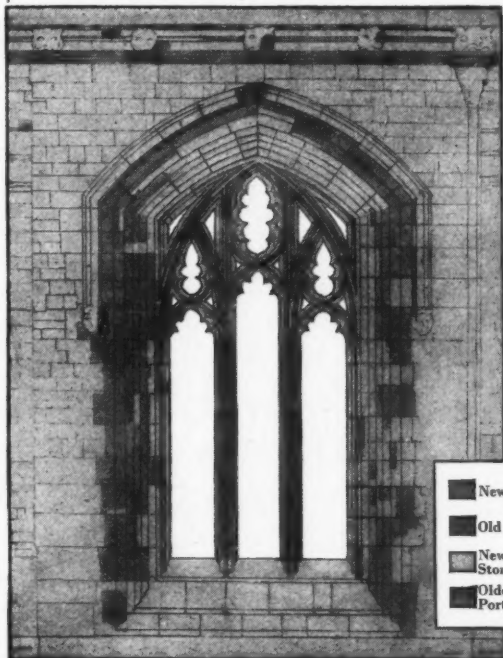
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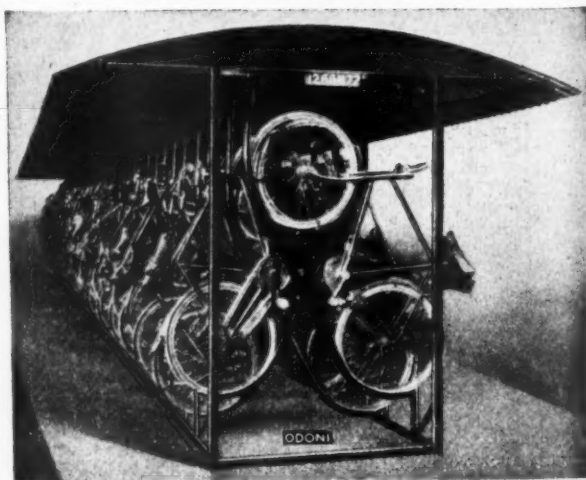


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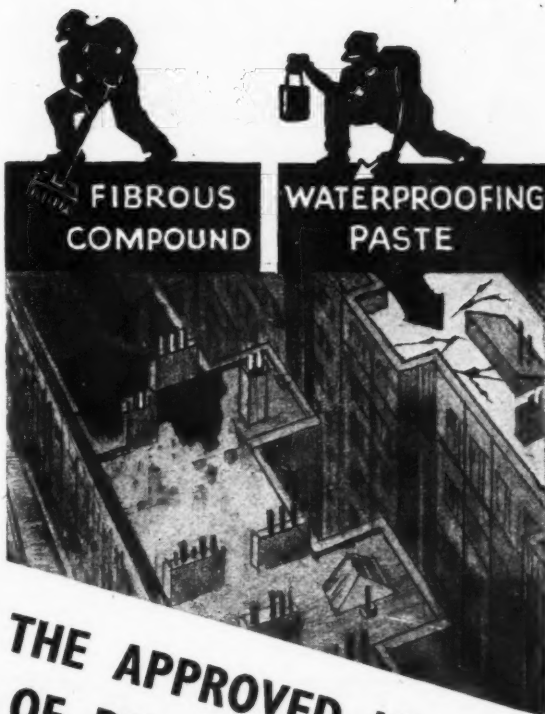
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Advertisements should be addressed to the Advt. Manager, "The Architects' Journal," War Address: 45 The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey, and should reach there by first post on Friday morning for inclusion in the following Thursday's paper.

Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "The Architects' Journal," War Address: 45 The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey.

Public and Official Announcements

Six lines or under, 2s.; each additional line, 1s. THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS maintains a register of qualified architects and surveyors (including assistants) requiring posts, and invites applications from public authorities and private practitioners having staff vacancies. ADDRESS: 75, KATON PLACE, LONDON, S.W.1. TEL.: SLOANE 5615. 931

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.

BOROUGH SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT— ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an Architectural Assistant, at a commencing salary of £420 p.a., plus cost-of-living bonus of £59 19s. 3d. p.a.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the conditions of service applicable to the Council's permanent officials.

Preference will be given to candidates who have passed the Associateship Examination of the R.I.B.A.

Applications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," giving names and addresses of three referees, should be delivered to the undersigned on or before the 23rd March, 1946.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

H. HOPKINS,
Town Clerk. 503

CANTERBURY EDUCATION COMMITTEE SCHOOL OF ART.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE.

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Application forms obtainable from the Director of Education, Education Office, London Road, Canterbury. 798

CITY OF MANCHESTER.

CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the permanent staff:—

ONE SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Basic salary, £505-£535 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £60 per annum.

Candidates should be Fellows or Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and must have had wide experience in modern practice in the planning and designing of hospital buildings.

ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Basic salary, £400-£425 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £60 per annum.

Candidates should be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and must have had a thorough training in architectural design, preferably at a School of Architecture, and experience in the planning and construction of various types of local authority buildings.

ONE SENIOR ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Basic salary, £505-£535 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £60 per annum.

Candidates should be Fellows or Professional Associates of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution (Quantities Division), and have had considerable experience in the preparation of bills of quantities, estimates, valuations, and the settlement of accounts, in connection with local authority buildings, including schools.

The applicants selected for the above positions will be required to pass a medical examination before the appointments are confirmed, and to become contributors to the Corporation superannuation fund and execute the Corporation's Deed of Service.

Forms of application may be obtained from Leonard C. Hewitt, B.Arch., Dip.T.P., D.P.A., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., Acting City Architect, Town Hall, Manchester, 2.

Applications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be delivered at the City Architect's Office not later than Saturday, 23rd March, 1946.

Canvassing in any form, oral or written, direct or indirect, is prohibited, and will be regarded as a disqualification.

PHILIP B. DINGLE,
Town Clerk. 806

Town Hall, Manchester.
February, 1946.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

The Minister of Health invites applications for appointment as:—

(i) ARCHITECTS. £900-£1,050. Plus war bonus consolidation addition.

(ii) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (Grade I). £650-£850. Plus war bonus consolidation addition.

(iii) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (Grade II). £350-£575. Plus war bonus consolidation addition. (The above rates apply to London. In the provinces the rates are slightly lower.)

The appointments will be made on a temporary basis in the first instance, but candidates found suitable will be considered for permanent pensionable posts at an early date.

Candidates should hold the Associateship of the Royal Institute of British Architects or other recognised qualification. Preference will be given to applicants having experience in housing, estate development, and with new forms of construction.

The age of candidates for Architect and Assistant Architect, Grade I, should normally be between 30 and 45 years, and for Assistant Architect, Grade II, 26 to 30 years.

The vacancies to be filled are in London and in the Regional Offices of the Department in the Provinces, and candidates will be required to devote their whole time to the Public Service.

Candidates who appear to be suitable will be invited to attend for interview by a Selection Board.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Director of Establishments, Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W.1.

No application can be considered unless received on the prescribed form not later than the 25th March, 1946. 768

BOROUGH OF WATFORD.

BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for the permanent appointment of an Assistant Architect in the Borough Engineer's Department.

Salary, within the grade, £460 per annum, rising subject to satisfactory service by two additional increments of £15 each and one of £20 to a maximum of £510, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present £60 per annum).

Applicants should hold an appropriate professional qualification.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, and giving the names of three referees, must be sent to Mr. F. C. Sage, A.M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.M., C.F.E. Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Watford, not later than Friday, 23rd March, 1946, and endorsed "Assistant Architect."

A. NORMAN SCHOFIELD,
Town Clerk. 813

Town Hall, Watford.
1st March, 1946.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.

Appointment of (a) SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT; (b) GENERAL PLANNING ASSISTANT, City Surveyor and Engineer's Department.

Applications are invited for the position of:—

(a) Senior Planning Assistant, at a salary of £625 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 to a maximum of £700 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present amounting to £50 per annum.

The applicants should have had a wide experience in the design and layout of new development and large areas of redevelopment. The successful candidate will be required to take control of an engineering, planning and architectural staff employed on the detailed development proposals for the remainder of the Wythenshawe satellite, and on redevelopment proposals covering large areas of present congested residential development.

(b) General Planning Assistant, at a salary of £450 per annum, rising by an annual increment of £30 to a maximum of £480 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present amounting to £50 per annum.

The applicants should have had a good general planning experience, with emphasis on the architectural aspect of development and redevelopment.

The candidates selected will be required to pass a medical examination before the appointments are confirmed, to contribute to the Corporation superannuation fund, and to execute the Corporation's Deed of Service.

Applications must be made on the appropriate form, which can be obtained at my office, and must be returned (together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials) to me not later than 10 a.m. on Monday, the 11th March, 1946, and be endorsed "Senior Planning Assistant" or "General Planning Assistant," as may be appropriate.

Canvassing in any form, oral or written, direct or indirect, is prohibited, and will be regarded as a disqualification.

PHILIP B. DINGLE,
Town Clerk. 773

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE.

THE "AGE" CHAIR OF ARCHITECTURE.

Applications are invited for appointment as (full-time) PROFESSOR OF ARCHITECTURE, taking up duty during 1946. Salary, £1,500 (Australian) per annum, with cost-of-living adjustment (at present \$48 per annum increase), and subject to Provident Fund contribution. Conditions of appointment and further information may be obtained from the Secretary, Universities Bureau of the British Empire, University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.1. Closing date for receipt of applications (in Melbourne) 30th April, 1946. 789

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

The Essex County Council invite applications for the appointment of two Chief Assistant Architects, in the County Architect's Department, to be in charge, respectively, of Sections dealing with (a) education buildings, and (b) general county buildings, under the county architect.

Applicants must be members by examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and have had considerable experience in the design and supervision of public buildings.

The salary attaching to the post of Chief Assistant Architect will be at the rate of not exceeding £900 a year, and in fixing the commencing salary regard will be had to the qualifications and experience of the successful applicants. There will also be paid such bonus and travelling and subsistence allowances as may from time to time be determined by the Council.

The appointments will be held during the pleasure of the Council, and may be determined by the holders of such posts by three months' notice.

The person appointed to either post will be a contributory employee under the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and will be required to pass a medical examination to the satisfaction of the Council.

The appointments will be subject to the Standing Orders and Sick Pay Rules and Regulations as approved by the Council from time to time.

Applications must be made on a form obtainable from me. The form should be returned completed to me, together with typewritten copies of not more than three recent testimonials, at the address stated below, not later than 30th April, 1946. The envelope should be sealed and endorsed "Chief Assistant Architect."

Applicants who are serving in H.M. Forces overseas may, in lieu of sending copy testimonials, submit the names of three persons to whom reference may be made.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, is forbidden.

JOHN E. LIGHTBURN,
Clerk of the County Council.
County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex.
February, 1946. 799

Amended Advertisement. SOMERSET.

COUNTY PLANNING OFFICER.

The Somerset County Council invite applications for this appointment from persons possessing the necessary experience and the full and proper professional and technical qualifications. A sound knowledge of the law relating to planning and ribbon development and practical application of planning principles is essential.

The salary for the appointment will be at a rate not exceeding £1,600 a year, and in fixing the commencing salary regard will be had to the age, qualifications, and ability of the successful applicant. War bonus and travelling and subsistence allowances will be paid as may from time to time be determined by the County Council. The post is superannuable.

The duties will include advising the County Planning Committee on planning matters, and (in consultation with the County Surveyor) on applications received under the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, and attendance at meetings of the Joint Planning Committees dealing with the preparation of draft Schemes for the County, and at Local Inquiries.

The person appointed will have to devote his whole time to his duties, and will not be permitted to engage in private practice or any other business.

The appointment is subject to passing a medical examination to the satisfaction of the Council, and may be terminated by three months' notice and otherwise held at the pleasure of the County Council.

Applications in sealed envelopes, endorsed "County Planning Officer," accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials (members of H.M. Forces may submit names of not more than three persons to whom reference may be made), must be received by the undersigned not later than 24th April, 1946.

Canvassing will be a disqualification.
HAROLD KING,
Clerk of the County Council.
County Hall, Taunton.
26th February, 1946. 801

WIVENHOE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

TO ARCHITECTS.

The above Council require the services of a QUALIFIED ARCHITECT, in private practice, for the preparation of their Post-War Housing Schemes, and applications are invited from suitable persons willing to undertake this work.

Applications should be submitted to the undersigned, endorsed "Housing Architect," not later than the 23rd day of March, 1946.

H. D. PAWSEY,
Clerk to the Council.
Council Offices, High Street, Wivenhoe.
February, 1946. 797

LYDNEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the temporary appointment of Architectural Assistant in the Engineer and Surveyor's Department, at a salary of £350 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s.

Applicants must possess an Architectural qualification and have had experience in the preparation of plans, working drawings, specifications, and lay-outs of modern housing estates, including surveying and levelling.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, together with copies of three recent testimonials, must be delivered to the undersigned not later than Tuesday, the 12th March, 1946.

G. D. SPEARING,
Clerk of the Council.
R.D.C. Offices, Chepstow.
20th February, 1946. 783

WEST MIDLANDS JOINT ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN.

The above-named Authority invite applications for the position of Architectural Draughtsman on the permanent staff of the Authority, at a salary of £420 per annum, subject to adjustment for variations in the cost of living.

The appointment will be subject to the Authority's Superannuation Scheme under the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the selected candidate will have to pass a medical examination.

Experience in the preparation of working drawings, detailed specifications, estimates and quantities is essential.

Possession of an architectural degree or diploma will be an advantage.

Applications, stating age, education, experience, and present occupation, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, and endorsed "Architectural Draughtsman," should reach the undersigned not later than the 18th March, 1946.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

H. F. CARPENTER,
Clerk and Manager.
Phoenix Buildings, Dudley Road,
Wolverhampton.
22nd February, 1946. 808

CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointments in the County Architect's department:—

(a) COUNTY BUILDING INSPECTOR, on a salary scale of £535, rising by two annual increments of £20 and a further increment of £25 to a maximum salary of £600, plus a travelling and subsistence allowance. The initial salary will be determined according to qualifications and experience.

Applicants should be between 35-45 years of age, with Local Government experience, and should have held a similar appointment.

The position entails responsibility for maintenance repairs to all Schools and other County Buildings, including the levelling, grading and tar spraying of school playgrounds.

Applicants should have administrative ability, a sound knowledge of builder's quantities, and experience in the preparation of detailed specifications, reports, and estimates.

(b) ASSISTANT BUILDING INSPECTOR, at a salary of £360, rising, subject to satisfactory service, by annual increments of £15 to £405 per annum, plus a travelling and subsistence allowance.

Applicants should have held a similar appointment and possess practical experience of the building trade, be thoroughly competent in the preparation of specifications, detailed estimates and reports, and in the supervision of maintenance works and improvements to buildings.

The salaries above-mentioned are subject to the addition of war bonus—at present £59 16s. per annum.

The appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Forms of application may be obtained from the County Architect, County Hall, Truro, to whom applications must be sent not later than Saturday, the 16th March, 1946, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials.

L. P. NEW,
Clerk of the County Council.
County Hall, Truro.
13th February, 1946. 758

BOROUGH OF BANBURY.

BOROUGH SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the permanent appointment of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT in the Borough Surveyor's Department (Professional, Technical and Administrative Division, Grade "B"), at a salary of £330 per annum, rising subject to satisfactory service, by three annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £375 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus at the prevailing rate (at present £59 16s. per annum).

Applicants should be skilled draughtsmen, and have had a thorough training and practical experience in design and building construction. The appointment, which will be terminable by one month's notice on either side, will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and full particulars of experience, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be received by me, the undersigned, not later than Saturday, the 16th March, 1946.

E. OWEN REID,
Town Clerk.
Municipal Buildings, Banbury.
26th February, 1946. 802

QUALIFIED QUANTITY SURVEYOR.

BOURNVILLE VILLAGE TRUST.

Applications are invited for the post of Quantity Surveyor in the Architects' Department. Applicants must have recent experience of State-aided housing schemes and general practice. Salary according to qualifications and experience.

Applications, stating age, training, experience, and date when free to begin new appointment, to be forwarded to the Secretary, Bournville Village Trust, Estate Office, Bournville, Birmingham, 30. 796

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.

BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR, at a commencing salary of £400 per annum, rising by annual increments of £12 10s. to £450 per annum, exclusive of war bonus.

Applicants must be able to prepare bills of quantities, and have had experience in measuring up and settlement of accounts.

The appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, to the successful candidate passing a medical examination, and to one month's notice on either side.

Applications, stating age, previous experience, and qualifications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be delivered at the office of the Acting Borough Architect, Council House, Corporation Street, Derby, not later than first post on Tuesday, 26th March, 1946, endorsed "Assistant Quantity Surveyor."

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

G. ASHTON, M.A.,
Town Clerk.
Market Place, Derby. 810

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DENT

BURGH OF GREENOCK.

APPOINTMENT OF TECHNICAL STAFF TO MASTER OF WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Corporation of Greenock invite applications for the following positions in the Department of the Master of Works, viz.:-

(1) ONE SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, at a commencing salary of £355 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £400 per annum, plus war bonus. Applicants must be Registered Architects, and experienced in housing and general architectural work.

(2) ONE JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, at a commencing salary of £220 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £265 per annum, plus war bonus. Applicants must be neat, expeditious draughtsmen. Experience in housing work will be an advantage.

(3) ONE APPRENTICE ARCHITECT, at a commencing salary of £48 per annum, rising by annual increments of £12 to £84 per annum, plus war bonus.

(4) TWO SENIOR ENGINEERING ASSISTANTS, at a commencing salary of £355 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £400 per annum, plus war bonus. Applicants must be Associate Members of either the Institution of Civil Engineers or the Institute of Municipal and County Engineers, and must have extensive experience in highway engineering and sewerage, and in the setting out and measuring of contractor's work.

(5) ONE SENIOR TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT, at a commencing salary of £355 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £400 per annum, plus war bonus. Applicants must have extensive experience in the preparation of a Town Planning Scheme and of the administration of Interim Development Control, and should have a recognised Town Planning, Engineering or Architectural qualification.

(6) TWO JUNIOR PLANNING ASSISTANTS, at a commencing salary of £220 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £265 per annum, plus war bonus. Applicants must be competent surveyors and levellers, and preference will be given to candidates with previous experience in the preparation of a Town Planning Scheme.

All the above appointments are upon the permanent staff of the Corporation, and are subject to one month's notice on either side. Successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination and to contribute to the Corporation's Superannuation Fund under the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation (Scotland) Act, 1937.

Applications, endorsed according to vacancy applied for, stating age, qualifications, experience, and accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be forwarded to the undersigned not later than Saturday, 23rd March, 1946.

A. H. GRAY,
Town Clerk.

Municipal Buildings, Greenock.
28th February, 1946. 817

BOROUGH OF SWINDON.

ERECTION OF 100 HOUSES—HURST HOUSING ESTATE EXTENSION.

The Corporation of Swindon invite tenders for the erection of 100 Houses, off Beech Avenue, on the extension of the Hurst Housing Estate. Copies of quantities and forms of tender may be obtained from, and plans and general conditions of contract inspected, at the office of the Borough Surveyor, Civic Offices, Swindon, on payment of a deposit of £5 5s., which will be returned on receipt of a bona fide tender and the relevant documents.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for Houses," must be delivered to the undersigned not later than noon on Friday, the 5th April, 1946.

The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. MURRAY JOHN,
Town Clerk.

Civic Offices, Swindon.
March, 1946. 811

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Six lines or under, 2s.; each additional line, 1s.
PARTNERSHIP required with Architect; preferably in North Midland area.—Box 790.

Architectural Appointments Vacant

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EXPERIENCED Architectural Draughtsman required; must have a thorough knowledge of building construction, and be capable of preparing detailed working drawings and specifications from sketch designs for large commercial and industrial buildings; a knowledge of estimating and preparing of bills of quantities an advantage; salary according to age and experience. Write, stating age, qualifications, and full details of experience, to Box 805.

JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required; good draughtsman; knowledge of building construction; experience in surveys; good opportunity for right man; state age, experience, and salary required. Wellsted, Dossor & Priestman, Architects, Hull. 795

WANTED.—Architectural Assistant, West Riding of Yorkshire; must have good knowledge of construction, and be first-class draughtsman. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required., Box 807.

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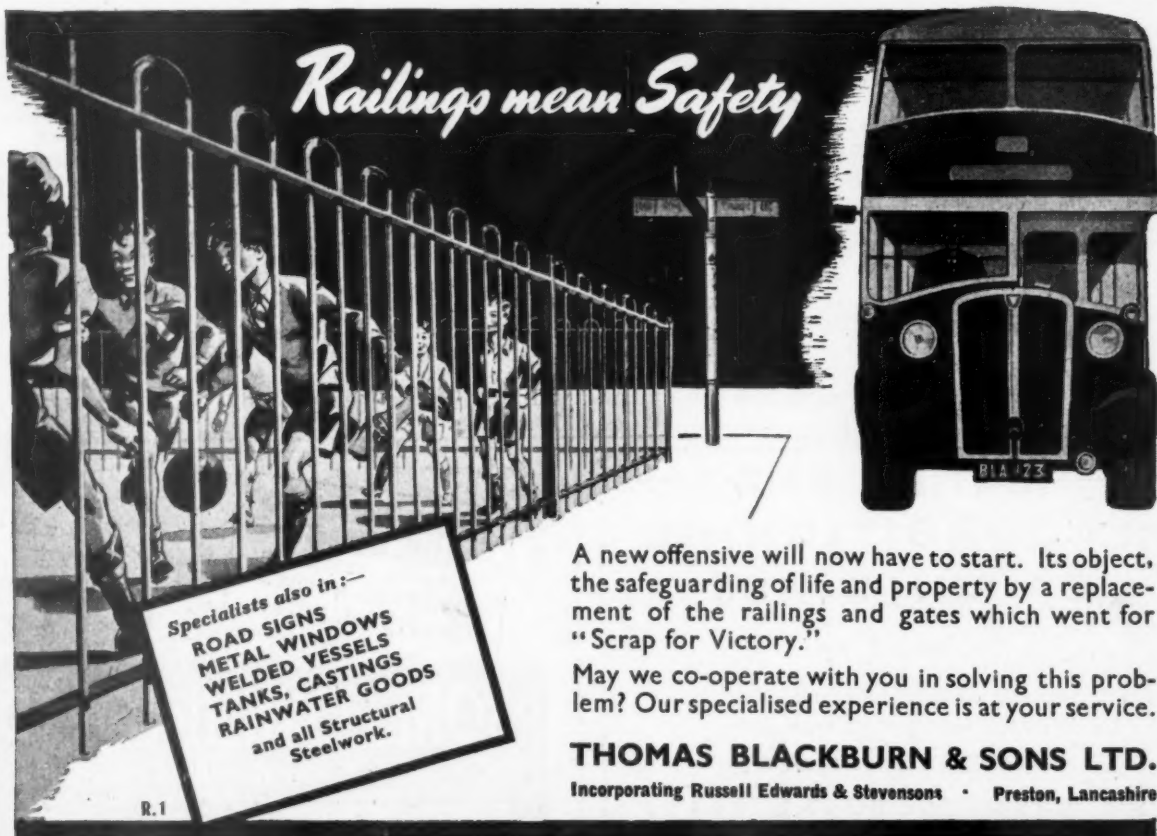
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