ARC

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. 2770] [VOL. 107 THE ARCHITECTURAL **PRESS** 9,11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. Phone: Whitehall 0611

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ı	lished in two parts—A to H one week, I to Z the next. In all cases where the town is not mentioned the word LONDON is implicit in the address.				
١	IAAS	Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. 75, Eaton Place, S.W.1.			
	ICE ICW IEE IES IGE IHVE	Institution of Civil Engineers. Great George Street, S.W.1. Institute of Clayworkers. 4, Vernon Place, W.C.1. Institution of Electrical Engineers. Savoy Place, W.C.2. Illuminating Engineering Society. 32, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Institution of Gas Engineers. 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. Sloane 3158 Whitehall 4577 Chancery 6258 Temple Bar 7676 Institution of Gas Engineers. 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. Sloane 8606 Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. 72/74, Victoria Street, S.W.1.			
١	IIBD	Victoria 0146/7 Incorporated Institute of British Decorators. Drayton House, Gordon Street,			
	ILA IOB IR	Institute of Landscape Architects. 12, Gower Street, W.C.1. Euston 2450 Institute of Builders. 48, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Museum 7197 Institute of Refrigeration. Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1. Monarch 7391			
	IRA ISE LIDC	Institute of Registered Architects. 47, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Abbey 6172 Institution of Structural Engineers. 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1. Sloane 7128-29 Lead Industries Development Council. Eagle House, Jermyn Street, S.W.1. Whitehall 7264			
	LMBA MARS MOA MOE MOH MOLNS MOS MOT MOTCP	London Master Builders' Association. 47, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Museum 3891 MARS Group (English Branch of CIAM). 46, Sheffield Terrace, W.8. Park 7678 Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. 55, Whitehall, S.W.1. Whitehall 3400 Ministry of Education. Belgrave Square, S.W.1. Sloane 4522 Ministry of Health. Whitehall, S.W.1. Whitehall 4300 Ministry of Labour and National Service. St. James's Square, S.W.1. Whitehall 6200 Ministry of Supply. Shell Mex House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. Gerrard 6933 Ministry of Transport. Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, W.1. Abbey 7711 Ministry of Town and Country Planning. 32-33, St. James's Square, S.W.1.			
	MOW NAMMC	Ministry of Works. Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1. Whitehall 8411 Natural Asphalte Mine-Owners and Manufacturers Council. 94, Petty France, S.W.1. Abbey 1010			
	NAS NBR -NCBMP NFBTE	National Association of Shopfitters. 9, Victoria Street, S.W.1. National Buildings Record. 37, Onslow Gardens, S.W.7. Kensington 8161 National Council of Building Material Producers. 2, Caxton Street, S.W.1. Abbey 5111 National Federation of Building Trades Employers. 82, New Cavendish Street,			
	NFBTO	W.1. Langham 4041 National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, Federal House,			
	NFHS NHBRC	20A, Cedars Road, Clapham, S.W.4. National Federation of Housing Societies. 13, Suffolk St., S.W.1. Whitehall 2881/2/3 National House Builders Registration Council. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1. Langham 4041			
1	NHTPC	National Housing and Town Planning Council. 41, Russell Square, W.C.1. Museum 1264			
	NPL NRIAD	National Physical Laboratory. Head Office, Teddington. Molesey 1380 National Register of Industrial Art Designers. National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. Whitehall 2415			
	NSAS	National Smoke Abatement Society. Chandos House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. Abbey 1359			
	NT	National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. 42, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. Whitehall 0211/2			
	PEP	Political and Economic Planning. 16, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. Whitehall 7245 Post War Building, Directorate of. Ministry of Works, Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1. Reliance 7611			
	RCA RIAS	Reinforced Concrete Association. 94, Petty France, S.W.1. Whitehall 9936 Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland. 15, Rutland Square, Edinburgh. Edinburgh 20396			
	RIBA RICS RFAC RS RSA RSI RIB SBPM SCR SFMA	Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1. Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. 12, Great George St., S.W.1. Whitehall 5322 Royal Fine Art Commission. 22A, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. Royal Society. Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. Royal Society of Arts. 6, John Adam Street, W.C.2. Royal Sanitary Institute. 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. Rural Industries Bureau. 35, Camp Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19. Society of British Paint Manufacturers. 20, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Regent 6347 Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR. 98, Gower Street, W.C.1. Euston6272/3 School Furniture Manufacturers' Association. 13, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. Chancery 5313			
	SIA SIA	Structural Insulation Association. 14, Moorgate, London, E.C.2. Central 4444 Society of Industrial Artists. Room 243, Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1. Metropolitan 8344			
4	SNTPC SPAB	Scottish National Town Planning Council. 11, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3. Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. 55, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1. Holborn 2646			
	TCPA	Town and Country Planning Association. 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. Temple Bar 5006			
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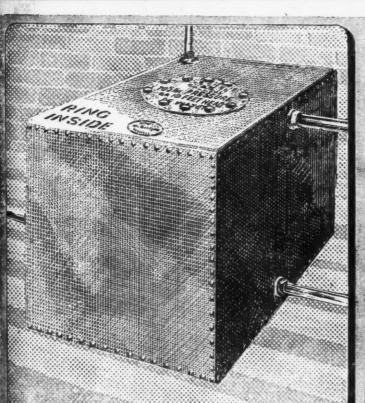
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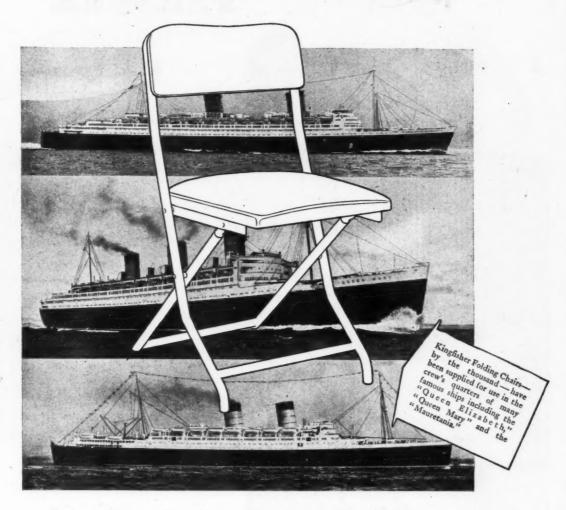
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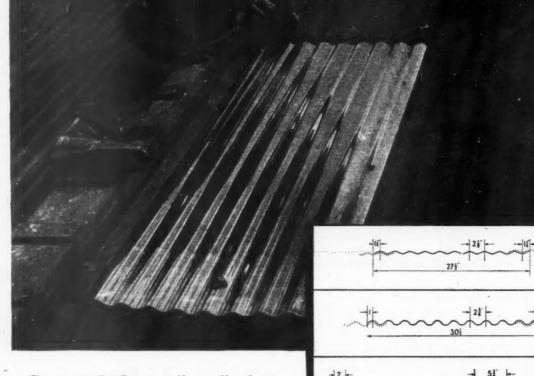
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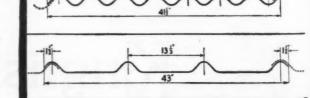
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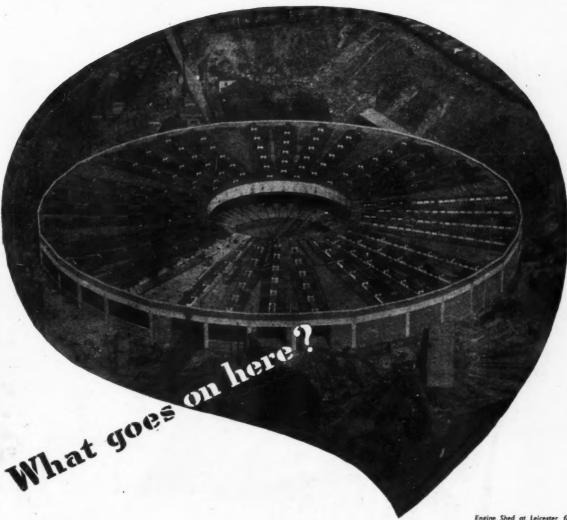
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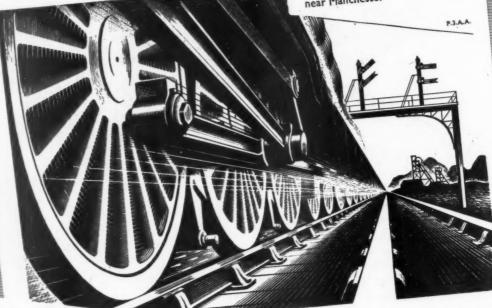
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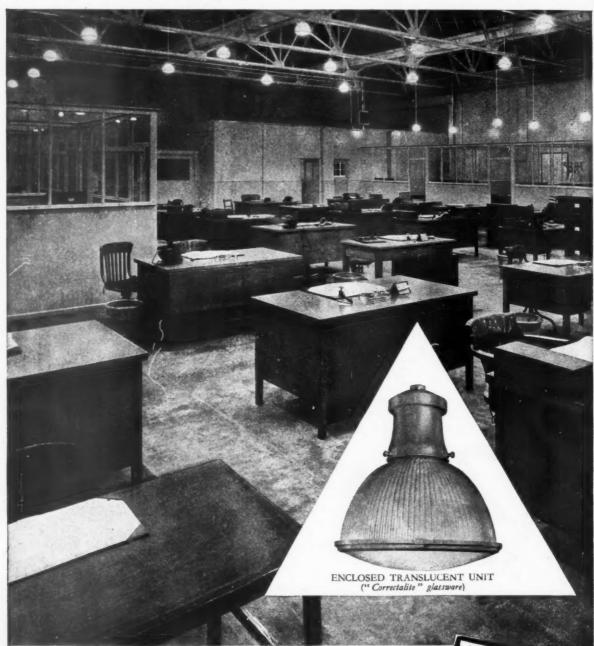


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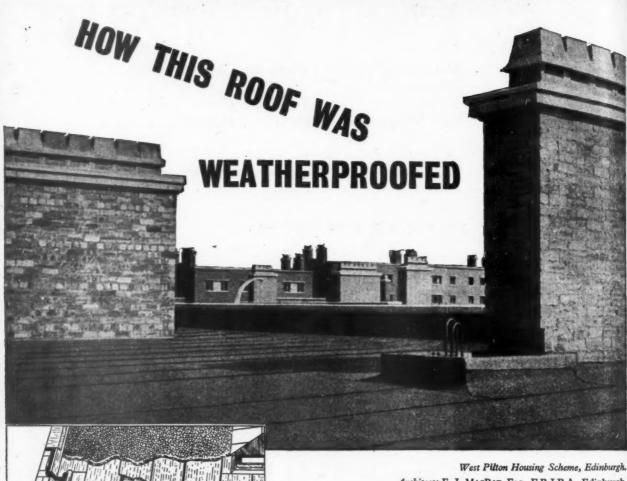
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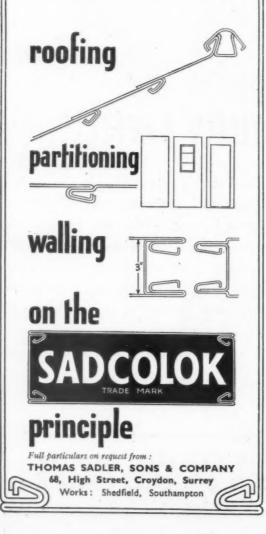
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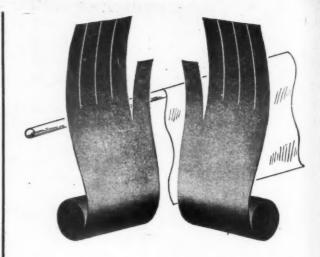
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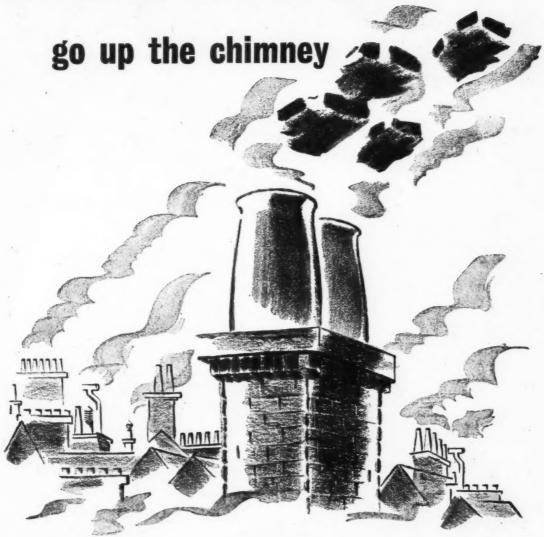
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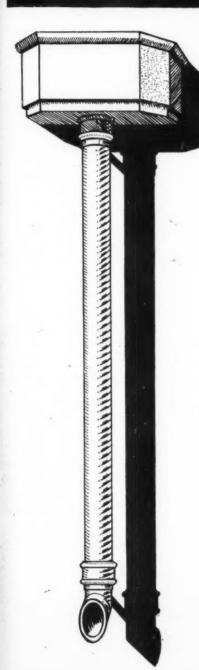
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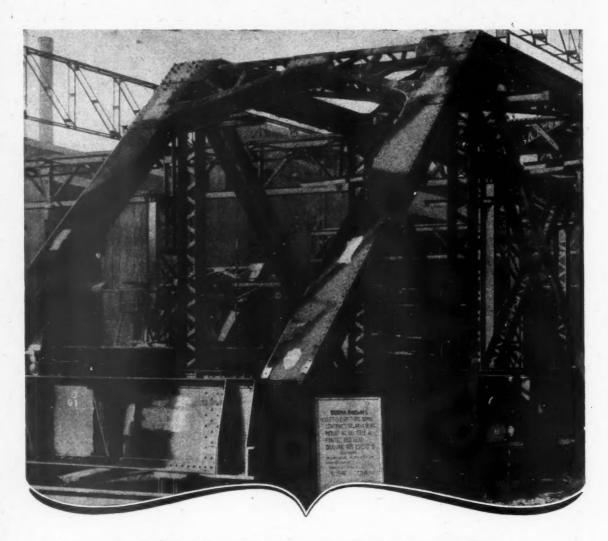






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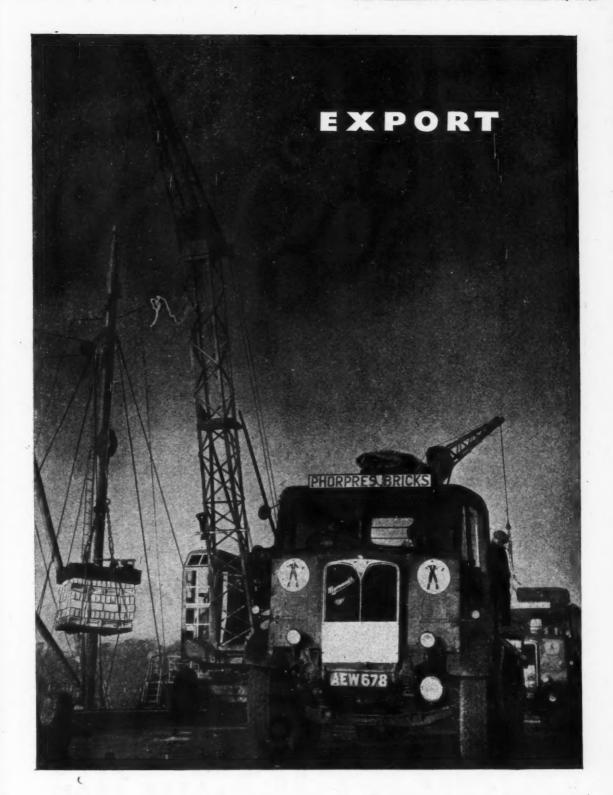


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XXVII



In common with every other periodical, this JOURNAL is rationed to a small part of its pre-war consumption of paper. Circulation is therefore temporarily restricted but would-be subscribers are advised to have their names put on the waiting-list. Their names will then



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DIARY FOR MARCH APRIL AND MAY

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.

BLETCHINGLY. F. D. Silvester. Economical Use of Timber in Building.
NFBTE (Oxted and District Branch). At the Whytehart Hotel, Bletchingly. (Sponsor, TDA.) 3 p.m. MAR. 17

B RIGHTON. FMB Annual Conference. (Sponsor, FMB.)

MAR. 15-17

FMB.) MAR. 15-17 Nikolaus Pevsner. Picturesque Architecture. At the Royal Pavilion, Brighton. (Sponsor,

Regency Society of Brighton.) 7.30 p.m.
MAR. 16

CANTERBURY. The Manufacture of Glass. At the Canterbury College of Art. (Sponsor, SE Society of Architects.) MAR. 23

DAGENHAM. Design and the Engineer.
A Series of Lectures. A. E. Aikman,
Design in Steel and Concrete. March 17.
At the South-East Essex Technical College,
Longbridge Road, Dagenham. (Sponsor,
S.E. Essex Technical College.) 7 p.m.
UNTIL MAR. 17

LIVERPOOL. R. T. Walters. Designing in Timber. At the Architecture Lecture Theatre, Liverpool University. (Sponsor, TDA.) 3 p.m. MAR. 12

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

Exhibition of Photographs by Members. At the AA, 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Sponsor, AA.)

Engineering and Industrial Equipment (Home and Export) Exhibition. At the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, S.W.1. (Sponsor, British Bulletin of Commerce.)

Until Mar. 24

Ideal Home Exhibition. At Olympia. (Sponsor, The Daily Mail.) UNTIL MAR. 25
Westminster Regained Exhibition. At the Tate Gallery, Millbank. (Sponsor, "The Architectural Review.")

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

C. H. Golding. Design for the Instruments of Production. At the RSA, John Adam Street, W.C.2. (Sponsor, RSA.) 12.30 p.m. Mar. 11

SCR Architecture and Planning Group Discussion Meeting. In connection with the RIBA Exhibition of Soviet Architecture. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, SCR.) 6.30 p.m. MAR. 12 Hammersmith School of Building. Prize Distribution and Exhibition of Work. At the Hammersmith School of Building, Lime Grove, Shepherds Bush, W.12. 7 p.m.

MAR. 15

Timber Brains Trust. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, TDA.) 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. Mar. 15

B. Agard Evans. Housing and Building Books. At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, HC.) 1.15 p.m. Mar. 16

Dr. S. H. Steinberg. German Gothic Sculpture. 15th-16th Century: Lübeck. At the Courtauld Institute of Art, 20, Portman Square, W.1. (Sponsor, the Courtauld Institute.) 5.30 p.m. MAR. 16

RICS. Quantity Surveyors' General Meeting. E. C. Harris. The 4th Edition of the Standard Method of Measurement. At the RICS, 12, Great George Street, S.W.I. (Sponsor, RICS.) 5.30 p.m. MAR. 17

G. A. Soilleux. The Planning of the UNO Headquarters. At the AA, 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Sponsor, AA.) 7.45 p.m. MAR. 17

ABT Visit to Architecture of the USSR Exhibition. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, ABT.) 6.30 p.m.

F. J. Osborn. New Towns in the United States of America. At the Planning Centre, 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. (Sponsor, TCPA.) Lunchtime meeting.

MAR. 18

Town and Country Planning Act, 1947. Repeat series of lectures. R. L. Reiss. The Effect of the Transfer of Powers. March 17. W. A. Wood. Land Purchase. March 24. W. A. Wood. Compensation and Development Charges. March 31. Symposium. The Act—Questions and Answers. April 7. At the Planning Centre, 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. (Sponsor, TCPA.) Lectures begin at 6.15.

M ANCHESTER. RSI Manchester Sessional Meeting. A. Topping. Public Health Planning. R. Nicholas. Reconstruction Planning. Afternoon visits to the works of the English Steel Corporation, Messrs, W. J. Brookes Biscuit Bakery, and various types of housing development in Manchester. In the Lord Mayor's Parlour, Town Hall, Manchester. (Sponsor, RSI.) 10 a.m.

Brighter Homes Exhibition. At the City Hall, Manchester. (Sponsor, "Manchester Daily Dispatch.") 11-9.30 p.m, weekdays.

UNTIL MAR. 20

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.

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

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

Mr. Lewis Silkin, the Minister of Town and Country Planning, opening the OXFORD RE-PLANNED EXHIBITION at Oxford Town Hall on March 5, listed the City's main defects as:

1. Slow strangulation from traffic congestion. 2. Too small a shopping centre.

3. Lack of adequate concert rooms or public assembly halls. 4. Inadeguate hotel accommodation. 5. Too few cinemas and playing fields. 6. Lack of distinction and character except in the University. He praised Mr. Thomas Sharp's planning proposals but warned against minimising the difficulties they entailed. Mr. Sharp said he hoped that consideration of his plan would not go on too long, and urged that it should be approached with a sense of urgency.

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From AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

THE DILETTANTE DECLINE. [From The Age of Adam, by James Lees-Milne (B. T. Batsford Ltd.).] The two men chiefly associated with the Palladian movement, or Burlingtonian school, were, of course, William Kent and Lord Burlington. In the annals of English architecture their names will be inseparably connected . . . By one of those freaks of injustice, the sharply ascending Victorian Gothic scale tilted the two men into the bottomless pit of degradation and obloquy. So precipitate was the weight of their posthumous fall that when the classical scale righted itself once more they were left behind, firmly fixed in the mud of oblivion. The protagonists of the "Queen Anne" rage in the 1880's and 90's might on occasion condescend to stretch out a delicate forefinger of approbation, only to withdraw it quickly for fear of contamination—with what exactly? The snobbishness of the Gothic Streets and Burgesses descended to the Norman Shaws, the Reginald Blomfields of our present century. William Kent was a coach-builder's son, and so taboo; Lord Burlington was an earl, and so the same. Both—and here we come to the pith of the objection—were dilettanti, and this from the zealous professionals, the authors of the Law Courts, Pont Street, and of modern Regent Street, invited irredeemable damnation. Of none of these charges can we acquit Kent and Burlington, but happily our present generation has thought fit to overlook them, and rather to dwell with delight upon the scholastic sense of form, the robust regard for nicety of mass and balance displayed in all the works from their hands. William Kent was the first whose reputation has been re-established. Lord Burlington's reprieve has followed in the wake of his protege's.

of the Ministry of Transport, Major H. E. Aldington, at a meeting of the Institution of Highway Engineers, announced a modification of the proposals on the location of new motorways. The new decision is to drive the new roads through built-up areas, instead of keeping clear of them. It is fundamental, stated Major Aldington, that as most traffic emanated from within large urban centres, that the motor roads must be taken as near to the origin of traffic as practicable, if they were to serve their purpose and justify their construction. A traffic analysis made in a city in an industrial area showed that not only would such a road serve the industrial traffic requirements better, but the cost would be no more than that of a road which avoided the built-up area, plus the cost of widening radial roads leading to it, or building a new spur road. An "express way" or "through way" on these lines, as de-

veloped in the United States, would help to compensate for the inadequaey of railway communications in some cities, notably Sheffield, where a motorway was planned to run on a viaduct between that city and Rotherham.

Major Aldington suggested that the ideal motorway should be designed for safe, continuous speeds up to 70 m.p.h. and would normally consist of two 22-ft. carriageways divided by a central reservation 15 ft. wide. Junctions would be of a standard type, combining the roundabout and fly-over systems.

The North of Scotland HYDRO-ELECTRIC BOARD has given details of a scheme to utilize the water power resources of 345 square miles of Ross-shire for the production of 280 million units of electricity yearly. The scheme, which provides for six dams and four generating stations with a total installed capacity of 60,000 kw., is estimated to cost more than £8,500,000. It will develop the resources of the rivers Conon, Meig, Bran, Glascarnoch, and their tributaries, and part of the catchment areas of the rivers Carron and Broom. The uppersection of the project will consist of a new loch formed in Strath Vaich, where a dam will be built. From there the water will be led to a second reservoir formed in the Glascarnoch river valley. A five-mile long tunnel will take the water to a generating station at the head of Loch Luichart. A barrage will be constructed at the outlet of Loch a Chuilinn in Strath Bran, and water will be conveyed from there to Achanalt generating station near Grudie Bridge. In the River Meig a 60 ft. high dam will be built near Curin, and from there a tunnel will lead down to Loch Luichart, which is to be raised by a dam constructed at its eastern end. From near this dam another tunnel will lead to Luichart generating station below the junction of the rivers Conon and Meig. A dam built on the Conon at Torr Achilty will have a power station as part of its structure, and a fish ladder will also be incorporated.





On March 2, at the RIBA, the Soviet Ambassador opened the first important exhibition of Soviet Architecture to be held in this country. Photographs from the modern section of the exhibition have already been reproduced in The Architecture's Journal. The pictures above are of two little known examples of historical Russian architecture. They are, left, a fortress-church in the village of Sutkovitsy, on the right bank area of the Ukraine, dating from the second half of the fifteenth century; right, the domed brick structure of Khodja-Ahmet-Jassewi in the outskirts of Djambul, begun in 1397. The exhibition has been jointly sponsored by the RIBA and the Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR and continues until March 20.

"Westminster Regained" at the Tate

The Architectural Review's proposals for the replanning of Westminster are now on view to the public at the Tate Gallery. They constitute a detailed study of the application of the Forshaw-Abercrombie County of London plan to the Westminster area. The basis of the plan is to restore the precinctual character of Westminster by barring the area to through traffic, which would be diverted round the perimeter. Inside the precinct a few essential roads are provided for local traffic; otherwise the whole becomes a pedestrian area. New building is limited to some MP's chambers in Victoria Tower Gardens and a café in Parliament Square. Access to the Houses of Parliament is by subway from the new Westminster Bridgehead roundabout to the low-level New Palace Yard, and thence to a subterranean way or crypt to the Lords'

entrance. The modifications include the planting of trees and the re-arrangement of statues, bollards, etc., all of which are designed to re-establish Westminster's old collegiate character, which is still best suited to serve its various activities and some of which fortunately still remains in certain parts. The drawings and photographs that originally appeared in *The Architectural Review* have been supplemented by two models, one of which is shown above being examined by Ian McCallum, the *Review's* Assistant Editor. "Westminster Regained" was the subject of a recent television programme and of a lecture to the London Society, which is reported on pages 243-44 of this issue. The exhibition continues at the Tate Gallery till April 6, and will then be shown in the Library of the House of Commons.

The Minister of Town and Country Planning has appointed the following committee to advise him on his proposal to establish a new town at WELWYN AND HATFIELD.

Mr. R. G. Gosling (chairman of committee), a member of the National Executive of the Co-operative Party; Mr. D. H. Daines, chairman of Welwyn UDC Town Planning Committee; Mr. P. E. Longmore, clerk to Hertfordshire CC; Mr. G. R. Lowe, chairman of Welwyn UDC and member of Town Planning Committee; Mr. J. H. Macdonnell, a solicitor member of the LCC, chairman of

General Purposes Committee of Lea Conservancy Catchment Board; Mrs. L'Estrange Malone, alderman of the LCC; Mr. G. R. Matthews, estate agent; Mr. C. G. Maynard, chairman of Hatfield RDC and a member of Hertfordshire CC.

An EXHIBITION is to be held by the ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY in London during July. The Society is working in co-operation with the Design and Industries Association, and the purpose of the exhibition is twofold;

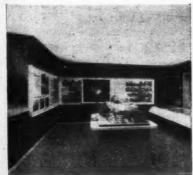
firstly to show how photography can be used to illustrate good industrial design, and thus to encourage a higher standard of work in the field of commercial photography. Secondly, by confining the exhibits to photographs of well-designed objects, to help to encourage excellence of design and workmanship in British industry. Photographs submitted may be the work of professional or amateur photographers, and may be in monochrome or colour. Full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Royal Photographic Society, 16, Princes Gate, London, S.W.7, or from the Secretary of The Design and Industries Association, 33, Harrington Gardens, London, S.W.7.

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THE JUGOSLAV TOWN PLANNING DELEGATION which is visiting this country was entertained by the RIBA at an informal reception on Friday, March 5. The delegation consists of Comrades Marko Nikezic, member of the Executive Municipal National Committee in Belgrade; Tihomir Janjic, member of the Municipal National Committee in Belgrade; and Milos Somborski, architect. After tea, Comrade Somborski read a paper on The Post-War Rebuilding of Jugoslavia, of which English transcripts were circulated. The delegates then answered questions put to them by members through an interpreter.

An INTERNATIONAL HOUSING EXHIBITION will be held at the Empire Hall, Olympia, from November 9 to November 18. The exhibition is a trade event designed to encourage interest among foreign buyers. There will be 200 exhibitors of all trades concerned with housing and the equipping of offices, factories, etc.

Mr. FRANK A. B. PRESTON, the chairman, at a meeting of the SCOTTISH NATIONAL HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COUNCIL held on March 5, said that since any increase in Exchequer grants for housing was highly problematical the lowering of municipal housing costs was urgent. It was essential, he continued, while reducing both costs and hours of construction per house, at the same time to maintain and improve the standard of accommodation and construction, and for this purpose, so far as Scotland was concerned, he urged the setting up of a Scottish Panel to the recently appointed Advisory Council on Building Research and Development. Mr. J. J. Robertson, Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, told the meeting that the Board of Trade has a factory-building programme in hand which would provide about 120,000 more new jobs than existed before the war in Scotland. The new undertakings providing this employment included new industrial estates, large new undertakings, privately financed with the support of the Scottish Office and the Board of Trade, and numerous smaller individual production developments.



A view of the exhibition of housing photographs and models in one of the Ministry of Health's terrace houses at the Ideal Homes Exhibition. See also page 240.

WESTMINSTER REGAINED

THE Abercrombie-Forshaw plan for the County of London, the blue print which in principle the LCG has undertaken to execute, proposed an outline of roads, open spaces, and use-zones. Though the plan is open to criticism and modification in detail, the main lines of the solution of the traffic problem may be accepted. The skeleton, however, still remains to be clothed; the outline plan is merely a pattern in line and colour on a piece of paper, until it is made real by the buildings, trees, and people that fill in the coloured areas.

The Architectural Review recently published its own proposals for the area around Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, as a contribution to the study of the filling-in of the details between the major traffic arteries of the County of London Plan. That plan had already outlined the Westminster area as a precinct that should be by-passed by through traffic, and liberated from the noise and bustle of city life, thereby repairing the havoc created by the Victorian road engineers. It was a tragedy that the late Victorians, so energetic in their preservation of the Empire of which Westminster may be called the spiritual centre, yet made determined efforts to destroy that centre's physical character and traditions. It is difficult to imagine a spot more barren than Parliament Square, or a street more ugly than Victoria

What Westminster's pre-Victorian character and traditions consisted of can be seen from the paintings of Canaletto who, with the acute observation of a foreigner, was able to isolate the significant aspects of the contemporary English scene. The neighbourhood of Westminster Abbey in his day was well designed to act as a foil and a setting for religious and civic pomp. The Architectural Review rightly calls its proposals "Westminster Regained." If carried into effect they would provide London and the Empire with a worthy civic centre. The proposals, in brief, isolate from traffic the area bounded by the Thames on the south, Great George Street on the east, Strutton Ground on the North and Horseferry Road on the west. Within this half-mile square, there would be

on the west. Within this half-mile square, there would be peace once more, with Parliament Square as a large paved area dedicated to pedestrians and the traffic of ceremonial occasions. Within the area there would be service roads down which only an occasional car or van would travel. Beyond Parliament Square it is suggested there should be a quiet grass close, with a new jetty to bring Westminster into closer contact with its own river, and with M.P.s' chambers raised on columns fronting the river.

The Architectural Review must be congratulated on the way in which it has tackled the all-important visual aspect of urban replanning. It is not surprising that the proposals have aroused wide-spread interest. The current exhibition at the Tate Gallery will give the public further opportunity to study them in detail. The Mayor of Westminster, in a

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recent broadcast, criticized certain points of the scheme on the grounds that it did not sufficiently consider the convenience of those living and working in the area. To this criticism it may be answered that the three great evils of our urban society are ugliness, noise and dirt. By means of *The Architectural Review's* proposals, these could largely be eliminated from the most important area of the Empire. For this achievement, the disadvantage of having to walk a little farther to catch a bus is a small price to pay.



The Architects' Journal

9, 21 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.z Phone: Whitehall 0611

N O T E S

TONI GARNIER

The news of Toni Garnier's death seems all the more sad since it coincides with the RIBA's recognition of his great contemporary, Auguste Perret. Born in 1869, four years before Perret, he is one of the almost historic figures of the modern movement. Winner of the Rome prize in 1898, at the time Frank Lloyd Wright was building his early houses in the suburbs of Chicago and Ebenezer Howard had published his Garden City scheme, satisfied only formally Academy's requirements by presenting a reconstruction of the plan of Tusculum, Cicero's home. The "Cité Industrielle" was the real work he set himself to design-a complete town of 35,000 people, not merely in its general layout, but with details of the rooms of its many buildings.

Exhibited in 1901, the project did not appear in book form till 1917. The influence of this work was not restricted to France alone—his ideas, and later his buildings, became part of the basic material of the growing modern movement. Garnier's plan clearly separated

the different functions of the city—work, housing, traffic and recreation. His use of reinforced concrete in unexpected ways for his schools, railway stations, sanatoriums and houses places him with Perret as one of France's great "architectes-constructeurs."

His "grands Travaux de Lyon," his native city, gave to Lyons some of the earliest of the great buildings of this century. They included the Cattle Market (1909) (hardly less impressive than the Paris Exhibition's Machine Hall of 20 years earlier), the City Stadium (1915), 22 pavilions of the Grange-Blanches hospital (begun in 1911), and part of a residential district " quartier des Etats-Unis" (begun in 1920). With his later work, which included pavilions at several French exhibitions, his own house, and a number of villas along the Riviera, all developing from his first great study, Garnier takes an important place in the history of architecture. If we were to establish a Royal Gold Medal for Town Planning, to him should go its first posthumous award.

IDEAL HOME

Any exhibition which deals with housing is always packed to suffocation nowadays. The *Ideal Home* even more so than others, perhaps because the majority of goods can actually be bought, perhaps because some of the food stalls are back once more to the free handouts. At any rate, Astragal, emerging after a six-hour tramp, found a mile-long queue of eager-eyed public waiting impatiently to rush the turnstiles.

At the exhibition itself the standardized lettering for names is obviously a good thing, but the fascias seem too deep and rather stultifying to the unfortunate designer, who has had an oversize hat pushed too far over his eyes. Beneath the hatbands the most fashionable wear seems to be masonry and bamboo. Among the designers Misha Black has scooped a good deal of the pool, Wells Coates has two, and Christoper Nicholson and Arcon one stand apiece. A few R. D. Ibrows will doubtless twitch at James Gardiner's "Seven Ages of Woman" for the Gas Council, but I suspect it may well turn out to be the success of the show. Don't miss, either, the steel display in the gallery, which includes a model of the vast new steel and strip plant at Margam. No doubt good propaganda for the public; whether it will hand off the nationalizers for very long remains to be seen.

PUBLICATIONS

Welcome to a couple of handsome and well-nourished arrivals from Batsford's crowded belfry-The Age of Adam, by James Lees-Milne, and Stuart and Georgian Churches, by Marcus Whiffen.* The first carves no pioneer trail, though some of the material comes from hitherto unpublished sources, but Mr. Lees-Milne is a man of taste and perseverance-I have seen him reading French poetry standing in a crowded No. 11 'bus. He is enthusiastic almost to incoherence over his subject, and when not taking time off to flog a few dead horses or hand out a few gibes at the present Government -which has, after all, given us Section 42 of the TCP Act — he carries his story along at a good pace. More fascinating, perhaps because the subject is less well known and the text is better written, is Mr. Whiffen's admirable study of seventeenth eighteenth century provincial churches. Mr. Whiffen's diligence in searching out his discoveries (some of them of remarkable quality) is only matched by the pains he has taken to determine and record all the known facts about them.

Routing about under the Batsford books and Tanguy-shaped penholders on my desk I brought to light a miscellaneous collection of publications dealing with such subjects as Social Welfare in the West Indies, Quiet (from the Noise Abatement League), and Georgian Architecture (from the York Georgian Society). From the West Yorkshire Society of Architects comes a useful article on how to help your

[&]quot;'Age of Adam," James Lees-Milne, 21s. net:
"Stuart and Georgian Churches," Marcss
Whiffen, 18s. net. B. T. Batsford, Ltd.

Some of the participants in the television broadcast of The Architectural Review's plan for Westminster examining the model beforehand. Left to right: Hilary St. George Saunders, Librarian of the House of Commons; Sir Parker Morris, Town Clerk of Westminster; Hal Gutteridge, Mayor of Westminster and Alderman C. P. Russell, Leader of the Westminster Council.

quantity surveyor. (Give him time. Draw clearly. Leave out trees, human figures and tricksey shadows, and colour your plans.)

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Finally, from Penguins, comes a simply told *History of Furniture*, by Gordon Russell, illustrated, with humour but without much charm, by Jacques Groag. Why does the Designer, on page 13, draw with his right hand and a left-handed T-square used upside down, Mr. Groag? Or is that one of the tests for becoming a MSIA.?

WESTMINSTER TELEVISED

Invited, with a select group of companions, to peer into a television viewer at Broadcasting House, I watched the demonstration of The Architectural Review's plan for the Westminster precinct. Having sat through a preliminary performance of a dreary variety show and then watched Joe ("That's right") Louis knocking sparring partners about, it was a relief to see a brave attempt to use the medium for discussing serious visual problems.

The technique of presenting such material as "Westminster Regained" is obviously undeveloped, and the able exposition of the plan, with the aid of drawings, films and models, rather overbalanced the discussion by the eminent visitors to the studio, who sat for most of the time in uneasy silence, visibly impatient to get in a word. This was the more disappointing because they included such notabilities as Forshaw (joint author of the County of London Plan, on which the Review's proposals are based), the Dean of Westminster, the Mayor of Westminster, and Sir Harold Webbe, Member of Parliament for the Abbey Division. Nevertheless, this was an enterprising experiment in interpreting architecture to the public, and should certainly be repeated.

SHARP AT THE UNION

It was remarkably courageous of Thomas Sharp to have offered himself as a target by accepting an invitation to speak when his Oxford Plan was debated last week at the Union. It is not clear whether the interruption of the debate by the introduction of smoke canisters was a demonstration against his proposals or a mere prank of no planning significance. The result that emerged from the smoke was that the Plan was welcomed by 173 votes against 50.

ASTRAGAL

LETTERS

R. A. Jensen, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

J. L. Morgan, A.R.I.B.A.

John E. Collins

Opportunity for Improvement

SIR,—I was extremely interested to open the March 4 issue of the JOURNAL and be faced with a very familiar piece of scenery: Paddington Basin. I would like to say how entirely I endorse the views expressed in the caption to this photograph, and would like to quote in support of this from a report which I recently made on the tentative planning proposals for this Borough, so recently as the 28th January this year, which will shew our awareness in the Borough of the potentialities of the canal from the scenic point of view. "A further basic consideration in the replanning of the borough is, we feel, the canal. The example of Amsterdam shows what enormous possibilities there are in the proper realisation of waterways. Here is a natural feature (or practically so) which presents a golden opportunity on which to base the whole residential structure and open space pattern of the borough, and in fact by linking it up in neighbouring boroughs, to provide the ideal 'green wedge' penetrating practically to the heart of the West End. A fine broad riparian development along the canal banks, with tall, widely spaced, blocks of flats, interspersed with low, terraced, houses, would create something for Paddington to look forward to, and stir the imagination."

Paddington

R. A. JENSEN, Director of Housing

Architect and Builder

SIR,—I enclose a copy of a circular to local authorities.*

As against this, I note that in the recent publication by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning on the Re-development of Central Areas, Section 4, Control of the external appearance of buildings, paragraphs 235, 238, and 240 (pages 72 and 73), the fact is stressed that a competent architect should be employed.

is stressed that a competent are need should be employed.

As the average speculative developer employs unqualified juniors in his office to produce schemes for the development of his own land, and these schemes have eventually to be redesigned by the staff architects of the local authority at a cost which falls on

"Extract from the Local Government Chronicle, dated January 31, 1948. House of Commons, January 22. Housing (Architects' Drawings): Mr. Renton asked the Minister of Health whether he was aware that local authorities frequently insisted upon architects' drawings being submitted and on a special type of paper, when application was made by private persons for permission to have houses erected; that plans drawn up by such persons themselves were generally not accepted by local authorities; and whether he would instruct local authorities that architects' drawings were not essential, provided that other satisfactory drawings were submitted. Mr. Bevan replied that local authorities were not empowered under their building bye-laws to require that plans should be drawn by an architect, or on a special type of paper. If the hon member had any particular cases in mind, and would give him details, he would have enquires made.

the ratepayers to the benefit of the developer, who works under nominal overheads only, is it not time that steps were taken whereby the recommendations of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning were legally

embodied in the byelaws?

It is obvious to-day that the construction of buildings has become so complicated in many cases that the old traditional know-ledge, whereby the builder could produce a pleasing design from his own experience, no longer applies—at least in urban areas. Moreover, the standard of design as a result of the excellent tuition now generally available at schools of architecture throughout the country, together with the fact that the number of architects receiving such tuition is sufficient to deal with all the building work involved, makes it only reasonable that buildings which are always in view by the general public should at least be well proportioned and attractive in appearance, instead of merely constructed to provide the largest profit in the shortest time for purely selfish interests—quite contrary to present-day interpretations of social responsibility.

It should be noted that, when an industrial manufacturer produces a badly designed article, the purchaser rejects it. In conse-quence, highly skilled industrial designers are employed to ensure that the product is

attractive to the public.

In building, however, the public is unfortunately not in a position to reject the work before it is completed, and it may be an infliction for generations.

J. I., MORGAN

A Reader's Query

SIR,-I have in my possession an ivory disc approximately two inches in diameter. On the front inscribed in black are the words Royal Academy, Architectural School, 768." On the reverse side the words W. H. Wood, admitted 17th Aug⁸⁸, 1876." 1768.

I wonder, if I am not troubling you unduly, whether you can give me any information regarding this-as its history would add to its

JOHN B. COLLINS Bristol.

The National Building

Programme [by Ian Bowen]

One of the main features of the re-cently published Ministry of Works' Report* is an explanation of the control of the National Building Programme that was operated after the end of the war. Many features of the control system (for instance the term WBA priority) had been evolved in the war years, but during 1946 new features were introduced. It may be as well to explain at the outset what was officially included in the term National Building Programme.

"In the immediate post-war period," states the Report, "the Minister of Works was responsible for the smooth execution of a vast amount of housing work, repair of war damage and new industrial building essential to the early recovery of a vigorous economic life. In addition there were large arrears of maintenance and minor works.

*Report of the Ministry of Works, May 9, 1945, to December 31, 1946. Cmd. 7279.

This means in effect that on the Minister of Works rested the heavy responsibility for seeing to the smooth execution not only of major housing projects or re-building of Government property, but of all building work coming within the programme, that is to say all building work great or small that was permitted to proceed in Great Britain. Responsibility for the execution of a programme has never been assumed by Govern-ment on this scale for any other industry, ment on this scale for any other industry, at least while the industry was still privately owned. In the case of agriculture the Government sets targets for the farmers, but hardly makes itself responsible for the harvests.

It is hardly likely that any Government would have assumed such a responsibility except under the almost inescapable pressure

of events, and it has to be remembered that in May, 1945, London was at the end of its period of severest air attack.

The method of control was threefold. First was the man-power plan, second the priority for labour and materials, and third the licensing system. Strictly speaking, if any one of these three methods could have been operated with 100 per cent. efficiency in results, the other two methods would have been redundant. If labour could have been sent to jobs precisely in accordance with some system of central allo-cation, licensing would have been unnecessary, and priorities for materials could have taken second place. Or again, if priorities had worked with such precision that works were carried out in strict accordance with essentiality, man-power allocations licences could have been scrapped. and And conversely licensing might in easier circum-stances have been the only method required. The Summary Report discusses the three

The Summary Report discusses the three methods of control as though they were complementary rather than alternative, and perhaps does not sufficiently explain why all three had to be used. The man-power budget system "could not be effective without some means of controlling demand at the source," it is argued, and anart from the out some means of controlling demand at the source," it is argued, and apart from the "device of licensing..." "it was also necessary to decide which of the vast array of permissible projects... should take precedence"; but these are not general truths so much as the result of particular

conditions.

of WBA (" the The schemes priority for labour and materials" and WBB (priority for labour only) symbols are explained and justified. This explanation is explained and justified. This explained and justified in the Report goes on to mention that "to meet cases where priority was needed for materials but not include the priority was needed for materials but not include the priority was needed for materials." WBA/ for labour, a priority known as 'WBA/MAT' was introduced for award in appropriate cases to WBB projects and also to work proceeding without labour priority."
Thus not only were certain quantities of labour allocated to programme and presumably guided to the appropriate sites through the Labour Exchanges; in addition, projects were subject to licence; and in addition to that a complete scheme of priorities was operated. Critics might say that the Government was not content with a belt as well as braces; it also relied on safety pins.

supplies that necessitated these precautions?
The question that arises for the observer is whether these triple lines of defence were an unavoidable consequence of the intrinsic difficulty of guiding the National Building Programme or whether, instead, the com-plexity and contradictions of both the industrial and administrative mechanism developed in 1946 were reflections of weakening central control, and of the lack of a logically minded top level policy. It would hardly be dogmatism, be possible, without unwarranted dogmatism, to answer this question in a single article. But certain points are illuminated by the Report and the figures now published. Between July, 1945, and December, 1946, the labour on housing December, 1946, the labour on housing work of all kinds increased from 344,000 to

What was the origin of the pressure on

607,000, while the labour on all other building and civil 'engineering work increased from 191,000 to 346,000. This was over a period when "the award of WBA priority was confined to housing and to industrial was confined to nousing and to industrial and public utility projects of equal priority to housing." With regard to priority for materials, the changes and simplifications made in the system in 1947 do not suggest that it had worked entirely satisfactorily

There is no doubt, on the other hand, that the first eighteen months after the war was the most difficult period to administer that the Government was likely to have to face Over the period it had succeeded in increasing the building and civil engineering labour force by 83 per cent. and the building materials' supply labour force by nearly double (from 76,000 in May, 1945, to 144,000 in December, 1946). In broad outline, the policy seems to have been effective.

tively executed.

The general impression left on the reader is that the Government developed a large-National Building Programme in 1946, but that it could not have claimed by then to have made that machinery streamlined. It was not apparently until the month of August, 1946, that the Inter-Departmental Committee known as the "Headquarter Building Committee" was established Building Committee" was established, charged with the responsibility of "reconciling the various demands upon the available resources of the building and civil engineer-ing industries," but it is not stated what machinery operated before this committee was set up.
Under the Headquarters Committee an

elaborate regional and zonal machinery was established. Periodical budgets of labour were henceforth prepared on a "zonal" were henceforth prepared on a "zonal" basis. While this machinery took time to get into working order, its effects on the programme naturally were hardly to be seen until 1947. Not indeed until the last half of that year were completions of the various programmes sufficiently far advanced for the public at large to be aware of any substantial accomplishment.

It is of the utmost importance that wood should not be lost sight among the trees. The true sigof among the trees. The true sig-nificance of this Report is the degree to which the major item of the gross capital formation of the country, namely, construc-tion, is shown to have been planned and guided from the centre. A time may perhaps come when such guidance is no longer necessary, or when serious and responsible people can honestly maintain that it is not necessary. But the troubled economic times from now at least until 1952 would seem to demand especial care in the forming and execution of plans for capital expenditure. It hardly seems likely, therefore, that in the immediate future, the task of guiding the National Building Programme can be relinquished.

Had any such controls as the Ministry Works now exercised been mooted in 1938, few politicians would have openly supported them. The changed point of view has immense bearing on the future of the national well-being. No one who takes an interest in public affairs should therefore be indifferent either to the scope of the Government's newly-found activities, nor to the question of how efficiently it is able to discharge the very onerous duties that it has had to assume. It is to be hoped that all the Government Departments concerned will disclose to the public as frankly as possible the machinery of control that they have devised, will explain its purposes, its merits and even the deficiencies that events may have made apparent, since all these questions are of far wider than merely academic or departmental interest. The academic or departmental interest. The Ministry of Works' report is a mine of information on many topics, and it is to be hoped that its publication is a beginning of the more frequent and rapid publication of facts and descriptive material. buildcreased over a priority dustrial priority ity for cations suggest orily in

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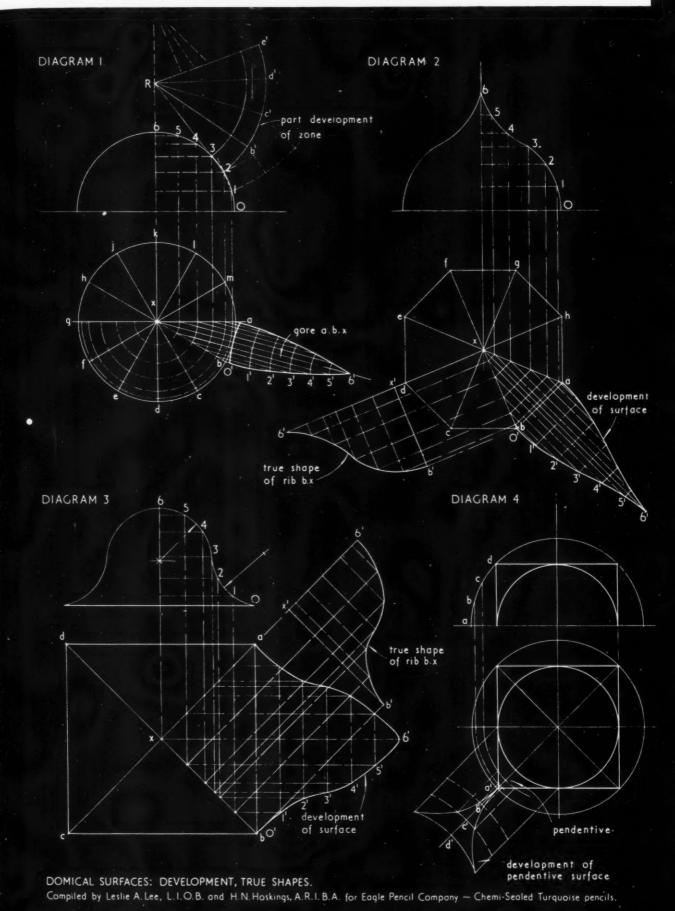
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The Architects' Journal Library of Information Sheets 47. Editor: Cotterell Butler, A.R.I.B.A.



1.B15 DOMICAL SURFACES: DEVELOPMENT, TRUE SHAPES

This Sheet describes methods of developing the surfaces of domical and partly domical solids and of obtaining the true shapes of lines or ribs bounding the solids.

Diagram 1

This illustrates two methods of developing the surface of a hemispherical dome.

Development by zone method: Divide the plan into twelve equal sectors—abx, bex, etc. On the elevation divide the arc of the dome into twelve equal parts, 01, 12, 23, etc., and draw horizontal lines through points 1, 2, 3, etc., to represent the zones.

Drop perpendicular lines from these points to cut the diameter ag on plan and with centre x describe concentric circles to represent the zones.

Draw a chord through points 2 and 3 and project it to cut the vertical bisector of the dome at R. With centre R and radii R2 and R3 describe two arcs of a circle. On the outer arc mark off the distances 2b¹, b¹e¹, etc., equal to the corresponding arc in plan. Continue round the circle to complete the development of this zone. The other zones are developed in the same manner, e.g., zone 12 as shown dotted.

Development by gore method: Bisect ab in sector abx, and mark off distances 0¹1¹, 1¹2¹, etc., along it equal to 0 1, 1 2, etc. With radii equal to those of the corresponding concentric circles on plan describe arcs through the points plotted on the bisector. Produce ordinates from the appropriate arcs of the sector to cut the co-ordinate arcs in the development. Join the points obtained to complete the development of the gore abx.

Diagram 2

This illustrates a method of developing the surface of an ogee dome with octagonal base and of obtaining the true shape of a rib of the dome when the profile of the dome midway between ribs is known.

Development by gore method: The procedure here is the same as for the development of the gore in diagram 1 except that the width dimensions are straight lines equal to those on the plan. True shape of rib: This is obtained by setting up a line x³b³ parallel to the rib xb and plotting height dimensions from the co-ordinated projected points in plan giving a sectional elevation.

Diagram 3

This illustrates a method of developing the surface of another form of dome and also of obtaining the true shape of a rib when the profile of the dome midway between ribs is known.

The procedure is similar to that of the previous examples.

Diagram 4

This illustrates the outline plan and elevation of a pendentive dome. A pendentive dome is of double curvature but is cut by any number of vertical cutting planes—in this case four—and a horizontal cutting plane tangential to the vertical cutting planes. The plan is, therefore, a square equal in diagonal to the diameter of the original dome which in this case will be hemispherical. The remaining four units of the original dome are the pendentives. The surface development of the pendentive is obtained in the same way as the gore in diagram 1. The distance at to di is equal to the distance a to di in elevation.

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

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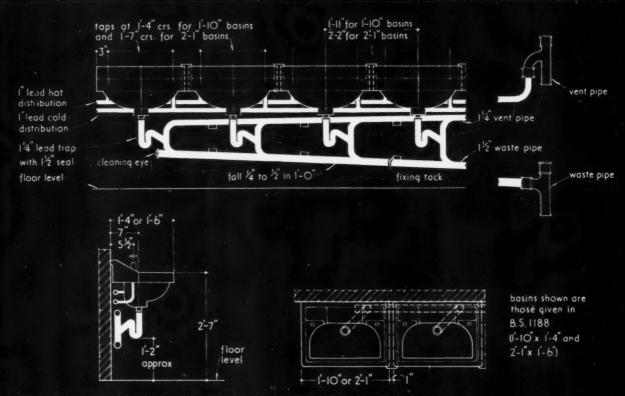
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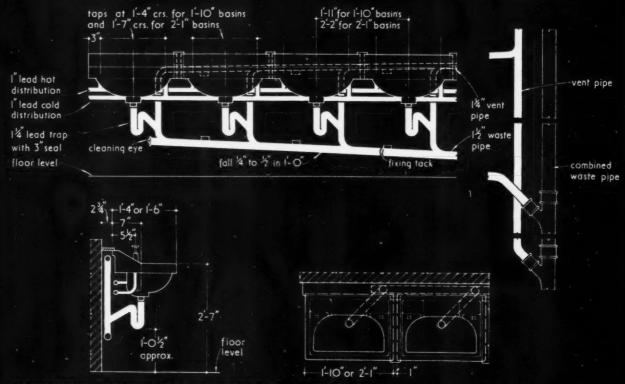
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The Architects' Journal Library of Information Sheets 48. Editor: Cotterell Butler, A.R.I.B.A.



. COMMON ARRANGEMENT WHERE CONNECTED TO SEPARATE WASTE STACK-PIPE.



ARRANGEMENT AS RECOMMENDED BY INSTITUTE OF PLUMBERS: SHOWN CONNECTED TO COMBINED (ONE-PIPE) SYSTEM.

LEAD PLUMBING TO RANGES OF LAVATORY BASINS.

Compiled from information supplied by The Lead Industries Development Council.

33.C1 LEAD PLUMBING TO RANGES OF LAVATORY BASINS

This Sheet sets out the general principles of lead plumbing to lavatory basins. Ceramic lavatory basins, in accordance with B.S. 1188: 1944, are shown. Minor variations may be made to the plumbing shown for different types and sizes of basin.

Two arrangements of pipework are described. In both cases each basin is trapped and connected to a common waste pipe and each trap is ventilated and connected to the open air by a common vent pipe.

Common Arrangement where connected to Separate Waste Stack-pipe

This shows a commonly used arrangement.

Pipework generally: This is kept below the basins and as compact as is consistent with plumbing design and fixing requirements.

Waste: This is run to a fall of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in 1 ft. and branch connections are made to give a slight bend in the direction of the flow.

Vent: This is run to a rise of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in 1 ft. and is taken off the waste pipe at a point and in a direction so as to reduce the possibility of matter collecting in the mouth of the branch.

Traps: These may be either the P or Q type and of internal diameter equal to that of the waste pipe. They should provide a water seal of at least 1½ in.

Arrangement as Recommended by Institute of Plumbers : shown connected to "Combined" (One-Pipe) System.

This shows an arrangement recommended by the Institute of Plumbers. (See their Minimum Specification for the Installation of Soil, Waste and Ventilating Pines.)

Pipework generally: The arrangement differs from the previous method in that the vent pipe is run in a position above the waste overflow outlets of the basins. This eliminates the risk of the vent pipe acting as a waste pipe should this become blocked.

Waste: This is run to a fall of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in 1 ft. and branch connections are made to give a slight bend in the direction of the flow.

Vent: This is run to a rise of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in 1 ft. and in order to fix it above the waste overflow of the basin outlets the basins must be set forward from the wall (as shown in the detail), or the pipes chased into the wall.

Traps: These may be either the P or Q type and of internal diameter equal to that of the waste pipe. They should provide a water seal of at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. but where the main stack system is of the "combined" (one-pipe) arrangement the water seal is required by the minimum specification to be 3 in.

Pipe Sizes

The recommended sizes for waste and waste vent pipes are given in the following table.

No. of basins	Waste pipe	Vent pipe		
Pipes serving a single basin or two in range	1‡ in. i/d. 7 lb. per yd.	1½ in. i/d. 7 lb. per yd.		
Pipes serving 3-5 basins in range	1½ in. i/d. 9 lb. per yd.	1¼ in. i/d. 7 lb. per yd.		
Pipes serving 6 or more basins	2 in. i/d. 12 lb. per yd.	1½ in. i/d. 9 lb. per yd.		

i.e., the waste and vent pipes to each basin are 1¼ in. internal diameter and an increase is made in the size of pipes which also serve other basins.

Weight of Lead

The weights of lead recommended are as given in B.S. 602: 1939—Ordinary lead pipe.

Hot and Cold Distribution Pipes

These are normally run behind the bowls of the basins. Branches are taken from the front faces of the pipes for ease of adjustment and connection. In the lower detail the pipes are required to pass over the vertical waste branches.

Control valves should be fitted to distribution pipes to each range of basins.

Distribution pipes should be supported at not less than 2 ft. intervals.

Further Information

The Lead Industries Development Council maintains a Technical Information Bureau which is available to answer questions and advise on technical problems dealing with this subject generally.

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The main front to Brunswick Square.

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PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY NEW HEADQUARTERS, BRUNSWICK SQUARE

DESIGNED BY HERBERT J. ROWSE

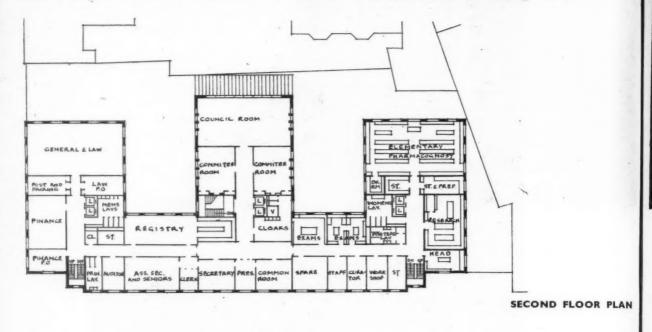
GENERAL.— New headquarters in Brunswick Square, London, for the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Building operations were suspended during the war with the result that the interior has not yet been completed. The building is designed to combine the functions of a School of Pharmacy and the headquarters of the Pharmaceutical Society.

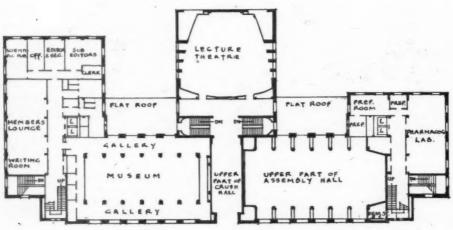
PLAN.-On the ground floor the

assembly hall and library flank the entrance hall on either hand, and the lecture theatre is entered at mezzanine level in the rear. The assembly hall and library are double floor height and are crosslit from tall windows in the rear wall facing the recessed lighting courts and rising above the mezzanine roof level in each case. The library has mezzanine floors at front and back accommodating a chemistry museum, the centre por-

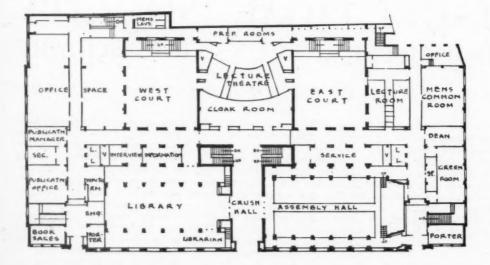
tion being open for the height of two floors. Centralised toilet and cloakroom accommodation is provided under the lecture theatre and in the basement. The administrative offices of the Society are situated on the ground floor and first floor and are accessible from the left-hand entrance. The council suite is placed in the central wing at first floor level. Upper floors accommodate various types of laboratory for students and for

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY NEW HEADQUARTERS





FIRST FLOOR PLAN

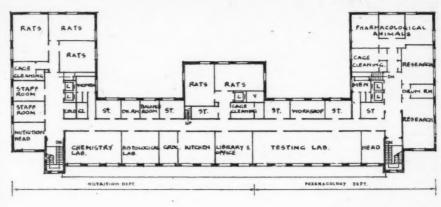


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R PLAN

R PLAN





FIFTH FLOOR PLAN

research, including animal accommodation and a botanical greenhouse at roof level. Ancient lights partly influenced the general plan form of the upper floor, but generally the planning is designed to give maximum lighting to the laboratories.

EXTERNAL TREATMENT.-The exterior is finished in selected, flush-pointed, sand-faced brickwork with Portland stone dressings to the main ground floor windows to Brunswick Square and West-

moreland green slate dressings to the continuous windows under the main cornice. The main cornice and the balustrade to the pavement areas and the various copings to brick walls are of Portland stone. The main entrance and the two side entrances are lined with Westmoreland green slate which is to be carved when complete in flush incised motifs. The exterior treatment is consistent on all

CONSTRUCTION.—Steel frame construction encased in 2-in. con-

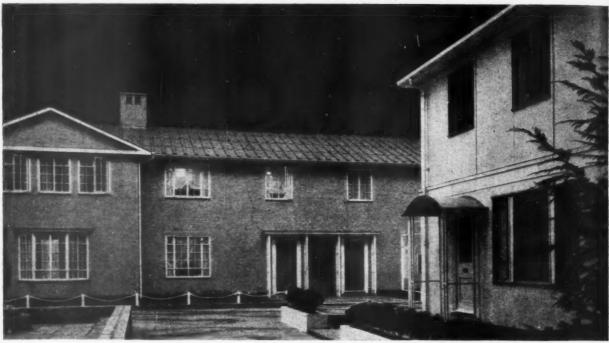
crete with concrete and hollow tile double floor construction enabling any form of accessible underfloor drainage or service to be provided. In the construction of the floors the structural concrete slab is placed between the main steel beams at 10 ft. 3 in. centres at a dropped level to allow an approximately 10 in. filling of hollow floor tiles finishing under the topping and screed. Vertical service ducts and horizontal ducts over the corridor ceilings complete a comprehensive and co-ordinated system of accessible service runs.



Top, detail of exterior at top floor level. Bottom, another view of the Brunswick Square front.

OR PLAN

DESIGNED BY HERBERT J. ROWSE



A general view, showing the terrace houses and, right, the Hawksley aluminium house.

HOUSING AT OLYMPIA

This year, for the first time, the Ministry of Health is one of the principal exhibitors at the Ideal Home Exhibition. Four types of houses, all completely furnished, are being displayed. Two, the Airey House and the Cornish Unit House, are designed for country districts. The third is an example of the traditional houses now being built in urban areas, a replica of part of a terrace built by Worthing Corporation; and the fourth is an experimental house, the two-storey aluminium Hawksley House, illustrated in last week's JOURNAL. The shell of the Airey House can be erected in about 200 man-hours, and the simple components can be handled by unskilled labour. The Cornish Unit house, built by blocks made from china-clay residue, has been designed by A. E. Beresford. The semi-detached pair of houses on view have been furnished and decorated, under the auspices of the CID by Mrs. R. E. Nagelschmidt and Miss Margaret Millard. The traditional house has been designed by C. Cowles Voysey.

> Right, centre, the dining room of the Cornish Unit House, with the kitchen beyond. Bottom, a general view and the living room of the Cornish Unit House.











Above, an air-view of Nijmegen, taken immediately after liberation, showing the devastated town centre. In the background is the bridge over the Waal, the object of the fierce fighting. Below, one of the new rows of temporary shops. The ruined church behind it can be identified in the air photograph, in the middle distance on the right.

TEMPORARY SHOPS AT NIJMEGEN, HOLLAND



The town of Nijmegen, a flourishing commercial centre with a prewar population of 100,000, was one of the most severely damaged of all the towns of Holland. It suffered a severe bombardment in February, 1944, and then in September, 1944, it was the scene of fierce fighting when airborne troops were dropped to capture the key bridge over the River Waal. For some time after it continued to be the target for German gunfire. The result was that the centre of the town was completely devastated, as the air photograph above shows. Among the 2,655 buildings destroyed were 400 shops, of which 358 were in the central area, representing 45 per cent. of the







Three types of temporary one-storey shops, built in the devastated centre of Nijmegen to maintain the town's position as a regional shopping centre. The upper type is of whitewashed concrete blocks; the two lower types of yellow and red brick respectively.

total number of shops in the main shopping streets.

Nijmegen has therefore been faced with a special need to restore shopping facilities, in addition to the need to rebuild her residential areas which she has in common with all the damaged Dutch towns. This was particularly urgent because of the competition from the neighbouring town of Arnhem. Nijmegen derived its prosperity from being a market centre for a large area, and it was feared that Arnhem, where the war damage

was not so much concentrated in the commercial centre, might capture all the local trade during the reconstruction period. Rivalry between the two towns is of long standing, and is sharpened by the fact that one is predominantly Protestant and the other Catholic. Immediately after the liberation of Holland, therefore, the municipal authorities of Nijmegen gave special priority to the erection of temporary shops in the devastated centre of the town, to keep trade going while a long-term replanning

scheme was put into operation. The shops are built of various standard types, illustrated on these two pages, in blocks of from four to a dozen. They are all one storey in height, with either a low-pitch single or double slope roof. Although they are classed as temporary buildings, they are solidly built in brick or in rendered concrete blocks. They were all designed in the municipal architect's office and are simply and neatly detailed with gaily coloured paint-work and awnings.



Speeches and lectures delivered before societies as well as reports of their activities, are dealt with under this title, which includes professional societies, trade associations and government departments. To save space they are represented by their initials—see front cover. Lectures cannot usually be reported in full, but the extracts given are in the speaker's own words.

LS

Leo De Syllas

February 17. At the Royal Society of Arts, 6, John Adam Street, W.C.2, before the London Society. WEST-MINSTER REGAINED. Mr. W. H. Godfrey was in the chair.

Leo De Syllas:

Before I embark on my tour of the plan for Westminster Regained I want to make it clear that I am here only as your guide. The plan has been prepared by the Editorial Group of The Architectural Review, and has been interpreted visually for that paper by Mr. Gordon Cullen. What you are going to see and hear is their work and their ideas, and I am here only to conduct you.

The proposals I am going to talk about are an extension of proposals which appeared in 1943 as the Forshaw-Abercrombie County of London Plan. First, I should perhaps remind you of these original suggestions so that you can be quite clear as to how our ideas relate to planning principles which have already been accepted by the London County Council

County Council.

The County of London Plan is concerned with the wide issues of land use zoning, decentralization, traffic-communications, housing and all other basic factors that constitute a long term town planning scheme. In the author's words, "it must be understood... that on account of the wide areas covered, and other obvious considerations, our proposals, particularly as to the sting and location of roads, open spaces and industry, are indicated only; careful investigations and a detailed survey will be necessary as well as consultations with the authorities concerned, before precise routes and boundaries can be decided upon." We have taken a single area in the London Plan and related it to that detailed consideration which will be necessary in every part of London in order to realise the broad intentions of the Forshaw-Abercrombie proposals. In the eyes of the layman town planning is perhaps predominately concerned with the layout and design of roads and the control of traffic—and while this may be true of some of the fundamental work which

a town planner must undertake, such considerations alone cannot create surroundings whose primary object is for the use of human beings. There is only one way to enjoy what a town has to offer, and that is the pedestrians' way. Moving fast along an arterial road or sitting in a traffic jam may create a fleeting pleasure, but it must not be allowed to interfere with the real business of living in that area, even if "living" only consists of spending the day there. The factors at the back of the growth and change of towns during the last 100 years have conspired to eliminate living in favour of communication, which is not best served by breaking down the precinctual cellular pattern that all English cities have followed from the middle ages onwards.

MOVING SCENERY

The view of a town as a piece of moving scenery hardly enters the head of the man in the street, and yet for the man in the street especially, this is usually what a town is—a moving set. Several factors militate against this view. First, the visual nerve for a variety of reasons is extraordinarily inactive in the urban individual. Secondly, it is hard for those who enjoy the pleasure of seeing for its own sake to indulge their peculiarity without danger to life and limb.

THE WESTMINSTER ASPECT

If we look at a plan of this part of London, Westminster, the Abbey and the Palace appears as an area that is logically coherent, if it is isolated as a single precinct, as proposed in the Forshaw-Abercrombie plan. It can be looked at in several ways; as a series of familiar—all too familiar—streets, squares and yards flanked by buildings; as a group of buildings, serving different functions, parliamentary, ecclesiastical, educational, and residential; or as buildings, spaces and objects symbolizing the significance of these same functions and the part they have played in history. The last two ways of looking at Westminster appeal primarily to the mind and the emotions, and affect the eye only at second hand. The first affects the eye directly, but through familiarity the eye discounts its own sense of information. It is seldom, however, that anyone sees a place in only one of these aspects, unless he purposely narrows his vision to study a certain set of facts, as the scientist or the town planner is often compelled to do. Most peoples' picture of Westminster is made up of a mixture of all three. Satisfactory as that picture may be, it still leaves out of account the subtler visual qualities or at least the conscious enjoyment of them. To arrive at these it is necessary to take a fourth aspect; one that goes beyond an understanding of the associational, symbolic, or face value of a place, and concerns itself with outline, volume, space, texture, pattern, colour, and what is even more complicated, the realm of space-time. This is not to deny the part that one or all these factors may play in other viewpoints; what it does stress is the value of isolating them and understanding their values for their own sake. It is no paradox to say that this fourth way of looking at a place is the only one that actively makes use of the eye.

EVALUATION

The Westminster precinct is now faced with the need of such an evaluation. Although the functional changes necessary to bring it into line with contemporary requirements are not sweeping, so closely interdependent are its visual qualities, that relatively small alterations, if well considered from the point of view defined above could succeed in recreating the coherence it undoubtedly possessed before Victorian traffic engineers cracked it wide open with the construction of Victoria Street and the Embankment, and created a traffic focal point where none existed before. The plan aims at deliber-

ately re-establishing Westminster's original precinctual nature while paying particular attention to its visual implications, which have not previously been fully investigated. Use zoning, which is already clearly de-

Use zoning, which is already clearly defined and functioning satisfactorily, remains as it is. Certain improvements and additions to accommodation as well as some amenities which the area lacks are proposed. In order to explain our intentions I propose that we take the Westminster precinct to pieces, analyse its visual qualities, and reestablish its functional needs. It will be found that it will then come together again in the manner suggested of itself, but also strictly in accordance with the proposals of the County of London Plan.

The original form of the precinct of Westminster can be seen in 18th century plans of the area; the great port town of London slowly engulfing the old ford town of Westminster. The precinctual character of the lay-out, however, remained unchanged. (Edward Moggs map, 1818.)

THE PRECINCTUAL IDEA

I should perhaps define the exact sense in which I use this term precinct; in the modern sense it has come to define an area of either single or varied function from which through traffic is purposely debarred. Inside the area, service traffic and pedestrian ways are carefully segregated. The hallmark of the precinct is first of all the sense of enclosure, and then the varied contrast it provides within a relatively small area. Both the enclosure and the contrast are the result of the abolition of through traffic. Where this has not occurred the places of work and the corners for rest or recreation are depersonalized by the constant distraction of the (to them) meaningless movement and noise. But where this foreign traffic is debarred, each street, yard and green expresses its purpose or personality in the noise or silence, in the bustle or inactivity, which is characteristic of it. London, the hub of the great Commonwealth and Empire, covers some 700 square miles and is without a civic centre. This word does not properly express what I mean, but its Idea represents something which cannot be done without in a capital city. To say London is without one is perhaps an exaggeration; it has the remains of what was once a civic centre.

The destruction of this civic theme was brought about mainly in the Victorian era by traffic engineers. To-day in place of the secluded areas of the Broad Sanctuary, Old Palace Yard, and Abingdon Street, their routes carry a stream of traffic at anything up to 40 miles an hour. The precinct of Westminster which once, as we have seen, had an integral character, and offered, as all precincts do, a sense of enclosure and freedom, to get on with whatever activity might prevail there, even if it was only sightseeing—has thus been reduced to a series of varying size traffic islands. The extent of this travesty of common sense is generally hidden from most of us by habit, but the fact remains that London lacks a centre adequate to the requirements of a great capital city.

WESTMINSTER TO-DAY

If we examine the layout of the Westminster precinct as it is to-day, we see the area bounded by the Thames on the east, Horseferry Road to the south, Strutton Ground to the west, and Great George Street to the north. The government centre of Whitehall is a natural extension of the area, but, as an annexe rather than an organic part of the Palace of Westminster, It is a separate problem and therefore is not considered here. The type of development with which the area is threatened has already encroached on the south side in the form of mammoth office and flat blocks. Through traffic breaks up the area arbitrarily into fragments, which bear no relation to the function, the history or the visual quality of the place. The greatest

offenders are Broad Sanctuary leading to Victoria Street and Old Palace Yard and Abingdon Street, starting from the key to all the mischief—the roaring traffic roundabout of Parliament Square. The traffic menace, which is at its most obvious in these places, goes about its work of destruction in other more indirect but no less dangerous ways. Examples are the turning of fine squares and streets like Smith Square and Queen Anne's Gate into makeshift car parks; the forcing of narrow chasms like Great Smith Street to carry a major traffic load, with the hooting and the detours which the consequent congestion From long habit we take these causes. abdications of good sense as laws of nature, since most of us have grown up in and been conditioned by the mad world created by Victorian engineers whose conceptions of town planning consisted of exactly one the driving of traffic arteries through the old precinctual urban pattern which is retained to-day only in our university

TRAFFIC REORGANIZATION

The proposals in our plan for Westminster Regained for reorganizing traffic, and the detailed alterations made to enhance the precinctual character and to bring it into the line functionally with contemporary requirements, are identical with the County of London Plan traffic proposals, except with one or two minor variations with service roads

within the precinct.
Victoria Street is cut short at Strutton Ground and deflected up Broadway to Great George Street in one direction, and along Strutton Ground to Horseferry Road in the other. By this means the main traffic artery circumvents instead of penetrates the area. Inside the precinct the roads with traffic priority are limited to essentials. Other become pedestrian ways for local roads

traffic only.

Access by car to the Houses of Parliament is by road tunnelled under Bridge Street from the new roundabout beside Scotland This road continues at the low level Yard. round Westminster Hall to an underground car park crypt below Old Palace Yard, which above becomes a Cathedral Close.

NEW AMENITIES

New buildings inside the precinct include provision of new amenities for Members of Parliament. Victoria Tower Gardens are made into two courts in the London tradition without losing the public garden, and the buildings elevated above the ground on columns allow a free access of breeze and view from Abingdon Street and Millbank to the river.

Between the end of one of these court-yards and the Victoria Tower of the Palace of Westminster an entry to the area by water is provided by the construction of an inner quay where members may moor their yachts and barges and where the Royal

Barge is tied up.

Rest and quiet are provided by cafés, one of them situated at the key view point in Parliament Square. Ranged with the re-Parliament Square. Ranged with the re-sited statues of the Prime Ministers along the boundary of Great George Street, the café will give to the square that sense of seclusion and intimacy which is an important part of the precinctual character, but will leave unobstructed the towering

mass of the Abbey beyond.

Perhaps most important of all will be the changes brought about by a variety of ground surfacing, whether it be of grass, cobble or paving, throughout Parliament Square, Old Palace Yard, and the many pedestrian ways. These visual modifications which constitute the essence of the plan, include the planting of trees, the re-align-ment of railings and bollards all designed to bring about the return of Westminster to its real collegiate character best suited to serve its activities, most of which remain to-day at least in plan.

With these visual alterations the re-routing

of traffic will give the precinct freedom to

express its natural character as a national enclave of collegiate pattern wherein the tourists and trippers of the Empire may roam, leisure undisturbed, and our legislators may work in tranquillity.

In order to describe the visual aspect of the plan I propose to take a tour through the precinct of Westminster as it would appear if our proposals were carried out. Before we enter the central area of the precinct we will glance at the view from Queen Anne's Gate. This demonstrates well the character of the areas surrounding the pre-cinct which must be reconstituted if the plan is to achieve its most effective purpose. The through road is closed and Queen Anne's Gate returns to what it was a small square (Queen's Square) which once again becomes part of the

pedestrian network.

Parliament Square is reached by passing through a pedestrian subway under the enlarged Broadway. As part of the new pedestrian network Queen Anne's Gate is thus connected directly to Parliament Here the first and most important reorganization of the traffic pattern is to be found. Parliament Square is sealed to all traffic except Royal and ceremonial processions. Instead of a traffic roundabout is found the first and the greatest of the quadrangles, in the University sense, with room for great crowds to move at ease, on special and on every occasion, and for the hoards of tourists who visit the Empire Centre. In the intervals of peace, Parliament Square becomes a very plain, but very English courtyard, a place where those on business or pleasure may expand and breathe freely. The café is placed under the plane trees so that it shall not interrupt the view of the greater buildings. The statues of the Prime Ministers are placed in a line along Great George Street as a moral hazard to emphasize, without interrupting the eye, emphasize, without interrupting the eye, the line of the traffic artery and the begin-ning of the pedestrian area. The feeling of enclosure in Parliament Square is emphasized, and they screen the wide opening into Parliament Street. The main contribution towards the enclosure, however, comes from the big building masses of the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, and the miscellaneous buildings such as the Ministry of Health and those in Bridge Street and Little George Street. Here the Street and Little George Street. Here the present plan differs from the County of London Plan, which constructs a broad tree-lined boulevard to St. James's Park and demolishes the Bridge Street buildings, thereby causing in our opinion visual leak. diminishes rather than increases the sense of enclosure.

we rise above eye-level to show pattern of the various proposals for Parliament Square, we can see the careful attention that must be paid to the textures of paving and the placing of bollards, all of which are important visual accents where traffic is lacking and grass is impractical and without which space becomes an undefined desert. In addition they accentuate the demarkation and purpose of various parts of the open area. The passage from the square to Old Palace Yard starts at the of St. Margarets and continues up to

the Henry VII chapel.

The boundary of Old Palace Yard is marked by a line of stone pylons. Stone paving changes to the green of a Cathedral Close, and the carriageway, designed with particular thought to State processions, curves round to the House of Lords entrance. Normal road traffic uses the low level road, crossing New Palace Yard to the crypt below the Cathedral Close. The Palace of Westminster's atmosphere

remained long after the removal of the court. Up to the beginning of the 19th century Old Palace Yard, was precinctual and insulated from the traffic stream. It is now on account of the wide roadway one of

the areas where bus drivers, who are human, can really let themselves go, and the traffic roars up to Millbank from Whitehall at a speed few London streets can equal. enormous area of tarmac surface splits off completely one half of the precinct from the

The re-development of the precinct on collegiate lines gives the opportunity to create a true Cathedral Close and leaves a way open for the Royal Coach. Here, since pedestrian traffic is not so heavy, it seems legitimate to have grass, trees and seats, a preserve where peers and commoners can find a corner in the sun to recoup, or drift across to the Abbey.

Until the construction of the present Houses of Parliament the area laid out as Victoria Tower Garden was one of riverside houses Its clearance was part of the and wharves. general desire for monumentality which led in the 19th century to the opening up of

vistas of famous buildings.

NEW BUILDINGS

It may be thought retrograde to propose building anew on hard-won open space used by office workers in Millbank at lunchtime, but the proposals show that the balance of open space, free from traffic, which will result from precinctual planning will more than compensate for this loss. The buildings—for which the drawing shown only indicated an architectural treatment not necessarily a part of the plan's detailed proposals—are designed as chambers for M.P.s; and being elevated above the ground on columns leave most of the site free for public enjoyment.

At Lambeth Bridge end there is a restaurant pub displaying the shapeless municipal park, and the pathetic sand-pit for children which exists there to-day, Abingdon Street becomes grass, and thus two more quad-Street rangles join together Parliament to Smith It should not be necessary to point out that the Victoria Tower, far from losing, gains enormously from a juxtaposition of its perpendicular monumental character with the domestic scale of the chambers. moment there is little connection between the precinct and the river; in many ways the opening up of part of one front by means of the Embankment has diminished the rest character of the riverside. An Embankment denies the real use of the river and converts it into a painted backdrop to a road or park, but an inlet quay and embankment buildings, with glimpses of water half seen, once again introduce the sense of the river's proximity, with its boats moored and its penetration of the river itself into the precinct. The river and land are thus given a visual link, and the Houses of Parliament an entry by water for State occa-sions, or the everyday use of members.

OXFORD RIVALLED

And so as we return through Parliament Square, we see a sequence of views of the Abbey, St. Margaret's and the Palace beyond, unfolding themselves, if a keen eye were allowed freedom to walk unhindered in this great open area. This walk, on which it is essential to get a certain distance from the objects viewed, cannot of course be taken without the observer wading at an enormous risk through an avalanche of fastmoving traffic. A visual experience therewhich every shade of white and grey, subtle contrasts of shadow and light and a series of objects, the towers, masts, roofs and spires of Westminster, continually re-assembling in a really miraculous variety of compositions, cannot be enjoyed singlemindedly because the area has ceased to have a homogeneous unity, as for instance the Oxford College still has. Yet this scene in fact rivals Oxford, and is of the same collegiate character. As a piece of urban land-scape it can hold its own with the most illus-trious examples in the world—the Place de la Concord, the Plaza del Popolo, or even the Piazza San Marco.



ELEVATION TO RIVER [Scale: 34" = 1'0"]

HOUSES AT STRAND ON THE GREEN

DESIGNED BY
R. SUDELL & H. DURELL

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Street

GENERAL.—A scheme for rebuilding two 3-bedroom and one 2-bedroom houses on a bombed site on the river front. The site comes within a special residential zone in the Brentford and Chiswick town plan and the river path on to which it faces is a favourite walk with the local inhabitants.

SITE.—To prevent any risk of flooding the site of the houses has to be raised 19 ft. above ordnance datum.

CONSTRUCTION.—11-in. brick (cavity) load bearing walls. The floor and roof construction is 5-in. pre-cast beams spanning from front to back with a beam on the central spine wall as an intermediate support. The staircase "going" has been planned to avoid special making or trimming of the floor beams.

ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT.

--Wooden windows to EJMA standards. Balconies reinforced

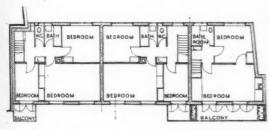
concrete with small tubular steel columns as front supports and surrounded with wire mesh panels and a tubular metal rail on tubular metal supports. The facing bricks are to be hand made sand faced. The openings and solids have been worked out to brick sizes.

INTERNAL FINISH. — Floor finishes throughout will be pitch-mastic flooring laid direct on to the structural floor. Roof finish asphalt.

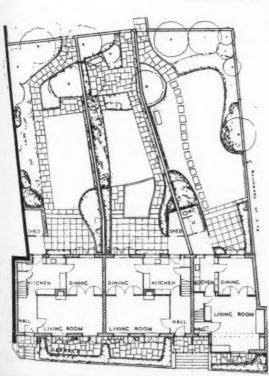
Ceilings will be sprayed with white cement paint, direct on to the underside of the structural members.

SERVICES.—The two 3-bedroom houses have, in the living rooms, a central stove which will supply warmed air to the bedrooms and will also provide hot water.

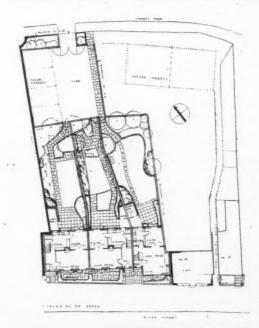
The 2-bedroom house will be supplied with hot water by two separate electrical or gas heaters in the kitchen and bathroom.



FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR & GARDEN LAY-OUT [Scale: 21 = 1'0"]



SITE PLAN [Scale: 18" = 1'0"]

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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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10.29 design: building types FARM BUILDINGS

New Ideas for Farm Buildings. Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction in consultation with G. Rosenberg. (Farmer and Stock-breeder, 1947. 30s.)

Valuable reference work based on analysis of designs submitted for competition Design for a 100 Acre Farm Homestead organised by Farmer and Stock-Breeder in 1945. Important record of factual information of use to architects, farmers and planners. Admirably presented in form of plans, diagrams and tables standardised for reasons of comparison, and accompanied by short and concise explanatory notes.

The book begins with the presentation of the prize-winning entries and then goes on to analyse selected designs from the point of view of general farm layout, of internal planning, and of design of individual farm units. It covers the grouping of farm buildings and possibilities of adapting buildings by (a) introducing standard widths of units, and (b) careful siting. It investigates the question of labour-saving arrangements, the care of farm workers, and deals with technical considerations involved in the internal planning of a farm such as electricity, daylighting, ventilation, water and drainage, the care and use of farmyard manure, and precautions to be taken against spread of infectious diseases. Individual units analysed include provisions for dairying, the keeping of pigs, the storage of implements, and the space required for food preparation.

There are three appendices giving most useful tabulated data on building and animal requirements, and on weights and measures relating to farm crops for storage and materials used on the farm.

11.3 materials: general HOLLOW CLAY BLOCKS

Hollow Stretcher Blocks. British Clayworker, Jan., 1948, p. 224.) Summary of special tests for compressive strength, resistance to rain penetration, and thermal conductivity, carried out by the Building Research Station to assess the merits of W.B. Hollow Blocks 8 inches thick and built into panels 8 ft. by 4 ft. by 6 in.

From the results of the tests it would appear that the blocks are sufficiently strong be used for domestic construction and that they present a wall that is comparable in resistance to rain penetration with a 9-inch brick wall. The thermal transmittance brick wall. The thermal transmittance value of a plastered wall built with these transmittance is of the same order as that of an unventilated 11-inch brick cavity wall.

These particular blocks are made from a

triassic clay, and it is stressed that blocks of a similar pattern but made from different clays would present different characteristics.

12.12 materials: metals

COPPER ALLOYS

Non-Ferrous Metals in Building, 2. Copper Alloys. (Building Digest, Feb., 1948, pp.

Article consisting of explanatory paragraphs under the headings: classification, colours, extrusion, drawing, sizes, uses, fixtures, and special uses. Clear table giving comparative properties and uses, etc., of different alloys. Valuable notes on limitations of different methods of forming the metals to required shapes; also on methods of maintenance.

Introduction points out that the existence of numerous ancient doors, reliefs and sculptures is evidence of the extreme durability of the copper alloys. Emphasis is laid on the protective oxidised skin which forms on copper, but equally on the fact that steps must be taken if the colour of the new metal is to be preserved. In this connection there are useful notes on the natural colours of different alloys, their relative speed of tarnishing, methods of producing artificial colouring, and methods of mainartificial colouring, and methods of magnetaining colour when the metal is used either internally or externally. For instance; alloys containing nickel and aluminium tarnish less rapidly than others, and whereas lacquer prevents tarnishing, it must be re-newed regularly if used out of doors. Satin finishes may be cleaned with soap and water, or with lemon oil and do not show smears as easily as a highly polished sur-

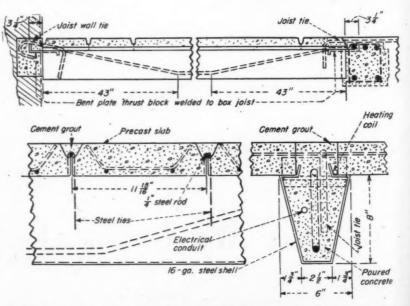
Two main processes for producing mould-ings are described: extrusion and drawing. Extruded sections are pushed hot through the die. The sections are confined to open shapes, but closed sections can be made by two or more interlocking sections—or alternatively by drawing cold sections together. (Suitable thicknesses and sizes in cross section and length for the different processes are mentioned. For external sections the minimum thickness is $\frac{1}{16}$ in, and the maximum size of sections is 6 in. Length is limited to about 12 ft. For drawn sections the limiting factor for length is convenience of handling, while the maximum cross sectional area is usually about 6 in. Larger sections may, however, be built up by interlocking components.)

The article is well illustrated with architectural uses of the various alloys and of typical drawn and extruded sections.

16.20 materials : miscellaneous PLASTIC WALL TILES

Building Reporter. (Architectural Forum [USA], Dec., 1947, p. 142.)

Brief reference to American manufacture of plastic wall tiles with tongued and grooved sides; centre notching makes tiles self-aligning both horizontally and vertically; also provides continuous plastic surface behind joints and eliminates grouting joints. Name of manufacturer given, but no technical details.



A floor system of precast 3 in. slabs on steel box joists spaced 3 ft. centre to centre to form an integral unit with the deck as a compression member. See 20.60.



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20.60 construction: complete structures

MULTI-STOREY APARTMENTS

Cost-Saving Design Simplified Apartment House Construction, W. T. Holsman. (Engineering News-Record [USA], Nov., 1947, pp. 675-679.)

Savings in multi-storey apartment building obtained by utilising advanced technology in walls, floors, stairs, etc.

The Winchester and Hood Gardens Apartment, Chicago, incorporates several features which allowed both saving in space and cost. By using reinforced brick walls, the same thickness of 8 in. could be maintained throughout and special lintels eliminated. The floors consist of steel box joists at 3 ft. centres, filled with concrete on the site, and 3 in. thick precast slabs of light weight concrete, utilised as compression members of the beams. The heating system is incorporated in the floor. Precast treadand-riser units are supported on one end on a steel plate stringer and on the other by the masonry wall of the stairwell. Window and door trims are in precast concrete.

24.67 lighting LIGHTING OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Current Practice in the Lighting of Public Buildings. (Illumination [USA], Vol. 6, No. 2, p. 14.)

Problems and techniques in offices, hospitals, libraries, and courtrooms. Useful, especially in hospitals. Illustrated, 9 photographs.

For public areas the author notes the passing of ornate fixtures, and declares a general swing over to the use of concealed indirect lighting on ceilings with direct down-lights in the ceilings.

He refers to office staffs and notes three

criteria in assessing visual difficulty—detailed discrimination, poor contrast, and long periods of work. 50 foot candles is the American I.E.S. intensity for office work definitely in these categories, with local lighting to 100 foot candles for machine work.

In hospitals the chief unsolved problem is the ward lighting. Reasonable illumination is necessary, without too bright a ceiling and without direct light in the patient's eyes. Doctors must be able to see the patients well, and footlights are required for movements in the dark. Surgical lights have received more attention. The area of source must be large, either as a movable unit or a multiplicity of fixed lens units. Spotlights to follow the surgeon's line of view are desirable. Total of 1,000 foot candles is a reasonable target. Overhead the general light must be diffused to avoid sparkle on the instruments, and the light around the room should be good so that the surgeon does not have to adapt to different levels of light as he looks about. Heat insulating glass is often needed. Incandescent light is satisfactory for colour. The patient's head should be well lighted for the anæsthetist.

Libraries are almost by-passed with a short reference to intensities of 15-30 foot candles. Courtrooms get more attention. It is claimed that the differences of daylighting are troublesome and must be minimised. Good illumination is required throughout the court, but it should be best at the front. The paper is useful for the picture it gives of the application of established principles.

26.23 services and equipment: miscellaneous LIFTS IN FLATS

Apartment House Elevators. H. M. Nungert and W. H. Easton, Junr. (Progressive Archi-

tecture [USA], Dec., 1947.)

Gives 7-page review of facts affecting choice of type, control, speed, size of car and technical details. Although relating to American conditions, a most useful general survey.

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.1.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

2934 DAMP WALLS: TREATMENT

Q Can you tell me about a treatment for damp walls which I think is known as the Sylvester method? Also, can it be applied by anybody or is it necessary for a specialist to carry out this work?

A The Sylvester method of treatment for damp wal's consists of applying alternate coats of soap and alum. Three coats or each are advisable to produce satisfactory results. The soap solution must be applied very hot and then followed by the alum solution, which should be warm—temperature about 75 deg. F.

This treatment can be undertaken by any

This treatment can be undertaken by any builder, but the chief drawback to the use of it at the moment is the fact that the necessary soap required is not available.

PRICES

This regular feature, prepared by Davis, Belfield and Everest, Chartered Quantity Surveyors, summarises basic prices for materials and gives labour rates for the London District and Grade Classifications outside

London. In the past, prices for materials have been expressed as a percentage over pre-war rates. This practice is no longer being continued as it is felt that pricing by references to pre-war standards can now be considered obsolete. Detail prices of materials are given quarterly.

					BASIC	MATERIALS								BASIC PRICES AND RATES OF WAGES, 1948	
											×	٠		January	February
ortland cement (6 tone	and o	over)								-		per ton	60/6	60/6
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ime greystone													22 22	84/9	84/9
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Labourers												* *	**	2/34	2/31
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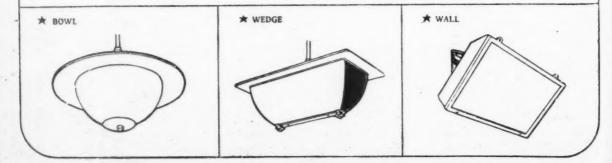
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THE INDUSTRY

ANOTHER IDEAL HOME

It seems scarcely a year since the last *Ideal Home Exhibition*, which was held, if memory serves, in the middle of the frost and the power cuts, with Diesel generators thundering in most of the alleyways and no gas or electricity being used to demonstrate appliances. This year things are very much better, and although one hears a lot about difficulties of supply, it seems that there are quite a number of things which are available in reasonable quantity and more or less

off the peg.

From the architect's point of view the major interest is, of course, in the main hall, where the furnishings and household services are shown. Most of the better known firms have the rather dreary period stuff one has come to associate with *Ideal Homes* and *British Industries' Fairs*, and, as in last year's show, the only firm showing anything one would like to buy for oneself is Dunn's, of Bromley. Here there was a certain amount of Race furniture, including a new design of settee at £44, the now familiar table, but with a pair of drawers hung underneath it, and a filing cabinet on castors which will slide beneath the table. Of their own designs, Dunn's have some very pleasant lighting fittings, but unfortunately they carry the excessive purchase tax applied to all fittings classed as decorative, and so become rather expensive. They also have a 2 ft. 6 in. wide divan with a mattress and cushions upholstered so that it becomes a settee with the cushions placed against the wall. See also on this stand the nesting tables made within the Board of Trade allowances (but with less timber and looking very much handsomer), and the reading lamps in Hydulignum, a compressed laminated wood used for aircraft propellors which shows a delightful grain when turned up on a lathe.

Coming so soon after the Building Exhibition, it is only natural that there should be comparatively few really new appliances on show. Friedman-Athill have extended their range of small portable gas appliances, and there are one or two fires not shown before on the stand of the Gas Council. Coal Utilisation also showed the A.B. insulated magazine cooker; this has been on the market for two years or more, but has not been shown to any great extent, and is worth careful examination.

The Ministry of Health show is in the

small hall immediately facing the visitor as he comes in from the Hammersmith Road. Of the complete houses, the Airey has been used in enough areas to be fairly familiar to most readers, but the Cornish Unit house, which uses a china clay residue as an aggregate for the precast wall cladding, is worth examination, as also are the traditional houses by Mr. Cowles Voysey for the Worthing Corporation, if only to see what can be done within the price limits at present imposed. Interesting, too, from a technical point of view, is the two storey development of the Airoh bungalow shown by Hawksleys of Hucclecote. In this design the walls consist of a light metal framework

faced externally with flat aluminium sheet and filled with foamed cement, the internal finish being plaster. Light steel trusses carry the roof, which is covered with aluminium sheet. Like the bungalow, the house is fully prefabricated and is transported complete in large box shaped units, the walls being hinged at first floor level so that they can be folded down for transport.

be folded down for transport.

So far as the rest of the exhibition is concerned there are some quite good small bits of display tucked away in odd corners as well as in the more elaborate exhibits. But for any visitor the first target should be the houses and the household goods in the main hall, and since the general public is milling round in vast crowds it is best to arrive as soon as the doors open.

COPPER DETAILS

The latest handbook from the CDA (publication No. 42) deals with copper flashings and weatherings. It is intended mainly for the craftsman who actually has to carry out the work, but the detail drawings are exceptionally clear and should be of considerable use to the designer or to the student. The letterpress is commendably brief, and four-fifths of the book is made up of detail drawings with a photograph and specification details and other notes on the facing page. The majority of the drawings explain themselves, and any involved pieces of folding or seaming are shown in stages so that they are immediately intelligible. As a roofing material copper is more widely used abroad than it is here, particularly in Scandinavia, but in relation to other materials, and bearing in mind the present shortages, the price of copper is reasonable, and some of the more elaborate roofing techniques from abroad might well be more widely used here. The majority of the details shown, however, are of the type to be found in everyday practice, and should be of immediate use. When the CDA first started in the early 1930s Mr. Basil Marriott set a very high standard of draughtsmanship for the association's architectural handbooks, and this standard has been pretty well maintained. A most useful publication which can go straight on to the reference shelf. (The Copper Development Association, W.C.2.)

SOCKETS AND PLUGS

Reference has already been made in these notes to BS 1363 the specification covering



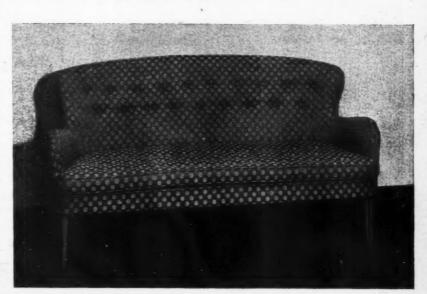
M.K. Electric socket with a pressed steel box which is supplied with clamps for conduit in terminal, through or tee types for running out to a spur.

the new 3-kilowatt socket which is intended to be the standard fitting for housing work. The new socket is particularly designed for use with ring main circuits, the IEE regulations allowing ten sockets to be fed from a 7/.029 main, while the number of sockets is unrestricted where the floor area does not exceed 1,000 square feet. One of the first manufacturers to go into large-scale production with this socket are M.K. Electric, whose design is illustrated here, showing the socket with a pressed steel box which is supplied with clamps for conduit in terminal, through, or tee twees for running out to a spur.

or tee types for running out to a spur. The socket is fitted with anti-flash shutters, and is to be used with a fused plug which takes cartridge fuses in 13, 7, and 3 amp. sizes, so that all types of appliance are covered. It will be noticed that the pins are of rectangular section. This is, of course, an essential part of the specification, for these sockets must not be used with an unfused plug of the ordinary type. Although it may seem at first glance a disadvantage to have yet another size of socket, it will probably be only a matter of time before this socket becomes universal, and as one generally has to change all plugs when moving into a new house even now, the objection is hardly valid.

These M.K. sockets sell at 21s. a dozen, and the plugs 19s. 6d. a dozen. (M.K. Electric, Ltd., Wakefield Street, Edmonton,

London, N.18.)



A new Race settee, shown by Dunn's of Bromley at the Ideal Home Exhibition.

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

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Announcements

We regret that in the JOURNAL for February 12 we attributed the winner of the Tite Prize. P. G. Bensford, to the Glasgow School of Architecture. Mr. Bensford, who won the Tite Prize this year, is not a member of this school. The Tite Prize of 1947 was won by Miss E. M. S. Cousin, of Glasgow School.

A new version of Specifications for Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy Products has just been issued by the Northern Aluminium Company Ltd., of Banbury, Oxfordshire. This booklet first appeared in 1940, and was reissued several times, the last edition was reissued several times, the last edition being in 1943. Since then there have been many changes, both in specifications and in proprietary names. This new version includes "Group 6, Aluminium and its Alloys" of the BS/STA7 Services Schedule, which was first issued in May, 1945, and is fast becoming the most widely used series of specifications. For information regarding rast becoming the most widely used series or specifications. For information regarding proprietary names the principal aluminium fabricators co-operated.

Messrs. Lawrence Farman and Partners have acquired an office at 258, Upper Richmond Road, Brixton, S.W.14. Telephone No. Prospect 1924

No.: Prospect 1924.

Mr. E. A. F. Johnston, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., has been appointed Director of Works to the Government of Northern Ireland. He has been released by the Ministry of Works and took up his new duties on February 1.

Mr. Louis de Soissons, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., has moved to 3, Park Square Mews, London, N.W.1. (Welbeck 9248).

Lt.-Colonel H. Austin Barton, DIPL. ARCH,. A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. J. H. Joynt, have combined their practices at Camberley and Eastbourne. The new name style will be Joynt, Barton and Partners, and offices will be maintained at 60, High Street, Camberley, Surrey (tel. 1547) and at 28, Gildredge Road,

Eastbourne, Sussex (tel. 725). Trade catalogues and information sheets, etc., are invited.

Mr. Vernon G. Smith, architect, has resumed practice after war service at (c/o Messrs. Chancellors and Co.) Sunning-dale, Berks, and would be glad to receive catalogues, price lists and accordance. catalogues, price lists and general trade information,

Major D. Sherret, M.C., A.R.I.B.A., R.E., Staff Officer (Works) H.Q. Scottish Command, would be pleased to receive trade catalogues at 17, Royal Circus, Edin-

burgh 3.

Mr. C. J. Cable, F.R.I.B.A., has taken Mr.

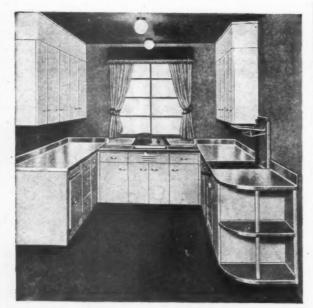
F. R. Pite, A.R.I.B.A., into partnership. The practice will be continued as heretofore under the style of Cable and Pite, Chartered Architects, South Park, Sevenoaks, Kent.

Messrs. Linealux have issued a new illus-

trated catalogue of their showcase, cornice, and picture lighting reflectors and tubular signs. Copies can be obtained from the firm's head office and works, 142, Liverpool Road, London, N.1.

Mr. D. C. Burgess, chairman and managing director of E. H. Burgess Ltd., has been elected President of the London Master Builders' Association in succession to Mr. Philip Smallwood. Messrs. Nigel Hannen, R. R. Costain, and Dudley Cox were elected Vice-Presidents. and Mr. E. W. Garrett, President in 1946, was elected Honorary Treasurer

Messrs. Harris and Hobson, architects and surveyors, of Borough Buildings, 10, Water surveyors, of Borough Buildings, 10, Water Street, Liverpool, 2, have acquired the practice of Woolfall and Eccles, of 60, Castle Street, Liverpool, and as from March 1, 1948, continued practice under the title of T. M. Alexander and Son, incorporating Woolfall and Eccles and Harris and Hobson, from Midland Bank Buildings 60, Castle from Midland Bank Buildings, 60, Castle Street, Liverpool, 2. Telephone: Central





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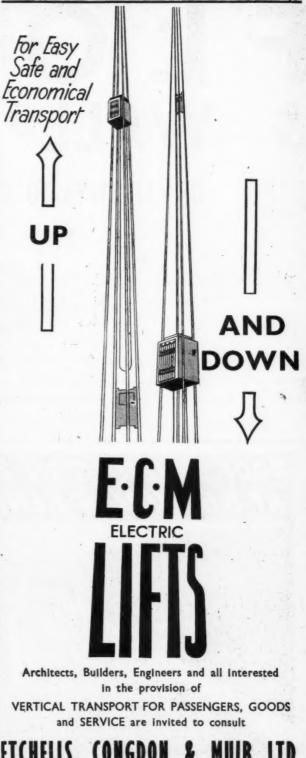
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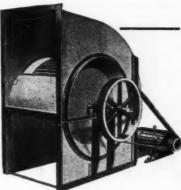
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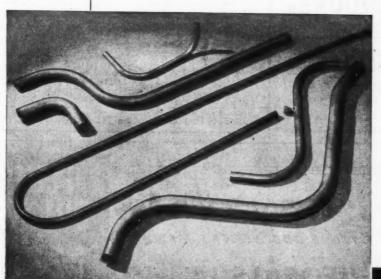
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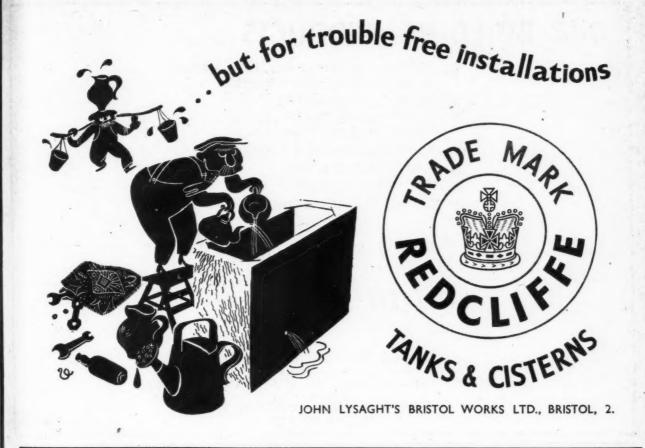
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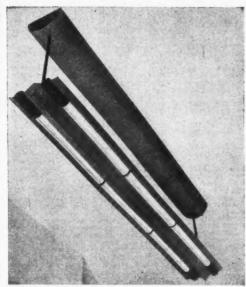
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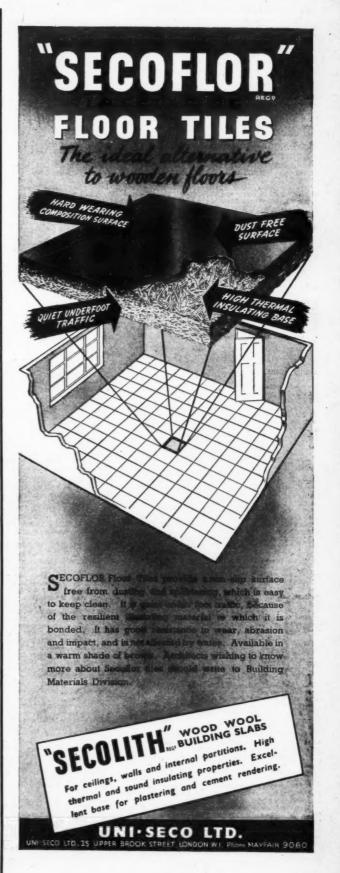
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ONE JUNIOR QUANTITY SURVEYQR (Grade IY, A.P. & T. Division). Salary, 2420-2465 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 15s. (male).

Applicants ahould be fully experienced in working-up and accustomed to the requirements of a Quantity Surveyor's office.

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

Forms of application may be obtained from Thos, W. East, F.R.I.B.A. Borough Architect, The Council House, Corporation Street, Derby, and should be returned when completed, together with copies of three recent testimonials, to arrive not later than Friday, 19th March, 1948.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

C. ASHTON.

C. ASHTON.

Market Place, Derby.

Town Clerk

Amended Advertisement.

DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
TECHNICAL ASSISTANT—SURVEYOR'S
DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for the above appointment, at a salary in accordance with Grade II, A.P.T. Division (£420 per annum, rising to £465 per annum).
The successful applicant will be required to provide a car not exceeding 10 h.p., for which a travelling allowance will be paid in accordance with the National Scale.
Duties will include:—
(a) Examination of all plans submitted under Bye-laws and for Planning purposes and supervision of the works under construction.
(b) Examination of applications for Building Licences and report thereon to the Engineer and Surveyor.

Surveyor.

(c) Supervision of any building works carried out by direct or contract labour (other than housing schemes) for the Council.

Preference will be given to applicants who have had considerable experience in a Municipal Engineer's office and who hold the Testamur of the Institute of Municipal Engineers or the R.I.B.A.

R.I.B.A.

The appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Acts, to the passing of a medical examination, and to the Conditions of the National Scheme of Conditions of Service. It will be terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Applicants who have already applied are not required to renew their applications. Applications, endorsed "Technical Assistant," must be made on a form obtainable from me, and must reach this office not later than 18th March, 1948.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will

ssing, either directly or indirectly, will

H. D. JEFFRIES, Clerk of the Council.

Pippbrook, Dorking.

VACANCIES FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS
IN THE ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for positions of Technical Assistant in the Architect's Department. Salary: Section (a), £440-£20-£580 a year; Section (b), 55s. to 167s. 6d. a week. Required for the preparation of drawings, specifications and estimates for works at schools and other buildings.
Successful candidates may be required to con-

other buildings.

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

Application forms may be obtained from the Architect to the Council (A), County Hall, Westminster Bridge, London, S.E.l., enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

Canvassing disqualifies: (341) 870

EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for the following posts,
in the County Architect's Department:—
(a) ONE QUANTITY SURVEYOR. A.P.T.,
Grade VII. Consolidated salary, £635-£710.
(b) ONE CLASS A ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.
A.P.T. Grades V and VI. Consolidated salary,

(b) ONE CLASS A ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.
A.P.T., Grades V and VI. Consolidated salary, £520-£66.
(c) THREE CLASS B ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS.
A.P.T., Grades III and IV. Consolidated salary, £450-£525.
The commencing salary in the grades will be fixed according to the qualifications and experience of the candidate.
Applicants for appointment (a) should be qualified and thoroughly experienced, and preference will be given to those who are Associates of the R.I.C.S. (Quantities Division). They should be capable of undertaking all stages of the work for the preparation of Bills of Quantities, including estimating, site measurements, and preparation and settlement of final accounts.
Applicants for appointment (b) must be Registered Architects, and preferably Associates of the R.I.B.A. The work to be dealt with is that normally carried out by a Local Authority. Candidates must be quick and accurate draughtsmen, capable of carrying a job through in all its stages and with a sound knowledge of design, building construction, and specifications.
Applicants for appointments (c) must be Registered Architects, and preferably members of the R.I.B.A. They must be quick and accurate draughtsmen, fully conversant with \$\frac{1}{2}\). Registered Architects, and preferably members of the R.I.B.A. They must be quick and accurate draughtsmen, fully conversant with \$\frac{1}{2}\). Scale, half inch and full size details for all types of buildings normally dealt will be required to pass a medical examination.
Applications, stating age, qualifications, and full details of previous experience, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to E. J. Symoxy, F.R.I.B.A.. County Architect, County Hall, Ipswich, not later than 19th March, 1948.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify a candidate from consideration.

ding, either directly or indirectly, will a candidate from consideration.

G. C. LIGHTFOOT.

Clerk of the Council. County Hall, Ipswich.

CORPORATION OF LONDON.
LONDON CENTRAL MARKETS—SMITHFIELD,
APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS IN THE CITY SURVEYOR'S DEPART.
MENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Two Assistant Architects, to be engaged exclusively in works of rehabilitation, reconstruction, and improvements of the above properties.

(a) SENIOR ASSISTANT. Consolidated salary, £500.2800 per annum, according to qualifications and experience. (b) JUNIOR

2600-2800 per annum, according to quasinications and experience.

(b) JUNIOR ASSISTANT. Consolidate salary, £400-2500 per annum, according to qualifications and experience. Candidates for (a) should be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, with extensive experience in the design and preparation of working drawings for large commercial buildings and for the conducting of Contract works. Candidates for (b) should preferably be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, with a good general architectural experience, and capable of preparing working drawings and specifications.

The appointments, whilst being for the temporary staff, may extend over a number of years, as the amount of work envisaged is very considerable.

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siderable.

The appointments are subject to provisions of the Corporation's Superannuation Scheme, and candidates will require to pass a medical examination. The appointments are subject to commonth's notice on either side.

Applications, giving particulars of age, training and experience, past and present appointments, and date when available to commence duties if selected, together with a copy of a recent testimonial to be made to George Holliday, F.R.I.C.S., City Surveyor, 55-61, Moorgate, E.C.2.

BUCKS.COUNTY COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF QUANTITY SURVEYOR.
Applications are invited for the above appointment, on Grade VIII (£685-£760 p.a.).
Form of application, together with full paticulars, may be obtained from F. A. C. Maunder.
County Architect. County Offices, Aylesbury, and must be returned to him by 22nd March, 1948.

GUY R. CROUCH.

County Hall, Aylesbury.

County Hall, Aylesbury. 25th February, 1948.

25th February, 1948.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

Applications are invited for the appointment of ARCHITECT, to the above Board, at an inclusive salary of £1,350, rising, by annual increments of £50 to £1,550 per annum.

His primary duty will be to advise the Board on all architectural matters connected with the Hospital Service and experience in hospital planning and construction is therefore desirable. His other duties permitting, he will be allowed to undertake practical architectural work. His offer duties permitting, he will be allowed to undertake practical architectural work. The post is superannuable under the National Health Service (Superannuation) Regulations, 1947, and will be subject to termination by the months' notice on either side.

Applications, giving particulars of qualifications and experience, and the names of the persons to whom reference might be made coverning character and ability, should be addressed in an envelope endorsed "Architect," to the Secretary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Regional Hospital Board, "Dunira," Osborne Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2, so as to reach him not have than 20th March, 1948. Canvassing in any for will disquality.

OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for the following appointments:

(a) TWO ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Graft
V. ASSO. EXC.

£460-£510. (b) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. £420-£465. (c) BUILDING SURVEYOR. Grade IV, £6

A cost-of-living bonus at £59 16s. per annusis paid in addition to the above.

Candidates for (a) and (b) must be members of the R. I.B.A., and preference will be given those with experience in the work of a Countrol Council. e.g., Schools, Police Buildings, etc. Candidates for (c) must be members of the R.I.C.S., and preference will be given to those with experience in the preparation of Specifications of Building Works, supervision of Webs and Staff.

One candidate of (a) and candidate (c) will be considered.

and Staff.

One candidate of (a) and candidate (c) will be required to own and drive a car. for which allowance on the Council's scale will apply. The posts are subject to the provisions of the L.G. Superannuation Act, 1937, and the appointment is subject to the passing of a medical examination.

examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by copies of three receives testimonials, and endorsed "Assistant Archited or "Building Surveyor," are to be sent to the County Architect, 3. Becket Street, Oxford, millater than Wednesday, 17th Merch, 1948.

F. G. SCOTT.

Clerk of the County Bell of the County Architect.

Co

HFIELD. ARCHI. DEPART. pointment gaged ex-econstruc-operties, ed salary, difications nsolidated to quali-

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(c) will be a which as apply. sions of the the appoint a medical

ions and es three recent Architect" sent to the Oxford, not 948.

the Council.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

TACANCIES FOR QUANTITY SURVEYORS. Applications are invited for a number of positions as Quantity Surveyor, in the Architect's Department, on salary scale £40 to £50 a year. Commencing rates 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 higher grades on the occurrence of vacancies. Successful candidates will be subject to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund. Details of work will include:—Measurement of work in construction of Council buildings, preparation of interim and final bills, measurement and adjustment of sub-contractors; preparation of cost statistics, estimates, etc.; interim valuations for payments, measurement of variations and settlement of final accounts.

Application forms may be obtained from the Architect to the Council (Q), County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (enclosing stamped addressed foolacap envelope).

Canvassing disqualifies. (343)

WEST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL Applications are invited for the under-mentioned appointments in the County Architect's Jepartment. Salaries as indicated in accordance with the National Joint Council Salary Scales, position on scales according to qualifications. Piz.:—

VI (£500-£660).

(a) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T., Grade V (£520-£560).

(b) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T., Grade V (£520-£560). tes of the rith exten-reparation cial buildt works. erably be of British ectural ex-

(b) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T., Grade V (£520-£570).

(c) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. A.P.T., Grade I II (£390-£465).

Travelling allowance in accordance with County Scale.

Candidates in respect of (a) should be Associates of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (Quantities Division), and have experience in the preparation of Bills of Quantities, estimates, valuations and settlement of Accounts. Candidates in respect of (b) must be Registered Architects, preferably Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects. They must be thoroughly experienced in Architectural Design, and capable of preparing preliminary sketch plans, complete working drawings, and specifications.

With regard to (c) preference will be shown candidates in possession of the Intermediate tamination of the Royal Institute of British rehitects.

the caminators in possession of the Intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

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

Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, by whom applications, accompanied by three recent testimonials, should be received not later than Friday. 2nd April. 1948.

L. G. H. MUNSEY, Clerk of the County Council. Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.

DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointments within the scale stated:—(a) SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary, £595-£660 per annum.

(b) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Salary, £480-£540 per annum.

Salary, £595-£660 per annum.

(b) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Salary, £490-£540 per annum.

All candidates for appointment (a) must be Professional Associates of the Surveyor's Institute, or possess equivalent qualifications; and for (b) must be registered architects, and preference will be given to Corporate Members of the R.I.B.A. The above appointments are subject to the provisions and conditions of service of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative. Professional, Technical and Clerical Services, and will be terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, present and previous appointments and general experience, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should be forwarded to reach the undersigned by not later than Tuesday, 18th March, 1942. Canvassing in any form will disqualify.

Borough Engineer, Surveyor, and Architect.

Manicipal Offices, Chelmsford.

1017

Municipal Offices, Chelmsford.

1st March, 1948.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF
BILLERICAY.

CHIEF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Chief Architectural Assistant, Surveyor's Department, at a salary in accordance with Grade VI of the Scheme of Conditions of Service, i.e., at the rate of £595 per annum, rising by annual increments of £20/£25 per annum to a maximum of £660 per anaum. Car allowance for the provision and maintenance of a car is payable in accordance with the car allowance scheme for local authorities, and the successful candidate will be classed as an "essential user" in this respect.

in this respect.

Applicants must possess the A.R.I.B.A. qualification or equivalent qualification.

Applications, on forms to be obtained from the Surveyor. Council Offices. Billericay. should be forwarded to the undersigned not later than Tuesday, the 30th March, 1948.

Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices. Billericay.

Council Offices, Billericay. 27th February, 1948.

FIFE COUNTY COUNCIL. PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

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 20th March, 1948. No canvassing L.M. MITCHELL, County Clerk.
County Buildings, Cupar-Fife.

County Buildings, Cupar-Fife. 2nd March, 1948.

2nd March, 1948.

SINGAPORE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
Applications are invited by the Singapore Improvement Trust for two posts of ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS AND PLANNERS, in Class III, Senior Officers' Salary Scheme, \$400—825—\$600—\$40—8800, Malayan currency (\$1 equals 2s. 4d.), Entry point on the salary scale between \$500-\$600 per mensem, according to qualifications and experience.

per mensem, according to qualifications and experience.

A cost-of-living allowance and a transport allowance will be paid. Staff quarters are usually available, but housing allowance will be paid in lieu, if these are not available.

Successful applicants will be required to enter into a three-year agreement in the first instance, and will be eligible for appointment to the permanent staff (if satisfactory) at the end of three years' service.

Applicants must be qualified by examination as Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and they should also held a Town Planning qualification.

A knowledge of the British Housing and Town Planning Acts is required, and candidates should have had some experience of Housing and Slum Clearance Schemes, including the layout and construction of new housing estates.

Strict medical examination.

Free passage, with half salary during voyage out.

Eight months' leave with full pay is normally granted after four years' service.

Applications, stating whether married or single, and giving age and birthplace, with details of education, training and experience, and referring particularly to the qualifications mentioned above, accompanied by copies (not originals) of testimonials, to be lodged with Messrs. Peirce & Williams, Chartered Civil Engineers, 1. Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, Agents to the Singapore Improvement Trust, not later than Monday, 31st May, 1948.

COUNTY, OF WARWICK

May, 1948.

COUNTY OF WARWICK.

ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for appointments on the established staff as follows:

(a) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT'S. Sclary, £480

× £25 and £20 to £525 per annum.
(b) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT'S. Salary, £420

× two of £20 to £460 per annum.
(c) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Salary, £315 × three of £15 to £360 per annum.
(d) BUILDER'S ESTIMATOR. Salary, £420 × two of £20 to £460 per annum.
(e) ENGINEERING ASSISTANTS. Salary, £420 × two of £20 to £460 per annum.
Cost-of-living bonus, at present amounting to £59 16s. per annum, will be paid in addition to above salaries.

Applicants for (a) and (b) must be members of the R.I.B.A.

Applicants for (d) should have a good technical education and the salary and technical education and

above salaries.

Applicants for (a) and (b) must be members of the R.I.B.A.

Applicants for (d) should have a good technical education, and experience in the preparation of variation accounts, the analysis of prices and preparation of approximate estimates is essential. Preference would be given to a member of the Institute of Builders, but this is not essential.

Applicants for (e) should be Associate Members of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and/or Institution of Mechanical Engineers and/or Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and have served an apprenticeship in heating and ventilating engineering, be experienced in the design, preparation of drawings, specifications, and estimates for all classes of heating, hot and cold water supplies, and ventilation work in public buildings.

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

Application forms can be obtained from and must be returned to C. H. Eikins, County Architect, Shire Hall, Warwick, within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement

L. EDGAR STEPHENS,

Clerk of the Council.

Shire Hall, Warwick.

L. EDGAR STEPHENS.

Clerk of the Council.

Shire Hall, Warwick.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Applications from qualified candidates are invited for the following post:

ARCHITECTURAL ASSIST'ANT required by Tanganyika Government, Public Works Department, for 2-3 years in first instance. Commencing salary according to experience in scale 2498-2630, plus temporary bonus up to £113. Outfit allowance 250. Free passages and cuarters. Candidates should have a sound knowledge of building construction and architectural draughtmanship, preferably gained in an approved technical school and architectural drawing office. They should have a knowledge of surveying and levelling. Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London. S.W.I. quoting M/N/23721/3D on both letter and envelope.

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CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.
Applications from qualified candidates are invited for the following post:

ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR required by Kenya Government, Public Works Department, for tour 2-3 years in first instance. Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience, in scale £480 to £720, plus cost-of-living allowance of up to £225. Outfit allowance £30. Free passages and quarters. Candidates should be Chartered Quantity Surveyors, and be experienced in all aspects of quantity surveying. Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1. quoting M/N/23720/3D on both letter and envelope.

quoting M/N/25720/3D on both letter and envelope.

The London County Council invites applications from ARCHITECTS in private practice for inclusion on a Panel, to act in a professional capacity on the preparation of schemes of adaptation, improvement and removation at premises to be used as CIVIC RESTAURANTS. The works are urgent, and will need immediate attention. Applications to the Clerk of the Council (H.1), The County Hall. Westminster Bridge, S.E.I. not later than 8th May, 1948, accompanied by brief particulars of qualifications and experience in this work. (623).

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the under-mentioned appointments on the permanent staff. Salaries in accordance with the National Joint Council's Scales.

(a) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T., Grade VI (£595-£660).

(b) TWO BUILDING INSPECTORS. A.P.T.

Scales.

(a) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T., Grade VI (£958-£660).

(b) TWO BUILDING INSPECTORS. A.P.T., Grade III (£450-£495).

(c) JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTS-MAN. General Division. Salary according to age. up to £355 (men); £308 (women).

(d) GENERAL AND FILING CLERK. General Division. Salary according to age. up to £375 (men); £308 (women).

Candidates in respect of (a) must be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and must have had experience in the Architect's Department of a Local Authority. Candidates in respect of (b) should have practical knowledge of all branches of the building trade, be able to prepare maintenance reports and estimates, and to supervise new building works. The successful applicants will be required to live in a town in one of the following areas:—Area "A"—Cleveland.

Area "B"—Including Scarborough, Whitby, and outskirts of York.

All the above appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to a satisfactory medical examination. Appointments (a) and (b) will be terminable by two months' notice in writing on either side, and (c) and (d) by one month's notice.

Forms of application are not being issued, but further information may be obtained from J.

notice. Forms of application are not being issued, but further information may be obtained from J. Catchpole, A.R.I.B.A., County Architect. County Hall. Northallerton. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with particulars of present and previous appointments, and the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference can be made, must be delivered to the undersigned not later than the 29th March, 1948.

1948.

Canvassing will disqualify, and a candidate who is related to a member of, or a senior officer under, the Council must disclose the fact when

who is related to a member of, or a senior officer under, the Council must disclose the fact when applying.

H. G. THORNIEY.

Clerk of the County Council.

Sord March, 1948.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON.

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY TO THE DIRECTOR OF HOUSING.

Applications are invited for the appointment, on the permanent establishment of the Council. of Secretary to the Director of Housing.

This appointment is in Miscellaneous Division (Grade I) of the National Joint Council's Scheme of Conditions of Service, viz., £345 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £390 per annum, inclusive. The commencing salary for the appointment will be at a point within the Division to be determined, according to the experience and qualifications of the successful candidate.

Applicants must be efficient shorthand-typists, and have good secretarial experience. Preference will be given to candidates who have served an executive officer or principal in a similar capacity, and experience related to housing and architectural work will be an advantage.

Forms of application and conditions of appointment can be obtained from me on receipt of a stamped, addressed, foolscap envelope.

Applications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, are to be delivered to me in an envelope marked "Secretary to Director of Housing," not later than Wednesday, 31st March, 1948.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disquality

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify. W. H. BENTLEY,

Town Hall. Paddington, W.2. 1st March, 1948.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND
BDUCATION COMMITTEE.
Wanted, TWO JUNIOR APCHITECTURAL
ASSISTANTS. Salary in accordance with
National Scales, i.s., A.P.T., Grade I (£330×
£15—£375), plus cost-of-living bonus, at present
£59 19m. 3d.

National Scarce, 187, 215-2375), plus cost-of-living honus, at present 259 19a. 3d.

Applicants must have passed the Intermediate examination of the R.I.B.A., or hold equivalent academic qualifications, unless being over 25 years of age they are not yet qualified owing to war

The appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the selected candidate passing a medical examina-

tion.

Canvassing will be a disqualification.

Applications, giving full particulars, qualifications, experience, age, etc., accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than Wednesday, 71st March 1948. W. THOMPSON,

Education Offices, 15, John Street,

March, 1948.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITET'S DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for the following appointments on the permanent staft:

(a) ASSISTANT HEATING ENGINEER (Grade V). Salary, £520-£570 per annum. Candidates must be Corporate Members of the Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

(b) JUNIOR ASSISTANT STRUCTURAL ENGINEER (Grade II). Salary, £420-£466 per annum. Candidates must have passed the Graduate examination of the Institution of Structural Engineers.

Engineers.

Graduate examination of the Institution of Structural Engineers.

(c) JUNIOR ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER (Grade II). Salary, £420-£45 per annum. Candidates must be suitably qualified. The duties will be inspecting Cinemas, Dance Halls and County Buildings.

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

Applications should be forwarded on the forms to be obtained from G. Noel Hill, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.J.I., County Architect, County Offices, Freeton, to whom they should be returned, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, to arrive not later than Wednesday, 24th March, 1948.

R. H. ADCOCK, Clerk of the County Council. County Offices, Preston. 4th February, 1948.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF DURHAM.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY COUNTY
PLANNING OFFICER.

Applications are invited from persons who have had considerable experience in planning work for the appointment of Deputy County Planning Officer, for the County of Durham, at a salary of £600 per annum, rising annually, subject to satisfactory service, by £30 to £750 per annum, plus the appropriate cost-of-living bonus.

Applicants must be at least Associates or Members of the Town Planning Institute. Applications, setting out in detail particulars as to age, married or single, education, qualifications, present and previous appointments held, must be forwarded to me at the address given below, so as to reach me on or before the 5th day of April, 1948. Applicants should state the names of two or more persons to whom reference may be made.

made.

The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination by the Council's Medical Officer. The appointment will be terminable by three calendar months' notice on either side.

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

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

Shire Hall, Durham. 3rd March, 1948.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
HOUSING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT.
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.
Applications are invited for positions of Architectural Assistant in the Housing and Valuation Department, at salaries of up to 2580 a year.
Commencing salaries will be determined according to qualifications and experience, and qualified candidates will be eligible for appointment to the permanent staff of the Department on the occurrence of vacannies. Engagement will involve Superannaction contributions at the rate of 6 per cent. of salary.

Superannation contributions at the rate of a per cent. of salary.
Successful candidates will be required to undertake work in connection with the design and development of housing schemes (cottages and multi-storey flats).
Forms of application may be obtained from the Director of Housing and Valuer, the County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.I. (stamped addressed foolscap envelope required).
Canvassing disqualifies. (475) 1032

CITY OF PORTSMOUTH.
CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for the following appointments, on the permanent staff of the City Architect's Department.
(a) SENIOR ARCHITECT. Grade VIII, £685-

(b) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR.
(c) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR.

(c) ASSISTANT QUANTITY
Grade V. £520-£570.

(d) JUNIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS.
Miscellaneous, Div. I, £315-£360.
The salary scales are those of the A.P. & T.
Division of the National Scheme of Conditions
of Service.
Candidates for (a) should be Members of the
Royal Institute of British Architects, and have
good training and experience in the design and
construction of modern buildings generally and
housing in particular.
Organizing ability and experience in the
management of building contracts is essential.

housing in particular.

Organizing ability and experience in the management of building contracts is essential.

Candidates for (b) and (c) should be Professional Associates of the Chartered Surveyors'. Institution, having qualified in the Quantities Sub-Division, and should have had experience in taking off in a Quantity Surveyor's office.

Candidates for (d) should have passed the Intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The appointments will be subject to the

mentate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The appointments will be subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, to the Provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to one calendar month's notice on either side. Successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, setting out in tabular form, name, age, qualifications, present and previous posts, and experience, together with copies of not more than three testimonials, must be delivered to the undersigned, suitably endorsed, not later than 10 a.m. on Monday, 12th April, 1948.

Canvassing will be a discaudification.

V. BLANCHARD.

Town Clerk.

Town Clerk City Council Chambers, 1, Clarence Parade, Southsea. 3rd March, 1948.

3rd March, 1948.

LEEDS SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
(LEEDS COLLEGE OF ART).

Applications are invited for the following osts, duties to commence as soon as possible.
(1) SENIOR ASSISTANT.
(2) LECTURERS AND STUDIO INSTRUCTORS.

(2) LECTURERS AND STUDIO INSTRUCTORS.
Candidates should have been trained in a recognized School of Architecture, and be Associates of the R.I.B.A. Previous teaching experience in a School of Architecture is desirable for the Senior Assistant's post.
Salary scale:—
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7 scale :— Assistant : Man, £700—£25—£800; £560—£20—£640. rer : Man, £300—£15—£555; woman,

Senior Assistants and the woman, £560-£20-£640.
Lecturer: Man, £300-£15-£555; woman, £270-£12-£444.
Additions for degree or equivalent and approved training. War service, professional experience, and teaching service will be taken into account in fixing starting salary in the case of a Lecturer.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained by sending stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the Director of Education Education Offices, Leeds, 1. 1022



FIFE COUNTY COUNCIL.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT, CUPAR.

A vacancy exists for a PLANNING ASSISTANT, preferably holding the Associate Membership of the Town Planning Institute, and having practical experience in the preparation of planning schemes. Salary, £489. £25—£630, pius £60 war bonus. Medical examination under Superannuation Scheme. Age under 45. Applications in writing, stating age, qualifications, and experience, to undersigned, net later than 2nd March, 1948. No canvassing.

J. M. MITCHELL, County Clerk,

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County Clerk. County Buildings, Cupar-Fife. 5th March, 1948.

Sth March, 1948.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY COUNTY
ARCHITECT.

Commencing salary, £1,200 p.a. × £60 to
£1,500 p.a., plus current cost-of-living bonus (now
£60 p.a.). The appointment will be made to the
established and pensionable staff, subject to
medical examination. Candidates must have had
professional and administrative experience in
Local Government. Application forms obtainable
from the County Architect, Middlesex House, 20.
Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1. to whom completed
forms must be returned not later than noon 31st
March, 1948. Canvassing will disqualify.
(Quoting D.728 A.J.)

C. W. RADCLIFFE.

Clerk of the County Council.
Guildhall. S.W.1. 1023

Guildhall. S.W.1.

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Applications by letter, stating analysis.

fessional experience.

Applications by letter, stating qualifications should reach the Principal. St. Peter's Street. Canterbury, as soon as nossible.

JAMES GREEN.

Chief Education Officer.

Chief Education Officer.

1061

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BELFAST.
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CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S
Applications are invited for the appointment of OUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary. £350×£25-£550 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present varying from £78 at £350 to £90 at £400, and continuing at that figure to £550). Candidates must be Professional Associates of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.
The commencing salary within the above-mentioned scale will be determined in the light of the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate.
Candidates must not be over 45 years of ago on the date of appointment.
The person appointed will be subject to the Contitions prescribed in the Cuncil's Grading Scheme for Officers.
Preference will be given to suitably qualified ex-Service candidates.
The person appointed will be required to reside in the City.
The person appointed will be required to reside in the City.
Forms of applications and copies of the above

The person appointed will be required to reside in the City. Forms of applications and copies of the above-mentioned Conditions may ne obtained on applica-tion to the City Surveyor, Room 39, City Hall,

Belfast.
Applications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be lodged with the undersigned not later than 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 30th March, 1948.
Canvassing in any form, oral or written, direct or indirect, will disqualify a candidate for appointment.

JOHN DUNLOP, Town Clerk. City Hall, Belfast.

City Hall, Belfast.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for the following appointments on the permanent staff:—
(a) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (Grades V-VI). Salary, £520-£660 per annum. Preference will be given to Associate Members of the R.I.B.A. Commencing salary according to ability and qualifications.

(b) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS (Grade V). Salary, £520-£570 per annum. Preference will be given to Associates of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Quantity Surveyor's Division).

(c) SENIOR ASSISTANT LAND SURVEYORS (Grade VI). Salary, £596-£660 per annum. Preference will be given to Associates of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Valuation Division).

Division).

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

Applications should be forwarded on the forms to be obtained from G. Noel Hill, F.R.I.B.A.M.T.P.I.. County Architect, County Offices. Preston, io whom they should be returned, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, to arrive not later than Wednesday, 24th March. 1948.

R. H. ADCOCK,

R. H. ADCOCK, Clerk of the County Council. Preston. County Offices, Pr. 5th March, 1948.

CITY OF NOTTINGHAM.
CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for the posts as

Applications are invited for the posts as sollows:—

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS:
Grade VI, A.P.T., of the National Scale, £596£569; Grade VII, A.P.T., of the National Scale, £596£565-£7160.
Candidates must be Associates of the R.I.B.A. and have a thorough knowledge of School work.
The Grade for which the application is intended anot be stated when applying for the form.
The appointments are subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannation Act, 1537, and the successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications are to be made on forms to be obtained from Mr. R. M. Finch, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., City Engineer and Surveyor, Guildhall, Nottingham, and are to be returned to him not later than Wednesday, 7th April, 1948.

J. E. RICHARDS,

J. E. RICHARDS, Town Clerk.

The Guildhall, Nottingham. February, 1948.

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ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (Inter. Practice; experience of farms, house conversions and estate work an asset; commencing salary, £375. Please write, with full particulars, Edward Narracott, A.R.I.B.A., 48, Torwood Street, Torquay.

Torquay.

A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required immediately; at least 5 years' experience; work including school, hospital, agricultural, and industrial schemes; salary according to ability and experience. Apply by letter, giving full details, to Read & McDermott, F.R.I.B.A., 18, High Street, Maidstone.

Maidstone.

ARCHITECT required by important London Institution; applicants should be aged 40 or under, and should have qualified as Associates or Fellows of the R.I.B.A.. and hold the Diploma of one of the recognized Schools of Architecture or a University Degree; good personality as well as outstanding technical ability is essential; salary according to age and experience. Write only to Box D594, c/o Streets 110, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

ARCHITECT (East Scotland) with extensive

ARCHITECT (East Scotland), with extensive practice. requires experienced CHIEF ASSISTANT in the near future; applicants should have had at least 10 years of office experience, including apprenticeship, preferably in private practice; good draughtemanship essential; excellent opportunity for suitable applicant; reply, stating age, qualifications, nature of experience, and salary required. Box 1039.

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A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, ex-public school, 18 months' experience, desires employment. Box 48.

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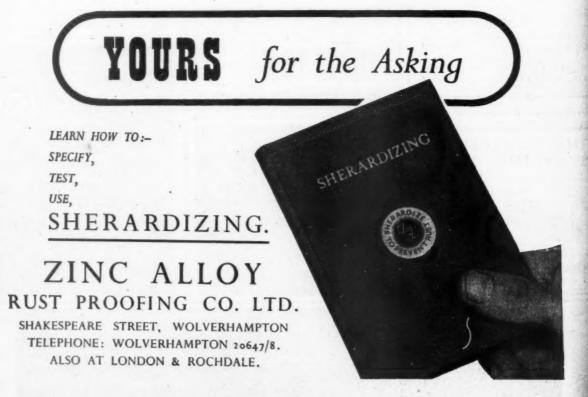
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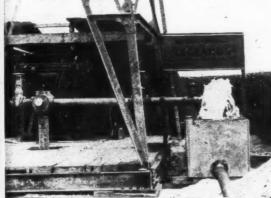
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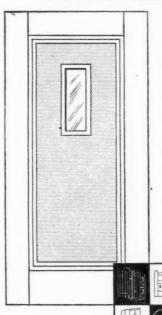
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