

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

At a meeting of the Local Council on Friday last it was decided to widen the bottleneck at Church Road. For many years the London traffic has been causing enormous traffic jams. At the new scheme will provide for pedestrians. The work of famous contractors who have been altering the new scheme will be carried out throughout the year.

Schools will have safer playgrounds

Using non-skid asphalt preparation. A report from the Schools Medical Officer has been issued warning the number of minor accidents occurring in school playgrounds. The use of non-skid asphalt preparation will be carried out throughout the year.

NEW CAR PARKS FOR THE CITY

One of the worst causes of congestion will be removed by the new car parks to be made on bombed sites throughout the city. Convenient spaces will be cleared and surfaced with macadam asphalt. The new car parks will be cleared and surfaced with macadam asphalt. The new car parks will be cleared and surfaced with macadam asphalt.

TOWN PLANNING

A representative of the Country planning Commission and a representative of the Town and Country Planning Commission have been at the conference of regional planning officers at the Ministry of Transport. They have been discussing the preparation of new town plans and the connections having adequate facilities for the quantity of traffic.

ASPHALTE FOR UNDERGROUND ROADS

subways and surroundings

Sun-bathing on Luxury Flats

Occupants of the new super flats will have the use of a unique sun-bathing and an open air sun-bathing area and covered playground.

A GREAT MAIN ROAD TO THE WEST

Dual Carriageway

A new trunk road which will provide a dual carriageway for the heaviest traffic. All major roads will be improved. The new trunk road will provide a dual carriageway for the heaviest traffic. All major roads will be improved. The new trunk road will provide a dual carriageway for the heaviest traffic.

Multi-storied garages to relieve congestion

American type storage garages with automatic elevators to all floors. Car into the wide asphalt ramp and floor. There you find ample space for cars which can take you higher up the floors in three minutes.

Ministry should specify surfaces for roads

The remedy lies with Parliament. Highway authorities throughout the country must be compelled to lay their roads as soon as possible with a uniform "non-skid" surface to be specified by the Ministry. The cost will gladly be borne by the nation as a whole. Five thousand two hundred and fifty-six men, women and children were killed in road accidents last year. In all probability the figure for 1946 will be even higher unless action is begun. Here is a measure for which the Government will secure the support of all.

Skidproof roads

The tragedy of Queen's-crescent, Kentish Town, where a skidding fire-engine killed four children and injured two more, is a sharp and instructive reminder of the need for skidproof roads. The tragedy of Queen's-crescent, Kentish Town, where a skidding fire-engine killed four children and injured two more, is a sharp and instructive reminder of the need for skidproof roads.

THE VAL DE TRAVERS ASPHALTE PAVING CO. LTD.
VAL DE TRAVERS HOUSE, 21-22 OLD BAILEY, LONDON, E.C.4
Telephone: City 7001-5. Telegrams: Traversable, Cent., London.

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
A. C. W. HOBMAN & CO. LTD. • TARROADS LTD. • THE DIAMOND TREAD CO. (1938) LTD. • THE LONDON ASPHALTE CO. LTD. • SICILIAN ROCK ASPHALTE CO. LTD. • UNITED LIMMER & VORWOLKE ROCK ASPHALTE CO. LTD. • THOS. FALDO & CO. (1929) LTD. • W. G. WALKER (GLASGOW) LTD.

BRANCHES
BIRMINGHAM • CANTERBURY • ELY • EXETER • GLASGOW
LINCOLN • LIVERPOOL • MANCHESTER • NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE



... but cold working

saves up to 40 p.c.

Industrialists, Engineers and Government Departments interested in reinforced concrete projects are reminded, that since "Isteg" was first used in this country for the rebuilding of the Bank of England, reinforced concrete constructors have saved thousands of tons of steel. The use of cold worked reinforcing steels to B.S.S. 1144 will permit the construction of much ferro-concrete work for which sufficient quantities of ordinary round mild steel are lacking.

ISTEG STEEL

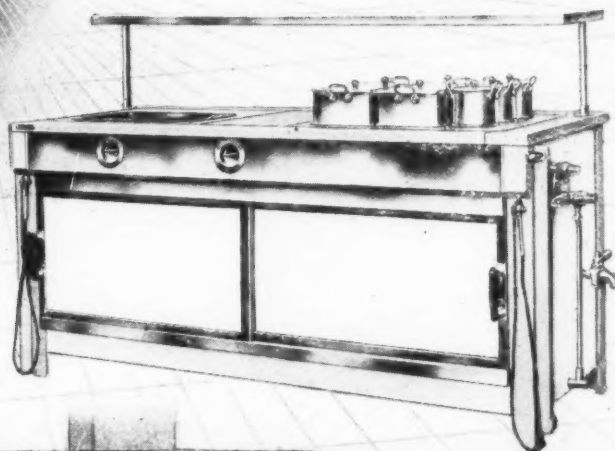
for Concrete Reinforcement

MANUFACTURED BY GUEST, KEEN & NETTLEFOLDS, LTD., CARDIFF
McCALL & CO. (SHEFFIELD) LTD., TEMPLEBOROUGH, SHEFFIELD
THE UNITED STEEL COMPANIES LIMITED, SHEFFIELD, AND

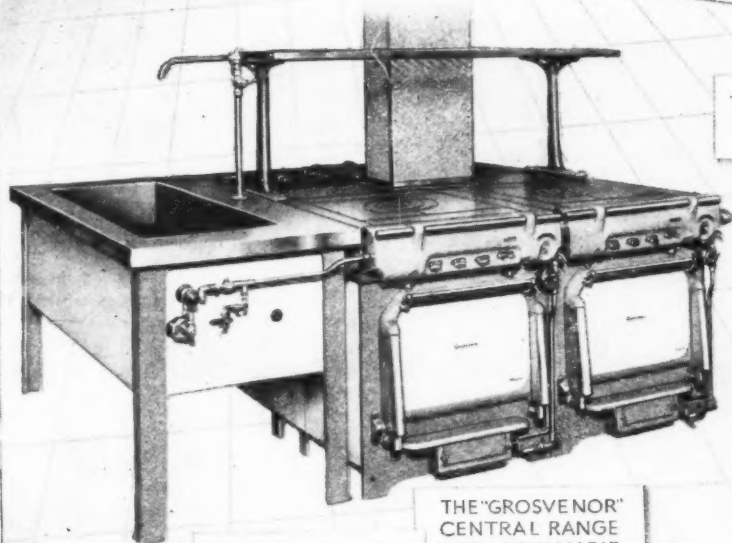
ISTEG STEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED. (SALES)

7 PRINCES STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.

'PHONE: WHItchall 3757



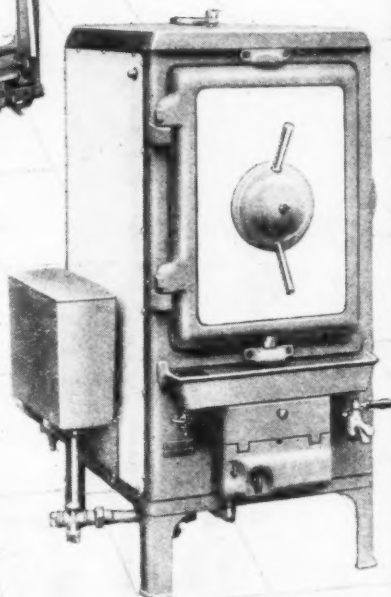
'BELGRAVIA' HOT CLOSET
AND CARVING TABLE



THE "GROSVENOR"
CENTRAL RANGE
WITH BAIN-MARIE

*Four units as shown above
or any number of units
may be assembled*

The Planning Department of Radiation Ltd.
will be pleased to advise on all problems
affecting worn-out or obsolete cooking
appliances; and will prepare new layouts
for the inclusion in existing installations of
improved and new apparatus which will
shortly be available for the speedy and
economical servicing of meals.

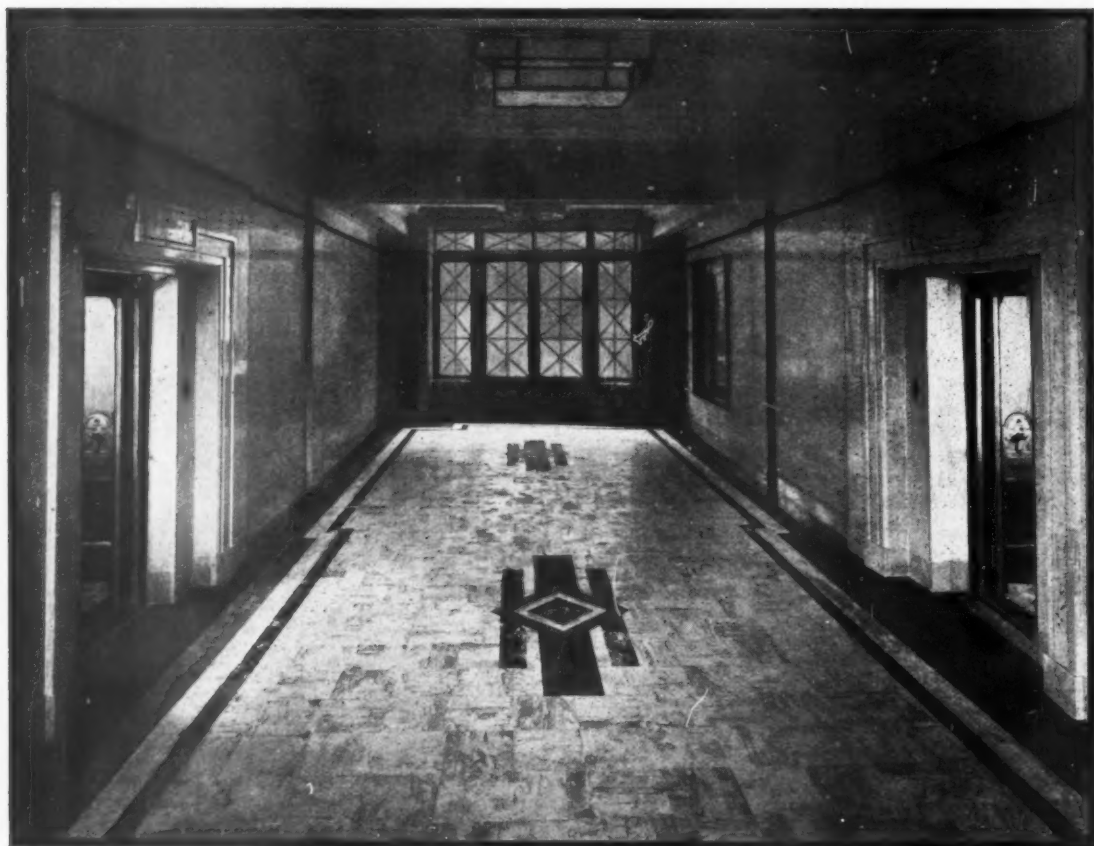


VEGETABLE
& PUDDING STEAMER

Radiation Ltd

RADIATION HOUSE, ASTON, BIRMINGHAM, 6. PALATINE WORKS, WARRINGTON
Showrooms and London Offices: 7 STRATFORD PLACE, LONDON, W.1

MAKERS OF THE REGULO NEW WORLD GAS COOKERS. SILENT BEAM FIRES
AND NEW WORLD WATER HEATERS

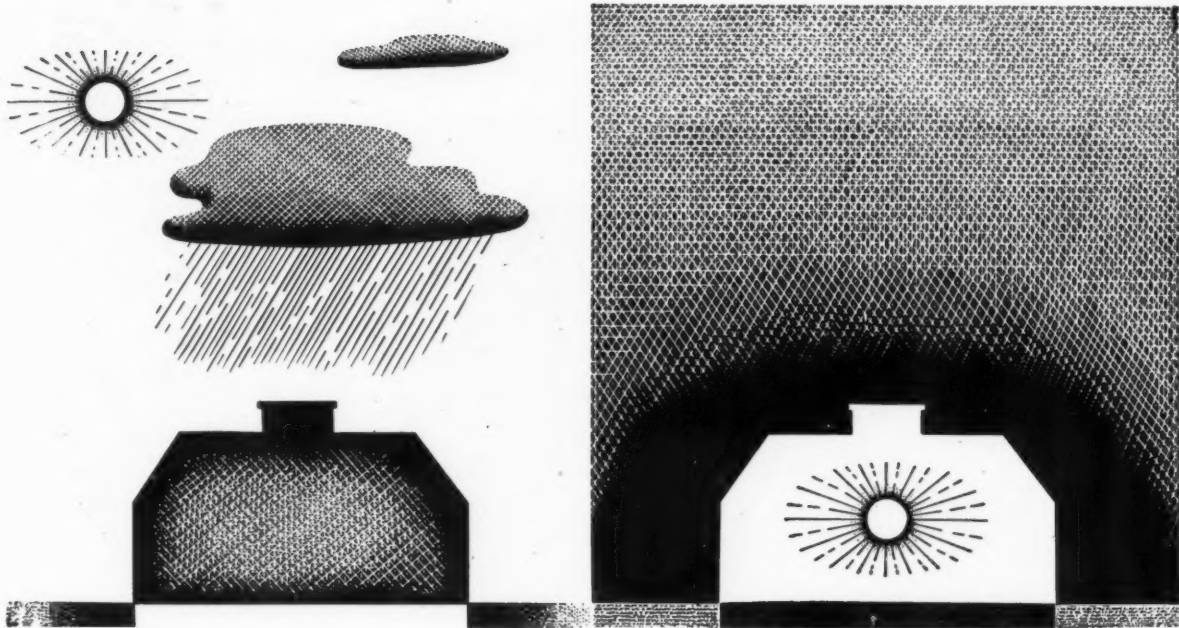


LIFTS

by

MORRIS

Herbert Morris Limited Loughborough England



THE CONTROL OF WEATHER 1946

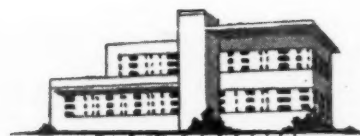
Weather control, like charity, begins at home. It began indeed many centuries ago with four walls to stop the wind and a roof to hold back the rain.

The introduction of a fire brought with it the problem of even distribution of its warmth—a problem which has been progressively reduced as new methods of heating were invented. In recent years modern scientific knowledge has been brought to bear on this and allied problems and, as might be expected from a firm with their record of achievement, Bratt Colbran Limited are well to the fore in the new developments of room heating. Their forthcoming post-war models will show remarkable technical advances associated with great distinction in design.

BRATT COLBRAN LIMITED

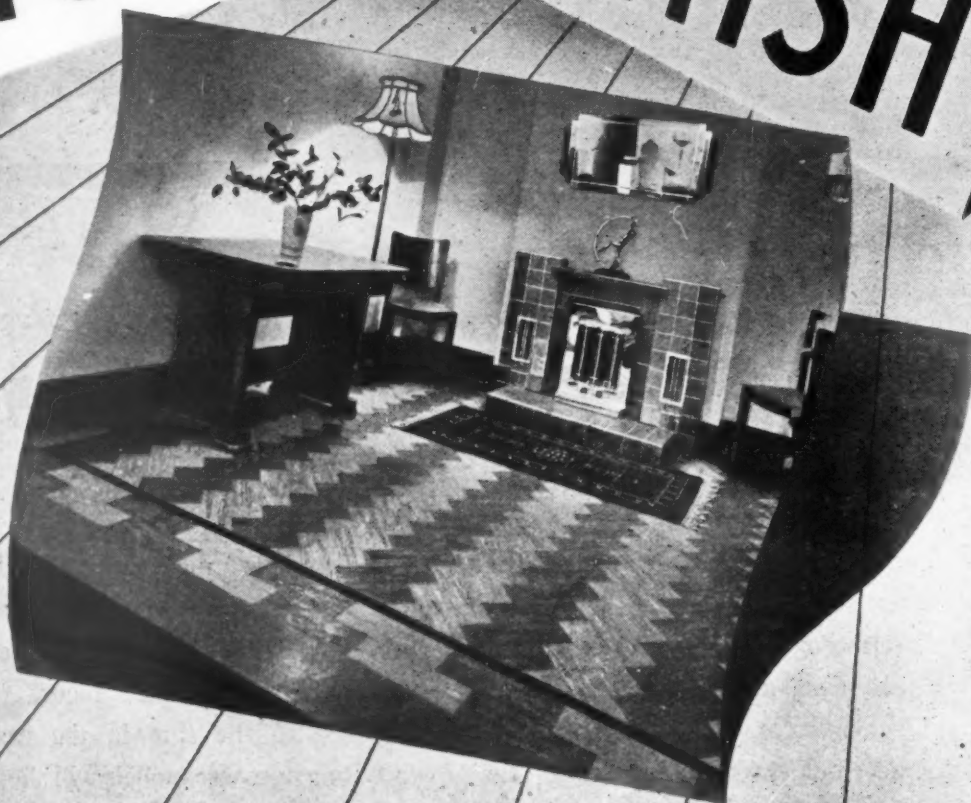
10 MORTIMER STREET, LONDON, W.1

"PORTCULLIS" GAS FIRES • "HEAPED" COAL FIRES • "SOLECTRA" ELECTRIC RADIATORS



NORTH

BRITISH



RUBBER FLOORING

North British Rubber Flooring is the architect's obvious choice in flooring materials where clients desire silence and long wearing qualities combined with infinite variation of pattern and colour scheme.

Meantime, supplies are, unfortunately, limited.

THE NORTH BRITISH RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED • EDINBURGH & LONDON

FROM BLUEPRINT TO COMPLETE KITCHEN



is all within the CORNER range



FOR KITCHENS

* INQUIRIES TO G. CORNER & CO. LIMITED • ADAIR STREET WORKS • MANCHESTER 1 • Telephone: ARD. 1608

SYCUTO

Trade Mark

SELF-CONTAINED

PLUMBING UNIT



*Registered design
Patent applied for.*

The Sycuto Plumbing Unit comprises a panelled frame containing a 50-gall. cold water cistern, airing cupboard and 30-gall. hot water cylinder, with supplies to sink, wash basin and bath, and connection for water waste preventer. Provision is made for connection to boiler and for thermostat and immersion heater. The unit is easy to install, saves site labour, and is completely accessible. Two types are available, type 'A' for bungalows and type 'B' for dwellings extending over two floors. Full particulars on application.

An A.P.G.



Product

AERO PIPE & GLASS CO. LTD.

A.P.G. HOUSE, HARLESDEN ROAD, WILLESDEN GREEN, N.W.10.

Telephone: Willesden 4053 (6 lines)

ALUMINIUM scaffolding



SAVES WEIGHT, MANPOWER, ERECTION TIME AND TRANSPORT

Aluminium alloy scaffolding tubes are as strong as steel, yet only a third of the weight. They bend more readily than steel, and thus give warning of excess loading before the danger point is reached. On the other hand a large proportion of the load on a scaffold structure is usually due to self-weight, and thus aluminium alloy tubes are seldom stressed to their capacity.

Lightweight scaffolding tubes cut erection time and reduce transport costs. Tubing and fittings can be mass-produced; and because aluminium is rustless maintenance costs are negligible, and life prolonged.

Further information will gladly be supplied by our Technical Development Department.

We can give you facts about ALUMINIUM

NORTHERN ALUMINIUM COMPANY LTD.

BANBURY, OXON.

Makers of NORAL Products.

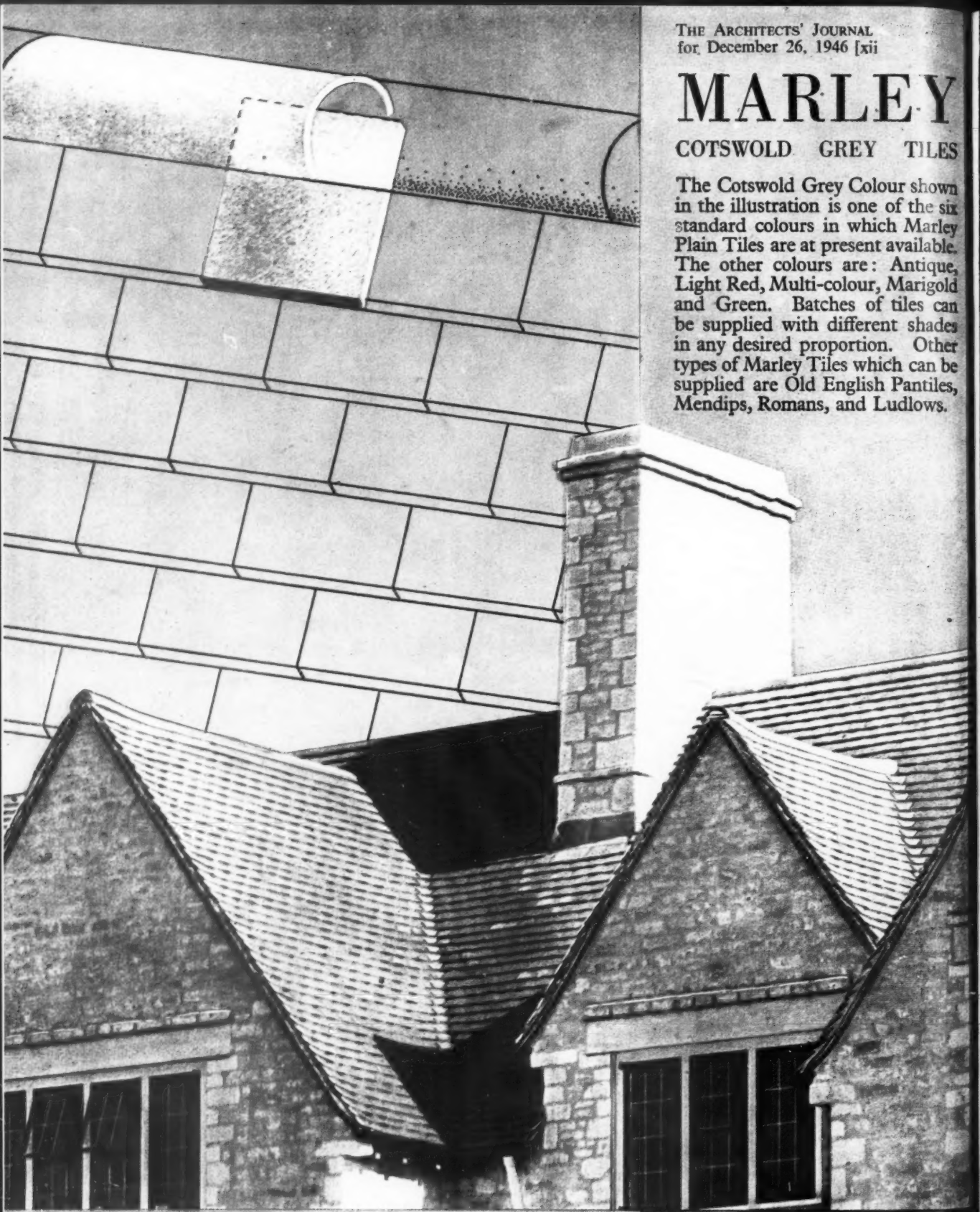


THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
for December 26, 1946 [xii]

MARLEY

COTSWOLD GREY TILES

The Cotswold Grey Colour shown in the illustration is one of the six standard colours in which Marley Plain Tiles are at present available. The other colours are: Antique, Light Red, Multi-colour, Marigold and Green. Batches of tiles can be supplied with different shades in any desired proportion. Other types of Marley Tiles which can be supplied are Old English Pantiles, Mendips, Romans, and Ludlows.



Not for an age—
but for all time

THE MARLEY TILE COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office: London Road, Riverhead, Sevenoaks, Kent. Telephone: Sevenoaks 2251

Scottish Office: Cadder, Bishopbriggs, Nr. Glasgow. Telephone: Bishopbriggs 415

WORKS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

M.T.6

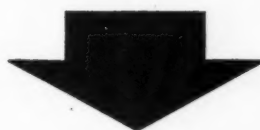


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DOES STYLING MATTER IN SELLING HEATING ?

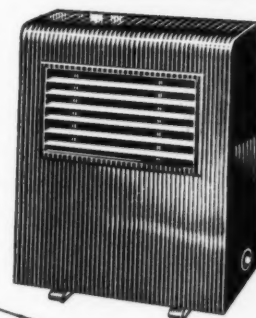
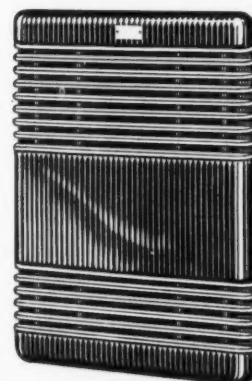


WE SAY YES! It is now accepted that space heating is more efficient than a "nice coal fire." But the coal fire has an "eye appeal" that is sadly lacking in some of the metal boxes that serve as convectors.

NOW you see why, in producing Thermovent electric Space Heating, we took such pains to design heaters which would please visually as well as be completely efficient. The Thermovent models, both Floor-standing and Inset, are pleasing examples of successful Industrial Design.

MODERN PLASTICS CASINGS can be used for Thermovent heaters because of a unique feature—the casing remains cool however long the heater may be operating. This is just one of the many advantages that result from the patented Thermovent duct construction, by means of which the warm air stream is ejected with positive force, rather than being allowed just to flow from the vent.

OTHER ADVANTAGES would take more space than is available to explain in detail, but can be enumerated:— no wall blackening, more effective built in thermostatic control, more useful warmth, extreme safety, adaptability of application. Thermovent is the ideal 'central' or 'background' heating system—easily and quickly installed.



A TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICE is available:—

*Write to Thermovent Heating, Dept. A.J.,
E. K. Cole Ltd., 5 Vigo Street, London, W.1.*

Thermovent *Electric* SPACE HEATING

A PRODUCT OF



E. K. COLE LTD.



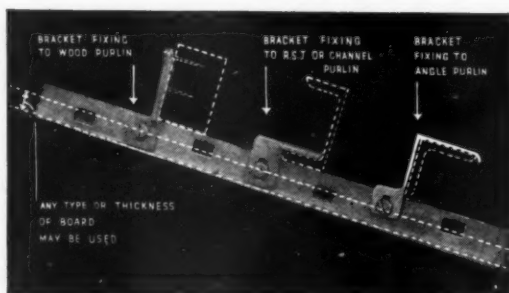
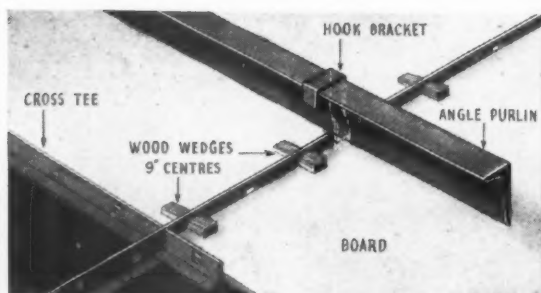
C. F. ANDERSON & SON LTD — WALLBOARD DISTRIBUTORS

HEAD OFFICE
HARRIS WHARF
GRAHAM STREET
LONDON, N.1
TEL: CLERKENWELL 4582

SCOTTISH OFFICE
NATIONAL BANK BUILDINGS
2 ST. MIRREN STREET
PAISLEY
TEL: PAISLEY 4982



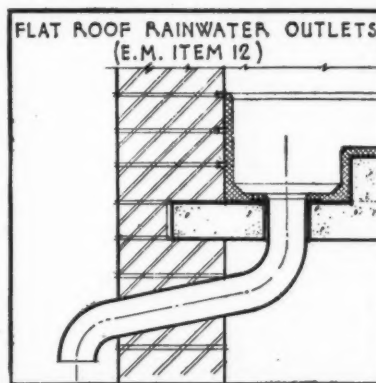
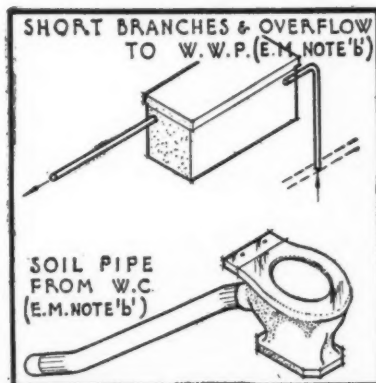
FOR APPLYING ANY TYPE OF BOARD TO CEILINGS & WALLS



TAS/AN5

The use of **LEAD** in house building . . .

must, for the time being, be restricted to certain "vital minimum uses" for which it is pre-eminently suited. The amount of lead made available for building purposes is regulated by a Ministry of Works Economy Memorandum designed to ensure the best use of the present limited supplies. A leaflet "Vital Minimum Uses of Lead in House Building" summarises the essential facts. Illustrated below are two examples taken from the leaflet, copies of which may be obtained from L.I.D.C.



SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION PIPING

For plumbing fixtures to which several pipe connections must be made it is essential that full provision be made for any variation in the fixed points to be connected up. Flexibility in the pipe forming the short connections will reduce site hours and allow for the inevitable variations in dimensions of both building work and sanitary appliances. A maximum length of 3' 0" of lead or lead alloy pipe may be used to provide fixing tolerances at connections to fittings. (See Note (b) to E.M.).

SOIL AND SOIL VENT PIPES

Lead may not be used for these purposes except a maximum length of 3' of pipe to provide a fixing tolerance at connections to appliances. (See Item 7 and Note (b) of E.M.).

RAINWATER PIPES

For outlets for flat roofs, particularly where a swan neck is required, lead pipe is frequently the only satisfactory material. While the use of lead pipe for long straight stacks is not permitted a maximum of 3' of pipe can be used to provide a connection between a flat roof outlet and a down pipe. (See Item 12 of E.M.).



The Technical Information Bureau of the Lead Industries Development Council, which exists to give assistance on problems relating to the use of lead sheet and pipe in building work, will be pleased to give advice on any questions relating to the present restricted uses of the materials.

LEAD INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, EAGLE HOUSE, JERMYN STREET, LONDON, S.W.1
LEAD TECHNICAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 25 LOWER BELGRAVE STREET, S.W.1
 R.31



PLANNING SAFETY

EMERGENCY LIGHTING, essential to the safety of many types of public buildings, should be planned when the building itself is planned, by the architect. When the problem arises, remember Chloride. They are the makers of Keepalite, the automatic system which uses the mains interruption itself to switch on the emergency lighting. Chloride's knowledge of emergency lighting is unrivalled. Their experience is always at your service.

Keepalite

THE AUTOMATIC EMERGENCY LIGHTING SYSTEM

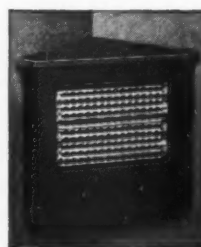
THE CHLORIDE ELECTRICAL STORAGE CO. LTD.
Stationary Battery Dept. : 77, King Street, Manchester 2
Telephone : Blackfriars 4731

525

ELECTRIC Heating and Cooking FOR

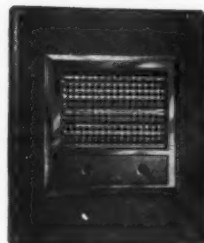
THE MODERN HOME

As leading manufacturers of Electric Fires, Cookers and other Home Electrical Appliances, we offer over thirty years' intensive and specialised experience to all concerned in planning and building post-war homes.



New Corner Fireplace

The two fires illustrated are styled to modern tastes; they combine radiant and convected heat in a scientifically balanced output.



Wall Panel Fire

'Belling' Electric Domestic Cooking Equipment is, of course, famous for its high efficiency.

Although our present production is largely absorbed by urgent Government orders for Housing requirements, all enquiries will receive our keen and enthusiastic co-operation.

You can't beat a

Belling

Belling & Co., Ltd., Bridge Works, Enfield, Middlesex.
Telephone: Howard 1212

C.R.C. 521

★ Electrolux

Silent

REFRIGERATORS



... the Heart of a Good Kitchen!

designed by Maxwell Fry and Jane Drew, F/R.I.B.A.

The "BRITAIN CAN MAKE IT" Exhibition is featuring "miracles" like the space ship that might . . . one day . . . perhaps . . . travel to the moon. The Exhibition houses other miracles which are more down-to-earth like the model kitchens, which are attracting wider public interest than any other exhibits.

... for the Health of the People

And in the heart of these model kitchens is the Electrolux 'built-in' Refrigerator, emphasizing its importance for health in the home. Here is a practical miracle, for Electrolux Refrigerators operate *without* machinery or moving parts. This means freedom from vibration, low maintenance cost, all-round-dependability and, above all: absolute *silence* at all times.

The "BRITAIN CAN MAKE IT" Exhibition Catalogue rightly says that Electrolux is "available now", which means that regular and adequate deliveries of Electrolux "built-in" Refrigerators — operated by Gas or Electricity — can be made in 1947 for Housing Schemes.



By Appointment
Refrigerator
Makers

by ELECTROLUX LTD · LUTON · BEDS

Head Office: 155/5 Regent St., London, W.1

Also Manufacturers of the famous Electrolux Suction Cleaner



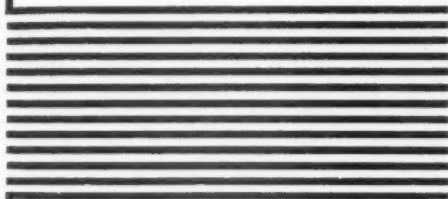
By Appointment
Suction Cleaner
and Refrigerator
Manufacturers

HOT WATER—

ESSENTIAL

SERVICE

IN EVERY HOME



G·L·C CIRCULATOR—

ESSENTIAL FOR

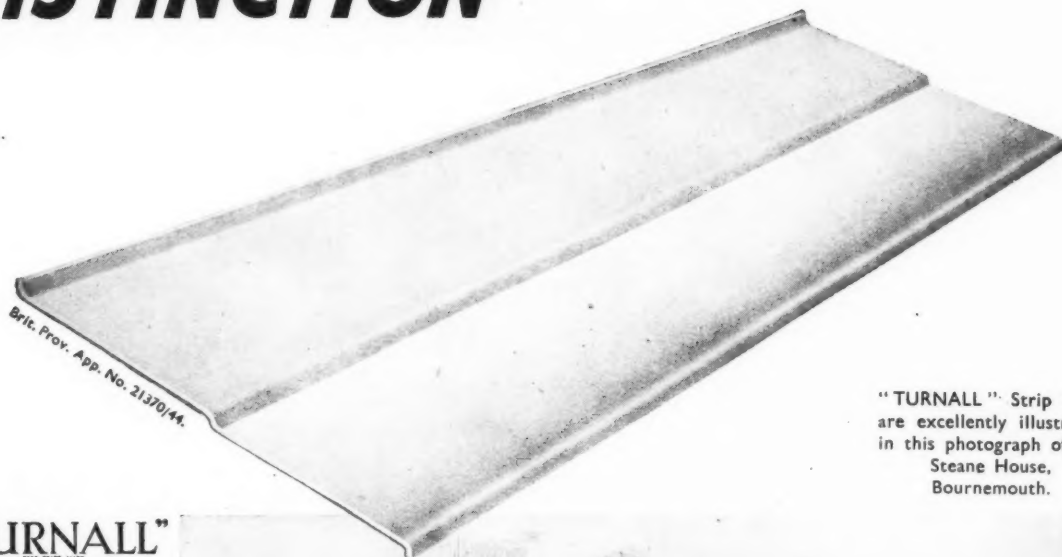
CONSTANT

HOT WATER.

MAIN WATER HEATERS LTD.

GOthic WORKS, THORNTON ROAD, CROYDON

ECONOMY WITH DISTINCTION



"TURNALL" Strip Tiles
are excellently illustrated
in this photograph of the
Steane House,
Bournemouth.

"TURNALL" ASBESTOS-CEMENT STRIP TILES

CONSIDER THESE
FACTS:—

Overall Length 6 ft. 0 in.
Overall Width 2 ft. 0 in.
Weight per square 552 lbs.

FIXED DIRECT TO
WIDELY SPACED
RAFTERS.

NO BATTENS OR
BOARDING REQUIRED

HERE AT LAST IS THE
ROOFING TILE WHICH
EMBODIES SPEED AND
ECONOMY IN APPLI-
CATION WITH DISTINC-
TION IN DESIGN.

WRITE, FOR DESCRIPTIVE
LEAFLET SECTION 4/C.

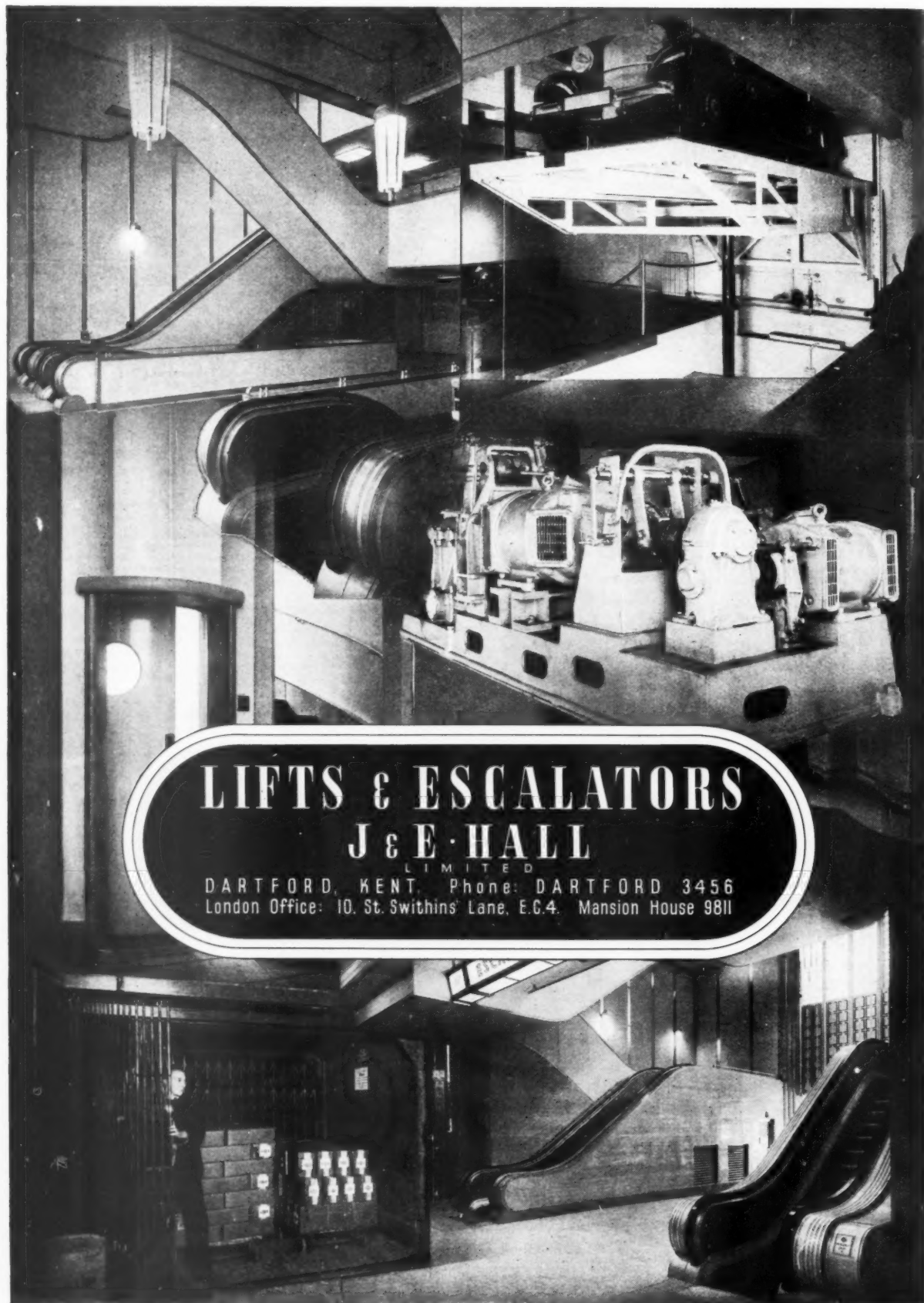


TURNERS ASBESTOS CEMENT CO. LTD.
TRAFFORD PARK

TURNER & NEWALL LTD.

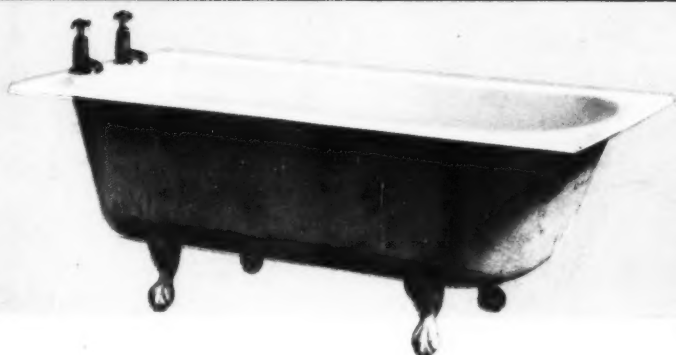
MANCHESTER 17

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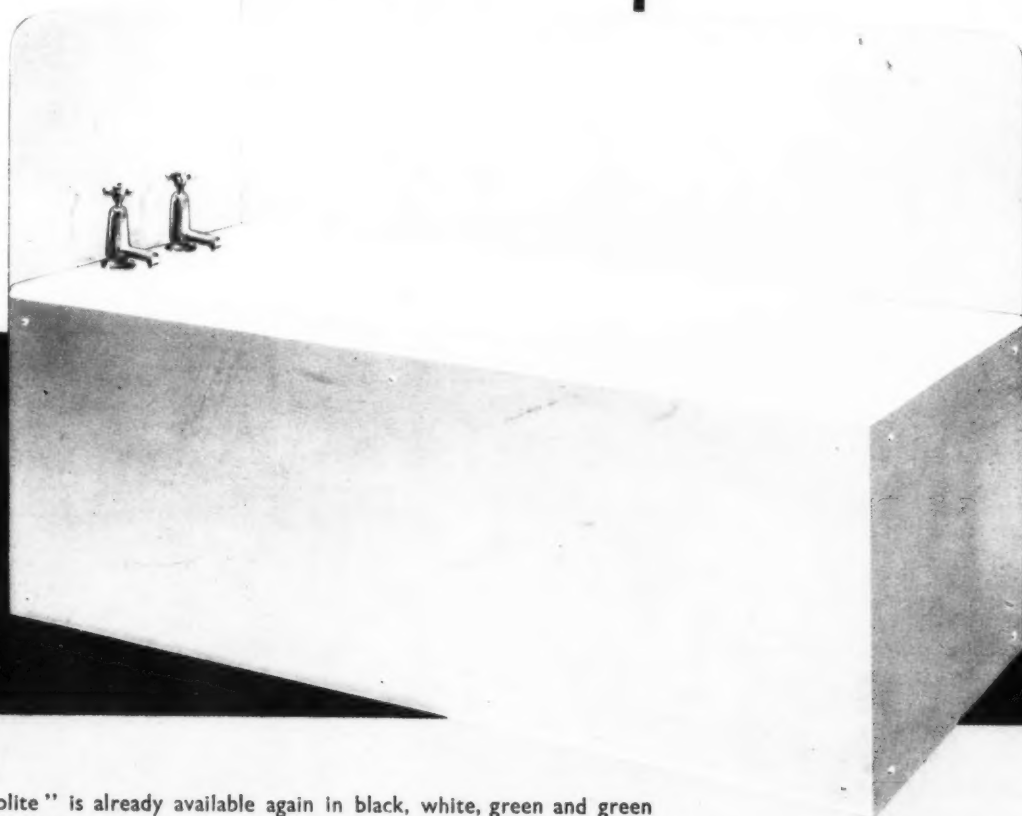


LIFTS & ESCALATORS
J & E HALL
LIMITED
DARTFORD, KENT. Phone: DARTFORD 3456
London Office: 10, St. Swithins' Lane, E.C.4. Mansion House 9811

In the building of new houses and the renovation of old, 'Vitrolite' can be used with excellent effect



See how this ordinary bath has been luxuriously transformed by a few sheets of "Vitrolite". This coloured opaque glass wall lining is particularly suitable for domestic bathrooms, wash-hand basin surrounds, lavatories and kitchen walls. Its hard, brilliant, fire-finished surface is unaffected by water, soap, grease, damp, steam, all ordinary stains and acids except hydrofluoric. It is very hygienic, and easily cleaned.

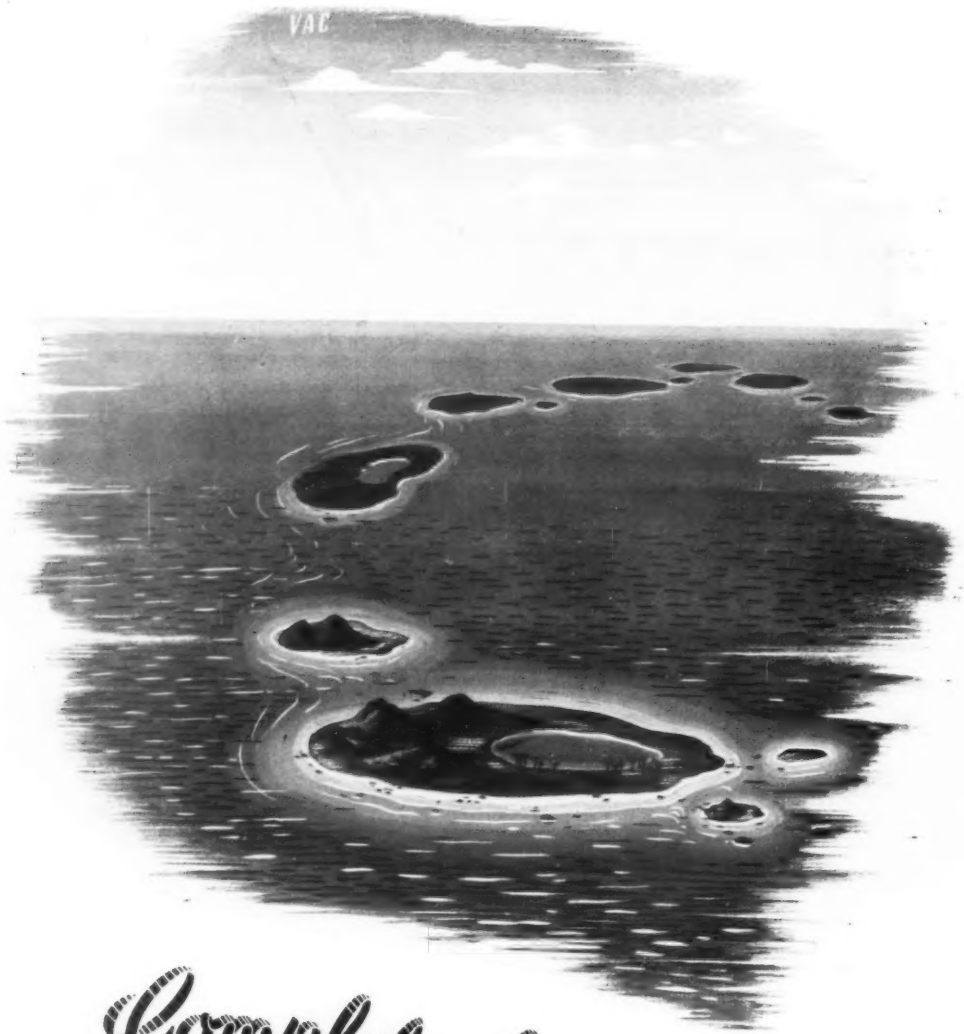


"Vitrolite" is already available again in black, white, green and green agate, and further colours will follow. It is easily fixed. It may be used, not only for the home, but for hotels, schools, restaurants, operating theatres, hairdressing saloons, corridor linings, shop fronts, fascias, counters, bars, table-tops, and for all kinds of display purposes.

"Vitrolite" is manufactured by Pilkington Brothers Limited of St. Helens, Lancashire, whose Technical Department is always available for consultation regarding the properties and uses of glass in building. LONDON OFFICE AND SHOWROOMS AT 63, PICCADILLY, W.1. TELEPHONE: REGENT 4281. Supplies are available through the usual trade channels.

VITROLITE

"VITROLITE" is the registered trade mark of Pilkington Brothers Limited.



Complete Insulation

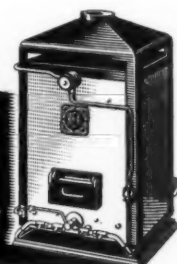
More than usual attention is paid to insulation by POTTERTON. As Gas Water Heating Specialists of so many years standing we have used insulation, not only to reduce heat losses in POTTERTON Gas-Fired boilers and their attendant pipe-work, but, by permitting the use of luminous jet burners, to ensure maximum degree of automatic control with minimum consumption of fuel.

Our Technical Advisory Service will be glad to assist with any Central Heating or Hot Water Supply problems and to give any information on individual boilers (from 26,000 to 1,250,000 B.Th.U. per hour output).

A Pacific atoll—rim of coral formation round a “sleepy lagoon”—can be as remote as 2,000 miles from the nearest land, and even many hundreds from its nearest neighbour. Modern lines of communication have proved that luxuriant vegetation and colourful beauty are but incidental qualities of these examples of perfect insulation.

A De La Rue COMPANY

THOMAS POTTERTON (HEATING ENGINEERS) LTD.
GAS WATER HEATING SPECIALISTS



CAVENDISH WORKS, BUCKHOLD ROAD, WANDSWORTH, S.W.18.

Telephone: PUTNEY 2265 (5 lines)

Telegrams: POTTERTON, PUT, LONDON

NORTHERN AREA:

4, Albert Square, MANCHESTER, 2.

Telephone: Blackfriars 5258.

Telegrams: Cenheat, Manchester

WORM'S EYE VIEW



of the World's Best Piling System

See how the rhythmic pounding of the heavy hammer rams home the concrete down the Dry Tube. No room for water or foreign matter here—no room, even, for a worm to turn . . . just an immeasurable density of pure solid concrete, forcing the soil down and out to a state of compression almost equal its own. Then . . . quite soon . . . at a higher level than with other piling systems . . . PRACTICAL REFUSAL.

So, another Franki Pile is sunk; ready, if need be, for a far greater load than it will be asked to bear. That's building at its best . . . security from the bottom up for as long as the building is required—ensured by fewer piles, at a lower cost.

FRANKI PILES
CARRY MORE TONS PER PILE

THE FRANKI COMPRESSED PILE CO. LTD.
39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

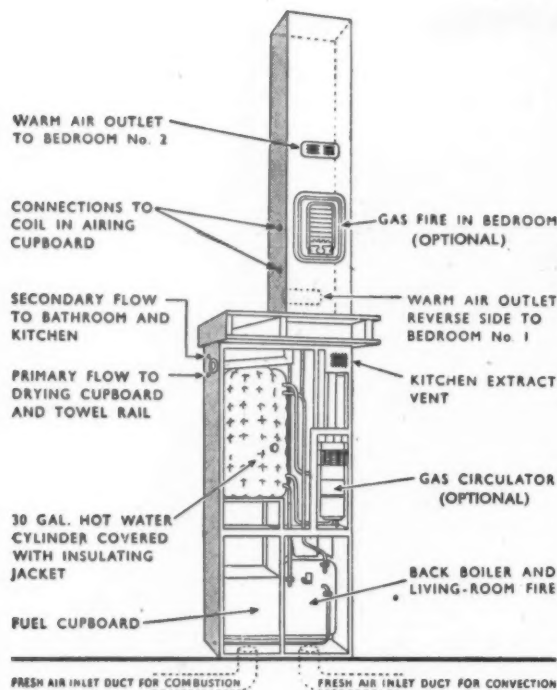
'Phone: ABBey 6006-9.

'Grams: FRANKIPILE, SOWEST, LONDON.

THE FRANKI METHOD OF CAST-IN-SITU PILING MEANS:

- Higher carrying capacity allowing use of fewer piles.
- Shorter piles due to enlarged base and maximum skin friction.
- Noticeable saving in cost on many contracts owing to factors above.
- Imperviousness to all weathers both during and after driving.
- Reduction of vibration with consequent safety to nearby buildings.

ALL-IN-ONE HEAT SERVICE FOR THE SMALL HOUSE



The M.O.W. factory-built Heat Service Unit operates as a duct which extends the full height of the house and supplies all the comfort heating and hot water needs at a moderate cost.

The model shown has a modern, smokeless gas-ignited coke fire (in living room), with back boiler for 30-gallon tank serving bath, basin, sink, towel rail and drying cupboard. In summer the tank is directly heated by a gas circulator and gas 'takes over' in the drying cupboard. The unit is enclosed in a sheet metal casing, pierced for warm air outlets and for a panel gas fire to bedroom. The M.O.W. Unit is a landmark in the development of a complete heat service for the lower income home.

A SPECIAL EXHIBITION

featuring

GAS IN THE DESIGN FOR LIVING

at the Building Centre, Conduit Street, W.1

Admission Free—Daily 10 a.m.—5 p.m., Sats. 10 a.m.—1 p.m.

ORGANISED BY THE BRITISH GAS COUNCIL, 1, GROSVENOR PLACE, S.W.1



Poised for Service!

Eagerly awaiting the relaxation of controls

★ Be prepared and specify

ARMOUR
BRAND



PAINTS & ENAMELS

*Armourdor, Armourmatt,
Armourset, Armoursheen.*

FERRODOR

Vitros

Limited
Supplies
for
PRIORITY
WORK
ONLY

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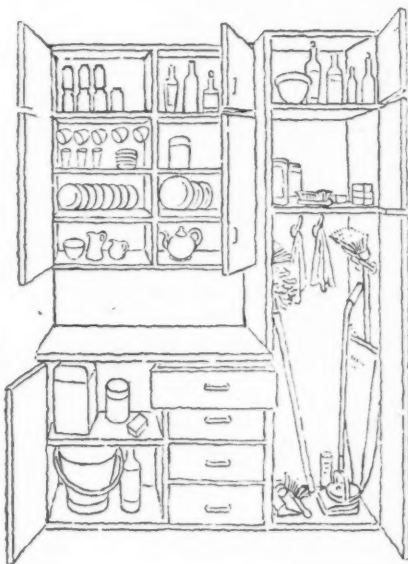
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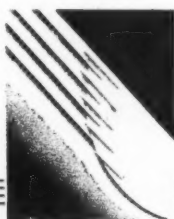
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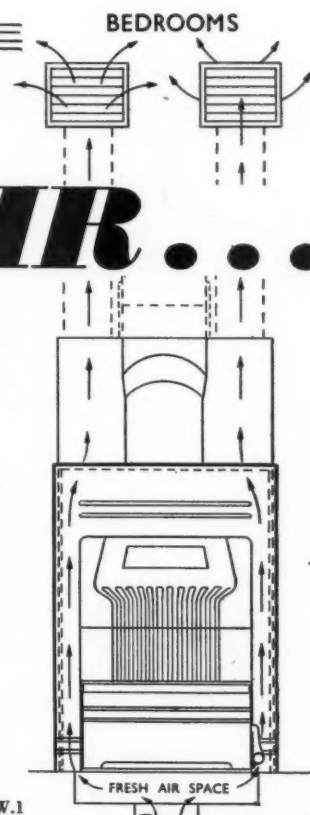
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In common with every other periodical this JOURNAL is rationed to a small part of its pre-war needs of paper. Thus a balance has to be struck between circulation and number of pages. We regret that unless a reader is a subscriber we cannot guarantee that he will get a copy of the JOURNAL. Newsagents now cannot supply the JOURNAL except to a "firm order."

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DIARY FOR DECEMBER JANUARY AND FEBRUARY

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.

BIRMINGHAM. J. H. Nelson. *Industrial Decoration.* At the Imperial Hotel, Temple Street, Birmingham. 6 p.m. (Sponsor, IES, Birmingham Centre.) JAN. 3

L. A. Bawden. *Some Considerations Affecting the Use of Steam for Space and Process Heating.* At the Imperial Hotel, Birmingham. 6.30 p.m. (Sponsor, IHVE, Birmingham and District Branch.) JAN. 16

DERBY. *English Water Colours from the Hickman Bacon Collection.* Exhibition at the Museum and Art Gallery. (Sponsor, the Arts Council.) Until JAN. 11

KETTERING. *The Engineer in British Life.* Exhibition at the Public Library, Art Gallery and Museum. (Sponsor, the Arts Council.) Until DEC. 30

LONDON. *Exhibition of the King's Pictures.* At the Royal Academy, Piccadilly, W. About 500 paintings in the Royal Collection, selected from all the Palaces in which the collection is permanently kept. Includes a large number of works not normally accessible to the public. Weekdays, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays, 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. Admission 1s. 6d. Until MAR. 16

Anglo-French Art Centre. Exhibition of Drawings and Paintings. At the Anglo-French Art Centre, 29, Elm Tree Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8. (Sponsor, Anglo-French Art Centre.) Until DEC. 31

British Road Federation's First Post-War Exhibition. At the Empire Tea Bureau, 22, Lower Regent Street, W.1. Primarily the object of the exhibition is to assist road constructional engineers, designers and other technical experts to maintain contact with the new developments, both in this country and abroad. Its second feature will explain to the general public the existing highway conditions and the plans already made to alleviate the position, together with possible developments of the future. Weekdays, 10.30 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. (Sponsor, BRF.) Until JAN. 11

Your New Home. House Building Industries' Exhibition. At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, Haymarket, S.W.1. (Sponsor, HC.) Until JAN. 12

G. A. Jellicoe. *Architecture: What it Means. How it Affects You at Home, at School, at Play.* Christmas lectures for boys and girls. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. 3 p.m. (Sponsor, RIBA.) DEC. 30, JAN. 1 and 3

Welsh Industries Fair. At the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. (Sponsor, National Industrial Development Council of Wales and Monmouthshire.) JAN. 1-7

Spencer Vaughan Thomas. *Modern Trends in Education.* At the AA, 34-36, Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Sponsor, AA.) 6 p.m. JAN. 8

D. V. H. Smith. *District Heating.* At the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Storey's Gate, Westminster. 6 p.m. (Sponsor, IHVE.) JAN. 8

Professor R. H. Evans. *Extensibility and Modulus of Rupture of Concrete.* At the Institution of Structural Engineers, 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1. 6 p.m. (Sponsor, ISE.) JAN. 9

Building Science. An exhibition of science applied to modern building construction. At Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Papers read each evening at 7.30. Admission free. (Organised by the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.) JAN. 13-18

Anthony Minoprio. *Criticism of Prizes Deed of Award.* At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. 6 p.m. (Sponsor, RIBA.) JAN. 14

Ethiopian Exhibition of Arts, Crafts, Industry and Education. At Foyles Bookshop, 111, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Sponsor, Princess Tshai Memorial Hospital Council.) Sir Patrick Abercrombie will open the exhibition at 3 p.m. on January 20. JAN. 20-FEB. 4

E. H. Nevard. *The Stress Grading of Timber and Its Influence on Structural Design.* At the Institution of Structural Engineers, 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1. 6 p.m. (Sponsor, ISE.) JAN. 23

Professor W. G. Holford. *New Towns.* At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. 6 p.m. (Sponsor, RIBA.) JAN. 28

MANCHESTER. H. Y. Turnbull and H. Hoyle. *Unit Heaters.* At Milton Hall, Deansgate, Manchester. 7 p.m. (Sponsor, IHVE, Manchester and District Branch.) JAN. 13

MARCH. *Plans for an Arts Centre.* Exhibition at the Town Hall. (Sponsor, the Arts Council.) Until DEC. 31

MILFORD HAVEN. *The Art of the Film.* Exhibition at the Town Hall. (Sponsor, the Arts Council.) Until JAN. 13

SWANSEA. *Masterpieces from Welsh Houses.* Exhibition at the Glyn Vivian Art Gallery. (Sponsor, the Arts Council.) Until DEC. 27

NEWS

THURSDAY, December 26, 1946
No. 2709 VOL. 104

News	459
Preserving Georgian Dublin ..	460
This Week's Leading Article	461
Astragal's Notes and Topics ..	462
Letters from Readers	463
Appeal for Jane Austen's Home	464
A New Index Number of Building Prices. No. 3. By Ian Bowen	465
Physical Planning Supplement: Nijmegen in Holland. Re-planning and Rebuilding of a War Damaged Town ..	467
Conversion of Dublin's Georgian Houses	470
Information Centre	474
Societies and Institutions ..	476

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

★ The House Building Industries Standing Committee has submitted to the Minister of Health a plan for building TEN THOUSAND HOUSES AT £1,400 EACH.

A plan to build, throughout the country, about 10,000 houses at £1,400 a house, each having 1,000 ft. superficial area, has been submitted to the Minister of Health by the House Building Industries' Standing Committee. The committee, in a report, says that it realizes that its requests are "a slight departure from present regulations," but hopes that when the Minister reviews the building programme for 1947 the plan will become part of his scheme. Demonstration houses were built at 24 centres, "greatest care being taken to ensure a high standard of construction, aesthetic quality, and improved labour-saving facilities for the housewife at a minimum cost, thus making an attempt to establish the really desirable standard for this size of house." A questionnaire carried out at demonstration centres showed that 75 per cent. of those who answered preferred to buy a house and 19 per cent. preferred to rent, and the committee declares that the builders would now, as in pre-war days, be prepared to build an agreed proportion of the houses for rent. The plans include 48 flats in London; 561 pairs of houses in Essex, 531 pairs in Yorkshire; 446 pairs in Cheshire; 399 pairs in Sussex; 374 pairs in Lancashire; 325 pairs in Middlesex; and 318 pairs in Kent. The houses would be built on land already owned by the builders concerned and approved for this type of development.

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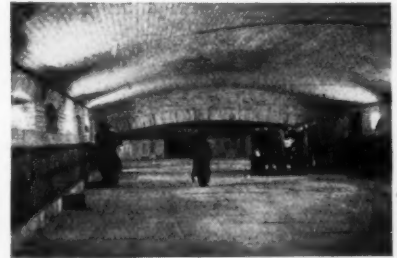
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APOLOGIA FOR SUBURBIA. [From *The Castles on the Ground*, by J. M. Richards (Architectural Press).] The architectural theorists of today live in a world of regrets for the past and hopes about the future. Around them they see only chaos. Because they make the mistake of assuming that what is significant must bear the hall-mark of educated taste, they fail to observe that, not far beneath this chaotic surface, a common idiom of a kind does lie hidden . . . the suburban style. This may not be the mature expressive idiom, the authentic voice of an age secure in its internal harmony, which these theorists, forgetful that such a voice cannot be expected to emerge prior to the establishment of such a harmony, are so anxiously anticipating. It is, moreover, confined to domestic architecture. But it has the one quality of all true vernaculars, that of being rooted in the people's instincts, and even its shortcomings—its snobberies, its self-deceptions, its sentimentalities, the uncertainties of its objectives—are evidence of this closeness to everyday life. The suburban style is part of the texture of the suburban world, which indeed is hardly aware of any other . . . On account of its ubiquity alone we cannot afford to ignore it . . . But it is not its mere presence that is most significant; it is the universality of its appeal. If democracy means anything, it means deciding—for a change—to pay some attention to the expressed preference of the majority, to what people themselves want, not what we think they ought to want . . . So, while continuing to build our castles in the air, let us not ignore those that already exist—somewhat untidily scattered, it is true—on the ground. In addition to searching the horizon for the promise of a new vernacular, let us accept also for what it is worth the one on our own doorstep:

An appeal is being made for funds to buy the house formerly known as Chawton Cottage, WHERE JANE AUSTEN WROTE MOST OF HER NOVELS.

The Jane Austen Society is appealing for funds with the object of getting possession of the house formerly known as Chawton Cottage. In this house Jane Austen lived with her mother and her sister Cassandra from 1809 until her death in 1817. All the novels except *Northanger Abbey* were written here in the form in which we have them. A letter to *The Times* in which the appeal is made, states: The cottage, besides being of unique interest to lovers of Jane Austen's work, is well worth preserving in itself. It is an L-shaped brick building of early Georgian date, standing at the junction of the London, Winchester and Portsmouth roads. A description of it in Jane Austen's day is found in Chapter IV of the *Memoir* by J. E. Austen-Leigh. It has long been divided into three tenements, but apart from a few minor alterations it remains structurally as it was during the Austens' occupation. It would not be possible to obtain vacant possession of the whole house, nor is it desired; the present tenants would not, under the society's plan, be in any way disturbed; but immediate possession would be assured of a large room on the ground floor which (identifiable from its blocked-up window) was the Austens' drawing-room. This would house some very interesting relics which have been promised, and form the nucleus of the place of pilgrimage the society hopes to see established. The society's aim, therefore, is to buy and repair this house to establish a caretaker, to keep the rest of the premises as living accommodation, but to make certain rooms particularly associated with Jane Austen, accessible to the public. The owner has agreed to a price of £3,000. Thorough-going repairs are urgently needed. The society therefore has set itself to raise at least £5,000. Further information may be had from the hon. secretaries, Jordans, Alton, Hampshire. Subscriptions should be sent to Messrs. Sheen, Stickland and Co., 71, High Street, Alton, Hampshire. We are yours faithfully, R. A. Austen-Leigh, Elizabeth Bowen, David Cecil, R. W. Chapman, W. Hugh Curtis, Dorothy Darnell, Beecher Hogan, Elizabeth Jenkins, G. L. Keynes, Mary Lascelles, C. S. Lewis, Wilmarsh S. Lewis, Edward Marsh, C. B. Tinker, Wellington. Clough Williams-Ellis, Mervyn Winton. [Photograph, p. 464]



Last month the Minister of Works (Mr. G. Tomlinson, M.P.), paid a visit to Messrs. Pilkington Brothers, St. Helens, for the purpose of lighting the new No. 8 flat drawn sheet glass tank. It is the second glass-producing tank to bear this name—its predecessor being in production during the twenty-three years from 1909 to 1932. The new tank will be one of the largest, if not the largest, of its type in the world, measuring 30 feet wide and 130 ft. long. To bring such a tank into production necessitates the building of other ancillary units, and for this new one it has been necessary to lay down amongst other plant a gas producer, a new mixing room, a new warehouse, and a new boiler plant, the total cost exceeding £500,000. The photographs show; Top, left, reading from left to right: Mr. Stewart Owler (Manchester Regional Director of Ministry of Works), Mr. George Tomlinson, M.P. (Minister of Works), Mr. Geoffrey Pilkington (Chairman, Pilkington Brothers, Limited). Top, right, An interior view of the new tank before the lighting ceremony. Bottom, The Minister of Works applying the light to the new glass tank; with him is Mr. J. B. Watt, Local Director and Sheet Glass Works Manager.



Preserving Georgian Dublin

Two of the best preserved Georgian squares in Dublin are Fitzwilliam Square (top) and Merrion Square (bottom), both being mainly occupied by the professional classes. Much of Dublin's Georgian architecture, however, has, since 1800, been slowly falling into slumdom and decay. In this week's JOURNAL are shown standard plans and de-

tails of type conversions of these Georgian houses. They are being carried out by a special Department of Dublin Corporation under Mr. A. W. N. Ternan. Thus will be restored to better contemporary use and less sorrowful appearance these residences which still form so large and charming a part of the fabric of the capital.

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It was announced at a general meeting of the RIBA held on December 10, that Professor A. E. Richardson, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., Hon. M.A. (Cantab.), had been recommended for the ROYAL GOLD MEDAL.

At St. Ervans Road, Westbourne Park, a new GWR FISH AND MARKET DEPOT is to be built. A covered platform, offices, staffrooms, water supply, drainage, lighting and heating, are included in the plans.

★

The Council has appointed Mr. William Robert Francis Ellis, O.B.E., T.D., M.A., to the post of ASSISTANT SECRETARY RIBA.

Born in 1906, Mr. Ellis was educated at Cheltenham College, where he won an Exhibition in Classics to Cambridge University and, changing to science, obtained a Natural Science Tripos in 1928. After eleven years as a master at Downside School, he joined the Army in July, 1939, and obtained a short service commission as Adjutant of a newly-formed infantry battalion. He served in France until Dunkirk and was then appointed GSO3. He worked on the planning staff of the Madagascar Expedition and the North Africa Expedition, during which time he was appointed DAAG. After the campaign in Tunisia he was selected for the planning staff for the Sicilian landing and appointed AAG (Lieut.-Colonel), accompanying the 15th Army Group H.Q. to the island. He held the post of Assistant Adjutant General, Allied Force HQ., CMF., from February, 1943, to May, 1945, being Mentioned in Despatches (1943) and awarded the O.B.E. (1944). From May to September, 1945, Mr. Ellis was seconded to the Education Branch Allied Commission for Austria. After demobilization he was appointed to a post in the Lord Chancellor's office, deputizing as Establishment Officer for the Supreme Court until February, 1946, when he became Assistant Secretary of Commissions.



Mr. W. R. F. Ellis, the new Assistant Secretary of the RIBA. See News Item.

STANDARDIZE PLANNING METHOD

"NOWADAYS," said Oscar Wilde, "to be intelligible is to be found out"—the way a wit had of condemning the abuse of language. Certainly this abuse is more dangerous than is realized and the lack of precise definition of words causes everywhere unnecessary misunderstanding and friction, both personal and partisan. The abuse of words is most obvious in the emotional and unobjective spheres of politics and economics (that Pseudo-Science, as a correspondent called it last week). But in the objective sciences some generally agreed definition of terms has to be, and is, accepted before discussion takes place and any practical advance accomplished.

Physical planning is before everything else an art. But it involves a technique, and this implies the need for a clear definition of objectives based on factual knowledge discovered by survey and analysis of survey. It is to that extent a science and therefore in need of a clear and universally accepted method and terminology of its own. At present this does not exist effectively either at national or international levels, perhaps mainly because planning has come into its own, as a result of the war, in a remarkably short time and on a world-wide scale. There has been too little time for preparation.

Standardization is essential in many spheres if the economy of the Machine Age is to flourish to the benefit of the individual. The great danger to be avoided in planning, however, is the building of an environment that will tend to mould the individual to a standard pattern. It is precisely for that reason that standardization of method and language in planning is needed and why, we believe, practical steps to achieve this should be taken immediately. We see here, once more, the practical need for standardization, not as an end in itself but as a useful, time-saving and simplifying tool.

In planning jargon, we must be agreed on what we mean by words. We must know what is precisely meant by such terms as Net Housing Density, Population Increase and what, for example, is the agreed population size and character of a Neighbourhood Unit, a Residential Unit, a Community. The present babel makes understanding between specialists difficult and confuses the layman.

Again, it is high time that map symbols and colours were universally standardized. This would save a great amount of time and energy and would make comparative study far easier. Methods of survey, too, could be standardized with advantage. To some extent steps have already been taken. In the Netherlands, for instance, the Government Service for Physical Planning works with standard planning symbols, and our own Ministry of Town and Country Planning has shown by its directives that a clarification of terminology and symbolism is overdue. The British Standards Institution, also, we understand, is preparing a specification in this field. But now far

wider co-operation between interested parties on an international level is needed. We suggest that here is a useful job of co-ordination waiting to be done that could perhaps be among the first practical tasks of UNESCO.



The Architects' Journal

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

DESIGN 46

Next week—on December 31 to be precise—Pandora's Box [Victoria and Albert division] will be closed for ever. The china collected by the curate's wife will be returned to store, the Turntable of Fashion will cease to groan and rumble beneath its load of tulle and chiffon, the air-conditioned bed will be transformed perhaps into an aedicule for hens, Exhibition Road will return to its normal contemplative stupor.

The organisers and designers can congratulate themselves upon a resounding success, and have rightly chosen to record their achievement in permanent form—*Design 46* [HMSO, 6s. 0d.]—the title is as regrettably "dated" as the cover design—is a luxuriously illustrated survey of British design as displayed in the exhibition. The list of contributors is impressive—it ranges

from Sir Stafford Cripps to Jane Drew and from Ashley Havinden to Bernard Shaw—and between them they cover with dexterity and despatch all the branches of design from typography to fabrics and from pottery to garden tools.

Audrey Withers [of *Vogue*] writes encouragingly that British shoemakers now know how to make calf "rot-proof, colour-fast, washable, damp-proof, and repugnant to insects," and twice we are shown pictures of a devilish device which claims to be, but alas not simultaneously, a baby's chair, a pair of steps and an ironing board. Altogether a handsome production, splendidly presented by HMSO at the surprisingly low cost of six shillings, and well worth it.

DOVER ROAD REPLANNED

The film camera which can race round a building at many levels could do for architecture what the radio has done for music and is doing for poetry. Some of the multitudes who see buildings might look at them with interest as so many who could only hear music now listen with appreciation. But so far, while music has become the pin-up girl among the arts, architecture, like sculpture, has remained a Cinderella. No fairy godmother has yet helped it to profit largely by contemporary techniques of education and publicity.

There have been ecstatic comments on buildings in chatty travelogues, and a few more serious essays have been made by film directors to show the public how a building might be studied and enjoyed—but all this has usually been incidental to some other purpose. What a disappointment, therefore, to find a good chance half used.

The film, *The Dover Road*, which I saw recently in London, reminds one that if the cinema can provide

an eye it has also a voice—and that needs an informed mind to direct it. Here is a pleasant idea—to make a journey looking at the countryside and the buildings between London and Dover. The photographer has collected some fine material, chosen with catholic but discriminating taste, from the great monuments, as well as the abundant minor architecture of many centuries strung out along the Dover Road. But there must have been gross carelessness in re-assembling this material, and there are ridiculous errors in the commentary which debar this film from any claim to be serious education. It might so easily have been of an informal kind—and as a matter of fact the claim is implied in the narrative.

As an example. The village street of Bridge, with its charming cottages and small houses dating from the 16th to the early 19th centuries, is shown quite comprehensively; but we first see part of the street described as the village of Ospringe [which is a dozen miles nearer London], then another part turning up in its proper place in the journey three miles on from Canterbury; finally, when the traveller has reached Lydden [near Dover] and that village is being described, the commentary is accompanied by views of Lydden, and as a makeweight a shot of Bridge church and the Georgian dower-house of the neighbouring park.

Surely this redistribution of architectural amenities is unforgivable. And what is one to say on finding in such a film a term like Norman used, apparently to signify just Very Old? Canterbury Cathedral is described as having a Norman West Front. Fine pictures of the West front, but no trace of Norman architecture can be seen in these towers—one about 1400, one 1834. And Bridge, we are told, has a Norman church. Unfortunately it was mostly rebuilt in the 19th century, and looks like it, though it has a Norman doorcase in one wall.

It seems there is a case for a new branch of the architectural profession—Film Commentary Consultant.

ASCOTS FOR PLANS

Welcome warm water and beautifully bound booklets spell Ascot to ASTRAGAL, who turns ad.-man after a coming-out party at the Planning Centre given in honour of Ascot's youngest child—a series of loose-leaf town planning summaries. This party was well up to Ascots' usual high standard of hospitality [it is always mildly surprising to find warm water rather than gin gushing out of those heaters], where it was pleasant to meet an informal and good-humoured Mr. Silkin away from the sanctity of St. James's Square; it helped to soften the popular Press's picture of the Bad Man of Stevenage.

Though Mr. Silkin was the chief speaker it was Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis who, inspired by the Minister's warm words for constructive advertising, started us off on the slogan hunt. After toying with Drink Beer and Do Good—apparently thinking of a certain lager whose profits sustain a European University—he concluded that Bile Beans might Bring Better Boys to Balliol.

Whatever the future holds for helpful advertising, overworked architects and planners can be grateful to Ascots for reducing the planning verbiage to meaty abstracts. The first of the one-page illustrated summaries outline the essential features of Plymouth, Manchester, Exeter, Norwich and London, and plans to come will include those for Merseyside, Gloucestershire, Dublin and Middlesbrough. Ask Ascots to Prepare your Perforated Plan.

FACTORY V. SITE

The latest Gloag (Mr. G. co-operates this time with Mr. Wornum)* sets out to convince the intelligent layman of the need for factory made houses and the possibility of providing them in the immediate future. Each chapter sets out to answer one question. First, Why the Factory-made House? and then, What Materials, What Methods, Can They Be Mass-Produced, How Long Will They Last, How Much Will They Cost, Will They Be Comfortable, Will They Be Easy to Run, and What Will They Look Like?

* *House out of Factory.* By John Gloag and Grey Wornum (George Allen and Unwin 15s. 6d.)

All these questions are admirable, and just what the intelligent layman wants to know. The answers are all there, but unfortunately in their enthusiasm for the subject the authors have not contented themselves with showing the possibilities of the factory-made house. They hardly strengthen their case by trying, at the same time, to argue that in almost every respect the house built by traditional methods is bound to be grossly inferior. They most unfairly compare the possible post-war factory-made house with what they have seen in pre-war jerry built houses.

Perhaps the authors were not quite certain in writing this book whether they were really intending to explain the advantages of the factory-made house or whether they were dealing with the wider subject of modern advances in housing technique. For example, a description on District Heating is included, which to a layman may well be very interesting, but it is not at all clear how this affects the question of traditional versus factory-built houses.

The clue to the whole affair seems to lie in a few lines of the final chapter: "In appearance it (the factory-made house) would be far pleasanter, and far less likely to create an effect of monotony than the bungalows and jerry-built terraces and semi-detached houses which now deface our residential areas and are the result of the speculative builders' ignorance, incompetence and greed, which cause him to mishandle traditional building materials and methods." This is a fine argument against bad speculative building, but not necessarily an argument in favour of factory houses, because:—

(a) Non-factory houses, with a proper quota of designers, plus good salesmanship by Mr. Gloag, might very well turn out to be much better than the jerry-built horrors referred to.

(b) So far we have no particular guarantee that bigger and nastier jerry-builders will not collar the pre-fab market.



LETTERS

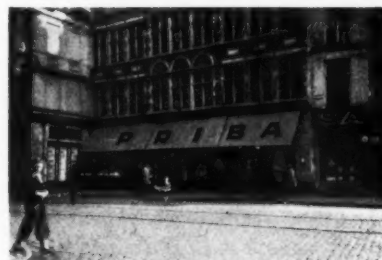
Eric P. Lambert, L.R.I.B.A.,
A.I.A.A.

G. F. Chadwick,
B.Sc. Tech. (Hons.) Dip. T.P. (Manc.)

D. J. Robinson

Professional Conduct

SIR,—In view of the code of Professional Conduct, Clause III (v), don't you think this is carrying things a bit too far?



Not only on the sun blind, but neon lights too (top left hand corner of photo)!

If the Council has abandoned the Code, surely all members should be notified, so as to prevent some getting a flying start on



ASTRAGAL

others, as for example the enterprising firm illustrated, who sees no reason, apparently,

APPEAL FOR JANE AUSTEN'S HOME



Jane Austen's home from 1809 to 1817, formerly known as Chawton Cottage, stands on the main road between Alton and Winchester. The Jane Austen Society is seeking to acquire and preserve the house and is trying to raise £5,000 for this purpose. The house is of early Georgian date and is now divided into apartments whose occupants would not be disturbed if the scheme goes through. Acquisition of the property would, however, secure the use of a large room (behind the blocked up window in the photograph) to house relics of the novelist and form the nucleus of a place of pilgrimage. Left, the tablet on the front of Chawton Cottage erected by Jane Austen admirers in this country and America. It reads: "Jane Austen lived here from 1809-1817 and hence all her works were sent into the world. Her admirers in this country and in America have united to erect this tablet. Such art as hers can never grow old." ("Times" photographs. See news item on page 459.)

to hide their light under a bushel of false modesty.
Bridport

ERIC P. LAMBERT

Starting from the Wrong End

SIR.—There seems to be an impression abroad that we have at last reached that happy state where the whole of England, Wales and Scotland is being actively and well planned. Planning officers, planning consultants (and others) are engaged in preparing schemes for this so-called region, or that town, or the other conurbation. We have outline plans in preparation for here, there and everywhere—some good, some perhaps not-so-good. We also have a host of other projects under consideration (apparently not meriting the name of planning)—such as trunk roads, national parks, large water schemes, military training areas, power schemes, transport nationalization, and so on. Unhappily, however, these projects do not seem to be related to each other, or to the outline plans, nor indeed the outline plans to each other. I have even heard it suggested (apparently in all seriousness) that plans for the raising of the school-leaving age should be shelved for the time being in order that certain outline plans might be "completed" earlier. Surely the requirements of education form one of the fundamental bases of the true plan?

It seems, therefore, that we are starting from the wrong end. Details are being attempted whilst fundamental questions

remain unsolved. Any number of local plans do not make a plan for a true Region, nor do any number of regional plans make a national plan.

Not until we have a true national plan, —i.e., policies in action in regard to such vital matters as re-location of population and industry—not until we have this shall we be in a position to prepare worthwhile plans at the regional and local levels.

In the meantime, we are making some progress (in all sorts of directions)—some planning is better than none—but are we going to be satisfied with half a job? It is of no use thinking of putting the roof on when we haven't made any decisions about foundations.

I hope that the AJ which has striven for so long towards this vital goal will continue to lead us on.

Bury

G. F. CHADWICK

Registration

SIR.—What Messrs. Lloyd, Myers and J. Smith have not realised is that they belong to a profession. Granting of qualifications for "services rendered" is of no benefit to that profession nor ultimately to themselves. It can only lead to a state of affairs which the Architects' Registration Bill sought to prevent.

It is nonsense to say that "experience in engineering works controlling 200-400 men" is any qualification for registration. In

fact, quite the reverse. The standard of wartime Army building was so low as to be best forgotten as quickly as possible. The ability to control a body of men is not always a necessary asset of an architect.

I am sorry to hear that Major Smith should find some of his instructors qualified whilst he was fighting for his country. However, I can assure him that is not universal. The School of Architecture I attend possesses no such category of instructor. I am also sorry that he should be so ungallant as to attack the female sex. Since the majority of female students subsequently find being a housewife is a full-time occupation, he need not worry on that account.

I suggest your correspondents do as most of their fellow students are doing—accept their position with a good grace. A scheme such as Major Smith suggests would bring a shoal of protests from ex-Service students who, probably through no choice of their own, were on active service in other branches of the Forces. Nothing can cancel out the wasted years, nor are the architectural students the only ones so affected. Where the unfairness lay was the granting of B Release to university but not school, students.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I served in the pre-war Territorial Army and was on active service from September 2, 1939, to March 3, 1946, with the Royal Engineers.

Sutton Coldfield

D. J. ROBINSON

The author of our monthly feature on Housing Statistics here subscribes the third of a quarterly series on the price index of building materials. This is a new index, which is based on more comprehensive data than other indices so far published. In the first article the author gave the proportionate "weights" assumed for the different materials, and from these he has worked out a War-Time Index for each quarter from 1939 to 1945 as well as a Peace-Time Index from 1945 to the present time. Both are based on the figure of 100 for August, 1939. They are also shown graphically. Here he discusses the continuing rise in building materials' prices and its effects. This new index should be valuable not only in showing the general trends in building materials' prices, both as a record of the past and a warning for the future, but as a guide to approximate estimating in the present.

A NEW INDEX NUMBER of BUILDING MATERIALS' PRICES

No. 3

[by Ian Bowen]

THE INDEX AT NOVEMBER, 1946

The index number for the middle of the fourth quarter of 1946 has now been calculated. The "peace-time" weighted average of the price quotations of 44 Building Materials now stands at 186.0 (August, 1939 = 100). The Index has moved as follows since the end of the war:—

1945 Quarter 3	...	...	...	160.5
" 4	...	...	...	164.2
1946 Quarter 1	...	...	...	167.6
" 2	...	...	...	170.2
" 3	...	...	...	175.8
" 4	...	...	...	186.0

Thus there has been an even bigger rise in the last quarter of 1946 than in any other quarter since the end of the war. By August, 1946, the advance in the index was 15 points; by November the post-war increase amounted to 26 points.

The rise in the index was caused by an upward movement, over the quarter, of 19 quotations out of the 44. Eight of these advanced by more than 10 per cent. in one quarter; they were varnish (73 per cent.), linseed oil putty (50 per cent.), cast-iron rainwater pipes (21 per cent.), ceiling distemper (17 per cent.), screws (12 per cent.), drain pipes (9 per cent.), white lead (7 per cent.), and rim locks (7 per cent.). These very substantial increases for single items naturally had a serious effect on the index as a whole. The other items that rose, in order of their percentage increases since August, 1946, were:—

	Change since August, 1946
Galvanised corrugated roofing sheets	+ 4.0%
Taps	+ 3.5%
Heavy or steam tubes	+ 2.8%
Ball valves	+ 2.7%
Heavy or steam tubular bends	+ 2.6%
Wire nails	+ 1.75%
Cold water tanks	+ 1.6%
Hot water tanks	+ 1.6%
Cast-iron soil pipes	+ 1.0%
Lead piping	+ 0.8%

In addition to these items, the rise in transport costs has affected the delivered price of bricks, and an allowance has been made for this in the index.

Three of the increases, including the two biggest (varnish, linseed oil putty and white lead) are clearly due to increases in raw materials' prices on the world market, and these in turn are due to shortages in relation to demand rather than to any sharp rise in costs of production. Most of the other increases are due to products of the iron and steel industry in one or other of its many ramifications. Indirectly they reflect the rise in the domestic costs of coal, labour and transport.

There are only two alternative possibilities as to the future—if we exclude the possibility of a fall in prices. Either the index will stabilize itself, or continue its increase; logic permits no other choice. The question is, if stabilization is to come, at what level of prices and where is the "flattening-out" to begin?

At present there is no indication of any flattening-out of the curve. Nor are there any valid reasons for supposing that it will be established in the next twelve months. The world demand for raw materials is likely to increase rather than diminish, if some of the hoped-for economic recovery takes place in the war-shattered economies. Wages, and hence coal prices, in Britain show no sign of having reached a ceiling, even though it is clear that Government policy is now concerned to keep the increases in some relation to changing productivity.

So if raw materials' prices and wages are to continue to rise, the prices of building materials will also continue to rise. The end of the rise does not yet seem to be in sight.

PRICE MOVEMENTS SINCE AUGUST, 1945

This conclusion becomes even more inescapable if the movement of the index not over one quarter, but over a year and a quarter (from August, 1945, to November, 1946), is analysed. Over that period rises occurred in 33 out of the 44 price quotations. Here is a list of items that have advanced in price by 30 per cent. or more since the end of the war:—

Building Materials, with price increases of 30 per cent. or more from August, 1945, to November, 1946:

Over 50 per cent., varnish, granite chippings, linseed oil putty, rainwater pipes;

40 per cent. to 50 per cent., paint, tubular bends, lead piping, manhole covers;

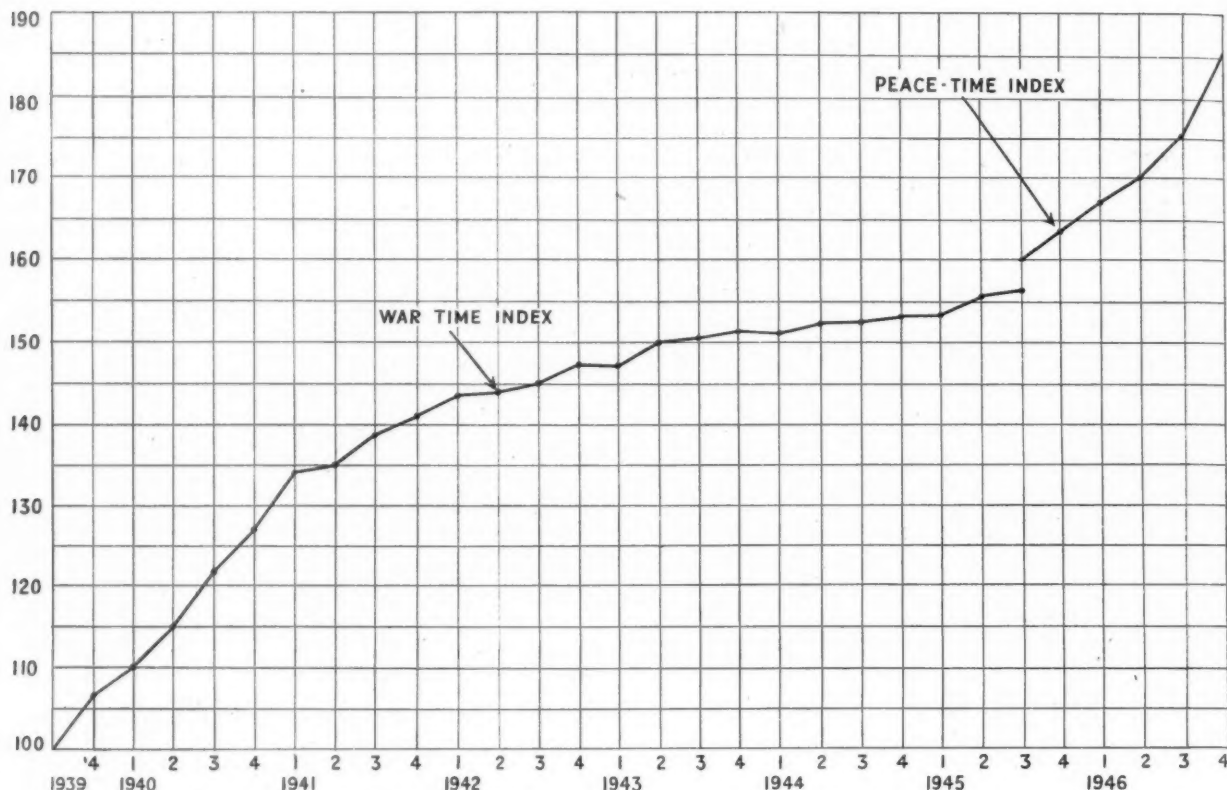
30 per cent. to 40 per cent., mortice locks, ball valves, drain-pipes.

Close behind these three groups come taps and gravel, with rises of 25 per cent. or so.

Two items in the index, basins and w.c.s., showed a decline in price since August, 1945. The eleven items which have not changed in price, at least according to the official quotations, are timber, patent plasters, plasterboard, asbestos cement, rainwater and soil pipes, roofing sheets, glass, sand, glazed tiles, and roofing felts. Timber is a difficult item to assess. The official price has not advanced but the new method of pricing in effect throws an added burden of port charges, etc., on to the consumer. The remaining items that have not advanced in price have two characteristics in common with each other; they are all mainly made from domestically-produced raw materials, and they are nearly all produced in industries wherein many firms are better mechanised than the more typical building materials firms.

Turning back again to the materials which have had substantial post-war rises in price, there still appear to be some open questions. Why, for instance, should granite chippings, manhole covers and mortice locks appear so high in the list?

The general impression cannot be avoided that while some of the building materials' industries are technically progressive, and therefore able to keep down their prices, others are either backward or organized more tightly into price-rings than they were a year ago, or both. This is exclusive, of course, of those industries whose higher prices are accounted for by rises in fuel, labour or raw material costs. While the high prices for raw materials from overseas may have to be endured for a



Graph showing the index of building materials' prices per quarter from 1939 to the present.

few years, the high prices for granite chippings, gravel, man-hole covers, mortice locks, cold and hot water tanks, and sanitary fittings (apart from basins and w.c.s.) can be checked, if not cured, by action at home. The slight decline in mortice lock prices from August to November, 1946, is therefore welcome.

ECONOMIES OF LARGE-SCALE PRODUCTION

Output of most building materials has very considerably increased since July, 1945. Some advantages of large-scale production should therefore have accrued to most of the building materials' industries and, as far as the spreading of overheads and improvement of organization are concerned, costs should have tended to fall. This tendency should have served to offset the rise in the unit prices of labour and raw materials. This has occurred in the industries making asbestos cement, plasterboard, glass, felts, and ceiling distemper. But in other industries the advantages of large-scale output do not seem to have outweighed the adverse factors.

The problem therefore resolves itself into how to secure over a wider range of industries the advantages of large-scale production, in order partly or wholly to offset the rise in unit costs of labour and of raw materials. One explanation of the failure of some industries to secure these advantages in 1946 may be the uncertainty as to future demand experienced by them in 1945. Despite both the Coalition and Labour Government's announcements on a large future building industry, and on big housing schemes, some industrialists remained cautious in regard to expansion of capacity until the orders actually began to come in. This miscalculation, perhaps inevitable in the confused circumstances, ought not to be repeated. Soon the Government is to announce its programme for 1947, and even if the actuality nearly always lags a little behind any target figures, an official programme is sure to be completed eventually. The absolute quantity of materials to be demanded is not likely to be over-estimated. Then, when the immediate housing programme is completed, there are the demands for materials for replacing slums, for rebuilding the blitzed centres of cities, for the new towns and

for civil engineering works. Many building materials' industries will be in the fortunate position soon of being able to foresee a steady volume of demand likely to last for at least five years, and in some instances for seven or eight years.

The time is therefore propitious for modernizing, and in some cases extending, the plant used in the less efficient building materials' industries. Plans for such expansion should come from the industries themselves, together with statements of the saving in cost that is to be expected.

RIISING MATERIALS' PRICES AND INFLATION

A falling rate of interest is normally an influence that stimulates investment in fixed capital resources, such as houses, factories and plant, and the present reduction in gilt-edged yields undoubtedly makes investment in buildings more attractive than it would otherwise be. The cost of borrowing is lower, both for the builder and for the purchaser of a private enterprise house. The "free market" price of old (uncontrolled) houses rises higher and higher.

In these circumstances it might seem that the present rapid rise in building materials' prices is not of much consequence. Over the period August-November, 1946, the Board of Trade general index of wholesale prices advanced by 1.3 per cent., as against our materials index's increase of 5.8 per cent., so that while building materials are out-running the average, they are still part of a general upward movement. The argument as to what is or is not "inflation" lies outside the scope of this article, but it is clear that some piecemeal counter to the rise in prices must be found sooner or later. The only alternative is the unthinkable one, a surplus on Government account and a general deflation.

This is especially true of building prices because of the special circumstances created by rent control and rent policy generally. Rents are an item in the cost of living which it is official policy to keep from rising. This may be a wise, and an anti-inflationary policy, but it does mean that an uncontrolled rise of building materials' prices imposes a strain on local authority finance and ultimately upon the subsidy policy for housing.

PHYSICAL PLANNING SUPPLEMENT**NIJMEGEN IN HOLLAND****REPLANNING AND REBUILDING OF A WAR DAMAGED TOWN**

Reconstruction Plans for Nijmegen had already been made prior to 1940, particularly for the area of the old town skirting the River Waal, which had fallen into decay. During the war, destruction was at first limited to the demolition of bridges, but on February 22, 1944, a formation of American bombers wrecked the centre of the city. Following this, the damage increased with the approach of the battles on land. Emergency housing, shops and schools, are in course of erection, and a plan for the more permanent reconstruction of the city has been prepared, and is reviewed below. Above, an air view of the central part of Nijmegen before the devastation of war struck the city.

The Allied bombardment of Nijmegen on February 22, 1944, resulted in the destruction of 675 buildings, of which 600 were dwelling houses. Clearing was begun immediately and was at first confined to moving rubble, demolishing dangerous ruins, and providing first aid. On September 17, 1944, the break-through to Arnhem commenced, and until April, 1945, Nijmegen remained in the battle front. The total destruction amounted to 2,200 dwelling houses and 450 other buildings, in an area of 40 hectares. Mainly affected were the central part of the town, the railway station quarter and the eastern residential quarter. The destroyed central section comprised 1,350 buildings, of which 1,266 were dwelling houses. About 400 of the 2,000 shops in Nijmegen were destroyed (358 in the central part where the most important shops were concentrated). Practically all hotels and restaurants disappeared.

Definite reconstruction plans could not be envisaged until after the liberation had been finally accomplished. In October, 1945, a council of fourteen was set up, four representing state and provincial authorities, two the municipal council and eight the citizens. Consultations took place with other bodies: the railways, the churches, the hydrographic department, etc. Recently a Reconstruction Plan was adopted by the Council and sent for ratification to the General Reconstruction Commissioners.

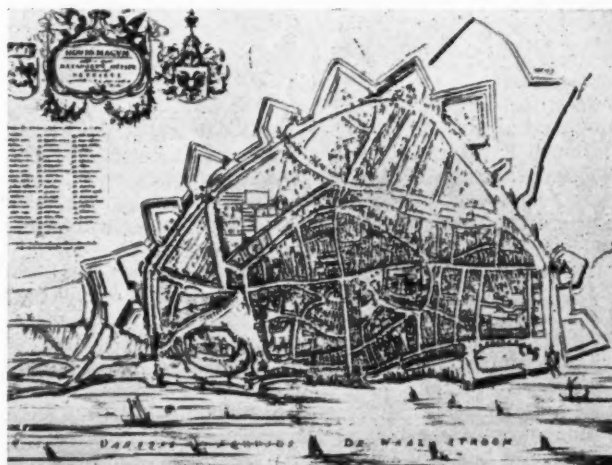
characteristics

The development of Nijmegen can be traced by referring

to the old map, showing as the central point the intersection of north to south and east to west arterial streets. It is dominated by the market place and St. Stephen's Church, which dates from 1272. The ground falls steeply towards the Waal river, and at the centre; it lies 29 metres above sea level, 18 metres just west of the church, down to 12 metres on the riverside. In 1874 the ancient ramparts were razed and random building set in on the outskirts. The population of 23,000 in 1874 rose to 74,000 in 1924, and 100,000 in 1940, many inhabitants preferring residence away from the inner city.

roads

The problem of replanning was the conservation of the historic aspects of the old town and at the same time remedying the old defects, such as lack of public squares, parking



A plan of Nijmegen in the 17th century. The line of the ramparts can be traced today in the streets and walls.



NEW CENTRE

Above, a plan showing the proposals for the rebuilding of the centre of Nijmegen. The character of the old town has been well retained, with necessary modifications to the road circulation.



MARKET PLACE

Left, a plan of Nijmegen as existing, showing the heavy bomb damage to the centre. Above, the proposed reconstruction of the market place, based on the original.

DESTRUCTION

places, and the medley of old and new houses situated around the central area. Efforts have been made to project approach roads from outlying districts towards the centre. A tunnel is planned underneath the railway station, which would obviate spoiling the fine avenue between it and Charlemagne Square. The Emperor Louis Square, near the Waal bridge, is to be reshaped to provide separate roads for local and inter-local traffic.

The layout of squares and buildings is designed to avoid the continuous street idea. These squares and buildings are planned to serve distinctive purposes of their own, and to give a pleasant effect, enhanced by the hilly terrain (Nijmegen was built on seven hills, like Rome). To carry out this plan of greater space, some streets, east to west, will have to be widened and others straightened, in order to secure a fine vista of the central market place and the ancient church and belfry. A flight of steps will lead from the market place to the new arterial road. It is proposed to restore the façade of the town hall which is to be fronted by a square planted with trees.

functional units

These are briefly: religious centres grouped around the church; a centre for public amusement, including cafés, restaurants, cinemas and hotels; the new municipal and other government offices; a square, planted with trees, surrounded by banks and commercial offices. The riverside quarter is to be modernized, and better facilities are planned for waterborne traffic. The station square is to be enlarged and new buildings will accommodate visitors and business men.

Around the Waal bridge, a section which has suffered much from raids, a new residential quarter will be built with many-storied houses, villas and an hotel. This plan, however, cannot be carried out until the more urgent tasks are achieved.

housing

Long before the liberation, there existed a shortage of houses in Nijmegen. Many buildings were seized by the Germans for dwelling and other purposes. Many evacuated persons,

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from the western parts of Holland, too, had crowded into the town, and when the raids came in February and September, 1944, the situation became desperate. Opinions may differ on the point whether available building material should at once be used for erecting permanent houses or for purely temporary dwellings. Experience, unfortunately, has shown that emergency dwellings often acquire the character of permanency, but the need was urgent and the situation had to be faced. Three colonies of emergency houses were erected: (1) On the Driehuizer Road. (2) On the Ubbergsche Veldweg and the Kopsche Veld. (3) On the Munt Weg. The cost of

preparing the ground, sewerage and street laying, was estimated at fl. 160,000 (about £16,000), 90 per cent. by the State, and 10 per cent. by the municipality.

A preliminary estimate places the cost of the whole project at 30 to 40 million guilders, and is subject to alterations and corrections as circumstances may dictate. The authors of the plan have not ventured to imitate certain planning developments in England, and it is claimed that the Nijmegen of the future will be wholly different in aspect and character from that of the pre-war days.

CITY PATTERNS

Although the fight for existence is uppermost in the minds of the Germans, the question of rebuilding the devastated areas in conformity with a plan, has not been forgotten. Below, is a summary of an article in the *Berlin Telegraph*, by Gustav Hassenpflug, which discusses the various city patterns. Although many of the thoughts expressed are familiar, the tendency to classify town plans in such a rigid manner is in contrast to the outline plan theory now prevalent in this country and under which the development can proceed to meet the changes of time.

Towns have grown up in the course of years—often centuries—without any previous planning at all. This does not exclude the fact that the core of a town—the castle, the citadel, the fortified surroundings—may have been erected according to a definite plan. But other parts have grown in a haphazard and unplanned way. The great majority of European cities have grown that way, including Berlin.

A *made-to-measure town*, that is, a town built to a specified plan, is the opposite of a *just grown town*. Such towns, as most American cities show, have arisen, or have been planned, within short spaces of time. But in Europe too, there are such examples as Karlsruhe and Mannheim. The difference between *grown* and *ready made* towns does not nearly exhaust the subject of town formations. The *circle city* is a typical *grown town*. The original core, formerly enclosed by fortified walls or ramparts, has been added to in the course of centuries by a second and a third ring. Arterial roads cut radially through the centre. The centre has generally become a city with multi-storied buildings used as offices, government and cultural establishments. Dwelling houses and industrial buildings arise, in the course of the development of the town, wherever they seem desirable.

The disadvantages of this type are traffic congestion in the centre; too close building; mixed factory and residential quarters; too few green spaces; and unhealthy homes. To reconstruct this type, well-known remedies have been resorted to, such as demolition of buildings hampering traffic; cutting through new streets; building

higher; and new residential quarters on the outskirts. These remedial processes have, however, only proved a temporary cure.

The *star-like* or *sector town* is a re-constructed *circle town*, built in accordance with a definite plan. Its development occurs along arterial roads radiating from the centre. Contrary to the *circle city* its building scheme is not dense and high diminishing towards the outer rings, but high along the radial roads diminishing sideways. Between the sectors, the idea is to project wedge-like green spaces towards the centre. This plan, too, can be applied fairly successfully to large cities by means of breaks through existing structures, but the difficulty here is to keep dwelling and factory areas strictly apart. The traffic problems in the heart of the city remain the same as in the *circle town*.

The *satellite town* depends on a *circle city* as centre. Around this centre there are independent smaller settlements placed in the most convenient positions, and connected by existing high roads with the central town, and intercommunicating by means of a circular railway. This type is acceptable and has great advantages in so far as it is allowed to develop in good time, so as to avoid demolishing existing parts of the town.

The *split-up big city*. Here, the big city has disintegrated into small independent entities with an inner city remaining, as in the case of the *satellite town*. New industrial and residential areas are provided. Of the old inner city, only the government and cultural buildings remain, together with historically valuable structures. As regards the size of the new independent centres, which in a sense are intended as ideal towns, opinions differ. The minimum population it is generally held should be 5,000; the maximum 100,000. Breaking up a large city into a number of components such as indicated, is however equal to total reconstruction. Important sacrifices have to be made, entailing vast expenditure and needing a long time to complete.

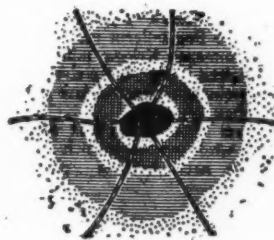
The *cell city* conforms in principle to the plan outlined above, but can mostly apply only to an entirely new town. Small centres or units are envisaged here, each of from 4,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, provided with its own educational and cultural establishments with their appendages.

Each one has its own confines and the cells are placed as may be found convenient, in mosaic pattern. Factories are either centralised or adjoin each residential area. The monotony of such a unit town can be broken by a variegated treatment of the units and by careful adaptation to the countryside. Without doubt, a division into manageable independent entities creates a healthy town organisation.

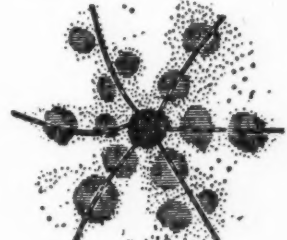
The *ribbon town*, too, is in most cases a completely new departure. Alongside a traffic route, residential units are ranged in a line

in such a way that, for instance there will be an infants' school every 500 metres, a small shopping parade every 1,000 metres, a school every 1,500 metres, and a cinema every 2,000 metres. Industries are developed similarly next to the dwelling houses, so that there will only be a short way from home to work, needing no transportation. Moreover, the open country is easily accessible. A *ribbon town* however is hardly possible to build on a large scale in its pure form. Moreover, the problem of the *cell town* remains.

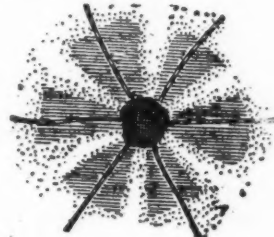
CIRCLE CITY



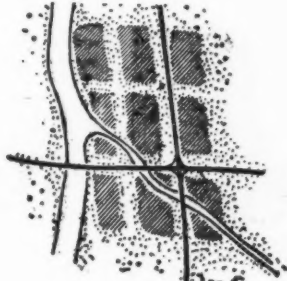
DECENTRALISED TOWN



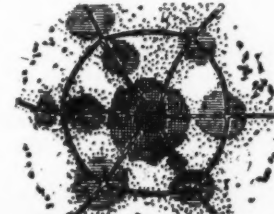
STAR TOWN



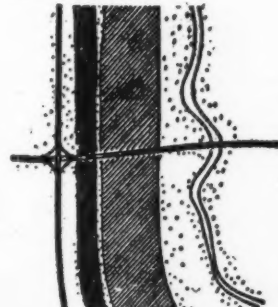
CELL TOWN



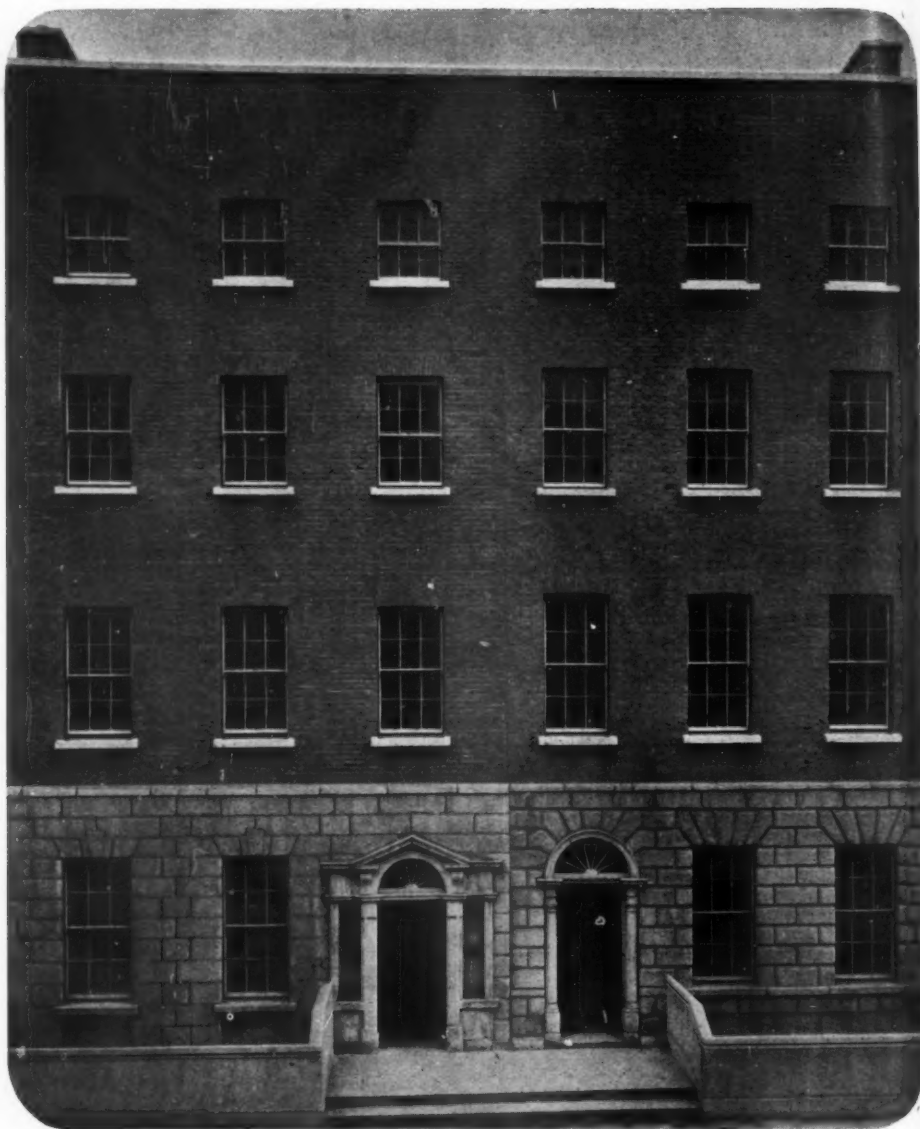
SATELLITE TOWN



RIBBON TOWN



Typical front elevation of houses after conversion. The photograph shows: left, a nine-flat house; right, a four-flat house.



CONVERSION OF DUBLIN'S GEORGIAN HOUSES

The great building era in Dublin beginning in 1700 had its finest manifestation in the second half of the century. The enlightened town-planning of the Irish Parliament's Wide Streets Commissioners, the monumental public buildings and the dignified urban housing of that period, remain the finest architectural characteristics of the city. After the Act of Union in 1800 Dublin was extinguished as a capital city and the ensuing economic and architectural decay has resulted in transforming much of the best 18th century residen-

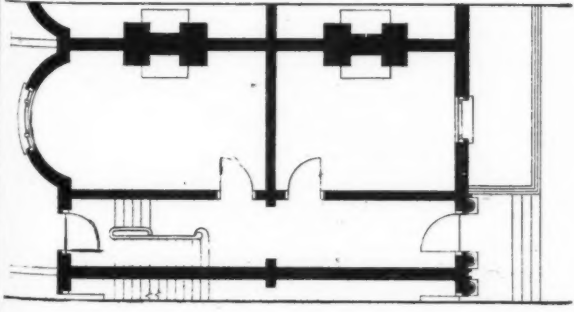
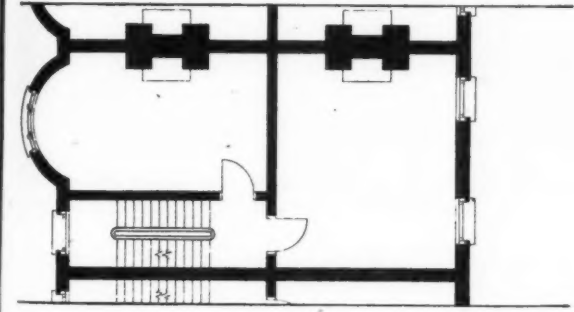
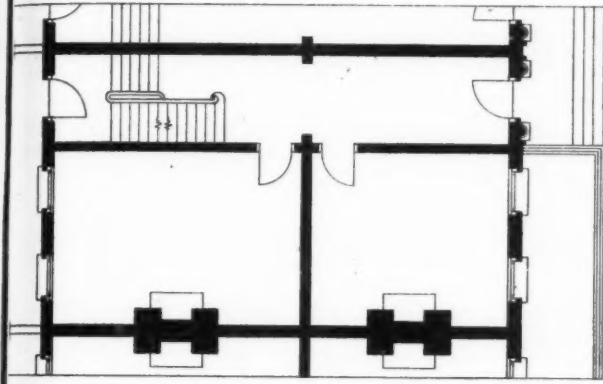
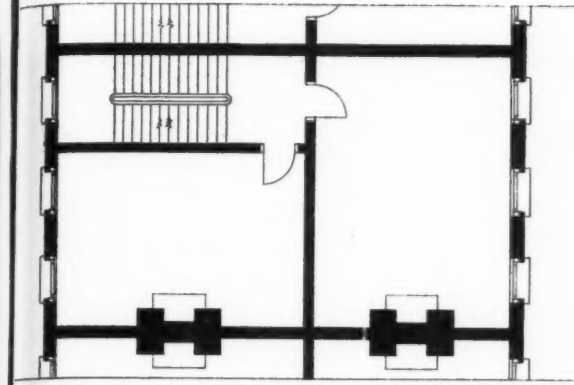
tial housing into slum property. Merrion Square and the Fitzwilliam Square area, occupied by the professional classes, are still well preserved.

Faced with a war-time shortage of housing accommodation and building materials, and desiring to preserve frontages of architectural value, the City Manager, Dr. P. J. Hernon, decided to curtail the demolition of dilapidated Georgian terraces and suitably to recondition them as an emergency housing measure.

Accordingly, large blocks of the

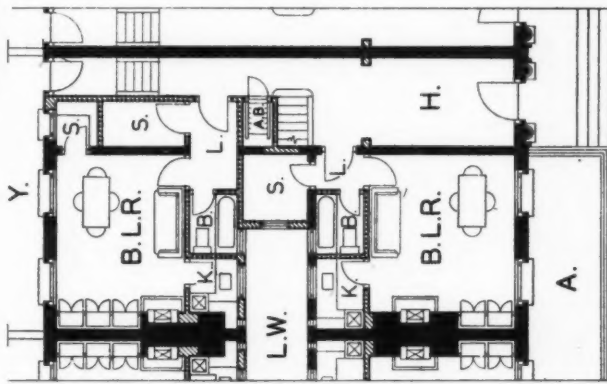
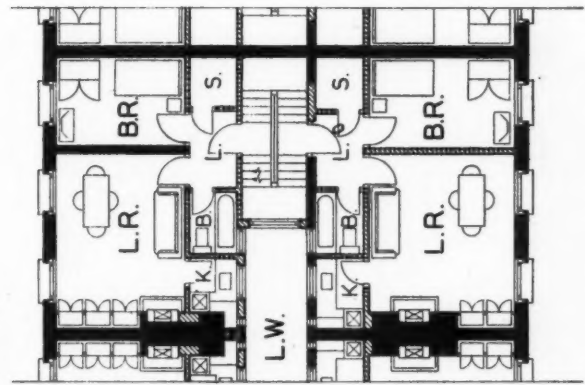
most dilapidated and overcrowded Georgian property near the city centre were compulsorily acquired and operations were arranged for restoration and re-equipment on a house-by-house basis, in order to avoid wholesale de-tenanting and the displacement of the population affected.

The majority of the Georgian terrace houses are of simple plan, having basement and four floors over, one room at back and one in front on each floor, with fireplaces in the party wall on one side only. (See plans.) The top floor rooms



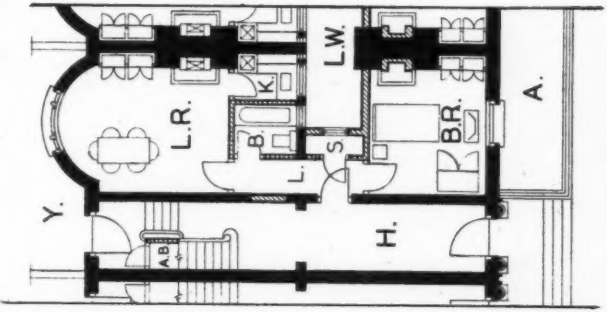
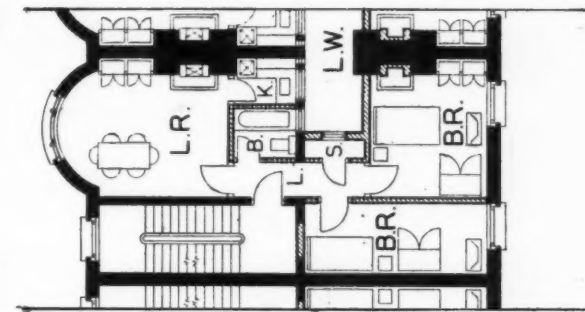
BEFORE CONVERSION

BEFORE CONVERSION



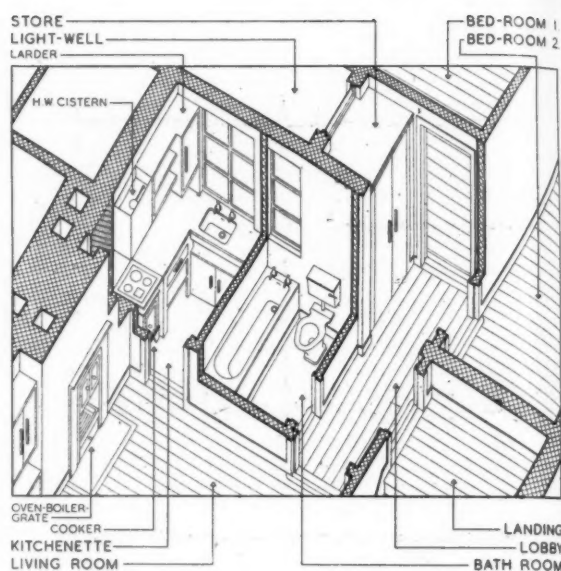
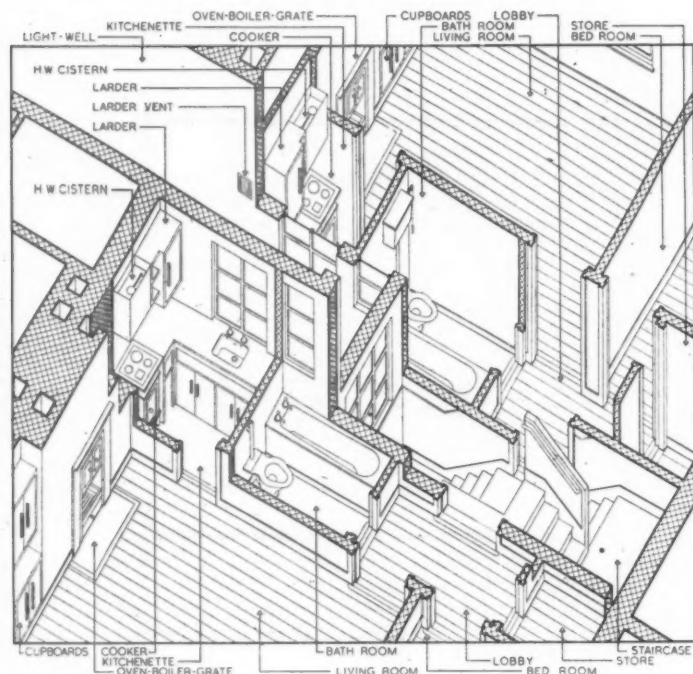
UPPER FLOORS
(NINE-FLAT HOUSE TYPE)

GROUND FLOOR
AFTER CONVERSION



UPPER FLOORS
(FOUR-FLAT HOUSE TYPE)

GROUND FLOOR
AFTER CONVERSION



Left, axonometric showing the standard fittings and arrangement in the nine-flat houses. Above, the same in the four-flat houses.

are usually sub-divided by partitions and often a return annexe extends into the garden connecting with the main building at the staircase half-landings.

The prevalence of this plan led to an endeavour to evolve standard conversion plans which would economically provide a maximum of modern accommodation without interfering with the Georgian elevations, and would, at the same time, be sufficiently flexible to be applicable to houses which might vary quite considerably in their main dimensions.

In this endeavour all available previous projects for Georgian conversion and adaptation were examined and discarded. It was decided that all living accommodation should be provided entirely within the main walls, and that annexe buildings and return wings should be removed to allow maximum penetration of air and sunshine. It was found that, by grouping the bathrooms, kitchenettes and stores around a central light-well, not only were the best proportions, lighting and ventilation secured for the living rooms and bedrooms, but the external elevations, back and front, could be freed of plumbing and rainwater pipes, for which the light-well provided compact and economic accommodation.

In order to obtain the best return from the various sizes of the prevalent house-plan, two types of conversion were standardized. The critical dimensions were found to be about 41 ft. 6 in. by 23 ft. 6 in. The standard conversion plans for

smaller houses give one flat per floor—a two-room flat on the ground floor and three three-room flats over—each with kitchenette, bathroom, store and private lobby. Owing to the generous floor-to-ceiling heights favoured by the Georgian architects these flats have a cubic content which is considerably greater than is usual today in more modern buildings. In houses larger than 41 ft. 6 in. by 23 ft. 6 in., although it was necessary for the sake of the elevations to retain the original four floor-levels in front, it was found possible to take advantage of the considerable floor-to-ceiling heights by inserting a fifth floor at the back, and the standard conversion plans for these provide four flats in front and five flats at the back, each complete with kitchenette, bathroom, store and private lobby. The two ground floor flats are of the bed-living room type suitable for elderly persons. Thus, the standard conversion plans for these buildings give seven two-room and two one-room flats per house. In all cases basements are used only for pipe-services and meters.

For economy in plumbing the boiler grate, kitchenette, bathroom and w.c. are compactly grouped, and a combined storage and hot-water tank in each flat renders unnecessary the installation of large storage tanks in the roof space. The one-pipe system of drainage is used. Each kitchenette is fitted with sink, built-in larder, shelving, work-top, cupboards, cooker-recess, meter shelf

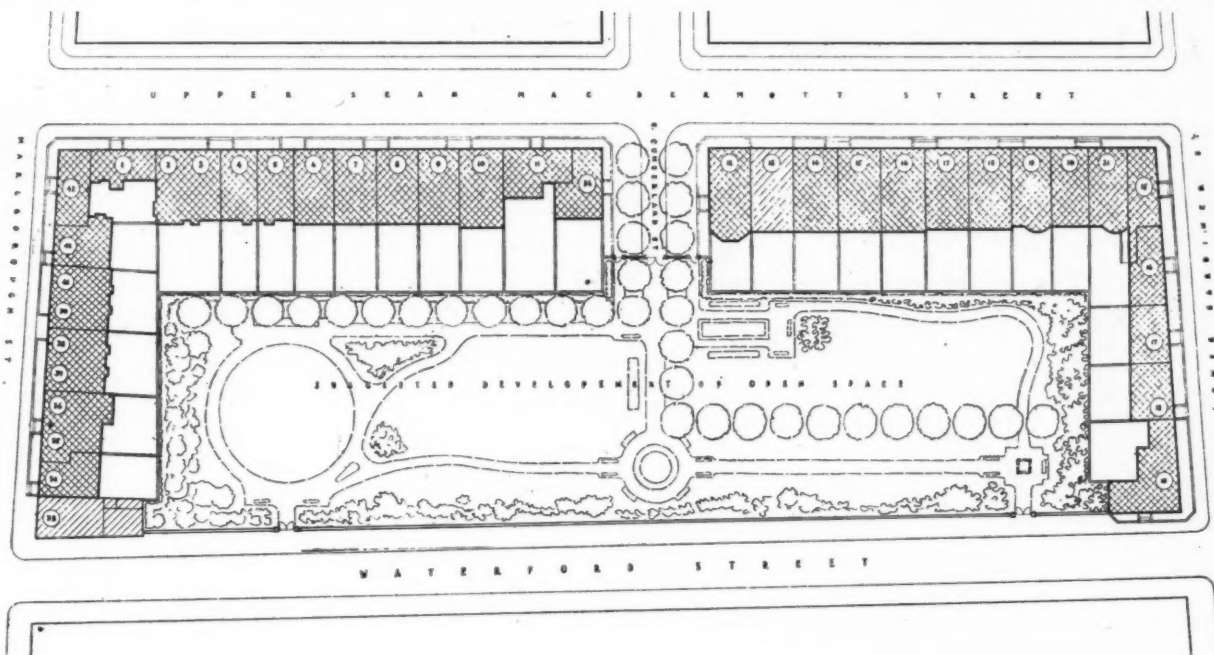
and gas-connection. Built-in cupboards are included in living rooms and also in the large bedroom of the three-room flats. Electric lighting is provided throughout and there is a smoke screen and fire escape on the top landing in each house. Invariably new roofs are found to be essential and are designed for lightness and economy in timber, using corrugated asbestos on small laminated half trusses.

Numerous variations from the prevalent house-plan have been encountered and have required individual consideration in order to maintain the general standards of accommodation to be provided and to ensure harmony within the scheme.

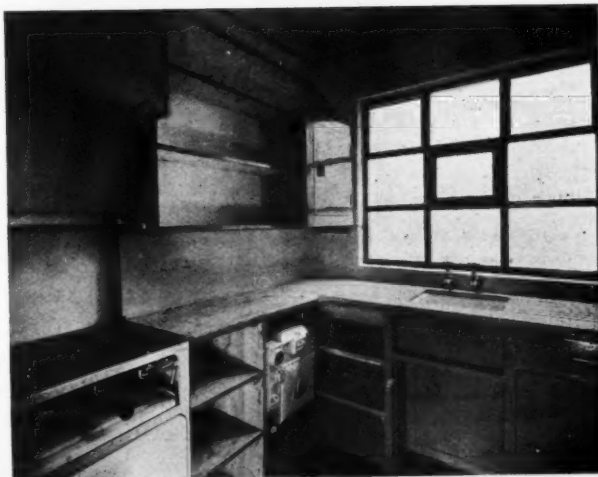
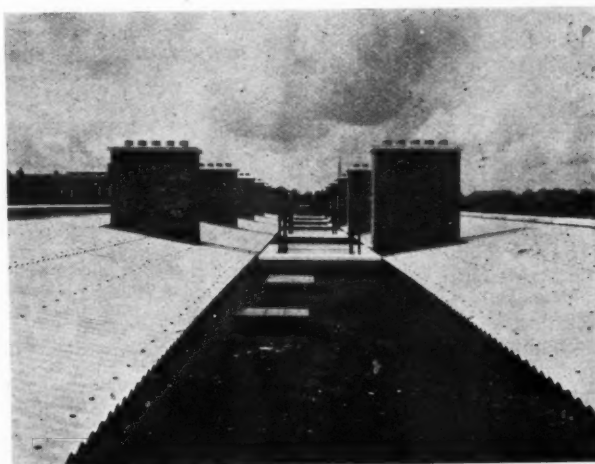
The original long gardens behind the houses, usually containing a mass of decayed out-buildings, annexes, coach-houses and sheds are completely cleared, an enclosed paved yard to each house formed and the balance of the ground planned for children's playgrounds, public open space and other town planning requirements.

The conversion schemes are being carried out by a special Department of the Corporation of Dublin under the direction of Mr. A. W. M. Ternan, B.A.I., L.R.I.B.A., Architect-in-Charge, with Mr. Mical Costello, M.R.I.A.I., A.M.T.P.I., as Chief Assistant.

The programme has received the support of the Ministry of Local Government and Public Health, which is about to issue a detailed and illustrated brochure on the subject.



Top, layout of a typical square after conversion; each house has a small paved yard while the rest of the original gardens are converted into a public open space. Above, a standard bathroom. Right top, the new roof design on the terrace of nine-flat houses. Right bottom, a standard kitchenette; the window on to the light-well can be opened for cleaning by key only; this prevents the use of the well as a rubbish dump.



CONVERSION OF DUBLIN'S GEORGIAN HOUSES

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

2863

Burma

A NATIONAL PLAN FOR BURMA. (*Architects' Journal Physical Planning Supplement*: May 2, 1946: pp. 339-344.) Preparation of National Plan for Burma initiated by P. J. Marshall and W. Tatton-Brown. Three planning reports. Commentary on planning and discussion activities of SEAC Service Arts and Technical Organisation (SATO). Extracts from second and third reports dealing with case for national plan; with administrative requirements; with new planning factors; with interim programme and five-year plan for carrying out national plan; with proposed plan for Prome; with tour of devastated Burma towns; and finally with financial suggestions.

2864

Wohlen

WOHLEN, SWITZERLAND: A FIVE-DAY PLANNING COURSE AND THE SOLUTIONS TO THE REDEVELOPMENT PROBLEM. (*Architects' Journal Physical Planning Supplement*: September 5, 1946: pp. 171-175.) Outline of report on training course for local and regional planning held recently in Wohlen, Switzerland. Description of planning course. Recommendations of study groups for special subjects dealing with agriculture, housing, industry, road traffic, landscape and recreations as related to area of Wohlen. Proposals for re-planning of town consisting of four alternative general outline plans and a special study of the town centre.

2865

Hobart

CITY OF HOBART PLAN. F. C. Cook. (*Hobart City Council, Hobart, Australia, 1946.*) Plan for City of Hobart, Australia. Zoning. Communications. Public recreation. Housing and land subdivisions. Illustrated.

The City of Hobart, together with its suburbs, has an estimated population of 70,000. The Council envisages a future population of 100,000, but no segregation of this population into defined communities has been suggested.

With regard to zoning, the existing conditions are characterized by many mixed areas—a development which needs to be checked. Some protection has been afforded in recent years by the passing of by-laws proclaiming certain areas residential. The report's zoning proposals

deal with residential areas; with small suburban shopping centres; with the central business area; and with industrial areas for light and heavy industries.

Suggestions to improve the traffic flow to and from the central business area include a new diagonal intercepting by-pass and a new central square to serve as a point of transfer between various traffic routes.

Other aspects covered in the plan include an increase of public recreation facilities, together with the care and improvement of existing open spaces, housing and land subdivisions, and sub-division of new areas.

2866

Shopping Centres

PLANNING NEIGHBOURHOOD SHOPPING CENTRES: A STUDY OF NEIGHBOURHOOD RETAIL TRADE REQUIREMENTS AND THE USE OF PURCHASING POWER AS A YARDSTICK IN PLANNING TO MEET THEM. M. Villanueva. (*National Committee on Housing, Inc., New York, 1945. \$1.00.*) Study of existing conditions. New patterns for commercial centres. Assessment of purchasing power based on American requirements. Valuable statistical tables. Illustrations.

The chief object of this study is to call attention to the need for the planning of commercial centres, and to find new planning standards for neighbourhood shopping centres, using purchasing power as the basis for measuring the size and type of retail trade required in a particular locality.

A survey of existing conditions is followed by an analysis of per capita expenditures and consumption obtained from the US Census, 1940, to determine justifiable space requirements to serve potential local purchasing power. New types of efficient shopping centres needed in both new communities and old districts are discussed, together with the necessity for providing adequate parking facilities. Two very interesting tables set out in detail the theoretical area requirements for a typical neighbourhood shopping centre for populations of 2,500 (625 families) and 5,000 (1,250 families); both being based on the national average per capita expenditures

derived from the US Census, 1940.

The Report concludes with a useful list of recommended steps to be taken to create better shopping facilities. In old areas local conditions should be surveyed in order to establish the characteristics of the population to be served and its potential neighbourhood purchasing power; to assess the number of commercial facilities required according to actual needs, and the number, type and size of present business structures; to discover the extent of land coverage and open space usable for off-street parking; to provide adequate transport facilities; to determine the influence of adjoining shopping centres on specific neighbourhood trades; to limit the size of business districts on the basis of present and future needs, and to revise existing zoning regulations accordingly; and to prepare a budget of capital expenditure to finance improvements over a long period of years. In addition the re-planning of old areas needs the support of local taxpayers' groups, property owners, merchants, real estate interests, developers, and financial institutions, together with appropriate legislative revisions.

In new areas the advance planning of shopping facilities should be concerned with the proper balance between residential community and commercial facilities; with the provision of parking space in the early stages of development; and with estimating the purchasing power of the entire area in order to provide only those shops for which a satisfactory trade volume can be obtained.

Although the report is based entirely on conditions prevailing in the United States, it is nevertheless of general interest to the planner for its particular approach to survey technique and planning research.

STRUCTURE

2867

R.C. Aqueduct

FLUME CROSSES CANYON ON A RIGID FRAME. (*Engineering News-Record (USA), October 3, 1946, pp. 448-9.*) 264 ft. span reinforced concrete rigid frame of box girder section carrying 1,000 cu. ft./sec. water over 150 ft. deep canyon.

2868

R.C. Floors

BISON INFORMATION BOOK. Vol. 1946. (*Concrete Limited.*) Data on precast hollow reinforced concrete floors.

2869

R.C. Lighting Columns

REINFORCED CONCRETE STREET LIGHTING COLUMNS. *British Standard 1308: 1946.* (*British Standards Institution, 2s. 0d.*) Materials, fittings and tests.

Three classes of columns are covered, giving a range of mounting heights of 30 ft., 25 ft. and 15 ft. Their design has to be based on ultimate loads with a factor of safety of 2.5.

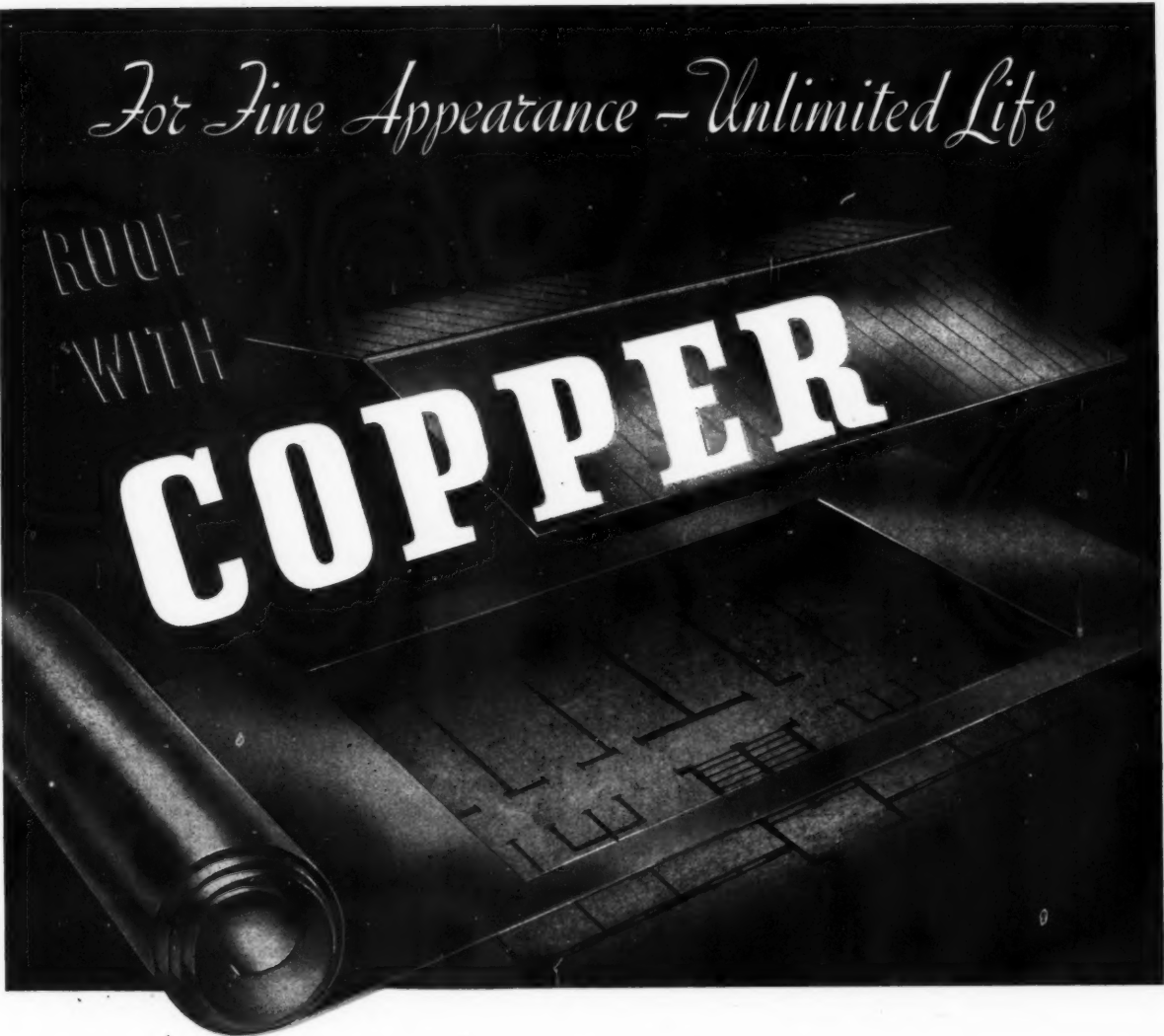


A 264 ft. span reinforced concrete rigid frame aqueduct crossing an Oregon canyon. See No. 2867.

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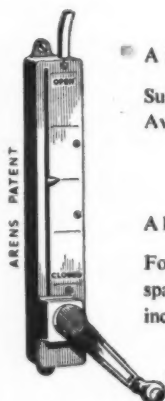


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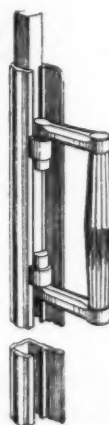


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Baptistry gates in wrought-iron with bronze ornament for church at Ilford by T. H. B. Scott. From Wainwright and Waring's catalogue. See No. 2870.

2870

Metalwork

STEEL, BRONZE AND ALUMINIUM WINDOWS. ARCHITECTURAL METALWORK IN WROUGHT IRON, BRONZE AND LEAD. (Catalogue issued by Wainwright & Waring Ltd., High Street, Mortlake, London, S.W.). A representative selection of photographs from contracts executed by the manufacturers.

Great variety of designs in specially produced windows, window fittings, roof glazing bars, stained and leaded glass for church windows, domes and canopies; rainwater heads, ornamental cast lead, wrought and cast iron and bronzework.

2871

Fire-proof Construction

HOTEL FIRES. (The Architectural Forum (USA), July, 1946, p. 14). Fire-proof construction proves no guarantee against big loss of life.

Sixty-one persons lost their lives in a fire in the La Salle Hotel, Chicago. Four days later 78 persons died and hundreds were injured by fire in the Canfield Hotel in Dubuque, Iowa. The protection offered by modern "fireproof" construction may be completely cancelled out by (1) combustible interior finishing and by (2) open stairways or other unprotected vertical openings.

The La Salle fire completely gutted the walnut panelled lobby; glass light globes melted. The whole cocktail lounge was actually a highly combustible room built within a fireproof room. Old-fashioned exterior fire escape proved completely inadequate. Smoke laden with toxic gases spread everywhere. Only a few victims were fatally burned, most were suffocated by the smoke which rose as high as the 21st floor.

MISCELLANEOUS

2872

Municipal Rating

REPORT ON SOCIAL EFFECTS OF MUNICIPAL RATING. Land Values Research Group. (Footscray City Council, Australia, 1946.) Study prepared to determine economic effects resulting

from change in rating system from annual rental value basis to unimproved capital value basis, conducted in Footscray, Australia. Research into relative rates on houses under the two systems, together with street by street examination of results for houses of average frontage and average value. Survey of findings and conclusions to be drawn from them.

2873

Quantities

BUILDING QUANTITIES. James H. Anderson, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. (Edward Arnold and Co., 7s. 6d.). General procedure in taking-off quantities, numerous examples. Examples of abstracting and billing. Useful as introduction and guide to general principles and as reference book.

As the author points out in the preface, juniors in quantity surveyors' offices are well served with existing publications, but there are a large number of other juniors working, for instance, in contractors' offices, who require a sound knowledge of quantities but only up to the standard of the Institute of Builders' and City and Guilds' examinations. It is for this type of student that the book has been written.

The first four chapters introduce the student to taking-off quantities and the importance of acquiring a sound knowledge of building construction is rightly stressed. A list of abbreviations in common use is given, and also a précis of the Standard Method of Measurement—useful features, as the particular type of student for whom the book is written is not likely to be surrounded by reference books.

Following this, are as examples: a small building, a house and a laboratory. These examples are sufficient to give the student a real insight into simple taking off, and as they are written in script, they have the appearance of authentic work such as may be seen in any surveyors' or contractors' office. One innovation adopted by the author is that of writing the description in full and putting the abbreviations in brackets. This should gradually accustom the student to the use of abbreviations and save cross reference.

In later chapters the abstract and bill are explained and good examples are given, so that the student can follow through the process of converting his original dimensions into a proper bill. The final chapter deals with the taking-off of more specialised items such as drainage and underpinning.

There is no doubt that Mr. Anderson has succeeded in condensing into a small space an excellent treatise on building quantities. Anyone who is not proposing to specialise and is not prepared to spend the considerable time required for studying the standard reference books should find this book exceedingly useful.

HEATING and Ventilation

2874

Thermal Insulation

THERMAL INSULATION OF DWELLINGS. (Ministry of Health Circular 170/46, 3rd September, 1946.) Methods of improving thermal insulation to standards recommended in Simon Report. Standards. Types of construction and their cost. Fuel savings.

This is an important circular as it indicates that the Ministry of Health is now implementing the recommendations made by the

Egerton Committee and the Simon Committee. To those who have not already studied methods of improving heating conditions and reducing fuel consumption in houses the practical examples will be valuable.

2875

Insulation

BUILDING INSULATION. Paul D. Close. (The Technical Press Ltd., 24s. 6d. Second edition.) Second edition of an American book dealing in comprehensive manner with heat insulation and less fully with sound insulation in buildings. Many tables of data. Well illustrated.

This book is already well known in its first edition, and is valuable for the amount of data included in tabular form. The title hardly indicates the comprehensive character of the section of the book on heat insulation which covers types of material, methods of application, fundamentals of heat transfer, and then—after giving transmission coefficients and tables—explains the calculation of heat losses, the effect of insulation on plant size and fuel and includes a consideration of condensation, roof expansion and the effect of insulation on comfort. There are certain omissions and some sections do not deal with the subject as fully as might be expected in view of the latest research results available.

A comparatively small section of the book deals with sound insulation and one chapter is devoted to acoustics. Neither of these are dealt with as well as in recent English publications on these subjects.

2876

Ventilating Fans

NOISE RATINGS OF VENTILATING FANS. W. H. Hoppmann and F. Lager. (Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning, the Journal of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, February, 1945, p. 85.) Article describing test methods. Insufficient data for architects.

The article is restricted to a description of the test facilities and measurement methods used in rating the relative noisiness of fans. It is stated that the methods now form part of the Test Code of the National Association of Fan Manufacturers. Only one measurement is quoted as an example.

Perhaps the only useful feature of the article for architects is that it reminds one that no similar steps appear to have been taken in this country.

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, 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

2877

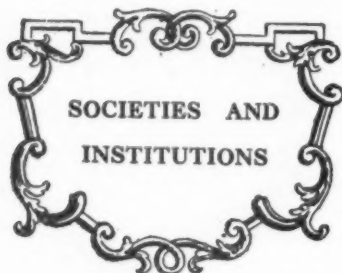
Building Licence Appeal

Q In the event of an application for a Building Licence to provide habitable accommodation being refused by a Local Authority, such as a London Borough Council, and where it is considered that

this refusal is not justifiable, to whom should an appeal be made and what would be the procedure for this appeal?

A Appeal against the decision of a Local Authority for a Building Licence should be addressed to:—The Regional Licensing Officer, Ministry of Works, 51, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

Full particulars of the proposed work should be sent together with details of any reason given by the Local Authority for their refusal to grant this Licence.



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.

TPI

Sir Alker Tripp

December 19 at the Livingstone Hall, Broadway, Westminster. General meeting of the Town Planning Institute. Paper on ROAD TRAFFIC AND TOWN PLANNING by Sir Alker Tripp, C.B.E.

Sir A. Tripp: It is estimated that the road system in this country is the most heavily trafficked in the world. Before the war indeed, the number of vehicles per mile of road in Great Britain was double that of any European country, with the one exception of Belgium.

Efforts to reduce the results of human error of all kinds are made along two lines, viz., (a) restriction and (b) construction.

Restriction by laws and regulations is comparatively cheap, but it is not really efficient; construction (viz., physical alterations of roads and buildings) is expensive, but, on the other hand, it can be made extremely efficient, provided always that the fact is recognised that the change from horse-drawn to motor traffic was a revolution, and that nothing less than a corresponding revolution in roads and road user will really meet the case.

It is essential that there shall be exact thinking. I submit that main underlying principles must be sought and established by means of research, and, once established, that they shall be firmly applied.

The essential requirements for the future are three:—

(1) To Establish Free Circulation

(a) The first principle seems to be this: just as the railways provide sidings as well as running roads, so the roads in our towns must have their sidings—in the form of proper accommodation for standing vehicles, entirely off the running lines. Vehicles must no longer be permitted to park upon and to encumber the running roads.

(b) A second principle is that through traffic must be diverted from the crowded centre. This can best be done by means of an effective ring road. A ring road on ground level would not offer the advantage needed to induce the traffic to use it. Take a journey from King's Cross to the Elephant: straight through the centre the journey takes 16 minutes. Round the "A" Ring of the County of London Plan on ground level the journey would take about 20 minutes, and so would offer no advantage. On an elevated or sunk ring road it would take 7 minutes, a very great advantage indeed. That road at separate level is what is needed.

(2) To Increase Road Safety

The town-planner has always insisted that his communications should be adequate; but there is another aspect even more vital, viz., that the communications shall be safe.

Of the persons killed in road accidents in London, 60 per cent. are pedestrians—or, in other words, mostly the local inhabitants. Sound planning demands that the main traffic streams shall be kept clear of the haunts of the local populace, and that the place for residence, shopping, business and industry is in the precincts. Traffic conduits shall be for traffic only, and nothing else. These principles can be realized quite completely in new towns, but the replanning of existing towns is the thing that is so difficult.

(a) *The nondescript road must be got rid of.* A sharp and absolute line must be drawn between the traffic conduits and the local roads (i.e., the roads of the neighbourhood units, where people live, shop and have their business and amusements). There should be no overlap between the two classes of roads. The overlap causes vast numbers of casualties.

(b) *Development must be divorced from traffic roads.* The divorce of building development from traffic roads can only be complete in the case of new roads. But we must do our very best on all existing traffic roads also. Any building development on traffic roads is an evil.

Incidentally, the so-called service roads should be avoided completely. The "service" which these roads render is to enable ill-sited buildings to create ribbon-development along traffic roads. Traffic roads want no such service, that is the very worst service that could be given them. All local development should be linked to the neighbourhood unit to which it belongs, and kept quite clear of the traffic roads.

(c) *Exposure of pedestrians to main traffic streams must be reduced.* Pedestrians do not become road-casualties save when they are "exposed" to road traffic. That "exposure" therefore is a factor which needs to be attacked and reduced at every opportunity.

For road casualties there is no universal cure (except of course the total re-building of towns and roads). The only practical thing to do therefore is to seize every opportunity, however small, and to neglect none.

I submit that the principles which I have suggested are of paramount importance. If they are faithfully respected by the town-planner, great results are bound to accrue.

Court, Mr. Justice Vaisey had before him an appeal for a determination of the War Damage Commission with respect to 36, 38, 40 and 42, Jamaica Street, Stepney, which were owned by the appellants.

The facts were that the houses were structurally damaged by the explosion of a bomb which seriously affected the stability of the front walls of the houses, which were old houses. The front walls, with which alone the present case was concerned, were in a bad condition. But those defects were so accentuated by blast effect that the front walls had to be rebuilt. The Commissioner determined that as the walls were defective before bombing, the proportion of the proper cost to be borne by the Commission was in each case 40 per cent. That was subsequently reduced to 33½ per cent. The contention of the appellants was that the Commission ought to bear the whole costs.

His lordship, after hearing the legal arguments declared that the payment to be made was the whole of the costs of the work in question.

In the course of his judgment his lordship said that the principle of such an apportionment of the cost of rebuilding those walls, based on and having regard to their condition before the occurrence of the damage, struck him as being in itself fair and reasonable, but the solution of the question must depend on the actual expressions of the War Damage Act, 1943. Section 2(1)(a) defined war damage as "damage occurring (whether accidental or not) as a direct result of action taken by the enemy." In his view the expression "direct result" was very important, and on its true meaning the decision in the present case might largely depend. Admittedly the present case fell under the head "cost of works" as one for a "cost of works" payment, for section 7 provided that in the case of a developed hereditament, the payment should be a payment of cost of works unless the war damage involved total loss, which, of course, it did not do here. The case turned on a question of law arising out of the terms of the Act itself.

He believed this was the first case of its kind and there was no previous judicial authority to guide him. Three-quarters of two of the front walls, and the whole of the other two front walls had to be pulled down and rebuilt and he could not see how it could be known whether the same or a less amount of work would have had to be done if the four walls had, just previously to the time when the bomb exploded, been free from all structural defect. There was no finding to the effect that the walls would have fallen down within any measurable distance of time if no enemy action had injured them. He thought also that the damage necessitating the work of reinstatement was the direct result of the explosion; that the explosion was the proximate or immediate cause of the damage, and not merely a contributory cause acting in conjunction with the structural defects as another contributory cause, and that even if those defects constituted a *causa sine qua non* the enemy action was none the less the sole *causa proxima* which was, to his mind, only another way of saying that the damage occurred as the direct result.

His lordship thought the view taken by the appellants with regard to these four houses was to be preferred to that put forward on behalf of the Commission. He would therefore declare that the payment to be made was the whole of the cost of the work in question.

He would not make a declaration order in any general terms, but the decision in the present case would presumably affect many other cases. He thought the matter was one well meriting review by the Higher Courts, and possibly, if his decision was right, calling for some amending legislation retrospective or otherwise.

The Commission were directed to pay the costs of this appeal.

Law Reports

Important Decision Under the War Damage Act

In the Chancery Division of the High

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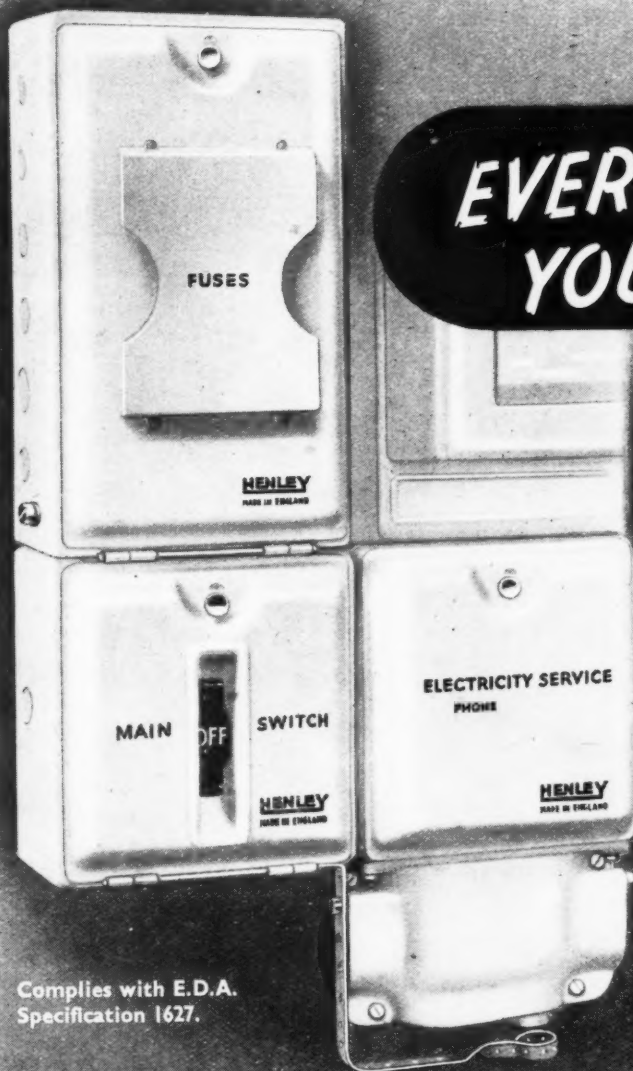
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**EVERYTHING
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This simple, compact service unit incorporates everything you need for the supply intake and control for domestic consumer's installations. The three main components, Supply Intake Chamber, Main Switch Chamber, and Consumer's Fuse Chamber, can be assembled in various formations to suit most requirements.

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MANY ARCHITECTS WHO ARE NOW RETURNING

to practice from their wartime jobs are anxious to obtain the latest information regarding a number of building products and services. We print the form below in response to a number of requests . . . it will save you time and trouble.

All you have to do is to fill in the names of the manufacturers in whose products you are interested and post the form to "The Architects' Journal"—we will do the rest.

I am interested in the following advertisements appearing in this issue of "The Architects' Journal."

.....

Please ask the manufacturers to send further particulars to:—

NAME

ADDRESS

.....

A.J. 26.12.46

Announcements

The head office of Messrs. Herbert Ward & Partners, Architects and Surveyors, is at No. 4, Bute Street, South Kensington, S.W.7, telephones Kensington 8826-27. The existing offices at 4, Wimbledon Hill Road, S.W.19, telephone Wimbledon 5381, and 2, Tarver Road, Walworth, S.E.17, telephone Reliance 3558, remain as local offices for work in the appropriate districts. The constitution of the firm remains as before, the Partners being H. H. R. Ward, M.INST.R.A., Donald Scott, P.A.S.I., B. Silvester, L.R.I.B.A., and C. E. G. Eglinton, L.R.I.B.A. The firm would be glad to receive trade catalogues at the Kensington address.

When it was decided that the ancillary activities of Kautex (Plastics) Ltd. were developing at a greater pace than circumstances would have envisaged, and war and post-war governmental contracts required an even more central organisation, premises, with extensive laboratories, were acquired at 11, Cavendish Place, W.1. To this development must now be added a completely new organization called Silicon (Organic) Developments Ltd. and, for further simplification of the organization, all previous activities of the KEX products side of Kautex (Plastics) Ltd. have now been taken over by Silicon (Organic) Developments Ltd. and will now be conducted from their Cavendish Palace offices, Tel No. Langham 1373, to whom all enquiries should be made. The various products handled include Kexacrete, Kex-cement, Kexsil, Deckex, and all specialties in the field of Silicon Organic Compounds. Kautex (Plastics) Ltd. remain, as before, at Elstree, Herts.

Mr. F. W. Mackenzie, L.R.I.B.A., Chartered Architect and Surveyor, has moved from 29, St. George Street, Hanover Square, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 7185), to 11, Old Bond Street, London, W.1 (Tel.: Regent 3900).

Captain J. U. Hope, of London, has been appointed to the Colonial Service as an architect in the Public Works Department of Nigeria. Captain Hope, who is an A.R.I.B.A., has worked as an architect for the London County Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, and Messrs. Saxon, Snell and Phillips. He was commissioned in the Royal Engineers and served in India.

The LCC Brixton School of Building, Ferndale Road, London, S.W.4, is most anxious to replenish its Library of Technical data and samples of building materials which were destroyed during the war. Manufacturers and suppliers of building materials, building plant and equipment in this country and abroad, who are willing to assist in this educational work, should write to Mr. J. K. Hicks, F.R.I.B.A., A.A.Dipl., the Head of the Senior School (which consists of the Departments of Architecture, Building, Structural Engineering and Surveying) or to the lecturer in charge of the Building Laboratory, Mr. L. J. Kay, M.A., B.Sc.

Over 70,000 German civil patent specifications, covering wartime developments in German industry and research, have been brought to Britain from the Berlin Patent Office and are open to inspection at the Patent Office Library, 25, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. The specifications are in German. Name and subject indexes are available up to the end of 1942 and quarterly name indexes up to September, 1943. Subject searching after 1942, however, may be facilitated by reference to copies of the weekly classification list, *Patentblatt*. Photographic copies of any specification and drawing may be obtained at the rate of 6d. per page.

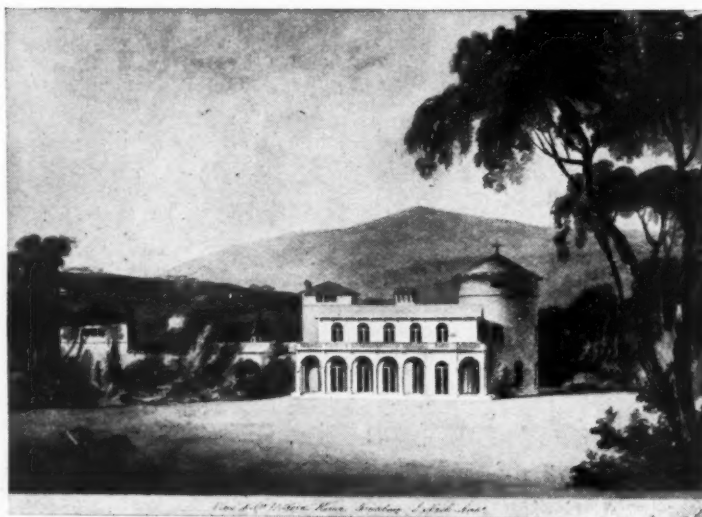
Sir Owen Williams and Partners have taken into partnership Mr. O. T. Williams, M.A.(CANTAB.), A.M.I.C.E. The firm have now moved their offices to 44, Park Road, London, N.W.1. Telephone: Paddington 6077.

Nash had decided not to be an architect

before the first Rowney founded his business in London. This was in 1780. Shortly afterwards, however, he returned to practice; it was then his brilliant career really began. Nash's best achievements came later still; the first of the famous terraces round Regent's Park, for instance, was not laid out till 1812, by which time Rowney's had acquired a fine reputation for themselves.

The House of Rowney has now served great architects for more than a century and a half. Always a Rowney has been its directing head. Their policy has been consistent—to combine great traditions with steady progress; to maintain unequalled quality with widest range; to preserve the old standards of individual craftsmanship while making full use of the modern discoveries and techniques.

Today, many items on Rowney's impressive list are unfortunately in short supply. But it is worth while, wherever you are, taking a little extra trouble to obtain them.



"The house near Shrewsbury," water colour by John Nash, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1802. Reproduced by permission of the trustees of Sir John Soane's Museum

ROWNEY'S

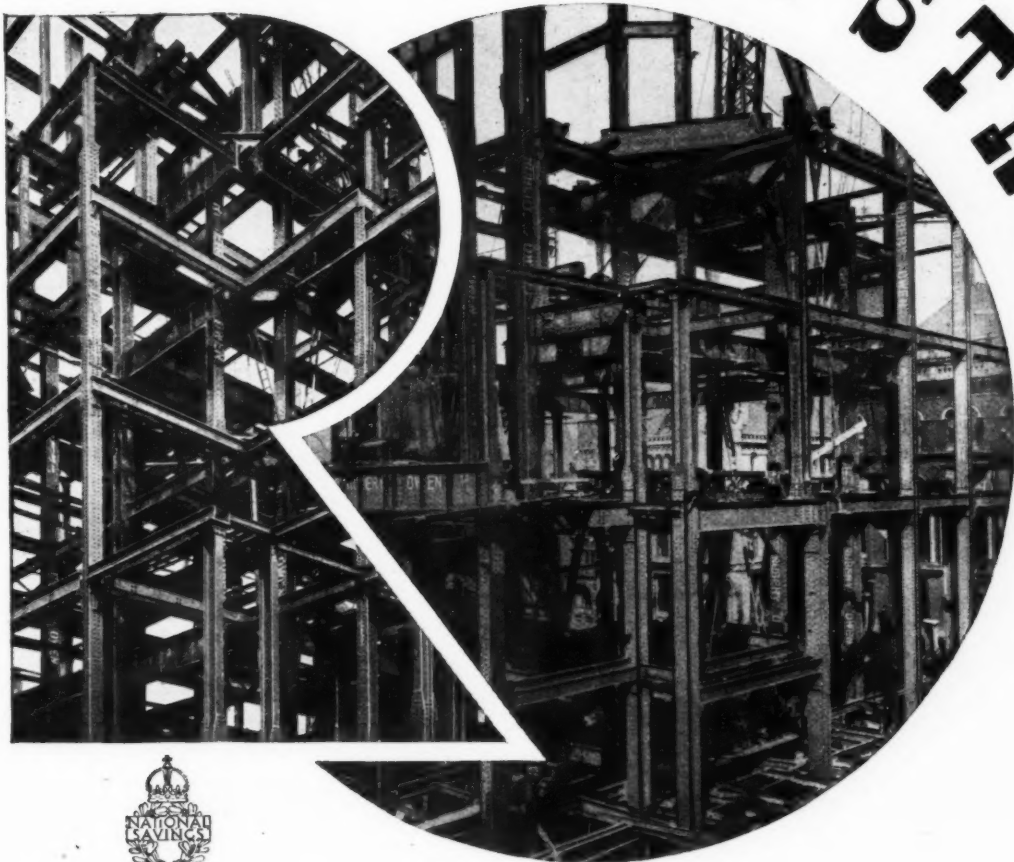
Established 1789

PENCILS • ARTISTS' COLOURS • ARCHITECTS' DRAWING MATERIALS

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ROWNEY'S
ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS
will give that delicately graded
wash that will enhance the
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SAVE NOW—BUY LATER

★ STEELWORK

Our name is based upon the security and sound foundation of our Steel Constructional Work. Backed by years of experience and a reputation famous for accuracy and reliability it ranks second to none in the field of Constructional Engineering.

The vast fund of data and the services of our expert technical staffs are always at your disposal.

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DARLSTON **SOUTH STAFFS**
LONDON: IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, 16, KINGSWAY, W.C.2. BIRMINGHAM: LOMBARD HOUSE, 61, CHARLES ST.

COVENTRY: BRITANNIA WORKS, PAYNES LANE.

MANCHESTER: 79 KING ST.

SOUTHAMPTON: 4 ROCKSTONE PLACE.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

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

Public and Official Announcements

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

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. 991

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for the following positions:—

(1) QUANTITY SURVEYORS AND ASSISTANTS (SENIOR AND JUNIOR). Required for:

(a) "Taking-off" quantities, measuring, and adjusting variations under building contracts and preparing estimates.

(b) Preparing estimates and measuring repairs and minor works under schedule of prices experience of London County Council War Department or Office of Works Schedules).

(c) Working up, etc. in connection with domestic buildings and general working up (junior).

(d) Measurement of roads and sewers and housing work on cottage estates, preparation of interim and final bills on Schedules.

(2) ARCHITECTS, BUILDING SURVEYORS, TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS (ARCHITECTURAL), AND JUNIOR DRAWING OFFICE ASSISTANTS. Required for:

(a) Work in connection with the design and development of housing schemes for cottage estates and block dwellings (experience in domestic architecture preferred).

(b) Similar work in connection with schools and hospitals.

(c) The preparation of estimates and specifications for works of cleaning and painting, repairs and minor alterations at schools and hospitals.

(d) Assistants to district surveyors. A knowledge of the London Building Acts and by-laws is necessary for these positions.

(e) Junior drawing office assistants for general drawing office work. Should be able to finish plans from rough drawings, take dimensions and make sketches. Pay, according to age and experience, up to 65s. a week, plus cost-of-living addition.

(3) HEATING ENGINEERS AND HEATING AND VENTILATING ASSISTANTS. Good technical education required. Applicants must be experienced in the design of, and preparation of drawings, specifications and estimates for modern hot water heating, ventilating and hot water supply schemes.

Except as otherwise shown, salaries for the above positions will be determined by qualifications and experience up to a maximum of £420 a year, together with cost-of-living additions up to £90 a year, according to basic salary. Salary up to £500 for certain positions of heating engineer and building surveyor. Successful candidates will be engaged on a temporary basis, but will be eligible for appointment, according to merits, for permanent appointment on the occurrence of vacancies. Temporary staff are required to contribute to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund.

Ex-Service candidates with experience prior to their war service will be specially considered.

Application forms may be obtained from the Clerk of the Council, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, London, S.E.1, enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

Canvassing disqualifies. 947

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
CLERKS OF WORKS.

Applications are invited for positions of Clerks of Works (Class II), in the Architect's Department, to supervise constructional, maintenance, and repair works at the Council's schools, hospitals, and other buildings. There may also be shortly a few Class I positions. Rates of pay (according to qualifications and experience) are: Class I, £350-£400 a year (basic), plus cost-of-living addition, at present £78-£90 a year; Class II, up to 135s. a week, plus cost-of-living addition, at present, of 30s. a week.

Successful candidates, under 55 years of age, will be subject to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund, but will be temporary in the first instance.

Other things being equal, preference will be given to persons registered under the Disabled Persons' (Employment) Act, 1944, and ex-Service men will also receive special consideration.

Applications (enclosing stamped addressed envelope) to be made to the Architect to the Council, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, for form of application.

Canvassing disqualifies. 955

CITY OF LINCOLN.
CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above appointment, in the City Engineer's Office.

The salary will be £460, rising to £510 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, in accordance with Grade V, A.P.T., of the National Scale of Salaries and Conditions of Service.

Candidates should be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects (or hold equivalent qualifications), and have good experience in general architectural work, including school planning and design, and in the preparation of working drawings and specifications.

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

Forms of application can be obtained from, and should be returned to, the City Engineer and Surveyor, Corporation Offices, Silver Street, Lincoln, not later than Saturday, 11th January, 1947.

J. H. SMITH,
Town Clerk.

Corporation Offices, Lincoln.
7th December, 1946. 579

BOROUGH OF SOUTHGATE.
BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Appointment of:—
(a) CHIEF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

(b) BUILDING INSPECTOR.

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the established staff of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department:—

(a) CHIEF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Salary in accordance with qualifications and experience, and in any case not lower than Grade VI of the A.P.T. Division of the National Joint Council Scales, i.e., £535-£600 per annum, plus £20 London "Weighting," and cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 16s. per annum). Applicants must be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or hold an equivalent qualification. Previous municipal experience, particularly in housing, will be an advantage.

(b) BUILDING INSPECTOR. Salary in accordance with Grade I of the A.P.T. Division of the National Joint Council Scales, i.e., £330-£375 per annum, plus £20 London "Weighting," and cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 16s. per annum). Applicants should indicate whether they have taken or are preparing to take any examination of a recognized professional institution.

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

Candidates who to their knowledge are related to a member or senior officer of the Council must disclose the relationship in their applications. Failure to do so will disqualify or render the candidates appointed liable to dismissal without notice.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, present and past appointments, with dates and salaries, and particulars of experience, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, and endorsed on the envelope "Chief Architectural Assistant" or "Building Inspector" (as the case may be), must reach Mr. J. T. W. Peat, F.R.I.B.A., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Southgate Town Hall, Palmers Green, N.13, by not later than Wednesday, 1st January, 1947.

GORDON H. TAYLOR.

Town Clerk.

Southgate Town Hall, Palmers Green, N.13.

December, 1946. 575

PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, at a salary of £435 per annum—the maximum of A.P.T., Grade III, of the National Scales of Salaries—plus bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

Preference will be given to candidates who have passed either the Intermediate or Final Examinations of the R.I.B.A.

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

The person appointed will be required to devote the whole of his time to the service of the Council, and the appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side.

Applications, stating age, present and previous positions, technical training and qualifications (with dates) and concise particulars of experience, together with the names and addresses of two persons to whom reference may be made, must be delivered, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," to the undersigned, to arrive not later than Thursday, the 2nd day of January, 1947.

Canvassing will be a disqualification, and candidates must disclose any relationship to members of the Council.

H. LEONARD PORCHER,

Clerk of the Council.

Municipal Buildings, Pontypridd.
7th December, 1946. 556

CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF EXETER.
APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Assistant Quantity Surveyors, on the permanent staff of the City Architect's Department.

Candidates must be suitably qualified, and experienced in all classes of quantity surveying work, and should be able to undertake all stages of the work for the preparation of bills of quantities, preliminary estimates, the preparation and settlement of final accounts, site measurements, and the preparation of interim and final certificates.

The salary will be in accordance with Grade V of the A.P.T. Scale of Salaries, i.e., £460 per annum, rising by two annual increments of £15 and one of £20 to a maximum of £510.

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

Canvassing will disqualify, and applicants must disclose whether to their knowledge they are related to any member of the Council or to the holder of any senior office under the Council.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, previous and present appointments, with salaries, and full details of experience, and date when available, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to H. B. Rowe, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.Struct.E., City Architect, 2, Southernhay West, Exeter, not later than 12 noon on the 10th January, 1947.

C. J. NEWMAN,
Town Clerk.

Exeter.
11th December, 1946. 595

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
VACANCIES FOR PLANNING STAFF IN THE ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT FOR WORK ON THE COUNTY OF LONDON PLAN.

Applications are invited for a number of positions in the following grades:—

PLANNING OFFICER (Grade III). Up to £500 a year (basic).

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT. Up to £420 a year (basic).

Commencing rate of pay will be according to qualifications and experience. Cost-of-living addition, at present £75 to £90 a year (men), and £65 to £84 (women), are payable in addition.

There will be opportunities for competing, on merit, in due course for permanent appointment and for positions in the higher grades on the occurrence of vacancies. Successful candidates will be subject to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund.

The planning work involved includes assistance in the detailed development of Reconstruction Area schemes, and the preparation of revised zoning plans.

A knowledge of current town planning legislation is desirable in all cases, and candidates for Grade III positions should possess architectural or surveying or town planning qualifications.

Other things being equal, preference will be given to candidates registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, and ex-Service men and women will also receive special consideration.

Application should be made to the Architect to the Council, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, for form of application (enclosing stamped addressed envelope), returnable not later than ten days from this date.

Canvassing disqualifies. 983

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON.
BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION.

VACANCIES ON PERMANENT STAFF.

Applications are invited to fill the under-mentioned permanent appointments, in the Borough Engineer's Department. The persons appointed will carry out their duties under the Principal Assistant Architect:—

ONE GENERAL ASSISTANT, to be a Registered Architect, with a good general knowledge of the architectural work undertaken by a Local Authority. Wide housing experience is essential. Salary scale: Grade A.P.T., IV, £440 × £15—£485, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

ONE ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, to be a recognized Student in Architecture, with at least 3 years' local Government drawing office experience, and possessing a high standard of draughtsmanship.

Salary scale: Grade A.P.T., I, £350 × £15—£395, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the satisfactory passing of a medical examination.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Croydon, and should be returned to him not later than 31st December, 1946.

Canvassing will disqualify.

S. TABERNER,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Croydon, Surrey.
December 3, 1946. 572

GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA— DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS. TOWN PLANNING AND LOCAL GOVERN- MENT SECTION.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(a) SENIOR ASSISTANT TOWN PLANNING OFFICER, on a salary scale of £935 per annum, increasing by annual increments of £33 to £1,100 per annum. Applicants to this appointment should have had considerable experience in the preparation of Statutory Planning Schemes, and must be members, or associate members, of the Town Planning Institute. Preference will be given to candidates who hold a recognized professional qualification in civil or municipal engineering.

(b) ASSISTANT TOWN PLANNING OFFICER, on a salary scale of £495 per annum, increasing by annual increments of £27 10s. to £660 per annum. Applicants to this appointment should have had considerable experience in the preparation of Statutory Planning Schemes, and must be members, or associate members, of the Town Planning Institute. Preference will be given to candidates who hold a recognized professional qualification in civil or municipal engineering.

Appointments will be for a probationary period of two years. Subject to satisfactory service, successful applicants will be eligible for appointment to the Fixed Establishment on the expiration of the probationary period, and will be required to become members of the Pensions Fund on a contributory basis.

Applicants will be required to furnish a satisfactory medical certificate in the prescribed form by a Government Medical Officer.

The successful candidates will be subject to the Civil Service Regulations, which, among other matters, allow for officials drawing £550 per annum or more to be granted vacation leave on full pay, subject to the exigencies of the Service on a basis of one-eighth of the time served. (For example, 480 days' service completed, 60 days' vacation leave on full pay accumulated.)

Third-class rail fares from the home town in the United Kingdom to the port of embarkation will be paid for successful applicants, their wives and families.

A detention allowance of 10s. per diem in the case of single persons and £1 per diem for married persons will be paid, in respect of any period necessarily spent at the port of embarkation awaiting sailing, provided a certificate, to the effect that the period of detention was reasonable and unavoidable, signed by the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, is produced.

A second-class steamship passage will be paid for successful applicants, and half the cost of similar passages in respect of their wives and dependent children under the age of eighteen years will be borne by the Southern Rhodesia Government.

First-class rail fare and half the cost of similar rail fare in respect of wives and dependent children will be paid from the port of embarkation in South Africa to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. In addition, subsistence allowance at full tariff rates will be paid in respect of the successful applicants and at half rates in respect of their wives and families from the time of departure by rail from the port of disembarkation to the time of arrival in Salisbury.

Application forms may be obtained from the Office of the High Commissioner for S. Rhodesia, 429, Strand, London, W.C.2, and must be applied for before 15th January, 1947. 603

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERRY. BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointment, on the permanent staff, in accordance with the National Scale of Salaries:—

ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (Grade VI). Salary £535-£600 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 15s. (male).

Applicants should be Associate R.I.B.A., with good experience of architectural work, especially in the design and construction of Schools and Education Buildings generally.

The appointment will be subject to one month's notice in writing on either side, and to the terms of the National Joint Council's Scheme of Conditions of Service, and the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications should be tabulated, showing age, qualifications, present salary, previous experience, and date when available, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, and delivered to Thos. W. East, F.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect, The Council House, Corporation Street, Derby, to arrive not later than Tuesday, 14th January, 1947.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

C. ASHTON, M.A.,
Town Clerk.
Market Place, Derby.
12th December, 1946. 508

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES. COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

Applications from qualified candidates are invited for the following post:—

CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN (ARCHITECTURAL) required by the Government of Hong Kong Public Works Department, with a tour of three years, with prospect of permanency. Salary, according to qualifications and experience, in the scale £475, rising to £575 a year, plus cost-of-living allowance of £175 a year for a married man and for a single man £140 a year. Outfit allowance £50. Free passages and quarters. Candidates, not over 40 years of age, must be first-class draughtsmen, with wide experience in the drawing offices of architects or builders, and possess a thorough knowledge of modern building construction necessary for the preparation of contract drawings. They should be able to control and supervise the work of a staff of draughtsmen. Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/N/17408 on both letter and envelope. 585

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF LINDSEY.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons having a modern outlook for the following appointments on the permanent staff, at salaries in accordance with the National Scales.

(a) SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYOR (Grade VI), £335 per annum, rising to £600, plus bonus.

(b) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (Grade V), £460 per annum, rising to £510, plus bonus.

(c) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (Grade IV), £420 per annum, rising to £465, plus bonus.

(d) INTERMEDIATE ASSISTANT (Grade I), £330 per annum, rising to £375, plus bonus.

The cost-of-living bonus is at present £59 15s. per annum.

Candidates for (a) should be members of the Surveyors' Institution, and should have had good experience in preparing Estimates, Bills of Quantities, and Final Certificates.

Candidates for (b) should be members of the R.I.B.A., and should have had experience in architectural design and construction, especially in the design and erection of modern Educational Buildings. The successful candidates must provide their own cars, for which an allowance on the County Council's scale for an 8 h.p. car will be made.

Candidates for (c) should be members of the R.I.B.A. or Registered Architects, and should have had a sound experience in architectural design and in the preparation of working drawings.

Candidates for (d) must have passed or be about to sit for the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.B.A.

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

Applications, which should state age, qualifications, experience and present appointment, and be accompanied by not more than three testimonials, should be sent as soon as possible to the undersigned.

ERIC W. SCORER,
Clerk of the County Council.
County Offices, Lincoln. 587

FIFE COUNTY COUNCIL. HOUSING ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT— CUPAR.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, in the County Housing Architect's Department. Applicants must be qualified Architects, under 45 years of age, with previous experience of Local Authority Schemes, particularly Housing. Salary will be £400 per annum, plus war increase of £90 per annum. The appointment is superannuable, and the successful candidate will require to undergo a medical examination. Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be lodged with the undersigned not later than 30th December, 1946.

J. M. MITCHELL,
County Clerk.
County Buildings, Cupar-Fife.
11th December, 1946. 589

ROYAL BIRNIGH OF INVERNESS. BURGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a MALE JUNIOR ASSISTANT or LADY TRACER at salary in accordance with the General Division Scale. For males £135-£225 per annum, plus appropriate cost-of-living bonus. For females, £120-£230 per annum, plus appropriate cost-of-living bonus. Commencing salary to be fixed, according to age and experience. The post is a superannuated one, and the successful applicant will require to be medically examined.

Applications, stating age, experience, and the names of two persons to whom reference can be made, and endorsed "Junior Assistant" or "Lady Tracer," should be delivered to the undersigned not later than Monday, 6th January, 1947.

J. BLACKBURN,
F.R.I.B.A. (Dip.), T.P.I., A.M.T.P.I.,
Burgh Architect.
11, High Street, Inverness.
12th December, 1946. 601

CITY OF LIVERPOOL. ARCHITECTURAL AND HOUSING DEPART- MENT.

The Council of the City of Liverpool invite applications from qualified persons for the following temporary positions in the Architectural and Housing Department, at the salaries shown, viz.:—

(a) TWO QUANTITY SURVEYORS. Salary £500 plus war bonus. Applicants for these positions must be competent in measurement of works and checking contractors' accounts, and have professional experience, preferably in Local or Central Government service.

(b) ONE ASSISTANT SURVEYOR. Salary £450, plus war bonus.

(c) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary £450, plus bonus.

Applicants must be members of the Surveyors' Institution of the Royal Institute of British Architects respectively, and professional experience, preferably in the Local Government service.

Although the positions are classed as temporary, it is probable that on continued satisfactory service the officers appointed will be absorbed into the permanent establishment of the Department at a later date, subject to the Standing Orders of the City Council.

The appointments will be determinable by one calendar month's notice on either side.

Applications, on forms to be obtained from the City Architect and Director of Housing, Blackburn Chambers, Kingsway, Dale Street, Liverpool, 2, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be addressed to the City Architect and Director of Housing (endorsed with the description of the post applied for, e.g., "Assistant Surveyor"), and should be received on or before the 31st December, 1946.

Candidates serving in H.M. Forces abroad need not complete the official form of application, but may submit direct applications on or before 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. BAINEF,
Town Clerk.
Liverpool, 2.
November, 1946. 594

COUNTY BOROUGH OF EASTBOURNE. BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

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

(a) TWO ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS, for Educational Buildings. Salary, Grade A.P.T. V, £460-£510, plus bonus.

(b) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, for Housing and General Architectural work. Salary, Grade A.P.T. V, £460-£510, plus bonus.

(c) ONE ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary, Grade A.P.T. II, £360-£405, plus bonus.

Cost-of-living bonus is at present £59 15s. p.a. Applications for appointments (a) and (b) should be of A.R.I.B.A. standard, and have had appropriate experience.

Appointments are subject to:—
(1) The National Joint Council's Scheme of Conditions of Service.

(2) The Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

(3) Medical examination.

Applications, giving details of training, qualifications and experience, together with two recent testimonials or names and addresses of two referees, must reach the undersigned not later than Wednesday, 1st January, 1947.

R. WILLIAMS, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.,
Borough Engineer.
2/4, Saffrons Road, Eastbourne.
5th December, 1946. 595

NORTH RIDING EDUCATION COMMITTEE. ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited from men with suitable experience and qualifications for the following two posts of Architectural Assistants:—

(a) Salary according to Administrative, Professional and Technical (Grades V and VI) of the National Joint Council Scales, i.e., £400 rising to £600 a year, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 15s. a year.

(b) Salary according to A.P.T. (Grades III and IV) of the National Joint Council Scales, i.e., £390 × £15 to £465 a year, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 15s. a year.

Previous experience will be taken into account in fixing the commencing salaries of these posts. Motor car and subsistence allowances will be paid in accordance with the Scale of the County Council. The appointments will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination by the County Medical Officer. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, and stating for which post application is made. Completed applications should be received not later than the 15th January, 1947. Canvassing will disqualify.

F. BARRACLOUGH,
Secretary.
Education Offices, County Hall,
Northallerton. 594

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

BIRMINGHAM CENTRAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE, SUFFOLK STREET, 1.
Principal: J. Wilson, B.Sc., B.Com., M.I.Mech.E.
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING.

Applications are invited for the full-time appointment as **ASSISTANT TEACHER OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION**, and associated subjects. Salary will be in accordance with the new Burnham Technical Scale. Basic scale, £300-£525. Additions to the scale may be given for academic or professional qualifications, and the commencing salary will also depend upon professional or industrial experience.

Applicants should possess one of the following qualifications, A. or L.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.Struct.E., A. or L.I.O.B., or Higher National Certificate or Diploma (Building).

Conditions of appointment and form of application may be obtained from the Principal on receipt of stamped, addressed, foolscap envelope. The last day for receipt of applications is 11th January, 1947.

E. L. RUSSELL,
Chief Education Officer.
590

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY. BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited not later than 10th January, 1947, for the following permanent positions:-

(a) **CHIEF TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT.** Salary either A.P.T., Grade VI (£535-£600), or A.P.T., Grade VII (£575-£650), according to qualifications and experience. Applicants should be Associate Members of the Town Planning Institute, or hold an equivalent qualification, and have considerable practical experience in statutory planning and redevelopment schemes.

(b) **SENIOR TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT.** Salary A.P.T., Grade IV (£420-£465). Applicants should preferably be Associate Members of the Town Planning Institute, and have practical planning experience.

(c) **ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.** Salary A.P.T., Grade II (£360-£405).

(d) **JUNIOR ENGINEERING ASSISTANT.** Salary Grade I (Misc.) (£255-£300).

(e) **BUILDING INSPECTOR.** Salary A.P.T., Grade II (£360-£405).

The salaries quoted are subject to the addition of cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 19s. 3d. per annum.

Application forms and particulars from the Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Wallasey.
EMRYS EVANS,
Town Clerk.
607

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Required at Brixton School of Building, Ferndale Road, S.W.4, to commence as soon as possible, full-time **STUDIO MASTER IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN**, in the Senior School. The appointment will be temporary in the first instance, but may later be made permanent. Applicants must be members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and should possess the Degree or Diploma of a recognized school of architecture, and have interest and ability in architectural design and draughtsmanship. Members of the staff are normally afforded reasonable opportunities for practice and research. Burnham Scale salary, £300×£15 to £525 (male), plus London allowance (minimum £36) a year, and additions for training and qualifications as applicable. Commencing salary according to teaching and industrial experience. Other things being equal, preference will be given to registered disabled persons. Application forms from the Principal at the School (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary). H.M. Forces personnel abroad should apply by letter.
596

CITY OF LEICESTER.

Applications are invited for the appointment of **ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS**, at a salary of £350 per annum, plus bonus, rising to £400 (subject to reconsideration under National Scales). Applicants must be Registered Architects. The appointments are subject to the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1937, and the successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, giving age, qualifications, and details of experience, together with copies of three testimonials, should be delivered to the undersigned not later than January 11, 1947.

JOHN L. BECKETT, M.I.C.E.,
City Engineer.
597

COUNTY BOROUGH OF EAST HAM. APPOINTMENT OF JUNIOR ESTIMATOR-BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the temporary appointment of Junior Estimator, in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

Candidates must be competent to take off quantities and prepare estimates in respect of housing and other types of building work. The salary will be in accordance with Grade IV of the National Salary Scales, viz., £420 by £15 to £465 per annum, plus London allowance (£20 p.a.) and war bonus (at present £59 19s. 3d. p.a.).

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

service for temporary official staff in force from time to time.

The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, on the form provided, must be delivered to the Town Clerk, together with copies of three recent testimonials, not later than Friday, the 17th January, 1947.

Canvassing in any form will disqualify.
(Signed) **H. A. EDWARDS,**
Town Clerk.
592

Town Hall, East Ham, E.6.
27th December, 1946.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an Architectural Assistant, at a salary in accordance with Grade I of the A.P.T. Division of the N.J.C. scales, viz., £330-£375 per annum, plus bonus.

Candidates must have received a recognized architectural training, and should have passed the R.I.B.A. Intermediate or equivalent examination. A sound knowledge of construction is essential, and some experience of School Building will be an advantage.

Forms of application, which may be obtained from the undersigned upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, should be returned not later than fourteen days after the appearance of this advertisement.

E. L. RUSSELL,
Chief Education Officer.
Education Office, Margaret Street,
Birmingham, 3.
604

Tenders

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

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF LINDSEY. THREE PAIRS OF POLICE HOUSES AND OFFICE.

The County Council invite Contractors to Tender for the erection of Three Pairs of Police Houses and Office, at Burnham Road, Scunthorpe. Copies of the Specification and Bills of Quantities may be obtained from Mr. A. R. Clark, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., Acting County Architect, County Offices, Lincoln, and must be returned not later than Friday, 10th January, 1947.

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

ERIC W. SCORER,
Clerk of the County Council.
County Offices, Lincoln.
588

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Competition

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PETERBOROUGH JOINT EDUCATION BOARD. ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION FOR PROPOSED TECHNICAL COLLEGE, PETERBOROUGH.

(a) The Promoters invite Architects of British nationality to submit in open competition designs for the above new buildings, to be erected at Peterborough.

(b) Assessor: Mr. T. Cecil Howitt, D.S.O., F.R.I.B.A.

(c) Premiums: 1st, £500; 2nd, £250; 3rd, £150.

(d) Last date for questions: 28th February, 1947.

(e) Last date for submitting designs: 30th June, 1947.

(f) Conditions of the Competition may be obtained on application to the Chief Education Officer, Education Offices, Town Hall, Peterborough.

(g) Deposit £2 2s. (two pounds two shillings).

LESLIE TAIT,
Chief Education Officer.

566

Architectural Appointments Vacant

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

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN required, Maidenhead; capable of working up from sketches, preparing details, surveys, etc. Send details of experience and salary required to Box 673.

TWO ASSISTANTS required, in the Architect's and Surveyor's Departments, of well-known Charitable Institution; applicants should have a competent knowledge of general practice. Reply, giving full details and in which of the professions they have most experience, state salary, Box 580.

HENRY C. SMART & PARTNERS, Architects, 120, Moorgate, E.C.2, require Assistant; working drawings, details, surveys, etc. Write, stating age, experience, and salary required. 913

ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS required in Manchester Office; should be experienced in commercial and industrial work; good draughtsmen, with sound knowledge of general construction; salary up to £400 per annum, according to qualifications (plus war bonus of £74); good prospects of promotion for competent assistants; successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination for entry into compulsory superannuation scheme. Applications, stating educational qualifications, experience, and age, with copies only of testimonials, to Box 980.

EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT required, with expert knowledge of design, and the preparation of show drawings and sketches for clients; constructional knowledge an advantage, but not essential. Write, stating experience and salary required, to Louis de Soissons, A.R.A., 21, St. John's Wood Park, London, N.W.8. 513

YOUNG, qualified, ASSISTANT CIVIL ENGINEER required for private office in West Norfolk; must be good draughtsman, and have sound experience of reinforced concrete construction, roads and sewers; salary £400 to £500 per annum, according to qualifications. Reply, with full details, to Box 520.

COMPETENT JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN required for office in West Norfolk; salary £300 to £400 per annum, according to experience. Reply, with full details, to Box 521.

SHOPFITTING DRAUGHTSMAN required; thoroughly experienced coloured perspective drawings and scale layout work, with good knowledge of building construction; good prospects, with progressive firm, West London. Full particulars and salary expected. Box 532.

ARCHITECT, Central London, requires **HEAD ASSISTANT**; good measuring-up and draughtsmanship essential; state age, experience, and salary required. Box 547.

EXPERIENCED ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required immediately for interesting work of high architectural character; must be first-class draughtsmen, and well trained. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Herbert J. Rowe, F.R.I.B.A., Martins Bank Building, Liverpool, 2. 560

3 VACANCIES occur for **DRAUGHTSMEN** in Southsea Branch Office of London Architects; **SURVEYORS** with first-class experience required for London Office. Full particulars of experience, with salary required, to Messrs. Nightingale & Ambrose, 27, John Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2. 549

EXPERIENCED ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN required; must have thorough knowledge of building construction, and be capable of preparing detailed working drawings and specifications from sketch designs for large commercial and industrial buildings; knowledge of estimating and preparing of bills of quantities an advantage; salary according to experience. Write, stating age, qualifications, full details of experience, and when available, to Box 571.

ARCHITECT'S and Surveyor's **JUNIOR ASSISTANT** required in busy office; work, general; no housing; ex-Serviceman requiring experience welcomed; must be good draughtsman; state age, experience, and salary required. Parker, 9, The Crescent, Wisbech, Cambs. 573

JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required immediately; progressive position in South London office; salary by arrangement. Box 666.

JUNIOR DRAUGHTSMAN required in Maidenhead Architect's Office. Send particulars of experience and salary required to Box 672.

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED, ARCHITECT'S DEPT., FORT DUNLOP, ERDINGTON, BIRMINGHAM, 24.

Vacancies occur on the staff of the Company Architect for **ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS**.

Applicants must be Students of the R.I.B.A., with a good knowledge of general construction and the preparation of working drawings.

Salaries according to ability and experience. Facilities are available under the Company's Training Scheme for R.I.B.A. Exams. Five-day working week. Pension Fund.

Wide experience is offered on industrial architecture at home and abroad.

Applicants to write in the first instance to the Company Architect, Fort Dunlop, Erdington, Birmingham, 24. 602

LONDON PASSENGER TRANSPORT BOARD.—Applications are invited for appointments on the temporary staff of the Architect's Office as follows:—**ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS, ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING ASSISTANTS.** Salaries range from £250 to £465 per annum, according to ability, qualifications and experience, plus war advance, at present £72 18s. per annum. Applications, which should give a brief outline of training and experience, to be sent to the Staff Officer (ER/E.408), 55, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1. Applicants may also telephone ABBey 1234, Extension 194. 977

TWO ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS for profit-sharing group of technicians with large housing schemes on hand; salaries £400 to £520, according to experience. H. Moncriess, A.R.I.B.A., 32, Millbank, London, S.W.1. 605

MINERS' Welfare Commission Architects' Department requires **ASSISTANTS**; salary range, £328-£640 p.a., according to age, architectural qualifications and experience; vacancies in London and provinces, but mainly London; staff pension scheme after one year's satisfactory service. Application forms from Establishment Section, Miners' Welfare Commission, Ashley Court, Ashted, Surrey. 608

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required to take over interesting and responsible work in Architect's Dept. of large Industrial and Commercial Co. in London; commencing salary, £10 per week. Box 583.



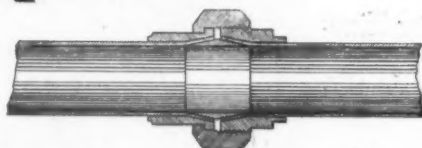
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Architectural Appointments Wanted

SENIOR ASSISTANT (39) desires appointment; exceptional experience, which includes surveying, levelling, and all structural calculating; good draughtsman; salary by arrangement. Box 206.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (age 32) seeks appointment; Brighton or Worthing district preferred; good draughtsman, with sound general experience in provinces and London. Box 205.

Other Appointments Vacant

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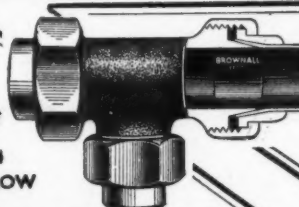
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Alphabetical Index to Advertisers

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Aacrington Brick & Tile Co., Ltd.	—	Expanded Metal Co., Ltd.	xlili	North British Rubber Co., Ltd.	viii
Aerialite, Ltd.	—	Farmer, S. W., & Son, Ltd.	—	Northern Aluminium Co., Ltd.	xi
Aero Pipe & Glass Co., Ltd.	x	Federation of Coated Macadam Industries	—	Odoni, Alfred, & Co., Ltd.	—
Anderson, C. F., & Sons, Ltd.	xiv	Ferguson, Edwards & Co. (London), Ltd.	—	Oliver, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.	—
Arens Controls, Ltd.	xxxii	Floor Renovations, Ltd.	—	Paragon Glazing Co., Ltd.	—
Ashley Accessories, Ltd.	—	Franki Compressed Pile Co., Ltd.	xxiii	Parnall, George, & Co., Ltd.	xxxvi
Baker, W. A., & Co., Ltd.	—	Freeman, Joseph, Sons & Co., Ltd.	—	Peglers, Ltd.	—
Barton, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.	xxxix	Fullwood & Bland, Ltd., R. J.	xxxvi	Pikington Bros., Ltd.	xxi
Bath Cabinet Makers & Artcrafts, Ltd.	—	Fyvie Gate Co., Ltd.	—	Potterton, Thomas (Heating Engineers), Ltd.	xxii
Belling & Co., Ltd.	xvi	Gascoigne, The Geo. H., Co., Ltd.	—	Pritchett & Gold and E.P.S. Co., Ltd.	—
Bolton Gate Co., Ltd.	—	Gray, J. W., & Son, Ltd.	xli	Pyrotex, Ltd.	—
Boulton & Paul, Ltd.	—	Greenwood's & Airvac Ventilating Co., Ltd.	—	Radiation, Ltd.	v
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