

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



standard contents

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

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Wanted and Vacant

★ A glossary of abbreviations of Government Departments and Societies and Committees of all kinds, together with their full address and telephone numbers. The glossary is published in two parts—A to H one week, I to Z the next. In all cases where the town is not mentioned the word LONDON is implicit in the address.

IAAS	Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors.	75, Eaton Place, S.W.1.
ICE	Institution of Civil Engineers.	Great George Street, S.W.1.
ICW	Institute of Clayworkers.	4, Vernon Place, W.C.1.
IEE	Institution of Electrical Engineers.	Savoy Place, W.C.2.
IES	Illuminating Engineering Society.	32, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
IGE	Institution of Gas Engineers.	1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.
IHVE	Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.	72/74, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
IIBD	Incorporated Institute of British Decorators.	Drayton House, Gordon Street, W.C.1.
ILA	Institute of Landscape Architects.	12, Gower Street, W.C.1.
IOB	Institute of Builders.	48, Bedford Square, W.C.1.
IRA	Institute of Registered Architects.	47, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
ISE	Institution of Structural Engineers.	11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.
LIDC	Lead Industries Development Council.	Eagle House, Jermyn Street, S.W.1.
LMBA	London Master Builders' Association.	47, Bedford Square, W.C.1.
MARS	MARS Group (English Branch of CIAM).	46, Sheffield Terrace, W.8.
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.	55, Whitehall, S.W.1.
MOE	Ministry of Education.	Belgrave Square, S.W.1.
MOH	Ministry of Health.	Whitehall, S.W.1.
MOLNS	Ministry of Labour and National Service.	St. James's Square, S.W.1.
MOS	Ministry of Supply.	Shell Mex House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
MOT	Ministry of Transport.	Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, W.1.
MOTCP	Ministry of Town and Country Planning.	32-33, St. James's Square, S.W.1.
MOW	Ministry of Works.	Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.
NAMMC	Natural Asphalte Mine-Owners and Manufacturers Council.	94, Petty France, S.W.1.
NAS	National Association of Shopfitters.	9, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
NBR	National Buildings Record.	37, Onslow Gardens, S.W.7.
NCBMP	National Council of Building Material Producers.	2, Caxton Street, S.W.1.
NFBTE	National Federation of Building Trades Employers.	82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.
NFBTO	National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, Federal House,	20A, Cedars Road, Clapham, S.W.4.
NFHS	National Federation of Housing Societies.	13, Suffolk St., S.W.1.
NHBRC	National House Builders Registration Council.	82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.
NHTPC	National Housing and Town Planning Council.	41, Russell Square, W.C.1.
NPL	National Physical Laboratory.	Head Office, Teddington.
NRIAD	National Register of Industrial Art Designers.	National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.
NSAS	National Smoke Abatement Society.	Chandos House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
NT	National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty.	42, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.
PEP	Political and Economic Planning.	16, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.
PWB	Post War Building, Directorate of.	Ministry of Works, Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.
RCA	Reinforced Concrete Association.	94, Petty France, S.W.1.
RIAS	Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland.	15, Rutland Square, Edinburgh.
RIBA	Royal Institute of British Architects.	66, Portland Place, W.1.
RICS	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.	12, Great George St., S.W.1.
RFAC	Royal Fine Art Commission.	6, Burlington Gardens, W.1.
RS	Royal Society.	Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.
RSA	Royal Society of Arts.	6, John Adam Street, W.C.2.
RSI	Royal Sanitary Institute.	90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
RIB	Rural Industries Bureau.	35, Camp Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.
SBPM	Society of British Paint Manufacturers.	20, Piccadilly, London, W.1.
SCR	Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR.	98, Gower Street, W.C.1.
SFMA	School Furniture Manufacturers' Association.	13, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
SIA	Structural Insulation Association.	14, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.
SIA	Society of Industrial Artists.	Room 243, Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1.
SNTPC	Scottish National Town Planning Council.	11, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3.
SPAB	Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.	55, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Association.	28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.
TDA	Timber Development Association.	75, Cannon Street, E.C.4.
TPI	Town Planning Institute.	18, Ashley Place, S.W.1.
TTF	Timber Trades Federation.	81, Cannon Street, E.C.4.
WDC	War Damage Commission.	Devonshire House, Mayfair Place, Piccadilly, W.1.
WEDA	Welfare Equipment Development Association.	61, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4.
ZDA	Zinc Development Association.	Lincoln House, Turl Street, Oxford.

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[VOL. 106

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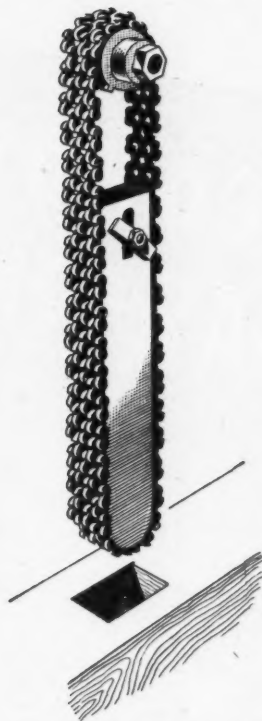
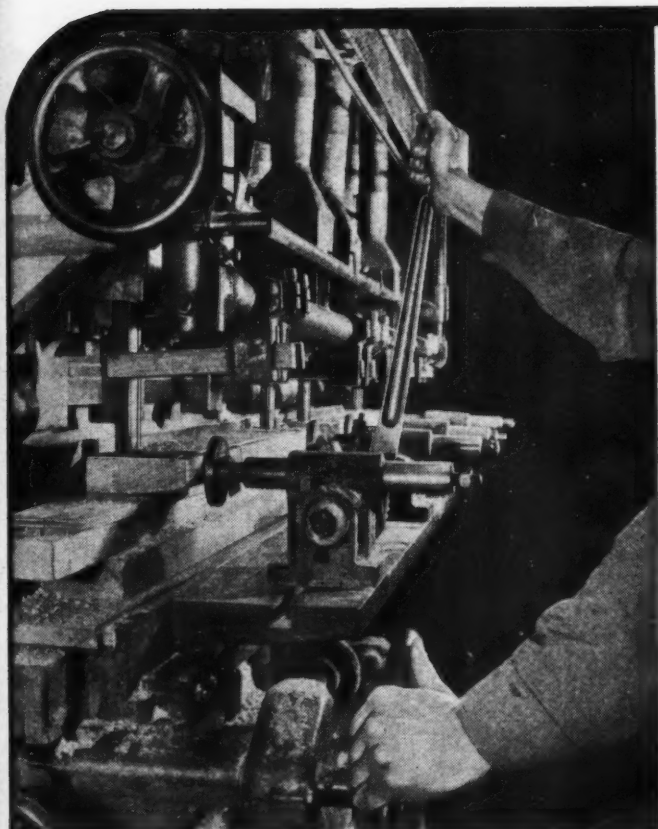
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A mortise chain after withdrawal from the mortise it has made.

THE MAN AND HIS MACHINE

THE MACHINE:—A mortise is a hole in a piece of wood. Its history is a combination of evolution and revolution—the Gang Mortiser being the revolution. Originally a mortise was made by a joiner using a heavy chisel and mallet. The work was slow and arduous. Evolution produced the automatic reciprocating chisel—quicker, but not quick enough! Then came revolution—by putting cutting teeth on the outer edge of a chain and feeding the cutter so formed into wood to make a hole—the prototype mortise chain. One snag remained—its inability to produce a hole less

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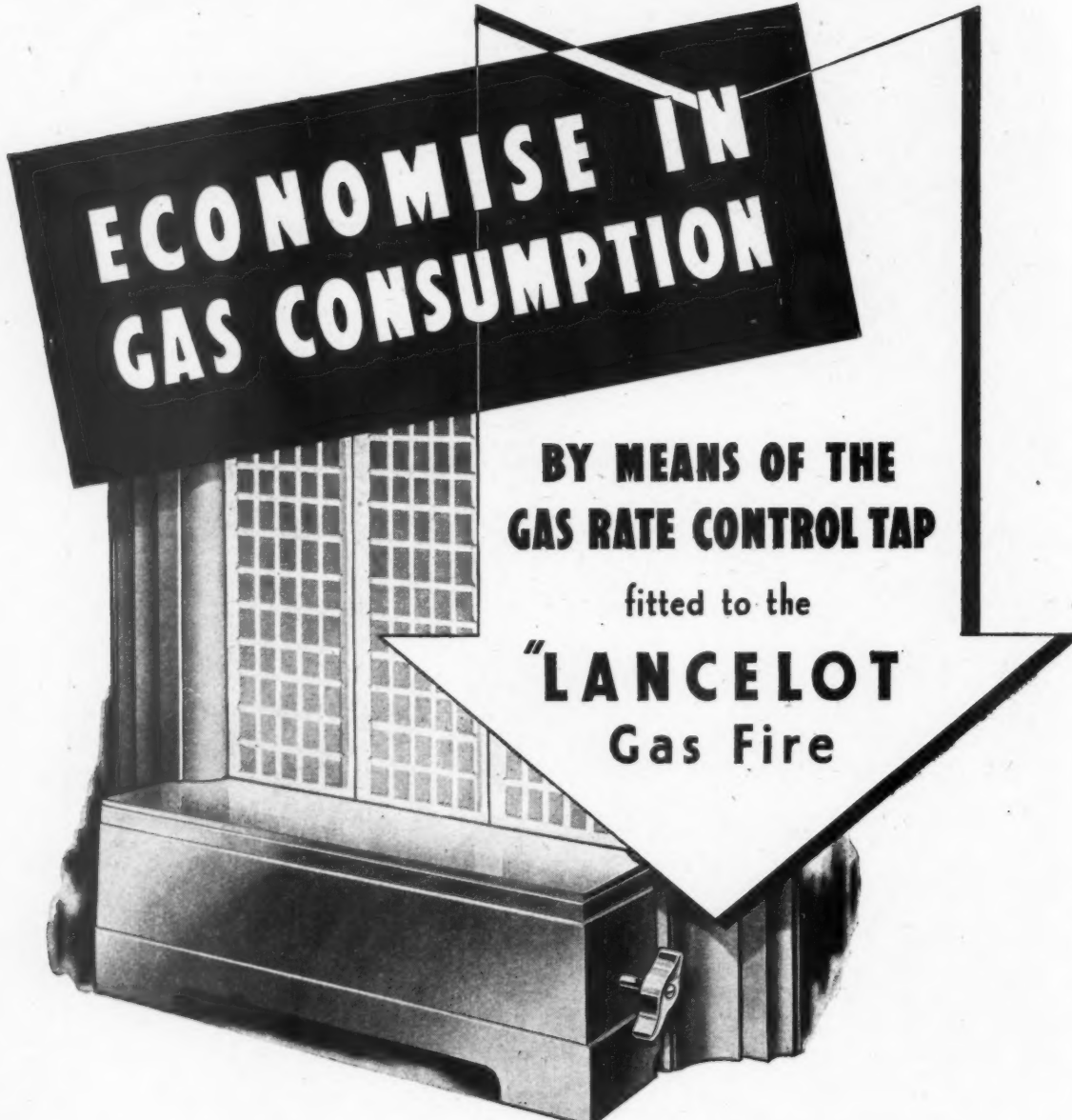
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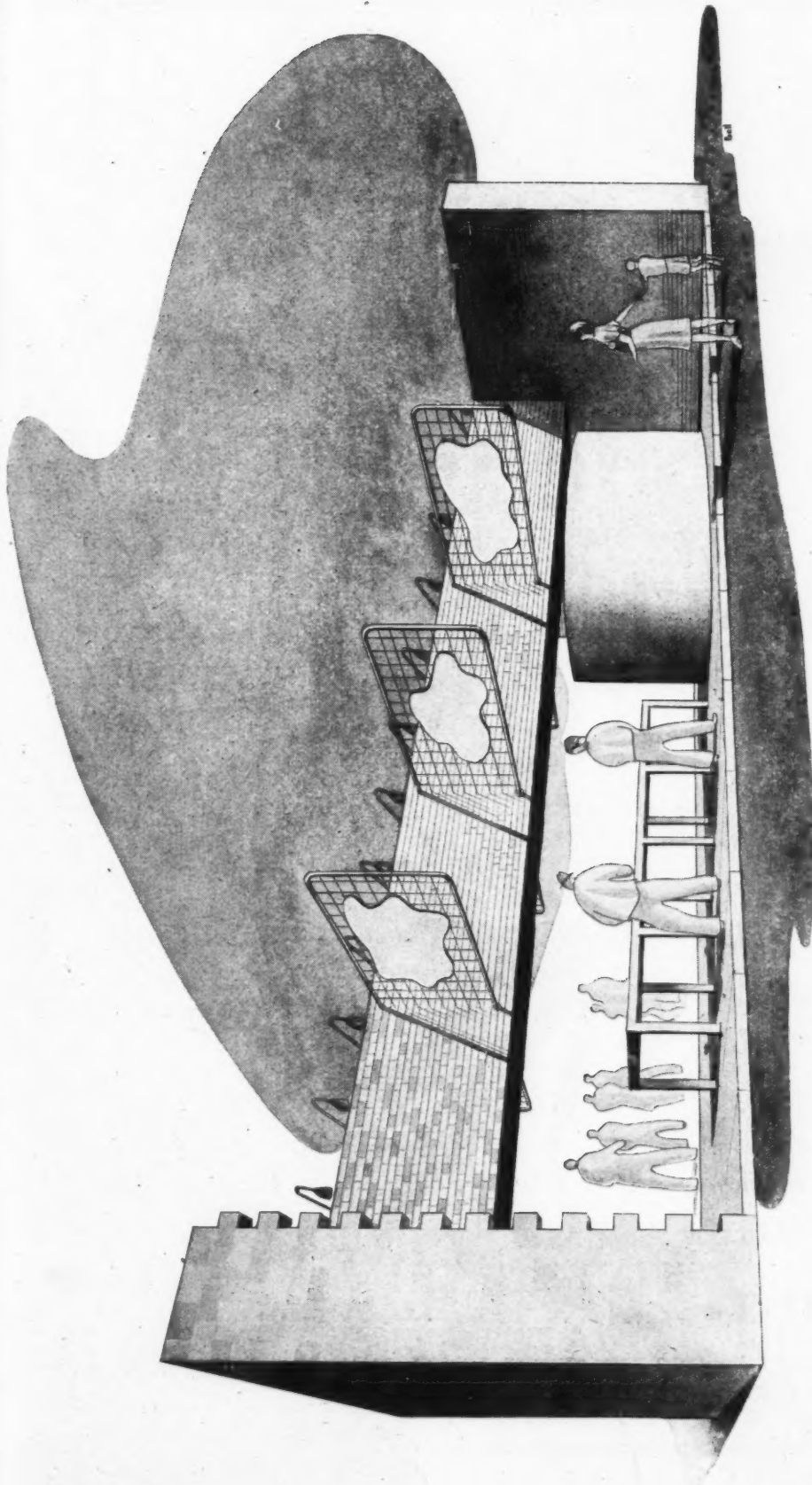
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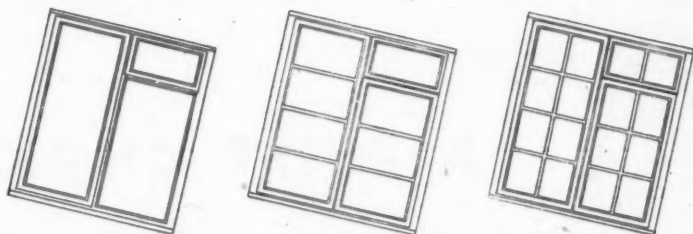
ARCHITECTS: PROFESSOR SIR PATRICK ABERCROMBIE AND RICHARD NICKSON, F.F.R.I.B.A.

A black and white illustration of a climber in silhouette, ascending a steep, dark rock face. The climber is holding a rope that extends diagonally across the frame from the bottom left towards the top right. In the background, there are stylized, snow-capped mountains under a light sky. The overall composition is vertical, emphasizing the height and challenge of the climb.

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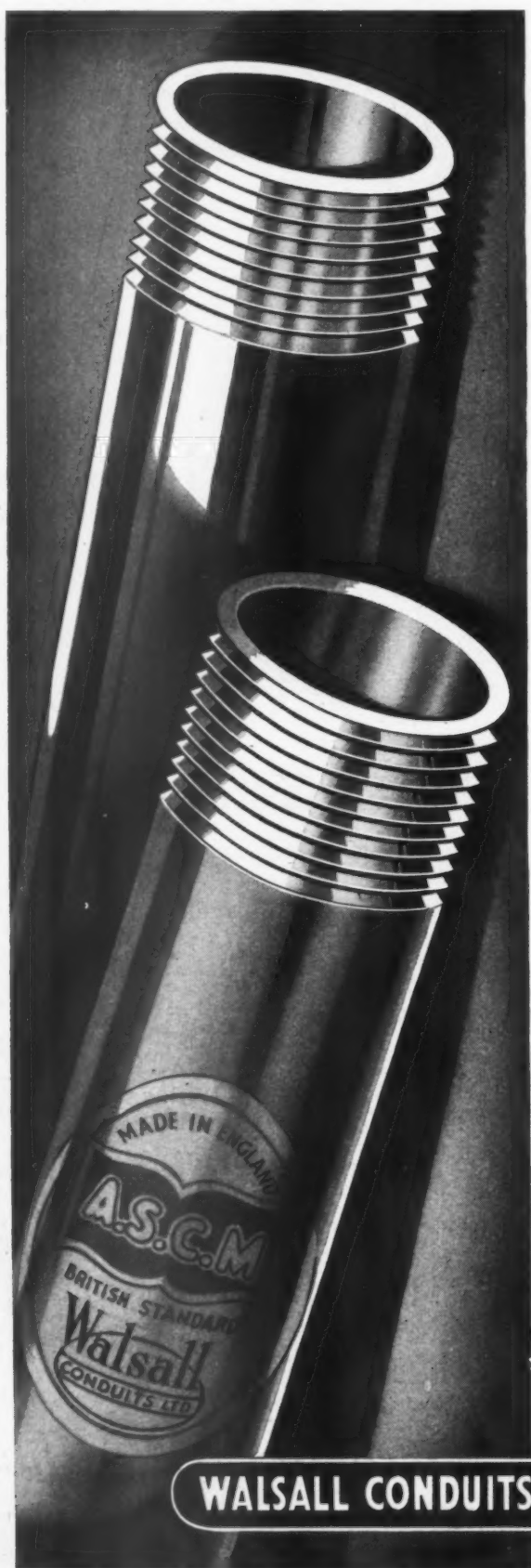
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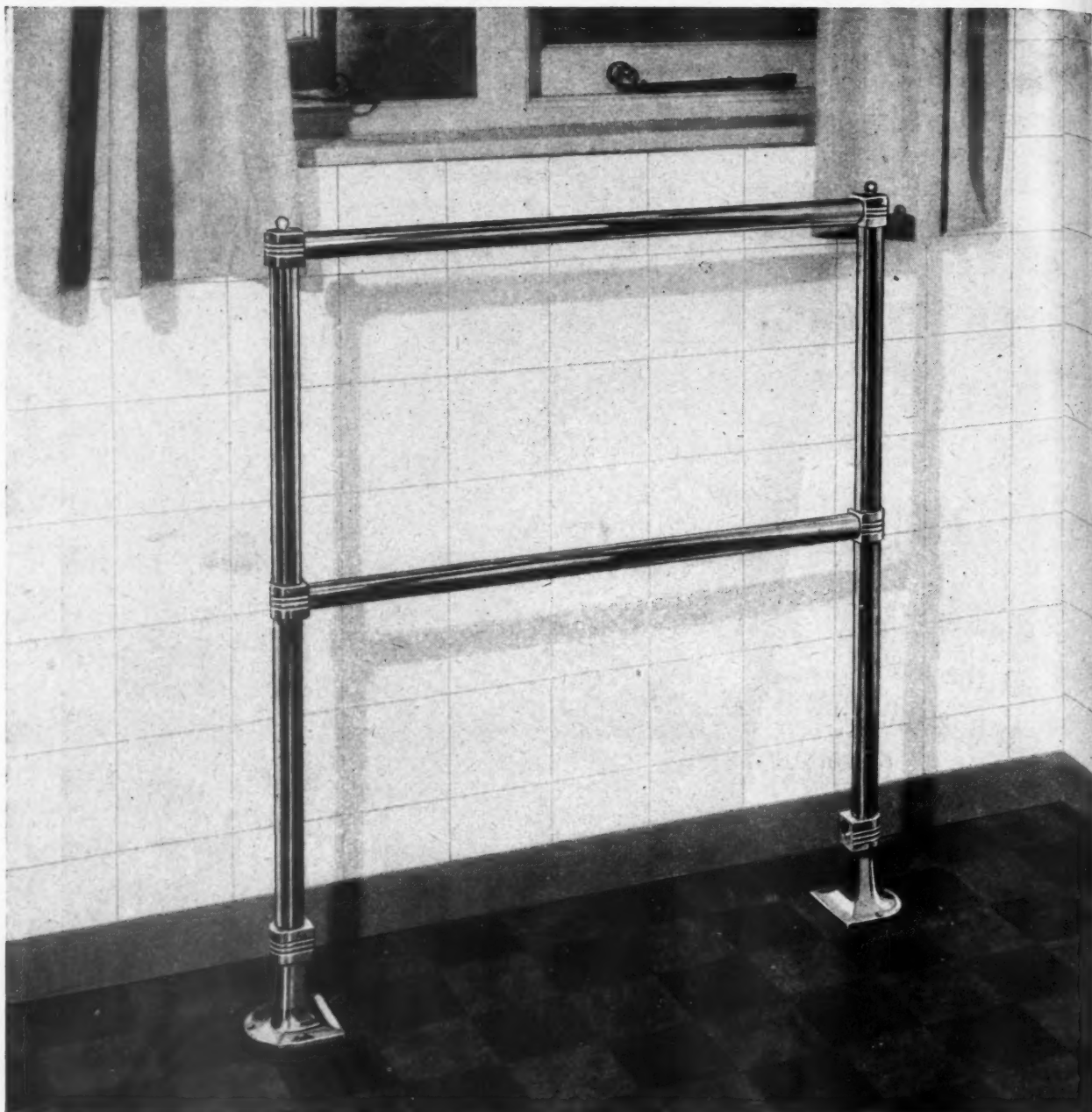
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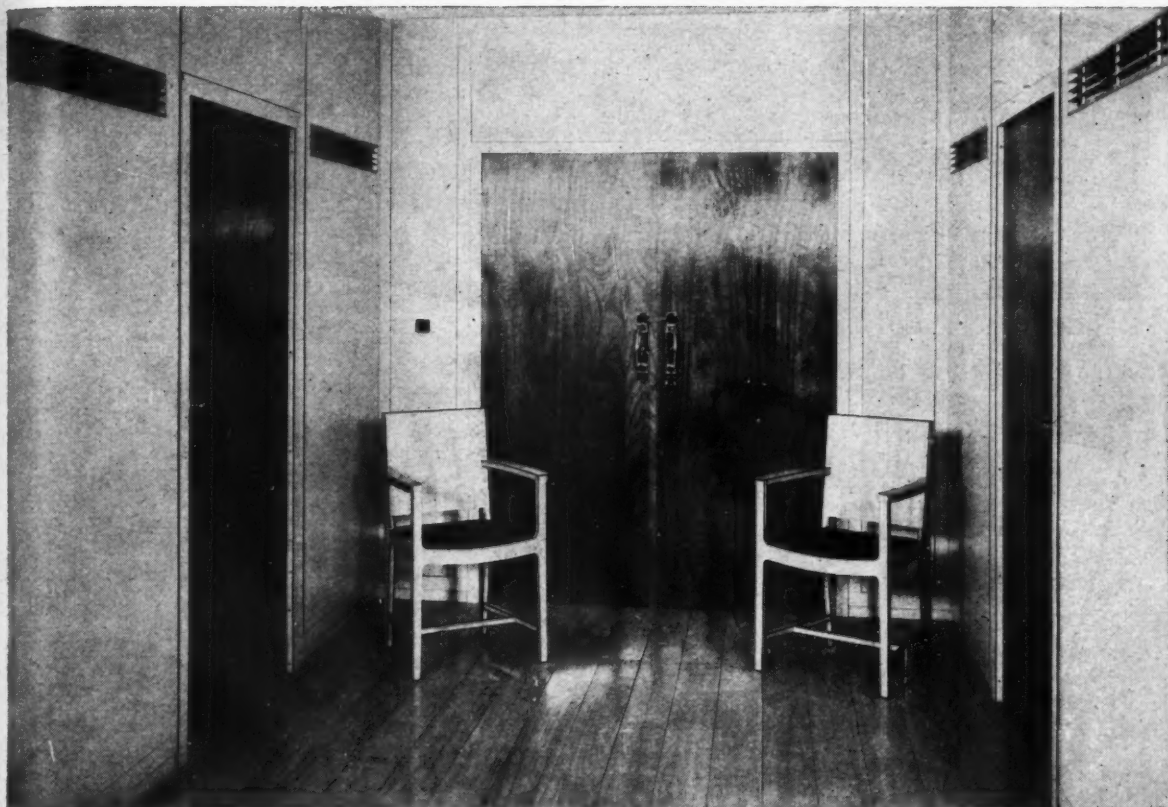
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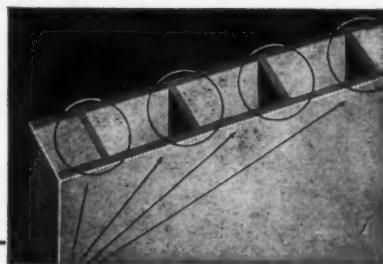
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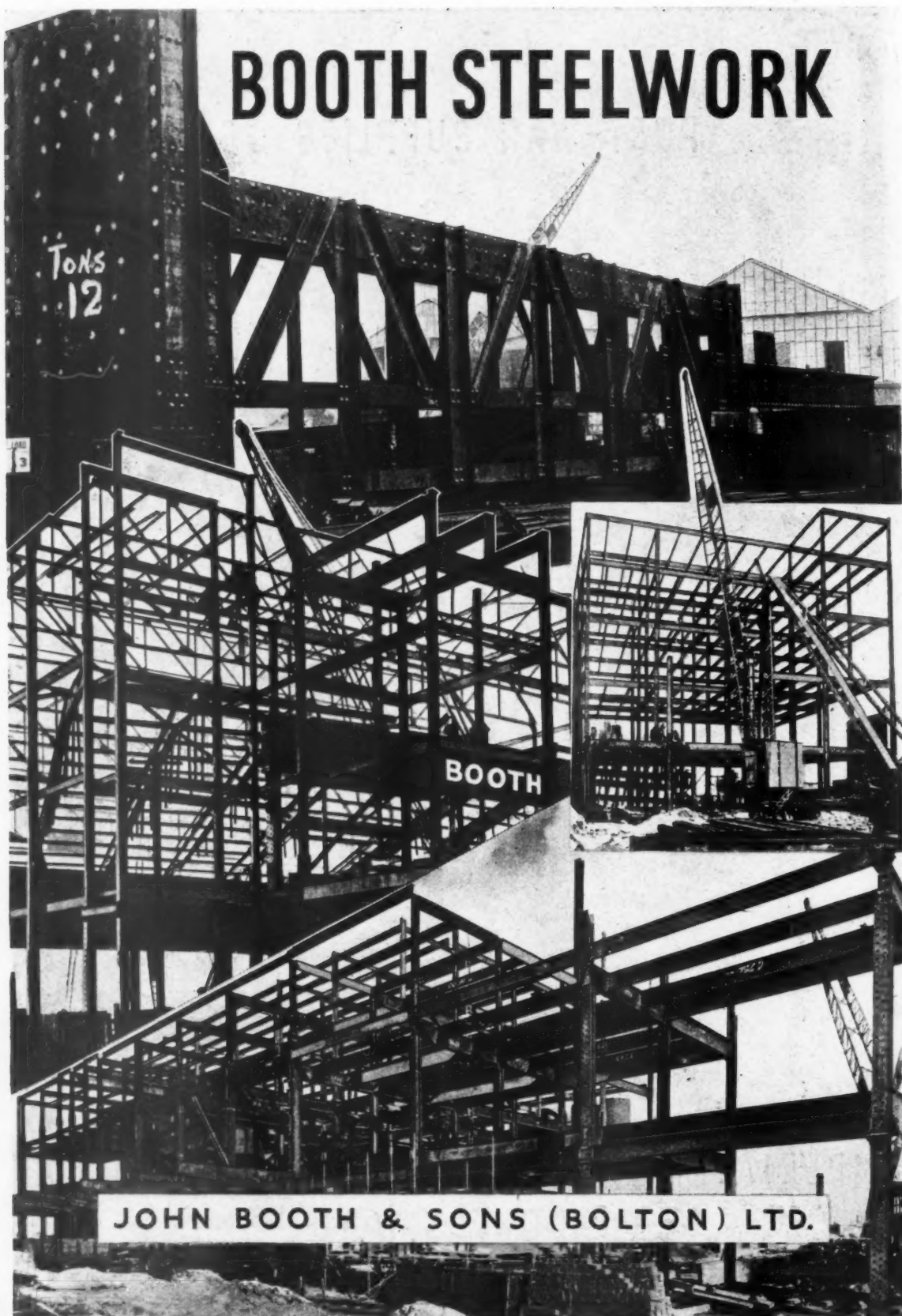
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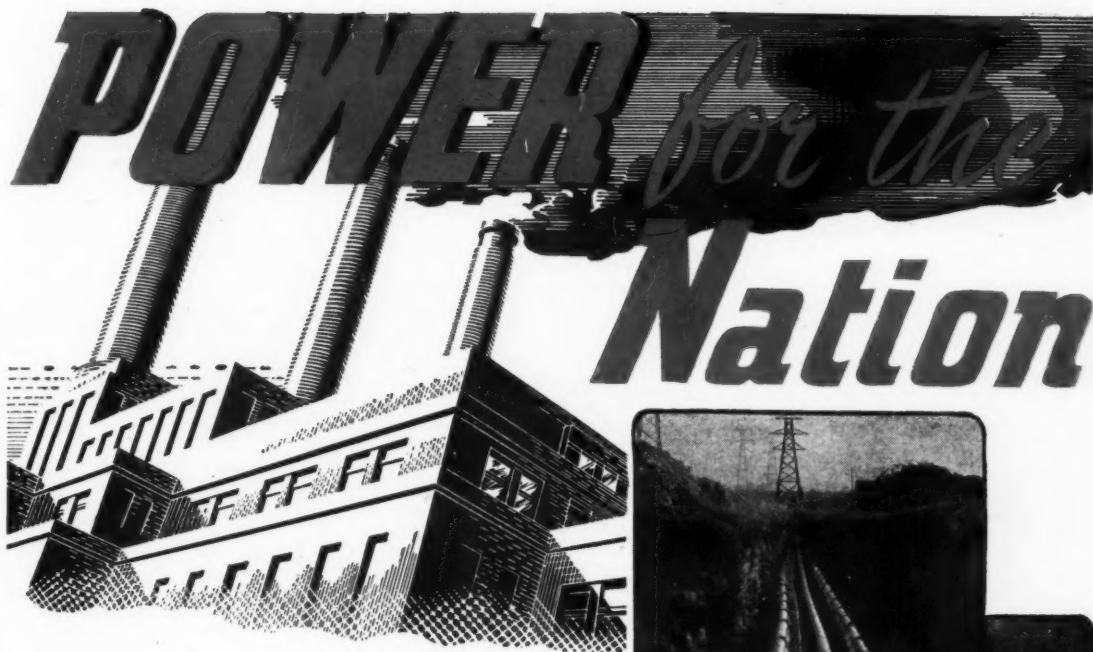


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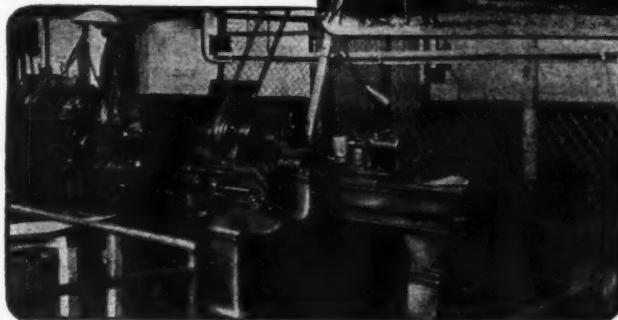
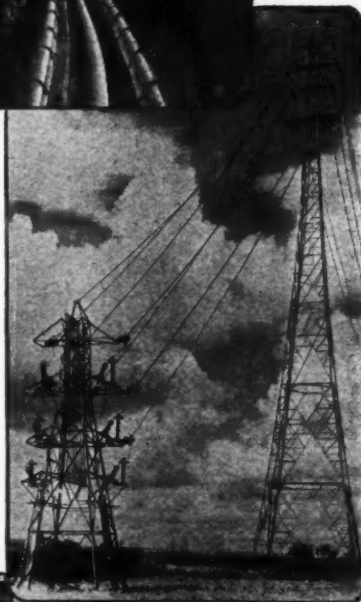
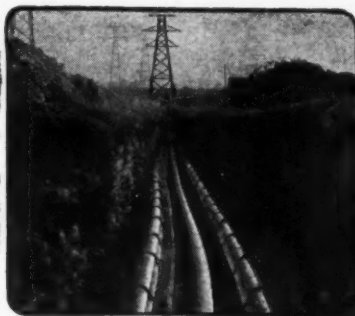
BOOTH STEELWORK





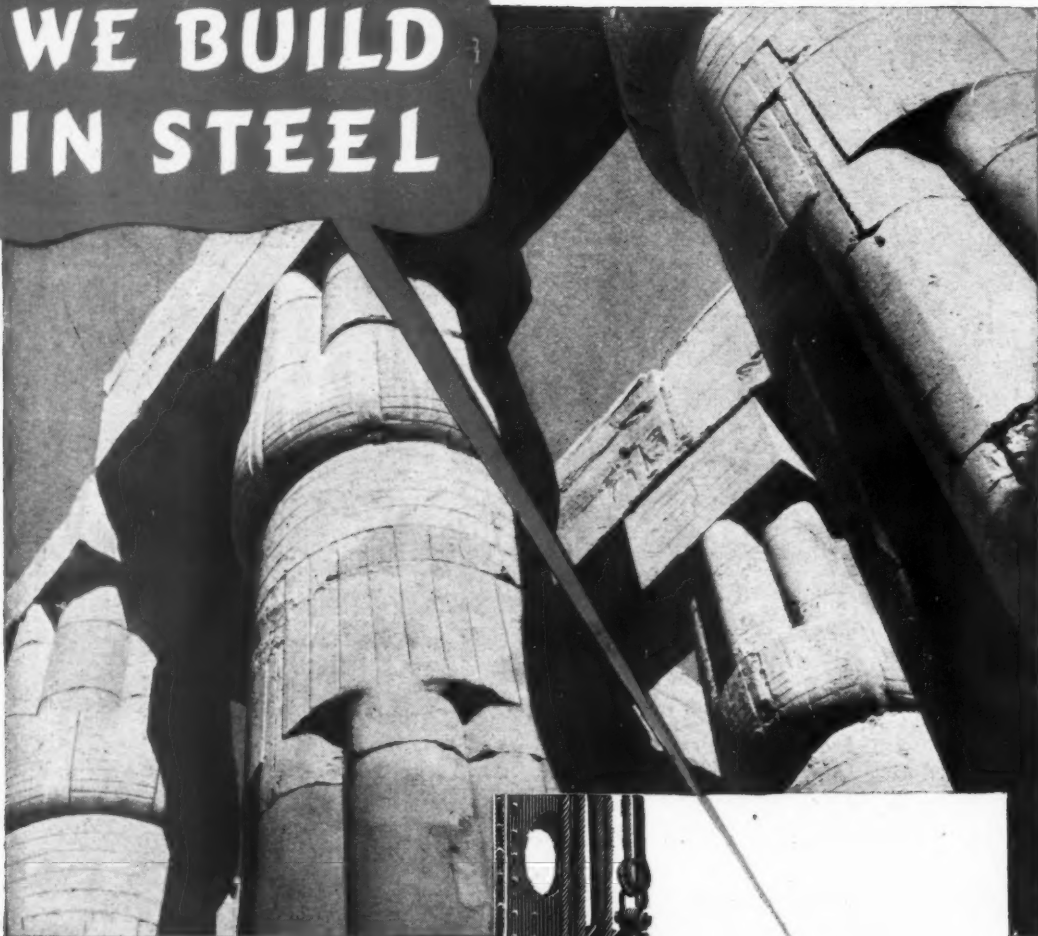
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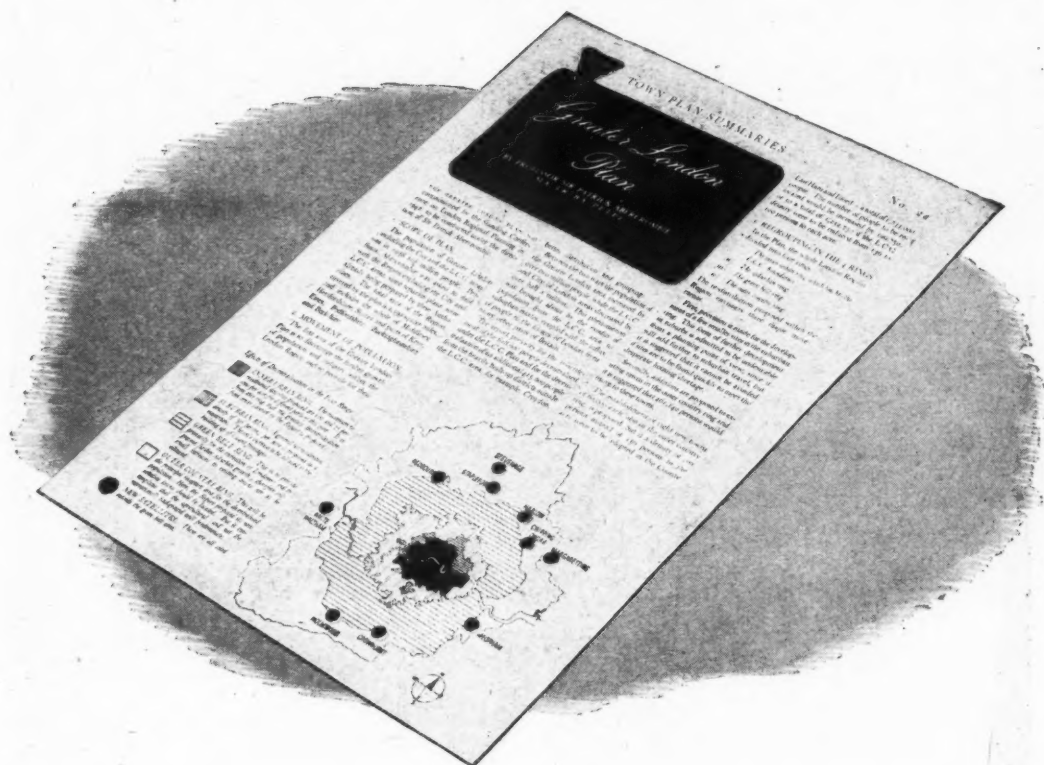
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Ascot Town Plan Summary Number 2a

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NO. 2b. COUNTY OF LONDON PLAN

NO. 3a. MANCHESTER REGION PLAN

NO. 3b. CITY OF MANCHESTER PLAN

NO. 4. CITY OF NORWICH PLAN

NO. 5. EXETER PHOENIX

NO. 6. A PLAN FOR PLYMOUTH

NO. 7. A PLAN FOR NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

NO. 8. A PLAN FOR MIDDLESBROUGH

NO. 10. THE MERSEYSIDE PLAN 1944

NO. 11. THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE PLAN

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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."

NEWS

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

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

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

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

A scheme to build a PLEASURE BEACH OPPOSITE BRIGHTON Aquarium, with a harbour for speed boats and pleasure craft, is being considered by the Town Council.

The scheme envisaged is a pleasure ground three-quarters of a mile long and stretching 500 yards out to sea. A semi-circular sea wall, extending 500 yards out to sea, would enclose a harbour impervious to heavy seas and would carry a scenic railway a mile and a quarter long. Inside the harbour, from the present promenade on Madeira Drive, a Mulberry Harbour would provide a floating pleasure beach.



DIARY FOR NOVEMBER DECEMBER AND JANUARY

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.

FOLKESTONE. *Fourth Building Congress.* At Leas Cliff Hall, Folkestone. (Sponsor, BINC.) Admission 1 guinea. Nov. 18 and 19

LONDON. *Woman's Fair Exhibition.* At Dorland Hall, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, "Woman.") UNTIL NOV. 22
Exhibition of Members' Sketches. At the Architectural Association, 36, Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Sponsor, AA.) UNTIL NOV. 21

Inland Waterways Exhibition. At Heal's, 196, Tottenham Court Road, W.1. (Sponsor, Inland Waterways Association.) UNTIL NOV. 22

Leslie Hardern. Town Planning and Fuel Planning—some current problems. At the Planning Centre, 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. (Sponsor, TCPA.) Buffet lunch, 12.45 p.m. Talk, 1.15 p.m. Nov. 6

Ordinary General Meeting of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. The President, Mr. R. W. Trumper, will deliver his Presidential Address. Immediately prior to the meeting the President, on behalf of members, will lay a wreath at the Institution War Memorial. At 12, Great George Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, RICS.) 5 p.m. Nov. 10
Professor Steen Eiler Rasmussen. Modern Danish Design. At the Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, W.C.2. (Sponsor, RSA.) 4.30 p.m. Nov. 10

F. Widnall. The Design of Industrial Lighting Equipment. At the ELMA Lighting Service Bureau, 2, Savoy Hill, W.C.2. (Sponsor, IES.) 5.15 p.m. Refreshments. 6 p.m. Lecture. Nov. 11

RIBA Ordinary General Meeting. President's Inaugural Address. Presentation of London Architecture Bronze Medal. At 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, RIBA.) 6 p.m. Nov. 11

Dr. A. Noach. Architecture as Seen by Dutch 17th Century Painters. At the Courtauld Institute of Art, 20, Portman Square, W.1. (Sponsor, Courtauld Institute of Art.) 5.30 p.m. 2s. Nov. 11

Sixty-second Area General Meeting of the London Master-Builders Association, Central Area No. 1. At Derry & Toms Restaurant, Kensington High Street, W.8. Luncheon 12.45 for 1 p.m. Meeting, 2 p.m. Nov. 12

F. C. Vokes. The Future Sewage Disposal Works of the Birmingham Tame and Rea District Drainage Board—a Forecast. At the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. (Sponsor, RSI.) 2.30 p.m. Nov. 12

John Farleigh. Craftsmanship—(i) The Crafts—Their Past, Present and Future. Professor A. E. Richardson in the Chair. At the Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, W.C.2. (Sponsor, RSA.) 2.30 p.m. Nov. 12

Trends in Reinforced Concrete. A discussion. J. Cuerel will open the discussion on Engineering Design; E. Leslie Gale, on Architectural Design; R. Hole, on Construction; and J. Singleton-Green, on Materials. At the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, RCA.) 6 p.m. Nov. 12

Town Planning Institute General Meeting. The President, Mr. J. R. Howard Roberts to deliver his Presidential Address. In the Assembly Room at the Central Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. 5.30 p.m. Nov. 13

Dr. O. Bondy. Recent Trends in Structural Welding. At the Institution of Structural Engineers, 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, ISE.) 6 p.m. Nov. 13

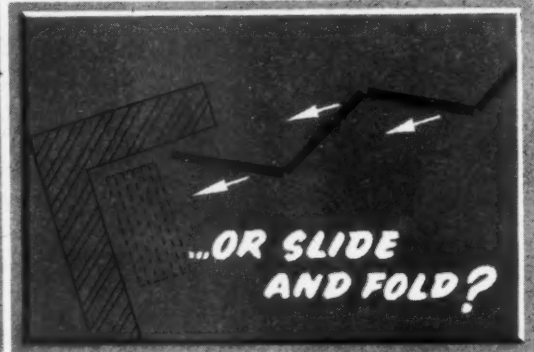
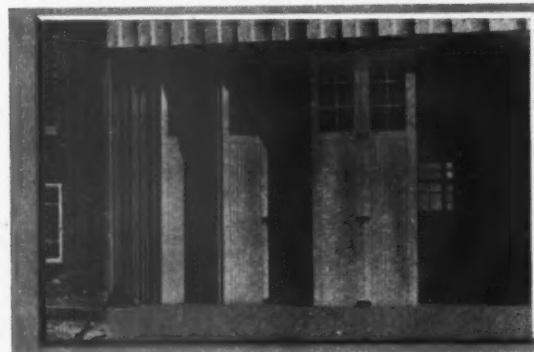
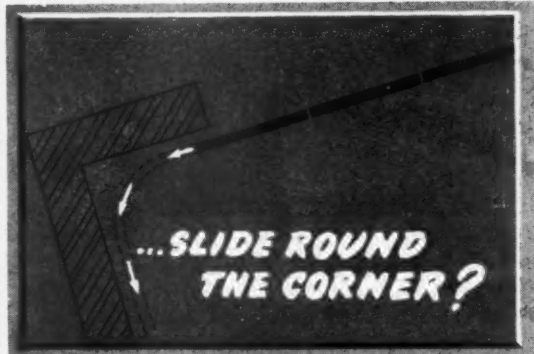
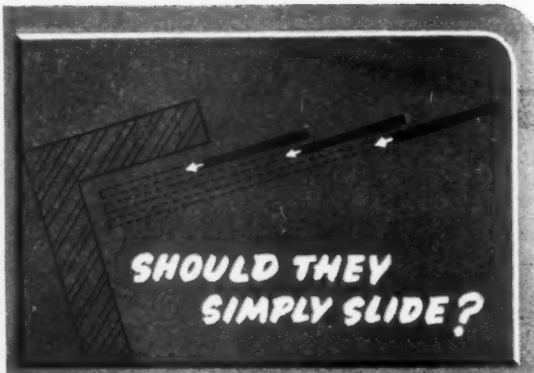
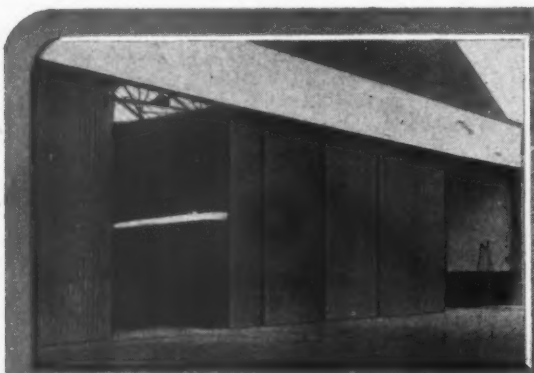
C. Grenfell Baines and Tom Mellor. Substitute Materials and their Influence on Design. At 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, RIBA Architectural Science Board.) 6 p.m. Nov. 18

Twenty-Second Building Exhibition, at Olympia. (Sponsors, H. Greville Montgomery, A.R.I.B.A. (HON.) and Hugh R. C. Montgomery, M.C.) Nov. 19-DEC. 4

T.U.C. Memorial Building Competition. Site: Great Russell Street. Assessor: Sir Percy Thomas. Premiums: £2,000, £1,000, £500. Conditions and plan of site from General Secretary, Trades Union Congress, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1, on payment of deposit, two guineas, to be refunded on receipt of a design or return of the Conditions within one month after the receipt of Answers to Questions. Last day for Questions, December 1. Last day for receiving designs, May 31, 1948. DEC. 1

MAIDSTONE. *E. H. B. Boulton. Timber—its Properties, Defects, Preservation and Uses.* At Maidstone Technical Institute, Tonbridge Road. (Sponsor, South-Eastern Society of Architects, Tunbridge Wells Chapter, Maidstone Group.) 7 p.m. Nov. 19

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. *G. A. Rooley. District Heating.* At the Institution of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, Neville Hall. (Sponsor, IHVE North-East Coast Branch.) 6.30 p.m. Nov. 11



These questions, and a great many variations on each, are answered in our *New Information Volume No. 47*, with diagrams, photographs and complete specification data. This will shortly be available and we shall be pleased to reserve you a copy.

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From AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

PATTERN BOOKS. [From The Architecture of H. H. Richardson and His Times, by Henry-Russell Hitchcock, Junr. (New York: The Museum of Modern Art)]. The pattern books and guides of the 'forties and particularly the 'fifties frequently offered succinct histories of all the styles; and, emulating the similar English books of the previous decades, provided Italian Villas, Swiss Chalets, Indian Pavilions, Norman Castles (at much reduced scale) and even Byzantine Cottages. Compared with the Greek detail in the books of the 'thirties, even beside the Gothic of the 'forties, these designs were incredible masterpieces of inaccuracy, but they must have seemed immensely beguiling in reaction to the increasing dullness and the evident sterility of the Greek Revival. Builders and even architects fell on them with avidity. But there was also a popular conviction that the Greek was somehow national and not imported; while these other types of design, although certainly entertaining, were evidently foreign and more than possibly immoral. Thus, while farmers and men in small towns might embellish their Greek pediments with Gothic or Italian windows, and a little barely recognizable Tudor or Swiss gingerbread, they rarely used the gables of the Tudor cottages or the towers of the Italian villas. Only parvenu magnates like Barnum at Bridgeport, or Moses Beach at Wallingford, were likely to indulge in houses that completely resembled the drawings in the books in being wholly Indian (*sic*) or provided with all the newest and most elaborate Italian (*sic*) features.

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The Minister of Town and Country Planning, has announced his intention of taking the development of WELWYN GARDEN CITY out of the hands of the Welwyn Garden City Company and placing it, together with Hatfield, under the control of the Development Corporation appointed by him under the New Towns Act.

This was disclosed at a meeting of the Welwyn Garden City urban council, at which a letter was read from the Ministry. In the letter to the Welwyn Garden City council and also to Welwyn Rural Council, the Rural Councils of Hatfield and Hertford, Herts. County Council, and the North-East and Mid-West Joint Planning Committee the Ministry proposed that Welwyn should be expanded from a pre-war population of 13,500 to 36,500 and Hatfield from 9,750 to 25,000. Because of their attractions for industry, Welwyn and Hatfield were likely to develop as soon as any of the towns scheduled for major expansion, and the Minister thought, therefore, that it was most desirable to settle at once how the expansions should be carried out, when circumstances allowed, and under what control. It appeared to him that, in view of the close relationship between the two communities, it would be in the national interest that the development of Welwyn and Hatfield should be undertaken by a development corporation established under the New Towns Act, 1946.

The Minister of Town and Country Planning has again issued a WARNING TO BUYERS AND SELLERS OF LAND not to overlook the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, in drawing up the terms of their contracts and settling the prices to be paid.

The two most important provisions of the Act in this connection are as follows:—First, a Development Charge may be payable in respect of any building or other development which is begun after the Appointed Day. This is so even though a permission to develop may have been given by the local planning authority before the Appointed Day. This Development Charge may be taken, broadly, to represent the difference between the value which the land would command if restricted to its existing

use and the value of the land with the benefit of the planning permission to build on it or to change the use to a purpose different from the existing use. The Appointed Day under the Act has not yet been fixed, but the aim is that it should be April 1, 1948. A definite announcement will be made as soon as possible. Second, the owner of the land on the Appointed Day will be entitled to submit a claim for a payment out of the sum of £300,000,000 which the Act sets aside to meet claims for depreciation of land values. The basis for distributing this £300,000,000 cannot be settled until some four years after the Appointed Day, when all the claims have been received and examined and the necessary valuations made.

The Church of St. Mary-le-Strand has LAUNCHED AN APPEAL for £5,000 for renovations and repairs as a result of bomb damage.

The church escaped serious damage, but the

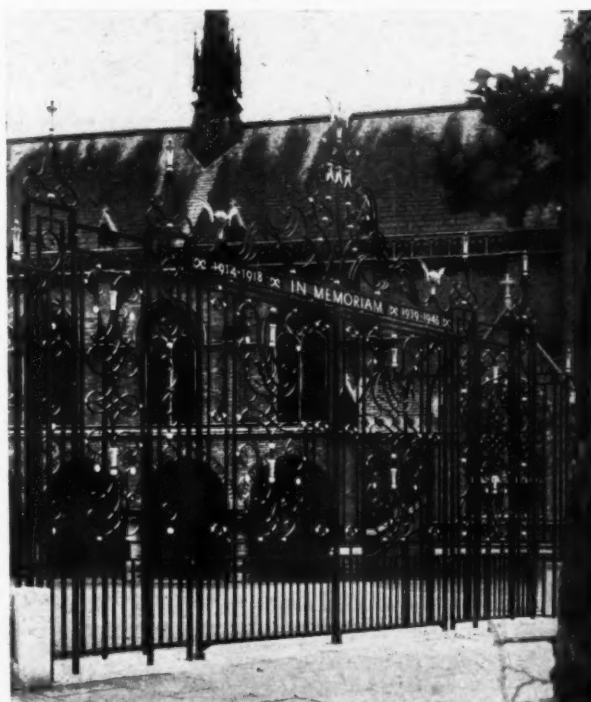
walls have suffered from the entry of rain-water through the damaged roof, and the ceiling of the nave is in poor condition. Fragments of sculptured stone panels in the soffit of the chancel arch have fallen to the chancel floor. Donations, which should be marked St. Mary-le-Strand Restoration Fund, should be sent to Lloyds Bank Ltd., Law Courts branch, 222, Strand, W.C.2.

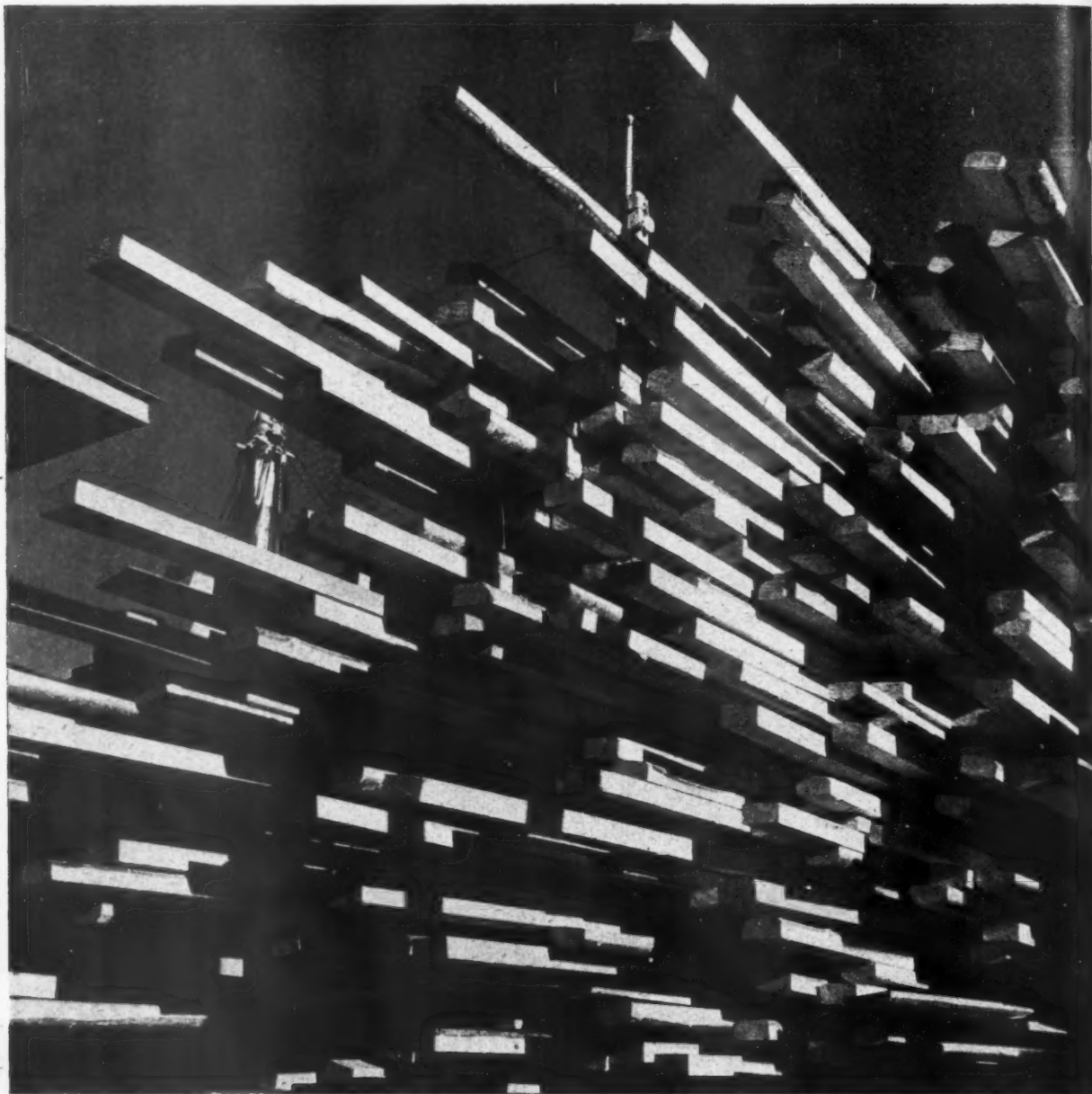
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The Lord President of the Council, Mr. Herbert Morrison, has decided to establish in Scotland SUB-STATIONS FOR BUILDING RESEARCH, fuel

research and road research. Taken in conjunction with the establishment of a new mechanical engineering research station, the new sub-stations will provide a considerable extension and diversification of research facilities available in Scotland.

As part of improvements to the School Quadrangle, Highgate School has erected a pair of fine wrought iron gates opening from the street into this Quadrangle as their War Memorial. The gates commemorate the old Cholmeleians who fell in the two World Wars and they were presented to the School by the Old Cholmeleians and the Friends of Highgate School Society. They were designed by Oswald P. Milne and Messrs. William Pickford Ltd. were responsible for making them.





Break The Bottle Neck

Sir Stafford Cripps has suggested that timber is to be the major bottle-neck in housing, though the diversion of coal and labour to export industries will take its toll. The bulk of our timber, in contrast to pre-war days, is now coming

from dollar countries. This picture by Eric de Maré shows timber on a Stockholm quayside ready for shipment. The undamming of the flow of timber from Baltic ports must be one of the principal objectives of the politicians.

The Architect's Office of the LMS Railway Company, under the direction of Mr. William H. Hamlyn, F.R.I.B.A., in collaboration with the Railway Company's Engineering Staff and the Research Manager's Department, have been developing the possibilities of PREFABRICATION of RAILWAY STATIONS.

Almost two years ago an experimental model was constructed at Queen's Park, and from that date a series of tests have been carried

out to prove that such buildings are satisfactory from the point of view of resistance to vibration and the performance of the various materials out of which the station is built. The Station at Marsh Lane and Strand Road on the electrified line between Liverpool and Southport, destroyed by fire, has been replaced by the first of these prefabricated station buildings. One section of this station (the island platform) is now nearing completion, and its erection has proved that the principle of prefabrication has been entirely justified. The first step in construction was to erect an extremely light welded steel frame which carries the platform awnings and the roof of the building. The walls are then rapidly erected by means of light steel sections fixed between the floor and ceiling to which the external and internal linings to the walls can be

clipped. The walls although so very lightly constructed have an excellent resistance to heat loss (actually greater than that of normal brickwork) so that the warming of the building can be carried out very economically. The heating is supplied from heat coils in the floor, so that no radiators or other source of heat are visible. The materials used externally have been carefully selected; up to sill height there is a concrete plinth which will have considerable resistance to impact which might be caused by trucks, passengers' luggage, etc. Above this level the walls are faced with vitreous enamelled iron in light cream colour. The colour cannot fade, and all painting is reduced to a minimum. After the materials had been delivered, the time of erection showed a marked improvement on that of traditional building.

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The Department of Health for Scotland has published its revised PROPOSALS FOR SCOTTISH HOUSING in the light of the present economic situation.

By increasing the rate of completion and by regulating the commencement of new houses, it is proposed to reduce the total number of houses under construction from 44,000 to some 15,000—20,000 by the latter half of 1949. For the time being the building of traditional houses approved but not yet begun will be postponed. In the case of non-traditional houses, although work of actual erection on the site may not have begun, account will be taken of constructional work done in the factories. Except in the most exceptional circumstances it will be possible to approve new tenders only for houses to be occupied by agricultural workers and miners.

Applications to the Minister of Town and Country Planning for a Declaratory Order under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944, has been made by the CITY OF PORTSMOUTH in regard to some 506 acres of land in the extensively war damaged parts of the City.

Within this area two of the city's main shopping centres were almost completely devastated by enemy action in 1941. Plans for comprehensive redevelopment in accordance with an outline development plan for the whole city, have been prepared by the City Planning Officer, Mr. F. W. Pratt.

The annual report of the CAMBRIDGE PRESERVATION SOCIETY states that the council had been concerned at the developments on the right bank of the river at Grassy Corner.

Through purchases by the Society and others, however, a long stretch of the boat-race course is now safe from unsightly development. By gift and purchase the society has acquired a complete set of the plans of Cambridge from 1574 to the present day.

COSTS IN US.

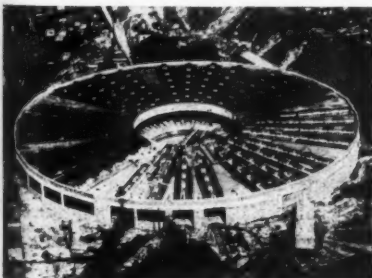
WE have already drawn attention to the complete lack of information available about building costs. There is, admittedly, a limit to the cost of the privately-built house, but if the cost of other building rises too far there is an inevitable slump.

In this connection, much can be learned from America, where the problem of housing is probably even more acute than it is here. According to the *Economist*, the builders of "rental housing" (which includes flats) are postponing their schemes, and it is said that in New York alone the insurance companies have shelved projects to a total of \$75,000,000, and houses are standing empty because buyers are unable or unwilling to pay the prices asked. Construction costs are 25 per cent. up on 1946 and 75 per cent. above pre-war, while firm tenders from contractors are usually unobtainable.

Realistic as usual—"if a decrease in construction volume should result in a depression, few can gainsay it was of our own making"—*Engineering News Record* conducted this summer an inquiry which has produced some illuminating results. The two major factors in high costs seem to be the inevitable material shortages, and the large amount of overtime worked. There is a general attempt by contractors to work a 40-hour five-day week with no overtime, and this is generally supported by the unions, but double time for Saturday and Sunday work is very alluring and a number of contractors pay it as a means of bribing workers to come to a job, or to stay on it. This is not inconsistent with the statement that there is a good deal of unemployment in certain areas, but a shortage of labour in others. Overtime payments have an indirect effect on costs, since, although double time for Saturdays adds only 16 per cent. or so to the labour bill, it decreases overall productivity, and labour costs may actually rise by as much as 30 per cent.; many of the unions maintain that a five-day week often shows savings in labour cost up to 25 per cent. These figures apply mainly to urban jobs where the men are anxious to get home, and not to such work as roads, bridges, or dams, where the men are often in camps and the contractor also is likely to have too big an investment in heavy plant to allow it to be idle on Saturdays.

Material shortages have, as here, the expected effect, but the go slow policy of the men is often encouraged by the employer, who fears that men leaving a job will find work elsewhere and not be available when needed.

Output per man on jobs with a free material supply seems to produce only minor complaints, though it is admitted that it is lower than pre-war, but there is strong criticism of a common habit known as "featherbedding," whereby a job may be overloaded with unnecessary men. Reinforcement rod setters must, by union rules, be present while concrete is being poured, even if there are only two or three rods to set in a day's work: an electrician may stand by all day to start a motor in the morning and stop it in the evening. These



An aerial view of a new engine round house at Leicester for the LMS Railway. The structure is pre-cast reinforced concrete providing 32 roads arranged in groups of four with a centre turntable. The turntable is open to the sky. The scheme was prepared and designed in the LMS Chief Engineer's Office under the direction of Mr. W. K. Wallis.

and other restrictive practices are roundly condemned, but that is the sum total of the charge levelled against labour. At the autumn meeting of the Association of General Contractors of America, held at the beginning of last month, these opinions were fully endorsed, special stress being laid on the necessity for firm tenders so that the building owner may know what his commitments are likely to be, but there seems to be little hope that prices will be reduced.



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

QUALITY INN [BEDFORD SQUARE]

"*Quality in architecture*" was the subject of Mr. Howard Robertson's presidential address to the AA at its first autumn meeting, held last week in the newly-enlarged dining-room. It is not the first time that this subject has been trotted round Bedford Square, but with Mr. Robertson on the box it cavorted energetically enough, and the traditional ornaments of mutual compliment which adorn the weathered harness of formality and votes of thanks in which all public speaking seems inextricably trapped seemed to sparkle with a genuine sincerity.

The address (a digest of which will be found on page 409) was followed by a long and rather discouraging discussion in which speaker after speaker spoke of the good old days, the bad new ones, and deplored the circumstances which had made architecture either illegal or little more than the assembly of substitute materials into a series of cells the size of which is predetermined by official regulation. Among the contributors to this melancholy affair—more redolent at times, despite its geniality, of a funeral wake than of a birthday party—was Mr. Braddock, who attacked group practice; Mr.

Berry, MP, who, in a speech larded with quotations in three foreign languages, thanked God he was British; Mr. W. L. Wood, who reminded us that, though the individual patron of culture had gone, the big mansions were still inhabited by our new patrons—the civil and local government services—who might pick up a hint or two from the surroundings; Mr. Grey Wornum, who spoke up for youth and real stone; and Mr. Gordon Brown, who revealed that the artist still reigns in the aircraft industry and that the chief designer of de Havilland's is as happy with his 6B pencils as with his slide-rule.

DIVINE DISCONTENT, 1847-1947

Incidentally, it looks as though the quotation from John Summerson's history of the AA* about architecture being practically an illegal profession will become a household phrase among architects. It occurred during the discussion on Mr. Robertson's talk, and I have heard it frequently since. Lest it be thought that this is the only worth-while item in the book, I hasten to add that Mr. Summerson has made a most lively story of the hundred years' saga.

The AA means many things to many people—a school, a place to have lunch or go for a drink, a library, an organization that encourages modern ideas in architecture. Of course, it is all these things, but what the record makes clear is that through its whole history the impetus has come from its junior members. Formed by young men in their early twenties to supplement the Pecksniffian traditions of the nineteenth century architectural education by something more stimulating and productive, the AA was, up to the *Yellow Book* and the latest war, pushed along by students determined to be architects.

* *The Architectural Association 1847-1947* by John Summerson. (Pleiades Books) 12s. 6d.

Training architects is still the major activity of the Association, and it is to be hoped that its vigorous growth will continue unchecked by fears and austerities.

TIME FOR STOCKTAKING

I hope that in reviewing the work which it might undertake in the next year or 18 months the RIBA will consider the production—in collaboration with the two or three most interested Ministries—of a short memorandum on factory design and layout. On almost every aspect of this subject ideas are in the melting pot; and the pause in the helter-skelter production of factories which is likely to take place in the next year provides a chance to review, broadly, where we've all got to. If the chance is taken I'm sure we shall surprise ourselves.

Consider how much has happened in factory design in a relatively very short time. In 1930 an architect told me that he had been asked to design a factory, as though it was not a thing he would care to tell everyone. Between then and the outbreak of war the RIBA made a great effort to convince a rather unresponsive world that architects could contribute something worthwhile to factory design; and they so far succeeded that architects were employed on the Government trading estates and on a small number of private factories.

Since the war the whole question has changed. There was no need to continue the struggle to secure the employment of architects on factory design. The recognition that our factories must be radically improved has made the employment of architects almost universal. The profession's concern now should be to make good their boast that they have something to contribute—and something, it was implied, that is more than superficial. In order to do this they must extort from their clients or evolve for themselves guidance on certain fundamental matters on which a good deal of evidence must now be available.

There is, for example, the question of the standard factory: the range of industries for which such factories are suitable, the best range of sizes, and so on. There is the question of

construction: what materials should be used during the shortages of the next three or four years and how will a utility factory stand competition with an unrestricted model in ten years time. There is daylighting, on which practice, if not requirements, varies in an extraordinary way. And there is the complex of questions concerning welfare and amenities.

I think that every architect who looks at a representative collection of factories completed in the last few years will feel that differences in local needs and local supplies of materials cannot have accounted for such a variable product, and that the profession should take stock of factory design.

NOT TOO FASHIONABLE, PLEASE

British cars at the Paris Show seem to have had a rather bad press and been dismissed as old-fashioned in appearance. Had we been represented only by the mass-produced 10's there might have been some substance in this criticism, but there were several top-grade types there as well, and I cannot feel that the French press (and some English correspondents) are really justified.

The regrettable fact seems to be that European designers are trying to ape the balloons and chromium of the Americans, and although they naturally do it with less vulgarity, the result still doesn't look too good. The French miniatures, even though some of them look like clockwork mice, are quite logical designs, and as there isn't the money to chuck away on chromium, the result is often quite successful. But preserve us from the vast American types, which look to me like submarines scuffling about on tiny, invisible casters.

A HAND FOR MOTCP

The Ministry of Town and Country Planning is to be congratulated for its enterprise in attempting to assist as well as to regulate. Too many Ministries act on the assumption—generally a mistaken one—that an official document explains itself when read. This Ministry knows better. In consequence it has revived the old Ministry of Health custom of publishing a bulletin in which it gives details of the more

interesting decisions that the Minister has been called upon to make in exercise of his statutory powers. *Bulletin No. 1*, just published (6d. at HMSO), gives details of some 19 decisions, covering a most useful range of points on planning, from the location of factories to the conversion of a dwelling-house into a shop. One interesting case arose where a local authority, as a condition to giving its consent, required an applicant to agree to use smokeless fuel. That, the Ministry considered, was stretching the powers given by the Act too far. It allowed the applicant's appeal. These bulletins are an essential addition to any architect's library.

Another good point for the Ministry is in the timeliness and speed with which it has produced another set of notes, this time on the effect of the new development charges on sales of land between now and the appointed day. (Incidentally, I see that the Law Society has brought out a very useful introductory guide to the 1947 Act for its members, and in record time.) The Ministry now seems to believe that its task can be made easier if it wins the co-operation of those affected by its activities. If only some other Government departments would see the same golden light (see page 399).

ASTRAGAL



The Town Planning Committee of the LCC has arranged for the erection of a memorial tablet at 114, Cambridge Street, Westminster, to commemorate the residence there of Aubrey Beardsley. The photograph above is by Frederick H. Evans from The Aesthetic Adventure by William Gaunt.



LETTERS

B. R. S. Dalton

N. J. Aslan,
Dip. Arch. Liverpool

E. V. Penn,
(General Secretary ABT)

House Building during the Crisis

SIR.—From Mr. Ian Bowen's article in the JOURNAL and various news items elsewhere, it appears that the Government contemplates cutting down the building programme by some hundreds of millions of pounds.

Should this actually take place, can your contributor, who appears to be unusually well informed on building matters and policy, suggest any valid reason which the Government might put forward, as to why private enterprise should not erect houses for sale for the thousands of people of all classes who desire them.

As far as I can see, this would entail no expenditure on the part of the Government and would also release many thousands of houses for the general housing pool, as many people living in rented accommodation at present, would prefer to buy a house of their own.

This scheme would have the further merit of employing a number of architects who might otherwise find themselves in straitened circumstances and would decrease the possibility of their having to bury their talents in dark pits.

Chichester

B. R. S. DALTON

Mr. Ian Bowen replies:—Mr. Dalton asks for any valid reason why private enterprise should not, at this juncture, be allowed to erect houses for sale for the thousands of people of all classes who desire them. The reason, I would guess, is that labour and materials are scarce in relation both to need, and to effective demand for new houses and for buildings of all kinds. They are so scarce that if they were apportioned to the highest bidders on a free market, many families in dire need of accommodation would have to wait extra months or years for a house, while better-off families built luxury standard or duplicate accommodation (a second house in the country).

The social conscience of the country, in my view covertly interpreted by the Government on this issue, does not therefore permit free market conditions to have full sway, at least until some of the greatest needs have been satisfied by the local authority programme.

Cutting down the housing programme—if it has to be cut—will not be done directly for financial reasons. Its main purpose will be because the nation as a whole is deemed to be using, both privately and publicly, too much of its real resources on capital account. This is best seen as a problem in terms of the real resources annually

ARCHITECTS AT LEISURE: AA SKETCHES



The Architectural Association is holding its Annual Exhibition of Members' Sketches at 36, Bedford Square, W.C.1 until November 21. Four exhibits are illustrated here. Top left, Del Quay, Chichester Harbour, by J. O'Toole. Top right, Sailor's Garden by J. Brandon Jones. Bottom left, The Anglesey by B. L. Adams (4th year student). Bottom right, Lennox Gardens by Barbara Watt (4th year student).

available for production; we are finding that there are just not enough labour and raw materials supplies to provide all the goods, both durable and immediately consumable and exportable, which we had planned (again, both privately and publicly).

This is for reasons that would take too much space to expound fully here, but obviously connected with the rising prices of goods we need to import, and the drying-up of credits from overseas. If, in this difficult period, building and housing activity have to be slowed down, this applies to private housing work at least as much as, and possibly more than, to public housing activity. Apart from private housing work of immediate urgency, which can still be allowed under licence, building of larger houses for the better off classes is likely to be of less absolute necessity than local authority schemes, and as long as we continue in a condition where "siege economics" apply, even liberal economists would coincide that social priorities must be observed.

Reilly Scholarship and Medal Fund

SIR,—Although Sir Charles Reilly's services to architecture generally and to architectural education in particular have been officially recognised by the conferment of a Knighthood and by the award of the RIBA Gold

Medal, we believe that many architects and especially those who are old students of the Liverpool School of Architecture will wish to support a project intended further to honour him in a manner we are confident would give the greatest pleasure.

It is now proposed that a Scholarship and Medal to bear his name should be established in the Liverpool School of Architecture and that these should be awarded annually for the best solution of a design problem to be set and judged in the School, the object of the award so made being to enable the student who receives it to advance his or her architectural studies.

A subscription list has been opened and it is hoped that all former students of the School who were warmed by the blaze of Sir Charles Reilly's enthusiasm and who count amongst their happiest days those which they spent working under his direction, will be anxious to assist in founding this Scholarship and Medal. It is also hoped that this appeal may be widely and generously supported by other members of the architectural profession.

The following are members of the Committee sponsoring this appeal:—Lionel B. Budden, William Crabtree, A. G. Sheppard Fidler, John H. Forshaw, Philip G. Freeman, E. Maxwell Fry, W. G. Holford, John Hughes, Gordon Stephenson, Denis Winston.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. A. G. Sheppard

Fidler, c/o Barclays Bank, Ltd., 170, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3. Cheques should be crossed "Reilly Scholarship and Medal Fund."

N. J. ASLAN
Dip.Arch. L'pool.
Chairman

London

Technical Journals for HM Forces

SIR,—Through the kindness of the profession we have for many years been able to supply members of the Association of Building Technicians who are in HM Forces with parcels of recent technical journals, but we are finding that supplies of these are not now keeping up with the demand. We still have a number of architect, surveying and engineering members serving overseas who are very anxious to keep in touch with current trends in the building industry. May we appeal to your readers to let us have their technical journals as they finish with them, as they will be very gratefully received abroad.

Journals more than six months old are not of much use, but we would be glad to refund postage on recent issues. They should be forwarded to: Association of Building Technicians, 5, Ashley Place, London, S.W.1.

London

E. V. PENN,
General Secretary

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Annals
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by J.
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WINDOWS | STEEL | GENERAL DATA

24.C2

The Architects' Journal Library of Information Sheets 11. Editor : Cotterell Butler, A.R.I.B.A.

11" wide	1'-8" wide		3'-3 1/4" wide		4'-10 1/2" wide		6'-6 1/2" wide	
	NG6	NG5	NG2	NG8	NG3	NG3	NEII	NLI
11 1/2"								
2'-0 3/4"	NE6	NE5	NE2	NES2	NE3	NE3	NEII	NEII
3'-0 3/4"	NC6	NC5	NC2F	NC2	NC4F	NC4	NCIIF	NCII
4'-0"	ND6	ND5	ND2F	ND2	ND4F	ND4	NDIIF	NDII
4'-0"	ND	ND5/S	ND2F/S	ND2/S	ND4F/S	ND4/S	NDIIF/S	NDII/S
4'-11 1/8"	NDV	NDV	NDV2F/S	NDV2/S	NDV4F/S	NDV4/S	NDVII/S	NDVII/S

larger window 1'-8" wide, bottom hung, opening in

note: all elevations are shown looking from outside

• these windows may be obtained opposite hand i.e. positions of ventilators reversed

STANDARD METAL WINDOWS WITHOUT GLAZING BARS.

Compiled from information supplied by The British Metal Window Manufacturers' Association Limited.

24.C2 STANDARD METAL WINDOWS WITHOUT GLAZING BARS

General

This Sheet is the second of a series and describes standard metal windows without glazing bars. An introduction to the subject, giving standard notation and method of specifying, is contained in Sheet 24 C1. Details of windows with horizontal glazing bars are given on Sheet 24 C3.

All windows open out except the larder type (NL1), which is bottom hung opening in. (This larder window may be supplied with or without a fly-screen.) Units may be coupled together by means of steel or aluminium mullion and transom bars, care being taken to add $\frac{1}{8}$ in. for each coupling member (mullion or transom) when calculating overall sizes.

Construction

The windows are constructed from standard rolled steel sections, the corners being mitred and welded; opening portions, sub-dividing bars, mullions and transoms are either steel or aluminium. Sub-dividing bars are tenoned and riveted into, or formed integrally with, the frame. Dimensions are guaranteed within a tolerance of $\pm \frac{1}{8}$ in. on overall height and width.

Aggregate Sight Area

The following table gives aggregate sight areas for the windows illustrated on the face of this Sheet.

Trade notation	Sight area, sq. ft.	Trade notation	Sight Area, sq. ft.	Trade notation	Sight area, sq. ft.
NG6	0.53	NC1	3.74	ND5/S	5.35
NG5	1.09	NC2F	7.71	ND5F/S	5.15
NG1	0.92	NC2	7.94	ND1/S	4.97
NG2	2.03	NC4F	11.60	ND2F/S	10.28
NG8	2.20	NC4	11.83	ND2/S	10.48
NG3	3.15	NC11F	15.65	ND4F/S	15.45
NE6	1.32	NC11	16.23	ND4/S	15.55
NE6F	1.11	ND6	2.69	ND11F/S	20.59
NE5	2.71	ND6F	2.52	ND11/S	21.18
NE5F	2.51	ND5	5.53	NDV6/S	3.29
NE1	2.44	ND5F	5.29	NDV6F/S	3.16
NES1	2.44	ND5E	5.10	NDV5/S	6.76
NE2	5.18	ND1	5.10	NDV5F/S	6.56
NES2	5.18	ND2F	10.47	NDV1/S	6.33
NE3	7.96	ND2	10.71	NDV2F/S	13.05
NE11	10.57	ND4F	15.73	NDV2/S	13.25
NC6	2.00	ND4	15.97	NDV4F/S	19.59
NC6F	1.84	ND11F	21.29	NDV4/S	19.79
NC5	4.12	ND11	21.89	NDV11F/S	26.23
NC5F	3.89	ND6/S	2.60	NDV11/S	26.83
NC5E	3.71	ND6F/S	2.47	NL1	2.06

Handing

Windows can be supplied either right or left hand (the hand is the hinged side looking from inside); this should be specified when ordering.

Fittings

Handles and stays are either manganese brass or aluminium. All casement handles have two point nose for minimum ventilation. Side-hung windows have projecting hinges so that glass may be cleaned from the inside.

Finish

The windows, mullions, transoms and weather bars (unless of aluminium) are finished with a zinc coating either by galvanising, metal spraying or sherardising. Windows finished by hot galvanising are despatched to the site unpainted.

NOTE.—At the time of publication of this Sheet it is still considered impracticable for all metal windows, etc., to be rustproofed.

It should be understood, however, that they will be rustproofed, unless otherwise agreed with the purchaser, and, if not so treated, will be protected by painting.

Fixing and Glazing

For fixing direct to brickwork adjustable lugs are provided. When fixing to wood or to plugs in concrete or stone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by No. 10 sherardised wood screws are supplied. Alternatively, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter B.S.W. countersunk sherardised screws are supplied for fixing to steel. Glazing clips are supplied to give additional security to the larger panes of glass, the webs of the sections having holes for these.

Compiled from information supplied by:

The British Metal Window Manufacturers' Association, Ltd.

Address: 2, Great Peter Street, S.W.1.

Telephone: Whitehall 9606.

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24.C3 STANDARD METAL WINDOWS WITH HORIZONTAL GLAZING BARS

General

This Sheet is the third of a series and describes standard metal windows with horizontal glazing bars. An introduction to the subject giving standard notation and method of specifying is contained in Sheet 24 C1. Details of windows without glazing bars are given on Sheet 24 C2. All windows open out except the larder type (HL1), which is bottom hung opening in. (This larder window may be supplied with or without a fly-screen.) Units may be coupled together by means of steel or aluminium mullion and transom bars, care being taken to add $\frac{1}{8}$ in. for each coupling member (mullion or transom) when calculating overall sizes.

Construction

The windows are constructed from standard rolled steel sections, the corners being mitred and welded; opening portions, sub-dividing bars, mullions and transoms are either steel or aluminium. Sub-dividing bars are tenoned and riveted into, or formed integrally with, the frame. Dimensions are guaranteed within a tolerance of $\pm \frac{1}{16}$ in. on overall height and width.

Aggregate Sight Area

The following table gives aggregate sight areas for the windows illustrated on the face of this Sheet.

Trade notation	Sight area, sq. ft.	Trade notation	Sight area, sq. ft.	Trade notation	Sight area, sq. ft.
NG6	0.53	HC1	3.57	HD5/S	5.17
NG5	1.09	HC2F	7.38	HD5F/S	4.97
NG1	0.92	HC2	7.58	HD1/S	4.79
NG2	2.03	HC4F	11.09	HD2F/S	9.73
NG8	2.20	HC4	11.29	HD2/S	9.93
NG3	3.15	HC11F	15.54	HD4F/S	14.72
HE6	1.25	HC11	15.80	HD4/S	14.92
NE6F	1.19	HD6	2.56	HD11F/S	20.06
HE5	2.62	HD6F	2.43	HD11/S	20.45
NE5F	2.31	HD5	5.26	HDV6/S	3.16
HE1	2.35	HD5F	5.1	HDV6F/S	3.03
HES1	2.35	HD5E	5.16	HDV5/S	6.49
HE2	5.00	HD1	4.84	HDV5F/S	6.29
HES2	5.00	HD2F	9.97	HDV1/S	6.00
HE3	7.69	HD2	10.17	HDV2F/S	12.35
HE11	10.45	HD4F	14.97	HDV2/S	12.55
HC6	1.91	HD4	15.17	HDV4F/S	18.57
HC6F	1.78	HD11F	20.99	HDV4/S	18.77
HC5	3.94	HD11	21.25	HDV11F/S	25.33
HC5F	3.74	HD6/S	2.51	HDV11/S	25.74
HC5E	3.84	HD6F/S	2.38	HL1	1.98

Handing

Windows can be supplied either right or left hand (the hand is the hinged side looking from inside); this should be specified when ordering.

Fittings

Handles and stays are either manganese brass or aluminium. All casement handles have two point nose for minimum ventilation. Side-hung windows have projecting hinges so that glass may be cleaned from the inside.

Finish

The windows, mullions, transoms and weather bars (unless of aluminium) are finished with a zinc coating either by galvanising, metal spraying or sherardising. Windows finished by hot galvanising are despatched to the site unpainted.

NOTE.—At the time of publication of this Sheet it is still considered impracticable for all metal windows, etc., to be rustproofed.

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Fixing and Glazing

For fixing direct to brickwork adjustable lugs are provided. When fixing to wood or to plugs in concrete or stone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by No. 10 sherardised wood screws are supplied. Alternatively, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter B.S.W. countersunk sherardised screws are supplied for fixing to steel. Glazing clips are supplied to give additional security to the larger panes of glass, the webs of the sections having holes for these.

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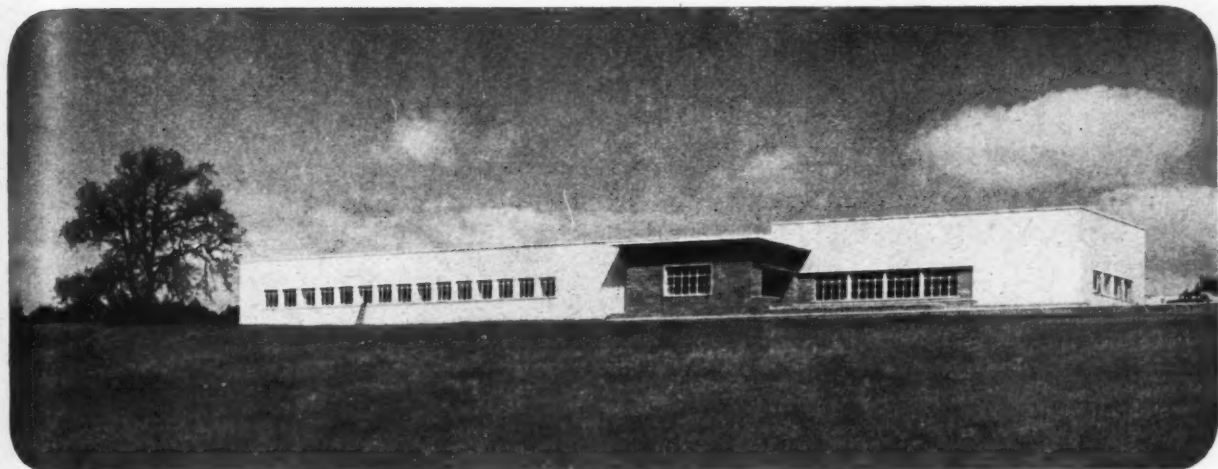
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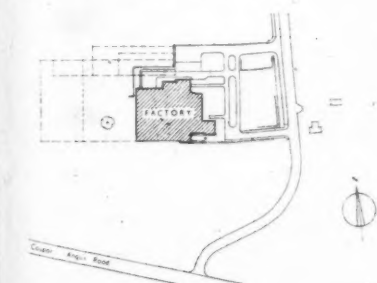


FACTORY AT DUNDEE

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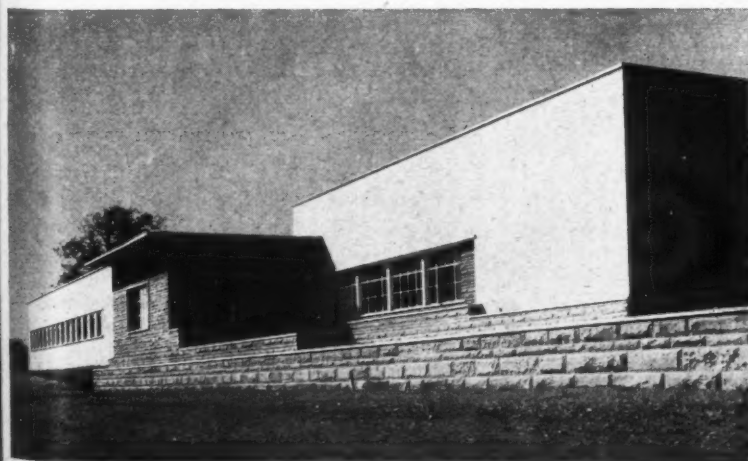
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SITE PLAN

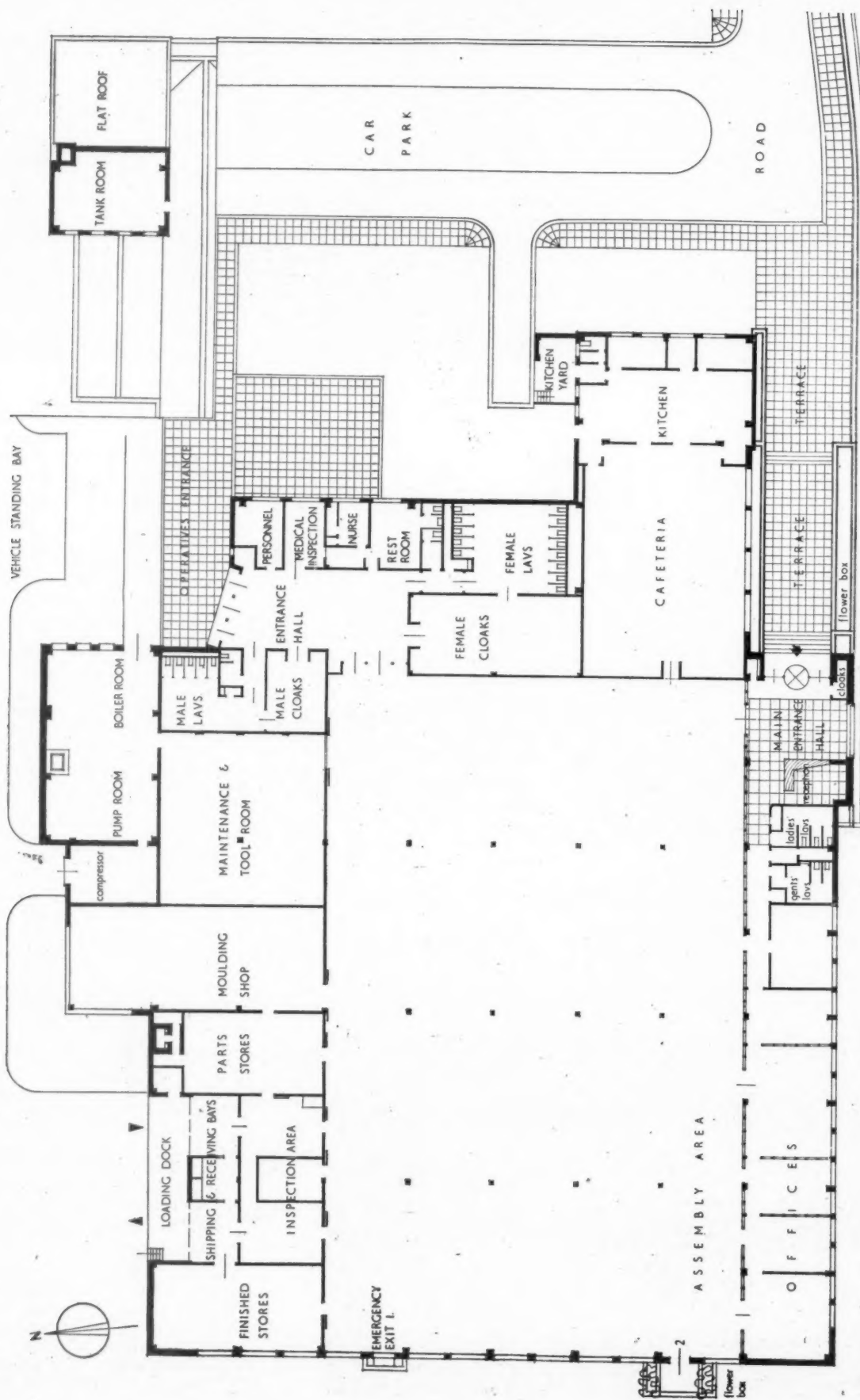
Top, general view from the south-east. Bottom, main entrance. On the right is the canteen, on the left the offices.



GENERAL.—Factory at Coupar Angus Road, Dundee, Angus, for the UK Time-Branch of the US Time Corporation, for the manufacture of watches and clocks. The building is provided with (a) a main assembly area with subsidiary manufacturing and storage areas; (b) administrative offices; and (c) canteen and welfare departments. Provision is made for future extension to the manufacturing area. The clients desired that the view from the main road to the south-east should be free from any undesirable outline and should attract public attention.

SITE.—Approximately 44 acres, about 3 miles from the centre of Dundee, in a setting of surrounding trees above the adjacent lands, giving views across and far beyond the Tay Estuary. All the surrounding trees will be preserved and the clients intend to lay out the site horticulturally and provide playing fields.

PLAN.—The main requirement was a large assembly area of 16,000 sq. ft., artificially lighted and ventilated, and built of suitable materials to exclude all dirt and dust, and adaptable for a future extension by about 200 per cent. The canteen, cloaks and



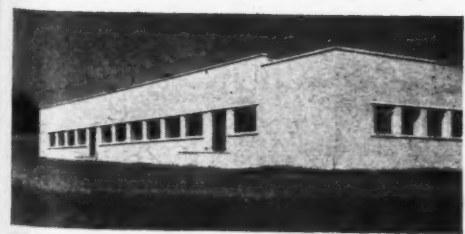
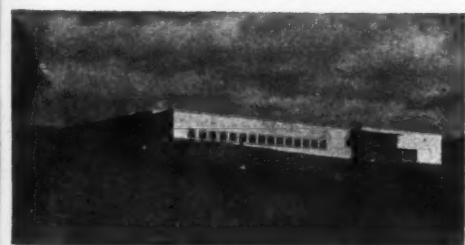
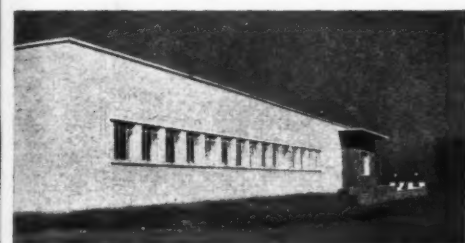
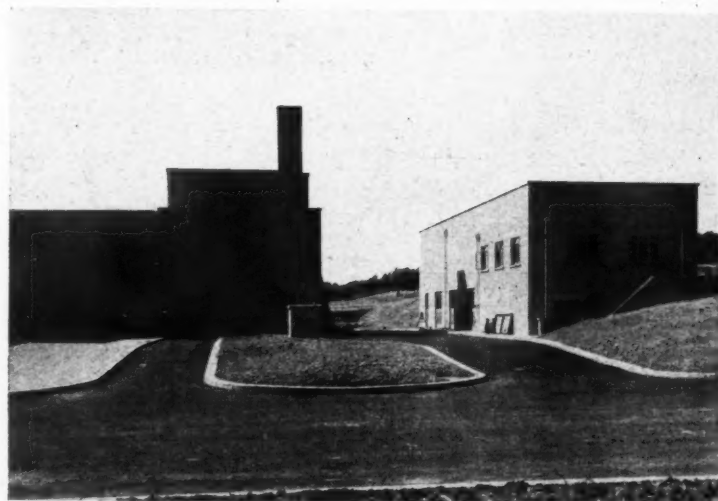
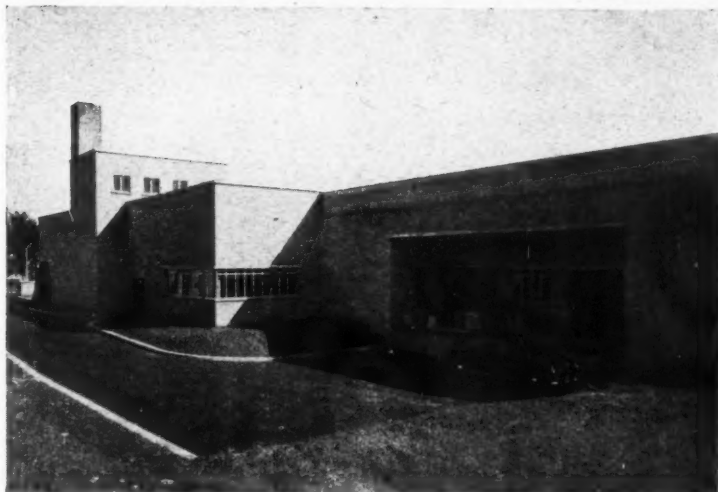
[Scale $\frac{1}{32}'' = 1'-0''$]

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Right
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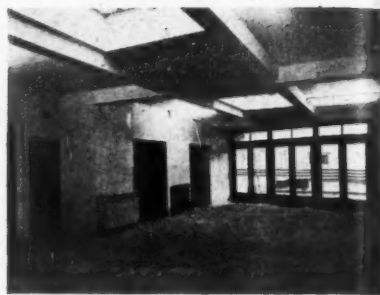
lavatories are also planned for future enlargement. The clients particularly wished that all departments should be on one floor.

CONSTRUCTION.—Steel framed on reinforced concrete strip foundations running along the east-west contours and connected by RC beams at right angles carrying RC floor slabs. The larger portion of the factory floor is suspended in this fashion on filled ground dictated by the proportions of cut and fill. The main steel frame of the assembly area is composed of main lattice girders running east and west with subsidiary trusses north and south forming the pitched roof which is covered with corrugated asbestos and sealed at tie beam level with asbestos paper faced fibre board sheeting on steel T-pieces. Walls generally are 12 in. cavity with a cream flint lime facing brick on the outside and concrete building bricks on the inside. Roofs other than pitched roofs are hollow tile reinforced concrete construction covered with patent felt roofing. Internal walls are concrete bricks on hollow blocks; partitions steel interchangeable sections filled with glazing, wire mesh or steel sheet,

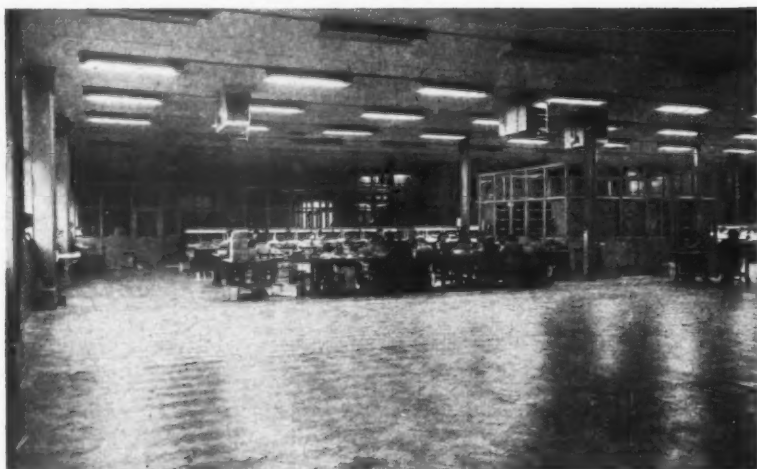


Right, top : loading bay, and beyond the moulding shop and the boilerhouse. Centre : substation, (left) and the garage, which is approached from a higher level. Bottom : east front, showing operatives' entrance and boilerhouse. Left, top and centre : two views of the main front from the south-west. Bottom : west front.

FACTORY AT DUNDEE



Top, women's lavatory : entrance hall ; and operatives' entrance. Left, assembly area ; women's cloakroom ; surgery



as required. The clients requested that no roof ridges or valleys should be visible from any reasonable view point. External walls are faced with a cream flint lime brick, with cream tinted pointing of lighter tint. Copings and linings to openings are artificial stone. The main feature, canteen window surrounds and flower boxes to the terrace and main approach are faced with rock faced local red stone.

INTERNAL FINISH.—Main assembly area : fair faced brick walls, painted ; maple wood block floor, steel partitions—painted, asbestos paper faced fibre board ceiling—painted. Offices : steel partitions — painted, plastered painted walls, acoustic tiled ceiling stuck to concrete roof slabs, maple wood block floor. Entrance hall : cork tile floor, plastered walls, suspended plaster ceiling, reception counter of wood veneered plastic sheets. Lavatories and first aid section : terrazzo tile floor and walls up to 7 ft. plastered above, terrazzo w.c. partitions. Cloakrooms and personnel entrance : granolithic floor, fair faced brick walls painted, plastered ceiling. Boiler house and compressor room : brick walls painted, plastered ceiling. Transformer house : quarry tile floor. Canteen : brick fair faced walls painted, maple wood block floor, fibre board faced suspended screen over service counter ; intended to have mural on north wall. Kitchen : fair faced brick walls painted, patent glazing in roof, roof lined with fibre board, quarry tile floor, steel partitions.

The general contractors were Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons (Scotland) Ltd. For sub-contractors see page 418.

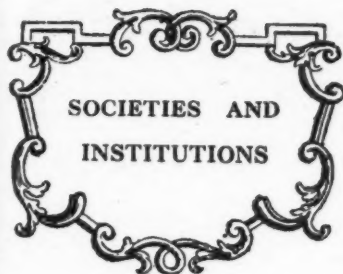
FACTORY AT DUNDEE



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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.

AA

Howard Robertson

October 29. At the Architectural Association, 34, Bedford Square, W.C.1. The Presidential Address. **QUALITY IN ARCHITECTURE**, by Howard Robertson.

Howard Robertson: In the life work of most of us here, architecture is our main contribution. The nature of this contribution is of the highest importance. It is affected by the channels and machinery through which the contribution can be realised. It is also affected by what we may regard as essentials in the art we practise.

Whatever the nature of these essentials, they need to be expressed in terms related to the principles governing all art. Amongst these I signalise as important harmony, order and quality.

Of these three, quality is perhaps the least capable of precise definition. Yet it is of quality in architecture that I wish particularly to speak, because of all three vehicles of the essentials I feel it to be the most in jeopardy today.

I have this feeling because, at this moment, the trend in society appears to be a levelling down to standards based on an austerity imposed by economic conditions. These lowered standards will inevitably react on architecture, owing to the disappearance of work which, under freedom from economic restraints, permits the full flower of invention to develop. In that

type of work are found the opportunities to achieve high levels of design and of craftsmanship in execution. In the absence of such work examples of fine building will become rarer; so rare, perhaps, as to be classed eventually only as wonders of the past. In that event they will pass from the current language of architectural expression into the category of the rare and the archaic.

I believe that in architecture it is necessary to leaven utility products with those finer examples which can serve as models and incentives. Without high standards of quality as exemplars, how is quality to be assessed? And such standards, to be effective, must be in current use, part of a natural human idiom.

Architects today are sometimes secretly self-conscious or intimidated. They fear that they may appear as back numbers, or as potential traditionalists. They feel obliged to step warily, to keep a watchful eye on current intelligent opinion, and to avoid architectural elements which may be momentarily out of favour. There is a tendency, even amongst advanced designers, to be unconventional and personal only along conventional and impersonal lines.

QUALITY DERIVES FROM PERSONALITY

This, you may say, has little to do with the question of quality. It is related to it, in that quality can derive from personality. The expression of personality may be crude, or uncouth, but it always remains a statement of significance. Any such statement is capable of being worked upon and improved. Without personality as a basis, quality may too readily become confined within the routine of meticulous attention to details having superficial interest, but little intrinsic meaning. A parallel would be perfection in musical phrasing in a composition devoid of creative content; or, more crudely, a competent frame to a meaningless picture.

The lack of quality I would particularly deplore, and to which we may be increasingly driven, is typified by crude design and workmanship applied to materials which are employed in full consciousness that they are both inadequate and second-rate; their use being justified on the score of forced economy—an economy which is unreal, since troubles and expense will inevitably follow later on.

To the great detriment of British architectural standards, crude design is frequently forced upon the architect because the awkward solution in design is held to be just that much cheaper than the proper and craftsmanlike alternative. Still more serious is the effect upon the craftsman himself, whose mind and hand are at first revolted by a job which, as he would say, is not a job; this man's outlook is later bound to become attained through association with materials and construction essentially incapable of responding to a craftsman's skill.

At the price paid today for labour and materials, resulting in heavy costs per cubic and super foot, one may be excused for wondering why quality must too frequently be so desperately depressed. There must be something wrong. Were the buildings erected today capable of becoming exports, it is certain that many of them, even if officially stamped "approved," would in due course be refused by the customers. We, as architects, and our clients, too, have to accept them, and we have no protection for either our clients or ourselves.

Loss of quality is an insidious organic disease that may prove fatal to our building reputation in this country; and which may infect those whose outlook is inevitably influenced by their surroundings, namely, that section of the population for whom we provide homes and workplaces. Any remedies for this menacing state of affairs cannot be wholly derived from the technical side of building, nor from the professional side, in

isolation from each other. There must be a franker and more effective fusion of the interests of all those who comprise the building industry—a fusion directed towards a revival of standards of quality and pride in workmanship. There must be, first, recognition of the danger; and, second, a joint effort to counteract it—an effort placed above self-seeking and jockeying for position. Thirdly, there should, in my opinion, be incentives for quality as well as for production.

Nearly every style has had its day of popularity; it has strutted and fretted its hour upon the stage—but not necessarily to be heard no more. What is new does not remain so for very long. The modern of one day is the safe establishment of the next; sometimes even to the extent of appearing positively old fashioned.

VALUE OF LEARNING AND CULTURE

At the same time, architects of personality, gifted and sometimes (though not always) cultured, have in general achieved a quality which peers through the popular mask of their day, and infuses life into buildings of very varied styles and periods. Such men have absorbed much into themselves before they were successful in self-expression. The value of learning and culture has been proved; and by these I do not mean pedantry.

Of the opportunities contributing to this fund of study and experience I would class foreign travel very high. That is why I am dismayed at the present restrictions, should they remain in force. Unless we see the accomplishment of others, we will develop an insularity which in the long run is fatal to architectural improvement; we should know and study our own English work; but it is not enough. Foreign travel permits a glimpse of environment different to our own.

The question of environment affects the quality of our school. In Bedford Square we have a perfect setting for the urban aspect of our architectural life. But, under present conditions, that aspect may prove too circumscribed. The purely urban background encourages insistence on the intellectual side of architecture, creating an atmosphere which in some respects is artificial and conducive to concentration on the theoretical approach. There is, in a big city, such as London, a superheated condition (I speak, of course, metaphorically) which induces a synthetic treatment of architectural design. This condition seems to demand a counterbalance.

A judicious opposition of environment may prove to be more necessary, as time goes on. As a people we have lost, through changing social and economic conditions, certain advantages which we formerly enjoyed. For instance, estates and dwellings rich in associations and quality are tending to become places open merely as spectacles to the visiting public; but that means that they enter gradually into the museum category, and are not alive in the sense of continuing to fulfil, and still less enrich, the tradition in which they were created. To live within the walls of a great house must be in itself an aesthetic education. That particular education, which in the past has filtered down through patron to architect, will be increasingly denied.

INFLUENCE OF FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

Frank Lloyd Wright has from time to time attacked the schools of architecture, and finds salvation for the students in treading the hard dirt road and learning to drive a straight nail into a plank of timber. His views are personable; and probably coloured by the asperities of his career. But no doubt there must be a salutary influence for the student exerted through a spell in Wright's desert camp and school in Arizona. Organic architecture, which Wright often preaches, is perhaps best sought for the beginner at least in the broad undulations of a spacious countryside.

It is doubtful whether architects as a body in the next few years can afford to be passive in their attitude. I doubt whether aesthetic movements, as such, will count as much as they have in the immediate past. There may have to be, in the body architectural, more positive leadership; and, amongst individuals, more free and personal (as opposed to the collective movement) expression in the interpretation of building designed to suit our new and reduced economy. Parallel and balanced effort in these two directions can do much to preserve those standards of quality in both design and execution. Quality should be the hallmark of architecture if it is to flourish as a distinct and independent profession.

ASB

Colin Penn

October 14. At 66, Portland Place, W.1. A paper on SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR ARCHITECTS, by Colin Penn. R. N. Wakelin in the chair.

Colin Penn: I have classified the various possible sources of technical information like this: the technical Press, books published commercially, trade associations, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, publications of Ministries, the British Standards Institution, the Royal Institute of British Architects, and, finally, Other Sources.

The technical Press is one of the essentials for a living architectural profession. Nothing can take the place of the technical Press in giving us details of current architecture, events, and publications. To read one of the architectural papers is the very least we can do to keep abreast of things.

The main defect of the technical Press is its lack of critical faculty. There is not enough writing about building methods and materials. We feel this most in the field of planning because there can be few who can form a confident opinion of the merits of a new town plan from press illustrations, and rarely will the accompanying text be any help. Much of interest is often to be obtained from non-architectural journals—those of the surveying and engineering professions, for instance.

Many architects cut up their journals and file the cuttings. This, however, is a tedious process, and the best course is to have them bound.

Few branches of architecture and building are without their appropriate textbooks, but the side worst served is ordinary building construction. Most on this subject have excellent material in them, but they also contain a great deal of old-fashioned detail.

The publication before the war of the first volume of *The Principles of Modern Building* was an important event. It provides a grasp of principles that enable us to deal adequately with every difficulty, and the virtue of such a book as that of Mr. Fitzmaurice is that it assembles and co-ordinates the results of a larger body of experience than any single practice is likely to have. Two other important books are *The Information Book and Specification*. *The Architects' Journal* recently published some astonishing figures about the circulation of their information sheets, which show how well this publication fitted in with the requirements of architects. There can be few offices that have no copy of *The Information Book*, and there can be few where it does not show signs of constant use. *Specification* is equally valuable, particularly its survey of each trade in a really up-to-date way and the condensed but well-considered information that it gives on proprietary products.

DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

The RIBA Professional Text and Reference Books Committee does an important job in advising writers and publishers on the needs of the profession. There is a gap, however, in connection with materials, and here the various development and research associations can play a part.

The *Aluminium Development Association* will answer any enquiries from architects on the use of aluminium. They have a number of good pamphlets giving technical information and films. The *British Gas Council* represents the gas supply undertakings, carries out research, and issues useful publications. The publications of the *Coal Utilisation Joint Council* are probably familiar; research is undertaken by the *British Coal Utilisation Research Association*. The *Cement and Concrete Association* has a library and a large collection of catalogues relating to about a thousand firms. They have many publications and a Research Department. The *Clay Products Technical Bureau* have not yet found it possible to resume their pre-war activities on the pre-war scale, but they will soon have available some reprints of their useful information sheets from the *Architects' Journal*. The *Copper Development Association* issues booklets, answers enquiries, and gives practical demonstrations, lectures and film shows. The main activities of the *Electrical Development Association* lie in the direction of publicity, but a number of their publications are of interest to architects. The *Lead Technical Information Bureau* has issued especially good pamphlets, always topical because they deal with the sort of building we are doing now. The *Timber Development Association* is perhaps closer to architects than any other. It is hoped at the end of the year to commence the circulation of bulletins on constructional research and of sheets of standard designs. They have carried out a number of designs for architects, and they intend to produce standard sheets from these which will be available. Many of the publications of the *Zinc Development Association* are of interest to architects.

BUILDING RESEARCH STATION

The most technical organization, and perhaps the most important force for progress in the building industry, is the *Building Research Station*. We can look to the Station for help on all problems connected with structure and materials and on many of the problems of planning, too. The Station will make special investigations if they seem worth while to their work as a whole, and they may send an officer down to study a problem on the site. Most architects know the Station through its publications—*The Principles of Modern Building*, the Special Reports, Technical Papers and Bulletins. All the publications of the Station are listed, together with all publications of the *Department of Scientific and Industrial Research*, in Sectional List No. 3, which is obtainable from the Stationery Office.

The *Forest Products Research Laboratory* has a number of extremely useful publications, the titles of which are obtainable from the Laboratory. Probably the service which is of most use to architects is the analysis of samples of decayed timber.

In considering the various Ministries I shall deal only with their publications. First place must go to the Ministry of Works because it has done much for us and for building. An effort has been made to treat building technique in a rational way and the *Post-War Building Studies* are certainly the first such enterprise that has been attempted in this country. There is a number of publications of the Ministry of Works on organizational aspects of the building industry, starting with the Simon Report, *The Planning and Management of Building Contracts*, and including *Programme and Progress*, *Progress Charts for Housing Contracts*, and

Production in Building and Civil Engineering. All the publications of the Ministry of Works are listed in Sectional List No. 30.

The *Housing Manual* is another important official publication, but unfortunate in that its plans are now out of date owing to the increase in the allowable area and the recommendation by the Ministry of Health to provide two W.C.'s. I have found some of the Technical Appendices—for instance those on light-weight concrete and timber economy—very useful.

Ministry of Health publications—like the *Dudley Report*, which is the best and most readable—are valuable not so much as sources of technical information, but to give the background of the housing problem. In a somewhat similar category come the Ministry of Health circulars to local authorities.

The *Building Standards Handbook No. 3* and its *Supplement* give condensed versions of all the building standards, in many instances with illustrations. Then there is the *Code of Functional Requirements of Buildings*, which is not yet in its final form. It is published as a series of separate Chapters and some contain valuable information.

RIBA SERVICE

What sort of service can the RIBA give to those of its members in search of information? In the main the day-to-day service is given through the Library, which attempts to answer an enormous range of questions on any subjects related to the practice or history of building. The Library is invaluable for information on specific building types and current architecture. Articles in periodicals are indexed and bibliographies are available on a number of subjects.

The *RIBA Journal* seems the best of the technical papers if you want serious information, while the exhibitions held at the RIBA are the best means of keeping abreast of what is happening abroad.

Another important source of information is the *Building Centre*, while the *Housing Centre* has a book-stall with an unequalled selection of books on housing and planning.

A minimum reference library for an architect's office might consist of the following:—First, the *Post-War Building Studies*. Second, the *Housing Manual* and half-a-dozen or so other publications of the Ministries of Health and Works. Then *BS Handbook No. 3* and the *Supplement*, together with the code of *Functional Requirements of Buildings*. In addition, the *Information Book and Specification*, and one of those reference books that give all sorts of formulae, weights of material, weights and measures, how many cubic feet in a standard, and so on. Among text books—one on building construction, a fairly elementary book on steelwork and reinforced concrete, and Fitzmaurice's *Principles of Modern Building*. Lastly, bound copies of the *RIBA Journal* and one other journal for the sake of current architecture.

Publications Received

The Architectural Association, 1847-1947. John Summerson. (Pleiades Books. 12s. 6d.)

Shopfitting Construction. L. J. Ridley, F.B.I.C.C. (Isaac Pitman. 30s.)

Building in Cob, Pisé, and Stabilised Earth. Clough Williams-Ellis and John and Elizabeth Eastwick-Field. (Country Life. 15s.)

Model Building Byelaws Illustrated. G. Eric Mitchell. (B. T. Batsford. 15s.)

King George V National Memorial Interim Report of King George's Fields Foundation, 1936-1946. (The Baynard Press, London.)

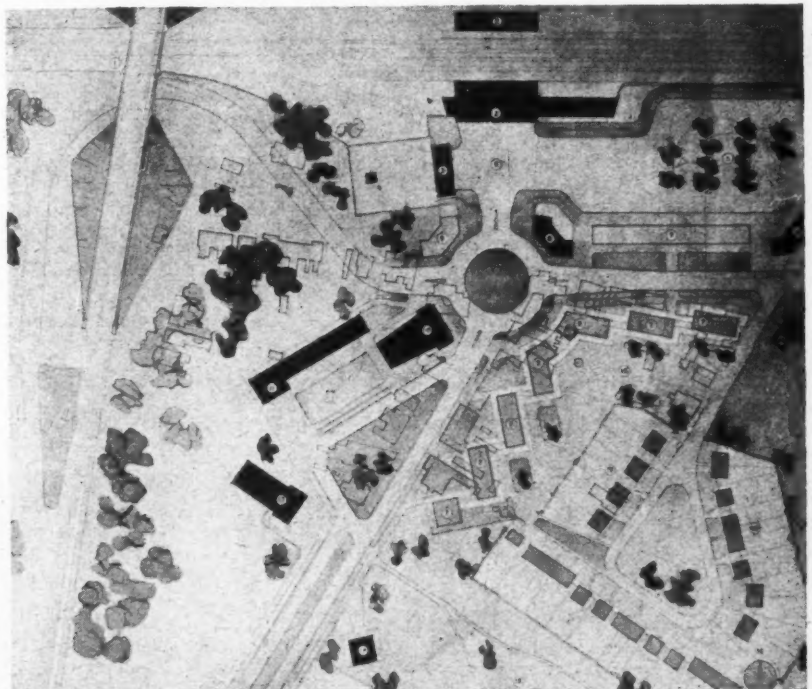
Oil Heating Handbook. H. A. Kunitz. (Constable. 21s.)

Fibre Building Boards. (The Building Boards Joint Committee. 5s.)

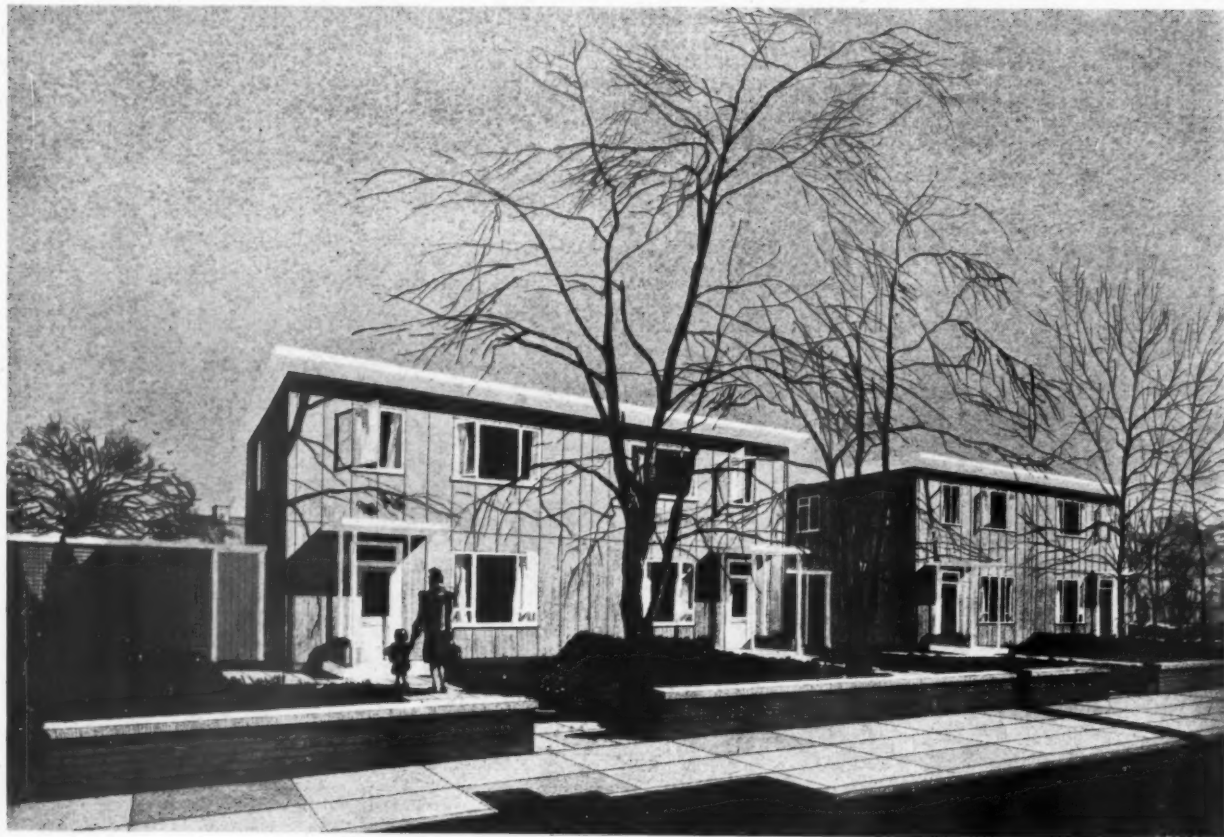
REPLANNING IN KENT

A SURVEY BY THE REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC PLANNING STUDENTS

Last week an exhibition was held at Tonbridge School of a Planning Survey of the statutory area controlled by the Tonbridge and District Joint Planning Committee, undertaken by the Diploma year Students of the new Regent Street Polytechnic Planning Course, 1946-47. The survey was carried out in full collaboration with the Planning Office for the area. The information collected is to be placed at the disposal of the Planning Authorities, and to be used by them. For survey purposes the students, who are all post-graduates, were formed into five groups consisting of four members and containing at least one engineer, one architect, and one surveyor and each team was responsible for a specific part of the survey. Each team prepared an individual report and these were passed to a Drafting Committee of students, who sieved the complete information and presented a Final Report for submission to the School Examiners. This Report endeavoured to combine the economic, social and political aspects of the area, to relate them to the appropriate historical background, and to indicate likely future trends. After the survey, students prepared individual theses bearing some relationship to planning in the area surveyed. The survey was under the direction of Donald A. Shears and Kenneth Easton. Head of the School is John S. Walkden.



Top: Redevelopment plan for Paddock Wood with residential and industrial expansion. The general lay-out plan. Bottom left: Paddock Wood as it is to-day. Bottom right: proposed village centre. Both schemes are by C. E. Plews, A.R.I.B.A.

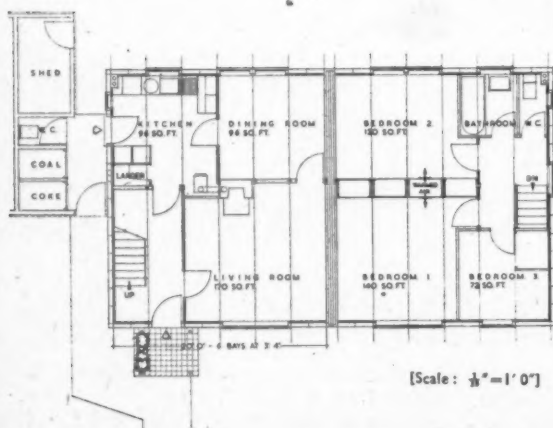


THE WILSON HOUSE

DESIGNED BY ARTHUR M. FOYLE AND HILTON WRIGHT
CONSULTANT ENGINEER, G. C. WRIGHT

GENERAL.—The system of construction is one of standard storey-height wall units, 1 ft. 6½ in. wide, grouped in pairs to support light steel trusses on a grid dimension of 3 ft. 0¼ in. The wall units

combine the steel structural frame and external cladding in one braced panel and thus avoid the major difficulties encountered in most systems of prefabrication—the fixing and jointing of the external cladding units to the structural skeleton. With the exception of the foundations, the whole construction is dry-built. Design is governed by the 3 ft. 0¼ in. module of the walls, but any frontage in multiples of 1 ft. 6½ in. can be arranged. The system lends itself to the construction of bungalows, two-storey houses and flats, terrace houses, schools, etc., and its extreme flexibility allows plenty of scope for the architect's imagination. An Experimental Licence has been granted for the erection of a prototype pair of houses.



Left: plan of a prototype pair of houses, area 1,000 sq. ft. including ground floor w.c. and sheds. Top: perspective view of the exterior by J. A. Neyroud.

FOUNDATIONS.—Concrete raft with anchor bolts cast in to take continuous steel base plate for wall units on concrete slab.

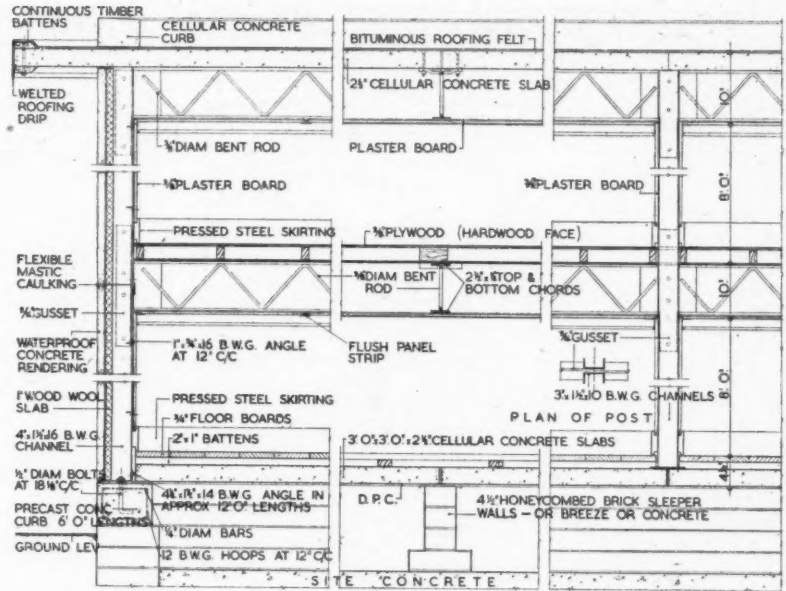
WALLS.—Consist of compound wall units storey height, having a mesh-reinforced concrete panel cast between vertical 4 in. by 1½ in. cold-rolled structural channels, braced apart with 1 in. by 1½ in. angles at about 1 ft. 3 in. vertical intervals. This bracing also serves as a backing against drumming to the inner wall lining of plaster or fibre board. The concrete panel is backed with 1 in. wood wool slab for insulation and as permanent shuttering. These wall units are bolted together around the perimeter of the house, and caulked at the external joints.

FLOORS.—Ground floor, pitch-mastic; first floor supported on light steel trusses bolted to wall units and spanning on to central partition, which is variable in position. Trimming for staircase and for a large dining-living room can be carried out without difficulty. Alternative finishes are stressed-skin plywood squares or pre-assembled panels of bearers and T & G boarding. Roof is of aerated concrete slabs finished with built-up roofing felt. All bearing points have insulating pads.

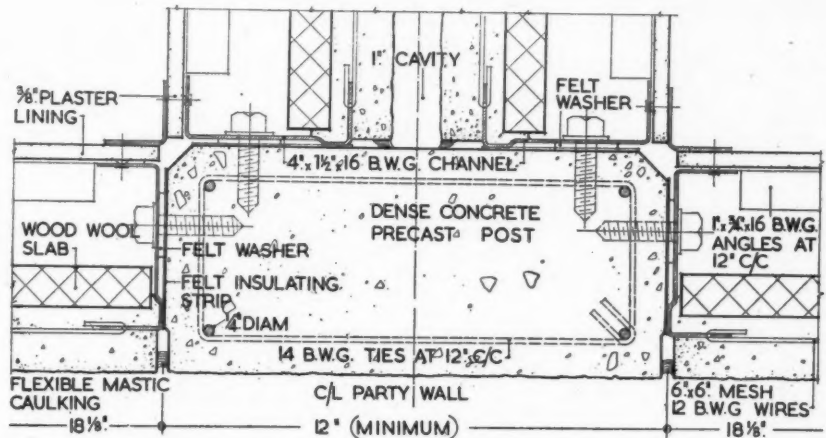
WALL LININGS.—Plaster board with metal panel strips. Alternatives are pre-assembled wood skeleton framings fixed direct to wall steel with self-tapping screws. Partitions are built up in similar way with wood cover fillets.

WINDOWS.—EJMA type attached to wall units before erection.

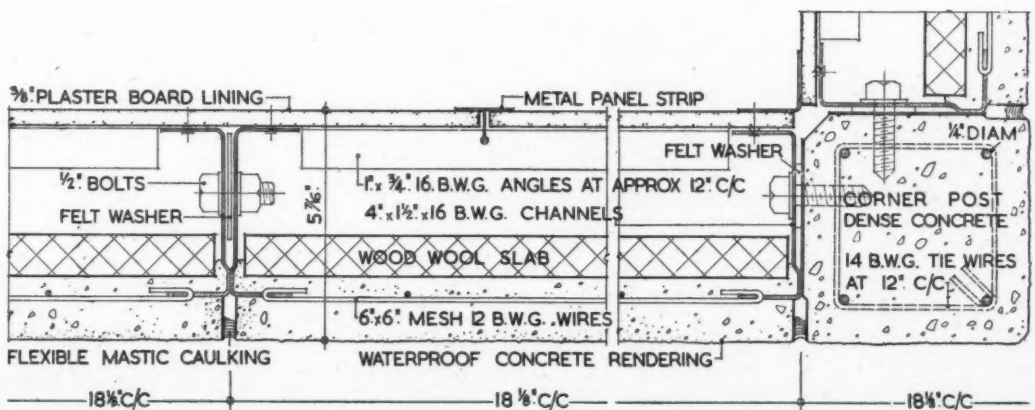
SERVICES.—Internal plumbing and rainwater system is largely prefabricated. Space heating by true-flue system, providing warmed air to bedrooms.



General cross section. An alternative foundation arrangement is shown suitable for undulating ground. Floor and roof trusses thread between wall-units and between central channels. All steel is rust proofed to the approved standards.



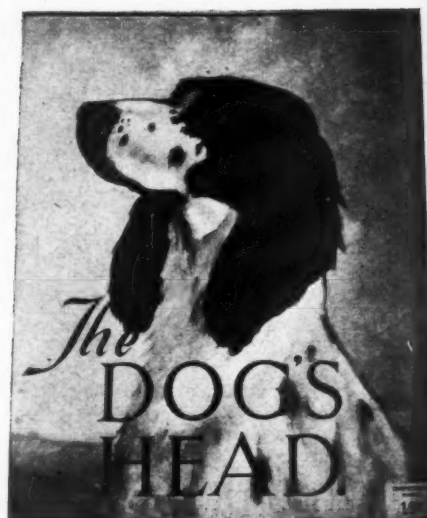
Details of treatment at party wall. There is no connection between adjoining houses except at roof and foundation level and at the extreme ends of party wall. Insulating strips and washers provide complete disassociation.



General plan of wall construction and corner treatment. Thermal insulation: $U = 0.2$.

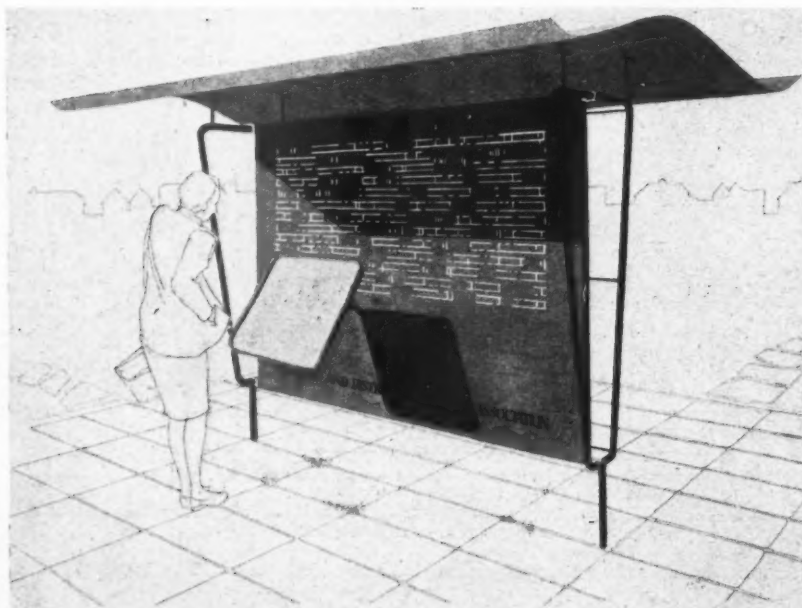


1. INN SIGNS



More than 230 entries were exhibited in the section devoted to the Inn Signs Competition at the 61st Brewers' Exhibition held at Olympia last week. Judges for the competition were: Sir H. Garrard Tyrwhitt-Drake (Chairman, Styleand Winch, Ltd.), H. L. Bradfer-Lawrence (Hammonds United Breweries, Ltd.), Fred Taylor (Poster Artist), Sir Robert Ewbank (Brewers' Society), Basil Oliver, Eric Newton, Major R. I. Henty (Henty and Constable (Brewers), Ltd.), Col. Edward Reed (Newcastle Breweries, Ltd.).
 Top left: First Prize, 75 Guineas, The Two Cocks, R. Crosby Cook, Guildford. Centre: Second Prize, 50 Guineas, The Dog's Head, Alec. E. Wiles, Southampton. Top right: Third Prize, 25 Guineas, The Pheasant, Kathleen Monk, London.

TWO COMPETITIONS



2. PUBLICITY BOARD

Sketch designs were invited in competition for a publicity board for the Crawley and District Community Association. The assessor was Richard Llewelyn Davies and the premium for the winning design was £5. Seventeen designs were submitted. Winning design: S. Tribe, London. Commended designs: Messrs. M. Hennings and G. F. Goodwin, Ewell, Surrey; Messrs. B. A. P. Winton-Lewis and B. D. Kett, London.

Left: the winning design. The roof is of sheet copper with a 1½ in. painted steel tube frame. The notice board is blockboard subdivided on one face by a metal grill for poster display. The reverse side is given to a directory and a small diary panel, glazed and with a hinged plywood case. The publicity board is mounted on York stone paving.



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Architects who are interested in details of the Rediffusion service are advised to contact our London office during the early stages of planning. Full co-operation will ensure perfect listening in the modern home.

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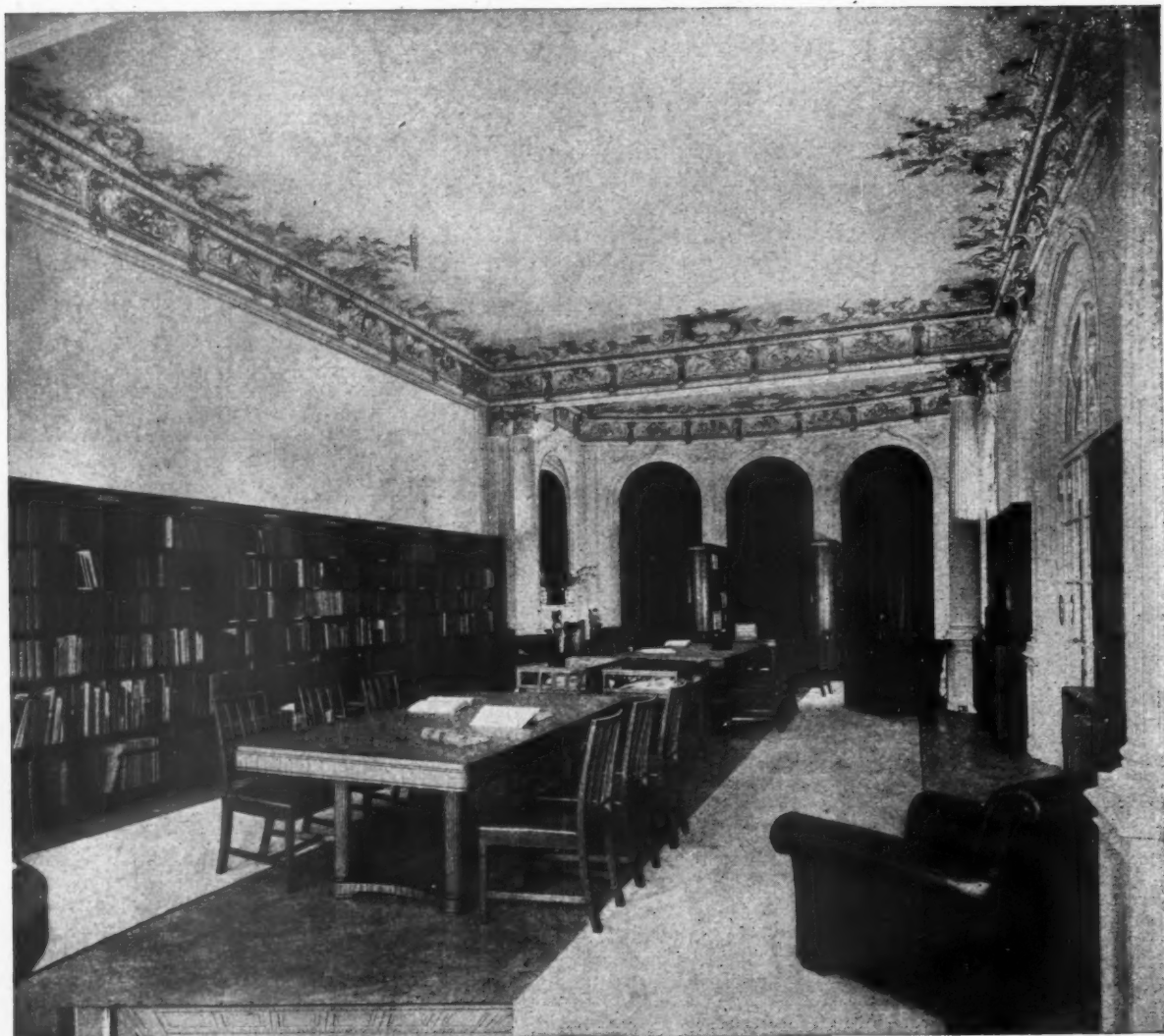
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TECHNICAL SECTION

The function of this feature is to supply a digest of, and commentary on current information of interest to architects as recorded in technical publications and statements of every kind throughout the world. Items are prepared by specialists of the highest authority who are not on the permanent staff of the Journal, and views expressed are disinterested and objective. Items are printed on one side of the paper only to permit of cutting out and pasting up in classified order in readers' files. The Editors welcome information on all developments from any source.

INFORMATION CENTRE

To enable items to be filed all information is classified under the following headings:

1 SOCIOLOGY. 2 PLANNING: General. 3 PLANNING: Regional and National. 4 PLANNING: Urban and Rural. 5 PLANNING: Public Utilities. 6 PLANNING: Social and Recreational. 7 PRACTICE. 8 SURVEYING, SPECIFICATION. 9 DESIGN: General. 10 DESIGN: Building Types. 11 MATERIALS: General. 12 MATERIALS: Metal. 13 MATERIALS: Timber. 14 MATERIALS: Concrete. 15 MATERIALS: Applied Finishes, Treatments. 16 MATERIALS: Miscellaneous. 17 CONSTRUCTION: General. 18 CONSTRUCTION: Theory. 19 CONSTRUCTION: Details. 20 CONSTRUCTION: Complete Structures. 21 CONSTRUCTION: Miscellaneous. 22 SOUND INSULATION, ACOUSTICS. 23 HEATING, VENTILATION. 24 LIGHTING. 25 WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION. 26 SERVICES, EQUIPMENT: Miscellaneous. 27 FURNITURE, FITTINGS. 28 MISCELLANEOUS.

2.20 planning: general

LAND CLASSIFICATION

Land Classification for Land-Use Planning. G. V. Jacks. (Imperial Bureau of Soil Science, Harpenden, 1946, 4s.)

Valuable survey of factual information on land classification techniques and systems here and abroad. Some illustrations and tables. Comprehensive bibliography.

This report uses the term land classification as meaning "the grouping of lands according to their suitability for producing plants of economic importance." It is stated that such land classification must form the starting point of any survey of land-use undertaken for planning purposes, and that it must be related to the objective of the plan. Nearly all kinds of land-use plans have soil conservation as their primary objective, although they may have very different secondary objectives relating to the ways in which the land can be exploited for the benefit of the occupiers. Based on these considerations, the report provides ample and detailed information on the various types of land classification in use; on the interrelation between land types and soil types; on land-use classes; on land classification systems used in USA, Canada, New Zealand, Great Britain and Germany; and on the various methods by means of which to rate the productivity of the land.

An appendix gives the general arrangement and headings under which material is compiled in USA soil survey reports.

This comprehensive pamphlet, which provides a very detailed and thorough compilation of facts and available information on the subject of land classification, should prove most useful to Local Planning Authorities preparing to undertake land-use surveys under the new Planning Act.

10.22 design: domestic

AUSTRALIAN CLIMATE

Climate and House Design, with reference to Australian Conditions. J. W. Drysdale. (Department of Works and Housing. Commonwealth Experimental Building Station, Australia, June, 1947.)

Wide variations in climate necessitate differing treatment for comfort. Valuable concentrated statement of comfort requirements with particular reference to Australian conditions. 55 pp. Illustrated by maps, graphs and tables.

It is clear that the English Post-War Study Committee Report No. 1 on House Construction has been the starting point for this discussion of design requirements for Australian conditions, and that other reports from this series, particularly No. 12 on lighting, have also been carefully consulted. The resulting publication is a brief but very comprehensive document which one imagines will be of very great value to Australian house designers. It also makes interesting reading for architects generally, and is a good example of an official publication producing a helpful collection of information related to one design problem.

14.9 materials: concrete

CONCRETE FLOORS

Concrete Floors Designed for Comfort. Research Study No. 13. F. O. Anderegg. (John B. Pierce Foundation, Raritan, N.J.)

Description of investigations into properties of concrete when admixtures of bituminous emulsion are made to it, with special reference to its suitability as a flooring material for inexpensive housing, farm buildings, etc. The study is illustrated with diagrams and photographs and includes an article on the subject by F. O. Anderegg, who supervised the investigations.

It is claimed that the floor is more resilient under foot than a normal concrete mix, that it is less likely to shatter under blows, and that having a lower thermal conductivity it is warmer. It is also stated that it is unaffected by "animal acids" and "cleaning materials" (unspecified), and that it has wearing qualities equal under test to that of maple flooring.

The materials used, the mixes, and their application in practice are all described, and the processes are illustrated by photographs.

The Study does not appear, however, to contain any more information on the subject than is to be found in the PWBS No. 1, *House Construction* (HMSO), pp. 99-100, where a similar type of floor known in this country as Cement-Bitumen Flooring is described, and where details as to pigmenting

the mixes and surface treatment for protection against the effects of fats and greases, not mentioned in the Study, are given.

15.15 materials: applied finishes, treatments

LIMEWASHES

Limewash Coatings. (The Decorator, September, 1947, pp. 36-38.)

Information on mixing, pigmenting, binding, applying and removing limewashes. Useful summary giving comparative data on suitability of various mixes, and limitations as to use.

Limewashes have long been accepted as convenient and cheap wall coverings, both internal and external.

Despite their relatively short life and the cost that is involved in frequent renewals, they have, up to the present, remained in favour in country districts, at any rate for farm buildings and similar structures.

Many traditional recipes are very elaborate and contain ingredients, such as rice, etc., which could not now be procured. The author gives a suitable basic recipe and then recommends some of the different binders which may be incorporated, including alternatives, where those recommended are not now available. Reference is also made to pigmented washes, etc. He gives as his opinion that a good oil-bound distemper has a life comparable to that of a tallow limewash, but that the latter provides a superior finish. Cement base paints are also likely to be more satisfactory, despite a higher initial cost.

It may be pointed out that limewashes (without strong binders) do, however, have their particular uses apart from weather-proofing and decorating walls, as, for instance, in the treatment of asphalt flats to avoid overheating by the sun's rays. In this connection more strongly bound coverings tend to cause crazing in the asphalt. For the same reason they may be specially useful on very friable wall surfaces.

16.16 materials: miscellaneous

SHEET PLASTICS

Sheet Plastics for Wall Treatment. (The Decorator, September, 1947, pp. 40, 41, 48.)

Short article outlining main advantages and disadvantages of existing plastic sheeting for interior wall linings. Illustrated.

Besides giving an indication of the properties of some of the thermo-setting and thermo-plastic materials, the article describes the possibilities, such as incorporating patterns as an integral part of the sheet, which are unique to the laminated type of sheet.

There is a brief paragraph of the principles of fixing and a section dealing with relative costs.

The information is all of a general nature and the argument is mainly in favour of traditional decorative materials, largely on account of the present high cost of the plastic materials. The author does not mention one obvious advantage of plastic sheets, which may in some circumstances be significant, namely, that wet construction, with its familiar difficulties, is avoided.

20.42 construction: complete structures

FRAMED R.C. CHURCH

L'Eglise Ste. Odile à Paris. Architect, J. Barge. (La Technique des Travaux [Belgium], March-April, 1947, pp. 66-75.)

Church in framed reinforced concrete construction with domes in shell construction and 236 ft. tower.

The new church of St. Odile is an interesting example of contemporary architecture.

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Its layout was governed by the narrowness of the site, which did not allow a symmetrical arrangement.

The nave is a rectangle of 45 ft. width. It comprises three equal bays, each covered by a dome. The domes are formed by two thin spherical shells, one above the other. The same formwork was used for all the six shells. First, the upper shell in the first bay was concreted, then the formwork was lowered by 13 ft. and the lower shell was poured; subsequently, the formwork was dismantled and re-erected for the upper shell of the second bay, and so on.

Great care was taken in the treatment of the exposed concrete surfaces. A specially selected aggregate, a mixture of rose granite and pieces of fine red marble was used in the bottom layer of the lower shells.

Three semi-circular chapels, covered by apses, are attached to the church on one side. There is a crypt under the whole area.

23.44 heating and ventilation DISTRICT HEATING

Report on District Heating for the Rebuilt Areas of the City [of London]. S. B. Donkin. (April, 1947.)

Report and recommendations on methods of heating for rebuilt areas in the City of London. Illustrated by graphs, map and diagrams.

This report was made at the request of the Court of Common Council. It commences by outlining the main advantages of district heating. Apart from the now fairly familiar claims the saving of traffic congestion due to elimination of fuel deliveries to individual buildings has special significance in such a densely developed area.

An economic comparison is given between the various possible forms of heating, and this shows clearly that, economically, district heating or solid fuel fired central heating are the only reasonable alternatives. Having thus narrowed the field the report then considers the various methods of district heating which might be used. These include (i) straight heat stations, (ii) heat-electric stations, (iii) heat pumps, using water from the Thames, (iv) by using electrode boilers combined with the heat-electric method, using surplus electrical energy at night. This method requires hot water storage, (v) by a combination of either the direct heat method or the heat-electric method with the heat pump. The direct heat method or the heat-electric method necessitate a fuel burning generating station or stations. No suitable site for such a station can be found within the City area, and it is therefore proposed that one or more sites should be situated outside the City boundary. An Appendix shows the estimated cost per therm of the above methods. The direct heat method is the most expensive and is not further considered in this report.

There are several methods by which heat may be transmitted from a generating station to consumers, and this report recommends hot water transmission for the City which also makes possible the use of large capacity hot water accumulators which help to even out the daily demand.

After this general survey of the problem the Report examines in detail the requirements of the City re-building areas. Possible sites for the generating stations are then discussed, together with details of the transmission pipe lines. One central sub-station is proposed in the angle of convergence of London Wall and Wood Street, and behind this would be two mild steel accumulators each 50 feet in diameter and 130 feet high which could, as the report says, be enclosed within a light steel framed rectangular building with brick panels if desired.

There is a detailed examination and estimate of the cost of the proposals, divided

into four time stages. The supply would be metered to individual buildings, but not to individual tenants, and on the estimates given it appears that economically the proposals are attractive. The average price for the first 10 years is estimated at eightpence per therm, which as a straight comparison with present methods is satisfactory and becomes very much more attractive when an allowance is made for saving in valuable space due to elimination of individual boiler houses, fuel stores and chimneys. The annual coal saving and also reduction in atmospheric pollution are further important advantages.

The final recommendation is that the rebuilt area of the City should have a heat and hot water supply by means of the Heat-Electric System, subject to such system being economically adapted during the period of reconstruction to the rate of rebuilding and to any relative improvements in the methods of heat production. The advantages of such a system to building owners are summarised as:—

- (a) A saving in the cost of heat and labour.
- (b) A saving in the capital cost of the heating installation.
- (c) Some gratification in, and perhaps in future compliance with, some statutory compulsion for, the reduction of the fuel consumption of the country as a whole and in lessening the amount of smoke and dirt in the atmosphere.
- (d) The examples of the success of systems on the Continent in giving a public supply of heat and the rate at which such supplies have developed.

25.41 water supply and sanitation COPPER TUBES (HEAVY GAUGE)

Copper Tubes (Heavy Gauge). BS 61, Part 1: 1947. (British Standards Institution, 2s.)

Revision and recapitulation of original 1913 Standard.

The specification deals with two types of copper tubing, (a) those up to and including 175 lb. sq. in., (b) those above 175 lb. sq. in., up to, and inclusive of, 300 lb. sq. in. Covers manufacture, quality and testing, and numerical standards.

25.42 water supply and sanitation EXCAVATION FOR DRAINAGE

Excavation for Drainage. Draft BS C of P. Sub-Code 301.101:1947. (British Standards Institution, 2s.)

A Code of Practice for drain digging.

This Code refers mainly to contractors' work on large scale drainage systems. Some useful reminders about the relation to other services, reinstatement of surfaces and other matters are given. There follows a section discussing design under differing soil conditions. Site work is first described by listing the sequence of operations. Then excavation is dealt with under the headings of *Excavation in Roads, Hand Excavation, Mechanical Excavation and Blasting*, and there are brief sections on sub-soil consolidation, buried services, pumping and filling. Illustrated by diagrams of strutting for trenches and shafts.

28.4 miscellaneous INDUSTRIAL DESIGN: ABSTRACTS

Industrial Design Abstracts. Council of Industrial Design. (The Council, London, 1947, annual subscription £3 3s.)

Weekly bulletin giving short digests of articles published in British and foreign periodicals. No illustrations.

The items listed are grouped under classification headings denoting the main industries concerned, and under certain more general headings such as exhibitions and museums, markets, and scientific and technical research.

The form printed below is to assist readers requiring up-to-date information on building products and services. Complete and post it to The Architects' Journal, 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1, and the advertisers listed will be asked to supply information direct.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

2918 FACTORY BUILDING

Q I require a rough check on a cube price for a factory building. It is an extension to existing, but would come under the general heading of: Factory building—single storey—height to eaves 17 feet—wood block on concrete floor—9 inch brick clothing on steel frame—steel roof trusses—span 30 feet—length of building approximately 120 feet—Robertson's Protected Metal on South slope of roof—North Light glazing.

My first price is based on 1s. 6d. per foot cube plus 88½ per cent. increase. Can you confirm this?

A Estimating factory prices by means of a cube is not always satisfactory as additional height can increase the cubic contents without increasing the cost proportionately. We would expect the proposed building to cost approximately 27s. 6d. per ft. sup. plus any additional costs of connecting up to the existing building. Any such estimating methods must be considered very general at the present time, and a reasonably accurate estimate can only be obtained by measuring and valuing approximate quantities.

Buildings Illustrated

New Factory at Coupar Angus Road, Dundee, Angus, for the U.K. Time, Branch of The U.S. Time Corporation (pages 405-408). Architects: J. Stanley Beard, Bennett & Partners. General contractors: Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons (Scotland), Ltd. Resident architect: L. A. Farr. Contractors' senior agent: J. Hardie. Consulting engineer: E. Wingfield Bowles & Partners. Heating and ventilation and electrical: J. F. Farquharson, M.I.S.T.R.U.C.E., structural. Advice on internal colour scheme: The British Colour Council. Sub-Contractors: Building bricks: John Fyfe, Ltd. Facing bricks: Uxbridge Flint Brick Co. Stone (quarry): Baird & Stevenson, Ltd. Artificial stone: Girdings Ferro Concrete, Ltd. Structural steel: Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd. Special roofing: Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Ltd. Roofing felt: William Briggs & Sons, Ltd. Steel partitions: Art Metal Construction Co. Woodblock flooring: Hollis Bros., Ltd. Patent flooring: Toffolo Jackson. Waterproofing materials: William Briggs & Sons, Ltd. Boilers: John Thompson (Wilson Boilers), Ltd. Electric heating and wiring: Troughton & Young, Ltd. Electric light fixtures: Troughton & Young (Lighting), Ltd., and Varilectric. Door furniture: Parker Winder & Achurch, Ltd. Casements, window furniture and patent glazing: Williams & Williams, Ltd. Rolling shutters: Mather & Platt, Ltd., and Shutter Contractors, Ltd. Central heating, ventilation and plumbing: Z. D. Berry and Sons, Ltd. Sanitary fittings: John Bolding and Son, Ltd. Electrical switchgear: M. & C. Switchgear, Ltd. Revolving doors: Samuel Elliott (Reading), Ltd. Plaster: Holmes & Jackson. Joinery: John Scott &

Son, Ltd., W.C. Plymax Doors: Venesta, Ltd. Counter: E. Pollard & Co., Ltd. Cloakroom fittings: Cloakroom Equipment, Ltd. Signs: Birmingham Guild, Ltd. Pavement Lights: J. A. King & Co., Ltd.

Announcements

Mr. Misha Black, of the Design Research Unit, recently appointed exhibition architectural consultant to UNESCO for the forthcoming exhibition to be staged at the UNESCO 1947 Conference in Mexico City, has flown to Mexico City with 20 crates of exhibition panel material on the subject of *Fundamental Education and Museums*. The two other sections of the exhibition, dealing with *Libraries and Educational Reconstruction* have also been designed by the Design Research Unit.

Mr. Donald R. Stewart, A.R.I.B.A., and Richard Pollock have recently gone into partnership, and would like to receive trade catalogues at 20, Porchester Terrace, London, W.2.

Mr. Ian Jeffcott, L.R.I.B.A., is now practising at 286, King's Road, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. Telephone: Flaxman 9250.

The Ministry of Works wishes to draw attention to the fact that domestic type solid fuel burning heating and cooking appliances of cast iron or steel are subject to the Control of Building Materials (No. 1) Order, 1947 (S.R. & O., 1947, No. 1698). The arrangements for priority distribution (W.B.A.) prescribed in the Order must therefore be observed in the sale or purchase of proprietary appliances of these descriptions.

The Heating Division of Messrs. Joshua Bigwood and Sons Ltd., of Wolverhampton, have moved their London office to 41/42, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1 (telephone: Whitehall 0748). Mr. H. C.

Williams, their representative, will be in attendance at this office at all times to deal with technical services, sales, installation and maintenance so far as Bigwood Unicolor stokers and Bigwood Convectare stoves are concerned.

The London Spray and Brush Painting Company, Ltd., has been reformed and has recommenced business as decorative contractors. All communications should be addressed to 71, Lots Road, Chelsea, S.W.10 (telephone, Flaxman 1423).

The Leon Gaster Memorial Premium, consisting of ten guineas and a certificate recording the award, is awarded annually by the Illuminating Engineering Society for the best contribution submitted to and published by the Society during the Session. This year the Council of the Society has awarded the premium to Mr. J. S. Smyth for his paper entitled *The Brightness and Legibility at Night of Road Traffic Signs*.

Dr. J. W. T. Walsh has been elected President of the Illuminating Engineering Society for the 1947-48 Session. This is the first time any member of the Society has been elected twice to the Presidential Chair, Dr. Walsh having been President in 1929.

The Board of Directors of the *Daily Mirror* has appointed Messrs. Anderson, Forster and Wilcox, F.R.I.B.A., as architects, and Sir Owen Williams and Partners as consulting engineers for the design of a printing and publishing office on a site in Holborn for the *Daily Mirror* and *Sunday Pictorial*.

The Court of Common Council of the City of London has resolved to make application to the Minister of Town and Country Planning for an Order declaring certain lands to be declaratory areas, subject to compulsory purchase, under the Town and Country Planning Acts, to deal with war damage. Six areas have been chosen, comprising 272 acres of the 677 acres of the City, or 41 per cent. of the whole.

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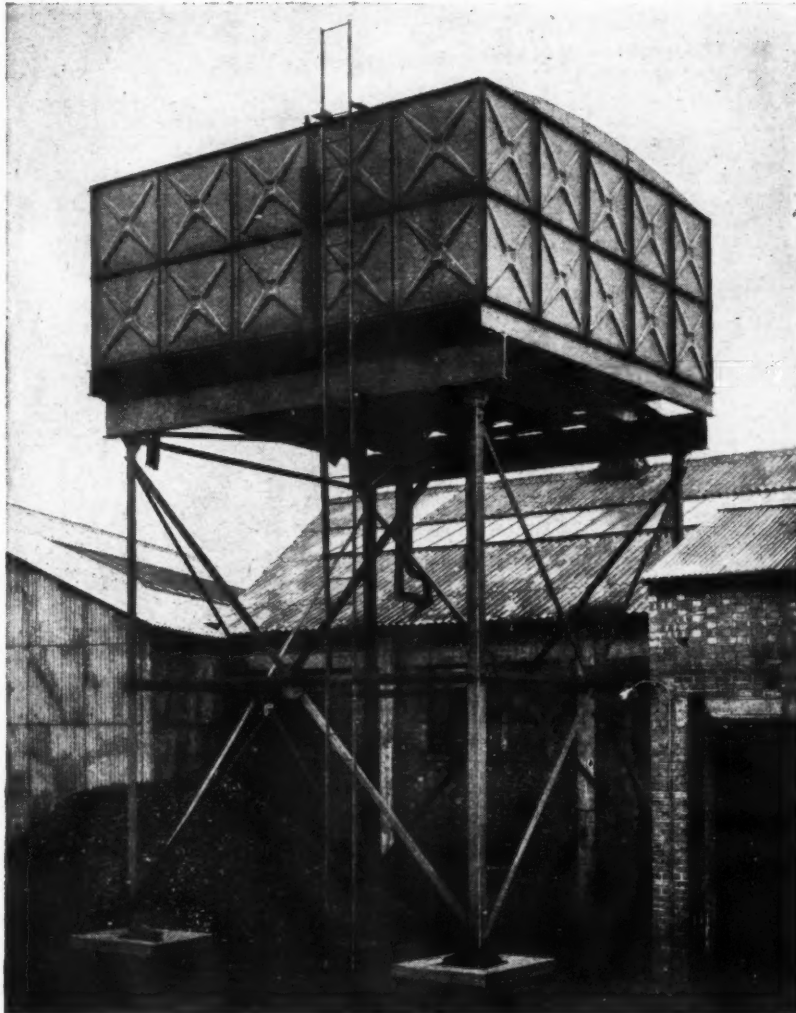
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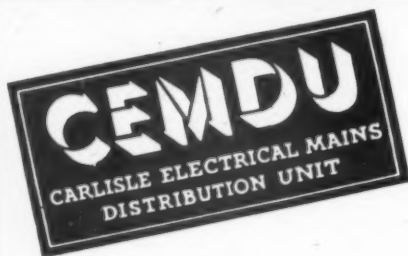
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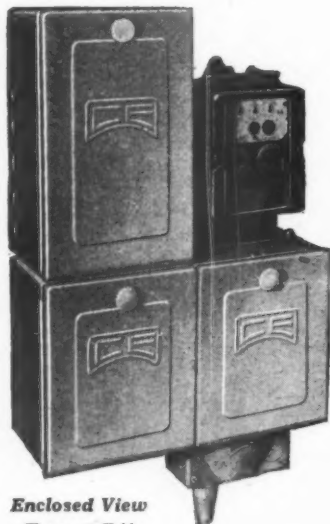
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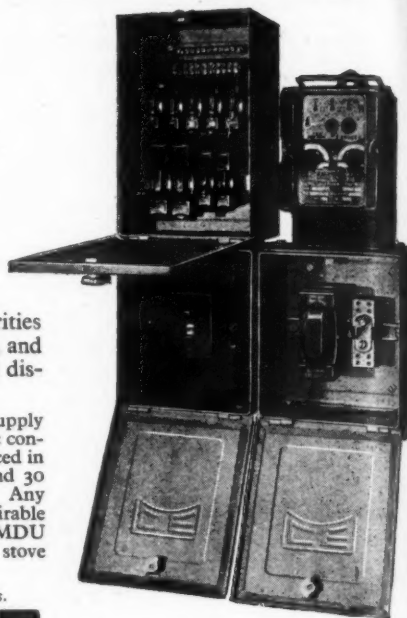
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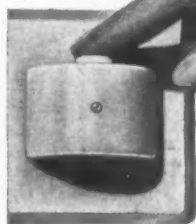
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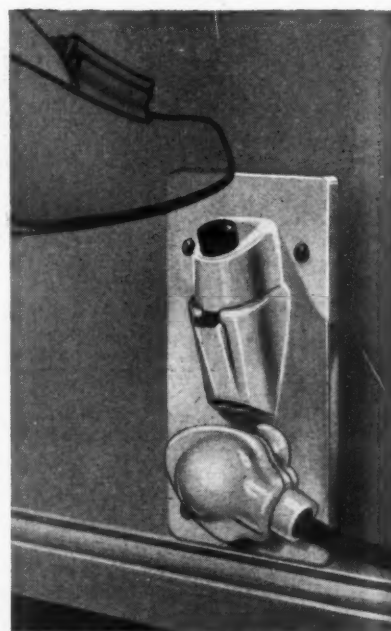
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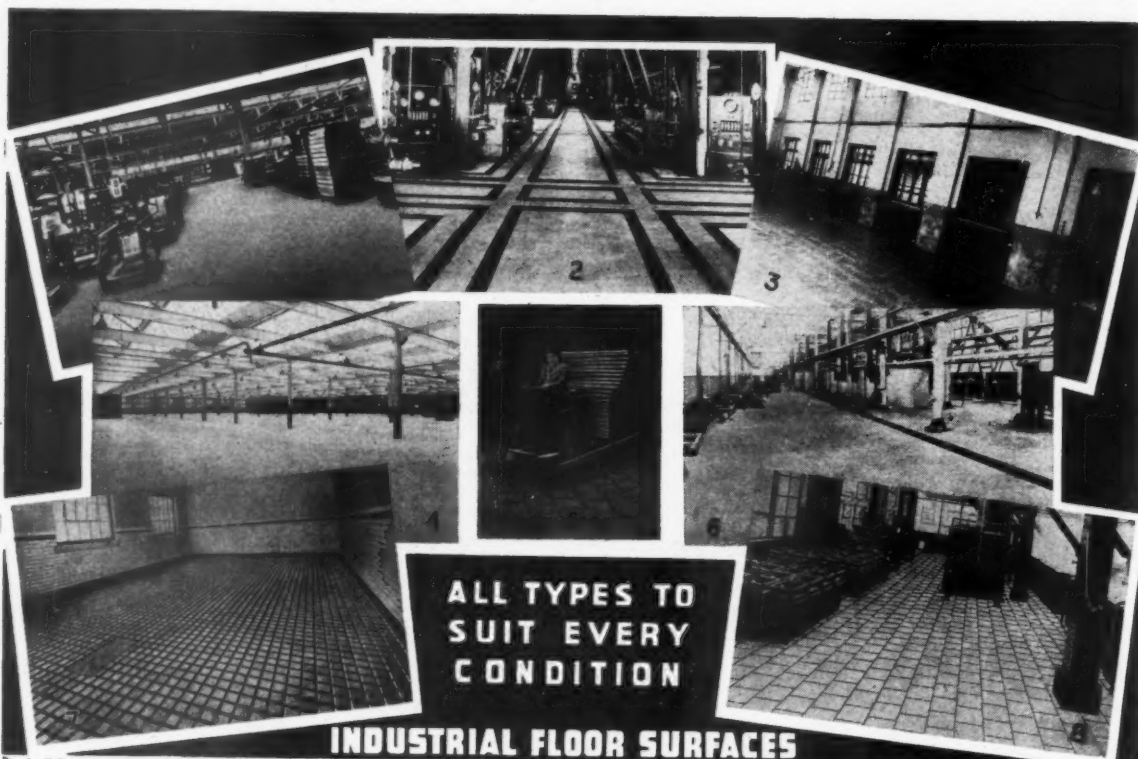
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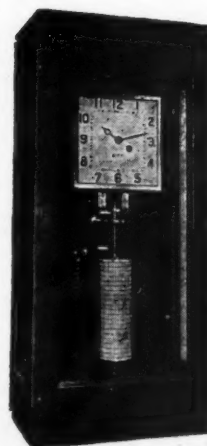
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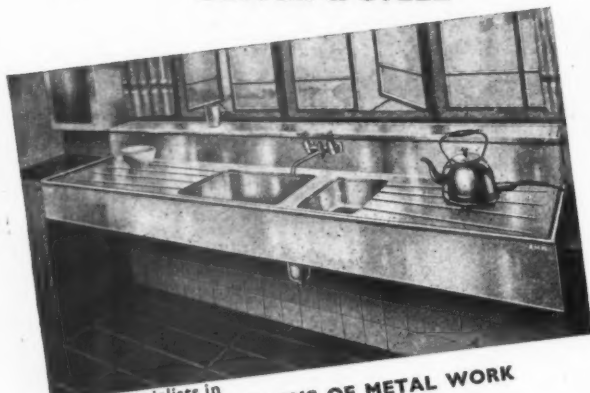
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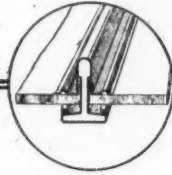
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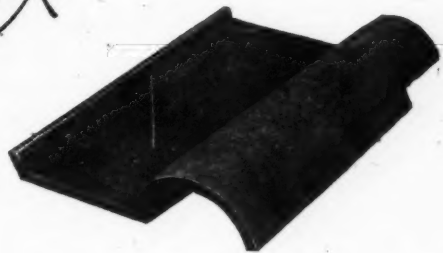
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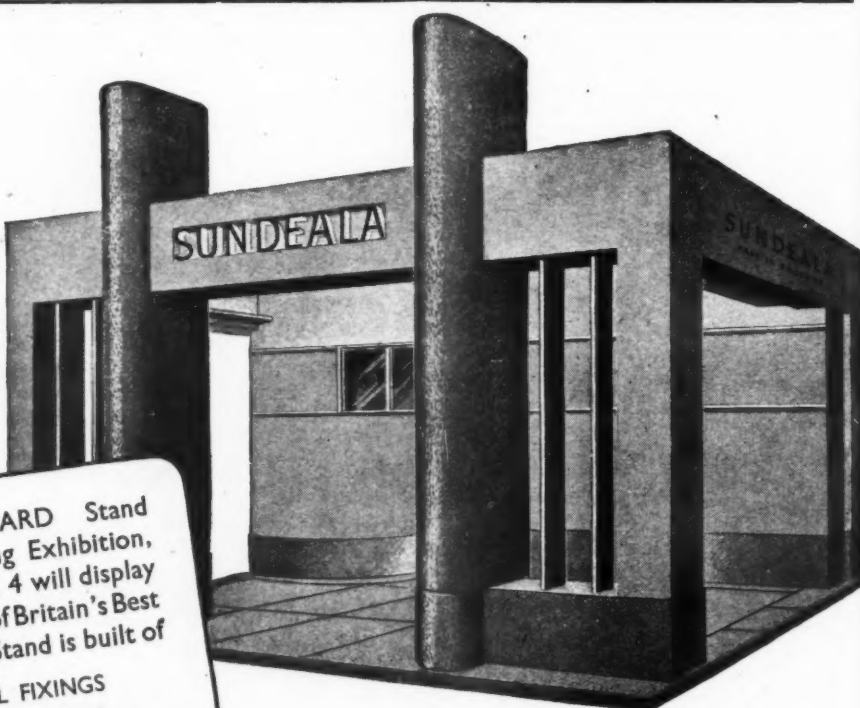
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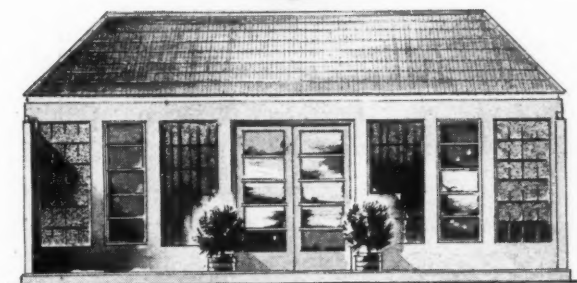


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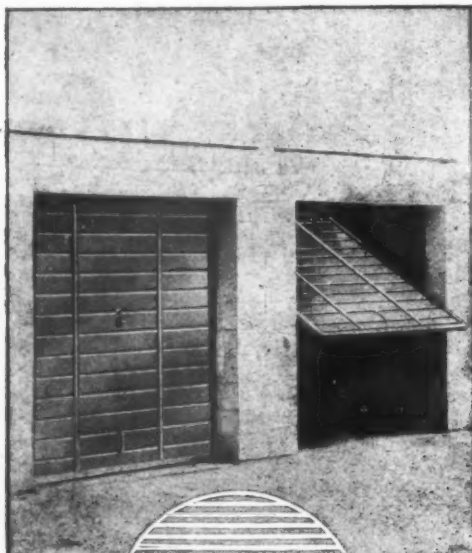


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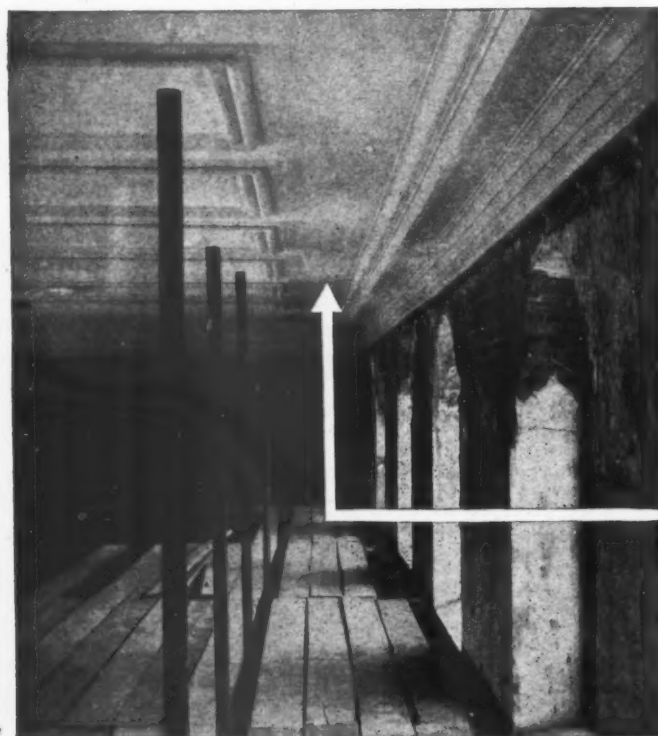
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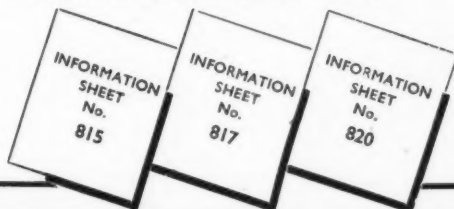
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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements should be addressed to the Advt. Manager, "The Architects' Journal," 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, 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," at the address given above.

None of the vacancies in these columns relates to a man between the age of 18 and 50, inclusive, or a woman between the age of 18 and 40, inclusive, unless he or she is excepted from the provisions of the Control of Engagement Order, 1947, or the vacancy is for employment excepted from the provisions of that Order.

Public and Official Announcements

6 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. Applications, 75, Evers Place, London, S.W.1. Tel. Sloane 5615. 991

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY OF LONDON PLAN-VACANCIES FOR PLANNING STAFF.

Applications are invited for positions in the following grades:—
PLANNING OFFICER, Grade III, up to £700 a year.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT, up to £580 a year. Commencing rate according to qualifications and experience. Opportunities for competing for permanent appointment and promotion. Successful candidates will be superannuated.

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, surveying or town planning qualifications.

Application forms obtainable from Architect to the Council, County Hall, S.E.1 (enclose stamped addressed envelope), returnable not later than 10 days from this date.

Canvassing disqualifies. (1580) 535

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND invite applications for the following temporary Planning and Architectural appointments. The work covers town and country planning, housing and design of hospitals, health centres, schools and other community buildings.

(a) Planning Appointments (covering regional planning work, planning technique, and studies for survey and development plans).

(1) ASSISTANT PLANNING OFFICERS. Candidates should be qualified as architects, engineers or surveyors, and should have passed the Final examination of the T.P.I. Preferably they should have had at least three years' experience in a planning office. Minimum age: 25. Commencing salary: £485 at age 25, with additions of £25 for each year up to age 32.

(2) PLANNING ASSISTANTS. Candidates should have reached the Intermediate examination stage as architects, engineers, surveyors or planners, and should preferably have had some experience in a planning office. Minimum age: 22. Commencing salary: £320 at age 22, with additions of £20 for each year up to age 25.

(b) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. To assist on research work on special building types and on design and layout of housing and other building schemes for redevelopment areas and new towns. Candidates should be fully qualified architects, preferably with at least four years' practical experience. Minimum age: 24. Commencing salary: £435 at age 24, with additions of £25 for each year up to age 30.

Successful candidates over the higher ages mentioned may be given further additions to the salaries indicated. Salaries for women in respect of all the above-mentioned appointments will be somewhat lower than those for men. Forms of application may be obtained from the Establishment Officer (Room 31), Department of Health for Scotland, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1. No application can be considered unless received by the Department on the prescribed form not later than 1st December. 851

ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE, SALFORD. Principal: P. F. R. VENABLE, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Applications are invited for appointment to the post of SENIOR ASSISTANT IN THE BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT. Candidates should be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects or Associate Members of the Institution of Structural Engineers, or hold equivalent qualifications. Teaching experience will be a recommendation. Salary will be in accordance with the Burnham Technical Scale, £600×£225 to £750, plus approved training allowance.

Forms of application, together with further particulars of the appointment, may be obtained from the Principal, Royal Technical College, Salford, 5, to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.

H. H. TOMSON, Clerk to the Governors. 1029

DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL. Applications are invited for the appointment of AREA BUILDING SURVEYOR, in the County Architect's Department. Candidates must have been trained as tradesmen and be able to prepare estimates and specifications for minor work, repairs and maintenance to all classes of County Buildings, and supervise contracts for such work in the area.

Salary will be paid in accordance with Grade II of the National A.P.T. scales (£360-£405 per annum), plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

The successful candidate will be required to reside in or near the town of Okehampton (the most convenient centre for the area), and must provide his own car, for which he will be paid an allowance in accordance with the County Scales.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials, should be sent to the County Architect, 97, Heavitree Road, Exeter, not later than Friday, the 14th November, 1947.

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

H. A. DAVIS, Clerk of the County Council. The Castle, Exeter. 18th October, 1947. 996

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF KESTOVEN.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the appointment of ASSISTANT ARCHITECT in the above Department.

Salary will be in accordance with Grade VI of the A.P.T. Division of the National Scales, i.e., £535, rising by annual increments of £20 and £25 to a maximum of £600 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus of £59 16s. per annum, and travelling and subsistence allowances on the Council's scale. A lodging allowance of 30s. per week up to a maximum of six months will be paid to married men where difficulty is found in obtaining housing accommodation.

A.R.I.B.A., or similar qualification, is essential, and experience in Educational and General County work is desirable.

The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, to a satisfactory medical certificate, and to termination by three months' notice in writing on either side.

Applications, stating age, experience and qualifications, present appointment and salary, together with the names of two referees, should be received by the undersigned not later than the 30th November, 1947.

J. E. BLOW, Clerk of the County Council. County Offices, Sleaford, Lincs. 999

COUNTY BOROUGH OF EAST HAM. APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the Architectural Staff of the Borough Engineer's Department:—

(1) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT—Grade V. Candidates must be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects or hold an equivalent qualification, and have a general knowledge and experience of architectural work. Salary £480 to £530 per annum.

(2) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT—Grade IV. The qualifications required are as above. Salary £440 to £485 per annum.

The above appointments are on the permanent staff of the Council.

The salaries quoted above include the London allowance. War bonus (at present £59 16s. per annum in the case of men over 21) will be paid in addition.

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

Applications, on forms obtainable from the undersigned, must be delivered to me, together with copies of three recent testimonials, by not later than Monday, the 17th November, 1947. Applicants should state the position for which they desire to apply.

Canvassing will disqualify. H. A. EDWARDS, Town Clerk. Town Hall, East Ham, E.6. October, 1947. 980

GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ.

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

ARCHITECT required by Government of Iraq, Ministry of Communications and Works (Buildings), for two years in first instance. Salary up to I.D.150 a month, according to experience, plus cost-of-living allowance of I.D.24 a month (I.D.1-£1). Free passages, Provident fund. Candidates must possess University degrees or diplomas in architecture or be A.R.I.B.A., and have had at least 4 years' practical experience. They must have specialised either in design or construction of public buildings. 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/18197 on both letter and envelope. 1024

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. Applications are invited for appointment as HEAD OF THE SENIOR SCHOOL OF the Brixton School of Building, Ferndale Road, S.W.4, to commence duties on 1st January, 1948. The department provides full-time courses in Building, Architecture, Structural Engineering and Surveying. Applicants should be Fellows, or Associates, of the R.I.B.A., and have experience in the organization of technical courses associated with building. Burnham scale salary for Grade III department, £900-£225-£1,000, plus £36 or £48 London allowance and training additions. Full particulars and application forms (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary) from the Education Officer (T.1), County Hall, S.E.1, returnable by 22nd November, 1947. (3052) 909

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. VACANCIES FOR ARCHITECTURAL STAFF IN THE ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

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

ARCHITECT, Grade II, £700-£35-£840 a year.

ARCHITECT, Grade III, *£550-£25-£700 a year.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT (Section A), *£440-£20-£580 a year.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT (Section B), *up to 167s. 6d. a week (max.).

*Commencing rates will be according to qualifications and experience.

Candidates for Grade II and III positions should possess appropriate professional qualifications, and are required for work in connection with the design and erection of school buildings.

A number of Technical Assistants of good architectural training also required both for new works and for alterations.

Successful candidates are required to contribute to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund, and will be eligible for permanent appointment and for advancement to higher positions, according to merit.

Application forms may be obtained from the Architect to the Council, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, London, S.E.1, enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope. Canvassing disqualifies. (3059) 912

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SWANSEA.

Applications are invited for the following appointments, on the established staff, in the Borough Architect's Department:—

(a) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (Grade IV, A.P.T.).

Salary £420, rising by annual increments of £15 to £465 per annum.

(b) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (General Division).

Salary between £65 and £300 per annum (male) or between £52 and £240 per annum (female), according to age.

(c) SENIOR ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR (Grade V, A.P.T.).

Salary £460, rising by annual increments of £15, £15 and £20 to £510 per annum.

The salary scales are those of the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, and are exclusive of the "cost-of-living" bonus, payable in addition at the will of the Council (current rate 23s. per week).

Applicants must be under 45 years of age. The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

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

Forms of application may be obtained from the Borough Architect (Mr. H. T. Wykes, F.R.I.B.A.), Guildhall, Swansea.

Applications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, and enclosed in an envelope endorsed "Assistant Architect," "Architectural Assistant," or "Senior Assistant Quantity Surveyor," as the case may be, must be delivered to the undersigned not later than Wednesday, 19th November, 1947.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

T. B. BOWEN, Town Clerk. Guildhall, Swansea. 16th October, 1947. 968

ISLE OF MAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

ARCHITECT AND PLANNING OFFICER.

Applications are invited for the post of Architect and Planning Officer, to the Isle of Man Local Government Board. Commencing salary, £750 per annum.

Applicants must be Fellows or Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and must either hold a diploma recognised by the Town Planning Institute or have had experience in Town and Country Planning.

Subject to the approval of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the post will be declared pensionable for the purposes of the Isle of Man Superannuation (Officers of Boards) Scheme, 1934.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, and particulars of previous appointments held, and accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be enclosed in an envelope endorsed "Architect and Planning Officer," and forwarded to the undersigned so as to be received not later than 5 p.m. on Friday, the 21st day of November, 1947.

This 25th day of October, 1947. W. H. KARRAN, Secretary. 6, Mount Havelock, Douglas, Isle of Man. 1014

**GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND.
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.**

Applications are invited from British subjects for posts of:

(a) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, Classes I and II, in the Ministry of Health and Local Government. Subject to a probationary period of two years, the posts are permanent and pensionable. Remuneration: The scales of salary attaching to the posts are—Assistant Architect (Class I) and Quantity Surveyor, £550×£225—£800; Assistant Architect (Class II), £400 (linked to entry at age 36, plus £25 for each year above that age, subject to a limit of £500 and minus £25 for each year below that age), rising by annual increments of £25 to £650. A war bonus, varying between £78 per annum and £90 per annum, payable in addition. Qualifications: (a) Assistant Architects, Classes I and II—Candidates must be Registered Architects by examination. For posts in connection with Housing or Public Health they must have experience in up-to-date house or hospital design and layout, and some aptitude for research into comparative standards of design and construction. For posts in connection with Planning candidates must possess a recognised qualification in town planning or have good experience of town planning work. Preference will be given to Fellows or Associates of the R.I.B.A. (b) Quantity Surveyor: Candidates must be thoroughly proficient in all branches of Quantity Surveying, possess recognised professional qualifications, and have a wide experience in all classes of building. Preference will be given to ex-Service candidates of the 1914-18 or 1939-45 war provided that such candidates can or within a reasonable time will be able to fill the post efficiently. Applications (to be made on the prescribed form obtainable from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Stormont, Belfast), with copies of two recent testimonials, must be received not later than 3rd December, 1947. 1027

**WEDNESFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.**

Applications are invited for the appointment of an Architectural Assistant, in the Engineer and Surveyor's Department, at a salary in accordance with A.P.T. Grade III, of the National Scale or according to qualifications, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 15s. per annum.

If necessary consideration will be given to the provision of a dwelling house.

Applicants should be registered Architects, and preference will be given to Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects. A good general experience is required, particularly in the preparation of drawings and specifications for Municipal Housing Schemes. A knowledge of quantities would be an advantage.

The appointment is superannuable and terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, must reach the undersigned not later than Monday, 17th November, 1947.

S. R. WRIGHT, Clerk to the Council.
Council Offices, Wednesfield, Staffs. 1026

**BOROUGH OF WEMBLEY.
PERMANENT ARCHITECTURAL AND QUANTITY SURVEYING APPOINTMENTS.**

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

(a) SECOND ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

Salary grade, A.P. & T. IV, of the National Salary Scales, i.e. (including London weighting), £440×£15 to £485, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 15s. per annum). Applicants should have been trained as Architects and have had practical experience of design and construction of Public Buildings and/or Municipal Houses and Flats. Preference will be given to candidates who have passed the A.R.I.B.A. examination or possess equivalent qualifications.

(b) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR.

Salary grade, A.P. & T. V, of the National Salary Scales, i.e. (including London weighting), £480×£15 (2) × £20 to £530, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 15s. per annum). Applicants should have had considerable experience of the preparation of Bills of Quantities and settlement of final accounts for Public Buildings and Municipal Dwellings. Candidates should be Associates of the R.I.C.S., and have considerable knowledge of building construction.

The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Acts, 1937 and 1939. The successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, by letter, stating full name, address, age, qualifications, present and previous appointments, training, and full details of experience, and if a relative of any member or officer of the Council, together with the names and addresses of three referees (testimonials not required), must be received by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor by the 19th November, 1947.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly of members of the Council, will disqualify an applicant.

KENNETH TANSLEY, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Wembley, Middx.
31st October, 1947. 1015

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

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

DRAUGHTSMAN SURVEYOR required by Jamaica Government Railway for three years, with possibility of permanency. Salary £650-£750, according to experience. Free passages. Candidates should have good railway experience and be able to design and prepare specifications and supervise actual construction of buildings and railway engineering works. They should also be competent railway surveyors. 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/18574 on both letter and envelope. 1012

**COUNTY COUNCIL OF DURHAM.
COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.**

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointments in the County Planning Department:—

TWO PLANNING ASSISTANTS, Grade V, A.P.T., of the National Scale of Salaries (£460-£510 per annum, plus the appropriate cost-of-living bonus).

Applicants should be suitably qualified for the post. The appointments are subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination by the Council's Medical Officer.

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

Applications, stating age, qualifications, present and previous appointments, with copies of two recent testimonials, should be delivered to the County Planning Officer, 10, Church Street, Durham, by noon on Saturday, 22nd November, 1947.

J. K. HOPE, Clerk of the County Council.

Shire Hall, Durham.
28th October, 1947. 1019

**AYR COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.**

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the staff of the County Planning Department, County Buildings, Ayr:—

(a) DEPUTY COUNTY PLANNING OFFICER.

Salary scale, £575 to £650 per annum (A.P.T. Division, Grade VII, of the J.I.C. National Scale), plus war bonus of £60 per annum. Candidates must possess at least one or more of the following qualifications: University Degree in Civil Engineering or Architecture, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E., P.A.S.I., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I. They must also have a wide practical experience in the preparation of planning schemes for rural and populous areas, and should have a thorough knowledge of the administration of the various Acts and Orders dealing with Town Planning and Restriction of Ribbon Development.

(b) THREE DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICERS.

Salary scale, £535 to £600 per annum (A.P.T., Grade VI), plus war bonus of £60 per annum. Candidates must possess one or more of the qualifications specified for appointment (a) and should also have a sound practical experience in planning work and in the operation of the relevant statutes. The persons appointed will be responsible for the collection of data and the preparation of planning proposals for defined areas in the County.

(c) TWO PLANNING ASSISTANTS.

Salary scale, £390 to £510 per annum (A.P.T., Grades III and V), plus war bonus of £60 per annum. Candidates should possess one of the qualifications specified for appointment (a) and must have had previous satisfactory experience in planning work.

(d) ONE PLANNING ASSISTANT.

Salary scale, £390 to £435 per annum (A.P.T., Grade III), plus war bonus of £60 per annum. Candidates should possess one of the qualifications specified for appointment (a), and preference will be given to those who have had previous planning experience.

(e) THREE PLANNING ASSISTANTS.

Salary scale, £330 to £375 per annum (A.P.T., Grade I), plus war bonus of £60 per annum. Candidates must have passed the intermediate examination of one of the Professional Institutions mentioned in (a) above, and preference will be given to those with previous planning experience. They should also be good draughtsmen and be experienced in surveying and levelling.

(f) ONE TECHNICAL ASSISTANT (aged 20 or over).

Salary scale, £125 to £300 per annum (General Division), with initial placing between £125 and the maximum, in accordance with age and experience. Candidates must at least possess the Junior Secondary Certificate and have had some previous experience as a draughtsman, preferable in a Local Government office.

All the above appointments are on the permanent staff of the Council, and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation (Scotland) Act, 1937.

Forms of applications and further particulars of each appointment may be obtained from the County Clerk, County Buildings, Ayr, with whom applications must be lodged not later than Tuesday, 25th November, 1947. Intending applicants should clearly endorse their request for forms with a description of the post in which they are interested. Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification. 1018

**SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH.
SENIOR HOUSING ARCHITECT.**

Applications are invited for the appointment of Senior Housing Architect, in the Borough Architect's Department. The salary is £700-£225-£800 per annum, plus war bonus, and the post is permanent and subject to the National Joint Council Scheme of Conditions of Service, as adopted by the Corporation, and to the passing of a medical examination for the purposes of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

The Council has a large and varied housing programme, which includes the redevelopment of central residential areas as well as the layout of self-contained neighbourhoods on the outskirts of the Borough. The Senior Housing Architect would be responsible for the organisation and control of all work in connection with this programme. He should have a special knowledge of housing and actual experience in carrying out contracts of considerable size. Preference will be given to members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, who have also a qualification in town planning.

Applications, giving full particulars of age, qualifications and experience, and the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be sent to Denis Winston, M.A., B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., Civic Centre, Southampton, to reach the above on or before 24th November, 1947.

R. RONALD H. MEGGESON, Town Clerk.

Civic Centre, Southampton.
29th October, 1947. 1028

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.**

Applications are invited from fully qualified applicants for a post as SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Candidates should have had considerable experience and be capable of handling work from the sketch plan stage to completion. Salary in accordance with Grade V of the National Scales of Salaries, i.e., £460-£510, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 15s. 3d.

The appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the selected candidate passing a medical examination as required by the Council.

Canvassing will be a disqualification.

Applications, giving full particulars, qualifications, experience, age, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than Saturday, 29th November, 1947.

W. THOMPSON, Director of Education.

Education Offices, 15, John Street, Sunderland.
29th October, 1947. 1025

**LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.**

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

SENIOR ARCHITECT (Education Branch).

Salary, £750-£250-£850 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £60 per annum. Commencing salary in accordance with experience and qualifications.

Candidates should have had a wide experience in the planning and design of all types of school buildings, and also have had administrative experience.

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

Applications should be made on the forms to be obtained from G. Noel Hill, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., County Architect, County Offices, Preston, to whom they should be returned, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, to arrive not later than Monday, 24th November, 1947.

R. M. ADCOCK, Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices, Preston.
28th October, 1947. 1016

**LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
QUANTITY SURVEYORS.**

Vacancies exist for Quantity Surveyors, in the Housing and Valuation Department, for work in connection with the development of cottage estates and the construction of multi-storey dwellings, at consolidated salaries of up to £580 a year, the commencing salary in each case being determined according to qualifications and experience. Successful candidates will be required to contribute to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund, and will be eligible for appointment to the Council's permanent staff and for advancement on the occurrence of vacancies.

Duties will include:—

(a) Measurement of work in construction of houses, roads and sewers, preparation of interim and final bills; measurement and adjustment of sub-contracts; preparation of cost statistics, estimates, etc.

(b) Management of housing contracts of considerable value; interim valuations for payments; measurements of variations and settlement of final accounts.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Director of Housing and Valuer, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. (A stamped addressed foolscap envelope required). Completed forms must be returned not later than seven days after the appearance of this notice.

Canvassing disqualifies. (632) 997

DUNDEE COLLEGE OF ART SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

The Governors of the Dundee Institute of Art and Technology invite applications for the position of SENIOR LECTURER AND STUDIO INSTRUCTOR.

Applicants should be members of the R.I.B.A., and should preferably be holders of a degree or diploma of a recognised School of Architecture. Special experience in Constructional Subjects will be an additional qualification.

Salary scale: Men, £600 by £25 to £750; women, £480 by £20 to £600, with placing according to qualifications and experience.

Applications should be lodged as soon as possible, and should be on the prescribed form, copies of which, with full particulars, may be obtained from the undersigned.

G. R. HALL,

Clerk and Treasurer.

Bell Street, Dundee.

1009

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Permanent ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (Grade G, £550-£20-£650 per annum, plus bonus). Applicants must be A.R.I.B.A., and experienced in the preparation of designs, working and detailed drawings, for public buildings and Municipal dwellings.

Forms of application may be obtained (on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope) from the undersigned.

W. H. WARHURST,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Hammersmith.

8th October, 1947.

1011

CITY OF LEEDS.

CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:-

(a) CHIEF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (Housing), at a commencing salary of £700 p.a., rising subject to satisfactory service to £850 p.a., plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. p.a.

Candidates must be Registered Architects, competent in architectural design and administration; have had actual experience in the design and planning of large Housing Estates, and be familiar with statutory modern building requirements and regulations.

(b) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, at a commencing salary of £535 p.a., rising subject to satisfactory service to £600 p.a., plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. p.a.

Candidates must be Registered Architects, have had a thorough training and experience in architectural design and construction in connection with Health Services.

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

Applications on forms to be obtained from the undersigned, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials (not returnable), must be received by me in the envelope supplied therefore, not later than 10 a.m. on Saturday, 22nd November, 1947.

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

R. A. H. LIVETT, A.R.I.B.A.,

City Architect.

Priestley House, Quarry Hill, Leeds, 9.

October, 1947.

1020

GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Applications are invited from British subjects for posts of HOUSING INSPECTOR, in the Ministry of Health and Local Government. Subject to a probationary period of two years, the posts are permanent and pensionable. Remuneration: The salary scale attaching to the post is £250-£15-£310-£20-£450 per annum. In addition a war bonus varying between £75 and £90 is at present payable. Duties and qualifications: The duties will be mainly connected with the supervision and inspection of houses in course of erection, of repairs to labourers' cottages, and of reconditioning farm houses, etc. Applicants must have a thorough practical knowledge of the building trade, and be capable of interpreting working drawings.

Preference will be given to ex-Service candidates of the 1914-18 or 1939-45 war, provided that such candidates can, or within a reasonable time, will be able to fill the post efficiently. Closing date for receipt of applications: Applications (to be made on the prescribed form obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Stormont, Belfast), with copies of two recent testimonials, must be received not later than 3rd December, 1947.

1030

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

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

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN required by Bermuda Government. Public Works Department, until December, 1948, in first instance, with prospect of extension. Salary £700 a year. Free passages. Candidates with good educational and technical background should have had some years' experience, and be familiar with steel frame and reinforced concrete structures. Supervisory constructional experience and quantities drawing an advantage. 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/18373 on both letter and envelope.

1034

ST. PANCRAS BOROUGH COUNCIL. TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for the above temporary appointment in the Architect's Department, which will be included in Grades IV/V of the National Joint Council's Scheme of Conditions of Service. Salary scale £440-£530 per annum (inclusive of London weighting), plus the appropriate cost-of-living addition.

Candidates must be Corporate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or Registered Architects, and should have had a wide experience in architectural work, more particularly in municipal housing schemes and the construction of flats.

The Council are unable to assist the successful applicant in the provision of housing accommodation. Canvassing of members of the Council, directly or indirectly, is strictly prohibited, and will be deemed to disqualify a candidate. Applicants must disclose in writing 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, by letter, stating age, training, qualifications, experience, and past and present engagements, together with copies of three recent testimonials, must be delivered to the undersigned not later than the 22nd November, 1947.

R. C. E. AUSTIN,

Town Clerk.

St. Pancras Town Hall, Euston

Road, London, N.W.1.

October, 1947.

1038

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL. EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

APPOINTMENT OF CLERK OF WORKS.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Clerk of Works for the erection of a Boys' Modern School and other premises at Corby, Northamptonshire. Applicants should have had previous experience in the supervision of buildings in course of erection and measuring up as the work proceeds.

Salary will be from £450-£500 per annum (no cost-of-living bonus payable), according to qualifications and experience. The appointment will be terminable by one month's notice on either side and, subject to satisfactory service, will be for the duration of the works. The selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination before the appointment is confirmed.

The County Council have adopted the Conditions of Service, as set out in the National Scheme, for their temporary employees.

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

Applications (endorsed "Clerk of Works"), stating age, qualifications and previous experience, accompanied by a copy of one recent testimonial, and the names, status and addresses of two persons to whom reference can be made, must be forwarded to the County Architect, County Hall, Northampton, so as to reach him not later than 24th November, 1947.

J. ALAN TURNER,

Clerk of the Council.

County Hall, Northampton.

29th October, 1947.

1031

LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL. EDUCATION ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of TWO ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Salary in accordance with Grade IV/V of the National Scale, viz., £420-£510 per annum, plus war bonus, at present £59 16s per annum. The commencing salary will be fixed in accordance with experience and qualifications. Applicants must be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, the names of two persons to whom reference may be made, and endorsed "Architectural Assistant", should be addressed to the Director of Education, County Offices, Grey Friars, Leicester, not later than Saturday, the 22nd November, 1947. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

JOHN A. CHATTERTON,

Clerk of the Council.

County Offices, Grey Friars, Leicester.

1041

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON. BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (TOWN PLANNING).

GRADE VI, A.P.T.

The appointment offers considerable scope for a person having design ability and a sound training; the successful applicant being expected to take charge of staff working on the comprehensive Town Planning Scheme and on the detailed replanning of the Central Area of the Town, including the Civic Centre. At a later stage, there will be opportunity to engage upon the architectural projects embodied in the schemes. Previous experience with a Local Authority is not essential.

Applicants, who should be Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and preferably hold a qualification or have experience in Town Planning, are invited to send for further particulars of the above permanent appointment and form of application. Closing date 28th November, 1947.

C. E. VIVIAN ROWE,

Town Clerk.

Guildhall, Northampton.

1036

SOMERSET COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for:- (a) TWO AREA PLANNING OFFICERS. Salaries within the scale £700-£225 to £300 p.a. Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience. (b) SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT, A.P.T. VII, £575-£15 to £650 p.a. (c) PLANNING ASSISTANT, A.P.T. IV, £420-£15 to £465 p.a. (d) FOUR SURVEYING ASSISTANTS, A.P.T. I, £330-£15 to £375 p.a. (e) JUNIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT, A.P.T. I, £330-£15 to £375.

A cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 p.a., will be paid in respect of each appointment in addition to the above salaries. All appointments are subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. Applicants for (a) must be Members or Associate Members of the Town Planning Institute, have had experience in a planning department of a large area, including towns and countryside, and have administrative ability. Additional qualifications and experience in Architecture, Engineering or Surveying will be an advantage. Applicants for (b) should have a recognised professional qualification and be experienced in surveying, the control of development and the keeping of official records. Applicants for (c) should have a recognised professional qualification, and have had experience in a planning department of a large area, including town and countryside. Applicants for (d) should have had extensive experience in the revision of Ordnance Survey maps and surveying generally. Applicants for (e) should have been trained in the office of an architect, engineer or surveyor, and have been accepted for studentship of a recognised professional institution.

Applications are to be made on forms obtainable from the undersigned, and must be submitted on or before 17th December, 1947.

R. W. DALE,

County Planning Officer.

Somerset County Council, County

Hall, Taunton.

31st October, 1947.

1037

Architectural Appointments Vacant

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

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required immediately in London office; must be good draughtsman of intermediate standard; some experience of industrial buildings an advantage. Box 963.

REQUIRED, young, qualified Quantity Surveyor for Bills, Quantities, Specifications, Estimates, etc., in private architect's office, Somerset. Full particulars to Box 972.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, with Provincial experience, including factory work, required immediately at Scarborough; permanency if proved suitable. Apply, stating age, experience and salary required, Baker, 7, York Place, Scarborough. 998

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, with general architectural experience (experience of Quantity Surveying an advantage) required to take charge of Drawing Office of large Yorkshire firm of Building Contractors; applicants interested in permanency preferred; this position carries membership of Staff Life Assurance and Pension Scheme after probationary period; financial assistance will be given until accommodation is found if this is required. Apply in own handwriting, stating experience, qualifications, age, and salary required, to Box 1006.

FULLY qualified and experienced ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required by progressive South Coast office; salary, £12 15s. per week, according to qualification. Reply to Box 1017.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS require, for immediate full-time employment, an ARCHITECT (Male), A.R.I.B.A.; also a JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, qualified by examination. Write or 'phone, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Director of Instructors, International Correspondence Schools, Kingsway, W.C.2. 1010

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required immediately, with experience in factories, licensed premises and housing; salary £350 to £520 p.a., according to qualifications and experience; office situated in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Box 1022.

ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR required. Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Personnel Manager, T.I. (Group Services), Ltd., Aston, Birmingham. 1023

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required immediately in Westminster office; must be good draughtsman; some experience of school buildings an advantage. Box 1032.

COURTAULDS, LIMITED, require four ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS, age 25/45, for Architects' Department, Coventry. Candidates should be capable preparing from sketch detailed working drawings, large and small buildings, and have knowledge architectural design. Associate Membership R.I.B.A. desirable. Apply for detailed questionnaire to Director of Personnel, Courtaulds, Limited, 16, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, E.C.1, quoting reference B.26. 1033

SENIOR ASSISTANT required immediately; must have R.I.B.A. final, and take over complete supervision of drawing office; experience in housing, factories and licensed premises; salary £700 p.a., rising to £850; office situated in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Box 1021.

Architectural Appointments Wanted

MATRICULATED ex-Serviceman, very keen to resume work, desires post with Building Surveying Firm for Training as Building Surveyor; a little previous experience, night school. Box 412.

ARCHITECT (35), chartered and registered 16 years, most varied experience, seeks position of responsibility. Box 433.

ARCHITECTURAL AND SURVEYING ASSISTANT requires change, preferably on South Coast; 17 years' experience on all types of constructions; salary required £725 p.a. Box 439.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (age 32), studying for final R.I.B.A., requires position in London area; practical experience of industrial planning and flats. Box 432.

ARCHITECT (Dip. Arch.) is willing to undertake work at home to assist any Architect experiencing difficulties due to staff shortages. Box 443.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT; 6 years' experience, including surveying, war damage rehousing, adaptation plans, L.C.C. schools and general office routine; 3rd year building construction; studying for R.I.B.A. special final. Box 444.

R.I.B.A., 38, desires senior position with prospects; 20 years' varied experience, including civil engineering; ex-major, R.E.; would consider commercial proposition; salary £800-£850. Box 445.

R.I.B.A., 39, requires change and position of responsibility; over 20 years' experience; commercial, public and school buildings; present salary £650. Box 446.

CHARTERED ARCHITECT, fit, but temporarily debarr'd "else" work, seeks active "outside" occupation in any capacity; salary by arrangement; Sussex area. Box 447.

Other Appointments Vacant

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

ASSISTANT required, with drawing office experience and interest in contemporary design; office near Hampton Court (4 hr. Waterloo). Apply Eric Lyons & Townsend, Mill House, Bridge Road, East Melesey. 988

ASBESTOS Cement Manufacturing organisation, overseas, require a Technical Salesman for overseas head office sales department. Duties: Promotional, planning, administrative—no canvassing of orders. Must have technical training and experience of building construction and/or architecture, plus sound commercial experience. Write, giving full details education, technical and commercial experience, salaries earned, and copies of testimonials. State age, married or single and when available to travel. Box 1039.

Other Appointments Wanted

4 lines or under, 2s. 6d.; each additional line, 1s.

QUANTITY SURVEYOR, with London and Provincial practice, desires to meet Architects and Surveyors whom he can assist in any professional capacity. Box 941.

ARCHITECT (A.R.I.B.A.), in practice in Grays Inn, London, offers spare-time coaching, as desired, to Students or Probationers; individually or as small group. Box 940.

CHARTERED ARCHITECT, Chartered Surveyor, offers Assistance to other Members of the Profession; own office, near London. Box 1013.

Miscellaneous

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

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WANTED—Drawing Office about 30 ft. by 15 ft. and one or two smaller rooms adjoining. Any part of London. All offers considered. Box 1040.

Educational Announcements

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

R.I.B.A. QUALIFYING EXAMINATIONS. Mr. C. W. Box, F.R.I.B.A., M.R.S.A.I. Courses of Correspondence and Personal to Studio, 115, Gower St., London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Euston 3906)

R.I.B.A. and T.P. INST. EXAMS. Private Courses of Tuition by correspondence arranged by Mr. L. Stuart Stanley, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I. Tutor, 212, Euston Road, N.W.1. Tel.: EUS. 7760.

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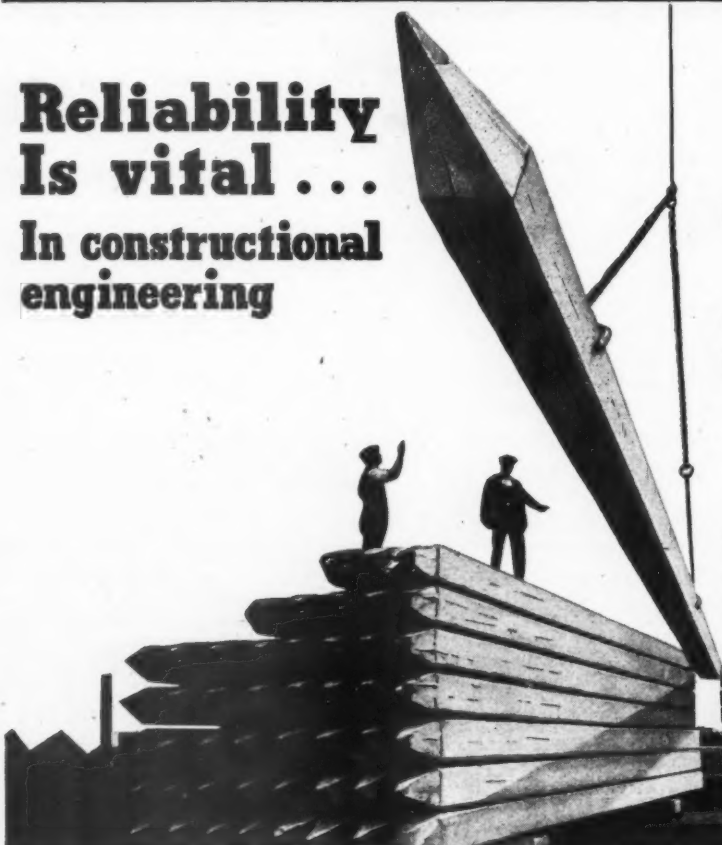
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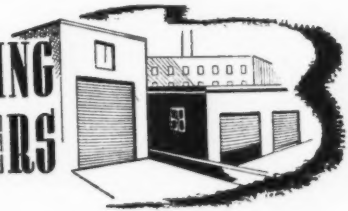
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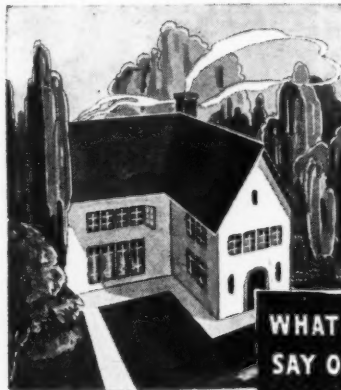
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