

# THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

STACK



## 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

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## INFORMATION SHEET

## SOCIETIES & INSTITUTIONS

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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.	
BIAE	British Institute of Adult Education. 29, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.	Glasgow Central 2891
BINC	Building Industries National Council. 11, Weymouth Street, W.1.	Euston 5385
BOT	Board of Trade. Millbank, S.W.1.	Langham 2785
BRS	Building Research Station. Bucknalls Lane, Watford.	Whitehall 5140
BSA	British Steelwork Association. Egginton House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.	Garston 2246
BSI	British Standards Institution. 28, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Victoria 7301-2-3
CCA	Cement and Concrete Association. 52, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.	Abbey 3333
CID	Council of Industrial Design. Tilbury House, Petty France, S.W.1.	Sloane 5255
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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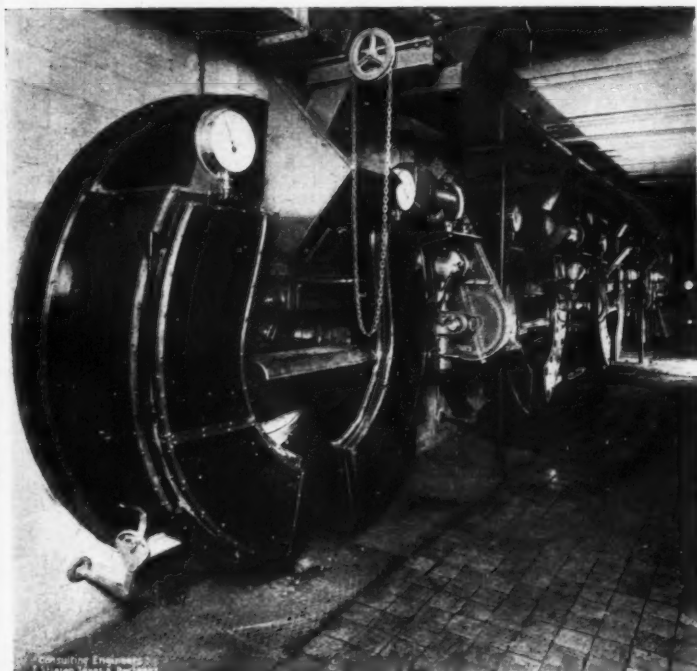
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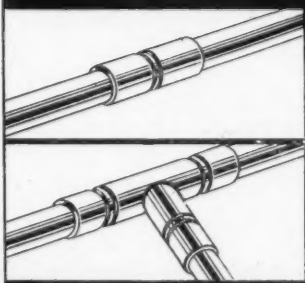
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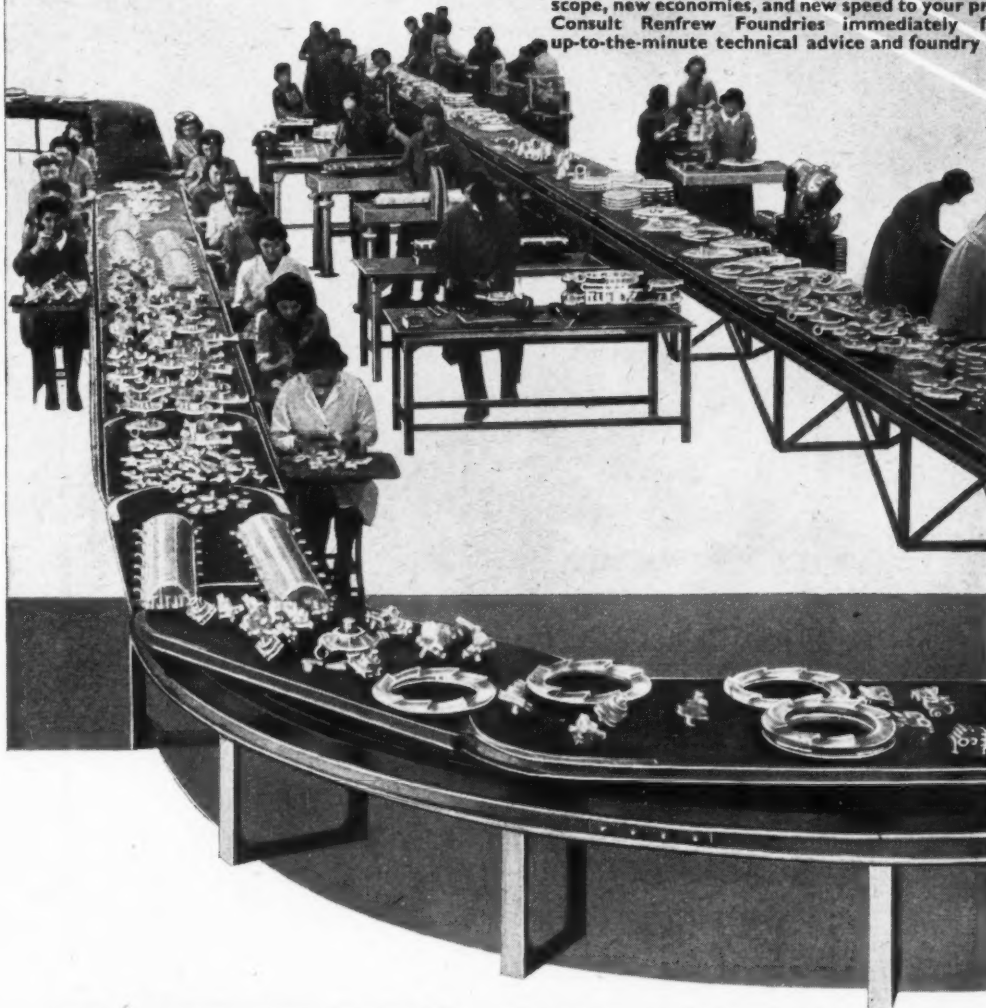
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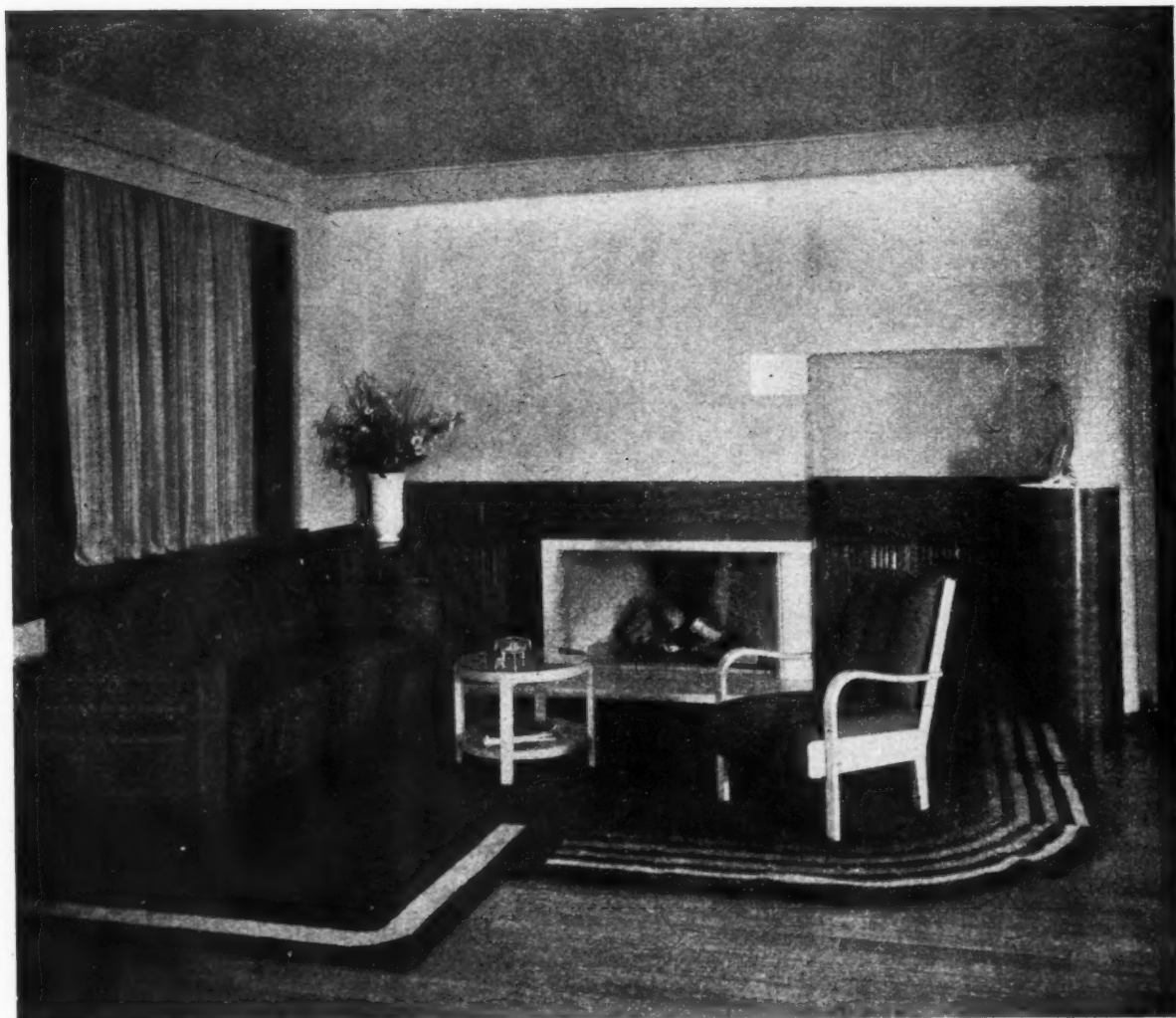


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# WILL PLASTICS REPLACE WOOD ?



**H**ARDLY A WEEK PASSES without a pronouncement by some prominent person on the subject of plastics and post-war planning. Some of this free publicity for plastics is, unfortunately, apt to mislead. The casual reader sometimes gets the impression that all the old well-known materials—wood, metal, stone and glass—are to become obsolete and that we shall soon be living in an almost one hundred per cent. plastics world.

Nothing could be more fallacious—or more detrimental to the interests of the plastics industry. The sweeping suggestion that 'plastics will replace wood,' for example, is an erroneous one.

It is improbable that plastics will replace wood to any great extent, and though we must speak of our own products, we can say, as one of the leading firms in the industry, that the same is generally true of all plastics. There are certain instances where plastics have outstanding advantages over wood, not by reason of lower cost, for usually the reverse is the case, but because of special properties with which plastics can be endowed, particularly in their resistance to heat, acids and alkalis.

On the other hand, plastics have

been largely responsible for giving wood a vastly increased scope. Plywoods bonded with Bakelite Cements are more durable and so highly resistant to weather action, damp, fungoid growths and vermin as to make them suitable for exterior use in cases where formerly plywood could never have been considered. In addition,

synthetic resin results in a product superior for many purposes to the natural material. There is little doubt that the combination of wood and plastics will find increasing scope in the post-war world and that highly satisfactory results will be achieved if the timber, plywood and plastics industries work hand in hand.

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## INSIDE INFORMATION

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But here is the real inside information, sectioned and unashamed, of the Hotric 1½ Gallon Thermal Storage Heater, demonstrating the fine workmanship that has entered into its making, the heavy cork granule insulation, and the patent Pyrex Glass water container which retains permanently its hygienic characteristics.

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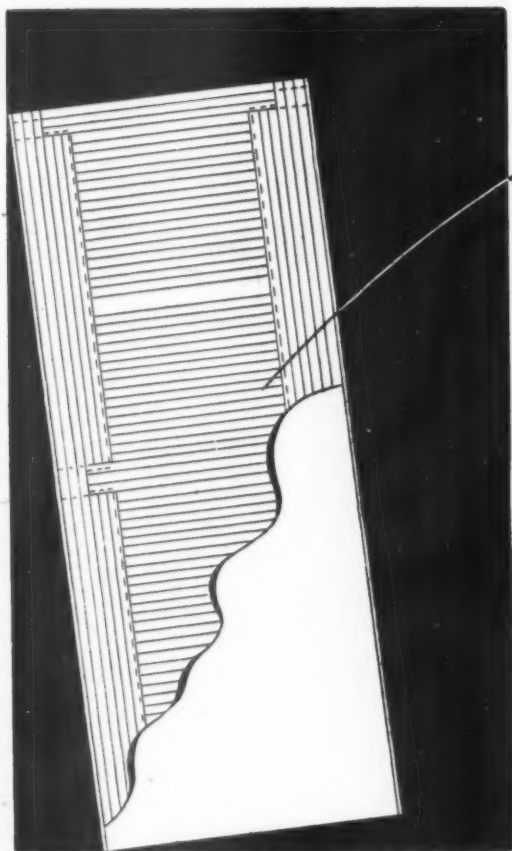
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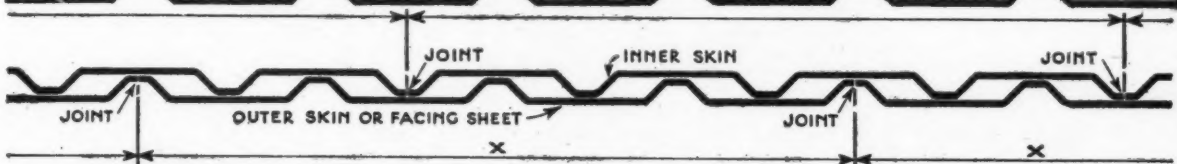
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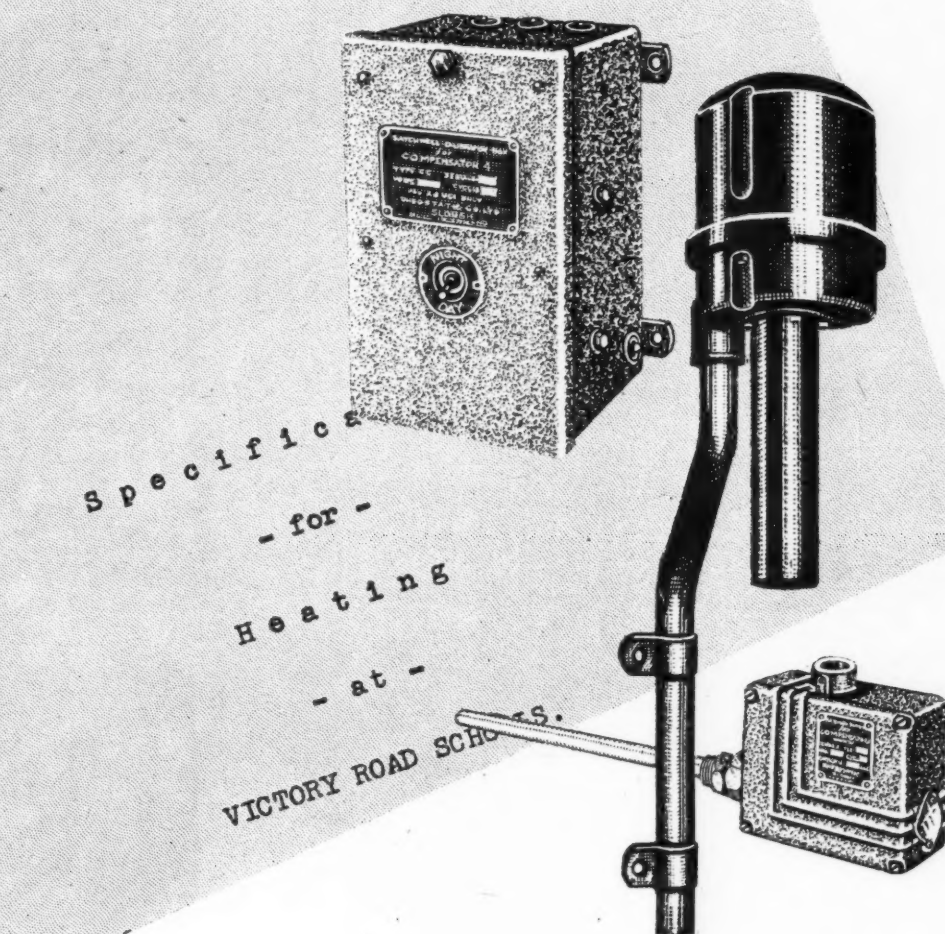
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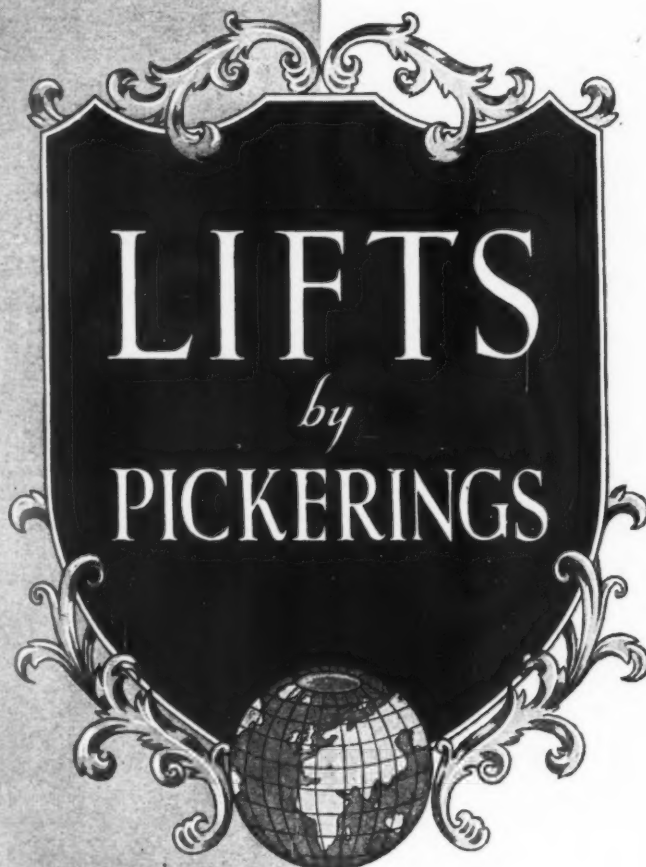


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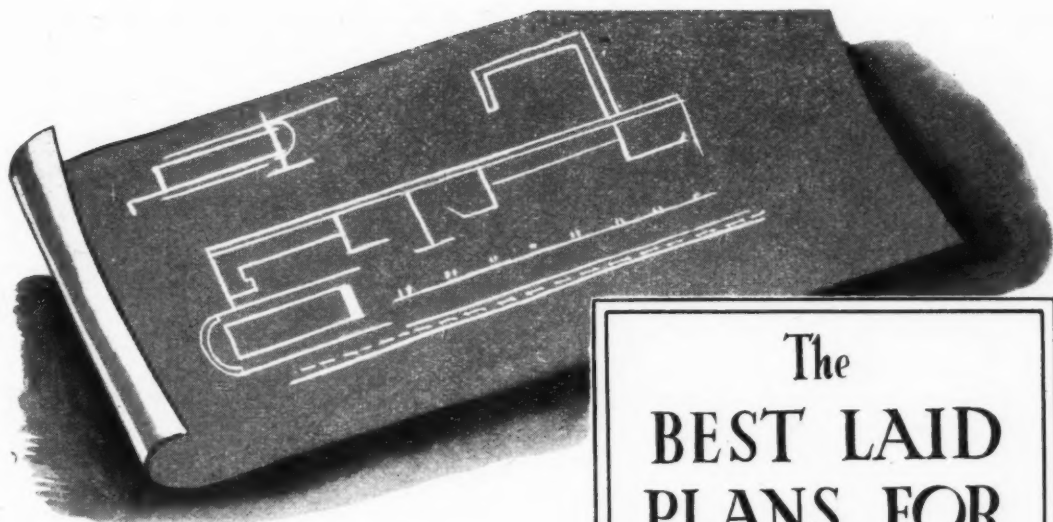
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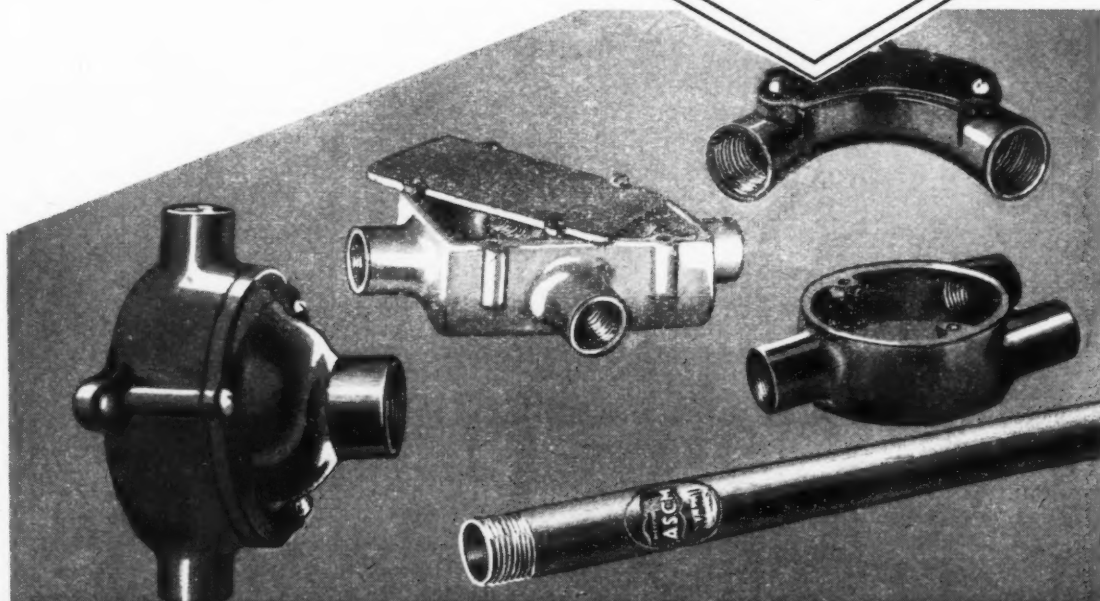
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### three main types

Type M, illustrated top right, has mantel front with or without shelf and has hot and cold air louvres for convection heating. Type R, illustrated below, is designed for setting into a recess and front can be supplied with hot and cold air louvres. Type S (not illustrated) is similar to Type R but is fitted with surrounds to stand free from wall.

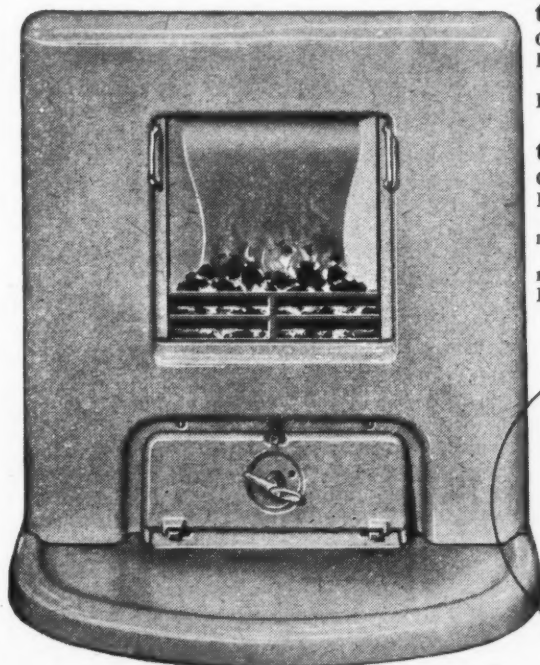
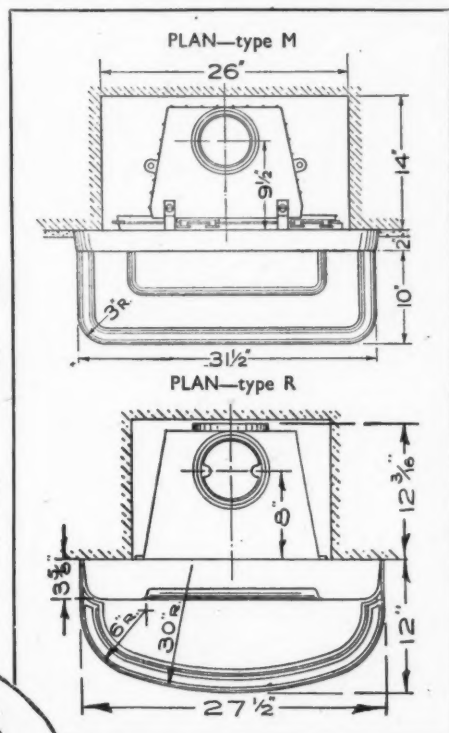
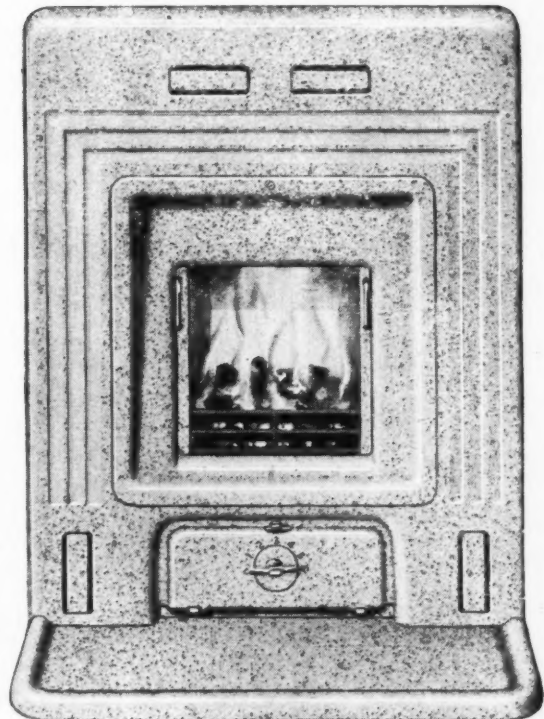
### brief technical details

#### type M

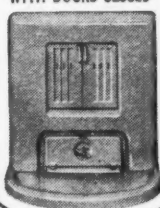
Overall height 40";  
Height of Fire-place opening 33";  
Flue outlet takes 6" cast iron pipe.

#### type R

Overall height 28½";  
Fire-place opening:  
height min. 27½", max. 28";  
width min. 18", max. 24".  
Flue outlet takes 6" cast iron pipe.



WITH DOORS CLOSED



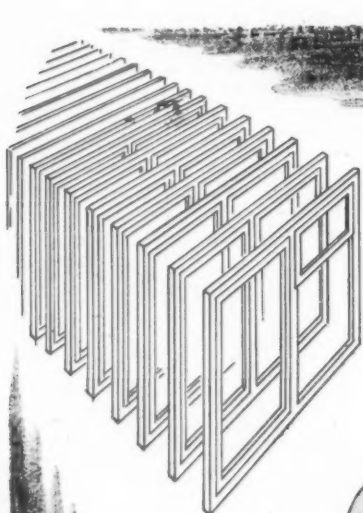
FULL DETAILS GLADLY SUPPLIED ON REQUEST FROM

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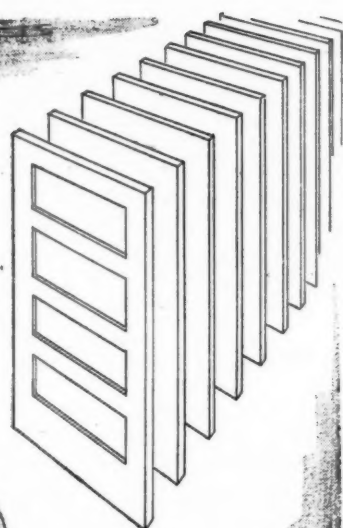
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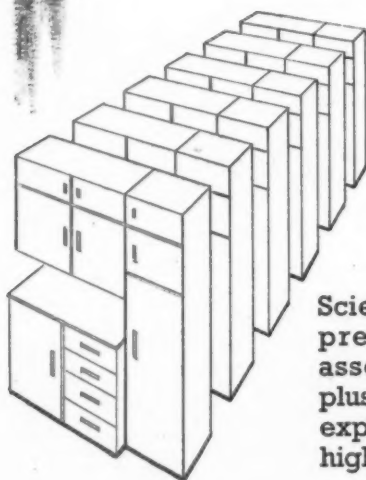
**BONNYBRIDGE, SCOTLAND**



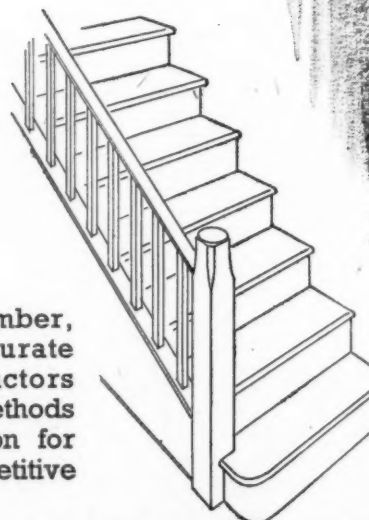
WINDOWS  
DOORS



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# "English Electric"

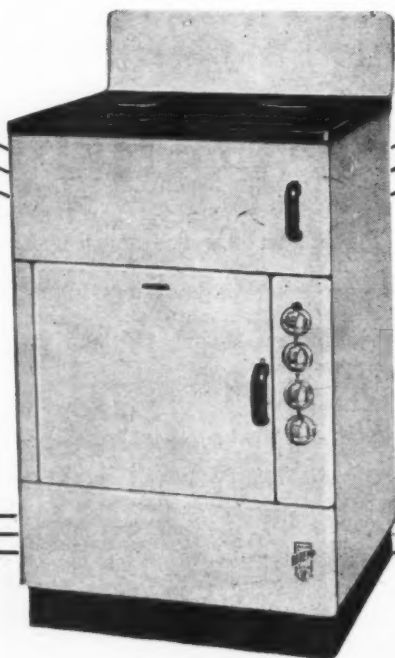
## *Domestic Appliances*

UPON the architect and builder there frequently devolves the responsibility of specifying electrical household equipment . . . indeed, in many instances it is essential that the correct choice be made before kitchen planning can start.

Three things are vital . . . the equipment must be of a design able to "fit in" with other apparatus — that it has a pleasing appearance and lasting finish — and that it is completely reliable.

"English Electric" domestic electrical appliances embody all these features in design and operation.

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ELECTRIC Co. Ltd**

Domestic Appliance Dept.  
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FUTURE PROSPERITY DEMANDS

**more factories *now***



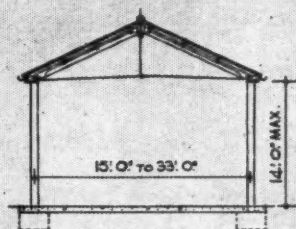
In the case of small or medium-size factories, the answer is . . . **MARLEY Precast Concrete Buildings.**

#### DIMENSIONS

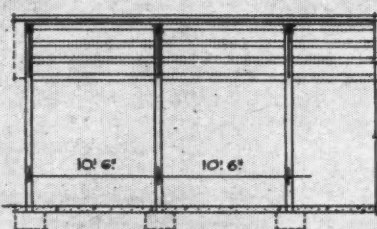
The Marley standard Building can be quickly erected to any length (in multiples of 10' 6") in widths of from 15ft. to 33ft. The maximum height to eaves is normally 14ft., but special units giving greater heights, and suitable for two-story buildings, can be supplied.

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Structural members of precast concrete. Walling of precast concrete panels, 4½" or 9" brickwork, or concrete blocks. Window frames of precast concrete. Provision for doors where necessary. Roofs of asbestos cement with roof lights as required. Two or more buildings can be erected side by side with common supporting members.



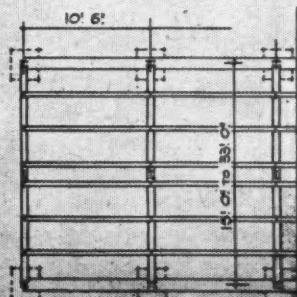
CROSS SECTION.



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#### FURTHER INFORMATION

Full details of the construction and components will be supplied on request. We shall be pleased to quote either for the complete erection of buildings or for the necessary units delivered to the site.



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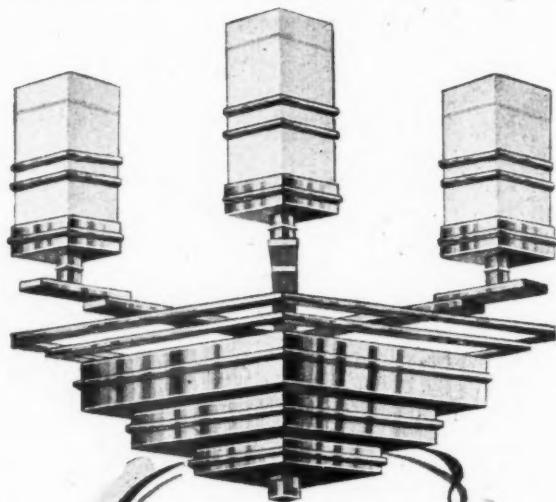
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the way...*

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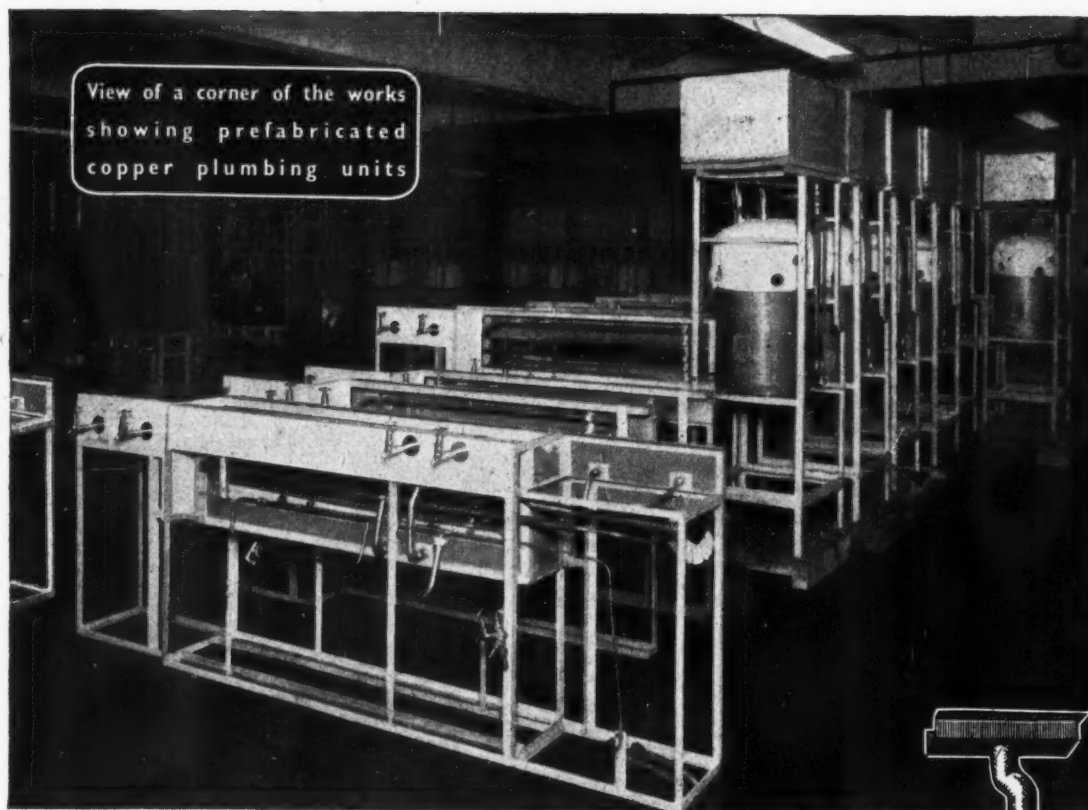
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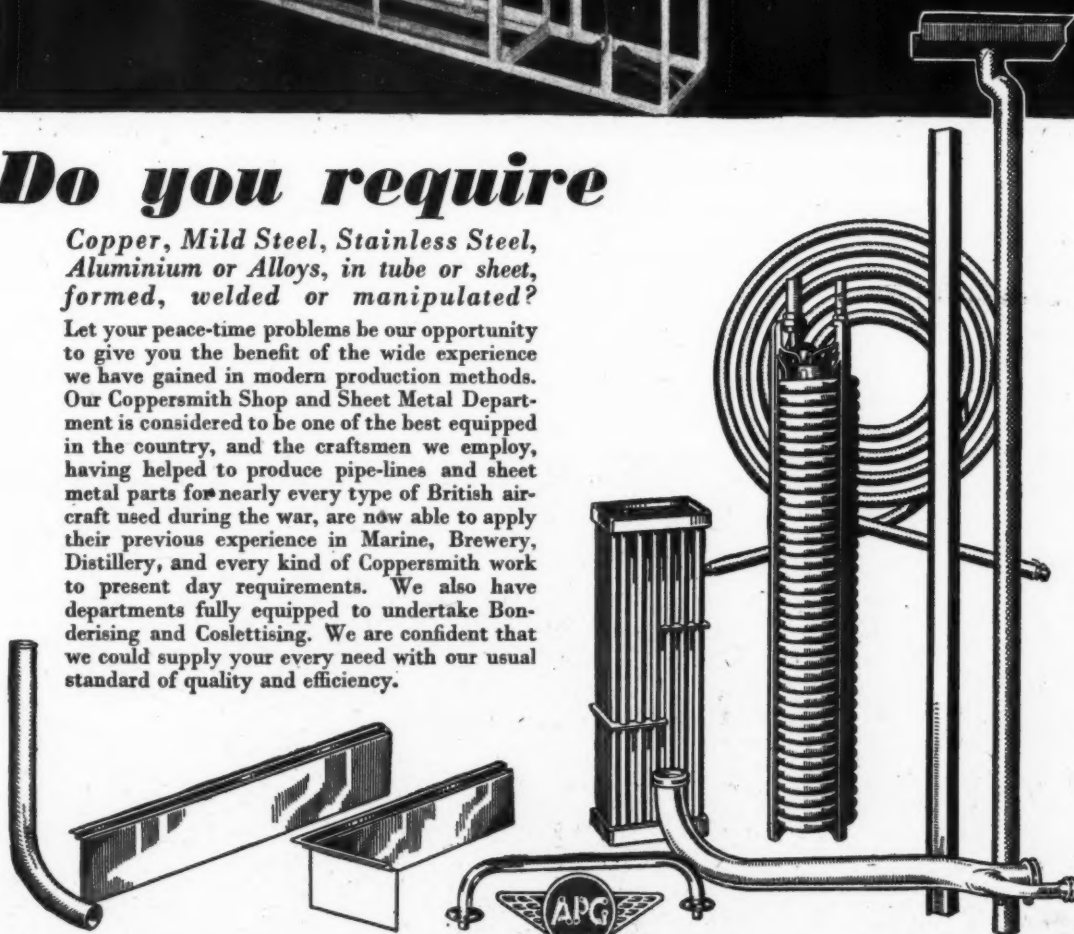
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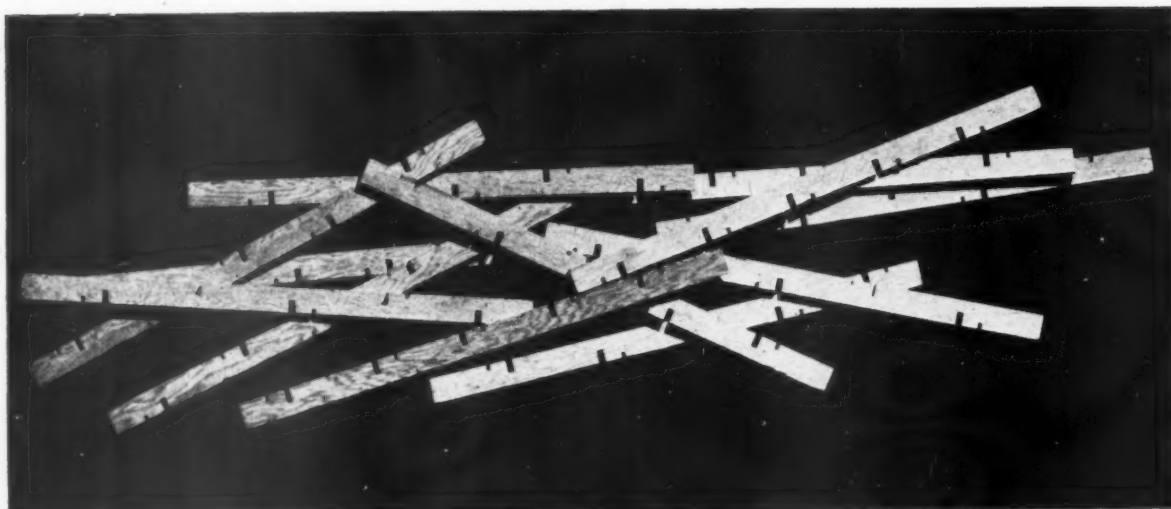
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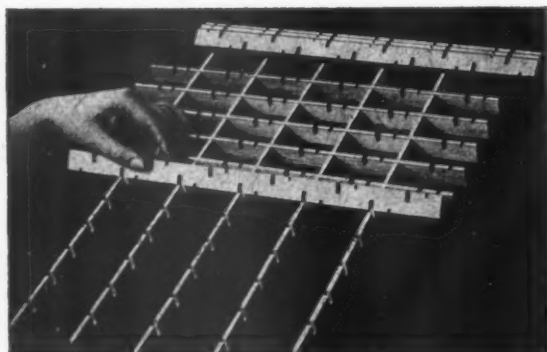


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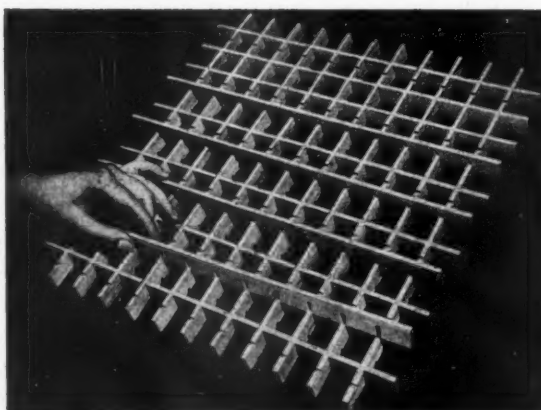
### GLIKSTEN DOORS LTD.

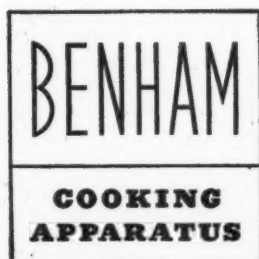
11, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1

87, Lord Street, Liverpool 2

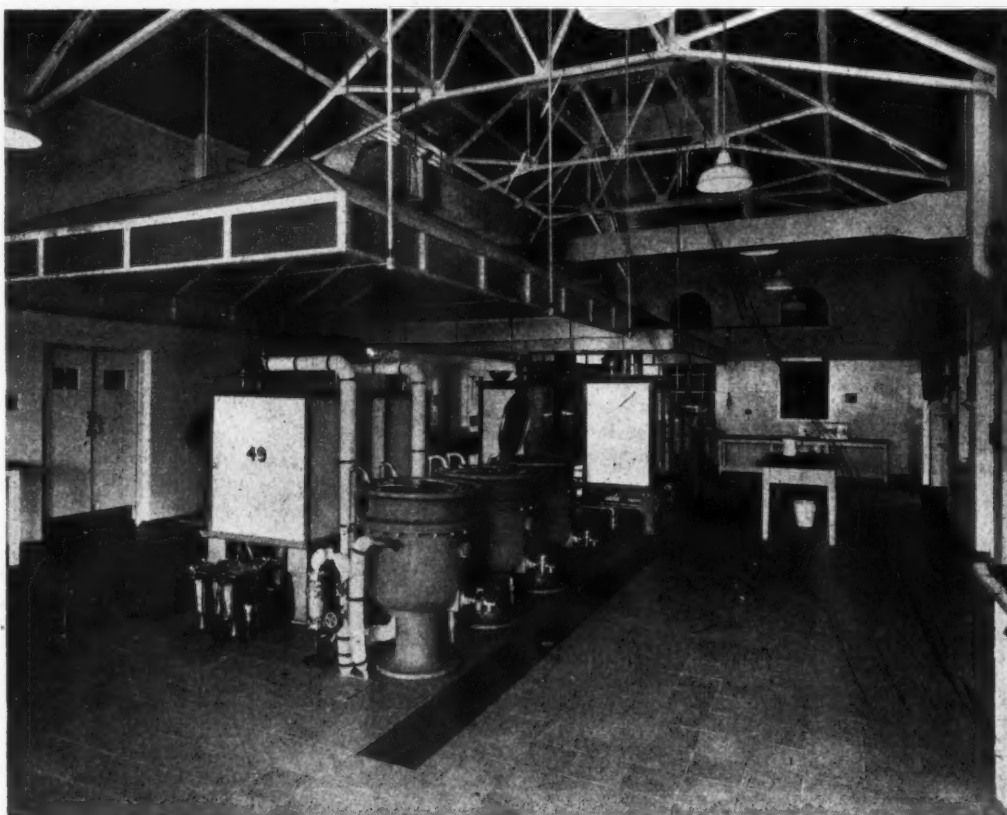
30, Broad Street, Bristol

3, Hayes Road, Paignton





## The *Hospital Kitchen*



The term "Hospital" to-day covers an organisation for the relief of the sick and embraces what was once called Workhouses as well as other Institutions. Hospital kitchen planning, therefore, catering as it may for surgical, medical and mental cases, and for the care of the poor, has become a specialised job only to be compared with the problem presented by the large hotel. The Company, as many architects know, undertakes expert kitchen planning, and, while the installation illustrated, which shows the equipment at Ilford Isolation Hospital, is fitted up with Benham apparatus. Here the scheme was prepared by L. E. J. Reynolds, O.B.E., Borough Engineer, and his assistant H. B. N. Nixon, L.R.I.B.A. Gas and steam appliances occupy "islands" which, with ample floor area, allows for convenient food trolley service to the wards, added to which the separation of the two fuels is often desirable.

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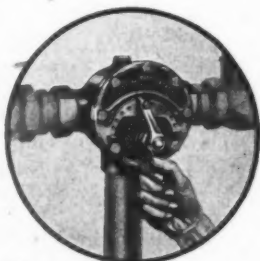
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you want it and only when you want it. There are thousands in use serving wash-basins, showers, fountains, canteen kitchens as well as laundries, bakeries, etc. A Thermostat within the mixer keeps the water at the desired temperature — there is no risk of scalding — if the cold supply should fail the valve cuts down the hot water to a harmless trickle. We are convinced from the reports we receive daily from satisfied users that we can help you with your hot water problems.

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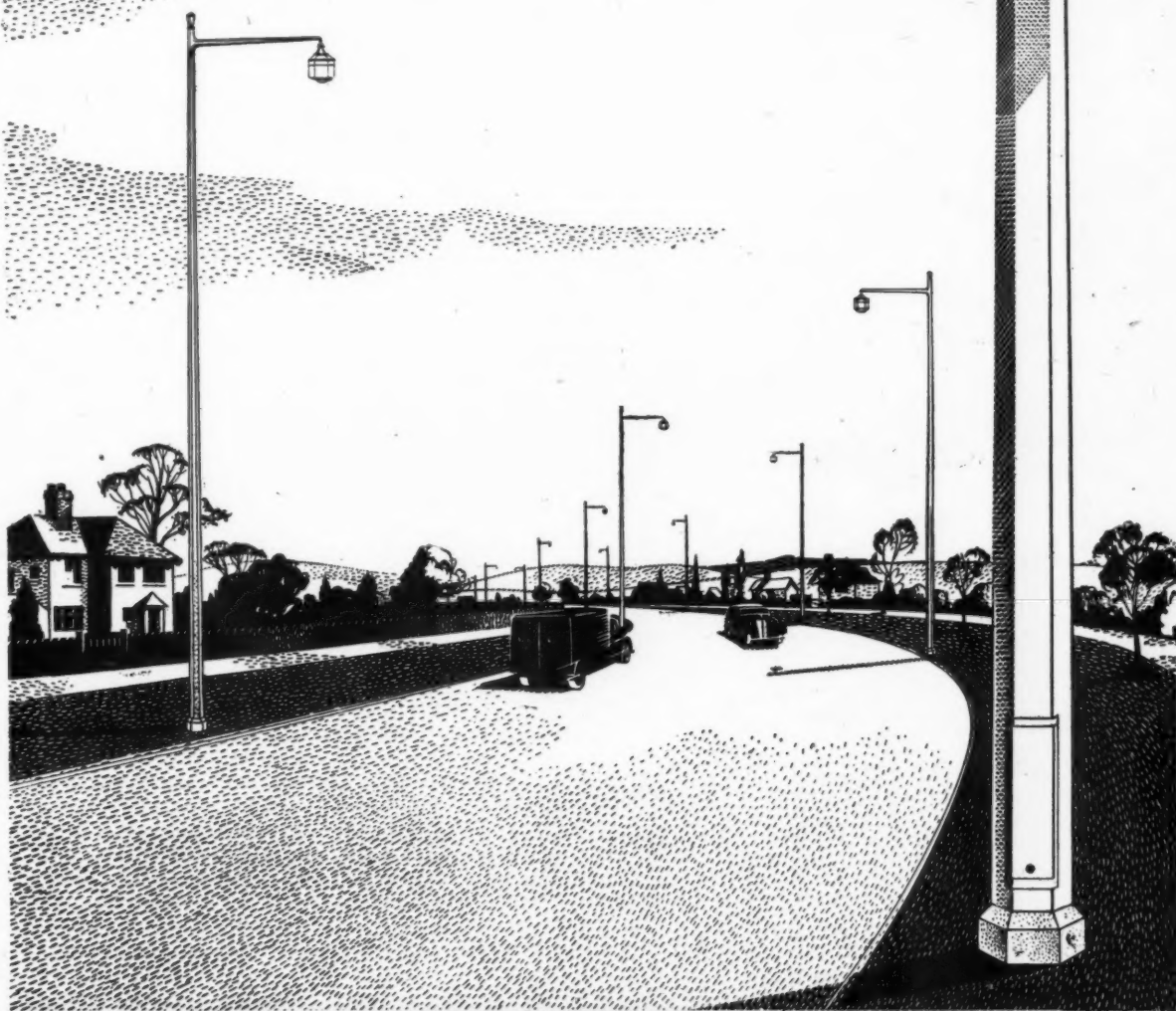
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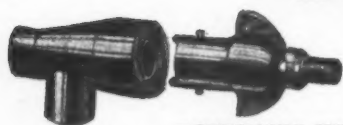


*Plug in*

*to GAS...*



*Gas automatically turned on*



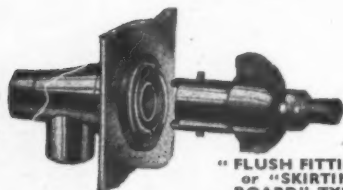
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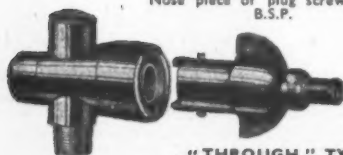
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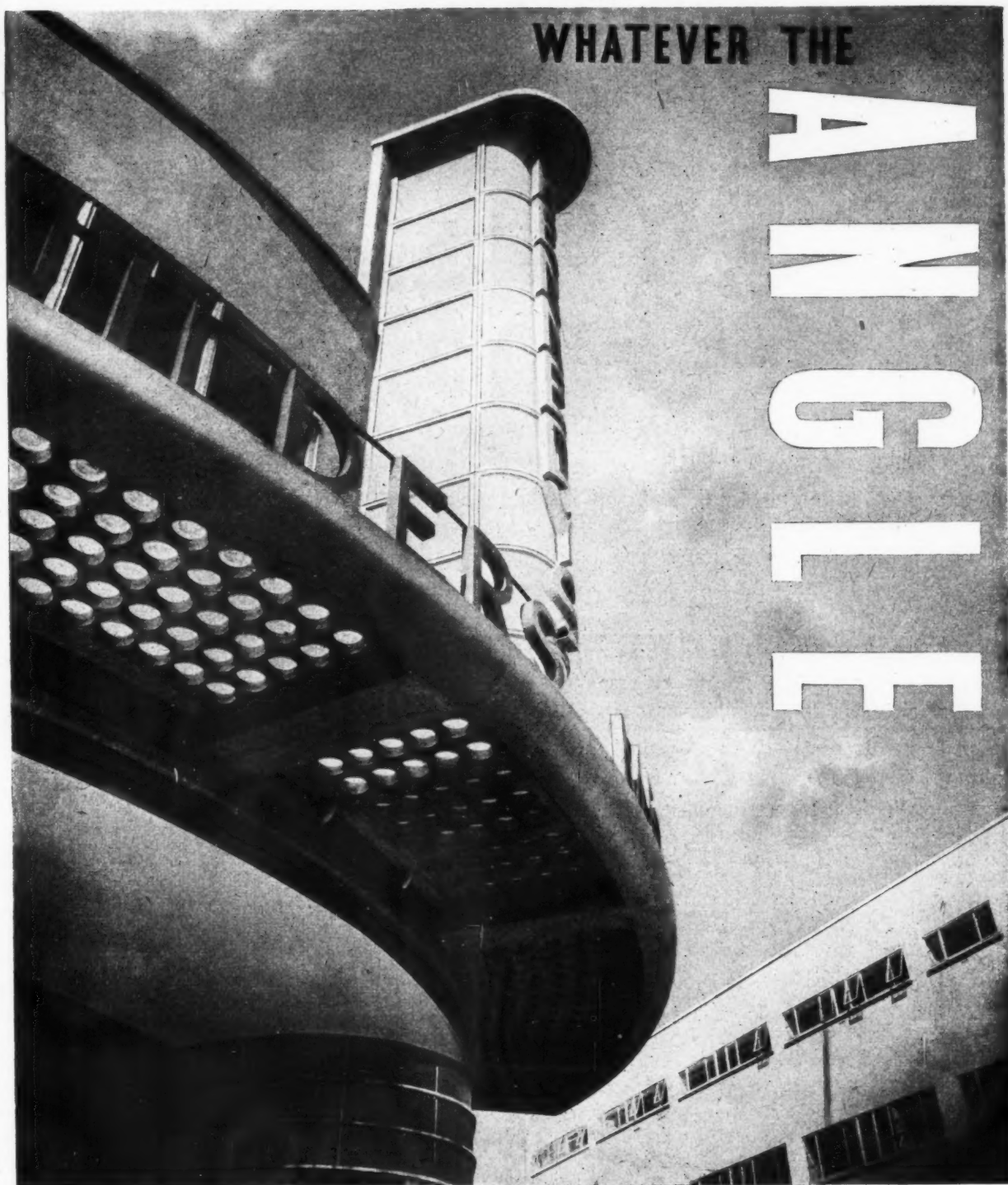
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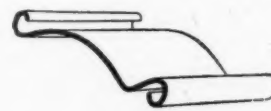
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SECTION



COVER STRIP



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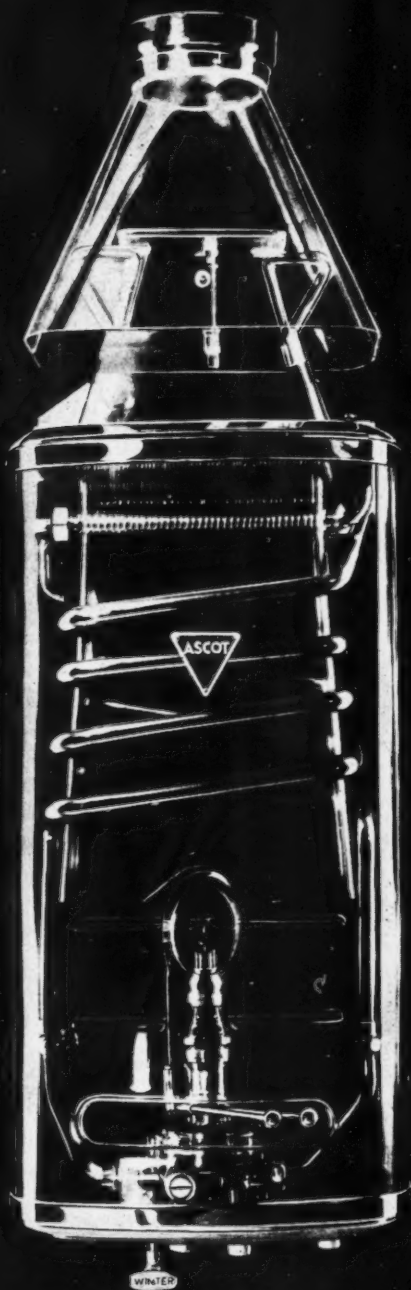


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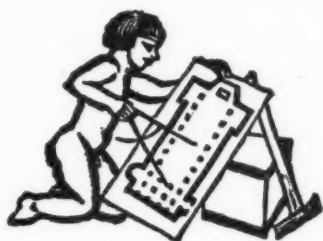
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## DIARY FOR APRIL MAY AND JUNE

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

**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 25-MAY 6

*Building Now Exhibition.* At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, London, W.1. Open each week day from 10-6. (Sponsor, RIBA.) APRIL 25-MAY 11

*Exhibition of Paintings and Water Colours.* By Paul Delvaux. At the Redfern Gallery, 20, Cork Street, Burlington Gardens, W.1. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. APRIL 25-MAY 11

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

*H. P. T. Lind in collaboration with P. R. Alderman and J. J. Wilmers. The Demolition of Waterloo Temporary Bridge.* Institution of Structural Engineers Joint Meeting with the RIBA. At 11, Upper Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1. (Sponsors, ISE and RIBA.) 6 p.m. APRIL 25

*Prof. R. O. Kapp. District Heating.* At the Town Hall, Paddington Green, W.2. (Sponsor, Paddington ABT.) 7 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

*H. Ruhemann. The Technical Approach to Art.* At the Courtauld Institute of Art, 20, Portman Square, W.1. (Sponsor, CIA.) 5.30 p.m. APRIL 30, MAY 7 and 14

*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

*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.2. May 17, 10 a.m.: Visit to the National Physical Laboratory. (Sponsor, IES.) MAY 14-16

**MANCHESTER.** *Exhibition of Plans, Photographs and Models of Permanent Houses.* At the Exhibition Hall, Central Library. The plans represent the results of a national competition organized by the House-Building Industries' Standing Committee with the co-operation of the Ministries of Health and Works, and the RIBA, to evolve the best of the smaller type of permanent brick-built house. (Sponsor, HBISC.) APRIL 25-MAY 4

**RICKMANSWORTH.** *Building and Allied Trades Golfing Association First Post-War Spring Meeting.* At Moor Park. Singles (medal play) and four ball Foursomes (1 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

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No. 2674 Vol. 103

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

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

★★ means important news, for reasons which may or may not be obvious. Any feature marked with more than two stars is very big building news indeed.

★★  
**Prizes of £200, £100 and £50 are offered by the Havant and Waterloo Urban District Council for designs in COMPETITION FOR THE LAYING OUT OF HAYLING BEECHLANDS and the foreshore.**

Havant and Waterloo Urban District Council invite designs from competitors with suitable professional qualifications for laying out, with a view to the improvement of its amenities, the Southern portion of Hayling Island known as the Hayling Beachlands and the Foreshore which was purchased by the Council some years ago. The Council has appointed Dr. H. V. Lancaster, LITT.D., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., to advise them on the conduct of the competition and to act as assessor. Premiums: Design placed first, £200; design placed second, £100; design placed third, £50. The premiums will be paid in accordance with the Assessor's Award. Should the Council proceed to a further stage towards the development of the area, the successful competitor will (in other than exceptional circumstances) be retained as consultant. The conditions of the competition and other necessary documents can be obtained of the Clerk of the Council, Town Hall, Havant, on payment of a deposit of £1 1s. Questions are to be sent to the Clerk of the Council on or before May 31, and the competition design not later than September 30.

# HOPE'S



## WINDOWS IN

### *"Cavity"* SUB-FRAMES

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## From AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

**LONDON'S DREAM PALACES.** [*From Georgian London, by John Summerson (Pleiades Books).*] The Regent's Park Terraces are greatly loved today—more so than ever they were when they were new, when their shortcomings in detail and finish grated on the susceptibilities of critics bred in an exacting school. The truth is that these buildings, careless and clumsy though they are in many ways, have an extravagant scenic character which, perceived through nostalgic mists of time, makes them irresistible. They are dream palaces, full of grandiose, romantic ideas such as an architect might scribble in a holiday sketch-book. Seen at a distance, framed in green tracery, perhaps in the kind light of late autumn, they suggest architectural glories which make Greenwich tame and Hampton Court provincial. Carved pediments, rich in allegory, top the trees; massive pavilions, standing forward like the *corps de garde* of Baroque chateaux are linked to the main structures by triumphal arches or columnar screens; each terrace stretches its length in all the pride of unconfined symmetry. And behind it all—behind it are rows and rows of identical houses, identical in their narrowness, their thin pretentiousness, their poverty of design. . . . The terraces are architectural jokes; and though Nash was serious enough in his intention, the effect is an odd combination of fantasy and bathos which only the retrospect of a century can forgive. . . . For sheer architectural frolic, the terraces along the east side of the Park are the most striking. Cumberland Terrace with its seven porticos, its courtyards and arches, is the crowning glory . . . and easily the most breath-taking architectural panorama in London. If it is destroyed it will become a legend and in time to come, architectural connoisseurs will say with awe, "I remember Cumberland Terrace."

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**At the Princes Gallery, Piccadilly, W.1., an EXHIBITION OF STANDARD PRODUCTS FOR HOUSING, sponsored by Government Departments, is to be held shortly after Whitsun.**

An exhibition of standard products for housing will be opened at the Princes Galleries, Piccadilly, W.1, shortly after Whitsun. The display is sponsored by the Government Departments concerned with housing, with the assistance of the British Standards Institution, the Council of Industrial Design, the Building Centre and manufacturers and trade associations within the building material and component industries. There will be on view a selection of the many products, from cookers and kitchen cabinets to roofing tiles and water pipes, now being produced to British Standard specifications. An information service will be maintained at the exhibition to deal with enquiries, and though admission for the first three weeks will be restricted to representatives of local authorities and to others concerned with the provision of housing, the display will be open to the public at a small charge for the latter half of its run.

**Plans are being made to build over two million houses and nearly two hundred permanent SKYSCRAPER HOSPITALS IN U.S.A.**

The US Government is prepared to begin an emergency housing programme of 2,700,000 homes in the next two years. The programme has been proposed by the National Housing Administrator, Mr. Wilson W. Wyatt, who has asked Congress to make available 600,000,000 dollars to induce production of building materials with premium payments, and an additional 250,000,000 dollars with which to convert Army barracks and other war buildings into 250,000 temporary housing units. Mr. Wyatt proposed mass-produced, factory-built homes. He wants the Government to guarantee these pre-fabricated homes by pledging to buy those units that are not disposed of through normal channels. He would use wartime aeroplane plants and

shipyards, and mobilize facilities and manpower on a scale comparable to wartime production to make the programme possible by the end of 1947. Under Mr. Wyatt's programme, United States would need to purchase some 3,500,000 bath tubs, more than 70,000,000,000 cubic feet of lumber, at least 7,000,000,000 bricks, approximately 1,500,000 feet of cast-iron soil pipe, and all the other components of housing in about the same proportions. Further support for Mr. Wyatt's housing programme has come from Senate and House Democrats, who called on President Truman to assure him of their whole-hearted co-operation. Labour, too, has endorsed the Wyatt plan. Mr. Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Mr. R. J. Thomas, of the United Automobile Workers Union, CIO, issued a joint statement, calling upon Congress to pass legislation to put the Wyatt programme into effect. Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, and Mr. Harry C. Bates, chairman of the AFL's Housing Committee, threw their support behind it in a joint letter to the White House. Unstinted co-operation was pledged by the Prefabricated Home Manufacturers' Institute. The US Veterans' Administration has announced the start of a gigantic building programme to provide war veterans with 183 new and permanent hospitals, equipped with 151,500 beds, in 39 States. Skyscraper construction will be stressed, and leading hospital architects are expected to provide designs embodying the most modern facilities. Three of the new hospitals are already under construction.

**Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Minister of Education: THE TARGET IN BUILDING EDUCATION is to train 90,000 young apprentices, craftsmen and higher ranks at a time in the Technical Colleges and Institutes of the Country.**

The pre-war figure was 30,000. Miss Wilkinson, who was speaking at the Northern Polytechnic in London at a one-day course organized by the Ministry of Education for the principal teachers of building in London and the Home Counties, said: The junior building schools for the younger boys have already increased their

annual intake from 400 before the war to 5-6,000 now, and I hope to see a higher figure still. Refresher courses of all kinds should be developed so that teachers can keep up to date with their subject. They should also try to get back into industry themselves for short periods. In order to encourage this the Ministry has now increased from 30 days to 6 months the period for which full-time technical teachers can return to industry without losing financially or forfeiting their pension rights.

**Mr. R. Forbes Hutchison, A.R.I.B.A. has been APPOINTED DEPUTY CHIEF ARCHITECT TO THE CITY OF STOKE - ON - TRENT. At present he is Senior Architect in the City Engineer's Department at Nottingham.**

**Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health: There is shortly going to be a MODIFICATION IN THE £1200 RESTRICTION of house building costs.**

Mr. Bevan, who was speaking to local authorities at Newcastle, said: I do not want bad houses to be built on expensive sites. The private builder, who finds that he cannot provide a house for £1,200 because of the excessive cost of the developed site, should state the cost of the site on his application to the local authority for the building licence. I have recently met representatives of building contractors and speculative builders who represent a considerable building force which I am anxious to mobilize. Arrangements are being made to devise a scheme in which they will build houses on local authorities' estates. It is the only way in which this kind of builder can be brought into the housing programme. The scheme is not yet complete. In the Ministry's opinion the number of houses built by local authorities for rent should exceed the number by private builders for sale by four to one. At the moment houses built for sale are far in excess of that proportion.





## Reprieved

Fears that the Regent's Park Terraces of John Nash were in immediate danger of demolition have been dispelled by the decision of the Ministry of Works to convert two hundred and twelve of the large houses for use as temporary Government offices. The houses have been taken over in all cases by agreement either with the Commissioners of Crown Lands or with the lessees. In taking this step the Ministry does not intend to prejudice eventual decision on the recommendations of the Gorell Committee, appointed last year by the Prime Minister, to advise on the future of the terraces. But the present action has been taken against the wishes of the Marylebone Borough

Council. The terraces form part of the best architectural heritage of London. In *Georgian London* (Pleiades Books, 21s.) Mr. John Summerson writes: "The Regent's Park terraces are greatly loved to-day—more so than ever they were when they were new, when their shortcomings in detail and finish grated on the susceptibilities of critics bred in an exacting school. The truth is that these buildings, careless and clumsy though they are in many ways, have an extravagant scenic character which, perceived through the nostalgic mists of time, make them irresistible." Above is a view of Cumberland Terrace. Further illustrations appear on page 320.

### County Alderman H. E. Pitt, of Northumberland: The Government is faced with the alternative of ENCOURAGING PRIVATE BUILDING OR DISAPPOINTING THE PEOPLE who need homes so badly.

A plea for the revival of private commercial enterprise house-building was made at a public meeting in Leeds by County Alderman H. E. Pitt, of Northumberland, Senior Vice-President of the Federation of Registered House-Builders. Drawing attention to the fact that in the six months to January 31 local authorities have completed only 352 houses while commercial enterprise has completed 1,116 under licences imposing severely restrictive conditions, Mr. Pitt said that the Government is faced with the alternative of encouraging private commercial enterprise or disappointing the people who need homes so badly. Sir Jonah Walker-Smith, Chairman of the National House-Builders' Registration Council, and

former Director of Housing at the Ministry of Health, said: It will become increasingly apparent that without the aid of the specialist house-builder the houses will not be built in anything like the numbers required. The commercial enterprise house-builders are the men who have in the past built 240,000 houses a year without a penny cost to the public. They can do it again. Mr. Bevan will come to realize this and the house-builders must be ready to help him. As an interim step towards building for sale to individual owner-occupiers the commercial house-builders should build for sale to the local authorities. This will conform with the Minister's policy of public ownership for letting to those most in need. Sir Jonah thought that Mr. Bevan can at once to some extent and later to an increasing extent encourage local authorities to arrange with house-builders in their various areas for houses by these means. The houses will be built, certified and guaranteed as conforming to approved standards of construction and accommodation. This will enable thousands of small specialist house-building

firms to get busy operating in every town in the country. Prices should be comparable with, and not in excess of, those resulting from competitive tendering. This will place at the disposal of local authorities thousands of houses for letting that otherwise will not be built.



### Members are requested to confine their demands on the RIBA LIBRARY to essential enquiries.

The RIBA states: In view of the inevitable changes and shortage of staff which will be experienced by the RIBA Library during the coming months, and the special work involved in the move back to the Library's peace-time premises, it will certainly be impossible for services to be maintained at the normally expected standard. Members are particularly requested to confine their demands on the RIBA Library to essential enquiries. Once the new Librarian has been appointed it is hoped that services will be rapidly restored and developed.

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**The economic forces of Switzerland are being co-ordinated to facilitate participation in the re-equipment and reconstruction of EUROPE'S DEVASTATED AREAS.**

Under the name of *Swiss Committees for Economic Participation in the Reconstruction of Europe*, a committee was constituted in November, 1943, to prepare immediately, that is before the end of the war, the creation of an organization for co-ordinating the economic forces of Switzerland to facilitate participation in the re-equipment and reconstruction of Europe's devastated areas. This organization, formed in June last, under the name of *Swiss Centre of Reconstruction*, started work at Zurich, Todi Str. 1. The centre endeavours to promote a spirit of co-operation, so that Switzerland's still efficient industrial plants, highly qualified labour and technical staffs, may be used on reciprocal terms by those countries who have suffered from the war. It does not do business on its own account, but tries to help the trade of Switzerland as well as that of other European countries by establishing contact between Swiss manufacturers, contractors and engineers, on the one hand, and foreign official or private parties interested in reconstruction on the other hand. The activities of the centre will be developed according to the directions given by the committee in which the Federal Government is represented, but it will remain an institution of private enterprise. The centre is working in close contact with the secretariats of the most important Swiss economic federations and bodies specially created for reconstruction purposes. For further information apply to the Chairman, *Swiss Committee for Economic Participation in the Reconstruction of Europe*, 27, Park Str., Baden, Switzerland (Phone: Baden 2.13.01), or to the Secretary, *Swiss Centre of Reconstruction*, 2 Todi Str., Zurich (phone: Zurich 27.10.56; telegrams: Censuirec Zurich).

★  
**The War Damage Commission has issued the following announcement relating to QUANTITY SURVEYORS' FEES in connection with the rebuilding of groups of totally destroyed houses of a repetitive character :**

The War Damage Commission and the Chartered Surveyors' Institution have agreed that in the case of contracts which comprise the rebuilding of totally-destroyed houses which are substantially the same in design and plan, the normal scale of charges for the preparation of bills of quantities is not applicable. The following scale of charges applicable to such work has been agreed:

For the preparation of bills of quantities of houses which are substantially the same in design and plan—2½ per cent. on the first £4,000, 1½ per cent. on the next £6,000, 1 per cent. on the balance over £10,000.

The scale is to be separately calculated in each separate group on the total cost of all houses of each type substantially the same in design and plan. Fees for the measurement of variations, valuing and reporting for payments on account, and other services to be in accordance with the normal scales. These fees are exclusive of travelling expenses and costs of lithography. In any case in which the Commission agrees that a complete and separate bill should be prepared for each house of the same design and plan in the group, a fee will be agreed with the Commission on a quantum meruit basis.

## SHARAWAGGI

**QUESTION:** What do we mean by the Modern Manner? **Answer:** A picturesque style of design, invented by English landscape architects in the eighteenth century.

"What high-falutin' nonsense," the reader will exclaim. "It may be the case that those particular words were employed by eighteenth century critics to identify the English landscape style when it was first introduced, but when I use the term I don't mean anything of the sort. I mean a style of design invented (if we must attach it to a name) by M. le Corbusier and his friends in the early twentieth century or, less specifically, the result of the twentieth century's efforts to evolve a style based on function rather than historical precedent. To pretend it means anything else is a pretentious piece of pedantry." All right, the Modern Manner is what the reader thinks it is. But would he withdraw his allegation of pedantry if it could be shown that the Modern Manner was the other thing as well, that both our answer and his mean the same thing? Most of us are proud of the eighteenth century landscape style, thinking of it as a peculiarly English invention all foreigners admire, and a good many of us have had, at one time or another, misgivings about the modern Functional Style as being something alien to what we think of as the English tradition. Would it not help to reconcile us to the modern style and help us to see what promise lies hidden in it, if we were to discover that, far from being alien, it is in fact the very style England gave to the world two hundred years ago, now returning in another guise?

We are moved to these speculations by a letter from Professor Tunnard of Yale University, printed on page 319. Professor Tunnard will be known to many readers as an exponent of modern theories of garden design, and as one of the foremost historians of the subject. Which makes him the proper person to draw attention to this continuity between old and new. Sharawaggi (the art of the irregular), a word introduced into the English language by Sir William Temple in writing about landscape design in 1685, and quoted by Professor Tunnard in his book *Gardens in the Modern Landscape*, has been revived in recent months by *The Architectural Review* as a name for the approach to modern design—especially urban landscape design—which is based on the Picturesque Theory of the eighteenth century. In fact what the *Review* seems to be trying to do (at the risk of being considered merely whimsical by the Old Guard and perversely precious by the more didactic modernists) is to draw exactly the parallel we have suggested by the dual answer to our initial question.

It is worth thinking about this transfer of *picturesque* principles from rural to urban planning, from the siting of trees to the siting of buildings—this identification of the Picturesque\* tradition with true functionalism. The former was a revolt against the rule of thumb attitude under which the classical

\* The word is used here in its eighteenth-century meaning.

tradition all over Europe was hardening into a rigid academism, a revolt which substituted for rules the study of nature's methods of organic design. The latter was also a revolt against the rule of thumb of the nineteenth century applied architectural styles and again it took the shape of the rediscovery of organic principles. The modern style has come to stay. Its present problems are represented by the conflict between its tendency to become academic in its turn—to harden into still another rule of thumb—and its latent ability to remain a live organic architecture, functional in the sense its pioneers originally intended. From the history of the landscape movement it can learn how that too fell into routines but found salvation in the investigation of those organic effects we must here, for brevity, call accidental. This deliberate exploitation of the visual possibilities of the accidental never has been accepted consciously by town planners. It is open to the modern movement to make of it what it has the power to become, a realistic urban aesthetic, a practical town-planning technique, and, best of all, a social policy, which gives the individual citizen a chance to react upon his environment and protects him from the worst hazard of planning—uniformity—even the uniformity of the uniformly irregular.



*The Architects' Journal*

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

### PROTOTYPE OF SPECULATORS

Among the many facts one learns in John Summerson's fascinating work on *Georgian London* (Pleiades Books, 21s.) is the enormous amount of speculative building that made up the fabric of 17th and 18th century London. In those days the speculative builder might be almost anybody, from a peer to a labourer of any class, trade or profession. Usually an amateur, he was indeed the "mainspring of London's expansion for three hundred years."

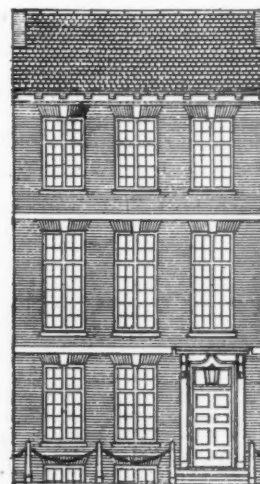
There was the 4th Earl of Bedford with his great Covent Garden scheme, the Earl of Southampton who laid the foundations of Bloomsbury with Bloomsbury Square, the First Earl of St. Albans who created St. James's Square; there was Abraham Storey, one of Wren's master-masons, who built Storey's Gate, and Richard Frith, who built Frith Street, Gerald King, a herald, engraver and political writer, whose chief speculation was King (now Soho) Square. But above all there was the great seventeenth century adventurer Nicholas Barbon.

"He was destined," writes Mr. Summerson, "to become not merely the most daring speculative builder of his day but the virtual founder of fire insurance and an economist of prophetic perspicacity. His importance in this last respect is witnessed by Marx, who, right at the beginning of *Capital*, uses quotations from Barbon to define the meaning of commodities and use value." From Crane Court in Fleet Street, where he lived in a lordly way, he directed "his mysterious, complex schemes, rarely without great profit and rarely with complete honesty." He fully grasped the advantages of standardization and mass-production in housing. "It was not worth his while to deal little," he said. "That a bricklayer could do. The

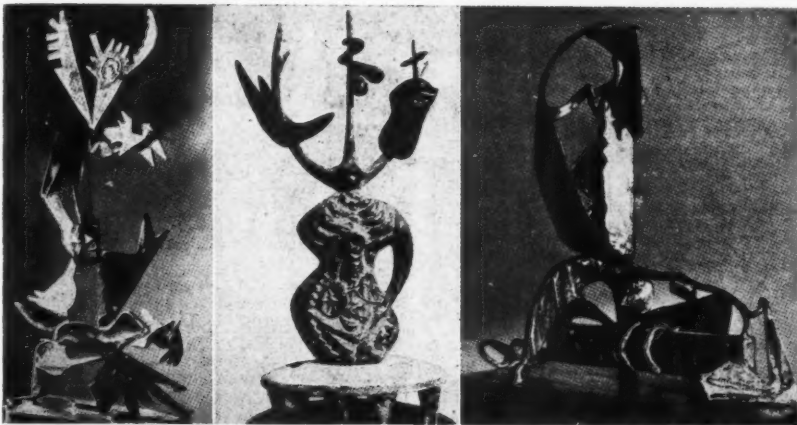
gain he expected was out of great undertakings, which would rise lustily in the whole."

Most of us tend to get sentimental over anything built before about 1830. Not so Mr. Summerson. The houses Barbon built he tells us were all very much alike, economically planned to the point of meanness, with coarse ornaments repeated *ad nauseam*. His panel and staircase designs never varied, and "his carpenters must have turned out thousands upon thousands of the twisted balusters whose slick modernity was calculated to engage the eye of the bumpkin in search of his first town house."

We are given a wonderful portrait by Roger North of this great crook handling a meeting of angry owners whose property was interfering with one of his schemes: "They would certainly be early at the place, and confirm and hearten one another to stand it out, for the Doctor (as he was called) must come to their terms. . . . Then he would make his entry, as fine and as richly dressed as a lord of the bed-chamber on a birthday. . . . Then these hard-headed fellows that had prepared to give him all the affronts and opposition that their brutal way suggested, truly seeing such a brave man, pulled off their hats and knew not what to think of it. And the Doctor, also being (forsooth) much of a gentleman, then with a mountebank speech



A house of the type built by Doctor Nicholas Barbon between 1670 and 1700. From John Summerson's *Georgian London*. See Astragal's note.



Sculpture by David Smith mentioned by Astragal; from left to right, Cockfight in steel, Perfidious Albion in bronze, Bathers I in steel.

to these gentlemen he proposed his terms, which, as I said, were ever plausible, and terminated in their interest. . . . It mattered not a litigious knave or two, if any such did stand out, for the first thing he did was to pull down their houses about their ears, and build upon their ground, and stand it out at law till their hearts ached, and at last they would truckle and take any terms for peace and a quiet life." As the author says, not a pleasant picture, but convincing.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

*Limited Edition*, which has changed its name to *M.K.R.'s Art Outlook* (remember Maude K. Riley, the girl who panned the Gibberd homes?) contains its usual quota of lively comment, gossip and opinion on American art matters. Among this month's highlights is an article by Miss Riley herself on Forgery (modestly described by the author as "only scratching the surface of a subject redolent with flavour-some particulars"); a letter from the keeper of Shadowgraphs at the (believe it or not) Fogg Art Museum, Harvard; and an appreciation of the work of sculptor David Smith.

Mr. Smith's sculptures are apparently "cast, forged, riveted, cut out, beaten, bent, welded, painted, rusted, spliced, soldered, pierced and plated." Yet as the photographs of some of them on this page clearly demonstrates, they emerge from their ordeal as unusual and vigorous works of art.

The current *Architecture*—one of the best numbers for months—contains an account of building technique in

frozen soils, and a lively debate on classical versus modern architecture. M. Burov speaks for the moderns. M. Sokolev for the tradition—(dismissing romantic appeals for light structure with "we do not consider a girl beautiful whose legs are so thin as to satisfy the allowable stress in statics")—and Mr. Kasynov sums up with a few words on the building in the urban landscape.

*British Restaurants*, published at 3s. 6d. by Geoffrey Cumberlege at the Oxford University Press might be described by Miss Riley as "a subject redolent with flavoursome particulars," but is in fact the findings of an enquiry carried out by the NCSS. Thorough, concise and objective, this study examines in detail the extent and character of the British Restaurant service, its staff equipment, premises and finance, and analyses the lessons to be drawn from it.

The report is full of facts, such as in 1944 4,000,000 meals per week were being served in the BR's, that the average meal price was 1s. 2d., and that the majority of patrons were not normally accustomed to eating out. This last point demolishes some of the opposition to the BR's which has been expressed by the catering trade, for it shows that private and municipal enterprise complement rather than conflict with each other. In any case, as the NCSS concludes, the point is not whether BR's made a profit but whether they fulfil a social need—and there is every indication that they do. Congratulations to NCSS on this, the third of their valuable surveys.

ASTRAGAL



## LETTERS

Christopher Tunnard

Professor, Section of City Planning,  
Yale University School of the Fine  
Arts

E. Tom Sargent,  
A.R.I.B.A.

### Sharawaggi

SIR.—In the JOURNAL's letter column you mentioned my name in connection with Sharawaggi. Much more credit is due to Dr. Pevsner and the *Architectural Review* editors for their recent tireless efforts to explain the pleasures of infinite variety.

The best guide for practitioners of the art is to be found in the advice of Richard Graves:

"Discordant objects taught to join  
Now form, now break the varying line;  
With well-ranged lights one mass com-  
pose,  
"Till with full strength the landscap  
glows."

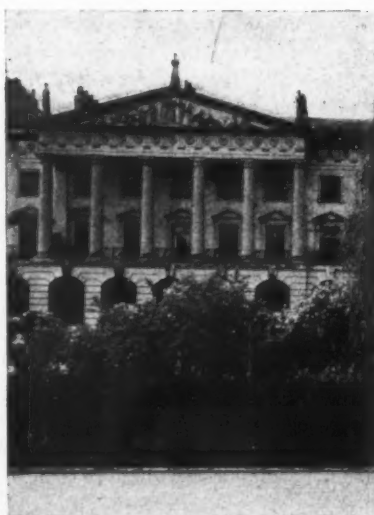
Town planners and architects should not interpret the poet's remark as a green light for a headlong rush into eclecticism (still less as a justification for retaining the sordidly picturesque in urban scenery); but they may with justification consider it as advocating a humanized method of planning. Sharawaggi is the antithesis of the Zeilenbau technique of building in uniform rows, of Becontree, of the grid-iron—yes, even of parts of the London Plan itself, which juggles blocks of flats and terrace housing alternately as though this were variety enough. The art of the irregular is not so puritanical; there is a kind of luxurious abandon in it which horrifies both the "pure" modernist and the treasurer of the building society. Sharawaggs advocate the spending of great sums of money on town planning, particularly in the slums, and they never refer to people who live there as "the deserving poor." If absolute monarchs could build well-planned cities, they argue, why should we not ourselves, with modern society's greater wealth and technical



# REGENT'S PARK TERRACES



John Nash's Regent's Park Terraces have been saved from immediate danger of demolition by the Ministry of Works' decision to take over two hundred and twelve of the large houses for conversion into temporary Government offices. The terraces have suffered considerable damage during the war and by neglect since. In the House of Commons, Mr. Tomlinson, the Minister of Works, said that the scheme will be of value in preserving the terraces from further deterioration. At the same time it will provide upwards of 500,000 square ft. of office space which will enable him to release an equivalent amount of requisitioned accommodation. The photographs show three of the terraces. Top, Chester Terrace; centre, York Gate; right, Hanover Terrace. See also page 316.



resources? But perhaps I am anticipating somewhat . . . at any rate, the main point of Sharawaggi social philosophy is the spreading of comfort and luxury all round.

The aesthetic is one of skylines, colour, applied decoration, foliage and open vistas. It involves the matter of closing in and opening out, of calculating the whole space in any development—of balancing masses against voids. It suggests that we go beyond the advice of Sitte in using the irregular market square or classical forum as inspiration, since it obviously can include self-sufficient formal and informal elements in close association. This is a welcome change in planning—if anything can be more tiresome than miles of formality, it is acres of irregularity. We must become less suspicious about styles, and instead of rejecting them utterly (how impossible this has proved to be, anyway) accept the best that each can offer us. Modern cities can well make use of the axial avenue, the plaza and the informal landscape garden. What view in London is more beautiful or extravagant than that from the Duke of York's steps, where all three devices are combined?

Experience of the last few years has proved to me how easily serious causes can be injured by the irrelevant discussion of aesthetics. Much precious time, for instance, has been wasted by modernists who would have none of other people's ways of building. I hope that is all over in England. In any case, now that the world is about to build again in quantity, there seems to be a limited place for aesthetic analysis, as a help to town planners and architects to see things in the round. But we must learn to link aesthetic with social problems. The dangerous rationalization that fine building will make a fine society, so dear to the architectural mind, must be forgotten. And we don't need any more abstract systems of aesthetics or pitting of Sharawaggs against Pan-Hellenists.

The English love of funny-sounding words may elevate Sharawaggi to a position it does not deserve. If we are going to resurrect it, let the modern form be as a yardstick and not the exclusive cult it used to be. I have enough sins on my conscience already.

CHRISTOPHER TUNNARD.

Professor, Section of City Planning, Yale University School of Fine Arts.  
New Haven, Connecticut

## The 1951 Exhibition

SIR,—I have been moved to write a protest to the Editor of the *News Chronicle* against the proposal to use Hyde Park as the site for this exhibition. Surely this exhibition would provide an excellent opportunity to lay the foundation of the future permanent planning of several central areas. We can learn from Paris the advantages of spending as much as possible on permanent fabric, and as little as possible on the stick and plaster of traditional exhibitionism. Use Hyde Park by all means—but as a Park, enhanced by the horticulturist, as a centre of rest and of beauty. I see no reason why the exhibition need be confined to any one site, and the linking of several sites would provide planners an opportunity to show their skill, and maybe allow the river to be used as the main artery of connection. We are legislating for green belts for London—so do not rob us of one of our lungs, not even for two years.

London and its people have lost too much of recent years, it wants as little temporary construction as possible, but would be glad of real assistance towards its permanent repair.

London

E. TOM SARGENT

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**PHYSICAL PLANNING SUPPLEMENT**

A Report on the vital problem of derelict land in the Black Country and its future use, was published by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning recently, and is reviewed here. Above, a typical view of the Black Country showing an example of the problem with which this report deals. (Photo: Aerofilms Ltd.)

## THE BLACK COUNTRY

### PROPOSALS FOR THE USE OF DERELICT LAND

This survey of derelict land in the Black Country was undertaken by Mr. S. H. Beaver, M.A., F.G.S., Research Officer of the Minerals Section of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, to enable the Ministry to judge whether re-development proposals have taken proper account of derelict land resources. One of the reasons for the survey being made was that the Local Authorities had not the resources to undertake the work within the term desired. Many of the Authorities had in fact already made a six inch utilisation map on which derelict land was marked. These maps showed that there is a great diversity of opinion as to what constitutes derelict land. One definition of derelict land which is mentioned in the Report is as follows: "land which has been so damaged by extractive or other industrial processes or by any form of urban development that in default of special action it is unlikely to be effectively used again within a reasonable time and may well be a public nuisance meantime." The survey attempts to record all land which to the eye is in a derelict condition. The total of such land amounts to nearly 9,300 acres. After subtracting land which has been levelled or is likely to be treated for housing open spaces, or industrial use, there remains a "hard core" of derelict land amounting to 6,100 acres, but some of this land provides rough grazing.

#### area and characteristics

The Black Country is defined as highly urbanized, with some physical variety, but with a characteristic man-made landscape. This landscape includes the following elements: somewhat drab industrial towns with closely-packed buildings, slums and sub-standard housing; new housing estates often prettier on the drawing board than in bricks and mortar; innumerable industrial establishments, a large proportion dealing with metals, and many with smoking chimneys; considerable relics of a past industrial age—spoil-banks from coal and ironstone mining, and tumbledown factory and pithead buildings; canals, some derelict, some merely disused, but a large mileage used for carrying coal; an intricate network of railways and a profusion of strongly surfaced roads; high-voltage power cables suspended between

tall pylons; occasional small patches of farmland, mostly grass and used for dairy cattle, with a few arable fields.

#### physical background

Whilst all the metal industries, by using coal for steam power or for heating furnaces, contributed to the atmospheric pollution which gave the area its unenviable name, it was the blast furnaces—180 or so in number by the middle of the 19th century—which were mainly responsible. "The Black Country," the Report says, "no longer deserves its name." There are still many smoking chimneys, but decline of iron-smelting and the use of electric power have done much to reduce atmospheric pollution. Taken as a whole the area, mainly as a result of its derelict land, is far greener than most heavy industry districts, and the abundance of open space in between the urban areas eases the feeling of congestion and oppression to which life in an industrial town gives rise.

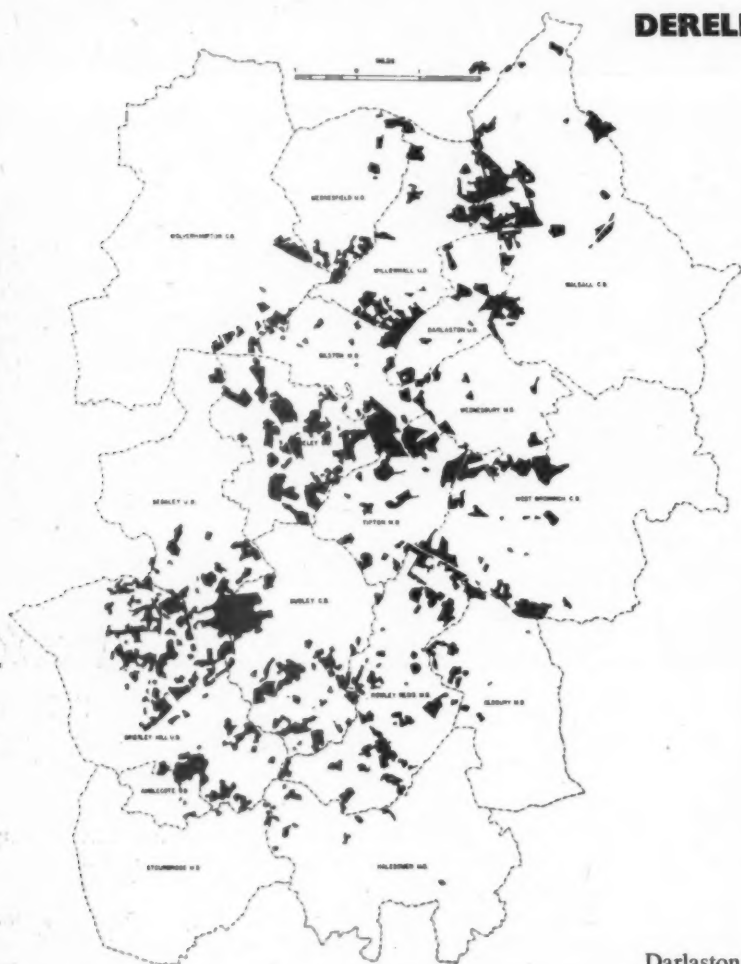
#### land utilization

There are four main classes of land in the area: built-up areas, derelict land, farmland, and land devoted to surface mineral working. A fifth class might be added comprising public and private open spaces. Within the 53 square miles of the Black Country proper there are at least 15 square miles of built-up land and 14 square miles of derelict land.

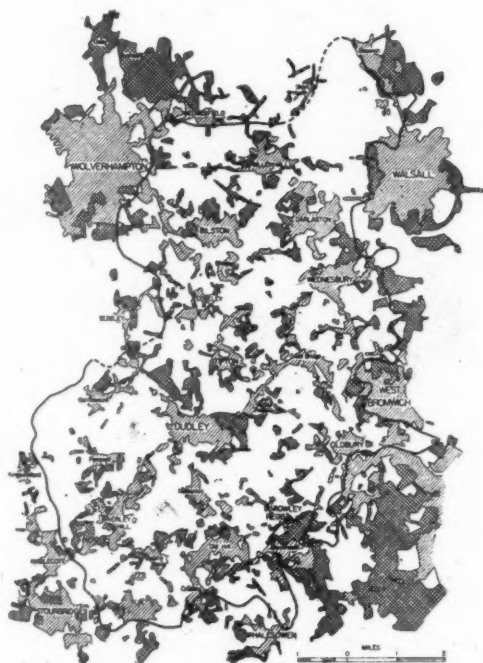
Of the built-up land, nine square miles had been developed before 1914. This represents the building of a century or more, and is characterized by congested dwellings, shopping centres, cramped factories and Victorian suburbs. Ribbon development along the main roads is common. The post-1920 building of suburbs and factories occupies six square miles, and includes "houses-with-gardens," spacious roadways and factories planned for ease of movement and access. The built-up area has increased by 66 per cent. in two decades. Of the six square miles of inter-war building, a considerable proportion has been on land formerly consisting of derelict pit mounds and slag heaps.

There is a considerable acreage of land in the Black Country devoted to farming, but neither the land nor the produce is of high quality. Pasture is of poor quality

## DERELICT LAND



Left, a map showing the derelict land in the Black Country for which proposals for treatment have not yet been made. Below, the built-up area—before 1920 • hatched, between 1920-38 cross-hatched.



## BUILT-UP AREAS

and somewhat dirty. Dairy cattle of nondescript breed are almost the sole users; sheep are ruled out by the dog population. Associated with the permanent pasture, especially in the northern part of the area, are rough grazings on the shale mounds. Crops raised on the ploughland comprise roots, oats and mixed corn, grown almost entirely for cattle. The dairying, based on the pastures, rough grazing and arable land, is not of a high quality, but serves a large local market. Much of the vegetable growing is little more than allotment cultivation, and the produce could never be of high quality owing to atmospheric conditions. The allotments are numerous, and it is amazing what apparently unweathered blue shale and soot will yield if sufficiently coaxed by a keen gardener.

The Etruria Marl, which overlies the Productive Coal Measures, has yielded enormous quantities of brick-making material; many million tons must have been extracted from the huge holes which now remain. One of these holes must have reached 15 acres before it began to be filled with rubbish. Basalt quarries make even larger holes, which are dry, but much more obvious because they occur on the sides of the Rowley Hills and can be seen from afar. The ridge of Hailstone Hill near Rowley Regis has been cut away by two quarries working back to back, leaving knife-edged alpine crags between them. Two large open-cast coal workings are in progress, both of which have upset fairly good farmland.

The open spaces—parks, recreation grounds, etc.—created out of derelict pit mounds, amount to just over 500 acres, varying from small playing fields of under 3 acres to large parks of 50 acres or more. The use of derelict land for parks has been going on for over half a century, and such parks are to be found in most of the Local Authority areas, but notably in Walsall, Wolverhampton, Willenhall,

Darlaston, Wednesbury, West Bromwich and Tipton. There are also numerous private open spaces used as sports fields by big industrial concerns, which have been created out of derelict land. Bilston golf course with pit mounds as additional hazards comes into the same category.

### derelict land and the local authorities

Almost all of the Local Authorities wholly within the Black Country are fully conscious of the need for using derelict land, and they are tackling the problem, often with conspicuous zeal, as for example Bilston, Wednesbury, Tipton, Darlaston and Dudley. Of the authorities partly outside the Black Country, the County Boroughs of Wolverhampton and Walsall each have large areas of rural land, and each has created large suburbs in what was formerly rural land, but each at the present time is engaged in treating a large patch of derelict pit mounds for post-war housing. Willenhall Urban District is also using derelict land for part of its first year housing. West Bromwich and Oldbury are highly industrialized areas influenced by the westward spread of Birmingham. Each has a fair expanse of rural land. West Bromwich is creditably using nothing but derelict land for its two large housing schemes. Halesowen and Stourbridge have only small derelict areas, but Stourbridge proposes to use the largest of its derelict patches for housing. Brierley Hill, Coseley and Sedgely Urban Districts provide the greatest problem. They are the least wealthy Authorities; they have considerable rural areas, and at the same time contain about one-quarter of the derelict land in the region. The problem in Coseley and Brierley Hill is almost staggering, but as there is other land available, derelict land is usually avoided. The Report enumerates four main classes of derelict land: (a) land which can be most appropriately retained or utilized for farming purposes; (b) land which only requires light levelling to bring it into condition for build-

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ing or other use; (c) land which needs substantial, often heavy, levelling; (d) land which is badly waterlogged.

### the problem and its solution

One of the difficulties of the problem is related to the boundaries of the Local Authorities which show many curious features. The author says: "The derelict land and housing problems will never be satisfactorily solved whilst each Local Authority acts as a self-contained unit and has to find all the land it requires within the confines of its own boundaries." The planning of the Black Country must transcend Local Authority boundaries and must relate to the area as a whole. Otherwise, while some of the Boroughs get less and less derelict, others will remain just as they are, and the problem will be aggravated.

The costs of levelling will need further investigation by an engineer, but a few examples are given from various sources. The cost of producing a surface suitable for houses, factories and roads depends on the amplitude of the "hills and hollows" and the degree to which filling and excavation can be equalized. A low-lying area needing filling will prove very expensive to reclaim unless there are adjacent mounds to provide the material; and the removal of high mounds may be costly if the material has to be carted away and not just pushed into a hole by a bulldozer. Until a few years ago levelling was done mainly by manual labour, with lorries and horse-drawn carts. In 1929 an area of 38 acres in Bilston was levelled with financial aid from the Unemployment Grants Committee at £366 per acre. The introduction of mechanical appliances in the thirties reduced prices considerably. Several schemes were undertaken in Bilston (1936-38) at costs varying from £125 to £183 per acre. During the war costs have risen enormously, despite the vast improvement in technique and the efficiency of the machine in use. Recent figures (supplied by the Ministry of Health) for housing projects in the Black Country range from £218 to £333 per acre. These costs of levelling will probably be more than doubled by the construction of roads and sewers. Similar estimates for recent jobs, including roads and sewers, range from £508 to £916 per acre.

There is need for a vast amount of new housing in the Black Country, but it is inconceivable that all the 6,000 acres of derelict land should be devoted to housing. Many derelict patches would be undesirable as housing sites. Moreover, the desirability or otherwise of a site has to be balanced against the cost of the land and levelling. The question of Council and Private development has also to be considered. Generally, Council Houses represent a cheaper type of development, and tend to foster the segregation of one social class. One of the major difficulties may be the refusal of the wealthier classes to live in the area owing to its industrial character. Residential districts have grown on the outskirts, and this peripheral spread can only

be arrested if the Black Country is made more habitable by the general clearing up of derelict land.

The Black Country possesses great geographical advantages for industry. New factory development could fill in the gaps in the built-up area and obviate a sprawl into agricultural land, but it would be optimistic to assume that all the derelict land which is scheduled for industrial development in Local Authority plans is likely to be so used.

Farming in the Black Country can never be of a high standard, and it is economically and hygienically better that the district should be supplied with milk and fresh vegetables from the specialized farming areas of the West Midlands. The retention of some farmland is inevitable. The existence of a few small herds of cattle, an occasional group of green fields, some patches of rough grazing, and here and there a field or two of cereals or roots, provides just that element of colour and variety which is an essential part of the Black Country landscape and which it would be a great pity to lose.

In some ways derelict spaces that have been partly healed by time and nature offer a useful alternative to carefully-regulated parks, for they provide more outlet for the naturally destructive instincts of children. But it may be argued that the mere existence of these derelict areas fosters those instincts. To convert derelict land into public open spaces there are three possibilities: (i) the land may be fenced but left more or less derelict, to provide a natural playground, hills and hollows and bushes; (ii) the surface may be cleared and levelled as a recreation ground; (iii) a park may be created with ornamental gardens, etc. Willenhall Park includes all three types. It is an area of 34 acres, and the total cost, including levelling and fencing, was £11,000.

There would seem to be great opportunities for tree-planting in the Black Country, at least for ornamental and general amenity purposes if not for an economic return. The Forestry Commission recommends the following species for planting in the area: on spoilbanks, birch, mountain ash and Corsican pine; on slopes, sycamore, wild cherry and plane; on lower slopes and areas of mounds where there is no risk of water stagnation, poplars, willow and alder. The consideration of the exact areas and species to be planted is obviously the business of a landscape architect, preferably in consultation with the Forestry Commission.

There is no doubt that the existing landscape creates a "derelict-land mentality" in a large section of the population. Derelict land is often untidy in itself. People make it more untidy by indiscriminate dumping of refuse. The only solution would seem to be education and tidying up of the derelict landscape, carried on simultaneously. A lot of the derelict land is by no means unpleasant, and a lot of the people would be prepared to help in the cost of its improvement. It must be realized, too, that people like their derelict land because they have been brought up with it all around them.

## PLANNERS' SCHAFFHOOD

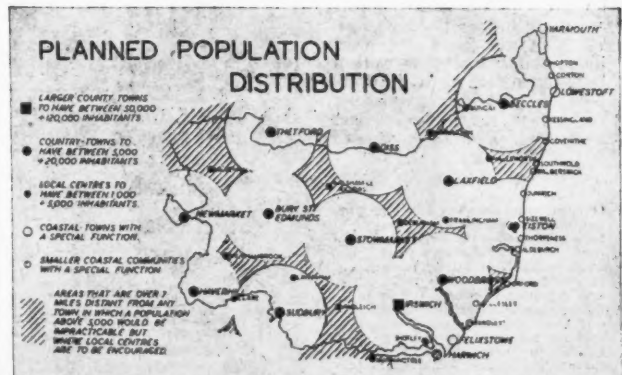
### INTERIM REPORT SUFFOLK COUNTY PLAN

A plan is in the course of preparation for Suffolk, by T. B. Oxenbury, County Planning Officer. An Interim Report has recently been issued, and is reviewed here.

The Joint Planning Committee for Suffolk has recently issued an Interim Report on the Development of the County Plan, and it is a welcome contrast to review the results of planning for and over predominantly rural areas after the spate of plans covering towns and industrial

areas published recently. The value and importance of the rural character of Suffolk is given due weight in the Interim Report, and rightly so, for Suffolk is an agricultural county with a rural population of 181,500, grouped for the most part in small villages.

Today, planners are more ready to seek the co-operation of the public, and to go out into the streets to discover the reactions of the human element of the plan. With this in view, the Report has been issued as a preliminary to the Survey in order that the objectives may be understood and supported by well informed public opinion. It is proposed to make available to the public the various stages in the growth



The proposals for the distribution of population will have the effect of securing a more satisfactory balance in the town and village pattern of Suffolk.



of the Plan, namely, Survey, Establishment of Principles on which to plan, Diagram Plan for County, and Detailed Town and Rural Schemes.

#### Population Distribution:

The Report outlines proposals to secure a more satisfactory balance in the town and village pattern of Suffolk, in order that the rural districts may be better served with the amenities of urban centres and thus improve the facilities available to agricultural workers. In turn, the advantages of a healthy agricultural industry to the towns are fully realised. To attain this end, it is proposed to put forward planning proposals on the basis of the large County town (pop. 50,000 to 120,000 max.), the Country town (pop. 5,000-20,000), and the Local Centre (up to 5,000), with maximum distances of 25 and 7 miles to the first two classes from any outlying district, and introducing the Local Centre in sparsely populated districts where the 7-mile limit to the Country town is impracticable. The value of collaboration with adjoining Planning Authorities is realised in the suggestion that Cambridge and Norwich—both outside the Area—should complete the triangle of County towns with Ipswich. A top limit of 120,000 has already been fixed by the County Borough and an Advisory Committee drawn from County and Borough has been set up to ensure co-ordination of policy. The existing distribution of population is unsatisfactory, tending to form a central band of towns across the Area denoting that the rural population within the band is well served with urban centres, whilst the northern and southern parts lack these amenities. The proposed distribution of population indicates that planning will be directed towards providing urban facilities within striking distance of all rural areas—an essential preliminary to further detailed planning and the major step with which this Interim Report is concerned.

#### Combating Depopulation:

The proposals for supporting an existing population in a rural area, where changed methods and conditions lead to a decline, are of great interest and are quoted in full: "In the past, society in the smaller towns and villages was a living and varied thing, skilled craftsmen were to be found in each place, the smith, the cooper, the miller, the maltster, the tanner, the harness maker, and so on. Each served a small

area, the extent of which was limited by horse or foot transport. These crafts have since died with changes in method or have been replaced through the development of transport and centralized services, while mechanized means of cultivating the soil have reduced the number of workers needed on the land; the former numbers of men have ceased to be necessary in these employments and a revival policy is out of the question. What is wanted is not an increase in the number of land workers in the villages and towns but the return of an industrial element to their make-up. The solution lies in the dispersal by means of industrial initiative, government direction, inducement or licence, of suitable industry into a number of the larger villages and smaller towns of the countryside, and the development of certain places as cultural centres where a village college could be established to serve a neighbourhood. Material collected during the survey indicates the particular activities characterizing the various towns in Suffolk; in the main they fall into three groups, manufacturing industries, industries connected with the processing of agricultural products and those of a service nature. In addition to these major characteristics, some towns where colleges or secondary schools are established have a noticeable scholastic element in their make-up.

"The type of development most likely to succeed in a town is that for which the seeds are already implanted; an analysis of the towns, where directed growth would be advantageous to the County, gives a clear indication as to the lines of development which would be successful and in this connection there are heartening signs that industry is itself looking to Suffolk as a possible reception area. Further, in backward areas where present lack of transport facilities will hamper the large scale development of agricultural

or manufacturing industries in the immediate future but where there is an obvious social need for development, the education authorities will play an important part through the establishment of their new community centres for rural areas, or the building of any large residential colleges or technical institutes that may form a part of their programmes."

#### Communications:

The important question of communications is cursorily dealt with in the Report. No definite proposals are stated for roads apart from the accepted principles of traffic segregation, neither are the existing problems dealt with, although there is healthy evidence that co-operation with the various authorities is in active progress. Of great interest, however, is the proposal to improve the service in freight traffic, particularly to the less-than-wagon-load consignment, by concentrating the rail conveyance of such traffic upon a few main depots in the area. The transit between destination or originating point and the main depot will be carried out by road, reducing handling with its consequent risk of damage and improving the speed of transit. Proposals for aerodromes are necessarily held up pending decisions by the Air Ministry, and the question of the future use of the many military aerodromes or the return of their lands to agriculture is an important factor in the formation of a Joint Area Plan, particularly in an agricultural county such as Suffolk.

#### Zoning:

The broad aspects of zoning proposals are indicated on an outline map "Land use in the country" incorporated in the Report, and have been drawn up in accordance with the following considerations:

1. The segregation of industry and, bearing in mind the prevailing winds, its location wherever possible in a position south-east or east or north-east of residential development.

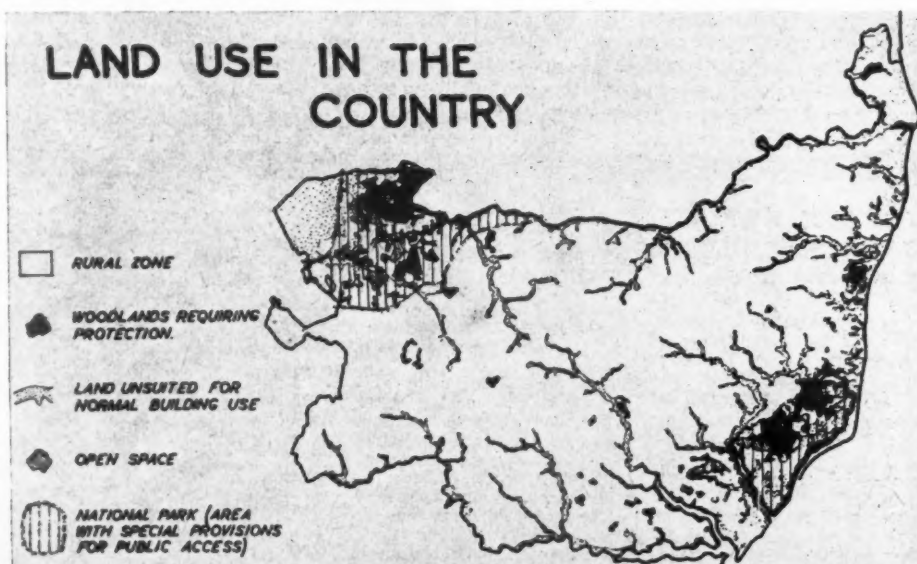
2. The reasonable concentration of housing in and around existing centres where grouped development away from instead of straggled building along main roads will reduce accident damage and make the provision of public services a far simpler task.

3. The setting of a definite limit to urban development by means of a clearly defined encircling rural belt.

4. Reservation of the best agricultural land for farming.

Four main zones are proposed; woodlands requiring some sort of protection, land which owing to its liability to flood or high ground water level is unfit for normal building purposes, open spaces (public and private), and finally the rural or agricultural zone. To provide for the needs of holidaymakers, two further zones are suggested; certain stretches of coast for holiday camp use, and areas of the finest scenery which will be restricted to their natural agricultural or afforestation functions but with public access by footpath and roads, although the size, character and relationship to the country as a whole indicate that these areas should form "Regional" parks, rather than "National" parks as the Report suggests. Certain special areas, the haunts of rare birds or the habitat of unusual plants are scheduled for reservation and protection.

These preliminary stages in the Plan for Suffolk, which the Interim Report outlines, could well be considered on a wider basis embracing the whole of the important agricultural area of Eastern England. Nevertheless, in so far as the planning is restricted in some measure to Suffolk, the Report indicates that the problems will be tackled in a realistic manner.



Outline map showing Zoning Proposals indicated in the Interim Report on the Development of the County Plan of Suffolk. The Rural Zone is dedicated to agricultural and associated uses. The Population Distribution Map on the previous page indicates the position of the towns in relation to the County.



# PRICES

Rates of Wages rose on January 1, 1946, and are now as follows:—

## LONDON DISTRICT

Within 12 miles radius	..	..	..	..	Craftsmen.	Labourers.
From 12-15 „ „	..	..	..	..	2s. 7½d.	2s. 1½d.
	..	..	..	..	2s. 7d.	2s. 1d.

## GRADE CLASSIFICATIONS

	A	A <sup>1</sup>	A <sup>2</sup>	A <sup>3</sup>	B	B <sup>1</sup>	B <sup>2</sup>
Craftsmen..	2s. 6d.	2s. 5½d.	2s. 5d.	2s. 4½d.	2s. 4d.	2s. 3½d.	2s. 3d.
Labourers..	2s. 0d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11¼d.	1s. 11d.	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10d.	1s. 9¾d.

*Davis*

F.S.I., F.I.Art.

## CURRENT MARKET PRICES OF MATERIALS

BY DAVIS, BELFIELD AND EVEREST,

Chartered Quantity Surveyors.

Prices vary according to quality and the quantity ordered.

Those given below are average market prices and include delivery in the London area, except where otherwise stated, but do not include overhead charges and profit for the General Contractor.

### CONCRETOR

#### Cements

† All delivered in paper bags (20 to the ton) free.  
\* Paper bags or non-returnable jute sacks charged at 7/- extra per ton.

	6 Tons and over	In 80-ton freights F.A.S. Safe Wharf In River Thames, London Area.
*Portland .. ..	per ton 57/-	54/6
*"417" Ultra rapid hardening .. ..	per ton 78/6	—
*Rapid hardening .. ..	per ton 63/-	60/6
*Water repellent .. ..	per ton 88/6	—
Atlas White (1 barrel 376 lb.) .. ..	per barrel —	6 ton upwards
*Colorcrete rapid hardening, buff and red .. ..	per ton 98/6	98/6
*Colorcrete rapid hardening khaki .. ..	per ton 98/6	98/6
*Colorcrete rapid hardening dark .. ..	per ton 98/6	98/6
*Colorcrete non-rapid hardening .. ..	per ton from 176/- to 400/6	226/6
†Snowcrete .. ..	per ton 1-9	10-19 1 ton and upwards
*Ciment Fondu, delivered Central London area .. ..	per cwt. 16/8	16/2 per ton 254/-

#### Aggregate and Sands (Full Loads)

2" Unscreened ballast .. ..	per yard cube 12/4
¾" (Down) Washed, crushed and graded shingle .. ..	per yard cube 13/1
¾" (Down) Ditto .. ..	per yard cube 14/1
2" Broken brick .. ..	per yard cube 14/6
¾" Ditto .. ..	per yard cube 16/-
Washed pan breeze .. ..	per yard cube 9/6
Coke breeze 1" to dust .. ..	per yard cube —
¾" Sharp washed sand .. ..	per yard cube 14/7
White Silver Sand for white cement (one ton lots) per yard 40/-	

(For Sands for Bricklaying and Plastering see respective trades)

#### Pavings

Brick hardcore .. ..	per yard cube 6/-
Concrete ditto .. ..	per yard cube —
Clean furnace clinker and boiler ashes .. ..	per yard cube 2/6
Coarse gravel for paths .. ..	per yard cube —
Fine ditto .. ..	per yard cube —
Clean granite chippings (full loads) .. ..	per ton 37/7

### CONCRETOR—(continued)

#### Pavings—continued

Red quarry tiles, 6" × 6" × ½"	.. ..	per yard super 8/11
Ditto 6" × 6" × ½"	.. ..	per yard super 7/11
Buff ditto 6" × 6" × ½"	.. ..	per yard super 10/-
Ditto 6" × 6" × ½"	.. ..	per yard super 8/11
Hard red paving bricks, 2"	.. ..	per 1,000 237/9
Ditto 1½"	.. ..	per 1,000 221/3

#### Reinforcement

Home trade maximum basis price for mild steel rods, ½" diameter and upwards, ex mills delivered to station or siding .. ..	per ton £16 19 6
Extras for:—	
Under ½" to ¾" diameter .. ..	per ton 10/-
Ditto ¾" and over ¾" diameter .. ..	per ton 15/-
¾" and over ¾" diameter .. ..	per ton 20/-
¾" and over ¾" diameter .. ..	per ton 25/-
¾" and over ¾" diameter .. ..	per ton 30/-
¾" and over ¾" diameter .. ..	per ton 35/-
¾" diameter .. ..	per ton 40/-
Under ½" to ¾" .. ..	per ton 60/-
Lengths over 40 ft. to 45 ft. .. ..	per ton 10/-
" " 45 ft. to 50 ft. .. ..	per ton 15/-
" " 50 ft. (as 50 ft. plus per ft.) .. ..	per ton 1/6

#### Sundries

Retarding liquid, in 5-gallon drums (for exposing aggregate) .. ..	per gallon 23/-	} Ex Warehouse, Southwark Bridge. Drums chargeable and credited, if returned.
Ditto (for obtaining a bond) .. ..	per gallon 14/4½	

### BRICKLAYER

#### Common Bricks

†Rough stocks .. ..	per 1,000 —
†Third stocks .. ..	per 1,000 —
†Mild stocks .. ..	per 1,000 —
Sand limes .. ..	per 1,000 —
†Phorpres pressed Flettons .. ..	per 1,000 63/-
†Phorpres keyed Flettons .. ..	per 1,000 65/-
Blue Staffordshire wirecuts .. ..	per 1,000 306/9
†Lingfield engineering wirecuts (ex works) .. ..	per 1,000 102/6
Firebricks, best Stourbridge 2½" .. ..	per 1,000 410/-
Firebricks, best Stourbridge 3" .. ..	per 1,000 520/-

#### Facing and Engineering Bricks

Sand Limes, No. 1 .. ..	per 1,000 —
Sand Limes, No. 2 .. ..	per 1,000 —
†Phorpres rustic Flettons .. ..	per 1,000 83/-
† At King's Cross (Maiden Lane) Stn. For delivery in W.C. district add 10/- per 1,000.	

## BRICKLAYER—(continued)

## Facing and Engineering Bricks—continued.

Midhurst Whites .. .. .	per 1,000	—
†Hard stocks, firsts .. .. .	per 1,000	—
†Hard stocks, seconds .. .. .	per 1,000	—
Sand-faced, hand-made reds .. .. .	per 1,000 from	227/6
Sand-faced, machine-made reds .. .. .	per 1,000 from	95/2
Red rubbers (9½-in.) .. .. .	per 1,000	—
Uxbridge Flints (white) .. .. .	per 1,000 from	109/-
Uxbridge Flints (creams, buffs, browns & terra cotta) .. .. .	per 1,000 from	126/6
†Dunbriks (concrete), greys or Commons .. .. .	per 1,000	120/-
†Dunbriks (concrete), various colours .. .. .	per 1,000	—
†Southwater engineering No. 1 (first quality red pressed) .. .. .	per 1,000	170/-
†Southwater engineering No. 2 (second quality red pressed) .. .. .	per 1,000	145/-
Blue pressed .. .. .	per 1,000	334/3
†Southwater pressed sandfaced reds .. .. .	per 1,000	150/-
†Dorking pressed sandfaced multi-coloured facings .. .. .	per 1,000	133/6

†Plus 1/6 per 1,000 levy—Prices ex works—Haulage extra.

## Limes and Sand

	1-ton lots	6-ton lots
Lime, grey stone .. .. .	per ton	67/-
Lime, chalk .. .. .	per ton	67/-
Lime, blue Lias (including paper bags) .. .. .	per ton	—
Lime, hydrated (including paper bags) .. .. .	per ton	73/-
Washed pit sand .. .. .	per yard cube	13/6

(For cements, see "Concrete.")

Hire of jute sacks charged at 1/6 and credited at 1/6. If left charged at 1/9.

## Sundries

Wall ties, self coloured .. .. .	per cwt.	—
Wall ties, galvanized .. .. .	per cwt.	—
D.P.C. slates, size 14" x 9" .. .. .	per 100	41/9
D.P.C. slates, size 14" x 4½" .. .. .	per 100	11/3
†Ledkore D.P.C. Grade A .. .. .	per foot super	9½d.
†Ledkore D.P.C. Grade B .. .. .	per foot super	11½d.
†Ledkore D.P.C. Grade C .. .. .	per foot super	12½d.

† Trade discount 7½ per cent. and cash discount 7½ per cent. Prices include delivery on minimum of £5 orders.

Airbricks: 9" x 3" 9" x 6" 9" x 9" 12" x 9" 14" x 9"

Red and buff terra cotta .. .. . each 1/- 1/9 4/6 — 12/-

Black cast iron, School 9" x 3" 9" x 6" 9" x 9" 12" x 9" 14" x 9"

Board pattern airbricks .. .. . — — — — —

Galvanized ditto per doz. .. .. . — — — — —

Black hit and miss cast iron ventilators .. .. . — — — — —

Galvanized ditto per doz. .. .. . — — — — —

Buff terra cotta chimney 1' 0" 1' 6" 2' 0" 2' 6" 3' 6" 5' 0"

pots .. .. . each 4/3 5/- 7/4 9/9 22/5 38/1

Fireclay .. .. . per ton 75/-

Wall reinforcement supplied in standard rolls containing 25 yards lin.

\*2" wide black japanned .. per roll 2/6½ } Greater widths pro rata

\*2" wide galvanized .. per roll — } 2½ price carriage paid

\*2½" wide black japanned .. per roll 3/2 } on orders of £5. Dis-

\*2½" wide galvanized .. per roll — } counts for quantities.

## Partitions, etc.

	2"	2½"	3"	4"
Clinker .. .. .	per yard super ..	2/11	3/4	3/10
Pumice .. .. .	per yard super ..	5/6	6/6	—
Hollow Block .. .. .	per yard super ..	2/10	3/1	3/8
Plaster .. .. .	per yard super ..	4/10	5/6	6/8
†1" Wood-wool Slabs .. .. .	per yard super from	4/2	4/10	4/10
†2" Wood-wool Slabs .. .. .	per yard super from	6/7	7/6½	7/6½
†3" Wood-wool Slabs .. .. .	per yard super from	8/6	9/8½	9/8½

† Prices according to quantity ordered. 2½% Cash Discount.

## Gas Flue Blocks

	Single Flues	Double Flues
Straight blocks .. .. .	each	1/8
Backing block .. .. .	per set of 3	4/-
Cover blocks .. .. .	each	2/5
Raking blocks 45° .. .. .	each	3/9
Raking blocks 60° .. .. .	each	2/8
Offset blocks .. .. .	each	4/6
Closer blocks .. .. .	each	1/8
Closer flashing blocks .. .. .	each	1/3
Straight flashing blocks .. .. .	each	8/7
Terminal and cap .. .. .	per set	8/4
Middle terminal and cap .. .. .	per set	8/7
End terminal and cap .. .. .	per set	6/3
Corbel block .. .. .	each	—
Gathering block .. .. .	each	6/9

## DRAINLAYER

## Land Drain Pipes

	2"	3"	4"	6"
Pipes in 12' lengths .. .. .	per 1,000	92/6	120/-	157/6

(Delivered in full loads Central London Area.)

## Salt Glazed Stoneware Pipes and Fittings

	4"	6"	9"
Pipe (2' lengths) .. .. .	each	1/8	2/6
Bends, ordinary .. .. .	each	2/6	3/9
Single Junction, 2' long .. .. .	each	3/4	5/-
Yard Gully, without grating .. .. .	each	6/3	6/10½
Ordinary round or square Grating, painted .. .. .	each	-7½	1/3
Ordinary round or square Grating, galvanized .. .. .	each	1/0½	2/1
Extra for Inlets, horizontal .. .. .	each	1/6	1/6
Extra for Inlets, vertical .. .. .	each	2/3	2/3
Intercepting Trap with Stanford Stopper .. .. .	each	17/6	22/6
Grease and mud interceptor with bucket for removing silt and grease for 6", 9" and 12" drains, with iron grating, painted .. .. .	each	20/-	20/-
Ditto, with iron grating galvanized .. .. .	each	21/10½	21/10½

The above prices to be varied by the following percentages for the different qualities given. All subject to 2½ per cent. cash discount.

	British Standard	British Standard Tested
Orders for 2 tons and over .. .. .	Plus 25%	Plus 50%
Orders under 2 tons, 100 pieces upwards .. .. .	Plus 42½%	Plus 60%
Orders under 2 tons, less than 100 pieces .. .. .	Plus 52½%	Plus 70%

	Best	Seconds
Orders for 2 tons and over .. .. .	Plus 17½%	Subject to 15% off the price of best quality for all sizes.
Orders under 2 tons, 100 pieces upwards .. .. .	Plus 35%	
Orders under 2 tons, less than 100 pieces .. .. .	Plus 45%	

## Cast Iron Drain Pipes and Fittings

Weight (per 9 ft.)	Size	9 ft.	6 ft.	4 ft.	3 ft.
1. 1. 8	4" per yard ..	9/2	10/3	16/5	12/5
1. 1. 17	4" per yard ..	9/7	10/7	16/10	12/10
2. 0. 1	6" per yard ..	14/2	16/11	27/3	21/8
3. 3. 21	9" per yard ..	25/9	33/9	58/6	44/7
1. 1. 8	4" each ..	10/3	18 ins.	12 ins.	9 ins.
1. 1. 17	4" each ..	10/6	—	—	—
2. 0. 1	6" each ..	16/4	—	—	—
3. 3. 21	9" each ..	—	—	—	—

## Tonnage Allowances:—

Orders up to 2 tons nett.

Orders 2 to 4 tons less 2½%.

Orders 4 tons or over less 5%.

	4"	6"	9"
Bends (short radius) .. .. .	each	9/1	18/10
Single junctions .. .. .	Fig. No. 18	each	16/-
Intercepting traps .. .. .	each	43/6	72/6
Gulleys ordinary trapped "P" .. .. .	each	21/-	—
Extra for inlet 4" .. .. .	each	10/10½	—
Grease Gully trap .. .. .	each	168/7	—
H.M.O.W. large socket gully trap with 9" gully top and heavy grating and one back inlet .. .. .	each	38/1	67/10

## Channels in Brown Glazed Ware

	4"	6"	9"
Half round straight channels 24" long .. .. .	each	1/3	1/10½
Half round straight channels 30" long .. .. .	each	—	4/2½
Ditto, short lengths .. .. .	each	1/3	1/10½
Half round ordinary channel bends .. .. .	each	1/10½	2/9½
Ditto, short .. .. .	each	1/10½	2/9½
Ditto, long .. .. .	each	3/9	5/7½
Three-quarter round branch bends .. .. .	each	5/-	7/6
Half round taper channels 24" long .. .. .	each	3/9	6/9
Half round taper channel bends .. .. .	each	4/8½	8/5½

The above prices are subject to the same discounts as those given for "Best" quality salt glazed stoneware pipes.

## Manhole Covers, etc.

		Black Galvanized
†24" × 18" single seal for foot traffic. (Weight 0.03 in lots of 24) .. .. .	each	19/3 30/-
†24" × 18" single seal for light car traffic. (Weight 2 cwt. in lots of 24) .. .. .	each	49/7 88/2
†24" × 18" Wood Block pattern. For road traffic. (Weight 3 cwt.) .. .. .	each	Coated 79/3

**DRAINLAYER—(continued)***Manhole Covers, etc.—(continued)*

	Fine Cast	Galv.
† Cast iron steps, 13½" long, 6" wide, 9" in wall, approximate weight 5½ lb. each	per dozen 17/4	28/11
† Galvanized fresh air inlets with cast brass fronts (L.C.C. pattern) .. .. . each	4" 7/7	6" 31/-

† These prices are subject to 7½% advance.

**MASON***Yorkstone*

Building quality Robin Hood and Woodkirk Blue Stone.		
Blocks scrapped, random sizes .. .. .	per foot cube	7/5
Add for blocks to dimension sizes .. .. .	per foot cube	10d. (each dimension)
Templates with sawn beds, edges rough (up to 4 ft. super and not over 2' 6" long) .. .. .	per foot cube	8/3
Templates with sawn beds, sawn one edge, .. .. .	per foot cube	9/10½
Templates with sawn beds, sawn two edges, .. .. .	per foot cube	11/6½
Price f.o.r. Yorkshire, railway rate to London Station per ton. (Minimum 4-ton loads.)		29/1

*Artificial Stone*

6" × 3" Copings and sills .. .. .	per foot run	2/6
6" × 6" Copings and sills .. .. .	per foot run	3/10
9" × 3" Copings and sills .. .. .	per foot run	3/-
9" × 6" Copings and sills .. .. .	per foot run	5/6
12" × 3" Copings and sills .. .. .	per foot run	3/10
12" × 6" Copings and sills .. .. .	per foot run	6/7
Cornices according to detail, per foot cube (from)		11/10

**SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER***Best Bangor Slates*

	£	s.	d.
24" × 12" .. .. . per 1,000 actual	—	—	—
20" × 10" .. .. . per 1,000 actual	—	—	—

Prices include for delivery to site in lots of 1,000 and upwards.

*Tiles*

	£	s.	d.
Hand-made sandfaced 10½" × 6½" red roofing tiles	per 1,000	—	—
Machine-made sandfaced 10½" × 6½" red roofing tiles	per 1,000	—	—
Berkshire rustic pantiles .. .. .	per 1,000	—	—

*Asbestos-cement*

6" corrugated sheets, grey .. .. .	per yard super	3/5
Standard 3" corrugated sheets, grey .. .. .	per yard super	3/1½
Slates ( <i>Manufacture temporarily suspended</i> ):—		
* 15½" × 7½" grey .. .. .	per 1,000	£7 6 0
* 15½" × 15½" diagonal, grey .. .. .	per 1,000	£14 12 0
* 15½" × 15½" diagonal, russet or brindled .. .. .	per 1,000	£23 12 6
Pantiles ( <i>Manufacture temporarily suspended</i> ):		
* Large russet brown .. .. .	per 1,000	—

\* Prices are for minimum two-ton loads, and are subject to 5% trade discount.

**WALLBOARDS, Etc.**

½" Insulating board .. .. .	per yard super	2/4½
½" Building board .. .. .	per yard super	2/0½
½" Standard hard board .. .. .	per foot super	-4½
Do. .. .. .	per foot super	-5½
½" Tempered hard board .. .. .	per foot super	-5½

*Laminated Wallboard*

¾" Thickness (standard):		
1 bundle up to 2,500 sq. ft. .. .. .	per foot super	-2½
2,500 sq. ft. to 5,000 sq. ft. .. .. .	per foot super	-2½
5,000 sq. ft. and over .. .. .	per foot super	-2

*Asbestos-cement and Asbestos Products*

† ½" Semi-compressed flat building sheets, grey	per yard super	—
† ½" Ditto .. .. .	per yard super	1/7
† ½" Ditto .. .. .	per yard super	2/3½

† Prices are for orders of two tons and over and are subject to 5% trade discount.

1" Asbestos wallboard (in sheets 8' 0" × 4' 0") .. .. .	per foot super	-5
½" Ditto .. .. .	per foot super	-4
* ½" Asbestos wood (in sheets 8' 0" × 4' 0") .. .. .	per yard super	2/6½

\* Prices are for orders of 2 tons and over.  
The following asbestos prices are for minimum 1-ton lots and are subject to 10 per cent. trade discount:—

Asbestos-cement stipple glazed sheets (in sheets 8' 0" × 4' 0") .. .. .	per yard super	—
Marble glazed sheets (in sheets 8' 0" × 4' 0") ( <i>Manufacture temporarily suspended</i> ) .. .. .	per yard super	—

**WALLBOARDS, Etc.—(continued)***Asbestos-Cement and Asbestos Products—(continued)*

½" Asbestos Insulating Board .. .. .	per foot super	—
	25-75 yards	150-300 yards
	600 yards	Over
½" Fireproof plaster board .. .. .	per yard super	2/7
½" Ditto .. .. .	per yard super	2/5
Joint tape .. .. .	per 100 yard roll	—
Joint filler .. .. .	per lb.	—

*Sundries*

Slaters or sarking felt .. .. .	per yard run	-10
Roofing felt (1-ply bitumen) .. .. .	per yard sup.	1/1½
Bituminous hair felt .. .. .	per roll	58/-

All rolls 25 yards long by 32" wide.

Building paper, 50" wide (B.I. 20) .. .. .	per yard run	1/1
(K. 40) (Supplies limited) .. .. .	per yard run	-5½
"Cabots" Quilts:—(Ex Works) Twenty roll lots delivered carr. free		
Double ply .. .. .	per roll	—
All rolls 28 yards long by 36" wide. Special terms for quantities.		
Cut steel clasp nails .. .. .	1" per cwt.	41/3
" " floor brads .. .. .	2" "	33/-
Bright oval wire nails .. .. .	1" "	47/-
Galvanized wire staples with slice cut points .. .. .	1" × 12 gauge per cwt.	56/-
Scotch glue .. .. .	per cwt.	—

**STEEL AND IRONWORKER***Steelwork*

£ s. d.

Basis price for rolled steel joists sections		
5" × 3" to 16" × 6", in 10 ft. to 50 ft. lengths	ex mills	
	per ton	15 10 6

**PLASTERER***Plaster and Cement*

	1-ton loads	
Sirapite (coarse) .. .. .	per ton	91/6
" (fine) .. .. .	per ton	99/6
Victorite No. 1 (White) .. .. .	per ton	—
" No. 2 (Buff) .. .. .	per ton	—
Thistle (browning) .. .. .	per ton	91/6
Thistle (haired) .. .. .	per ton	—
Pink plaster .. .. .	per ton	85/6
White plaster .. .. .	per ton	94/6
Keene's pink .. .. .	per ton	142/6
Gypstone .. .. .	per ton	70/6
Glastone .. .. .	per ton	73/-
Paristone (haired) .. .. .	per ton	73/-
Cullamix (Tyrolean Finish) 1 ton lots and upwards	per ton from	149/- to 182/6

*Sundries*

Sharp washed sand .. .. .	per yard cube	14/7
Cow hair .. .. .	per cwt.	70/-
Goat's hair .. .. .	per cwt.	100/-
Expanded metal lathing, 9' 0" × 2' 0" ¼" mesh		
× 26 gauge .. .. .	per sheet	3/8
Wire Slate nails (galvanized) 1½" × 15 gauge	per cwt.	67/10
" " (bright wire) .. .. .	per cwt.	—
½" Plaster board (plaster base) 1	25-150 yards	150-300 yards
per yard super	2/2	1/10
1½" Galvanized nails .. .. .	per cwt.	62/5
Hessian Scrim cloth in 100-yard rolls		
3½" wide .. .. .	per roll	7/6

*Wall Tiles*

The following prices are subject to 75 per cent. addition:

Commercial quality.		
Ivory, white, etc., glazed 6" × 6" × ½" .. .. .	per yard super	10/1
Angle beads (1½" wide) .. .. .	per yard run	1/2½
" " (1" " ) .. .. .	per yard run	-10
Rounded edge tiles .. .. .	per yard run	2/6½
Coloured enamelled bright glazed,		
6" × 6" × ½" .. .. .	per yard super	14/3
Angle beads (1½" wide) .. .. .	per yard run	1/4½
" " (1" " ) .. .. .	per yard run	-11½
Rounded edge tiles .. .. .	per yard run	2/7
Eggshell gloss enamelled, 6" × 6" × ½" .. .. .	per yard super	15/-
Angle beads (1½" wide) .. .. .	per yard run	1/7½
" " (1" " ) .. .. .	per yard run	1/0½
Rounded edge tiles .. .. .	per yard run	2/8½
Special rates for quantities		



**PLUMBER***Lead*

3½ lb. and upwards milled sheet lead in quantities of 5 cwts. to 1 ton in sheets .. .. .	per cwt.	51/9
Lead ternary alloy, No. 2 quality extra over sheet lead or lead pipe .. .. .	per cwt.	7/-
Allowance for old lead delivered to merchant or manufacturer .. .. .	per cwt.	33/-

*Cast Iron Goods*

Percentage Adjustment.  
on List No. 3100 A.B.  
1/2/40

Rainwater Goods (painted or unpainted) ..	Plus 45%
Soil goods (coated or uncoated) .. .. .	Plus 45%

*Mild Steel Rainwater Goods*

The following prices for Pipes and Fittings are subject to 42½ per cent. addition, and Gutters are subject to 35 per cent. addition.

24 gauge rainwater slip jointed pipes.	2"	2½"	3	3½"	4"
Galvanized round pipes with ears .. .. .	per 6' 0"	2/7½	3/1½	3/9	4/3
Painted round pipes with ears .. .. .	per 6' 0"	2/4½	2/9	3/1½	3/7½
Painted or galvanized short lengths with ears, extra each	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6
18 Gauge gutters.	3"	3½"	4"	4½"	5"
Galvanized half round gutters .. .. .	per 6' 0"	2/-	2/3	2/4½	2/9
Painted half round gutters .. .. .	per 6' 0"	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/3
Painted or galvanized short lengths extra each	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3

*Asbestos-Cement Rainwater Goods*

The following prices are subject to 12½ per cent. trade discount. Orders over £30 are subject to 17½ per cent. trade discount.

*Rainwater Pipes.*

Prices are for 6' 0" lengths, 10' 0" lengths available in 2", 2½", 3", and 4" diameters. Short lengths up to 2' 0" are charged as 1 yard. From 2' 0" to 4' 0" charged as 1½ yards. From 4' 0" to 6' 0" charged as 2 yards. Over 6' 0" charged as 10' 0".

*Round pipes*

2"	per yard run	2/3½
2½"	per yard run	2/6½
3"	per yard run	3/1
4"	per yard run	4/2½
5"	per yard run	7/1½
6"	per yard run	8/10½

*Gutters.*

Short lengths of gutter up to 2' 0" charged as 1 yard; from 2' 0" to 4' 0" as 1½ yards, and over 4' 0" as 2 yards.

Half round gutters	3"	4"	4½"	5"	6"	8"
per yard run	1/7½	1/11½	2/-	2/4½	3/3½	4/1
Ogee gutters per yard run	—	2/4½	2/6½	3/1	3/9	4/10½

**INTERNAL PLUMBER**

Lead pipe in coils, 5 cwts. and upwards ..	per cwt.	53/3
Lead soil pipe .. .. .	per cwt.	56/3
Add if ribbon marked .. .. .	per cwt.	-3
Lead ternary alloy, No. 2 quality extra over lead pipe ..	per cwt.	7/-
Plumber's solder .. .. .	per cwt.	132/6
Tinman's solder .. .. .	per cwt.	168/6
Drawn lead traps with brass screw eye, 6 lb.		

S. trap .. .. .	each	2/7	3/-	3/9	5/5
P. trap .. .. .	each	2/4	2/6	3/2	4/6
Extra for 3" deep seal "S" trap each	-6	-7	-8	-10	-10
Extra for 3" deep seal "P" trap each	-4	-5	-5	-7	-7

*Screwed and Socketed Steel Tubes and Fittings for Gas, Water and Steam, etc.*

Tubes.						
Tubes 2 ft. long and over	½"	¾"	1"	1½"	1½"	2"
per ft.	-5½	-6½	-9½	1/1	1/4½	1/10
Pieces 12" to 23½" long	each	1/1	1/5	1/11	2/8	3/4
Bends .. .. .	each	-11	1/2	1/7½	2/7½	3/2
Fittings.						
Elbows, square	each	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7
Elbows, round	each	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10
Tees .. .. .	each	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1
Crosses .. .. .	each	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7
Sockets, plain .. .. .	each	-4	-5	-6	-8	-10½
Sockets, diminished	each	-6	-7	-9	1/-	1/4

**INTERNAL PLUMBER—(continued)***Screwed and Socketed Steel Tubes and Fittings for Gas, Water and Steam, etc.—(continued)*

Flanges .. .. .	each	1/-	1/2	1/4	1/9	2/-	2/9
Caps .. .. .	each	-5	-6	-8	1/-	1/3	2/-
Plugs .. .. .	each	-4	-5	-6	-8	-10	1/3

Fittings and flanges and tubes ordered in long random lengths are subject to the following trade discounts:—

"Light Weight" .. .. .	Tubes	48½%	Fittings	34½%	Flange-	22½%
"Heavy Weight" .. .. .		41%		26½%		6½%

**COPPERSMITH AND ZINC WORKER***Copper*

Hot rolled copper sheeting in 1 cwt. lots, all gauges to 24 wire gauge (3 cwt. lots and over)	per lb.	1/1½
Basic for light gauge copper tube, solid drawn ..	per lb.	1/1
Basic for copper tube, solid drawn screwing sizes	per lb.	1/1
Copper wire, 10 and 12 gauge .. .. .	per lb.	1/1
Copper nails, 1" and up .. .. .	per lb.	1/3

**GLAZIER***Sheet Glass cut to size (ordinary glazing quality)*

18 oz. clear sheet .. .. .	per foot super	3½d.
24 oz. ditto .. .. .	" "	5d.
26 oz. ditto .. .. .	" "	6½d.
32 oz. ditto .. .. .	" "	8½d.
½" figured rolled and cathedral glass (white)	" "	6½d.
½" ditto, approved tints .. .. .	" "	9½d.

*British Polished Plate Glass cut to size*

Ordinary ½" Substance	Glazing for Glazing Purposes	Selected Glazing Quality	Silvering Quality
In Plates not exceeding			
2 ft. super .. .. .	per foot super	2/2	2/4
3 .. .. .	per foot super	2/6	2/10
5 .. .. .	per foot super	2/9	3/3
*45 .. .. .	per foot super	3/3	3/8
*100 .. .. .	per foot super	4/1	5/1

\*Plates exceeding 100 ft. super or 160 in. long or 100 in. wide at higher prices.

Special quotations should be obtained for other qualities and thicker substances.

*Wired Glass Cut to Sizes*

½" Wired cast .. .. .	per ft. super	9½d.
½" Georgian wired cast .. .. .	per ft. super	10d.
½" Polished Georgian wired glass .. .. .	per ft. super	3/2
For cutting to allow for wires in adjacent pieces to be "lined up," add 4d. per foot super.		

Supplied in sizes up to 110 in. long and up to 36 in. wide.

**PAINTER**

Snowcem paint .. .. .	per cwt.	56/-
White ceiling distemper .. .. .	per cwt.	22/-
Washable distemper .. .. .	per cwt. from	55/- to 70/-
Ready mixed white lead paint (best), semi-gloss, per 28 lb. .. .. .		25/3
Aluminium paint (best quality) .. .. .	per gallon	32/-
White enamel .. .. .	per gallon	—
White enamel paint .. .. .	per gallon	27/-
Stiff white lead (genuine English stack process, 1 ton lots, 1 cwt. kegs) .. .. .	per cwt.	76/6
Liquid driers .. .. .	per gallon	22/-
Linseed oil raw (5-gallon drums) .. .. .	per gallon	7/10
" " boiled (5-gallon drums) .. .. .	per gallon	8/-
French polish .. .. .	per gallon	20/-
Knotting .. .. .	per gallon	24/-
Oil stain (scumble) .. .. .	per lb.	3/-
" " red oxide .. .. .	per cwt.	64/-
" " middle Brunswick green .. .. .	per cwt.	102/-
" " dark umber .. .. .	per cwt.	110/-
" " golden ochre .. .. .	per cwt.	106/-
Varnish (outside quality) oak .. .. .	per gallon	22/-
" " " copal .. .. .	per gallon	24/6
" " " flattening .. .. .	per gallon	26/-
Turpentine, genuine American 5-gallon lots .. .. .	per gallon	—
" " substitute .. .. .	per gallon	3/6
Cresosote, 1-gallon lots .. .. .	per gallon	1/9
Linseed Oil Putty .. .. .	per cwt.	28/3
Utility Glazing Putty .. .. .	per cwt.	24/9
Size .. .. .	per cwt.	130/-
Best quality English gold leaf, 23 carat .. .. .	per book	3/8
Extra thick, ditto .. .. .	per book	4/8



# 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

### 2515 Neighbourhood Survey

**A PROFILE OF BETHNAL GREEN.** *Ruth Glass and Maureen Frenkel.* (Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction, Report No. 39, 1946, 5s. 0d.) Summary of major results of Neighbourhood Survey of Bethnal Green carried out by APRR. Five survey maps.

The following is a synopsis of the four chapters of the report.

#### 1. The Background

In a historical survey the development of Bethnal Green from a pleasant hamlet in Tudor times to one of London's most derelict reconstruction areas in 1945 is traced.

The remarkable social relationships of the Bethnal Green people, and their intense loyalty to their community are seen and explained in their historical perspective.

#### 2. The Place in 1945

Outstanding characteristics of Bethnal Green are its compactness in size and its isolated geographical position, both of which have contributed to transform it into a far more self-contained single unit than most contemporary urban areas.

The Land-Use Map shows an amazing intermingling of buildings used for industrial, commercial, and residential purposes. This in turn—apart from creating blight—means that Bethnal Green people can carry out their daily activities within short distances of their homes.

Most of Bethnal Green's industry and wholesale trade are composed of small workshops and family businesses, the predominant industry being that of woodwork, furniture and allied trades. A further main source of employment is the LNER which runs through the district, and other transport services.

The great variety of recreational facilities can be seen from the Bethnal Green Institutions Map. A survey undertaken last year showed that every fifth or sixth inhabitant was taking part in organized social activities. It is interesting to note that—in terms of its institutional equipment—the borough is far richer than the more well-to-do parts of London and the newer suburbs and housing estates.

Housing in the district is composed of two- or three-storey cottages and 19th and 20th century tenements, four to six storeys high, only few of them up-to-date. Before the war 32 per cent. of all Bethnal Green dwellings were in blocks of flats, many of them having water-taps and lavatories on the landings only, half a flight up or down. Eighty-nine per cent. of all households have no bathroom. The only source of hot water for 78 per cent. of all households is boiling a kettle on the kitchen range. The majority of Bethnal Green buildings is 70-200 years old, all with a few exceptions looking equally decrepit. During the blitz many

streets were knocked out, and there are derelict sites everywhere.

There is a serious lack of open space in the district. The new standards for Greater London provide that 22 per cent. to 33 per cent. of the total acreage of a neighbourhood should be used for open space. In Bethnal Green at present only 13 per cent. of the total acreage is so used.

#### 3. The People

After surveying the characteristics of the people of the various distinct areas within the borough the report states:

"All the social differences and tensions have not broken the unity of Bethnal Green. . . . They are only minor social tensions, which could, however, be intensified . . . by a plan in which physical boundaries emphasize the invisible demarcation of existing neighbourhoods. The existing social differences are not broad enough to disturb Bethnal Green's essential homogeneity. Everybody is poor and hence competition does not spoil personal relationships. This fact was even more important in creating people's loyalty to the borough than all the other characteristics which have been described."

#### 4. The Future

It will be the planner's job to preserve the combination of diversity and unity while proceeding with the long overdue reconstruction of the area.

Reconstruction tasks include revitalising the industries, a reduction of smoke pollution by diverting the main railway and by setting up green barriers along remaining lines, the provision of adequate open space, the building of new homes to satisfactory standards of density and grouped within the present neighbourhood pattern which will have to be carefully observed.

In conclusion the report states:

"The outstanding feature of . . . Bethnal Green is that however aged, poor and shabby, it has solved one of the urgent problems of modern planning; how to create an urban community, the component parts of which are clearly distinct and yet integrated into a coherent whole. . . . Bethnal Green is that very community. It should remain so when it has been replanned."

### 2516 Household Classification

**HOUSEHOLD CLASSIFICATION.** *Ruth Glass.* (Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction, Report No. 37, 1946, 2s. 6d.) Method of classification adopted to find number, size and type of existing, as well as potential, households in order to establish total number of dwellings needed and their distribution by size and type.

The various aspects of the suggested classification are dealt with in four parts.

Part A gives the definitions used in distinguishing household types under the following headings: (a) a Household, (b) the Family, (c) the Kinship Group, and (d) an Unrelated Person.

Part B gives the full list of household types according to which households can be coded

and tabulated in any area under survey.

Part C gives an abbreviated list of the more frequent household types which can be amended according to the actual distribution of household types found in any particular survey.

Part D gives the results of employing this method of household classification in a Household Sample of Middlesbrough in 1944, together with an analysis of the results.

### 2517

#### London Plan List

**PLANNING LONDON 1939-1946: A CONCISE REFERENCE LIST.** Compiled for APRR by Ellen G. Schoendorf. (Information Bulletin, Feb.-March, 1946, Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction.) Bibliography listing all important books and pamphlets on London planning since 1939 together with selected periodical and press references.

### 2518

#### Kitchen Planning

**KITCHEN PLANNING.** *Victor Cirkin* (Architectural Record, December, 1945.) Three type plans and photographs with some notes. Intended to illustrate flexibility with standard plans.

## STRUCTURE

### 2519

#### Builders' Handbook

**LONDON MASTER BUILDERS ASSOCIATION HANDBOOK, 1945.** (LMBA, 47, Bedford Square, W.C.1, 7s. 6d.) Up-to-date and useful reference books for builders. Members' addresses, wages rate agreements, etc. Addresses of Factory Inspectors, District Surveyors, Metropolitan Water Board Engineers, etc. Water Board changes and regulations. Miscellaneous builders' data and tables.

### 2520

#### Perspective Drawing

**PERSPECTIVE DRAWING WITHOUT VANISHING POINTS. A NEW TECHNIQUE.** *Claude A. Claremont.* (Architectural Association Journal, February, 1946.) New technique which eliminates old trouble of vanishing points falling outside limits of drawing board. Very simple to apply.

This is one of those cases where one wonders why such a useful and simple solution has not been thought of before. One also wonders why the inventors of simple solutions make their explanations unnecessarily difficult to follow. The present case is not unduly bad in this respect, but simpler diagrams could have made the method even more obvious.

All teachers will need to study this method and architects in practice will also find it valuable.

### 2521

#### Archæology

**ARCHÆOLOGY AND THE ENGINEER.** *Graham Webster.* (Journal of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, March, 1946, p. 315.) Some principles for archæological search, illustrated by discoveries during works at Lincoln. Importance of examination of remains on site. Ancient Monuments Act, 1931.

## 2522 Cast-Iron Gutters and Fittings

**CAST-IRON GUTTERS, FITTINGS AND ACCESSORIES. PART TWO. O. G. GUTTERS.** *British Standard 1205: Part 2, 1945. (British Standards Institution, 2s. 0d.)* Quality of material. Dimensions. Finish. Diagrams.

## LIGHTING

## 2523 Sunlight Code

**SUNLIGHT, BRITISH STANDARD CODE OF PRACTICE (CHAPTER 1(B))** (issued on behalf of the Codes of Practice Committee by the British Standards Institution, 6d.) For houses and schools only. Objects of sunlighting, sun-paths, standards, acceptable angles of orientation and obstruction.

The essence of this Code is that it defines standards and practice in terms of the position of the sun at one specific time of the year—midwinter. This is an obvious requisite to the establishment of common design practice, because unless some more-or-less fixed position is assumed for the sun, designers always have some difficulty in deciding about the proper orientation. It is the same with many aspects of illumination; there is nothing concrete about it, and unless assumptions are made, good intentions are dispersed and often nothing is done about it.

The Code begins by drawing attention to the merits of sunlight as an aid to cleanliness, as a source of warmth, and as a germicidal agent. It also states that its standards are based at least in part on the expressed preference of the people, which is a refreshing approach.

Then the assumed sun-paths are defined, so simply that they are easily remembered, which is a valuable aid to design. The sweep of useful sun is taken to be 90°, from S.E. to S.W., at a rate of 15° per hour (i.e., from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., a total of 6 hours), with altitudes from 5° to 15°. Later in the Code this enables acceptable angles of orientation for windows to be laid down and also acceptable heights of obstructions, though this section and its illustrations are not as clear as might be wished.

The central feature of the Code is, of course, the standards themselves, which may be summarized as follows:—

(a) In houses the living room should have sunlight for at least 1 hour in the afternoon, during not less than 10 months of the year (i.e., from about January 21 to November 21).

(b) In teaching rooms of schools the principal windows should admit at least 2 hours sunlight in the morning throughout the year.

It will be seen that the Code establishes a clear line of advance towards good standard practice.

HEATING  
and Ventilation

## 2524 Heating Exhibition

**GOOD HEATING FOR EVERY HOME. Exhibition by Solid Smokeless Fuels Association, at Horticultural Hall, London, March 13 to 30, 1946.** Exhibition of solid smokeless fuel appliances for domestic use. Side exhibits of accessories, ventilation, fuels, etc.

This exhibition showed a large number of open fires, closeable fires, stoves, boilers and cookers of the solid smokeless fuel burning type. The present interest of

architects, builders and general public makes it valuable but the lack of sufficient clear explanation of the special points of each appliance and the apparent lack of a real catalogue detracts from its usefulness. Several notable appliances were absent. The exhibition included a number of side exhibits such as insulation, thermostatic controls, and an interesting chimney construction of precast concrete blocks shaped to act as permanent shuttering to fireclay flue pipes surrounded by *in situ* weak concrete.

The outstanding impressions given by the exhibition were:

1. That manufacturers are alive to the need for something better than their pre-war models.

2. That considerable importance is being paid to convection heating, sometimes to one room only but often to several rooms.

3. That grates are being made with reasonably well made fronts which permit of better control of air to the appliance.

4. That while a few models showed a high order of aesthetic sense a very large number were mediocre to poor and a few were downright horrors. It is to be hoped that the industry will call in more aid from really first class industrial designers.

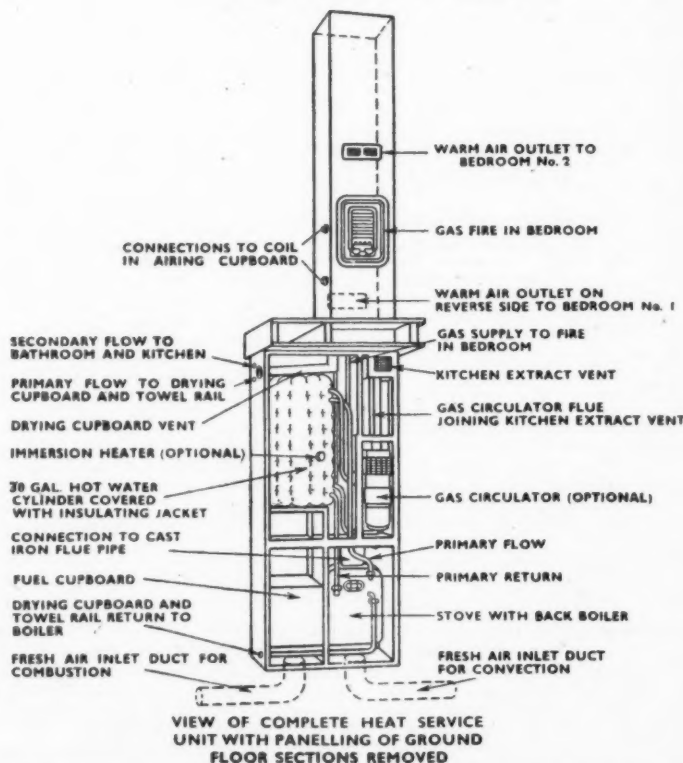
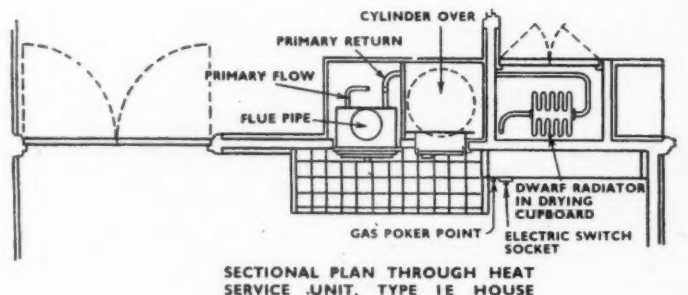
## 2525 MOW Heat Service Unit

**MINISTRY OF WORKS HEAT SERVICE UNIT. (MOW Press Notice.)** Short description of requirements and factors affecting house heating economy and efficiency. Description of MOW unit, essentially a prefabricated unit including space to fit various types of modern fires and stoves. Includes hot tank, drying cupboard, fuel storage and air convection to bedrooms.

## 2526 Churches

**THE CARE OF CHURCHES. LIGHTING AND HEATING. (Press and Publications Board of the Church Assembly, London, 4d.)** Interim pamphlet intended as guidance to those responsible for churches. Strongly advises against work in churches until conditions permit better materials and workmanship. Certain definite recommendations made.

It is very proper that those responsible for giving guidance on the maintenance of

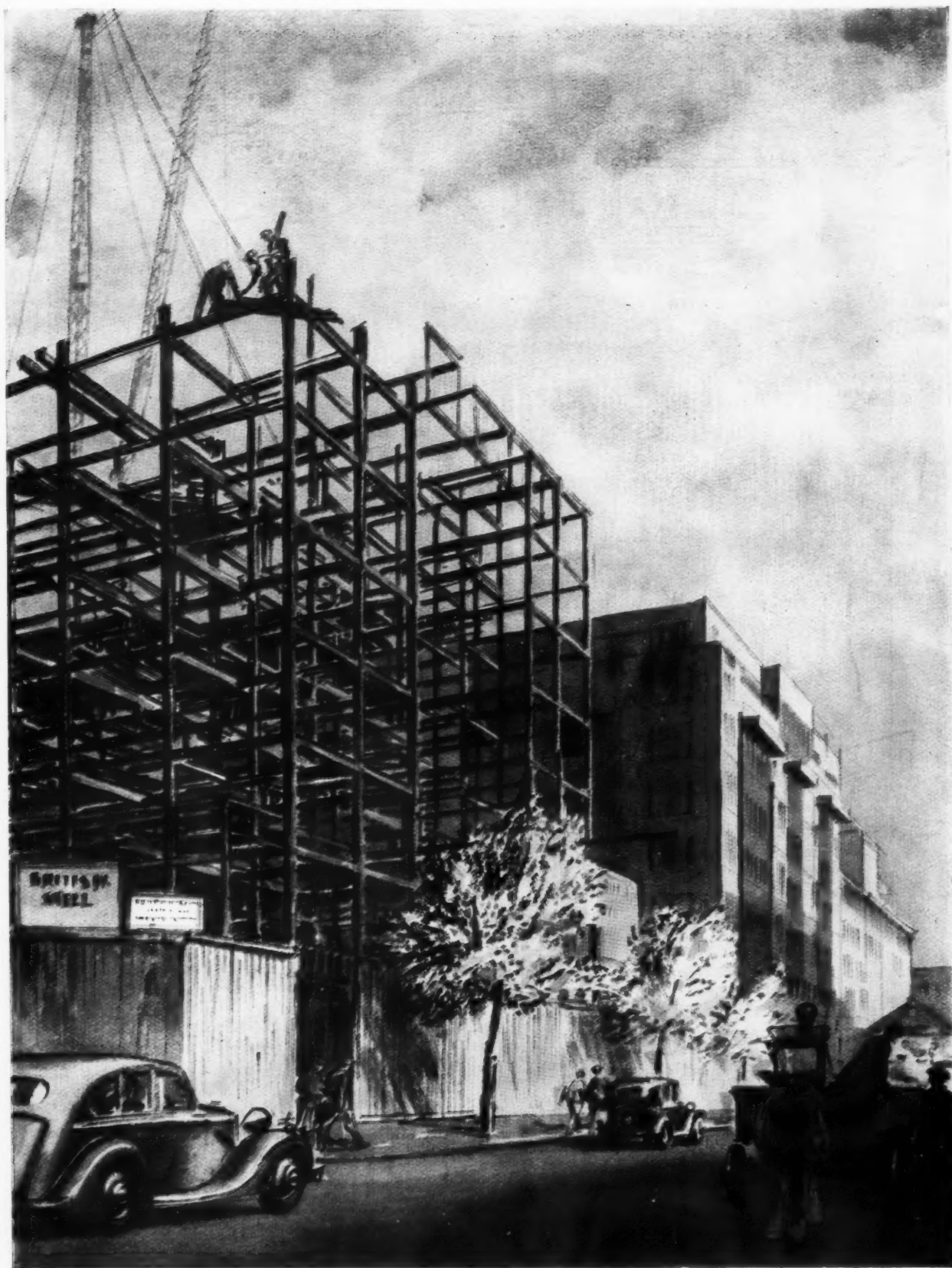


The Ministry of Works Heat Service Unit, a prefabricated unit including space to fit various types of fires and stoves. See No. 2525.









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important ancient buildings should refuse to be rushed into rash experiments. On reading this pamphlet, however, one gets the impression that all is well with the heating and lighting of churches and that new ideas are definitely not wanted. However, there are a number of specific cautions which are valuable, and no doubt it is wise to make the general recommendation that it would be better to wait another year or so rather than to rush forward with schemes which would have to be done with inferior materials.

"For small country churches the old-fashioned iron stove standing on the floor is still the most effective and economical. . ."

2527 Solid Fuel and Appliances

SOLID FUELS AND APPLIANCES FOR SPACE HEATING. Paper to IHVE (Journal of the Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, Nov./Dec., 1945.) First part of paper deals with coal production, types and qualities. Latter part illustrates some up-to-date heating appliances. Chief value is in showing importance of relationship of fuel to heater.

## 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.

2528 An Architect's Estimates

Q In what degree can an architect be "blamed" by a client for advising him incorrectly of the probable cost of, say, an alteration job to a building? The question of converting a building into flats was estimated by the architect at £500 and actually produced two tenders at £900 and £1,600 (against working drawings and specification). The client decided not to proceed with the work (although the income from the flats would repay his capital outlay, in full, in 18 months or 2 years' time), and lays the blame on the architect for advising him incorrectly at the outset. He would not have instructed the architect to obtain tenders, etc., if he had known that the work would cost anything like £900. The architect, incidentally, still believes that his spot estimate to be nearer the reasonable cost but, owing to labour shortage, is unable to obtain further quotations from other builders. There obviously cannot be any question of "negligence" . . . but can any "blame" be attached? or has the architect "committed" the client? or advised him without (apparently) sufficient technical knowledge or professional ability?

The issue is, of course, a minor wrangle over the amount of fees chargeable for abandoned work.

A Your query is rather a difficult one to deal with adequately, and the strict legal solution would, no doubt, depend upon the precise terms of the correspondence between you and your client.

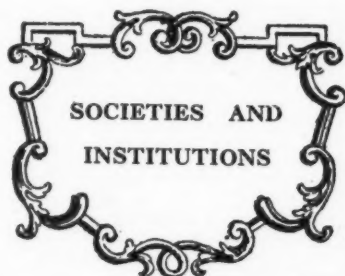
At the moment estimates are extremely difficult to give, and we would not, ourselves, attempt more than a moderately in-

telligent guess, with the proviso that the tender figure might be at least double.

From the client's point of view it is reasonable for him to expect that an architect should be able to estimate with an error of less than 80 per cent., and the fact that your "spot estimate" seems to be nearer a reasonable figure is perhaps beside the point, since, after all, the client wants to know what the cost will actually be under present conditions rather than what it ought to be.

Apart from the strict interpretation of the RIBA Code of Professional Fees, we can understand your client being a little resentful at being asked for fees for work which he would not have undertaken had he been aware of the price.

If your "minor wrangle" should develop into a major quarrel, we suggest that you would be best advised to consult the RIBA.



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.

ASB

## William Allen

April 3 at 66, Portland Place, W.1. Meeting of the Architectural Science Board of the RIBA. Paper on COLOUR IN BUILDINGS by William Allen, B.A.R.C.H., A.R.I.B.A., of the Building Research Station. Chairman: Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A.

W. Allen: A little consideration of colour practice to-day enables us at the outset to identify what seem to be three main lines of approach, namely:—

- (1) Towards the light-coloured environment.
- (2) By the vigorous use of strong colours.
- (3) The utilitarian use of colour.

From time immemorial scientists have speculated on the theory of colour as ardently as artists have devoted themselves to its use, and in the history of modern science, experimental studies first in physics,

then in physiology and psychology have produced a formidable body of knowledge. On the whole this has had less direct influence on the teaching or practice of colour in design than one might have expected, but it would have been entirely unnatural not to find some movement of each side towards the other; and this has, of course, been the case. Artists who use colour have shown a markedly experimental attitude towards their work for 60 or 70 years or more, and rather more recently we have also seen scientists taking a part in practice. Both trends are active to-day, and presumably will continue until fusion of the two viewpoints is effected.

If we bear this in mind and now look again at our three lines of approach, we will see that we have here examples of each trend. The light-coloured environment represents a fairly recent viewpoint of many designers (and is the most popular form of decoration among the English people at the moment), while the vigorous use of stronger colours—such, for instance, as the decoration of different walls in the same room with contrasting colours—represents a current objective in design. On the other hand the utilitarian use of colour (by which is meant such practices as we now find in factories, to improve visual efficiency) seems to receive its inspiration almost entirely from scientific work. It is suggested, therefore, that we might usefully group the first two and look at them in terms of some scientific criteria, and take the third later and consider it from the designer's viewpoint.

### LIGHT AND STRONG COLOURS

Sixty years ago the popular practice in decoration was to use dark colours—mostly browns and greens—and to-day they are replaced by off-white and cream. Why? We hear several explanations: one, that it increases the amount of light in rooms, another that it makes rooms seem "light and airy," and still a third that it makes them seem larger. If these are correct, or even roughly so, and if they were thought good objectives, is it not somewhat surprising that there is a growing practice of using much more saturated hues, particularly in contrasting colours on different surfaces in the same room? This is a practice as different from the last as was the change from dark to light decoration. We might suspect it to be merely an experimental outburst, or a revolt against a practice which was obviously limited in scope; probably it has elements of both. But again conscious reasons are sometimes quoted, notably that it "breaks up the shape of a room" and—somewhat oddly—that it makes it seem larger.

Apart from this last obvious conflict, the use of strong colours implies other contradictions of the merits claimed for light environments. For instance, what happens to the so-called "light and airy" effect, and to the increased intensity of light in a room? Are these real merits, and do we lose on both counts when we use strong colours—and if we do, does it matter? We ought to look at one or two of these points more carefully, for if we can ask and not answer questions of this kind, it may be evidence that we do not properly understand and appreciate what is happening.

Consider, for instance, the popular idea that light colours make a room seem "light and airy." Is this some curious psychological phenomenon associated perhaps with a reaction to some unhappy trend in man's affairs? There is at least a coincidence to support the view. I think we may find another reason, however, though probably not the whole cause.

If there are strong contrasts of light and dark in a room we know that it has an adverse effect upon the retina of the eye. The mechanism is asked, in a sense, to adjust itself in two opposite ways at once, which it obviously cannot do, and the result is a feeling of discomfort on our part, with

an actual reduction in our ability to see. In extreme cases we call this glare, and in all degrees we associated it with various feelings of irritation, depression and physical fatigue. I am going to suggest that when there is relative freedom from these sensations the pleasure and comfort we feel could be expressed by the term "light and airy," suggesting good visibility and a feeling of freshness, and therefore that the emphasis lies on glare rather than light colours.

It does not follow, of course, that because light colours are generally safer than dark ones, that only light colours should be used. The fundamental rule, physiologically, is to keep down brightness-contrasts, and within that law we can presumably operate with fair freedom. Thus if we can keep down the brightness of the source there seems no reason why we should not successfully use strong and dark colours; but success seems certain to depend on obeying the rule scrupulously.

One other point requires a reminder in this connection; the window is our source of daylight, and has to be watched as carefully as any artificial source. By that it is meant to suggest that unless the view of sky is screened in some way, the proper practice would be to use light colours on the surfaces around the window.

#### THE SENSE OF SPACE IN A ROOM

The explanation offered about the use of light colours may be correct, or at least a main part of the cause, but it does not help us to understand why the Victorians should have liked dark colours in the first place. However, we may find a reason if we examine the effect of colour on the apparent size of a room.

If we consider the means at our disposal to create an illusion about the size of a room we will recognize at least two possibilities by colouring—one through the use of one of the principles on which the technique of camouflage is based where, by putting different colours on different surfaces one can change the apparent shape of an object; and the other through the choice of colours which in relation to their neighbours appear to advance or recede. To some extent the two points are linked.

It seems to me that the first is the one which most often prompts designers to use different colours on different surfaces in confined spaces such as stair-halls, corridors and small rooms. Those are obvious places because, though they may be adequate for traffic and their other uses, a small, enclosed area obviously gives no pleasure and might just as well be made to appear larger if that is possible. I understand that the technique was used in some big war-time hostels, where one would expect it to work very well. On large rooms the argument does not seem so compelling.

Everyone will recall hearing some people say that light colours make a room look larger, or that a white ceiling seems higher than a dark one. Compare this with the following remark, from the late 1880's:

"White walls I have so long denounced that I need not here add venom to their death blow—society is rapidly giving them up. They greatly diminish the size of the room, as a white ceiling diminishes its height. . . . A dark wall adds size . . ."

The writer was a Mrs. M. E. Haweis—a somewhat noted critic in her time I believe—and she had much more to say along the same lines. But should this view be regarded simply as a rather odd fancy of the times, not in line with the more advanced knowledge of to-day, consider the following case, described by my colleague A. F. Dufton:

"On examining the kitchen of my house, which is dated 1642, I was surprised to find that the ceiling was originally painted black and embellished with red. This colouring has now been restored, and it is quite clear that the room was designed with a black ceiling, which, in this case, is very much pleasanter than a white one. The kitchen measures 17 ft. by 12 ft., and the ceiling is so low (6 ft. 8 in.) that when white it was far too conspicuous. Now that it is black again it is hardly noticed, and the meaning is apparent of certain ceiling decorations before the doors; they are provided to draw the atten-

tion of anyone entering the room to the existence of the ceiling and so to prevent damage by broom-handles or, perhaps, in former days, by halberds and other weapons. The black is edged with a decorative border of red and is carried into the corners of the room; it is of pincushion shape, the colour of the walls being taken up on to the ceiling in flanches to give a vaulted effect, which makes the room appear to be of greater height than it actually is."

Clearly this supports the idea that dark colours rather than light make a room "seem larger." But what of experimental evidence? We know of at least one modest study of retiring and advancing colours, by Luckiesh in America nearly thirty years ago. His experiments were conducted with red and blue lights, in a dark environment, using observers who moved the lights (by remote control) until they appeared equidistant. It was found that red was the more advancing colour of the two, and as a result Luckiesh tentatively suggested that the sequence of the spectrum, from red, through yellow to blue, was perhaps the correct index of recession. It is not very easy to fit white and black into this arrangement, nor is it possible to make it coincide with the views of artists, who normally seem to hold that yellow precedes red in the sequence. One would have thought that luminosity or brightness, together with the degree of saturation, would be more likely criteria. Of course black is not a colour in the sense of the term "colour vision," and its relationship to colours in the sequence of recession may therefore be quite unusual. In the absence of colour (*i.e.*, blackness) presumably the receptors concerned in the retina of the eye receive no stimulus, and the mind would then lack consciousness of a black surface unless it were defined in some other way. This could conceivably account for emphatic recessionary effects associated with black.

#### TEXTURE AND RICHNESS

Artists throughout history have known and exploited the idea that a mild irritation of our senses gives us a certain stimulus and lively pleasure. In music we employ dissonance for the purpose, and in lighting we use sparkle, which is a mild form of glare. We usually find, in addition to the somewhat refreshing feeling it gives us, that the sense concerned acquires a slight increase of sensitivity, from which we may perhaps derive the feeling of "liveliness." Thus certain forms of glare which in the extreme cause discomfort and real disability may, in mild forms, slightly improve the accuracy of vision, so that we perceive detail better.

It is usual, where a principle of this kind is known to operate in one or two cases, to find it in all similar instances if we look. I do not know if anyone has attempted to identify it in colour vision, but I should like to suggest it is to be found there, and that possibly it is related to what has been termed here "texture" or "richness."

It will be noted that in the other examples of the effect its cause sometimes lies in different stimuli given to closely adjacent receptors in the organ. This dissonance is experienced when notes a tone or semi-tone apart are sounded together, and sparkle is observed when the points of light are very small. In colour vision it seems quite reasonable to suppose similarly that the close association of small patches of different colours would produce a somewhat similar effect, and it is this which leads me to the idea that colour "richness" may be another example of the effect.

Perhaps "texture" and "richness" do not seem synonymous terms and their association here should be explained. The decoration of walls of buildings by painting usually leads to flat colours in which richness (as the term is used here) could not easily be obtained. In the circumstances, the sensible thing would seem to be to turn to texturing the surface so that light will fall on the colour differentially and produce something of the same effect. That is the only reason for linking the two.

Stippling is, of course, another possibility

along this line. In effect it is a form of "pointillism" made by another method, and it can have the merits of that work.

It is difficult to say whether or not colour practice to-day consciously recognizes something of this sort. So far as wall surfaces themselves are concerned one would say not, because great areas of flat colour are employed regularly. At the same time there is a considerable interest in texture for its own sake which may simply mean that the two elements have been divided for the time being. That would be characteristic of a period of experiments.

#### THE UTILITARIAN USE OF COLOUR

The outstanding examples of the utilitarian use of colour are in the American factories, where during the war colour seems to have been used in much the same scale as has music in England. There are, of course, English examples, but still in much smaller numbers.

The specific purposes of colour in industry are fairly easily identified as follows:

- (1) Improved vision through proper contrasts at the point of work.
- (2) Increased safety.
- (3) Better morale among operatives.

The first two of these rest mainly on physiological data, the last upon psychological.

The idea of using contrasts to improve vision at the point of work perhaps seems to contradict earlier remarks in which strong contrasts were deprecated. The latter concern the environment at large, however, and not the point to which attention is to be directed. There it is desirable to have both brightness and contrast because these automatically attract our attention. The purpose of reducing brightness-contrasts in the environment is, in fact, to minimize the risk of distraction or competition with the main centre of interest. Thus the skilled user of colour in a factory will paint the bodies of machines mainly in uniform and fairly pale lines, so that the general background is kept light and simple, and not distracting. In some cases, such, for instance, as a spot-welder, a special screen of appropriate colour may be fitted behind the welding-points to ensure a good immediate background. Similarly, a great interest is being shown in light coloured floors for factories.

Safety has largely to do with the use of special, saturated colours on dangerous moving parts and on guards. It is interesting here to note that there has been a movement away from red, which in the past has been associated with danger, to a yellow-red, or orange, which is said to have better physiological characteristics for the purpose. Naturally the use of saturated colours is restrained, and the use of saturated complementary colours is avoided because of the confused vision which it may cause.

It seems less easy to attempt a summary of colour factors in morale, though their general character can be seen in the following table, published in *The Decorator* (1942, No. 495, p. 49):

Red: A stimulating colour, which excites and increases the working power of the brain.

Yellow: A stimulating colour, which helps energize the brain and which in colour therapy aids in treating colds, paralysis and chronic conditions.

Green: Not necessarily depressing. Possesses cooling effects and is useful in the abatement of excitement. Counteracts brightness of solar light.

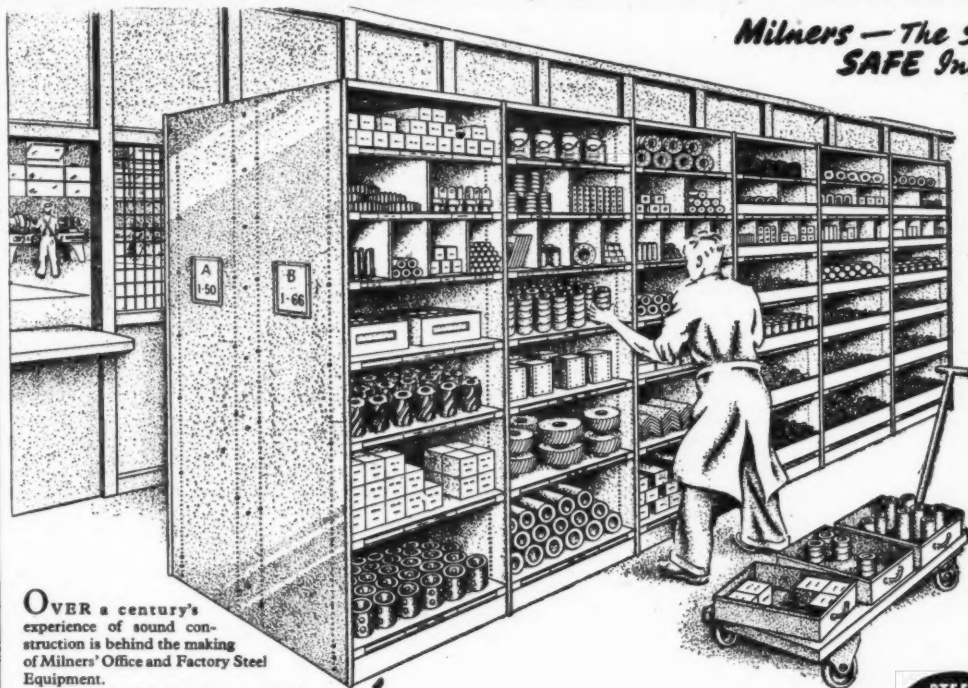
Black: Useful for toning strong colours, and not necessarily depressing. Best use is in combinations.

White: Cheery and attracts sunlight, but alone is cold. Stimulating if used with red, yellow or orange.

Purple, mauve: Are sedative and conducive to sleep.

A Paint Research Memorandum on colour and psychology (No. 122) also describes other interesting notes. For instance, while yellow walls may suggest, by association, the idea of sunshine and warmth, in aircraft





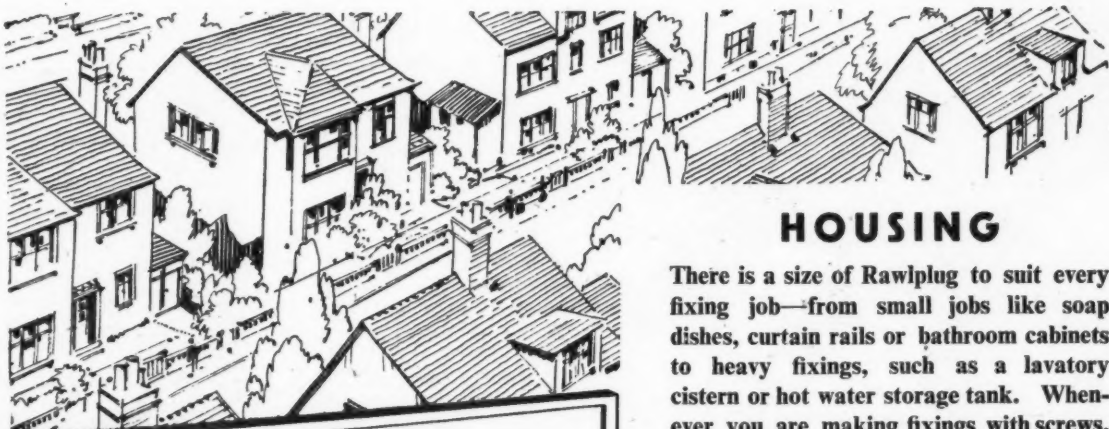
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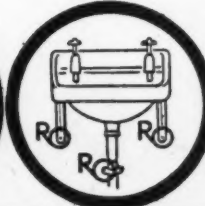
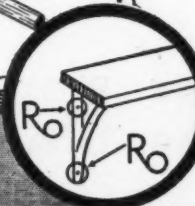
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A.J. 25.4.46

they are found to induce airsickness, blue being preferred. Again in a New York office originally painted yellow, with air conditioned to 10 deg. F., typists complained of cold when the colour was changed to pale blue.

Clearly the psychological factors, though difficult to establish, are of great importance, and in factories it is claimed that colour properly used has a marked effect in reducing absenteeism and staff turn-over, as well as in the attitude to work.

## Announcements

Mr. L. F. Halton, L.R.I.B.A., M.INST.R.A., Company Architect, E. O'Sullivan (Kenley), Ltd., Builders, Contractors, Cray Avenue, St. Mary Cray, Kent, would like to receive all the latest information regarding building products and services applying to housing and factory work.

Messrs. Fairbrother Hall & Hedges, Chartered Architects, have now established their head office at Barclays Bank Chambers, Birley Street, Blackpool, Tel. 209 (Partner in charge, Mr. Harold M. Hedges, L.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A.S.). Branch offices will be continued at Bank Chambers Poulton-le-Fylde, Tel. Poulton 332 (Partner in charge, Mr. Richard Pye, L.R.I.B.A.); and 63, North Castle Street, Edinburgh, Tel. Edinburgh 25542 (Partner in charge, Mr. M. Cormie, A.R.I.A.S.). Trade catalogues and technical information will be appreciated at all the offices.

Elizabeth Eastwick-Field, A.R.I.B.A., is commencing practice and would be pleased to receive trade catalogues at 14, Tennyson Road, Harpenden, Herts.

Convel Designers, Ltd. (Industrial Designers), is the name by which Designers & Artistic Advisers, Ltd., will be known in future. Mrs. Gaby Schreiber informs us

further that Mr. Rolf Hellberg, F.R.I.B.A., N.R.D., has recently joined her organisation after being released from the RAF. He is

now also managing the Midland Office of Convel Designers, Ltd., in Coventry. Mr. John Richardson remains in charge of the Textile Designing Department.

Miss Rachel Caro, A.R.I.B.A., DIP.ARCH., A.M.P.T.L., has started practice at Victor House, 1, Baker Street, W.1, and is working in collaboration with Messrs. Braddel and Deane, F./F.R.I.B.A.

The following members of the Dupont Group are now released from the Army and in practice at 58, Charlwood Road, Putney, London, S.W.15:—H. W. Sharp (Architecture); J. M. McLoughlin (Models); D. S. Purnell (Decoration); J. M. De Guingaud (Fine Art).

Mr. J. W. Webster, Registered Architect, has resumed practice at "Moratuwa," Monson Avenue, Cheltenham, and requests up-to-date trade catalogues.

The Minister of Supply and of Aircraft Production has agreed to the release of Mr. K. G. Lampson, Deputy Iron and Steel Controller, in order to return to his company. Mr. Lampson will continue to act in an advisory capacity to the Controller.

On his return to industry, Mr. Ben Adam, M.I.C.E., is relinquishing his appointment as Director of Civil Engineering (Special) with the Ministry of Supply and Aircraft Production.

Mr. C. G. Fowlie, F.S.I., F.A.I., Chartered Surveyor, released from the Royal Navy, has resumed private practice at 17, Bartholomew Street, Newbury, Berks. Telephone: Newbury 761, and would be pleased to receive trade catalogues.

Messrs. Forbes & Tate, F.F.R.I.B.A., Chartered Architects, have moved to 3, Weighhouse Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1.

Mr. Anthony M. Chitty, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.F.P.L. (a partner in the firm of Hening & Chitty, Architects and Town Planning Consultants), has been appointed to advise the Borough of Windsor on housing development in the area.



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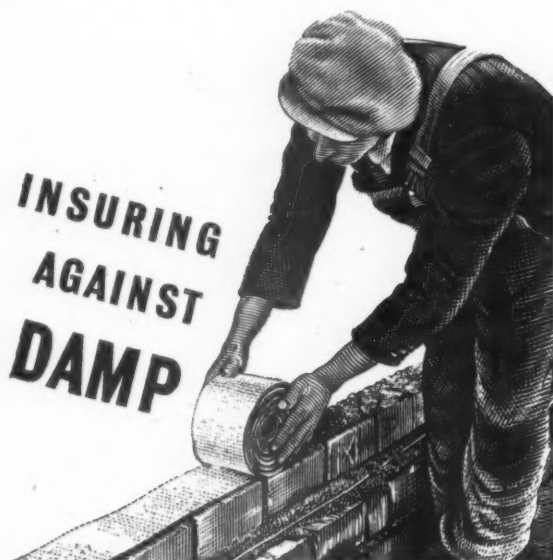




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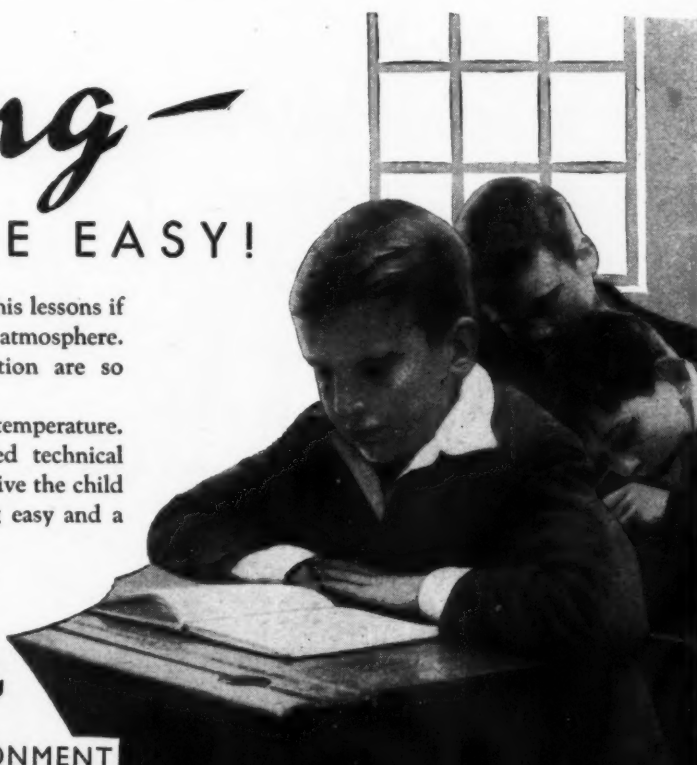
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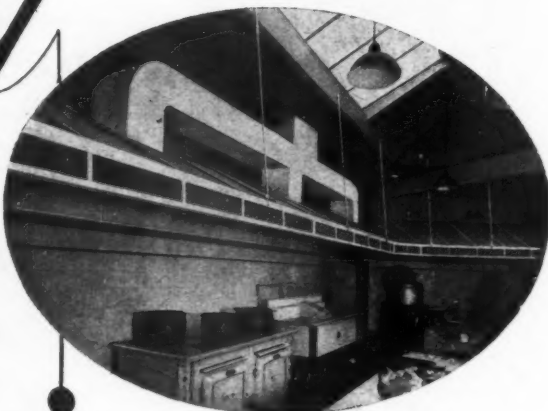
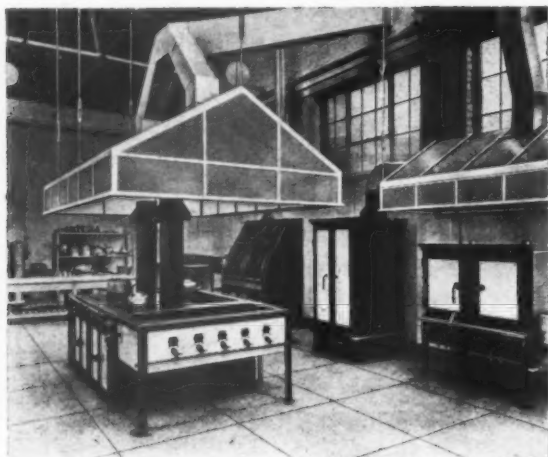
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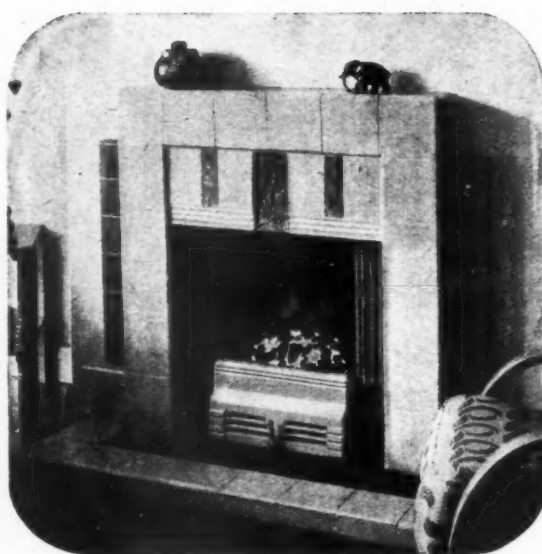
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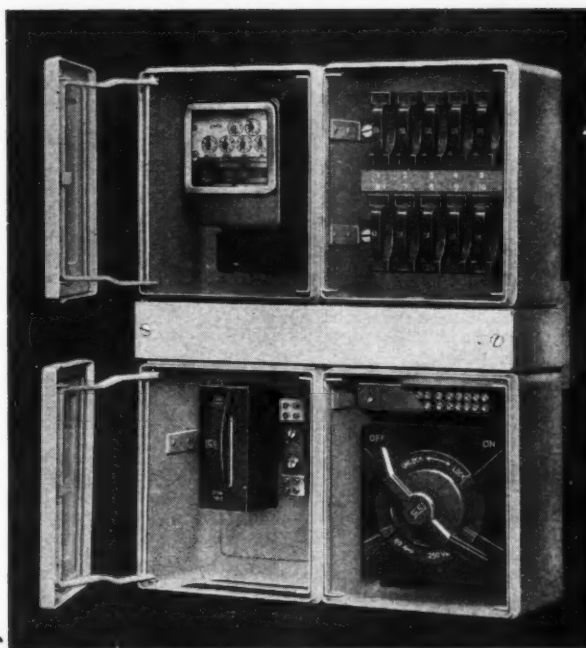
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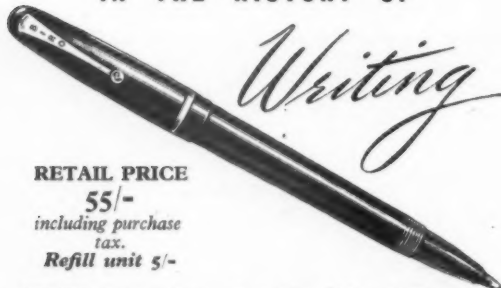
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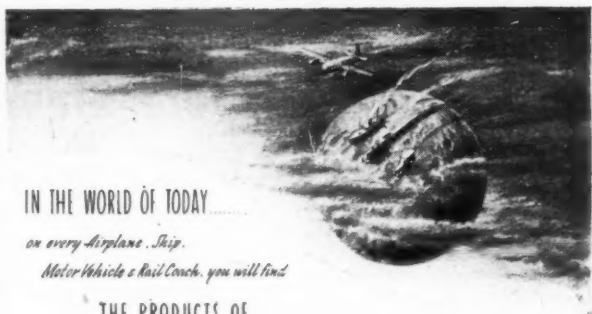
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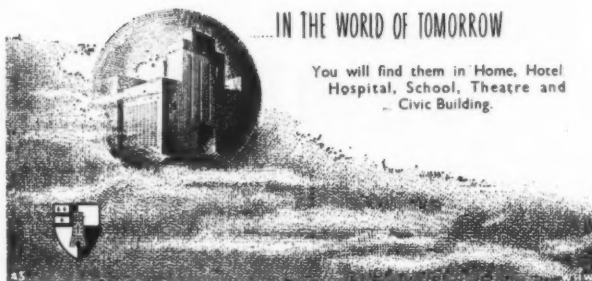
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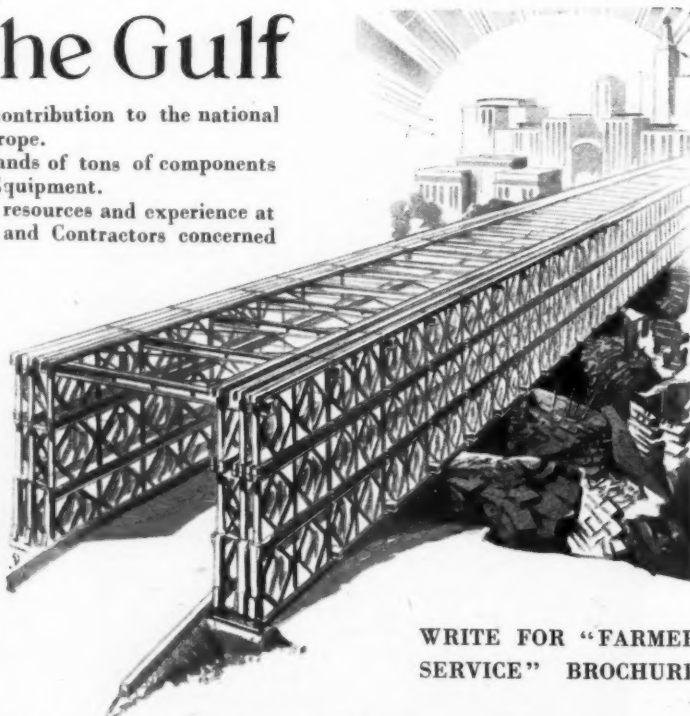
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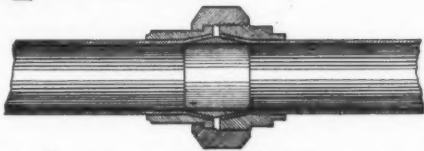
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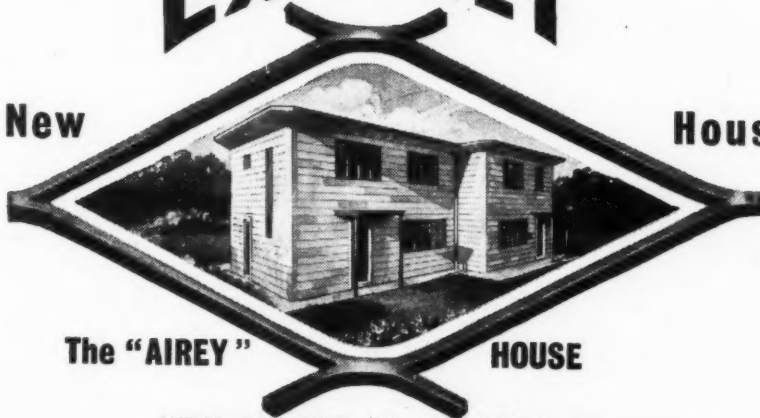
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Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "The Architects' Journal." War Address: 45 The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey.

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THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS maintains a register of qualified architects and surveyors (including assistants) requiring posts, and invites applications from public authorities and private practitioners having staff vacancies. Address: 75, Eaton Place, London, S.W.1. Tel.: Sloane 5615. 591

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(1) PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.—Salary £550, by annual increments of £25 to £650; cost-of-living bonus will be payable in addition.

(2) TWO ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS.—Salary £350, by annual increments of £25 to £400. Cost-of-living bonus will be payable in addition. Applicants should be Registered Architects and membership of the Royal Institute of British Architects will be an advantage, as well as experience in educational building work.

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

Applications, stating age, experience and qualifications, with particulars of past and present appointments, and accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, must be received by me not later than 14th May, 1946.

Canvassing will disqualify.  
W. E. BUFTON,  
Clerk of the County Council.  
County Offices, Haverfordwest.  
9th April, 1946. 552

### CITY AND COUNTY OF CANTERBURY.

#### APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the position of Senior Town Planning Assistant in the office of the City Surveyor.

Applicants must have passed the final examination of the Town Planning Joint Examination Board, and be fully experienced in the preparation and administration of Town Planning Schemes.

The salary scale is £460, rising by two annual increments of £15 and a final increment of £20 to a maximum of £510 a year, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 16s.).

The appointment is to the permanent staff, is subject to one month's notice on either side, and to a medical examination.

Applications, endorsed "Senior Town Planning Assistant," giving age, full particulars of experience and qualifications, and the names of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be received by Mr. H. M. Enderby, O.B.E., M.Inst.M. & Cy.E. City Surveyor and Planning Officer, not later than 11th May, 1946.

J. BOYLE,  
Town Clerk.  
Municipal Buildings, Canterbury.  
6th April, 1946. 527

#### Amended Advertisement.

### COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT, MON.

#### APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY BOROUGH ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited from properly qualified Architects for this appointment, at a salary commencing at £700 per annum, and rising by annual increments of £50 per annum to £900 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, £59 16s.

The appointment, which will be held during the pleasure of the Council, will be subject to the appropriate Local Government Superannuation Act, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, all previous appointments and experience, together with not more than three recent testimonials, and the names and addresses of two responsible persons of standing to whom reference may be made, must be delivered to the undersigned, endorsed "Deputy Borough Architect," on or before 1st May, 1946.

JOHNSON BLACKETT, F.R.I.B.A.,  
Borough Architect.  
Town Hall, Newport, Mon.  
10th April, 1946. 550

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If and when the successful applicant is required to provide a car an allowance of £100 p.a. will be made.

Applicants must have had experience in the preparation of planning schemes and be fully conversant with the Town and Country Planning Act and Orders thereunder. Preference will be given to candidates who have passed the Associate Membership Examination of the Town Planning Institute, and who have had architectural experience.

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

Applications, stating age, whether married or single, qualifications, experience, etc., and endorsed "Senior T.P. Assistant," to be sent to the undersigned, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, not later than Saturday, 11th May, 1946.

H. C. C. BATTEN,  
Clerk to the Committee.  
Municipal Offices, Yeovil, Somerset.  
5th April, 1946. 530

### BOROUGH OF WALLSEND.

Applications are invited for the appointment of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Candidates must hold a recognised architectural qualification, and have had considerable experience in the design and layout of Council houses and public buildings. Commencing salary (at the present scale, which is under review) £375 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £420 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

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

Applications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, to be delivered to the undersigned not later than Monday, the 29th April, 1946.

CHAS. E. BRADBURY,  
Town Clerk.  
Town Hall, Wallsend.  
COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

### COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of the following staff:—

#### CONSTRUCTIONAL DIVISION.

(1) ASSISTANT COUNTY ARCHITECT (EDUCATION GROUP 3) (£700—£25—£850).

(2) ASSISTANT COUNTY ARCHITECT (PLANNING AND DESIGN) (£700—£25—£850).

Candidates should be Fellows or Associates of the R.I.B.A., and must be highly competent in architectural design and administration, have had actual experience in the carrying out of architectural works, and be familiar with statutory modern building requirements and building regulations. Persons appointed will be responsible to the County Architect for a section of the Department.

(3) THREE SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (£535—£25—£650).

Candidates should be Associates of the R.I.B.A., and must have had a thorough training in architecture and experience in the carrying out of modern building works.

(4) EIGHT ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (£390—£15—£510).

Candidates should be Associates of the R.I.B.A., and must have had a thorough training and experience in architectural design.

(5) SENIOR HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER (£460—£20—£600).

Candidates should hold an appropriate University degree or be Associate Members of the Institute of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and must have had experience in the design and supervision of heating, hot water and ventilating systems in all classes of buildings, together with a knowledge of the mechanical equipment connected therewith.

(6) TWO ASSISTANT HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS (£390—£15—£465).

Candidates should be Associate Members of the Institute of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, with similar experience to that set out in paragraph (5).

(7) STRUCTURAL ENGINEER (£460—£20—£600).

Candidates should hold an appropriate University degree, a diploma in civil engineering or of the Institute or Structural Engineers, and have had experience in steelwork and reinforced concrete calculations and design as applied to building works.

(8) ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING ASSISTANT (£390—£15—£465).

Candidates must be competent electrical engineers and possess technical knowledge and practical experience in the design of installations, and must be able to prepare plans, specifications, and

carry out supervision of contracts in connection with electric lighting, heating, power plants, and mechanical equipment generally.

(9) SENIOR SURVEYOR (SITES) (£535—£25—£650).

Candidates should have had extensive experience in surveying and levelling of sites and buildings, and must be capable of preparing comprehensive reports on same, including all services and consideration affecting building proposals.

(10) TWO ASSISTANT SURVEYORS (SITES) (£390—£15—£510).

(11) TWO JUNIOR ASSISTANT SURVEYORS (SITES) (£350—£15—£405).

QUANTITY SURVEYOR'S DIVISION.

(12) PRINCIPAL QUANTITY SURVEYOR (£700—£25—£850).

Candidates must be Fellows or Professional Associates (Quantity Sub-Division) of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, and must have had extensive experience in the administration of a quantity surveyor's office and in the preparation of bills of quantities, specifications, and schedules for all classes of public buildings, and measuring for and adjustment of accounts. They must also have a thorough knowledge of pricing, and must be capable of preparing accurate estimates.

(13) TWO ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS (£390—£15—£510).

Candidates should be Members of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, and previous municipal experience will be an advantage.

(14) TWO JUNIOR ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS (£350—£15—£405).

Cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum, is payable in connection with the appointments, which are subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Details of these appointments and form of application may be obtained on application to Mr. Hubert Bennett, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

Applications must reach me, the undersigned, not later than Friday, the 17th May, 1946.

BERNARD KENYON,  
Clerk of the County Council.  
County Hall, Wakefield. 565

### BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

#### BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(1) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT or QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary £315-£330, plus cost-of-living bonus. Applicants should be either (a) Registered Architects and preferably members of the R.I.B.A., or (b) experienced in quantities, and preferably members of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution.

(2) CLERK OF WORKS (TEMPORARY). Salary £25 per week, plus cost-of-living bonus. Applicants must have had experience in the control of building work and have served apprenticeship in a building trade.

(3) BUILDER'S CLERK (PERMANENT). Salary £130 (age 21) to £220 (age 27), plus cost-of-living bonus. Commencing salary according to age. Applicants must have had experience in a builder's office or similar experience.

The cost-of-living bonus is at present £59 16s. per annum.

Appointments (1) and (3) are subject to one month's notice on either side, and to the provisions of the Superannuation Act, 1937. The successful candidate 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 reach the undersigned not later than 6th May, 1946.

ERIC BELLINGHAM,  
Town Clerk.  
Barclays Bank Chambers, 49, High Street, Stockton-on-Tees. 559

### PEMBROKESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

#### APPOINTMENT OF COUNTY ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for the above appointment, at a salary of £850, rising by annual increments to £1,000 per annum. Candidates should be members of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The person appointed will be entirely responsible for all the Council's architectural work, including police and educational building programmes. He will be required to advise the Council on all architectural matters under its control, and will be responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of the Council's buildings, and for the administration of the Architect's Department.

The appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to termination upon six months' notice on either side; the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Forms of application, with further particulars, may be obtained from me.

Applications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, and enclosed in an envelope endorsed "County Architect," must be delivered not later than 14th May, 1946.

Canvassing will disqualify.  
W. E. BUFTON,  
Clerk of the County Council.  
County Offices, Haverfordwest.  
9th April, 1946. 551



## BOROUGH OF SLOUGH.

## BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited from Registered Architects, not liable for Military Service, for the following permanent appointments in the Borough Engineer's Department.

(a) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, at a commencing salary of £460 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £510 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 16s. per annum). Preference will be given to applicants who are Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

(b) GENERAL ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, at a commencing salary of £420 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £465 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 16s. per annum). Preference will be given to applicants who are Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The Council will endeavour to assist the successful applicants in securing housing accommodation.

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

Applications, on forms to be obtained from the Borough Engineer, Mr. E. Gardner Thorp, M.Inst.C.E., Town Hall, Slough, must be sent in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Senior Assistant Architect" or "General Assistant Architect," as the case may be, so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 9th May, 1946.

GEO. I. MOXHAM,

Deputy Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Slough.

18th April, 1946.

538

## RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WINDSOR.

## CLERK OF WORKS.

Applications are invited from persons with appropriate qualifications and experience, for the position of Clerk of Works, in connection with the erection of permanent brick houses on the Council's Housing Estates.

Salary between £8 and £10 per week, according to qualifications and experience.

Applications, giving particulars of age, qualifications and experience, together with not more than two testimonials, should be received by the undersigned not later than 27th April next.

GEO. W. ALLEN,

Clerk.

Council Offices, Bowden Road,

Sunninghill, Berks.

525

## OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required by the Government of Tanganyika Territory Public Works Department, for one tour of 24-36 months in the first instance. Salary £408, rising to £630 a year, plus cost-of-living allowance of £38 for a single man and for married men between £80 and £120, according to number of dependants. Free passages and quarters. Candidates should have had Architectural drawing office experience and be able to prepare complete working drawings and specifications for all normal types of buildings. Some knowledge of levelling and surveying work is desirable.

Applications, which must be in writing, stating date of birth, full details of qualifications and experience, including present employment, should be addressed to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Overseas Department (Ref. 10897), Norfolk House, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1. Applications cannot be acknowledged.

558

## CITY OF MANCHESTER.

## CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

## APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Assistant Architects. Basic salary £400-£425 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £60 per annum.

Candidates should have had a thorough training in design and construction, and be experienced in the preparation of sketch plans, working drawings and details, preferably relating to various types of local authority buildings.

The salary may be reviewed in the event of the Corporation adopting national salary scales.

The applicants selected will be required to pass a medical examination before the appointment is confirmed, to contribute to the Corporation's Superannuation Fund, and to execute the Corporation's Deed of Service.

Applications must be made on the appropriate forms, which can be obtained at my office, and must be returned (together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials) to me—not to any member of the Council—by 10 a.m. on Friday, 3rd May, 1946, endorsed "Assistant Architect."

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

PHILIP S. DINGLE,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Manchester.

April, 1946.

564

## CORPORATION OF DUNDEE.

The Corporation of Dundee invites applications for the appointment of a BUILDING MANAGER for its proposed Direct Labour Department for the erection of Corporation houses.

Applicants should be under 45 years of age.

Applicants must have had a wide experience in all branches of the building trades, and should possess administrative and technical qualifications and should also be able to submit estimates for the work to be carried out. The person appointed will be responsible for organizing the Department, the ordering in connection therewith of the necessary plant and materials, and the engagement and dismissal of workmen. He shall also carry out the works of repairs and maintenance on Corporation houses, and on such other Corporation property as may be directed.

The commencing salary is £600 per annum, plus war bonus.

The appointment is subject to the Local Government Superannuation (Scotland) Act, 1937, and the person appointed will require to pass a medical examination.

Applications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, to be lodged with the undersigned not later than 3rd May, 1946.

WM. BORLAND,

Town Clerk.

City Chambers, Dundee.

11th April, 1946.

555

## BELFAST EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

## COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Principal: D. H. ALEXANDER, M.Sc., Wh.Sc.

Applications are invited for the position of Head of the Building Trades Department in the College of Technology, Belfast.

Applicants should hold a University degree or equivalent qualification. They should have had suitable experience of the building industry, and be competent to teach students preparing for the examinations of the R.I.B.A.

The salary attached to the position is £700 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 to £900 per annum.

Approved service in a similar position elsewhere will be taken into account in fixing the commencing salary.

Application form and full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, with whom applications must be lodged not later than Friday, 10th May, 1946.

Canvassing is forbidden and will disqualify.

J. STUART HAWNT,

Director of Education.

Education Office, College of Technology,

Belfast.

556

## BOROUGH OF ILKESTON.

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointments in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department:—

(a) CHIEF ENGINEERING ASSISTANT, on Grade IV of the National Scale of Salaries, i.e., £420 to £465 per annum.

(b) ENGINEERING ASSISTANT, on Grade III of the National Scale of Salaries, i.e., £390 to £435 per annum.

(c) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, on Grade III of the National Scale of Salaries, i.e., £390 to £435 per annum.

In addition, a cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 16s.) is payable in each case.

Applicants for appointments (a) and (b) must have had previous municipal experience, and must be Associate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers and/or the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers. Applicants for appointment (c) should be Registered Architects or members of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

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

Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned to whom they should be returned, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, not later than Wednesday, 8th May, 1946.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

A. O. MARSHALL, M.Inst.M. & Cy.E.,

Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Town Hall, Ilkeston.

15th April, 1946.

573

## WEST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL.

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

(a) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

(b) BUILDINGS INSPECTOR.

Both appointments to be on a salary scale of £330 × £15 to £375 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present £60 per annum); position on scale according to qualifications.

Travelling allowance in accordance with county scale.

Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, by whom applications, accompanied by three recent testimonials, should be received not later than 1st May, 1946.

L. G. H. MUNSEY,

Clerk of the County Council.

Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.

16th April, 1946.

576

## BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.

## TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited from Registered Architects, with good experience in the preparation of housing plans and general municipal work, for the appointment of Temporary Architectural Assistant, in the Borough Engineer's Department, at a salary of £480 per annum.

The appointment may be terminated by one month's notice on either side.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and details of experience, to be delivered to Mr. E. L. Allman, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer, West Terrace, Folkestone, by Saturday, 4th May.

C. F. NICHOLSON,

Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Folkestone.

13th April, 1946.

563

## CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

## APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY CITY ARCHITECT AND DIRECTOR OF HOUSING.

The Council of the City of Liverpool invite applications from Registered Architects, who are members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, for the position of Deputy City Architect and Director of Housing, at a salary of £1,500 per annum.

Applicants, whose age must not exceed 40 years, must have had professional and administrative experience, preferably in local or central government service.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the Standing Orders of the City Council, which include requirements to pass a medical examination, to devote whole time to the duties of the appointment, and to reside within the City.

The appointment will be determinable by three calendar months' notice on either side.

Applications, on forms to be obtained from this office, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be addressed to me (endorsed "Deputy City Architect and Director of Housing"), and should be received on or before Thursday, the 23rd May, 1946.

Candidates serving in H.M. Forces abroad need not complete the official form of application, but may submit direct applications within the date specified, giving particulars of age, education, qualifications and experience, and three names as references. The number of the applicant's release group and probable date of release should also be stated.

Canvassing of members of the City Council, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

W. H. BAINES,

Town Clerk.

Municipal Buildings, Dale Street,

Liverpool, 2.

18th April, 1946.

572

Air Ministry requires ARCHITECTURAL and CIVIL ENGINEERING ASSISTANTS, for temporary appointments in the Directorate General of Works. Candidates must have had wide experience in designing and detailing large steel-frame structures. Preference will be given to those having had experience in a drawing office of large steel works. Age 22 to 50. Candidates are also required with a wide experience in architecture and capable of preparing designs, working and detail drawings, etc., for public and domestic buildings.

Salaries for both classes of candidates will be within a range of £288 to £510 per annum, according to age, experience, and qualification.

Apply in writing to Ministry of Labour and National Service, Room 207, Hanway House, Red Lion Square, W.C.1.

557

## GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

## ARCHITECT.

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

Remuneration: The salary will be within the range £800-£950 per annum, and the commencing salary within this range will be fixed according to the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate. In addition, a war bonus, varying between £92 at the minimum and £105 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. In addition they must possess a recognised qualification in town planning.

Preference will be given to candidates who served with H.M. Forces during the 1914-1918 or 1939-1945 war, providing 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 applications: Applications must reach the Assistant Secretary (Establishments), Ministry of Finance, Stormont, Belfast, on or before the 8th May, 1946.

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

554

## Competition

Six lines or under, 10s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

### THE URBAN DISTRICT OF HAVANT AND WATERLOO.

#### HAYLING BEACHLANDS COMPETITION.

The Urban District Council of Havant and Waterloo invite the submission of designs from Competitors with suitable professional qualifications for the laying out of the Hayling Beachlands to the improvement of its amenities.

Dr. H. V. Lanchester, Litt.D., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., has been appointed to advise as Assessor, and premiums of £200, £100 and £50 be awarded in accordance with his decision.

The conditions of the Competition and further particulars can be obtained of the undersigned on payment of a deposit of £1 ls., which will be returned on receipt of a *bona fide* design or on return of the documents in accordance with the conditions.

ALBERT E. MADGWICK,  
Clerk of the Council.

Town Hall, Havant.

23rd April, 1946.

553

### 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.

**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

**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.

**INTERNATIONAL** Correspondence Schools require for immediate full-time employment Junior Architectural Assistant, qualified by R.I.B.A. examination. Write or phone (HOL. 397), stating age, experience, and salary required, to Director of Instruction, International Correspondence Schools, Kingsway, W.C.2. 531

**CHIEF SURVEYOR** and **ASSISTANT** required by an old-established medium-sized firm of Civil Engineering and Building Contractors in E. 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 544.

**VACANCY** for Architectural Assistant; intermediate R.I.B.A. standard. In applying please state age, salary, experience, and date when available. Gotch, Saunders & Surridge, High Street, Kettering. 560

**SURVEYS**.—Wrekin College, Wellington, Salop, May-June: Two jobs, possibly 10 days each, for experienced man, or two; accommodation and board at College. Also immediate work at Westminster School. Write A. L. N. Russell, F.R.I.B.A., 13, Motcomb Street, S.W.1. 561

**THE MILK MARKETING BOARD** have a vacancy for a staff Architect, to supervise their properties and to prepare plans of building extensions and developments. Applications should be addressed to the Establishment Officer, Milk Marketing Board, Thames Ditton, Surrey, and should give particulars of experience and the salary required. 567

**VACANCIES** occur for one Senior and two Junior Architectural Assistants, in a new and progressive organization, in connection with the development and production of permanent pre-fabricated houses; applicants for the post of Senior Assistant should, in addition to being Associate Members of the R.I.B.A., possess a good knowledge of contemporary building structures, and should have organising ability; the applicants for the Junior positions should be of R.I.B.A. intermediate standard, good draughtsmen, and have a sound knowledge of building construction; successful applicants will be given scope for pursuing and developing individual ideas; the work is interesting, and holds good prospects for the right man. Box 569.

**ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT** wanted; sound experience of design, specifications, accounts, domestic work and war damage cases; East Coast firm; reply, stating qualifications, experience, and salary. Box 570.

**EXPERIENCED** Architectural Assistant required in busy general practice. Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to T. Edgar Smith & Wilson, F.A.R.I.B.A., 121, Queen Street, Cardiff. 571

**SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS** required in Drawing Office of Large Midland Brewery; successful applicants must be prepared to reside in or around Burton-on-Trent; knowledge of licensed premises an advantage; salary £500 per annum, cost-of-living bonus in addition. Box 562.

**SURVEYOR'S ASSISTANT** required; age 25-30; capable of cubing buildings for fire insurance purposes and general routine duties; salary £25 5s. weekly. Box 76, c/o Mather & Crowther, Ltd., Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, W.C.2. 568

**APPLICATIONS** are invited for the following appointment, on the permanent staff, Architect's Department of the Doncaster Co-operative Society, Ltd.: **SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT**. Applicants must be Registered Architects, and be fully experienced in general design, building construction, specifications, and surveying and levelling; salary £9 per week, rising to £9, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present 24s. 6d. per week). Applications, in envelopes endorsed "Senior Assistant Architect," qualifications and experience, together with names of two persons to whom reference may be made, to be forwarded to the Secretary, Doncaster Co-operative Society, Ltd., 1, John Street, Doncaster, not later than 4th May. 575

### 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.

**QUALIFIED ARCHITECT**, with wide experience in housing, both here and abroad, desires to give full-time assistance in design to Architects; own office in Central London; partnership considered. Write Box 368.

**ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN**, with over 13 years' experience in the fibre-board industry, including metal fixings, now employed as Chief Draughtsman, desires a change; executive position preferred. Box 367.

**ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT** desires situation in Newcastle-upon-Tyne (or district); 6 years with architects and surveyors; mainly domestic work, working drawings, details, sketches, surveys, supervision of works. Box 369.

**A.R.I.B.A.** and Student offers spare-time services to Architects; London area; surveys; car available. Box 370.

**SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT** offers part or spare-time assistance in any job normally encountered in an Architectural practice. H. Sharp, 58, Charlwood Road, Putney, S.W.15. 371

**ARCHITECT** (35 years) wishes to contact another Architect, about the same age, with a view to a Partnership; Isle of Wight area; applicant need not be quick, but must be thorough and have a natural ability for modern design of good class houses and hotels. Box 372.

**ARCHITECT** (Polish), fully qualified (prize winner), experienced in modern style planning, perspective and art brush technique, desires appointment as Assistant and Draughtsman with private Architect or Public Authority. Box 373.

**SENIOR DRAUGHTSMAN** requires spare-time work in the Bristol or Bath areas; expert knowledge of domestic and industrial buildings; would be prepared to carry surveys of proposed estates and prepare road and drainage details for Architects, Contractors, etc.; moderate fees. Write Box 374.

**PROBATIONER**, R.I.B.A. (29), released after 6½ years' war service, seeks position offering experience to assist him in continuance of studies; especially interested in town planning. Box 375.

**A.R.I.B.A.**, with office in provinces, within easy reach of London, offers to assist or to undertake complete schemes for other Architects or would consider collaboration on a temporary or permanent basis; experience in domestic, industrial and alteration and conversion work; small staff and own transport. Box 376.

**EX-WREN** requires employment in Architect's Office, preferably in South of England; knowledge of tracing, typing, shorthand, and general office work. Box 377.

**JUNIOR** (age 17) requires work in Architect's Office in London area; matriculation; some drawing office experience. E. S. Barber, 4, Wyndham Road, East Ham, London, E.6. 378

**A.R.I.B.A.** (36), with wide experience in private and municipal offices, London and provinces, wishes to return to Southampton area at end of year; salary by arrangement. Box 379.

**ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT**, L.R.I.B.A., with long and varied experience in West End office, seeks new appointment. Box 380.

**ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN** requires a part-time drawing work, tracing, perspective, etc.; water colour artist; London area preferred. Apply Box 383.

**ARCHITECT**, free to accept evening work; war damage, housing, surveys, conversions, schedules, etc. 12, Dollis Court, Crescent Road, Finchley, N.3. Finchley 5137. 381

**ASSOCIATE R.I.B.A.**, age 24, school trained, particularly interested in design, at present in provinces, would like progressive position with well-established firm of contemporary Architects; London area only; 8 years' continuous experience in London and North-West; experienced domestic, licensed houses, shops, and industrial design, specifications; good draughtsman; responsible and energetic; salary £450 per annum. Box 382.

**CHIEF ASSISTANT**, A.R.I.B.A., aged 35, married, desires position, with possibility of partnership, in small urban or country practice; North preferred; 15 years' experience in all classes of work, including quantities. Box 384.

## For Sale

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

**ELECTRICITY FOR COUNTRY HOUSE**.—Complete equipment for Sale, including 20 h.p. Oil Engine, Electric Generator and Booster Set, Switchboard, Battery and Motors, 200 volts supply; in good running order; inspection—Apply Bally, Grundy & Barrett, Ltd., Electrical Engineers, Cambridge. 685

**ARCHITECT'S** widow offers for Sale her late husband's equipped Office and Practice in small Yorkshire coastal town; there is no other architectural practice in the town; post-war possibilities. Box 524.

## Miscellaneous

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

**A. J. BINNS, LTD.**, specialists in the supply and fixing of all types of fencing, tubular guard rail, factory partitions and gates. 53, Gt. Marlborough St., W.1. Gerrard 4223-4224-4225.

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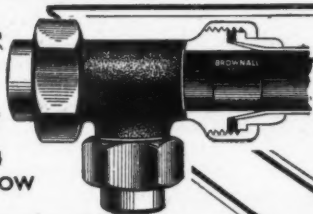
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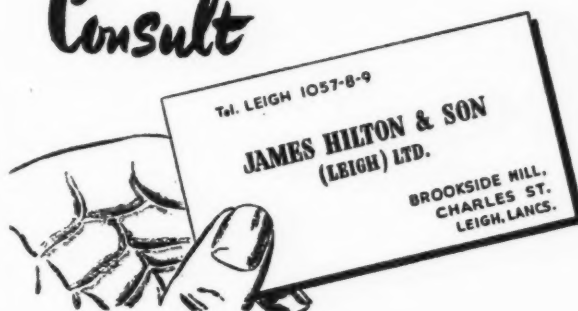
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