

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



standard contents

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

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

AA	Architectural Association, 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 0974
AAI	Association of Art Institutions. Secy.: W. Marlborough Whitehead, "Dyneley," Castle Hill Avenue, Berkhamstead, Herts.	
ABS	Architects' Benevolent Society. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721
ABT	Association of Building Technicians. 5, Ashley Place, S.W.1.	Victoria 0447-8
ACGB	Arts Council of Great Britain. 4, St. James' Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 9737
ADA	Aluminium Development Association. 33, Grosvenor Street, W.1.	Mayfair 7501/8
APRR	Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction. 34, Gordon Square, W.C.1.	Euston 2158-9
ArchSA	Architectural Students' Association. School of Architecture, Manchester Municipal School of Art, All Saints, Manchester, 15.	Ardwick 3480
ARCUK	Architects' Registration Council. 68, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 9738
ASB	Architectural Science Board of the Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721
AScW	Association of Scientific Workers. 15, Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, W.1.	Grosvenor 4761
BAE	Board of Architectural Education. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721
BATC	Building Apprenticeship and Training Council. Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Reliance 7611, Ext. 1706
BC	Building Centre. 9, Conduit Street, W.1.	Mayfair 8641/6
BCC	British Colour Council. 28, Sackville Street, W.1.	Regent 3613
BCCF	British Cast Concrete Federation. 17, Amherst Road, Ealing, W.13.	Perivale 6869
BCIRA	British Cast Iron Research Association. Alvechurch, Birmingham.	Redditch 716
BDA	British Door Association. 25, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 5422-3
BEDA	British Electrical Development Association. 2, Savoy Hill, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 9434
BGC	British Gas Council. 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 4554
BGF	British Gas Federation. 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 8266
BIA	British Ironfounders' Association. 145, Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.	Glasgow Central 2891
BIAE	British Institute of Adult Education. 29, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.	Euston 5385
BID	Building Industries Distributors. 52, High Holborn, W.C.1.	Chancery 7772
BINC	Building Industries National Council. 11, Weymouth Street, W.1.	Langham 2785
BOT	Board of Trade. Millbank, S.W.1.	Whitehall 5140
BRS	Building Research Station. Bucknalls Lane, Watford	Garston 2246
BSA	British Steelwork Association. Eggington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.	Victoria 7301-2-3
BSA	Building Societies Association. 14, Park Street, W.1.	Mayfair 0515
BSI	British Standards Institution. 28, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 3333
CAS	County Architects Society. C/o A. Guy Chant, F.R.I.B.A. Salop County Council, 5, Belmont, Shrewsbury.	Shrewsbury 3031
CCA	Cement and Concrete Association. 52, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.	Sloane 5255
CDA	Copper Development Association. Kendals Hall, Radlett Herts.	Radlett 5616
CIAD	Central Institute of Art and Design. 41, 42, Dover Street, W.1.	Regent 3074
CIAM	Congrès Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne. Doldertal, 7, Zurich, Switzerland	
CID	Council of Industrial Design. Tilbury House, Petty France, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6322
CPC	Codes of Practice Committee. MOW, 42, Onslow Gardens, S.W.7.	Kensington 8161
CPRE	Council for the Preservation of Rural England. 4, Hobart Place, S.W.	Sloane 4280
CUJC	Coal Utilization Joint Council. 54, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Victoria 9851
DIA	Design and Industries Association. 9, Conduit Street, W.1.	Mayfair 5432
DOT	Department of Overseas Trade. 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.1.	Victoria 9040
EC	Electricity Commission. Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 7565
EJMA	English Joinery Manufacturers Association (Incorporated). Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.	Regent 4448
EPNS	English Place-Name Society. 7, Selwyn Gardens, Cambridge.	
FAS	Faculty of Architects and Surveyors. 8, Buckingham Palace Gdns., S.W.1.	Sloane 2837
FASSC	Federation of Association of Specialists and Sub Contractors. 21, Tothill Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 9606
FBI	Federation of British Industries. 21, Tothill Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6711
FC	Forestry Commission. 25, Savile Row, W.1.	
FCMI	Federation of Coated Macadam Industries. 37, Chester Square, S.W.1.	Sloane 1002
FDMA	Flush Door Manufacturers Association. Stapleford Road, Trowell, Nottingham.	Ilkeston 623/4/5
FLD	Friends of the Lake District. Pennington House, Nr. Ulverston, Lancs.	Ulverston 201
FMB	Federation of Master Builders. 26, Great Ormond Street, Holborn, W.C.1.	Chancery 7583
FRHB	Federation of Registered House Builders. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.	Langham 4041
FS (Eng.)	Faculty of Surveyors of England. 8, Buckingham Palace Gdns., S.W.1.	Sloane 2837
GG	Georgian Group. 27, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 2844
HC	Housing Centre. 13, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 2881

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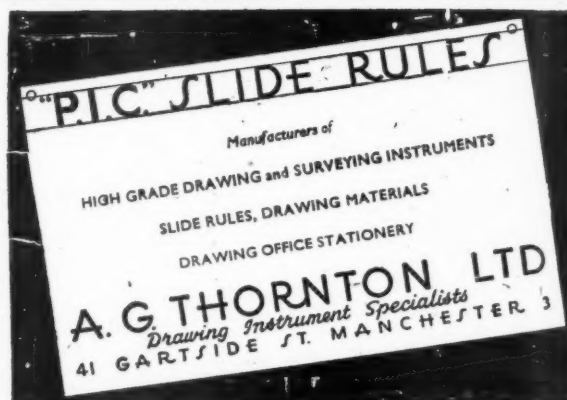
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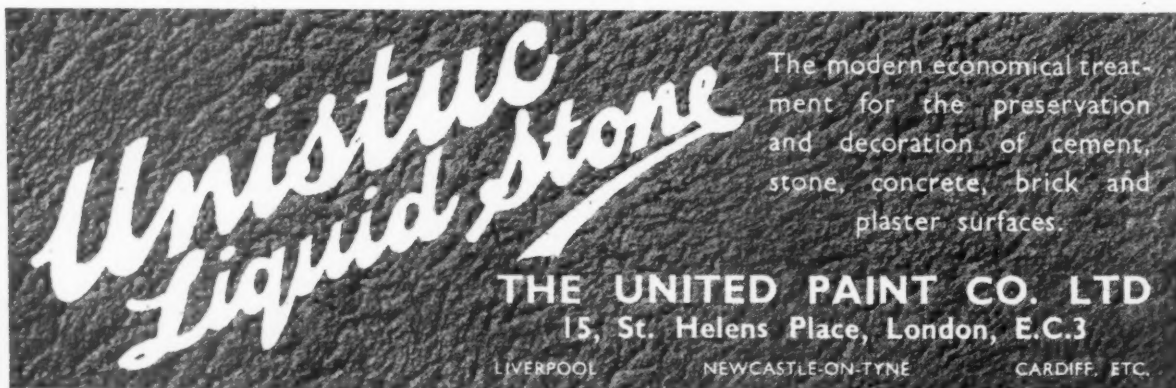
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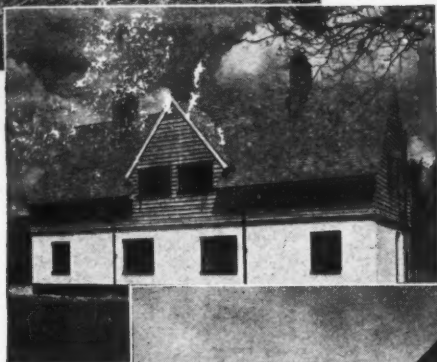
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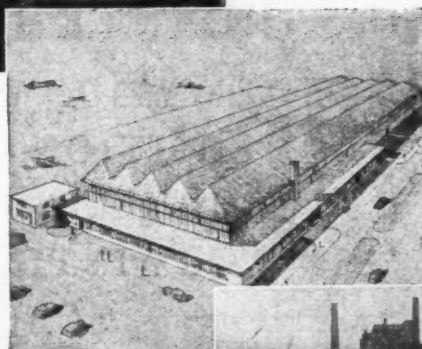
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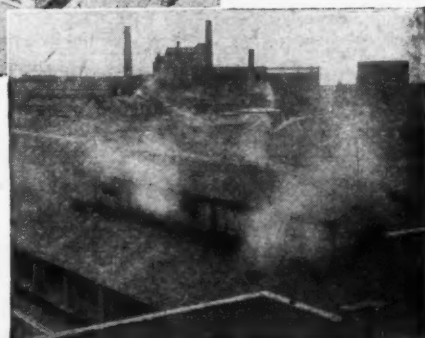
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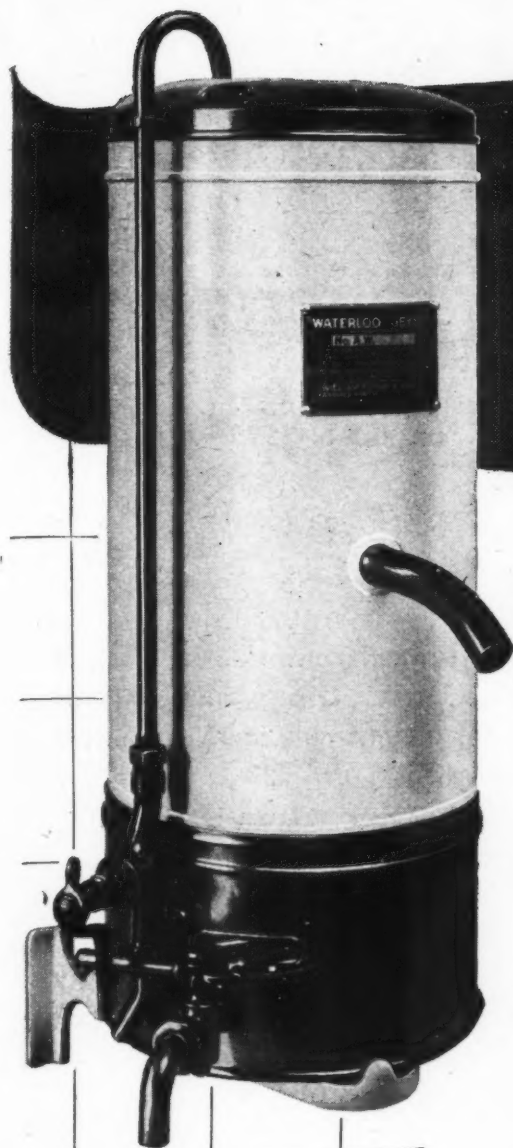
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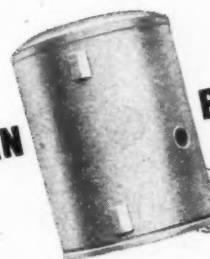
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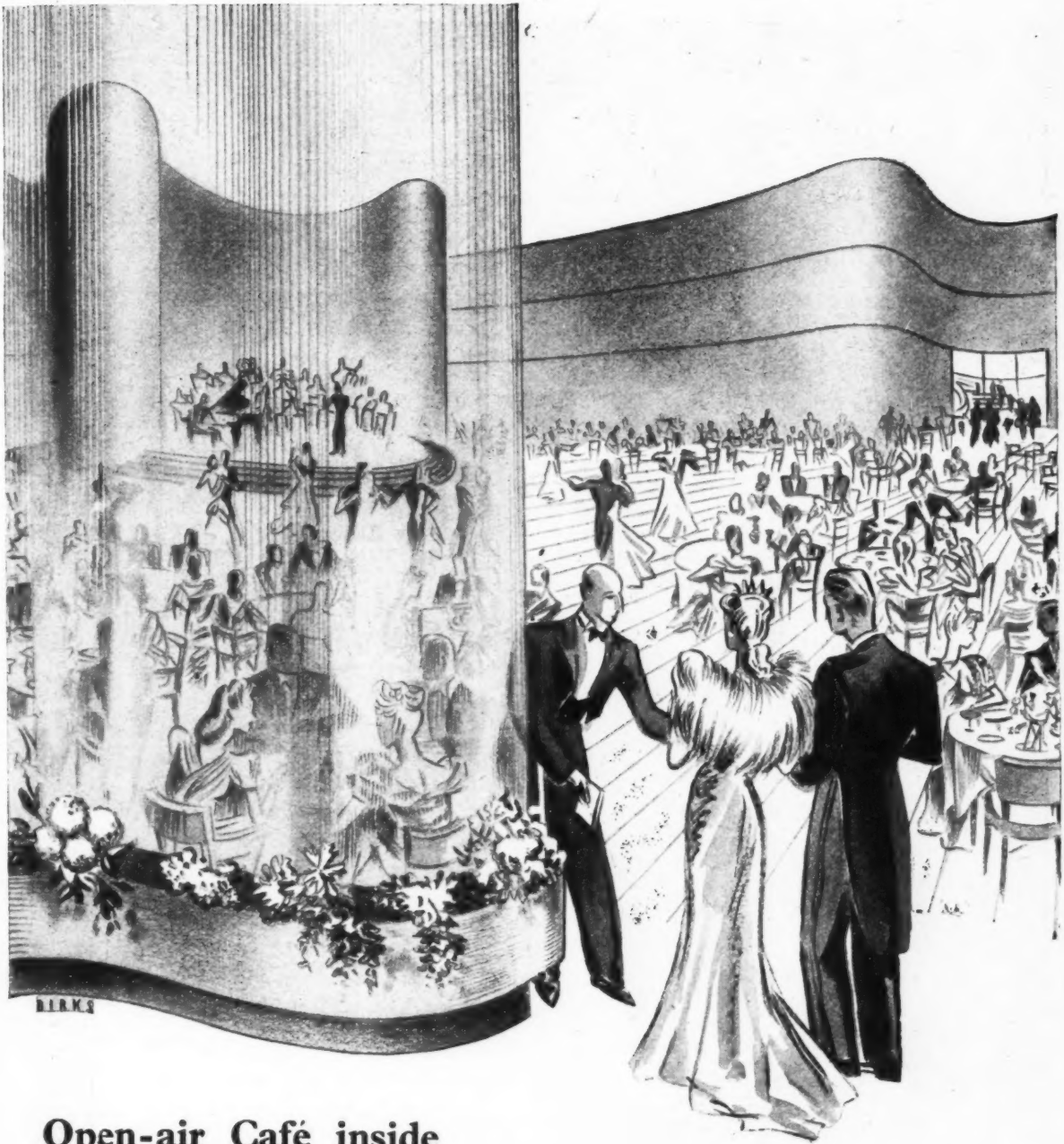
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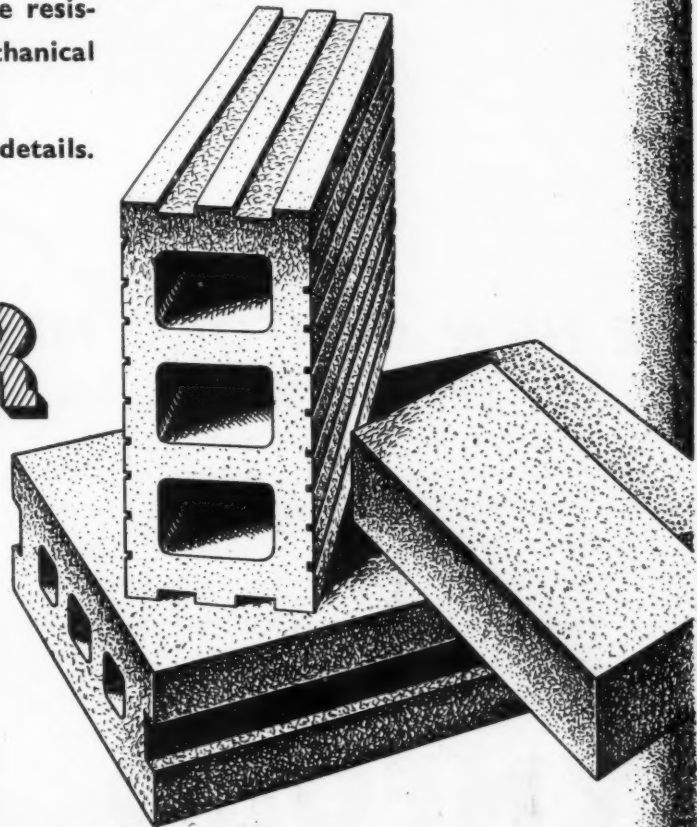
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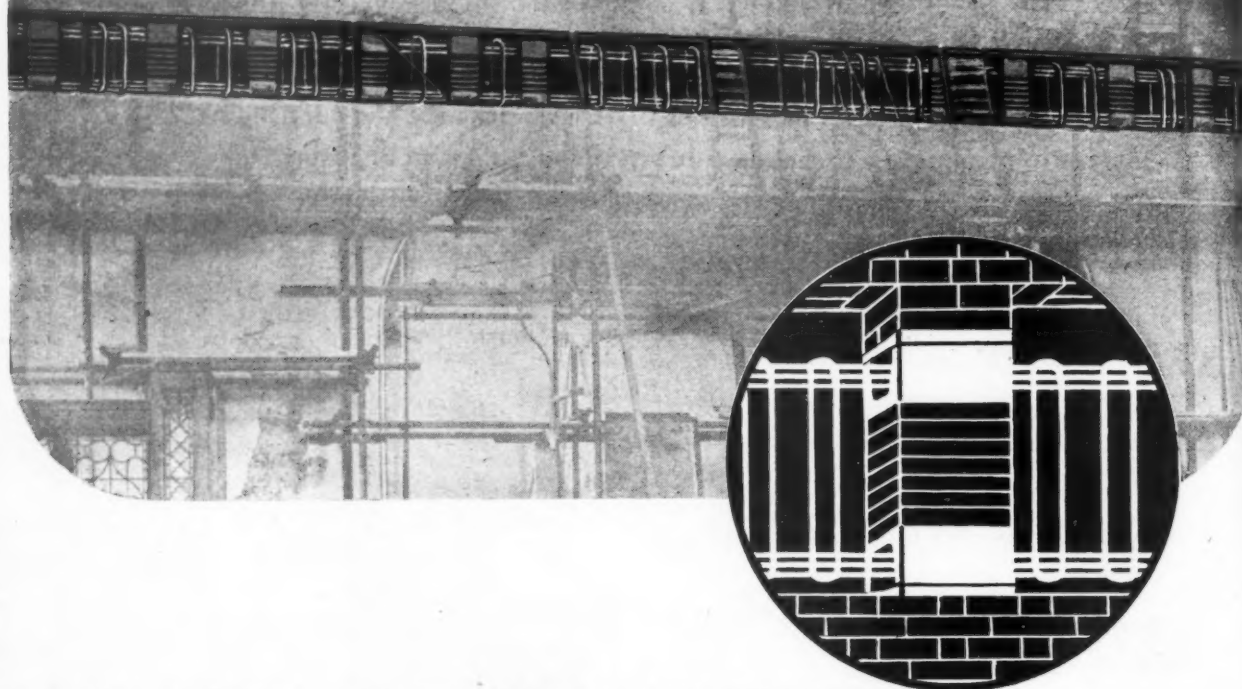
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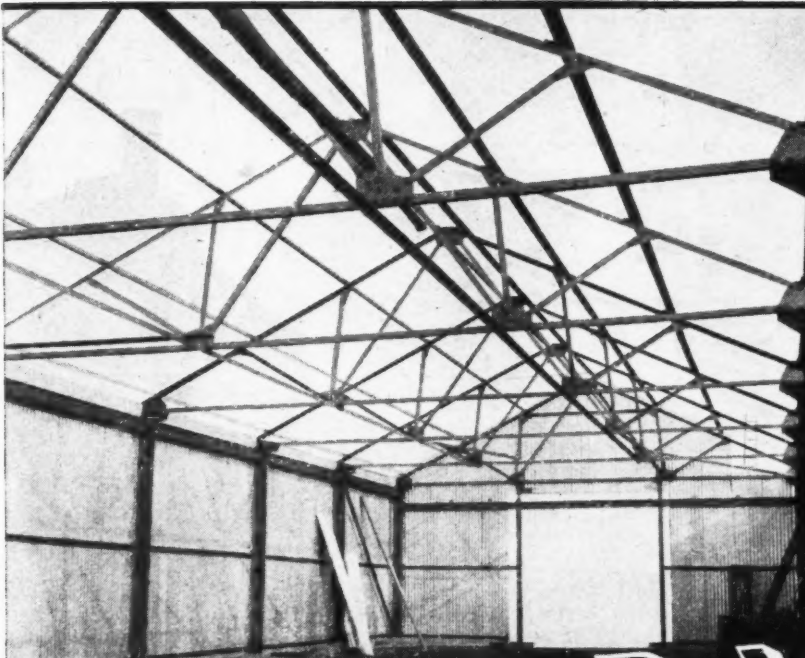


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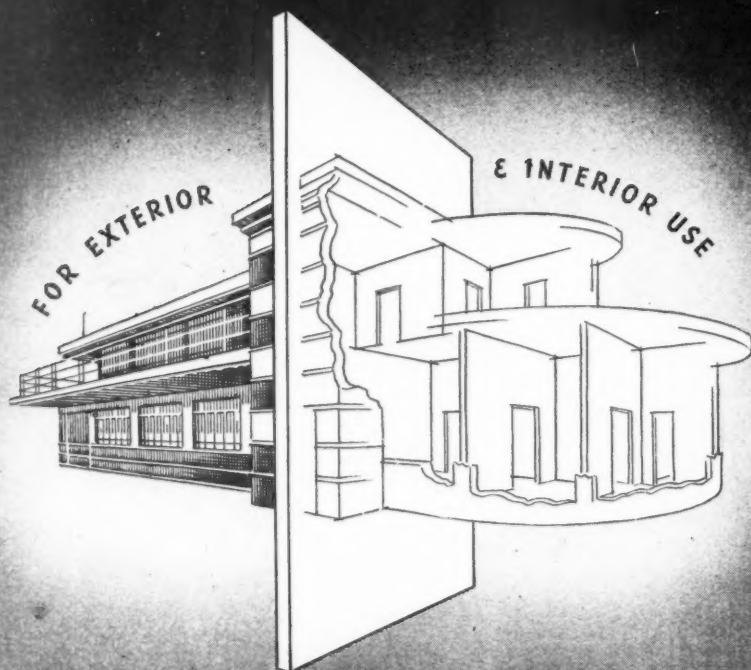
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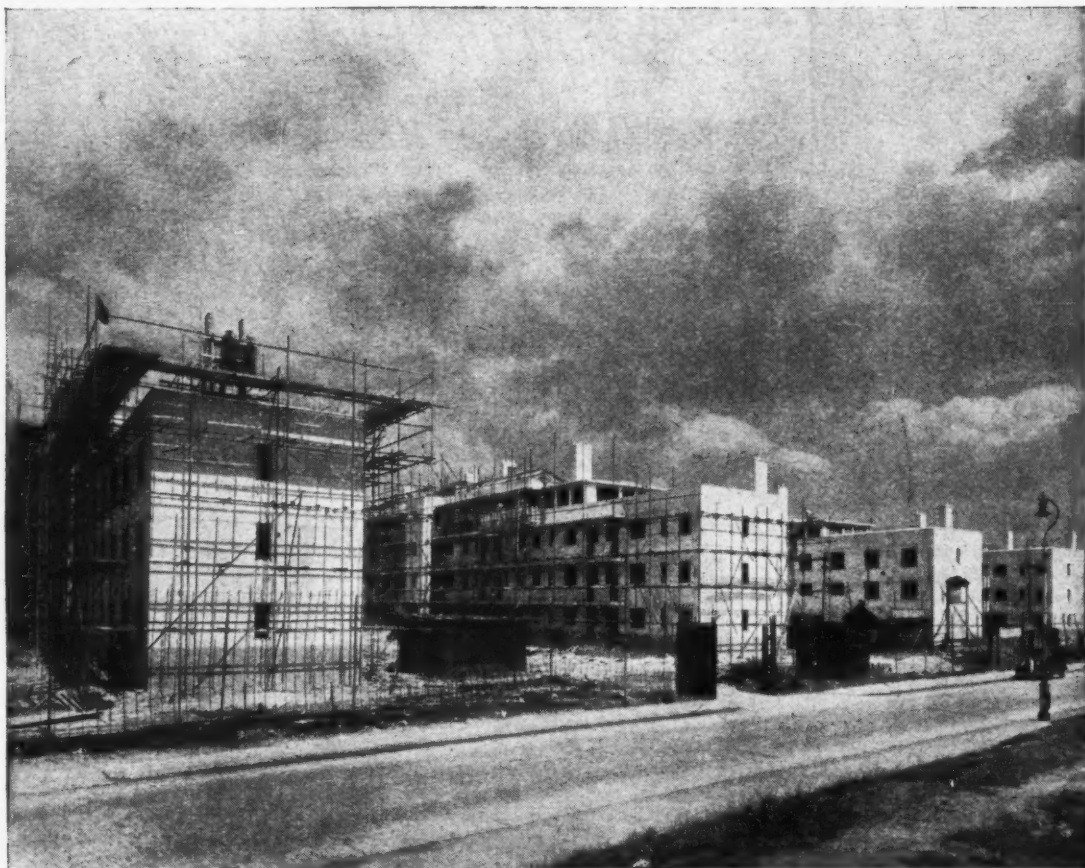
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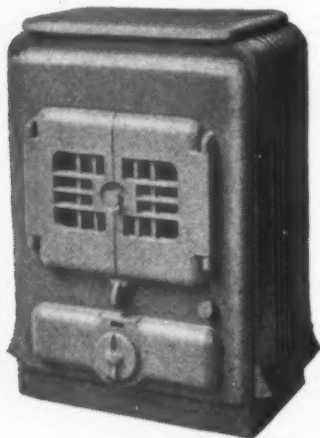
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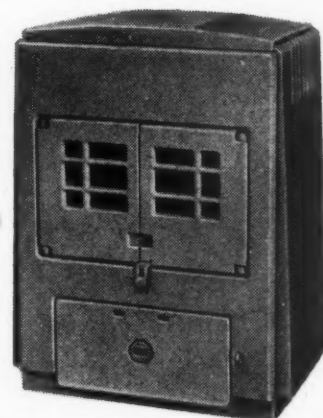
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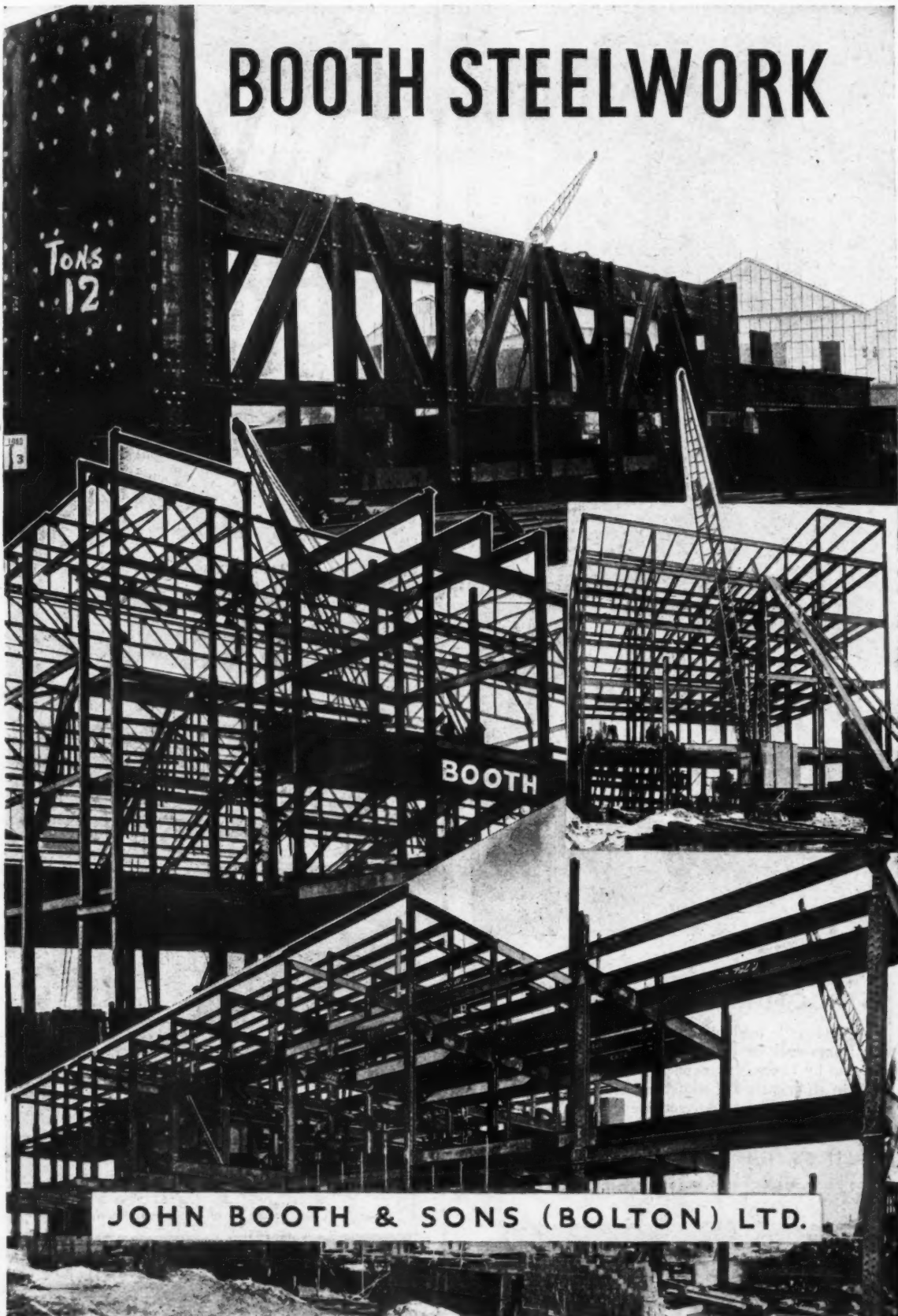
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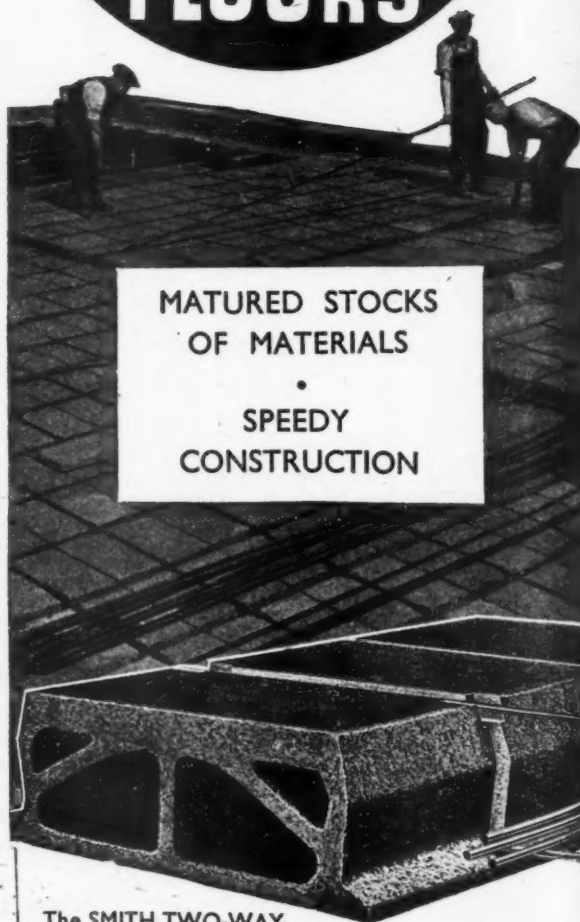


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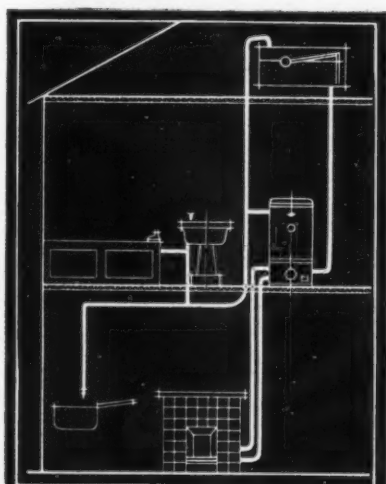
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CONSTRUCTION	Uninsulated		Under-Purlin Insulation		Over-Purlin Insulation			
Corrugated Asbestos Cement	1/4"	—	1/4"	—	1/4"	1/4"	—	—
Corrugated Iron	—	226	—	226	—	—	226	226
Celotex Insulating Board	—	—	—	—	1/2"	1"	1/2"	1"
Air Space/Purlins	—	—	4"	4"	—	—	—	—
Celotex Insulating Board	—	—	1/2"	1/2"	—	—	—	—
Thermal Transmittance 'U'	1.40	1.50	0.31	0.32	0.35	0.23	0.36	0.24
Fuel Consumption tons p.a.	7.7	8.3	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.3
Cost of Heating Plant, Cost £'s	88	94	19	20	22	14	22.5	15
Saving in Plant and Fuel due to Celotex insulation %			78	79	75	84	76	84

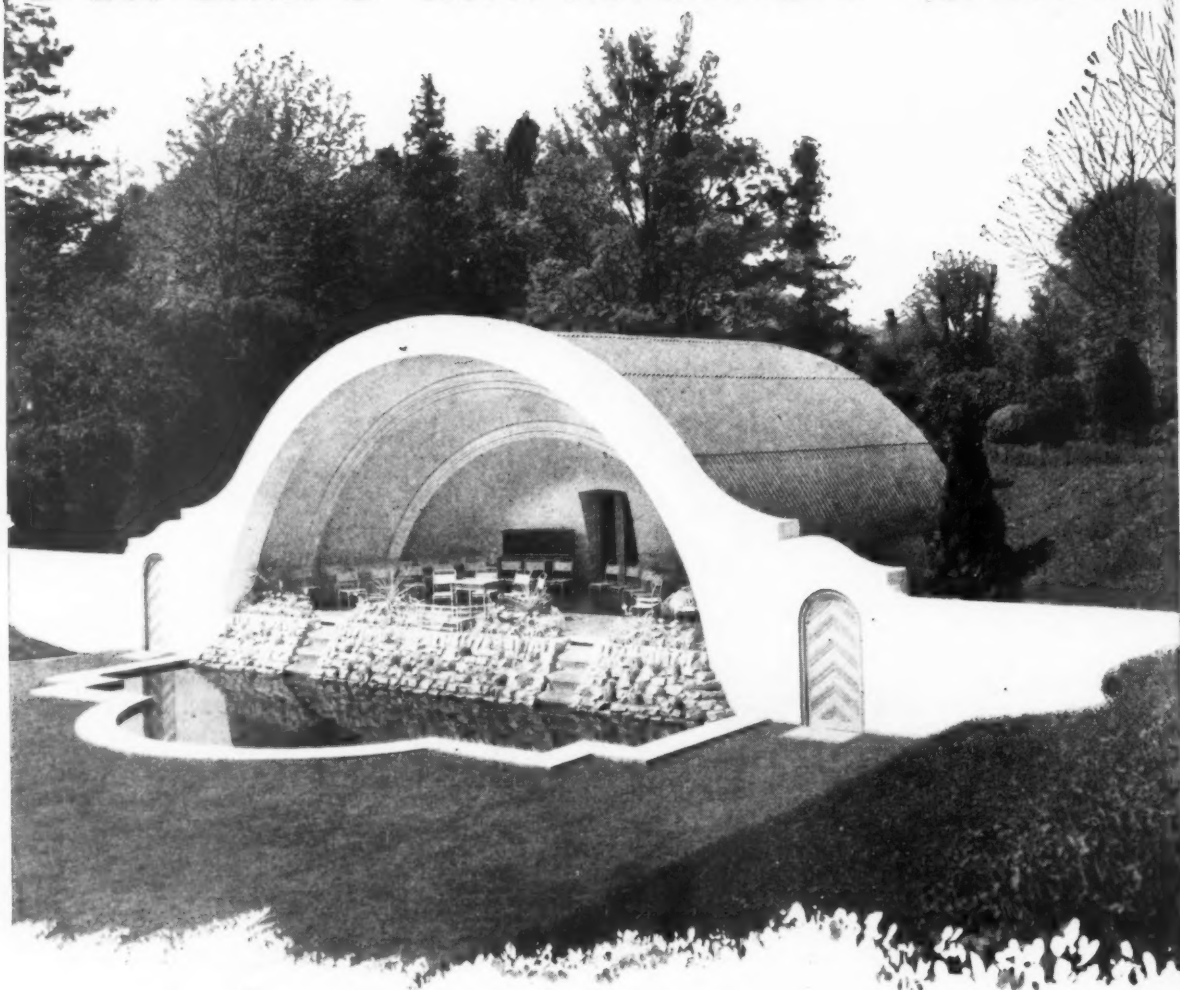
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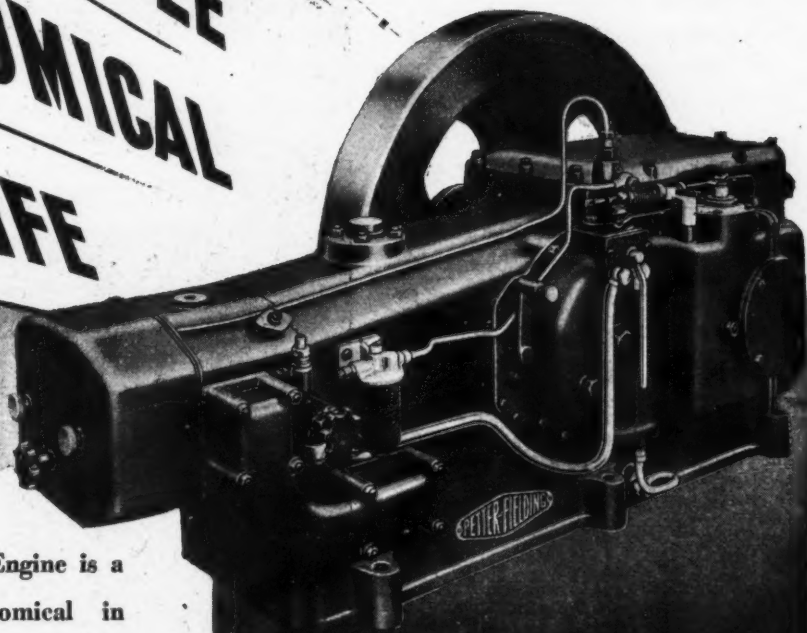
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The top and bottom photographs show an exterior and interior view of Studio No. 3 for the walls of which GYPKLITH was used on timber framing with air space each side between steel-framed reinforced concrete exterior walls and an absorbent asbestos material on wire mesh. The middle photograph is of Studio No. 2.

In both buildings the roofs consist of two layers of 2-inch GYPKLITH supported on steel purlins, finished with roofing felt and asphalt, and lined underneath with slag wool quilting.

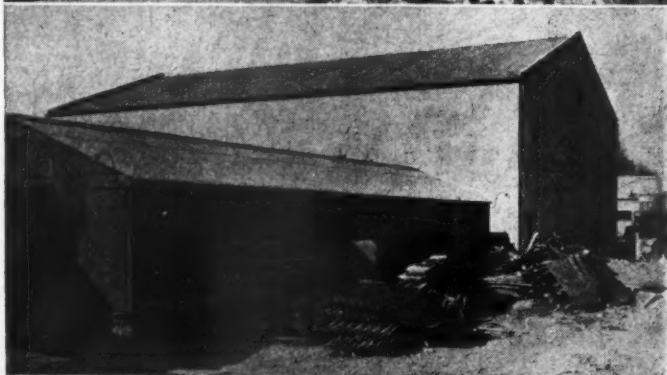
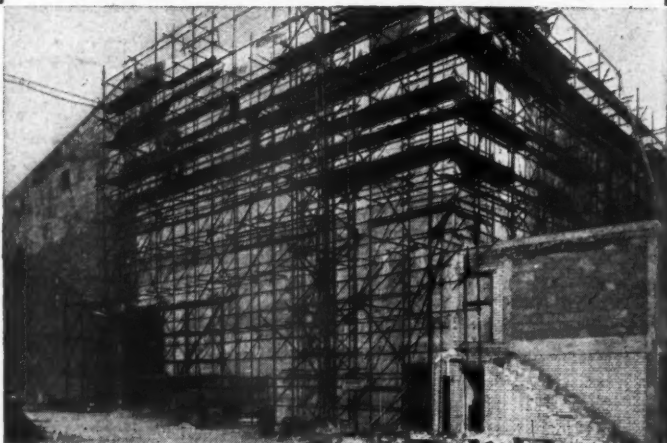


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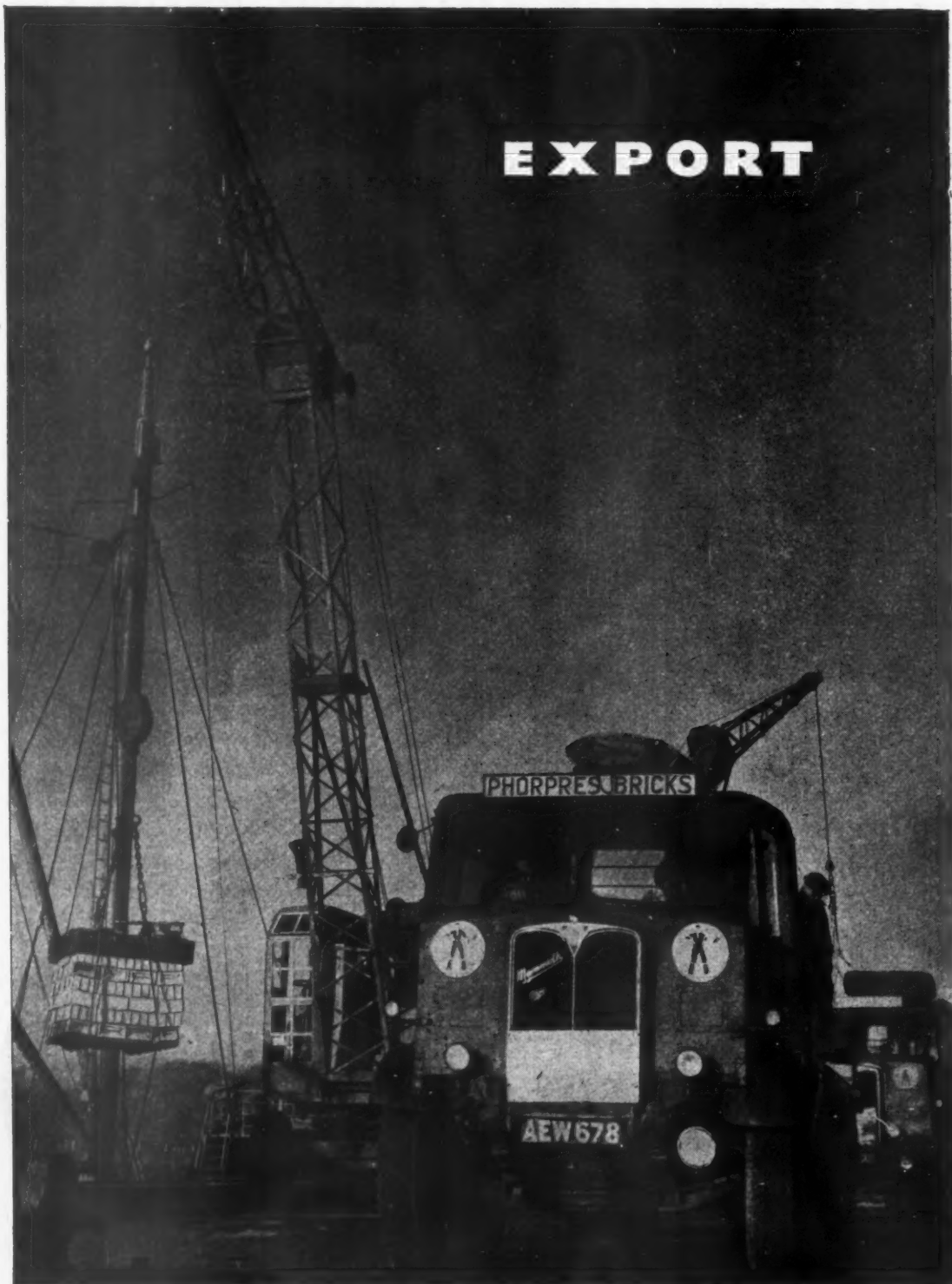
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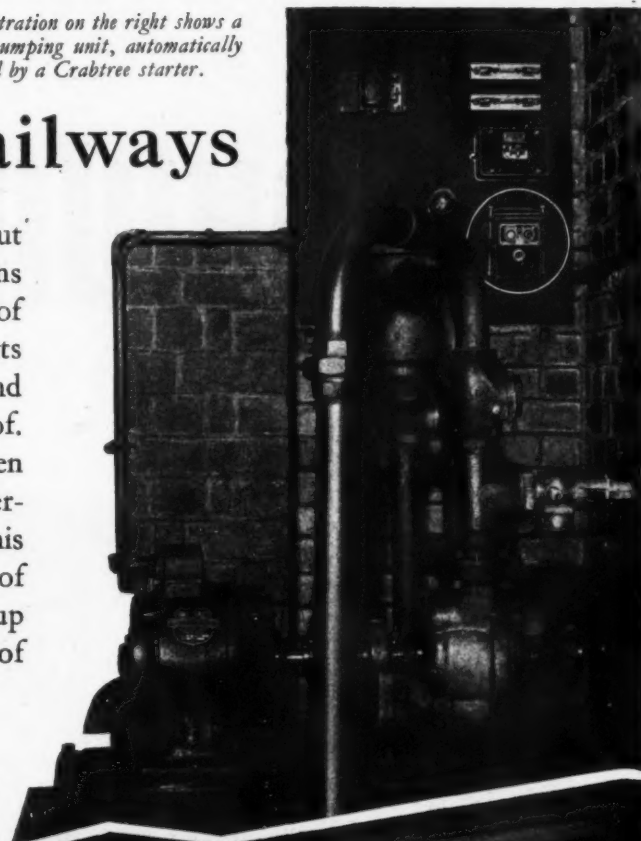
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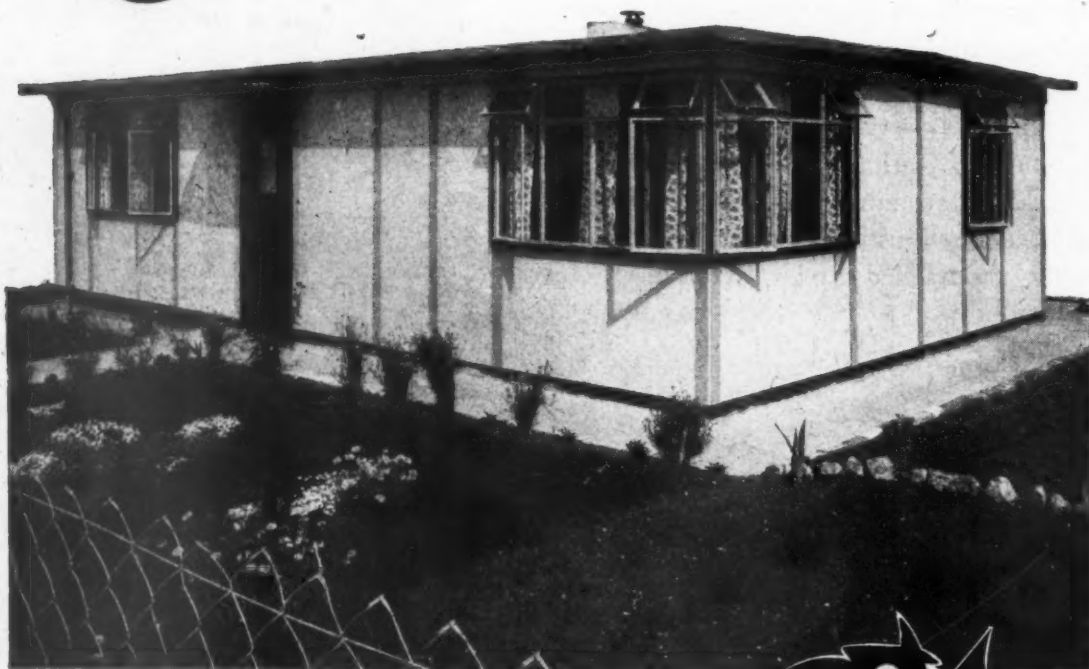
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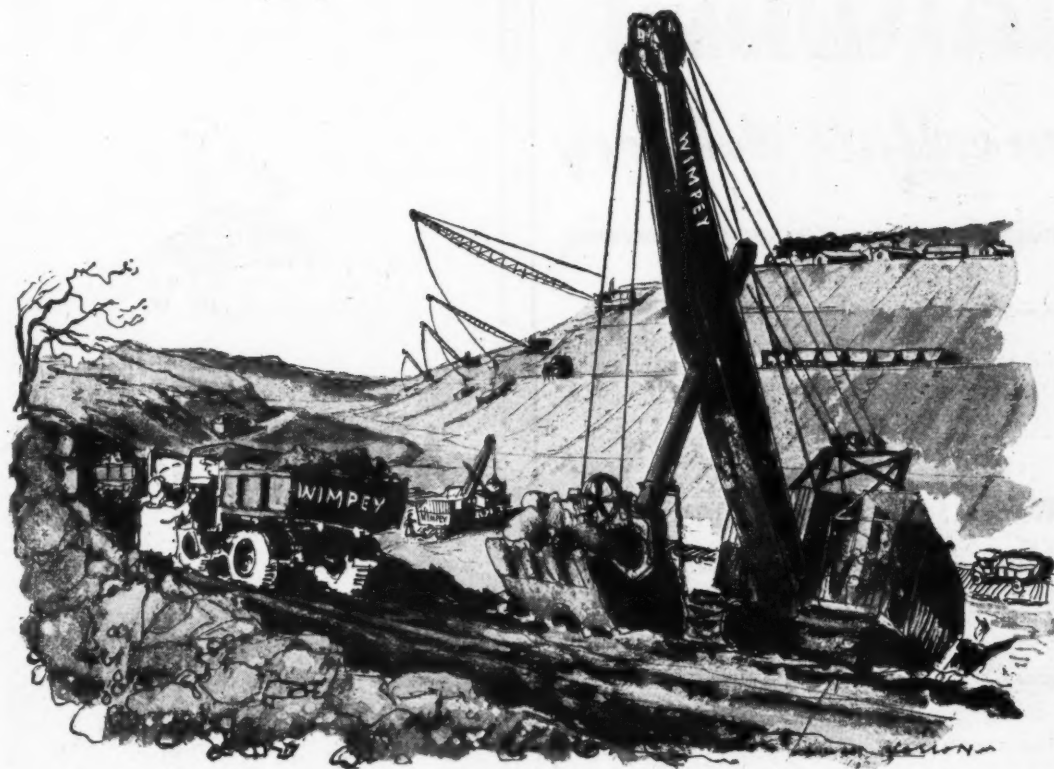
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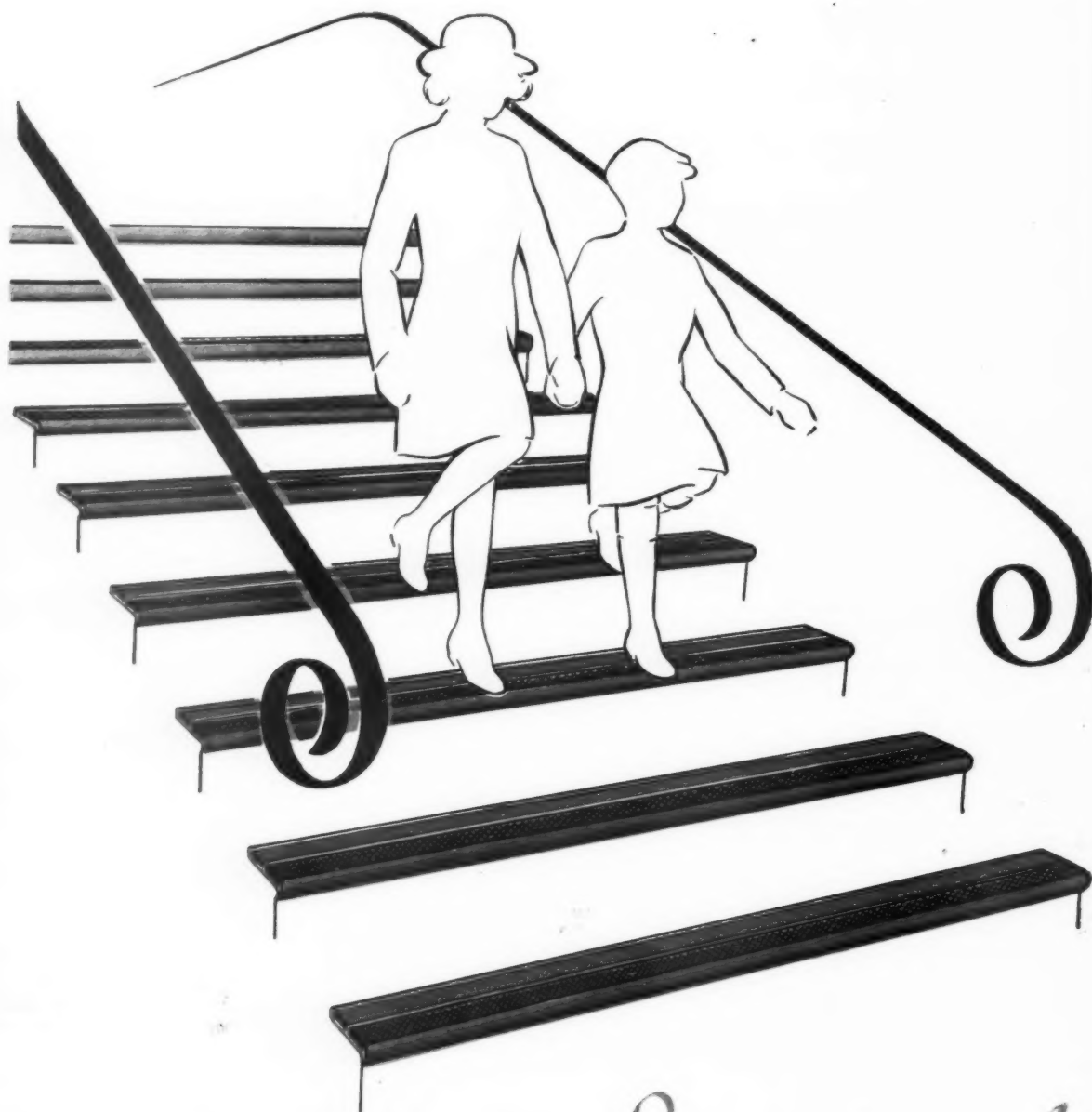
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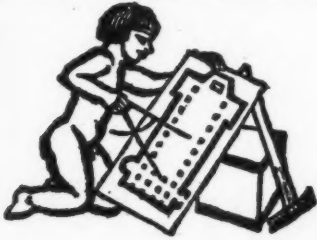
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In common with every other periodical, this JOURNAL is rationed to a small part of its pre-war consumption of paper. Circulation is therefore temporarily restricted but would-be subscribers are advised to have their names put on the waiting-list. Their names will then be added to the subscription list as soon as possible. Subscription rates: by post in the U.K. or abroad, £1 15s. od. per annum. Single copies 9d.; post free 11d. Special numbers are included in subscription; single copies, 1s. 6d.; post free, 1s. 9d. Back numbers more than 12 months old (when available), double price. Volumes can be bound complete with index, in cloth cases, for 15s. each; carriage 1s. extra.



DIARY FOR APRIL MAY AND JUNE

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

ABERDEEN. *Enterprise Travels Exhibition.* At the Art Galleries, Aberdeen. (Sponsor, Scottish Committee of CID.) **APRIL 3-10**

BIRMINGHAM. *Demonstration of Builders' Plant and Power Hand Tools.* On the housing scheme at the junction of Sandy Lane and Coventry Road, adjoining Bordesley Railway Station, Birmingham. (Sponsors, Midland Regional Joint Production Committee for the Building Industry in conjunction with MOW.) 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. **APRIL 6-8**

CARDIFF. *Design Week.* (Sponsor, CID.) **APRIL 12-17**

EDINBURGH. *Timber Brains Trust.* At the Merchants Hall, Hanover Street, Edinburgh. (Sponsor, T.D.A.) **APRIL 14**

GLASGOW. Philip O. Reece. *Timber.* At the Building Centre, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow. (Sponsor, Glasgow Institute of Architects.) 5.30 p.m. **APRIL 18**

HOVE. RSI Hove Sessional Meeting. F. Dransfield. *Sanitary Survey—A Century's Survey of Housing and Environmental Circumstances.* Afternoon visit to the King Alfred Baths. (Sponsor, RSI.) **APRIL 10**

LONDON. *Exhibition: The Industrial Revolution in Art, 1760-1851.* Arranged by Dr. F. D. Klingender in collaboration with the Newcomen Society. At Heal's Mansard Gallery, 196, Tottenham Court Road, W.1. **UNTIL APRIL 13**

Westminster Regained Exhibition. At the Tate Gallery, Millbank. (Sponsor, The Architectural Review.) **UNTIL APRIL 6**

Village Planning Exhibition. Exhibition of designs submitted to the Central Land Owners' Association Village Planning Competition. At the RICS, 12, Great George Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, Central Land-owners' Association.) **APRIL 2-16**

Industrial Design Refresher Courses—Solid Fuel Burning Appliances. April 5. 10 a.m. *Open Meeting.* 11 a.m. F. Duerden. *The Distributor's Problems in Maintaining a Standard of Design.* 2.30 p.m. Women's Advisory Committee for Solid Fuel Appliances. 5.30 p.m. Prof. Basil Ward. *Equipment for Buildings.* April 6. 10 a.m. Derek Bridgewater. *An Architect's Approach to Solid Fuel Appliance Design.* 2.30 p.m. Christopher Nicholson. *Principles of Design.* 5.30 p.m. Frank Dobson. *Three Dimensional Form.* April 7. 10 a.m. Jesse Collins. *The Designer's Use of Colours.* 1.30 p.m. DSIR Fuel Research Station, Greenwich.

April 8. Morning: *Victoria and Albert Museum and Library.* 2 p.m. Mary Delane. *Designing for the Home.* 5.30 p.m. John Pinkard. *Solid Fuel Appliances and their Surroundings.* April 9. Morning: *British Museum.* 2.30 p.m. James Laver. *Style in our Time.* 5.30 p.m. Mrs. Darcy Braddell. *Interpreting the Consumer to the Manufacturer.* April 10. Morning: *Discussion Group.* 12.30 p.m. Lunch. The lectures will take place at 45, Cadogan Gardens, Sloane Square, S.W.3. (Sponsors, CIAD and CID.) **APRIL 5-10**

The Hon. Geoffrey J. Bourke. *The Agricultural Land Commission.* In the Theatre of the ICE, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1. (Sponsor, RICS.) 5.30 p.m. **APRIL 5**

RIBA Presentation of the Royal Gold Medal. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, RIBA.) 6 p.m. **APRIL 6**

J. Seymour Lindsay. *Craftsmanship: Metalwork.* At the RSA, John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. (Sponsor, RSA.) 2.30 p.m. **APRIL 7**

W. A. Thorpe. *Codes of Work in Glass History.* At the RSA, John Adam Street, W.C.2. (Sponsor, RSA.) 2.30 p.m. **APRIL 7**

LMBA Central Area No. 1. *Sixty-Sixth Area General Meeting.* At Derry and Toms Restaurant, Kensington High Street, W.8. (Sponsor, LMBA.) Luncheon, 12.45 for 1 p.m. Meeting begins 2 p.m. **APRIL 7**

P. O. Reece. *The Stress Grading of Timber.* At the Park Lane Hotel. (Sponsor, Building Industries Luncheon Club.) 12.30 for 1 p.m. **APRIL 8**

Thomas Ritchie. *The Sanitation of Buildings.* Boesom Gift Lecture. At the Architectural Theatre, University College, Gower Street, W.C.1. (Sponsor, the Chadwick Trust.) 2.30 p.m. **APRIL 15**

MANCHESTER. Arch. S.A. *Annual Congress.* The theme of the Congress is *Prefabrication and the Architect.* (Sponsor, Arch. S.A., under the auspices of Manchester University School of Architecture and the Municipal School of Art.) **UNTIL APRIL 5**

Building Trades Exhibition. In the City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester. (Sponsor, Provincial Exhibitions, Ltd.) 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. **APRIL 6-17**

NORTHAMPTON. RSI Northampton *Sessional Meeting.* In the Guildhall, Northampton. (Sponsor, RSI.) **APRIL 1**

WOLVERHAMPTON. *Centenary Industrial Exhibition.* (Sponsor, Borough of Wolverhampton.) **APRIL 17-24**

NEWS

THURSDAY,
No. 2773

April 1, 1948
VOL. 107

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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.

★
UNESCO has suggested an exchange scheme of British and foreign local government officers. The National Housing and Town Planning Council, acting on UNESCO's invitation, enquired into the possibilities of the scheme. Leading local authorities were approached, but the project did not receive much favour at the time. It appears that there are many practical difficulties, and besides the leeway which has to be made up in work that had to be abandoned during the war, there is a shortage of the class of officer suitable for such a scheme. This shortage is particularly acute in housing and planning departments. The majority of replies accordingly indicate that little success would result from the submission of a detailed scheme, as key officers cannot be spared.



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From AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

TECHNICAL EDUCATION. [*From An Essay Towards a Description of Bath, by John Wood, Architect.*] The Apartments over this Hospital made part of the first House that was undertaken by me; but that Structure was plan'd by another Hand, who, through Carelessness or Incapacity, took such a false Survey of the Land, that there is scarce a Right Angle to the whole Building. The Dimensions of the Out Lines of my Brother Architect's Plan are preserved in the Work, as well as the Situation of most of the Partition Walls; for the chief Part of the Building was set out before my arrival at Bath, in the Year 1727; but the Area of the Ground built on, so far exceeds the Ground of that Plan, on Account of the erroneous Angles, that the Difference, when exactly measured, amounted to 338 Square Feet and a half; which being about the eighteenth Part of what was stipulated in my Contract with the Duke, intitled me to a further Demand on his Grace, of the eighteenth Part of the whole Consideration Money of that Agreement. This unaccountable Instance shows us how necessary it is for an Architect to be well grounded in the Theory and Practice of Geometry; And I remember, in a Conference with the late Earl of Oxford, in the Presence of my Lord Dupplin, I mentioned this very thing to account for the false Plans that have been published of Stonehenge; not one of which gives us any real Idea of the Form or Size of that Work; a Copy of the Survey of which, with all the Dimensions, as they were taken upon the Spot, I have had engraved and printed, to make good this Assertion, as I promised in the first Edition of this Essay.

THE POPE has approved and blessed the plans for the extension of **NORTHAMPTON CATHEDRAL** which were presented to him at the Vatican by the Bishop of Northampton.

The plans have been prepared by Mr. A. Herbert, F.R.I.B.A., of Leicester. The design provides for a tower, the demolition of the old section at the west end, and the extension of the upper part of the Cathedral. This will involve the reorientation of the church so that the sanctuary will be at the east end, and will bring the building closer to the road. It is estimated that the cost of the extension will be between £40,000 and £50,000.

of building development in areas liable to flooding; planting and preservation of trees; prescription of building lines along the river frontage (plus a height limitation); special caravan sites screened by trees; control of the siting of gravel pits and of reinstatement of the land involved. Areas from which the ultimate clearance of building development is envisaged fall into two broad categories:—

Areas where no proper access exists, no services have been provided, and the buildings are constructed of short-lived materials and are unattractive in appearance;

Areas where certain services have been provided and the buildings are of a mixed type, but from which, because of their location and appearance, they should be removed in the interests of good planning.

The recommendations are general in character since it is felt that any such clearances will extend over a long period. Among areas suggested for ultimate clearance are:—

The frontage north of Sunbury Lane, Wheatleys Ait, Beasleys Ait, the River Ash estate, a site opposite Coway Sale—all within the Walton and Weybridge area.

In the Chertsey area, bungalows north of Chertsey Bridge, areas north of Laleham Ferry along the Surrey bank extending to Penton Hook and Mixnams Farm.

West of the Anglers' Rest Hotel in the Egham district, then upstream of Staines Bridge to land within the Eton rural district.

The report states that it is reasonable to assume that efforts will be made to provide a continuous riverside walk along one of the river banks.

★
This year's BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR will have more exhibitors than ever before, and it is reported that overseas interest is unusually great.

The BIF is to be held simultaneously at Earls Court and Olympia in London and at Castle Bromwich in Birmingham, from May 3 to 14. The heavier industries will be represented by 1,100 manufacturers exhibiting at Castle Bromwich, and the products of lighter industries will be shown by 2,300 exhibitors in London. The hardware, building and heating, electricity, and engineering industries will be exhibiting in Birmingham. The demand of manufacturers for floor space has greatly exceeded the amount available. In spite of reducing the permissible space for each stand, accommodation could still not be found for more than 600 applicants after the closing date last September. Mr. Maxwell Fry has been appointed consulting architect at Earls Court, and Mr. Basil Spence at Olympia.

★★
THE NORTH-WEST SURREY JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEE are considering proposals to clear a number of areas bordering the Thames from West Molesey to Old Windsor. Suggestions to be put to local authorities and planning bodies include the prohibition



Despite the representations of the Georgian Group and the Merseyside Civic Society, the Ministry of Works has decided to demolish the Liverpool Customs House, designed by John Foster in 1826. The building, which is the property of the Crown, was badly but not irreparably damaged in the blitz, and its future use was not apparent. After a detailed survey, it was suggested that the central portion of the building should be preserved, possibly for use as a maritime museum and that the Government should give the building and the site to the City of Liverpool with the benefit of the War Damage claims. The attitude of the Ministry of Works was sympathetic, but difficulties arose, and demolition was decided upon. This decision is economically sound, but the Customs House was of considerable architectural interest, and it is a nice point to balance financial and aesthetic values, for which some provision has been made in the 1947 Town and Country Planning Act. The photograph shows the Customs House in its partly demolished state.



Photo Album: Floating Café

The Continental tradition of little cafés, with their tables out of doors, where it is possible to sit and chat with friends and watch the passing scene, is too well known to need description. The photograph shows a variation on this theme: a barge café moored in one of Gothenburg's canals, gay with geraniums and brightly-coloured

umbrellas. It suggests not only an ingenious way of creating extra space in crowded towns; both for leisure and for utility, but also one way in which canals can be made attractive to the eye. Contrast the above with the photograph of Paddington basin published in the JOURNAL for March 4.

An appeal for £3,000 is being made to repair an ELEVENTH CENTURY CHURCH.

Men repairing the roof of Checkley parish church, Staffordshire, have discovered the presence of the death-watch beetle in the timber. Repairs to the roof have already cost £400, and it is estimated that they will cost another £1,500. Repairs to the stonework will cost £1,100, bringing the total to

£3,000. Subscriptions may be sent to the hon. treasurer of the Checkley Church Restoration Fund, Checkley Rectory, Tean, Stoke-on-Trent, or to the District Bank, Limited, Cheadle.

LORD SALISBURY has decided again to admit the public to a large

part of HATFIELD HOUSE, its gardens and park.

During the war Hatfield House was used as a hospital and its valuable contents were stored away, but it has now been almost completely restored to its normal state. The house and grounds will be open from 10.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. on every weekday from Saturday, March 27, until September 30 this year. A charge of 2s. 6d. will be made.

THE NATIONAL JOINT PRODUCTION COUNCIL FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRY has arranged two demonstrations of NEW BUILDERS PLANT AND POWER HAND TOOLS.

The first will be opened by the Lord Mayor of Birmingham at 11 a.m. on April 6, on a bombed site in Coventry Road, Birmingham, where a new housing scheme is under construction for the Birmingham Corporation. The demonstrations will be continued on April 7 and 8 from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Lord Mayor of Stoke-on-Trent will open a similar 3-day demonstration on a Housing Scheme at Trent Vale, Stoke-on-Trent, at 11.0 a.m. on April 13. The arrangements for these plant demonstrations are being made by the Midland Regional Joint Production Committee for the Building Industry, in conjunction with the Ministry of Works. They are intended to bring some of the latest types of builders' plant to the notice of building firms and building trade operatives in the Midlands. All the machines to be exhibited are now on the market, and will be demonstrated under working conditions. Exhibits will include new types of mobile builders' hoists and elevators, aluminium alloy tubular scaffolding, scaffold planks and ladders, and machines for roughcasting, preparing wall-paper and cutting plaster board, and other electrically operated hand tools. The plant and equipment will be demonstrated by the Chief Scientific Advisors' Division of the Ministry of Works, and will show how scientific research can help the building industry in improving construction methods.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Minster Grammar School, Southwell, one of the most ancient schools in England, is to be rebuilt on a new site at an estimated cost of £50,000. Half this sum is to be provided by the church, who are appealing for funds. Donations may be sent to the Clerk to the Governors, Minster Grammar School, Southwell, Notts.

Chatham RN War Memorial is now in process of construction. The memorial includes a series of 10 stained glass windows and the decoration of the choir and sanctuary of the Church of St. George, Chatham. The Chatham Barracks canteen committee has given a sum sufficient to meet the greater part of the work, but subscriptions may be sent to the Senior Chaplain, R.N. Barracks, Chatham.



A new block of workers flats have been built by the Chelsea Council on a bombed site in King's Road. Each flat has three bedrooms, living room, kitchen and bathroom. Hot water is by separate geysers. The rent is 16s. 6d. The flats were designed by Mr. J. A. Gough, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

THE PLANNING TEAM

THREE months from to-day, the Town and Country Planning Act of 1947 comes into force and will provide the framework of the future development of the towns and countryside of these islands. This measure is extremely complex, but probably contains all that any pre-war planner could have wished. It provides for universal planning control; it provides for planning in reasonably large units (County Boroughs and Counties), co-ordinated at a Regional level. The Act requires of planning authorities a survey and development plan, to be revised every five years, and for such plan to be carried into effect. These requirements necessitate most earnest consideration of the instrument required to operate them.

Planning authorities have but three months in which to prepare their machinery and may well be contemplating the situation with some dismay. This dismay arises from a growing understanding that the Act of 1947 is not merely an extension of earlier legislation but that for the first time planning is now concerned with every "development" and change in land use. They also have grave doubts as to how the planning aspect of all forms of development can be considered expeditiously and without producing friction between committees and individuals who have hitherto worked more or less separately or autonomously.

Plans of the pre-1939 kind would have caused no difficulty, but the new plans are to be realistic and call for close and constant collaboration between several government departments, the principal offices of local authorities, their committees and perhaps a dozen or so other organizations. Planning authorities will suffer many disappointments if they think that all they need to do is to appoint a Planning Officer of the pre-war kind and provide him with a few assistants. Formerly the functions of the planning officer were almost entirely administrative and were safely left to junior officials or were included among the many other duties of senior officials. They could be adequately performed by rule-of-thumb methods. To-day a constructive *plan* is demanded, and rule-of-thumb methods have but little place. The new tasks call for a very much higher standard of *technique* as well as *administrative* ability of a high order. In addition, planning to-day demands clear-sighted *imagination* and courage.

If planning authorities attempt to carry out these new tasks with their former establishments, many of them are bound to fail. Naturally circumstances will vary among authorities in different localities. Some will be blitzed County Boroughs where a rapid completion of the essential proposals will be vital, some will be more or less static County Boroughs, where a slower pace is appropriate, some will be whole counties with complex problems of industrial and agriculture adjustment and urban and rural balance. Others will be largely national parkland and have special requirements of their own.

The two most urgent steps for Planning Authorities to take are

first to re-organize their Planning Committees, which will become in effect the major policy-making committees. In future these might well consist of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of most of the other Committees. The executive part of such a committee should be small—five or seven members with the best Chairman the Council can muster. The second step is to appoint a Planning Officer whose primary qualification should be a knowledge of the developments in Town Planning technique since 1939, and the ability to apply his knowledge to the special problems of the locality. Long experience of administering previous planning legislation is not essential for this task.



The Architects' Journal

9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1
Phone: Whitehall 0611

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

PETERLEE (NEE EASINGTON)

A new town that is really going ahead inevitably puts the others—which have theoretically been going ahead for so long, but now seem further off construction than ever—somewhat in the shade. So, with the Minister of T & CP's statement of last week, giving the membership of the Development Corporation for the new town to be built near Easington, interest in the new towns definitely moves to the coal-mining north, perhaps only just in time to save it from total evaporation.

*

Peterlee is, I understand, to be the name of the town when it is completed—after a miners' leader much loved in the locality. Interest in a project that is both architecturally exciting and sociologically important (on account of all that it promises to do to revitalise an area of straggling mining villages without any sort of urban focus and any alternative employment) is enhanced still further by the news that Lubetkin is to be both

architect and planner. His appointment will be an inspiration to the younger generation of architects, and it is good to see another *designer* in charge of a new town when so much of town-planning has become merely legislative or statistical.

PARADOCTRINAIRE SCHOOL PRACTICE

I am considerably puzzled by the building policy of the Ministry of Education. The Crippsian edict, it seems, has laid down that the rising curves of school building expenditure should be flattened out after next June and maintained at the June level. This is expected to be at the rate of £25 to £30 millions a year, although even if it becomes higher the level will be maintained. It thus seems reasonable to expect the Ministry to push up the June level as fast as it can.

*

But the bulk of new school accommodation is in the form of sub-standard temporary hutting, although it is estimated that this represents a saving of only 8 per cent. in both costs and labour. We are therefore faced with the paradox of the Ministry economising by spending as much as it can now on accommodation it won't want later in order to have then enough money for the type of accommodation it will want.

THE BUILDING INDUSTRY REPLANNED

Much better than the average attempt to redesign the building industry is Mr. David Hall's *Cornerstone**, prepared in collaboration with the Labour Research Department. The author's main contention is that productivity is far too low, but he adds that "the biggest contribution to this

end must come from the building workers themselves." The usual contemporary delay in publishing, however, has made some of his arguments out of date, for we cannot even yet tell, as the AJ leading article observed last week, what difference last autumn's incentives scheme is likely to make in output. He revives once more the idea of a State Building Corporation and the greater use of direct labour, but it still seems impossible to produce a workable plan for nationalising the thousands of small country builders who between them manage a vast amount of work, and generally do it at a very reasonable cost.

PLANNING IN THE NURSERY

And I don't mean the sort of planning and interior decoration that intellectual parents tend to inflict on their offspring, but Mr. Oswald Milne's little booklet* of gummed drawings designed to be stuck on matchboxes (two dozen of them) and used for planning a toy village. The idea seems to me a good one, the main snag being the uniformity in size, for although church, mansion and town hall use three boxes each, the rest of the houses use only one. Inevitably, therefore, the scale seems to slip a little here and there, but by no means outrageously so. One real disadvantage, of course, is that most architect fathers will be expected to produce a lot more designs of their own—not at all easy when the dimensions are 2½ by 1½ inches.

WHAT THE PUBLIC LIKES

When, ten years or so ago, John Betjeman was editor of *Decoration*—and what a surprising but triumphant appointment that was—he used to say that it was the duty of those who wrote about design and architecture constantly to study illustrations of those genuinely typical English homes which had never been touched by the hand of the professional. Some such excellent idea has occurred to the organizers of the Anglo-French Art Centre in St. John's Wood, where a macabre little exhibition consisting of pictures chosen at random from houses in Mayfair, Camden Town, Whitechapel and

* *Matchbox Village*. By Oswald P. Milne. Published by Riddle Books for the Council for Visual Education. Price 1s. 9d.

* Lawrence & Wishart, 7s. 6d.



The matchbox village, referred to in Astragal's note, in operation on the nursery floor.

Kensington is being shown under the title of "What the Public Likes." Attracted by the promise of this idea, I hurried there last week, past the graven cricketers on the corner of Lord's, and past the half-built block of flats which was to be modern architecture's showpiece of structural virtuosity.

The gallery was empty. Through a closed door came the muffled fusillade of a French conversation like that which penetrates from the next compartment during a midnight halt at Dijon. The pictures were few and indifferently presented. There were three surprises—some Piranesi from Whitechapel, a Pieta by a barman in Camden Town, a self portrait by Scroggie from the Kensington home of somebody calling herself (and this was quite a surprise, too) a greyhound accessory manufacturer. The rest were both as expected, and yet not quite expected enough. From Mayfair and Kensington came, of course, G. F. Watts, the gilt-framed water-colour, and the Gainsborough—but no Russell Flint, Paul Henry or Olive Snell. From Whitechapel and Camden Town came the tapestry cat, the colour litho of Queen Victoria, the Italian peasant—curious the aesthetic loyalty of the British working class to Naples and Neapolitans—but no Landseer engravings, no portrait of Kitchener, no pin-up Petty girl.

Obviously, without the trained help of Mass Observation, no exhibition like this can hope to be even faintly representative, but it could, I think, have been more entertaining in content and in presentation. And surely it was a mistake to choose pictures from the homes, rich or poor, of artists?

MARS LOOKS AHEAD

The success of the CIAM Conference last autumn left in its trail a great deal of work for each of the member groups, especially in preparing for the seventh congress in the not too distant future. As a result of these commitments, I learn that the MARS Group have decided to appoint an assistant secretary to help Mark Hartland Thomas, whose new duties at the CID must make him a busier man than ever. The new assistant secretary (in succession to Cadbury Brown, who acted in this capacity for the Bridgewater Congress) will be Peter L. Coke, a member of the Architects' Co-operative Partnership.

FLOPSY MOPSY AND COTTON NAIL

Nineteen-year-old, blonde, demitasse-cup collector Matilda Nail, of Texas, was in Manchester and London over Easter as "the goodwill and fashion ambassador" of the American cotton industry. Elected "Maid of Cotton for 1948" last January for "outstanding intelligence, personality, poise and ability to meet people and talk before groups," she has been here with her advisers to display at the Cotton Board Design Centre her American wardrobe (everything the Maid of Cotton wears is Made of Cotton, even the luggage she carries it in) and to pick up the British dresses she is taking back to the States.

There's nothing like a handsome Texas girl to put things over, and British printed cottons, which are some of the best designed in the world, are lucky in their saleswoman. Unable, alas! to attend the Maid's reception, Astragal nevertheless hereby files this Nail for future reference.

ASTRAGAL

LETTERS

Sir Lancelot Keay, P.R.I.B.A.

Miss E. Bright Ashford, B.A.

National Amenities Council

SIR.—In your issue for March 18, Mr. John Swarbrick calls attention to a letter from the late Sir Charles Reilly advocating the formation of "A National Amenities Council" which appeared in *The Times* as long ago as May 13, 1946.

The fact that nothing tangible has come from the proposal after nearly two years, points to the conclusion that this new body, whilst it might satisfy the whims of a few, is not wanted by the great majority of those who are sincerely interested in maintaining and establishing such amenities as the changing conditions and prevailing austerity permit.

When the Royal Institute of British Architects was invited to support the formation of this new Council there was no evidence that any support was likely to be forthcoming from any of those bodies which usually collaborate with the Institute on matters of general interest.

At a time when it is so essential to speak with authority and unanimity, the setting up of subsidiary and redundant organizations is to be deprecated.

LANCELOT KEAY,
President, RIBA.

SIR.—In connection with the letter from Mr. Swarbrick in your issue for March 18, I am writing to give the considered opinion of two of the Amenity Societies on the subject of an Amenity Council, for both of which, the London Society and the Central Council of Civic Societies I am secretary, as well as being a member of the executive committees of three of the others.

We have, of course, often discussed the question of further amalgamation, and went fully into the matter in 1946, when Sir Charles Reilly's and Mr. John Swarbrick's former letter appeared, but we have always decided that it would not only be of no assistance but would have the effect of dissipating the interest of the public in the work of the individual societies and of delaying their action.

Each of the amenity societies has a completely different object, in connection with which technical knowledge is needed by its officers. The agendas are long and constantly growing, and it would be impossible to unite the various items so as to be considered at a sitting of one committee; it would merely cause unlimited confusion and delay. In order to avoid overlapping, constant co-operation takes place between the various officers, and many members sit on more than one of the executive committees, and so are kept in touch with all that passes. This prevents the duplication of work, and where any joint amenity action is needed, this can be, and is, taken.

E. BRIGHT ASHFORD,
Organising Secretary,
The London Society

In Parliament

Questions recently put to the Minister of Works (Mr. C. W. Key) in the Commons reflected the concern felt by members at the threat of serious unemployment in the building and brickmaking industries. The Minister had something to say on the subject of building repair licences: "In future, if it appears that the restriction on new work

will make more building workers available for maintenance, repair and minor works than would be employed at the former level of licensing, the Regional Director of my Department will consult the Regional Controller of the Ministry of Labour about the possibilities of alternative employment. If the Ministry of Labour advise that alternative employment is available on essential work in the building industry or in other industries, the level of licensing of maintenance, repair and minor works of a less urgent character will be restricted, so that the employment exchanges may offer the men employment on other essential work. If, on the other hand, alternative employment in essential work will not be available, additional licences for maintenance, repair and minor works will be issued."

Among the host of supplementary questions put to the Minister after his statement was this query from Sir Waldron Smithers (Con.—Orpington): "Are you aware that there are houses in my division, now uninhabitable, which for £60 or £70 could be made habitable? The material and labour are readily available, but we cannot get licences."

Mr. Key replied that the licensing lay with the local authority in the area concerned, but Sir Waldron would not accept this. "The local authorities are limited," he declared. "They would give the licences for them, but the Ministry of Works will not let them." Mr. Key, however, firmly denied the truth of the statement.

Later the Minister was asked by Mr. F. J. Erroll (Con.—Altrincham and Sale) whether, in view of the impending unemployment in the building and decorating industry, he would raise the present £10 limit on work which could be carried out without a licence. Mr. Key said the present licensing period during which the £10 limit operated expired on July 31 next, and the arrangements subsequent to that date were under consideration.

Sir Frank Sanderson (Con.—Ealing E.) was anxious about the workers in the brick-making industry. He pointed out that the London Brick Company had had to discontinue all-night shifts at Peterborough and at Blechley Works, and their premises at Elstow were to close down completely. What did the Minister intend to do, in view of the demoralising effect upon this industry? Mr. Key expected the present decline in the demand for bricks to be temporary.

THE CUTS IN BUILDING

[by Ian Bowen]

The value of work to be done under the heading "Construction" in the calendar year 1948, according to the Government's revised forecast, is £770 millions¹. This is £55 millions less than the original forecast² which was published in February, 1947, and this represents construction's share of the cut in capital expenditure announced last autumn³. The total cut thus

amounts to 6 per cent. on the original plan, which on the face of it does not seem a disastrous reduction from the point of view of the building industry or of the architectural profession.

But the reduction demands a somewhat closer examination. To begin with, while the *change in the forecast* for the complete calendar year is not very large, the *rate of constructional expenditure* is to be reduced from £850 million per annum at June, 1947, to £700 millions at the end of 1948, a reduction of 18 per cent., which is much more serious for total "construction" (this includes, it should be remembered, the repair of roads, permanent way, etc.) Figures for building and civil engineering, exclusive of the "direct labour force" activity of local authorities and other employers, is available in terms of manpower only; here the important fact emerges that there are to be 144,000 less people engaged in building and civil engineering over the same period (June, 1947, to December, 1948). This is a reduction again of the order of nearly 18 per cent.

Nor is it clear that this is the end of the decline. The number of houses under construction is to be reduced from 250,000 to 140,000 by the middle of 1949; if this reduction is typical of the building programme as a whole, the year 1949 is to be the graveyard of many post-war building hopes and plans. Other forms of building than housing, even if they do not suffer this severe cut, must presumably decline sharply, new industrial building being specifically referred to in both White Papers⁴ as a "heavy user of steel" due for a heavy "cut-back," the size of which cannot at present be precisely measured.

ARE THE CUTS JUSTIFIED?

Some slowing-down, and possibly even some cut, in the building programme, may be regarded as justified in view of the deterioration of the balance of payments during 1947. The quantitative question that remains to be answered is whether the evil consequences of the cut are outweighed by its economic advantages; or as this is, strictly, a *qualitative* question, it might be more correct to say that the size of the loss needs to be considered against the size of the gain—some act of judgment still being required for non-measurable items on either side.

The disadvantages of a cut of 18 per cent. or so, with the danger of a further cut in 1949, are very much greater than would be the effects of a 5 or 6 per cent. reduction. The question at issue is just how far this major reversal of policy jeopardises the whole success of the ten to twelve year post-war building programme. Building was to become an industry of *steady* employment; the building labour force was to be built up at an unprecedented rate by apprenticeship schemes, etc.; and payment by results was to solve the problem of incentives where now there was no unemployment. An 18 per cent. (and greater) cut consigns this policy to the dust-bin. What happens to the goodwill of the unions? How in future should Government promises of "continuous employment" be valued, if the *quid pro quo* for apprenticeship admission is now lightly to be set aside? What are the young craftsmen who have just learnt their trade going to say in the queues at the labour exchanges?

These questions must be asked not in any polemical sense, but because the mere posing of them makes clear the gravity of the issues that are now to be raised. Everyone connected with the building industry has a moral right to be told what gains his sacrifice of employment-opportunity or of advancement are intended to secure. The grounds for the cut in building employment,

and for the consequent upheaval in so many professions and industries must be good grounds.

REASONS FOR THE CUTS

The White Papers advance two main arguments for the building cut; the first is the shortage of materials, and in a lesser degree of over-all manpower for industry in general; the second (not wholly independent of the first) is the argument that it is necessary to close the "inflationary gap."

Shortage of materials is an argument that carries conviction in general terms; if less materials are to be available then new building must be restricted accordingly. It is not possible to comment on the appropriateness of the reductions in the absence of detailed figures of the materials likely to be forthcoming. But a shortage of *manpower* as such is not so easy to accept. Unemployment is estimated to increase by 50 per cent., that is by 150,000 between December, 1947, and December, 1948.⁵ Quite a substantial proportion of this increased unemployment, it may be assumed, will be building and civil engineering workers. But is it quite certain that these men could not have been found employment in the repairs and maintenance sector of the construction industries?

Is the argument for creating unemployment among building workers to rest solely, then, on the need to close the inflationary gap? This would seem a return to the tyranny of the "meaningless symbols" with a vengeance. For the main contribution to the closing of the gap would be secured by reducing the purchasing-power of builders (and architects) in work to the undesirably low level of the same classes out of work. Why should they be singled out for this sacrifice?

Meanwhile, the workers and others still enjoying incomes are to spend on consumption *more* in 1948 than in 1947 (£7,675 millions against £7,300 millions—price level not stated). It is far from clear what this forecast of increased consumers' sterling expenditure is intended to mean, especially as food consumption and clothing consumption are to decline. But some rise in real consumption expenditure seems to be implied, since it is anticipated that personal savings will decline from £625 millions in 1947 to only £450 millions in 1948. Now, the building industry might willingly take a cut if the sole purpose of the reduction was to increase necessary exports; but will it be so willing if one result of its effort is the increased prosperity of certain other (non-food and non-clothing) domestic industries? Is it sound policy to cut the country's vital capital investment for a mess of dubious grey market pottage?

These questions perhaps raise issues that lie outside the scope of the building industry's own interests and necessities. But it may be important to realize that such deeper issues are involved, and not too readily to accept the view that the size of the capital cuts has been planned selectively and precisely according to the best national interests. A rather tighter belt—or in more appropriate language, a slightly tighter control on personal expenditure on the less essential necessities of life—would easily restore £200 millions to the balance, and render the cut of building output wholly unnecessary in respect of the argument about closing an "inflationary gap." All that would then remain would be to arrange for such types of work to be done as were consistent with the supplies of building materials becoming available.

¹Cmd. 7344, p. 44, Table XXI.

²Since on repairs and maintenance far less materials (especially scarce materials) per head are used, materials should not be a bar to this policy.

³Op. cit., Table XXII.

⁴For instance, how far the changes in the purchase tax level affect the figure has not been publicly estimated.

⁵Cmd. 7268, p. 12, and Cmd. 7344, p. 39.

¹This term includes, in addition to the output of the building and civil engineering industries, constructional work undertaken by employees of other industries, and the whole manufacturing cost of temporary houses.

²Economic Survey for 1948, Cmd. 7344, p. 39, Table XIX.

³Economic Survey for 1947, Cmd. 7046.

⁴Cmd. 7268, Appendix A.

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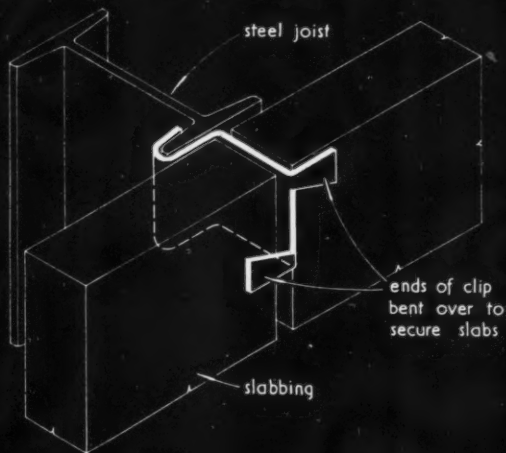
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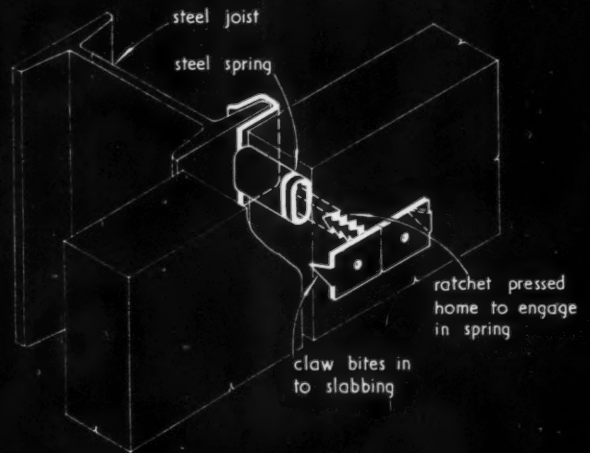
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PRODUCTS | MISCELLANEOUS | FIXING COMPONENTS**26.J5**

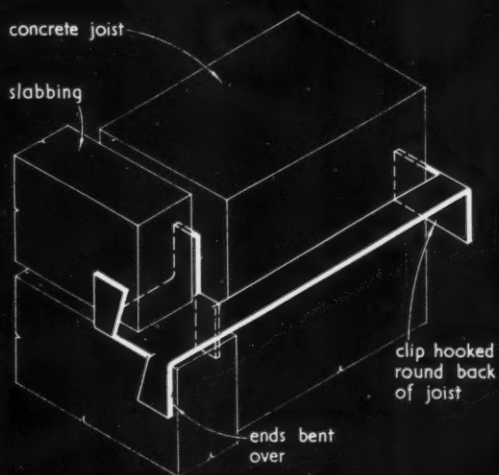
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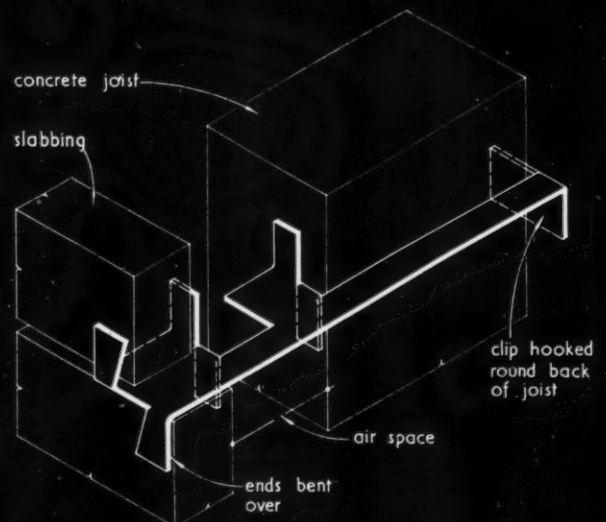
using bent-over clip
SLABBING TO STEEL JOIST.



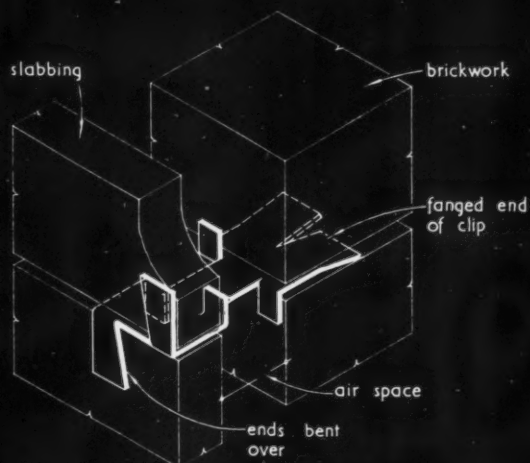
using ratchet type clip



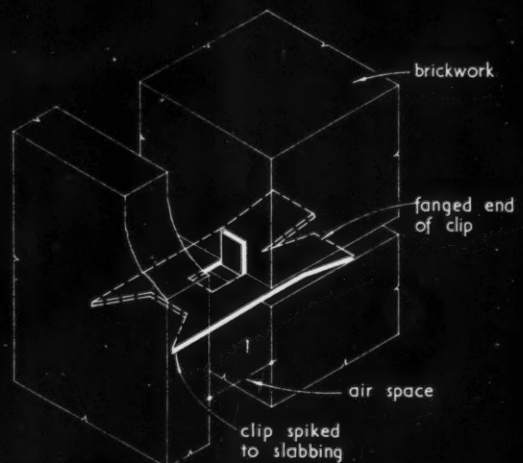
slabbing in contact with joist
SLABBING TO CONCRETE JOIST.



slabbing spaced from joist



clip used at joint in slabbing
SLABBING TO BRICKWORK.



clip used for intermediate support

**26.J5 ·FIXITS· METAL FIXING CLIPS :
TYPES DEVELOPED FOR FIXING LIGHTWEIGHT SLABBING**

This Sheet is the second illustrating examples from a range of clips evolved to solve the problems of fixing lightweight slabbing, timber, etc., to structural members. Six types are shown, all for fixing lightweight slabbing; Sheet 26.J4 illustrates other typical examples. The clips are purpose-made to the extent that fixings for special problems are developed to order, but use of an already developed type is more economical.

Types

Slabbing to steel joist : Two types of clip are illustrated. In the first one end of the clip is slipped over the flange of the joist and the other bent over the face of the slabs. The second type is in two parts and embodies a ratchet and steel spring.

Slabbing to concrete joist : Two types are illustrated. In the first the slabs are fixed in contact with the joist and in the second the slabs are spaced from the joist.

Slabbing to brickwork : The lower left hand drawing shows a clip for use at the joints in the slabs. The

drawing opposite shows a clip which would act as an intermediate support or fixing of a slab.

Trade Name

These products are manufactured under the trade name *·Fixits· fleur de lis brand.*

Compiled from information supplied by :

Thomas French & Sons, Ltd.

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WATER SUPPLY DETAILS | LEAD

33.C10

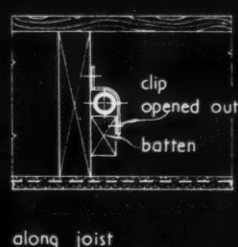
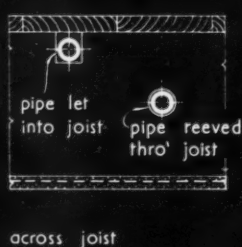
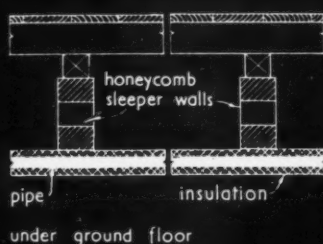
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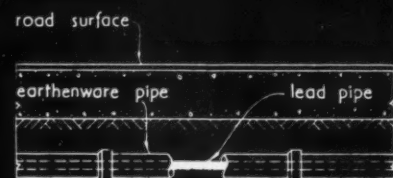
maximum spacing for hooks and clips
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 2'-6" for vertical work

maximum spacing for lead tacks
 2'-0" for horizontal work
 3'-6" for vertical work

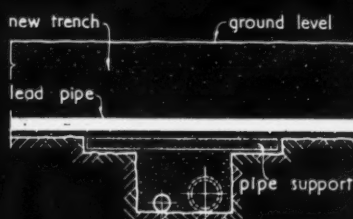
TYPICAL FIXING METHODS FOR LEAD PIPES UP TO 1½" INTERNAL DIAMETER.



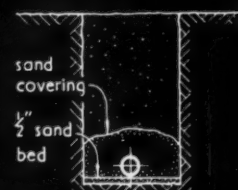
FIXING OF PIPES IN BUILDINGS.



under road carrying
 heavy traffic

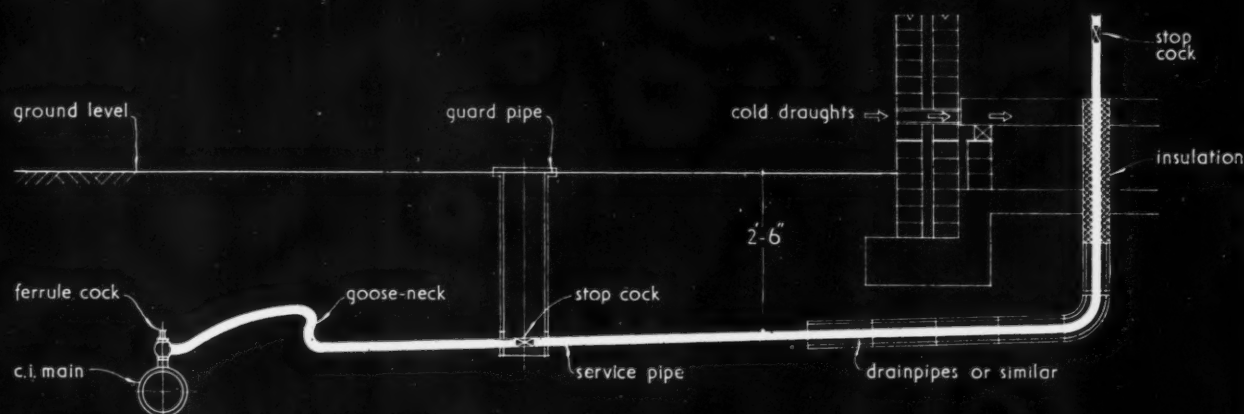


carried over recently
 filled trench



bedded in heavy
 clay soil

LAYING OF PIPES BELOW GROUND.



INSTALLATION OF TYPICAL WATER SERVICE PIPE.

LAYING AND FIXING LEAD SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTION PIPES.

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33.C10 LAYING AND FIXING LEAD SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTION PIPES

This Sheet summarises the main considerations involved and makes general recommendations for fixing and laying lead service and distribution pipes.

Fixing

Fixings should always be considered not only as a means of holding pipes in position, but also to provide them with support. Inadequate support may result in shortening the life of the pipe and in inefficient functioning of the water distribution system. Where practicable, fixing should be by continuous support, but where this cannot be done an adequate number of fixings should be allowed for.

Fixing Methods : For supply and distribution pipes up to 1½ in. bore three types of fixings are in general use. Pipe hooks should always be used with sheet lead strips (see illustration) to prevent damage to the pipe. Lead tacks may be soldered either on the face or back of the tack. Soldering to the back of the tack cannot usually be carried out *in situ*.

Horizontal Runs : Fixings for horizontal runs should be arranged at intervals not exceeding 2 ft. The use of hooks and clips should be limited to pipes up to 1 in. bore unless other support is provided. A continuous support may consist of a timber batten where concealment of the pipe is unimportant ; if the pipe must be buried, a shallow chase should be provided complete with a removable cover. Fixings where continuous support is provided can be at greater intervals than stated above.

Vertical Runs : For pipes fixed vertically adequate fixing and support is provided by pipe hooks or tinned steel clips at intervals of 2 ft. 6 in. maximum or by lead tacks at 3 ft. 6 in. intervals. As with all pipe runs, if the wall to which the pipe is being fixed is external, it is good practice to provide a back board to give insulation. Concealed vertical pipe runs may be made by providing a shallow chase with a screwed access cover.

Interior Work : Pipes run beneath timber board and joist ground floors should not be looped over supporting walls on the surface of the oversite concrete. It is important that pipes in this position should be well lagged. Pipes running across joists in a roof space may be laid without extra support where joists are spaced at the normal 18 in. centres. If the pipe runs diagonally, thus increasing the distance between supports, a lay-board should be provided. A lay-board to support the pipe is advantageous where there is a risk of the pipe being trodden on.

Pipes running at right angles through timber joist floors can be accommodated and given support by boring the joists at about the centre (neutral axis) or notching at the top, preferably the former. Full clearance should be given round the pipe and easy access provided.

Pipes running with the joists can be conveniently supported by a small batten nailed to the face of the joist.

Burying Pipes : It is not good practice to bury pipes in a structure without providing means of easy access. Pipes should be concealed by means of ducts and chases with access covers, or use made of the incidental concealment provided by cupboards, fittings and appliances. If the burying of pipes in a structure cannot be avoided, they should be wrapped with a good waterproof building paper. This will allow for expansion of the pipe and in the case of work containing cement or lime will provide insulation against the possible corrosive effect of free lime.

Laying Pipes Below Ground

Protection should be provided against vibration, frost or mechanical damage caused by the drying out of clay soils or the settling of made-up earth.

The diagram showing typical installation of water service pipes indicates the following important aspects which deserve consideration :

Minimum depth to provide frost protection.

Continuous rise from the main.

Connection made at the top of the main.

Provision of a goose-neck in the pipe to guard against any tendency to pull away from the main connection, which may be set up by ground movement.

Properly insulated stopcock with provision for access.

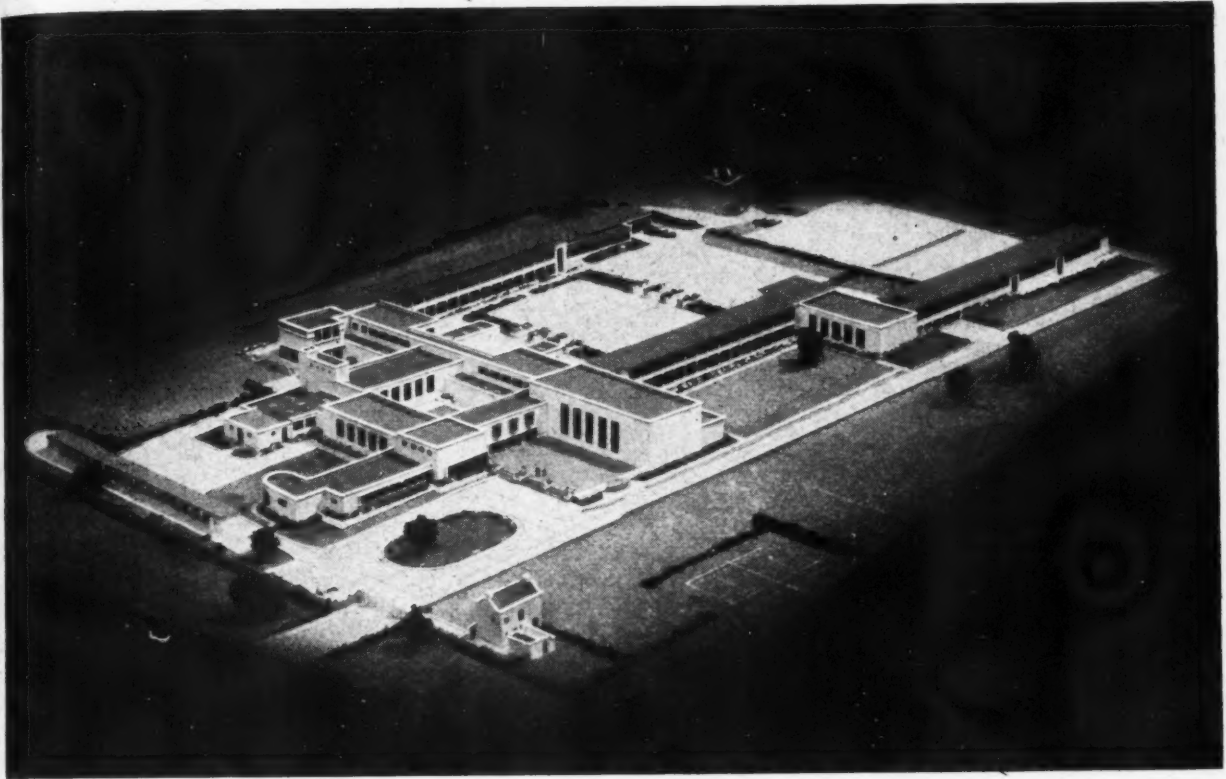
Running the pipe beneath the building in drain pipes or similar to simplify removal for maintenance.

Compiled from information supplied by :

The Lead Industries Development Council

Address : Eagle House, Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Whitehall 7264.



Model from north.

COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL AT BEVERLEY

DESIGNED BY K. GIRAUD,
EAST RIDING COUNTY ARCHITECT

Model from east.



GENERAL.—The scheme provides a four-stream modern and technical school for Beverley and the surrounding area, and the planning has been arranged so as to allow the use of the assembly hall, dining hall, one gymnasium, cloakrooms and adult common room for evening instruction. The model was made by L. J. Speight.

SITE.—The site, which has an area of 48 acres is enclosed on the south-east, north-east and north by high-class residential development, and is otherwise open to a large public common. It is intended that a further school of similar size for instruction in rural subjects shall be erected as soon as possible on the site and provision has been made for this in laying out the roads and other

COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL AT BEVERLEY

services. Approximately one-third of the children will travel to the school by omnibus from the surrounding country areas and arrangements have been made for these vehicles to enter the site.

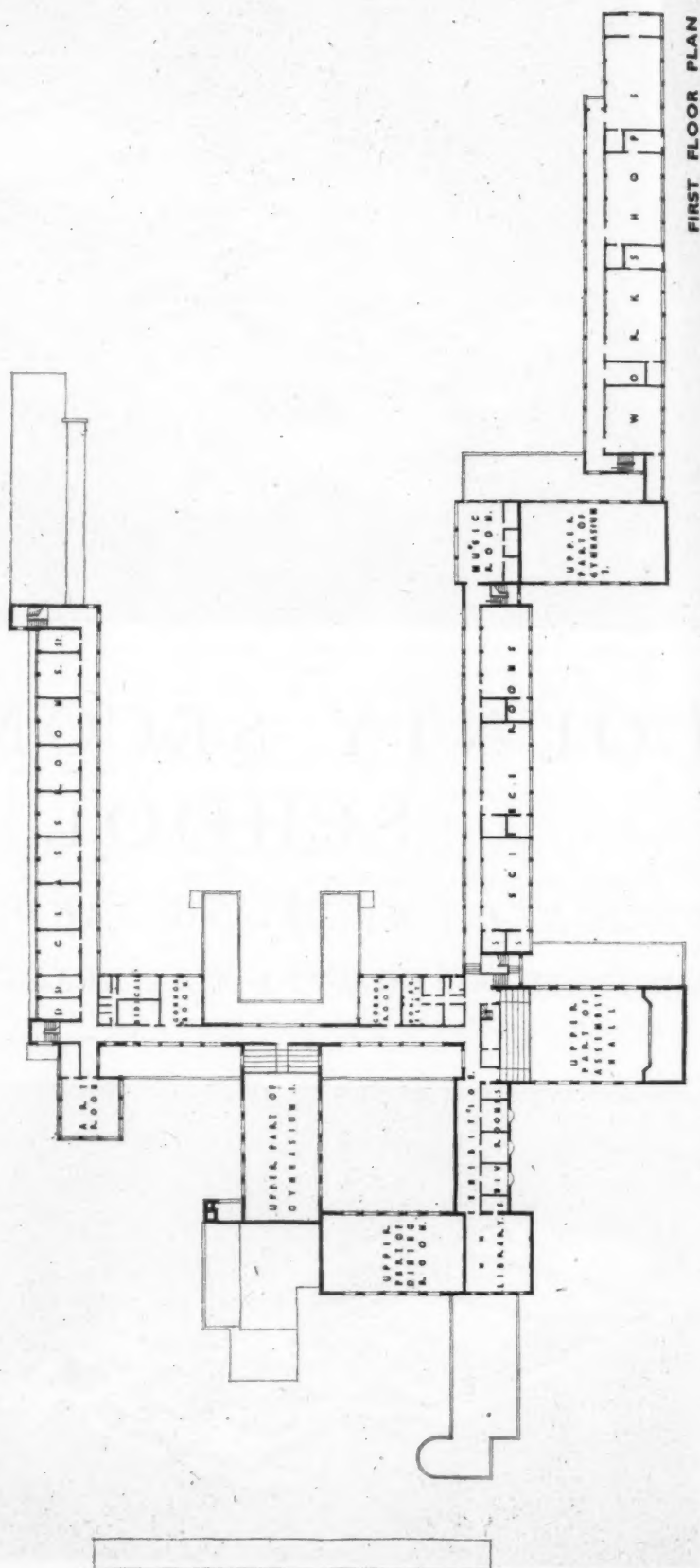
PLAN.—The planning has been carried out on two floors. The plan form has been evolved with due regard to the necessity for grouping the rooms which are to be used for the purpose of adult education and in the placing of the paved playing area for the preservation of the local amenities. The teaching rooms are disposed in two wings, the classrooms have a south-eastern aspect, and the rooms for special subjects face the north-west. The classrooms have been detailed with folding doors on the south-eastern elevation. The balcony, provided at first floor level, also acts as a sun canopy for the ground floor rooms. A workshop block has been placed separately, segregated from the remainder of the buildings by a second gymnasium.

CONSTRUCTION.—The buildings are of steel-framed construction with brick $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. cladding, lined internally with hollow tiles. The roofs and floors are reinforced hollow tile construction and the internal walls hollow tile finished with plaster.

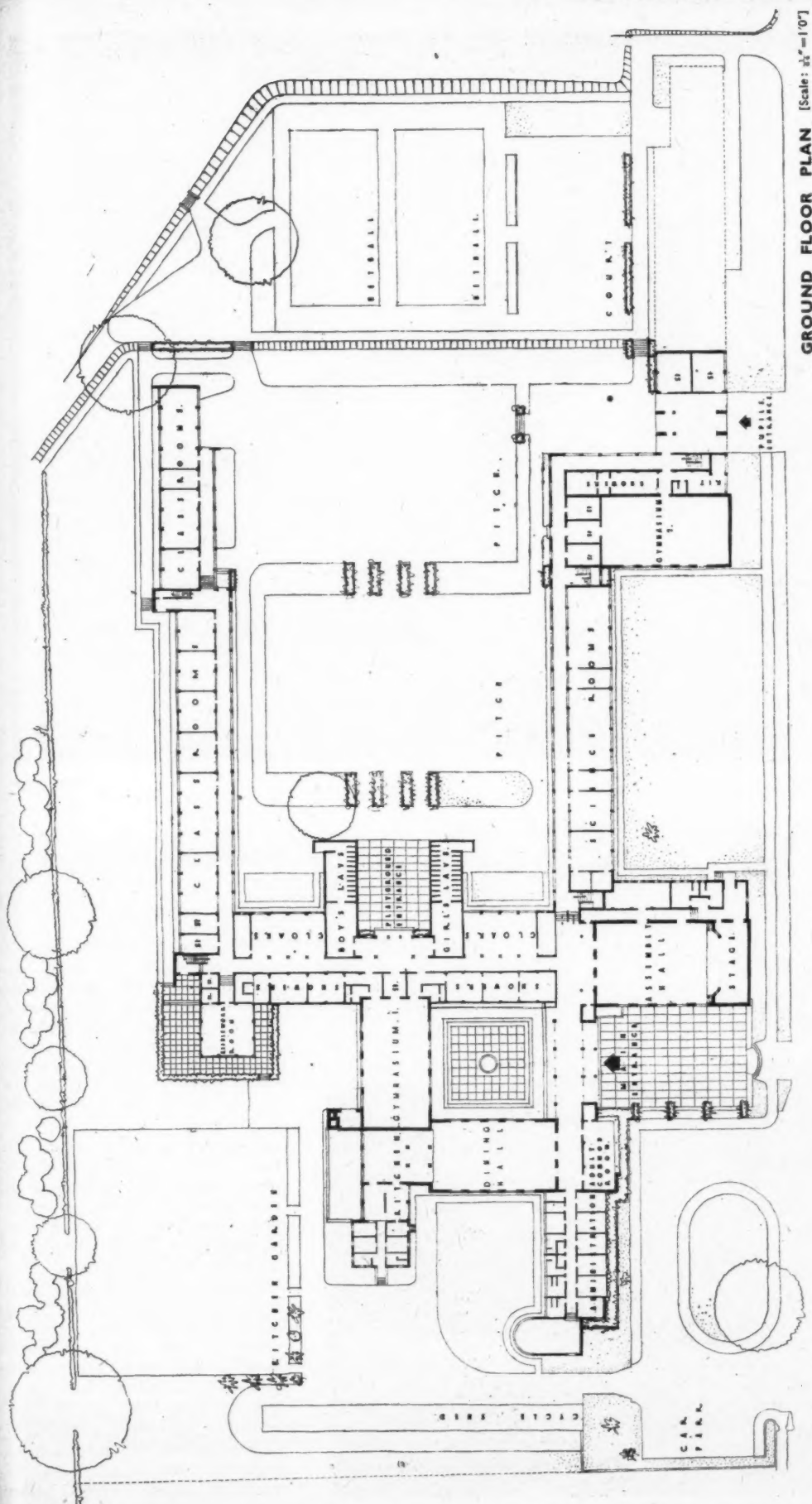
ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT.—The elevation treatment is generally simple in character, dependent on the massing for effect. The external finish is a grey-brown $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. hand-made sand-faced brick with thin reconstructed stone linings to certain of the window openings on the main elevation.

INTERNAL FINISH.—In view of the economy which it has been necessary to exercise, the rooms generally will be finished in plaster with painted surfaces, composition floors and reconstructed stone stairs. Internal doors are of wood in metal trim and the windows throughout are metal casements.

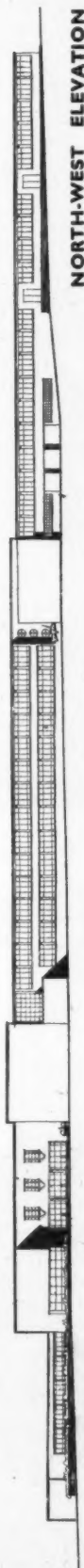
SERVICES.—The customary engineering services are provided, the heating throughout being from floor embedded coils with oil-fired plant. This latter was necessary in order to eliminate any possible smoke nuisance.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN [Scale: 1/8"=1'-0"]



NORTH-WEST ELEVATION

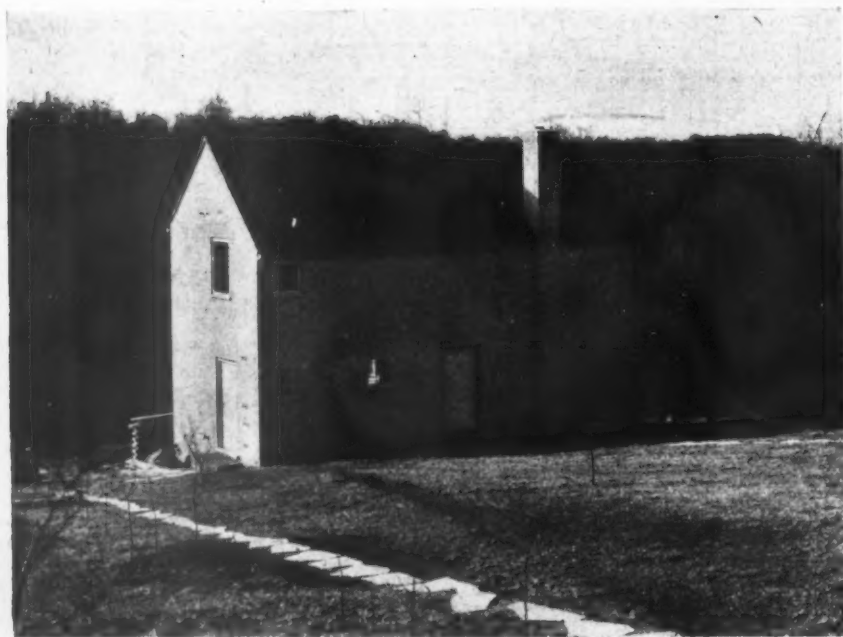
BY K. GIRAUD, EAST RIDING COUNTY ARCHITECT



From west.

HOUSE AT CHORLEY WOOD

From north-east.

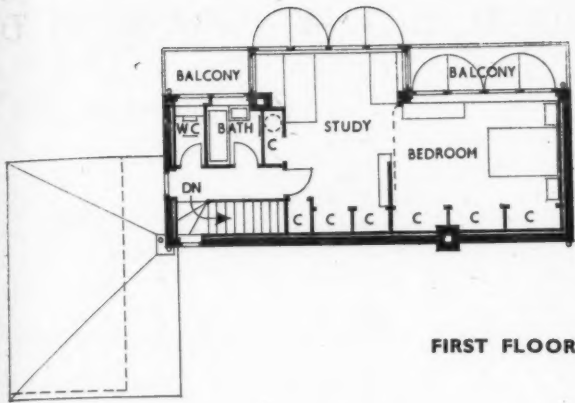


GENERAL.—This small house of traditional design is planned to have a large living space within 1,000 sq. ft. floor area, and to allow for extension when required. In view of restrictions in cost and shortage of materials, it was decided to concentrate all resources on building the shell and essential services only.

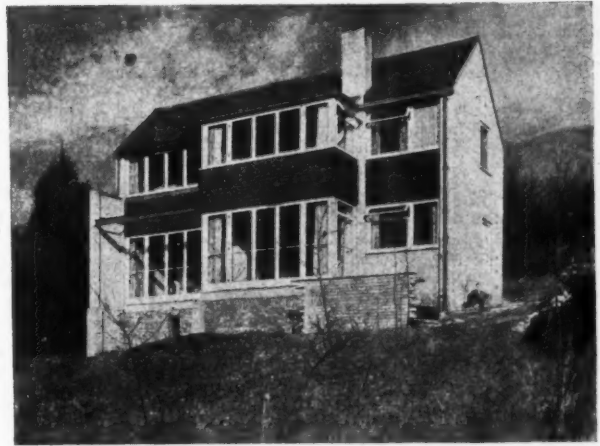
SITE.—A long site sloping steeply from N.N.E. to S.S.W., with a slight fall to W. The house is sited along the contours to minimise excavation, and for privacy all rooms face S.S.W. away from the road.

CONSTRUCTION.—The south front and window bay is steel framed and tile hung. The remaining three walls are 9 in. sandlime brickwork, garden wall bond, 2½ in. cavity and inner skin of 2 in. coke breeze slabs. Partitions 2 in. coke breeze slabs.

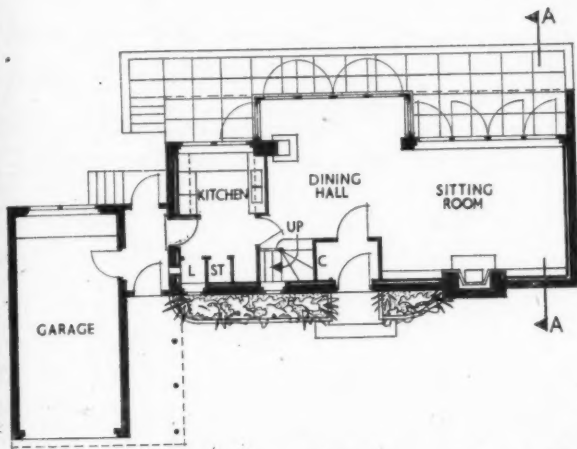
ELEVATIONS.—Cream sandlime brickwork with struck joints of matching colour. Brick panel



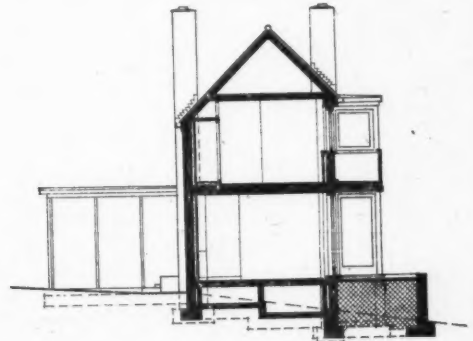
FIRST FLOOR



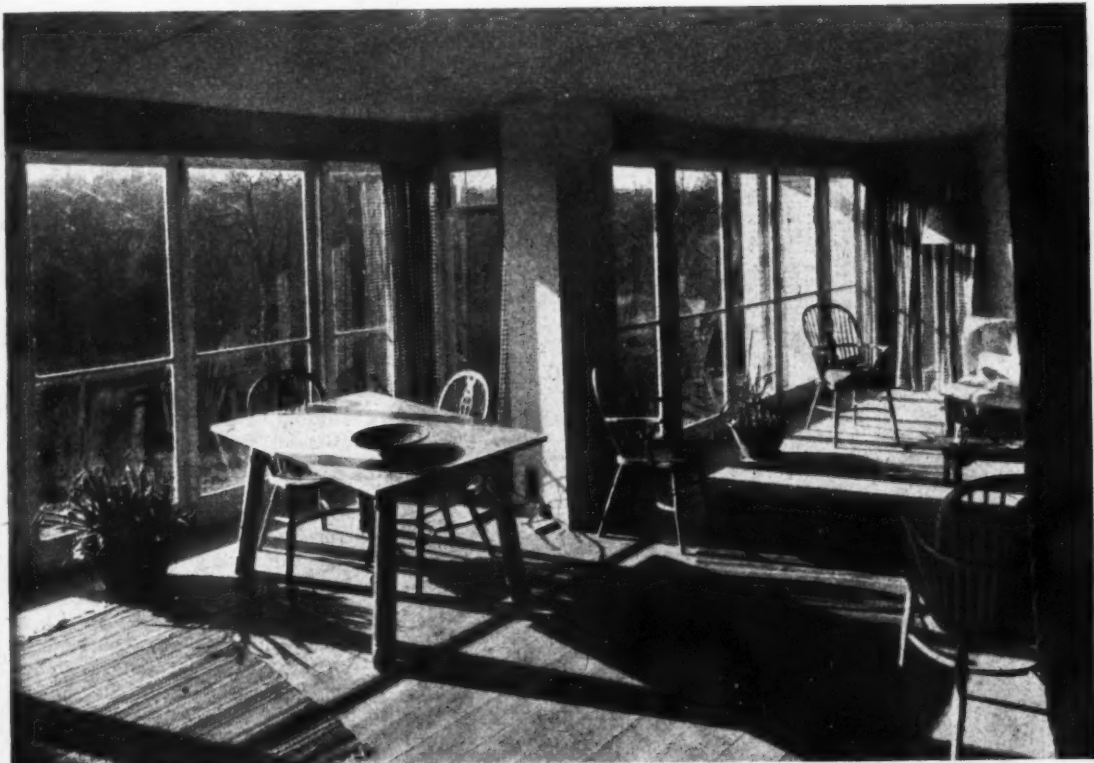
Above, from the south-east. Bottom, the living room.



GROUND FLOOR [Scale: $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1'0"]
(SHOWING PROPOSED GARAGE AND TERRACE)

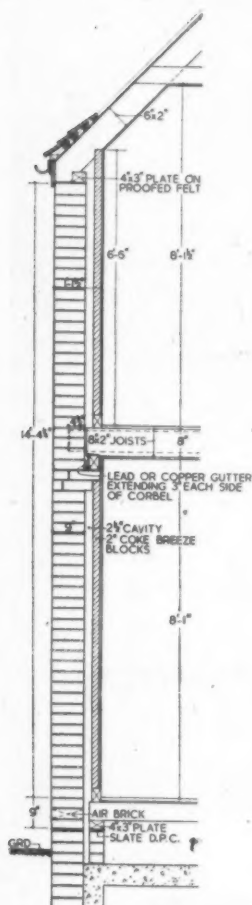


SECTION A-A

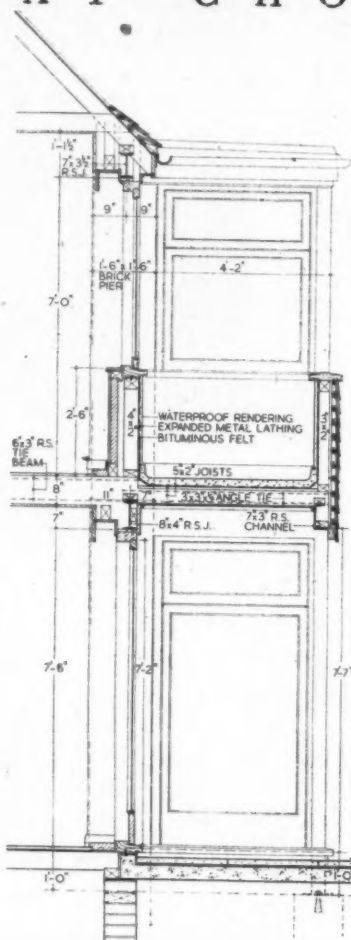


DESIGNED BY DAVID STOKES & BASIL SMYTH

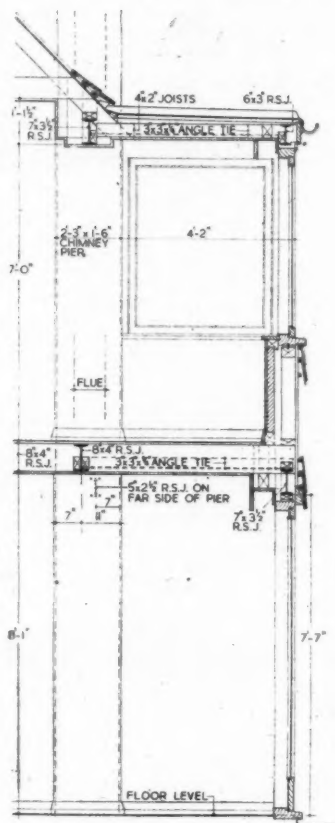
HOUSE AT CHORLEY WOOD



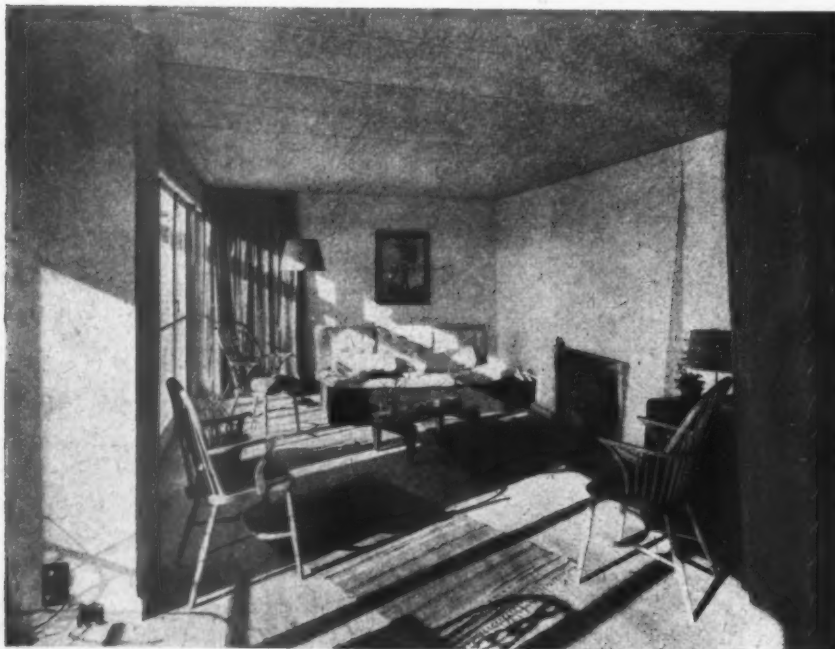
DETAIL OF NORTH WALL



DETAIL OF PROPOSED BALCONY AND TERRACE



DETAIL OF BAY
[Scale: 1/4" = 1' 0"]



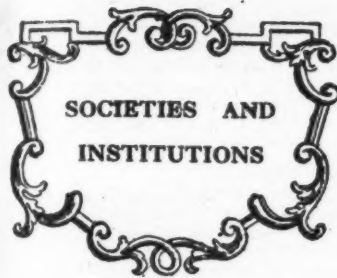
Living room.

over front door for bas-relief carving. External woodwork painted white. R.W.P's and guttering painted blue-grey.

INTERNAL FINISH. — Walls plastered and distempered, bathroom, w.c. and kitchen painted. Ceilings: celotex insulating board in 4 ft. by 2 ft. panels, V-jointed and distempered. Plasterboard and skim in kitchen, etc. Living room: ceiling and west wall coloured primrose. North wall white, east wall pale turquoise. Reveals to openings, north wall primrose. Fireplace, cream brick surround. Bathroom, black and white decorative scheme for fittings, walls and ceiling lime-green. Kitchen, lime-green and white.

SERVICES. — Low-combustion stove with back boiler in dining area of living room. Open fire in sitting area. Hot water cylinder in linen cupboard, all piping lagged. Hot water from back boiler in stove for winter use, immersion heater for summer use.

DESIGNED BY DAVID STOKES & BASIL SMYTH



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.

RIBA

Howard Robertson

March 9. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. THE AMERICAN SCENE. The President of the RIBA, Sir Lancelot Keay, was in the chair.

Howard Robertson: My first, and my strongest, impression in revisiting America was the relatively vigorous and joyful state of American architectural design. I use the adjective "joyful" advisedly; for the leading American architects, and many of their clients, are remarkably free from design conservatism, and seem to be willing to try experiments in design and construction with an exuberant assurance that comes partly from self-confidence and partly from economic abundance. There are many Americans in every class who are willing to try everything once, because they feel that if there is a failure it can be washed out, and a fresh start made.

That applies equally to a business or a building. An architectural experiment which fails in part (and few fail completely) can be dismissed as a mishap or a bad debt. Its fate is to be pulled down and rebuilt on new and better lines. That applies most of all to commercial structures, much less of course to the private home, scarcely at all to official buildings and monuments. These latter are, I think, regarded as symbols of permanence in a world where so much is ephemeral. If that surmise is correct it would help to explain the restrained and often classic character of so many Government buildings in Washington and some of the Town Halls in other cities. Monuments, such as the Lincoln Memorial and the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, are buildings which may disappoint many architects as not being contemporary in expression, but I think the American public likes them. They are calm and dignified, and their severe brand of neo-classic is timeless in that it is

already dated. It is unfair to say that these designs are completely still-born. With all their faults, they succeed in communicating an appropriate emotion to the common man, and architecture which does that is not entirely negligible, even though it cannot qualify as creative in the sense of the highest aspirations.

EXPERIMENTS

At the other end of the scale we see on the horizon semi-public buildings which are daringly experimental, such as Frank Lloyd Wright's Guggenheim Gallery; but quite a number of these are paid for by privately collected funds, and the donors are sometimes very willing to take a risk.

The Museum of Modern Art in New York was quite experimental in many ways. It broke fresh ground, and probably paved the way for the Saarinens, and Swanson, to win the competition for the new Smithsonian Museum in Washington, with a very modern concept. It cannot be said that it has had any effect on the design for the proposed Guggenheim Gallery, for Wright would only acknowledge as an influence Louis Sullivan, who is now deceased; but it may conceivably have had some sway with Wright's clients.

The Guggenheim building is familiar to us by photographs, and well illustrates the spirit of carefree bravura in which many Americans enter into a scheme for putting up a costly experiment. Its dependence on ramps, and some of its other characteristics might conceivably prove unsatisfactory in practice; but even if it costs a great deal to build, and maintain, and even if it cracks and leaks, the promoters will probably find it to be an investment well worth while. People will come from all parts of the world to look at it and the pictures in it. Like Wright's Johnson office building in Racine, it will have enormous publicity value, and to an American, publicity value is an asset worth paying for; but it must not be overlooked that Wright's success is primarily due to the fact that he is an architect of outstanding genius. I think we have architects here who could plan with equal boldness, and even with equal eccentricity. I have seen house designs by students in which platforms of glass and concrete were hung by wires from a central pillar containing the refrigerating and heating ducts and the dark room, and I am credibly informed that the schemes are quite practicable. I am also sure that the results would be agreeably sensational, as well as highly instructive; but they are not likely to get built.

EARLY PREFABRICATION

This brings me to an anecdote of American daring, this time by an architect who has made his name, but who was a poor though brilliant student when he made his great experiment. This was to purchase, for his young wife and himself, an all-metal prefabricated house which stood on stanchions in an exhibition and which subsequently was transported to a charming country site. This house, for its day, had absolutely everything to make it qualify as modern. All the rooms were upstairs; the bathrooms and toilets were contrived in cunning curvilinear forms in the middle of free spaces, where their plumbing noises would be uninhibited. The whole of the down pipes passed through the column supporting the living room, and were acoustically strategic. The kitchen was full of sharp metal corners. My friend the architect bought this house because he was charmed by its astuteness, and seduced by that of its promoters, but chiefly because it had a dumb-waiter which came up from the kitchen and landed on the bedroom terrace. The house is still there. It was ruinous in cost of erection and maintenance, it leaked copiously, it rusted. My friend no longer lives in it, but has built a real house next door. He has kept his prefab, as a pet, and a reminder of human frailty, but now he thinks to pull it down and sell the nuts

and bolts, for though he has learned a great deal by living an experiment, he now feels that the day has come to try his experiments on his clients.

FINISH AND COSTS

The briskness of the American tempo has, of course, been slowed by the aftermath of war. Scarcities of labour and materials exist; prices of both are high, but the standard has not noticeably declined, and there is little "utility" finish and equipment except in low cost housing, and this finish would, with some notable exceptions, be classed here as comparatively luxurious. When the American cannot get what he wants he very rarely uses a substitute; he cuts out the thing, and forgets it. The standard of American finish, as well as that of design in general, seems to me to remain very high, though my experience is necessarily very limited. It is saddening to note the difference between that conception of a standard and our own enforced poverty standards here, because through disuse we are risking to lose our craftsmanship, our design faculties, and our sense of quality.

American costs, more than double pre-war, still remain something of a puzzle to our building economists. Special missions have been to the States to study these things. I will only make one or two comments from my own limited observations, which are: that American costs per cubic foot appear to be about the same as ours, but for a much better finished article; that the working man earns about two and a half times as much, that he works at twice the speed, and that building contracting organization, planning, and equipment is definitely on a higher plane than here. The reasons may be temperamental, financial or governmental; I would not know; but climate, incentive, and ambition to attain a higher living standard, are undoubted factors. The car, the washing machine, and "going places" are all incentives to spur the working man; and last, but not least, there is the American woman. That woman wants things, wants them quickly, and wants them all the time. Her husband has to try to be a good supplier. If he is not, the American wife can apply the age-old remedy.

UNITED NATIONS' HEADQUARTERS

My second episode has to do with something not entirely American, and that is the genesis of the architectural design for the new Headquarters Buildings for the United Nations in New York. I would like briefly to allude to that important project which concerns us all, for some of us may feel, as do so many Americans, that in a concrete expression of building lies a powerful aid towards maintaining that spirit of the United Nations in which lie our hopes for future existence. These buildings are going to be inescapably a symbol, in addition to being the solution of a problem, and on the Director of Planning—Mr. Wallace Harrison—lies, in consequence, a great responsibility.

The choice of Mr. Wallace Harrison as Chief Architect was a natural one. He had already prepared schemes for this site, and was thoroughly familiar with it. He is a man of wide experience and great capacities. And his office is one familiar with the New York building problem, including that of the skyscraper, at least one of which will almost certainly emerge from amongst the lower buildings forming the Conference and Assembly Halls of the new Headquarters.

THE BOARD OF DESIGN

Mr. Harrison's organisation included provision for the services as a Board of Design of ten architects from various countries, four others as consultants, and three American consultants as well. All these architects were engaged to come to New York for four months, but not all could remain that long, including myself. We came, and went, and returned again. The size of the board of experts, the speed which governed the

production of a scheme and estimates, the multiplicity of languages, the variations of temperaments and tempers, the inevitable clashes of opinion, were enough to daunt the stoutest. But Mr. Harrison survived it all. And if his experts agreed on one thing without dissension, it was in admiring his patience and diplomacy. Discretion forbids me from relating many a spicy anecdote. But it will be sufficient for me to tell you that we had with us at first such diverse characters as Le Corbusier, a charming but firm Russian engineer called Bassov, and an equally charming and cultured Chinese architect and antiquarian. Then came Markelius, G. A. Soilleux from Australia, Cormier from Canada and Niemeyer from Brazil, a Czech, a Greek, a Uruguayan, a Pole and some others helped to season an architectural pudding which at times threatened indigestion. The first published sketches produced an outcry in one or the biggest New York newspapers, led, I am sorry to say, by some of our American professional colleagues. It is obviously impossible to please everybody, and quite clearly a number of people were ardently hoping for a building with a dome or at least a building which would be a "flop." Instead, they got a skyscraper, and what some people described as a train of freight cars. Consternation was reported as general. But then it was also the case when the designs for Rockefeller Centre appeared. And now the Centre is recognized as one of the magnificent sights of New York. Mr. Harrison has described the buildings as first and foremost a "workshop for the United Nations." I think that is fair comment. The plan complexities are very great, and there is no exact precedent for such a scheme. And having been a modest worker on it I can only say that a scheme costing some 16 million pounds on a 17-acre site is a big one to evolve in such a limited time and under such conditions. But anyone who looks dispassionately at the international question will, I think, agree that the extreme urgency in getting the actual building started is fully justified.

The Board of Design had at its disposal model makers, draughtsmen, and the inestimable services of Mr. Hugh Ferriss, an artist of outstanding ability who can pump perspective poetry into the most unpromising composition, merely by looking at it from the one precisely favourable point of view. I sometimes feel that the best way to utilize Mr. Ferriss's talents would be to toss him over the plans, go to bed, and turn up next morning to find the design all done. He is the perfect automatic pilot.

METHOD OF WORKING

The method of working was for all the members of the Board to get out schemes, and then to criticize them as a Committee. Some 30 sketch plans were produced; and the final one came out as a sort of synthesis of all the good points. A report was produced and printed, and the plans have been unanimously approved by the General Assembly. The situation is that Congress is probably going to sanction an interest-free loan of some 65 million dollars to build the first section, which will include most of the works except the Special Agencies or Delegation buildings at the north end of the site.

The final shape of the design and its exterior treatment is a matter chiefly for Mr. Wallace Harrison and his associates; he has in Ralph Walker, Liou Skidmore, and Gilmore Clark consulting engineers and architects who are of the first rank; but for the moment the International Board of Design has finished its work, and the responsibilities are wholly American.

The scheme is not perfect. The site itself proved difficult from being so long and narrow. And there are many critics of the design, including Mr. Lewis Mumford, who has set out his views in the pages of the *New Yorker*. Just to show how the critics vary, I will quote two of them: Henry

Wright, Managing Editor of the Architectural Forum, calls the scheme "a completely workmanlike job." Frank Lloyd Wright calls the design "a super-crate, to ship a fiasco to hell."

TRIVIA

It is a far step from the gigantic United Nations scheme to the trivia which help to make up the background of the American scene; but there is a great deal to be learned from some of the detail of American custom, and I hope I may be excused for recording some minor impressions which, however slightly related to architecture, are indicative of trends. I feel that, if one were engaged in the export trade, for example, it would be helpful to observe some American characteristics which, taken together, might produce an idea of what the American of to-day appears to like, at any rate in the east and middle west.

First, there is the growing taste for colour. It crops out boldly in the bodies and upholstery of motor cars. A New York car park, viewed from above, is quite a kaleidoscope. Colour also appears seasonally in men's clothing. In the spring and summer the male becomes a regular peacock. He dresses in colour—suits, shirts, and need I mention the painted ties, which are stupendous. Everybody does it, and the effect is gay and heartening. Of course, this gives work for the cleaners. Americans are lavish in clothes maintenance, and their linen is to English eyes extravagantly clean.

The gaiety is enhanced by the clear atmosphere, which can live even the duller streets; the daylight and atmospheric effects in New York are quite beautiful; they even moved Le Corbusier to rapture. At night the shop windows in the big cities are handsomely and skilfully illuminated. They often leave the lights on all night—a sight which would be extremely painful to any sensitive official of Fuel and Power. Outside the big towns are scores of service stations and roadside cafés which also burn their lights. But many of them provide an all-night meal service as well.

CAFES AND HOTELS

The roadside cafés often belong to a chain company and are variations of proprietary standard types such as the "Diners" built to resemble railway dining cars. The furnishing and equipment are smart and bright, and very complete. The kitchens are small and spotless, and the food is well prepared and quickly served. The motorist is sure of a good meal at a reasonable price, and he can park his car under supervision and break his journey pleasantly and cheaply. We have nothing like these roadside cafés here, nor have we a real equivalent of the tourist cabins, with room and bath and carport, where the motorist can stop at low rates and be assured of warmth, a bath, and sometimes also food. The biggest cabins have a restaurant or buffet; the others are generally handy to such facilities. The American likes this free and easy accommodation; he has no tips to pay, and much lower room rates. He can stop along the highway, free from the turmoil of the city.

In the hotels proper, great importance is attached to room service, which is generally efficient and sometimes offers the same menu at the same price as the dining room. The feature here is the hot cupboards which are attached to the underside of the trolley or table. The food stays warm to the last minute, and the table, with its folding flaps, is easily handled by the waiter. A feature of hotel, café, and roadside cabin equipment is the use of standard measures and sizes for crockery, glassware, etc. Whatever the design, the size seems to be the same. This cuts down cost and makes for easy replacement. A feature of American big-scale planning which strikes all visitors is the parkways and highways between big towns. A few points are worth observing. One is the provision of a verge, not macadamized,

on each side of the highway. Any motorist who needs to stop for repairs pulls off on to this, so the rest of the traffic can flow on. Another point is that in places which rank as beauty spots the car parks are all arranged under trees or in clearings surrounded by trees. Thus they are out of sight, or inoffensive.

THE PUBLIC

A curious but rather amiable idea has been adopted in some towns where street works or cable laying are in progress. A nicely lettered board over the trench or obstruction advises the public as to what is going on, and states that the work is being done in the public interest. This explanation of the obstruction, which appeals to the goodwill of the passer-by, seems to me to allay irritations and to be a step in the right direction.

The public in certain cases is well looked after, but there are gaps; the renowned frequency of public conveniences for one. The American, however, has no compunction about using hotel or any other available facilities. On the other hand, the big railway stations maintain their extraordinary standard of comfort, cleanliness, and convenience. A small detail noticed at the Pennsylvania Station in New York is the provision of travellers' lockers, which open, and provide a key, in return for 10 cents in the slot. You can leave things there all day, and pick them up in the evening (unless you lose the key).

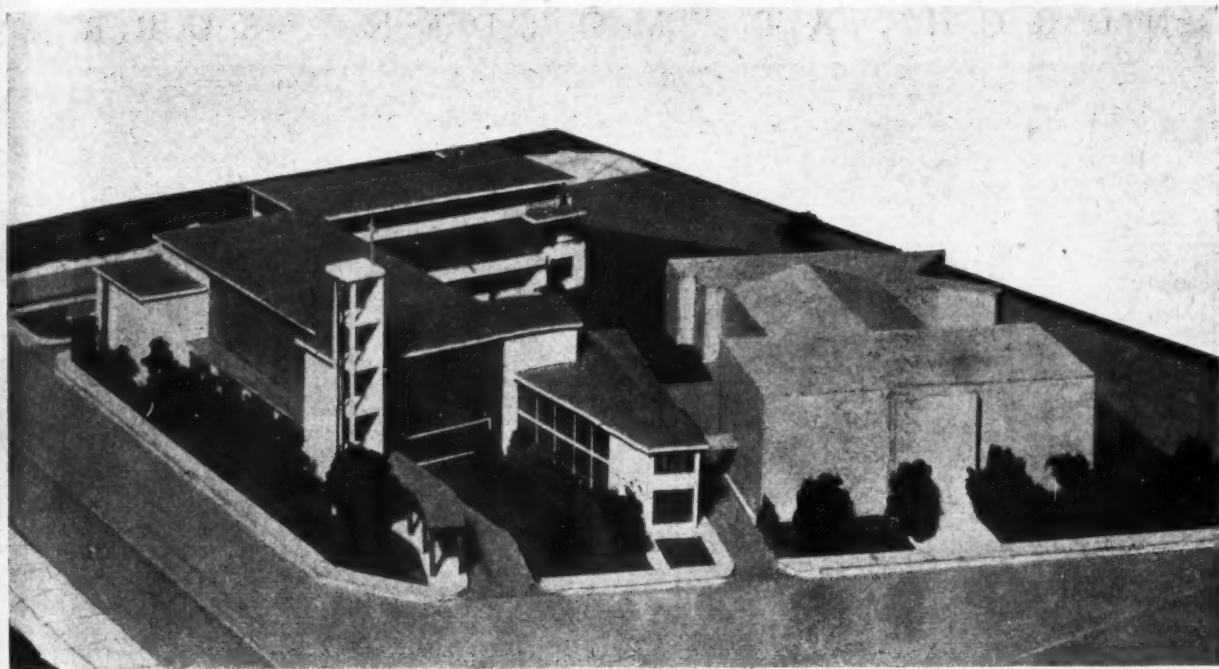
More significant in the national life than these gadget facilities is the increasing provision for public enjoyment and recreation. There are a number of public clubs, open to all, for golf, tennis and even polo, with very modest charges. The same applies to such municipal enterprises as the vast Jones Beach, near New York. This admirable stretch of sands is beautifully kept. No ball games or dogs are allowed on it, and the sands are scoured by attendants every day in the season, so the beach is always clean. You pay to park your car amongst hundreds of others, in numbered lots, but that is the only cost. The restaurants and cafés are excellent, and of varying grades. There are no houses; this is just a pleasure beach, and in the summer it is everyman's paradise.

THE AMERICAN GENIUS

In conclusion, I must state my disagreement with some recent travellers who have criticized the poor finish of furniture, equipment, and building in the States, and concluded that we had little or nothing to learn in those directions or from American organization. My impression is quite otherwise, though this may be due to a different field of experience. As I have already said, I have found that the American standard of finish, and of building generally, is in the main superior to the run of our work except the most expensive and exclusive. I think we are losing our tradition of fine craftsmanship and conscientious work. And while that may be happening momentarily in America, there is the attraction of high wages, and possibilities of advancement, which create a competitive and eager spirit and the determination to improve.

I must also call attention in passing to the artistic strength which accrues to America through immigration. The field of architecture there has always been vastly enriched by the steady influx in America of many distinguished and talented men, immigrants or refugees from foreign countries. Many of them have a contribution to make; they have sought the land of opportunity, for varied reasons (some of them not so praiseworthy). But the effect is to enrich the land and language of their country of adoption.

I have not come to the Royal Institute platform to boost the USA. I have merely tried to give you my genuine impression of some of the good things; for the little that they are worth. I would sum them up by saying that I feel that American architecture is well on the up-grade. There is a great deal to criticize but far more to praise in this country of individual enterprise.



Model from west.

CHURCH AT MORDEN

DESIGNED BY
EDWARD D. MILLS

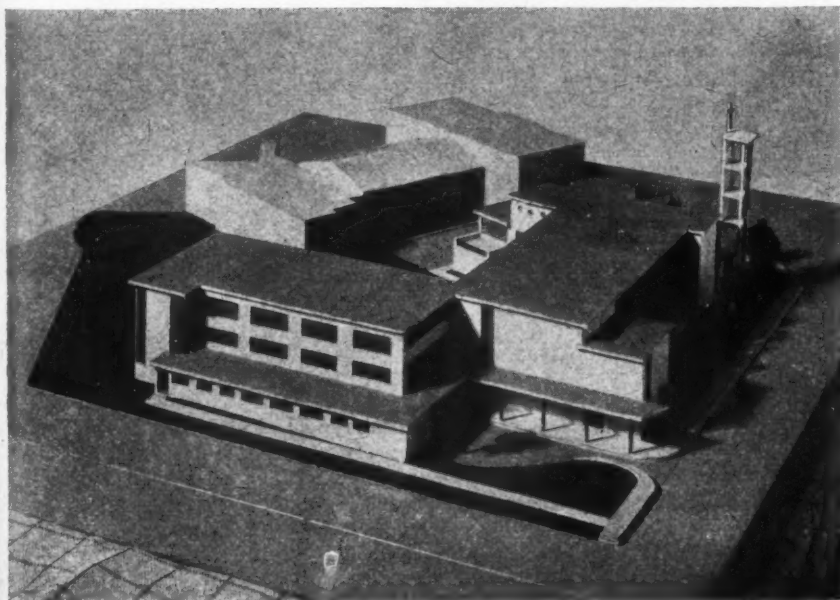
The building was designed as a Methodist Community Church with ancillary accommodation, including a small chapel, club premises with communal restaurant, warden's flat, and boys' hostel. The scheme provides an all-purpose community church which permits various activities for all age groups. The centre would be run by the members with the assistance of paid full-time workers.

The site adjoins an important main road junction on a large LCC Housing Estate, and the siting of the new buildings was governed by an existing pseudo-classic church hall.

PLAN.—The church plan is simple with a large foyer to be comfortably furnished as a lounge for informal conversation and overlooking a pleasant garden. The tower is intended for bells, with an open-air pulpit at its base. The small chapel which has a separate covered entrance from the side road will be open at all times and can be cut off from the rest of the building. The church committee rooms, etc., and the church shop (for sale of literature, etc.) can be used with or without communication with the rest of the building.

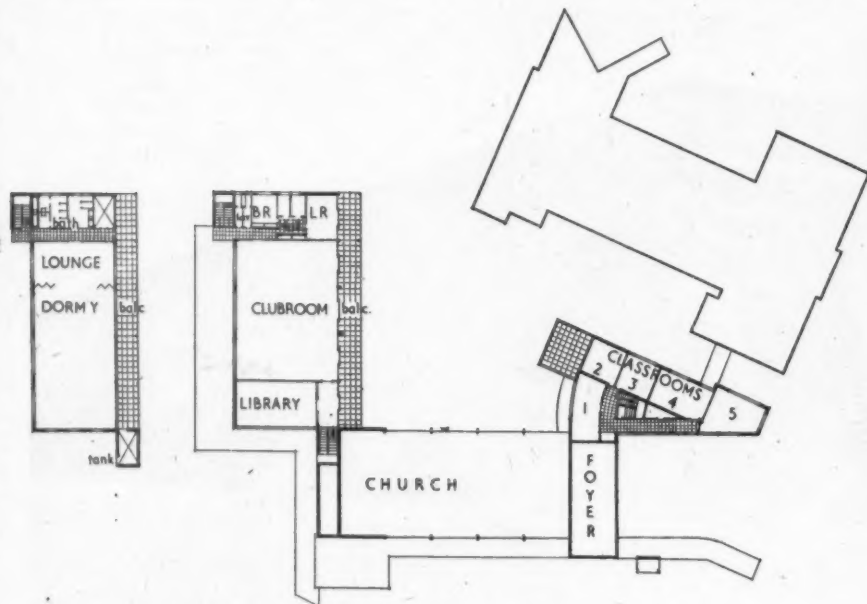
CLUB PREMISES.—The ground floor consists of a communal restaurant with kitchens and small club rooms. The first floor has a self-contained warden's flat with further club rooms and a library. The second floor consists of a boys' hostel with dormitory, lounge and baths.

CONSTRUCTION.—The building has a reinforced concrete frame, with walls of rendered terra-cotta blocks. Windows are sliding metal

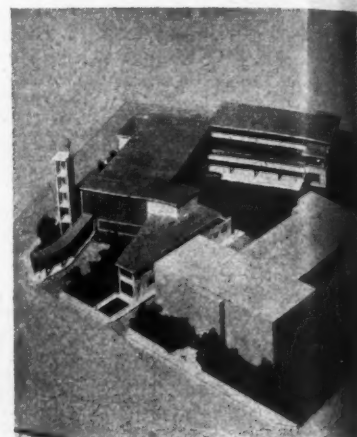


From north.

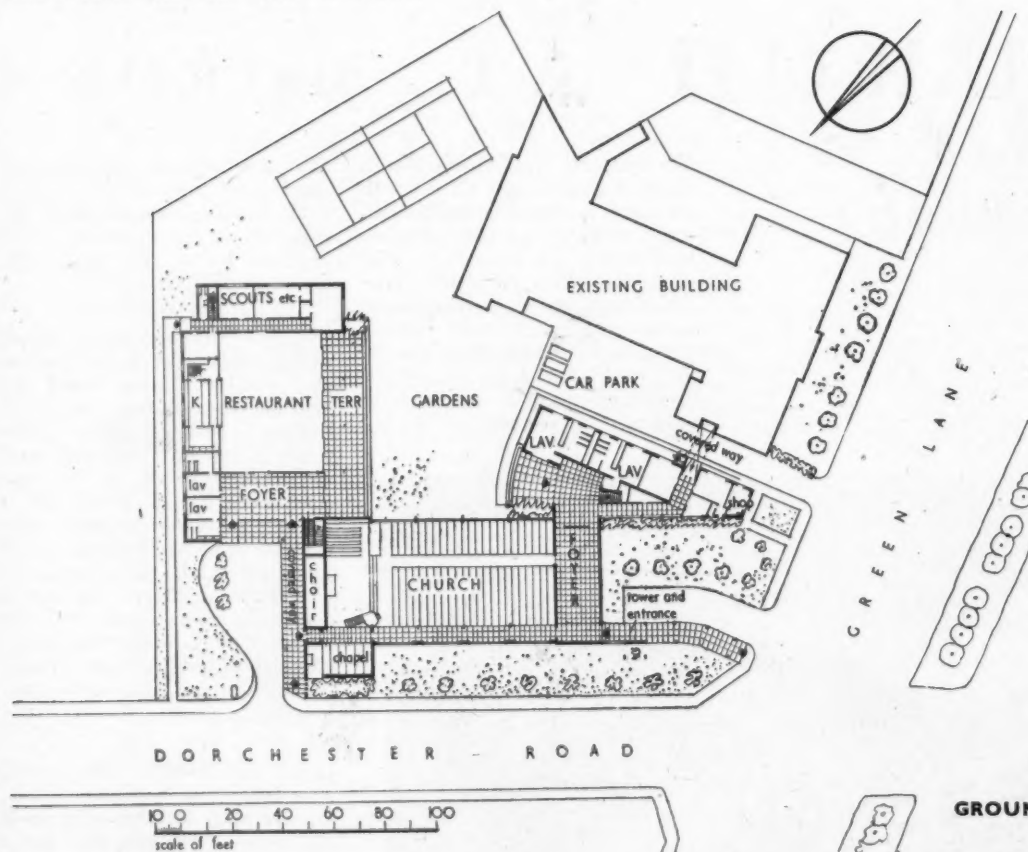
CHURCH AT MORDEN, SURREY



FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR PLANS



Model from south.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

type or glass brick infilling. Flat roofs and balconies are asphalt covered concrete. Internal partitions are terra-cotta hollow block.

ELEVATIONS.—Balconies and

terraces have been planned in conjunction with all rooms with a favourable aspect. The site will be laid out with gardens, lawns and trees.

INTERNAL FINISH.—The in-

terior will be bright with considerable use of colour. Murals will be incorporated where suitable. Floors will be wood blocks in communal rooms with terrazzo tiles for corridors.

DESIGNED BY EDWARD D. MILLS

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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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1.4 sociology

HOUSING SURVEYS: USA

Current Sources of Sociological Data in Housing. H. G. Brunzman. (American Sociological Review, April, 1947, pp. 150-155.)

Informative account of USA progress in obtaining accurate statistics on wide range of subjects at reasonable cost.

Paper summarising procedures and results of housing surveys officially undertaken in USA since 1940. Some interesting notes on enumeration methods based on area sample surveys. Disadvantages of quota sampling methods. Surveys discussed in detail include wartime vacancy surveys with a view to allocating accommodation for industrial workers, undertaken by Division of Research and Statistics of Work Project Administration and Bureau of Labour Statistics and Bureau of Census; sample surveys in 1944 on general housing conditions in USA as a whole; nation-wide survey of veterans' housing in 1946 conducted by Bureau of Census; a survey of livability problems of 1,000 families prepared by Federal Public Housing Authority in 1945. Particulars are also given of projected national sample survey of population, labour force, consumer income and housing again to be conducted by Bureau of Census.

2.30 planning: general

CENTRAL AREAS: DEVELOPMENT

Advisory Handbook on the Redevelopment of Central Areas. Ministry of Town and Country Planning. (HMSO, 1947. 12s. 6d.)

Important official guide to planning and survey technique concerning redevelopment procedure of central urban areas with particular reference to war-damaged town centres. Aims of redevelopment. Local and regional surveys. Floor space index. Building use groups and use zones. Size of

central area. Daylighting control. Traffic requirements and roads. Parking. Layout of streets and street blocks. Open spaces and planting. Redevelopment stages. Appendices. Bibliography. Fully illustrated.

This valuable and informative document, which has been issued for the guidance of local authorities' planning officers and consultants, investigates the principles and standards that should govern the preparation and execution of redevelopment plans for central urban areas, and draws attention to the special problems of war-damaged cities. It is stated that the term "central area" refers to that portion of a town which contains principal commercial streets and usually main public buildings, and which comprises in general the core of the town's business and civic life. The methods of investigation adopted are based on the detailed study of an un-named provincial town of about 250,000 inhabitants.

An introductory chapter discusses the pattern of land uses in central areas in relation to distinct historic phases in the growth of towns. It refers briefly to the difference between redevelopment problems in war-damaged and undamaged towns, and gives a general outline of the aims of redevelopment, stating that "the redevelopment plan and its supporting data should... show the proposed future location and size of the various zones in the central area, the density of building accommodation within them, and provision for the convenient circulation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic. It is also necessary that the plan should seek to retain and fortify well established uses that are suitable for a central area, and it should be capable of execution by orderly stages..."

The second chapter of the report presents a most important outline of proposed survey technique considered under the headings of local and regional survey, and confined to the requirements of a minimum planning survey. The local survey should provide information on floor space in use for each main purpose, both in 1939 and at the time of the survey, and on condition and probable future life of buildings. It is recommended that the measurement, comparison and control of the density of building accommodation should be made and exercised in terms of floor space indices which represent the ratio between total floor space and land area. Detailed information is provided on procedure and requirements of a field survey with full particulars on the calculation of floor space indices. The regional survey should collect data on the town's place within the surrounding region.

The subsequent stage in the preparation of a redevelopment plan depends on the adjustment between major decisions to be taken in regard to (1) the kinds of uses for which the plan should provide, (2) the amount and distribution of floor space and land required for each use, and (3) the layout of the main streets. Accordingly the handbook gives detailed guidance on these three aspects covering suitable and unsuitable use zones for central areas together with their specific siting requirements, discussing densities and floor space indices in relation to the size of central areas, and suggesting the adoption of a new system of daylighting control in order to prevent buildings overshadowing one another, and

to allow developers considerable freedom in the choice of the block form of their buildings.

Further subjects dealt with include traffic circulation, the layout of street blocks, the control of the external appearance of buildings, open spaces and street planting, and a study of redevelopment stages. Appendix I gives detailed information on 13 groups of building uses covering all forms of development required in a town. Appendix II contains a list of a large number of types of land or building uses, with the appropriate building use group indicated for each. Appendix III discusses the daylighting of buildings and describes a method of testing layout plans of proposed buildings for this purpose.

6.19 planning: social and recreational

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES: USA

Standards of Recreational Facilities. Bureau of Governmental Research, Association of Washington Cities. (University of Washington, Seattle [USA]. \$2.00.)

Comprehensive American reference manual, presented in loose-leaf form in order to allow for current additions, providing wealth of useful data on standard areas and requirements for individual and dual games, gymnastics, group or team games, and all those sports activities detailed in USA community recreation programme. Fully dimensioned layout diagrams, details of apparatus, American bibliographical references. Constructional details and cost data purposely omitted. Absence of page references somewhat impairs usefulness of otherwise most informative publication.

14.13 materials: concrete

CEMENTS

Cement. Portland Cement (ordinary and rapid hardening) (BS 12:1947). Portland Blastfurnace Cement (not exceeding 65 per cent. blastfurnace slag) (BS 146:1947), and High Alumina Cement (BS 915:1947) (British Standards Institution. 3s. 6d. each.)

New editions specifying composition of various cements, sampling procedures, and tests for chemical composition, setting time, soundness, alternative methods of testing, strength (except for high alumina cement where the compressive strength test is retained), and revised tests for fineness, including the method of testing by determination of the specific surface as well as by sieving.

In the illustrated appendices to each specification are described the details of the methods of testing and of the required apparatus.

15.16 materials: applied finishes, treatments

METALLIC SOAPS IN PAINT

Lead Soaps. (The Decorator, Jan., 1948, p. 47.)

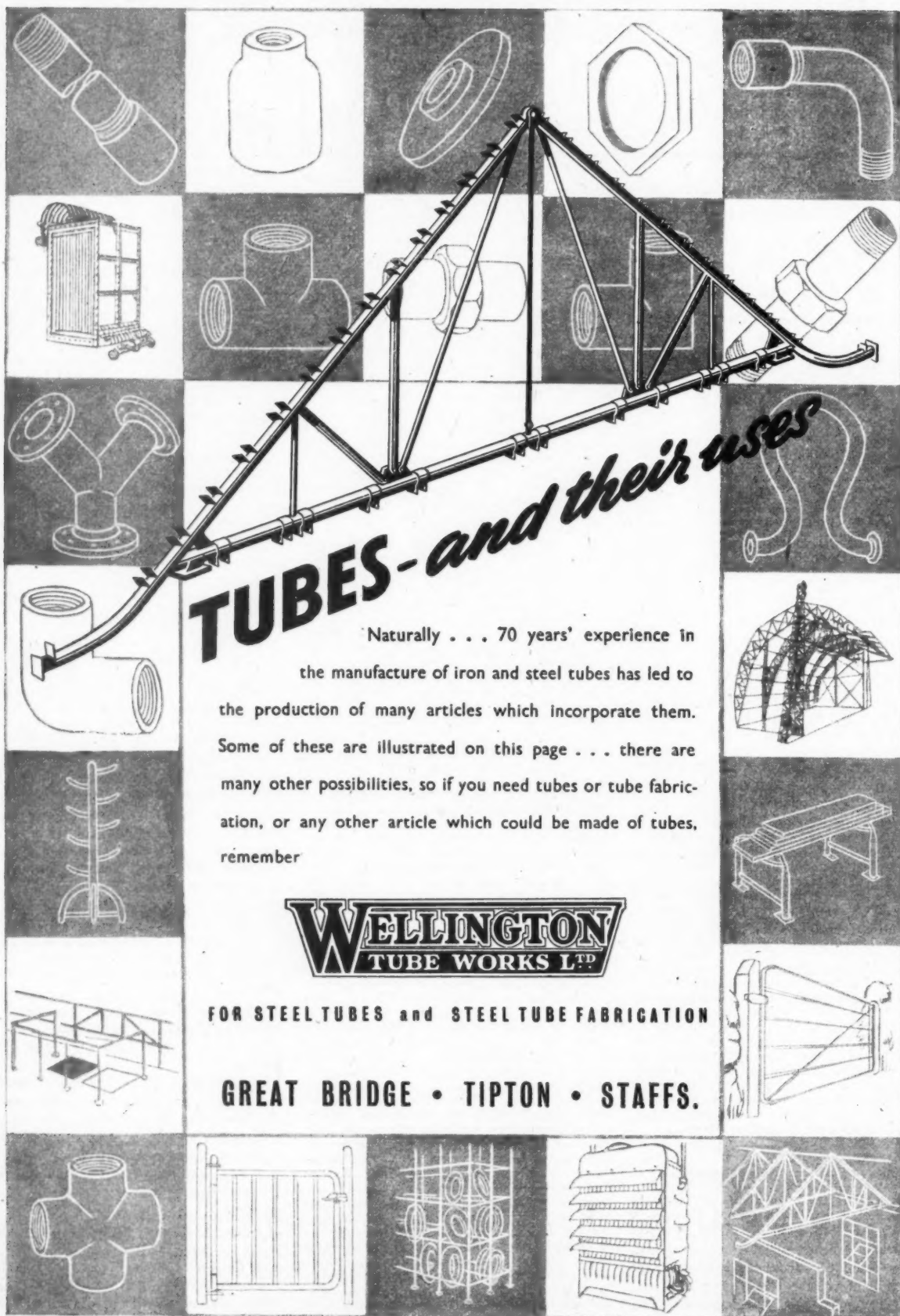
Brief non-scientific explanation of the formation, in a paint film, of metallic soaps by the interaction of the vehicle and the pigment particles suspended in it. The article is mainly concerned with lead soaps and their contribution towards the durability of the paint film.

15.17 materials: applied finishes, treatments

PAINTS FOR CONCRETE AND BRICK


Paints for Masonry Walls. Technical News and Research (Arch. Record [USA], Dec. 1947. pp. 115-116.)

Short summary, with tables and illustrations, of American tests of paints on concrete and brickwork. Description of behaviour of cement, water paints, oil base



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paints, resin emulsion and synthetic rubber paints. Tables show (a) a summary of test results, and (b) the time interval between successive coats of the paints on different types of wall surface.

16.23 materials : miscellaneous STABILIZED EARTH

The New Adobe Houses. Clarence Cullimore. (The Architect and Engineer [USA], Jan., 1948.)

Very brief but very fully illustrated article bringing to the notice of architects the domestic use of adobe construction with earth stabilized by the addition of a small percentage of emulsified asphalt. The article suggests that this form of construction does not hamper the realization of modern planning principles.

17.23 construction : general CODE FOR PRESTRESSED CONCRETE

A Proposal for a Draft C of P for Prestressed Reinforced Concrete. Kurt Billig. (Kurt Billig.)

Suggestions presented as a basis of discussion. Definition, materials, process and plant, shrinkage and creep, types of structure, data for design, strength requirements and permissible stresses.

18.15 construction : theory TIMBER : CONTINUED LOADING

Behaviour of Wood under Continued Loading. L. W. Wood. (Eng. News-Record [USA], Dec. 11, 1947, pp. 804-207.)

Relation between deformation, stress and duration for loading.

The article contains an analysis of extensive laboratory tests conducted over several years at the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis. The load bearing capacity of timber depends to a great extent on the duration of the loading (see Nos. 1146: 20.5.43, 18.11: 1.1.48). The so called "normal strength" of timber is obtained from tests in which the failing load is reached within 5 to 10 minutes. This limit can be exceeded if the load is applied only for a few seconds or a fraction of a second, but is substantially reduced by yielding under sustained loading, e.g., a timber beam loaded to 75 per cent. of its "normal strength" in bending fails after 27 days, and it is estimated that a load of 56 per cent. of the "normal strength" will cause failure in 27 years. Examples are given to illustrate the characteristics of the behaviour of timber beams under loading of long duration. A rate of yield remaining uniform for some time is a danger signal, when it begins to increase failure is imminent.

18.16 construction : theory PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE

Concrete: Pre-stressed Reinforced. (Arch. Design. Feb., 1948, pp. 40-41.)

Third of a general series in this journal dealing with aspects of concrete technology; discusses theory of pre-stressing; methods of applying pre-stress, and practical application. Illustrated with diagrams and photographs; examples of completed structure given.

A useful summary of a subject about which there is little known amongst architects because the high tensile steel required has not been available during the past ten years or so; there are consequently relatively few examples in practice. The information given is valuable in that it gives an outline of the reasons for using pre-stressing and explains briefly two methods in current practice for obtaining the required conditions.

One essential factor in producing pre-

stressed concrete is that the concrete itself shall be of a very high quality, and in this respect the earlier articles in the December and January numbers of "Architectural Design" are of significance.

19.34 construction : details INSULATION OF CONCRETE FLOORS

Insulation of Concrete Floors in Dwellings. (Arch. Record [U.S.A.], Jan., 1948, pp. 120-125.)

Insulation details suggested for concrete floors cast on the ground, based on tests by the National Bureau of Standards.

20.63 construction : complete structures PREFABRICATED FACTORIES

Industrial Plants Packaged to Order. F. S. Merritt. (Eng. News-Record [USA], pp. 667-669.)

Increasing demand for prefabricated, multi-purpose factories in metal or wood allowing economy and quick erection.

In USA a large number of firms have specialised in manufacturing the building frame and enclosure to factories. The owner must supply his own floors and sometimes also the roof covering. Mechanical and electrical equipment are, in general, not obtainable from the manufacturer. The complete enclosure may be dispatched within 2 weeks to 6 months from the receipt of the order, depending on the size of the structure.

Packaged buildings are either structures with load bearing walls or with frames. The length can be varied in multiples of 2, 4 or 8 ft. for the former, of 8 to 20 ft. for the latter. Clear widths may be as low as 6 ft. for load bearing types, up to 150 ft. with trusses or rigid frames. Heights are available between 8 ft. and 25 ft. clear.

The buildings are commonly in metal, with structural steel columns and roof members and galvanised copper steel sheets for walls and roofs. In some cases light gauge steel or timber is used in the structural frame and pitch protected steel, aluminium, asbestos cement or plywood in the walls and roofs. Panels are interchangeable, doors and windows can be located anywhere along the perimeter of a building.

The article shows several examples of different types.

20.64 construction : complete structures RC VIADUCT AT STOCKHOLM

A Reinforced Concrete Viaduct at Stockholm. (Concrete and Constructional Engineering, Feb., 1948, pp. 41-46.)

New high level road and railway viaduct in reinforced concrete, 1,890 ft. long, comprising an open-spandrel arch of 367 ft. span and a girder bridge of 16 spans varying from 65 ft. to 95 ft. 6 in. Total width, 112 ft. 6 in. Arch of cellular cross section. Interesting road junction.

24.68 lighting OFFICE LIGHTING

Test of the Influence of Lighting upon Office Work Production. Report jointly by the Public Buildings Administration and the Public Health Service of the US Government. (Lighting and Lamps [USA], Dec., 1947, p. 38.)

Proved improvement in output under new lighting conditions and decorations. Important; illustrated: photographs and diagrams.

This report records an official study of office lighting and production in a card-punching room at the Office of Internal Revenue. Objects of study were to find economic limits of wattage per sq. ft., and to find the maximum reflection factors practicable to maintain.

In its original state the room was lighted by a pair of 300-watt direct-type fixtures in each of ten bays, 15 ft. x 24 ft. The ceiling and upper walls were light tan (acoustic treatment), the dado dark tan, and the floor dark brown. Illumination varied from 4 to 26 foot candles (1.6 watts/sq. ft.). Brightness ratios were 100 to 1 or more around the work.

All operatives had eyesight checked and corrected, and productivity established. Changes were made in stages, with production checks at each stage. Final condition was twenty rows of five fixtures each, the fixtures all having 2-40 watt 3,500° K white fluorescent lamps, hung 2 ft. from the ceiling, with about 35 per cent. of light going up and 40 per cent. down. Machines were repainted grey-green and grey, with a general colour scheme by Faber Birren. Intensity of 33-50 foot candles was finally obtained.

Most unfortunately the difficulty of the work itself was altered for the worse during the period, changing from forms with about 40 possible entries to 80. In the opinion of the operatives the work was 50 per cent. harder, but in spite of this there was a net gain of just over 5 per cent. In the circumstances this is regarded as a very substantial gain.

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

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Announcements

At the thirty-first annual general meeting of the Cast Stone and Concrete Federation, the chairman, Mr. J. W. Panton, presented the report and accounts for the past year. He said the most arduous task had fallen on the shoulders of the Federation's two representatives who sit on the Joint Co-ordinating Committee of the Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Industry, and the members' gratitude and appreciation was conveyed to them. The good relationship between members and their employees has continued throughout the year, and the Federation's representatives on the National Joint Industrial Council have at all times endeavoured to foster the needs of production, good working conditions, and the well-being generally of management and men. The Federation is not a price-fixing organisation, but exists for the purpose of seeing that its members' and the public's interests are safeguarded in all matters affecting the concrete products industry.

On the official opening day of the *Ideal Home Exhibition* at Olympia, the King and Queen chatted for a short time with Mr. Bernard J. Nicholson, M.B.E., Chairman of Jensen & Nicholson, Ltd., at the Robbialac Stand. The King asked Mr. Nicholson the origin of the trade-name Robbialac, and was told that it commemorated the 14th century Italian sculptor—Luca Della Robbia. After many experiments, Robbia perfected an enamel glaze, which was destined to found a great ceramic industry. Since then, many attempts had been made to discover the secret of Robbia's beautiful glaze, but without success. Forty years ago, however, paint scientists produced an enamel of similarly exclusive characteristics, and it was named Robbialac as a tribute to the great sculptor. The Queen was particularly interested in the nine miniature rooms, decorated in

modern and period styles with standard Robbialac products in present supply. The Duchess of Gloucester, who also visited the Robbialac Stand during a tour of the exhibition, showed great interest in the model Tudor dining room.

Buildings Illustrated

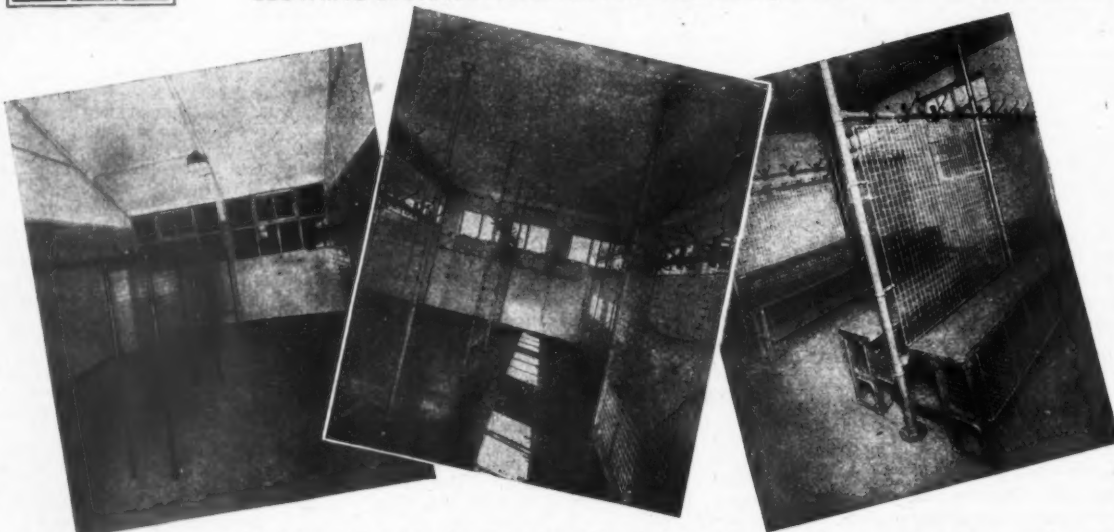
House at Chorleywood, Herts (pages 306 to 308). Architects: David Stokes and Basil Smyth, F.A.R.I.B.A. General contractor: Ca. case by Edlis (Building Contractors), Ltd.; Roof by Sabey & Son (Islington), Ltd.; Internal Finishings by Gullett & Sons, Ltd. Sub-Contractors: Bricks, London Brick Co., Ltd.; structural steel, W. H. Armfield, Ltd.; tiles, A. H. Herbert & Co., Ltd.; stoves, Park Foundry (Belper), Ltd.; electric wiring, G. Adey; plumbing, A. Brignell; sanitary fittings, J. Young & Co., Ltd.; casements, Henry & Farthing, A. E. Lindsey & Son, Ltd.; window furniture, J. Young & Co., Ltd.

Correction

In the caption to the illustration of the Poplar pre-cast concrete flats on page 253 of our issue for March 18, it is stated that the flats were designed by the Engineer's Department of the Poplar Borough Council. This is incorrect. The plans were prepared by the Ministry of Works in collaboration with the Engineer's Department of the Poplar Borough Council. The Ministry's architects did the drawings from which the work was carried out. The technical officers of the Ministry also made their contribution.



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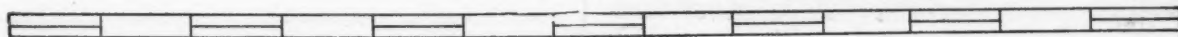
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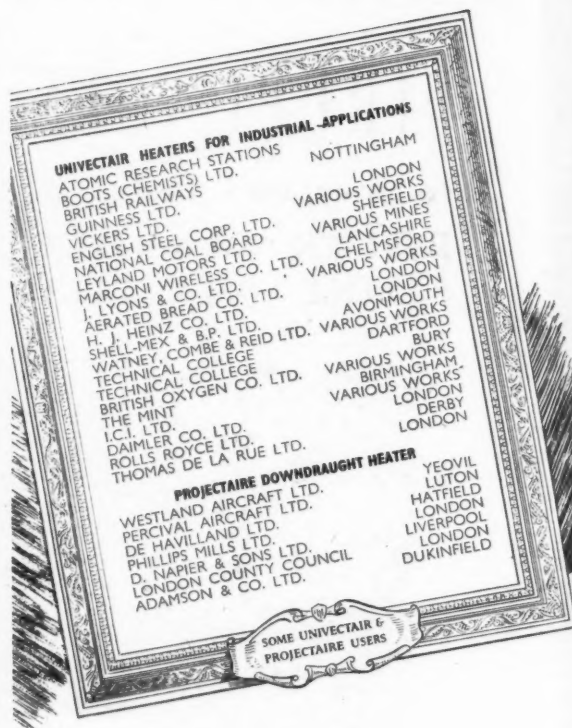
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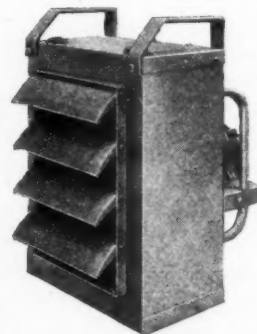
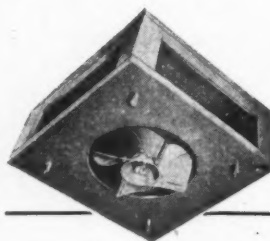
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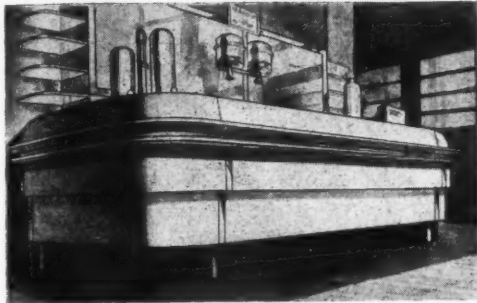
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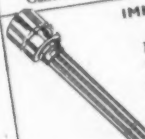
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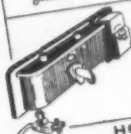
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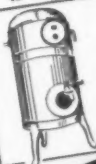
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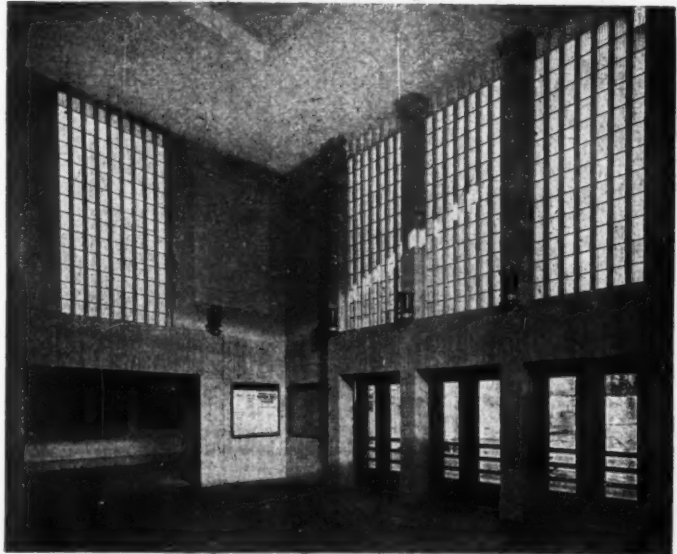
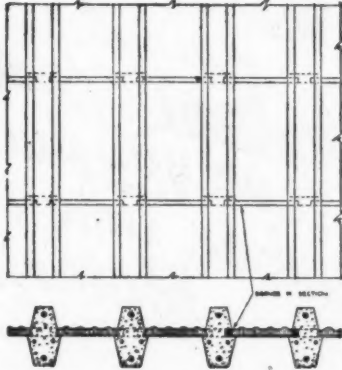
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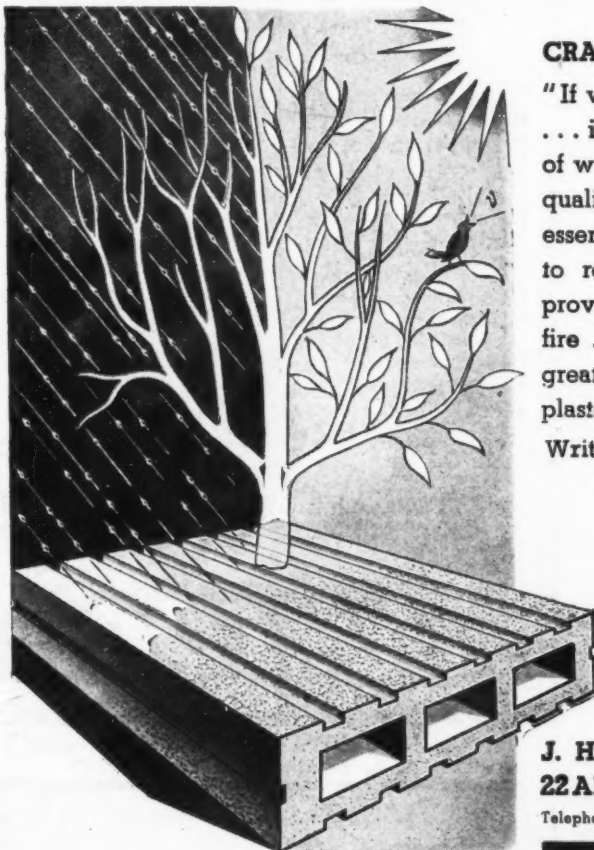
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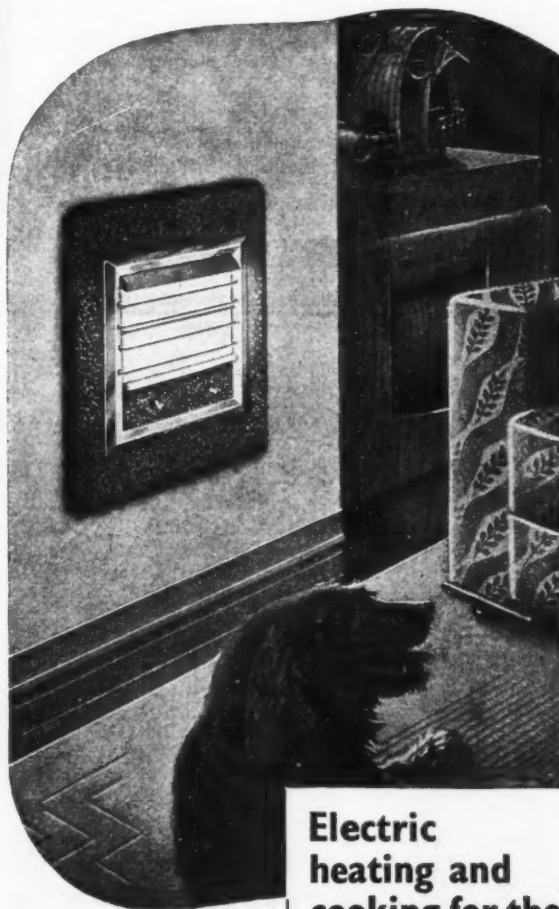
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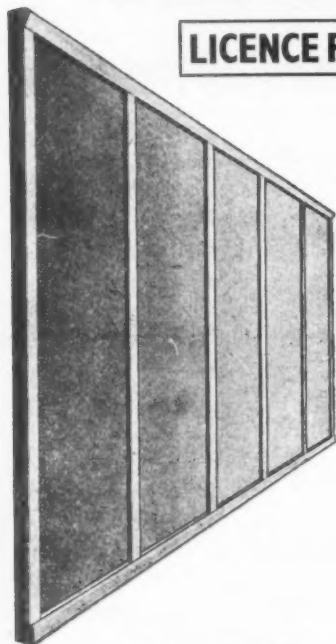
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- LITHALUN** . Lithalun Products Ltd.,
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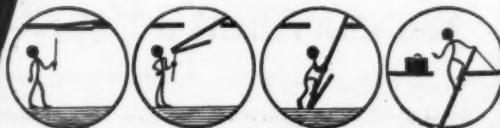
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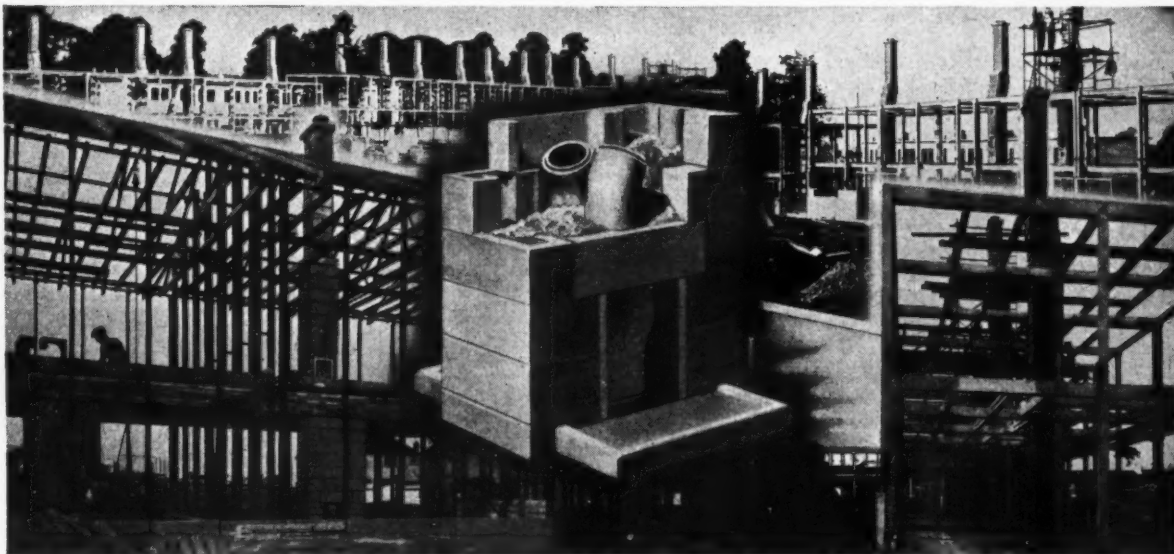
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Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "The Architects' Journal," at the address given above.

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

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TECHNICAL ASSISTANT. 55s. a week to £250 a year.

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

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

Canvassing disqualifies. (340) 858

CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF EXETER.

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the staff of the City Architect's Department:—

(a) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Vacancies on the permanent and temporary staff. Salaries equivalent to A.P.T. Grades I, II, III or IV, i.e., ranging from £330 to £465 per annum, according to qualifications and experience.

Candidates should be experienced in Housing, Educational and general Municipal building works.

(b) STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING ASSISTANT, on the permanent staff. Salary, A.P.T. Grade V, i.e., £460 to £510 per annum.

Candidates should have had experience in both design and execution of steel-framed and reinforced concrete structures.

(c) MAINTENANCE SURVEYOR, on the permanent staff. Salary, A.P.T. Grades IV to V, i.e., £420 to £510 per annum.

Candidates should have a thorough knowledge of building maintenance works and construction, be able to write specifications and reports, be conversant with contract procedure, and be able to check accounts and keep records. They should have sound administrative experience in Local Government work, and preference will be given to those with experience in the maintenance of public buildings, including schools and housing.

Cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 19s. 3d. per annum, is payable in addition to the salaries stated for each of the above appointments.

Housing accommodation will be found for those appointed to some of the above posts.

All the above appointments will be subject to one month's notice on either side.

Permanent appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and successful applicants for these appointments will be required to pass a medical examination.

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

Applications, stating age, qualifications, previous and present appointments and salaries, full details of experience, salary required (in the case of architectural assistants' posts only), and the earliest possible date when available, together with copies of recent testimonials, should be sent to H. B. Rowe, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.Struct.E., City Architect, 2, Southernhay West, Exeter, not later than 12th April, 1948.

C. J. NEWMAN. Town Clerk.

Exeter. 3rd March, 1948. 503

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointment:—

ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR (Grade VI) at a commencing salary of £595, rising by annual increments of £20/£25 to a maximum of £650 per annum.

Preference will be given to applicants who are members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Quantities Sub-Division), and who have an adequate experience in the preparation of Bills of Quantities, and in measuring and in settlement of final accounts.

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

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to the County Architect, Surrey County Council, County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames, not later than the 17th April, 1948.

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

The Council will be unable to provide any housing accommodation, and the successful applicant will be expected to make their own arrangements in this direction.

DUDLEY AUKLAND. Clerk of the Council. County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames. 519

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Established vacancies, pensionable, subject to medical examination:—

(a) SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Commencing salary, £950-£1,100 p.a. Extensive experience in all matters concerning the preparation of Bills of Quantities.

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Application forms (stamped addressed envelope) from the County Architect, 20, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1 (stating (a), (b), (c) or (d)), to be returned by 21st April, 1948 (quoting D.572 A.J.). 534

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHEAST-ON-SEA. Applications are invited for the following appointments in the Department of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

(a) SENIOR ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Grade IV (£515-£570).

(b) ASSISTANT BUILDING SURVEYOR. Grade IV (£480-£525).

(c) ASSISTANT ESTATES SURVEYOR. Grade III (£450-£495).

In all cases subject to superannuation and medical examination. Housing accommodation may be made available shortly.

Candidates should be Chartered Surveyors, qualified in the appropriate Sub-Division, or hold equivalent qualifications, and in addition for (a) have experience in large public buildings; for (b) be accustomed to Municipal work; for (c) have experience in land acquisition and compulsory purchase.

Applications, stating age, education, professional training and qualifications, and past and present appointments, and experience, accompanied by one copy testimonial and two professional references, to be sent to the Borough Engineer, Municipal Buildings, Southend-on-Sea, by 16th April, 1948.

Canvassing will disqualify.

ARCHIBALD GLEN. Town Clerk.

Municipal Buildings, Southend-on-Sea. 522

CUDWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (GRADE IV).

Applications are invited for the above appointment, in the Office of the Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, at a salary in accordance with A.P. & T. Division, Grade IV, of the National Scale of Salaries, £480-£525.

The person appointed will be responsible for the preparation of plans, specifications, and bills of quantities for housing schemes, and for checking of Interim Valuations and settling up of final accounts for same.

Housing accommodation will be provided for the successful applicant if married.

Candidate should have considerable experience in this work. Applications, stating age, details of qualifications and experience, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," not later than 12th April, 1948.

C. M. PRATT, Solicitor.

Clerk of the Council.

5, Regent Street, Barnsley. 526

March, 1948.

CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT. CITY ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.

Applications are invited for the following appointment on the Establishment Staff of the City Architect's Department:—

ONE ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary, A.P.T. Division, Grade VI, £595-£660.

The selected applicant will be required to pass a medical examination, and the appointment will be subject to the following:—

(1) One calendar month's notice on either side.

(2) The provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

(3) The National Scheme of Conditions of Service for Local Government Officers.

Applicants must be members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Quantities), and must be competent in all branches of quantity surveying practice.

The successful applicant will be assisted in obtaining housing accommodation if required.

Applications, giving date of birth, particulars of education and training, qualifications, experience, present and previous appointments, with copies of two recent testimonials and names and addresses of two persons to whom reference may be made, should be received by J. R. Pigott, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect, City Architect's Department, Kingsway, Stoke-on-Trent, not later than 16th April, 1948.

HARRY TAYLOR. Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Stoke-on-Trent. 501

WEST ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited from Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects for the appointment of an ASSISTANT COUNTY ARCHITECT on the permanent staff, at an inclusive salary of £710 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 to £810 per annum.

The appointment may be made at a commencing salary higher than the minimum of the scale.

Applicants must have had wide experience of structural calculations and supervision of building works.

Further particulars and forms of application should be obtained from F. R. Steele, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.C.S., M.T.P.I., County Architect, County Hall, Chichester, to whom completed forms of application must be submitted not later than the 20th April, 1948.

T. C. HAYWARD. Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Chichester. 530

19th March, 1948.

CITY OF COVENTRY.

Applications are invited for the following whole-time appointments on the permanent staff of the City Architectural Department:—

(a) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (Education Section). Salary grade, A.P.T. Va, commencing at £550 p.a. and rising to £610 p.a. Candidates should be Associate Members of the Royal Institution of British Architects, or hold equivalent qualifications.

(b) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary grade, A.P.T. III, commencing at £400 p.m. and rising to £495 p.a.

(c) ONE SENIOR ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary grade, A.P.T. Va, commencing at £550 p.a. and rising to £610 p.a. Candidates should be Professional Associates of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Quantities Division).

Salary increments are subject to satisfactory service.

The posts are subject to one month's notice on either side, and to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, as amended in regard to annuities to widows by the Coventry Corporation Act, 1936, and a satisfactory certificate will be requisite from the Council's medical officer.

The successful male applicants will be required to contribute to the Coventry Municipal Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund.

Applications must be made on the forms obtainable from the undersigned, and should be returned completed, together with copies of not more than two recent testimonials, or names of two persons to whom reference may be made, not later than Monday, 12th April, 1948.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

D. E. E. GIBSON. City Architect.

1a, Warwick Row, Coventry. 516

26th March, 1948.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

VACANCIES FOR ARCHITECTURAL STAFF IN THE ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following positions:—

ARCHITECTS. Grade III, £550-£25-£700 a year.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS. Section (a). £440-£20-£580.

Commencing rates will be according to qualifications and experience.

Candidates for Grade III positions should possess professional qualifications, equivalent to Associate Membership of the Royal Institution of British Architects.

Successful candidates are required to contribute to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund, and will be eligible for selection by merit for permanent appointment and promotion.

Apply to the Architect (A), County Hall, Westminster Bridge, London, S.E.1, enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope (743). 523

WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF TECHNICAL STAFF.
Applications are invited for the under-mentioned appointments:—
(a) **AREA PLANNING OFFICER.**
(Probably to take charge of Area Office at Horsham.)
Salary, A.P.T. Division, Grade VII (£635×£25—£710).

The person appointed will be responsible for advising on control of development in the area, and to assist in the preparation of outline and development plans for the County. Applicants should have the necessary professional qualifications, and should have had considerable practical experience in development administration.

(b) **TECHNICAL PLANNING ASSISTANTS** (TWO).

One will be required to work in the Area Office at Worthing, and one at County Hall.

Salary, A.P.T. Division, Grade V (£520×£15—£570).

Applicants should have had a good practical experience in Town and Country Planning for urban and rural areas, including control of new development, and should have passed the Intermediate examination of the Town Planning Institute or possess other suitable professional qualifications.

(c) **TECHNICAL PLANNING ASSISTANT.**

To work at County Hall.

Salary, A.P.T. Division, Grade IV (£480×£15—£520).

Applicants should have had experience in carrying out basic surveys, and the ability to map and present the information. They should also have had general experience in the preparation of planning schemes for urban and rural areas. Applicants should have passed the Intermediate examination of the Town Planning Institute or possess other suitable professional qualifications.

(d) **PLANNING ASSISTANT (DRAUGHTSMAN).**

To work in the Area Office at Corsham.

Salary, A.P.T. Division, Grade I (£390×£15—£435).

Applicants should be experienced draughtsmen, and should be capable of making surveys and have had experience of ordnance sheet revision. Planning experience, though desirable, is not essential.

The appointments will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, and the successful applicants passing a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, education, qualifications, experience, present employment and salary, together with the names of three persons to whom reference could be made, must be sent in sealed envelopes, and addressed to the County Planning Officer, County Hall, Chichester, Sussex, to reach him by Monday, the 12th April, 1948.

Applicants must state if to their knowledge they are related to any member of the County Council or to any senior official of the Council. Canvassing will disqualify.

T. C. HAYWARD,

Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Chichester.

16th March, 1948.

529

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.
BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, GRADES IV & V.
A.P.T., £480-£570.

Particulars of the above appointment and forms of application, which must be returned by 10th April, may be obtained from the undersigned.

Candidates should be Registered Architects, have a thorough training in design and construction, and be capable of preparing working drawings and specifications in relation to the architectural work of an authority, which in this case includes Schools, Housing and General Work.

C. E. VIVIAN ROWE,

Town Clerk.

Guildhall, Northampton.

18th March, 1948.

528

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

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

Duties will include:—

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

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

Forms of application may be obtained from the Director of Housing and Valuer, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (a stamped addressed foolscap envelope required). Completed forms must be returned not later than seven days after the appearance of this notice. Canvassing disqualifies. (632)

997

BUCKS COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for the under-mentioned appointments:—

DEPUTY COUNTY ARCHITECT. Salary scale, £910×£25—£1,060 p.a. Candidates must have had professional and administrative experience in Local Government or Central Government Service. They must be members of the R.I.B.A., and preferably hold a University degree or equivalent in architecture.

SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary scale, £760×£25—£860 p.a. Candidates must be members of the R.I.B.A. and have had a thorough training and experience in the carrying out of modern building works.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade V. Salary scale, £520-£570 p.a. Candidates must be fully qualified, and reference will be given to those having particular knowledge in the design and/or construction of Schools, Police or Health works.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade I. Salary scale, £390-£435 p.a. Candidates must have general Drawing Office experience, and preference will be given to those who are studying for Associateship of the R.I.B.A.

Details of the above appointments and forms of applications may be obtained on application to F. A. C. Maunder, County Architect, County Offices, Aylesbury, to whom applications must be delivered not later than 19th April, 1948.

GUY R. CROUCH,

Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Aylesbury.

19th March, 1948.

545

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SWANSEA.
BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the Established Staff in the Borough Architect's Department:—

TWO SENIOR ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS (Grade I, A.P.T.).

Salary, £595 to £660 p.a. annum.

The salary scale is that of the National Scheme of Conditions of Service.

Applicants must be under 45 years of age unless in Local Government Service, and must be Professional Associates of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Quantities Section). Candidates should have experience in the preparation of Bills of Materials, Specifications and Estimates for Schools, Houses and Buildings of various types.

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

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

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

Applications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, and enclosed in an envelope endorsed "Senior Assistant Quantity Surveyor," must be delivered to the undersigned not later than Tuesday, 20th April, 1948.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

T. B. BOWEN,

Town Clerk.

Guildhall, Swansea.

March, 1948.

527

BOROUGH OF REIGATE.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Architectural Assistant on the staff of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, at a salary in accordance with Grade IV of the A.P.T. Division of the National Scale of Salaries (£480-£525 per annum). Applicants should have previous experience in connection with the design of buildings and estate development, and the conversion of existing properties into flats. The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the passing of a medical examination. Forms of application may be obtained from Mr. George G. Sanderson, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Reigate.

Applications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must reach the undersigned not later than the 17th April, 1948.

HEBER DAVIES,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Reigate.

March, 1948.

543

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WOLVERHAMPTON.
APPOINTMENT OF TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANTS.

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

CHIEF PLANNING ASSISTANT. Salary grade, A.P.T. VIII (£685-£760, consolidated).

PRINCIPAL PLANNING ASSISTANT. Salary grade, A.P.T. VI (£595-£660, consolidated).

GENERAL PLANNING ASSISTANT. Salary grade, A.P.T. III (£450-£495, consolidated).

JUNIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT. Salary grade, A.P.T. I (£390-£435, consolidated).

DRAUGHTSMAN. Salary grade, Misc. II (£375-£420, consolidated).

Applicants for the post of Chief Planning Assistant must be qualified both by examination and experience to take charge of the Planning Section of the Department under the direction of the Borough Engineer. Living accommodation in the form of a 4-roomed Flat in pleasant surroundings will be made available to the successful candidate, if married.

Applicants for the remaining appointments must have had previous experience with a Planning Authority and hold qualifications suitable to appointment applied for.

The appointments, terminable by one month's notice on either side, are subject to the provisions of the Local Government Officers' Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination. The conditions of service will be those of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services.

Applications, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should be delivered to the undersigned not later than Monday, the 19th April, 1948, in a sealed envelope suitably endorsed. Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

J. BROCK ALLON,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Wolverhampton.

22nd March, 1948.

542

Architectural Appointments Vacant

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

COMPETENT ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT required on South Coast; must be good draughtsman and experienced in all working drawings, specifications, etc. Apply by letter to Box 510, giving qualifications, and stating salary required.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required in S.E. Kent; working drawings, specifications, and good general knowledge of construction essential; salary £400-£500, according to experience. Box 1065.

TWO Junior and one Intermediate standard ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required for busy West End architects' office. Box 509.

THE GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY.
QUALIFIED ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required. Preferably experienced in the design, alteration and maintenance of industrial buildings, and capable of preparing surveys, working drawings, details and specifications. Knowledge of quantities an advantage.

The appointment would be permanent and pensionable, salary according to experience and qualifications.

Applications, stating age, experience and qualifications, should be sent to the Staff Controller, The Gas Light & Coke Company, 30, Kensington Church Street, W.8.

512

ASSISTANT required in Staff Surveyors to Large Industrial Company in London; experienced in surveys for maintenance, dilapidations, schedules, pricing valuations, etc.; A.R.I.C.S. preferred; £500 p.a. Write Box 538.

WELL-KNOWN Transport Organisation require services of **ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT**, well versed in light industrial construction, and able to carry job through to final account with minimum of supervision; salary, £600 p.a. Write, with full details of experience, to Box 537.

ARCHITECT and Surveyor to Large Industrial Organisation, with Head Office in London, requires the services of a **PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT**; applicants should have wide experience in design and construction of all classes of buildings, particularly light industrial Garages, and be capable of carrying out schemes from sketch plans to final account, including specifications, obtaining consents, licences, a knowledge of present-day prices, dilapidations and ability to supervise staff is necessary; experience in management of property would be an advantage; F.R.I.B.A. or F.R.I.C.S. preferred; salary £1,000, or according to qualifications; age not over 46. Write, giving full details of experience, in chronological order, to Box 536.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, preferably qualified and with experience of industrial buildings, are required by a public utility company in London; salary according to qualifications and experience. Apply Box 535.

ARCHITECT-QUANTITY SURVEYOR required; General and Housing experience necessary; car driver; experience in settling Final Accounts and Quantities; salary, £400-£500, depending on experience; flat available. Saunders & Partners, Architects, Castlegate, Newark-on-Trent. 531

COMPETENT ARCHITECT and **BUILDING SURVEYOR ASSISTANT** required for South London office. Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box 525.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required for Liverpool office; sound training and experience essential; administrative ability and experience an asset; salary commensurate with qualifications; give full particulars. Box 530.

WANTED.—Semi- or fully qualified **ASSISTANT**, with practical experience, for Architect in Private Practice; write, stating qualifications and salary asked. Reply Box 541.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT (Inter. R.I.B.A. standard); working drawings, surveys, and specifications; salary according to experience. Watson & Johnson, 5, Victoria Square, Birmingham, 2. 547

ASSISTANT, capable of preparing working drawings and specifications from sketch plans, required by West End Firm of Architects; state age, experience, and salary required. Box 544.

Architectural Appointments Wanted

SCHOOL trained **ASSISTANT** (29), awaiting R.I.B.A. final result in April, requires progressive position. Box 1056.

Other Appointments Vacant

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

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CLERK OF WORKS required for Northern Ireland; duration of work for satisfactory man not less than 18 months; all round building experience, especially on industrial work, desirable; salary about £570, plus allowance, plus cost occasional travel to England. Full details of qualifications, age, and employment over the last 15 years, should be stated in application to Box 540.

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Miscellaneous

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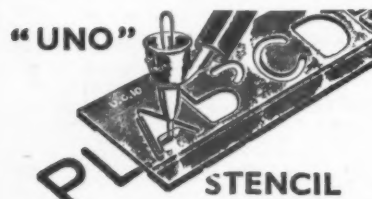
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WANTED, urgently, Double-Elephant or Antiquarian Portfolio; write, stating condition and price. Box 520.

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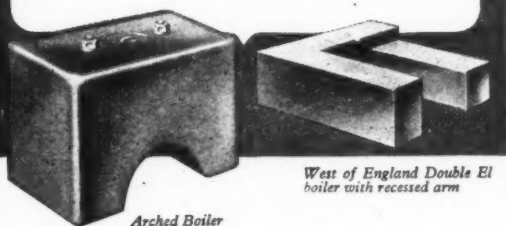
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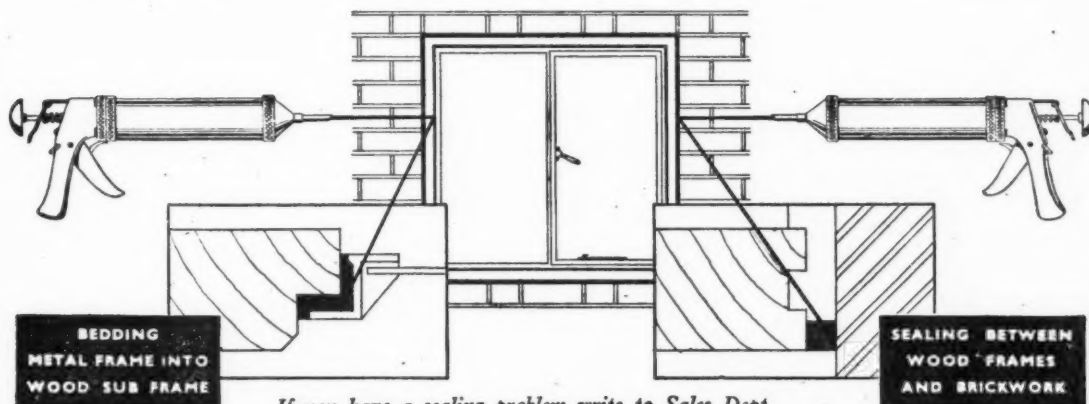
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4'0"	88
5'0"	236
6'0"	210
7'0"	389
8'0"	143
9'0"	44
10'0"	264
11'0"	22
12'0"	22
13'0"	154
14'0"	71
15'0"	57
16'0"	12
17'0"	92
18'0"	8
19'0"	69
20'0"	2
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