

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 I on 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	Building Societies Association. 14, Park Street, W.1.	Mayfair 0515
BSI	British Standards Institution. 28, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 3333
BTE	Building Trades Exhibition. 4, Vernon Place, W.C.1.	Holborn 8146/7
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. Dolderal, 7, Zurich, Switzerland	
CID	Council of Industrial Design. Tilbury House, Petty France, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6322
CPC	Codes of Practice Committee. 1, OW, 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. 13, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.	Victoria 1534
DIA	Design and Industries Association. 9, Conduit Street, W.1.	Mayfair 0477
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
FB 1951	Festival of Britain 1951. 2, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 1951
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	The Flush Door Manufacturers Association Ltd. Trowell, Nottingham.	Ilkeston 623
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
IAAS	Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. 75, Eaton Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 3158
ICE	Institution of Civil Engineers. Great George Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 4577

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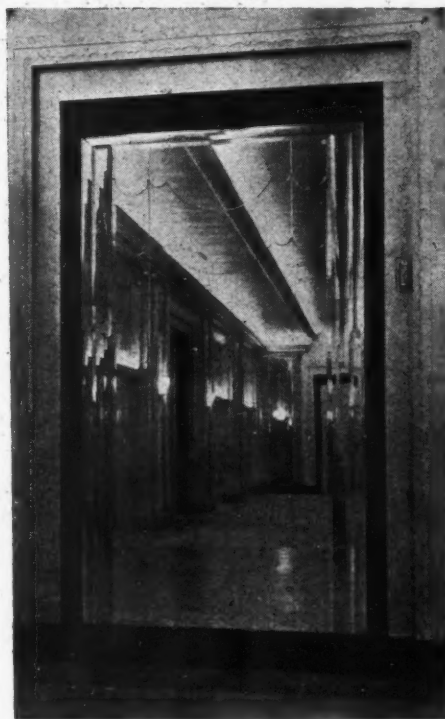
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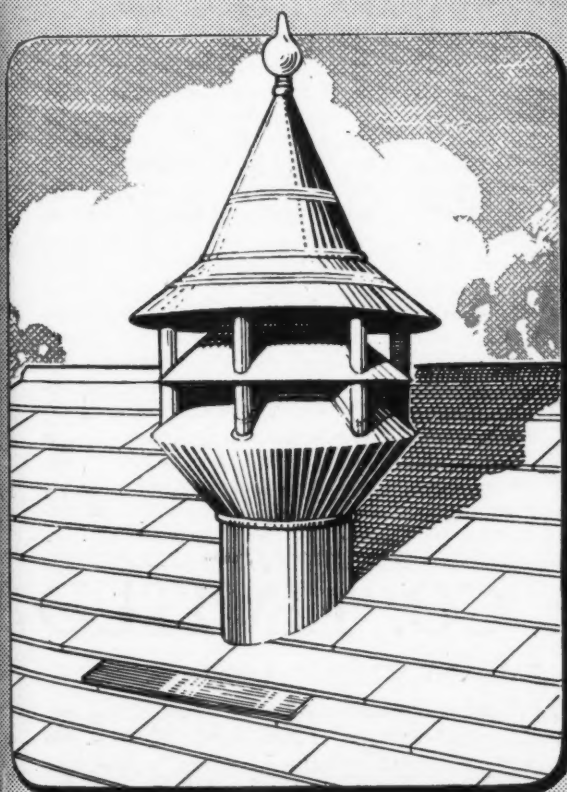
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POTTERY THROUGH THE AGES · NO. 15



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THE FAIENCE POTTERS OF FRANCE

Several Italian Maiolica potters settled in Lyons and other French towns from about 1512 onwards. French potters, at first merely imitative, developed, in the next 200 years, a type of tin-enamelled ware known as *faience*, after Faenza, an Italian maiolica centre. The Nevers polychrome *faience*, owing much to Italian baroque and Chinese inspiration; the more austere blue and white Rouen wares; and the finely-potted *faience* of Moustiers rank among the finest ever made in Europe.

Meanwhile, Bernard Palissy—a 16th century French glass-painter—was striving to produce a ware to equal a bowl (whether of maiolica is uncertain) that had come into his possession. The story of his efforts, in the course of which he was at times reduced to poverty, is one of the most remarkable in the records

of pottery. Once, it is said, he sat up six days and nights watching his kiln and to reach the desired temperature, fed it with fencing, tables, chairs and even floor boards. After fifteen years' experimenting, he managed to produce a ware with an unusually fine polychrome lead glaze. His most characteristic pieces are abundantly modelled in relief, often with grotesque designs of fishes, snakes and frogs. His creations—developed in isolation from the main stream of European ceramic tradition—had little lasting influence on French pottery.

For a long time, French *faience*-makers depended mainly on the custom of the poorer bourgeoisie but when the wars of Louis XIV had left an empty treasury and he and his Court had to send all their gold and silver to the

Mint, there arose a great demand for *faience* tableware. In the latter part of the 18th century, French *faience* made at Vincennes and at Sèvres, under the patronage of Louis XV and Madame de Pompadour, became famous throughout Western Europe. It was beautifully hand-painted with flowers, birds and other designs, and, unlike the earlier *faience*, was decorated with rich enamel colours baked into the opaque white enamel by a second low-temperature firing. Oriental, Dutch and Persian influences were often apparent but a native French style also developed, imbued with characteristic Gallic grace, inventiveness and good taste. In the eastern French *faience* factories, where French and German influences mingled, the peculiar, often disturbing and restless rococo style had a great vogue.



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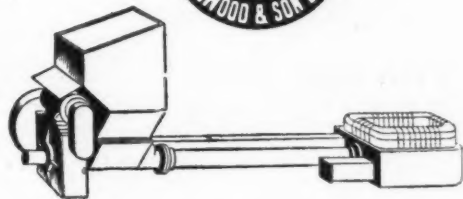


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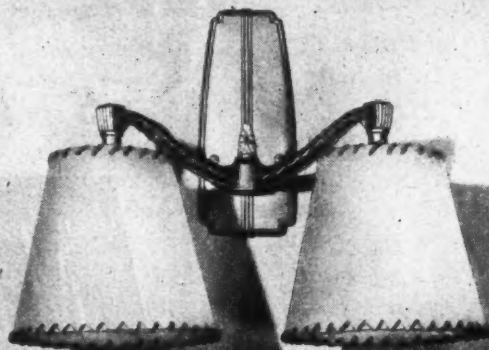
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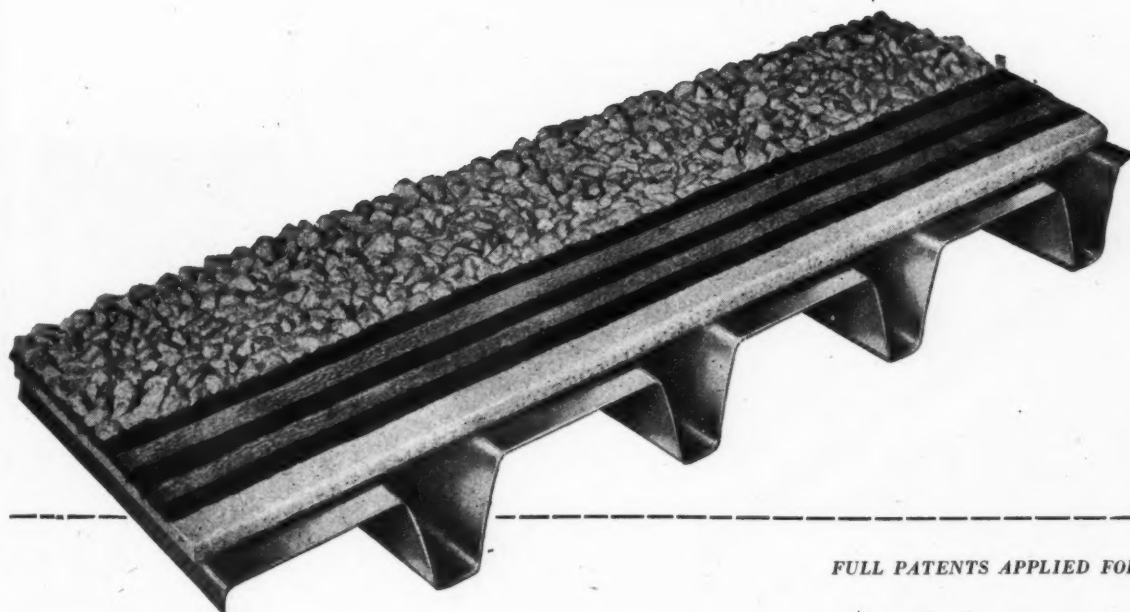


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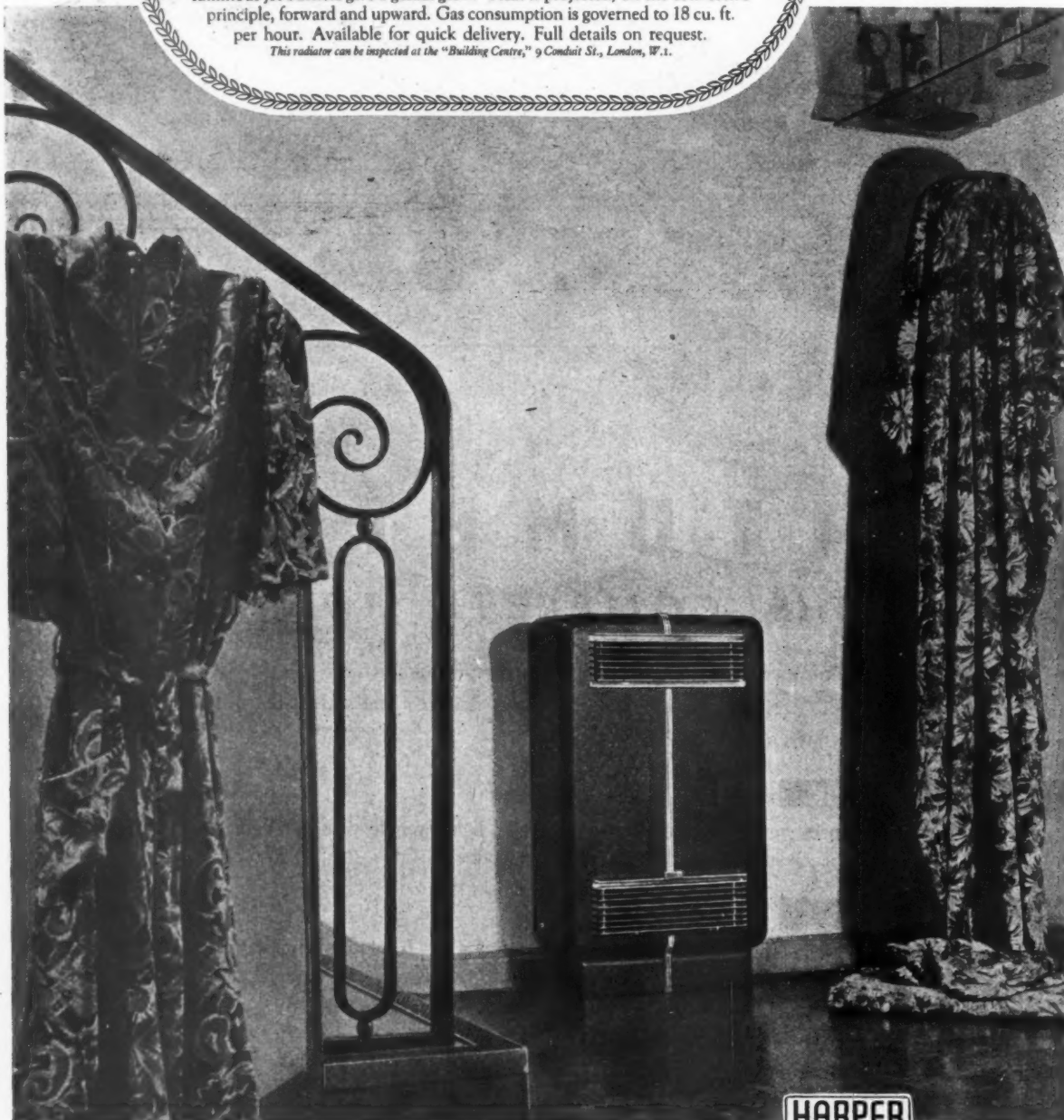
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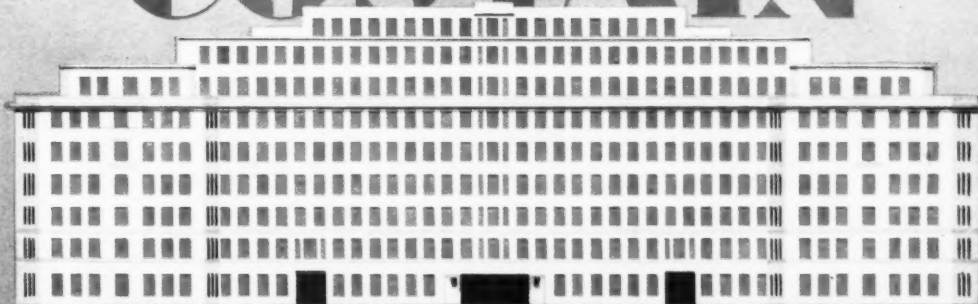
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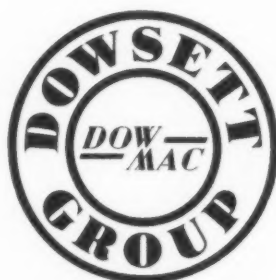
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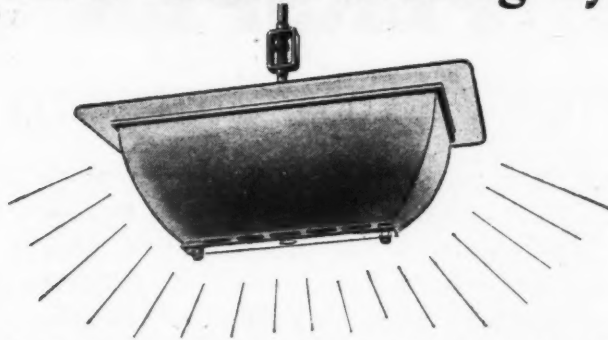
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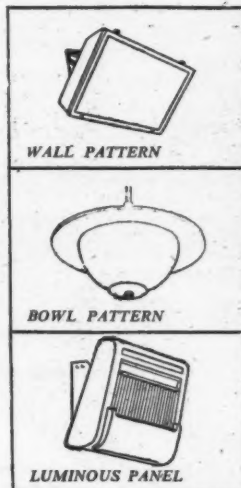
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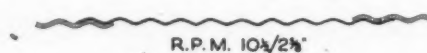
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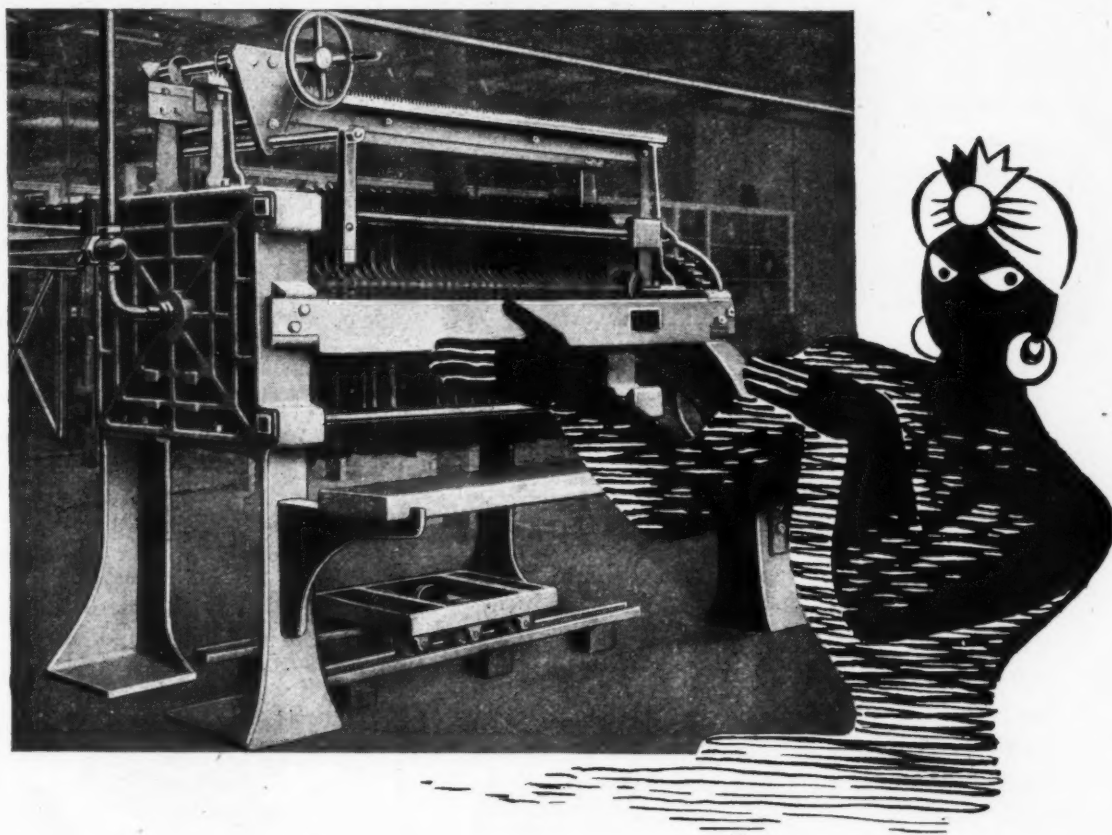
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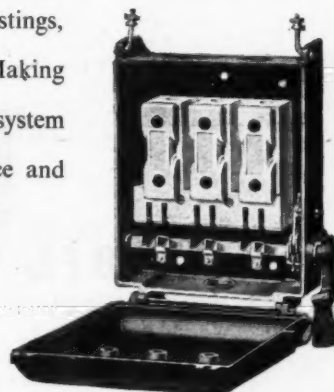


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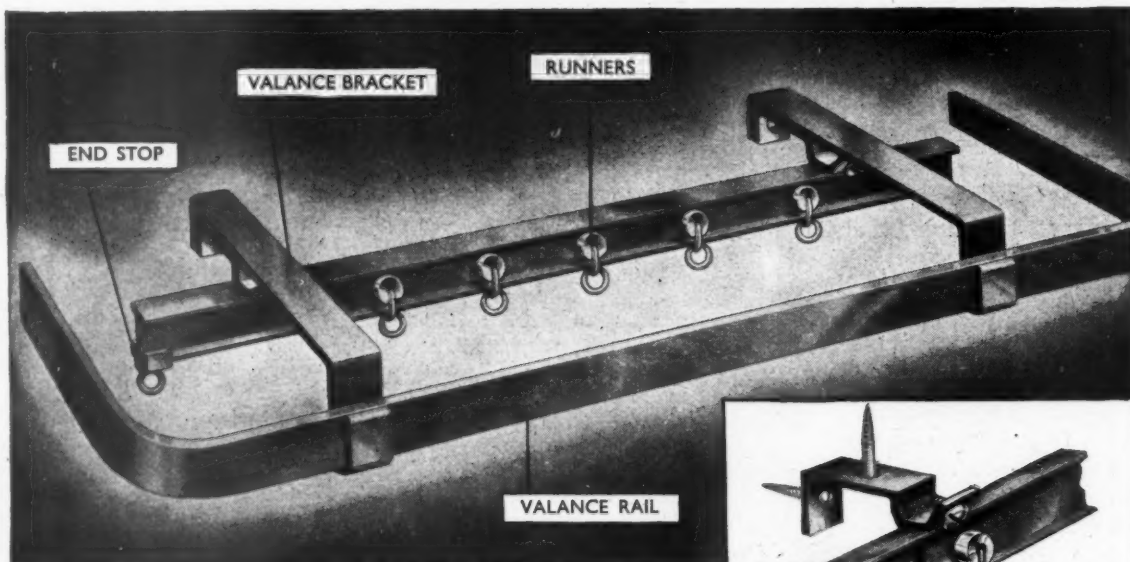


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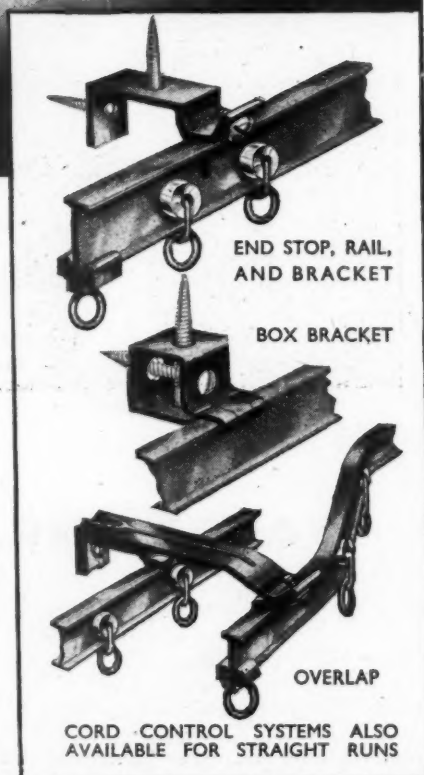
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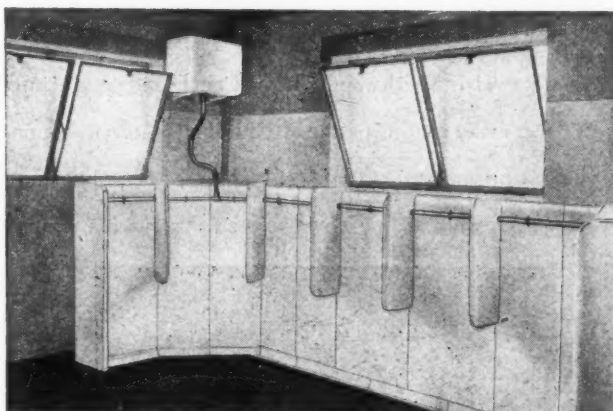
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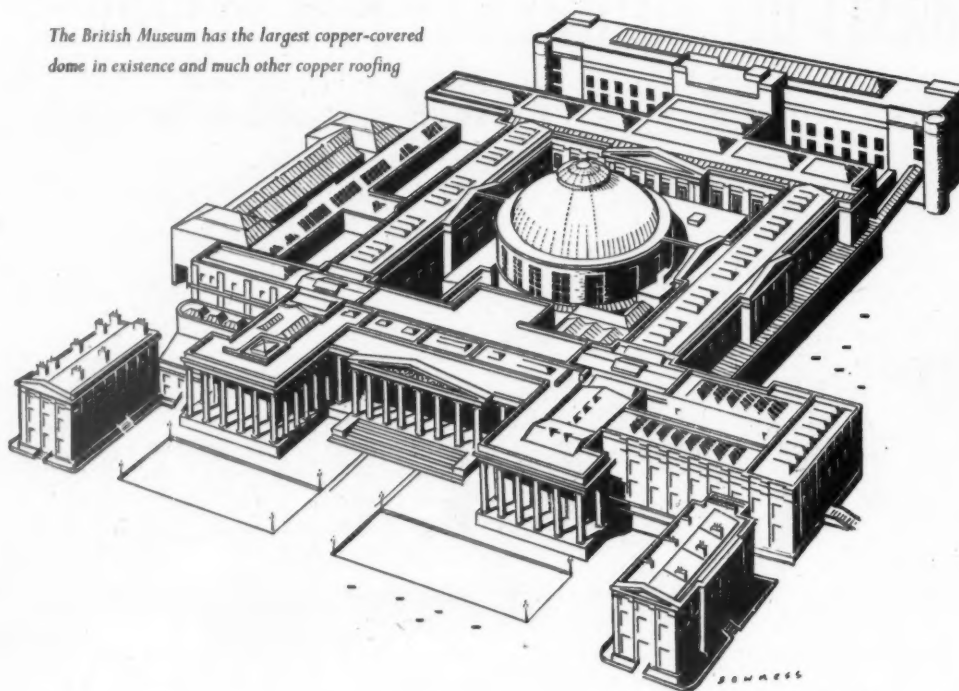


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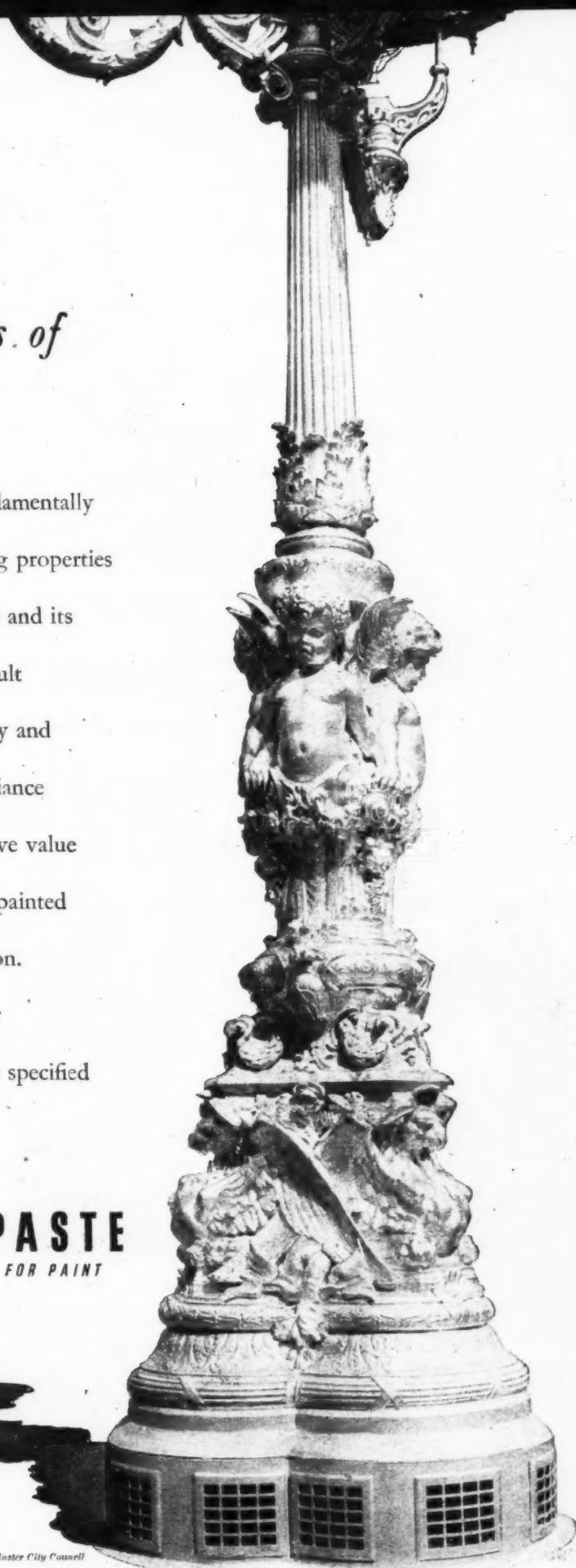
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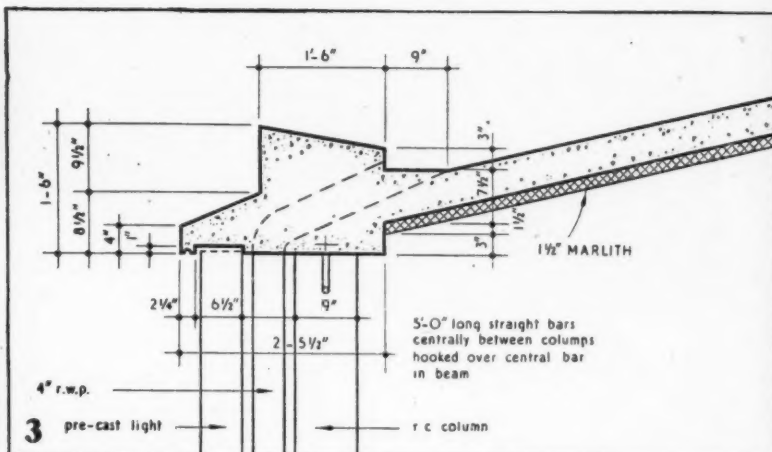
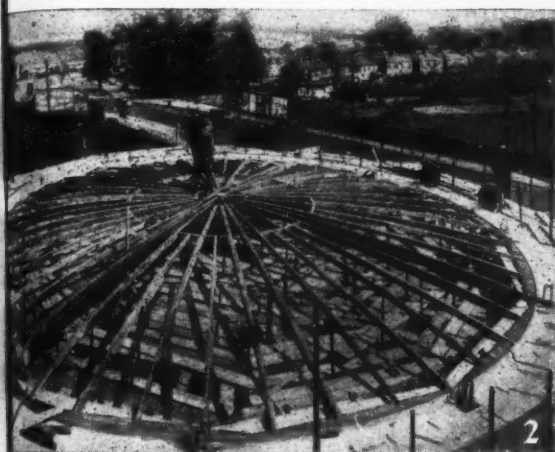
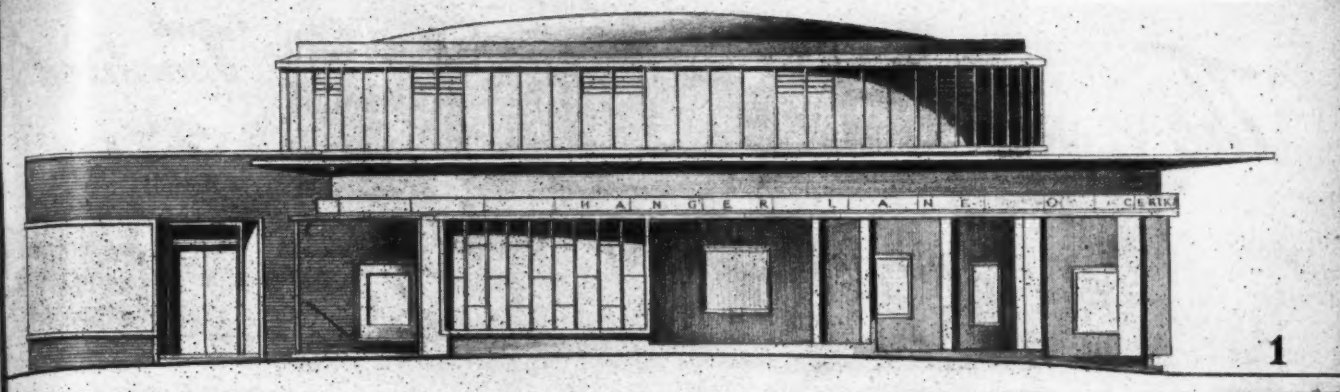
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PERMANENT INSULATING SHUTTERING at Hanger Lane Station

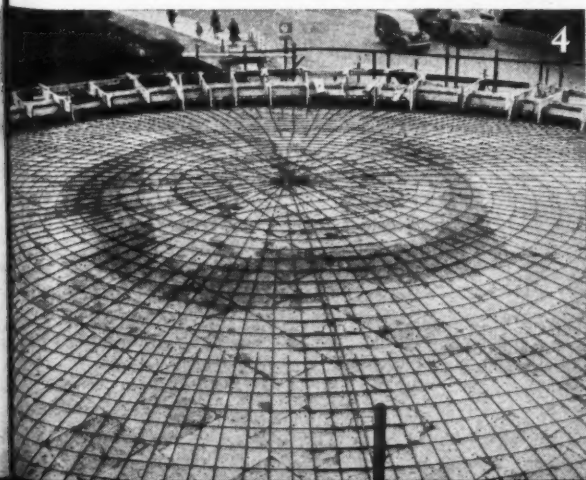
Architect : F. F. CURTIS, D.Ing., A.R.I.B.A.,
Railway Executive, (Western Region).
Asst. Architect : HOWARD CAVANAGH, A.R.I.B.A.
Assistant : P. Mac IVER.
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Reinforced Concrete Consultants : L.G. MOUCHEL
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The illustrations show : 1. Elevation of design for permanent station. 2. Wooden formwork for the reinforced concrete dome. 3. Section through the top ring beam of the dome. 4. Reinforcement and permanent shuttering for the dome in 1½" Marlith. 5. A view from underneath the dome showing the Marlith slabs before plastering.

The reinforced concrete dome is 4" thick and 44' 0" in diameter. It is cast on permanent insulating shuttering of 1½" Marlith Wood Wool Slabs. These light weight building slabs conform to B.S. 1105 and are made in standard sizes of 6' 0" x 2' 0" x 1", 2" and 3". They provide a high degree of thermal insulation for walls and roofs and give an excellent key for plaster or cement rendering. Slabs of 2" or more thickness can be used as self-supporting non-load bearing walls or partitions.

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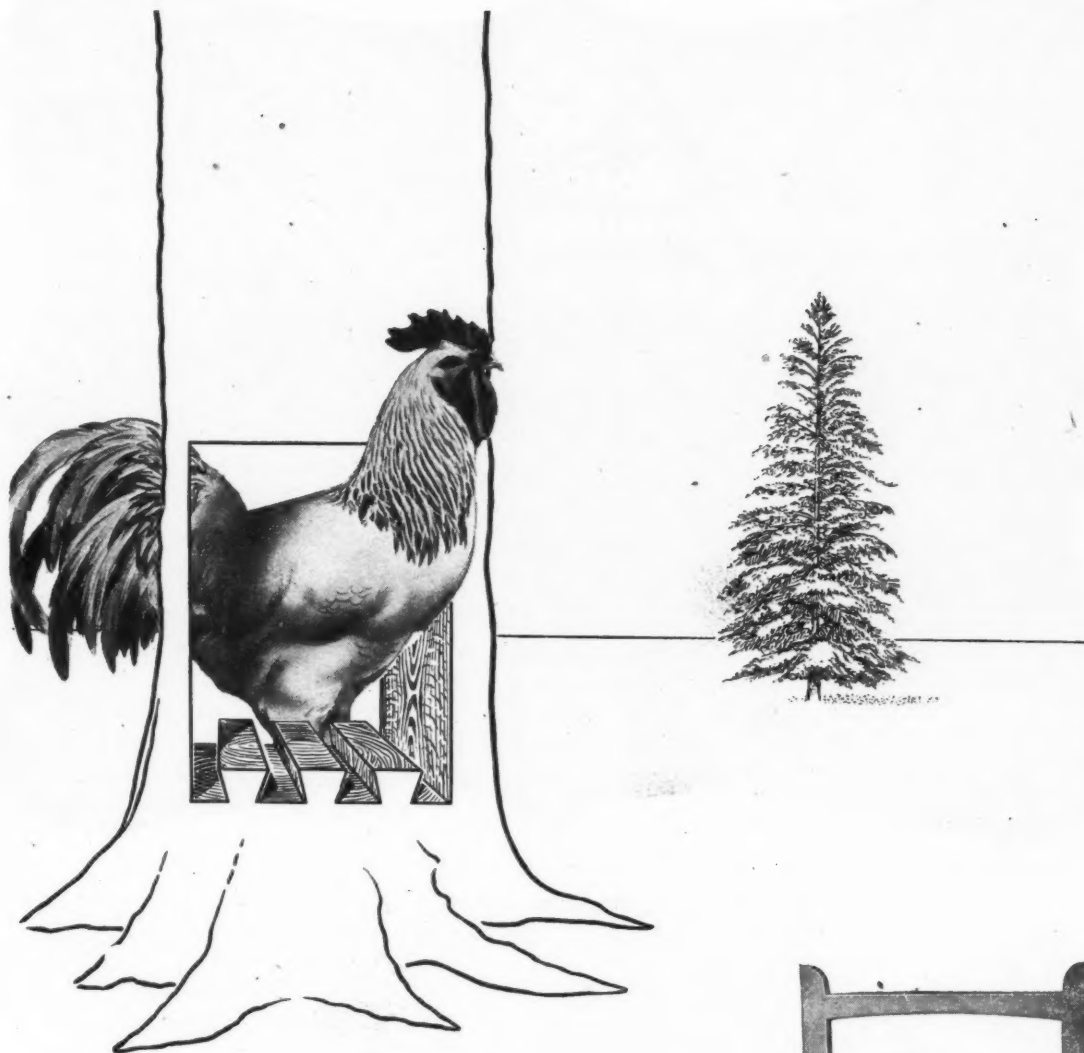
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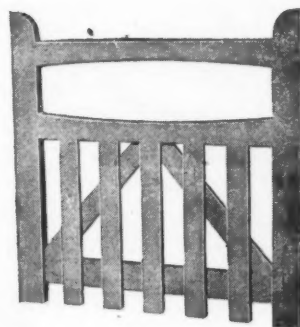
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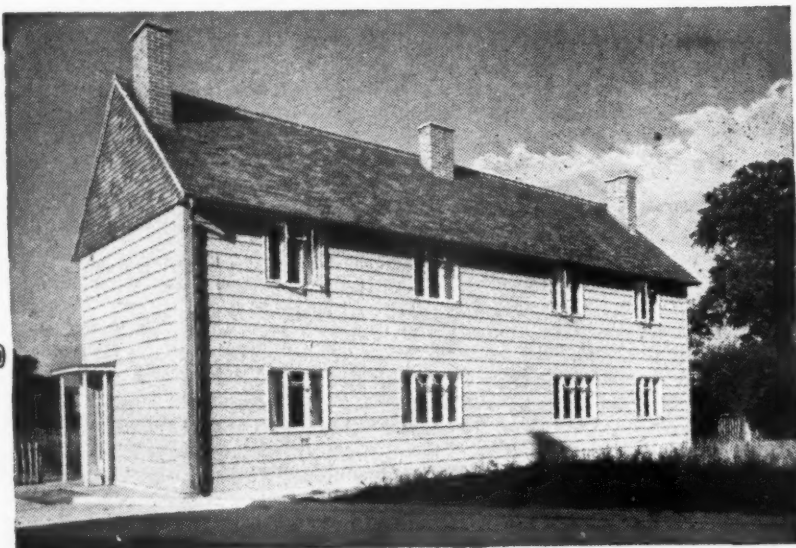
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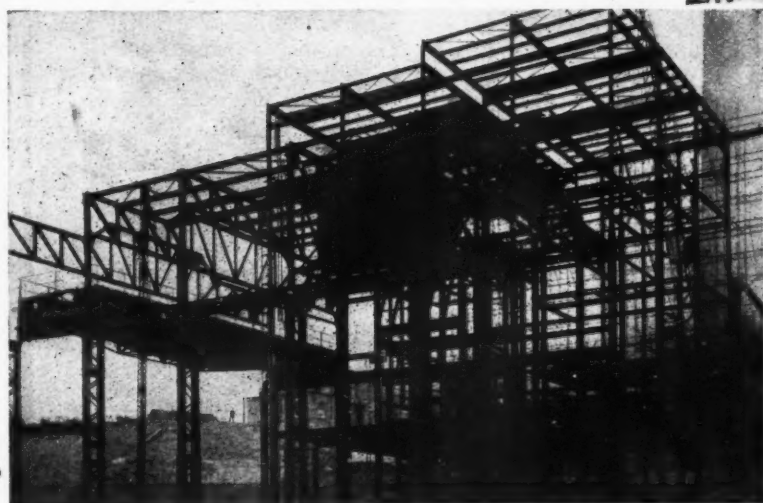
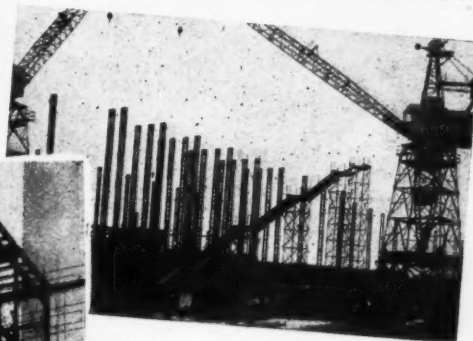
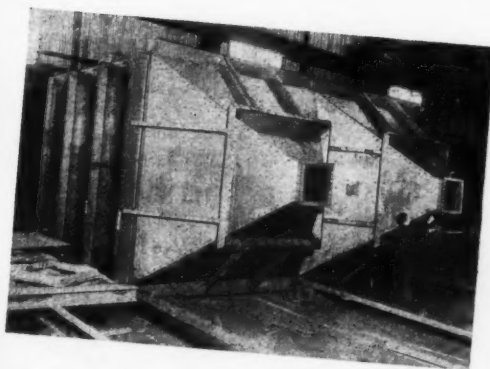


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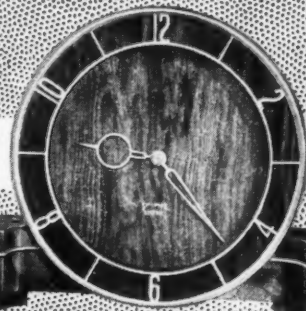


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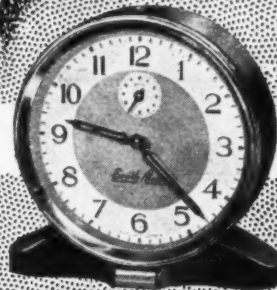


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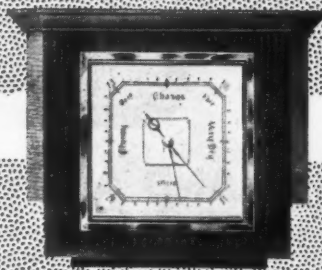
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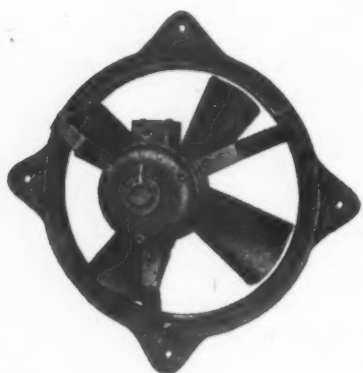
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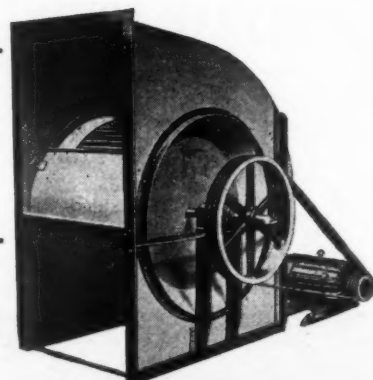
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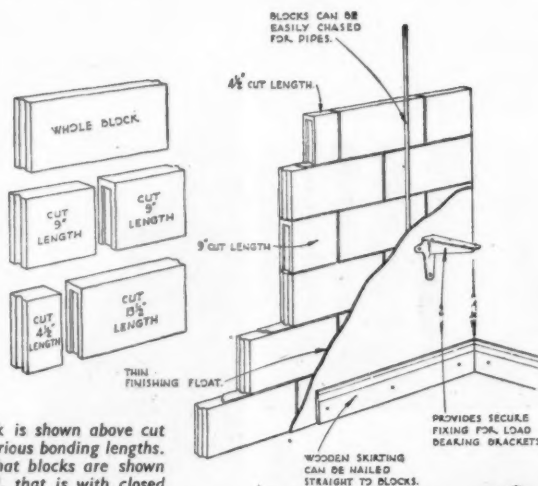
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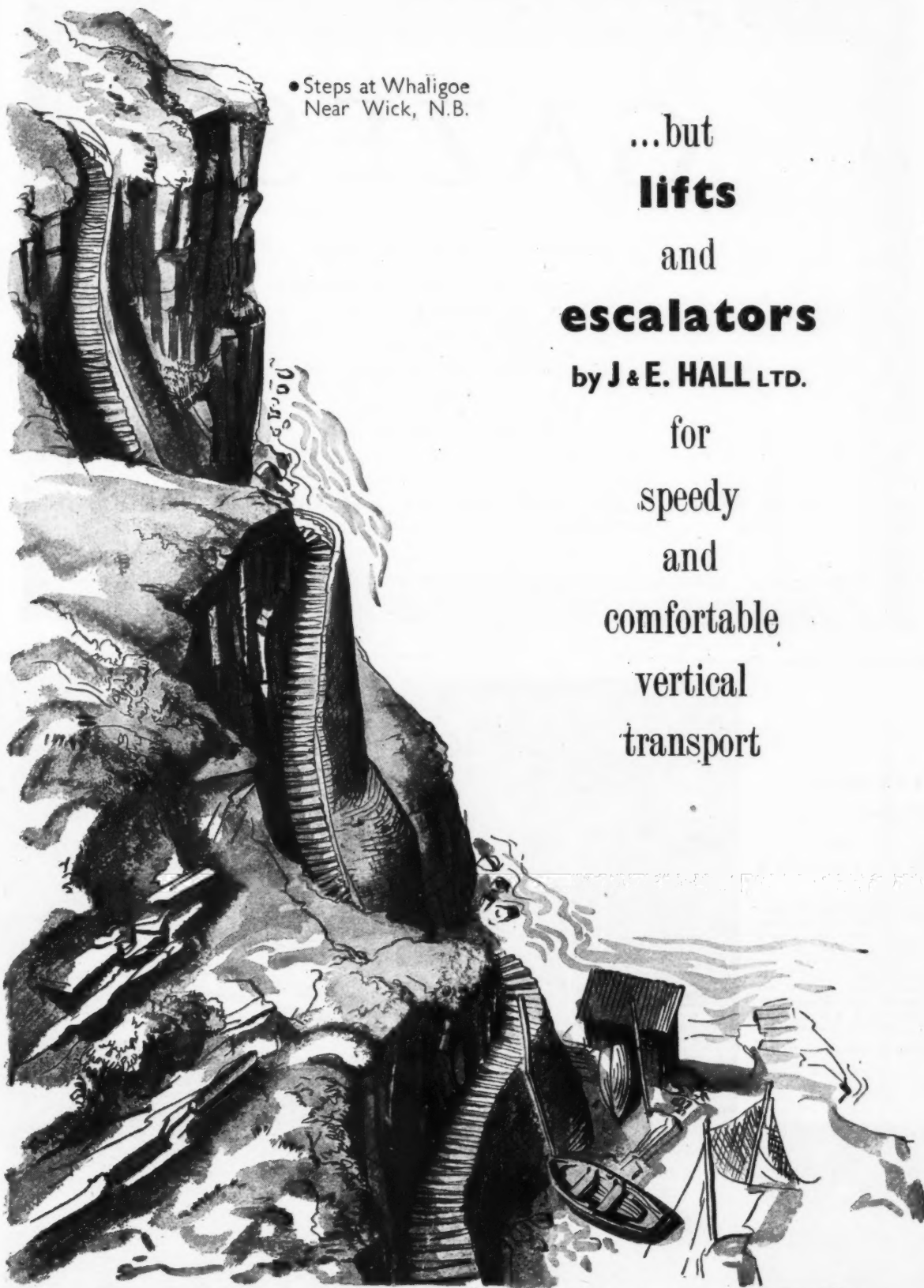
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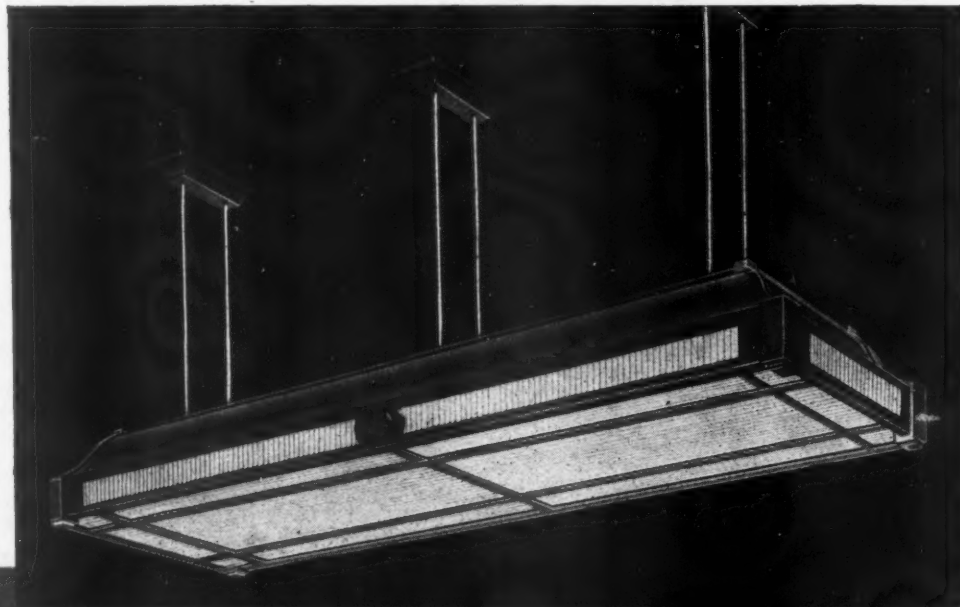
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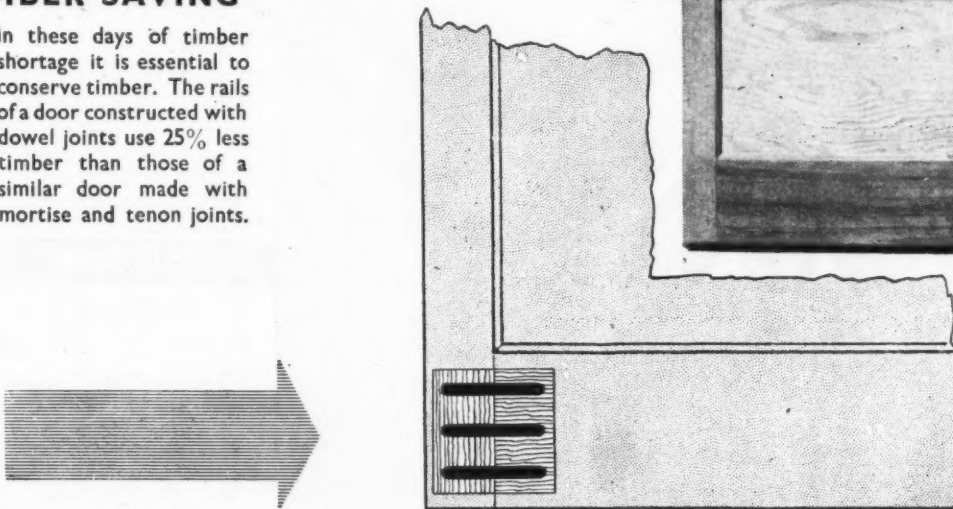
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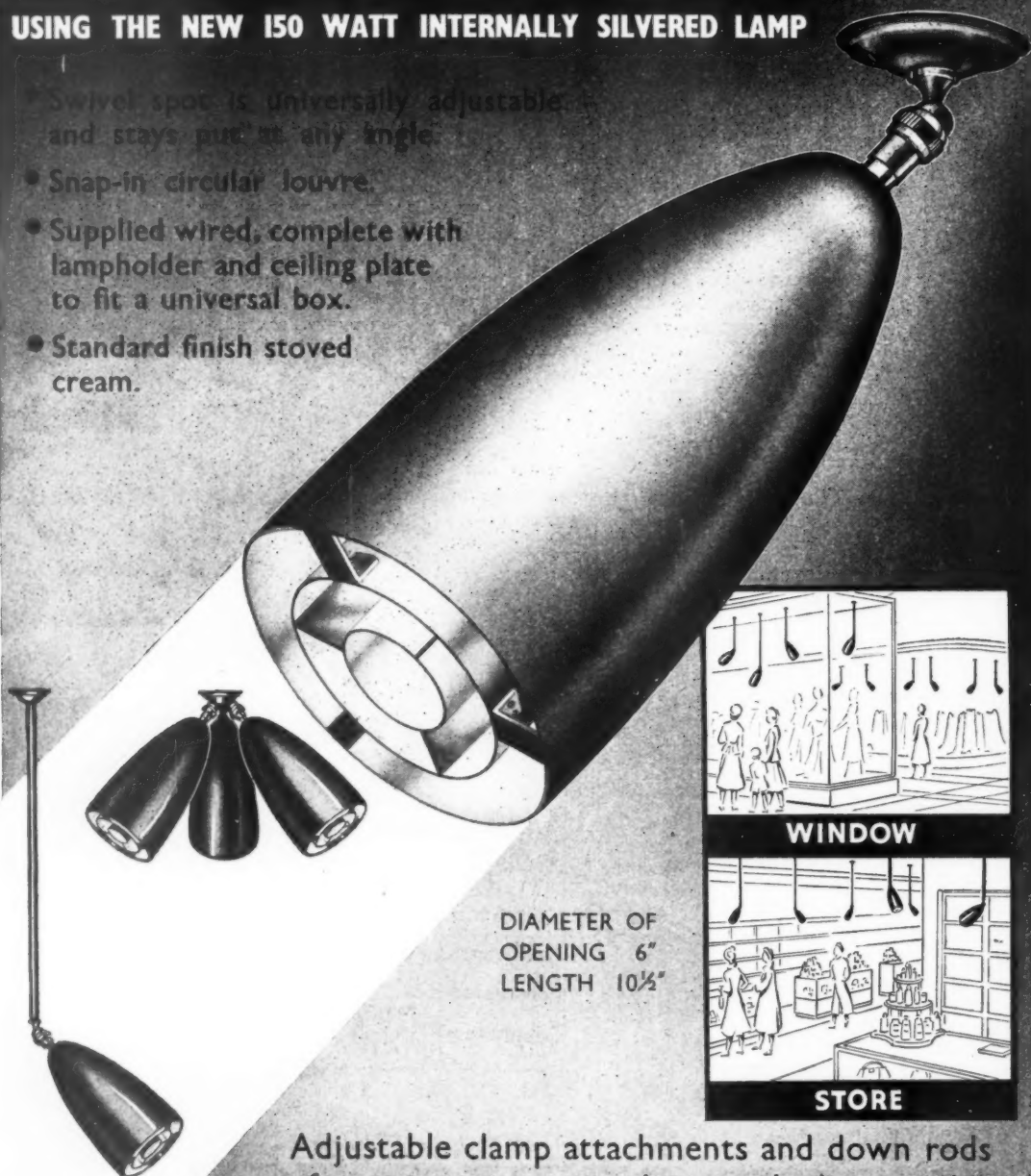


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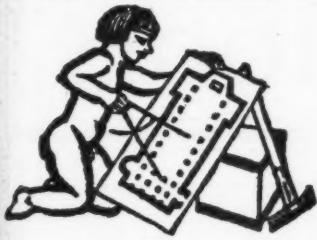
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DIARY FOR NOVEMBER DECEMBER AND JANUARY

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

LONDON. *Danish Art Exhibition.* At the Victoria and Albert Museum, S.W.7. (Sponsor, Victoria and Albert Museum.) UNTIL JAN. 2

Exhibition: Design for a University Theatre. At the Arts Council, 4, St. James's Square, S.W.1. (Sponsor, A.C.G.B.) UNTIL NOV. 24

Public Health and Municipal Engineering Congress and Exhibition. At Olympia. (Sponsor, Public Health Congress Council.) UNTIL NOV. 20

Exhibition of Members' Sketches. At the AA, 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Sponsor, AA.) UNTIL NOV. 19

International Housing Exhibition. At the Empire Hall, Olympia. UNTIL NOV. 18

Prof. S. J. Davies. *Heat Pumps and Thermal Compressors.* A series of four lectures at King's College, London. (Sponsor, King's College, London.) At 5.30 p.m. Nov. 18, 25

A Series of Papers on Industrial Design. Nikolaus Pevsner. *Design in Relation to Industry through the Ages.* Nov. 24. M. Hartland Thomas. *Industrial Design and the Engineering Industries.* Dec. 15. Milner Gray. *The Industrial Designer and Consumer Goods.* Jan. 19. Gordon Russell. *The Industrial Designer's Responsibility.* Feb. 2. Robin Darwin. *The Training of the Industrial Designer.* Feb. 16. John Gloag. *British Industrial Design and World Markets.* March 2. At the RSA, John Adam Street, W.C.2. (Sponsor, RSA.) All meetings begin at 2.30 p.m.

150 Years of Lithography Exhibition. At the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. UNTIL DEC. 31

Building Good Houses Exhibition. At the Science Museum, South Kensington. (Sponsor, BRS.) UNTIL DEC. 31

O. Bondy. *Welding in Constructional Engineering.* At the Polytechnic, Regent Street. (Sponsor, The Institute of Welding—North London Branch.) 7.30 p.m. Nov. 18

DIA Annual Luncheon. F. R. Yerbury. *Danish Modern Design.* At Frascati's Restaurant. Nov. 18

Alister MacDonald. *The Influence of Hygiene on the Shape of Buildings.* At the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90, Buckingham

Palace Road, S.W.1. Chairman, Frederick R. Hiorns. (Sponsor, Chadwick Trustees.) 2.30 p.m. Nov. 23

L.C.C. Brixton School of Building. *Annual Prizegiving and Exhibition of Students' Work.* At County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. Admission by programme obtainable from the Secretary, Brixton School of Building, Ferndale Road, S.W.4. 7 p.m. Nov. 23

Course in Colour and Lighting in Factories and on Machines. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, CID.) Nov. 24-26

R. Gordon Brown. *A New Form of Architectural Education.* At the AA, 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Sponsor, AA.) 7.45 p.m. Nov. 24

Building Teachers' Conference. At the Northern Polytechnic. (Convener, D. A. G. Reid, Brixton School of Building.) 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Nov. 27

MAIDSTONE. W. Scrivens. *The Town Planning Act.* At the Maidstone Technical Institute, Tonbridge Road, Maidstone. (Sponsor, S.E. Society of Architects, Maidstone Group.) 7 p.m. Nov. 30

MARGATE. *National Housing and Planning Conference.* At the Winter Gardens, Margate. (Sponsor, Scottish National Housing and Town Planning Council.) Nov. 25-28

NEWCASTLE. D. A. Stewart. *Vibrated Concrete.* A course of four lectures and four practical periods. At King's College, Durham University. Course fee, 15s. Further particulars from the Director of Extra-Mural Studies, King's College, 7, Windsor Crescent, Newcastle, 2. (Sponsor, Durham University.) Nov. 29 to DEC. 3

PROVINCES. *Allied Ironfounders' Exhibition Train. Schedule of its provincial tour:* Leeds, until Nov. 20, Leeds City South Station, No. 14 Platform. Bradford, Nov. 22-27, Bradford (Forster Square) Station, No. 4 Platform. Middlesbrough, Nov. 29-Dec. 4, Middlesbrough Station, West End Dock. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Dec. 6-11, Newcastle-on-Tyne (Central) Station, West End Dock. Edinburgh, Dec. 13-18, Edinburgh (Waverley) Station, No. 5 Platform. Glasgow, Dec. 20-Jan. 1, Glasgow (St. Enoch) Station, No. 12 Platform.

N E W S

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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.

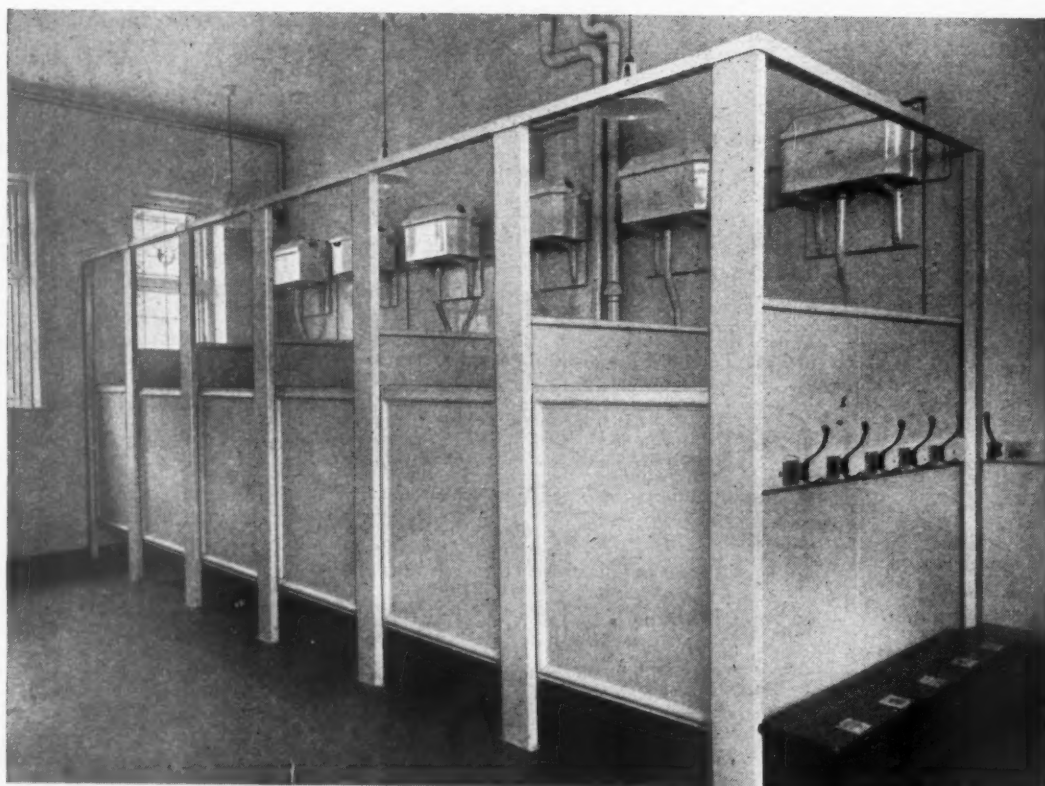
★ means spare a second for this, it will probably be worth it.

★★ means important news, for reasons which may or may not be obvious. Any feature marked with more than two stars is very big building news indeed.

★
The Annual Meeting of the NATIONAL TRUST has been held.

A warning was given that unless its funds could increase, the National Trust would soon be in a difficult position. The hon. treasurer, Mr. E. Holland-Martin said:—"Our accounts next year will show a deficit. We need income. We feel that the National Trust must be a model landlord and must maintain thoroughly all its marvellous properties. If we are going to do that over the next 25 years we must at least double our membership." The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, the chairman, told the meeting:—"Many offers of houses have been made to us which only our financial position has prevented us from accepting. We wish to maintain our existing properties and also restore much of the damage which they received during the war."

FOR THE NEW SCHOOLS



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From AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT IN CHICAGO. [From *In the Nature of Materials*, by Henry-Russell Hitchcock (Paul Elek Ltd.).] Despite his tremendous activity in 1908 and 1909 it may well have been that the enthusiastic response of Chicagoans to Wright's new architecture had passed its peak by 1910. Mrs. Harold McCormick's employment of Charles A. Platt from the East in 1908 to build a traditional house in Lake Forest instead of the palatial project of Wright was probably the symbol of a more general loss of artistic self-assurance in the Middle West. In any case the snobbish imitation of Eastern models seems thenceforth to have increased. Even the members of the Chicago School, who had once been so closely associated with Wright, gradually went over to the tasteful and eclectic traditionalism of the Eastern leaders. It is hard to balance the importance of the particular events of Wright's personal life and their repercussions on his professional career against what seems to have been an almost inevitable general development. Chicago, so capable of accepting and acclaiming architectural innovations since the 'eighties, so stimulating to Richardson at the end of his career, so capable at the World's Fair of providing the first and happiest illustration of the grandiose dreams of the classicists when those dreams were bold and new, seemed to be growing old and timid.

★★

Exeter City Council have approved an expenditure of £1,100,000 in three years on THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CITY'S CENTRAL AREA.

The expenditure will be as follows: £300,000 in 1949-50; £350,000 in 1950-51; and £450,000 in 1951-52. It was agreed that all the rebuilding should be by private enterprise, except the pedestrian ways.

In their report on the central area reconstruction scheme the planning Committee reported an intimation by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning that they "may shortly be in a position to sponsor building licences for central area development to a limited degree, according to a possible allocation of steel which may be made available and in accordance with the building potential of the city."

The allocation of steel, the Ministry stated, would be quite separate from any priority granted by the Board of Trade or any other Ministry, and, once a start was made, the programme would be continuous. According to Press announcement, the report continued, the Government had decided that a start should be made in 1949 with rebuilding of the central area in heavily-bombed cities where plans were sufficiently advanced.

The City Architect had reported that the amount of steel required for the erection of shopping and commercial premises would, of course, vary considerably with the height of construction proposed for each block of buildings. But, in his view, it was reasonable to suggest that the Ministry of Town and Country Planning might be able to sponsor building licences to a total value of about £300,000 for the reconstruction of the central areas in the next financial year.

★

HOUSING PROGRESS REPORTS have been presented to Parliament by the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland.*

They show that the number of permanent houses completed in Great Britain during September was 20,402, compared with 16,854 in August. The number of permanent houses completed during the present year is at present 169,559, made up as follows:—January, 15,272; February, 16,134; March, 20,357; April, 19,171; May, 20,372; June, 21,159; July, 19,838; August, 16,854; September, 20,402. The number of temporary houses finished in September

was 880, as against 888 in August. The total number of houses completed since the end of the war is 523,883, of which 367,761 are permanent and 156,122 are temporary.

The total labour force employed on the construction or repair of houses in Great Britain fell during the quarter ending in September from 547,400 to 524,200. There were 227,200 men engaged on the construction of permanent houses and the preparation of sites as compared with 245,400 at the end of June, and 1,600 on the erection of temporary houses as against 3,600 at the end of June.

for primary and secondary schools a little more than twice as large as that carried out in 1948. At present about £22 million worth of educational building was in progress on the sites. Since the end of the war nearly 250,000 new school places had been provided either by permanent or temporary construction. More than 6,500 new school canteens, 30 new special schools, 55 emergency training colleges and 12 new permanent training colleges had been opened. The curve of activity had risen sharply, and would continue to rise.

★★

THE RATE OF SCHOOL BUILDING is to be doubled next year.

This was announced at Brighton last week by the Minister of Education. Mr. Tomlinson said that the Government had made available for 1949 enough labour and materials to allow of a building programme

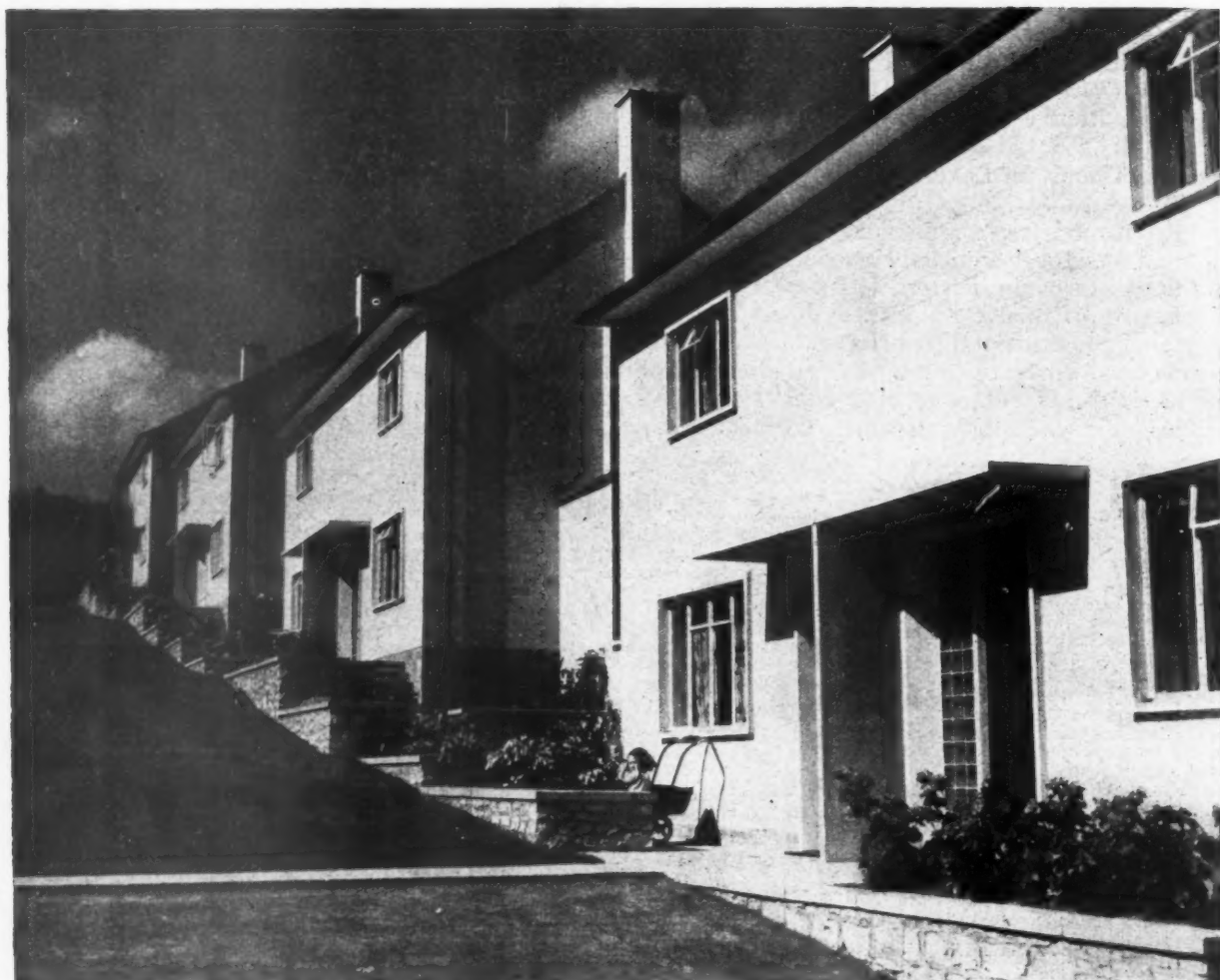
Two GARDEN CITIES in South Wales may be established.

This was recently announced in London by Mr. Herbert Morrison. It is intended that they should "set an example for the rest of Wales and revive interest in environment among inhabitants of South Wales mining towns." A spokesman of MOTCP said that no sites had been chosen.



The photograph above, taken at Interlaken, shows typical Swiss post-war municipal housing. These terrace flats are working class dwellings, centrally heated, and with internal walls in waxed wood for heat insulation. It is interesting to see how the Swiss vernacular persists in the pitched roof with its wide eaves and the white rough-cast rendering of the external walls.

* Published as White Papers. *Housing Returns for England and Wales.* Cmd. 7552. HMSO 9d. *Housing Returns for Scotland.* Cmd. 7550. HMSO 6d.



New Housing at Bath

The Ministry of Health's report on housing costs was the subject of a recent leading article in the JOURNAL, and attention was drawn to the fact that a general improvement in housing standards was in large measure responsible for the great increase in costs. The photograph above shows part of Bath City Council's Moorlands estate by Mr. J.

Owens, City Engineer and Surveyor. It comprises 211 houses. There are two-bedroom semi-detached houses, two- and three-bedroom houses in blocks of six, and two- and three-bedroom houses stepped in pairs to form terraces conforming to the contours of the site. All are in Bath stone. Mr. P. K. Pope was the chief architectural assistant.

Alderman The Reverend Charles Jenkinson has been appointed CHAIRMAN OF STEVENAGE NEW TOWN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

The Minister of Town and Country Planning proposed this appointment on September 8, in a letter to the local authorities concerned, following on the resignation of Sir Thomas Gardiner, and the appointment has since been confirmed. Alderman Jenkinson is leader of the Leeds City Council and Chairman of the Finance and Parliamentary Committee. He became Chairman of the Housing Committee in 1933, and two years ago was appointed to the Central Housing Committee.

THE DEUTZER BRIDGE, the first of the five Rhine bridges to be rebuilt at Cologne, has been opened.

The new bridge takes the place of the old

Hindenburg suspension bridge which was bombed in February, 1945. It has three spans, and has been completed in about 13 months—nearly six months ahead of schedule. The work was done by Germans. The other bridges awaiting rebuilding are the Mulheim, the South, and the Rodenkirchener, all bombed, and the great Hohenzollern bridge, which was blown up by the retreating German Army to stem the allied advance. One section of the Hohenzollern bridge is already in temporary use.

The estimated cost of EAST KILBRIDE New Town has been reduced.

This was announced by Sir Patrick Dollan, chairman of the East Kilbride Development Corporation, at a recent meeting in Glasgow, when an outline plan for the new town was approved. The eventual cost of the new town will be £5 millions to £6 millions less than originally estimated. The original estimate of between £35 millions and £40 millions was made on a rising market, but the latest was made on a falling one. Sir

Patrick said that the master plan was being sent to the Planning Department of the Scottish Office for examination before being returned to the Corporation to fill in the details.

The RIBA POST-WAR HOSPITAL BUILDING COMMITTEE is to be reconstituted.

The committee's terms of reference have also been revised and will be as follows:— (a) To investigate the present position in regard to planning for hospital building. (b) To enquire what schemes for development are under consideration. (c) To collect information as to the appointment of architects to Regional Hospital Boards and their duties and functions and whether architectural staffs are being formed. (d) To examine generally the position of private architects who were previously, or are still, working for hospitals.

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Mr. F. M. Sleeman, President of the NFBTE, has suggested two ways in which the Government and local authorities could help REDUCE HOUSING COSTS.

Mr. Sleeman was speaking at the Jubilee Dinner of the North Western Federation in Blackpool. "The main problem before the building industry today is high costs," said Mr. Sleeman. "The Minister of Health's Committee on Housing Costs which has just presented its first report, says the cost of building has increased, is increasing and must be diminished if those in need of real homes are to get them quickly. With that all building trades employees agree. One contribution which, I suggest, the Government could make to help us would be to arrange right away for increased supplies of timber. At present we are using substitutes. That adds considerably to the cost of building. I realise, of course, that many imports we should like have to be restricted in order to save dollars, but increased imports of timber could, I believe, be offset in part at least by increased exports of cement, a material which we are now using as a substitute for timber. Local authorities too could make a real contribution to the problem and at the same time help those middle-class families whose need for homes is desperate by allocating within the discretion given to them by the Minister of Health the full quota of houses for building by private traders. Our experience proves that the greater the competition between local authorities and the private builder, the lower the costs and the lower the charges on the rates and taxes."

NEWS IN BRIEF

For the first time since the war the LCC has been asked to approve estimates for the layout of new open spaces. The areas concerned are in Camberwell and Greenwich, and the cost of laying them out is estimated at £28,800.

The Assistant Bishop and Dean of Chester has appealed for £5,300 for completing the repairs to the roof of Chester Cathedral. There has been much dry rot in the timber, and the lead of the roof has worn thin and is being replaced by copper.

The Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers will hold its examinations for Graduateship and Associate Membership in London and provincial centres, and if necessary overseas, on Saturday, April 9, 1949.

The questions set at the Final and Special Final Examination of the RIBA, held in July, 1948, have been published, and are on sale at the RIBA, price 1s. (exclusive of postage).

The RIBA Golfing Society's last meeting for the current season was held at Sudbury Golf Club. The Selby Cup and Spoon was won by G. F. Wilson, with a score of 81-5=76. Runners-up:—A. H. Walker, 82-5=77. W. R. F. Fisher, 86-9=77. F. T. Smith, 90-13=77. The afternoon four-ball bogey competition was won by A. D. McGill and E. H. Firmin with a score of 2 up.

Mr. R. A. Williams, M.B.E. B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., Principal Assistant Architect, Buckinghamshire County Council, has been chosen by the Cumberland County Council's Establishment Committee to be Deputy County Architect of the Cumberland County Council at a salary of £960 per annum, rising by increments of £50 per annum to a maximum of £1,110 per annum.

THE FUTURE FOR STUDENTS

HOW many architects can the country support? That is the first question that arises on reading the MARS/ARCH.S.A. Committee's Interim Report on Architectural Education. The second question is: what is being done to help the education of the external student of the RIBA? These are the figures that give rise to these questions: there are, at the moment, about 12,500 architectural students in the country—or more than three-quarters of the total number of registered architects. Of these 12,500 students 4,500 are being trained in recognised schools, another 1,000 are at unrecognised schools and the remainder, a total of some 7,000, are studying externally.

Briefly, the various methods by which a student may become qualified today are the following. With money, or a government grant, he can enter a full-time school; this is the method approved by the RIBA. Alternatively he can enter an unrecognized school for either full or part-time training where he will have to sit for the external examination of the RIBA, and even, in certain of the schools, provide additional "testimonies of study." The only other organized method of training available is by a correspondence course. Alternatively, he can enter an office as a pupil and become qualified by taking the external examinations.

The figure of 4,500 for students in recognized schools is temporarily swollen above the pre-war figure of 1,500 by the return of students whose studies were interrupted by the war and by the ex-service grants which have attracted many who would not otherwise have been able to afford a school training. But schools which have been able to absorb so many may be tempted to keep up to present numbers rather than shrink to pre-war size. In this they will be helped by the increased interest now taken in architecture and the arts by public and secondary schools and by the effect of recent design propaganda on parents. There is every indication, therefore, that the number of students will not drop to anywhere near the pre-war figure. This naturally leads to the question of the number of architects the country will need during the next twenty years. This question is one which the RIBA should undertake to answer.

Some time ago the RIBA published the statement that prospects for the post-war era showed that the amount of work available would be only sufficient to keep the pre-war number of architects fully employed. How does the RIBA reconcile this with the figure of 12,500 students? How does the RIBA think the profession can absorb a potential yearly increase of about 2,000 registered architects?

The facts in this report suggest that there is a most urgent and important task to be performed by the RIBA. This task is to undertake an investigation into the existing supply and demand of architects' services with the purpose of discovering how many architects are in practice, how many retire each year, how many are engaged in building, how

many are only designing on paper, how many are in private and how many in public practice, and so on; also how many assistants they can afford to employ. This information, coupled with the knowledge of the amount of building which this country can be expected to afford and has planned to undertake during the next ten years or so, could then be related to the number of architects entering the profession yearly. Too large an intake into the profession can only lead to underemployment and a waste of manpower. But, checked in time, the surplus students could, with more profit to themselves, enter specialist jobs in the building trades.

Finally, there is the question of the standard of training of external students. There is only one factor which can affect the external student today, and that is the examination system of the RIBA. Its importance, as the MARS Group's most useful report points out, lies not only in the standards set but in the guidance given to the intending candidate by means of the published curriculum of study. These students, if pre-war and present tendencies continue, will compose the bulk of the profession in the future. The RIBA should, therefore, ensure that its examinations are of the highest standard, demanding not only adequate technical knowledge but imagination and originality of thought.



The Architects' Journal

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

WANTED: NOTTING HILL NAPOLEON

It is forty odd years since G. K. Chesterton wrote *The Napoleon of Notting Hill*, and there are forty odd years to go before we reach the time in which the famous action was set. But the battle of Campden Hill is already on—though this time the protagonists are not the fabulous red-haired Adam Wayne, but gallant Lady Pepler and Lord Balfour—and the enemy at the gates is not the North

Kensington guard under General Buck, but the LCC with the District Valuer at their head.

The struggle concerns a blitzed site on the hill set in an area of large early 19th century houses standing in their own gardens—an upper middle-class district in fact, if Mr. Hartland Thomas who resides there will permit me to say so. The site has been requisitioned by the LCC for workers' flats. This, says Lady Pepler, is directly contrary to the recommendation of the County of London Plan ("we have not yet accepted the Abercrombie plan," says the LCC), was done without the knowledge of the LCC Town Planning Committee ("we are not bound to consult it"), is against the wishes of the Kensington Borough Council ("just a Tory majority"), and is a threat to the amenities of a neighbourhood of particular charm and character ("no comment").

No doubt there will be a public inquiry when the problem will be more fully discussed and the LCC's curious procedure revealed in more detail. I suspect, however, that local objections are not so much to the incursion of another and lower income group—Ken-

sington, after all, contains many areas where the houses of rich and poor rub amiable elbows—but to the sort of buildings by which this incursion is inevitably marked. Those of you who have seen recent LCC-designed housing will, I think, agree that the standard has tumbled disastrously since the days of Topham Forrest, and that the quality of design displayed today is often lamentably low.

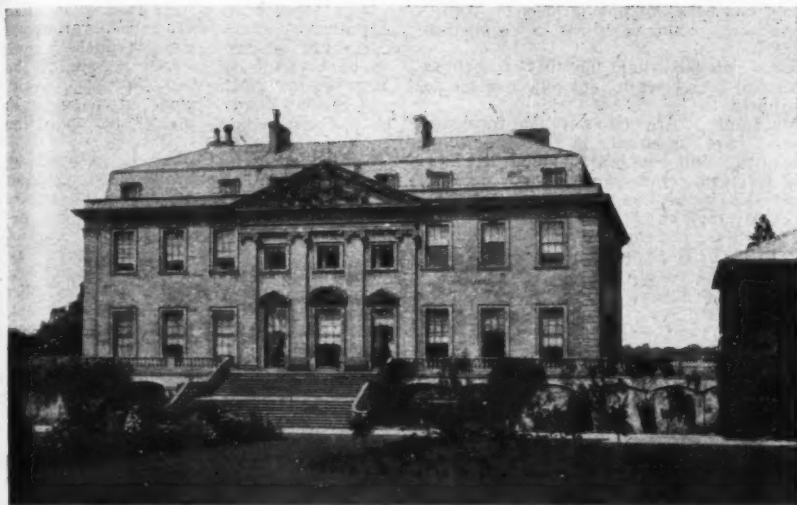
No doubt I shall be told that conditions today prevent gracious building, that we can afford only the barest essentials in the way of shelter, that the shortage of houses is so acute that there is no time to take notice of long-term plans however desirable they may seem to be. To which it can be replied that many London boroughs—among them Chelsea, St. Pancras, Finsbury, Paddington, Westminster, Holborn and Kensington itself—have solved the problem with skill and imagination—so why not the LCC?

And as to choice of site—well, no plan should be sacred, and it may be that this site is a suitable one in the circumstances; certainly a well-designed set of workers' flats would be infinitely preferable to badly-designed luxury flats or neo-Georgian bijou villas at £8,000 each. But if there are good arguments for this, no arguments of any sort can defend bad architecture; nor can they explain why you have a Town Planning Committee if you don't consult it, or a Chief Architect if he is not asked to design your flats and houses.

Perhaps I am over pessimistic and prejudging the issue. But I suspect that before the battle is done the defenders of Notting Hill will wish they could imitate their predecessor Adam Wayne who, you remember, tipped the scale finally in his favour by threatening to loosen the waters of the Campden Reservoir upon the heads of the attackers.

THIRD TIME LUCKY

How many people know what or where are The Dukeries? Many thousands more today, I suspect, than before Dr. Pevsner's recent Sunday broad-



Blatherwycke Park, Northants, the eighteenth century house which is in the process of being demolished. See Astragal's note below.

cast on the subject in that admirable Third Programme series "Buildings and Places." This first-rate talk was as packed with odd bits of history and romance as are the ducal palaces of which he spoke. Welbeck, with its underground rooms but, we are told, how disappointingly shallow underground: Thoresby, the Victorian Gothic mansion designed by Salvin, "lived in today," said Dr. Pevsner, "exactly as it should be" (what did he mean by this—epergnes, brass hot-water cans and footmen, or cobwebs, rotting damask and noises in the attic: Clumber, now standing no higher than a few inches from the turf: Bodley's green, orange and red church alone and neglected by the lake. Mr. Summerson will have a hard job in the next talk of the series to make Bristol half as attractive sounding as Nottinghamshire seen through Dr. Pevsner's eyes.

A GROTTESQUE BUSINESS

The affair of the Oatlands Park grotto, demolished last February without benefit of appeal to public opinion, is now ancient history as such things go. But history, however ancient, repeats itself—and has done so, with variations, in this case.

The latest victim of the rage for demolition is, or was, Blatherwycke Park, Northants. As the photo shows, this was a substantial house with a comely 1750-ish façade, the sort of house that not even Northants could well afford to lose. But it is not the

extent of the loss so much as the way of its coming about that makes the tale a shocking one.

For Blatherwycke Park was sold for demolition in August. It seems that MOTCP were quite unaware of what was happening, in spite of the fact that bills advertising "Georgian House for Demolition" were posted for all who had eyes to see. And by the time MOTCP had woken up to the situation and sent someone to look at Blatherwycke, the house-breakers had already begun work—without any application for permission to the local planning authority and actually a week or more before the meeting which should have considered the matter could have been called.

The moral? As I said at the time of the Oatlands affair, the only answer to vandalism is vigilance. Vigilance on everyone's part, and not least on the part of Regional Planning Officers. After all, Sections 29 and 30 of the 1947 TCP Act are law.

ART EQUALS £ S. D.

Those who dread having anything to do with exhibiting art or propagating culture because they know these matters are always a dead financial loss will be confounded by the report that a profit of nearly a thousand pounds was made by the LCC Parks Committee on last summer's exhibition of sculpture in Battersea Park. The receipts totalled £8,284. Nearly 150,000

unartistic dog-loving British plodded round the sculpture—surely more than the hordes who used to study Epstein's Jacob in an Oxford Street peep-show?

So much support seems to be forthcoming from artists, organizers and the public that the LCC have decided to make plans for an exhibition on a similar basis in 1950. This date should allow time for artists everywhere to knock up a little something, or as the Report puts it "to plan accordingly." Congratulations are due to the LCC. Now is the opportunity for official bodies all over the country, and especially in large towns, to liven up, in a similar fashion, those dreary laurel and privet triangles of open space, adjuncts to war-memorials, that so often typify the British park.

ASTRAGAL

LETTERS

Borax

Alexander Furness, L.R.I.B.A.

BM/GAFC

R.D.I. Exhibition

SIR,—My second thoughts after visiting the sumptuously set though ungrammatically titled exhibition "Design at Work," were as follows.

It would have been encouraging to have seen a radio which did not require glasses and concentration from the short-sighted user; pressed glass which retained the essential fluid quality of glass and did not resemble half-solidified gelatine; a lip stick container which occupied less rather than more space in the handbag; teapots with unbreakable spouts and easily cleaned interiors; posters in which legibility of text had been studied; television sets in which the problem of space-occupying doors had been solved; furniture employing fewer joints and improved methods of jointing; rolling stock which did not leave off the "styling" at floor level and fabrics with less reference to the "Merrie England" tradition.

All this, if it were not too much to hope, in a less monumental architectural setting, so that the design "triumphs" themselves were emphasised rather than the virtuosity of the exhibition designers and the financial resources of the promoters.

Achievement of this kind would give us more reason to be satisfied with the progress of our native industrial design, a more sympathetic attitude on the part of the public, and the fuller confidence of the manufacturer.

BORAX

Minimum or Maximum Ceiling Heights

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Cubitt's letter I did not conveniently ignore anything in my letter in your issue of October 7, 1948.

I can only repeat that my own flat is on the top floor of a converted Georgian

terrace and the rooms are, by measurement, 8 ft. 6 in. high.

As for Mr. Cubitt's preference for low eaves, do all Georgian houses have eaves? Do not a great many have parapet walls to hide the roofs from view?

I agree entirely, however, with Mr. Cubitt when he says that the question of ceiling heights is really a matter of individual taste; but, if I interpret correctly the meaning behind the letters written by Mr. Clark and Mr. de Maré, it is to suggest that the by-law regulations should stipulate a minimum ceiling height of 7 ft. 3 in. instead of the present greater height, solely on the grounds that Mr. Clark and Mr. de Maré do not like ceilings to be higher than 7 ft. 3 in.

It is a case of we are right and everyone else is wrong. As far as I am concerned they can have ceilings as low as 4 ft. 3 in. if they wish, so long as they do not try to inflict such standards upon other people by regulation.

The danger in reducing the minimum by-law regulation ceiling height to a minimum of 7 ft. 3 in. or 7 ft. is that once this is done the new minimum height will so very quickly become the new maximum height—which would be, in my opinion, a retrograde step.

London

ALEXANDER FURNESS

Investigating Costs

SIR,—I sympathize with ASTRAGAL's depression at the thought of what may happen if the 5/9 plan business catches on, but can the prospective builder of a simple bungalow be blamed for investigating as cheaply as possible?

When I investigated the possibility of converting a building into a small flat, an architect and his assistant spent about three hours in measuring it up. I said I would be willing to spend about £200 on the job. Months later I was told that it would cost over £400. I said I could not spend the money, and got (and paid) a bill for over £40. Justified, of course, legally, but not encouraging to prospective clients next time.

London

BM/GAFC

In Parliament

At question time in the Commons, Mr. C. W. Key, Minister of Works, was asked by Mr. Charles Smith (Lab.—Colchester) what action had been so far taken, and what action was proposed, on the report of the Committee on the Distribution of Building Materials.

Mr. Key replied that the principal recommendations in the report related to arrangements restricting competition and to distributors' margins.

"As regards the former, I am asking the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Harold Wilson) to refer one or more cases to the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission when it has been set up," the Minister said. "I have discussed distributors' margins with those concerned and the prices of a number of articles have been reduced. The discussions are continuing."

Mr. Key was also asked by Mr. A. R. Hurd (Con.—Newbury) if he was aware of the decay of Donnington Castle, and if, in view of the historic importance of this fortress at the second battle of Newbury in 1644, he would take steps to ensure its preservation under the Ancient Monuments Act. The Minister said he was aware that Donnington Castle was in need of repair.

The owner's agents were informed in September that the Ministry of Works would repair and maintain it if it were placed under their charge under the Ancient Monuments Act.

Mr. E. P. Smith (Con.—Ashford) provided a bright spot in the proceedings when he suggested to the Minister of Town and Country Planning that officers of his depart-

ment had been advising farmers in Ashford who were erecting cowsheds to "paint them pink."

Mr. Lewis Silkin told him that no such advice had been given by any officer of his department.

Mr. Smith: "Are you aware that three such cases have occurred in my immediate vicinity? Will you bear in mind that cows are very Conservative animals and assure me that this is not an insidious attempt to Socialise their minds?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Silkin: "I have a complete alibi—I have not been anywhere near Ashford. I am very interested to hear of the politics of cows." (Laughter.)

BUILDING PROGRESS Up to September, 1948

[By Ian Bowen]

The building programme is, as often has been said before, the largest single item of the capital investment programme of the country. Time was when the proportion which the investment programme bore to the national income was scarcely discussed outside political economy club meetings, or in lecture rooms, but the intense external pressure on the British economy has made the size of the investment programme a topic of common debate. It is important, because investment may be the main determinant of the level of employment. It is important, because "too much" investment (i.e., more than people intend to save) causes inflationary pressure on prices. It is important because, without large-scale investment the competitive efficiency of the economy cannot readily be improved, beyond a limited point. It is important, because wrong decisions as to the best type of investment lock up national resources in undesirable forms. Cuts in investment, such as those envisaged in the "Capital Programme for 1948," published December, 1947, affect the constructional industries, and all their dependent professions.

How then are changes in investment planned and regulated?

To begin with, "social priorities" clearly provided an argument that has carried weight with the present government. Despite false starts, and innumerable difficulties of short supply and cumbersome administration, a local authority housing programme has been carried through. Of the 360,000 permanent new houses completed from the end of the war up till the end of September, 1948, 259,000 were built by local authorities or government departments (68,000 of which were non-traditional). Public housing in this country is a success, although, as the recent Ministry of Health report on costs suggested, up to 1947 at least the problem of costs had not been solved. Local authority educational projects were also being approved and carried out on a large scale. A new set of tables in the Monthly Digest of Statistics shows that such projects amounted to £5.5 million in the second quarter of 1948. At the end of that quarter the total so-called "operational" and "short-term" educational programmes (including universities) amounted to £58.1 millions, and on nearly £18 millions of this total work had been already started.

The factory building programme was largely influenced by the policy adopted to canalize industry to the depressed areas. This policy, too, has met so far with a considerable measure of success. At April,

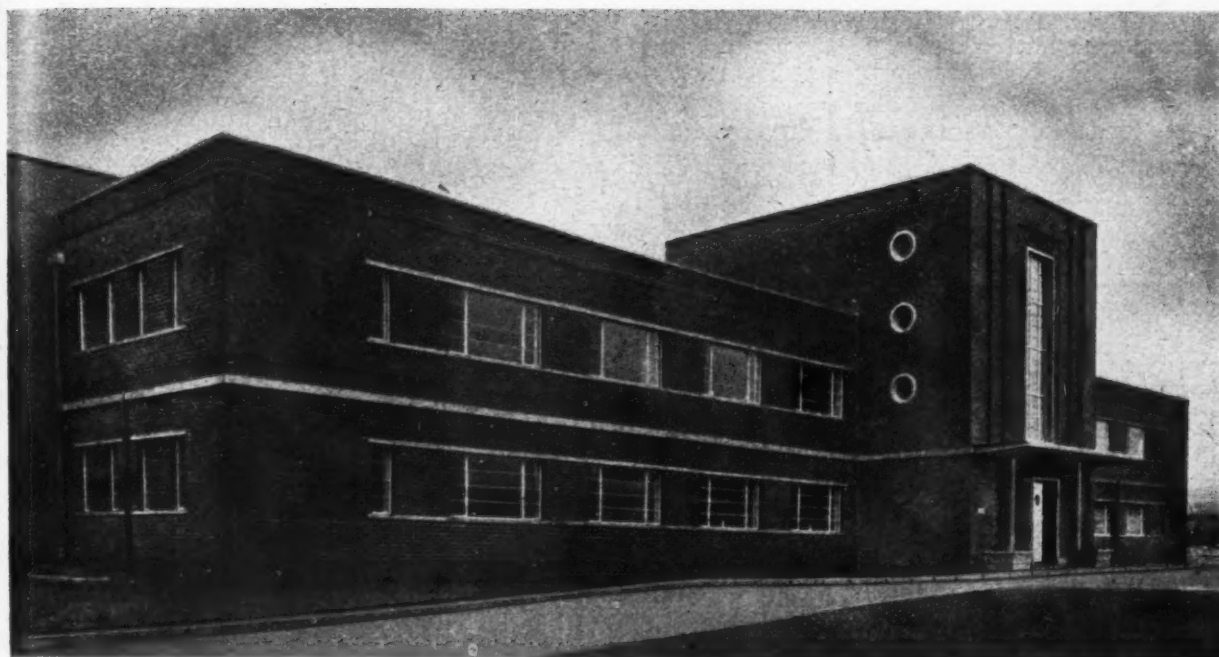
1948, 71 per cent. of the factory building approved by Panel A (an inter-departmental committee which regulates capital schemes to be begun) were in four regions of the country—the North-West, Scotland, Wales and the Northern—regions which contained only 38 per cent. of the population of the country.

While progress can thus be claimed by the government, its manner of carrying out a change in programme leaves an uneasy sense of uncertainty in the air. For example, the much discussed capital cuts of last year have resulted in *no labour at all* being released on balance from the building and civil engineering industries to other industries, according to the official figures. There were 1,005,000 male operatives employed in the industries at September, 1947; 1,024,000 at the end of September, 1948. Yet over the same period, labour employed on the construction of new houses fell from 271,000 to 229,000. If ever there was a time when inflationary pressure made the demand for building repairs necessary to be controlled—that is if the government was serious in its declared intention to re-deploy labour as between construction and the manufacture of exports—then it was the period from 1947 to 1948. Already, in the spring, the drift to smaller building repair work was apparent. The government chose that moment of all moments to lift the licensing ceiling.

The industries that have been hit by the capital cuts have been certain building materials industries, rather than building and civil engineering itself, owing to the shift from new work to repairs. Plasterboard has been badly hit, and bricks seem only too likely to continue in over-production despite measures already taken to cut down output. No one yet seems to appreciate the delayed action effect of throttling down the rate of starting new houses to a level far below the capacity of the building materials' industries. Nor is there any sign of a new building programme to replace the housing demand.

Those who defend the capital cuts as they have worked out might argue that to reduce the pressure on building materials will permit of stocks increasing, cut out delays in delivery and so serve to improve the productivity of the building industry. This contention is partly valid, but it certainly must not be pressed too hard. Two or three months of low demand was all that was needed to enable manufacturers to restore stocks in the country to a sound working level; instead the low level of "new starts" for houses has been maintained over nearly twelve months, while the floodgate has been opened to the demand for small works of maintenance and decoration. It is not good policy to insist on building materials' producers over-expanding their capacity and then driving them to reduce their employment; the scale of employment in these industries is in any case small compared to more than a million men in building and civil engineering. Over one hundred thousand men could have been taken from the latter if control over building had been properly maintained.

Thus in 1947 and 1948 government planning seems to have gone sadly astray. The achievement of its social priorities—housing, education, and factories in distressed areas—was the result of an intelligent and on the whole successfully administered plan; the present policy seems to be one of expediency, almost of irresponsibility. It is not enough for the government to eschew a Gosplan as totalitarian and to produce targets that are not fulfilled on the grounds that this procedure is "democratic." Democracy and inefficiency should not be interchangeable words; in any case, too, controls of some kind have to be maintained in this field. It is to be hoped that a firmer line will be taken on the housing, schools and factory programmes in 1949, and that there will be some hard thinking done on how to prevent the stream of "luxury small works" from becoming a flood.

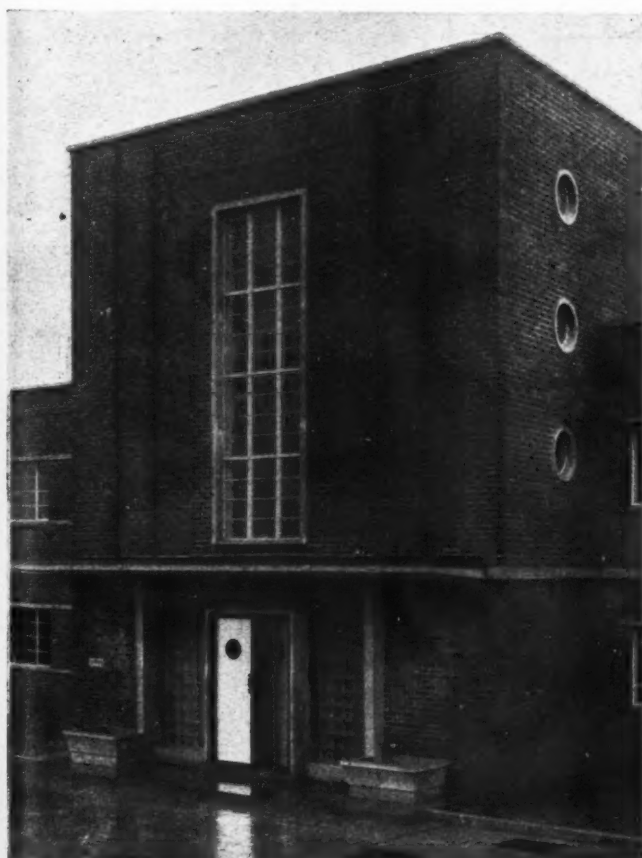


The office block.

FACTORY AT FFORESTFACH, SWANSEA

BY SYDNEY CLOUGH, SON & PARTNERS

Below, the main entrance.



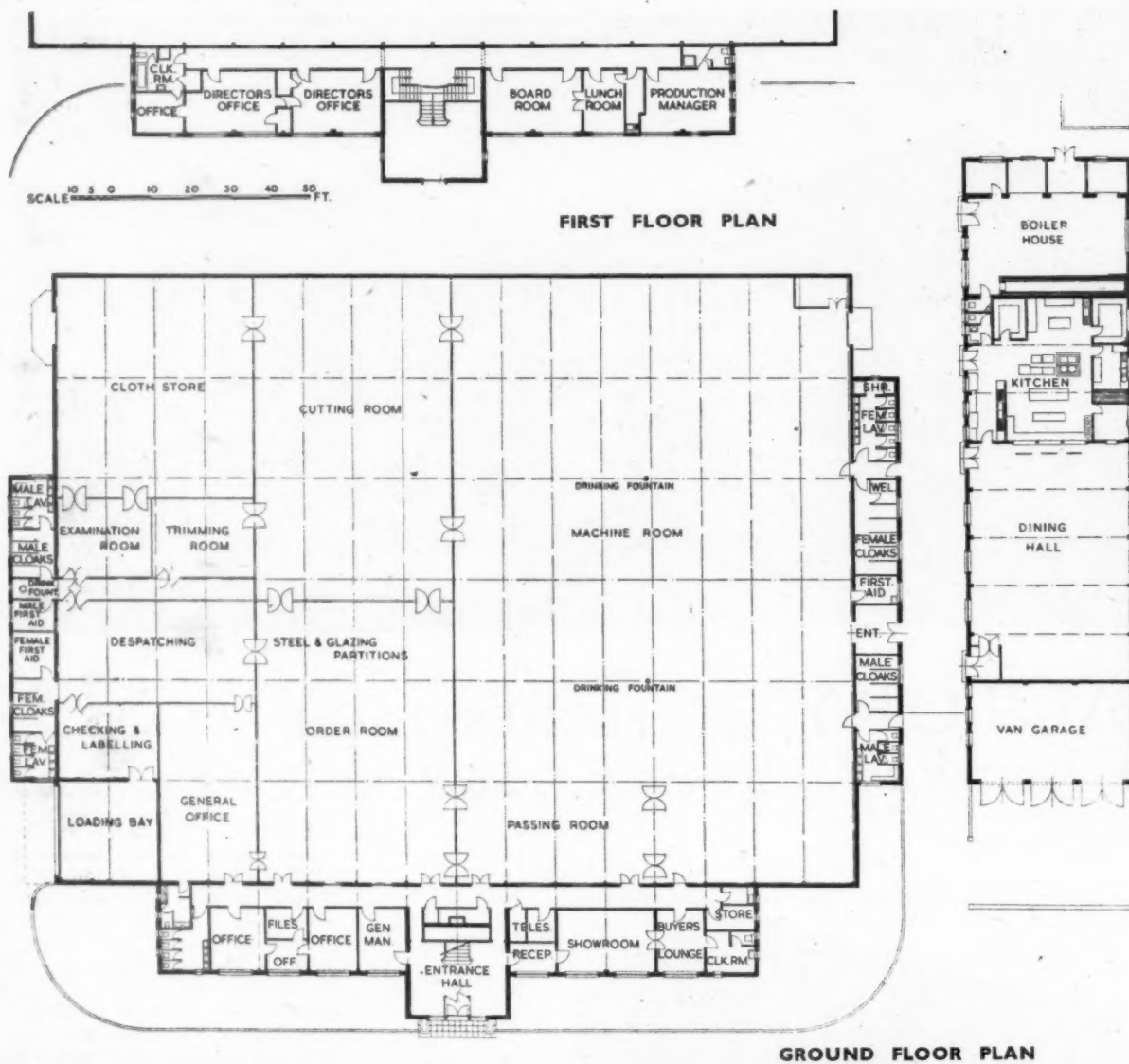
GENERAL.—This factory for the production of clothing is one of the few designed by architects in private practice on the new Swansea trading estate, at Fforestfach, Glamorganshire. This trading estate is part of the development of industry scheme for the depressed areas. Whereas the Swansea district was originally concerned with heavy industry, now a considerable number of clothing and light metal industries have been attracted to the area to provide a more balanced industrial set-up and a source of work for women not employable in heavy industry.

SITE.—Owing to the sloping nature of the site, extensive excavating and making up of ground was necessary.

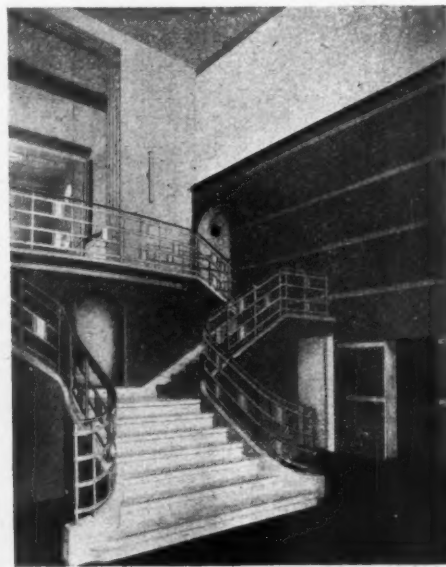
PLAN.—The clothing factory has a working floor space of over 30,000 sq. ft., in addition to office accommodation, canteen, kitchen, boiler house and garages for vans and cars.

CONSTRUCTION.—All the buildings are steel framed with 11 in. cavity brick walls. The roof and first floor to the office block are of hollow tile construction. The floor finish throughout the main building is jarrah wood block.

The general contractors were Messrs. Dowsett Engineering Construction, Ltd. For list of sub-contractors, see page 476.



Below, left, the main working floor; right, the entrance hall.



FACTORY AT SWANSEA: BY SYDNEY CLOUGH, SON & PARTNERS

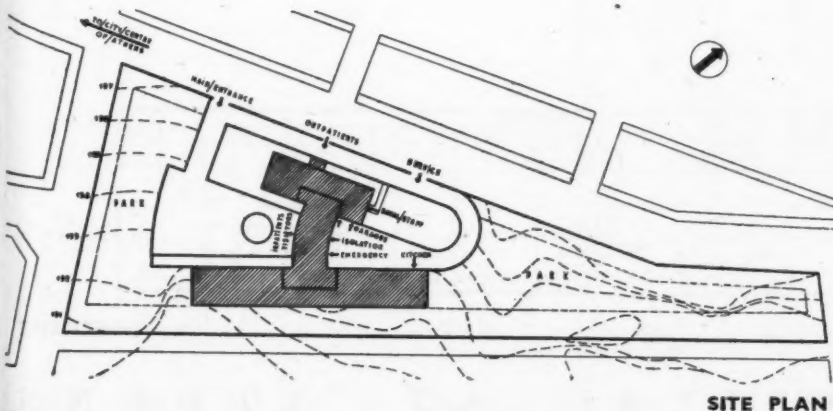


Model from the north-east.

HOSPITAL AT ATHENS

FOR THE ROYAL HELLENIC NAVY

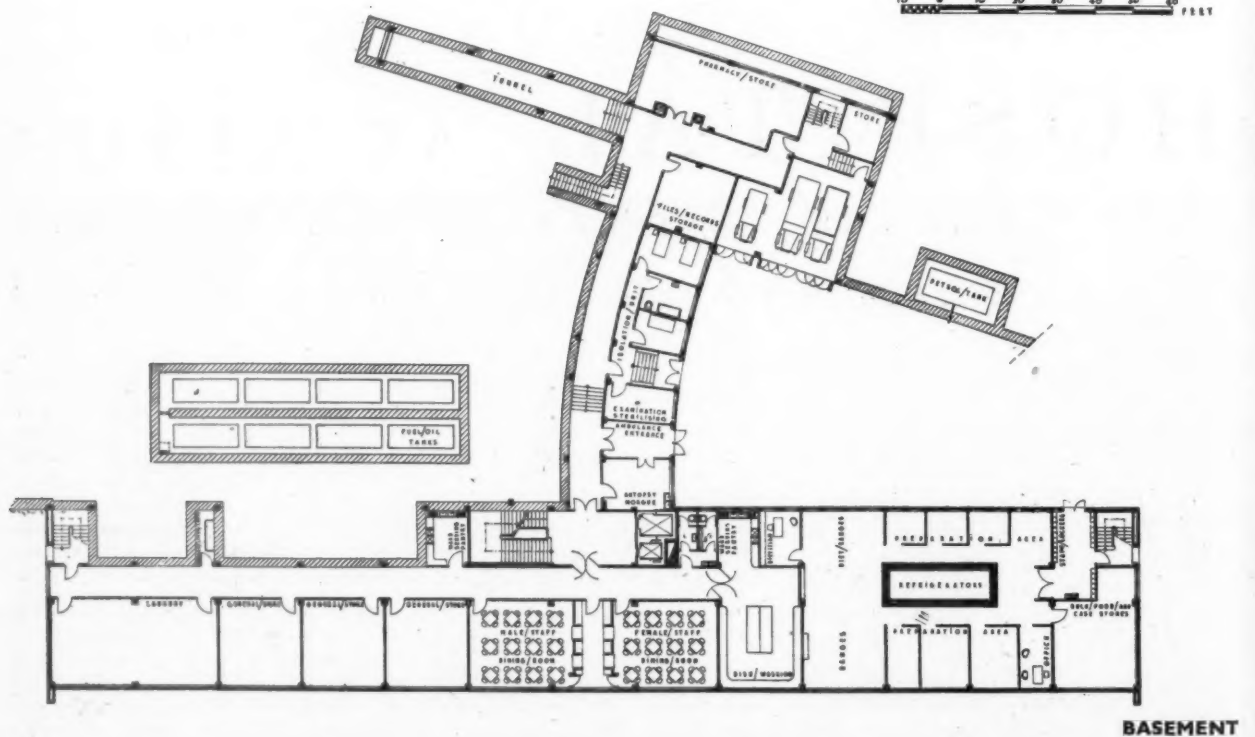
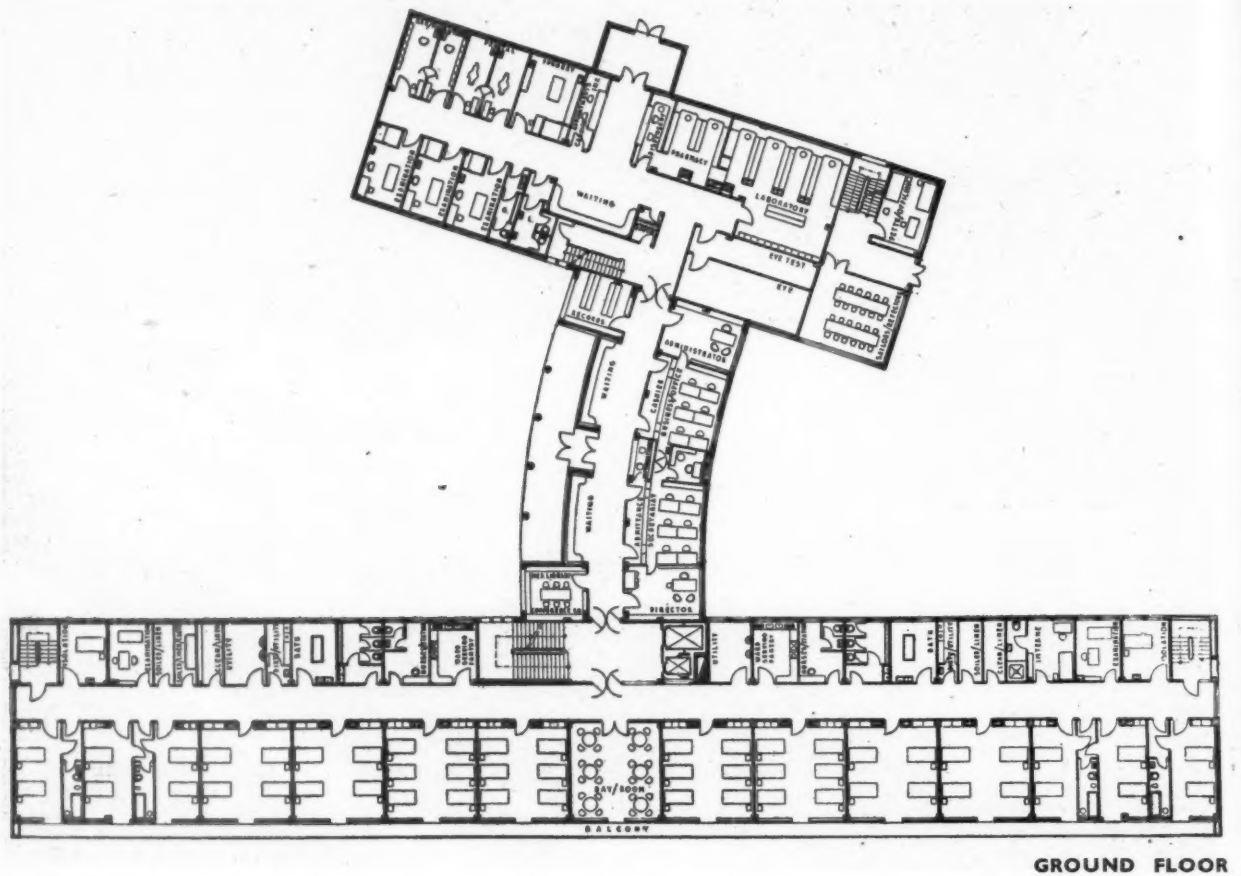
DESIGNED BY ANTHONY KRIESIS



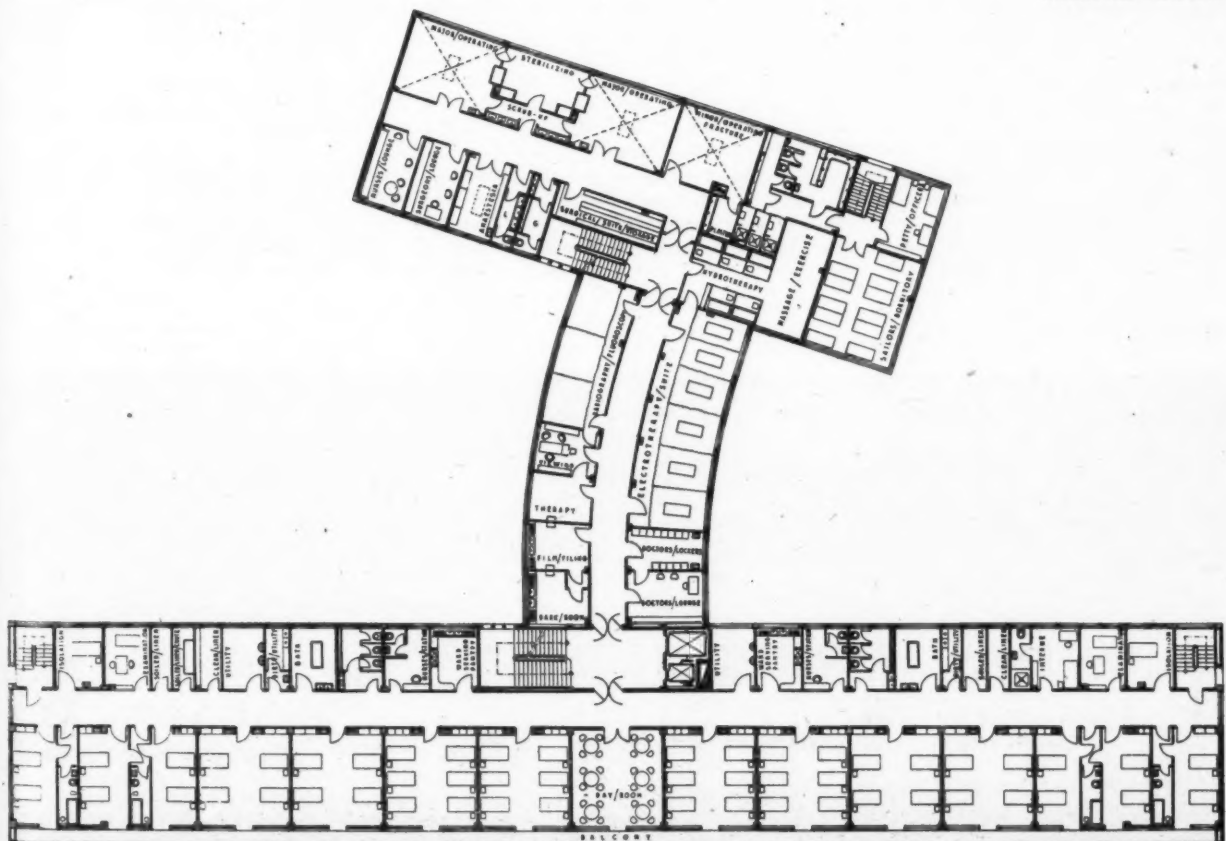
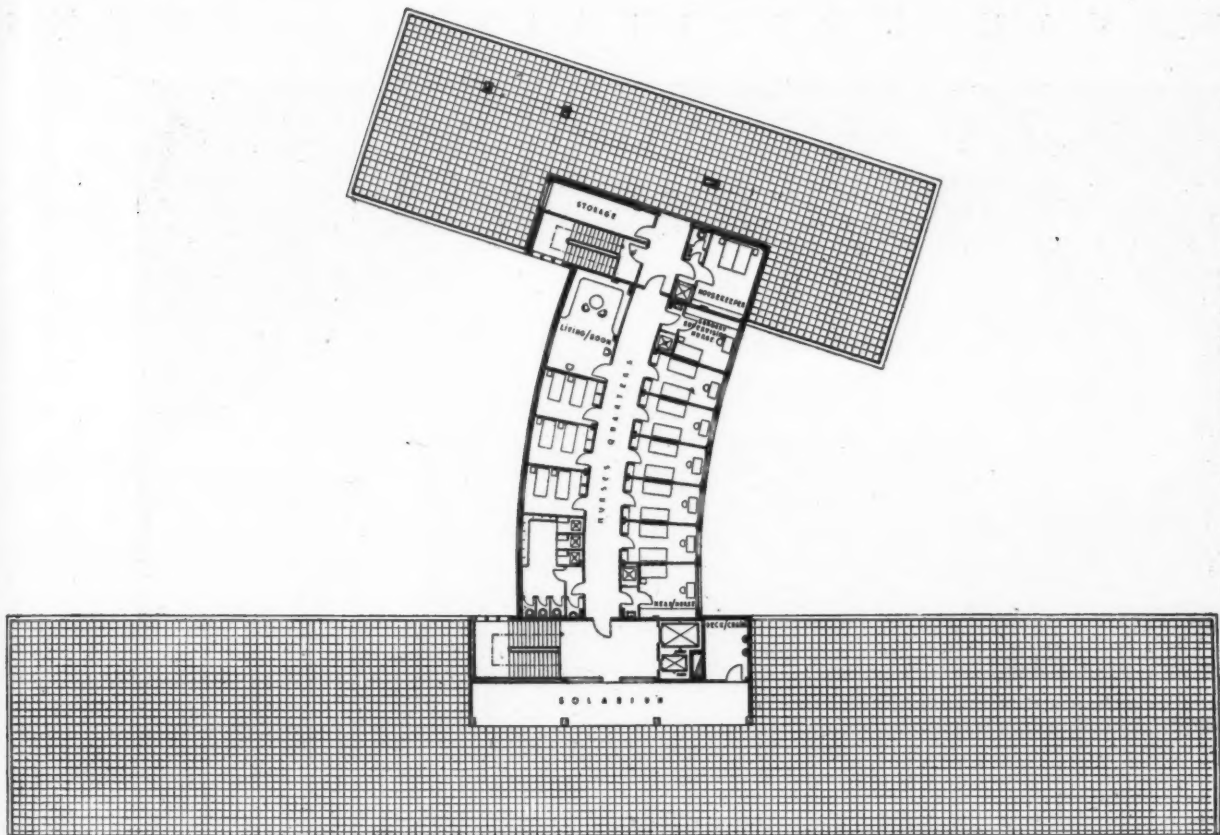
SITE PLAN

SITE.—S.E. side of the Lycabettos Hill opposite Mount Hymettos, and overlooking the town of Athens and Saranikos Bay to the right. The shape of the building is adapted to the shape and slope of the site. Entrances are from the main road leading to the city, and the wards overlook the park.

PLAN.—The principal idea was to keep the plan as flexible as possible so that extensions may be added. The framework is of reinforced concrete, and the columns have been made sufficiently strong to support two more storeys. The building is in 3 blocks, and has 2 yards—the main

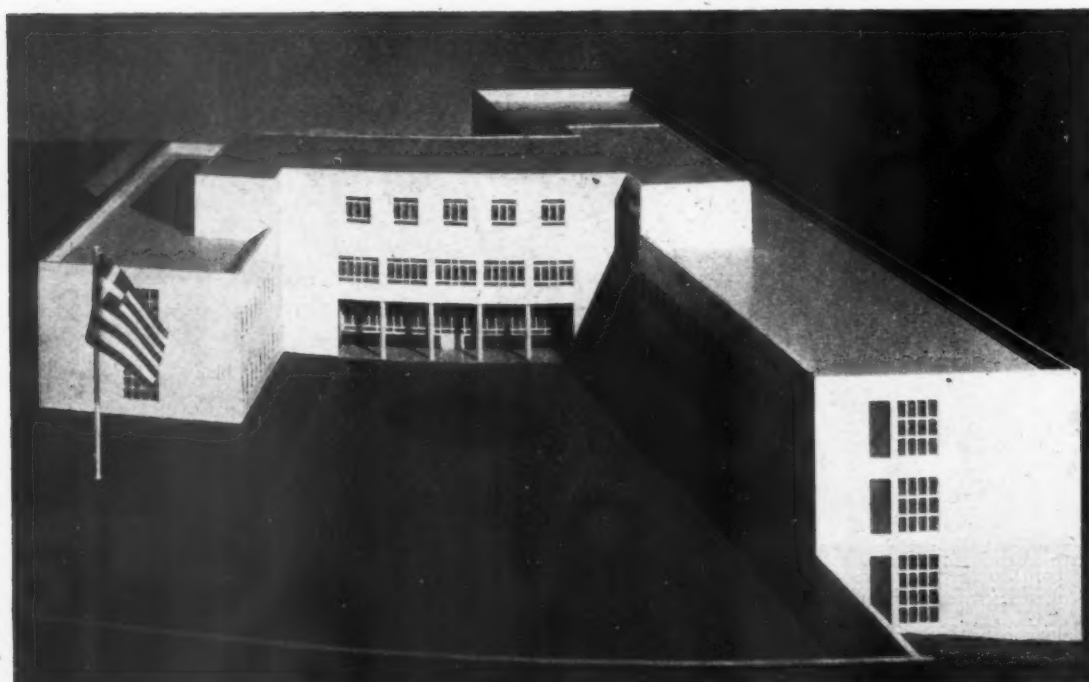


NAVAL HOSPITAL AT ATHENS



DESIGNED BY ANTHONY KRISIS

NAVAL HOSPITAL AT ATHENS



From the south-west.

courtyard, which is one storey higher, and the service yard. The main block of the basement is above ground level owing to the slope of the ground.

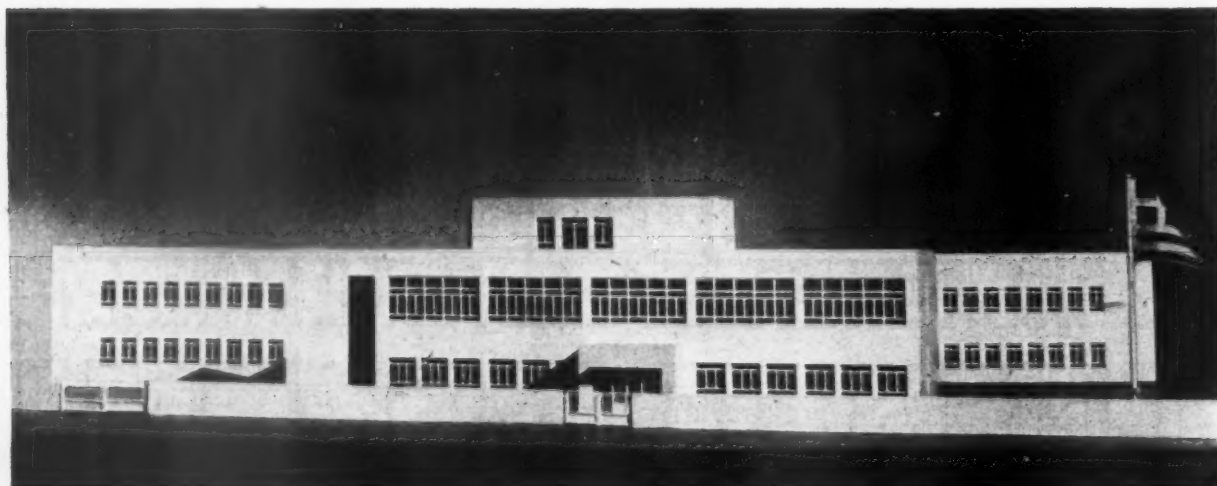
The ground floor consists of a ward block of 50 beds, and 3 separate bathrooms for high ranking officers; at main yard level, the middle block is administrative; the third block consists of out-patients' department with separate offices for naval staff. The first

floor has a ward unit of 50 beds as before, with middle block X-ray, electro- and physio-therapy for use of both in and out patients, and the third block is an operating suite. Both ground and first floor have a balcony 3 ft. deep running the length of the façade of the ward block, which catches the winter sun, but acts as a protecting canopy in the summer. The second floor has a solarium, protected from winds, and a terrace on both

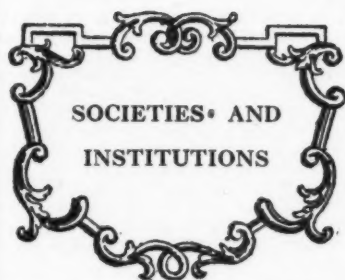
outside blocks, with nurses' quarters in the middle. The basement consists of isolation wards, with an ambulance entrance separate from the main entrance and all dining rooms, boilers, machinery, elevators, and electrical equipment.

CONSTRUCTION.—The frame is of reinforced concrete, walls of brick, window frames metal. Inside doors plywood. Glass bricks for all staircase lighting. Central heating.

The north elevation.



DESIGNED BY ANTHONY KRIESIS



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.

GEFFRYE MUSEUM

H. S. Goodhart-Rendel

October 19. At the Geffrye Museum, Shoreditch. THE ENGLISH HOME IN THE 19TH CENTURY. Mr. F. R. Yerbury was in the chair. This is the concluding instalment of Mr. Goodhart-Rendel's paper, the first part of which was printed in last week's JOURNAL.

H. S. Goodhart-Rendel:

An early specimen of the "old English mansion" style untouched by Puginism is Mamhead, designed by Antony Salvin, which in the year 1828 heralded in Devonshire a way of building that within ten years or so was to prevail throughout the land. If we leap twenty-one years and inspect Aldermaston House in Wiltshire, built in the year 1849 after the Puginic leaven had worked, the contrast is great. Classical regularity, only slightly dissembled at Mamhead is completely flouted at Aldermaston, a particularly symptomatic example, seeing that its architect, Philip Charles Hardwick, was no exclusive Puginist but rather a man who fell in with the prevailing moods. The style of Mamhead is faintly reflected in numberless small houses built before the fiftieth year of our century, among which those in Lonsdale Square, Islington, have a particular interest on account of their authorship. Their design is a boyish work of Richard Cromwell Carpenter, the Puginist apostle of the Anglicans, who, later in his short life, fixed the master's style upon public schools so firmly that it took a whole generation to shake it off.

Rich merchants and tradesmen, however, when they could not build as splendidly as at Aldermaston, were hardly likely to relish Puginism in its humbler manifestations. Italian of a nondescript kind suited them far better, with large plate-glass windows, a handsome porte-cochère and a noble conservatory. The external architecture of houses of this kind is so familiar to all of us that I shall cite no particular example of it, but the internal decoration has so generally been altered out of all knowledge, that an untouched specimen is rare. Photographs, however, record for us in detail the rooms hinted at in the backgrounds of John Leech's drawings and show us the result of Edwin's manly indifference and Angelina's

reckless shopping when they prepared their family nest.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION

The Great Exhibition was a great success. It made every householder long to have a bigger and better conservatory. It advertised our national wealth and opened to us new markets. It made many people desire things they had never desired before, and showed manufacturers how to supply them cheaply. It increased enormously the quantity of available art. But, as I am afraid ought to have been expected, it left the quality of the art exactly where it had been before.

The only effect of the exhibition that I have been able to trace in English homes was the sudden advent of usually very large exhibits that father had bought and room had to be found for somewhere. The artificial stone fountain would be all right in the garden of course, but hardly the bog-oak sideboard. A good many of such enormous pieces of furniture survive in our older houses today. I suppose because once they have been got in, it has proved extremely difficult to get them out.

If the Exhibition was a cause, and not merely a symptom, of our national prosperity, it may be held indirectly responsible for the great increase in size and cost noticeable afterwards in houses built by the upper and upper middle classes. Old houses, also, were greatly enlarged, and very often veneered all over with new architectural magnificence. Sir Charles Barry was viceroy in chief to the nobility and a designer of gardens in the grandest of grand manners. It is impossible to deny the ingenuity with which these operations were performed, nor the skill in planning and architectural composition displayed by Barry in all that gave adequate scope to his powers. It also, I fear, cannot be denied that the magnificence he aimed at and achieved was always a parvenu magnificence, whether provided by him for parvenus or for those who ought to have known better. This, I think, was less his and his employers' fault than the fault of their age.

NEO-RENAISSANCE

The "old English mansion" style, during the first twenty-five years of its prevalence had undergone a change to which attention must now be called. When it sprang first from the side of the castellated style it preserved the Gothic marks of its origin, although in its houses Gothic was apt to change on the threshold to a conventional classicism within. Gradually, however, in its details there set in a neo-Elizabethanism, an imitation of bastard Renaissance that was found to be as easily applicable to ceilings, staircases, and chimneypieces as it was to parapets, gables and doorways. It thus acquired some consistency, at the expense of a complete rift with Puginism, to which all post-Gothic forms were "debased" and utterly reprehensible. Puginists continued to build rectories and schoolmasters' houses with great vigour, and were imitated, generally very badly, by architects of no settled convictions who found no other models available for houses of the smaller kind that they could be sure were thoroughly up to date. Squires built cottages by the village-full, generally now in a style more bracing than sentimental, in a style nearer to that of the adjacent Puginic schoolhouse than in that of the ornamental dairy in the park.

Let us, now that we are approaching the grand climacteric of the century, leave architecture alone for a moment or two, and examine mid-Victorian homes as settings for domestic life. To begin with the smallest of them, what were the squire's new cottages like inside?

THE MID-VICTORIAN HOME

The smallest of them would contain a living-room, a scullery, and two bedrooms, the general run having a parlour and third

bedroom in addition. These rooms would all be not quite so big as our present notions require, and might be arranged less conveniently than is customary today. On the other hand there would be what seldom are provided now, an ample larder, big enough to hold a pig; some roof space, easy to reach, for the storage of apples, and occasionally an oven for baking at home. There were probably no taps, water being got by a bucket from a well and from the water-butt for washing. There was no drainage, the sink emptying into a bucket, and a privy being situated in the back-yard or in the garden.

Internally the finish was neat, the wood-work being painted by the landlord and the walls papered either by him or by the tenant. The furniture would be homely with, as its most massive pieces, a very large bed and an imposing dresser. The window of the chief room, whether that were living-room or parlour, would be filled up by pot plants and lace curtains. In the chief room, also, the fireplace would almost always be surmounted by a looking-glass in a maplewood or gilded frame.

In the towns the "fourth-rate" house had no more rooms than had the country cottage, but was built by a speculator for a slightly superior class of occupier. It might contain an internal tap, but probably would not contain a water-closet. Internally it would be furnished very much as the country cottage was furnished, but probably with a grander "front room" as its parlour.

Houses for small retired tradesmen, or for those small tradesmen not retired who did not live over their shops, were generally eight-roomed, semi-detached, and arranged on four floors, one of which was more or less a basement. They were commonly called "villas" and were planned to suit the convenience of the builders rather than that of their occupants. On each floor there were two rooms or two rooms and a large closet hardly meriting the name it usually bore of "dressing room"; there was water, hot and cold, laid on in the basement and perhaps on the first floor a cold tap. There would be a water-closet on the first floor, sometimes with its only window opening into the staircase. There would never be a bathroom. The rooms on the ground floor would have handsome cornices and chimneypieces and there would be pretty coloured borders to the glass doors in the hall.

HOUSES IN THE COUNTRY

The country equivalent of the "villa" was the small farmhouse or parsonage, in both of which the tenant usually had the security of a freehold without the fact. Such houses as a rule were planned as agreeably as villas were disagreeably, the chief peculiarity of each kind being that the farmhouse kitchen and its dependent offices were large and adapted to the use of a family keeping at most one servant, and the parsonage possessed an extra sitting-room for study and parochial business. In both, bathrooms were practically unknown, but there might be hot water upstairs. There would be a water closet on the bedroom floor for the ladies and an earth closet out of doors for the gentlemen.

Of grander houses I cannot speak in detail now, but will point out in passing, the prevalence in them of glass-roofed halls in two storeys with a gallery at half height giving access to the better bedrooms. I believe that the Victorian love for a hall of this kind was inspired by its capability of keeping the whole house warm. Even without central heating, which in primitive forms was already becoming popular, such a hall will send well warmed air up to the bedrooms, and its provision enables the planner to dispense with long outlying passages, which in Victorian winters seem always to have been icily cold.

Of houses in flats I have nothing to say, because in England with very few exceptions

there were not any. What there were consisted of a few blocks of workmen's dwellings built by benevolent societies, and some luxurious apartments built speculatively in Victoria Street, Westminster. The first were thankfully occupied by the poor, for whom they were intended; into the second the rich refused to go at any price until, gradually, the more adventurous thinkers among them determined upon the hazardous experiment of living without front doors of their own.

Early Victorian houses in all their different kinds seem to me to have proved reasonably good machines in which to live the life of their time with one exception, that of the pinched and basemented suburban villa. That was a bad machine for any purpose except making money for its manufacturer, a purpose it served so effectively that it was manufactured in enormous numbers during a long period. Nobody wanted to live in such a thing, but most people of the middle class had to. It stood for home to thousands of people whose tastes were revolted by it and whose lives it needlessly complicated by its insensate inconvenience.

MORRIS, WEBB AND STREET

How much better than such a place would be a little country parsonage designed by one of the good post-Pugin architects, above all one designed by George Edmund Street! When William Morris began his famous house at Bexley in the year 1859, his architect was Philip Webb, who had been Street's chief draughtsman when Morris was a pupil in the office. Being young they both knew much better than their master; being anything but strict Anglican churchmen they probably found the slightly monastic flavour in Street's domestic architecture rather distasteful. But Street is at the bottom of all that is most successful in Webb's earliest work of building, of the broad unbroken surfaces, of the long peaceful roof lines, of the skilful concentration of emphasis at some one significant point.

This is a very different way in which to talk about architecture from that in which I have talked hitherto. I have said nothing about any conscious use of unbroken surfaces, any skilful localised emphasis, in the designs of cottages, villas and mansions that we have been considering. I have said nothing because for the most part there was not any. We are now talking about something new, something of great moment. We are talking of a time at which the architecture of small houses shook off the paralysis of stylism and was brought back into contact with the real—and no longer only with the fancied—needs of its day.

Cottages *ornés* had been all very well for honeymoons and as the kind of holiday retreat that a Frenchman rich enough to have one calls his *maison de campagne*. But with its ubiquitous French windows, and creeper verandahs, such a house was apt to prove rather too draughty in winter and earwiggy in summer for a family's only home. But why should that only home not combine the easy informality of the real cottage not *orné* with all the conveniences and prettinesses of Victorian civilisation, with the ingenious planning, the improved modern fittings, the neat ornamental finish that had hitherto been reserved for houses of a better class? There was no reason why not, except that nobody seemed to have thought of it.

ADVENT OF THE COTTAGE VILLA

Somebody thought of it in the late eighteenth century—William Eden Nesfield, perhaps, or Edward Godwin perhaps, or Richard Norman Shaw—I have never been able to fix the occasion of the cottage-villa's very first arrival. The first parade of such buildings in any force was in 1876 at Bedford Park, near Chiswick, where John Carr's enterprise in building a whole suburb with the new look attracted much attention and an eager throng of buyers. Here were cheap little seven-

roomed and eight-roomed houses, not produced by the simple formula of a four-storeyed box divided on each storey into front and back, but flexibly and ingeniously planned with pretty irregular exteriors.

By the time Bedford Park came to be built it was no longer thought effeminate in a man or peculiar in a woman to take pleasure in beautiful domestic surroundings. To take such pleasure marked you as an *aesthete*, which, though not a fashionable thing to be, was not necessarily a disreputable one. W. S. Gilbert, the author of a comic opera, *Patience*, in which aesthetes were derided, nevertheless built for himself an elaborately tasteful house in South Kensington.

INFLUENCE OF THE AESTHETES

Not that the new cottage-villas were bought only by aesthetes; their appeal to buyers, if not always to critics, was universal. Those bought by aesthetes were decorated and furnished very, very carefully indeed, but their appointments also were likely to be copied in many respects by the Philistines next door. Let us enter in imagination one in which the aestheticism is not extreme. The front door, not oak-grained as it would have been formerly, is painted sage-green or white, with a shining brass handle. Inside it no cast-iron hallstand receives our hat and stick; instead we find an oriental china tube for umbrellas (the Philistines may have a decorated drain-pipe) and a row of pegs and hooks behind a curtain of Liberty cretonne. In the hall hangs a simple Benson oil-lamp of copper and opalescent glass; the staircase has a dado of Indian matting, and over the dining- and drawing-room doors railed shelves support some jugs and vases of Royal Doulton stoneware. In the drawing-room we find one or two chairs and little tables of eighteenth century date mingled with other chairs and a cabinet, all of ebonized wood, but of light design. They may very likely be the Anglo-Japanese ones designed by the architect of the house, Edward Godwin. Above a dado of blue paper geometrically patterned, a paper of paler blue covers the remainder of the walls, its pattern consisting of an open arrangement of bamboo leafage. The window curtains are of old gold corduroy. The colour of the woodwork generally is that of the ground of the wallpaper except that on the door panels are painted birds and apple blossom in their natural colours on a gold ground. On the overmantel are displayed a great many pieces of blue and white china, and over the doors in this room are blue-and-white plates. To the brass lever bell-handles on either side of the fireplace are attached painted Japanese fans. Hanging on the walls are etchings, china plates and kakemonos.

I should like to spend longer in this charming little house, describing to you all its rooms. But I have said enough to give you its flavour, a flavour that in course of time permeated upwards and downwards through the whole of our domestic architecture. Norman Shaw, who designed most, though not the first, of the Bedford Park houses, became the domestic architect-in-chief of merchant princes and supplied them by the gross with the gables and balconies that in suburbia he doled out in dozens. Benevolent persons building workmen's dwellings with the advice of Miss Octavia Hill, regarded at least one or two of each as necessary for their tenants' self-respect. Even cottages built by country landlords began to approximate to the styles of the cottage-villa; their windows became larger, their outlines more varied.

THE RETURN TO SYMMETRY

The last change that I have to record in the architecture of the English home during the nineteenth century occurred very near to that century's close. It took the form of a retreat from flexible planning, of a return to bilateral symmetry. Norman Shaw again had more to do with this than had anyone else. My description of this great man as a supplier of gables and balconies by the

gross to merchant princes (and, of course, to other men of wealth) needs every sort of qualification when we consider the grandest of his houses such as Cragside and Flete in which the "Queen Anne" characteristics are all kept indoors. On the outside these houses are magnificent compositions of elements that are more Gothic than anything else, but have a personal flavour that prevents exact classification. And then quite suddenly, after all this, he builds a house like Bryanston! At last a "Queen Anne" style has arrived which that monarch could have recognized.

Now, formal mask-architecture of the windows—all-in-a-row-with-the-door-in-the-middle variety may be all very well in houses large enough or simply enough planned for all the important windows to serve important purposes; nature, in the form of unimportant windows, and soil-pipes, being relieved round the corner. It is all very ill when it causes small rooms to get large windows where they do not want them and no windows where they do. Architects from the time of Queen Anne to the Regency proved that in little houses simply planned it could be just managed by discreet resort to the use of sham windows to fill inevitable breaks in the pattern. Even so, with the walls tamed and in good order, chimneys were apt to shoot out of the roof in the most ill-disciplined way. Late Victorian architects were inhibited by convention from using sham windows and were compelled by heightened standards of comfort to plan more complicatedly than before. I do not see how they can have hoped to fit their convenient little living machines into cases of unbroken regularity. Norman Shaw had too much sense to try, reserving regularity for grander occasions, but in this discrimination his disciples deserted him.

THE CLOSE OF THE CENTURY

In consequence, at the close of the century, houses of the cottage-villa size were sharply divided into two classes. In one class the Bedford Park idiom survived, modified by M. H. Baillie Scott and by Charles Annesley Voysey, who made changes in it that were thought at the time to be of great moment. Perhaps Baillie Scott's innovations really were important; in his plans he eliminated customary partitions, valuing spaciousness above privacy, and led the way to much that has since been done in this direction. Voysey brought into the style a quality for which the only exact word that I can find is a French one, *mièvrerie*, which can perhaps be loosely rendered as "only-little-meishness." His houses were mostly very long, very low, with very small windows, very large chimneys; very artily artless altogether.

In the second class were houses with near eighteenth century exteriors and interiors in which unlike those of the eighteenth century no window or fireplace ever seemed to come either in the middle of any wall or where anybody would want to have it. The sentiment that inspired them was not very different from that underlying a curiously bogus play of the period entitled *Quality Street*. Victorian domestic architecture was losing confidence in itself. So was Victorian decorating and furnishing, which came to rely less and less upon the contemporary manufacturer and more and more upon the antique dealer.

And here I must end, because my century is reviewed and my hour spent. It has been a breathless hour, and we could spend many another one going over the same ground by different paths. The century was one that I believe has more to teach the artist of our own day than any other, since in it are the latest chapters of the serial story we have to continue. I think that if we read them carefully we shall find that many questions that puzzle us have been already answered, and that our fathers and grandfathers were not such fools as we were apt to think them.

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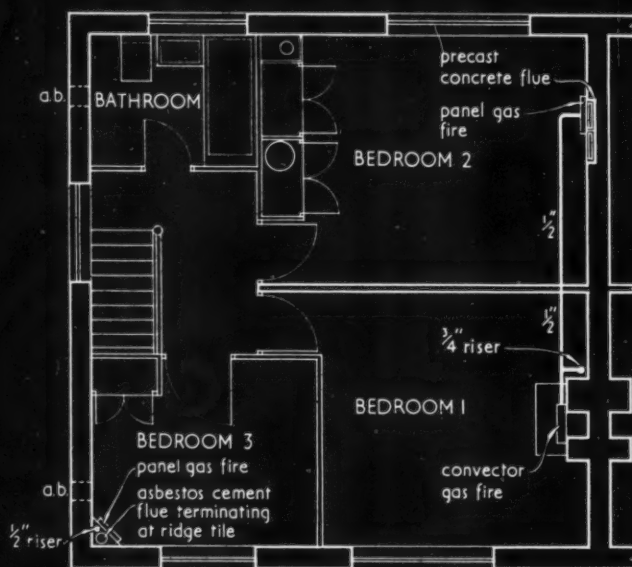
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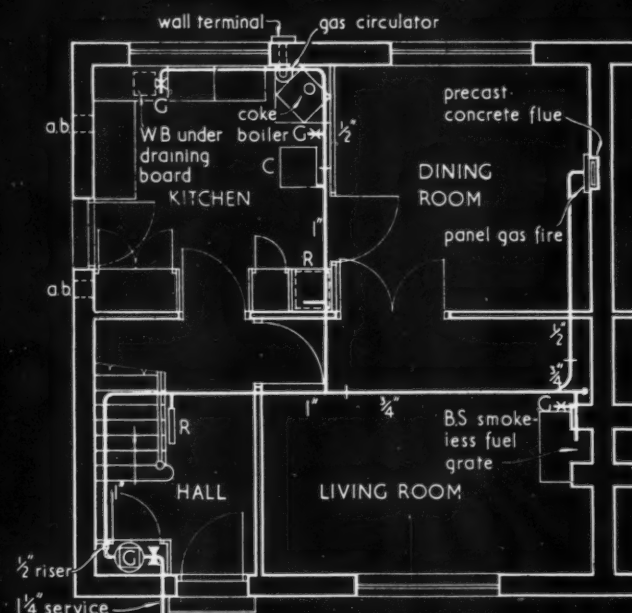
SERVICES AND EQUIPMENT | POWER SUPPLY | GAS

37.D2

The Architects' Journal Library of Information Sheets 119. Editor: Cotterell Butler, A.R.I.B.A.

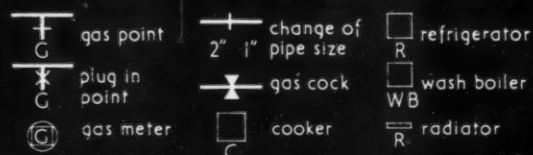


FIRST FLOOR.

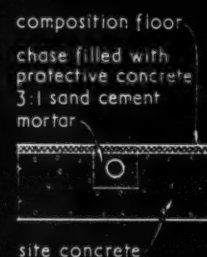
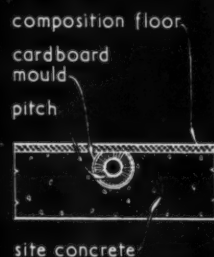


GROUND FLOOR.

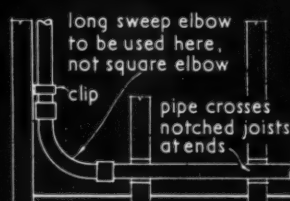
METHOD OF INDICATING A DOMESTIC GAS INSTALLATION.



KEY.



HORIZONTAL RUNS IN SOLID FLOORS.

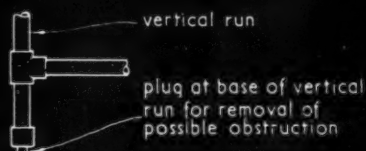


whenever possible
pipe should be laid
parallel to joist

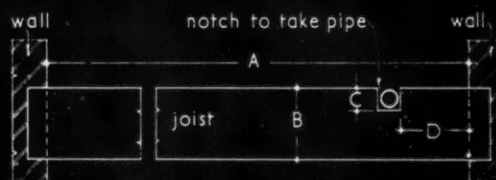
HORIZONTAL RUNS UNDER WOOD FLOORS.



A should not be
more than $\frac{1}{8}$ B.
chases should not be
cut in load bearing
walls less than 4"
thick or in walls
made of hollow blocks



VERTICAL RUNS.



C should not be more than $\frac{1}{8}$ B
D should not be more than $\frac{1}{8}$ A

NOTCHING JOISTS: DIAGRAM SHOWING
CRITICAL DIMENSIONS

37.D2 GAS INSTALLATION PIPES: LAYING AND FIXING

This Sheet summarises by means of diagrams and notes the main points to be considered when planning gas installations. Gas installation pipes are all pipes occurring between the meter and the point at which the appliance is to be connected. Gas service pipes are described on Sheet 37.D1. In the initial stages of design and planning, consultation with the gas undertaking is desirable to ensure that adequate provision is made for installation pipes to meet both immediate requirements and future developments. Sound materials, workmanship and supervision are essential for a satisfactory installation. The installation should be tested before those pipes which are to be concealed are finally covered up.

Architects' Drawings

Drawings should show full details of the gas installation as arranged with the gas undertaking, including meter size and position, the run and size of pipe, chases, ducts and holes in walls and floors for installation pipes, brick flues, pre-cast concrete flue structures, fluepipes additional to the building structure and the location of gas appliances and gas points.

Installation Pipes and Fittings

Layout generally: The meter should be located in a readily accessible position within the premises where it is easy to read the index or insert coins, and as near as possible to the property boundary bordering on the public highway. The capacity of the meter required will depend upon the peak load of the installation. The main installation pipes should be large enough to cope with any likely extensions of the installation. The local undertaking will, if required to do so, give advice on the size of pipes to be installed. The layout of the installation should be straightforward and simple, all unnecessary changes in direction being avoided. Pipes should be so laid that there is the minimum of visible pipe at the connection to the appliance, and securely capped or plugged gas points should be left at positions where gas appliances may be installed in the future.

Materials: These should comply with the British Standards listed below. Suitable materials for installation pipes and fittings are:

- (a) Wrought iron or mild steel pipe with wrought iron, mild steel or malleable cast iron fittings;
 - (b) Lead pipe (for meter connections);
 - (c) Solid drawn copper pipe with copper or copper alloy fittings;
 - (d) Solid drawn brass pipe with brass fittings;
 - (e) Cast iron and spun iron pipes and fittings;
 - (f) Steel spigot and socket pipes and fittings;
- Items (b), (c) and (d) are only to be used in positions where they are unlikely to suffer damage.

Pipes laid under concrete: Installation pipes under concrete should be dealt with in the same way as gas service pipes under concrete (see Sheet 37.D1).

Horizontal runs in solid floors: Where installation pipes are embedded in concrete or composition floors it is desirable that no pipe of a size less than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. internal diameter should be used. The method of installation and protection against corrosion is the same as for gas service pipes (see Sheet 37.D1).

Horizontal runs under wood floors: Installation pipes under wood floors should be firmly supported and wherever possible should be parallel to the joists.

If it is necessary to cross the joists the notch for the pipe should never be more than one-eighth of the span of the joist away from the wall or other support. The notch should always be cut from the top of the joist and should be as small as possible and never more than one-sixth of the depth of the joist.

Vertical runs: Facilities should be provided at the base of vertical pipes for the removal of possible obstructions to the flow of gas.

British Standards for Installation Pipes and Fittings

- B.S. 1431/3: 1947 Brass and copper tubes (solid drawn) for gas.
- B.S. 864: 1945 .. Capillary fittings and compression fittings of copper and copper alloy for use with light gauge copper tube.
- B.S. 78: 1938 .. Cast iron pipes (Class A or B).
- B.S. 1211: 1945 Centrifugally cast ('spun') iron pipes (Class B).
- B.S. — .. Copper fittings.
- B.S. 61: Pt. 2, 1946 Copper tubes and their screw threads.
- B.S. — .. Copper tubulars.
- B.S. 1261: 1945 Jointing compound for screwed joints for gas-heated domestic appliances and gas installation pipes in buildings.
- B.S. 1260: 1945 Jointing paste for flange and similar type joints for gas-heated domestic appliances and gas installation pipes in buildings.
- B.S. — .. Jointing rings.
- B.S. 602: 1939 .. Lead pipes for other than chemical purposes (gas weight).
- B.S. 603: 1941 .. Lead pipes, B.N.F. ternary alloy (No. 2).
- B.S. 659: 1944 .. Light gauge copper tubes (gas).
- B.S. 143: 1938 .. Malleable cast iron and cast copper alloy pipe fittings for steam, water, gas and oil (screwed B.S.P. taper thread).
- B.S. 1256: 1945 Malleable cast iron and cast copper alloy pipe fittings for steam, water and gas (screwed B.S.P. taper male thread and parallel female thread).
- B.S. — .. Steel fittings.
- B.S. 534: 1934 .. Steel spigot and socket pipes and specials for water, gas and sewage (Class A or B).
- B.S. 1387: 1947 Steel tubes and tubulars suitable for screwing to B.S. 21: 1938 "Pipe Threads" (Class B and C).
- B.S. 788: 1938 .. Wrought iron tubes and tubulars gas (light), water (medium) and steam (heavy) qualities.
- B.S. — .. Wrought iron fittings.

Additional relevant British Standards and Codes of Practice

- B.S. 617: 1942 .. Identification of pipes, conduits, ducts and cables in buildings.
- B.S. 21: 1938 .. Pipe threads, Part 1: Basic sizes and tolerances.
- B.S. 10: Pt. 1, 1947 Pipe flanges for land use.
- B.S. 1043: 1942 Code of practice for the provision of engineering and utility services in buildings.
- B.S. — .. Welded joints in pressure pipe lines.

Where no number is given the B.S. in question has not been published at the time of issuing this Sheet.

Further Information

More detailed information will be found in British Standard Codes of Practice:

- C.P. 331: 103. (1947) Gas Installation Pipes, and C.P. 331: 102 (1947). Gas Metering and (Consumer's) Control.

This Series of Sheets deals with the provision of service and installation pipes, meters, flues and all other considerations involving the installation of gas equipment concerning the architect.

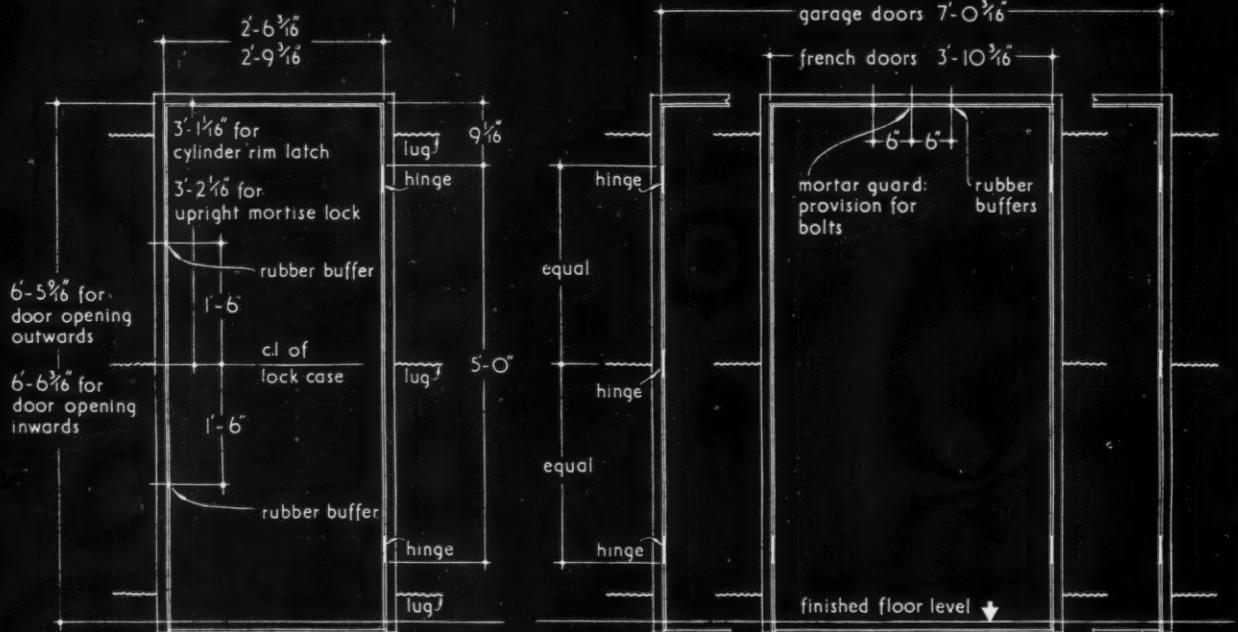
Compiled from information supplied by:

The British Gas Council

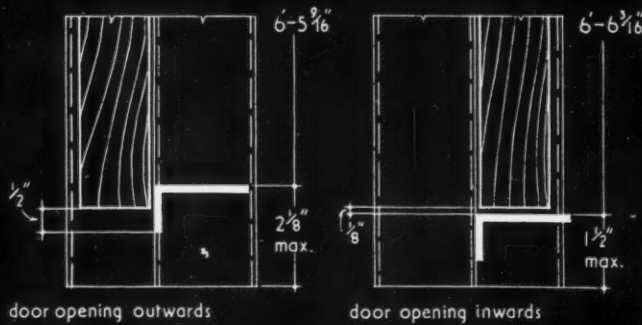
Address: Gas Industry House, 1, Grosvenor Place,
London, S.W.1.
Telephone: Sloane 4554.
Telegrams: Britgascil, Knights, London.

DOOR FRAMES | STEEL | GENERAL DATA**23.C2**

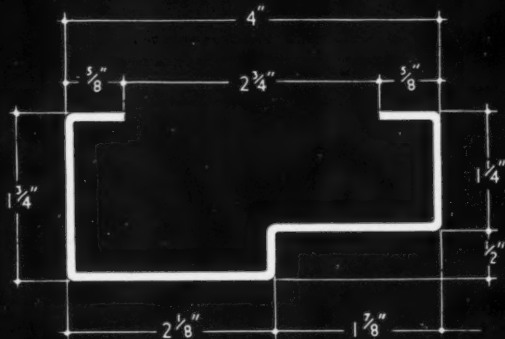
The Architects' Journal Library of Information Sheets 120. Editor: Cotterell Butler, A.R.I.B.A.



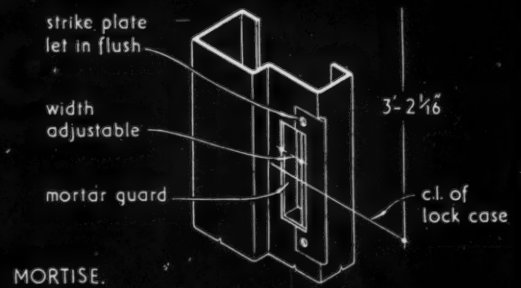
STANDARD SIZES OF EXTERNAL FRAMES.



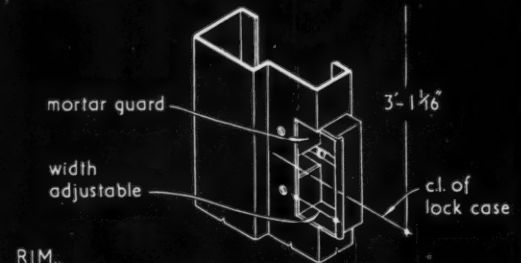
ANGLE THRESHOLDS (if required).



PROFILE A.

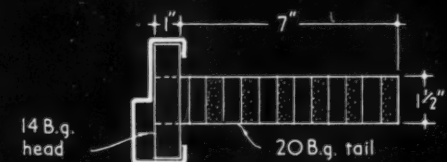


MORTISE.



RIM.

ADJUSTABLE LOCK STRIKE PLATES.



CORRUGATED ADJUSTABLE LUG.

STANDARD METAL DOOR FRAMES: EXTERNAL.

Compiled from information supplied by the Manufacturers listed on the reverse of this Sheet.

23.C2 STANDARD METAL DOOR FRAMES : EXTERNAL

This Sheet is the second of a series and describes external standard metal door frames. Internal door frames are dealt with on Sheet 23.C1 and the method of application for both external and internal frames is described on Sheet 23.C3. The frames are supplied to one standard profile, A, and may be to suit doors of either hand to open inwards or outwards.

Construction

Frames are manufactured from 16 gauge commercial quality mild steel sheet. Two mild steel tie bars are fixed between the lower ends of the jambs or, alternatively, an angle threshold is supplied as shown on the face of this Sheet. Each frame is either welded or rigidly fixed together by mechanical means and is despatched to the site as one complete unit.

Sizes

The frames are suitable for doors 6 ft. 6 in. high by 2 ft. 6 in., 2 ft. 9 in., 3 ft. 10 in. and 7 ft. 0 in. wide and up to 2 in. nominal thickness. Overall door dimensions are subject to a tolerance of $\pm \frac{1}{8}$ in.

Fittings for Single Doors

The following fittings are supplied with each frame :
Hinges : Two are supplied welded to the jamb in the positions shown on the face of this Sheet. They are of the five-knuckle type with a removable pin and rustproofed.

Lock strike plates : These are adjustable and can be supplied to suit either rim or mortise locks. Mortar guards are provided behind to ensure space for the latch and lock bolt. Details of the alternative strike plates are given on the face of this Sheet.

Shock absorbers : Two buffers of rubber or other suitable material are inserted in holes drilled in the rebate at centres not less than 1 ft. 6 in. above and below the centre line of the lock strike plate.

Fixing lugs : There are three adjustable corrugated fixing lugs to each jamb. A detail of the lug itself is shown on the face of this Sheet.

Fittings for Double Doors

Hinges : For french doors four hinges are supplied, two to each jamb, and for garage doors six hinges are supplied, three to each jamb. All hinges are five-knuckle type with removable pins and rust-proofed.

Mortar guards for bolts : A mortar guard is supplied at the head in the position shown. Provision can be made for customers' bolts.

Shock absorbers : Two buffers of rubber or other suitable material are inserted in holes drilled in the rebate at 6 in. on each side of centre line of frame.

Fixing lugs : There are three adjustable fixing lugs to each jamb.

Finish

The frames are despatched with one of the following finishes :—

(a) Hot-dip galvanised in frame form and despatched to site unpainted.

(b) Metal sprayed in frame form and finished with one coat of priming paint stoved on.

(c) Sherardised in bar form and finished with one coat of priming paint stoved on, any damage to the sherardising during manufacture being made good by the application of a zinc coating.

It is important that the final coats of decorative paint applied shall be suitable for steel and shall take over the priming paint supplied. No paint should be used which contains lithopone, titanium oxide or carbon black.

Ordering

When ordering external metal door frames the following particulars should be supplied :

(a) The code number of the door as given in the table below.

(b) Whether the door is required to open inwards or outwards.

(c) The handing of the door. This is determined by the side at which the door is hinged when standing on the pull side of the door frame.

(d) Type of lock.

(e) Type of door (whether all-flush, panelled, etc.).

(f) Finished total thickness of door.

(g) General construction of floor.

(h) For double doors the position and details of type of bolts to be used.

Table of Code Numbers

Co.le.	Width of Door.	Profile.
DEA 30	2ft. 6in.	A
DEA 33	2ft. 9in.	A
DEA 46	3ft. 10in.	A
DEA 84	7ft. 0in.	A

Compiled from information supplied by the following manufacturers :

Frederick Braby & Co., Ltd.

Address : Fitzroy Works, 352-364, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

Glasgow Office : Petershill Road, Glasgow, N.W.

The Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Address : Manor Works, Braintree.

London Office : 210, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Hills Patent Glazing Co., Ltd.

Address : Albion Road, West Bromwich, Staffs.

London Office : 125, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Henry Hope & Sons Ltd.

Address : Smethwick, Birmingham.

London Office : 17, Berners Street, W.1.

Morris Singer Company.

Address : Ferry Lane Works, Forest Road, Walthamstow, E.15.

The Rustproof Metal Window Co., Ltd.

Address : Deva Works, Saltney, Chester.

London Office : 6, Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

John Thompson Beacon Windows Ltd.

Address : Beacon Works, Ettingshall,

Wolverhampton.

London Office : Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

INFORMATION CENTRE • INFORMATION SHEETS
 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS • CURRENT TECHNIQUE
 THE INDUSTRY • PRICES • TECHNICAL ARTICLES

TECHNICAL SECTION

DEVELOPMENT CHARGES

Questions concerning liability for payment of development charges under the 1947 Town and Country Planning Act are puzzling many architects. A further series of the JOURNAL's "Questions and Answers," dealing with this topic, appears on the next page. Liability should be considered in three stages. First, there must be some "development" or change of use of the land. Next, the development must be of a kind to attract liability. Finally, it must increase the value of the land concerned, taking the value of the land alone into account. What are developments and changes of use of land are defined by Section 12 of the 1947 Act and have already been considered in the JOURNAL for October 28.

Development charges are dealt with in Part VII of the Act, Sections 69 to 74. Section 69, Sub-section (1), contains the general proposition that development or change in the use of land attracts a development charge, to be assessed by, and paid to, the Central Land Board before the operations begin, or the change in use is made. Sub-section (2) sets out the developments and the changes in use that do attract a development charge. All operations, all changes in use, that require planning permission also subject the owner of the land affected to the possible liability for a development charge but there are exceptions, and those exceptions are important. They are contained in a proviso to the sub-section. The first exception is, all those operations set out in the Third Schedule to the Act. The second is, any further operations covered by Ministerial Order. An Order under this sub-section has already been made, the T. & C.P. (Development Charge Exemptions) Regulations 1948 (1948 No. 1188).

Section 70 (Sub-section 1) provides that the Central Land Board shall determine what development charge, if any, is payable. It is required to do so on the application of anyone with an interest in the land *sufficient to carry on the operations*, or who satisfies the Board that *he is able to obtain such an interest*. It can also defer fixing the charge until it is satisfied that the work can be carried out.

Sub-section (2) lays down how the charge is to be assessed. Its crucial words are that the Board, in considering whether any charge is payable, and if so how much, *shall have regard to the amount by which the land with the benefit of planning permission for these operations or that use . . . exceeds the value which it would have without the benefit of such permission*. In short, the test is, how much is the planning permission worth to the owner of the land. A development charge is not assessed by reference to the cost or extent of the operations.

Section 71 deals with how the development charge is to be paid or secured. Section 72 provides that the assessment of a development charge is made for the benefit of the owner of the land for the time being. Section 73 allows later variations in the charge to be made should circumstances change and Section 74 gives powers to the Central Land Board to deal with operations carried out in contravention of the Act.

The Third Schedule to the Act sets out the list of operations which, while needing planning permission, do not attract payment of a development charge. With this Schedule must be read the T. & C.P. (Use Classes for Third Schedule Purposes) Order 1948 (1948 No. 955). In addition to Order No. 955 of 1948, dealt with earlier, two additional Orders on development charges have been made, Order No. 1188 of 1948, mentioned above, and Order No. 1189 of 1948, the T. & C.P. (Development Charge) Regulations 1948, which contain certain general rules.

To recapitulate, the general principle is that where planning permission is necessary for any operations affecting land, or for a change in the use of land, then the Central Land Board must be asked what development charge is payable, if any, and to assess the charge, if any is payable. But this general rule has a number of exceptions to it; and if development charges are to be avoided, the proposed work must be fitted into one of these exceptions.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

This week we publish a second group of hypothetical "Questions and Answers" dealing with the 1947 T. & C.P. Act. These examples, which have been posed and answered by a legal expert, are on the subject of development charges. A series on change in use of property was published in the JOURNAL for October 28. The answers have, of course, no official validity and in studying them reference should be made to the Act itself and the Orders made under it.

RENEWAL OF A LIMITED PERMISSION

Q My clients own a freehold factory in the suburb of a large county borough, one with an active planning committee. It is an isolated factory in the middle of a residential area, and my clients know that the council would like to convert the whole area into a residential zone. The factory was damaged during the war, and when permission to rebuild it was sought, it was granted, after an appeal to the Minister, only for a limited period of use as a factory. My clients would like to re-model the interior, but obviously their plans will be governed by financial considerations. I am not quite clear as to the position over development charges. Does this arise at all?

A I think it does, although it is a doubtful point. Your clients are at the moment operating under a planning permission which will terminate at a fixed time some years ahead. If the permission is not renewed, your clients will presumably sell the site for residential purposes. Clearly, unless it is developed by the local authority, a development charge liability will then arise, if its value in fact changes. If the permission is renewed, there will be no change in use but, in fact, the continued use will be the result of a fresh planning permission, and the terms of Order 1189 of 1948 (the general regulations for the guidance of the Central Land Board) say "Development charge shall not be more than the amount which . . . represents the additional value, measured by normal processes of valuation, of the land due to planning permission for a particular development." It is the planning permission which seems to attract the charge, rather than the change of use, unless it can be argued that the "development" is hypothetical, since it no more than confirms an existing use. But I don't think too much of this argument.

COST OF THE LAND

Q Fifteen years ago my clients bought a freehold site subject to a lease which expires in 1950. They plan to convert the premises on it, at the end of the lease, for their own occupation, for which planning permission will be necessary. Naturally, the amount the land cost them, fifteen years ago and subject to a lease, is much below what its value will be in 1950, with possession. How will the development charge be assessed, on the difference be-

tween what my clients paid for the land and what it will be worth when the new premises are erected? If so, the project will be quite impossible financially.

A No. The test to be applied in fixing the development charge is the difference in value created by the grant of the planning permission, when it is given. The charge would be the increase in value, if any, which accrues to the land when, in 1950 (that is, when the lease has expired), permission is given to change one use and substitute another. It is quite possible that the then existing use would be an equally profitable employment of the land as the proposed new use. If so, no development charge would be payable.

EXTENSION OF MANUFACTURING PROCESS

Q My clients own a factory in which two processes are carried on, the manufacture of polishes and the manufacture of industrial solvents. Owing to growth of the solvent manufacture, a new factory has been bought to which to transfer the manufacture of polish. Planning permission has been obtained for the work necessary to adapt the original factory to its new purpose, and the area now to be devoted to the solvent processes will be greater than the old by more than 10 per cent. Does this make a development charge payable?

A No. Under Order No. 1188, Class 3 (2) of the exemptions, the use of "any additional part" of the building for a use already carried on in part of the building is exempt from development charge.

INSTALLATION OF OWN GENERATING PLANT

Q To make certain of adequate supplies of electricity at their works, my clients have obtained permission to install their own generating plant in a new building alongside the old. This will replace an existing transformer. Is this a change which will require the payment of a development charge?

A The answer is doubtful. Class 11 of the exemptions set out in Order No. 1188 exempts "the installation . . . by way of replacement, of plant or machinery." I think it is arguable that the installation of a generator "replaces" the transformer, but I would not like to assert that the Central Land Board would accept this argument.

MODIFICATION OF SHOPS

Q My clients own a general store and have bought two adjoining shops for an extension. At the moment no radical structural change is involved, no more than making connecting ways through the partition walls, because it is intended to rebuild afresh on the whole site, when conditions permit. Will a development charge be payable when the necessary licence is issued?

A If the shops taken over are in the same general class of use (Class 1 of Order No. 955 of 1948), no charge will be payable as the case is covered by Para. 6 of the Third Schedule to the Act.

CONVERSION OF HOUSE INTO FLATS

Q My clients plan to convert a large detached house into four self-contained flats. They wish to find out what the development charge, if any, will be in preparing their costings for the scheme. I know that planning permission will be necessary. Can you inform me (a) if development charges can be assessed in advance, and (b) whether in fact they are payable in this case?

A (a) Yes. The Board may do so in advance but they cannot be compelled to do so, if planning permission has not been granted. They also have power to de-

cline to assess a development charge unless they are satisfied that the applicant can carry out the work and that "within such period as the Board considers appropriate." (Section 70 (1)).

(b) In fact, a development charge is not payable here, under Para. 2 of the Third Schedule, which specially exempts conversions of single houses into two or more separate dwelling houses.

DUMP FOR MINERAL WASTE

Q My clients are quarry owners and have a certain amount of spoil, or waste, to dump as a result of their processing of the stone. I have been advising them on a new layout for their works and buildings, and my plan would involve dumping the spoil at a fresh locality. The necessary land can be bought and, I think, planning permission obtained (in fact, the planning authorities would welcome the change). But what about development charges?

A Your clients would not be exempt from development charge liability, for the only exemption given in respect of mineral waste is where it is dumped on land already used for that purpose on July 1, 1948. But it must be remembered that, before a development charge is payable, there must be an increase in value in the land as a result of the planning permission. To dump mineral waste on land not so used at the moment seems to me likely to reduce its value, not increase it. In that event, no development charge would be payable.

CONVERSION OF PARTLY WRECKED HOUSE INTO FLATS

Q My client owns a country house which was partially wrecked by a flying bomb in 1944. It has remained unrepaired since then—the amount of work required is considerable. My client has now a plan for building an additional wing on to it, mainly to alter the internal layout and make it possible to convert into three self-contained flats, with garages. He feels that this is a much better use to be made of the property, for no one, in his experience, will be able to afford to maintain it as a single house again. He knows the local council will welcome the idea, but he is afraid of the threat of development charges. What is his position?

A The conversion project itself does not attract a development charge (Para. 2 of the Third Schedule). As for the addition, if you can keep it down to 1,750 cubic feet in all, this will exempt this operation from development charge, too, under Para. 1 of Third Schedule.

COTTAGE HOUSES OR FLATS

Q How does the actual intended development affect the development charge? I ask this because my clients own a site which they propose to develop residentially. It is open to them to erect cottage houses, or a block of flats, and, of course, the latter development would increase the value of the developed site because the resulting income would be greater. But both are developments for residential purposes. My clients argue therefore that the development charge should be the same in each case.

A I don't think your clients are right. The development charge is assessed on the basis of the increase in value attributable to an individual grant of planning permission for "a particular development." (See Order 1189 of 1948). Since one form of development may increase the value of the land more than another, I think the Central Land Board must look at each case individually and require a greater payment where the land is used for a more intensive purpose.



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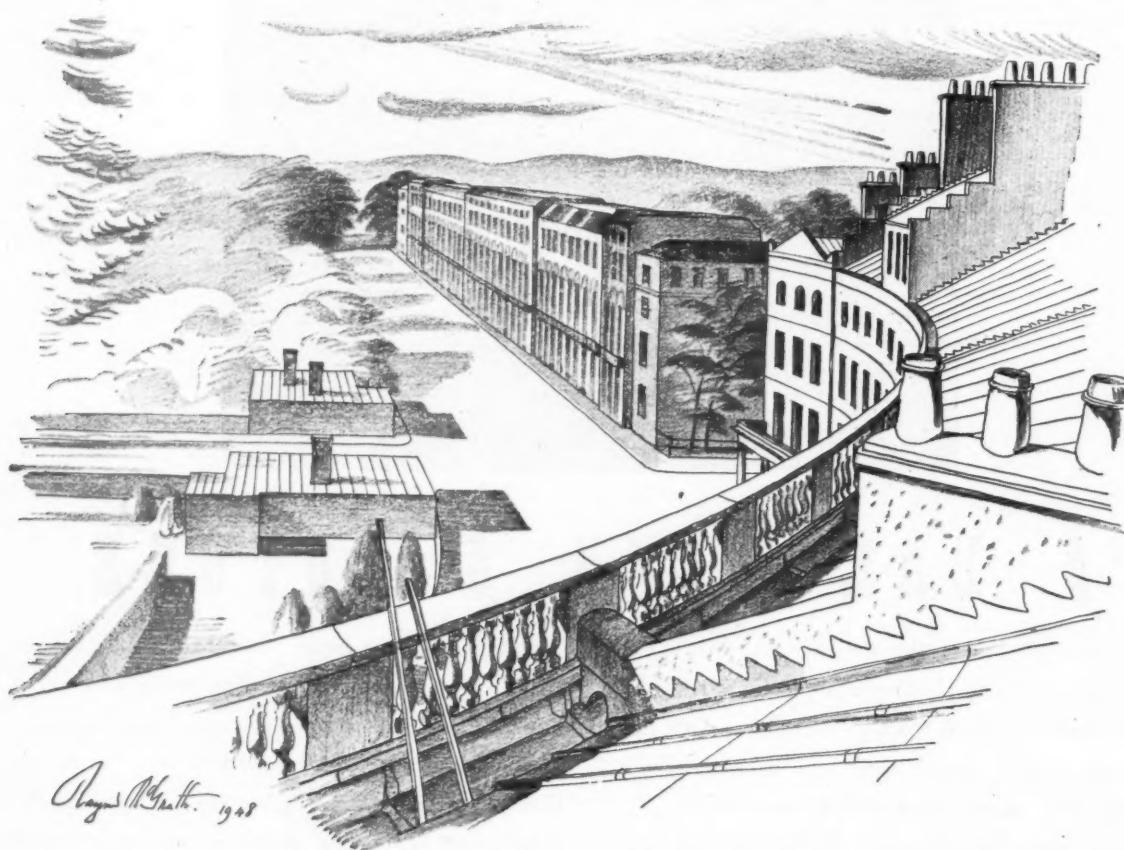
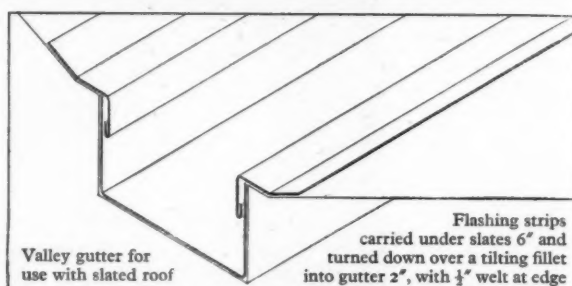
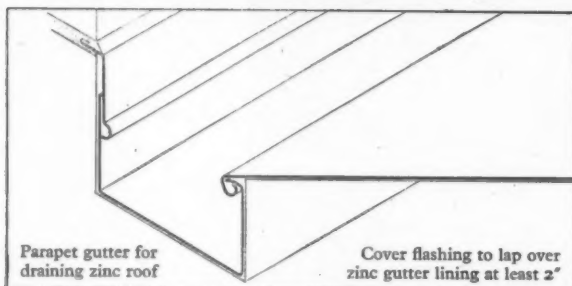


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F.4

DATA SHEET FOR ARCHITECTS No. 3 ZINC PARAPET & VALLEY GUTTERS



Zinc box gutters are suitable for draining all types of roofs. Correctly made of sheet not thinner than No. 14 zinc gauge (21 I.S.W.G.), they will have a maintenance free life of at least 40 years. Falls should be not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in 8', the ends of sheets being joined at drips not less than 2" deep. While dimensions must be adequate to drain the area served, the highest point

should be at least 2" deep and 9" wide. The cesspools used at all outlets should be at least 4" deep and the full width of the gutter. Slates, and also tiles, should project over the edge of the gutter to form a dripping edge. Further information on gutters, rainwater pipes and other uses of zinc in building can be had from the Association together with a list of publications.

ZINC DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

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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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2.63 planning: general

POPULATION DENSITIES

The Determination of Population Densities in Relation to Development Plans. J. Albery. (Journal of the Town Planning Institute, Sept.-Oct., 1948, pp. 200-202.)

Informative and useful article discussing methods of obtaining reasonable estimates regarding number of people to be accommodated within existing built-up areas and on new land. Suggested survey technique based on subdivision into housing areas of uniform character. One map.

In order to propose population densities in relation to development plans it is essential to find out what are the actual conditions as to population density, building density, and building type. It is suggested that the immediate overspill consisting of people overcrowded in houses, should form the basis of local authority housing lists, to which should be added any additional workers immediately required for industry or work on the land. Overcrowding in houses should be calculated by comparing numbers of people with numbers of habitable rooms. Such comparison need not be made for each individual house, but it must be for areas in which conditions are virtually uniform, as this is an essential prerequisite for any realistic assessment of need in relation to residential land use.

In considering the relationship between population and the dwellings occupied, under-occupancy as well as overcrowding should be taken into account, and it is necessary to decide what is actually meant by over- or under-population of dwellings. MOTCP recommend that the population per acre should be derived from a comparison between numbers of persons and numbers of habitable rooms, with a general overall figure of one person per habitable room as the basis for calculation. The author comments that this figure corresponds reasonably well with actual conditions, but that at the same time it should be obvious to planners that such a figure must be applied with discretion. In local authority flats, for instance, a higher figure would apply at the present time, whereas on some owner-occupier estates the average is no more than three persons per five-roomed house.

Following these general considerations the article goes on to describe a method of housing and population survey based on

subdivision into small housing areas of reasonably uniform characteristics. It discusses means by which these housing areas may be defined, the assessment of obsolescence in regard to structural conditions, and finally methods of obtaining relevant population statistics.

In conclusion it is stated that the suggested subdivision of residential areas into small homogeneous housing areas will provide a valuable basis for defining the new neighbourhood structure in a development plan. It may be very convenient to relate all statistics to these areas which would enable a direct comparison to be made between conditions as they exist and as it is planned that they shall be, since the boundaries for the new neighbourhoods are likely to include a definite group of housing areas.

10.40 design: building types

FIRE RISKS: HOUSES, FLATS

Precautions against Fire (Houses and Flats of not more than two storeys). BS C. of P. Functional Code, Chapter IV: 1948 (British Standards Institution, 2s.)

Functional code on fire precautions for houses and two-storey flats. Site planning, size of blocks, external wall and roof construction, internal partitions, floors and stairs, and party walls. Important but complicated and difficult to understand.

This is an important chapter of the functional code as it may govern the planning and construction of most future housing. Unfortunately it is extremely difficult to understand. This is partly due to the complexity of the subject, but also partly to repeated reference to BS for fire resistance and incombustibility with which many people are not yet very familiar. Examples would have helped a great deal and it seems a pity that the important parts of the relevant BS are not included in this code, at least as appendices.

There is a table showing how site planning should be guided by the fire resistance of the structures. This table is considerably complicated by various exceptions to the rules given.

There follow recommendations for the fire resistance of walls between houses or flats and also for special walls intended to act as fire stops in blocks of houses or flats.

Internal walls are dealt with and there

are notes on doors and windows and on the need for draught stops in hollow wall or partition construction.

There is a specification for fire resistance of floors which would be very difficult to interpret without the qualifying statement that an ordinary joist and board floor with plaster on lath ceiling will pass the standard. It is not stated whether plaster on plasterboard would be satisfactory though this is now a more usual method of construction.

Special note should be taken of limitations on finishes for internal walls and ceilings, particularly where they divide a passage or stair from the rest of the residence. Certain finishes are dangerous because they are liable to assist in a rapid spread of flame across the surface.

There are notes on the need for at least one window in upper floors to be large enough to permit of its use for escape.

A planning restriction which should be kept in mind is an objection to any upper floor rooms opening from another room without direct escape to a stair.

Flues and chimneys are dealt with by specifying permissible external temperatures. Though sound as a long term method of specifying a functional requirement this is very difficult to interpret without examples.

Garage construction and heating and lighting appliances are also very briefly covered.

This seems to be a code which one cannot afford to ignore in spite of its complexities. If the authors could be persuaded to write a simple version in non-code language and illustrate it by examples of types of construction which would meet the requirements it would give the code itself more chance of receiving attention.

10.41 design: building types

CHURCHES

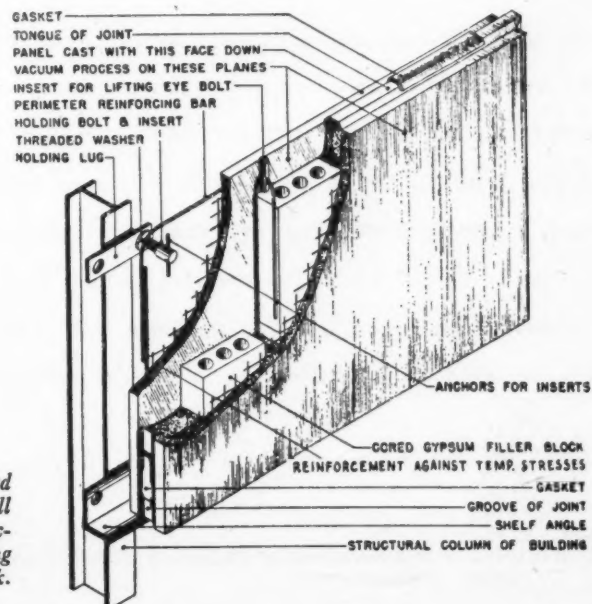
Reinforced Concrete Churches on the Continent. (Concrete and Constructional Eng., Oct., 1948, pp. 303-308.)

Illustrations of nine churches in reinforced concrete, built in Europe before the war.

19.51 construction: details

CONCRETE WALL PANELS

Insulated Precast Concrete Wall Panels Prove Economical Substitute for Brick.



Section through insulated precast concrete wall panel showing construction and method of fixing to supporting framework. See 19.51.



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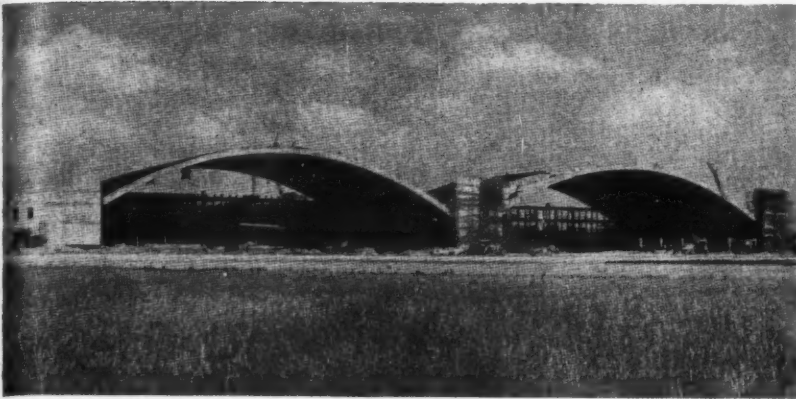
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Shell concrete hangars under construction. See 20.100.

C. H. Topping. (Civil Engineering [USA], Sept., 1948, pp. 42-5).

Use of large precast panels in walls of factory building.

In the new nylon plant of the du Pont Company at Chattanooga, the shortage of bricklayers necessitated the use of insulated precast wall panels. The panels are big flat sandwiches of light cored gypsum filler blocks surrounded by concrete. The casting process involved using a modified standard Portland cement, vacuum processing the concrete and lifting the green panels into a vertical position by vacuum pads. A 24-hour cycle was maintained throughout. The maximum size of a panel is 27 ft. 8 in. by 10 ft., the average panel size is 80 sq. ft., the overall thickness 7 in.

The structural steel framework was originally designed for brick walls, and the change of the wall construction was made without major alterations of the design. Panels, cast with inserts, were bolted to lugs welded to the structural steel columns. Under ideal conditions one crew placed 2,700 sq. ft. of panels in a day. It is claimed that by the use of precast panels instead of brickwork, two months were saved in enclosing the building.

19.52 construction: details

SHUTTERING

Shuttering. Cyril Parry. (Journal of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Oct., 1948, pp. 303-347).

Lecture on shuttering with details and illustrations. Discussion.

The paper deals with timber and steel forms for concrete work. It contains examples of formwork for various types of concrete structures, travelling and sliding forms, and emphasizes the advantages of large form units used in a 24 hour cycle. It recommends timber forms for architectural work and steel forms for commercial and industrial work.

20.100 construction: complete structures

SHELL ARCH HANGARS.

Reinforced Concrete Shells Span 257 ft. Wide Airplane Hangars. (The Architectural Forum [USA], Sept., 1948, pp. 138-9.)

Further details and photographs of hangar in Chicago referred to in 20.93.

20.101 construction: complete structures

STEEL BRIDGES

Most Beautiful Steel Bridges of last Six Years. (Eng. News-Record [USA], Oct. 7, 1948, pp. 14-5.)

American Institute of Steel Construction made awards for nine steel bridges selected as the most beautiful built during 1942 to 1947. Illustrations of all the bridges.

20.102 construction: complete structures

DAM REFACED WITH PRECAST R.C.

Refacing Dam with Precast Concrete Slabs. (Engineering, Oct. 22, 1948, pp. 385-388.)

Further details of refacing Barker Dam referred to in No. 20.57.

21.22 construction: miscellaneous

STRENGTHENING CHURCH TOWER

Prestressing Applied to Strengthening a Church Tower in Staffordshire. (Concrete and Constructional Eng., Sept., 1948, pp. 280-3.)

Application of prestressing to strengthening the masonry tower of St. Luke's Church, Silverdale, Staffs.

Due to mining subsidence the tower had tilted and the walls were seriously cracked. The method of repairing the walls and of preventing further damage was to construct a prestressed beam of suitable shape within each of the four walls. Details are described.

25.63 water supply and sanitation

HOT WATER CYLINDERS

Stratification in Domestic Hot Water Storage Vessels. M. V. Griffith. (The Heating and Ventilating Eng., Oct., 1948, pp. 146-153.)

Description of research into design of cylinders to prevent mixing of incoming cold water when hot water is drawn off. Conclusions show very considerable improvements possible. A valuable piece of research. Illustrated.

The annoyance of finding a cylinder of hot water in normal domestic installations becoming generally cooled after a comparatively small amount of hot water has been drawn off is all too common. It is also fairly well known that the mixing of the cold and hot water is due to turbulence caused by the incoming cold water. Various ideas have been tried for reducing this turbulence, the commonest being to give the inlet pipe a turn down bend.

The research described in this article included trials with various devices attached to the cold inlet and also dealt with the effect of the rate of flow. Results are clearly shown both by measurement of the amounts of hot water available and by photographs of the way the cold and hot water mixed. These photographs were made possible by using a Perspex cylinder and coloured water.

A number of useful conclusions are reached, of which the two most important are the need for the storage vessel itself to be tall in relation to its width, and the value of certain attachments to the cold

water entry. Tabulated results describing the effect of various attachments show that up to 87 per cent. of the hot water can be obtained compared with a value of only 51 per cent. with a plain pipe entry into the side of the cylinder. The common practice of using a down turned elbow resulted in only a slight improvement (up to 55 per cent.).

In view of the importance of the findings upon the efficiency of ordinary domestic installations, the results should be widely known, and there seems to be a very clear case for an immediate amendment of the BS in order to ensure that the very considerable improvements proved possible at comparatively little expense are achieved in the large number of houses to be built in the next few years.

27.10 furniture and fittings

KITCHEN FITMENTS

Kitchen Fittings and Equipment. BS 1195:1948 (British Standards Institution. 4s.)

Part I, overall dimensions, including standard heights. Part II, detail sizes of units. Part III, detail description of construction and quality.

The units described in this Standard are already familiar to many people, as they follow the standard E.J.M.A. designs for size and general arrangement. Part I and II of the BS lay down the general overall dimensions and detail dimensions, illustrated by diagrams. Part III is a fairly complete description of the quality of materials and workmanship for work tops in various materials and for storage units in timber. Appendices include lists of timbers suitable for carcasses and for plywood, and a list of items on which the purchaser should give details of his requirements when ordering.

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

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Announcements

Mr. J. L. Gleave has been assumed as a partner in the firm of Messrs. John Keppie & Henderson, Architects, 196, West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2, and the firm name has been changed to John Keppie & Henderson & J. L. Gleave. The partners in the new firm are:—Mr. A. Graham Henderson, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Alexander Smellie, L.R.I.B.A.; Mr. J. L. Gleave, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.L. The business will be carried on, as before, at the above address.

A new information service dealing with the application and fabrication of laminated plastics has been inaugurated by the Design Section of De La Rue Insulation, Ltd. This is the latest activity of the Design Section, set up after the war to assist architects and others on any problems related to the use of Formica and other De La Rue laminated plastics. Among other work now being carried out by the Section is technical advice for all Regions of British Railways, London Transport, the Pullman Car Co., most of the independent carriage and wagon companies, and the French, Australian, Egyptian, Polish, Turkish, Spanish, Portuguese and Argentine Railways.

Messrs. J. Clemo & Son, chartered surveyors, architects and valuers, of 1, Headland Villas, North Hill, Plymouth, have opened a London office at 234, Blythe Road, Hammersmith, W.14 (telephone Riverside 6693), under the supervision of Mr. George T. Heward, L.R.I.B.A., A.I.A.A., who will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

Messrs. Husband & Co., consulting civil and structural engineers, of 388, Glossop Road, Sheffield, have opened a London office at No. 70, Victoria Street, S.W.1 (telephone Victoria 6418). Business at this address will be under the direction of Mr. W. A. Mitchell, M.I.STRUCT.E., formerly chief designer in London of Messrs. Dorman

Long & Co. Ltd. Messrs. Husband also announce that they have acquired the consulting practice of the late Mr. A. S. Grunspan, M.I.NST.C.E., and will act as his successors.

Messrs. Evered & Company Limited have purchased the business of Messrs. Burgin Limited, Whittall Street, Birmingham, and are manufacturing and distributing the full range of Fabex Compression Joints, together with their copper tube. All correspondence should be forwarded to Surrey Works, Smethwick 40.

Mr. S. P. Jordan, A.R.I.B.A., M.S.I.A., Chief of the Design Section of De La Rue Insulation, Ltd., has resigned and will in future be in private practice as an architect. He is being retained by the company as design consultant and his practice will include commissions for industrial design and exhibition stands. Trade catalogues should continue to be addressed to him at 1, Thurloe Street, South Kensington, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 8647.)

Mr. C. V. Blumfield, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.STRUCT.E., has resumed his practice as a chartered civil and structural engineer. Pending the establishment of an office in London or elsewhere, he is conducting his practice at Edgewood, Pyrford Heath, Woking, Surrey. Telephone Byfleet 3320.

As in previous years, the Copper Development Association, Kendals Hall, Radlett, Herts, has received many requests for lectures on the uses of copper in building by their building expert, Mr. E. Carr, who recently completed a lecture tour in Eire. These lectures, often illustrated, are given free and supplement the free issue of books and the loan of films and wall panels provided by the Association at the request of responsible persons.

The Northern Aluminium Co. Ltd., are opening a new Sales Office under the management of Mr. F. Layton, 27, Park Row, Leeds, 1. The area covered by the

office will include Lincolnshire, Yorkshire (with the exception of Middlesbrough), and Rutland. The Northern Aluminium Co.'s Newcastle Office is now in charge of Mr. D. M. Eadie.

Buildings Illustrated

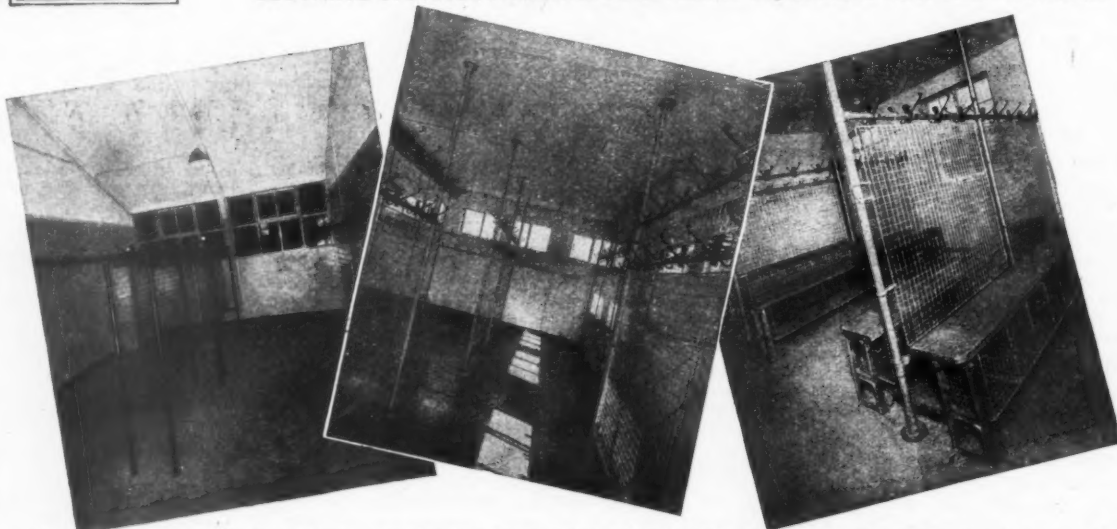
Windsmoor Factory, Fforestfach, Swansea (pages 463-464). Architects, Sydney Clough, Son & Partner, F/R.I.B.A. General contractors, Dowsett Engineering Construction Ltd. Sub-contractors: Sanitary fittings, Associated Clay Industries Ltd.; Insulation board and fixing, John Bland & Co. Ltd.; Asbestos roofing, Turners Asbestos Cement Co. Ltd.; Metal windows, Brunswick Metal Casement & Engineering Co. Ltd.; Specialist reinforced concrete and hollow tile floors, Caxton Floors Ltd.; Ironmongery, Comyn Ching & Co.; Reconstructed stone, Crosby Stone Co.; Special decorations, Decorative Crafts Ltd.; Terrazzo, Fenning & Co. Ltd.; Patent glazing, W. H. Heywood & Co. Ltd.; Wood block flooring, Horsley Smith & Co. (Hayes) Ltd.; Heating engineers and contractors, John Legg & Co.; Doors and veneers, Wm. Mallinson & Sons Ltd.; Staircase handrail, William Pickford Ltd.; Steelwork, Rees & Kirby; Steel and glazed partitions, Roneo Ltd.; Roller shutters, Shutter Contractors; Electrical contract, Holliday, Hall & Sunson Ltd.

Correction

The model of the theatre for Oxford University, illustrated in our issue for October 28, was made by Mr. John B. Thorp, of London.



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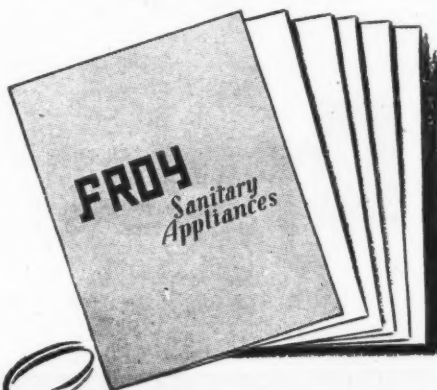
Architect, Howard V. Lobb, F.R.I.B.A., for the Middlesex County Council

This up-to-date catalogue illustrates and describes every item of sanitary equipment specially designed for all categories of school building.

A few suggested layouts of toilet rooms for all classes of schools are also incorporated in the catalogue, and another section is devoted to domestic-type sanitary equipment suitable for teachers' quarters.

The catalogue is collated on the loose-leaf principle to facilitate the insertion of additional pages as new designs and developments are introduced.

We shall be pleased to forward a copy of this catalogue on request.



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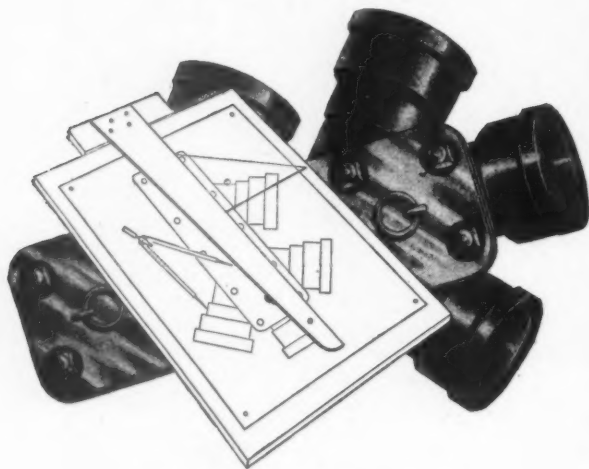
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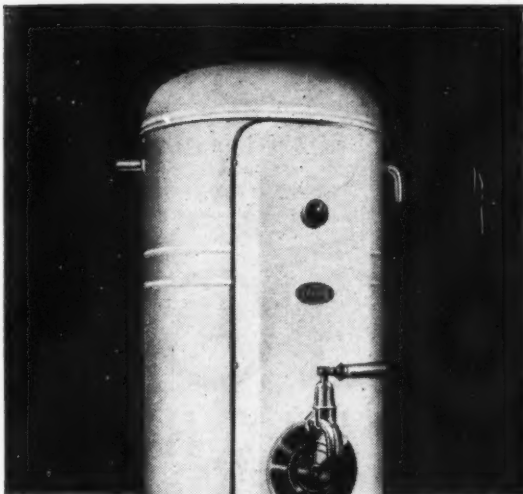
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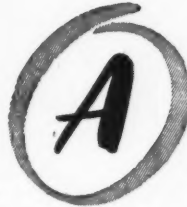
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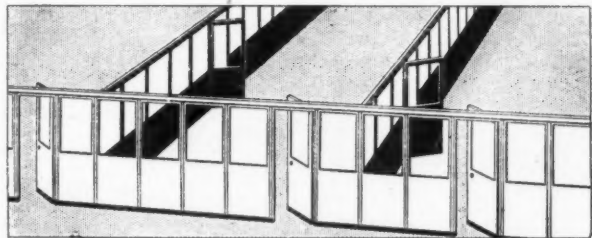
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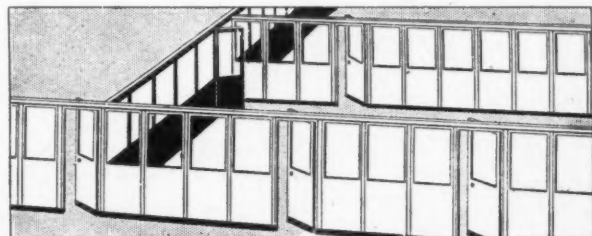
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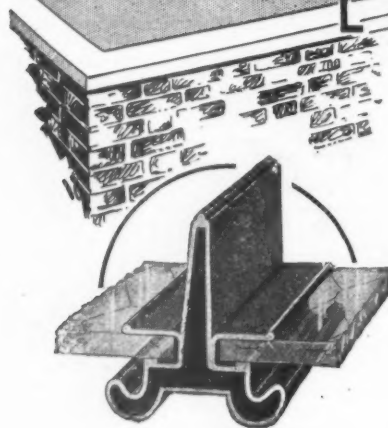
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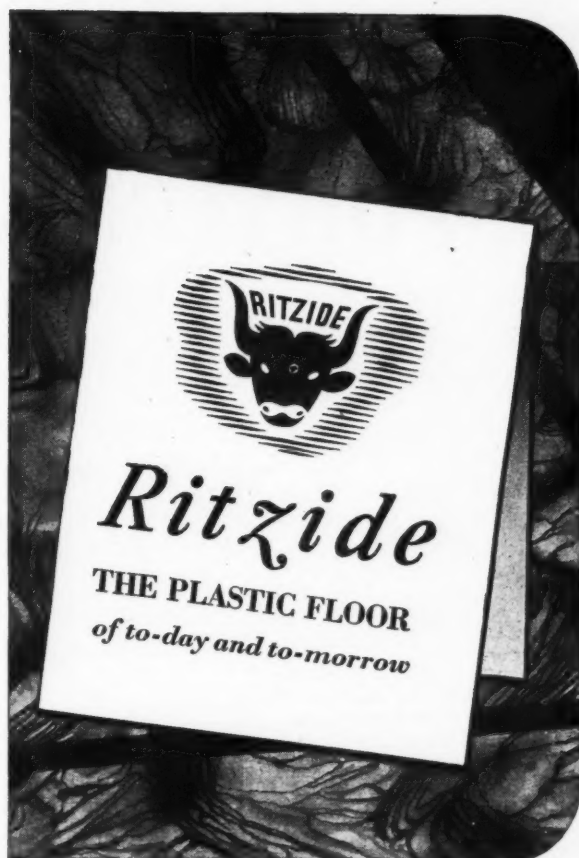
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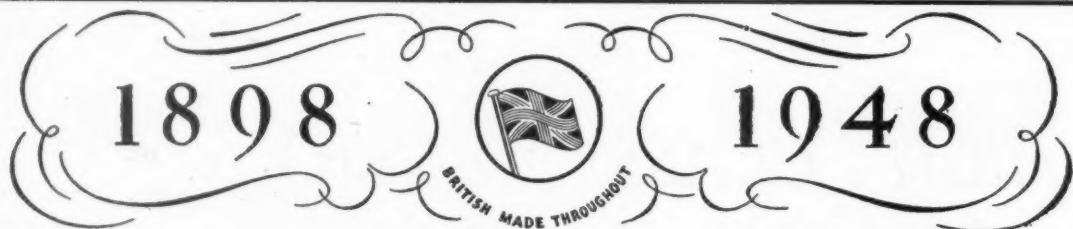
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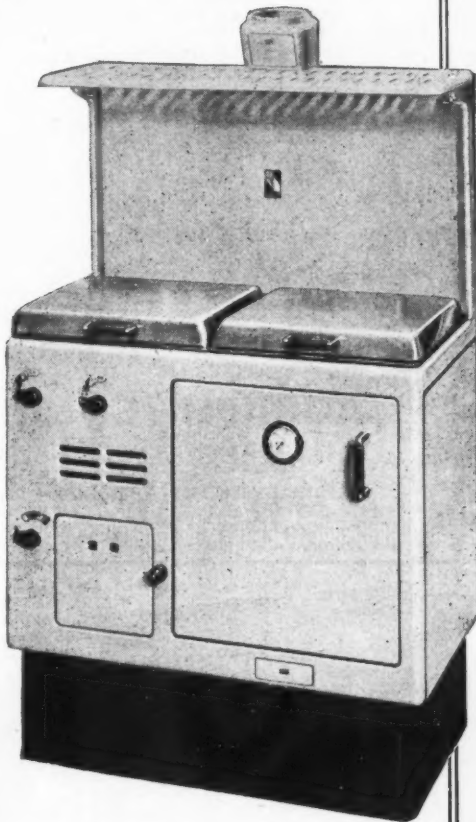
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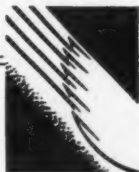


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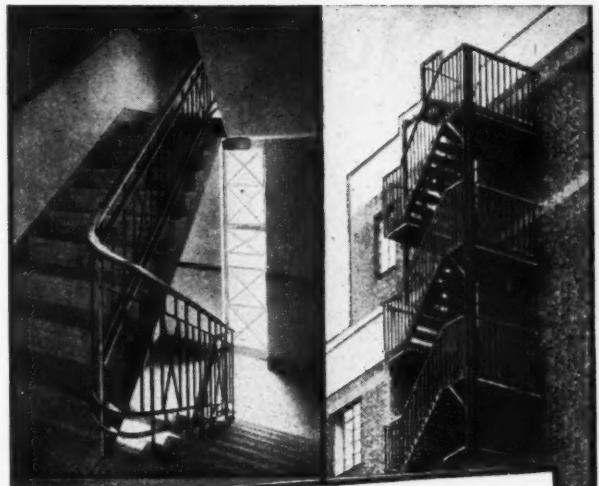
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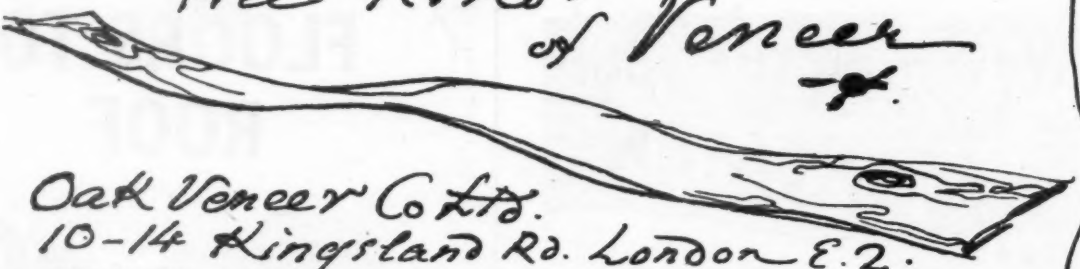
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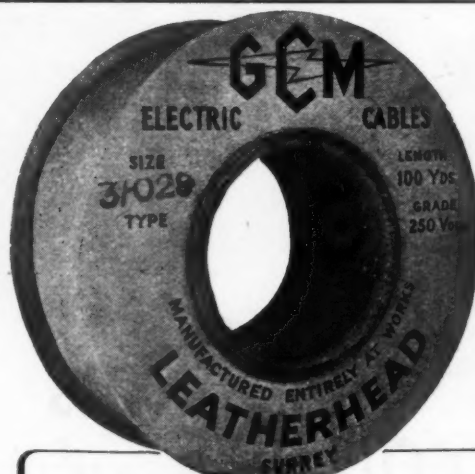


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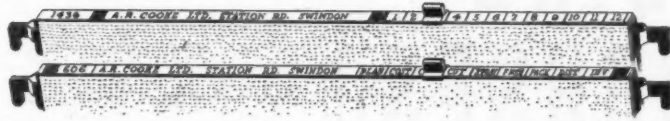
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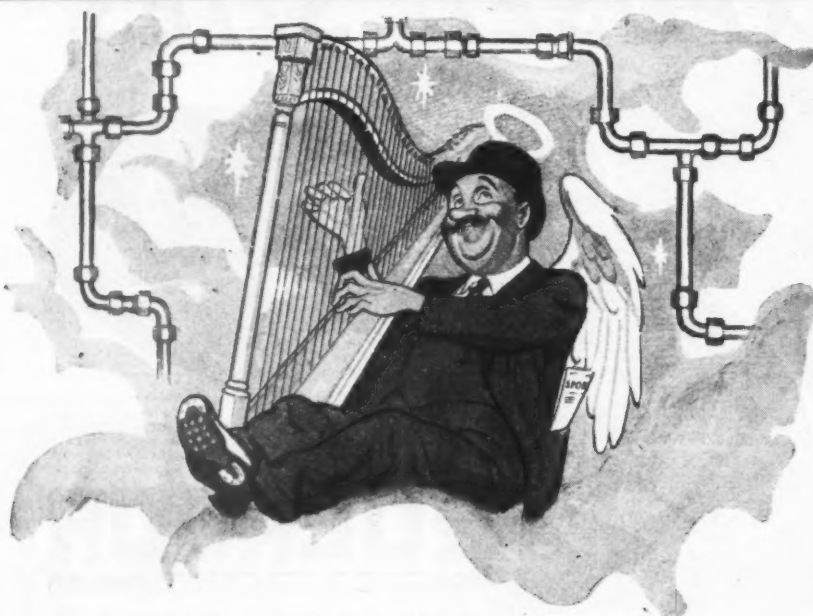
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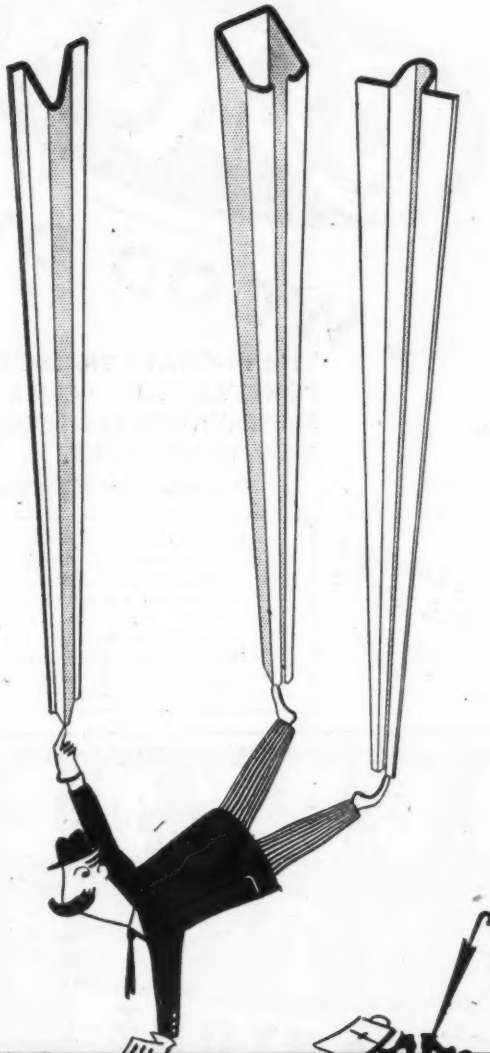
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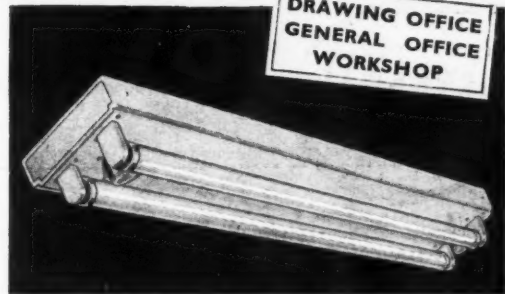
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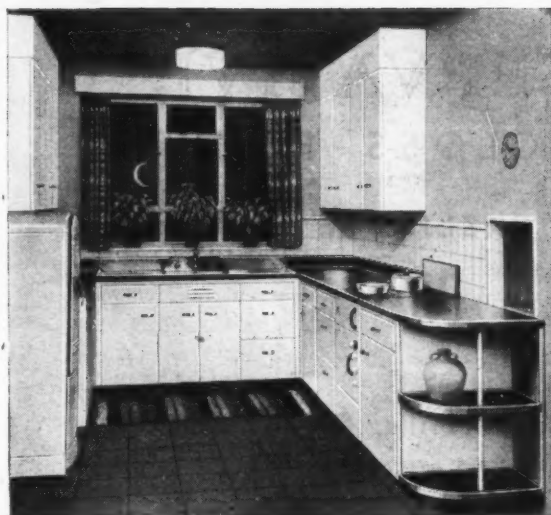
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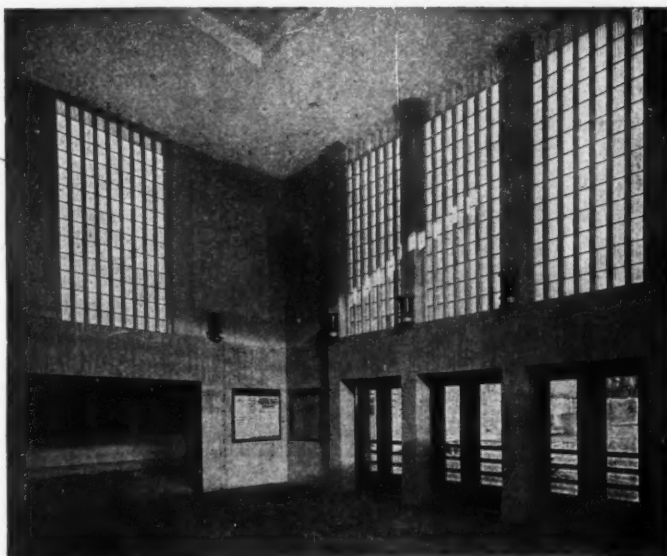
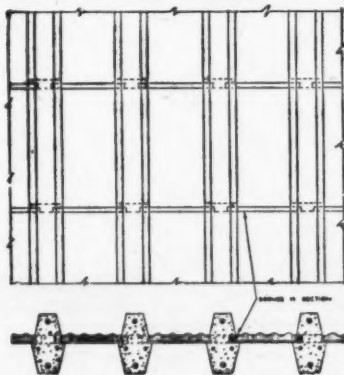
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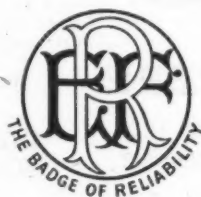
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BOROUGH OF BARNES.

APPOINTMENT OF PERMANENT ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (GRADE III).

Applications are invited for the above appointment, in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department, at a commencing salary of £450, rising by annual increments to a maximum of £495 per annum, plus London weighting. Applicants should be good draughtsmen and be capable of preparing plans and details for general architectural work. Preference will be given to applicants having an architectural qualification. The Council are unable to make any provision of housing accommodation for the successful applicant. Applications, together with the names of three persons to whom reference can be made, should be submitted to the undersigned not later than Friday, 26th November, 1948.

W. R. SHEPHERD, A.M.I.C.E.,

A.R.I.C.S.,

Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Municipal Offices, Sheen Lane, S.W.14. 801

CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF EXETER.

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

(a) **PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT PLANNING ARCHITECT.** Salary A.P.T., Grade VII, i.e., £635 per annum to £710 per annum. Duties will include architectural and detailed planning work in connection with the reconstruction of the blitzed central areas of the City. Candidates must be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, competent in large-scale design and detailed construction, and experience in Town Planning will be an advantage.

(b) **SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS.** Salary A.P.T., Grade VI, i.e., £520 per annum to £570 per annum.

Candidates must be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

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

Successful applicants 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, details of experience, 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.Street, City Architect, Southernhay West, Exeter, not later than the 27th November, 1948.

C. J. NEWMAN,

Town Clerk.

Exeter. 748
1st November, 1948.

Amended Advertisement.

PENARTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the permanent appointment of Architectural Assistant, at a salary in accordance with A.P.T. Grade VI (£595-£660) of the National Scale of Salaries.

Applicants should be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects or hold an equivalent qualification, and have had experience in the general architectural and housing work of a Local Authority, including the preparation of Working Drawings, Specifications and Quantities, and be not more than 45 years of age.

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

Housing accommodation will be provided, if required.

Applications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," stating age, training, qualifications, present and previous appointments and experience, together with copies of not more than two recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than the 3rd day of December, 1948.

Canvassing will disqualify.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1948.

P. METCALF,

Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices, "West House," 742
Stanwell Road, Penarth.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(1) **TWO FIRST ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS,** on Grade A.P.T. V (£520-£570).

(2) **ONE SECOND ASSISTANT ARCHITECT,** on Grade A.P.T. II (£420-£465).

Applications for the above appointments must be made on forms obtainable from the Borough Engineer, Lt.-Col. J. Reid, M.I.C.E., Town Hall, South Shields, and received not later than 25th November, 1948, appropriately endorsed.

Appointments will be subject to:—

(1) Provisions of Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

(2) National Conditions of Service.

(3) Satisfactory passing of medical examination by the successful applicants.

(4) Termination by one month's notice on either side.

Canvassing will be a disqualification, and applicants must disclose any relationship to members or senior officers of the Council.

The Corporation will be prepared to assist in the provision of housing accommodation for the two First Assistant Architects.

HAROLD AYREY,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, South Shields. 589
14th November, 1948.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF RENFREW.

The Council invite applications for the appointment of SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT in the County Engineer's Department.

Applicants should have wide experience of Local Authority Housing and Public Buildings. Preference will be given to members of the R.I.B.A. and the R.I.A.S. Salary scale £480 to £570 per annum (inclusive of bonus). The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation (Scotland) Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will require to pass a medical examination. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies of two recent testimonials, should be lodged with the undersigned immediately.

ROBERT URQUHART,

County Clerk.

County Buildings, Paisley. 802

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(a) **CHIEF ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS.** £750-£850, plus bonus.

(b) **SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS.** Grade VII, £635-£710.

(c) **SENIOR ASSISTANT ENGINEER.** Grade VI, £595-£660.

(d) **ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS.** Grade V, £520-£570.

(e) **ASSISTANT ENGINEER.** Grade IV, £480-£525.

(f) **ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS.** Grade II, £420-£465.

(g) **SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYORS.** Grade VI, £595-£660.

(h) **ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS.** Grade V, £520-£570.

(i) **ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS.** Grade IV, £480-£525.

(j) **CHIEF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.** To supervise Area Building Surveyors. £700-£750, plus bonus.

Applicants for posts (c) and (e) should be Associate Members or Graduates respectively of the Institute of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

Applicants need not have had previous Local Government experience.

Applications, stating which post is applied for, together with three references, should be addressed to the County Architect, County Hall, Hertford, and be received not later than the first post on Saturday, 27th November, 1948. 757

CITY OF SALFORD.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, in the City Engineer's Department, at a salary in accordance with the General Division of the National Scale of Salaries (male, £220 at 21 years of age, rising to £385 at 32 years of age; females, £178 at 21 years of age, rising to £308 at 32 years of age).

Applicants should be good draughtsmen, possess a sound knowledge of building construction, and be capable of preparing working drawings under supervision.

The appointment will be subject to:—

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

(2) The National Joint Council Scheme of Conditions of Service, as adopted by the Council.

(3) The passing of a medical examination.

Applications, giving details of age, training and experience, together with copies of two recent testimonials, should be forwarded in envelopes endorsed "Junior Architectural Assistant," addressed to the City Engineer, Town Hall, Salford, 3, so as to be received not later than first post on Monday, 29th November, 1948.

Applicants must disclose, in writing, whether or not they are related to any Member of the Council or Officer of the Authority.

H. H. TOMSON, Town Clerk 738

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WOLVERHAMPTON.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Applications invited for appointment as SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS.

Candidates should have had practical, technical, and costing experience, and possess ability to prepare sketch drawings, specifications, and all details for repairs, minor structural alterations, etc. Duties include, *inter alia*, responsibility for upkeep and maintenance of educational buildings and heating boilers, and supervision of caretakers. Actual building repairs, alterations, etc., carried out through contractors. Superintendent responsible for effective supervision. Salary in Grade A.P.T. V(a), of National Scales (£550 by increments of £20 to £610), plus car allowance. Successful candidate may qualify for subsistence and travelling allowances if put to additional expense owing to inability to obtain local accommodation for his family. Application form and Conditions of Appointment obtainable from Director of Education, North Street, on receipt of stamped addressed foolscap envelope. Completed applications should be returned by 11th December, 1948.

J. BROCK ALLON,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Wolverhampton. 827
November, 1948.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

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

QUANTITY SURVEYOR (FITTINGS). Grade VI. Salary £595-£660 per annum. Candidates should have experience in the preparation of Estimates, Specifications and Schedules for furniture and fittings of new Schools and County Buildings, and also Bills of Quantities for buildings of various types. Preference will be given to Associates of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

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

Applications should be forwarded on the forms to be obtained from the County Architect, G. Noel Hill, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., County Offices, Preston, to whom they should be returned accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, to arrive not later than Thursday, 25th November.

R. H. ADCOCK,

Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices, Preston. 735
2nd November, 1948.

The Imperial War Graves Commission invite applications to fill the following vacancies in the Quantity Surveyors' staff at their London Office.

QUANTITY SURVEYOR:
Candidates must be F.R.I.C.S. or A.R.I.C.S. (Quantity), and must have had pre-war professional experience in structures of a high architectural standard, and be capable of taking complete charge of an office. Commencing salary £750 per annum, with annual increments of £25 to a maximum of £1,000 per annum.

ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS:
Candidates should be F.R.I.C.S. or A.R.I.C.S. (Quantity) or, in the case of those whose early experience has been with a Builder or Contractor (in addition to any whole time study in a recognized school) have passed a written examination in Quantity Surveying. All candidates should have professional experience on structures of important architectural value. Salary within scale £475-£25-£750 (men), £475-£20-£650 (women), entry at £475 at age 25 (less below that age), and up to £600 (men), £575 (women) at age 30 or over.

Applications should be addressed to Appointment Officer, Imperial War Graves Commission, Woodburn House, Woodburn Green, High Wycombe, Bucks. 762

**BOROUGH OF WISBECH.
BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S
DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL
ASSISTANT.
PERMANENT STAFF.**

Applications are invited for the appointment of Architectural Assistant, Grade III, A.P.T. Division of the National Scale, £450-£15 to £495. Applicants should have had general architectural experience. The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government and other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the successful candidate passing a medical examination and to one calendar month's notice on either side.

The person appointed will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the particular office.

Applications, suitably endorsed, stating age, qualifications and particulars of experience, with names of two persons to whom reference may be made, should be received by the undersigned not later than Monday, 22nd November, 1948.

J. E. SIDDALL,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Wisbech, Cambs.
3rd November, 1948. 745

**WEST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.**
Applications are invited for the appointment of ASSISTANT PLANNING OFFICER, in the above Department at Bury St. Edmunds, on A.P. and T. Grades VI-VII (£265-£710), position on combined scale according to qualifications and experience.

The Officer will be required to take charge of the West Suffolk Office under the direction of the County Planning Officer for the purposes of the survey and the development plan, and the supervision of development control. He should have had wide experience in all aspects of Town and Country Planning, Development Control, and the preparation of factual surveys.

Applicants for the appointment should be either Members or Associate Members of the Town Planning Institute, and preference will be given to those possessing qualifications in either Engineering, Surveying or Architecture. The successful candidate will be required to provide a motor car, for which he will be paid a travelling allowance in accordance with the County Scale.

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

Applications in own handwriting, stating age, education, war service (if any), experience, present position and salary, together with the names of two referees, should be submitted as soon as possible.

L. G. H. MUNSEY,

Clerk of the County Council.
Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.
1st November, 1948. 726

**BOROUGH OF ILFORD, ESSEX.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (TEMPORARY), GRADE IV.**
Applications are invited for the following appointments on the staff of the Borough Engineer's Department:—

Architectural Assistant (Temporary). Salary in accordance with Grade IV of the National Scale of Salaries, viz., £480 by £15 to £525, plus £30 London weighting at age 25 or over.

Candidates should possess approved qualifications, and have general Architectural experience in Municipal buildings, particularly with regard to the preparation of contracts and working drawings.

The appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side, to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, the National Conditions of Service, and to passing a medical examination by the Medical Officer of Health.

Members of the staff are not permitted to engage in private practice as architects or surveyors, or in any other professional capacity.

Housing assistance cannot be given.
Forms of application may be obtained from the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Ilford, and should be returned to the undersigned not later than 4th December, 1948.

K. F. B. NICHOLLS,

Town Clerk.

November, 1948. 777

**NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE REGIONAL
HOSPITAL BOARD.**

Applications are invited for the under-mentioned appointment on the permanent staff of the Architect to the Board.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.
Salary will be in accordance with Grade II of the A.P.T. Division of the National Scale, i.e., £420-£465, consolidated.

Preference will be given to candidates who have had practical experience and passed the Intermediate examination of the R.I.B.A.

The appointment will be subject to the National Health Service (Superannuation) Regulations, 1947-8. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applicants should state: (1) name and full address; (2) age and whether married; (3) degrees and professional qualifications; (4) experience; (5) present appointment and salary; (6) war service; (7) date available if appointed; (8) names and addresses of three referees.

Applications are to be received not later than 1st December, 1948, and are to be addressed to the Architect to the Board, Dunira, Osborne Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 2. 850

**METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HACKNEY.
BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S
DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL
ASSISTANT.**

Applications are invited for the appointment of Architectural Assistant, on the permanent establishment, at a salary in accordance with Grades IV-V, A.P. and T. Division (£480 p.a., rising to £570 p.a.), of, and subject to, the Scheme of Conditions of Service of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services, plus London weighting allowance.

Candidates must have had good experience, particularly in connection with the repair and maintenance of buildings. Preference will be given to those holding recognized professional qualifications.

Applicants are advised that the Council is unable to provide any housing accommodation for the successful candidate.

The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Council's Superannuation Acts, to the successful candidates passing a medical examination, to the Council's regulations relating to staff appointments, and to termination by one month's notice on either side.

Applications in writing, on forms to be obtained from the undersigned upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, must be received not later than the first post on the 25th November, 1948, endorsed "Architectural Assistant, Grade IV-V,"

DUDLEY SORRELL,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Hackney, E.8.
4th November, 1948. 834

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

Applications are invited for the under-mentioned appointments on the established staff:—

ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Grade A.P.T. V. Commencing salary £520, rising, subject to satisfactory service, by two annual increments of £15 and one of £20 to a maximum of £570 per annum. Applicants must be Registered Architects with at least four years' office experience.

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade A.P.T. II. Commencing salary £420, rising, subject to satisfactory service, by annual increments of £15, to a maximum of £465 per annum.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade A.P.T. I. Commencing salary £390 per annum, rising, subject to satisfactory service, by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £435 per annum.

SURVEYING ASSISTANT. Grade A.P.T. IV. Commencing salary £480 per annum, rising, subject to satisfactory service, by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £525 per annum. Applicants must be Members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

SURVEYING ASSISTANT. Grade A.P.T. I. Commencing salary £390 per annum, rising, subject to satisfactory service, by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £435 per annum.

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERING ASSISTANT. Grade A.P.T. IV. Commencing salary £480 per annum, rising, subject to satisfactory service, by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £525 per annum. Candidates should be experienced in the preparation of designs, drawings and specifications for systems of hot water warming and domestic hot and cold water supplies.

Applications are also invited for the appointment of a CLERK OF WORKS on the temporary staff in connection with the construction of Castle Bromwich County Secondary School, and will be for the duration of the construction estimated to be two years, at a salary of £10 per week.

Applicants must have a thorough knowledge of all sections of the building trade, and be capable of setting out, measuring up, keeping records, and making reports.

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

Application forms can be obtained from C. H. Elkins, F.R.I.B.A., A.R.I.C.S., County Architect, Shire Hall, Warwick, to whom they are returnable within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

L. EDGAR STEPHENS,

Clerk of the Council.

Shire Hall, Warwick. 851

**ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON-UPON-
THAMES.**

**APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL
TRAINEE.**

Applications are invited for the above appointment in the Borough Surveyor's Department. Applicants must have matriculated, and have completed their military service and must be prepared to undertake to complete a period of three years in the Architects' section of the Borough Surveyor's Department, which training, together with private study, should enable them to qualify for the appropriate R.I.B.A. examinations.

A salary will be paid in accordance with the General Division of the National Scale of Salaries, which, with London weighting, gives a salary of £210 at 20 years of age, £240 at 21 years of age, rising by £15 per annum for each completed year of satisfactory service.

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

Applications, stating age, scholastic training and any previous employment or study, together with the names of two persons to whom reference can be made, should be forwarded to the undersigned, endorsed "Architectural Trainee," not later than 4th December, 1948.

A. W. FORSDIKE,

Town Clerk.

Guildhall, Kingston-upon-Thames.
9th November, 1948. 837

WEST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL.
Applications are invited for the appointment of QUANTITY SURVEYOR, in the County Architect's Department, on A.P.T., Grade VI-VII (£595-£710), position on scale according to qualifications.

Travelling allowance in accordance with the County Scale.

Candidates should have experience in the preparation of Bills of Materials, estimates and valuations, and settlement of accounts.

The appointment will be terminable by one month's notice in writing on either side, and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

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

Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, by whom applications accompanied by three recent testimonials, should be received not later than Tuesday, 7th December, 1948.

L. G. H. MUNSEY,

Clerk of the County Council.

Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds. 845

**CITY OF WAKEFIELD.
CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
PRINCIPAL ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT
(GRADE VII).**

Applications are invited for the appointment of Principal Architectural Assistant, Grade A.P.T., VII (£655-£710). Applicants should be A.R.I.B.A., and should have had experience on the design and construction of new schools and other Municipal buildings.

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

Candidates should state in writing whether or their knowledge they are related to any member or senior official of the Corporation. Canvassing will be a disqualification.

Applications, endorsed "Principal Architectural Assistant," stating age, qualifications, present and previous appointments and experience, accompanied by copies of two testimonials, should be sent to me not later than Saturday, the 4th December, 1948.

The Council will give favourable consideration to the provision of housing accommodation.

W. S. DES FORGES,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Wakefield.
9th November, 1948. 823

**DURHAM HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT
COMMITTEE
(NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE REGION).**

Applications are invited for the post of HOSPITALS ENGINEER. The person appointed will be responsible to the Management Committee for the satisfactory operation and maintenance of the engineering services of the twelve hospitals within the Group, as well as being directly in charge of the engineering service in one of the hospitals. He will be required to supervise the carrying out of works of engineering maintenance, and to keep all records necessary for the effective and efficient control of the engineering staff, plant, services and equipment. He will also be responsible for the maintenance of the fabric of the buildings. Applicants should have had training in engineering and have had adequate experience of institution boiler and electrical plants and engineering services, and should possess a qualification at least up to the Higher National Diploma or Certificate in Mechanical Engineering. A knowledge of building construction, repair and maintenance is desirable. The salary will be on the scale £680, rising by annual increments of £25 to £780 per annum.

The appointment will be subject to the National Health Services (Superannuation) Regulations, 1947, and the successful applicant, if not a transferable officer, will be required to pass a medical examination. Applications, giving age, qualifications and experience, and the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to the Secretary, Durham Hospital Management Committee, Dryburn Hospital, Durham, to be received not later than 20th November, 1948.

BOROUGH OF KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES. APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL TRAINEE. Applications are invited for the above appointment in the Borough Surveyor's Department. Applicants must have matriculated, and have completed their military service and must be prepared to undertake to complete a period of three years in the Architects' section of the Borough Surveyor's Department, which training, together with private study, should enable them to qualify for the appropriate R.I.B.A. examinations. A salary will be paid in accordance with the General Division of the National Scale of Salaries, which, with London weighting, gives a salary of £210 at 20 years of age, £240 at 21 years of age, rising by £15 per annum for each completed year of satisfactory service. The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. The appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side. Applications, stating age, scholastic training and any previous employment or study, together with the names of two persons to whom reference can be made, should be forwarded to the undersigned, endorsed "Architectural Trainee," not later than 4th December, 1948. A. W. FORSDIKE, Town Clerk. Guildhall, Kingston-upon-Thames. 9th November, 1948. 837. WEST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL. Applications are invited for the appointment of QUANTITY SURVEYOR, in the County Architect's Department, on A.P.T., Grade VI-VII (£595-£710), position on scale according to qualifications. Travelling allowance in accordance with the County Scale. Candidates should have experience in the preparation of Bills of Materials, estimates and valuations, and settlement of accounts. The appointment will be terminable by one month's notice in writing on either side, and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, by whom applications accompanied by three recent testimonials, should be received not later than Tuesday, 7th December, 1948. L. G. H. MUNSEY, Clerk of the County Council. Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds. 845. CITY OF WAKEFIELD. CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT. PRINCIPAL ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (GRADE VII). Applications are invited for the appointment of Principal Architectural Assistant, Grade A.P.T., VII (£655-£710). Applicants should be A.R.I.B.A., and should have had experience on the design and construction of new schools and other Municipal buildings. The appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the passing of a medical examination. Candidates should state in writing whether or their knowledge they are related to any member or senior official of the Corporation. Canvassing will be a disqualification. Applications, endorsed "Principal Architectural Assistant," stating age, qualifications, present and previous appointments and experience, accompanied by copies of two testimonials, should be sent to me not later than Saturday, the 4th December, 1948. The Council will give favourable consideration to the provision of housing accommodation. W. S. DES FORGES, Town Clerk. Town Hall, Wakefield. 9th November, 1948. 823. DURHAM HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE REGION). Applications are invited for the post of HOSPITALS ENGINEER. The person appointed will be responsible to the Management Committee for the satisfactory operation and maintenance of the engineering services of the twelve hospitals within the Group, as well as being directly in charge of the engineering service in one of the hospitals. He will be required to supervise the carrying out of works of engineering maintenance, and to keep all records necessary for the effective and efficient control of the engineering staff, plant, services and equipment. He will also be responsible for the maintenance of the fabric of the buildings. Applicants should have had training in engineering and have had adequate experience of institution boiler and electrical plants and engineering services, and should possess a qualification at least up to the Higher National Diploma or Certificate in Mechanical Engineering. A knowledge of building construction, repair and maintenance is desirable. The salary will be on the scale £680, rising by annual increments of £25 to £780 per annum. The appointment will be subject to the National Health Services (Superannuation) Regulations, 1947, and the successful applicant, if not a transferable officer, will be required to pass a medical examination. Applications, giving age, qualifications and experience, and the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to the Secretary, Durham Hospital Management Committee, Dryburn Hospital, Durham, to be received not later than 20th November, 1948.

BOROUGH OF WALTHAMSTOW. BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for the permanent position of ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, at a salary in accordance with Grade II of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services (£420, rising to £465 by annual increments, plus London weighting allowance according to the scale).

Applicants must have had experience in the preparation of working and detail drawings for housing schemes, and preference will be given to candidates who have passed the Intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, to the National Joint Council's Conditions of Service, to the successful candidate passing a medical examination, and to termination by one month's notice on either side.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by names and addresses of three referees to whom reference may be made, must reach the undersigned, endorsed "Assistant Architect," not later than Friday, the 26th November, 1948.

Canvassing in any form will be deemed a disqualification, and applicants must disclose any relationship to any member of the Council or holder of any senior office under the Council.

G. A. BLAKELEY,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Walthamstow, E.17.
8th November, 1948.

803

BARNET URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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

(a) SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade A.P.T. V, £520-£570 per annum, plus the appropriate London weighting.

Applicants should have sound experience of housing work, the preparation of working drawings, and the supervision of work under construction; and preference will be given to Associate Members of the R.I.B.A.

(b) JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade A.P.T. I, £390-£435 per annum, plus the appropriate London weighting.

Applicants should be of Inter. R.I.B.A. standard, with experience in housing work and the preparation of working drawings.

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

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

No housing accommodation can be offered by the Council.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and particulars of present and previous appointments, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should reach the Engineer and Surveyor, Ravenscroft House, Wood Street, Barnet, Herts, on or before the 9th December, 1948.

ALFRED S. MAYES,

Clerk of the Council.

Municipal Offices, Wood Street, Barnet.
5th October, 1948.

799

SCOTTISH SPECIAL HOUSING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED. invite applications for the following Superannuable appointments:—(a) ARCHITECT, Grade I; (b) QUANTITY SURVEYOR, Grade I, and (c) ESTIMATOR AND SURVEYOR, Grade I, all on a salary scale of £700-£225-£900; (d) ARCHITECT, Grade II; (e) QUANTITY SURVEYOR, Grade II, and (f) LAND SURVEYOR, all on a salary scale of £450-£225-£575. No bonus is payable in addition to the salaries stated. Forms of application with full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, 15/21, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, 12, and all applications must be submitted within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement. Canvassing will be a disqualification.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

The South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board invites applications for the following appointments in the Architect's office:—

ONE SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYOR, at an annual salary of £685-£225-£760. Applicants should be qualified by examination, and should have had considerable experience in estimating, the preparation of bills of quantities, and the settlement of final accounts.

ONE SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, at a salary of £635-£225-£710. Applicants should be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and should have had previous experience of hospital work and be capable of carrying to completion any scheme under the Board's Architect.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Appointments will be made according to experience within the salary scales, ranging from £450 to £570. Applicants should be capable draughtsmen, preferably with knowledge and experience of hospital work.

All salaries are increased by the appropriate London weighting allowance of £20 or £30 per annum, according to age, and posts are superannuable under the National Health Service (Superannuation) Regulations, 1947.

Applications, which should state age of applicant, present salary, and a brief statement of qualifications and experience, together with copies of two recent testimonials, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, 11, Portland Place, W.1, not later than 30th November, 1948.

265

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND.

The Civil Service Commissioners announce vacancies for PLANNING OFFICERS and ASSISTANT PLANNING OFFICERS on the permanent establishment of the Department of Health for Scotland, to be filled by competitive interview. The work ranges from regional planning to detailed design of central areas and housing layouts.

For posts other than those in the Planning Research Unit candidates must have professional qualifications in architecture, civil engineering or surveying; preference will be given to Corporate Members of the Town Planning Institute.

For posts in the Planning Research Unit (which is engaged in research concerning physical, social and economic conditions in Scotland), candidates must hold a University degree in geography, economics, or an allied subject, with at least Second Class Honours or equivalent.

Candidates for appointment as Planning Officers must be at least 30 years of age on 1st October, 1948; for appointment as Assistant Planning Officer, 28 and under 40 years of age on 1st October, 1948.

The inclusive salary scales for men are: (a) Planning Officers, £830 by increments of £30 (approximate) to £1,070 per annum; (b) Assistant Planning Officers, commencing £536-£635 per annum, according to age, with increments of £25 (approximate); special increment of £50 on satisfactory completion of 2 years probation; maximum of scale £780. The scales and rates of increment for women and for any posts outwith Edinburgh and Glasgow are somewhat lower. The posts are pensionable under the Superannuation Acts.

There are also some vacancies for Planning Officers and Assistant Planning Officers on short-term non-pensionable engagements.

Further particulars, with full information on the duties of the posts and application forms, may be obtained from the Establishment Officer (Room 32), Department of Health for Scotland, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1. Completed application forms must be returned to the Department of Health for Scotland by 31st December, 1948.

537

FLINTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

ASSISTANT (ARCHITECTURAL) PLANNING. At a salary in accordance with Grade A.P.T. V, £520, rising to £570 per annum, consolidated. Applicants should have had considerable experience, including the control of development, in the Planning Office of a local authority or joint planning committee, and particularly on the architectural side of planning.

The possession of a recognized architectural qualification and Corporate Membership of the Town Planning Institute is desirable. A car is essential in connection with the appointment, for which an allowance will be made in accordance with the National Joint Council's scale.

PLANNING ASSISTANTS (two vacancies), at a salary in accordance with Grade A.P.T. II (£420, rising to £465 per annum, consolidated). Applicants should have had experience in the work of the Planning Office of a local authority or joint planning committee, including the preparation of planning schemes and the control of development. A car, or motor cycle, is desirable in connection with the appointments, for which an allowance will be made in accordance with the National Joint Council's scale.

All the appointments will be subject to (a) the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, as modified by the County Council; (b) the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and (c) the passing satisfactorily of a medical examination. Applications will be considered from registered disabled persons.

Applications, on forms to be obtained from the undersigned, accompanied by copy of one recent testimonial and the names and addresses of two other persons to whom direct reference can be made, are to be submitted to me not later than the 6th December, 1948.

W. HUGH JONES,

Clerk of the County Council.

County Buildings, Mold.
4th November, 1948.

772

BUCKS COUNTY COUNCIL.

Applications are invited from persons with the appropriate practical experience for the appointment of CLERKS OF WORKS, in the County Architect's Department.

The salary will be £10-£12 a week, according to qualifications and experience.

The Clerks of Works will be appointed to divisional areas of the County, and will supervise any one or more works in those areas under the direction of the County Architect.

The persons appointed will be placed on the temporary staff in the first instance, and will be required to reside in one of the divisional areas as directed by the County Architect.

The successful applicants will be required to have received a good practical training in one of the recognized crafts of the building trade, and have had a number of years of supervisory experience.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to the County Architect, County Offices, Aylesbury, not later than 30th November, 1948.

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

GUY R. CROUGH,

Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Aylesbury.
November, 1948.

628

NORTHWICH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

The Council has received approval to their carrying out, within the next five years, a large Housing Programme, comprising the erection of at least 3,000 houses, and this involves work for Architectural and Technical Officers in the complete development of Estates. The under-mentioned appointment remains to be made, and applications are invited from persons who have suitable experience. Professional qualifications will be an additional advantage. The appointment, though temporary in nature, will continue for at least five years. The appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side, and the person appointed will be required to submit for a medical examination in connection with the Council's Superannuation Scheme.

Grade V. Salary £520-£15-£15-£20 to £570 per annum.

Applicants must have had considerable experience in architectural work in connection with Local Authorities' Housing Estates. Experience in Street and Sewer Works will be an advantage.

Applications, stating age and other particulars, qualifications and experience, and the names of two persons to whom reference may be made, must reach the undersigned not later than 22nd November, 1948.

Any further particulars which may be required may be obtained on application to the Council's Engineer and Surveyor at his office, Whitehall, Hartford, Northwich, Cheshire.

Housing accommodation will be available for the successful applicant if this is required.

W. F. CRAWFORD,

Clerk of the Council.

Whitehall, Hartford, Northwich, Cheshire. 734

MIDLANDS ELECTRICITY BOARD.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT SUB-AREA.

APPOINTMENT OF CONSTRUCTIONAL DRAUGHTSMAN.

Applications are invited for the position of Constructional Draughtsman in the Sub-Area Engineer's Department of the Birmingham and District Sub-Area.

The successful applicant must be capable of carrying out all drawing office work associated with the design, erection and/or modification of buildings and structures for the provision of substations, depots, showrooms, offices, etc., required in the Sub-Area.

Applicants must have had a sound theoretical and practical training in structural and building work, should be a member of a recognized institution or hold equivalent technical qualifications, and should be thoroughly conversant with the preparation of bills of quantities, specifications and estimates.

The commencing salary will be in accordance with the N.E. Schedule, Class O, Grade IX, at present £265 per annum.

Salary and conditions of service will be subject to review in the light of any permanent scales and conditions which may be adopted later by the Board.

Applications, giving full details of experience, present position, salary, and the names of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be addressed to the undersigned, on or before the 6th December, 1948, and endorsed "Constructional Draughtsman."

A. C. EVANS,

Sub-Area Manager.

14, Dale End, Birmingham, 4.
8th November, 1948.

815

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH.

CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a QUANTITY SURVEYOR, in the Architectural Section of the City Engineer and Surveyor's Department, at a salary in accordance with Grade IV, A.P.T. i.e., £450, rising by annual increments to £525 per annum. Applicants must be capable of abstracting and billing, measuring up on site, and agreeing final accounts. Experience in Prime Cost Contracts will be an advantage.

The City Council have adopted the National Scheme of Conditions of Service. The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials and suitably endorsed, must be delivered to the undersigned not later than 25th November, 1948.

Applicants must disclose whether they are related to any Senior Official or Member of the Authority.

ARTHUR J. REEVES,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Peterborough.
October, 1948.

760

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

PLANNING STAFF.

Vacancies in the following grades (some permanent):—

ASSISTANT SENIOR PLANNING OFFICER. £1,000 to £1,200 a year.

PLANNING OFFICER (Grade I), £840 to £960 a year.

PLANNING OFFICER (Grade II), £700 to £840 a year.

PLANNING OFFICER (Grade III), £550 to £700 a year.

Candidates should possess architectural, surveying or town planning qualifications.

Full particulars and form of application obtainable from the Architect to the Council (P), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (enclose stamped addressed foolscap envelope). (1554) 1301

BUCKS COUNTY COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for the appointment of ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR, A.P.T., and T. Grade VII, £635-£710 p.a., in the County Architect's Department.

Travelling and subsistence allowances will be paid in accordance with the National Scheme of Conditions of Service for the time being in force. The appointment is superannuable and subject to medical examination.

Further particulars and form of application may be obtained from the County Architect, County Offices, Aylesbury, to whom applications must be delivered by 30th November, 1948.

GUY R. CROUCH.

Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Aylesbury.

November, 1948.

773

**CITY OF OXFORD.
CITY ARCHITECT AND PLANNING
OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT.
CHIEF PLANNING ASSISTANT.**

Applications are invited for the above appointment on the permanent staff in the City Architect and Planning Officer's Department, at a salary on Grade VII (A.P.T. Division) of the National Scales of Salaries, namely £635 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25, subject to satisfactory service, to £710 per annum.

Candidates must have passed the Final examination of the Town Planning Institute, or hold an alternative Town Planning qualification. Other qualifications in Surveying, Architecture or Engineering will be an advantage.

Applicants must possess a good general experience of Planning practice, have a sound knowledge of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, and be experienced in the statutory administration of Planning Development in all its aspects.

The appointment will be subject to the National Conditions of Service, the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

A car allowance will be payable to the successful applicant on the Council's scale.

Forms of application, and conditions of appointment, may be obtained from E. G. Chandler, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., City Architect and Planning Officer, Town Hall, Oxford, to whom applications should be addressed, endorsed "Chief Planning Assistant," on or before Monday, the 29th November, 1948.

HARRY PLOWMAN.

Town Clerk.

775

**COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF
LANARK.**

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the Town and Country Planning Staff:

- (a) PLANNING ASSISTANT. Salary, Grade IV, £420×£15-£465, plus bonus, £60 per annum.
- (b) TWO PLANNING ASSISTANTS. Salary, Grade III, £390×£15-£435, plus bonus, £60 per annum.

Applicants should possess one or more of the following qualifications:

University Degree in Civil Engineering or Architecture; A.M.I.C.E.; A.M.I.Mun.E.; A.R.I.C.S.; A.R.I.B.A.; A.M.T.P.I.

The above appointments are subject to the Local Government Superannuation (Scotland) Act, 1937, and will be terminable by one month's notice in writing on either side. The successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, giving full particulars of age, qualifications and experience, should be forwarded to the County Planning Officer, 19, Auchincramont Road, Hamilton, to be received not later than 30th November, 1948. The post applied for should be clearly indicated. Canvassing will disqualify.

WM. C. BROWNLIE.

County Clerk.

Lanarkshire House, 191, Ingram Street,
Glasgow, C.I.

817

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT.
BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPT.**

Applications are invited for the appointment of an ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT on the permanent staff of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department, at a salary in accordance with Grade III of the A.P.T. Division of the National Joint Council Scale of Salaries (£450-£495×£15 per annum). The commencing salary within the Grade will be determined according to the candidate's qualifications and experience.

Candidates should be Registered Architects and Corporate Members of the R.I.B.A., and must have had considerable experience in architectural work generally, including Municipal buildings, housing schemes, etc., and in the preparation of plans, estimates, specifications and builders' quantities.

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

Applications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," stating age, with full particulars of qualifications and experience, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be delivered to the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Southport, not later than Monday, the 29th November, 1948.

R. EDGAR PERRINS.

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Southport.

November, 1948.

798

**COUNTY COUNCIL OF INVERNESS.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.**

Applications are invited for the appointment of Architectural Assistant, in the County Architect's Department. Salary consolidated, scale A.P.T., IV, £480-£525, with placing according to qualifications and experience. Candidates should possess a recognized Architectural qualification, and have had a good general architectural experience, more especially in the preparation of sketch plans and working drawings for housing work.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation (Scotland) Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and present appointment, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be submitted to the undersigned within ten days of publication of this advertisement.

R. WALLACE.

County Clerk.

County Buildings, Ardross Street, Inverness. 868

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR, on Grade VI of the National Scales (i.e., £595-£660 p.a.).

Candidates should be Members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, and should be experienced in the preparation of Bills of Quantities, Specifications, Estimates, and the settlement of Final Accounts.

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

Applications to be made on forms obtainable from the Chief Architect, should be returned together with copies of three recent testimonials, to H. J. Cook, A.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E., Chief Architect, Municipal Buildings, Swinburne Street, Gateshead, S. not later than Monday, the 6th December, 1948.

J. W. PORTER.

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Gateshead, S.

12th November, 1948.

858

**COUNTY OF ESSEX.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.**

The Essex County Council invite applications for the following appointments on the established staff of the County Architect's Department, at salaries within the grades indicated of the A.P.T. Division in the Scheme of Conditions of Service of the National Joint Council.

(a) SECTIONAL ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Grade VII, £585-£780 a year, to be in charge of a group of other assistant architects. Candidates should be Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

(b) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Grade V, £520-£570 a year.

(c) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Grade IV, £480-£525 a year.

(d) THREE CLERKS OF WORKS. Grade III, £450-£495 a year, to supervise works in the south-western area of the County.

Candidates for appointments (a) and (b) should have had experience in the planning, designing and construction of public buildings, and applications are invited from persons experienced in inspecting and reporting upon properties, and for appointments (d) should be men of practical training and experience in one of the main building trades and have had experience in supervision of works.

In fixing the commencing salary in each case regard will be had to the experience and qualifications of the successful candidates.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, is forbidden.

Applications must be made on a form obtainable from the County Architect, Mr. H. Conolly, F.R.I.B.A., at the address stated below (please state post for which form is required), and when completed the form, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be returned to reach the County Architect not later than 2nd December, 1948.

JOHN E. LIGHTBURN.

Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex.

10th November, 1948.

838

**BOROUGH OF HORNSEY.
BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S
DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL
ASSISTANT.**

Applications are invited for the following temporary appointment:—
Architectural Assistant, Grade VI (A.P.T. Division of the National Scale), at a salary of £595-£660 per annum, plus London weighting allowance of £30 per annum.

Candidates should preferably be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and experienced in the design of contemporary buildings.

Applications, stating age, present and previous appointments, technical training, qualifications, etc., together with the names of three referees, must be delivered to Mr. J. H. Melville Richards, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Hornsey Town Hall, N.3, not later than the 2nd December, 1948.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

H. BEDALE.

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Hornsey, N.3.

19th November, 1948.

856

**BROMSGROVE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.**

The Council invite applications for the appointment of an ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, on the staff of the Engineer and Surveyor, at a consolidated salary in accordance with Grade V, A.P.T. Division of the National Scale (£520-£570 per annum), together with a car allowance not exceeding 8 h.p. in accordance with the National Scale.

Applicants should hold an Architectural qualification by examination, and should have had experience in preparing plans and specifications for architectural work usually undertaken by a Local Authority, and in particular housing.

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

Applications, stating age, and giving full particulars of qualifications and experience, together with one copy of a recent testimonial, must be delivered to the undersigned not later than Wednesday, the 1st December, 1948.

In addition the names of two persons to whom reference can be made must be enclosed with the application.

F. A. JESSOP.

Clerk to the Council.

Council House, Bromsgrove.

852

**EASTERN ELECTRICITY BOARD.
WHERSTEAD, NEAR IPSWICH, SUFFOLK.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECT.**

Applications are invited for the appointment of ARCHITECT, in the Chief Engineer's Department at Area Headquarters, Wherstead, near Ipswich.

Applicants should have sound architectural experience and be capable of the design, supervision of construction and maintenance of offices, showrooms, stores and sub-station buildings, etc., throughout the Board's area. Experience in general civil engineering design and good modern constructional practice is desirable. Preference will be given to candidates who have appropriate professional qualifications. The provisional salary for this appointment is up to £1,400 per annum, according to qualifications and experience.

The salary for the above post is provisional, and the salary and conditions of employment will be in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down from time to time by the appropriate negotiating body.

The successful candidate will be required to contribute to a superannuation scheme, and may be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications should be made on forms to be obtained from the Chief Engineer, Eastern Electricity Board, Temporary Headquarters, Finborough, Stowmarket, Suffolk, to whom they should be returned, duly completed, so as to arrive not later than Monday, 6th December, 1948.

11th November, 1948.

859

**CITY AND COUNTY OF BRISTOL.
CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPT.**

Applications invited for following Temporary and Permanent Staff appointments:—

Temporary:—

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

Permanent:—

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

Applicants should hold appropriate professional qualifications, and have good general experience in design and construction; experience in Local Authority office work will be an advantage.

Permanent appointments subject to provisions of Local Government Superannuation Acts, 1937 and 1939, and successful applicants required to pass medical examination. All appointments terminable by one month's notice in writing on either side.

Housing accommodation provided if necessary, at an economic rent.

Applications, indicating specific appointment applied for, stating age, training, qualifications, experience, present appointment and salary, and the names of two referees, should be delivered to the undersigned not later than Monday, 29th November, J. Nelson Meredith, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect, Eagle House, Colston Avenue, Bristol, 1.

800

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX.
APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS
(EDUCATION).**

Applications are invited for the following appointments in the A.P.T. Division of the National Scale:—

(1) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (TWO), Grade V, £520, rising to £570 per annum.

(2) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, Grade IV, £480, rising to £525 per annum.

(3) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, Grade III, £450, rising to £495 per annum.

The successful candidates will be engaged on such schemes as the design and construction of new Primary and Secondary Schools, and on the proposed Extensions to the Technical College.

Previous experience in Local Government is not essential, but preference will be given to those with appropriate qualifications.

Accommodation in requisitioned houses may be made available to successful candidates.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, present position, salary and experience, accompanied by copies of recent testimonials and appropriately endorsed, should be delivered to the undersigned not later than Saturday, the 4th December, 1948.

R. DE Z. HALL.

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Halifax.

10th November, 1948.

843

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.**ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.**

Applications are invited for the appointment of ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS, at a salary in the scale £400-£525 p.a.

Applicants must have reached Intermediate standard R.I.B.A., and have a sound knowledge of planning and design of buildings.

The persons appointed will be required to work at the Development Corporation's offices at Hemel Hempstead, and to reside in the district. The posts will be subject to the Development Corporation's staff rules and conditions of service and to one month's notice on either side. Contributory superannuation (with the choice of entering or continuing in a fund under the Local Government Superannuation Acts, 1937) will be provided.

Applications, giving particulars of age, qualifications, experience, present and past appointments, and the names of three persons to whom reference can be made, should be endorsed "Assistant Architects," and addressed to reach me not later than 4th December, 1948.

W. O. HART,

General Manager.

Westbrook Hay, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. 857

BOROUGH OF MACCLESFIELD.**APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.**

Applications are invited for the appointment of an Architectural Assistant, at a salary in accordance with Grade A.P.T., III, of the National Scales (£390, rising to £435 per annum), plus cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 16s. per annum).

Candidates should be Associates of the R.I.B.A., and must have had a thorough training and experience in Architectural work. Preference will be given to applicants who have had experience in Municipal housing.

The post will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the National Conditions of Service, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, experience and qualifications, and accompanied by a copy of a recent testimonial, and giving the names, etc., of two referees, should reach the undersigned not later than Tuesday, 30th November, 1948.

WALTER ISAAC,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Macclesfield.
12th November, 1948. 854

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.**CHIEF OR SECTIONAL ARCHITECTS**

(£760 × £25-£910).

Applications are invited for the appointment of Chief or Sectional Architects (£760 × £25-£910). Candidates should be Associates of the R.I.B.A., and must have had thorough training in architecture and be experienced in the carrying out of modern building works.

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

Details of these appointments and form of application may be obtained on application by letter to the undersigned. Applications must reach this office not later than the 1st December, 1948.

H. BENNETT, F.R.I.B.A.,

County Architect.

County Hall, Wakefield. 863

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for the following posts in the County Architect's Department:—

(a) One Permanent PRINCIPAL ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, at a salary in accordance with Grade VIII (i.e., £685 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 to a maximum of £760 per annum), of the Administrative, Professional and Technical Division of the National Joint Councils Scale.

(b) One Permanent QUANTITY SURVEYOR, at a salary in accordance with Grade VI (i.e., £595 per annum, rising by two annual increments of £20 and one of £25 to a maximum of £660 per annum), of the Administrative, Professional and Technical Division of the National Joint Councils Scale.

Forms of application, particulars of the post, and conditions of service, can be obtained from the undersigned. Applications, together with copies of three recent testimonials, must be forwarded to Mr. Colin L. Jones, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Queen's Hill, Newport, Mon., not later than the 27th November, 1948.

Canvassing in any form will be a disqualification.

VERNON LAWRENCE,

Clerk of the Council.

County Hall, Newport, Mon. 816

Architectural Appointments Vacant

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

JUNIOR ASSISTANT required in busy West End Office. Good prospects. Apply, stating age, experience and salary required, to J. Stanley Beard, Bennett & Partners, 101-3, Baker Street, W.1. 723

QUALIFIED and experienced ASSISTANT required immediately for busy general Architectural practice in the City of London. Write, giving age and full particulars and salary required, Box 782.

AN expanding Middle East Oil Company urgently requires a JUNIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, for work in the London office, to assist Architects in the Drawing Office in the preparation of sketch drawings, working drawings, and details for all architectural schemes; should have completed five years' articulated pupillage with architectural firms of repute and position; at least Intermediate R.I.B.A. standard; knowledge of Middle East styles of architecture an advantage; age 20-30; salary £500-£600 starting. Write, giving brief details for application form, and quoting LO 126, to Box "Y.F." c/o J. W. Vickers & Co., Ltd., 7/8, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.2. 729

AN expanding Middle East Oil Company urgently requires a SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, for the London office, to be engaged in the preparation of sketch plans, working drawings and details for domestic, commercial, industrial social and civic buildings used in the development of Municipal Estate; at least 5 years' practical experience, if school trained A.R.I.B.A., or 15 years' experience design and working drawings with architects of standing; quick accurate draughtsmanship, with sound knowledge of construction, essential; age 30-45; salary at least £600 per annum, but according to age and experience. Write giving brief details for application form and quoting LO 118, to Box "R.P." c/o J. W. Vickers & Co., Ltd., 7/8, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.2. 740

AN expanding Middle East Oil Company urgently requires an ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, in the London office, for the execution of sketch and working drawings connected with any architectural items required; should be up to senior architectural standard, A.R.I.B.A. preferable; not less than 7 years in drawing offices, engaged on housing schemes, public buildings, town planning, etc.; knowledge of Middle East architectural practice, climatic difficulties, materials, is an advantage; some knowledge of reinforced concrete and specialised construction, including the "Bellrock" system, desirable; age 25-40; salary £600-£750 per annum, according to age and experience. Write giving brief details for application form, and quoting LO 125, to Box "Z.K." c/o J. W. Vickers & Co., Ltd., 7/8, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.2. 739

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (SENIOR) required for Dublin City office; expert knowledge working drawings; Building Construction and alteration work; 10 years' office experience essential; salary £650-£750 per year. Box 825.

PART-TIME SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, with modern design experience, required in London. Box 829.

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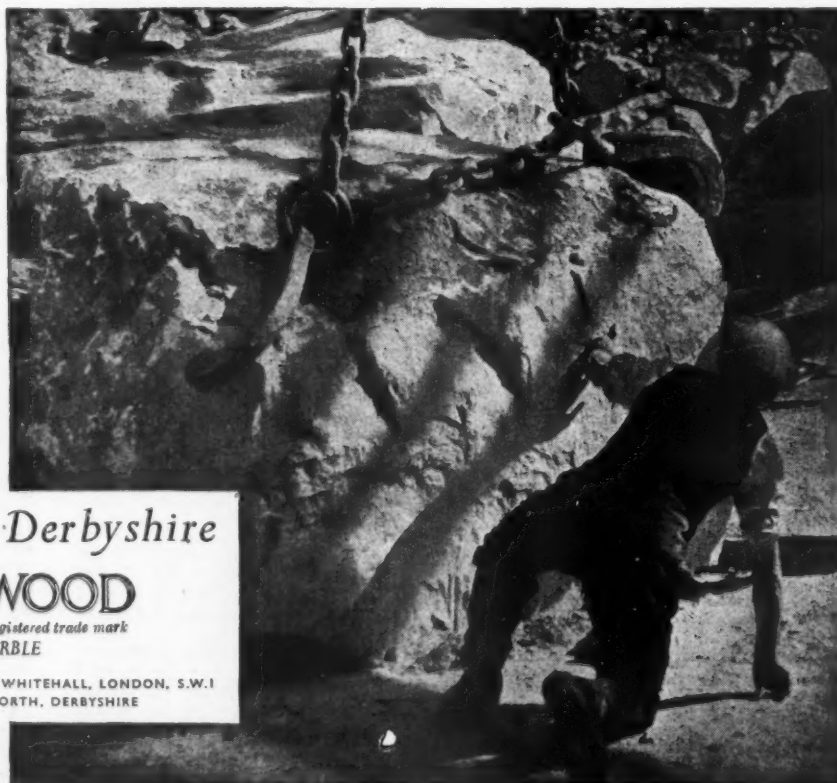
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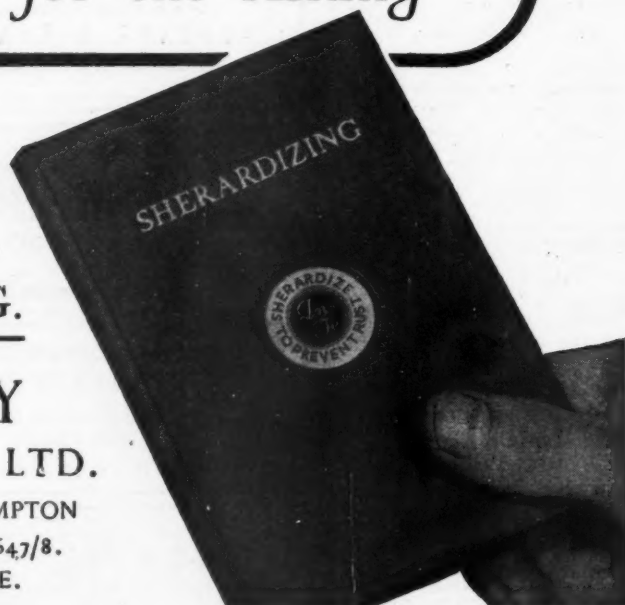
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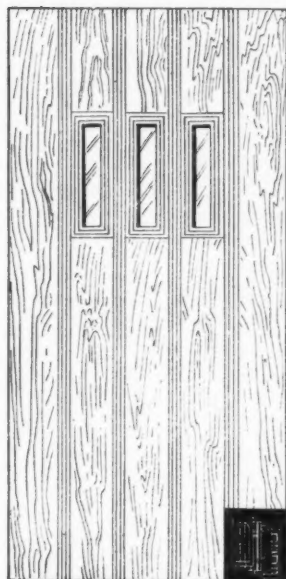
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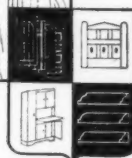
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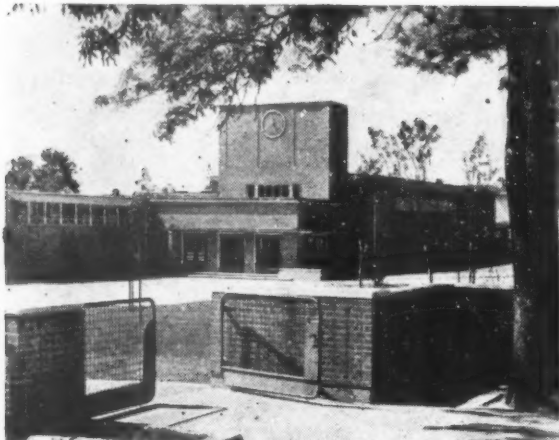
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