

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



standard contents

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

DIARY

NEWS

from AN ARCHITECT'S
Commonplace Book

ASTRAGAL

LETTERS

PHYSICAL PLANNING

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INFORMATION

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★ A glossary of abbreviations of Government Departments and Societies and Committees of all kinds, together with their full address and telephone numbers, is given below. In all cases where the town is not mentioned the word LONDON is implicit in the address.

AA	Architectural Association. 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 0974
ABT	Association of Building Technicians. 5, Ashley Place, S.W.1.	Victoria 0447-8
ACGB	Arts Council of Great Britain. 9, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.	Sloane 0421
APRR	Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction. 34, Gordon Square, W.C.1.	Euston 2158-9
ARCUK	Architects' Registration Council. 68, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 9738
ASB	Architectural Science Board of the Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721
BC	Building Centre. 23, Maddox Street, W.1.	Mayfair 2128
BCIRA	British Cast Iron Research Association. Alvechurch, Birmingham.	Redditch 716
BDA	British Door Association. 25, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	
BIA	British Ironfounders' Association. 145, Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.	Glasgow Central 2891
BIAE	British Institute of Adult Education. 29, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.	Euston 5385
BINC	Building Industries National Council. 11, Weymouth Street, W.1.	Langham 2785
BOT	Board of Trade. Millbank, S.W.1.	Whitehall 5140
BRS	Building Research Station. Bucknalls Lane, Watford.	Garston 2246
BSA	British Steelwork Association. Egginton House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.	Victoria 7301-2-3
BSI	British Standards Institution. 28, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 3333
CCA	Cement and Concrete Association. 52, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.	Sloane 5255
CID	Council of Industrial Design. Tilbury House, Petty France, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6322
CPRE	Council for the Preservation of Rural England. 4, Hobart Place, S.W.	Sloane 4280
CSI	Chartered Surveyors' Institution. 12, Great George Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 5322
DIA	Design and Industries Association. 2, Stratford Place, W.1.	Mayfair 5432
DOT	Department of Overseas Trade. Dolphin Square, S.W.1.	Victoria 4477
EJMA	English Joinery Manufacturers Association (Incorporated). Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.	Regent 4448
FAS	Faculty of Architects and Surveyors. 8, Buckingham Palace Gdns., S.W.1.	Sloane 2837
FMB	Federation of Master Builders. 23, Compton Terrace, Upper Street, N.1.	Canonbury 2041
FS (Eng.)	Faculty of Surveyors of England. 8, Buckingham Palace Gdns., S.W.1.	Sloane 2837
GG	Georgian Group. 4, Hobart Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 2844
HC	Housing Centre. 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 2881
IAAS	Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. 75, Eaton Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 3158
ICE	Institution of Civil Engineers. Great George Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 4577
IEE	Institution of Electrical Engineers. Savoy Place, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 7676
IOB	Institute of Builders. 48, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 7197
IRA	Institute of Registered Architects. 47, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 6172
ISE	Institution of Structural Engineers. 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.	Sloane 7128-29
LIDC	Lead Industries Development Council. Eagle House, Jermyn Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 7264
LMBA	London Master Builders' Association. 47, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 3767
MARS	Modern Architectural Research. 46, Sheffield Terrace, W.8.	Park 7678
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. 55, Whitehall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 3400
MOE	Ministry of Education. Belgrave Square, S.W.1.	Sloane 4522
MOH	Ministry of Health. Whitehall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 4300
MOLNS	Ministry of Labour and National Service. St. James's Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6200
MOS	Ministry of Supply. Shell Mex House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.	Gerrard 6933
MOT	Ministry of Transport. Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, W.1.	Abbey 7711
MOTCP	Ministry of Town and Country Planning. 32-33, St. James's Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 8411
MOW	Ministry of Works. Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Reliance 7611
NAMMC	Natural Asphalte Mine-Owners and Manufacturers Council. 94, Petty France, S.W.1.	Abbey 1010
NBR	National Buildings Record. 37, Onslow Gardens, S.W.7.	Kensington 7070
NFBTE	National Federation of Building Trades Employers. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.	Langham 4041
NFBTO	National Federation of Building Trades Operatives. 9, Rugby Chambers, Rugby Street, W.C.1.	Holborn 2770
NFHS	National Federation of Housing Societies. 13, Suffolk St., S.W.1.	Whitehall 2881/2/3
NT	National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. 42, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	Whitehall 0211/2
PEP	Political and Economic Planning. 16, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	Whitehall 7245
PWB	Post War Building, Directorate of. Ministry of Works, Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Reliance 7611
RCA	Reinforced Concrete Association. 91, Petty France, S.W.1.	Whitehall 9936
RIBA	Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721
RS	Royal Society. Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.	Regent 3335
RSA	Royal Society of Arts. 6, John Adam Street, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 8274
SFMA	School Furniture Manufacturers' Association. 13, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.	Chancery 5313
SIA	Society of Industrial Artists. 20, Wellfield Avenue, N.10.	Tudor 7027
SPAB	Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. 55, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.	Holborn 2646
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Association. 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 5006
TDA	Timber Development Association. 75, Cannon Street, E.C.4.	City 6147
TPI	Town Planning Institute. 18, Ashley Place, S.W.1.	Victoria 8815

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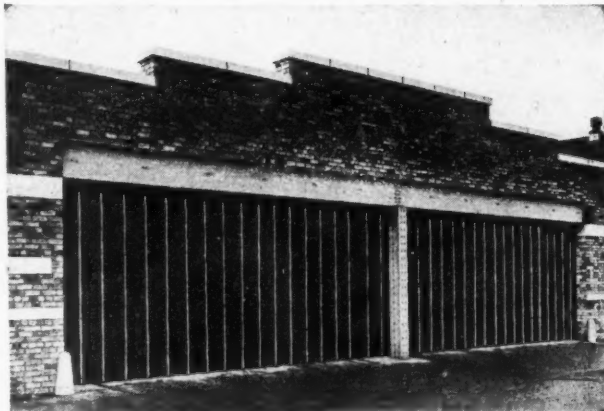
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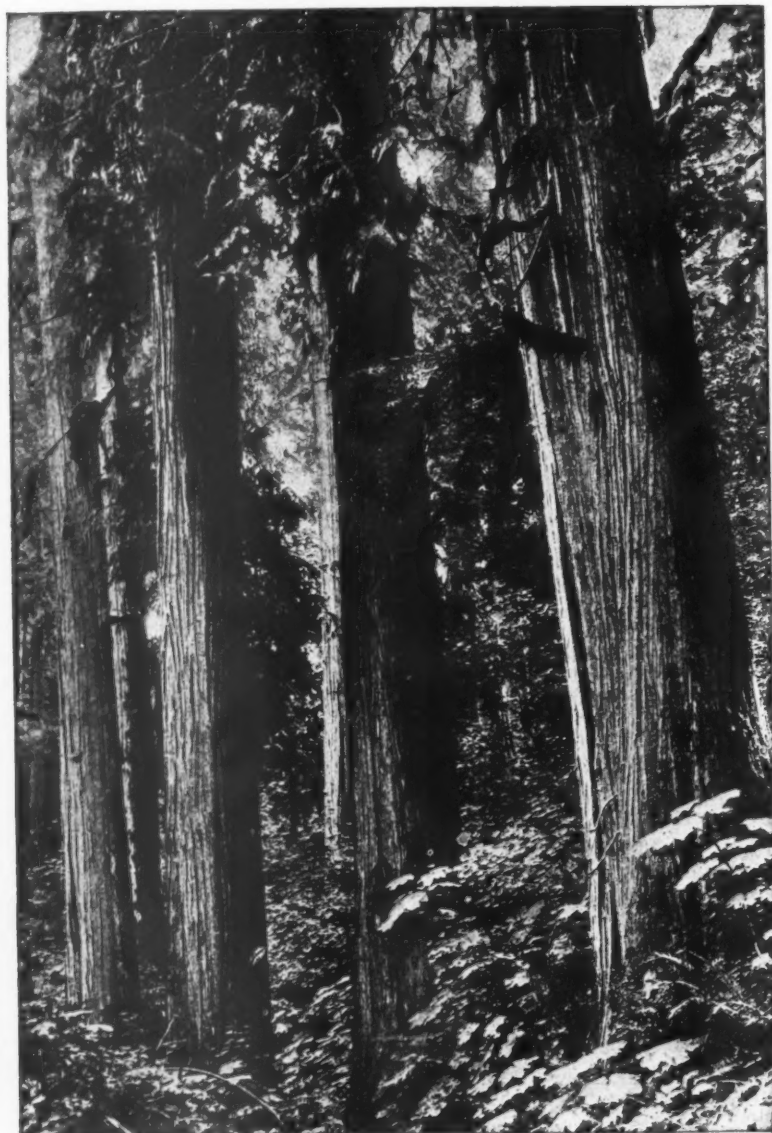
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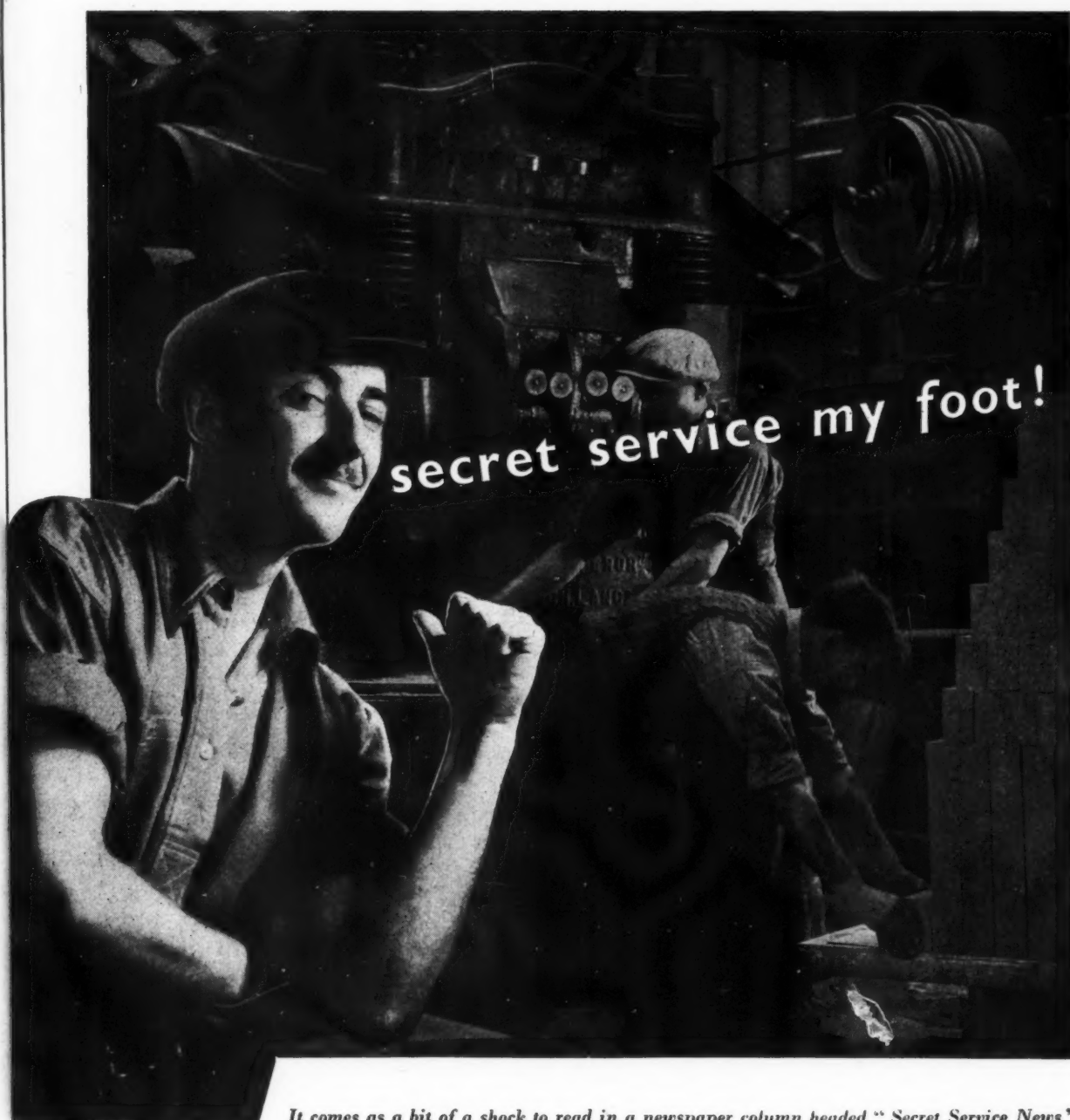


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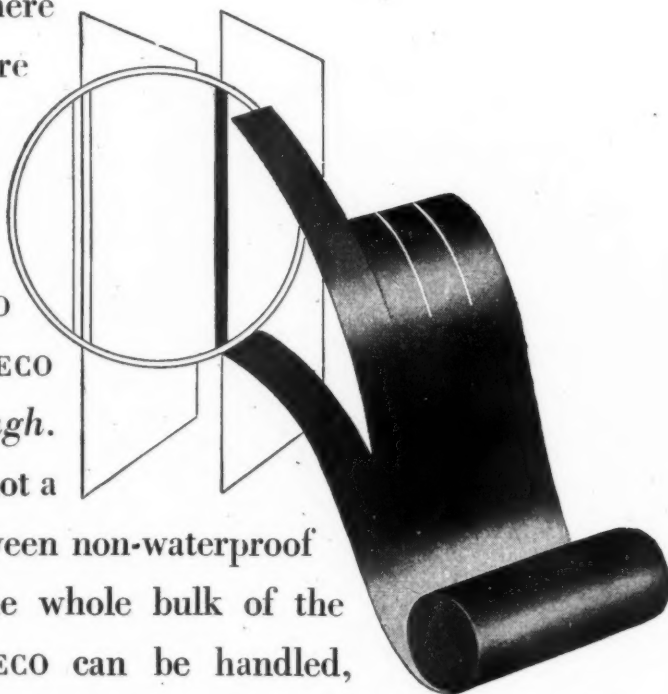
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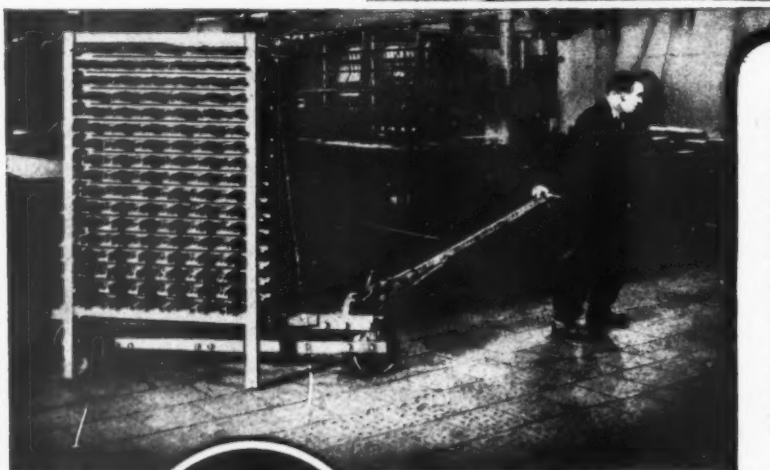
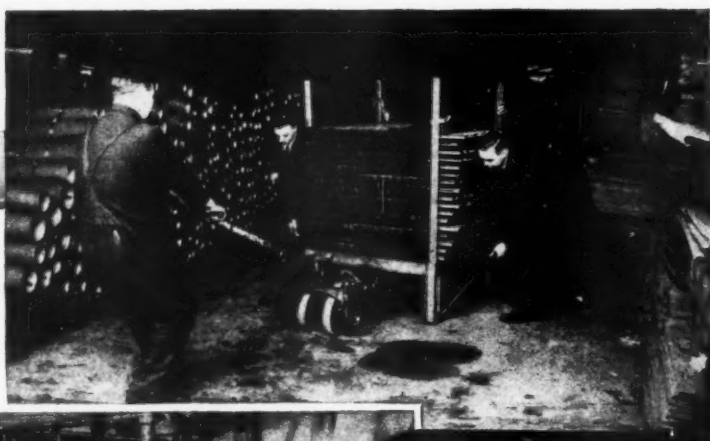
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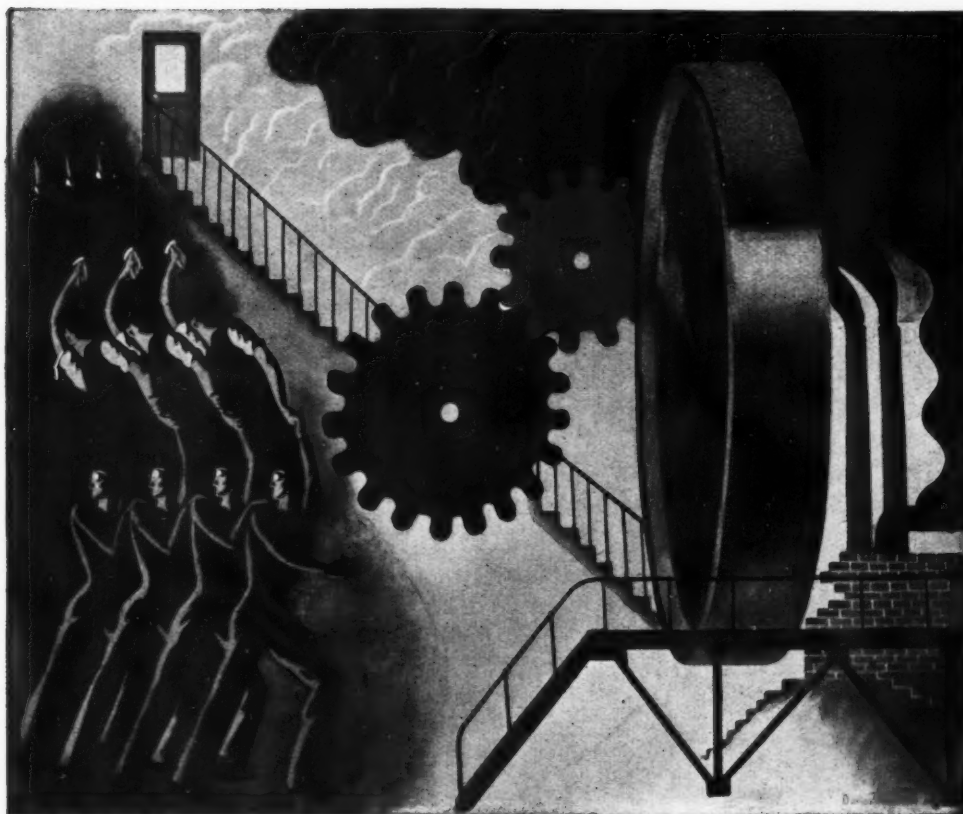
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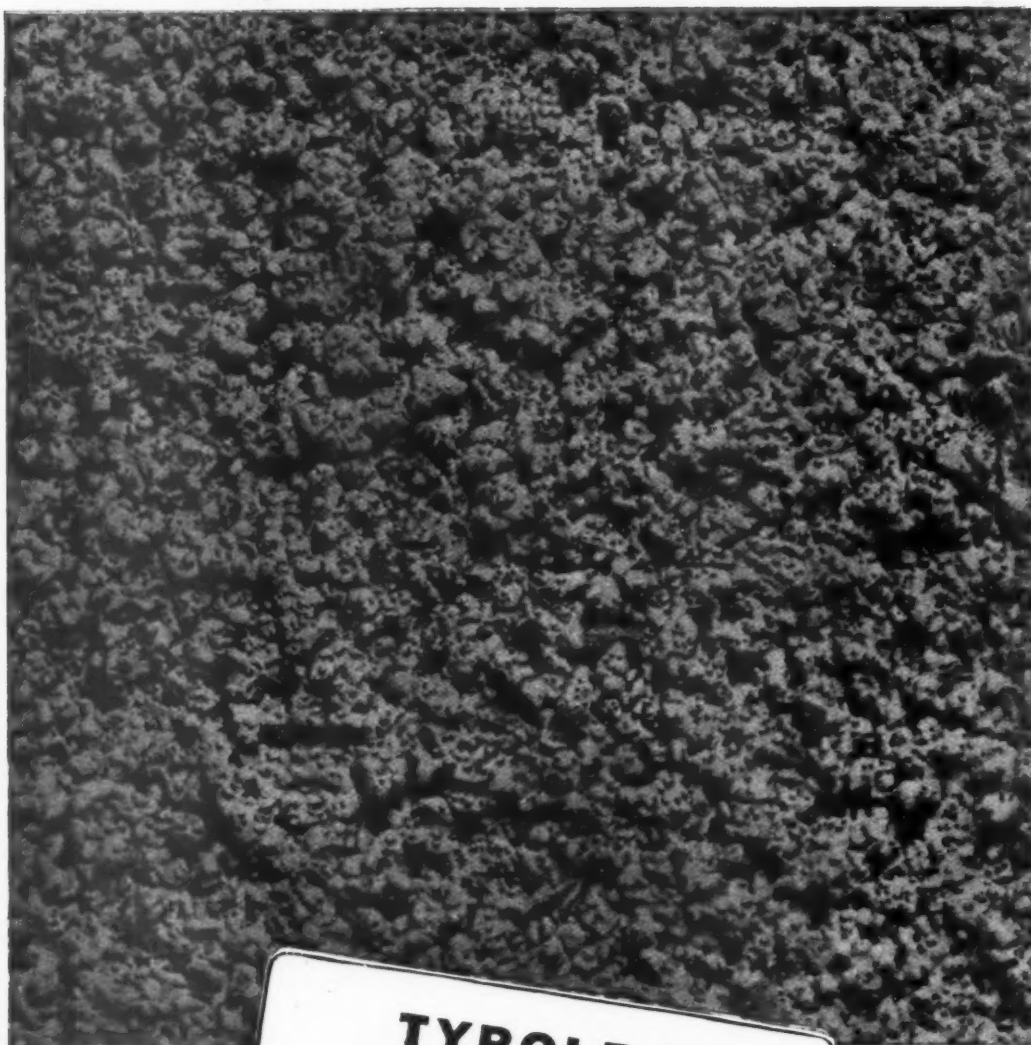
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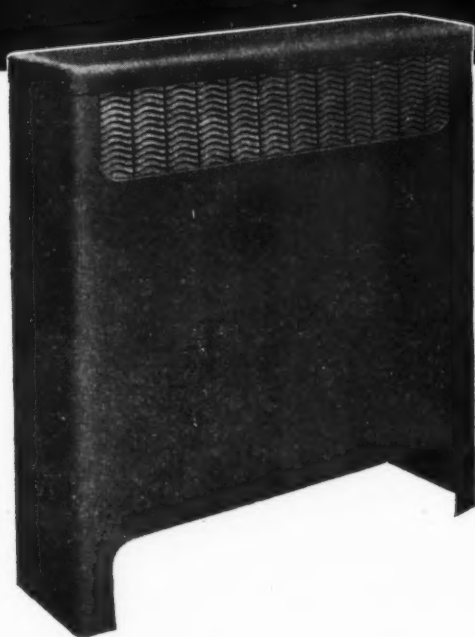
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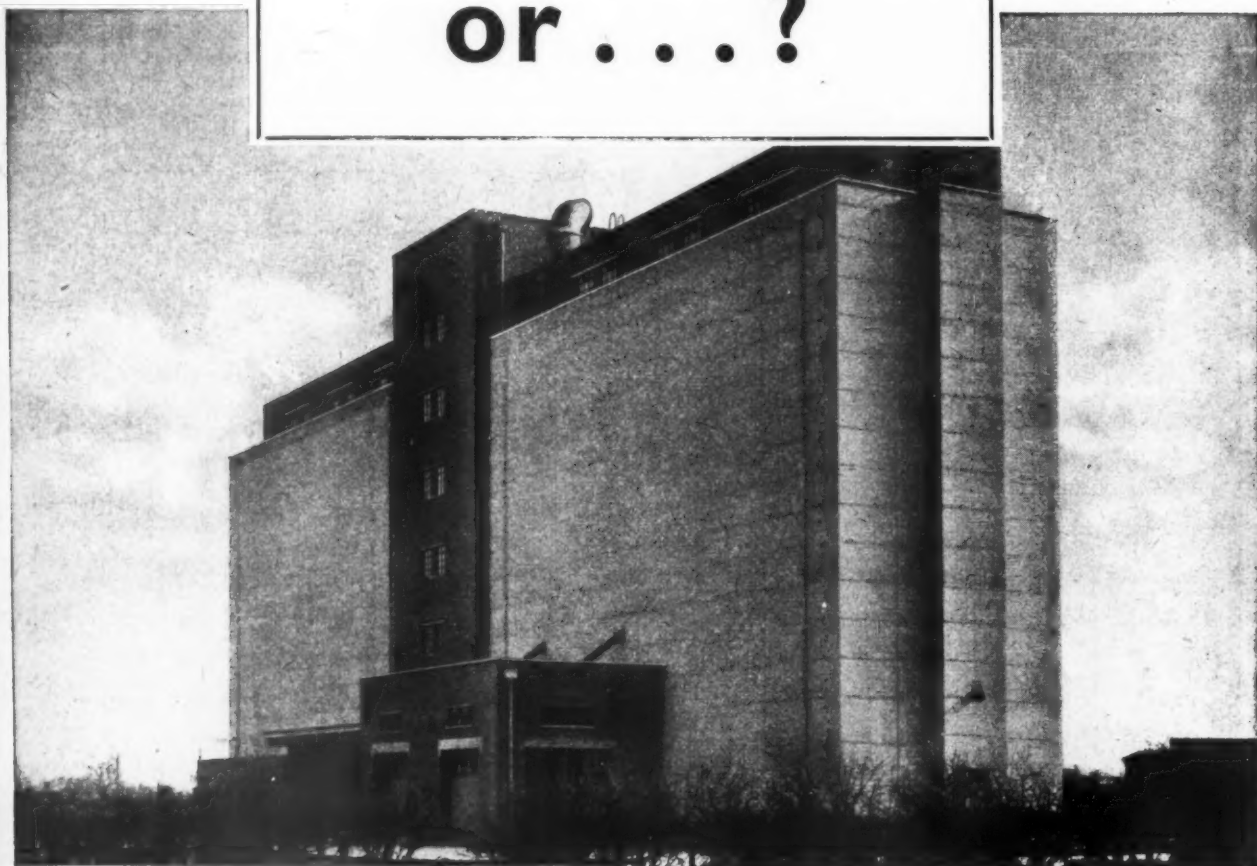
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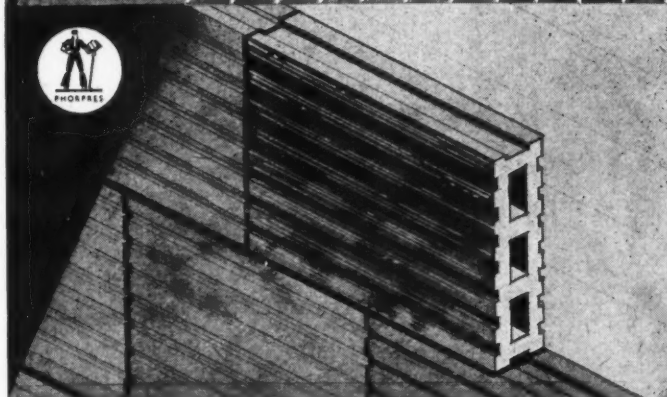
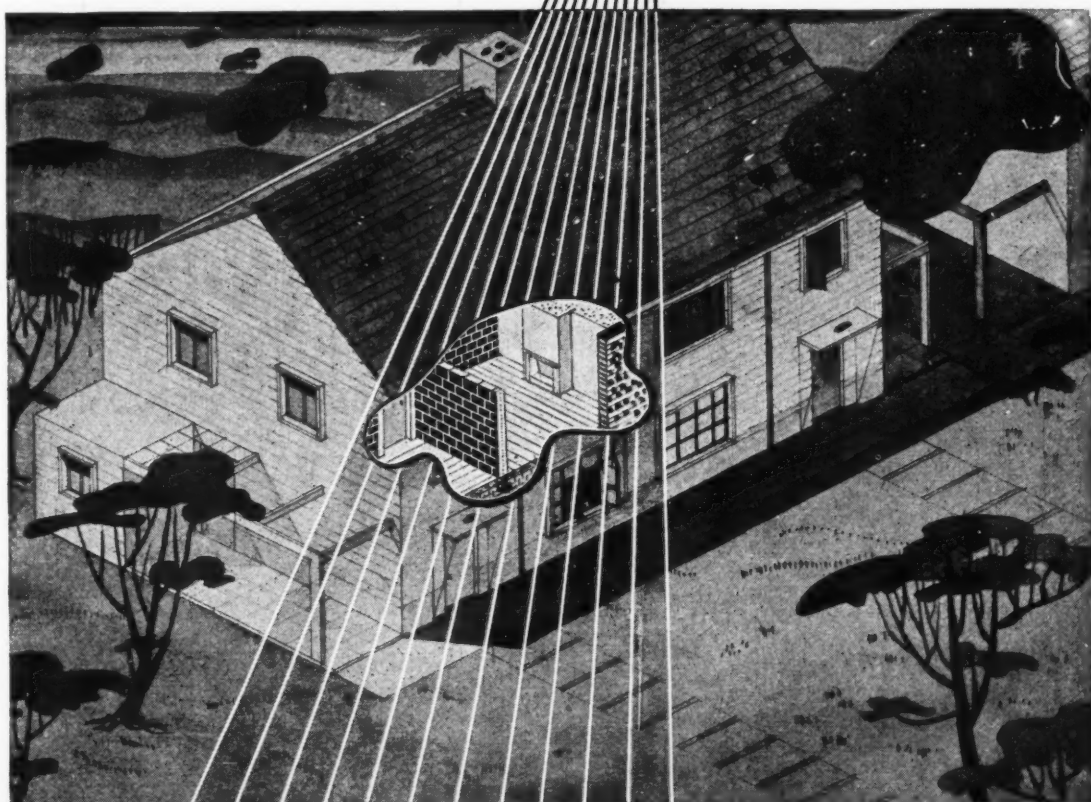
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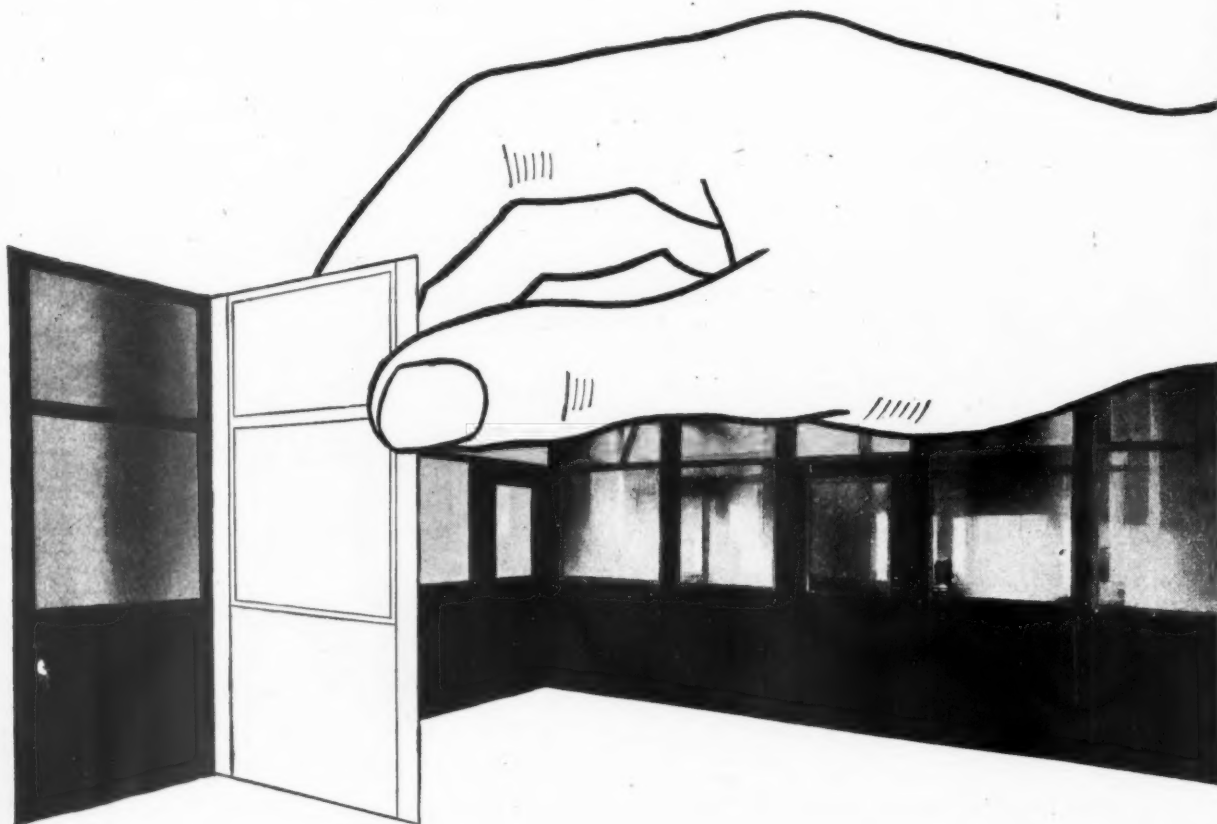
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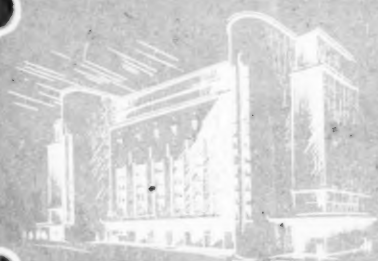
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14

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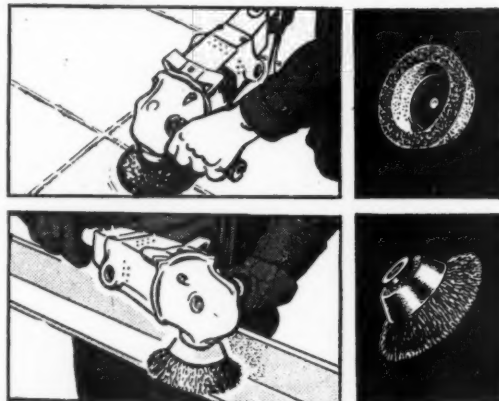
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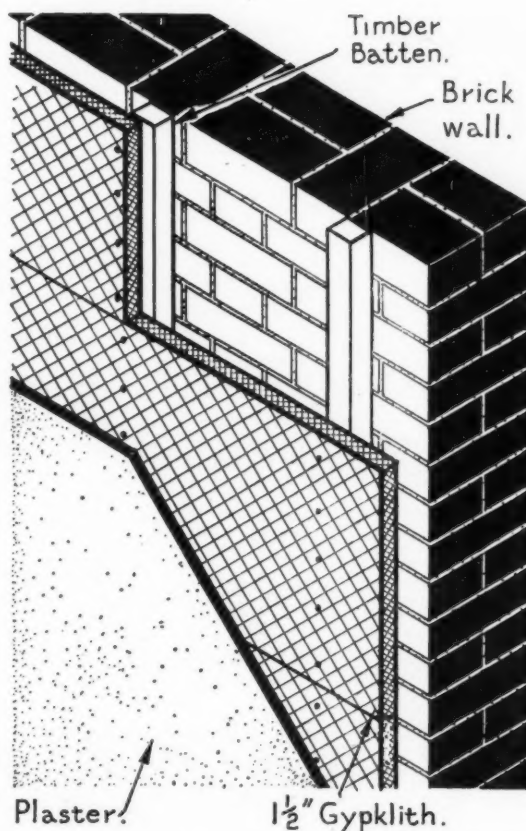
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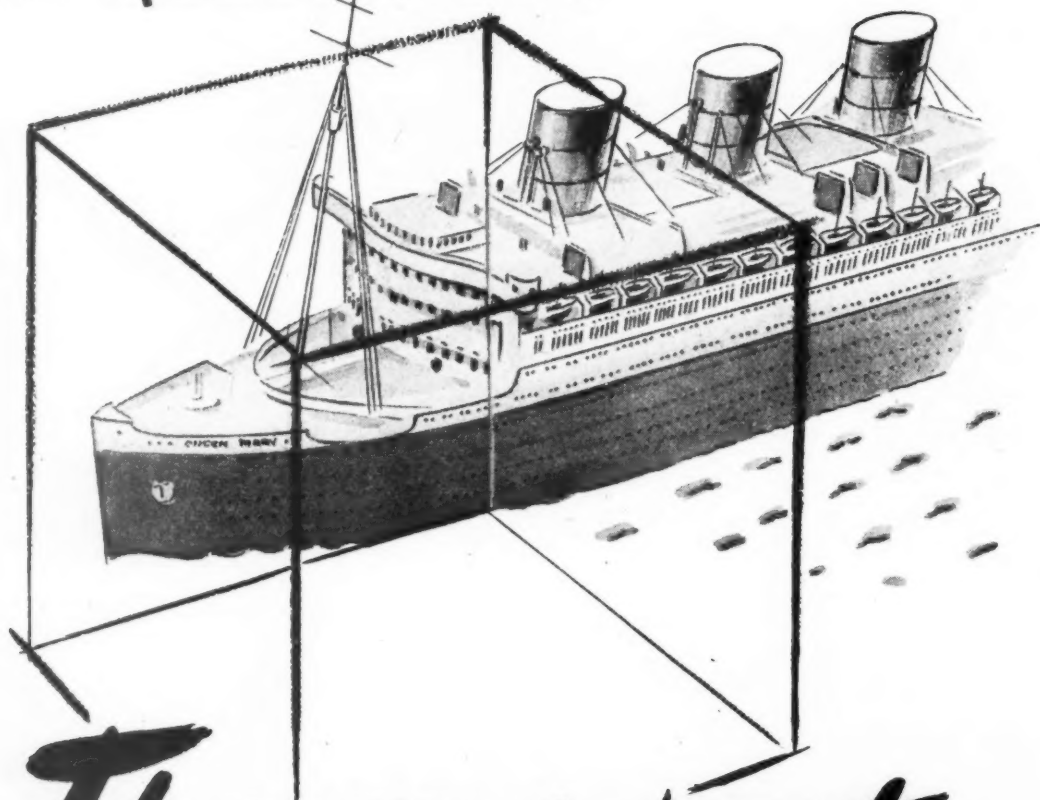
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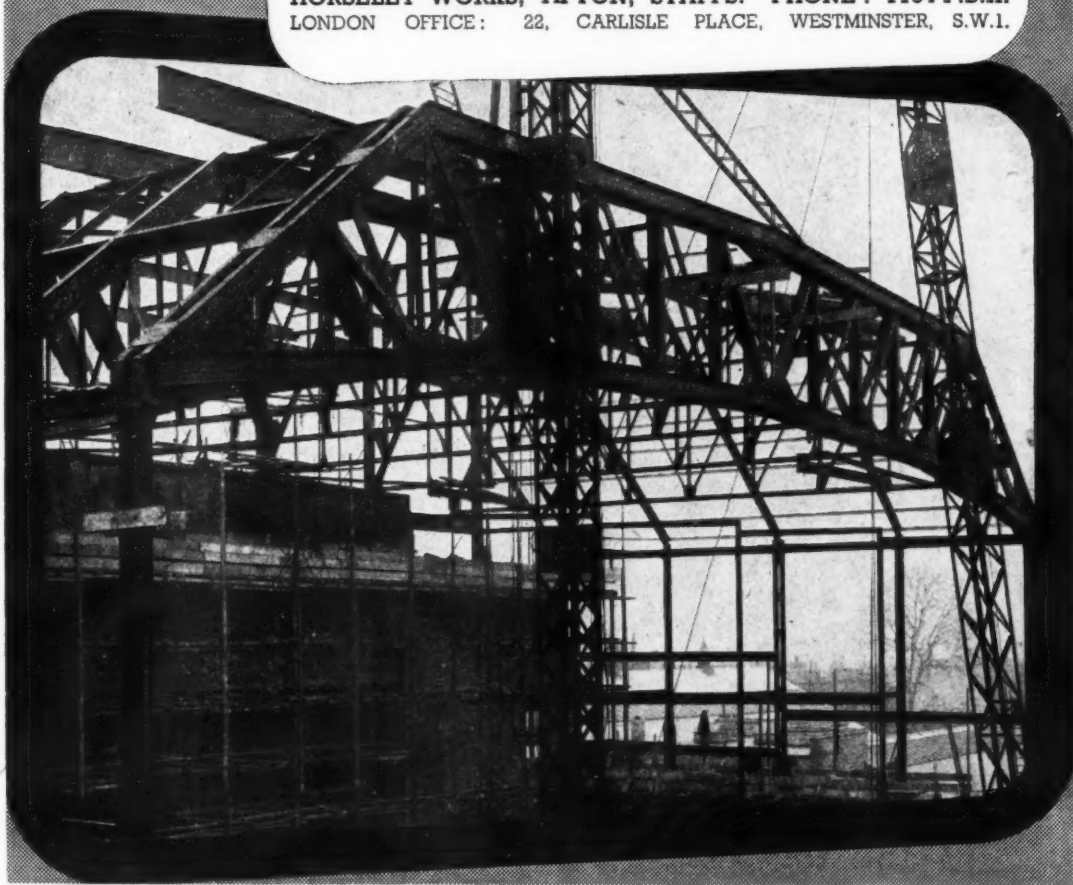
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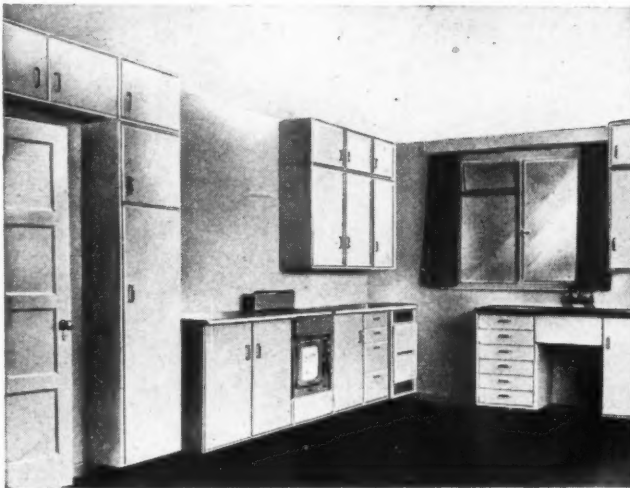
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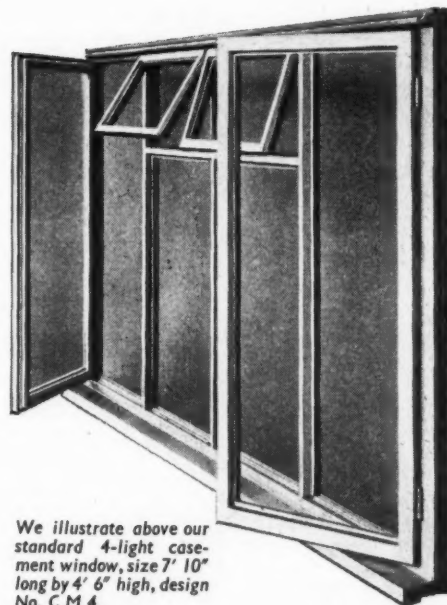
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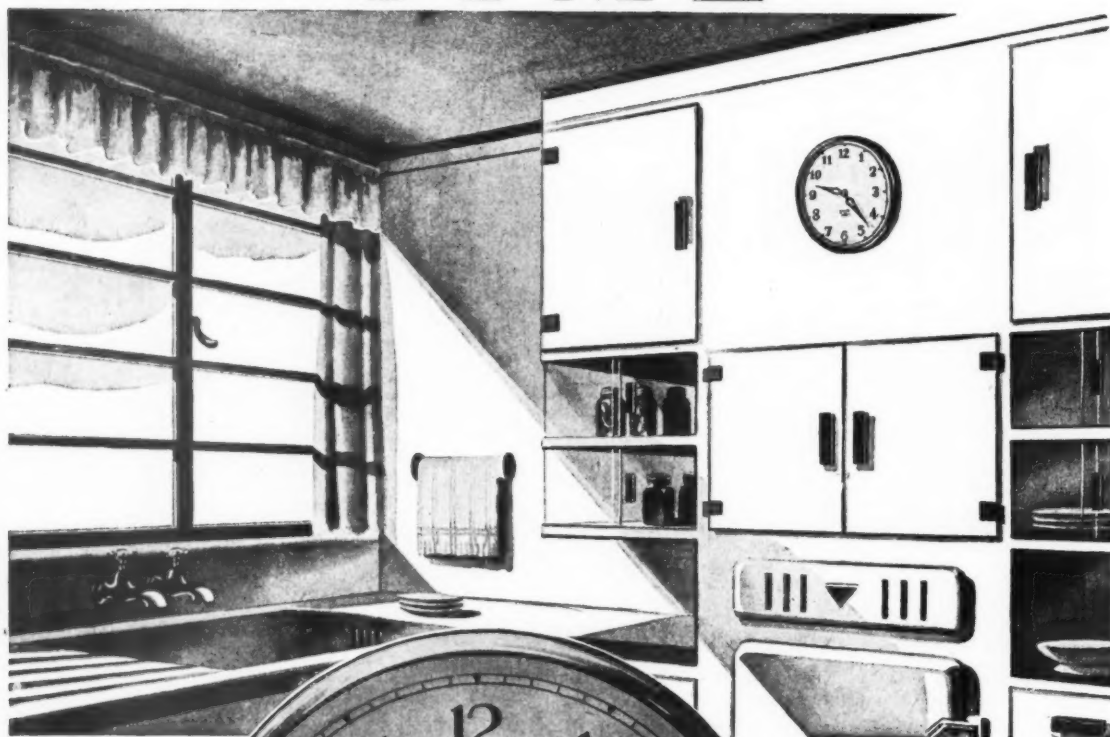
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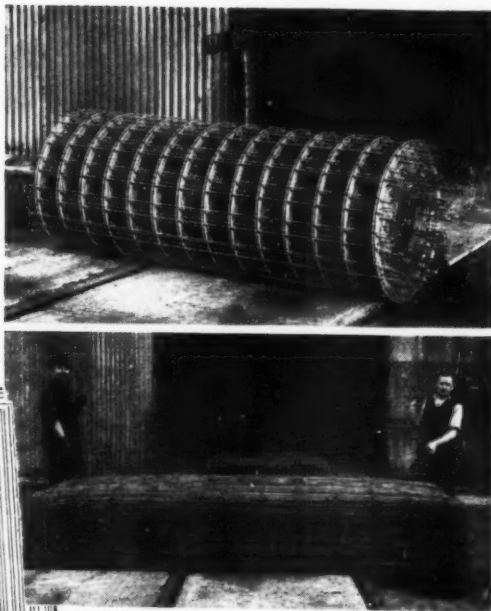
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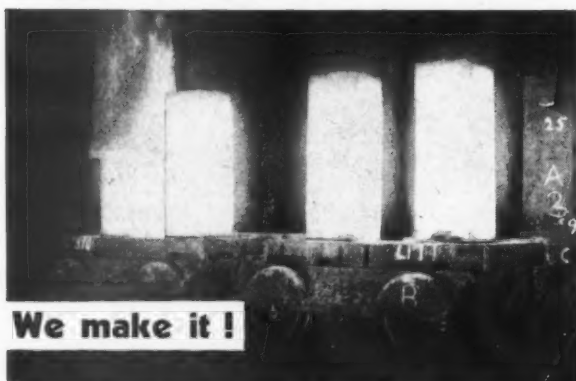
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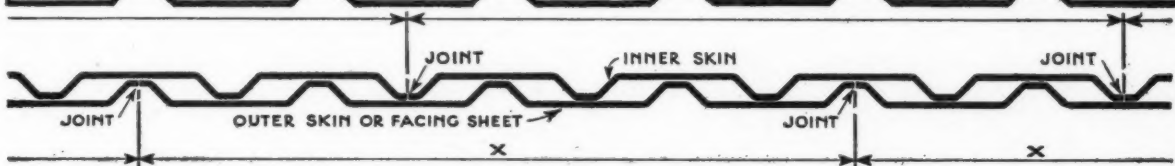
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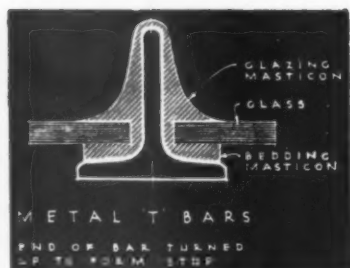
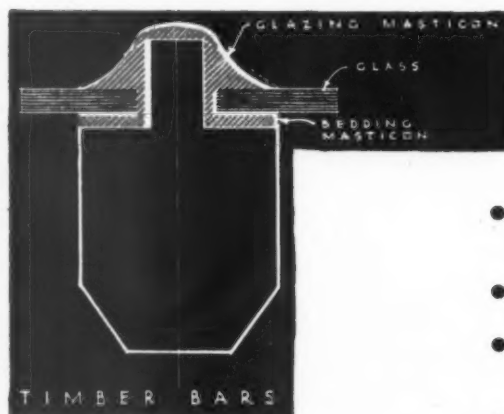
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DIARY FOR APRIL MAY AND JUNE

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.

BLACKPOOL. *Health Congress.* To be opened by Lord Woolton. Sections of the Congress include *Engineering and Architecture*, presided over by Sir Reginald Stradling, and *Housing and Town Planning*, presided over by Norman H. Walls. (Sponsor, RSL.) JUNE 3-7

LEICESTER. *Criticism of Designs submitted in the Nesbit Competition.* At the College of Art. (Sponsor, Leicester Society of Architects in association with the Leicester School of Architecture.) 5 p.m. APRIL 11

LONDON. *An exhibition of Paintings by the West Herts Group,* at Foyles Gallery, 121, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2. Open daily 9-6, including Saturdays. APRIL 11-MAY 6

Building Now Exhibition. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, London, W.1. Open each week day from 10-6. Closed from Good Friday to Easter Monday inclusive. The opening ceremony on April 11 will be performed by Mr. Lewis Silkin, Minister of Town and Country Planning. Owing to the very large number of acceptances for the opening including over three hundred nominated representatives from local authorities and many members of Parliament, admission will be by invitation only. (Sponsor, RIBA.) APRIL 12-MAY 11

Training of Planning Personnel. Town and Country Planning Association Conference. At Alliance Hall, Palmer Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, TCPA.) APRIL 12-13

J. H. Forshaw. County of London Plan: Reconstruction Programmes. At the Livingstone Hall, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1. (Sponsor, TPI.) 6 p.m. APRIL 25

AA Film Evening: Nomination of Officers and Council for Session 1946-47. At the AA, 34-36, Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Sponsor, AA.) 5 p.m. APRIL 30

Office Organisation. First of a series of lectures at the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. Chairman, J. Murray Easton. (Sponsor, RIBA.) 6.30 p.m. APRIL 30

Frank Scarlett. The Relationship of Air Photographs to Architecture and Town Planning. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, RIBA.) 5.45 p.m. MAY 1

H. Berry, M.P. Town Planning and Water Supply. At the Town and Country Planning Association, 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. Chairman, Major T. F. Thomson. (Sponsor, TCPA.) 1.15 p.m. MAY 2

London Master Builders' Association. Luncheon. At Derry & Toms Restaurant,

High Street, Kensington, W.8. Guest of honour, W. H. Forsdike, President of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers. (Sponsor LMBA.) 12.45 p.m. for 1 p.m. MAY 8

Illuminating Engineering Society Convention. At the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C. An Exhibition will be held in the adjacent ELMA Lighting Service Bureau. Provisional Programme:—May 14, 6 p.m.: Reception by the President. Lectures, illustrated by experiments and demonstrations, on such topics as lighting in captivity, camouflage and decoy tactics, some light on invasion, the wonders of black light, etc. The Exhibition at the Lighting Service Bureau will be open for inspection and will continue open during the Convention. May 15, 10.45 a.m.: Annual General Meeting, followed by addresses on *Lighting during the War and After* and *Light and Health.* 12.30 p.m.: The President will entertain leading representatives of IES Centres and Groups to luncheon. 2.30 p.m.: A paper on *New Lamps for Old* (Mr. L. J. Davies). 5.30 p.m.: Dinner-dance at Connaught Rooms, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 (tickets 25s. each). May 16, 10 a.m.: A paper on *Laboratory Technique during the War* (Mr. W. R. Stevens and Mr. G. T. Winch); 11.30 a.m., a paper on *Aerodrome Light* (Dr. S. English); 2 p.m., a paper on *Daylight and Town Planning* (Mr. W. A. Allen); 3.30 p.m., a paper on *Fluorescent Lighting* (Mr. W. J. Jones) (alternatively: a trip down the River Thames or a conducted tour of Hampton Court); 5.30 p.m., informal social evening (burlesque pageant, *Lighting Through the Ages*) at Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.). May 17, 10 a.m.: Visit to the National Physical Laboratory. (Sponsor, IES.) MAY 14-16

R. H. Mattocks. A Plan for a Development Area. At the Livingstone Hall, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1. (Sponsor, TPI.) 6 p.m. MAY 16

RICKMANSWORTH. *Building and Allied Trades Golfing Association First Post-War Spring Meeting.* At Moor Park. Singles (medal play) and four ball Foursomes (½ handicap) against Bogey will be played. Prizes for each event including a scratch prize for the singles. Members returning the best 20 net scores will qualify for the second half of the Dyke Cup Competition in the autumn meeting. Cheque for £1, which includes green fee, lunch and annual subscription to Hubert H. Hill, W. G. Hill and Son, Monument Station Buildings, King William Street, London, E.C.4, before April 23. MAY 8

NEWS

THURSDAY, April 11, 1946
No. 2672 VOL. 103

News ..	279
From the RIBA to UNESCO ..	280
This Week's Leading Article ..	281
Astragal's Notes and Topics ..	282
Letters from Readers ..	283
Building Vaults Without Centering ..	284
Housing Statistics—A Monthly Commentary on the Official Returns by Ian Bowen ..	285
Physical Planning Supplement: Knutsford—an Experiment in Redevelopment Sponsored by the <i>News Chronicle</i> ..	287
A Block of Flats in Athens. Designed by P. A. Sakellarios ..	292
Information Centre ..	293
Societies and Institutions ..	295

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.

★★★

Mr. C. H. Aslin, chief Architect to Hertfordshire County Council: The proposed large power station at Rye House, in the Lee Valley, will be A BLOT ON THE LANDSCAPE.

Mr. Aslin was giving evidence at the inquiry opened at Hoddesdon, Herts, into an application by the Northmet Power Company for permission to build a power station, at a cost of £6,000,000, at Rye House, in the Lee Valley. The Herts County Council and the Hoddesdon Urban District Council are opposing the scheme. Sir Cyril Hurcomb and Mr. H. Nimmo, for the Electricity Commissioners, and Mr. R. T. Russell, for the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, form the tribunal. Mr. Craig Henderson, K.C., for the Northmet Power Company, said there is no objection to the fact that a power station is needed in the area. The Rye House site is the only one suitable. Mr. W. N. C. Clinch, chief engineer and general manager of the company, said they propose to erect large cooling towers, which are unavoidable, and three steel chimneys each 300 ft. high. They will submit plans to the Royal Fine Arts Commissioners for suggestions. Two angling societies urge the preservation of "Izaak Walton's river" (the Lee) for anglers. Objections also came from the Council for the Preservation of Rural England and the Broxbourne Ratepayers' Association. Mr. Arthur Capewell, K.C., for the Herts County Council and the Hoddesdon Council, opened the case with a plea that the power house would adversely affect market gardening in the area.

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From AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

TWO KNUTSFORD BACKGROUNDS. [*From Cranford by Mrs. Gaskell.*] *The Widow's*: Mrs. Jamieson's drawing-room was cheerful; the evening sun came streaming into it, and the large square window was clustered round with flowers. The furniture was white and gold; not the later style, Louis Quatorze, I think they call it, all shells and twirls; no, Mrs. Jamieson's chairs and tables had not a curve or bend about them. The chair and table legs diminished as they neared the ground, and were straight and square in all their corners. The chairs were all a-row against the walls, with the exception of four or five which stood in a circle round the fire. They were railed with white bars across the back, and knobbed with gold; neither the railings nor the knobs invited ease. There was a japanned table devoted to literature, on which lay a Bible, a *Peerage*, and a Prayer-book. There was another square Pembroke table dedicated to the fine arts, on which were a kaleidoscope, conversation cards, puzzle cards (tied together to an interminable length with faded pink satin ribbon), and a box painted in fond imitation of the drawings which decorate tea-chests. *The Old Bachelor's*: We got out at a little gate, and walked up a straight box-edged path . . . just then Mr. Holbrook appeared at the door, rubbing his hands in very effervescence of hospitality. . . . The room in which we were expected to sit was a stiffly-furnished, ugly apartment; but that in which we did sit was what Mr. Holbrook called the counting-house, when he paid his labourers their weekly wages at a great desk near the door. The rest of the pretty sitting-room—looking into the orchard, and all covered over with dancing tree-shadows—was filled with books. . . . "What a pretty room!" said Miss Natty, *sotto voce*. "What a pleasant place!" said I, aloud, almost simultaneously. "Nay! if you like it," replied he; "but can you sit on these great, black leather, three-cornered chairs? I like it better than the best parlour; but I thought ladies would take that for the smarter place." It was the smarter place, but, like most smart things, not at all pretty, or pleasant, or home-like; so, while we were at dinner, the servant-girl dusted and scrubbed the counting-house chairs, and we sat there all the rest of the day.

The Chartered Surveyors' Institution has broken new ground with the appointment of A WOMAN AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

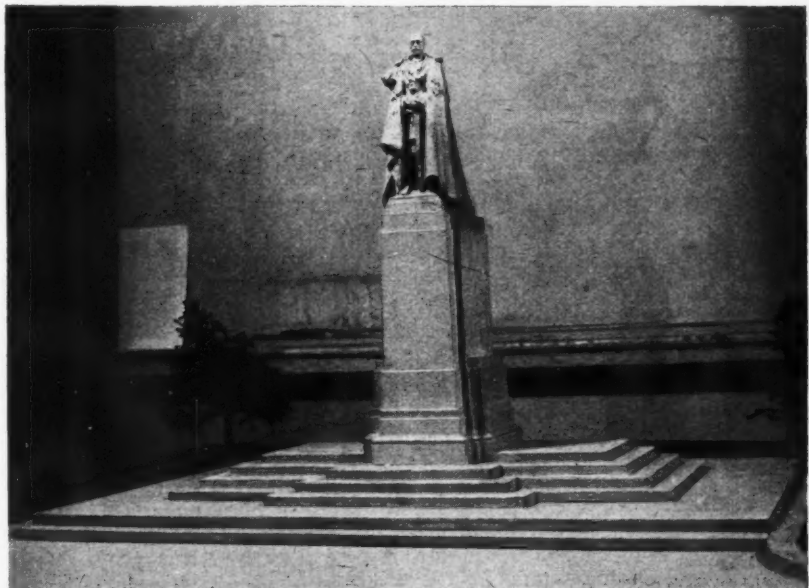
She is Miss Edna May Rutland, who joined the Institution in 1933, and for the past six years has been the Editor of the Journal. Miss Rutland was educated at King's Lynn High School and Queen Mary College, University of London, where she read for a History Honours Degree, but was prevented from graduating by a breakdown in health on the eve of the Final Examination. The other new Assistant Secretary recently appointed is Mr. Alan George Hancock, Associate of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, who has been a member of the Institution staff for 27 years, and Registrar since 1935. The Secretary of the Institution is Brigadier Alexander Herbert Killick, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., M.A. (Oxon), who was entrusted by the Army Council with the formation of the Army Council Secretariat in 1941, and with its joint direction until the end of the war. The Principal Assistant Secretary is Mr. Herbert Godfrey Evans, M.A. (Cantab), who was Assistant Secretary of the RIBA in the years immediately following the 1914-1918 war, and has been an Assistant Secretary of the Institution since 1926. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Gregor Simpson, M.A. (Aberdeen), LL.B., the other pre-war Assistant Secretary of the Institution, is still serving with the Claims Commission, War Office.

Architecture); Miss Esmée M. S. Cousin (Glasgow School of Architecture); David E. Crinion (Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool); Peter S. Ferguson (School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art); Norman J. Greene (Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff); Malcolm J. Hislop (R.W.A. School of Architecture, Bristol); Miss Margaret Howell (Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool); Hugh H. Martin (School of Architecture, Dundee College of Art); Albert McCombie (Aberdeen School of Architecture); Ian S. Melville (Liverpool

School of Architecture, University of Liverpool); Jack Ogden (Leeds School of Architecture); Donald A. Pate (Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool); Fred Rogerson (Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool); Miss Margaret M. Robertson (School of Architecture, Dundee College of Art); Robin Shirley-Smith (Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool); Christopher S. B. Smith (Birmingham School of Architecture); Edmund C. Tory (Department of Architecture, City of Oxford School of Arts and Crafts).

In the United Kingdom 153 competitors took part in the Preliminary Competition for the TITE PRIZE.

The following have been selected to take part in the Final Competition:—Will Appleby (Birmingham School of Architecture); Clifford H. Barnett (Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool); Thomas W. Beddall (Birmingham School of



Work is to proceed on the National Memorial to King George V on the Abingdon Street site near Westminster Abbey. Above is the final model for the statue which has been completed by Sir William Reid Dick, R.A. The final design for the base and setting, prepared by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., has been approved.



From the RIBA to UNESCO

Mr. Edward J. Carter, B.A., A.R.I.B.A., A.A., DIPL., who has been appointed Counsellor in the section of the preparatory commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation which deals with libraries, museums, exchanges of publications and special projects, will always be remembered for his brilliant work in re-organising the RIBA library. He went to the Institute in 1930 at the age of 29 to succeed Mr. Rudolf Dircks as Librarian and Editor of the RIBA Journal. His first big job in re-organising the library came when the Institute moved from Conduit Street to Portland Place, and involved the complete reclassification of its 50,000 books and volumes of periodicals and pamphlets. It is difficult to express statistically the growth of the library during his librarianship. The principal change has been from a pleasant elderly institution with a famous collection of books and a few readers to a place that is enormously used: something of a world centre contriving to serve over the whole wide range of architectural interest from advanced technology to historical studies. The library is probably the largest special architectural library in the world, certainly the largest in Europe and without question the most used. Writer of a large number of articles and papers on various aspects of architecture and librarianship, during the war he lectured and broadcasted a good deal for audiences composed of members of the forces. From January, 1942, till September, 1945, he was Chairman of ASLIB,

and was largely responsible for the creation of the ASLIB microfilm service—an essential part of the scientific intelligence of the British and American governments during the war. He was also responsible in the early stages for organising and obtaining money for the British Union Catalogue of Periodicals, which Mr. Theodore Bisterman is editing. As Secretary of the RIBA Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Carter maintained a very wide range of international relations before the war, and had a large part in making the Institute more widely known throughout the world. This work brought him in very close touch with the British Council, as well as all the foreign architectural bodies. He is also a member of the Books and Periodicals Committee and the British Council and of its Library Committee, which is responsible for establishing British libraries in foreign countries. A member of several other organisations and commissions connected with books and libraries he is Chairman of the Foreign Office Russian Studies Executive Sub-Committee. In January of this year he handed over the editorship of the Journal to Mr. Eric L. Bird, and had intended to devote all his time to library work. Steps are being taken by the RIBA to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Carter's resignation. The preparatory commission to which he has been appointed has the job of preparing the business for the 1946 UNESCO Conference which will take place in Paris in November.

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The Ministry of Works has appointed Mr. C. J. Mole, M.V.O., O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., DIRECTOR GENERAL OF WORKS.

The Directorate General has been divided into four main branches under a Chief Architect, a Chief Surveyor (Quantity and Costs), a Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer and a Chief Production Officer. Mr. W. A. Rutter, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., has been appointed Chief Architect. Under the Chief Architect will be three sections headed by Assistant Chief Architects and Sections headed by a Chief Structural Engineer, a Chief Sanitary Engineer and a Chief Progress Engineer. Mr. C. A. Morrison, O.B.E., F.S.I., has been appointed Chief Surveyor (Quantity and Costs). Mr. A. G. Ramsey, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E., M.I.M.E., Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, and Mr. S. R. Cauthery, O.B.E., A.M.I.E.E., A.R.A.C.S., Chief Production Officer. The Ministry states: The appointments represent a re-organisation of the executive side of the Ministry. The underlying principle of the re-organisation is that all construction work should be under a single head to whom are directly responsible the heads of the various professions which are indicated in the titles of the posts. The Directorate of Works has accordingly been reconstituted as a Directorate General of Works and the title of Chief Architect has been revived. The post of Chief Surveyor (Quantity and Costs) reflects the added responsibility on the Ministry's Quantity Surveyor's staff for the investigation and constructive study of building costs, in addition to the normal quantity surveying services associated with actual building work. The introduction at this level of a Chief Production Officer reflects the importance, under modern conditions, of the application where appropriate of the technique of the Production Engineer to secure maximum efficiency of large-scale construction work on standard designs in repetitive programmes. The Directorate of Mobile Labour Services and the Directorate of Emergency Works and Recovery are now part of the Directorate General of Works. The position of the Directorate of Temporary Housing is not affected by these changes. This Directorate will continue in being until the Temporary Housing Programme is completed.

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Houses for the people are being HELD UP FAR MORE BY SHORTAGES OF MATERIALS than by shortages of men, said Mr. G. H. A. Hughes, Director of the London Master Builders' Association, at Harrow.

Mr. Hughes continued: In many commodities the position is acute, and even where houses are to all intents and purposes complete they cannot be occupied because of the lack of baths or taps or sanitary appliances. The Government is aware of the position and is taking steps to remedy it, but it is disquieting to hear of stores of this and that vital commodity still being held in Ministry of Works dumps set up during the bomb-damage days on which it is apparently impossible to call. One wonders why their contents cannot be made available to the building industry to complete the houses on which it is working, and I think it would be a good idea if Mr. Aneurin Bevan paid a visit to some of them. He might be surprised at what he might find. Mr. Bevan wants the houses. So do the people. And the builders want to build them. But until the materials position is put right the housing shortage will remain, even when labour is more plentiful, for obviously it is no use pumping in men if they have nothing to work on.

A JOINT ADVENTURE

THE enterprise of a daily newspaper in promoting an essay in town planning is another illustration, in a new way, of the advance of the social observer side by side with the architect.

In the case of Knutsford and the *News Chronicle*, the Urban District Council had already decided on the principle of expansion, but it was the newspaper which gave the stimulus which has now produced the detailed scheme for a self-contained community described in another page of this issue.

Once the machinery had been set up by which the mainly residential town of six thousand people might be pricked into new growth, with a local working population of thirty thousand as a 30-year objective, the *News Chronicle* was able to stand more or less aside. What it did in fact was provide a channel of communication between the local authority, the five architects working on the various aspects of the scheme, the geologist, the water engineer and the general public so that each knew what the other was doing. Articles in the *News Chronicle's* feature columns describing the proposals were in effect a kind of running commentary and it is interesting to learn that readers—by no means all in Knutsford—have been well to the fore with their criticisms as each point has been discussed. The completion of the scheme has been followed by a local exhibition and the publication of a brochure, in both of which the emphasis is put on the human element in planning rather than the techniques by which the result has been secured.

This open discussion by which the project is treated as a common enterprise—a joint adventure—seems to have gone a long way to removing local opposition. The Women's Voluntary Service, for example, came in as a link between the Urban District Council and the householder. Members seeking answers to a questionnaire were counselled to take the line that since development in and around Knutsford was likely to occur anyway, the sharper the public attention the better. This was very largely successful.

On the models, too, pains appear to have been taken to give the visitor something that can readily be identified in the form of specific buildings serving specific purposes, on a scale big enough for him to take a mental walk, so to speak, around the place, matching up new development with existing property. The visitor to a Town Planning Exhibition is most likely to be impressed if he can see exactly where proposed roads are to run in relation to his own house and where the schools and shops will be in terms of familiar landscape features.

A model so large that it shows the front doors and windows of every house in the town, leaves no room for guess-work. The viewer is able to go right ahead with his criticisms on a basis of fact. In other words, and this is the psychologically important thing, he finds himself treated as a participant invited to criticise with all the facts before him.

Only an organisation with a very large sum of money behind it, however, can undertake either planning or presentation in

such detail as it has been done in Knutsford. What has emerged is a singularly intelligent publicity enterprise, giving the man-in-the-street the chance to study expansion planning in prototype in the clearest possible way.

We hope the Exhibition will travel extensively. The Plan itself is, of course, the first post-war attempt to show how a new town can be built up round an old core.

The disadvantages in this particular case were that such industries as had existed in the past had long seeped away and that rail communications had never since been developed with either enough energy or imagination to make recovery possible under the old rules of chance. Against this Knutsford as an old organic centre has six main roads linking it with the surrounding region, and possesses the great advantage of a landscape lending itself to the most humane and æsthetically satisfactory development.

The long-range scheme will obviously stand or fall by the energy with which improved rail services are opened up. The Cheshire County Plan proposes an eight mile link between the Cheshire Lines railway, on which Knutsford stands, and the main LMS lines, Crewe-Manchester and Macclesfield-Manchester. Whether this would be made while the railways are still in private hands is a matter for doubt. Knutsford is a local plan, but is one of many which can only be matured by thinking nationally.



The Architects' Journal

War Address: 45, The Avenue, Chess, Surrey

Telephone: Vigilant 0087-9

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

TOWNS OLD AND NEW

Knutsford was a good choice by the *News-Chronicle* for its *Adventure in Planning*, launched by the Minister of Town and Country Planning the other day, for there is already adventure about the town in the campanile and its supporting group of white cottages—the work of an amateur architect, apparently providing the background for a Grand Tour at home. No doubt this element of the bizarre

captivated the team appointed to the Knutsford task, for each member brings individuality into the scheme—Mr. Yorke the freedom of new materials and shapes, and Mr. O'Rourke respectful of the Old Court House.

Hot on the trail of Knutsford—an example of planned expansion of a small country town—comes the Report of the New Towns Committee. At last, the term satellite is avoided, and Lord Reith's Committee considers the problems that will arise in the promotion of honest to goodness New Towns, which are divided into two classes, the Knutsford type and entirely new centres

where previously there was only a scattered and rural population. All this is in advance of proposals shortly to be placed before Parliament, although there is no suggestion that the recommendations of this Report represent the policy in the New Town Bills now in preparation. Those who struggled for Letchworth and Welwyn will look with envy on the far-reaching powers which seem on the verge of possibility.

ARCHITECTS ON THE RAMP-AGE . . .

In a recent issue of *Harper's Magazine*, editorial eyebrows are raised over Frank Lloyd Wright's Guggenheim Gallery. Over the lunch table at the Plaza such phrases escaped Mr. Wright as "... the first time a true logarithmic spiral has been worked out as a complete building . . . the gallery embodies one of the secrets of organic architecture . . . visitors will be subjected to a process of dust-removal upon entering . . . if the gallery is blown up by a bomb it will return in one piece and bounce plenty before settling"—[can't you just hear the Calders clanging like tocsins?].—" . . . and there will be no drooling down the surfaces of the building."

This last phrase is mysterious. Perhaps Harper's is right in assuming that it is a rule of behaviour for visitors. [Certainly it is one which should be applied to art critics.] I share, too, Harper's antipathy to ramps. I have yet to walk up or down one which is not ultimately more tiring and uncomfortable than steps—and as for Mr. Wright's suggestion that visitors can use wheel-chairs, Harper's reminds us of another secret of organic architecture—that a wheel-chair rolls down a ramp "like a bat out of hell." A gentle

Right, some of the unusual architecture of Knutsford, designed by an amateur. "There is already adventure about the town," writes Astragal, "in the campanile and its supporting group of white cottages."





The Old Court House is retained in the Knutsford plan sponsored by the News Chronicle. It will be incorporated in the Civic Centre as the Library. The plan is reviewed in this week's Journal, and is also commented upon by Astragal.

pilgrimage, in fact to see your favourite Braque will be like an afternoon on the Dodg-ems. No droolin', Mr. Wright, you'll have to watch the free-wheelers on that ramp.

... AND IN GLASS HOUSES

Nestling between the ads of the same issue—oh God, those ads... "You see," say Warner Brothers in 10 point Fournier, "Al got kind of knocked around that night in Guadalcanal. It did something to him. Inside and outside both..."—is an article called *Architects in Glass Houses* in which the author, ex-Yale Fine Arts Graduate Russell Lynes, gently rebukes the doctrinaire modernists.

Most of the boogies he so ably knocks down are familiar old turnip-heads set up by himself, but a few of his more pertinent comments seem worth repeating, if only to start an argument. "... No amount of theorizing is likely to withstand popular reaction against the regimentation of war and the earnest desire to recapture the familiar... even if he has outgrown his parent's taste, the average American wants his home to contain some of the symbols of continuity... many modern architects seem to design houses to accommodate part of our human nature, and leave the rest of it with no place to go... storage space scientifically designed to take only the objects we need forces us to become men and women of decision—always ready to make up our minds what to

throw away... modern chairs are delightful so long as you give yourself to them utterly, but try to shift your position, and you're in trouble. These designers in effect insist that whenever it is your whim to cease sprawling at ease and begin to take an active interest in life, you should move to another chair."

Mr. Lynes, I suspect, has got something there. Last time I spent a couple of hours in one of those tailored chairs it did something to me. Inside and outside both.

MEAN OF KENT

The cutting below, reproduced from a recent issue of the *Welwyn Times*, has been sent by architect E. Kent as "a suitable addition to Astragal's Sharawaggi column." In welcoming it warmly—who could resist "a friendly golden light glowing through frosted Perspex," even at 65s. a time?—Astragal is compelled to point out that though he is indeed a pillar of the Sharawaggi faith, there is no such thing—yet—as a Sharawaggi column.

PEN PAL

Extract from a letter:—"A young American Architect, who was over here in the Army and is very interested in English architecture, has written to me saying that he would enjoy corresponding with some English Architects so as to maintain an exchange of thoughts in their chosen field. His name is Robert C. Gaede, 23,399 Laureldale Road, Shaker Heights, Ohio. Do you think ASTRAGAL could help him?" Any offers?

ASTRAGAL



A cheery table-lamp in the form of a log cabin from an advertisement in the *Welwyn Times*, sent by a reader to Astragal for inclusion in a mythical "Sharawaggi column."



LETTERS

P. D.

D. Keeble

Houses at Cheslyn Hay, Staffs.

SIR,—I am a girl in her first year at an architectural school and am puzzled by two things in the plans of houses designed by Mr. Page, shown in your issue of February 21. First, bedroom No. 3 in the centre houses is so small that there is no space for any furniture besides the bed; surely there should be room in even the smallest bedroom for a chair and a small chest of drawers.

Also in the centre houses, the refuse bin is placed in a recess where the air is bound to be stagnant, which surely will encourage flies and smells in hot weather.

Weybridge

P. D.

Light Weight Concrete

SIR,—Professor J. D. Bernal states in his article in your JOURNAL for March 14 that:—"At the moment the greatest priority is for covering and insulating materials, asbestos board, wall board, plaster, foam glass and, above all, light weight concrete. We are well behind other countries, notably Sweden, in the use of light weight concrete. If such a concrete can be developed, cheap to make and with sufficient strength and resistance to moisture to be used for external walling

BUILDING VAULTS WITHOUT CENTERING



To build a constructional brick vault at a height of some 70 ft. over a span around 40 ft. would appear on the face of it a costly affair; possibly one to be avoided by the substitution of a shaped ceiling, made of fibrous plaster and timber, suspended from ceiling-joists. In Italy, however, where the shortage of building material such as timber is as acute as in this country, the traditional manner, or a near approach to it, is still adopted as a sound and inexpensive solution. The cost is low because it can be carried out without centering or shuttering. The photographs illustrate an example of such work, in the baroque church of S. Teresa in Turin. During the 1942-43 Allied air-raids, the church was damaged. The first bay of the nave vaulting was left in a perilous state, necessitating demolition. This

vault consisted of an ellipse 36 ft. wide intersecting with a semi-circle 20 ft. wide. A light scaffold was erected to provide a platform on which the bricklayer and his mate could work. Two shaped boards were fixed as guide lines under the diagonal intersections, to prevent winding. The vault was then quickly constructed with successive rings of brick, these being hollow-type and set end to end, not on edge as voussoirs. So laid they remain in position because the mortar acts as a dowel, holding the bricks in place until setting is completed. After this one may walk with confidence over the upper surface although the total thickness is only 3 in. Extreme left, a general view. Above and left, close-up views of the vault in a half-completed state, seen from above and from below. The four flanks are brought in evenly until the remaining opening is finally filled in. The cost was approximately £700 at the exchange then in force of 400 Italian lire to the pound sterling. In a country where this rate of exchange made most items two to three times as expensive as here, the figure appears surprisingly low. It is said that only Lombard bricklayers have the required experience and skill, but possibly this is disputable. Mr. Enthoven referred to this system in his lecture to the AA on his experiences as Monuments and Fine Arts Officer in Italy, which is reported on page 296 of this issue.

as sheeting, it may mark a revolution in building construction in this country."

As such a light weight concrete does exist in this country and is at this moment being used by numerous large firms for making units both for outdoor and indoor use, I feel that in view of Professor Bernal's statement it might be of great value if you would be willing to bring it to the notice of your readers. The process is that of Cheecol Processes, Ltd., of 40, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1.

A mix of sharp sand, cement, water and Cheecol in specified proportions is aerated

by stirring rapidly in a special whisking machine whereby air is induced into the mass in the form of minute stable bubbles. The volume of the mix can be increased as desired up to a maximum of approximately 20 per cent. of the original. The increase in volume is roughly proportional to the water cement ratio.

A Cheecol Lightweight concrete of 50 per cent. expansion has a density of 85 lb. per cubic foot and a crushing strength of approximately 1,200 lb. per sq. inch at 28 days and is the one normally recommended for building units. It has a thermal con-

ductivity of 2.9 B.Th.U./sq. ft./hour for 1 inch thickness and 1 degree F. difference in temperature.

The aerated material is extremely plastic and easy to handle and at the same time is stable and cannot be broken down by ordinary means. The air cells are non-interconnecting and the material is waterproof, moisture being absorbed to a small degree on the surface only.

London

D. KEEBLE

[We have also received a letter on the same subject from L. A. Crane, of Croydon.—Ed., A.J.]

This is the second of the series of commentaries on the Government's housing returns, published by the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland, which are being issued month by month. The object of the series is to supply a factual and unbiased interpretation of the official figures by an expert statistician. He covers such matters as the rate of provision of new housing, the amount of housing under construction, the labour position in intake and productivity, the materials position and the progress in temporary housing.

HOUSING STATISTICS

A MONTHLY COMMENTARY ON THE OFFICIAL RETURNS—2

by

Ian Bowen

By the end of February there were, in Great Britain*, 4,262 Permanent and 16,718 Temporary houses completed, under the various post-war programmes (including houses completed before July, 1945, and the rebuilding of war destroyed houses). In addition, space for 105,861 family units had been found by requisition, by conversion and adaptation of existing premises and by repair of war damaged, unoccupied, premises. Compared with January, this represented an increase of 793 Permanent and 3,967 Temporary houses completed, and 4,708 family units for which space was otherwise provided.

The total effective labour force had risen by 13,000 during February to 704,000 employed at the end of that month.† This rise compares with an average intake from July, 1945, to the end of January, 1946, of 27,570 a month. About 106,000 of the labour force at the end of February was engaged on local authorities' or central government's new housing work (including site preparation and temporary housing); 52,000 of these were engaged on the actual erection of new permanent houses. In addition there were an unknown number on new private enterprise housing schemes under Local Authorities' licences.

RATE OF PROVISION OF NEW HOUSING

In the following table actual results in February are shown in comparison with the (very low) averages achieved during the preceding six months.

TABLE I
Monthly Rate of New Housing Provided in Great Britain

	Six Months to 31.1.46 (average)	February, 1946
Permanent Housing—		
Local Authority schemes	208	151
Private enterprise under licence (including war-destroyed houses)	200	642
Total permanent Housing	468	793
Temporary Housing	1,839	3,967
	2,307	4,760

No allowance is made in this table for Private Enterprise Housing in Scotland on which the position is obscure. There are 867 such houses returned as under construction, but no figure is given for the number completed during February.

* The Housing Return for Scotland persists in describing Great Britain as the United Kingdom. North Britons might show more respect for Northern Ireland.
† See note to Table III for definition.

HOUSES UNDER CONSTRUCTION

In round figures it may be said that there were (at February 28) 65,000 houses under construction, of which 48,000 were permanent and 17,000 were temporary. In addition there were 22,292 temporary housing sites on which slabbing work was in progress and 18,690 where the slabbing work had been finished but erection not yet started.

HOUSES BEGUN

During February 21,000 houses were begun, divided as follows:—

TABLE II
Houses on which Work Began in February (Great Britain)

Permanent Housing—	
Local Authority schemes	7,058
Private enterprise under licence (approx.)	8,584
Temporary Housing	5,275
Total	20,917

It is very interesting to observe that private enterprise was still beginning, as well as finishing, more houses than the Local Authorities, even on the basis of figures that may be incomplete for Scotland.

THE LABOUR POSITION

The labour position in Building and Civil Engineering has changed since June last year in a very remarkable fashion. The figures are shown in the table below, and plotted on the graph overleaf.

There are two ways of looking at these figures. If the absolute increase in labour is considered (214,000 in the effective labour force June, 1945—February, 1946), then only a comparatively small share of that increase went on to new housing work (+ 80,000 over the same period).

The other way of looking at the labour position is to consider the rate of increase of the labour force. For this reason the figures have been plotted on a semi-logarithmic scale.* On this scale comparisons of rates are very easy, since whatever the units being measured a 10 per cent. rise will show the same slope on any part of the paper. This graph, therefore, brings out very conclusively the rapid rate of advance of labour employed on new housing; it doubled in four months from June to October, 1945, and doubled again in the next four months. Supposing that this rate continues we should have 200,000 men on housing by mid-summer and 400,000 by the end of the year. To continue the present rate of absorption of labour on new housing might therefore seem to be a reasonable target—if targets were in fashion.

TABLE III
Building and Civil Engineering Labour (Thousands)

End of Month	"Total Man-Power" (1)	(1) as per cent. of 1939 (2)	"Effective Operatives Employed" (3)	Operatives on New Housing (4)
1945—June	722	55	520	26
Oct.	810	62	610	53
1946—Jan.	935	71	721	88
Feb.	(950)	(73)	(734)	106

Note on Table III. Owing to the fact that three different Ministries (Labour, Health and Works) publish employment figures, or are quoted as the source for such figures, great care is needed with the definition of any series relating to building and civil engineering labour. No official reconciliation table is issued monthly. The following note on definitions may therefore be a useful guide.

Col. (1). "Total Man-Power" (derived from Table 4 of the March Statistical Digest) includes all males aged 14-64 and females aged 14-59 in the building and civil engineering industries, including an estimate or count of employers, salaried persons, unemployed, persons in transit between jobs, and clerical workers.

Col. (3). "Effective Operatives Employed" (Statistical Digest, Table 68) includes insured (or previously insured) male operatives aged 16 and over in employment, i.e., as compared with col. (1) it excludes employers and non-insured salaried or clerical workers, all females, boys aged 14 or 15, unemployed, and men in transit between jobs. This column is based on a slightly different definition of the building and civil engineering industries compared with column (1).

Incidentally, the Ministry of Health Returns' figures for effective employed operatives does not agree with this figure being 10,000 different for July, 1945, and 30,000 different in January, 1946, possibly because the Health Departments' figures exclude men aged 65 and over.

Col. (4). "On New Housing" (same basis as column (3)) means on new houses constructed by Local Authorities to the end of December, 1945. Thereafter it includes some allowance (the amount not stated) for labour on private enterprise housing schemes carried out under licence.

The figures in brackets are my own interpolations based on published figures and can be revised each month; they are inserted so as to keep the comparable series up to date.

* See following page.

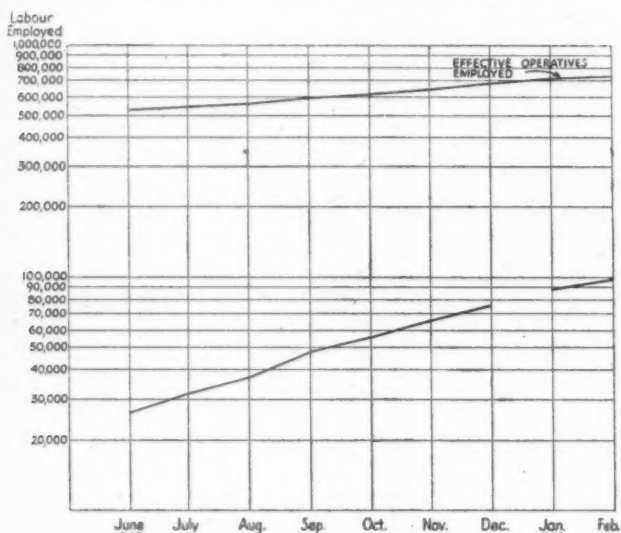


Diagram I: Building and civil engineering operators employed (males aged 16 and on). Top, the total employed; below, those employed on new housing construction only.

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY: PERMANENT HOUSING

Table 68 of the March Statistical Digest makes it clear that the figures "on new housing" in the Returns in fact related to the Local Authority schemes only up to December, 1945, and this alters the picture of productivity of labour on permanent housing. A revised estimate of outputs is therefore lower, not more than 0.08 houses produced per man-month on local authority schemes. Figures for private enterprise schemes are not available for a similar calculation to be made for this section of the housing programme.

BUILDING MATERIALS

The shortage anticipated for many building materials has now become a matter of urgent public concern. The main reason for the shortage seems to be a failure of the labour supply to these industries to keep pace with the inflow of labour into the building and civil engineering industry. Mr. Tomlinson said on March 25, "speaking as Minister of Works . . . it does seem to me that at times we have over emphasised the need for getting home building trade workers, when we had not made sure that the workers in the materials industries had preceded them." Only 8,139 class B release men had been released for these industries up to February 28.

What then is the statistical picture as to labour demand? Unfortunately it is not easy to state it precisely. The Statistical Digest gives figures of men and women employed in four industry groups in January, 1946, as follows:—

TABLE IV

	Employed (000's)	Decline (or Increase) since 1939
1 Cement manufacture, lime-kilns, cast stone and concrete, patent fuel, etc. . .	39.4	- 8.7
2 Bricks, tiles, pipes and fire-clay goods . .	44.6	-51.8
3 Pottery, earthenware, china, porcelain and glazed tiles	46.3	-20.7
4 Glass and glass bottles (except scientific glass)	51.1	+ 2.9
Total	181.4	-78.3

These industry groups, however, include outputs that are not for building materials, and it is very unfortunate, in view of the importance of the figures, that no regular employment returns are published for the specific industries in question. Mr. Tomlinson gave the following figures for the industries for which the Ministry of Works is responsible:—

TABLE V
Numbers Employed (age and sex not stated) (thousands)

Industry	Pre-War	Feb., 1946	Difference
Cement	10.0	7.6	-2.4
Concrete products	13.0	11.8	-1.2
Bricks	55.0	20.5	-34.5
Stoneware pipes	10.0	5.0	-5.0
Clay tiles	12.0	3.9	-8.1
Slates	9.0	4.3	-4.7
All other M.O.W. industries (by difference) at full capacity level (see text)	41.0	6.9	-34.1
Total	150.0	60.0	-90.0

Thus compared with full pre-war capacity level, the Ministry of Works' materials industries alone were 90,000 short of their necessary labour force. The point emerges that by far the greatest labour shortage numerically is in bricks, pipes and clay tiles.

The last item for "all other MOW industries" includes statistical snag; pre-war employment may not have been full capacity employment and this residual item contains any difference for any of the industries between actual pre-war employment and possible employment at capacity level. The "all other industries" deficiency figure of 34,000 includes labour in the glass, plasterboard and asbestos cement industries, none of which have declined in numbers in comparison with their pre-war level. What then accounts for the 34,000? It must be either that some of the industries were running far short of capacity pre-war, or that there are big shortages in unspecified industries; and in addition there may be shortages in industries for which the Ministry of Supply is responsible.

Recruitment for the materials industries is not in scale anything like the same problem as recruitment for building and civil engineering. As already noted, these latter industries have increased by over 200,000 since mid-1945. But if recruitment for building materials is dependent on improvement in conditions of employment in the short-term period, building materials' costs may rise even more steeply than they have done already; this may have economic consequences of great significance. First, building costs may rise, and, secondly, at any rate as long as the high prices last, substitutes for "traditional" materials may become relatively more attractive.

PROGRESS ON TEMPORARY HOUSING

Diagram II shows that there was a lag between the completion of houses ready for fittings and the final completion of the houses of some 17 weeks. (Figures of houses ready for fittings are no longer published.)

The man-hours taken per unit of output on this programme cannot be precisely estimated from the published figures but they still seem to be high, and do not suggest that the colossal problems of central planning have yet been solved. The rate of completion is however steadily improving. It will be interesting to watch the figures from month to month, because the temporary housing programme is the first large-scale experiment in central Government planning in peace time.

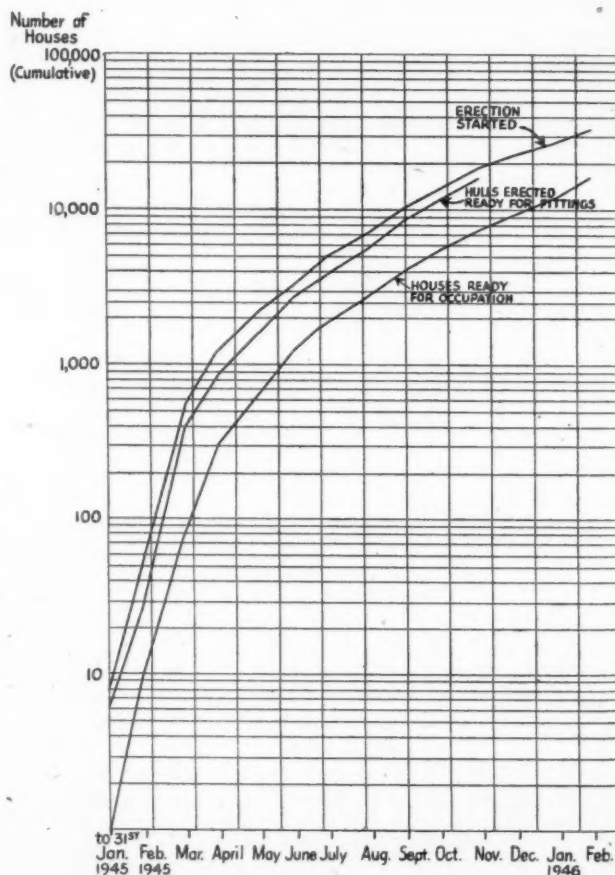


Diagram II: Erection and completion of temporary houses.

PHYSICAL PLANNING SUPPLEMENT



An Exhibition of the new Knutsford Plan was opened by the Rt. Hon. Lewis Silkin, M.P., Minister of Town and Country Planning, on March 20, at Knutsford. The *News Chronicle*, in association with the Knutsford Urban District Council, sponsored the Plan to show how the ordered growth of the town as a self-contained community will set an example of the well-planned expansion of a country town. Above, Knutsford as existing, seen from the air, with Tatton Mere to the right and King Street in the centre.

KNUTSFORD

AN EXPERIMENT IN REDEVELOPMENT SPONSORED BY THE NEWS CHRONICLE

Reviewed by Stanley Baron

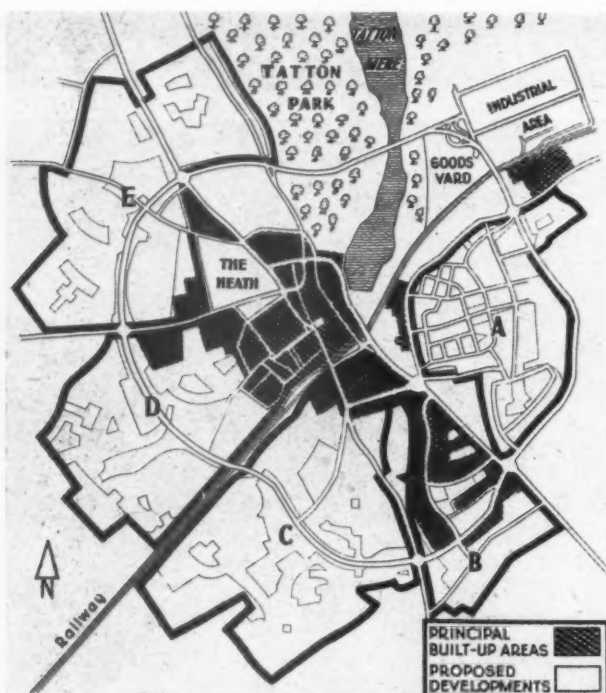
"And just as one sometimes sees traces of another place and time still showing in the streets of some new and busy town, so every here and there seemed isolated signs and tokens of the visionary familiar city as it has been raised by the genius of its founders."

So, of this town, wrote the author of *Cranford*, Mrs. Gaskell, a hundred years ago. And so, in going about his business, the resident of Knutsford today sees here and there in the little streets the evidence of the by-gone centuries, added one by one since the first primitive settlement was founded by the brook flowing down to Tatton Mere. The changes were already beginning when the Cranford ladies went jolting in their hired sedan chairs through the muddy lanes to share the "elegant economy" of wafer bread-and-butter and sponge biscuits with the Hon. Mrs. Jamieson, but even when drab rows of bye-law cottages had replaced some of the collapsing black and white timber-framed dwellings, there was still a charm in Knutsford—perhaps especially because of its situation—that other country towns could envy.

The changes have continued. The Victorians made some; the Edwardians more. Private eccentricity added a group of white Byzantine cottages and a tall campanile; yet somehow the additions fitted comfortably in. Some developments, however, have been less pleasing, for example, the construction of a railway embankment intersecting the valley from south-west to north-east, so that virtually half the town—the old town with its shopping streets—lies on one side and the rest on the other. Thus there is work for the planner, not only in the tidying up of Knutsford and welding its several parts in a more satisfactory whole, but with the expected overflow of population from Manchester and other big towns, in controlling an orderly expansion and retaining the integrity of Knutsford as a town, individual in character.

project

The project for the re-planning of Knutsford as an expanded town with a population of 30,000 and its own industry, originated in December, 1943. The *News Chronicle* at that time informed the Ministry of Town and Country Planning that it was interested in the problems which were bound to be faced during the post-war period by any small town lying within the expansion field of a great industrial neighbour. Knutsford was suggested by the Ministry because its situation and circumstances complied with the conditions necessary



OUTLINE PLAN

The proposed developments and general layout of the new Knutsford are shown above, with the location of the neighbourhood units and the two central open spaces, the Heath and Tatton Park, which it is proposed to retain and develop.



CIVIC CENTRE

Above, the layout of the Civic Centre, with the waterfront to Tatton Mere to the East. Right, view towards the Assembly Hall.

KEY (1) Council Offices. (2) Council Chamber. (3) Assembly Hall. (4) Court House and Police Station. (5) Fire Station. (6) Old Court House Library. (7) New Railway Station. (8) Bus Station. (9) Post Office. (10) Arts Centre. (11) Shops and Commercial. (12) Central Gardens. (13) Police and Fire Station Houses.

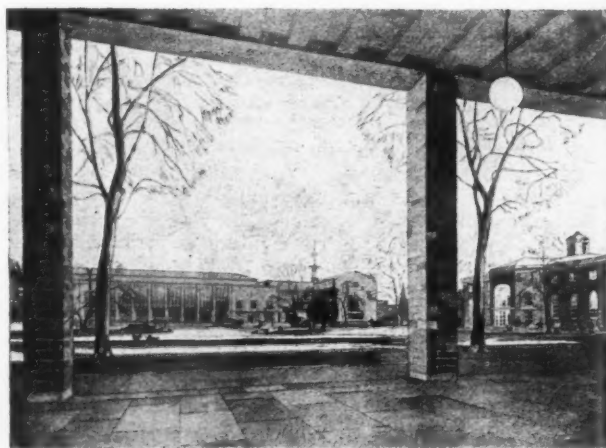
for a study in physical replanning of a type that was likely to be urgent. The Urban District Council had in fact already given their own attention to the matter and, deciding on a policy of expansion, had invited Mr. W. Dobson Chapman, of Macclesfield, to act as their town planning consultant.

The Council fell in with the *News Chronicle's* suggestion for co-operating in preparing a thoroughly intensive scheme which would serve not merely for Knutsford's expansion, but as an example which other towns might study. Mr. Dobson Chapman was appointed to prepare the general town plan and show how the shopping area and water front could be developed, and four other well known architect planners were invited to collaborate. These were:—Mr. G. A. Jellicoe—to specialize in the landscape proposals; Miss Judith Ledebor—Neighbourhood Unit; Mr. Brian O'Rourke—Civic Centre; Mr. F. R. S. Yorke—Industrial Estate. Geological, water and drainage surveys were also made.

The decision to limit the population of the expanded town to 30,000 was made after a consideration of all the factors in the region, bearing in mind that other centres would probably also be facing the need to expand in order to accommodate the expected great overflow of population from Manchester, Liverpool, and the South Lancashire industrial districts as the Government's policy of de-concentration and dispersal got going. It was also accepted as common ground by the Ways and Means Committee (on which the Knutsford Urban District Council was represented by its Chairman, Surveyor and Clerk), that in order to retain the form of a self-contained town with its own administration, the immediately surrounding country should be treated as a protective belt—a green zone of farm and park-land. This zone includes four well-known private parks: Tatton, Tabley, Toft and Norbury Booths. In none of these parks, it was agreed, ought building to be permitted. The park of Norbury Booths, with a pleasant Georgian house standing within a mile south-east of the town, was later brought into Mr. Jellicoe's landscape scheme as a site for the new town playing fields, with a boating lake and the possibility that the house itself might become a country club.

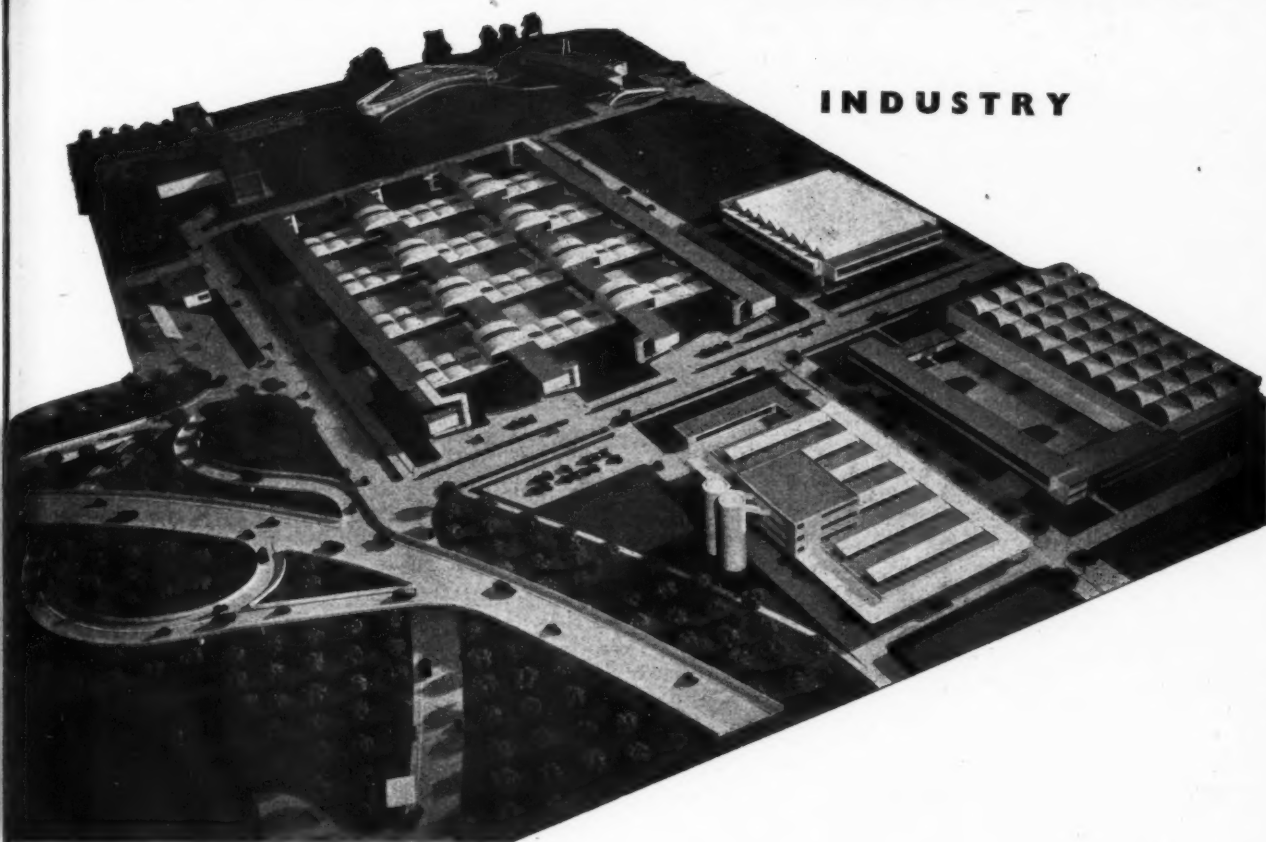
town centre

The nature of the expansion plan will be understood best if it is visualized from the centre outwards, viz., from the middle of the existing town where the narrow shopping streets, King Street and Princess Street, run parallel to a flanking short by-pass built to relieve the traffic congestion in the town in 1936. In the plan these two shopping streets are substantially reconstructed on the old lines, with a large parking area replacing the existing mass of nondescript buildings between them. The decision to open out King Street to the Mere, by



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INDUSTRY

Above, view of the model of the proposed industrial estate. In the foreground can be seen the fresh food factory, and in the background the swimming pool and administrative building. Below, layout plan of the industrial estate, which will be developed at the same time as the Crosstown neighbourhood unit, marked A on the Outline Plan on page 288.



removing most of the buildings on one side of the street, is a bold one in this old part of the town, now intimate in character and essentially in the "spirit of Cranford." Such problems are likely to face architects and planners in connection with the visual planning of old town centres, and no less must the considerations of traffic and the needs of the inhabitants be considered.

The new Civic Centre is clustered on the opposite side of the main road, route A.51, round gardens on the site of the old prison building. The railway station also is moved to this side of the road from its present inconvenient location on Adams Hill. The re-designed shopping centre and the

new Civic Centre together constitute the heart of the expanded town. Here will be found cinemas, hotels, public library, the suggested new Arts Centre which will give Knutsford for the first time its own theatre, a new market place and blocks of flats for those whose needs of travel facilities keep them close to the town centre. Close by also will be a County Technical College for continuation and adult education.

An internal by-pass east of King Street will serve the double purpose of keeping the shopping centre free of congestion and opening up the beautiful valley containing Tatton Mere. The lower end of this is already close to the town centre, and is to be extended so that it forms a landscape and amenity feature with miniature yachting pools, connected by tunnel with a new park in Sanctuary Moor. The landscape on this side of the town centre is so beautiful and the town's aspect itself so dilapidated, that some such treatment is an obvious necessity for a self-respecting, growing community. The remodelling of the southern end of Tatton Mere enables a municipal Lido to be laid out just north of the town centre. Altogether in the central area some 210 shops have been allowed for, enough to serve not merely Knutsford and its fully grown suburbs, but many of the surrounding country districts in addition.

expansion

Expansion will be by stages. It is obviously desirable that the growth of each part of the town should be at a pace closely related to that of all the other parts. The construction of the civic centre and business section of the central area, for example, is designed for no fewer than five stages, including the removal of the railway station. The same step-by-step development can be expected to occur in the shopping area and Water Front, and both will keep pace with the adjoining residential expansion by which, within the next 30 years, some 24,000 additional inhabitants of Knutsford will be accommodated, together with the industrial estate

which is eventually to provide some 6,000 of them with their jobs.

industry

Since the industrial estate and the new Crosstown neighbourhood will be developing side by side, they may be described together. The first is a group of factories suitable for light industries, gathered on a 120-acre site to the north-east of the town, where it will be served by a new goods yard and siding and by a ring road which is a feature of the town plan. The intention is that all factories should be built by the estate, in most cases to individual requirements, and leased to the firms concerned. A proportion of factory space would be built in standard units suitable for most types of small scale light industry, including one building designed for sectional letting in flexible units to industries not requiring special buildings. The advantages of segregating industry into such an estate as this are demonstrated by the number of communal facilities proposed. These include a central steam-raising plant, an industrial museum, conference rooms, research department, show rooms and a central clinic. A workers' club house is also planned, with a restaurant, bathing pool, sun terrace, and shops such as a hairdresser,

tobacconist, chemist and fruiterer; also a post office, bank, and branch employment exchange. Land will be available for 100 per cent. expansion of this estate. Factories shown on the model would provide work for 3,500 hands.

neighbourhood units

Development of the Crosstown neighbourhood will begin, within easy reach of both the industrial estate and the town centre, south of the railway and east of the town. When fully built up it will accommodate some 6,000 people, and will be the first of five such neighbourhoods by which the town will eventually be ringed. The social idea behind the neighbourhood unit can be summed up simply by saying that it aims to provide such physical conditions for day-to-day life that natural neighbourliness of people will be encouraged to find free play in voluntary association, leaving the right to privacy and the ability to obtain it, unimpaired. A community centre is at the heart of the neighbourhood. Close around it are ranged shops, a clinic, post office, public houses, swimming bath, public library, and senior school. No home in the neighbourhood is more than 1,200 yards from the centre, and the plan is such that more than half the housewives are within five minutes' walk of the shops. Four nursery schools, two infant schools, and a junior school are disposed around the neighbourhood in such a way that few young children will have more than four or five minutes' walk. In addition, play spaces are provided along the routes of a series of footpaths by which the neighbourhood is intersected. These paths provide quick and safe communication between one part of the neighbourhood and another. As far as possible all the fine trees on the site for the estate are preserved.

Housing is, in the main, in detached, semi-detached or terraced form, in sizes so varied that families of from two to seven people will have a reasonable chance of getting a home to fit them. Some 10 per cent. of the dwellings will be flats. Both here and among the houses, accommodation is set aside for bachelors, spinsters, and old people with limited



NEIGHBOURHOOD UNIT

Above, a view of the Green of the proposed Neighbourhood Unit A in the Outline Plan, showing a row of terrace houses, the Pub, the Shop, a group of Old People's Houses, and the Hall. Below, the model of the central section of the Neighbourhood Unit, showing the Church and Shopping Centre.



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Tatton Mere from Knutsford: in the foreground, miniature yacht pools for children and grown-ups; to the left, new flats and terrace gardens; in the distance, the new Lido. The perspective is one of three by Alan Sorrell illustrating the landscape proposals. Other artists contributing to the presentation of the Plan were Hidalgo Moya, Peter Shephard and Donald P. Reay.

LANDSCAPE

needs. Special provision for the infirm aged, needing a resident nurse, is made in cottages near the neighbourhood centre. The intention is that housing for people of all means should be provided—some probably by private enterprise.

landscape

Of outstanding interest in the Knutsford Plan is the importance placed on the landscape treatment. The existing landscape, already rich in the fundamentals—contours, trees and water—has been treated by Mr. G. A. Jellicoe, the landscape consultant, with true understanding, moulding and enriching it to conform with the new Plan and enhancing the beauty that already exists. The possibilities of the Mere, at present an untamed area of rushes and small pools, backed by a causeway and rubbish-tip, have been handled with imagination and boldness, retaining the free character and yet giving a classical, warm, romantic quality, with many attractive amenities skilfully placed. Carrying forward the free treatment of the Mere, the landscape is blended into the town in a manner making architecture and landscape an entity; there is no conscious irritation that landscape creates a diversion from the general picture, yet behind it all there is thought and understanding—a tendency in town plans of recent times and now conceived in some detail.

communications

Reference has been made to the ring road, designed to encircle the town centre at an average distance of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. Its object is to link all five neighbourhoods and the industrial

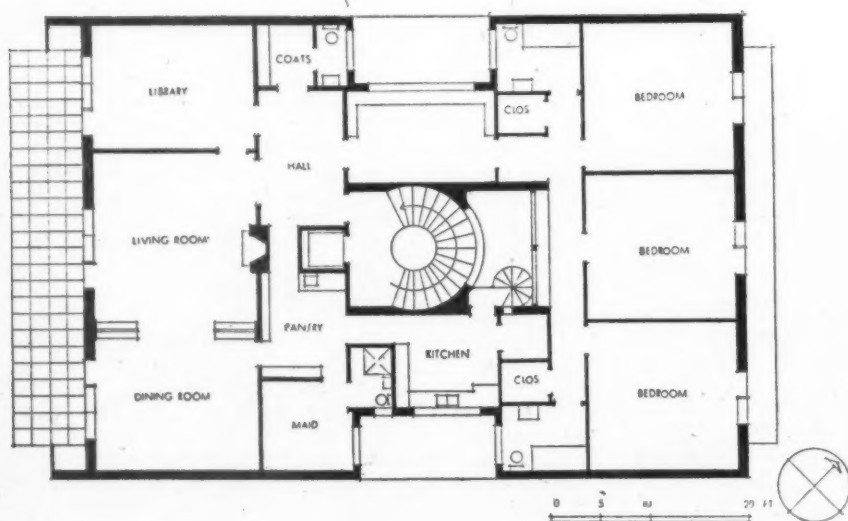
estate, and at the same time to keep the centre clear of unnecessary traffic arriving by the six main roads at present entering Knutsford. In this respect it bears a definite relationship to the county proposals for a new north-south through motor road to the west of Knutsford and a regional motor road to Manchester passing to the east. Rail development also has an important bearing on the expansion scheme. As well as projects, already mentioned, for the removal of the town station and the building of a big new goods yard serving both the town and the industrial estate, a new link has been proposed between the Cheshire Lines railway, by which the town is served, and the Crewe-Manchester and Macclesfield-Manchester main lines. Such a link, besides giving a much needed alternative goods traffic route from Merseyside to the south and east, would open up Knutsford to receive rail traffic from all sides.

conclusion

The scheme set out is visualised as maturing over a period of 30 years. A great part of the expansion, however, could obviously occur in the very near future, as soon as the Government's new land legislation and proposed means of development are made known. The Exhibition is well arranged to present the essential facts to the public, although there is no doubt that the models lose their effectiveness under the top-lighting, whereas some form of side-lighting would throw everything into relief and make the models more alive. An excellent handbook has been published by the *News Chronicle* describing the Plan. A technical edition with added information, plans and maps, showing the state of the existing town and the proposals, is also being prepared.

A BLOCK OF FLATS IN ATHENS

DESIGNED BY
P. A. SAKELLARIOS



TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN

This block of flats in the centre of Athens was designed just before the war by P. A. Sakellarios, now architect to the Greek Ministry of Health. The framework is of reinforced concrete and the external finish is rendering. Each floor contains one self-contained, middle-class flat, which, at the time the building was erected, were let at a rental of about £10 a month. A point of interest in the plan is the central position of the main vertical circulation, a feature commonly found in the new Stockholm flats.

Mr. Sakellarios, the designer, is now on a visit to this country arranged by the British Council. He is accompanied by two other architects from Greece—Mr. R. Koutsuris, President of the Greek Architects' Association, and Mr. T. Valentis. We hope to publish representative examples of their work at a later date.

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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

2480 Repair and Planning

TOWN PLANNING INTERIM DEVELOPMENT AND THE REPAIR OF WAR DAMAGE. H. G. May. Paper read to the Chartered Surveyors' Institute, January 7, 1946. (Municipal Engineering, January 17, 1946.) Précis of Town and Country Planning Acts as affecting war damage claims. Legal difficulties stated concisely. Procedure to be followed where planning scheme in force.

A concise summary of the relevant sections of the Acts of 1932, 1943, and 1944, with useful notes on the procedure to be followed where substantial alterations to the structure or function of the damaged building are proposed.

2481 Planning and Transport

PLANNING AND TRANSPORT: THEIR EFFECTS ON INDUSTRY AND RESIDENCE. W. Segal. (J. M. Dent, 1945, 3s. 6d.) Book in the series *Building and Society* prepared for Co-operative Permanent Building Society and edited by E. C. Fairchild. Discussion of principles of zoning. Planning of roads. Land subdivision. Open spaces. Residential units. Illustrated by series of diagrams.

A general consideration of the function of urban areas is followed by a survey of historical and sociological facts which have determined the evolution of European towns. The principles of zoning as applied to small, medium, and large towns are explained, showing that the satisfactory application of zoning regulations depends largely on road layout and the various systems of mechanized transport. Road planning in connection with certain specific town patterns is considered with reference to the classification of roads and to mechanized and other forms of transport.

Further aspects discussed include the general principles of land and building block subdivision; siting and layout; densities and open areas; and their relation to an economic road and transport system.

STRUCTURE

2482 Painting

THE PAINTING OF BUILDINGS. James Lawrance. ASB Lecture at RIBA on December 5, 1945. (Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, January, 1946, pp. 78-84.) Exposition of MOW Post-War Building Studies, Report No. 5. Surface treatment,

application, pigments and media, primings, undercoats. Painting on wood, steel and ironwork, concrete and plaster. (See No. 1660: 9.11.44.)

A paint system of about one fifth of a millimetre will function as a protective film, will render surfaces fit for periodical cleaning and give decorative effects. In order that the paint should fulfil these functions, a number of requirements must be satisfied by the surface to be painted, by the method of applying the paint and by the paint itself.

The mutual behaviour of pigment and media towards each other must be considered. The influence of the pigment on the structure of the film is of considerable importance, as also is the correct balance between pigment and medium. This may regulate the manner in which final breakdown of the film occurs.

The functions of the primings will vary according to the nature of the material to be treated, but in all cases it is necessary that they shall be firmly adherent to the surface and present a second foundation to which subsequent coats will properly adhere.

Surfaces capable of great absorption, such as soft woods, should be primed with paint containing a large proportion of oil. Hardwoods will require a primer with more turpentine or white spirit. Some of the modern priming paints depend on adhesion rather than penetration and do not strike so deeply into the surface as the older types of oil primer. They eliminate the risk of total absorption which is probably a greater fault than weak penetration.

In the case of steel and ironwork, the main problems are the elimination of mill scale and the prevention of rust pitting prior to painting. The real solution of the problem of permanently protecting steelwork lies more in the preparation of the surface than in the formulation of the priming, important as this is.

There are two distinct types of paint film, one which is elastic, continuous and more or less impervious, and the other, an orderly assembly of particles spread out to form a coating of regular thickness in the nature of a porous membrane. Cement and plaster surfaces are liable to contain moving moisture for a considerable period after rendering and do not call for highly elastic coat-

ings. Therefore there is often an advantage in utilizing the porous types of films which have plasticity rather than elasticity.

The main functions of the undercoatings are the filling properties, opacity, colour and support to the finishing coats. In finishing coats we look for the properties of flow, opacity, elasticity and durability.

Paint compositions have had to be modified to suit new methods of application, particularly spraying. More adhesive types of media have been utilized, because spraying methods fail to secure the same kind of adhesion that is gained by brushing.

Investigations are constantly being made as to the best methods of evaluating research to discover methods of improving the performance of paints. The Paint Research Association has established certain standard methods of testing.

2483 Swedish Concrete Bridge

WORLD'S LONGEST CONCRETE ARCH, 866 FT., COMPLETED IN SWEDEN DURING THE WAR. (Engineering News-Record, January 17, 1946, p. 90.) Sandö bridge opened to traffic in July, 1943. Concrete arch largest in world.

The Sandö bridge was begun in 1938 and was delayed by a disastrous collapse of the false-work in August, 1939. The concrete arch, the largest in the world, is of triple box section, 31 ft. wide, 8½ ft. deep at the crown and 14½ ft. at the springings. The working stresses were 1,550 lb./sq. in. in the concrete, 21,200 lb./sq. in. in the reinforcement. The arch has a rise of 130 ft., carries a 34 ft. roadway and two 4 ft. side-walks on three lines of girders supported on circular concrete columns. The thickness of the Sandö Bridge at the crown is 1/100 of the span, which compares with the next three largest concrete arch spans as follows:

Elsa (Spain), 1/40 of its 645 ft. span.
Traneberg Sound (Sweden), 1/60 of its 593 ft. span.
Plougastel (France), 1/40 of its 580 ft. span.

The last was destroyed by the Germans.

2484 Metal Skirtings, etc.

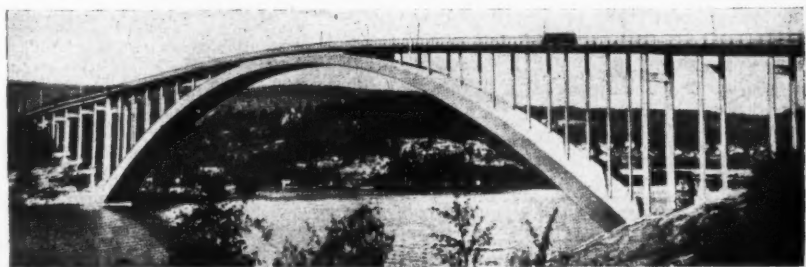
METAL SKIRTINGS, PICTURE RAILS AND ANGLE BEADS. BS 1246:1945. (British Standards Institution, 2s. 0d.) Material, methods of manufacture, dimensions.

2485 Roofing Tiles

CLAY PLAIN ROOFING TILES. BS 402:1945. (British Standards Institution, 2s. 0d.) Revision of specification issued in 1930, adding range of fittings. Test requirements revised.

2486 Sills and Lintels

SILLS AND LINTELS. BS 1236—Clayware Sills, 1237—Cast Concrete Sills, 1238—Natural Stone Sills, 1239—Cast



The new Sandö Bridge, Sweden, has the longest concrete arch in the world—866 ft. See No. 2483.

Concrete Lintels, 1240—Natural Stone Lintels. (*British Standards Institution, 3s. 6d.*) Types, dimensions, workmanship, tolerances, tests. Primarily for domestic buildings. Provide both for metal and wood windows.

2487 Steel Scaffolds

TUBULAR STEEL SCAFFOLDS. (*Mills Scaffold Co., Hammersmith Grove, W.6.*) Pamphlet illustrating fittings and details of scaffolds with specification and description of plant used. Special applications.

2488 Light Gauge Steel

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN LIGHT GAUGE STRUCTURAL STEEL. *Milton Male. Address at Annual Convention American Institute of Steel Construction, November, 1944. (American Institute of Steel Construction, 101, Park Avenue, New York.)* Pamphlet covering much the same ground as No. 2346:31.1.46. Well illustrated with applications.

MATERIALS

2489 Concrete Progress

A SECOND REVIEW OF RECENT PROGRESS. (*The Reinforced Concrete Association, London, December, 1945. 1s. 6d.*) Short summaries of new Codes, Standards and recent literature on reinforced concrete.

This is the second publication of a series; the first part was published in June, 1945. It is on somewhat similar lines as this Information Centre. The two issues contain 103 items, many of which have been referred to in the Information Centre.

2490 Wood Preservatives

CLASSIFICATION OF WOOD PRESERVATIVES. *BS 1282:1945. (British Standards Institute, Price 2s. 0d.)* Tar oil, organic solvent and water solution types. Methods of application. Methods of test for toxicity of wood preservatives to fungi.

HEATING and Ventilation

2491 Radiant Skirtings

HEATING BY RADIANT BASEBOARDS: DEVELOPMENTS AND STUDIES IN USA. *Cyril Tasker. (Heating and Ventilating Engineer and Journal of Air Conditioning, December, 1945.)* Detailed description of baseboard heating, i.e., radiant skirting panels. Review of report of tests by University of Illinois in test house. Illustrations of units and installation. Valuable articles on this new and interesting development in house heating practice.

2492 Industrial Ventilation

INDUSTRIAL VENTILATION: A REVIEW OF RECENT AMERICAN DATA. *Cyril Tasker. (Heating and Ventilating Engineer and Journal of Air Conditioning,*

November, 1945.) Review of recent American Papers on subject. Useful as guide to general trends and to sources of more detailed information.

2493 Industrial Canteens

INDUSTRIAL CANTEENS. *Harold H. Grattidge. (Air Treatment Engineer, September, October, November and December, 1945.)* Exhaustive and useful article. Determination of size and siting. Type of service. Areas required. Storage areas. Details of sizes of equipment and storage. Reference to heating and ventilation.

This is a useful general survey of the requirements of industrial canteens with a great deal of very detailed suggestions and information about size or capacity requirements of equipment, e.g., "Cake mixer—Bowl 1 oz. per person 250-300, 0.5 oz. per person 1,000-2,000" or again "Hot cupboards—barrier rail service—750 cu. in. per person, dinner and sweet courses plated."

2494 Control of Industrial Systems

SIMPLE CONTROL SYSTEMS FOR INDUSTRIAL HEATING, VENTILATING AND AIR CONDITIONING PLANT. *M. R. Morton. (Industrial Heating Engineer, October, 1945.)* Brief description with diagrams of methods of manual and automatic control for ventilation, plenum heating and air conditioning. Reference to cooling plant.

2495 Textile Factory Systems

HUMIDIFYING AND COOLING IN TEXTILE AND OTHER MANUFACTURES. *Stanley Smith. (Industrial Heating Engineer, October, 1945.)* Technical description of spray systems and conditioned air systems.

LIGHTING

2496 Window Daylight Tables

THE RELATIVE EFFICIENCY OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE WINDOWS. *P. J. Waldram. (RIBA Journal, November, 1945, p. 14.)* Application of daylight tables to multiple windows.

The Graded Daylight Factor Tables by Smith and Brown (published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d.) describe the performance of single glazed areas. Mr. Waldram has been finding what error occurs if one divides a given area of glass into several windows, spaced at intervals, and comes to the conclusion that "... no material error would be involved by applying the NPL tables ... of penetration of daylight factor values up to, say, 0.5 per cent. for single side windows to narrower multiple windows of the same aggregate width, up to say, three windows spaced at distances centre to centre of about twice the width of each such narrower windows."

2497 Light in Classrooms

CONTROL OF NATURAL LIGHT IN CLASSROOMS. *R. L. Bieseke, W. E. Folsom and V. J. Graham. (Illuminating Engineering, September, 1945, p. 590.)* Sunlight and daylight control by reflectors and translucent screens.

In the architectural and lighting press there have been frequent references to the activities in school design of the Texas

authorities. This is another from the same source and examines the problem of daylight and bright sunlight in the classrooms of existing buildings.

The main alterations in the windows consisted of three items, as follows:—

1. A small deflector, at 45 deg., at the bottom of the windows, to throw incoming air upward. This was painted white inside and out.

2. The middle portions of the windows had a heavy, slightly translucent shade, with light inside surface.

3. The upper windows were treated with screens of muslin having 60 per cent. light transmission. These screens hung into the room at an angle.

The rooms were decorated with white ceiling, very light grey walls, fairly light grey woodwork and floors of a medium (40 per cent.) reflection. Two rooms were treated and two others, of similar exposure and circumstance, were left as controls. In the latter the windows were largely covered with very nearly opaque dark brown shades. (Clearly the lighting conditions in Texas must be very different from those in this country.)

In the circumstances it is not surprising that the new rooms have higher lighting values on desks. What is of greater interest is that the light reaching the eyes from about 45 deg. to the left of the line of sight (the worst angle) is less than the light on the desk top, i.e., the light on the work is greater than the light at the eyes—always a sound physiological principle. It is claimed that this improves the posture of children with all its attendant ills. All this is caused apparently by reflection of part of the light to the ceiling, by reducing the brightness of the windows by the screens, and by the brighter walls, ceiling and floor inside. There is no reason to doubt that there is a great improvement, and the treatment is interesting, though it may seem a little elaborate to us.

2498 Sunlight: Schools, Houses, Flats

SUNLIGHT—HOUSES, FLATS AND SCHOOLS ONLY. *British Standard Code of Practice. Chapter 1(B). (British Standards Institution, 6d., November, 1945.)* Recommendations for minimum duration of sun exposure of rooms. Clear explanation with diagrams of planning restriction resulting from these recommendations. Reference to shadowing of ground by buildings.

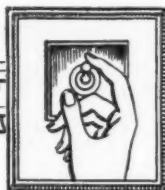
2499 Glare

APPLIED BRIGHTNESS ENGINEERING. *C. N. Laupp. (Illuminating Engineering, September, 1945, p. 675.)* Brightness-contrast and glare. Examples of reduced brightness-contrast in practice.

2500 Industrial Lighting, Australia

AUSTRALIAN EXPERIENCE OF NATION-WIDE APPLICATION OF INDUSTRIAL LIGHTING STANDARDS. *L. D. Wright. (Illuminating Engineering, September, 1945, p. 663.)* Effect of mandatory code requirements on quality and quantity of light, new trends in codification, colour.

In these columns the attention of architects has been drawn several times to articles describing the steady extension of mandatory lighting regulations in this and other countries. The present note describes the results of the use of a mandatory code in Australia during the war. Largely it is a description of a search for ways of defining essentials in terms simple and general enough to be easily applied. A special point



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The Electrical Section at the Building Centre, Maddox Street, London, W.1, provides interesting illustrations of electrical application in domestic and industrial premises.



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of interest is their movement towards a mandatory code on colour use. Preparations are described, consisting mainly of the selection of suitable ranges of colours. It is apparent that architects in Australia take a more effective part in this work than do their English brethren.

2501 Factory Lighting

LIGHTING AND DECORATION IN AN UNDERGROUND FACTORY. P. W. L. Broke-Smith and F. A. Hulcoop. (*Light and Lighting*, October, 1945, p. 144.) Light fittings, intensities, and colour schemes.

Fluorescent tubes were used extensively, providing an intensity of 20 f.c. All fittings were finished white all over. Walls and ceiling were painted warm white, and light cream was used for all equipment. Trim is in light green. The whole effect is said to be "spacious," despite the small size of workrooms.

2502 New Fluorescent Lamp

NEW FLUORESCENT LAMP. (*Electrical Review*, January 4, 1946.) Details of 40 watt, 4 ft. lamps.

Details are announced of 40 watt, 4 ft. fluorescent lamps now available. There are two colours, daylight and warm white, and the price is 17s. 6d. A new type of socket is employed, based on American practice, and there is a new range of the auxiliary gear.

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.

2503 Housing Figures

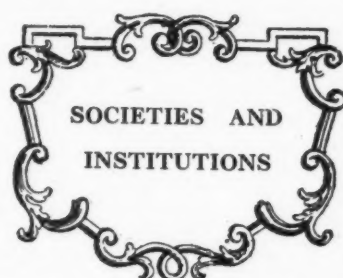
Q For the purpose of writing a short article I should be glad to have approximate answers to the following questions. I am aware that all these figures have been published but I cannot at present put my fingers on them.

- (1) How many houses destroyed by enemy action?
- (2) How many houses badly damaged and irreparable or not yet repaired?
- (3) How many houses condemned before the war but still in use?
- (4) How many houses became obsolete since beginning of war?
- (5) How many new houses required to be built and.
- (6) How long is it estimated will it take to build them?

A (1) The total number of houses damaged by enemy action is 3,024,822.

- (2) The number of houses damaged beyond the possibility of repair is 240,000.
- (3) No figures are obtainable for this.
- (4) We can only imitate Professor Joad and reply that it depends upon what you mean by Obsolete. No official returns are available, but the political programmes of the various parties suggest that something like 2 million houses are definitely substandard.

- (5) & (6) The present programme is to build 4 million houses during the next 10 years.



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

G. A. Jellicoe

March 14 at the County Hall, London, S.E.1. One in a series of five illustrated lectures on *Design in Daily Life*. RECONSTRUCTION OF OUR STREETS, by G. A. Jellicoe, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I. Chairman: F. Marshall, J.P., M.P.

G. A. Jellicoe: I think that one's conception of a street is that of a road space with something happening on each side. It is a three-dimensional space. In dealing with the subject of the re-construction of our streets all I can really do is to put the story of streets before you.

The course I am going to take will not be wholly scientific; I am inclined to think that this is too scientific an age. The street does in fact affect our daily life almost more than anything else, and I think it is very interesting to see throughout history how the aspirations and the culture of an age are expressed in its streets.

I feel very strongly that Flemish and Dutch architecture, streets and houses—both traditional and present day—represent a form of pure domestic architecture for a democratic world. The national architecture of Holland is purely domestic. If you study the early Dutch paintings it is interesting to see how the people, the movement in the streets and the buildings represent one theme. I do not know why it is that throughout history people in different ages have created streets which, to us, are emotionally very wonderful and yet throughout the last century and during the present age streets appear to be an extraordinary jumble. Present day streets are hideous and many old streets are beautiful.

The intense humanity of Holland is very beautifully expressed. In the re-construction of our own streets I think that we must endeavour to maintain the human quality. We must preserve the small scale so that a man walking along a street feels that he is part of it and not one of an army. The country where that is most beautifully done is Holland.

What is so interesting about street design is that throughout history there is a close parallel between it and landscape design. I think that the secret of emotional street architecture can be found in garden design. In Italy there is a close relationship between garden lay-out and town planning. The vista, as such, was developed in Italy to a large extent. Garden design tends to reach a higher degree of subtlety than it is possible to achieve in town planning. There are, however, some beautiful lay-outs of classical kinds in London which are closely related to garden design. One notable example is Waterloo Place.

In Paris they built great streets, and the reason was that they were laid out for military purposes. They were designed from the point of view of pageantry, and Paris is a city which lends itself to that kind of thing. In this country we have not laid out our streets from the point of view of pageantry. Nevertheless, in the eighteenth century we tended to produce long lengths of very severe street, and such streets constitute some of our best eighteenth century architecture.

The cliff-like facade type of architecture, such as you find in Bloomsbury, has a certain dignity. It was typical of the eighteenth century that this particular combination produced a very fine and dignified architecture. The whole of the area was laid out more or less to one design. It is designed as a series of squares with interconnecting streets, and it represents one of the greatest contributions which this country has made to architecture throughout history. Its squares and streets are scientifically correct. There is the right amount of air and sunlight and it is possible for green trees to be included in the squares without being too close to the houses. The traffic lines are cut off so that there is no serious through traffic. This area, of course, was an aristocratic area and beyond its confines there were very congested areas. The form of planning which Bloomsbury represents is, I think, the highest form of planning which this country achieved; it is very unspectacular but very dignified.

Right into the middle of that area came the London University. It was obvious, of course, that a modern university could not be laid out on traditional lines. The type of building had to be different from the type of building already there, and it meant creating a new architecture. I think that the real problem was to decide how to dispose the building to maximum advantage from the point of view of light. If possible there should be no internal courts. The result has been a new form of architecture which is likely to break down the old form of street altogether. Thus we get a type of architecture which is either set back from the street or rises in tiers.

London University is a compromise between the internal court and the type of building which makes use of light by means of tiers. It constitutes a tremendous break with the traditional, and the science of light has taken the most important place in the plan. The new science decrees that there shall be light in all parts of our buildings. I think the main problem of the reconstruction of our streets is to know how to design them so that light can penetrate to all parts of the buildings. The theory of light is more or less the basis of the new County of London plan. The tendency is to break away from the close built-up street so as to get the maximum amount of light. There has, however, been a beginning of the

break away from the close built-up street in the London Underground Headquarters at St. James's Park Station. The County of London plan shows that this break away will, in effect, produce a totally different form of street design from that which we have known in the past. The Bloomsbury type of architecture is all façade, but the new form of architecture consists of solid blocks of architecture, with spaces all the way round, which is a totally different conception. It is also interesting to note that this new form of architecture can accommodate the required number of people. It is possible, in fact, to get a larger number of people on a site where the buildings have been disposed in that way. Another advantage is that buildings so arranged give a magnificent view down the street, although it is a type of view which is not familiar. I think it is interesting that Mr. Mumford, in his book, says "Down with the street, the street has gone." I think, however, that there is probably room for both the street and the modern form of architecture. The street can be retained, but a very notable change in street design is going on to-day.

It is necessary to see what is happening in America in order to realize the enormous problems with which we are faced. Our streets were laid out for a very different form of traffic from that which we have now, and the volume of traffic was not, of course, so great. We know that the present streets of London are incapable of taking our traffic. In America they have done everything possible to create great "drains" to take the traffic away. The point is that the road which takes the traffic is not a road or street as such but a railway line. It is clear to me that main roads through towns in this country will have to be considered as railway lines, and local traffic will have to by-pass them.

I think the Americans have led the way in this theory of the use of light, and it came. I am sure, not from the idealists but from the business people. The germ of that theory lies in the skyscraper. By the use of towers they have got light to all parts of their buildings. Skyscrapers have not been a success, one reason being the tremendous number of people there are in each building. In the Rockefeller Centre there is one of the grandest human conceptions. The conception behind it was that they had a certain area of land, and instead of putting houses on it higgledy-piggledy they proposed to go up in the heavens and build towers. When you think of Bloomsbury Square, the Rockefeller Centre seems fantastic. The danger of it is, however, that the human scale has gone. The individual loses the feeling of being an individual. He simply becomes one of tens of thousands who owns one window high up in the building.

On the other hand, the Americans have a great city like Washington, where they take enormous pains to preserve the human scale. The lay-out of Washington has been consistently carried through the whole city, and it is a magnificent city. It has most beautiful squares, which are designed for public use. But I think that the flaw with Washington is that the strict control over the design of buildings has tended to make it boring. It is impossible to get beautiful architecture by means of restriction.

In Sweden they are carrying on the tradition of the Flemish painters. The work which is coming from Sweden now is very beautiful indeed. In Stockholm, for instance, we can see the sense of personal beauty which pervades their architecture. By the simple means of using tubs of flowers they achieve a marvellous relationship between nature and architecture in their streets. Such a feature would be lost in the streets of New York.

With modern traffic we get crossings. Therefore, in this modern world, when we

are reconstructing our streets we must decide which are to be residential and which are to be through streets for traffic. The idea of the Letchworth plan is to create a certain number of community streets, each with about 80 houses, but without making the streets into cul-de-sacs. Local authorities do not like the cul-de-sac because it has a tendency to produce small cliques of people who either hate each other or keep too much together. I think squares are extremely nice, but a small cul-de-sac usually becomes rather ugly. In Letchworth the whole history of English domestic design during the past fifty years can be seen. In the present plan they have avoided the cul-de-sac and have formed closes which are open at both ends. They are what one might call Open Closes. By that means there are no houses on the distributive roads at all, and the distributive roads become parkways with big trees. The residential roads are inside. The Letchworth plan has provided for the houses to be designed by four different architects, and I am hoping that there will be a unique result. I think that the more people who work on one plan the better. The curse of this age may be that so much designing is done by one person at one time. In street design every building should give a separate message. It is interesting to note that it is possible to get precisely the same number of houses into the Letchworth area as would have been the case with an ordinary design.

I think the flaw of so much of our street design is that the roads are so broad that they separate the houses, and the idea of designing from one side to the other is lost. The buildings themselves should be of more importance than the road. I should like to see each residential road giving as attractive a view as possible. No matter how we may talk about science and architecture, I think the success or otherwise of our work will be dependent upon the feeling which we put into it. If a straight street is too straight, then I think it should be broken up, no matter what the cost.

AA

R. E. Enthoven

March 26 at 36, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Meeting of the Architectural Association. Talk on AN ARCHITECTURAL JOURNEY IN WAR-TIME ITALY, by R. E. Enthoven, F.R.I.B.A., in which he described his experiences as Monuments and Fine Arts Officer entrusted with preserving, so far as possible, great works of art under war-time conditions. Chairman: A. Graham Dawbarn, A.R.I.B.A.

R. E. Enthoven: Where fighting monuments had to be given first aid repair where, unless this was done, structure or interior decorations would have further deteriorated. Unnecessary requisitioning for military occupation had to be prevented, and troops made to realize that sixteenth or seventeenth century frescoes could not be redecorated out by the owner before his return. Here the weather came to my aid, because monumental villas were often so cold and draughty that the troops put up tents inside, thus indirectly protecting the walls from wear and tear. Army engineers had to be dissuaded from using carved stones from Roman arches as road material, and from crushing cathedral columns for lime. Movable works of art had previously been deposited outside the big towns, mostly in villas, but they had to be checked and safeguarded, and missing

items traced. Steps had to be taken to preserve whatever remained of the archives in which Italy abounded; some documents of the first importance were burned by the Nazis, and others, generally less valuable, by refugees.

Leaving Naples, with its crowds stuck to the sides and tops of trams like flies to flypaper, I headed for Rome and so passed through Cassino, a haunting skeleton of a town still waiting to be cleared of mines and bodies. The decision to build new houses as a separate group, clear of the old town, appears a wise one. Rome, so aptly described by Gregorovius as the one place where the ghosts of the past are never laid, seemed gloriously undamaged. Chiusi, the Clausium of Lars Porsena, was rich with Etruscan remains, and in the catacombs, while the fighting was on, over seven hundred refugees had lived for ten days and nights, using as beds the double banked tombs of thousands of years ago. Assisi was found unscathed; Perugia, Siena and Orvieto had been similarly fortunate. In Arezzo much damage had been done, but the most important monuments had escaped; but here three windows in S. Gimignano, filled in for Barna da Siena to paint his frescoes five hundred years ago, had started to slide out several months after the passing on of the war; and this had made an unfortunate hole in the *Crucifixion* and another in the *Marriage in Cana*.

The break through had come at the end of April, 1945, and the army had moved north through Bologna, crossed the Po and reached Turin. Here partisans abounded, their long hair too carefully trimmed to reflect real mountain life. They wore fantastic clothes festooned with veritable arsenals, and had peonies stuck in their rifles when not looting off at Fascist snipers. It was all very decorative and operatic.

Turin, with its straightforward lay-out and baroque buildings, is rather French in feeling. The surrounding plain, then gay with scarlet poppies spotted among blue cornflowers and the bright green of rice fields, was irrigated through the enterprise of Cavour, himself an agriculturist.

Genoa appears fairly normal when seen from a distance, but this is because the damage has been more to roofs than to walling. Close inspection showed the destruction of churches and palaces to be extensive. One fortunate escape is that of the Cathedral of S. Lorenzo; a fifteen-inch shell made a direct hit on this, but did not explode. Venice is but little altered. At Padua, the Sorovegni chapel, decorated throughout by Giotto, has escaped, although not many yards away bombs reduced to dust the magnificent Mantegna frescoes in the church of the Eremitani.

It is worth approaching Rome by air to obtain a view of the Roman aqueducts converging on the city. Practically the only bomb damage is to the church of S. Lorenzo, and alongside it, the Campo Verano cemetery where the tombs and coffins and their contents have been reduced to Salvador Dali-like chaos. The Via dell'Impero also has a bombed look; but this clearance was carried out long before the war, when Rome started paying architectural penance for Fascism. It has a ragged unsatisfactory look except by moonlight. The Forum now lies unscreened to the south, open to any passing G.I. who, equipped with hammer, wishes to satisfy his memento hunting instinct. Another clearance work, still less happy, is the opening out of the approach to St. Peter's.

Many modern blocks of flats and offices have been built during recent years, not particularly distinguished, though sometimes thrown into interesting relief by some contrasting relic of Roman or Renaissance days. Tengbom's Swedish Institute, domestic in character and beautifully detailed and furnished, makes Italian modernism seem a trifle coarse.

In Florence the Nazis, before retreating,

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blew up all the buildings on an area of seven or eight acres, and the immediate problem was to decide which of the buildings, damaged but still standing on the outskirts of the devastated area, could be saved. The concussion of the mine explosions usually broke the key to all mortar jointing; so that although appearing stable, walls became in effect masonry built dry and, as such, were of inadequate thickness. It was necessary to take down stone by stone and rebuild.

The only monument of note damaged in this devastated area was the Palazzo di Parti Guelfa, designed by Brunelleschi but finished by Vasari. As there is no record of Brunelleschi's original conception, it was interesting to find, exposed by the damage, previously concealed portions of Brunelleschi's *pietra serena* window architraves above the level of Vasari's ceiling. There were many other examples on the credit side resulting from war damage; at Palestrina Roman terracing came to light; in Bolzano Cathedral a traceried rose window was exposed in the thickness of the west wall and notable frescoes were uncovered.

All the bridges across the Arno were blown up by the Germans, the most serious loss being that of the Sixteenth Century Ponte S. Trinita designed by Ammanati, possibly aided by Michelangelo himself. This combined strength with elegance to a degree seldom equalled. Enough remained of the piers to justify rebuilding as previously, an undertaking more easy in theory than in practice. Working drawings were found to differ considerably from the line taken as the completed bridge took its load. Measured drawings were unreliable owing to the difficulty of measuring up curved lines overhanging running water. Detailed comparison of photographs with remaining fragments has therefore been required.

At Pisa I found damage more distributed than at Florence, the worst disaster being the gutting by fire of the Campo Santo. In

this case, too, fire was followed by six weeks' exposure to weather. But the Cathedral and Baptistry have escaped with only minor damage. The leaning tower has been slightly chipped. Turin has many interiors gutted by fire. Repairs to damage in the Baroque church of S. Teresa give an interesting example of brick vault construction. Over a space 36 ft. by 20 ft. the vault was formed without centering or reinforcement, merely a couple of guide boards under the diagonal intersections. This was done by building the brick rings with hollow bricks laid flat, not as voussoirs. Mortar acts as a dowel to keep them in position until the joint has set, after which one can walk with confidence on the upper surface. Scaffolding was required only to provide a platform from which to work.*

Throughout Italy mosaics were protected by a skin of linen, glass-silk and metal foil, in the hope that any dislodged would remain in big sections. At Milan the protection to Leonardo da Vinci's *Last Supper* proved effective when S. Maria delle Grazie was severely bombed.

*See page 284.

Announcements

Mr. Allan W. Vincent, who has recently been appointed Borough Architect and Planning Officer, Borough of Harwich, Essex, will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

The telephone number of Messrs. Tretol, Limited, Chemical Works for Building Trade Products, Paint Manufacturers, 12, North End Road, London, N.W.11, has been changed to Speedwell 4621 (5 lines).

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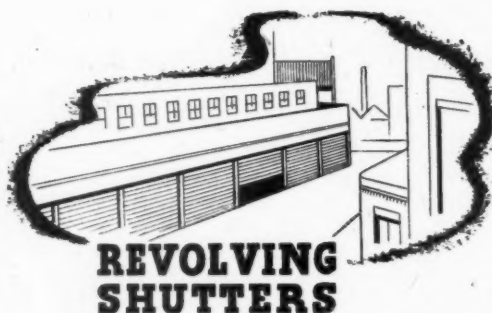
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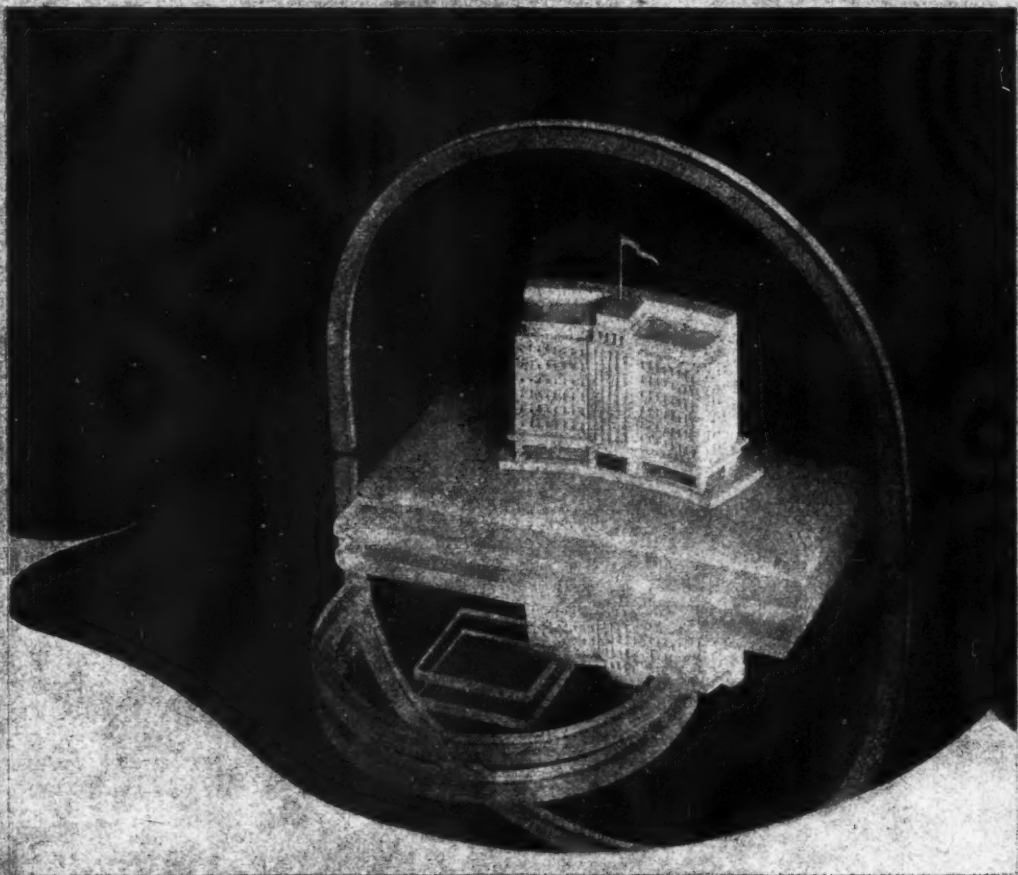
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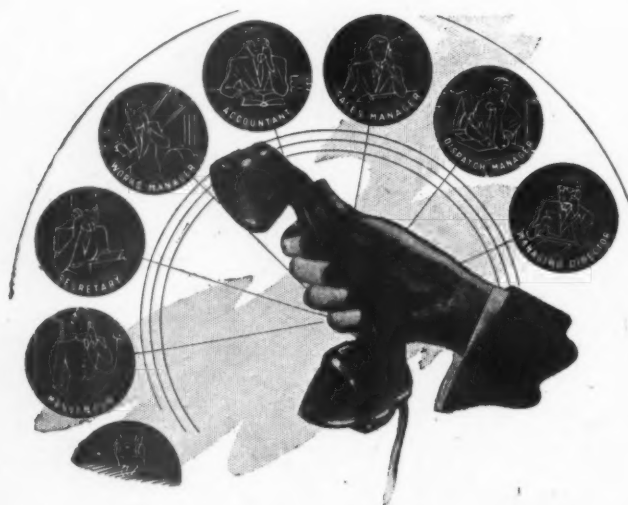
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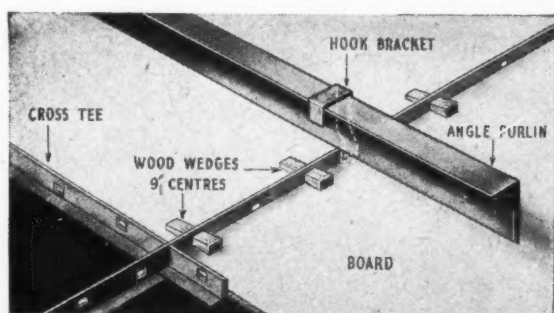
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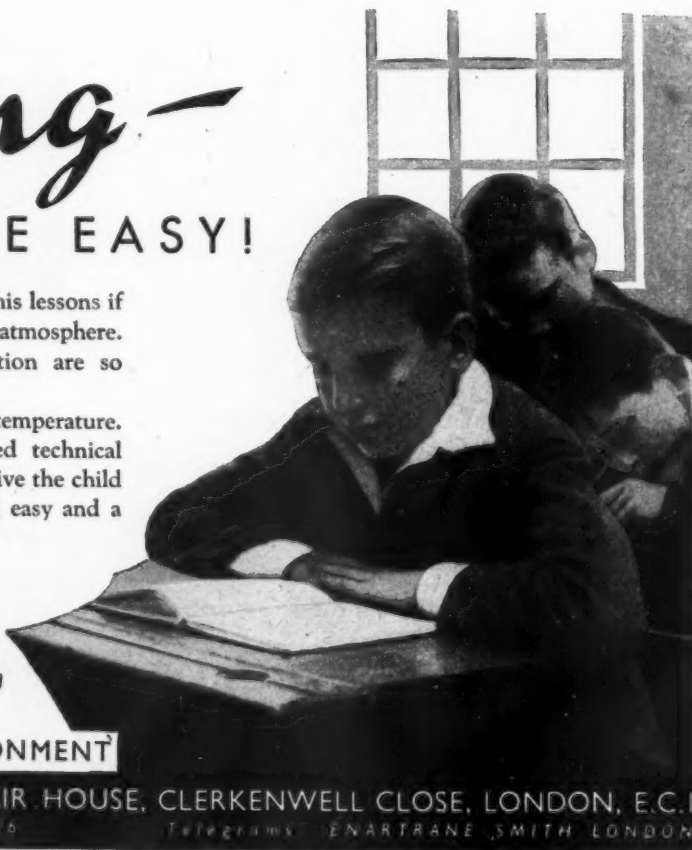
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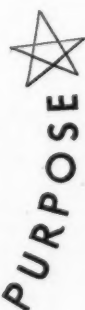


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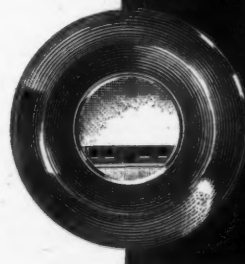
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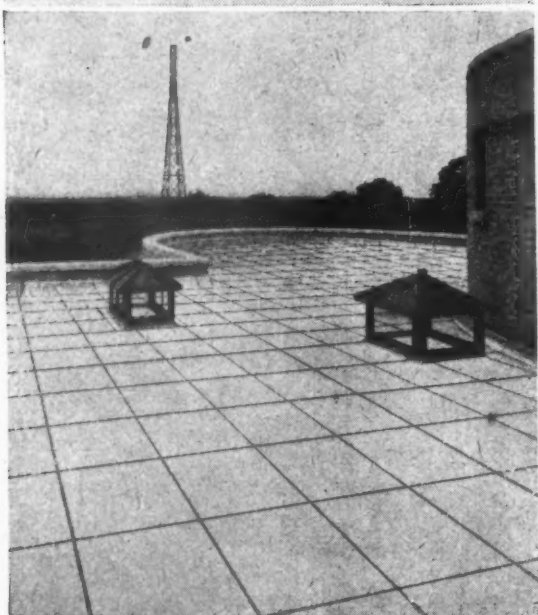


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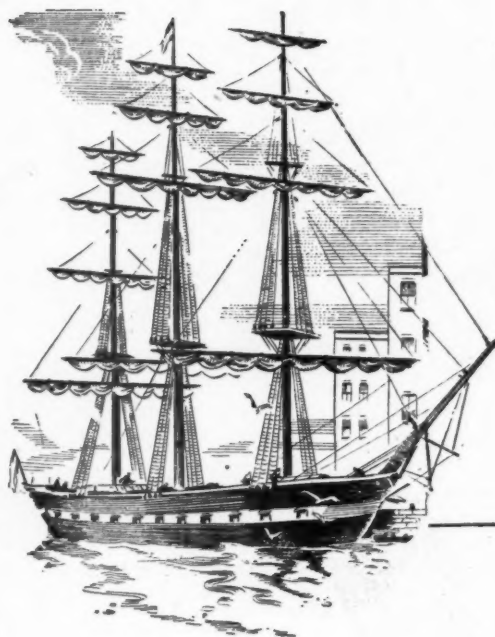
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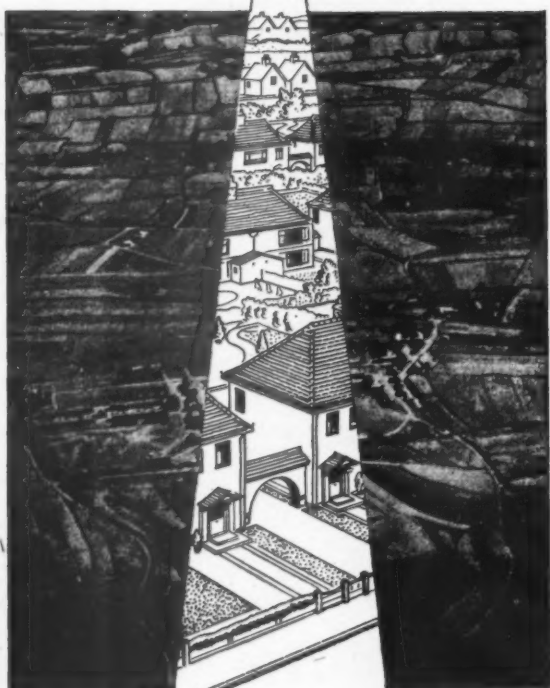
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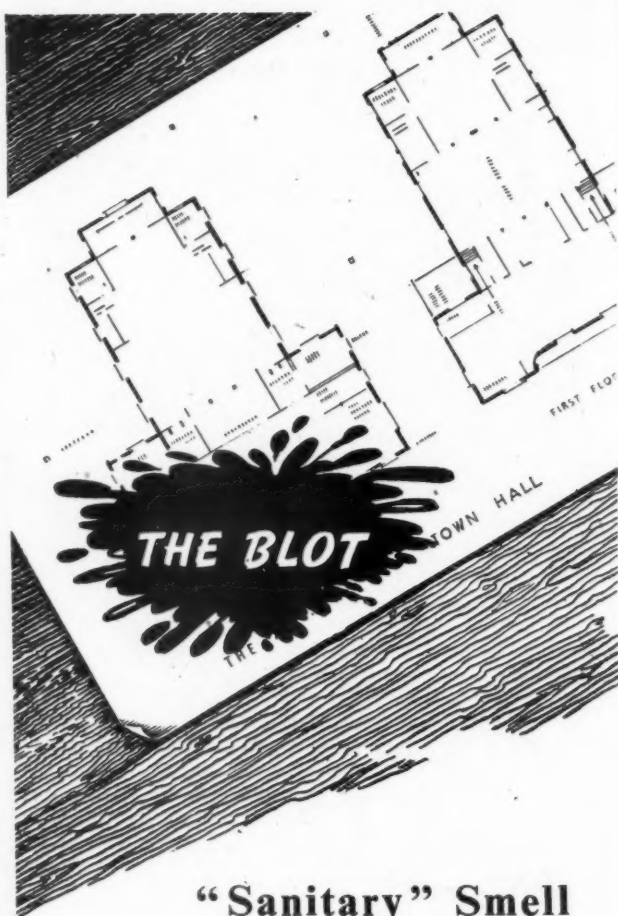
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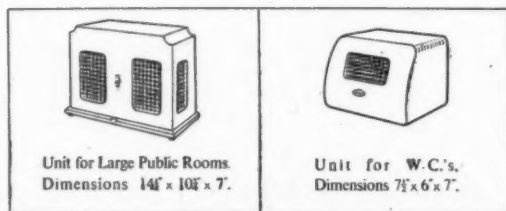
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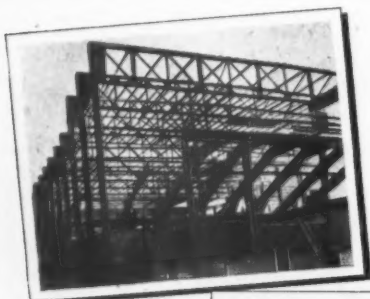
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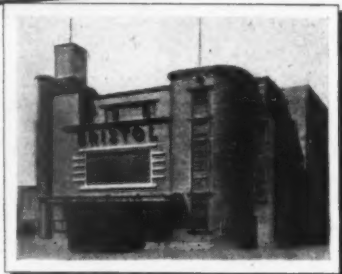
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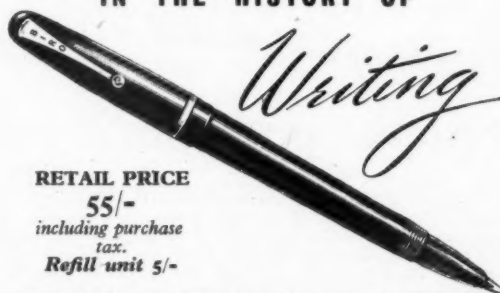
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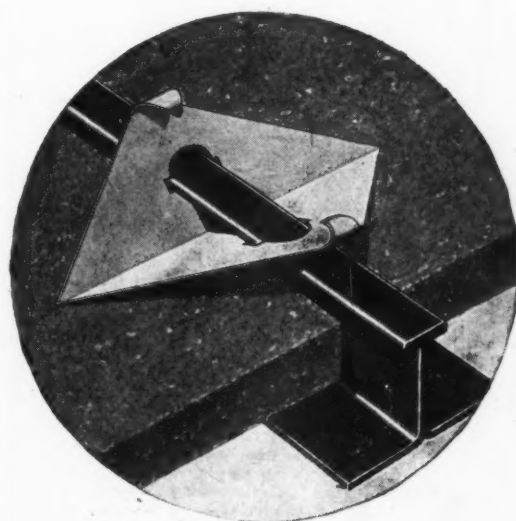
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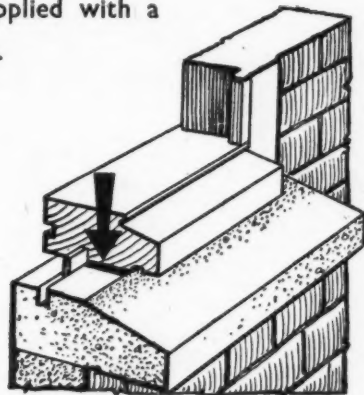


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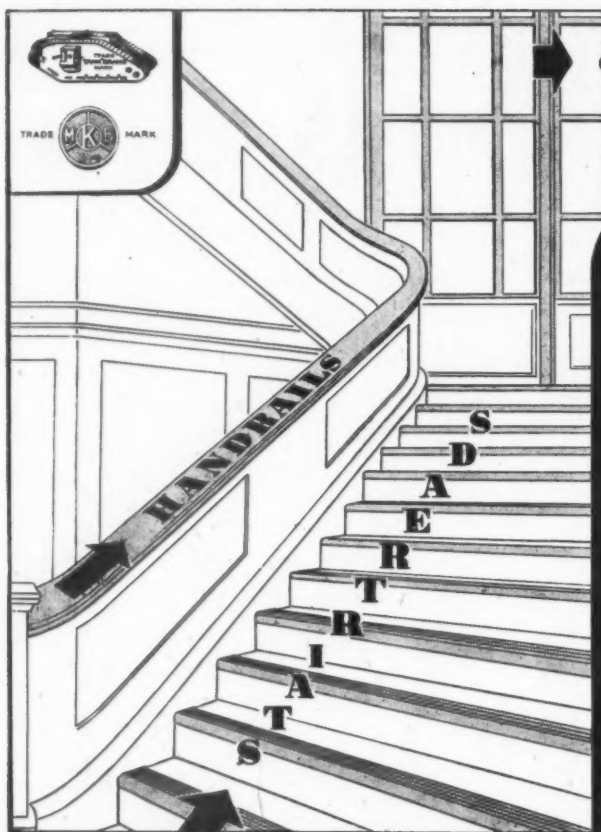
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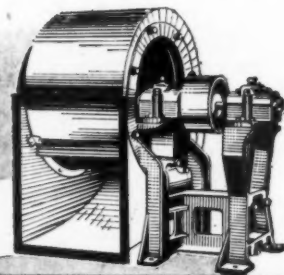
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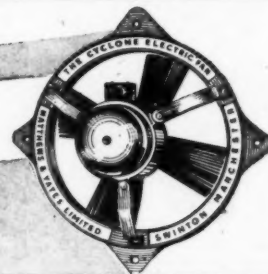
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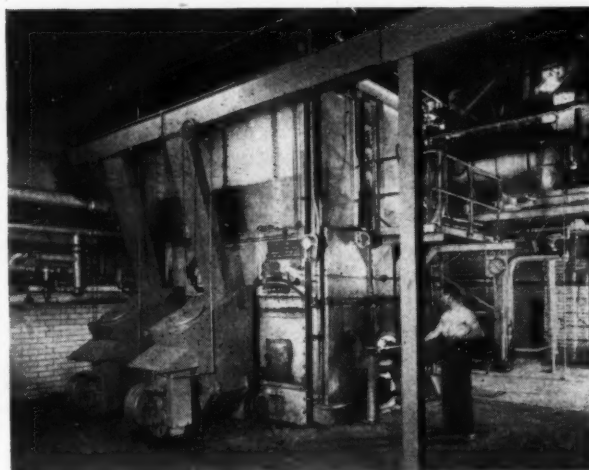
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Applications on forms to be obtained from the undersigned must be delivered not later than 22nd April, 1946.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

R. H. WRIGHT,

Town Clerk. 958

Council Offices, Surbiton.

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following vacancies—

(a) *SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT*. Salary £535, rising by two annual increments of £20 and one £25 to a maximum of £600 per annum.

Applicants should be fully qualified, and have had good training and adequate experience in the design and construction of modern buildings.

(b) *THREE ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS*. Salary £450, rising by two annual increments of £15 and one £20 to a maximum of £500 per annum.

(c) *THREE SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYORS*. Salary £450, rising by two annual increments of £15 and one £20 to a maximum of £500 per annum. Applicants should be fully qualified and have had experience in taking off quantities for all trades, measuring up, and preparing final accounts.

(d) *TWO ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS*. Salary £350, rising by annual increments of £15 to £375 per annum. Applicants should have had experience in assisting with taking off quantities, measuring up, and preparing final accounts.

In addition to the salaries stated above a cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum, is payable in each case.

The appointments will be subject to one month's notice on either side, and to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Acts.

The successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination. Applications, stating age, present position and salary, qualifications and previous experience, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than 19th April, 1946.

Envelopes must be endorsed stating clearly the vacancy for which the application is made.

F. HAMER CROSSLEY, Dipl. Arch.,

A.R.I.B.,

County Architect.

County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. 965

NORTHERN IRELAND HOUSING TRUST.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTS.

Applications are invited for the following posts from Fellows or Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects having a good knowledge of housing:

(a) Salary scale, £540×£25—£890.

(b) Salary scale, £428×£20—£628.

In each case the entry point on the salary scale will be fixed according to the experience and qualifications of the successful applicant.

The Northern Ireland Housing Trust is a Statutory Body set up by Parliament, and has an immediate building programme of several thousand houses.

The Chief Technical Officer of the Trust is E. A. Ferriby, Esq., B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I. The appointments will be full-time, and a successful candidate will be required to carry out such work in connection with the design, construction and supervision of housing schemes from the layout stage to the completion of the houses as may be assigned to him.

Candidates should apply by letter to the address given below, stating the date and place of birth, qualifications and experience, the date when able to commence duties, and for which post they are applying, and giving the names of two referees. Applications will be received up to 23rd April, 1946.

GENERAL MANAGER.

Northern Ireland Housing Trust.
5, Donegall Square South, Belfast. 954

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an Electrical Engineer, in the County Architect's Department.

Candidates must be trained and competent electrical engineers, possessing adequate technical knowledge and practical experience in the design of installation, including preparation of plans and specifications and the supervision of contracts in connection with electric lighting, heating and power plants in County Buildings, including Schools and Institutions.

The salary attaching to the post will be on a scale of £460—£15—£15—£20—£510 per annum, and in fixing the commencing salary regard will be had to the qualifications and experience of the selected applicant. Cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum, is payable in addition.

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

The possession of a car would be an advantage, and a motor car allowance would be paid in accordance with the appropriate County Council Scale.

Applications must be made on a form obtainable from Mr. John H. Haughan, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, 4, Alfred Street North, Carlisle, and should be returned completed to him, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, not later than Wednesday, 24th April, 1946.

G. N. C. SWIFT,

Clerk of the County Council.

The Courts, Carlisle.

29th March, 1946. 985

GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for posts of Assistant Architect in the Ministry of Health and Local Government. The appointments will be temporary, but so far as can be foreseen will last for several years.

Remuneration: Successful candidates will be remunerated within one of the following salary ranges—

Range A: £550-£800 per annum.

Range B: £350-£550 per annum.

And the commencing salary within these ranges will be fixed in each case according to qualifications and experience. In addition a war bonus, varying between £78 and £90 per annum, is at present payable.

Qualifications: Candidates must have passed the final (Associateship) examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects. In addition for the post on the A salary range they should have experience in up-to-date house design and layout, and preferably some experience of planning work. For the post on the B salary range the candidates must possess a recognised qualification in Town planning or have experience of Town planning.

Preference will be given to candidates who served with H.M. Forces during the 1914-18 or 1939-45 war, provided the Ministry is satisfied that such candidates can, or within reasonable time be able to, discharge the duties of the post efficiently.

Closing date for receipt of applications: Applications must reach the Assistant Secretary (Establishments), Ministry of Finance, Stormont, Belfast, on or before the 25th April, 1946.

Applicants should state date of birth, give full particulars of qualifications and experience, and enclose copies of two recent testimonials. 993

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Required at Brixton School of Building, Fennell Road, S.W.4, as soon as possible, LECTURERS for full-time senior courses in: (1) Architecture; applicants should be Fellows or Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects. (2) Surveying; applicants should be Fellows or Professional Associates of the Surveyors' Institution. (3) Structural Engineering; applicants should be graduates in engineering or corporate members of either the Institution of Civil Engineers or of Structural Engineers. Experience of practice necessary for all posts. Teaching experience a recommendation. Burnham scale, salary £300—£15—£525, plus London allowance (minimum £36), and additions for qualifications and training (up to £45) a year as applicable. Commencing salary based on professional (up to 10 years) and teaching experience (£15 increments for each year). Application forms from Education Officer (T.1), County Hall, S.E.1 (stamped addressed envelope necessary), returnable 5th May, 1946. H.M. Forces personnel abroad should apply by letter. 955

COUNTY BOROUGH OF EAST HAM.

APPOINTMENT OF TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the temporary appointment of one Architectural Assistant (Grade C), in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

Candidates must be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or hold an equivalent qualification, and have general knowledge and experience of architectural work in the service of a local authority.

The salary will be in accordance with Grade C of the Council's Grading Scheme for official staff, i.e., £420 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £465 per annum, plus war bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum, but the commencing salary may be increased according to the qualifications and experience of the person appointed.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, to the Council's conditions of service for temporary official staff in force from time to time, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Application forms are obtainable from the Town Clerk's office, and must be delivered to the undersigned, together with copies of three recent testimonials, and endorsed "Architectural Assistant," not later than 25th April, 1946.

Canvassing in any form will be a disqualification.

H. A. EDWARDS,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, East Ham, R.6.

5th April, 1946. 966

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY COUNTY ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited from Registered Architects for the appointment of Deputy County Architect.

The initial salary for the post is £650, rising by annual increments of £25 to £750 per annum, including cost-of-living bonus.

Applicants should have had experience in the Architect's Department of a local authority, and should be capable of dealing with the general administration thereof and of controlling technical and administrative staff.

The appointment will be terminable by three months' notice on either side, and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and also to a medical examination.

Forms of application, together with particulars of duties and terms and conditions of appointment, may be obtained from the County Architect, The County Hall, Northampton, to whom applications, endorsed "Deputy County Architect," and accompanied by a copy of one recent testimonial, must be delivered not later than 3rd June, 1946.

J. ALAN TURNER,

Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Northampton.

3rd April, 1946. 977

BOROUGH OF WATFORD.

BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments in the Borough Engineer's Department—

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (Permanent). Salary £360 per annum, rising, subject to satisfactory service, by annual increments of £15 to £405 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present £60 per annum).

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN (Temporary). Salary £6 10s. per week, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present 23s. per week).

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, and giving the names of three referees, must be sent to Mr. F. C. Sarge, A.M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.M. & C.E., Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Watford, not later than Tuesday, 23rd April, 1946, and suitably endorsed.

A. NORMAN SCHOFIELD,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Watford.

April, 1946. 990

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL.

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

- (1) JUNIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. £390-£15-£15-£15-£435 per annum.
(2) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. £360-£15-£15-£15-£405 per annum.
Cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum, is payable in addition.

The appointments will be subject to the provision of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the persons appointed will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applicants for appointment (1) must be Registered Architects, and preference will be given to those applicants who are Associates of the R.I.B.A. and who have had experience in a Local Authorities' Architectural Department. Applications must be made on a form obtainable from Mr. John H. Haughan, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, 4, Alfred Street North, Carlisle, and should be returned completed to him, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, not later than Wednesday, 24th April, 1946.

G. N. C. SWIFT,

Clerk of the County Council.

The Courts, Carlisle.
29th March, 1946.

986

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF HORNCHURCH.

Applications are invited for the appointment of TWO ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, in the Architect's Section of the Surveyor's Department:—

- (a) Senior Architectural Assistant (permanent), Grade "C." Salary £405 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £450 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present amounting to £59 16s. per annum). Preference will be given to candidates who are Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects or Registered Architects.

- (b) Architectural Assistant (permanent), Grade "B." Salary £345 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £390 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present amounting to £59 16s. per annum). Preference will be given to candidates who are Registered Architects or members of the Royal Institute of British Architects or holding other comparable qualification.

The appointments are subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, to a medical examination, and to the termination of each appointment by one month's notice in writing on either side.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and full particulars of training and experience, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, and endorsed "Architectural Assistant," must reach the undersigned not later than Friday, the 26th April, 1946.

P. L. COX,

Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices, Billet Lane, Hornchurch.
27th March, 1946.

983

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARNSELY.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (JUNIOR).

Applications are invited for the appointment of an Assistant Architect (Junior) on the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's staff.

The salary will be £310 per annum (plus cost-of-living bonus, at present amounting to £59 16s.), rising subject to satisfactory service by increments of £10 to £350 per annum, in accordance with the Corporation's Grading Scheme.

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

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies of two testimonials, should reach the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Barnsley, on or before the 14th April, 1946.

A. E. GILFILLAN,

Town Clerk.

BOROUGH OF HARROGATE.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Two Architectural Assistants, in the Office of the Borough Engineer and Architect, each at a salary of £360 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £405, plus war bonus of £59 16s. per annum.

Candidates should have experience in preparation of plans and details, estimating and supervision of works, and preference will be given to Associates of the R.I.B.A. The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Superannuation Act, and the successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be delivered, suitably endorsed, to the undersigned, not later than 18th April, 1946.

L. H. CLARKE, A.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.,

Borough Engineer and Architect.
Municipal Offices, Harrogate.
March, 1946

981

BOROUGH OF HARWICH.

Applications are invited, and to be received not later than Wednesday, 24th April, 1946, for the following permanent appointments:—

BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

- (a) SENIOR ENGINEERING ASSISTANT, at a salary of £365 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £410 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

- (b) COSTING CLERK, at a salary of £240 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £300 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

- (a) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, at a salary of £365 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £410 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

- (b) JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, at a salary of £240 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £300 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum. Further particulars and an application form will be supplied by the undersigned on receipt of an addressed foolscap envelope.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

G. F. CONGDON,

Town Clerk.

Harwich, Essex.
1st April, 1946.

989

FARNBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above appointment in the Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

Applicants should have had good general experience in architecture, and preference will be given to those holding recognised architectural qualifications.

The salary scale for the appointment is £330 per annum, rising, subject to satisfactory service, by annual increments of £15 to £375 per annum, plus the current rate of cost-of-living bonus. The commencing salary will be within the scale, according to the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate.

The selected candidate will be required to undergo a medical examination, and to become a contributor to the Council's superannuation scheme.

Applications, giving full particulars, together with copies of three recent testimonials, to be submitted to the undersigned not later than first post Thursday, 18th April, 1946, endorsed "Architectural Assistant."

Canvassing will disqualify.

D. STUART JONES,

Clerk of the Council.

Town Hall, Farnborough, Hants.
1st April, 1946.

995

CORPORATION OF GLASGOW.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of SIX ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, in the Architectural Section of the City Engineer's Department.

Salaries will be within the salary scale £200-£26-£320, plus £78 war bonus. Applicants should be registered architects, and have passed the intermediate examination of the R.I.B.A.

The appointments will be permanent, and subject to one month's notice on either side. Successful applicants will require to pass a medical examination, and to contribute to the Corporation Superannuation Fund. Applications, stating age and qualifications, should be forwarded to the Master of Works and City Engineer, City Chambers, Glasgow, not later than 30th April, 1946.

997

BUCKS COUNTY COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for the appointment of PLANNING OFFICER to the North-East and North-West Bucks Joint Planning Committees, at a salary of £625 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 to £700 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

Candidates should possess an appropriate technical qualification, and have had considerable experience in the preparation of planning schemes, and of planning legislation and procedure.

The successful candidate will be required to provide and maintain a motor car for use in connection with the duties of the appointment. Travelling and subsistence allowance will be paid in accordance with the County Council's scale for the time being in force.

The appointment will be superannuable, and subject to medical examination; it will be terminable by three months' notice on either side.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, and accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be received by me, in envelopes, endorsed "Joint Planning Officer," on the 11th May, 1946.

GUY R. CROUCH,

Clerk of the Council.

County Hall, Aylesbury.
2nd April, 1946.

991

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, on the staff of the Chief Education Officer, at a salary of £500, rising by annual increments of £20 to £700 per annum, together with a war bonus at present amounting to £56 1s. The selected candidate will be under the direction of the Architect to the Education Committee.

Applicants, who should be members of the Royal Institute of British Architects by examination, must be experienced designers, preferably with a knowledge of the planning and design of school buildings. Previous administrative experience is desirable.

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

Forms of application, which may be obtained from the undersigned, upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, must be returned not later than the 25th April.

Canvassing, in any form, will be a disqualification.

E. L. RUSSELL,

Chief Education Officer.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the undermentioned appointments:—

- (a) PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary £850-£950 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus at present £59 16s. per annum. Candidates should possess the following qualifications:—

- (1) Membership of the R.I.B.A. by examination; (2) a contemporary outlook; (3) considerable experience; (4) competence in office management.

The successful candidate will be required to provide and maintain a motor car, for which an allowance will be paid in accordance with the County Council's scale.

- (b) SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary £535-£600 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

- (c) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS (THREE). Salary £420-£465 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

Candidates for (b) and (c) must have had experience in the preparation of bills of quantities, specifications, estimates, and the settlement of final accounts on all kinds of building contracts. The successful candidate for (b) will be required to provide and maintain a motor car, for which an allowance will be paid in accordance with the County Council's scale.

- (d) BUILDING SURVEYORS (SIX). Salary £420-£465 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

Candidates should have had a practical training, and possess a sound knowledge of all building trades, and be competent to prepare reports, specifications, etc., for maintenance repairs to all County Buildings, and to supervise such works. In addition, they will be required to act as Clerk of Works for new buildings in their respective areas.

Candidates should own or be able to drive a motor car, and the standard allowance in accordance with the County Council's scale will be paid.

All appointments will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, experience, and qualifications, together with three references, must be received by the undersigned not later than 10th May, 1946.

Previous Local Government experience is not an essential qualification for any of the above appointments.

Applications from ex-Service men, and those now in the Forces, will be welcomed, and in the latter category the position with regard to demobilisation should be stated.

Canvassing will be disqualifying.

ELTON LONGMORE,

Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Hertford, Herts.

501

URBAN DISTRICT OF RUISLIP.

NORTHWOOD.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited from qualified persons for this appointment. Salary £460-£490 (Grades V and VI). The appointment is subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service and to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and accordingly the successful applicant must pass a medical examination.

A form of application (with details in respect of this appointment) is obtainable from me, and applications must be received at my office not later than Tuesday, 23rd April, 1946.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

B. BAKER,

Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices, Northwood.

29th March, 1946.

508

GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

Applications are invited for a post of Quantity Surveyor, in the Ministry of Finance (Northern Ireland). The appointment will be temporary, but it is intended to make permanent and pensionable appointments to this grade, and the person now appointed to the temporary post will, if otherwise eligible, be considered for those appointments, together with such other candidates (including ex-Service men) as may then come forward.

Remuneration: The remuneration will be on the range £550-£800 per annum. In addition a war bonus of £90 per annum is at present payable. The commencing salary will be fixed according to the qualification and experience of the candidate selected for appointment. Candidates must possess recognised professional qualifications and be widely experienced.

Preference will be given to suitable qualified candidates who served with H.M. Forces during the 1914-18 or the 1939-45 war, providing the Ministry is satisfied that such candidates can, or within a reasonable time will be able to, discharge the duties of the post efficiently.

Closing date: Applications should reach the Assistant Secretary (Establishments), Ministry of Finance, Stormont, Belfast, on or before the 25th April, 1946. Applicants should state date of birth and give full particulars of qualifications and experience. They should also enclose copies of two recent testimonials. 992

GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for posts of Assistant Architect in the Ministry of Finance. The appointments will be temporary, but so far as can be foreseen will last for several years.

Remuneration: The salary will be within the range of £350-£550 per annum, and the commencing salary within this range will be fixed in each case according to the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate. In addition, war bonus, varying between £78 at the minimum and £90 at the maximum of the range, is at present payable.

Qualifications: Candidates must have passed the final (Associateship) examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects or possess equivalent qualifications.

Preference will be given to candidates who served with H.M. Forces during the 1914-18 or 1939-45 war, provided the Ministry is satisfied that such candidates can, or within reasonable time will be able to, discharge the duties of the post efficiently.

Closing date for receipt of application: Applications must reach the Assistant Secretary (Establishments), Ministry of Finance, Stormont, Belfast, on or before the 25th April, 1946. Applicants should state date of birth, give full particulars of qualifications and experience, and enclose copies of two recent testimonials. 994

BLABY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above appointment, on the special housing staff of the Council, from registered Architects, with experience in the design and construction of dwelling houses, including lay-outs.

The appointment is temporary, but subject to satisfactory service will be for a period, in the first instance, of 5 years on the salary scale £325 to £375 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s., and travelling allowance on the Council's scale. The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and will be terminable by one month's notice, in writing, on either side.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, at the address below, and are to be returned, with copies of two recent testimonials, to reach the undersigned not later than 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 24th April, 1946.

Canvassing in any form will be a disqualification.

J. J. DERRY,

Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices, Narborough, Leicester. 999

COUNTY OF WARWICK.

ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the post of SURVEYING ASSISTANT. Salary £256 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 16s. per annum). The post is at present on a temporary basis. Applicants must have had experience in field surveying and levelling. Applications in applicant's own handwriting, giving full particulars as to age, experience, present employment (war service if any), and accompanied by not more than three testimonials, to be sent to the County Architect, Shire Hall, Warwick, on or before 27th April, 1946.

L. EDGAR STEPHENS,

Clerk of the Council.

Shire Hall, Warwick. 509

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(a) ONE SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Salary £425 per annum, plus bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

(b) TWO ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Salary £375 per annum, plus bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

Candidates should be qualified by examination, and should be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or have an equivalent qualification, and must have had experience in housing, alterations, and additions to properties, new buildings, quantities, specifications, and estimates. Members of H.M. Forces will be eligible to apply for the appointment.

The above posts are subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the persons appointed will be required to contribute the appropriate percentage of their salaries to the Corporation's Superannuation Scheme.

The appointments will be subject to one month's notice on either side, and to the successful candidate passing a medical examination.

Applications in accordance with the instructions to be obtained from Mr. B. Robinson, M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Birkenhead, with copies of three recent testimonials, must be delivered to the undersigned not later than Tuesday, 23rd April, 1946. Applications for (a) must be endorsed "Senior Architectural Assistant," and for appointment (b) "Architectural Assistants." E. W. TAME, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Birkenhead.

4th April, 1946. 996

UXBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT PLANNING OFFICER.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Assistant Planning Officer, on the permanent establishment of the Department of the Engineer and Surveyor, at a commencing salary of £455 per annum, rising (subject to satisfactory service) to a maximum of £530 per annum, with increments, in accordance with Grades IV and V of the Administrative, Professional and Technical Division of the National Scale. In addition a cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum, will be paid.

The person appointed will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of his office. Applicants must be fully experienced in the preparation and administration of planning schemes, including interim development control, and preference will be given to those possessing a recognized planning certificate.

The appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side, and 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, whether married or single, examination qualifications and experience, and giving the names of three persons from whom references may be obtained, should be addressed to the undersigned in a sealed envelope endorsed "Assistant Planning Officer," and delivered not later than Monday, the 29th April, 1946.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

JOHN POOLE,

Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices, 255, High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex. 506

11th April, 1946.

BOROUGH OF SWINDON.

APPOINTMENT OF BOROUGH ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Borough Architect, to take charge of a new department dealing with all matters relating to the architectural work of the Corporation, the maintenance and care of buildings owned by the Corporation, and in particular the design, erection and maintenance of Corporation housing estates. The salary to be paid will be £1,000 per annum, plus such cost-of-living bonus as may from time to time be paid by the Corporation (at present £59 16s.).

The appointment, which may be terminable by three months' notice on either side, is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination.

The person appointed will be required to devote the whole of his time to the service of the Corporation, and not to engage in private practice.

Application forms are obtainable from the undersigned, to whom they must be returned duly completed not later than Saturday, the 4th May, 1946.

Canvassing in any form will be deemed a disqualification.

D. MURRAY JOHN,

Town Clerk.

Civic Offices, Swindon.

6th April, 1946. 513

HUNTINGDONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(1) Senior Architectural Assistant. Salary £420-£415-£465 per annum, plus bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

(2) Architectural Assistant. Salary £360-£15-£405 per annum, plus bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, and date on which duties could be commenced if appointed, together with copies of testimonials, should be sent to Mr. T. H. Longstaff, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Walden House, Huntingdon, by not later than Wednesday, 24th April, 1946.

J. B. KELLY,

Clerk to the County Council.

Gazeley House, Huntingdon.

11th April, 1946. 502

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments, at the salaries mentioned, according to age, qualifications, and experience, plus cost-of-living bonus in each case, which at present amounts to £59 16s. per annum, namely:—

(a) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. £350 to £450 per annum.

(b) QUANTITY SURVEYORS. £350 to £450 per annum.

The posts will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Acts, 1937 and 1939, and will be terminable upon one month's notice on either side at any time. The successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

In accordance with the general decision of the County Council, all appointments made during the present emergency are of a temporary character in the first instance.

Forms of application may be obtained from the County Architect, Shire Hall, Nottingham.

K. TWEEDALE MEABY,

Clerk of the County Council.

Shire Hall, Nottingham.

2nd April, 1946. 514

CITY OF DURHAM.

CHIEF ENGINEERING ASSISTANT (PERMANENT).

Applications are invited for the position of Chief Engineering Assistant (permanent), in the City Engineer's Department. Applicants should hold the Testamur of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers. Particulars as to salary and conditions of appointment may be obtained from the undersigned.

Applications (accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials), stating age, qualifications, and experience, are to be delivered to me on or before Friday, the 26th April, 1946.

GEORGE R. BULL,

Town Clerk.

32, Claypath, Durham. 517

LINDSAY (LINCS) COUNTY COUNCIL.

Qualified SENIOR ASSISTANTS wanted in the Office of the County Architect. Salary between £325 and £375 per annum, according to qualifications and experience, with cost-of-living bonus in addition on the Whitley scale, at present £59 16s. per annum. This salary will be subject to review after the adoption by the County Council of the National Scale.

Applicants should be experienced in the design and construction of schools. The appointment will be terminable by one month's notice on either side. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

The successful applicant will be required to provide a car, and will receive an allowance for an 8 h.p. car on the Council's Scale.

Application by letter only, accompanied by recent testimonials, to be received by the undersigned by 26th April, 1946.

PHILIP W. BIRKETT, A.R.I.B.A.,

County Architect.

County Offices, Lincoln. 515

CITY OF DURHAM.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (PERMANENT).

Applications are invited for the position of Architectural Assistant (permanent) in the City Engineer's Department. Applicants should be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects (preferably school trained). Particulars as to salary and conditions of appointment may be obtained from the undersigned.

Applications (accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials), stating age, qualifications, and experience, are to be delivered to me on or before Friday, the 26th April, 1946.

GEORGE R. BULL,

Town Clerk.

32, Claypath, Durham. 518

STROOD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

SENIOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above appointment from persons who have had previous municipal experience, and have passed the intermediate examination of the Institute of British Architects or equivalent qualification.

Preference will be given to applicants who have had considerable experience in the layout, design, and execution of housing schemes.

The salary will be at the rate of £360 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £405 per annum, plus war bonus, at present amounting to £59 16s. per annum, the commencing salary being determined having regard to the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination. The appointment will be terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Engineer and Surveyor, at the undermentioned address, and must be delivered to the undersigned, accompanied by three recent testimonials, not later than Monday, 6th May, 1946.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

A. E. STROUD, Clerk to the Council.

Council Offices, Frindsbury Hill, Strood, Kent.

3rd April, 1946. 512

Architectural Appointments Vacant

Four lines or under, 5s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

Wherever possible prospective employers are urged to give in their advertisements full information about the duty and responsibilities involved, the location of the office, and the salary offered. The inclusion of the Advertiser's name in lieu of a box number is welcomed.

ARCHITECT in Fife requires Qualified Chief Assistant; salary according to qualifications; good prospects. Apply, with full particulars, to Box 356.

QUALIFIED Chartered Quantity Surveyor required to manage department in busy East Anglian Architect's Office; salary £280 per annum, rising according to ability. Box 332.

H. M. DOUGHTY & PARTNERS, Quantity Surveyors, 55, Pall Mall, Westminster, S.W.1, have vacancies for experienced Measuring Surveyors and Assistants. Apply, with full particulars of experience, and state when free, salary required, etc. 952

EFFICIENT Junior Architectural Assistant, also Assistant Quantity Surveyor, required. In either case state age, experience, when available, and salary required, to Alan W. Buddle, F.R.I.B.A., Long Causeway Chambers, Peterborough. 956

JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL AND SURVEYING ASSISTANT required immediately; state age, qualifications, and salary expected; references—T. H. Thorpe, F.R.I.B.A., 23, St. James's Street, Derby. 978

EXPERIENCED ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required immediately for interesting work of the highest architectural character; must be first-class draughtsmen and well trained. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Herbert J. Rowe, F.R.I.B.A., Martins Bank Buildings, Liverpool. 3. 984

FOUR Architectural Assistants required for very large project, commencing immediately. Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Chief Architect, Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Filton House, Bristol. 976

TWO Senior Architectural Assistants required for very large project, commencing immediately; applicants must have high degree of design, skill, and be able to supervise on site a section of the works; R.I.B.A. qualification essential. Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Chief Architect, Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Filton House, Bristol. 975

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT wanted for small but busy office in Brighton; specifications, surveys, and working drawings, without supervision; progressive position to keen assistant of either sex; state salary, experience, and when available. Box 987.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT wanted in London Office of Staff Architect to large industrial company; well trained, good draughtsman, able to handle large and small jobs from sketch plans to finish; salary, £400 to £500, according to qualifications. Apply Box 988.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS (Senior and Junior) required immediately for various large scale housing and industrial works. Apply, giving full particulars of training, experience, and salary required, to Anthony Steel & Owen, A/R.I.B.A., Cogan Chambers, Bowliway Lane, Kingston-upon-Hull. 998

CHIEF SURVEYOR and **ASSISTANT** required by old-established medium-sized firm of Civil Engineering and Building Contractors in East London area; considerable experience of estimating, tendering, and costing in a contractor's head office is essential; salaries from £900 to £500, according to age and experience; applicants should give details of their age, education, qualifications, and experience, and a list with dates of posts held. Box 510.

ASSISTANT SURVEYOR required; North London suburb; knowledge of repairs, new work and conversions; draughtsmanship an advantage; applications from ex-Service men invited. Write, stating age, experience, qualifications, and salary required, to Box 511.

ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT, with sound general experience, planning, details, surveys, etc. State experience and salary to E. P. Lambert, L.R.I.B.A., 21, West Street, Bridport, Dorset. 516

Architectural Appointments Wanted

Advertisements from Architectural Assistants and Students seeking positions in Architects' offices will be printed in "The Architects' Journal" free of charge until further notice.

F. R.I.B.A., very widely experienced, energetic, quick worker, wishes engagement with busy Architect in South Coast town; specialist in war damage, housing; preferably Devon, Dorset, or Somerset; low salary for suitable appointment. Box 349.

EXPERIENCED Architect offers his services as part-time Assistant in planning or as Teacher in a Technical College; London district only. Box 350.

ARCHITECT, Dip. Arch., A.R.I.B.A., sound knowledge of design and construction, 4 years' experience in housing, shops, business and hotel design, seeks Partnership or Senior Appointment with a well-established Firm of Architects. Box 351.

JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN requires progressive post; 12 months' surveying and drawing experience, also 3 years ex-school of building; London area only. Box 352.

JUNIOR (17) seeks position in Architect's office; London district; secondary education; have completed 1st year architectural training; good draughtsman. R. Chellis, 89, Globe Road, Woodford Green, Essex. 353

JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT seeks position in London area; age 20; probationer, R.I.B.A.; good draughtsman and knowledge of house construction; some surveying experience. J. F. Bellamy, 65, Churchill Avenue, Kenton, Harrow, Middx. 354

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, single, seeks work in large North or Midlands town; experienced hotel work, housing, reconditioning work, shops, factories, etc.; capable draughtsman, able to prepare working drawings, details, etc. from sketch plans; undertake survey of sites and buildings, and supervision of building work; salary £6 per week. Box 355.

CAMBRIDGE Architectural Draughtsman, working at home, would like to make designs and drawings, especially housing. Write Box 355.

ASSOCIATE R.I.B.A., at present in provinces, would like Senior post in or near London; over 20 years' experience high-class work; qualified town planner and travelling scholarship winner; particularly interested in design, and would consider teaching post. Box 357.

TWO second year Architectural Students require position in Architect's office during Easter holidays; London area. Box 358.

ARCHITECTURAL AND SURVEYING DRAUGHTSMAN, aged 24 years, requires position on important work in the Midlands; experience required; salary secondary consideration. Box 361.

JUNIOR, aged 17, requires position in Architect's Drawing Office, in London; 2 years' experience; capable of surveying and colouring; a good draughtsman. Box 363.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN (aged 24) seeks post in London area; 3 years' experience as junior; knowledge of building construction, detailing, etc. Box 362.

A. R.I.B.A., B.Arch. (Liv.), M.B.E., ex-Major A. R.E. (age 31), desires permanent position with a view to Partnership with firm of Architects in West Riding of Yorkshire or adjacent area; experience in design, construction, and supervision of works; salary by arrangement. Box 365.

ARCHITECT (37), S.A.R.P. (Society of Architects of Republic of Poland), specialist in interior designing, seeks post in London. Write J. P., 10, St. Leonards Road, Ealing, W.13. Tel.: PERIVALE 7755.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (28), just demobilized, seeks position in Architect's Office; 3 years articulated pupil, 4 years general office experience. Box 360.

ASSOCIATE, R.I.B.A., can undertake work for Architects at home address. Apply Box 366.

RELIABLE young Architect offers spare-time assistance; domestic and other projects. Box 364.

ARCHITECT, very experienced in housing, prefabrication, modern building methods, furniture for mass production, organisation, statutory legislation, 4 years with central authority in London, own experimental licence for houses, best recommendations, three languages, seeks part-time work or collaboration. Box 341.

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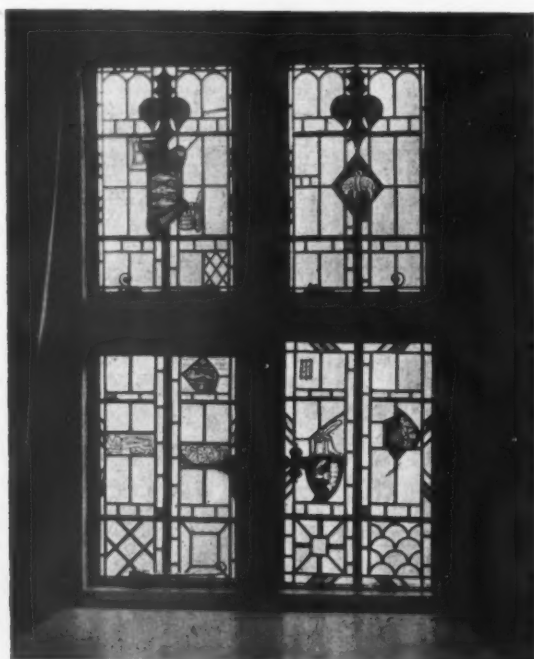
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Alphabetical Index to Advertisers

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Abbey Building Supplies Co.	lxi	English Joinery Manufacturers' Assoc....		Mumford, Bailey & Preston, Ltd.	
Abercrombie Brick Co.	xxxvi	En-Tout-Cas Co.	iii	Newsum, H., Sons & Co., Ltd.	lxvii
Aircrow Co., Ltd.		Etchells Congdon & Muir, Ltd.		Nobles & Hoare, Ltd.	lxviii
Allied Paints & Chemicals, Ltd.		Excel Asphalt Co., Ltd.		Odoni, Alfred A., & Co., Ltd.	lxix
Aluminium Development Assoc.		Ewart & Son, Ltd.		Oliver, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.	lxx
Anderson, C. F., & Sons, Ltd.	xlili	Flexo Plywood Industries, Ltd.		Park Foundry (Belper), Ltd.	lxli
Ashwell & Nesbit, Ltd.	lv	Floor Renovations, Ltd.	lxi	Parnall, George, & Co., Ltd.	lxlii
Austins of East Ham, Ltd.		Fordham Pressings, Ltd.		Pilkington Bros. Ltd.	lxxlii
Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd.	xlili	Forrest, George, & Son, Ltd.	x	Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd.	lxliii
Bailey, Sir W. H., & Co., Ltd.		Frazzi, Ltd.	xlvi	Prodorite, Ltd.	lxliiii
Baker, W. A.		Freeman, Joseph, Sons & Co., Ltd.	xlvi	Pyrotenax, Ltd.	lxliiii
Bath Cabinet Makers & Aircraft, Ltd.		Gray, J. W., & Son, Ltd.	lii	Radiation, Ltd.	lxliiii
Belco, London, Ltd.	l	Greenwood & Airvac Ventilating Co., Ltd.		Ranalah, Ltd.	lxliiii
Black & Decker, Ltd.	xxii	Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd.		Restall, Fredk., Ltd.	lxliiii
Blundell Spence & Co., Ltd.	lii	Gyproc Products, Ltd.	xxlii	Ronuk, Ltd.	lxliiii
Bolton Gate Co., Ltd.	xxlii	Haden, G. N., & Sons, Ltd.	xxvii	Ross, S. Grahame, Ltd.	lxliiii
Booth, John, & Sons (Bolton), Ltd.	xxlii	Hall, Robert H., & Co. (Kent), Ltd.	lii	Rustproof Metal Window Co., Ltd.	lxliiii
Boulton & Paul, Ltd.	xxlii	Hammond & Champness, Ltd.	lii	Sadd, John, & Sons, Ltd.	lxliiii
Boulton Tubular Structures, Ltd.	xxlii	Harvey, G. A., & Co. (London), Ltd.	lii	Sankey, J. H., & Son, Ltd.	lxliiii
Brady, Fredk., & Co., Ltd.	lii	Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd.	lii	Sankey, Joseph, & Sons, Ltd.	lxliiii
Brathwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd.	lii	Helliwell & Co., Ltd.	lii	Scaffold (Gt. Britain), Ltd.	lxliiii
Bratt, Colbran, Ltd.	lii	Holden & Brooke, Ltd.	lii	Secomastic, Ltd.	lxliiii
British Aluminium Co., Ltd.	xxxvii	Hopton Wood Stone Firms, Ltd.	lii	Service Electric Co., Ltd.	lxliiii
British Electrical Development Assoc.	xxxvii	Hope, Henry, & Sons, Ltd.	lii	Sharman & Sons	lxliiii
British Insulated Callender's Cables, Ltd.	xxxvii	Horton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	lii	Sharp Bros. & Knight, Ltd.	lxliiii
British Trane Co., Ltd.	xxxvii	Horseley Bridge & Thomas Piggott, Ltd.	lii	Sieglwart Fireproof Floor Co., Ltd.	lxliiii
Britmac Electrical Co., Ltd.	lii	Hunting Acrosureys, Ltd.	lii	Smith, E. H. (Croydon), Ltd.	lxliiii
Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd.	lii	Industrial Engineering, Ltd.	lii	Smith's English Clocks, Ltd.	lxliiii
Bull Motors (E. R. & F. Turner), Ltd.	lii	International Correspondence Schools	lii	Steecon (Industrial Floors), Ltd.	lxliiii
Cable Makers' Assoc.	lii	Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.	lii	Sterling Textile Industries, Ltd.	lxliiii
Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd.	lii	Jenkins, Robert, & Co., Ltd.	lii	Sundeala Board Co., Ltd.	lxliiii
Carrier Engineering Co., Ltd.	lii	Ketton Portland Cement Co., Ltd.	lii	Sutcliffe, Speakman & Co., Ltd.	lxliiii
Cement Marketing Co., Ltd.	lii	Kieft, Cyril, & Co., Ltd.	lii	Tentest Fibre Board Co., Ltd.	lxliiii
Cheecol Processes, Ltd.	lii	Laing, John, & Son, Ltd.	lii	Thermovent Heating (E. K. Cole, Ltd.)	lxliiii
Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd.	lii	Lamont, James H., & Co., Ltd.	lii	Thornborough & Son (Manchester), Ltd.	lxliiii
Clarke & Vigilant Sprinklers, Ltd.	lii	Lead Industries Development Council ...	lii	Thorp, John B.	lxliiii
Colt Ventilation, Ltd.	lii	Leaderflush, Ltd.	lii	Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd.	lxliiii
Colt, W. H. (London), Ltd.	lii	Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co.	lii	Tucker, Duncan (Tottenham), Ltd.	lxliiii
Copperad, Ltd.	lii	Lockerbie & Wilkinson (Tipton), Ltd.	lii	Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Ltd.	lxliiii
Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	lii	London Brick Co., Ltd.	lii	Twistell Reinforcement, Ltd.	lxliiii
Crompton Parkinson, Ltd.	lii	Lunn, Sir Henry, Ltd.	lii	Uni-Seco Structures, Ltd.	lxliiii
Cutting, R. C., & Co., Ltd.	lii	McCall & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd.	lii	United Steel Companies, Ltd.	lxliiii
Davidson, C., & Son, Ltd.	lii	McKenzie Bros., Ltd.	lii	Universal Asbestos Co., Ltd.	lxliiii
Dawnays, Ltd.	lii	McNeill, F. & Co., Ltd.	lii	Val de Travers Paving Asphalt Co., Ltd.	lxliiii
Diespoker & Co., Ltd.	lii	Magnet Joinery Co., Ltd.	lii	Vandyk, Ltd.	lxliiii
Dreadnought Fireproof Doors, 1930, Ltd.	lii	Matthews & Yates, Ltd.	lii	Vent-Axia, Ltd.	lxliiii
Durafencing, Ltd.	lii	Metal Window Information Bureau	lii	Wadsworth, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.	lxliiii
Durham Timber Co., Ltd., The	lii	Midland Joinery Works, Ltd., The	lii	Walker, Crosswell & Co., Ltd.	lxliiii
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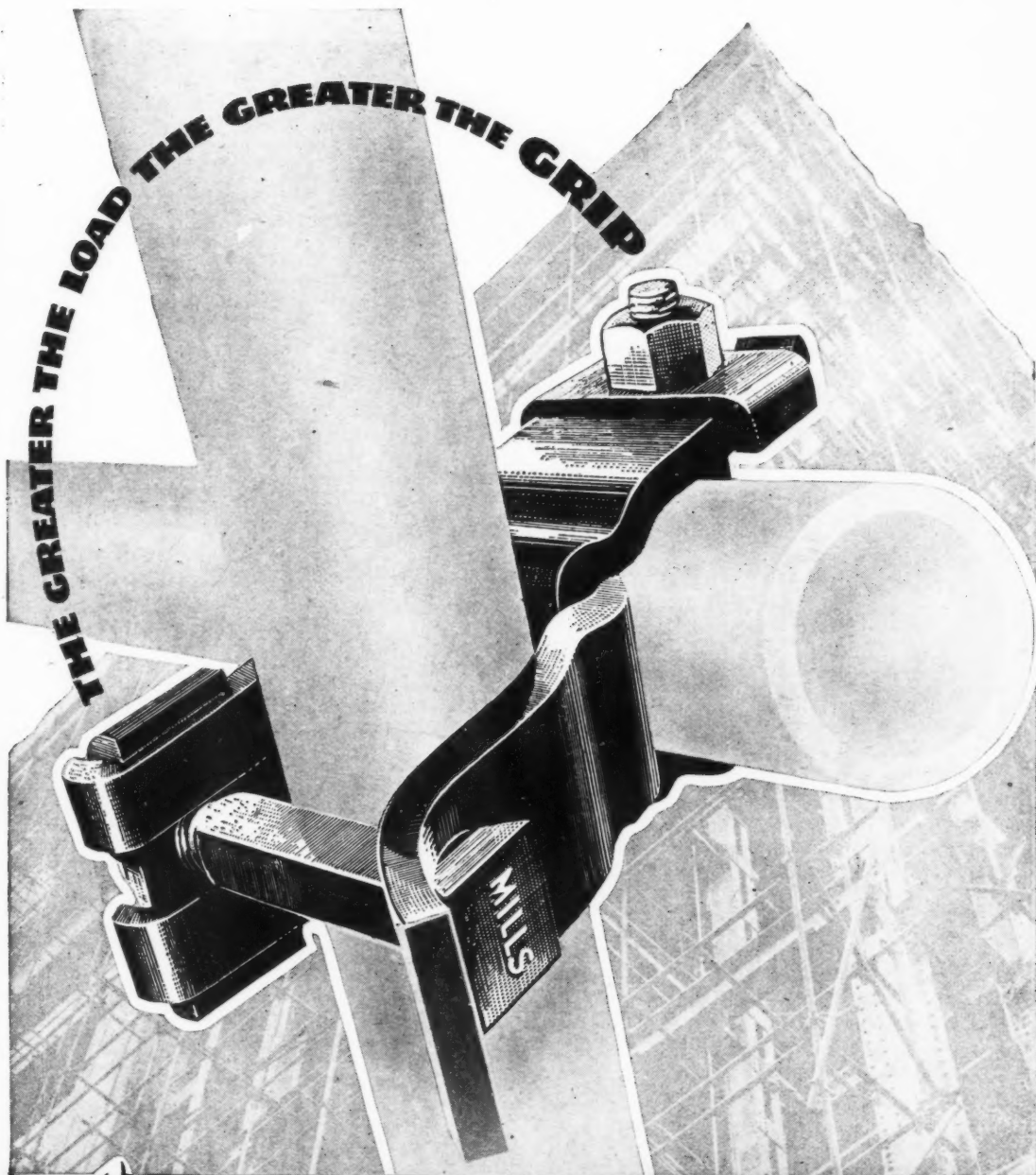
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PAGE
lxi
xlvi
lxi
xli
xxxix
viii
iv
xvii
ii
xi
vii
xx
av
liii
lxi
xlii
lxxxix
ii
ii
v
xxxix
li
lxi
xlv
lxxx
xlii
li
xi
i
i
ix
lxi
lxi
lxi
lxi



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