ARTS DEFT! The Architects' IOURNAL for February 19, 1948 AR 1948 BTACK

standard

contents

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

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No. 2767] [VOL. 107 THEARCHITECTURAL PRESS 9,11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. Phone: Whitehall 0611 Phone: Whitehall 0611 **FDMA** FLD

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

AA AAI	Architectural Association, 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Association of Art Institutions. Secy.: W. Marlborough Whitehead,	Museum 0974 "Dyneley,"
ABS	Castle Hill Avenue, Berkhampstead, Herts. Architects' Benevolent Society. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721
ABT		Victoria 0447-8
ACGB	Arts Council of Great Britain. 4, St. James' Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 9737
ADA	Aluminium Development Association. 33, Grosvenor Street, W.1.	Mayfair 7501/8
APRR	Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction. 34, Gordon Square, W.C.1.	Euston 2158-9
ArchSA	Architectural Students' Association. School of Architecture, Manche Municipal School of Art, All Saints, Manchester, 15.	Ardwick 3480
ARCUK ASB	Architects' Registration Council. 68, Portland Place, W.1. Architectural Science Board of the Royal Institute of British Architectural Science Board of the Royal Institute Of British Architectural Science Board of the Royal Institute Of British Architectural Science Board of the Royal Institute Of British Architectural Science Board of the Royal Institute Of British Architectural Science Board Of the Royal Institute Of British Architectural Science Board Of the Royal Institute Of British Arc	Welbeck 9738
	66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721
AScW	Association of Scientific Workers. 15, Half Moon Street, Piccadilly,	W.1.
BAE	Pound of Architectural Education 66 Poutland Place W 1	Grosvenor 4761
	Board of Architectural Education. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721
BATC	Building Apprenticeship and Training Council. Lambeth Bridge Ho	use, S.E.I. 7611, Ext. 1706
BC		Mayfair 8641/6
BCC	British Colour Council. 28, Sackville Street, W.1.	Regent 3613
BCCF	British Cast Concrete Federation. 17, Amherst Road, Ealing, W.13.	
BCIRA	British Cast Iron Research Association. Alvechurch, Birmingham.	Redditch 716
BDA		
	British Door Association. 25, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 5422-3
BEDA	British Electrical Development Association. 2, Savoy Hill, W.C.2. To	
BGC	British Gas Council. 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 4554
BGF	British Gas Federation. 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 8266
BIA	British Ironfounders' Association. 145, Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2	
BIAE	British Institute of Adult Education. 29, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.	w Central 2891
	The state of the s	Euston 5385
BID		Chancery 7772
BINC	Building Industries National Council. 11, Weymouth Street, W.1.	Langham 2785
BOT		Whitehall 5140
BRS	Building Research Station. Bucknalls Lane, Watford	Garston 2246
BSA	British Steelwork Association. Eggington House, Buckingham Gate,	
BSA	Building Societies Association. 14, Park Street, W.1.	ctoria 7301-2-3 Mayfair 0515
BSI	British Standards Institution. 28, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 3333
CAS	County Architects Society. C/o A. Guy Chant, F.R.I.B.A.	Aubey 3333
CAS	Salop County Council, 5, Belmont, Shrewsbury. Sl	nrewsbury 3031
CCA	Cement and Concrete Association. 52, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.	Sloane 5255
CDA	Copper Development Association. Kendals Hall, Radlett Herts.	Radlett 5616
CIAD	Central Institute of Art and Design. 41, 42, Dover Street, W.1.	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Regent 3074
CIAM	Congrès Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne. Doldertal, 7. Zuri	ch, Switzerland
CID	Council of Industrial Design. Tilbury House, Petty France, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6322
·CPC	Codes of Practice Committee. MOW, 42, Onslow Gardens, S.W.7.	
CDDE	K K	ensington 7070
CPRE	Council for the Preservation of Rural England. 4, Hobart Place, S.W.	
CUJC	Coal Utilization Joint Council. 54, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Victoria 9851
DIA	Design and Industries Association. 9, Conduit Street, W.1.	Mayfair 5432
DOT	Department of Overseas Trade. 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.1.	Victoria 9040
EC		emple Bar 7565
EJMA	English Joinery Manufacturers Association (Incorporated). Sackville	e House,
EDNIC	40, Piccadilly, W.1	. Regent 4448
EPNS	English Place-Name Society. 7, Selwyn Gardens, Cambridge.	C W 1
FAS	Faculty of Architects and Surveyors. 8, Buckingham Palace Gdns.,	Sloane 2837
FASSC	Federation of Association of Specialists and Sub Contractors.	
FBI	21, Tothill Street, S.W.1. Federation of British Industries. 21, Tothill Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 9606 Whitehall 6711
FC	Forestry Commission. 25, Savile Row, W.1.	Trintenan 0/11
FCMI	Federation of Coated Macadam Industries. 37, Chester Square, S.V.	V 1
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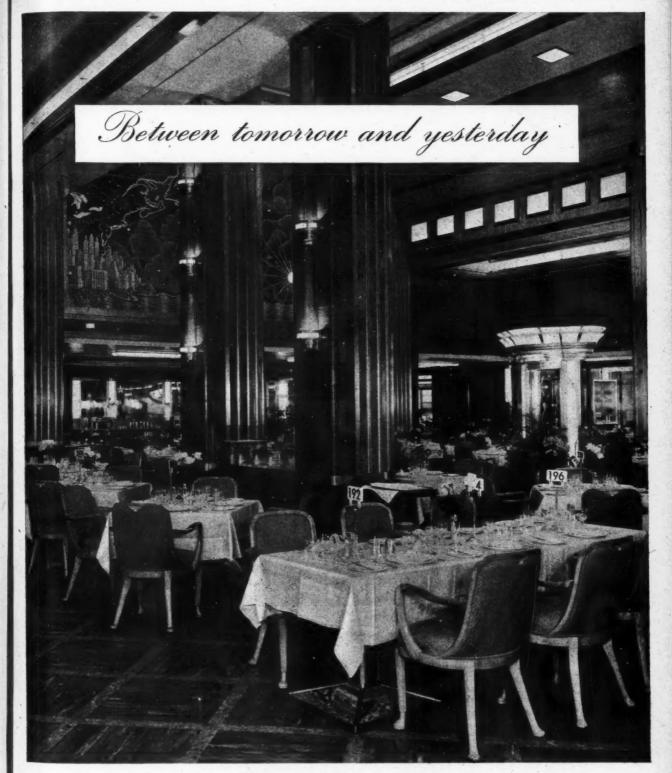
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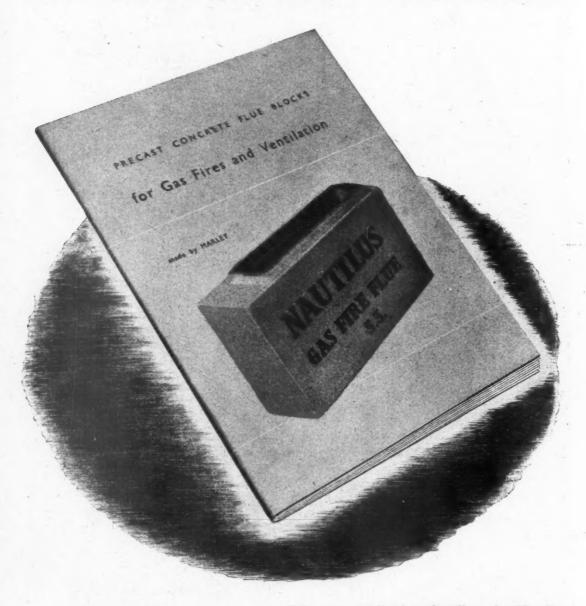
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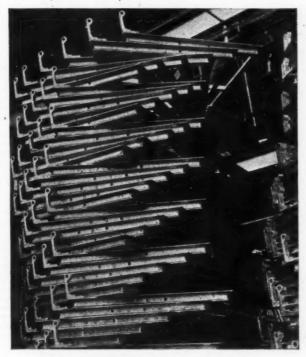
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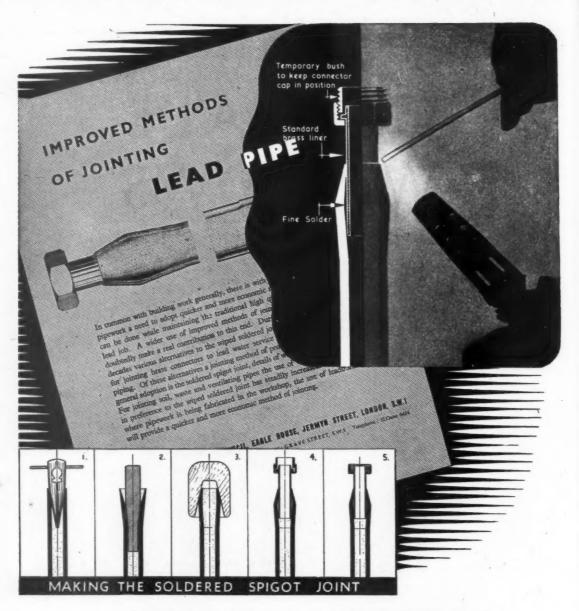


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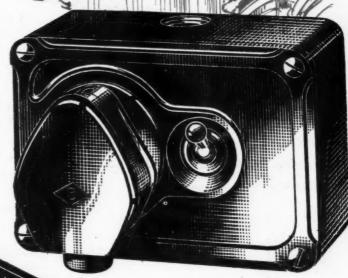


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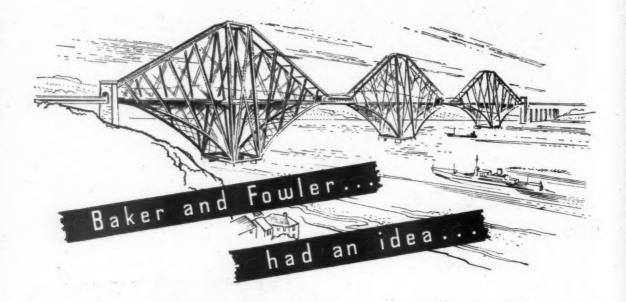
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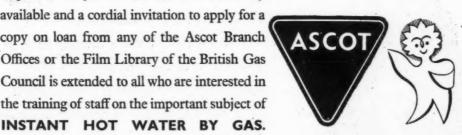
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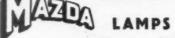
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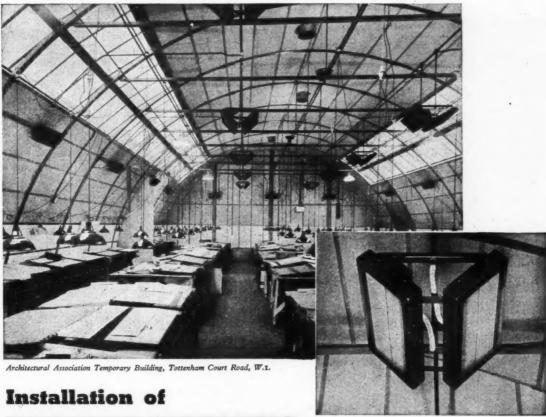
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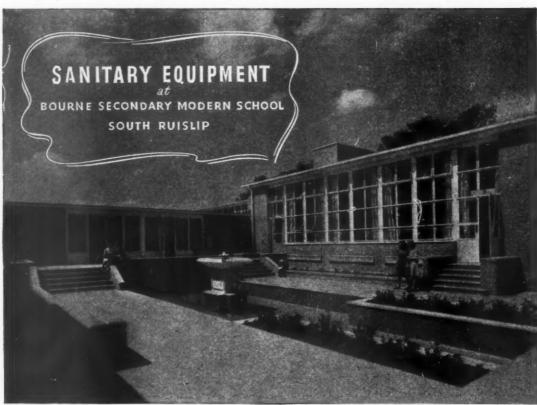
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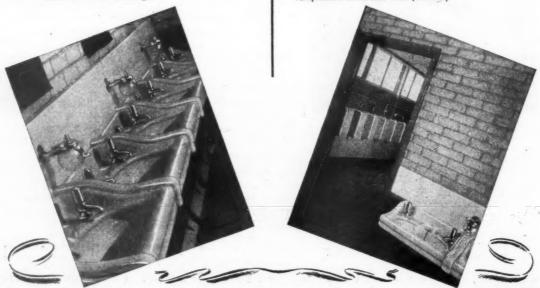
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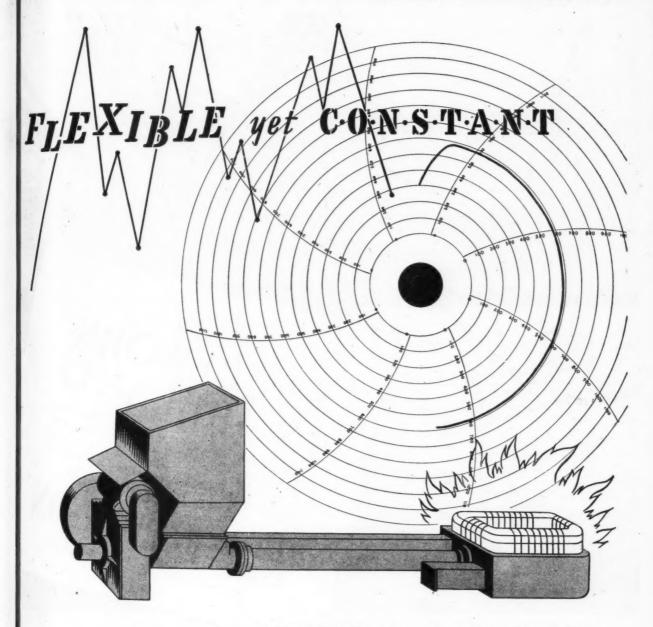
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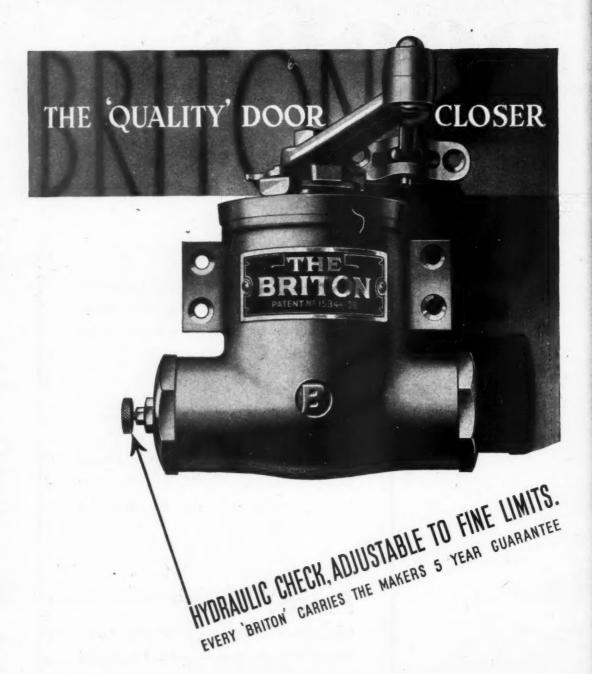
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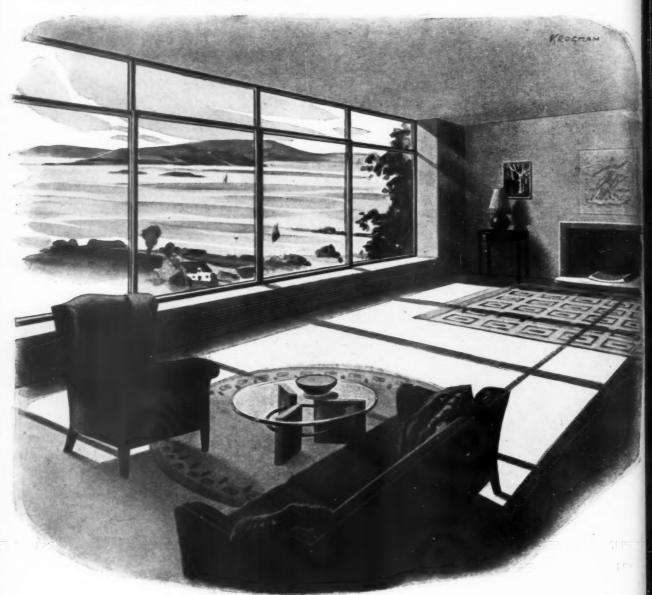
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DIARY FOR FEBRUARY MARCH AND APRIL

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

LONDON. Exhibition of Soviet Architecture. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, the Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR.) MAR. 3

Kenneth O. Male. Survey and the Development Plan within Three Years. At the Livingstone Hall, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1. (Sponsor, TPI.) 5.30 p.m.

Thomas Braddock. Capital Investment in 1948 and the Building Trade. At County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. (Sponsor, LCC Staff Branch of ABT.) 5.45 p.m. FEB. 20

J. Bony. French Influences on the Origins of English Gothic Architecture. At the Courtauld Institute of Art, 20, Portman Square, W.1. (Sponsor, The Courtauld Institute.) 5.30 p.m. FEB, 24

M. Hartland Thomas. Influence of Technical Research on Design and Methods of Building. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.I. (Sponsor, RIBA.) 6 p.m. Feb. 24

W. A. Wood. The Town and Country Planning Act, 1947: Land Purchase. At the Planning Centre, 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. (Sponsor, TCPA.) 6.15 p.m. FEB, 25

Erno Goldfinger. Architecture—the Art of Enclosing Space. At the AA, 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.i. (Sponsor, AA.) 7.45 p.m. Feb. 25

Dr. C. M. Moir. Factors Influencing the Design of Thin Walled Columns. At the ISE, 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, ISE.) 6 p.m. FEB. 26

Exhibition of Art, Chiefly from the Dominions of India and Pakistan. At the Royal Academy Galleries, Piccadilly. An exhibition of sculpture, painting, textiles, jewellery, furniture. 10-7. Sundays 2-7. Admission 1s. 6d. UNTIL FEB. 29

Ideal Home Exhibition. At Olympia. (Sponsor, "The Daily Mail.") MAR. 2-25

Building Contractors' Plant. The Problems Associated with Its Use. A course of lecture discussions. Feb. 25, Norman E. Wates, The Contractor's View (ii). March. 3, H. E. Hodgson, The Plant Manager's View (ii). March 10, A. G. Buck,

The General Foreman's View (ii). At the LCC Brixton School of Building, Ferndale Road, S.W.4. 7.0 p.m. Wednesday evenings.

UNTIL MAR. 10

Prof. G. Webb. Gothic Decoration at Westminster Abbey. At the Courtauld Institute of Art, 20, Portman Square, W.I. (Sponsor, The Courtauld Institute.) 5.30 p.m. March 2

Howard Robertson. The American Scene. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. 6 p.m. (Sponsor, RIBA.) MAR. 9

S. J. Crispin. A Comparative Study of Engineering. At the ISE, 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, ISE.) 6 p.m.

Dr. T. Bedford. Air Hygiene. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, RIBA.) 6 p.m. Mar. 23

MANCHESTER. Gordon Russell.

Developments in Furniture. At Manchester City Art Gallery. (Sponsor, DIA.)

1.15 p.m. Feb. 19

PLYMOUTH. Selections from the Royal-Academy 1947 Exhibition. At the City Museum and Art Gallery, Plymouth. (Sponsor, ACGB.) UNTIL Feb. 25

T AUNTON. E. H. B. Boulton. Timber as a Building and Decorative Material. Bristol and District Society of Architects at the Castle Hotel, Taunton. (Sponsor, TDA.) 7.30 p.m.

COMPETITIONS

Art Competition and Exhibition of the XIV Olympiad, London, 1948. Designs eligible: (a) Town planning, (b) Architectural designs. Entries will be limited to designs for sports grounds and to buildings intended for use in connection with sport only, and must be received between May 1 and June 11, 1948. Full particulars from the Organising Committee for the XIV Olympiad, London, 1948, 105, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales Architectural Competitions, 1948. Competition 192 for a county college. Competition 193 for a neighbourhood unit layout. Assessors: C. F. Bates and T. Alwyn Lloyd. Premiums: £50 in each case. Conditions and entry forms from Rev. W. J. Samuel, General Secretary, 38, Dunraven Place, Bridgend. Entries to be submitted between June 5 and 14.

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.

The Ministry of Agriculture announces a scheme for the production of STANDARD STRUCTURAL COMPON-ENTS for FARM BUILDINGS. The components consist of steel roof-trusses in two sizes (18 ft. span and 33 ft. span) designed for use at 15 ft. intervals; and reinforced concrete purlins, posts, and gable beams. The sizes have been worked out so that as many types of building as possible can be constructed. External walls may be of brick, asbestos or other material. The sale of these components to holders of building licences will begin in May from

sale of these components to holders of building licences will begin in May from 15 stockholders throughout the country. The stockholders, says the Ministry, will be able to deliver components within seven days. It is expected that 70,000 of the small trusses and 320,000 purlins will be produced during 1948-49. Specimen buildings erected from these components will be exhibited at the principal agricultural shows.



BEAR KNOWS NINE SONGS — AND EVERY ONE ABOUT HONEY (Turkish Proverb) All our songs, too, are on the one theme-Aluminium Alloys. But with variations, of course, because Reynolds supply a complete range of these modern materials in the form of extrusions, tubes, sheet and strip and there's hardly an industry in the country which can't make good use of such a combination of lightness

and strength. Over the years we have built up a store of knowledge and experience which often makes it possible for us to sing very pleasant songs for people who strike the right chord by asking- "How can Reynolds help me in my business?"

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From AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

ARCHITECTURAL MODELS. [From The Elements of Architecture, by Sir Henry Wotton, 1624.] Let no man that intendeth to build, setle his fancy upon a draught of the Worke on paper, how exactly soever measured, or neately set off in perspective; And much less upon a bare plant thereof, as they call the Schiographia or Ground lines; without a Modell or Type of the whole Structure, and of every parcell and Partition in Pastboord or Wood. Next that the said Modell bee as plaine as may be, without colours or other beautifying, lest the pleasure of the Eye preoccupate the Iudgement; which advise omited by the Italian Architects, I finde in Philippe de l'Orme, and therefore (though France bee not the Theater of best Buildings) it did merit some mention of his name. Lastly, the bigger that this Type be, it is still the better, not that I will persuade a man to such an enormity, as that Modell made by Antonio Labaco, of Saint Peters Church in Rome, containing 22 foot in length, 16 in breadth, and 13 in heighth, and costing 4,184 crownes; The price in truth of a reasonable Chappell: Yet in a Fabrique of some 40 or 50 thousand poundes charge, I wish 30 pounds at least layd out before hand in an exact Modell; for a little misery in the Premises, may easily breed some absurdity of greater charge, in the Conclusion.

The Thames Towpath Committee, at a meeting of the Thames Conservancy Board, outlined the steps taken to establish a PUBLIC RIVERSIDE WALK from Teddington to Cricklade. The committee, representing nine county councils and other riparian authorities had agreed that each town-planning authority-should be asked to zone a strip of land not less than 25 ft. wide as a public open space, thus preventing any development that would interfere with the proposed walk. They were recommended to accept the principle that expenditure in maintaining the walk and the towpath, and of protecting and repairing the river banks, and of acquiring land, should be met from a common fund.

In a Ministry of Health Circular, local authorities are advised to



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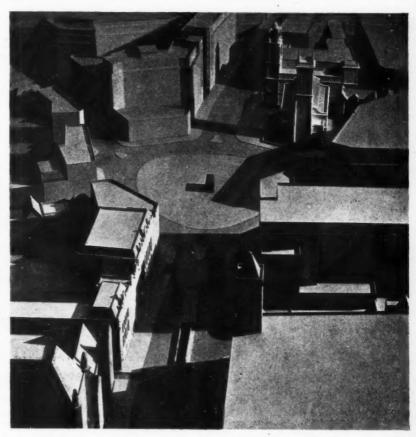
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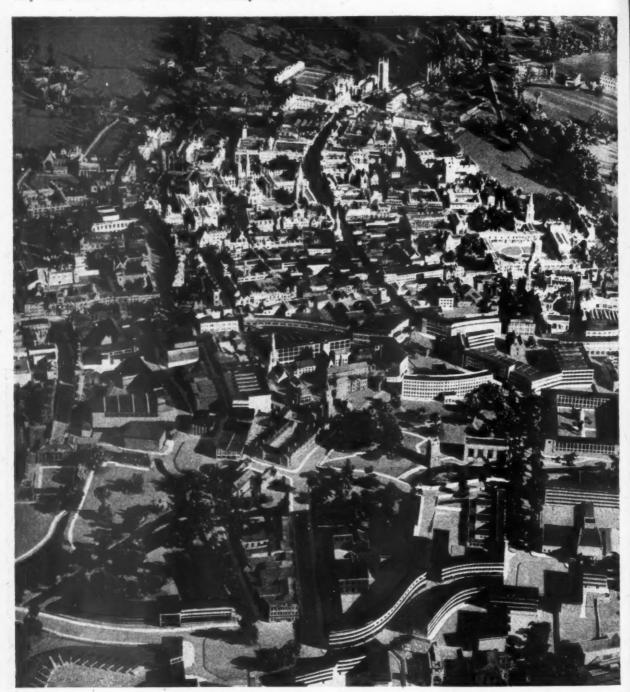
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conform to British Standards with regard to steel TANKS, CYLINDERS AND CISTERNS. The Ministry point out that despite the circular 150/46 dated July 12, 1946, local authorities are still insisting on other sizes and heavier gauges than given in BS. 417: 1944. In view of the limited amount of steel available for the production of these

items, it is important that it should be used to the best advantage. It is, therefore, essential that sizes of tanks and gauges of metal other than those laid down in the BS. should not be specified. The Ministry emphasizes that if the BS, is not adhered to in this respect the only result will be that fewer tanks and cisterns can be produced, with a consequent adverse effect on the industry's ability to meet essential housing requirements.



The first of a series of working models of various parts of the City of London plan was prepared for the enquiry which has just concluded at Guildhall. The models are to $\frac{1}{16}$ scale and are intended to enable the proposals for major traffic improvements to be studied in relation to existing and proposed buildings. They are constructed so that any building can easily be detached and comparisons made between the street scene before and after the erection of any proposed new building. This first model is of Holborn Circus, and two views of it are reproduced above. Left, looking west with Shoe Lane running under Holborn Viaduct in the foreground; right, looking east towards St. Andrew's, Holborn, the City Temple and Holborn Viaduct. A car park for 300 cars is proposed under Holborn Circus, with an entrance on the level from Shoe Lane under Holborn Viaduct and access (visible in the photographs) from Holborn. The ground level portion of the model above the car park can be removed. The model was constructed by Messrs. C. A. Mills under the direction of the City's Planning Consultants, Dr. C. H. Holden and Professor W. G. Holford.



OxfordReplanned

Mr. Thomas Sharp's proposals for the replanning of Oxford are made public today. For centuries, town and gown lived side by side, not without friction it is true, but to the reasonable satisfaction of both. During the last sixty or seventy years, however, the position has radically changed. Since 1901 the population has increased from 49,000 to 100,000, but the commercial centre of the city has remained approximately bounded by the same limits. The present street pattern and ownership exercise a stranglehold on the city centre. At the same time the peace, quietness and even the stability of the university buildings is undermined by the flood of traffic struggling through the bottleneck of Carfax and surging up the High Street, destroying the character of one of the finest streets in Europe. Mr. Sharp rejects such counsels of despair as the formation of twin cities, the university to the west and a commercial and industrial city to the east and south-east. The model reproduced above shows his direct and immediately practicable solution of the problem. The High Street, running vertically up the centre of the picture, is by-passed by a new road across Merton Field, just seen on the top right-hand corner. Cornmarket Street and St. Aldates, crossing the picture approximately half-way up, are by-passed by new streets meeting at a new Carfax, a little way to the west of the present main crossing. St. Ebbe's and almost the whole of the area between Cornmarket Street and the railway station will be rebuilt, and will provide sites for a school and public buildings. The leading article on the facing page discusses some of Mr. Sharp's proposals and the policy they represent.

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July 1 this year is the date on which the machinery for full-scale NATIONAL PLANNING will be set in motion. This was announced in Parliament on Monday, February 9, as the "appointed day" for the of the Town operation and Country Planning Act, 1947. Within three years from this date local planwithin three years from this date local plan-ning authorities have to prepare and submit development plans for the whole of their dis-tricts. These district plans will be prepared in relation to regional and national require-ments and will become part of a comprehen-sive scheme covering England and Scotland. Drawn up in broad outline in the first instance, they will show, in towns and built-up areas, land to be allocated to housing and industry, agriculture and allotments, green belts and open spaces. In country areas they will show towns and villages suitable for expansion, lines of main communications and areas to be prepared for agriculture, afforestation and other developments. Details of tation and other developments. Details of these plans will be gradually filled in over smaller areas when development is about to take place. Every five years after 1951 the plans will be revised to allow for adaptation to meet changing conditions.

In brief outline the Act also means that, from July 1:

Planning authorities have full powers to acquire land and carry out development necessary to give effect to their development plan. Exchequer grants will be payable towards the cost incurred by local planning authorities on the purchase and clearance of land for development and towards their expenditure for certain other planning purposes.

In general no development can take place without permission. A landowner will be free to go on using his land for existing use, but the question of its development will be decided by consideration of the country's

With a few exceptions no compensation will be paid when permission to develop is refused, and where development is allowed any land value increase will be collected by the State in the form of a development charge to be paid before development is carried out.

While landowners lose their development values, payments may be made to them on this account. For this purpose a capital sum of £300,000,000 covering Scotland and England and Wales, has been earmarked. The method of distribution will be decided later by the Treasury, whose proposals will require the approval of Parliament.

Outdoor advertisements will come under a national code of control by means of require

Outdoor advertisements will come under a national code of control by means of regulations which will be put before Parliament to replace existing legislation.

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It was reported at a meeting of the Thames Conservancy Board, that plans had been made for the control of building and development in areas in which FLOODING was likely to take place. Plans had been prepared, it was stated, which showed the particular areas. They were to be designated "Thames riverside lands," and local authorities were to be requested to prohibit all Tuture building and any development inimical to the free passage of flood waters in such areas, and, so far as possible, to prohibit the rebuilding of existing properties. An expenditure up to £400 on aerial photographs of any flooding this year was sanctioned.

OXFORD'S LAST CHANCE

XFORD is slowly being strangled. The four roads that meet at Carfax, once quiet and pleasant, have become narrow gulleys between which the life of both the city and the university have become imprisoned. The stability of the buildings in High Street, as well as its architectural character, is endangered by the load of up to 40,000 vehicles passing along it during the course of an ordinary day.

It has even been suggested that the University should abandon its ancient bed and seek peace and quiet in Wytham Park. Thomas Sharp, in his plan for Oxford published today,* has shown that such desperate remedies are unnecessary. His solution is simple, logical and almost painless. Instead of the narrow, dangerous crossing at Carfax, he proposes a *New Carfax* with a new crossing capable of carrying all the traffic likely to use it as far as can be foreseen. Feeding this crossing a new road is proposed that would relieve the traffic on the only east to west road in the whole of the University and old city area, the High Street.

The new road is planned to run across Merton Field north of the Broad Walk. This proposal is bound, as Mr. Sharp says, to arouse great opposition. But the need is inescapable, and without this relief the doom of many buildings on the High Street and the decline of Oxford seems to be unavoidable. Those who will immediately react violently against such a proposal will have to realize their responsibilities if the suggestions are not accepted. In the report it is made clear that the provision of alternative routes is not enough, the alternative must be little longer if any, than the original, and must appear to lead in the direction in which the traveller wishes to go.

Mr. Sharp's master plan not only demonstrates how an ancient city can be renewed; it also shows how this can be done in such a way that the ancient beauty and unity are restored. This book finally sets the seal on its author's preeminence in that school of planning that regards all towns and cities as having a life and personality of their own that must be preserved, cleared of alien accretions and allowed to develop freely as modern conditions demand. He sees a city as a physical thing, not merely as a social utility.

Two other aspects of his proposals are noteworthy. First the social-economic structure of contemporary Oxford is examined and found to be unsatisfactory. The dominance of a single industry requiring an overwhelming proportion of male and relatively young workers and employing 30 per cent of the insured workers, destroys the whole balance of the city. It is proposed that the motor industry, with no logical basis in Oxford should be moved elsewhere and a more balanced industrial life substituted, a development that was suggested by the industry itself when the difficulty of providing accom-

Oxford Replanned. By Thomas Sharp. Published for the Oxford City Council by The Architectural Press. Price, 15s.

modation for its growing man-power became evident some while ago.

Second, the whole of the proposals for preserving the University and reviving the city are not mere planners' patterns; they are based on a three-dimensional approach. Mr. Sharp's observations on the visual aspects of planning, illustrated by the illuminating example of Oxford, make his book a most important textbook on planning which will serve to amplify the more theoretical approach in the MOTCP handbook *The Redevelopment of Central Areas*, discussed in the Journal's leading article on January 29.

Mr. Sharp has warned that this is Oxford's last chance. The opportunity is here now—and will never return again—to ensure that the beauty of Oxford is preserved and that the City becomes, as it should be, a model for the whole world.



The Architects' Journal

9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.s

Phone: Whitehall 0612

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ACADEMY PARTY

Some three thousand invitations, I believe, were sent out for the opening last week of the first exhibition arranged by the Institute of Contemporary Arts. It was at the Academy Hall, Oxford Street, and half-way through the evening it was hard to believe that anyone at all could have refused. So thick was the crush that some guests gave up trying to leave their coats in the cloak-room and let themselves be carried, elbow-wedged, for several circuits of the room before being ejected again on to the pavement, still fully dressed for the street, but the warmer for a few gins and some snatched conversations with old friends.

To say everybody was there is an understatement. It was as if you had

lifted a lid engraved 1930/1939, and there they all were—a sea of New Looks and old familiar faces, heaving and bubbling in the brightly lit basement like some fantastic "bouillabaisse," which from time to time threw to the surface such well-known features as Julian Trevelyan's shirt and Ben Nicholson's tie, Osbert Lancaster's moustache and Howard Robertson's eyebrows, Herbert Read's grey curl and Wells Coates's cigarette holder, Barnett Friedman's gleaming spectacles and Jack Beddington's equally gleaming pate, and, of course, a fair number of those knotted balls of corduroy and hair which turn out to be artists and their mates-" can't see the art for the lovers," said somebody. Altogether a most successful send-off for an exhibition which should not on any account be missed.

RETURN OF THE VAN DER ROHE . . .

Full marks must go to the Museum of Modern Art for their handsome production of the Mies Van Der Rohe book, published in connection with last autumn's exhition of his work in New York. Unlike some contemporary architects, Mies has written very little about his work or his ideas-sixteen items appear in the bibliography, and some of these are merely a few linesand his great influence upon modern architecture is based principally upon two buildings, the German Pavilion at the Barcelona Exhibition, 1929, and his Tugendhat House at Brno, 1930. To these must now be added the first of his buildings to be completed at the Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago (see AJ, January 15, 1948).

In all his work we find that same meticulous refinement of detail and rigid discipline of form which to some people seem the almost perfect expression of artistry in building and to others appear more as a piece of "expertise" which, for all its exquisite clarity, can lead in the end only to sterility. Whichever view you hold you cannot fail to be slightly awestruck by this generously illustrated collection of his work. The book is obviously the work of an admirer, whose enthusiasm enables him discover the most significant subtleties in his hero's doodles, a number of which have been unwisely reproduced. Scribbles like these-see facing page-may have been useful to the architect at the time that they were made, but they are of little value to the general reader, and to suggest that they contain hidden virtues is merely to mystify and annoy the interested layman.

AND OF FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

There could be no greater contrast than that between the work of Mies Van Der Rohe and the work of Frank Lloyd Wright, who, for the second time in ten years, is the subject of a special number of The Architectural Forum. Wright will be 79 in June, and, to judge from his current and projected work, there is no faltering of the master's hand; it is clear that he is still one of the most brilliant and prolific of modern architects. In many of the designs illustrated, which range from a church, a mortician's parlour, and an enormous skyscraper hotel, to a "drivein" laundry, a spa for Elizabeth Arden, and an extension to the famous Johnson Wax Company building, the bold use of circular forms, stemming from his design for a house made in 1938, is vigorously developed, and though it is difficult to tell from the drawings how many of these buildings have been actually built, a familiar note beneath some of them reads " awaiting favourable building conditions."

BACK SEAT DRIVER GETS HERS

Any designer who puts the engine of a car at the back never quite knows what to do with what's left at the front. But not Mr. Preston Tucker, who is bravely following Mr. Henry Kaiser into the American car market. His old-fashioned bonnet becomes "a spacious safety chamber protected by steel bulkheads

Above, Wrigh from t Forum veteral (great Van L Astrag

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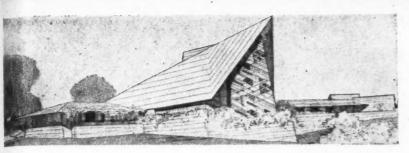
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Above, sketch of a design by Frank Lloyd Wright for a Unitarian country church, from the special issue of "The Architectural Forum" devoted to recent work by the veteran American architect. Right, a doodle

Astragals's comments on the facing page.

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greatly reduced in size) by the hand of Mies Van Der Rohe, from the Museum of Modern Art's new book on his buildings. The drawing is described as a study for a house with a court. See

Front seat occupants drop into this space in a split second in case of unavoidable collision. . . ." So you and whoever it is are safe and snug while Nemesis catapults Auntie through the windscreen.

The double spread in the New Yorker grows even more encouraging,". . . for the first time-complete four-wheel traction in braking." This you will have to work out for yourself; if you can, maybe you'll understand how the rubber suspension arms "actually erase shock instead of simply softening it."

Stripped of its painted toenails, the Tucker would look quite a workmanlike job, but, to Astragal's rheumy old eyes, terribly reminiscent of Sir Dennistoun Burney's experimental car, unboosted in this dim little country as long ago as

PLAN AND PROSPECT

Also just received is the first issue of the re-styled Plan, clad relentlessly in black and left-book-club red, and complete with Spirax binding, coloured paper insets, and wiry little line drawings executed by the contemporary masters of Bedford Square. The contents, which include a stimulating analysis by Michael Ventris of the Scandinavian architectural scene, some heavily-shaded details of the Pimlico housing scheme, and a frank apology to MARS, are well arranged and make livelier reading than the minatory shaded type and uncompromising layout of the cover would lead you to

Again from Bedford Square (No. 12) this time) comes the announcement and the promising "mock-up" of another new quarterly architectural magazine. This will appear in March under the editorship of Arthur Shannon and the title of Architectural Prospect, will cost 14s. a year, and aims to bring together, through architecture, different subjects and viewpoints.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

Finally, from Portland Place come two letters to remind us how corrigible that fellow Astragal can be. In reply to a suggestion here that the RIBA might encourage more prize entries if it published in advance the name of the critic, Mr. Spragg writes that this is always done. (Next critic, Mr. Anthony Chitty.) Then Kenneth Adam, PRO to the BBC, refuting the suggestion that architecture is not given its fair share of broadcasting time, sends me an impressive list of architectural talks given during the past few months, and concludes with a challenge. "If the AJ," he writes, "has mentioned Lethaby more often than the BBC within the same span of time, the Chief Producer of the Talks Department is prepared to eat a copy of Brandon-Jones's Lethaby script.'

This is a real backhander, and although I once had the privilege of beating Kenneth Adam at table-tennis when he was President of the Cambridge Union, I am afraid this time I can't return it. Vantage, Home Ser-

ASTRAGAL

LETTERS

Maxwell Fry, F.R.I.B.A. William Crabtree, F.R.I.B.A. A. G. Sheppard Fidler, A.R.I.B.A. Denis Winston, A.R.I.B.A. N. J. Aslan, A.R.I.B.A.

Sir Charles Reilly

SIR.—Despite science, only local news travels fast in West Africa. I have only just learned that Charles Reilly is dead. It was but a short while ago that I saw him using up in his fight against what proved to be his last illness that vitality that came to him over his long life like a gift from the

and he has gone from us? What a hard and sad thing to believe. I belong to a generation of Liverpool students that came under his influence in the years following the first world war, and have travelled this quarter century never far removed from the interest and affection he felt for all who received him gladly.

what was it he gave us so largely? Not a system. There are no systems of education that are of value in themselves. He created that are of value in themselves. He created for us an atmosphere in which our education became possible. We came to those dingy buildings in the dirty Liverpool street, an odd assembly of mentally starved service men, and at once we began to flower. It matters little of what order our flowering then was, but only that it was fresh and vigorous. The fruit was to come after, fertilized by seed, borne by winds unguessed at. guessed at.

guessed at.

Reilly was no intellectual. His catholic taste was as a grand wind that drove us on crested rollers forward without disturbing the depth below. So he was curious to find us fishing among the original volumes he kept in the small library, and would smile indulgently as he swept on into the large

studio.

For we were in the closest, warmest and most proprietary sense, his students. His sympathies were nearly maternal; and despite his fine presence and grandly modelled head. his impressive forward motion and his disregard of considerations that halt the progress of so many, we looked to him not in awe but in affection.

I knew something of the other side of his life in Liverpool, in the theatre and among the artists' studios. He founded a school of architecture, but he prolonged a school of painting of which Augustus John was the star, and helped to found a repertory theatre and a school of acting that survives him and prospers.

him and prospers.

him and prospers.

He is gone, and we who knew him, loved him, excused and defended him, are bereft. What remains of him may we not lose, for it is precious—his belief in the vital principle of energy constantly renewed, in richness of thought without which no architecture is worth the name, and in love of our own kind, without which, nothing.

Accra, Gold Coast.

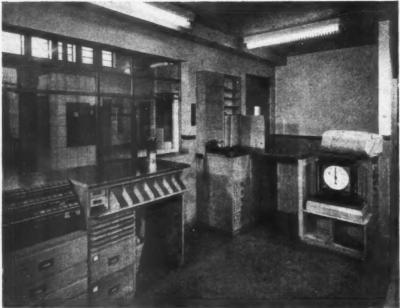
MAXWELL FRY

,—Sir Charles Reilly is no longer with He said, when he learned of the proposal to raise a Scholarship to commemorate his life's work at the Liverpool School of Architecture, that few men had been so honoured in our profession in their own time as he had been. We were glad indeed to know from him that nothing could have pleased him more in what so sadly proved to be his last days than the knowledge that this project was in process of realization and that his old students and friends throughout the architectural world were helping to found this scholarship to bear his name. Sir Charles' death is a sad blow to us all

A NEW DEAL AT THE BOOKING OFFICE

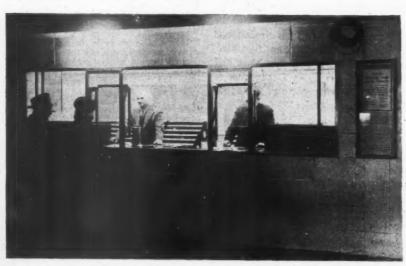






These just completed booking offices have been built by the Engineering Department of the British Railways. Research originated by the LNER has led to the first detailed planning of their station office requirements. With T. P. Bennett & Son as consultant architects, the LNER have designed two booking offices which show a marked improvement on those preceding. Top, the old station compared with, right, the new station at Stratford. Above, a smaller office at Maryland, showing the booking and parcel reception counters. In both designs the aim has been to produce

maximum efficiency with comfortable working conditions. The colour scheme is buff coloured walls and ceiling, with blue dado line and light grey wall below. Floors and all woodwork are in light oak. All counter space has a fully glazed front. Improvements in the counter designs are still being made, and it is hoped eventually to produce standard unit equipment to meet any station requirements. Bottom, an exterior view of the Stratford office, showing the hopper-and-check booking windows with copper glazing bars, and the terracotta facing tiles of the office walls.



and the Scholarship becomes unhappily a Memorial Scholarship. We ask those who have not yet sent their contributions to do so as soon as they can in order that the fund may be closed and the Scholarship initiated. We suggest that we should all make this our tribute to the memory of "Prof." the great teacher, the lover of the arts and himself the most lovable of men.

WILLIAM CRABTREE

A. G. SHEPPARD FIDLER
(Hon. Sec. & Treasurer)
DENIS WINSTON
N. LASTAN

N. J. ASLAN 66, Portland Place, London, W.1

In Parliament

The possibility of increasing our scanty stocks of timber, urgently needed for housing purposes, was raised at question time in the Commons last week. The Secretary for Overseas Trade, Mr. A. G. Bottomley, was asked by Sir Thomas Moore (Con.—Ayr Burghs) to what extent he estimated the housing programme might be accelerated as a result of the timber provided for in the Marshall Plan and the Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement. Mr. Bottomley replied that it was not possible to estimate at the present stage what timber might become available to this country under the European Recovery Plan. As regards supplies from Russia, he had no doubt that in the negotiations for which provision was made in the trade agreement, the question of timber would arise, and the Government hoped to conclude a satisfactory agreement for such timber as was available. He reminded the House that in the White Paper on Capital Investment in 1948 it was stated that the housing programme was to be revised in the summer, in the light of the amount of timber which we were likely to import this year.

Earlier in the week, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Harold Wilson, had told members that negotiations for the purchase of softwood timber were in prospect with most of the European supplying countries, the next few months being the normal season of the year for such negotiations. When Mr. A. C. Bossom (Con-Maidstone) asked the Health Minister if there was enough timber in the country to enable all the houses now definitely under contract to be completed, the Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. J. Edwards, was able to reassure him. "Yes," he said. "Arrangements have been made for the issue of licences to meet the requirements of the housing programme."

The Minister of Town and Country Planning, Mr. Lewis Silkin, announced that the Appointed Day under the Town and Country Planning Act is to be 1st July next. Saying that the Secretary of State for Scotland and he had just made orders to that effect, Mr. Silkin added: "I had, perhaps better make it clear that the Central Land Board is not yet in a position to deal with correspondence or enquiries. We will arrange for a public announcement when the Board is open for business."

A monstrous ramp... a mockery of fair dealing." Thus Mr. Brendan Bracken (Con.—Bournemouth), hard hitting Opposition front bench speaker. referred to the compensation terms for the local authority owners of gas undertakings, whose property is to be taken over by the State. The second reading of the Gas Bill was carried on Wednesday night, after an unsuccessful attempt by the Opposition to reject the measure. The Bill, when it becomes an Act, will complete State control over the whole of the fuel and power services of the country—coal and electricity are already nationalised. The Opposition contended that the measure was unnecessary and inappropriate at the present time, and they were especially critical of the compensation offered for undertakings.

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PRELIMINARY WORK

F- HBOO

H - F00

F-HBOO

F-HB•

tracing paper

tracing paper

tracing paper

detail paper

(smooth)

(rough)

(oiled)

1.B2

F-HB

B

HB-B•

HB.

F

HB•

F

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WORKING DRAWINGS (mechanical drawing) TRACING FINAL DRAWING FINAL DETAILING (scales less than 8 F.S.) (8F.S. details and over) tracing paper tracing paper tracing paper H-F (smooth) (smooth) F-HB. (smooth) F-HB tracing paper tracing paper tracing paper 2H-F H-HB. H-F (rough) (rough) (rough)

F-HB.

HB-B

tracing paper

(rarely encountered)

(oiled)

linen

tracing paper

detail paper

(oiled)

(for subsequent inking in) HBO o harder grades — up to 6H — can be used where extreme accuracy required

(oiled)

linen

• softer grades — down to 6B — can be used where exceptional density required

tracing paper

PERSPECTIVES AND SIMILAR WORK

(primarily mechanical drawing)

PENCIL FOR INK PENCIL PERSPECTIVE (for final pencil or colour) cartridge paper cartridge paper for setting - up and finishing B-3B* (smooth) (smooth) cartridge paper cartridge paper (medium) for setting-up and finishing HB-2B. (medium) cartridge paper cartridge paper for setting-up and finishing HB-B. (rough) (rough) hand-made paper

hand-made paper (hot-pressed) for setting up F-HBO for finishing B-2B. (hot-pressed) hand-made paper (not pressed) hand-made paper (not pressed)

for finishing HB-B. for setting up H-Fo hand-made paper (rough)

for setting up 2H-FO

hand - made paper for finishing HB. (rough)

2H-F •

o harder grades — up to 6H — can be used where extreme accuracy required • softer grades — down to bB — can be used where exceptional density required

FREEHAND DRAWING, NOTE-MAKING, ETC.

(softer grades-down to 6 B-sometimes preferred for freehand work)

-CARTRIDGE PAPER	S	-HAND-MADI	PAPERS	BOARDS		
smooth medium	B - 2B B	Whatman Sanders	hot pressed	В	Whatman board (hot-pressed) Whatman board	В
rough	НВ	Hollingworth	not pressed rough	HB F-HB	(not pressed)	НВ
		Green			Whatman board (rough)	F
		Michelet		HB-B	Bristol board	- B
		David Cox		2B		
		1	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		

GRADES OF PENCIL FOR USE WITH VARIOUS PAPERS.

1.B2 GRADES OF PENCIL FOR USE WITH VARIOUS PAPERS

This Sheet, one of the series on draughtsmanship, is planned as a guide to the selection of a satisfactory pencil and the correct grade for use under particular conditions.

Quality

Lead: The lead should be consistent throughout the pencil, free from hard or soft patches, particles of grit, etc.

Wood: The wood should be soft yet clean cutting; an over-hard wood results in the effort required to cut the wood being too great for the strength of the lead.

Bonding: It is most important that the lead should be adequately bonded to the wood in order that it should not break away when sharpening.

The pencil should be relatively shock-resisting in order that the lead should not break within the wood under reasonable conditions of use.

Selection of Grade

The following factors govern the selection of an appropriate grade of pencil.

Type of work: The type of work encountered in normal practice will range from highly accurate mechanical drawing demanding a fine clear line, to preliminary detailing and free-hand sketching. The grades recommended on the face of this Sheet for perspective (mechanical drawing) and free-hand drawing are the most commonly used. Some draughtsmen, however, use pencils up to 6H or down to 6B, depending on individual techniques, and grades as hard as 9H are used in extreme cases. In general, the more accurate the work the harder the grade of pencil, other factors being equal.

Paper: The type of paper upon which the drawing is executed has a marked effect on the type of line produced. Soft, spongy paper—such as David Cox—and the cheaper grades of cartridge, require the softer grades of pencil. Otherwise, in an endeavour

to get a suitably dense line the paper will be deeply scored and rubbing-out become impossible.

Atmospheric conditions: All papers tend to soften in a humid atmosphere, and under these conditions a softer grade of pencil must be used. Normally speaking, this softening will not involve the selection of a pencil more than one grade softer, except where perspective or sketching on colour is concerned. If a paper has been damped for stretching or for other reasons, it will rarely dry-out as hard as originally.

Economy: It must be realized that the softer grades of pencil tend to wear away more rapidly, and in the interests of economy the hardest grade of pencil should be used.

Where maximum speed and fluency is required—such as in note-making—a soft grade of pencil should always be selected.

Again, a hard and relatively rough paper—such as not pressed hand-made paper, coarse tracing paper, and oiled tracing paper—requires harder grades of pencil. Otherwise, the lead will wear away rapidly, the drawing will tend to smudge, and an accurate line become impossible.

Reproduction

Notes on the use of pencils for drawing for reproduction will be given on a subsequent Sheet of this series.

This series of sheets covers geometrical drawing, orthographic, isometric and axonometric projections, perspective, rendering, lettering and draughtsmanship generally.

Compiled from information supplied by:

Eagle Pencil Company.

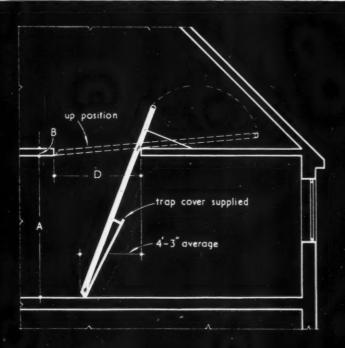
Address: Ashley Road, Tottenham, London, N.17. Telephone: Tottenham 4435-6-7.

Telegrams: Octennial, London.





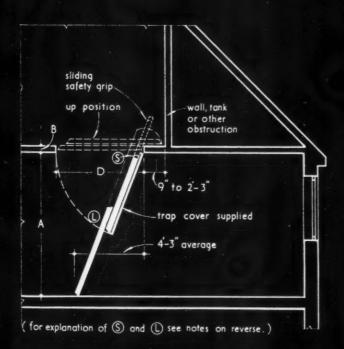
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MODEL	254RS	SINGLE	SECTION	SPRING	BALANCED	TYPE.
extra ha	ndrail ca	n be fitte	ed if require	d (min. w	ridth of opening	91-9)

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8'-0"	6"	4-7"	3'-11"	3-4	0.00	6	5-4"	4-8"	4-1"
8-0	7"	4-8"	4-0	3-5	8-9	7	5'-5"	4-9"	4-2"
	8	4-9"	4-1"	3'-6"		8"	5'-6"	4-10	4-3"
	5″	4-9	4-1"	3-6		5″	5'-6"	4-10	4-3"
8-3"	6	4-10	4'-2"	3-7"	6.6	6	5′-7″	4-11"	4-4"
0-3	7"	4-11"	4-3"	3-8"	9-0	7"	5′-8″	5-0	4'-5"
	8"	5-0"	4-4"	3-9"		8"	5'-9"	5-1"	4'-6"
	5"	5-0"	4-4"	3'-9"		5″	5'-9"	5-1"	4-6
8-6	6	5-1"	4'-5"	3-10	9-3"	6	5-10	5-2"	4-7
0-0	7"	5'-2"	4-6	3-11"	4-3	7'	5-11"	5-3"	4-8
	8"	5-3"	4'-7"	4-0		8"	6.0	5-4"	4-9"
THE RESERVE		STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	THE REAL PROPERTY.					-	

TABLES GIVING LENGTH OF TRAP OPENING REQUIRE FOR VARYING DIMENSIONS OF A AND B.



MODEL DLA4RS DOUBLE SECTION SPRING BALANCED TYPE. lower section is released by catch to slide over upper section.

А	В	D
	5″	4-6"
9' 0"	6"	4'-7"
8'-0"	7"	4-8"
	8".	4-9"
	5″	4-9"
8'-3"	6"	4-10
8-3	7"	4-11"
	8″	5'-O'
	5"	5'-0'ई
2'."	6"	5-12"
8-6"	7"	5-25
	8"	5'-32"

	Α	В	D
		5″	5-32
	8'-9"	ő	5-45"
	0-4	7"	5'-5'2"
		8′	5-64ั
		5″	5-7"
	9-0	6"	5-8"
	9-0	7″	5-9"
Section 1		8″	5'-10"
		5″	5-10
	9-3"	6"	5-11"
	4-3	7	6-0
		8"	6-1"
			-

TABLES GIVING LENGTH OF TRAP OPENING REQUIRED FOR VARYING DIMENSIONS OF A AND B.

26.F1 LOFT LADDERS: 1. SPRING-BALANCED TYPE

This Sheet is the first of a series dealing with loft ladders. The drawings give details of model 2S4RS, single section spring-balanced type and model DLA4RS, double section spring-balanced type. Further Sheets in this series will deal with other types of loft ladders. These include patent fire-exit ladders—to give direct access either to roof or to the floor below; disappearing loft staircases with solid treads, risers and balusters; trellis ladders; single section or extending general purpose ladders; rigid and folding ladders and steps of various types. All types are purpose made, i.e., suitable for individual positions only.

Operation

The operation of type 2S4RS is fully explained by the drawing, but in type DLA4RS additional explanation of its action is necessary. Reaching a tread at approximately the level "L," the user extends the sliding safety grip, the handle of which in the down position is marked "S," until it is extended as shown dotted on the drawing. The user then ascends into the loft, stepping off sideways. In the descent the action is reversed. The safety grip is made retractable in order that in closing the ladder the grip may not foul the edge of the floor, as it would were it rigidly fixed to the upper section of the ladder. The ladder is closed by sliding the lower section over the upper section and then swinging the trap into position. With the trap closed there is a short length of the lower section of the ladder overlapping the trap edge by from 9 in. to 2 ft. 3 in., which must be allowed for in deciding the position of the trap, i.e., there must be this clearance between the edge of the trap and any obstruction.

Standard Sizes

The ladders illustrated on the face of this Sheet are constructed to conform to the following standard units:

Width 1 ft. 4 in., treads 4 in., rise 8 in., inclination 68½°, trap width variable—1 ft. 9 in. to 2 ft. 9 in.

Construction

Ladder: The types described on this Sheet are constructed mainly of aluminium alloy and are made on the lattice principle. Other types may also be supplied in steel or timber.

At the time of publication of this Sheet a Certificate of Essentiality signed by the District Medical Officer of Health or the Borough Engineer is required before timber ladders can be supplied.

Trap cover: This is constructed with aluminium alloy

panel in timber frame or it may be prepared for glazing, perspex, or flush panelling.

Balancing unit: The unit consists of a series of helical springs in compression contained within a tube.

Trap Opening

This should be provided with timber linings with 2 in. by ½ in. stops 1 in. up from the ceiling face, unless rebated. Where the trap opening exceeds 2 ft. 9 in. in width, it is advisable to form a separate side panel, framed and finished as above, hinged to the side of the trap opening and held in position by two barrel bolts. This makes it unnecessary to bring down a trap cover the full width of the opening on the back of the ladder which would obstruct the landing below when the ladder is in use. The hinged panel need be opened only to allow passage of bulky articles into the loft.

Fixing

The ladders are fixed by the makers where possible, or if not, fixing diagrams are supplied.

The aluminium alloy is left in its natural state.

Orders

The following dimensions should be sent with an order and preferably be accompanied by a dimensioned drawing giving information of adjacent struts, bearers, pipes, etc.

Floor to ceiling height below trap.

Overall thickness of ceiling. Floor to ridge height in loft.

Length of trap opening between linings or rebated surfaces.

Width of trap opening between linings or rebated

Unobstructed floor space available for ladder when in "up" position.

Minimum headroom over opening.

Prices

Typical installations at present cost from £13 10s. 0d. upwards, excluding fitting and fixing.

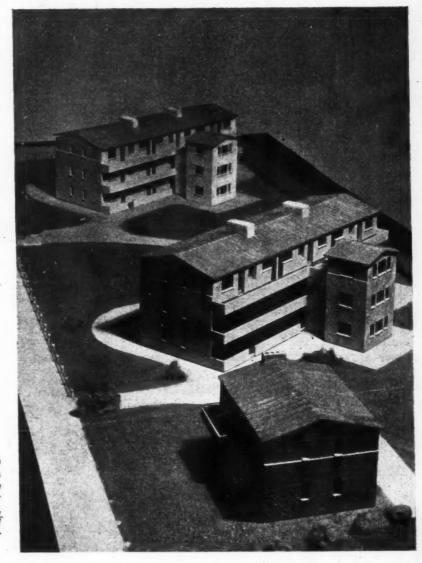
B

E

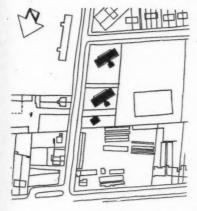
Compiled from information supplied by:

Loft Ladders Limited.

Address: Broadway Works, Bromley, Kent. Telephone: Ravensbourne 2624.



1: MWB SITE.



Top, Site Plan for 20 two-bedroom flats in three blocks on the Metropolitan Water Board Site. Right, photograph of model of the 3 blocks of 20 two-bedroom flats.

HOUSING AT SOUTHGATE

BY J. T. W. PEAT, BOROUGH ENGINEER & SURVEYOR, & E. W. J. MITCHELL, CHIEF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT

These three schemes for housing in Southgate are intended to provide flatted accommodation for the working classes under the Ministry of Health loan scheme. The first two schemes use a basic plan-type in varying layouts, the third scheme includes a semi-detached house.

1: MWB SITE.

GENERAL.—This scheme comprises 20 two-bedroom flats in 3 blocks, 2 blocks of nine flats and one of two flats. At the request of the Housing Management Committee, the Town Plan-

ning and Housing Committee have agreed to provide 2-bedroom flats in addition to 200 3-bedroomed houses already under construction. The Architectural Assistant was F. W. French.

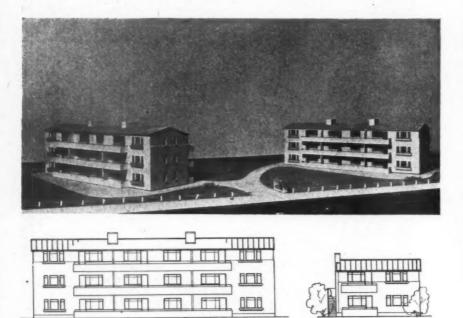
SITE.—The special conditions of this site dictated the general layout as there are two Metropolitan Water Board easements across the site, which separate it into 3 blocks. It was found inconvenient to bridge these easements as the headroom required was 16 ft. The flats were sited, therefore, with S.E.-N.W. aspect, with all living rooms facing S.E.

THE PLAN.—The effective use of a particular form of roofing favoured a simple rectangular plan. The single staircase and balcony access was provided in order to reduce expenses to within the Ministry of Health's ceiling costs.

The majority of the drainage and service pipes are in one internal duct, to which access is provided in the kitchens on all floors.

Thermal insulation is enhanced by the use of aluminium foil sheets in the second floor ceilings, and the use of 1-in. insulation boarding in the roof. Sound insulation relies

SOUTHGAT OU SING T



FRONT ELEVATIONS. LEFT, 9-FLAT BLOCK; RIGHT, 2-FLAT BLOCK.

on cavity party walls and resilient

patent mastic flooring.
Waste is removed through chutes. Drying rooms are provided off the main staircase.

CONSTRUCTION.—Brick cavity wall with hollow tile R.C. floors, Internal partitions are of wood wool. The roof is of insulated copper on prefabricated trusses.

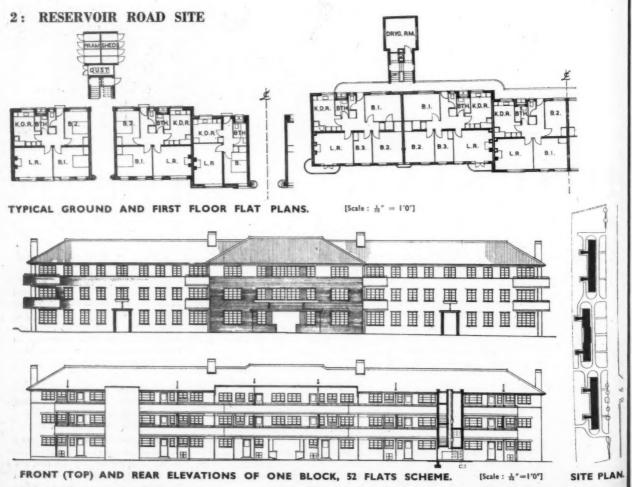
ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT. -The walls are rendered. Standard metal windows are used throughout.

INTERNAL FINISH. - Plaster finish, distempered, throughout all rooms. The kitchens have built-in fittings of wood, with space for installation of refrigerators.

SERVICES .- Ideal boiler in kitchen supplies hot water to tank in linen cupboard. Gas and electric points provided.

2: RESERVOIR ROAD SITE

GENERAL.-This scheme for working class flats is similar to the



BY T. W. PEAT, BOROUGH ENGINEER & SURVEYOR



Model of 12 two-bedroom flat scheme and one semi-detached house on third site.

3: THIRD SITE.

design above. The scheme comprises in all 52 flats, of which 10 are single bedroom, 12 two bedroom, and 30 are three bedroom. The Architectural Assistant was C. A. Lomas.

PLAN.—The development is in 3 blocks with passages between the flats to staircases at the rear. From stairs to flats the access is by balconies. The staircases give access to four drying rooms per block, and to dust chutes for rubbish disposal. Pram stores are provided on the ground floor.

CONSTRUCTION.—15½-in. cavity walls on the ground floor with 11-in. cavity walls above. Floors of hollow tile. The roof covering is pantiles, with insulating material on the ceiling area.

ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT.

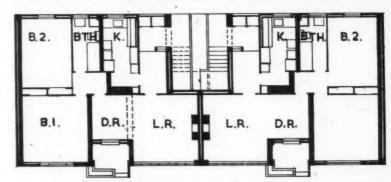
—A requirement was that the buildings should harmonise with existing development nearby. External facings to be sand-faced bricks, and artificial stone to doorways and lintols. Standard metal windows to be used. Wrought iron grilles will be incorporated in the design of the balcony walls.

INTERNAL FINISH.—Floors are of patent mastic finish, except for living rooms, which have timber floors on 2 in. battens with acoustic floor clips.

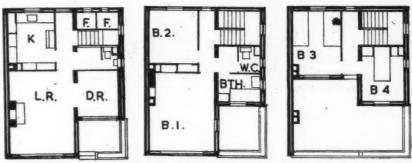
3: THIRD SITE,

GENERAL.—Working class housing, comprising 12 two-bedroom flats and 1 four-bedroom semi-detached house. The Architectural Assistant was W. N. Brown. THE PLAN.— Staircase access direct to flats. No drying rooms are provided, but all other details are similar to previous schemes.

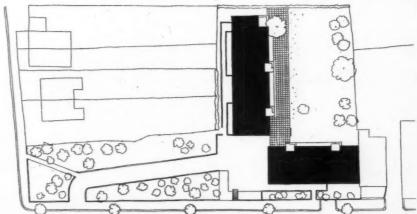
CONSTRUCTION. — Similar to previous schemes, except for roof, which will be asphalte covered.



TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN: 12 TWO-BEDROOM FLAT SCHEME.



GROUND, FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR PLANS OF SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE. [Scale: $\frac{1}{n}''=1'$ 0']



SITE PLAN OF 12 TWO-BEDROOM FLAT SCHEME AND ONE SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE.

& E. W. J. MITCHELL, CHIEF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT

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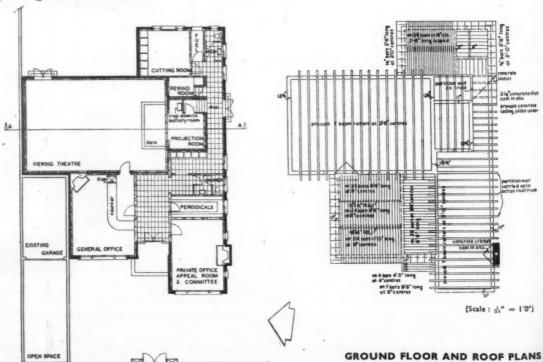
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Close-up of the general office window and entrance

FILM CENSOR'S OFFICE IN DUBLIN

GENERAL.—Office building to accommodate the film censor, his staff and appeal committee. Quick exit was necessary in case of fire in the projection, winding or cutting room. The amenities of the site called for a pitched roof. Shortage of materials demanded the minimum use of wood and nails, no sheet lead or copper, and a limited amount of light round iron bars.



Top, the entrance front; bottom, the rear wall of the film viewing theatre



€ONSTRUCTION.—Wood is used only for the doors which have vibrated precast concrete frames. Internal lockers for film stores are pre-cast concrete. Walls 11 in. cavity with a 4 in. concrete block inner skin, brick outside (some being then available) and 23 in. cavity. Floors are concrete finished with a sawdust concrete and covered in the theatre with cork tiles and in the other rooms (other than cutting) with linoleum. Passages are tiled. The theatre walls inside are lined partly with acoustic tiles and partly with a sawdust faced indented concrete block which also forms part of the weight bearing walls. The roof is constructed of vibrated precast concrete rafters and tie beams, which form the ceiling joists. The rafters are covered with precast slabs having channels on the outside face at correct gauge into which the nibs of the tiles are set and pointed in cement and sand. Ceilings are of vibrated precast sawdust faced concrete slabs set on the ceiling joists. Windows are precast concrete sliding casement type running on ordinary sash pulleys on in. rounded flat iron bars on edge. The lights are in pairs, one fixed, the other sliding over it on the inside with wedge shaped joints making weather-tight and draughtproof joints. The only furniture required was a small $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. bolt fitted to each sliding casement. The theatre is electrically heated and the offices are provided with specially designed turf burning grates.

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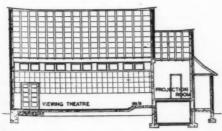
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SECTION



Speeches and lectures delivered societies as well of their activities, reports this title. dealt with under 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 Except where inverted cover. commas are used, the reports are summaries, and not verbatim.

TCPA

Osborn

January 21. At the Planning Centre, 28, King Street, W.C.2. PLANNING DE-VELOPMENTS IN THE USA. Mr. Morris Hirsh, Acting Secretary-General of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, was in the chair.

Osborn: nice indeed of you to ask me to speak on the planning developments in the United States, but I do not feel at all capable of doing that. What I propose to do is to give you a random talk on the various impressions which happen to come to the surface as I think about them. I had a very wide tour. I was away three months during which time I went to two provinces in Canada, passed through thirtysix States in America, and looked at forty cities besides other developments. In addition I passed through many other cities and other scenes. It must be remembered that the United States is a vast continent with an immense variety of scenery in it. For instance, in one extreme you have New England resembling some of our Hertfordshire and Kent scenery, and in the other extreme you have scenery resembling the Alps in height and cragginess of outline. There is also to be found scenery like the Grand height and cragginess of outline. There is also to be found scenery like the Grand Canyon, enormous waterfalls and so forth.

It is certainly a country which everybody should visit. I think every young man and woman should resolve to do what I have done and spend three months going round the whole of the United States, or, alterna-tively, have a month or two in one or two places as distant apart as possible in order to get some idea of the variety of that remarkable continent.

THE AMERICAN SCENE

One of the first impressions I got was that One of the first impressions I got was that the American people are not so varied as their country, but, there again, it is difficult to tell because there are 143 million people in the United States and I met only a few thousand to talk to and saw only a few million to look at. There are vast areas I did not visit, and there are no doubt many vast diversities of people I did not account. great diversities of people I did not encoun-ter. That is why in my opinion this kind of talk is dangerous, and I should not advo-cate asking someone who has just returned from visiting a country to talk too much about it, because you cannot understand a country by visiting it. It would be better to ask somebody who has made a study of documents and statistics relating to that country to talk about it. What a tour does—and this is why I recommend it—is to bring together and make real all kinds of generalisations which are beginning to formulate in your mind as a result of a study of surveys and statistics.

So far as I could judge-and you must take this merely as an impression—fundamentally the American way of life is the Western way of life to which we ourselves are accustomed. On the average they are richer, and they have more experience, yet the impression I gained from visiting the slums was that they seemed to score more points in an analysis of slums than would any slums we have in this country. I took photographs of some, and every conceivable thing which you could produce to make up the definition of a slum could be found in the slums in Baltimore or Atlanta. I could not, of course, photo-graph rotten boards and the smells and, undisappeared when a dog came along at the wrong moment. At the other extreme, the number of luxury dwellings and apartments in New York is very startling.

I was conscious of a remarkable degree of

standardisation among the people covering quite a large area. I felt that people were less different in the way they approached you in one part of the United States from another part than they would be in this

The people also seemed to have the same The reason for that, in a nutshell, interests. The reason for that, in a nutshell, is the existence in very large numbers of the motor-car. In no part of America could one get the feeling of isolation that could be felt in, say, the remoter parts of Essex today. In the area south of Colchester you can meet people who hardly know anybody in the next village, and one village will diffe. in the next village, and one village will differ from another; but you do not get that in the United States. There one gets the feel-ing that one town is awfully like another and

that people behave in a similar fashion.

Another impression I have is that the United States is rather more the country of doctors and engineers than the country of artists and philosophers. One thing which suggests that it is an engineer's country is the immense concentration on making firstclass roads all over the place. The Americans love roads and revel in making them run over each other and in circles. They have what I call a "Meccano" complex; the more complicated the road system can be made the more fun it is. The factor which suggests that it is a doctor's country is the amount of chlorine in the water. have never come across such highly chlorinated water anywhere They drink, of course, what is called ice water.

However, one of my first generalisations on

America is that you cannot generalise.

found that nearly all the generalisations I was on the point of making were cancelled by something which occurred almost immediately afterwards.

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THE CITIES

With regard to the cities, the first impression one gets of any cities, except those of Germanic origin, is a bad one. In the United States I think they are probably on the aver-age rather worse than our own in many ways. I do not think any great city has ever been satisfactory from the human point of view.

None of them is satisfactory at the present time; I do not think any of them have been satisfactory in history, and I do not believe

there ever will be a great city satisfactory from the human point of view. We probably know a good deal about the major cities, and New York is both a fairyland and a nightmare. All American cities look their best at night time when the lights are on, and New York itself is truly a sight for the gods when its giant skyscrapers are lit up. Those skyscrapers, particularly in the part of New York south of the Central Park, are startling from the architectural point of view, and the Rockefeller Centre is, in my opinion, the only decent group of sky-scraper buildings in the world. If there are to be skyscrapers, then that is the way to

build them; but the majority are ugly as well as undesirable from many points of view.

I think that all great cities are among the fundamental mistakes of mankind, but of course their characters differ, and the character of American cities differs to an appreciable extent from that of English cities. The main difference is that in general there has never been any severe height limit rules, therefore, the distribution of buildings about is different. In Great Britain you will find towards the centre of the cities the fairly high buildings which gradually diminish in height until the outskirts are reached, but towards the centre there is a certain uniformity of height. In New York, however, you will see extremely high buildings on one piece of land and right next door there may be nothing but a hot-dog stand or a piece of land pretty well derelict for some reason or another. In Detroit, which is probably the ugliest large city in the world, there is a large number of upper storeys completely unoccupied. This high building is not practicable over a large area of the city, but every owner of a piece of land of high value has to build high or not at all, so the tendency is to over-build all the time, and then when a slump comes along, sites become derelict and some of the upper storeys of the buildings become unoccupied. In New York at the present time there is a wave of great prosperity which is increasing, but in most American cities there is to be found quite a large amount of derelict or semi-derelict property, and there is hardly a skyscraper which has not been re-

The smaller cities vary quite a lot. The New England cities, as I said, are much more like our older cities here except that instead of being built in stone, they have their attractive churches and public buildings built on a slightly smaller scale and in wood. I saw what appeared to be St. Martin in the Fields on one occasion, but when I examined the building more closely, I found that it was not quite so large as its counterpart in London, and it was constructed in wood. It was, however, of Gibb design. Many of these older towns are very attracmany of these older towns are very attractive, but, as you move west, the small towns become less and less attractive. In fact, the ones which are springing up at the moment are simply awful, and it is difficult to conceive the bad shack development which can take place in the building of a completely new town, and that, of course, is a tracedy. is a tragedy.

THE ÆSTHETIC ATTITUDE

The average American, however, does not

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seem to mind so much. He is not—and this is a generalisation—æsthetically conscious. It will, I think, be a long time before the Americans become interested in architecture as a mass. You have only to look at their Christ-mas cards to realize that. They are bad enough in this country, but in the United States they are absolutely tasteless. They just have no interest at all in the architecural field at present as a mass. People put up anything they like in all shapes and sizes using completely different building materials. In many areas there are practically no effec-In many areas there are practically no effective building by-laws, and the result is you get this horrible jumble of shacks and disorderly buildings in completely new development. I was shown areas which are now pretty well what are known as blighted areas, beginning to fall into disuse and which are becoming tax delinquent, yet development only began on them some twenty years ago. To people in Britain that sounds incredible, but it is true. That sort of thing is very disturbing, but it is all part of the extraordinary life and vitality of the American cities which are boiling and bubbling.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

bubbling.

One of the things I want to discuss at a later stage with friends is what would be done to carry out any policy of planning in the United States, supposing they had one, with cities moving and changing as rapidly as they do. In New York one thinks of Wall Street as being the core of the business world, but the real commercial centre of that city is in 57th or 60th Street, which is miles away from Wall Street, No sooner had the Empire State building which, incidentally, has also been refinenced been think. dentally, has also been refinanced, been built than the business centre of New York began to move further North, and it has rested for the moment at 60th Street because there is an obstacle in the way, namely, Central Park which is an enormous asset to New

The most extraordinary thing about any city is the way the people accept the fact that a certain area which is capable of development is not to be built upon. If you tried to build a museum or even a dog kennel in Cartes! Park the public and the Present in Central Park, the public and the Press are so sensitive that they would not allow it. But to take other cities which are newer—Los Angeles, for instance—it is very diffidue to the rapid development. In that city there are a few scattered skyscrapers in one or two places, but, generally speaking, the great bulk of the building is of the one-storey two. type. There is street after street running mile after mile of all sorts of jumbled one-storey buildings. The roads are quite wide with completely uncontrolled business buildings. ings running for miles and miles in every direction decorated with gaudy neon signs. Nobody knows where the real business centre will be

RESEARCH AND SURVEY

They go in for research and survey in the United States even more than we do in this country, and wherever there is great research and survey, it is a clear indication that the people do not know where they are going. They get ideas for nearly every city and they are very interesting, but you cannot find that they lead to anything because they do not know what to do next.. Take, for instance, the shopping centre in a place for instance, the shopping centre in a place like Los Angeles. That city has been de-scribed as six suburbs in search of a city, and there is more than a germ of truth in it.

There are a lot of different municipalities each of which is completely independent of the others, and in the same area there is the San Fernando valley, an immense spread of semi-agricultural development. Where, in

circumstances such as those, do you create a real centre for the whole group? It is an extremely difficult question.

SHOPPING AREAS

Owing to the impossibility of getting a car into the centre of the American city, shop-keepers have a problem. Parking is almost an insuperable difficulty. You can drive round and round without being able to find a place in which to park a car, every street having cars parked on both sides. As a result of this congestion of cars due to people shopping, there is a movement to build a completely new shopping centre right outside the city altogether, with a carpark, much larger than the shopping centre itself, to hold thousands of cars. One of these new shopping centres has been started on the seashore outside Boston, and it has proved successful. The shopping centre is now a long strip and the most congested part is on the edge of the city rather than in the centre. If that idea is applied to incorporate all buildings of entertainment, municipal, and other buildings which normally go to make result of this congestion of cars due to people other buildings which normally go to make up the centre of a city, the whole idea of a city with a core begins to disappear. In other words, it means the disappearance of the organized city as we understand it. I have not really thought out my own conclusions on the subject, but Los Angeles is an important example, because it is a city which has developed entirely during the motor-car has developed entirely during the motor-car age. In that city there is one car to two and a half people, which is more than one perfamily, and it seems if you want a very big city in which everybody wants to get about by car, then the only way to do it is to have a disorganized city. This endless string of one-storey shops along miles and miles of streets is relatively convenient. Of course, if you take it all round, it is very inconvenient because everybody spends their time driving if you take it all round, it is very inconvenient because everybody spends their time driving about, but I think that Los Angeles is the result of natural planning of a modern town in the motor-car age, and other cities will gradually approximate towards that idea. There is a great pull in a big shopping centre once it is established, such as the one in New York; therefore, there is probably inertia but the tendency underlying the whole

inertia, but the tendency underlying the whole inertia, but the tendency underlying the whole thing is to sap away the strength of these central shopping centres and to create them in other places. In other words, I think the American city has a distinct tendency to disintegrate but not to lose in scale. The big cities are getting bigger and the population is flowing to the metropolitan regions.

THE COUNTRYSIDE

With regard to the country, of course, the farming pattern is a little different because the people are accustomed to isolated farms the people are accustomed to isolated farms and are accustomed to making their contacts by car; but I did notice a lot of irrigation and power schemes which are perhaps the most impressive things being done in the United States at the present time in the planning field. They are almost entirely governmental schemes. You all know about the TVA, and it is every bit as wonderful as it is represented. All kinds of rural and river developments are being carried out with enthusiasm. enthusiasm.

The planning schemes in connection with new towns in these areas suffer from lack of planning powers, and from the resistance of the average American to any kind of governmental control in any operation. When a new town is started, there is resistance to continuing control of it.

Much less known than the TVA are the vast number of river projects throughout the country. In Washington there is the Columbia River Reclamation Scheme, which is both a power and an irrigation scheme combined. In the Columbia Basin they are going to bring into effective cultivation about going to bring into effective cultivation about one million acres of new land, which will

provide an opportunity for building new towns and first-class development. It raises all kinds of interesting policy questions such as the control of the size of farms, which, in turn, raises interesting political issues and even affects the question as to who carries out the scheme, because the military authorities carry out a great many of them. The Army authorities have a policy which is different from that of the Reclamation Commission with regard to the size of farms, and that has produced a battle at the highest level. I was rather surprised by the fact that very few people in America really knew very much about all that. There is any amount of Senate and Congress Papers, but generally speaking the average American did not know much about the extremely interesting questions which were cropping up with regard to new development.

NEW TOWNS

There are projects in hand for half a dozen new towns in the Columbia Basin area, where there will be a new population of a quarter to half a million people settling down, and there is the possibility of developing certain industries in connection with power plants; industries in connection with power plants; but those plans are being thwarted by the resistance of the Americans to the promotion of a type carried on in the TVA. Norris is a completely State-owned town and in a small way it is a nice job, but if the State tried to do the same in the Columbia Basin, all the people who do not like the TVA would object, and, of course, the individual who owns a bit of land is always confident in his own ability to do the job properly himself with the result that you get the most appalling new shack towns growget the most appalling new shack towns growing up.

TOWARDS A NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY

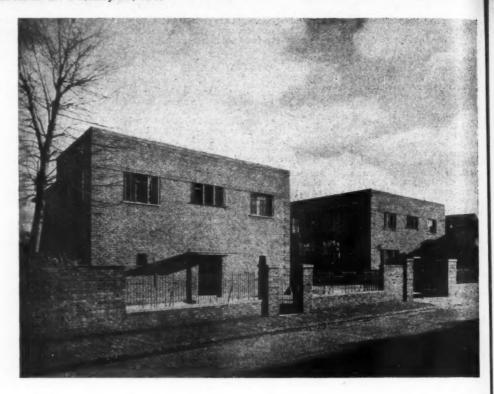
One obvious fact is, of course, that the system of government in the United States would, in any case, make the development of a national planning policy very difficult; but I think when the planning movement makes up its mind what is wanted, the force of the innovation itself will be capable of solving what seems to us to be insuperable problems. In the meantime, however, it seems obvious that if there is to be any good development in the United States, it has very largely to be done by private enterprise.

I spent quite a lot of time trying to win over

some of the high private enterprise people in the United States to the sense of oppor-tunity which exists to do big things. After all, the Garden City in this country began as a private enterprise movement, and we have yet to prove that we can build by Govern-ment effort such good places as Welwyn Garden City. I was able to point to the components of good development which existed for a firm of contractors in association with some big life insurance company to do first-

some big life insurance company to do firstclass new town development and to protect
it from being spoiled at a later stage. I think
the movement towards planning will come.
On my last day in New York I told a meeting that the opportunity for planners would
come. I said it might come through the
bombing of their cities, but I hoped not. It
might come through a slump and, again. I
hoped not. On the other hand, it might
come through the work of a genius who was
present at the meeting, but, I concluded, if it
did, they would not know what to do with
it because they had not an Association in
America which was capable of putting forward a clear point of view. I told them that
I hate planning and that I did not like being
planned. If, however, I find there is someplanned. If, however, I find there is something I want and that it can only be got by collective planning, and I also find that other people want the same thing and by arguing it out we all agree that it can only be got by planning, then there is a cast-iron case for planning which nobody can resist.

Right: general view of the research laboratory (left) and the administration offices; Bottom: the entrance to the Administration Offices.



RESEARCH LABORATORY

AND ADMINISTRATION OFFICES

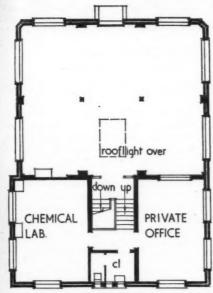


BY FRANCIS W. B. YORKE AND H. M. BARKER

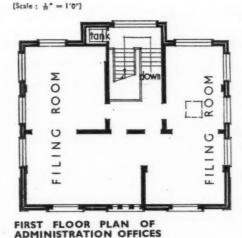
GENERAL.—To provide chemical and research laboratories including a stroboscope test room, a magnaflux and heat treatment room, and Welfare Administration and Wages department, in two separate blocks.

SITE.—In Millsboro Road, Redditch, Worcestershire, on the west boundary of Messrs. Herbert Terry and Sons' East works, and approximately in the centre of the factory as required by the clients.

PLAN.—The two blocks are built for entirely different departments, and are planned one on either side of the main entrance to the East works, and Welfare Centre. Each department has its own staircase, offices and lavatories.



FIRST AND MEZZANINE FLOORS PLAN OF RESEARCH LABORATORY





GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF RESEARCH LABORATORY

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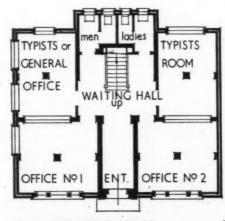
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GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF ADMINISTRATION OFFICES

CONSTRUCTION.—Walls are 11 in. cavity, faced with 25 in. sand faced bricks with flush joints; roofs pre-east beams covered with asphalte, and the internal walls are brickwork. First floors are constructed with pre-cast beams and the ground floors are solid concrete. The stroboscope test room, on account of the excessive vibrations set up by the test machines, was constructed with its internal shell, including foundations, walls, and ceilings, entirely independent of the rest of the building, and insulated with cork. The walls are covered internally with 12-in. acoustic tiles.

ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT.

—The elevational treatment was to be in keeping with the works completed in recent years by the clients on the street fronts of their factory. Cills, copings and canopies to the entrances are reconstructed stone; entrance doors are oak with vertical mouldings; and the window mouldings are of brick set at an angle.

The general building work was carried out by the staff of Terry's Building Department. For subcontractors, see page 184.

Right: looking towards the research laboratory from the forecourt of the administration offices.



INFORMATION CENTRE . QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS . CURRENT TECHNIQUE THE INDUSTRY . PRICES .

INFORMATION SHEETS TECHNICAL ARTICLES

TECHNICAL SECTION

A digest of current information prepared by independent specialists; printed on one side of the paper only, to allow readers to cut out the items for filing and paste them up in classified order. Headings below.

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I 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: Miscellaneous. 22 SOUND INSULATION, ACOUSTICS. 23 MEATING, VENTILATION. 24 LIGHTING. 25 WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION. 26 SERVICES, EQUIPMENT: Miscellaneous. 27 FURNITURE, FITTINGS. 28 MISCELLANEOUS. EQUIPMENT: Miscellaneous. TINGS. 28 MISCELLANEOUS.

1.3 sociology POPULATION CHANGES: USA

Some Effects of Population Changes on Municipal Services. V. Roterus. (Public Management [USA] Reprint, June, 1947.) (Public

General article outlining implications of certain population factors on planning developments from American point of view.

Effect of decreasing family size on housing and resulting need for greater number of household units. Necessity to base estimates for future municipal services demands on these considerations and not merely on estimates of total population.

Implications involved in inevitable trend towards ageing population. Growing political power of older persons. Probable changes in consumer demands. Adaptation of social and recreational facilities to requirements of elderly people. Possible regional population shifts to areas with mild winter climate. Need to adapt city redevelopment plans to specific requirements of older persons.

Influence of rising incomes, based on growing output per person, on planning developments. Resulting increased expenditures on education and recreation, and need for adequate provision of facilities to meet growing demand.

2.27 planning: general 1947 ACT: EXPL. MEMORANDUM

Town and Country Planning Act, 1947: Explanatory Memorandum: Part I—General Notes. Ministry of Town and Country Planning. (HMSO, 1947, 6d.)

Memorandum giving general but not exhaustive indication of provisions under Town and Country Planning Act, 1947.

Subjects covered include object and scope of Act, functions of Central Land Board, aspects of new planning system, acquisition and development of land, compensation for compulsory acquisition, payments for depreciation resulting from the Act, develop-

ment charges, application of Act to special classes of land, finances of local authorities,

and supplementary provisions.

Two appendices, one tabulating allocation of functions among local authorities in convenient form, the other providing useful short notes on effect of Act on planning schemes, interim development permissions, etc., under Town and Country Planning Acts, 1932-1944.

5.16 planning: public utilities PARKING FACILITIES, USA

Zoning Applied to Parking. C. S. LeCraw and W. S. Smith. (The Eno Foundation for Highway Traffic Control, Inc., Sauga-tuck, Conn. [USA], 1947.)

Informative study of American zoning regulations adopted in order to find more efficient solutions to parking problem. Investigations based on data collected by means of survey questionnaire from 586 cities with 1940 population of 10,000 or greater. Review of practices in zoning for parking covering different building types and various types of parking facilities. Much tabulated data, some illustrations. Short bibliography.

5.17 planning: public utilities

TOWN PLANNING: HEAT PROVISION

Town Planning and Fuel Planning—Some Current Problems. L. Hardern. (Town and Country Planning Association, 1947.)

Report of informative lecture discussing interrelation of town planning and fuel planning for existing and new towns.

Location of gas and electricity undertakings. Questions of finance, local employment, and general amenities in connection with extensions, removals and new works. Various types of district heating schemes for existing and new towns, objections raised against them and difficulties to be overcome. District heating in relation to density figures Experience in Denmark and Sweden. Brief reference to providing heat by means of gas supplies from coke ovens fed into regional gas grids, to schemes of underground gasification, to heat pump utilisation, and to possible atomic energy development. and to possible atomic energy developments.

9.4 design: general **DESIGN DATA**

Planning: The Architect's Handbook. E. and O.E. (Gilbert Wood & Co., Ltd. Fifth edition, 1947. 21s.)

First post-war edition of earlier standard reference work, revised and brought up-todate throughout, containing wealth of useful architectural design data illustrated by 600 diagrams. Comprehensive index.

Divided into thirty sections covering specified building types the book does not intend to be a treatise on the fundamental theory of architectural design. It rather is an illustrated summary of dimensional and space requirements based on an analysis of the essential functions of the various building types under discussion which include the present the property of the strength of th houses and housing, educational buildings, factories and business premises, municipal

and other public buildings, hospitals, recreational and entertainment facilities, hotels and a special section on farm buildings by

10.28 design: building types **FACTORY DESIGN: DATA**

Data Sheets. (Department of Labour and National Service, Melbourne, Australia,

First of a series of data sheets issued to industrial managements, professional consultants and others concerned with planning and design of factories and their equipment in Australia. Based on applied research by Department's Industrial Welfare Division sheets provide useful technical information in convenient form for reference and filing. Clearly drawn diagrams accompanied in each case by scale of feet and concise explanatory notes on one face of sheet only.

Nos. 1-5 deal with factory casualty blocks and Nos. 7-15 with factory lavatory accommodation, giving in both cases plan layouts for varying number of employees and details of certain essential equipment.

19.31 construction: details GLASS FIBRE ROOFING

Built-up Glass-Fiber Roofing Covers Large Factory. (Engineering News-Record [USA], November 13, 1947, pp. 660-663.)

Impregnated glass fibre mats used to cover 15 acres of precast concrete roof slabs.

Shortage of conventional roofing felt Shortage of conventional rooming reit opened the door to an innovation at the recently completed Western Manufacturing Plant at Sandusky, Ohio, for the New Departure Division of General Motors Corp. The greatest part of the roof area is covered with precast lightweight concrete label climated to steal maying Logist are slabs clipped to steel purlins. Joints are sealed by caulking with pitch mastic and covering with a 2-in, strip of saturated asbestos felt. On these slabs three plies of glass fibre mat were laid which were impregnated with hot pitch. This new roofing material is inert, inorganic, its capillary attraction is zero. When saturated with

INFORMATION CENTRE INDEX

An alphabetical index covering items published during the twelve months ended December 31, 1947, is being prepared. Readers who wish to have a copy—it is free of charge-should write to the Technical Editor, or complete the form below and post it to THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, not later than February 23, 1948.

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To Whom it may concern.

Dear Sir(s),

SCHOOLS-WOOD BLOCK FLOORING.

Hitherto the Ministry of Education, owing to their comparatively small allocation of hardwoods, have been able to authorize the use of hardwood block or strip floorings only for Assembly Halls, using other types of flooring for classrooms. Inasmuch as, in our opinion, the only really serviceable and hard-wearing floor suitable for classrooms is a wood block floor, and having been able to secure a fairly large quantity of reclaimed hardwoods and slabs and off cuts (which Timber Control agrees as outside allocation), we have pointed out to the Ministry that this material is available for their use. The Department has now agreed to withdraw the ban on the use of hardwood block flooring for classrooms, and circulars to this effect are now being issued to Local Authorities; we invite enquiries for these floors from the Home Counties and the South. Orders will be accepted and executed in rotation until supplies are exhausted. The thickness of the hardwoods referred to in either strip or block is 1 inch nominal, finishing # inch.

Blocks manufactured from reclaimed hardwoods can also be laid in Buildings other than Schools. Timber Control (Consumers) licences are readily granted and we can assist in this respect.

Should you have wooden floors that are badly worn, we can clean off, reface and wax-polish, using electrically- or petrol-driven surfacing machines.

Hitherto we have not tendered for composition floorings, as we did not consider the synthetic magnesite (manufactured from sea-water) suitable for this class of flooring. Now, however, that we can obtain the genuine imported mineral magnesite, we are able to give the 100 per cent. guarantee that clients are entitled to, and shall be happy to submit quotations for this type of flooring. It is obtainable in red, brown and/or buff.

Yours faithfully,

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- Architects: Robert Hening, M.B.E.
 Anthony M. Chitty, M.A., F.R.LB.A., A.M.T.P.I.,
 Town Planning Consultants.
- General Contractors: Stewart & Partners, Ltd. 105 Baker Street, London, W.I.

Boulton & Paul Limited



20

CRAFTSMEN IN THE DESIGN & ERECTION OF STEEL STRUCTURES

. LONDON . NORWICH . BIRMINGHAM

pitch or asphalt, its tensile strength compares with that of conventional felts. One ply weighs only 1 lb. per square (108 sq. ft.) and retains 40 lb. of pitch per square.

Because of its light weight the material is easy to handle, but this is not an unmixed

advantage on windy days.

20.55 construction: complete structures STEEL PLATE RESERVOIR

Largest Steel Plate Reservoir is Built in Ten Weeks. (Engineering News-Record [USA], October 30, 1947, pp. 585-587.)

10 million gallons covered steel reservoir with 292 ft. dia. all-welded shell 21 ft. high, built in ten weeks by a 25-man crew, for Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission.

20.56 construction: complete structures

PRECAST CONCRETE HOUSES

Precasting Speeds House Erection. (Engineering News-Record [USA], November 13, 1947, pp. 664-666.)

Mass production of 600 one-storey concrete houses by precasting and vacuum-processing large wall and roof units.

Both the wall and the roof units are ribbed Both the wall and the roof units are riosed panels. The roof units vary from a minimum of 16 ft. 3½ in. × 16 ft. 8½ in. to a maximum of 18 ft. 10½ in. × 25 ft. 7½ in. The wall units are 8 ft. high with a maximum length of 27 ft. 5½ in. One type of house is composed of 4 roof and 11 wall units, another of 5 roof and 8 wall mate. The thickness of the roof slab is units. The thickness of the roof slab is only 1½ in. For the purpose of insulation, the sab is coated with asphalt mastic against which is placed aluminium foil for a vapour seal. Over this is loose light weight aggregate to an average thickness of 4 in., a layer of building paper, 1 in. screed and 4-ply roofing fe.t. In the ribs of wall slabs continuous wood nailer strips are fixed to provide means of fastening metal lath for the application of plaster. Window openings are provided in the pre-

Window openings are provided in the pa-cast wall panels.

Six houses a day are scheduled and a corresponding number of cast in situ con-crete mou ds are used. The schedule calls for alternate cycles of casting and stripping varying in length from 18 to 20 hours. Suction mats are applied to the freshly cast concrete to draw off excess water. Concrete comes to the job in truck mounted mixers. Vacuum technique is also used for removing the units from the moulds and for closing the gaps between adjacent wall units. The chimneys are also increast concrete, slid through square openings provided in the roof panels.

21.17 construction: miscellaneous

RES

STEEL FORMWORK FOR CONCRETE

Schüttbauweise in Stahlschalung, (Method of Casting in situ with Steel Formwork. F. Leonhardt. (Bau-Rundschau Germany, Nos. 11/12, June, 1947, pp. 304-311.)

Cast-in-situ walls in lightweight materials allow great economy.

The author advocates the use of in situ walls for domestic buildings cast in a special steel formwork. In buildings of two or three storeys the strength requirements in load bearing walls are low (300 to 500 lb./sq. in.) and efficient thermal insulation and reduced shrinkage are far more im-portant than strength. These properties can be obtained with a weak mix containing light weight aggregates, such as pumice, foamed slag, broken bricks from debris, etc., or even ordinary aggregates without sand, resulting in "no-fines" concrete.

etc., or even ordinary aggregates without sand, resulting in "no-fines" concrete.

These principles are well known in this country and have been successfully adopted on several occasions. (See Nos. 1299: 25.11.43, 1755:28.12.45.) The formwork described in the article deserves attention.

21.18 construction: miscellaneous ECONOMICAL FORMWORK

Economical Formwork on Current Jobs. H. W. Hunt. (Engineering News-Record [USA], November, 1947, pp. 680-683.)

Improvements in formwork for reinforced concrete framed buildings allowing rapid stripping and re-erection.

24.63 lighting OFFICE LIGHTING

Light for Working in Offices. (Illumination [USA], Vol. 6, No. 3, p. 4.)

Value of good light; glare; suitable intensities for office work. Useful article, illustrated, 30 photographs.

The article asserts that high intensity lighting of good quality speeds up work in offices reduces errors and makes for sustained effort throughout the day. Absenteeism is also said to diminish. This is the theme running through much American lighting work at the moment.

Fluorescent light has two great merits apart from colour; high intensities can be had for small current consumption, and without seriously increasing room tempera-ture. Incandescent lighting may be best and cheapest at lower levels of illumination,

but not at high levels.
Emphasis is laid on reducing glare, and some interesting examples are discussed.
Reference is made to the increasing practice of fitting fluorescent lights in acoustical ceilings which are hung on the fittings. There is also some mention of reflection factors and the best placing of light colours.
Windows are valued but only for the view. The opinion of the author is that it is vital to reduce sky-glare, and nice to have some light from windows, but that you cannot

light from windows, but that you cannot depend on it. "Artificial light is usually used in any case."

The American I.S. Recommendations for Office Lighting are quoted. The chief steps in the scale are 5, 10, 25 and 50 f of candles. The author describes the kind of work for which be thinks 50 foot candles. work for which he thinks 50 foot candles are required; e.g., reading shorthand notes in pencil, or carbon copies on flimsies.

Machine *peration needs supplementing by local lights up to 100 foot candles. Lobbies are said to require 20 to 40 foot candles or more. The astonishing array of photographs illustrates general lighting up to intensities of 80 foot candles.

24.64 lighting

SCHOOL LIGHTING

School Lighting in Keeping with Modern Educational Concepts and Methods. (Illumination [USA], Vol. 6, No. 2, p. 5.)

Daylight not dependable for school needs; artificial desirable; frees planning; intensities 30 f.c. for classrooms, double for partially sighted children. Interesting article. Illustrated, 23 photographs..

America states its beliefs frankly. This article begins "There is no field in which lighting is more important for good visibility, ease of seeing and eyesight con-servation." In this case the thesis is, as it often is, that daylight is not dependable, and you really want artificial light. There is some emphasis on chalkboard lighting, but the chief discussion is about the planning of classrooms. It is suggested that these are tied by the assumption that there must be a large window on the left, and claims that with artificial lighting one is free to lay out the room for convenience and improved comfort for the children.

Reference is made to intensities. Best cur-

rent practice is said to use 30 foot candles plus for classrooms, studies, libraries and reading rooms, while classrooms for partially sighted children go up to 50-80 foot candles or more. Improvements in corridor and locker areas are also recorded. Laboratories have 30 foot candles boosted to 50 by local lighting.

26.21 services and equipment GAS SERVICE PIPES

Gas Service Pipes. BS C. of P. 331.101: 1947. (British Standards Institution, 2s.)

Deals with service pipe from gas mains to consumer's meter, including service valve and service governor where required.

Although a knowledge of this code will not obviate the need for consultation with the gas company, it will be helpful in indicating points on which the company should be approached. It will also enable proper provision to he made on denings for interest. provision to be made on drawings for items which sometimes get omitted until work is started and which thus involve an "extra." The code covers materials, relation to other services, sizes of pipes, service valves, and service sovernors, seeves and ducts and casings, protection against corrosion. It may be noted that in the section on excavation there is no objection to gas going into a trench taking other services provided gas and electricity are separated by at least 6 inches

This feature answers any question connected with building confidentially and free of charge. Questions to the Technical Editor, The Architects' Journal, 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.I.

QUESTIONS ANSWERS AND

2931 WDC ARCHITECTS' FEES

We were authorised some months ago to prepare specifications and bills of quantities by a client for the reinstatement of quantities by a citent for the reinstatement of his war-damaged property in London. At the time when this work was started it was clear that a licence would be forthcoming. With the change in the Government's policy our chances for obtaining a licence gradually diminished until when application was made our request was turned down. Our client was severely affected financially as the result of the war damage during the early part of the war and is in an embarrassing position of the war and is in an emparrassing position with regard to the settlement of professional fees. As all the work of reinstatement and professional fees would normally be met by the War Damage Commission if the work was licensed, can you advise us as to the likelihood of the Commission meeting the part fees in-curred by the preparation of the bills of quantities and details when our applica-tion for a licence had been turned down? Do you know of any cases similar in character where the War Damage Commission has met such fees?

It is the War Damage Commission's job to reimburse the person responsible for reinstating the property in accordance with the Acts, and it is the custom for the Commission to pay for professional services when the first certificate has been issued to the contractor. As in your case, no rein-statement has yet taken place it is unlikely that the War Damage Commission will agree to make any payments to your client, even though he may have incurred expenses in advance.



their use in aeroplane interiors, to realise that Timber will continue to play an equally important role in the future. The wide choice of hardwoods, veneers and plywoods (flat, shaped and metal-faced) now at the service of the modern architect, engineer and general designer is in marked contrast to those which served past generations. In addition,

the treatment of Timber and the manufacturing resources of the industry, all keep Timber and its qualities abreast of modern requirements.

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TABLE V

The following tables summarise the official statistics on housing progress, the production of building materials and the labour position.

HOUSING, MATERIALS AND LABOUR

[by Ian Bowen]

HOUSING

TABLE I PERMANENT HOUSES IN GREAT BRITAIN: Cumulative Totals

		Begun		Finished			
	Local Authorities	Private Builders	Total	Local Authorities	Private Builders	Total	
To Dec., 1945	20,409	_	-	1,657	1,031	2,688	
1947: Jan	19 0 ,340	63,319	253,659	28,440	31,609	60,049	
Feb	198,138	64,459	262,597	30,607	33,278	63,885	
March	205,159	65,864	271,023	34,436	35,430	69,866	
April	218,815	67,826	286,641	40,425	38,184	78,609	
May	234,395	70,684	305,079	47,726	41,465	89,191	
June	250,292	73,181	323,473	55,642	44,356	99,998	
July	280,197	75,741	341,430	63,975	47,316	111,291	
Aug		78,582	358,779	71,646	49,813	121,459	
Sept		80,208	375,677	81,983	52,323	134,306	
Oct		82,303	390,958	92,924	55,362	148,286	
Nov		83,353	404,126	104,419	57,872	162,291	
Dec		84,102	413,988	117,951	60,566	178,517	
Increase of Dec. over Nov.	9,113	749	9,862	13,532	2,694	16,226	

Total at Dec. 31, 1947			Tin	der Construction	Finished
Local Authorities				211,935	117,951
Private Builders				23,536	60,566
War-destroyed rebuilt				14,905	18,683
Government Departm			0.0	2,659 2,719	612 138
Aluminium		0.0	* *	2,719	130
Total	,			255,754	197,950
				The second second	

TABLE II TEMPORARY HOUSES IN GREAT BRITAIN: Cumulative Totals

		Slabbing Begun	Slabbing Completed	Erection Begun	Erection Completed
To Dec., 1945		61,008	39,998	22,932	9,376
1947; Jan.		134,023	118,451	107,214	97,070
Feb.		136,238	118,734	109,033	99,461
March		137,992	119,759	111,002	101,717
April		140,333	123,757	115,166	106,664
May		141,786	127,270	118,653	111, 0 29
June		143,769	130,735	122,353	115,086
July		147,661	134,956	126,375	119,960
Aug.		151,036	138,352	129,535	122,992
Sept.		152,730	142,359	133,328	126,279
Oct.	::	154,042	146,720	138,367	131,643
Nov.		154,769	149,212	141,877	134,879
Dec.		155,084	151,702	145,320	138,398
lacrease of D	ec.	315	2,490	3,443	3,519

Temporary Houses Under Construction at Dec. 31: 6,922.

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TABLE III NON-TRADITIONAL PERMANENT HOUSES (ALREADY INCLUDED IN TABLE I) GREAT BRITAIN; Cumulative Totals

	7				Begun	Completed
To en	d July	947	 	 	57,935	12,160
19.	Aug.	20	 **	 	63,293	14,161
99	Sept.	99	 	 	69 183	17,582
93	Oct.	29	 	 	74,480	20,657
10	Nov.	99	 	 	80,009	23,902
99	Dec.	99	 	 	83,904	28,602

Non-traditional Honser Under Construction at Dec. 31: 55,302 (In addition to the above, construction has begun on 2,857 permanent aluminium louses, of which 138 have been completed.)

TABLE IV * HOUSING ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED OTHERWISE THAN BY NEW BUILDING: Cumulative Totals

								Unoccupied War-Damaged Houses Repaired	Conversions and Adaptations
To en	d July 1	947						123,537	51,691
39	Aug.	20		0.0				124.967	53,627
22	Sept.	29		* *				126,542	55,685
99	Oct.	99						128,076	58,214
93	Nov.	99	**	* *	* *	* *	**	130,044	60,302
9.0	Dec.	9.9		• •				131,928	62,652
Incre	ase of D								
	T Nov.	ec						1,884	2,350

Emergency huts (programme finished August, 1946) provided for a further 3,480 families.

BUILDING MATERIALS
PRODUCTION AND STOCK:

Material	Unit	OctDec., 1946		OctDec, 1947	
		Pro- duction	Stocks‡	Pro- duction	Stocks‡
Cement	th. tons	(monthly average) 618 396	244 270	(monthly average) 701 422	230 348
Roofing materials Clay tiles		64.4	33.9	77.3	57.4
Concrete tiles Slates Asbestos Cement	99	48.6 25.6	38.7 28.3	66.6	50.3
Slates Asbestos cement	"	-	15/25/	2.1	-
sheeting	th. tons	29.1	-	27.1	-
Roofing felt Ceilings, Wall Linings and	th. tons th. rolls of 24 sq. yds.	244	110	270	227
Floorings Plaster gypseous Plasterboard Tiles	th. tons th. sq. yds.	17.6 3,353	491	17.2 3,887	440
Glazed Floor (Clay) Pipes (Water, Gas,	th. sq. yds.	510 135	= ,	575 201	=
Lead	th. tons	3.67 2.66	=	4.13 2.99	=
Soil Pipes (cast iron) (Asbestos	,,	2.24	_	2.46	-
Cement) Drain Pipes, Salt		-	-	0.39	-
Glazed	99	44.1	-	47.4	-
Pressed Steel	th. of equiv. tons of cast iron	4.44	-	5.65	*
Asbestos Cement Goods Manhole Covers and Frames	th. tons th. of equiv. tons of cast iron	3.03	=	1.9	=
Metal Windows Sanitary Fittings	Mn. ft. sup.	3.75	-2.84	3.87	3.30
Baths Lavatory Basins	thousands	29.1 79.9	= .	40·8 99.3	=
W.C. Pans	10	58.3 95.3	. =	70.9 117.6	=
Cookers		19.0	-	21.6 25.2	-
Gas		17.6 35.2 62.1	_	41.1	=
Fires, Solid Fuel Wash Boilers Electric		20.9	_	16.3	_
Gas Furnace Pans	"	48.5	-	36.5	-
(Solid Fuel) Solid Fuel Softwood Timber (Imports and	thousands	4.7 1.59	=	6.0	=
Home Produced	th. stds	115.1	214.5 er figure,	165.0	560.1†

‡ At end of period, § Imports only.

† November figure.

LABOUR
TABLE VI BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING LABOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN: Operatives Employed, aged 16 and over?

Type of Work	July, 1945	Dec. 1946	Dec. 1947*	
Total	535.0	953.0§	1,002.0	
Housing	343.9	(606.5)	560,2	
and preparation of sites)	17.4 14.5	221.5	258.4	
Temporary Other (repairs, etc.)	14.5 312.0	31.1 (353.9)	293.0	
Other Work	191,1	(342,5)	441.8	

Provisional. † In Thousands. § This total has been revised upwards from 949,000. Revised figures have not been published for all the types of work shown in this table, and earlier estimates which may have been altered are shown in brackets.

Announcements

The RIBA Council has conferred the award of the RIBA Distinction in Town Planning upon the following members:—Sir Lancelot Keay, K.B.E., President; Mr. Henry Braddock (A); Mr. John L. Denman (F); Mr. C. H. James, R.A., Vice-President; Mr. S. Powland Pierce (F) dent; Mr. S. Rowland Pierce (F).

Messrs. Jonah Arnold and Smith, architects, surveyors, quantity surveyors, land agents, of Great Western Chambers, Neath, Glam., have taken into partnership Mr. Frank Kenneth Davies, A.R.I.C.S., registered architect and chartered surveyor, who has been their chief assistant for a number of years.

Mr. Sergei Kadleigh, A.R.I.B.A., has relinquished his partnership with the firm of Ryan and Partners, and is now conducting his own practice from offices at 9. Mansfield Street, London, W.1 (Langham 1081). He will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

Mr. T. A. Fennemore, tately Director of the Central Institute of Art and Design, is now in practice as a Consultant and Adviser on Industrial Design and Design Policy. Until London offices are available communications should be sent to him at The Rosery, Ham Common, Richmond, Surrey. Tel.: Kingston 6373.

Mr. Alec. F. French, F.R.I.B.A., of Halifax House, Bristol, 1, and Westminster Bank Chambers, Plymouth, has acquired the practice of the late Harold E. Meredith, F.R.I.B.A., of Cleeve Lawns, Downend, Bristol. (successor to Richard C. James & Meredith).

On the retirement of Mr. J. H. Hollier, F.R.I.B.A., from the practice of Mowbray Green and Hollier at 27, Queen Square, Bath, Mr. F. W. Beresford Smith, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., A.M.I.STRUCT.E., is joining Mr.

J. E. B. Carpenter, A.R.I.B.A., in partnership in the firm which, in the future, will be styled Mowbray Green and Partners and continued from the same address.

Dr. Charles Holden, Mr. Lionel Pearson and Mr. P. W. Adams (FF.R.I.B.A.) announce that they have taken into partnership Mr. Laurence Angus, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., been an associate partner since 1925. W. A. Guttridge, DIP.ARCH. (LEEDS), A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. K. H. Urquhart, who have been with the firm since 1935 and 1931 respectively, have now also become partners on their return after war service. The firm will continue to practise under the title of Adams, Holden and Pearson.

The Department of Health for Scotland has published an explanatory memorandum of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act of 1947. Copies may be obtained from HMSO, price 6d.

HENRY HOPE & SONS LTD. A STATEMENT

In our issue for June 5, 1947, we published an advertisement, the body of which contained an extract from a report previously published in the Evening Standard to the effect that eight houses at Rickinghall had been waiting for windows for eight months.

We are informed that the extract in question has been misunderstood to be a reflection upon Henry Hope & Sons Ltd., who were the contractors concerned with supply of windows to the houses in Rickinghall. In fact, Henry Hope & Sons Ltd. fulfilled their contract for the supply of windows for these houses before the delivery date stipulated in their contract.

The advertisement in question was of course published by us in good faith, and there was no intention in any way of reflecting upon Henry Hope & Sons Ltd. or any

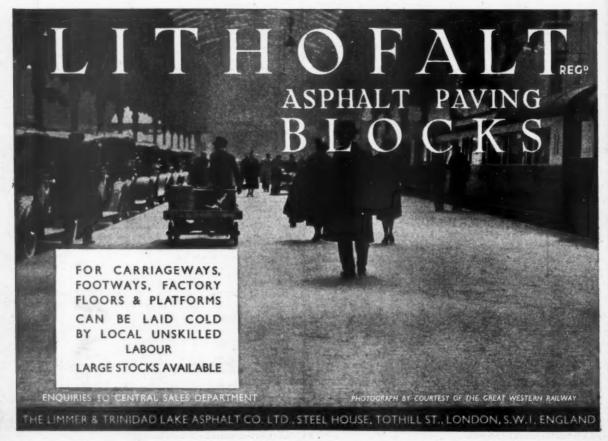
other Company.

The Austin Hall Group of Companies, who were the advertisers in question, wish to be associated with the foregoing state-

Buildings Illustrated

52 Flats in Reservoir Road, Southgate, N.14, for the Southgate Borough Council. (Pages 171-173). General contractor: W. F. Marshall, Ltd. Sub-Contractors: Helical (Pages 171-173). General contractor. H. F. Marshall, Ltd. Sub-Contractors: Helical Bar & Engineering Co., Ltd., reinforced concrete; Semtex, patent flooring; Tottenham & District Gas Co., gas fixtures and gasfitting; Ideal Boilers & Radiators, Ltd., boilers; A. Tindall, A.M.I.B.E., electric wiring; W. F. Marshall, Ltd., plumbing, Co. Casements, Crittall Manufacturing Co., casements.

Research Labora ory and Administration Research Labora ory and Administration Offices, Redditch, Worcestershire, for Messrs. Herbert Terry & Sons, Ltd. (pages 178-179). Architects, Francis W. B. Yorke and H. M. Barker, F/LRIBA. General contractor, Staff of Terry's Building Department, who were also responsible for the electric wiring, electic between the state of the tric heating and plumbing. Clerk of F. H. Hunt. Sub-contractors: V works, Val Travers, dampcourses and asphalt; Constone Ltd., artificial stone, pre-cast beams and stonework; Charles Wade & Co., Ltd., structural steel; Haywards Cutolux, roof lights; Mundett Cork Products Ltd., cork flooring; James Ward (Worc.) Ltd., central heating; Alfred Brown & Co., door furniture; James Gibbons, Ltd., casements and window furniture; Alfred Brown. Ltd, s'aircases, balustrade and rail; Treadgold's, plaster and decorative plaster; R. G. Robertson, wall tiling.



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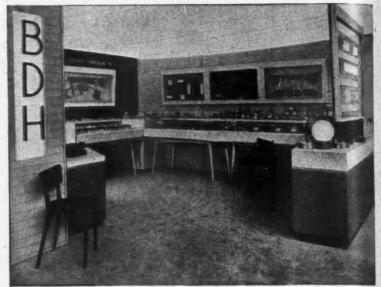
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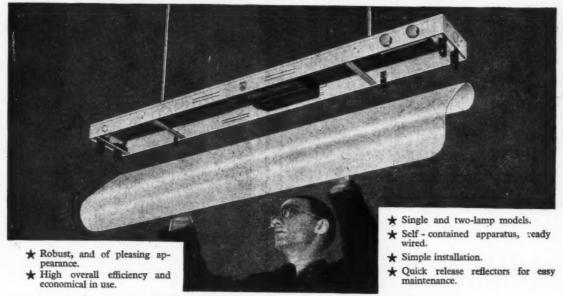


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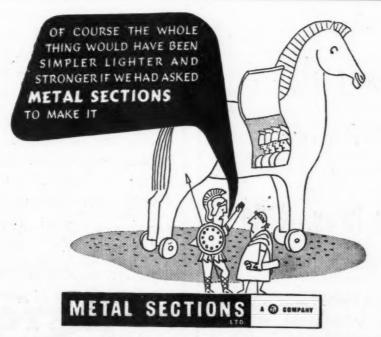
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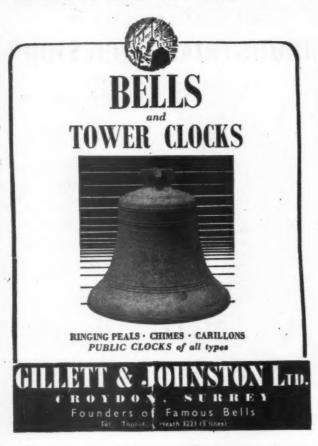
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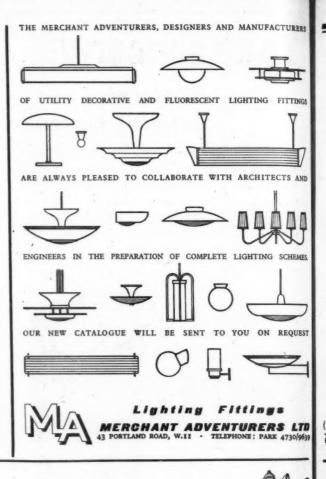
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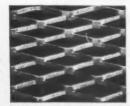




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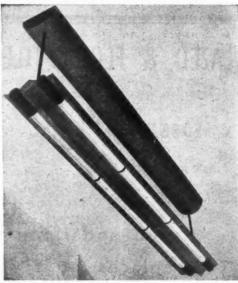
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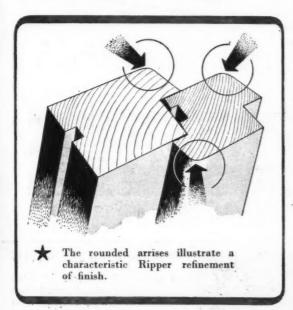
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We have available from stock the entire range of GMA windows, to B.S.I. Specification, which can also be supplied (if required) with glazing bars. The adjacent illustrations are typical.

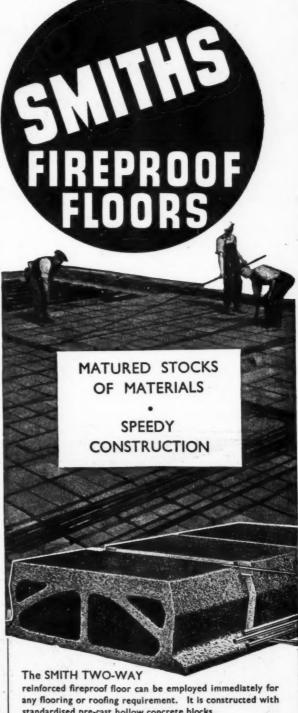






Rippers Ltd., Castle Hedingham, Essex Phone: Hedingham 191 (4 lines)

London: 9 Southampton Place (Suite 16) W.C.1 Phone CHAncery 8306/7



standardised pre-cast hollow concrete blocks.

The employment of patent telescopic centers permits the immediate use of the floor with the additional advantage of their removal in the minimum of time.

SMITH'S FIREPROOF FLOORS LTD. (Dept. A) Imber Court, East Molesey, Surrey. Telephone : Emberbrook 3300 (4 lines)

employing Unique Telescopic Centerina





UNSEEN CORROSION AT WORK

When hidden corrosion is finally discovered the only remedy is costly repairs. There is no more likely starting point for corrosion by damp than the joint between window-frames and masonry. Temperature changes make short work of normal mortar pointing, but fortunately there is "Seelastik" the original British Caulking Compound. In extremes of temperature "Seelastik" will not run or crack. Unaffected by vibration it always retains its elasticity. Packed in



cellophane cartridges for quick filling and clean operation, it is rapidly applied by the Expandite (British made) Caulking Gun to concrete, brick, timber, steel or glass and a permanent all-weather seal is formed. "Seelastik" may be painted over and will not stain or bleed through.



Red cases from 1 5-6

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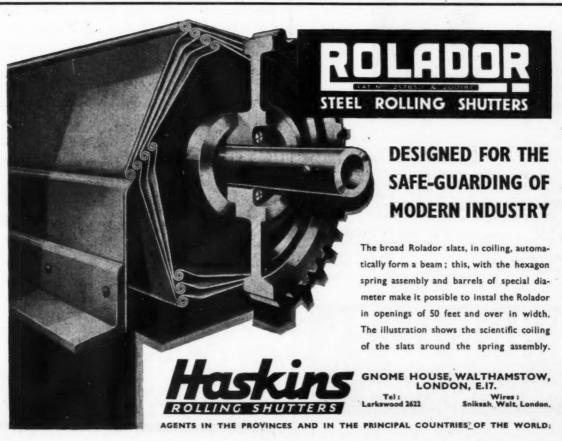
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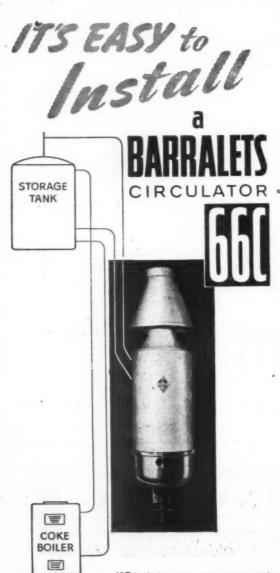
SEELASTIK

ELASTIC CAULKING COMPOUND



EXPANDITE LIMITED - CUNARD ROAD - LONDON - N.W.10 - TEL. ELGAR 5151





Felephone: RODney 2696 66C is designed to work in conjunction with, or without the usual domestic water systems. It provides hot water when the domestic boiler is not in use, i.e., in summer. It acts as a "booster" to the basic supply for such periods as spring and autumn. It provides hot water, day or night, for bath, basins and sink.

IT DOES ALL THIS WITHOUT ANY

Write for Leaflet 66C for particulars of what it does, how it works, how installed and maintained to:—

BARRALETS ADDINGTON SQUARE-LONDON-S-E-5

o Strie
SPAROVVES

Take good Ale a pottle, or after the quantities more or less by your discretion, and set it over the fire to boyle, and put in your sparovves and scum the broth, then put therein Onions, Perceley, Time, Rosemary chopped small,

Pepper and Saffron with Cloves and Mace a few. And make fippets as you do with this and lay the Sparovves upon with the said broth, and in the seething put in a piece of sweet butter and Vergious if need be.

From: 'A Booke of Cookry' 1584

It looks to be an interesting dish, but not easy in the making nowadays, when cooking sparrows are a little difficult to come by and good ale is quite impossible. Compensation comes in the ease of cooking what we have. Our Eagle Ranges serve us well and when the new ones are plentiful as sparrows on the trees, we shall forget the austerity of our dishes in the pleasure of cooking them.

EAGLE

Advance RANGE



EAGLE RANGE & GRATE CO. LTD. Aston, Birmingham. 6
Product of Radiation Ltd

Lightfoot Refrigeration

THE CAPITAL VALUE OF YOUR REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT

DEPENDABILITY

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The most essential requirement of s refrigerating plant is that it should be consistently dependable through many years of continuous operation. Mechanical failure can easily result in losses of perishable goods held in store, or of output from a manufacturing process, of considerable financial value. In the design and construction of Lightfoot plant more importance is, therefore, attached to reliability than to anything else. The of mechanical breakdown in Lightfoot plant has been reduced to the absolute minimum that engineering skill can contrive.

Lightfoot plant saves running ex-penses and costs of repairs because nothing is skimped in design, in materials, or in workmanship. The various devices by which first cost can be reduced, at the expense of increased ower consumption and a shorter life of the equipment, are not tolerated in Lightfoot plant.

SUITABILITY

All Lightfoot plant is designed to meet each user's individual needs in the most efficient manner. The Lightfoot company's engineers, who are men of exceptional qualifica-tions in a highly specialised field, take into consideration during the preliminary survey all circumstances affecting the design and operation of a proposed installation.

RESEARCH AND TESTING

The Lightfoot company try out new developments in refrigerating equip-ment at the Cold Stores and Ice Factories which they own throughout Britain. These establishments provide ideal facilities and experience for tests under normal conditions of working.

CAPITAL COST

Sometimes Lightfoot plant may cost a little more to install, but generally it is competitive in price. Sometimes it costs less. However, experience has proved again and again that the only true measure of cheapness is the degree of economical and reliable service which is given by the plant over a long period.

THE LIGHTFOOT RANGE OF REFRIGERATING PLANT

The Lightfoot company supply refrigerating plants to operate with either methyl chloride or freon in sizes from 1 h.p. to 35 h.p. For larger users, ammonia machines are supplied in sizes up to 500 h.p.



THE LIGHTFOOT REFRIGERATION COMPANY LIMITED, Abbeydale Road, Wembley, Middlesex

SECOMASTIC saves vital man-hours and cuts labour costs

A RIBBON of Secomastic run along a joint or crack is all that is required to ensure a permanent weatherproof seal.

SECOMASTIC IS COMPLETELY WEATHER RESISTANT AND REMAINS PLASTIC AND RESILIENT UNDER A PROTECTIVE SKIN THAT CAN BE DECORATED

Secomastic takes up any movement in a joint due to expansion or shrinkage, warping or buckling, vibration or structural settlement. It is ideal for bedding and sealing

wood and metal window frames, external door frames, bedding sills, sealing pre-cast concrete blocks, roof and gutter repairs, and for sealing expansion joints.



Write for a demonstration to:

A SECO GUN

MAKES A QUICK,

NEAT JOB!

SECOMASTIC LTD., 25. Upper Brook St., London, W.I.

SECOMASTIC LIMITED

25 Upper Brook Street, Park Lane, London, W.1. Tel: MAYfair 9080

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements should be addressed to the Advi. Menager, "The Architects' Journal," 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, and should reach there by Krst post on Friday morning for inclusion in the following Thursday's

aper. Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed are of "The Architects' Journal," at the address

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, necessive, or a woman between the age of 18 and 40, inclusive, unless he or she is excepted from the growisions 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, 16s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ABCHITECTS AND GUNCHERORS maintains a register of qualified architects and surveyors (including assistants) requiring posts, and invites applications from public anthorities and private practitioners having £.aff vacancies. Address: 75, Earon Places. London, S.W.1. THE SLOAMS 5615.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

VACANCIES FOR PLANNING STAFF IN THE
ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT FOR WORK
ON THE COUNTY OF LONDON PLAN.
Applications are invited for a number of positions in the following grades:
PLANNING OFFICER. Grade III, £550 to

£700 a year. TECHNICAL ASSISTANT. 55s. a week to

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT.

2890 a year.

Commencing rate of pay will be according to qualifications and experience. There will be opportunities for competing, on merit, in due course for permanent appointment and for positions in the higher grades on the occurrence of vacancies. Success'ul candidates will be subject to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund.

d.

le planning work involved includes assistin the detailed development of ReconstrucArea schemes and the preparation of revised

ance 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 may be obtained from the Architect to the Council (P), (tounty Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope). Returnable not later than ten days from this date.

County Bordight Of Rotherham.

Architectural Assistant, in the office of the Borough Engineer, at a commencing salary of 2460 per annum, rising by annual increments to a maximum of £510 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 16s. per annum).

Applicants must be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and preferably with experience in the service of a Local Authority.

The post is superannuable, and the candidate

Royal Institute of Division Royal Institute of Division Royal Institute of Prison Royal Ro

Municipal Offices, Rotherham, Yorks.

Municipal Offices, Rotherham, Yorks.

ROROTGH OF SWINDON.

BOROTIGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for the permanent pest of Assistant Architect, on the staff of the Borough Architect, at a salary in accordance with A.P.T. Grade V. of the National Scales. 2460 to 2510 per annum, plus such cost-of-living bonus as may from time to time be paid by the Corporation (at present £59 les, per annum). Applicants must have had experience in housing and the general architectural work of a Local Authority, and must be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Architects.
Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, and applications must be delivered to me not later than the 28th February, 1948.

Canvassing in any form will be deemed a dis-qualification.

D. MURRAY JOHN, Town Clerk.

Civic Offices. Swindon. 5th Pebruary, 1948.

NORFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for the permanent
post of an ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, Grade V
(salary £460-£510, plus bonus, at present £59 16s.
per annum. Capdidates who held an appropriate architectural qualification and have good
general experience will be given preference, but
experience in a Local Government office is not
essential.

experience in a Local Government office is not essential.

The appointment will be subject to the Local Government Officers' Superannuation Acts, to a satisfactory medical certificate, and to one month's notice on either side, National Scheme of Service Conditions will apply.

Applicants must state clearly age, qualifications, full details of training experience and previous appointments, with dates, salaries and designations; the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made must be given. Applications, clearly endorsed, must be delivered to Mr. C. H. Thurston, County Architect, 25, Thorpe Road, Norwich, by not later than Monday, lat March, 1948.

H. OSWALD BROWN,

Clerk to the Council.

County Offices, Thorpe Road, Norwich.

POROUGH OF LUTON

BOROUGH OF LUTON.
BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
TECHNICAL STAFF.
Applications are invited for 'the following appointments:—
(a) SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade VI, salary £595—£20—£20—£25—£660. (b) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade

660.

(b) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade
IV, salary £480-£25-£255.
Applicants must be A.R.I.B.A., and have had
extensive experience in the design and construction of public buildings, schools and houses,
and in particular have had recent experience in
the design and development of housing schemes.
In the case of appointment (a) every
endeavour will be made to provide housing
accommedation within a reasonable time.
Appointments will be subject to the Local
Government Superannuation Act, 1937, to the
conditions of service as laid down by the
Council, to a satisfactory medical examination,
and to one month's notice.
Applications, suitably endorsed, giving particulars of age, qualifications, experience, and
present appointment and salary, together with
copies of not pring than three recent testimonials, should be delivered to the Borough
Engineer, Town Hall, Luton, not later than
Friday, the 5th March, 1948. Canvassing will
disqualify.

W. H. ROBINSON, Friday, the

W. H. ROBINSON, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Luton. 5th February, 1948.

Applications are invited for posts as TOWN PLANNING OFFICERS, New South Wales State Government Departments. Salary, £727 p.a. (Australian), range £777 p.a. (Australian). Applicants should be qualified engineers, architects, or surveyors of a standard equivalent to that of a University degree and, in addition, should have experience in either one or more of the above professions and possess qualifications and experience in town planning.

Vacancies exist for officers experienced to undertake work in the following directions:—

(a) The investigation and preparation of town planning schemes.

(a) The investigation and preparation of planning schemes.

(b) Civic survey and research preparatory to the formation of planning schemes.

(c) Public relations work to provide information and stimulate interest, including the addressing of public gatherings.

(d) The preparation of planning schemes for large estates and slum clearance associated with the development of housing, particularly from the architectural angle, including the control of staff engaged thereon.

Applicants must be natural born B:itish or American subjects.

the architectural angle, including the control of staff engaged thereon.
Applicants must be natural born B:itish or American subjects.
Actual cost of transport of selected applicant to Sydney will be allowed.
Applications ahould be forwarded by air mail direct to the Secretary. Public Service Board, 19, O'Connell Street, Sydney. New South Wales, to arrive not later than 15th March, 1948. Any applications received after that date will, however, receive consideration.

LEICESTER COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION

LEICESTER COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

APPOINTMENT OF CLERK OF WORKS.
Applications are invited for the above appointment. on the staff of the County Education Architect. The salary offered is Grade II/III, commencing at £420 per annum.

Applicants must have a thorough knowledge of all building trades, and must be able to set out buildings and to supervise their erection. Candidates should have a good standard of education, and should be able to check builders' accounts.

education, and should be able to accounts.

Applications, accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials, should be sent to the Director of Education, County Offices, Grey Friars, Leicester marked "Clerk of Works," not later than 5th March, 1948.

(Signed) JOHN A. CHATTERTON, Clerk of the Council.

County Offices, Grey Friars, Leicester.

9th February, 1948.

**Iiv*

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL CORPORATION.
CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF TECHNICAL STAFF.
Applications are invited for the following

pointments:—
(a) ASMISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T., Grade
1, £535-£600 per annum.
(b) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T., Grade

, £460-£510 per annum. (c) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, A.P.T.,

V. £460-£510 per annum.

(c) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, A.P.T.,

Grade I, £330-£375 per annum.

Plus cost-of-living bonus, which at present
amounts to 23s. a week.

The appointments are subject to the Local
Government Superannuation Act, 1937, terminable
by one month's written notice on either sade, and
subject also to the successful candidate passing
satisfactorily a medical examination.

Applicants should not be over 40 years of age
(except in the case of applicants who are serving
or have served in the Forces).

Candidates for (a) should be Associates of the
Royal Institute of British Architects, and
thoroughly experienced in the design and layout
and preparation of working drawings for Commercial and Municipal buildings.

Candidates for (b) should preferably be
Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and have had good general architectural
experience and be capable of preparing working
drawings.

experience and be capable of programming the experience and be capable of the experience and be capable of the experience of the experienc

examination of the Royal Airstitute Architects.

Applications on forms, which can be obtained from the City Engineer, Guildhall, Kingston-upon-Hull, accompanied by copies of testimonials, are to be returned not later than 14 days after the insertion of this advertisement.

Any applicant canvassing a member of the Council or Chief Official will be disqualified.—WM. MORRIS, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., City Engineer.

FIFE COUNTY COUNCIL.
PLANNING DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for appointment as
CHIEF PLANNING ASSISTANT. Salary, £575×
£25 to £700, plus war increase of £60 per annum.
Applicants must have had experience in the preparation of planning schemes, and hold the
qualification A.M.T.P.I. Applications, stating
date of birth, qualifications, and experience to
be lodged with the undersigned not later than
3rd March, 1948. No canvassing.
J. M. MITCHELL,
County Clerk.

County Buildings, Cupar-Fife. 10th February, 1948.

THE POLYTECHNIC, 309, REGENT
STREET. W.1.
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, SURVEYING,
Applications are invited for the post of
SENIOR ASSISTANT IN SURVEYING.
Candidates must possess pressional qualifications in surveying, and should have had both
teaching and practical experience. Salary scale
commences at £600 per annum, rising by annual
increments of £25 to a maximum of £750 per
annum, plus London allowance and additional
allowance for training, subject to the usual
deduction of 5 per cent. for superannuation.
Further particulars and form of application,
which should be returned within two weeks after
the date of this issue, may be obtained by
sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope
to the undersigned.

J. C. JONES.

J. C. JONES.
Director of Education.

OITY OF COVENTRY EDUCATION

COMMITTEE.

APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE

ASSISTANT.

The Education Committee invite applications for the appointment of an Administrative Assistant (Buldings and Supplies), on the staff of the Director of Education. Applicants should be University Graduates, or hold comparable qualifications; suitable administrative experience of teaching experience will be an advantage. The person appointed will be required to accept special administrative responsibility for the Authority's Building Programme, the maintenance of existing buildings, and the provision of supplies and equipment for educational institutions of all types. The salary is in accordance for Local Government Officers (Administrative, Professional and Technical Division), i.e., £490×£90 to £550 per annum, plus bonus, at present 599 19s. 3d. for men and £48 4s. 8d. for women. The post will be subject to the provisions of the appropriate Superannuation Art. and the successful candidate will be required to contribute for the Coventry Widows' and Orphans' Forms of application and further particulars. The period of the property of the appropriate successful candidate will be successful candidate will be successful candidate will be successful candidate will be successful. Forms of application and further particulars may be obtained, on receipt of stamped addressed envelope, from the undersigned, to whom they should be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

W. L. CHINN,

Director of Education.

The Council House, Coventry, 3rd February, 1948.

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SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH.
BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL STAFF.
Applications are invited for the following

BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL STAFF.
Applications are invited for the following
appointments:

(a) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade
VI (£535-£600), plus cost-of-living bonus (at
present £59 19s. 3d.).

(b) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade III
(£300-£435), plus cost-of-living bonus (at present
£59 19s. 3d.).

(c) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade III
(£300-£435), plus cost-of-living bonus (at present
£59 19s. 3d.).

The above posts are 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 Borough Architect is responsible for all
architectural work carried out by the Conneil,
including the housing, education, and public
health programme, and opportunity is given for
varied experience dependent on ability. Preference will be given to candidates who have passed
examinations for membership of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Applications, giving full particulars of age,
qualifications and experience, and enclosing copies
of two recent testimonials, should be sent to
Denis Winston. M.A., B.Arch., F.R.I.B.A.,
M.T.P.I., Borough Architect. Civic Centre,
Southampton, to arrive not later than Monday,
22nd March, 1948.

STAFFOP DEWIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

EDEPUTY ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for the appointment
of Denuty Architect to the Staffordshire Education Committee. Salary 2700, rising by increments of 250 to £550 per annum, plus bonus (at
types of educational institutions and control
of drawing office staff; experience of committee
work is also desirable.

Form of application must be submitted not
later than Thursday. IIth March, 1948.

T. H. EVANS.

Clerk of the County Council.

SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH.

BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH.

BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF BRANCH ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Branch Architect. Grade VIII (£525-£700.) plus cost-of-living bonus. at present amounting to £59 79s. 30. per annum. The post will be remanent 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 successful candidate will be responsible for the organisation and control of all work of the Health Committees of the Council undertaken by the Architect's Department, and he should have a special knowledge of the requirements of the different types of health buildings, and experience in carrying out contracts of considerable size. Preference will be given to immediate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Anolications, 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., F.R.L.B.A., M.T.P.L., Borough Architect. Civic Centre, Southampton, to reach the above on or before Monday, 22nd Marchi 1948.

UPPER CALDER JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEE.

APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Senior Planning Assistant, at a salary in accordance with Grade VI and VII of the National Scheme of Conditions of Service. i.e., £595, rising by increments of £25 to £710 per annum.

2595, rising by increments of £25 to £710 per annum.

The appointment will be filled in conjunction with the County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and on the transfer of planning functions the person appointed will be taken over by the County Council and appointed to No. 3 Area office to be set up in Haddersfield. Applicants should be Corporate Members of the Town Planning Institute or possess a recognized qualification in civil engineering, surveying or architecture, and have had considerable experience in a Planning office. The appointment is subject to one month's notice on either side and to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. The selected applicant will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, giving age, qualifications, past and present appointments and details of experience, together with copies of two testimonials, to be sent to the Planning Officer, 29. Northgate, Halifax, not later than 6th March, 1948.

H. K. FIRTH.
Acting Secretary.

Town Hall, Halifax. 11th February, 1948.

NORTHUMBERIAND COUNTY COUNCIL.

DRPUTY COUNTY ARCHITECT.

The Northumberland County Council invite applications for the appointment of Deputy County Architect, at a salary of £900 a year, rising by annual increments of £50 and £25 to a maximum of £975 a year, plus a variable cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 ibs. a year).

Applicants must be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or hold similar qualifications, and should be experienced in the general architectural work of a Local Authority.

The appointment will be subject to the National Conditions of Service as adopted by the County Council, to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to three months' notice on either side, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

candidate w examination.

Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom all applications must be delivered not later than the 13th March, 1948.

Canvassing will disqualify.

E. P. HARVEY.

Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. 901

County Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE BDUCATION
COMMITTEE.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE BDUCATION
COMMITTEE.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE TECHNICAL COLLEGE
AND SCHOOL OF ART.
APPLICATIONS are Invited for the post of LECTURER IN ARCHITECTURE, in the Building Department, required September, 1948.
Candidates, who must be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and should possess a degree or diploma of a recognized School of Architecture. Bould be able to teach two or more of the following: Architectural Design, Architectural Drawing, History of Architecture, Builders' Quantities, Reinforced Concrete.
Salary will be according to the Burnham (Technical) Scale for Assistants. Allowance will be made for professional or industrial experience where applicable. Further particulars and application forms, which should be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement, will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped, addressed feoiscap envelope by the Chief Fiducation Officer (T), Shire Hall, Cambridge, First enquiry should be endorsed "Architecture."

CITY OF MANCHESTER.
CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for the following

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(a) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Basic salary A.P.T., III, 2450-2455 per annum.

(b) ELPCTRICAL ENGINFERING ASSISTANT. Basic salary, A.P.T., IV, 2480-2525 per annum.

annum.

TFMPORARY STAFF.

(c) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR.
Basic salary, A.P.T.. V. £520-£570 per annum.
Candidates for appointment (b) should pressess adequate technical knowledge and practical experience in the design of installation. including preparation of plans and specifications, and the supervision of contracts in connection with electric lighting, heating and power plants in Municipal Buildings, including schools and institutions.

cipal Buildings, including schools and institutions.

The successful candidates for the permanent positions will be required to bass a medical examination before the appointments are confirmed, and to contribute to the Corporation's Superannuation Fund, and to execute the Corporation's Deed of Service.

Applications on the official form, obtainable at the City Architect's Office, must be returned, together with not more than three recent testimonials, to Leonard C. Howitt, B.Arch., Dio.T.P. D.P.A., F.R.I.B.A. A.M.T.P.I. City Architect, Town Hall, Manchester, by Wednesday, 3rd March, 1948, endorsed for the appropriate appointment. Canvassing in any form oral or written direct or indirect is prohibited, and will be regarded as a dismulification.

PHILIP B. DINGLE,

Town Clerk. Town Hall, Manchester. February, 1948.

Town Hall, Manchester.
February, 1948.

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

PLANNING ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited from Associate
Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers of
the Institution of Municipal and County
Engineers, who are Associate Members of the
Town Planning Institute, for the appointment
of Planning Assistant, at a salary in accordance
with Grade V (£60-2510 per annum). of the
Administrative, Professional, and Technical
Division of the National Scale of Salaries, plus
cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 16s, ner
annum). Applicants should have had considerable experience in the preparation of planning
schemes and control of development. Forms of
application and further particulars may be
obtained from the Borough Engineer and Survevor. Municipal Buildings, Gillingham.

Applications, appropriately endorsed, must be
received by the understined, accompanied by
copies of not more than three recent testimonials,
not later than 2nd March, 1948. Canvassing,
directly or indirectly, will disouality.

Town Clerk.

Municipal Buildings, Gillingham, Kent.

Municipal Buildings. Gillingham, Kent.

11th February, 1948.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for the following appointments:
(a) PLANNING ASSISTANT. A.P.T., Grade VI., of the National Scale of Salaries (£535-£600 per annum), plus cost-of-living bonus.
(b) PLANNING ASSISTANT. A.P.T., Grade IV, of the National Scale of Salaries (£420-£465-per annum), plus cost-of-living bonus.
Applicants for (a) should have had a wide general experience and a sourd appreciation of modern survey and planning technique.
Applicants for (b), who will be primarily concerned with the matters connected with Development Control, should possess a recognized architectural qualification (Intermediate or Final) and a facility for the design and presentation of elevations.

The appointments are subject to the previsions.

elevations.

The appointments are subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the passing of a medical examination. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, and accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than the first post on Monday, 8th March, 1948.

CHARLES PHYTHIAN

CHARLES PHYTHIAN,
Clerk to the County Council.
Shire Hall, Castle Hill, Cambridge. 928

Shire Hall, Castle Hill, Cambridge.

202

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON ON TRENT.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL

ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned appointment, in the Borough Surveyor's Department, at a salary of £420 (Grade IV) or 2460 (Grade V) per annum, according to qualifications, subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, relating to Local Government Officers, plus coat-of-living bonus, at present amounting to £59 16s, per annum.

Applicants should preferably be Corporate Members of the R.I.B.A. or persons studying for the R.I.B.A. Final examination, with a knowledge of quantities.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act. 1937, and to determination by one ment's written notice on either side. The successful examination by the Medical Officer of Health.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be delivered to the Borough Surveyor. Town Hall, Burton-upon-Trent, not later than 8th March, 1948.

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

H. BAILEY CHAPMAN,

Town Hall, Burton-upon-Trent.

12th February, 1948.

Town Hall, Burton-upon-Trent. 12th February, 1948.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

VACANCY FOR TEMPORARY ASSISTANT
ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited from qualified Architects for appointment to the above-mentioned vacancy in the Housing Repairs Department.

Salary scale, 29 10s.—12s. 6d.—213 a week, point of entry on scale being determined by reference to qualifications and experience.

Applications, stating name, address, date of birth, qualifications and experience, should reach the Finance and General Purnoses Section, City Hall. Dublin. not later than 12 noon on the 23rd February, 1948.

P. J. HERNON,
City Manager and Town Clerk.

City Hall, Dublin.

City Hall, Dublin. 3rd February, 1948.

City Hall, Dublin.

3rd February, 1948.

EAST KILBRIDE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIFF ARCHITECT AND PLANNING OFFICER.

Applications are invited for the post of Chief Architect and Planning Officer to the Development Corporation. The functions of the post include the direction of the architectural and planning department of the Corporation, and advising the Corporation on all questions relating to the planning of the new town and the design and execution of development projects carried out by the Corporation. Candidates should be Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and preferably of the Town Planning Institute, and should, in particular, be completely familiar with the latest developments in planning standards and technique appropriate to a development of this scale and character.

The salary range for this appointment will be £1.750-22.000, and the initial salary payable will depend upon the qualifications and experience of the successful applicant.

The post will be superannuable under the Local Government (Scatland) Act. 1337.

Canvassing. directly or indirectly, of the members of the Development Corporation will constitute an absolute disqualification.

Applications, containing full details of the candidate's age, qualifications and experience, together with the usual references, should be warked "Chief Architect."

There is no prescribed form of application.

East Kilbride Development Corporation,

Torrence House, East Kilbride, Glasgow. 929

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CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, DUBLIN.
ARCHITECTURAL VACANCIES ON THE
STAFF OF DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
Prospective candidates for the under-mentioned
established situations are reminded that the
latest date for accepting completed application
forms is 4th March, 1948.

(a) DEPUTY CHIEF ARCHITECTURAL
ADVISER. Salary scales: Man, £1,110—225—
£1,230; woman, £990—£25—£1,110.

(b) SENJOR ARCHITECTURAL INSPECTOR. lorms is 4th March, 1948.

(a) DEPUTY CHIEF ARCHITECTURAL ADVISER. Salary scales: Man, £1,110—£25—£1,230; woman, £990—£25—£1,110.

(b) SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL INSPECTOR. Salary scales: Man, £880—£25—£1,060; woman, £7720—£7720

£730—£20—£920. (c) ARCHITECTURAL INSPECTOR. Sala scales: Man, £730—£20—£880; woman, £575

El5-£730.
Application forms and particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission. 45, Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin. 932

mission. 45, Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin. 932

CARDIGANSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
Applications are invited for the appointment of a CLERK OF WORKS, to supervise the erection of a new Secondary School at Lampeter. The inclusive wage will be £3 to £10 per week, according to experience and qualifications.

Applicants should have a good practical knowledge of all trades and experience in measuring mp and dealing with time sheets, delivery invoices, and the general job book keeping. The appointment will be temporary for about 12 months, and will be subject to 4 weeks' notice on either side.

Applications, stating age, present employment, qualifications, experience, and how soon the appointment can take up the appointment, together with three recent testimonials, should be delivered to the Director of Education, 56, Portland Street, Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire, not later than 1st March, 1948.

RHYS JONES, F.R.I.B.A..

RHYS JONES, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect.

County Offices, Aberaeron. 12th February, 1948.

BOROUGH OF SOUTHGATE.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL
ASSISTANT.
DOLLAR OF ANY INVITED OF A STATE OF A

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an Architectural Assistant, on the established staff of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Balary, etc., in accordance with Grade V of the A.P.T. Division of the National Joint Council Scales, at present under review, and which if adopted will be \$2520.2570 per annum, plus £20 London "weighting."

Applicants should be Associate Members of the Boyal Institute of British Architects, or hold an equivalent qualification.

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

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

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be

the candidate appointed liable to dismissal without notice.
Canvassing either directly or indirectly, will be a dismuslification.
Applications, stating: (1) name and address; (2) age; (3) qualifications by examination; (4) present position, salary, and date appointed; (5) previous positions, with dates and salaries; (6) particulars of experience, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to previous positions, with dates and salaries; (6) particulars of experience, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to Mr. J. T. W. Peat, F.R.I.B.A. Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Sonthgate Town Hall, Palmers Green, London, N.13. in an envelope endorsed "Architectural Assistant," so as to reach him not later than 9 a.m. on Monday, 8th March, 1948.

GORDON H. TAYLOR,

Town Clerk.

Sonthgate Town Hall, Palmers Green.

Southgate Town Hall, Palmers Green, London, N.13.

WREXHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.
APPOINTMENT OF QUANTITY SURVEYOR.
Applications are invited for the appointment
of a Quantity Surveyor, in the Surveyor's Department of the Wrexham Rural District
Council, at a salary in accordance with Grade IV
of the A.P.T. Division of the National Scales of
Salaries, plus cost-of-living bonus. The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the
National Scheme of Conditions of Service and
the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937,
and the successful applicant will be required to
pass a medical examination. The appointment
will be terminable by one month's notice on either
side.

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

Applicants must be experienced in the preparation of Bills of Quantities from plans, estimates, specifications, and to measure up for interim and final certificates and settle final accounts. Preference will be given to Associates of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Quantities Section).

Applications, giving particulars of age, qualifications and experience, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be delivered to the undersigned in sealed envelopes endorsed "Quantity Surveyor," not later than Tuesday, the 24th February, 1948.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification, and relationship to any member or senior officer of the Council must be disclosed.

member or senior omeer of the country mass of disclosed.

The Council will if required make arrange-ments to provide housing accommodation for the successful applicant.

TREVOR L. WILLIAMS, Clerk and Solicitor. Imperial Buildings, Regent Street, Wrexham. 9th February, 1948.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY PLANNING OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for the following

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—
(a) DIVISIONAL PLANNING OFFICER. 2800-21.000 per annum (plus cost-of-living bonus).
(b) SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT. £685-2760 per annum (Grade VIII, consolidated).
(c) PLANNING ASSISTANT. £480-£525 per annum (Grade IV, consolidated).
(d) THREE PLANNING ASSISTANTS. £390-£435 per annum (Grade I, consolidated).
Application forms, with particulars of experience and qualifications required, can be obtained from the County Planning Officer, County Hall. Hertford, to whom applications should be returned not later than the 8th March, 1948.

Architectural Appointments Vacant 4 lines or under, 5s.; each calditional line, 1s. 6d.

EXPBRIENCED ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT wanted immediately for general practice; salary, £400-£500. State qualifications, age, and experience, Kitching & Co., 21, Albert Road, 844

TWO SENIOR ASSISTANTS required by London Architects; one for surveys and reports on churches and old buildings, and to supervise repairs and alterations; the other for normal work in a varied practice. Please reply, giving experience and salary required, to Box 887.

A SSISTANT required to assist in teaching History and Studio Work in an Architec-tural School; previous experience not necessary. Reply Box 914.

A SSISTANT (Inter. R.I.B.A. standard) required for small office in Chelsea; chiefly industrial and domestic work. Apply, stating age, salary required, and experience, to Box 911.

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RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required A Architect's department of the hospital; knowledge of hospital work not essential; salary £450.£550, according to ability and experience. Applicants should state, in confidence, age, training, experience, and salary required, to the Surveyor, London Hospital, Whitechapel, London, E.1.

SELLY & PAGET, F./L.R.I.B.A., require fully qualified ASSISTANT; must be efperienced working drawings and specifications, with sound knowledge of all normal methods of construction; licensed work now in hand includes many important Ecclesiastical commissions. Apply by letter, giving usual details, to 41, Cloth Fair, E.C.1.

SENIOR ASSISTANT required immediately; must have final R.I.B.A.; experience in housing, factories and licenced premises; salary, £569, rising to £750 p.a.; office situated in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Box 897.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required immediately in Branch Office in Rugby for industrial and domestic work. Particulars of experience and salary required to The Grenfell Baines Group, 12/24, Guildhall Street, Preston.

Architectural Appointments Wanted

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (30). graduated at Liverpool, looking for interesting job; varied experience. Box 38.

A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (22), recently demobilised, requires position in Architect's office; S.E. London. Box 37.

QUALIFIED ARCHITECT, at present Senior Assistant, requires similar post; used exercising full responsibility and initiative; sound practical experience all branches profession. Box 36.

A SSISTANT desires change; experience housing, planning, schools, churches, agriculture work, reconditioning and alterations, supervision and interviewing; S. or S.W. preferred. Box 39.

A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT requires post A in office of Architects, with progressive out-look; good all-round knowledge of construction and preparation of drawings from sketch schemes; can undertake building and land surveys, proficient in the use of Theodolite and dumpy levels; preferably West End or Croydon district. Box 40.

Other Appointments Vacant

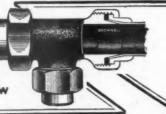
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SECRETARY/SHORTHAND TYPIST requires post, Architect's or Surveyor's office, in coast town; experience in profession. Box 938.

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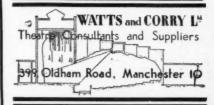
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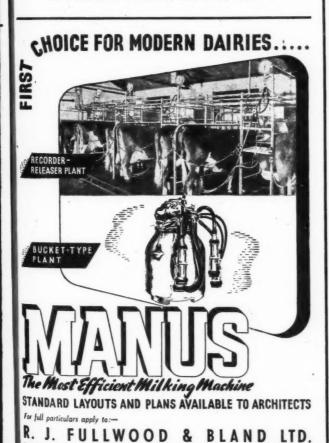
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