

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 Ie one week, Ie 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. MOW, 42, Onslow Gardens, S.W.7.	Kensington 8161
CPRE	Council for the Preservation of Rural England. 4, Hobart Place, S.W.	Sloane 4280
CUCJ	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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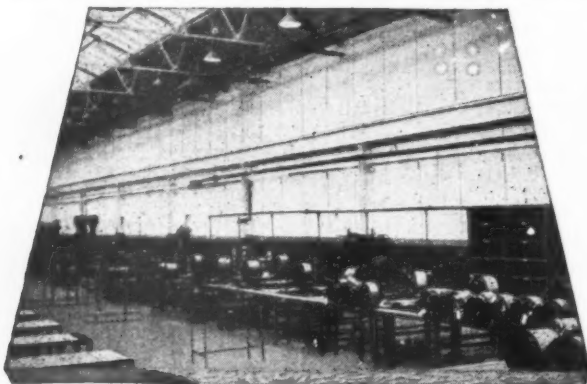
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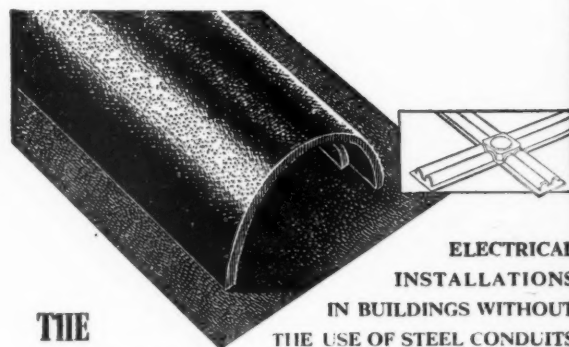
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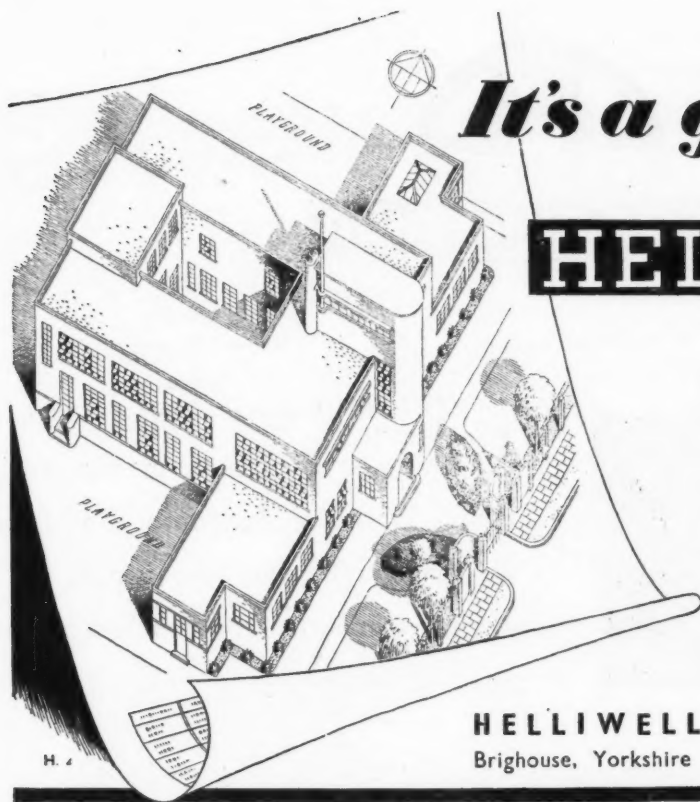
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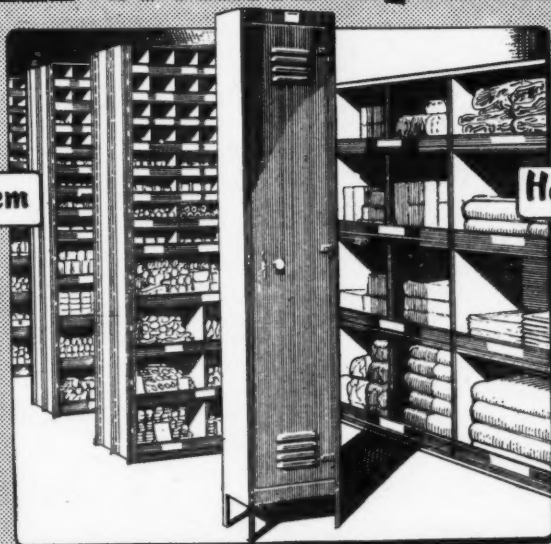
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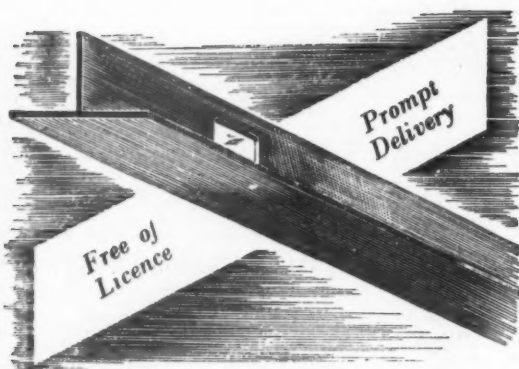
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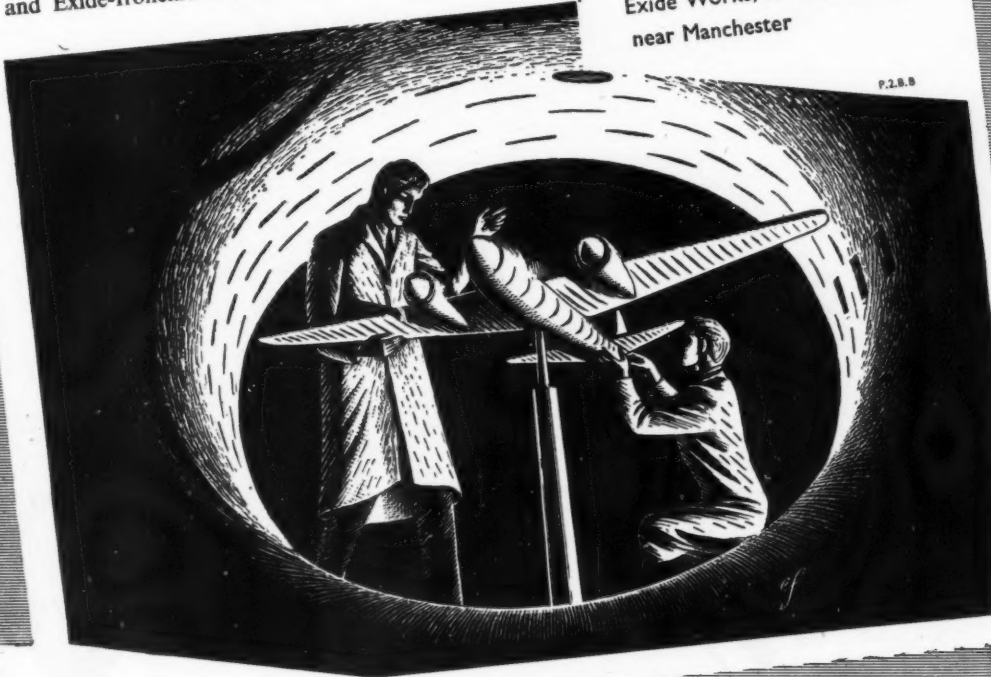
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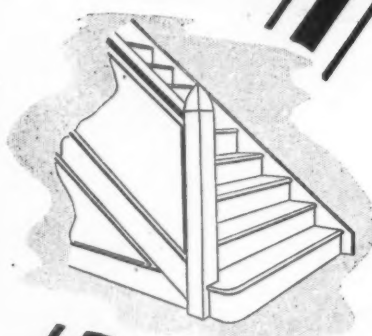
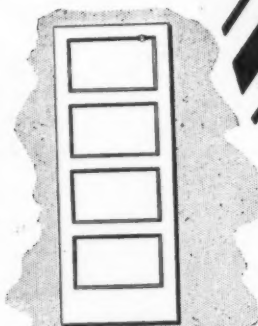
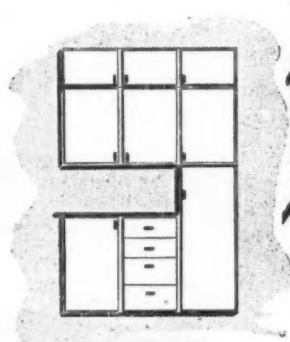
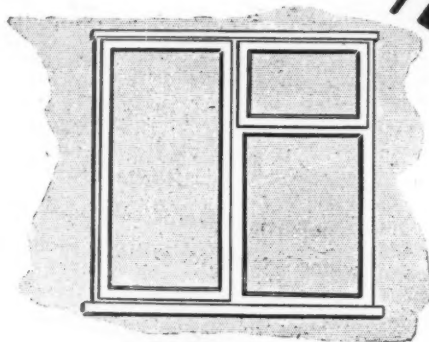
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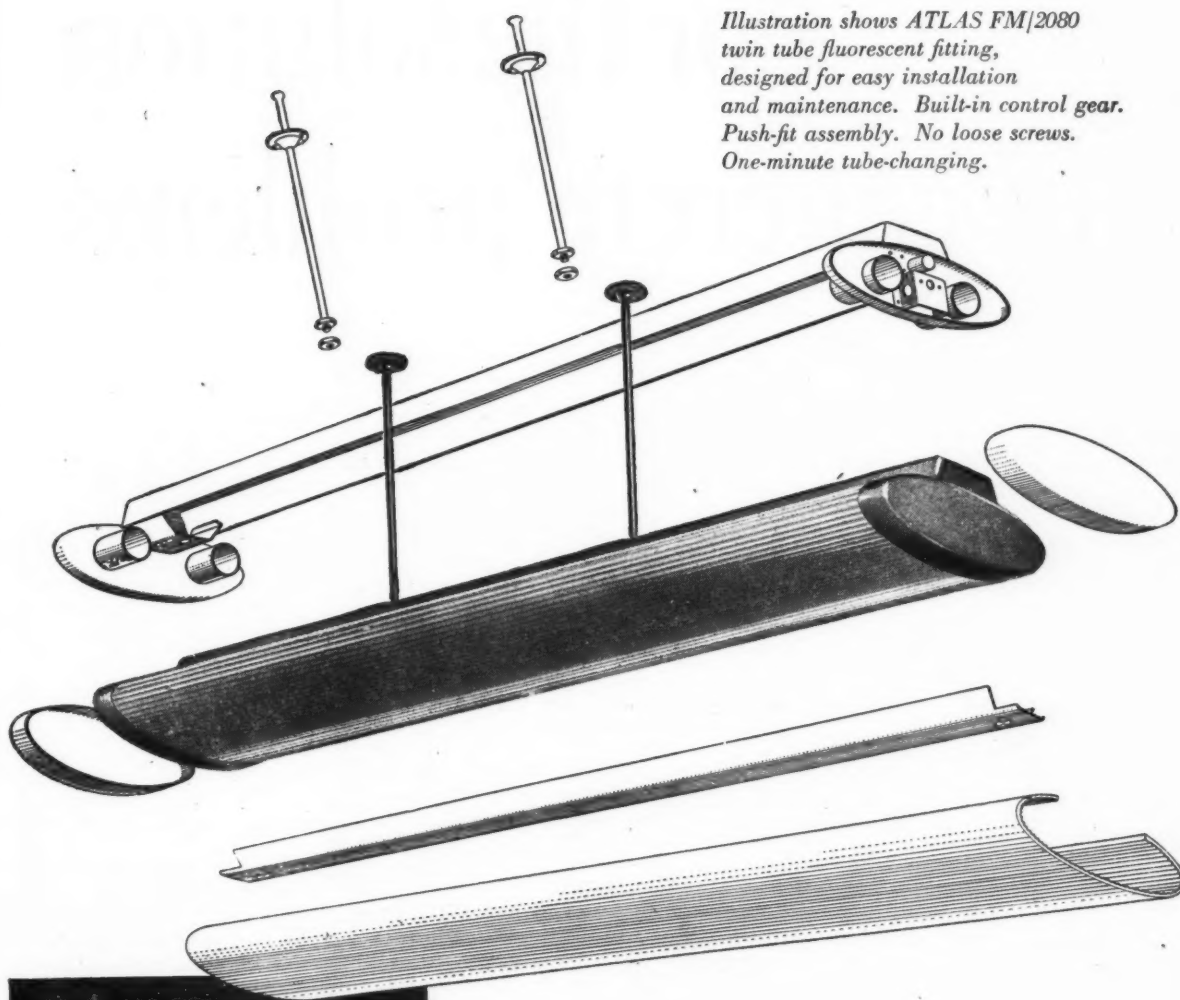


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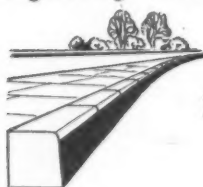
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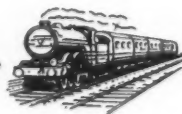
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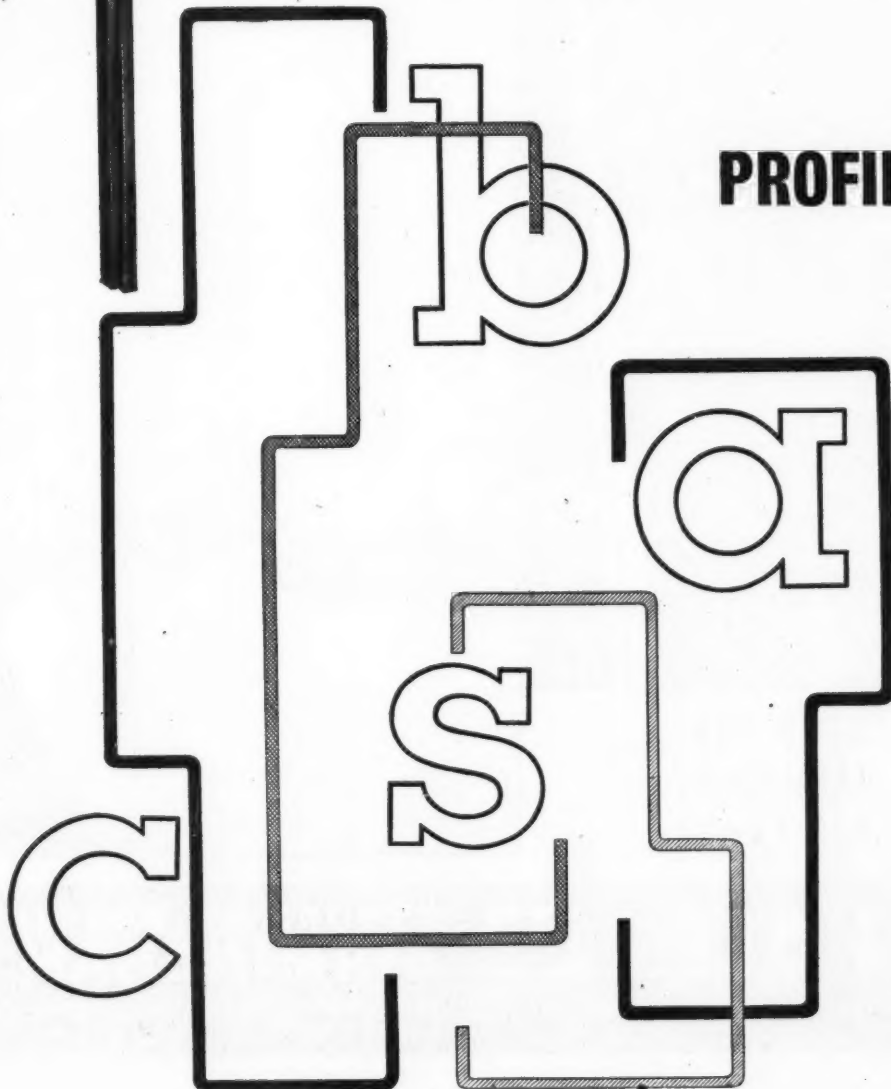
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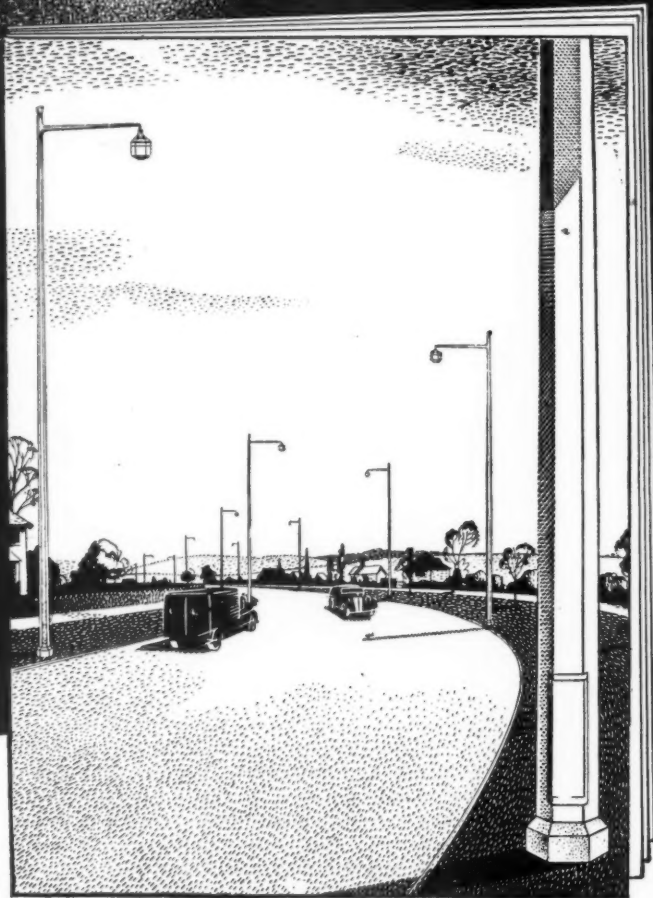


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THE MERCHANT ADVENTURERS

For six hundred years the merchants of Venice and Genoa held a monopoly of the great seaborne trade of the Mediterranean. English merchants took little part in the business of the world until the coastwise traffic with the Netherlands and Germany in wool, cloth and corn had so far increased in the 14th century as to make association desirable. Out of these circumstances the chartered companies of Merchant Venturers came into being.

In Great Britain the early charters were granted first to foreigners and in particular to branches of the Hanseatic League. The last foreign company was, however, closed down by Elizabeth in 1598.

The Gild Companies of mercers, grocers and drapers, whatever their names might signify, had long been importers and exporters. They owned stout English ships which were well equipped for expeditions, and these "merchantmen" brought them great profits. Combination of these interests became essential, as in addition to the hazards of the elements, they had to fight pirates, to resist privateers and to run the gauntlet of the ships of rival ports and countries.

The early history of the Merchant Venturers company is obscure and although their first known charter is dated 1407, there may have been earlier ones. They were an

offshoot of the Mercers Company and rapidly rose to great power and wealth. At the height of their prosperity they employed nearly 50,000 persons on the Continent. The merchants of York, Norwich, Exeter, Devizes and many other places lent their substance to these London ventures. Other towns, notably Bristol, had their own independent and no less successful companies trading in English and foreign vessels.

The Society of Merchant Adventurers of Bristol were the pioneers of the Atlantic trade and many of their expeditions had as their object the discovery and development of new territories.

They did much to combat and suppress piracy on the high seas and during the reign of Henry VIII it is recorded that they spent in a short time the then large sum of £500 in these attempts.

Almost all the Mayors and Aldermen of London in the 15th century were members of the various merchant companies and the wealth, and therefore the power, of the land became more and more vested in them.

As a result of their vision and enterprise as free men the foundations of Britain's seafaring prosperity were well and truly laid. Equally as important were their struggles with sovereign power during which they hammered out the English political system.



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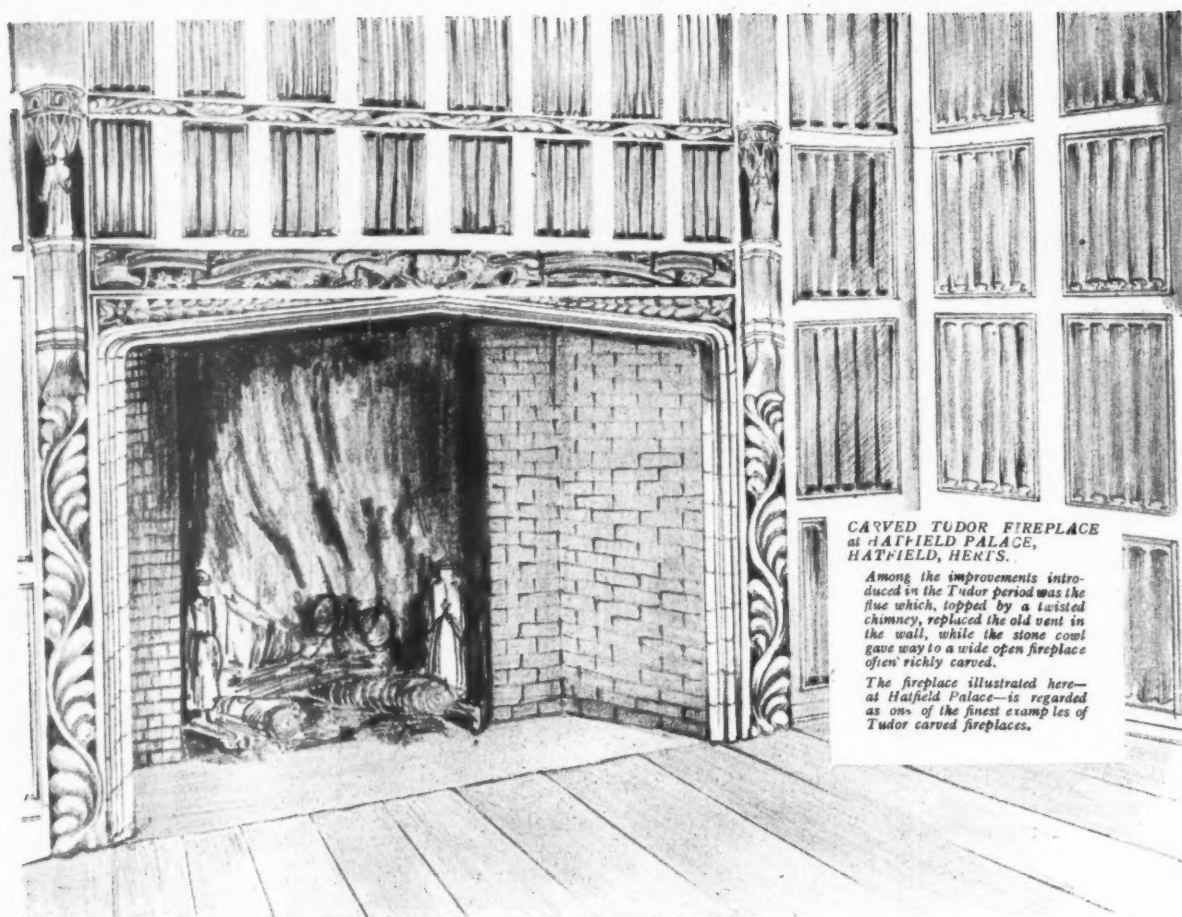


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The fireplace illustrated here—at Hatfield Palace—is regarded as one of the finest examples of Tudor carved fireplaces.

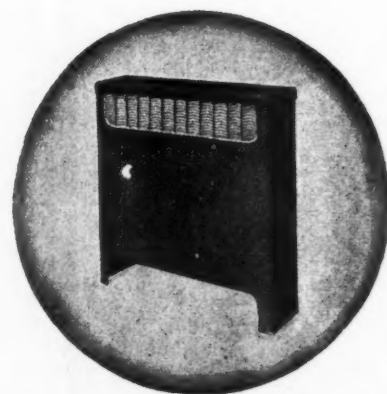
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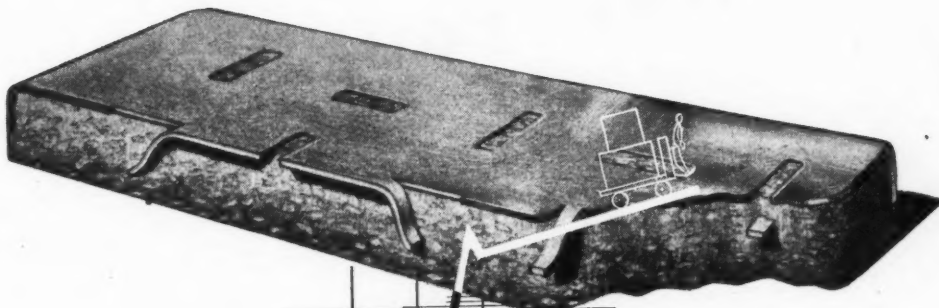
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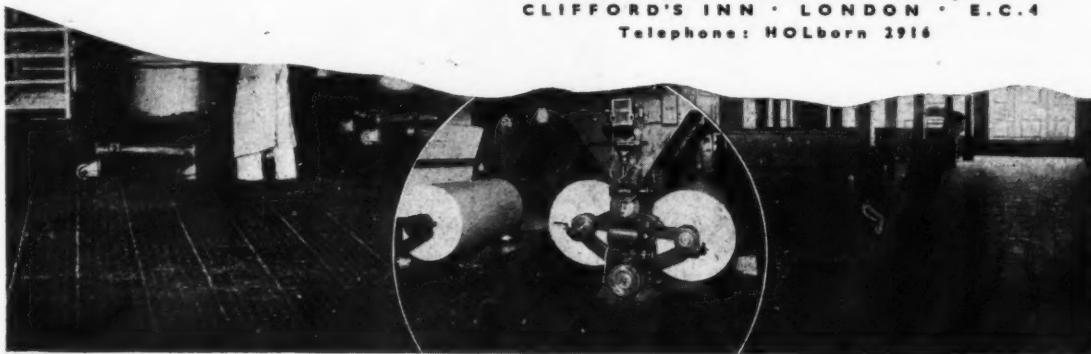


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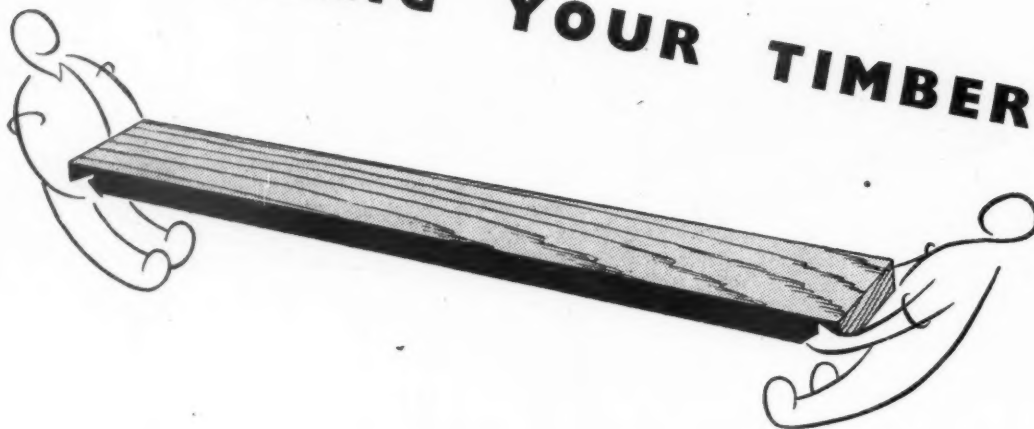


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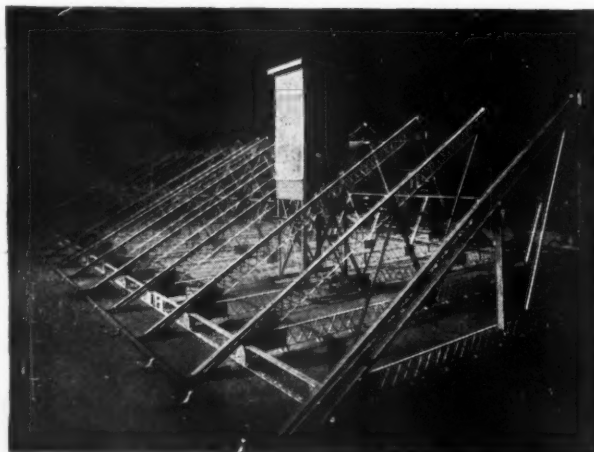
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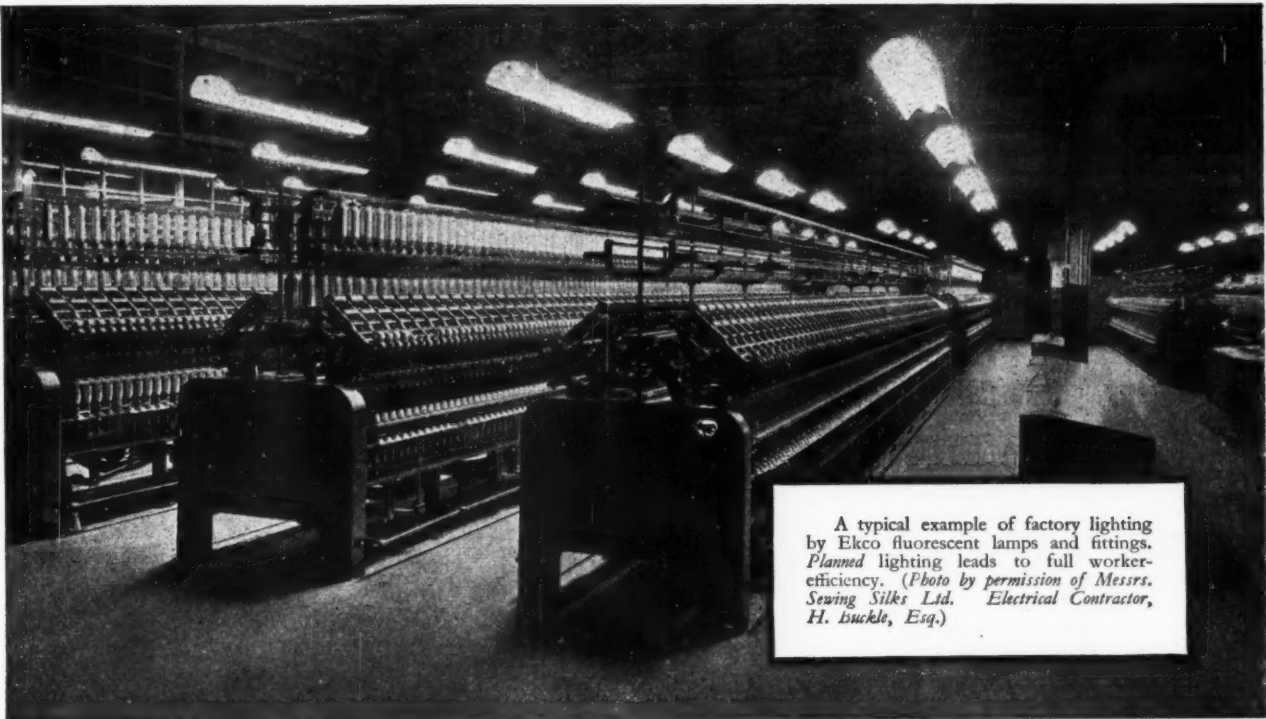


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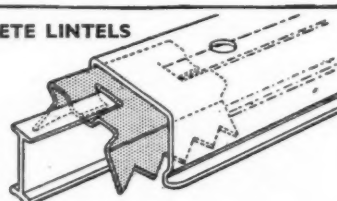
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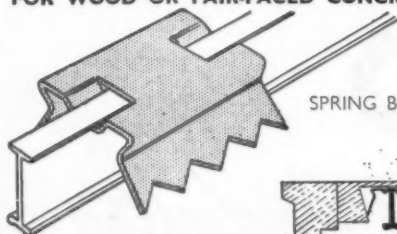
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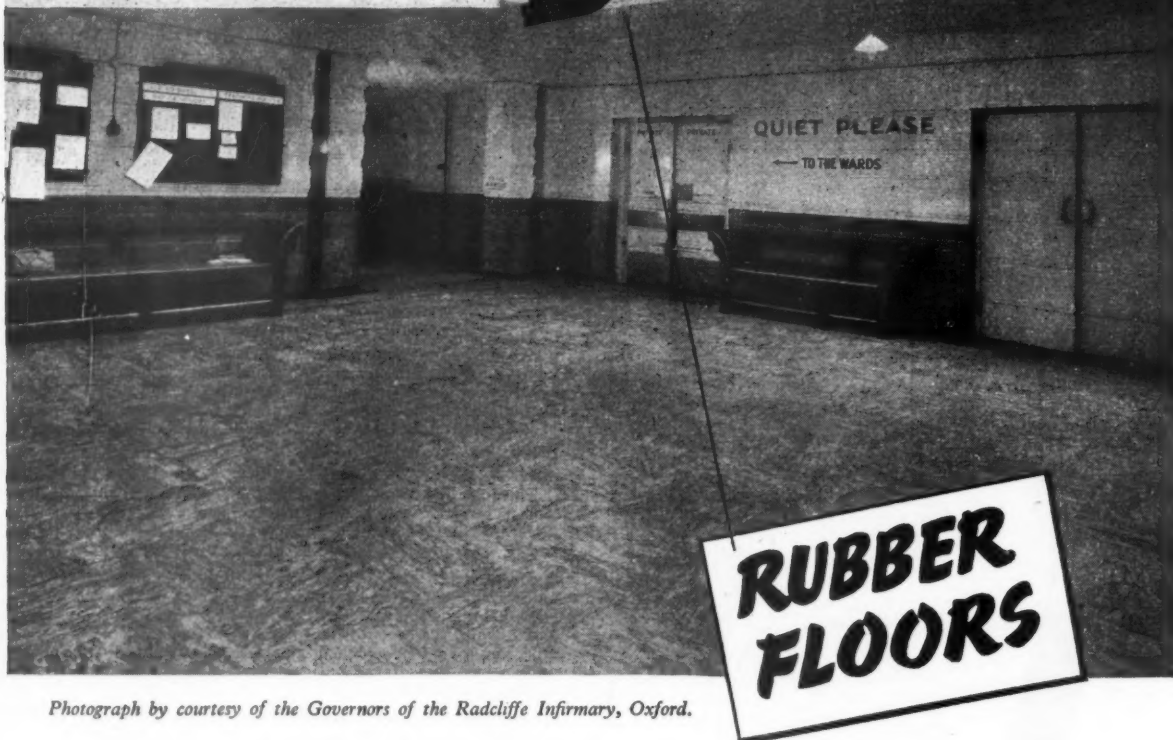
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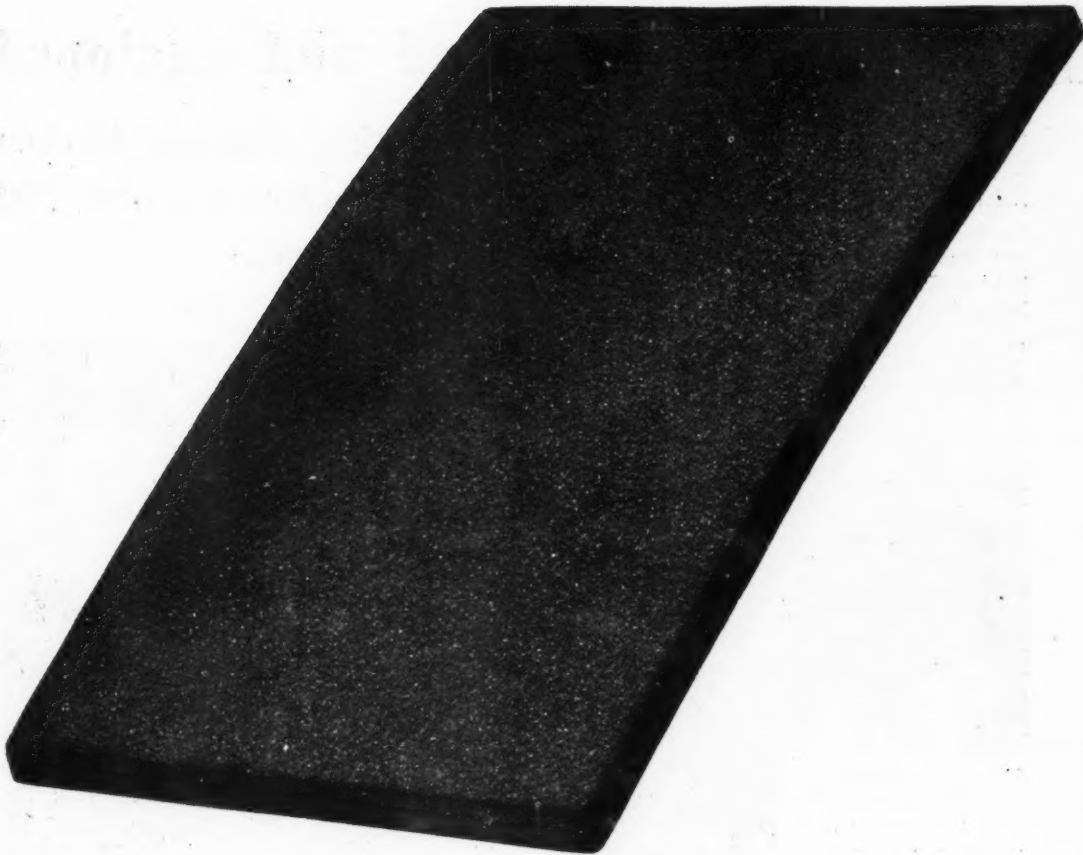


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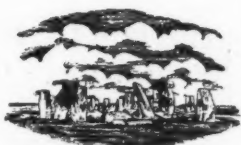
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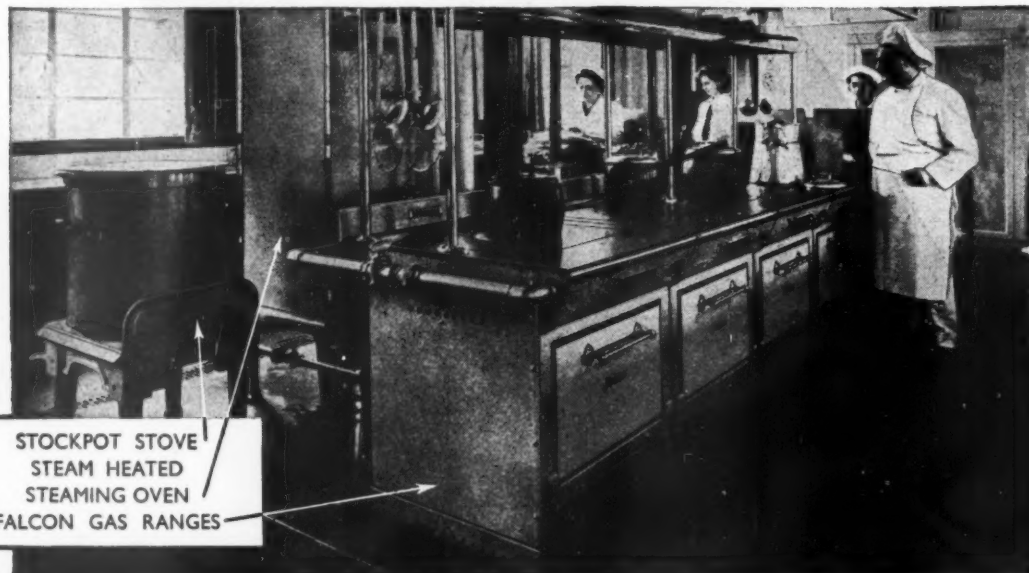
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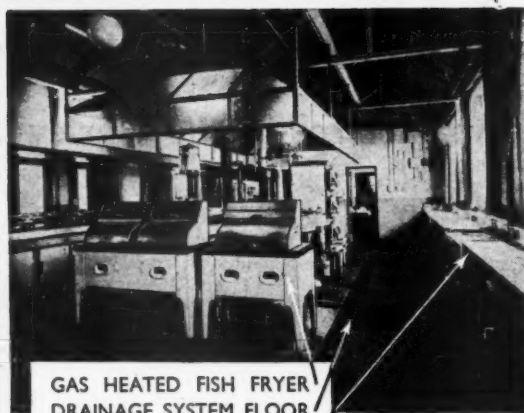
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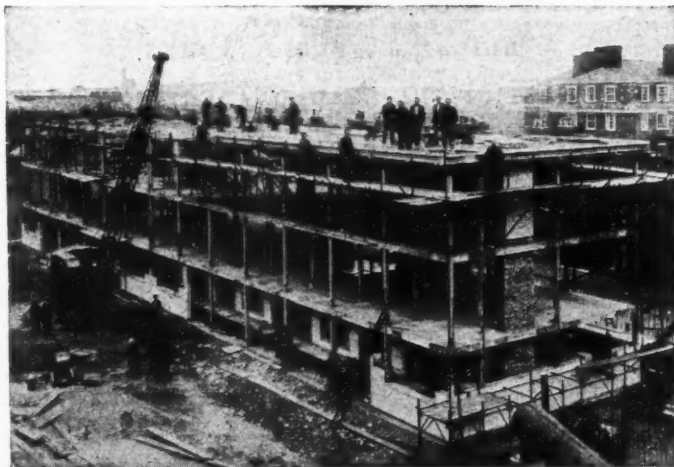
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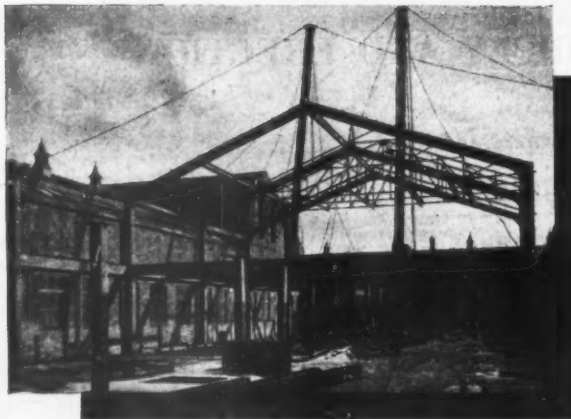
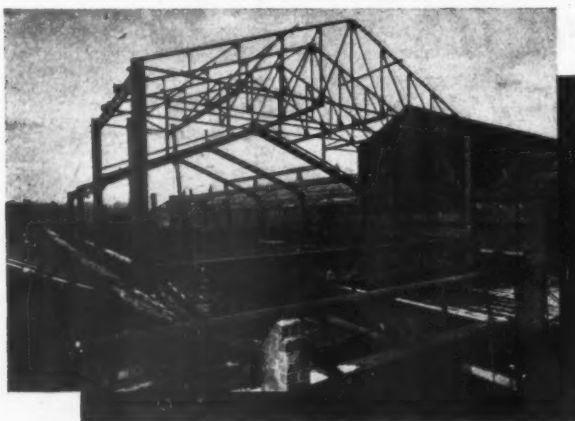
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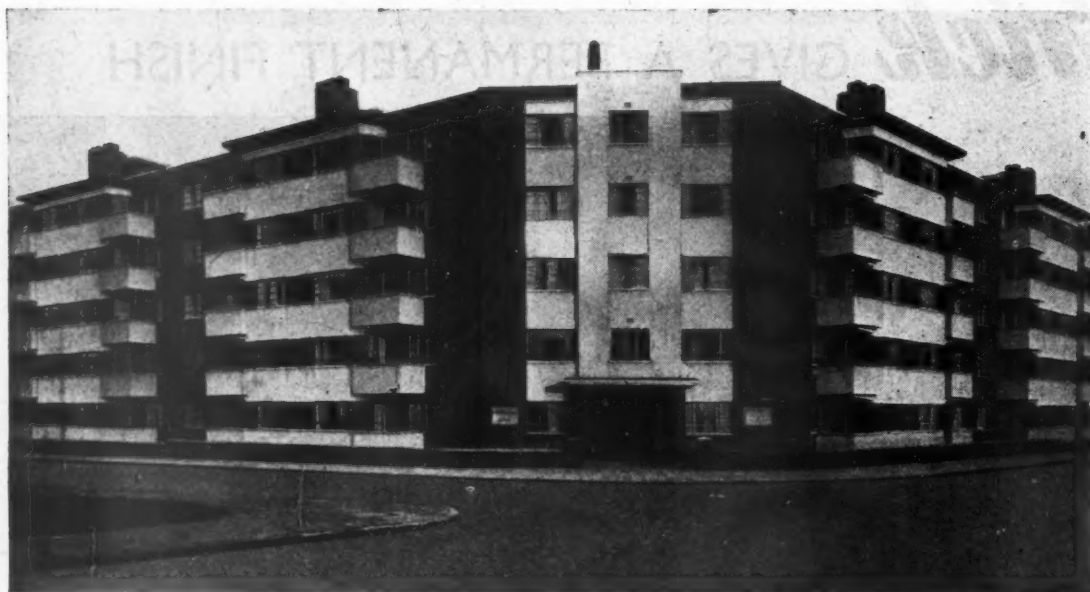
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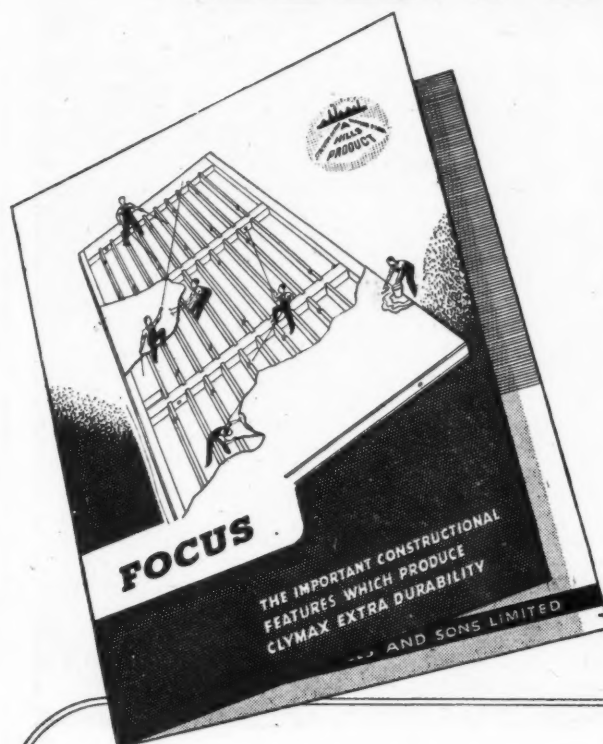
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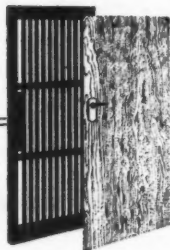
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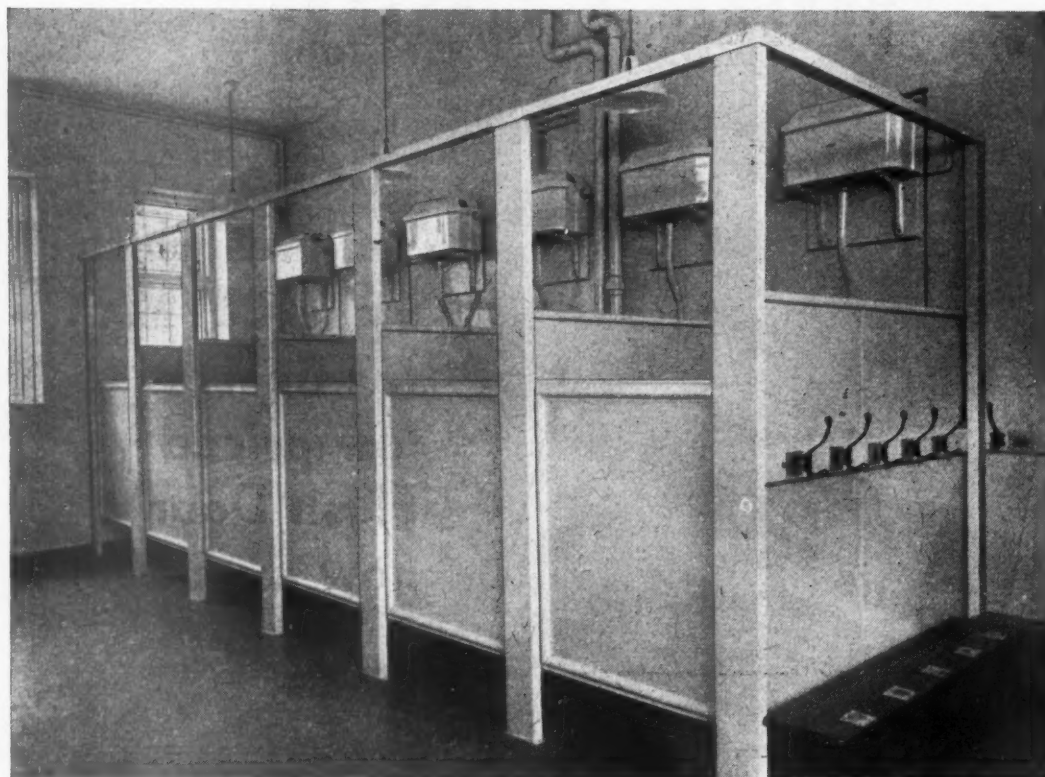


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DIARY FOR DECEMBER JANUARY AND FEBRUARY

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.

BECKENHAM. *RIBA New Schools Exhibition.* At Beckenham School of Art. (Sponsors, RIBA and Kent CC.) JAN. 3-8

GLASGOW. *Exhibition of Premiated Designs for TUC Memorial Building Competition.* At the Scottish Building Centre, 425/427, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2. (Sponsor, TUC and SBC.) UNTIL DEC. 31

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

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

Peter Shephard. *How an Architect Designs and Builds.* Three Christmas Holiday Lectures for boys and girls. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, RIBA.) 3 p.m. DEC. 31, JAN. 3 and JAN. 5

A Series of Papers on Industrial Design. 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 Glogg. *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.

International Architectural Student Congress. Postponed until April.

Design Fair. At the Whitechapel Art Gallery. (Sponsor, CID.) JAN. 3-29

Exhibition of Visual Aids. At the Murray House Exhibition Hall, Vandon Passage, Petty France, S.W.1. (Sponsor, CID.) JAN. 3-29

R. Gordon Brown. *Some Problems in Architectural Education.* At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, RIBA.) 6 p.m. JAN. 11

A. F. B. Nall. *The Design and Selection of Sanitary Fittings.* At the RSI, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. (Sponsor, RSI.) 2.30 p.m. JAN. 12

Exhibition and One-Day Conference on Housing in the Stone Districts. At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, HC.) JAN. 17

The New Social Legislation and the Family. A Conference to be held at the Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, W.C.1. (Sponsors, TCPA and British Social Hygiene Council.) JAN. 20-21

Engineering Equipment and Materials Exhibition. At the Old Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, S.W.1. (Sponsor, "Britain's Best" Exhibition.) JAN. 26 TO FEB. 9

NFBTE Annual Meeting. In the Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society Building, Southampton Row. JAN. 27

LCC Housing Exhibition. At Charing Cross Underground Station. (Sponsor, LCC.) FEB. 7-28

RIBA Presidential Address to Students and Presentation of Prizes. Criticism of work submitted by Anthony Chitty. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. 6 p.m. FEB. 8

F. J. Samuely. *Force and Form: The Aesthetics of Stress Distribution.* At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, ASB.) 6 p.m. FEB. 15

Professor Anthony Blunt. *Mannerism in Architecture.* At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, RIBA.) 6 p.m. FEB. 22

Ideal Home Exhibition. At Olympia. (Sponsor, The Daily Mail.) MAR. 1-26

The Architect's Place in our Education. At the AA, 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Joint members and students' evening. (Sponsor, AA.) 7.45 p.m. MAR. 2

H. S. Goodhart-Rendel. *Rogue Architects of the Victorian Era.* At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, RIBA.) 6 p.m. MAR. 8

T. P. Hoar. *The Protection of Metals against Corrosion.* At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, ASB.) 6 p.m. MAR. 22

S. Rowland Pierce. *The Architect and Planning.* At the AA, 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Sponsor, AA.) 7.45 p.m. MAR. 23

Professor Ian Bowen. *The Economics of Building Operations and the Architect.* At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, RIBA.) 6 p.m. MAY 24

MANCHESTER. *Timber as an Engineering Material.* Post Advanced lectures in Building and Civil Engineering. P. O. Reece. *Loads, Designs and Stresses.* Jan. 12: R. T. Walters. *Structural Design.* Jan. 26: F. D. Silvester. *Connections.* Feb. 9: P. O. Reece. *Plywood.* Feb. 23: B. Alwyn Jay. *Posts and Preservation.* March 9: P. O. Reece. *Comparative Efficiency of Timber in Relation to Other Materials.* March 23. At the College of Technology, Manchester. (Sponsors, TDA in collaboration with the Regional Advisory Council for Technical Education.) UNTIL MAR., 1949

N E W S

THURSDAY, December 30, 1948
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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.

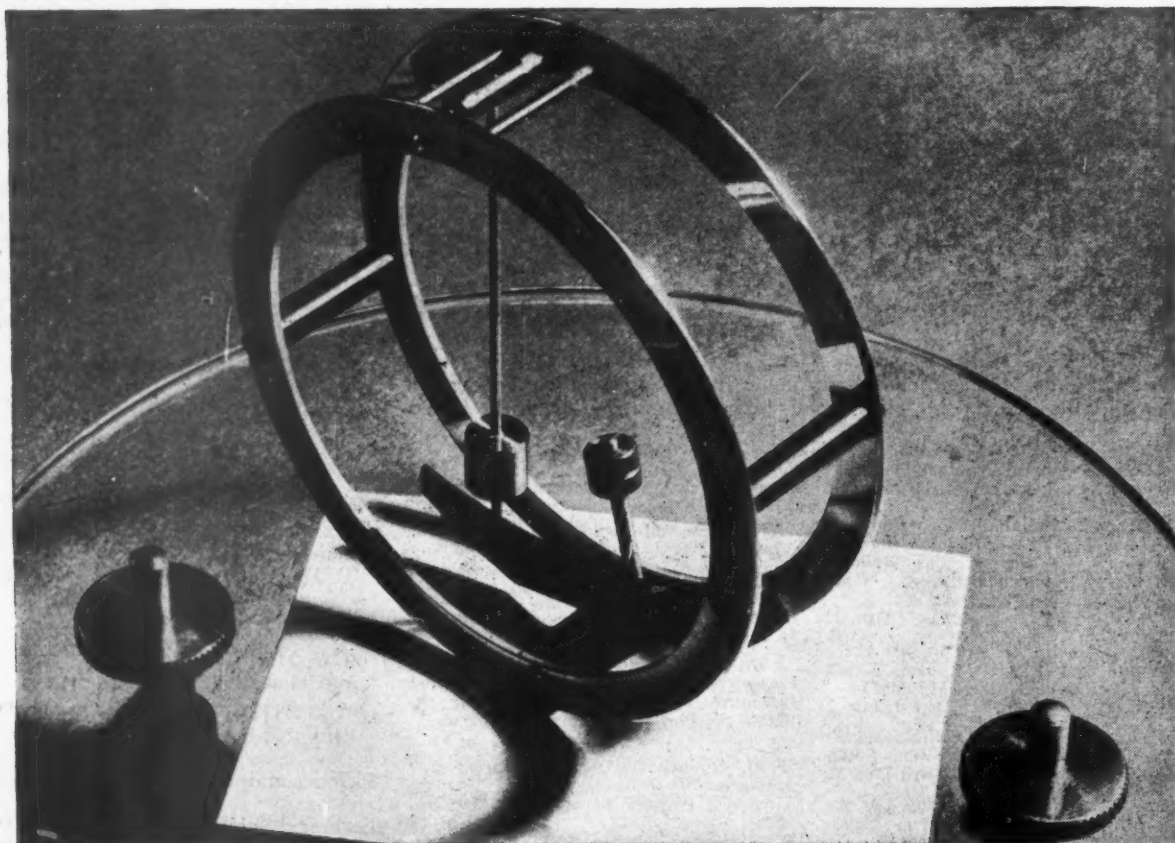
★★ means important news, for reasons which may or may not be obvious.

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

Mr. T. Findlay Lyon has been appointed Head of the new DEPARTMENT OF TOWN PLANNING in the Glasgow School of Architecture.

He will take up his duties in the New Year. Mr. Lyon is at present lecturer in Town & Country Planning in the School of Planning, King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was appointed to the staff at Newcastle two years ago soon after the formation of the new Department under Professor J. S. Allen. Mr. Lyon received his architectural training at Glasgow and his Town Planning Training in London University, and gained experience in Regional Planning on the Clyde Valley Plan under Sir Patrick Abercrombie and Mr. R. H. Mathew, and on the North East Regional Plan under Sir George Pepler and Mr. P. W. MacFarlane.

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From AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

INDIAN SUMMER. [From An Introduction to Regency Architecture, by Paul Reilly (*Art and Technics*).] The Regency has been too often dismissed as a bastard period of jerry-stucco, cheap and shoddy in construction, inconsequent in its architecture. In fact it was the fine Indian Summer of the eighteenth century, the colourful sunset before the blanket of mid-Victorian night. It was a period of adventure and experiment in new materials and new designs and in it we can look for the germs of our present-day revolt against the platitudinous reproductions of the nineteenth- and twentieth-century eclecticism. The plain surfaces that Sir John Soane played with in his Bank of England halls, the simple shapes of the unpretentious villas, the economy of detail and the articulation of volume and groupings demanded more artistry in the architect than any amount of reproduction, however scholarly, which littered the nineteenth century, and, possibly, more artistry than the respectful regimentation of the Georgian period. The Regency, indeed, was not only a great age of building, successfully mixing "the monumental and the unpretentious," but it was also a great age of town planning. The Regency planner did more than execute functional street lay-outs and traffic arteries and processional ways. He planned in three dimensions with an eye to the architecture in relation to the plan.

★★

The Ministry of Education's BUILDING PROGRAMME for 1949 will cost £50 millions to £55 millions.

This target has been fixed in the light of the estimated supply of labour and materials and is twice as big as this year's programme. The new programme is designed to meet pressing needs in technical education and the essential minimum requirements of places for children of statutory school age, new housing and the increase in the birthrate. The Government regard the expansion of technical education as of first importance, and envisage an increase in the building programme from the current level of £1 million to between £15 and £20 million in 1952.

In view of this increase, changes in procedure designed to help local education authorities will be made from January 1. For building jobs of £5,000 and over only final plans need be submitted, and for building work costing less than £5,000 no formal approval by the Ministry will be necessary, except where additions to teaching accommodation, changes in organization or the establishment of a new school are involved. The architects' branch of the Ministry is to be strengthened, and will include a small development group which will investigate the latest school building techniques in the light of modern requirements and make its findings available to authorities and architects.

An inquiry has been held into the LCC's proposals to REHOUSE 21,000 LONDON FAMILIES in South Buckinghamshire.

The LCC plans to construct two neighbourhood urban units on a 689-acre site at Farnham Royal and a 264-acre site at Langley. At Farnham Royal 117 acres of the site will be used for industry.

The schemes are opposed by Buckinghamshire County Council, Slough Borough Council, and Eton Rural District Council, and by several firms and private owners.

Mr. A. H. Prince, the Buckinghamshire County Council Planning Officer, said that the county council had already provisionally zoned the Langley site for six, eight, or 12 houses to the acre, and at Farnham Royal 185 acres were zoned, partly as a neighbourhood unit for 1,560 houses and partly for industry. The LCC proposals for the two sites would overspill the boundaries of the Greater London Plan by 250 acres.

There was already an undue preponderance of the smaller type of house in Slough, and

if the social balance of the town were to be restored, more larger houses must be erected. Slough had serious planning deficiencies, and if the LCC used the undeveloped land adjoining for self-contained units without regard to the town as a whole it would be bad planning.

Mr. A. Capewell, k.c., for Slough Borough Council, said that 10,000 people had come to the town during the war, and additional houses or services had not yet been provided for them.

Mr. E. Thorpe, the Slough Borough Engineer and Surveyor, said that soon the town must call a temporary halt to the building of new houses because housing had outstripped drainage facilities. If the LCC got the land it sought it would be impossible to find land for local needs.

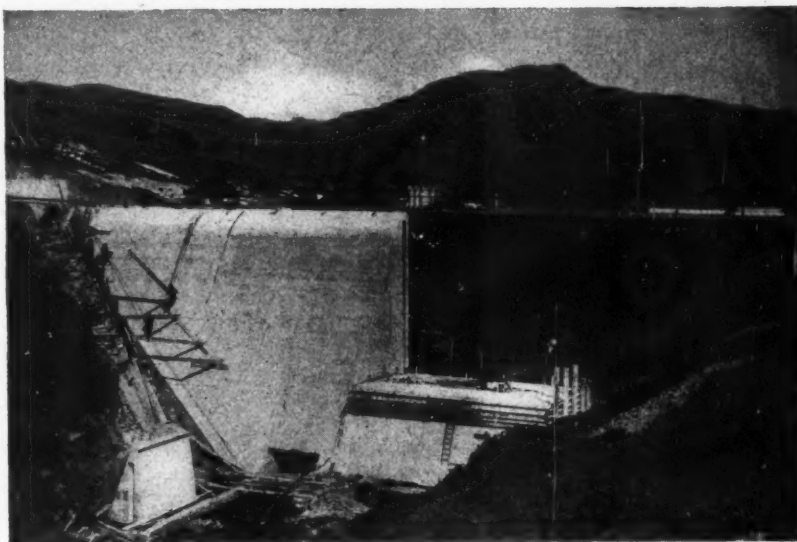
Dr. H. Williams, k.c., for Eton RDC, said that it was discouraging when every attempt to make the Greater London Plan a success was nullified because the LCC insisted on establishing large populations who showed no desire to go into the green area.

★

MOTCP has approved the proposals for a NEW TOWN AT BASILDON, Essex.

This decision has been made as the result of the public inquiry held in October. The area of the new town, about 7,834 acres, will be as proposed in the original draft designation order, with one small modification which excludes an area coming under the jurisdiction of the Port of London Authority.

In a letter explaining his decision, the Minister of Town and Country Planning said that an alternative suggestion put forward, that the development should take place between Upminster and East Hornsea, would have meant an unnecessary encroachment on the London Green Belt and the loss of very good agricultural land. New towns for London must be sited beyond the Green Belt, and the Minister is satisfied that the site at Basildon is the best available in this part of the Greater London Area.



The first of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board's projects came into operation recently. It is the Lochalsh project, Ross-shire, the first part of the Board's constructional scheme No. 1 to be completed. It involves the construction of two dams across Allt Gleann Udalain one of which, with work in progress, is shown in the photograph above. The main body of the dam is composed of ordinary Portland cement concrete, and the aggregate for this was brought by road from Ardelve Beach, Lochalsh. The consulting civil engineers are Sir William Halcrow and Partners, and the architect is Mr. James Shearer of Dunfermline.



A King's Lynn Feature

Thomas Sharp's plan for King's Lynn is described and illustrated on pages 597-602 of this issue of the JOURNAL. One of the planning problems of an old market town of this nature, successfully solved in Thomas Sharp's plan,

is to preserve its distinctive character while allowing full scope for re-development. The photograph above shows one of the town's very well-known architectural features: the Customs House, built in 1683 by Henry Bell.

The inaugural meeting of the BUILDING TEACHERS CONFERENCE has been held at the Northern Polytechnic.

Over 220 building teachers and representatives of the building industry were present at both morning and afternoon sessions. Mr. R. L. Roberts, C.B.E., presided.

The morning session was devoted to a discussion on "The Significance of Apprenticeship in Building. Its relation to the Crafts and to Technical Occupations." Opening the discussion, Mr. F. E. Drury said that building teachers should appreciate the significance of apprenticeship as a means of producing the men needed to make the changes in technique necessary for development of the industry. In the discussion which followed, reference was made to the low standard of school leavers, though two speakers stated that recent leavers aged 15 were notably better in that respect than post-war leavers of 14. The value of secondary technical schools was emphasised and some apprehension as to their future welfare was expressed. The possibility of reducing apprenticeship to four years, and of extending attendance at day classes beyond the age of 18 were other questions related to apprenticeship on which the speaker would like discussion. In his summing up, Mr. Drury referred to the valuable work which local joint apprenticeship committees could do in maintaining the quality of apprentices entering the industry.

The first part of the afternoon session was devoted to a business meeting at which a draft constitution for the conference was discussed and adopted, with some amendments. Mr. R. L. Roberts was elected President and Mr. F. E. Drury Vice-President for the inaugural year. Mr. A. Emms of Gravesend Technical College was elected Hon. Secretary, and Mr. D. W. Aldred, of S.W. Essex Technical College, Hon. Treasurer. The remainder of the afternoon session was devoted to a discussion on the subject "Short Courses to aid Part-Time Lecturers."

The next meeting of the conference will be held at Willesden Technical College on March 19, 1949.

The site of the GORDON STATUE has been decided upon.

This was announced in the House of Commons by the Minister of Works in reply to a question by Mr. Wilson Harris (Cambridge University, Ind.). The Minister stated that he proposed to put the statue in the public garden that would be laid out between the new Government offices now being built in Whitehall and the Embankment. The site had been approved in principle by the Royal Fine Arts Commission.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A Survey of Labour Productivity made for the ILO has shown that in the cement industry the output per worker is higher in the United Kingdom than in the United States.

Mr. Hope Bagenal F.R.I.B.A. has been appointed acoustics consultant for the South Bank Concert Hall. BRS has also promised to put its services at the disposal of the LCC South Bank Committee.

Mr. Virginia Penn is resigning her post as Secretary of the Association of Building Technicians on doctor's orders, as from the end of this year.

A PRECINCT FOR LIVERPOOL

THE precinctual plan for Liverpool Cathedral, published in the December issue of *The Architectural Review*, has aroused a great deal of interest. Apart from its value as a demonstration of the way the traditional English type of lay-out could be applied to the surroundings of the most important modern cathedral, the plan is significant as being the work of a group of Liverpool students. It gave them the opportunity of studying the possibilities of a familiar site and of working on a large scale in a quarter where the present limitations and difficulties which restrict architectural practice are having a very discouraging effect.

The design was commissioned by *The Architectural Review*. While it is not an innovation for journals, and especially newspapers, to sponsor architectural work—the *News Chronicle* school competition in 1937 was a notable example—it is of some interest that a scheme of this kind should be inaugurated by an architectural magazine, which is bound to approach its responsibility in a different way from that of the lay press. The *Review's* earlier "Westminster Regained" plan—a proposal for a new layout for the precincts of Westminster Abbey—received wide recognition, and was presented to the public both by television and as an exhibition held at the Tate Gallery. The Westminster scheme was a logical development of the ideas put forward in the Abercrombie-Forshaw County of London plan. The Liverpool students' scheme provides an alternative to plans for the cathedral surroundings that have already been put forward by two very eminent authorities: Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, the architect of the Cathedral itself, and Henry T. Hough, the City Town Planning Officer. It was only to be expected that the students' plan should differ radically in its approach to the problem from that of the two older members of the profession, but Sir Giles, in a comment on their plan, which is appearing in the next issue of the *Review*, expresses sympathy and interest.

The site is a difficult one, but offers great possibilities. Both Sir Giles' and Mr. Hough's plans show a broad axial approach to the west door of the cathedral. The students abandon this conception. They write: "The characteristics which we associate with the word precinct are comparatively easy to analyse but difficult to reproduce. The traditional precinct is the result of a gradual accumulation and integration of activities and buildings related to a central motive, and the fact that the process has been gradual has had the effect of dissuading planners from attempting to solve the problem of the modern precinct. It is generally argued that the visual qualities of the traditional precinct are largely accidental and therefore incapable of reproduction, and that the cellular structure of the precinctual community, being the result of natural growth, cannot by its very nature be the result of conscious planning. The force of these arguments is great but not overwhelming, and it is deplorable that they should have had the effect of creating a situation in which the opposite extreme

—the rigid pattern of geometric shapes and the axial approach entirely unrelated either visually to the character of the central building or functionally to its associated activities—has become the standard approach to the problem.”

As may be expected from this, the students' plan has a marked quality of intimacy and excitement which is reminiscent of both gothic informality and the more sophisticated irregularity of such an achievement as Bernini's Scala Regia. It may be argued that such results were bound to follow from the planning approach. But it is to be wondered whether the real inspiration does not lie deeper. Since the end of the war *The Architectural Review* has analysed and given articulation to what it believes to be two marked contemporary architectural trends, viz., Sharawadgi and the New Empiricism. The students' plan would seem to be an indication of the reality of these movements and the extent to which they are influencing the younger members of the profession.



The Architects' Journal

9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster S.W.1

Phone: Whitehall 0611

N O T E S

&

T O P I C S

AA ALICE

Last week the AA's pantomime passed off very creditably; two performances on each of two nights, with just the right number of hitches and faults to arouse the interest and sympathy of the audience, and to show that the panto is really only a large-scale family charade. Of politics there was little—of revue even less—of social satire none at all. The pretensions of the '30's and of centenary performances had all disappeared. We were presented with the story of Alice, just as she appears in Tenniel's draw-

ings and in Harrods Christmas display, and just about as dumb, going through five years at the AA. She leaves, as she enters, a nice girl with a smattering of jargon and stern common sense, just like any other girl at the AA.

It would appear that the AA students, having scoured the world for subjects at which to poke fun, eventually found most material nearest home, in the AA. During the interludes they laughed at the audience, during the performance proper they laughed at themselves and the AA staff—and really, thinking it over, who would blame them? The jokes, for those not closely connected with the AA, were thus often hard to follow, but the props were as expectedly unexpected as ever, including collapsing stages, an Emmett railway carriage of course (this one dies hard), alarmingly accurate imitations, and a horse's skeleton.

The performance was well up to standard and, having learnt from last year, brief. I cannot avoid the faint sensation, however, that the AA wasn't all there heart and soul—perhaps the students are all too old for this sort of thing, or too concerned with their careers. None can blame them, but if this is true we'll all be the losers.

NO BLANDISHMENTS FOR THESE ORCHIDS

Like a good many other architects,

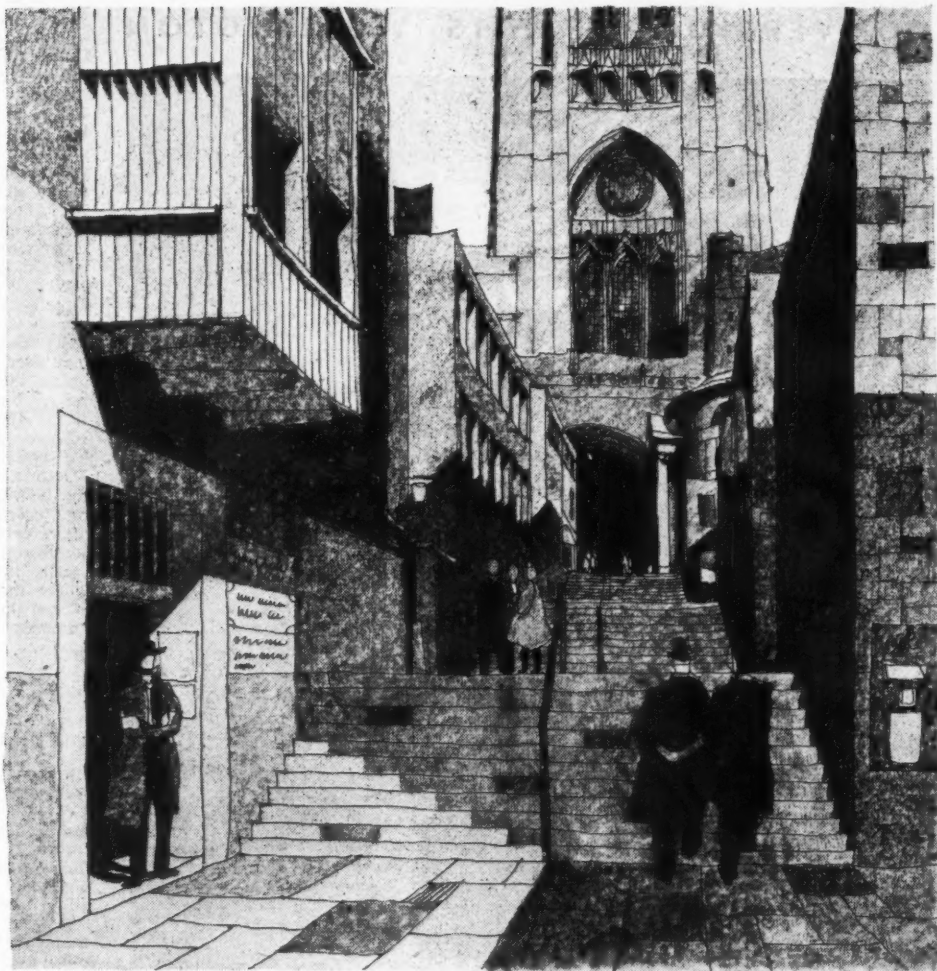
I enjoy looking at the expensive women's magazines. Yet why is it, I wondered, as I thumbed through one of the glossiest of them the other day, that fascination is so often tempered by distaste? It is not just that they are preoccupied with passing fashion, for usually the very title proclaims that you can expect no study of permanent values. Nor is it the queer jargon in which they are written—God knows this is gruesome enough with its peremptory kittenish instructions (“Be different this month . . . insert a carnation in the mouth of your silver fox . . . carry a little raspberry-coloured blanket . . . sneeze attractively” . . .), because obviously the best is never meant to be read, and is written entirely for the private amusement of the contributors. No. The distaste only arises, I think, when subjects other than clothes and their accessories are discussed.

Theoretically it is a good thing for the arts to be discussed in as many places and as many times as possible. Yet every time a poet or a building, a painting or a playwright is taken up in a “glossy,” he or it seems—to me, at any rate—to be slightly degraded by the contact. The comment is usually intelligent and witty, the illustrations of the highest quality, but the subject has become somehow slimed over. The reason, presumably, is that this poet or playwright has been put in not just



A scene from the AA pantomime, in which Alice meets the White Knight. See Astragal's comment.

The plan for a new precinctual layout for Liverpool Cathedral, sponsored by The Architectural Review and drawn up by a group of Liverpool students, has aroused great interest and is the subject of this week's JOURNAL leader. The students' plan has avoided the solution of an axial approach to the west door of the cathedral and instead attempts to reproduce the traditional organic character of an English cathedral precinct. The scheme has been illustrated for the students by Gordon Cullen one of whose drawings is reproduced on this page. It shows the proposed approach to the west door by way of a long flight of steps which open out only when the cathedral door is reached.



because he is good—though he may be—but because he is modish, and the implication of that is that there will, there *must*, be somebody else there next month.

*

Now obviously there is nothing particularly disreputable about modishness (though Mr. Goodhart-Rendel, in his new book *How Architecture is Made*, reminds us that when modishness is the most noticeable quality of a building it is likely also to be the only quality). Fashion, indeed, is an important subject. Psychologists tell us that it is a reassurance against loneliness and at the same time an assertion of individuality. Historians remind us that fashion is an accurate mirror of contemporary social conditions. Economists point out that it is the hub of an enormous web of industries. With so much on their fashion-plate, therefore, perhaps the "glossies" should stick to their stern psychological and social record and

leave the arts to journals with less weighty responsibilities. If only it was a hat and not Benjamin Britten that was the personality of the month we could enjoy ourselves so much more.

STRIPED BAHAMAS

Mr. Butlin, extending his holiday camp activities to the Bahamas, is to build half-timbered chalets for his future customers. Now, although I have fairly firm ideas about what the chalets might look like, I'm forced to agree that Mr. Butlin knows far better than I do what his customers are likely to want. But it would be fun to design a Tudor chalet and build it in modern materials: light alloy rectangular tubes, perhaps, for the frame and an infilling of foamed glass just to give the termites indigestion. Perhaps one could even use the hollow frame as forced ventilation ducting. I commend the idea to the enterprising Colonel Devereux and his research team.

ASTRAGAL

LETTERS

N. P. V. Keen, A.R.I.C.S.

J. H. Gifford

BRS Heating Trials

SIR,—The summary of the long awaited results of the house heating tests at Abbots Langley appearing in your issue of December 2 will be read with interest by all having any consideration for the consumer's pocket and any regard for the more efficient utilisation of the country's fuel resources.

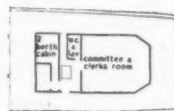
Despite the multitudinous range of possibilities which make straightforward comparisons difficult between one system and another, it is evident that little can be said for the solid fuel cooker where other means are available.

One point of considerable importance arises as a result of the recent increases in the

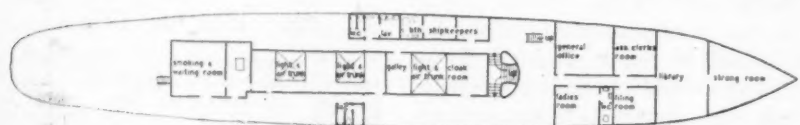
CONVERSION OF HMS WELLINGTON



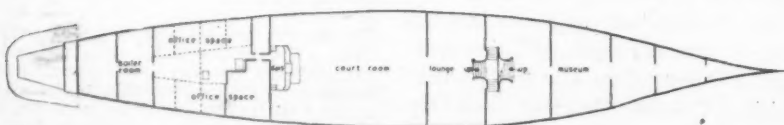
HMS Wellington, formerly an Admiralty sloop, has been converted into the Livery Hall of the Honourable Company of Master Mariners. The architect responsible for the conversion was Mr. John Ware. The ship is berthed at Temple Stairs, in the Kings Reach of the Thames, and has been designed to provide the following accommodation: a court room, in the position of what was once the engine room, and rising through two decks; a museum, placed forward on the lower deck, a small library, and several offices for the staff, and aft: a smoking room. A teak staircase leads from the reception lounge on the upper deck to the court room below. This has been panelled in oak-faced plywood with $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. covering strips over the joints of light sycamore. There are fresh air ducts and recessed lights in the ceiling. The floor is laid with mastic type tiles. Top: the court room; above left: a close-up of the coat of arms of the Company; above, right: the staircase.



FO'C'SLE DECK



UPPER DECK



LOWER DECK

price of domestic electricity which have been fairly general in all big centres of population. These increases have been a marked feature of electricity supply since the industry was nationalized in April last. In Bristol, for example, the price of current has risen from .367d. per unit summer rate and .55d. per unit winter rate to .75d. throughout the year. This charge is likely to be still further increased by reason of the adoption of the Clow Committee's Report raising the price for the heaviest quarter of the year (*i.e.*, the March quarter) by .35d. per unit and returning to the consumer a rebate of .1d. for the remaining three quarters.

In these circumstances the annual running costs relating to houses No. 12, 15 and 17 may need considerable upward revision, and unless the figures quoted are quickly corrected they may prove fatally misleading. If the actual quarterly consumptions could be given, readers would not find it difficult to work out the costs for themselves.

Despite the improved conditions within the house, there is no evidence that actual fuel economies can be effected—probably the reverse—as there are many homes in the south-west of the country depending principally upon solid fuel for space heating, where the demand for solid fuel does not exceed the official allowance of 34 cwt. per annum.

Bristol

N. P. V. KEEN

The Future for Students

SIR.—Let the architectural student reading Sir Owen Williams' letter not be too dismayed. Assuming that he is not one of the fortunate 10 per cent. who will continue their architectural careers, he will undoubtedly find that his training has not been all in vain.

As one who, on demobilization, decided that 3 years at the AA, and some 18 months' office experience would not bring in a salary to meet his commitments and therefore found employment outside the profession, allow me to list a few compensations:—

(1) A grasp of planning, a logical approach to business and home problems.
(2) Some knowledge of construction, materials and the organization of labour.
(3) Interest in the Arts and design in general; critical standards to apply to a Watteau or a washing machine.

(4) A lively interest in building and buildings; a less superficial knowledge than the normal layman's of topical matters such as prefabrication, development tax, or the new towns.

Others might add a fuller appreciation of history or various creative accomplishments such as painting, to which he may have been stimulated. But I do not wish to suggest that the only advantages of this architectural background are towards the fuller use of leisure (of which the architect *manqué* may well find himself short). It might also be added that the student will have acquired numerous pieces of information, such as that "a good plumber always wipes his joints," or the names of the architects who designed the Bexhill Pavilion. These are by-products, as is also the ability to read a drawing. I would, however, in all seriousness, submit that all these factors will contribute to success in some other job and will allow of a fuller life. Could one say the same of, say, a dentist who abandoned his profession due to anxiety over the National Health Act?

The difficulty, presumably, for the student I am addressing, will be to admit to himself that he is not one of the chosen, before enduring frustration and unemployment. May I advise him to branch off the road well before he sees the red light?

Weybridge

J. H. GIFFORD



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PHYSICAL PLANNING SUPPLEMENT

King's Lynn is a characteristic provincial market town owing its existence and prosperity to the agricultural hinterland which it serves. The planning problems of such towns, of which there are hundreds in the British Isles, are no less real and no less significant than those of the larger cities. In general, however, public interest in a fine solution of these problems is confined to those directly interested. None the less, it is essential that the possibilities of such towns should not go by default. No one has done more than Mr. Thomas Sharp, whose plans for Durham, Exeter and Oxford are well known, for the planning of our smaller towns and villages, no small part of our national heritage. We publish on the succeeding pages his proposals for King's Lynn which form valuable material for study by the new Planning Officers. The text consists of extracts from the notes presented by Mr. Sharp to the Corporation with his plans. Right, the Tuesday Market Place, bottom, the Customs House.



K I N G ' S L Y N N

A RE-DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND SOME NOTES ON THE PLANNING OF THE BOROUGH BY THOMAS SHARP

I the town's functions

(a) Living space

The population at the last official census in 1931 was 23,500. The estimated population in 1939 was 23,300 (exclusive of evacuees). In 1946 it was 24,570. What of the conditions under which this population lives? For many years this has been a cause for concern. In the inter-war period 1,019 new houses and flats were built. In the Government's five-year programme some 500 houses were condemned as unfit for human habitation. Despite these efforts there was, in 1939, still a considerable overcrowding problem. Since then

the position has, of course, deteriorated still further. Larger areas of high-density housing have been scheduled for early clearance; and still further areas of houses are scheduled for future clearance. The post-war housing programme of 900 houses has not yet progressed sufficiently far to alleviate this problem to any great extent. In the next decade or so it will be necessary, on a rough estimate, to replace a total of some 2,500 houses.

(b) Work place

An analysis of the 1939 employment figures reveals two important facts. First, only 31.2 per cent. of the insured population of Lynn were engaged in manufacturing industry as compared with 45.7 per cent. in Great Britain as a whole. Secondly, as many as 66.9 per cent. were engaged in service industries, compared with 47.6 per cent. in Great Britain. Despite this preponderance of service industries there was a fair diversity of employment. Apart from the sugar-beet factory and the chemical manure factory, the undertakings were of a modest size. Although male unemployment rose in 1939 to 13 per cent. above the national average, it has since followed the national trend at a considerably lower percentage rate. A complicating factor of very considerable importance in Lynn is the seasonal fluctuation of employment. The present general position in the town's industry shows an even greater preponderance of service industry as against manufacturing industry than was the case in 1939. Service industry in the town employs 56.3 per cent. of the insured workers, as compared with 39.0 per cent. in Great Britain as a whole; while manufacturing industry employs 29.4 per cent., as compared with 49.8 per cent. From all this it is clear that the town is at present far from satisfactory as a work place.



(c) Market and cultural centre

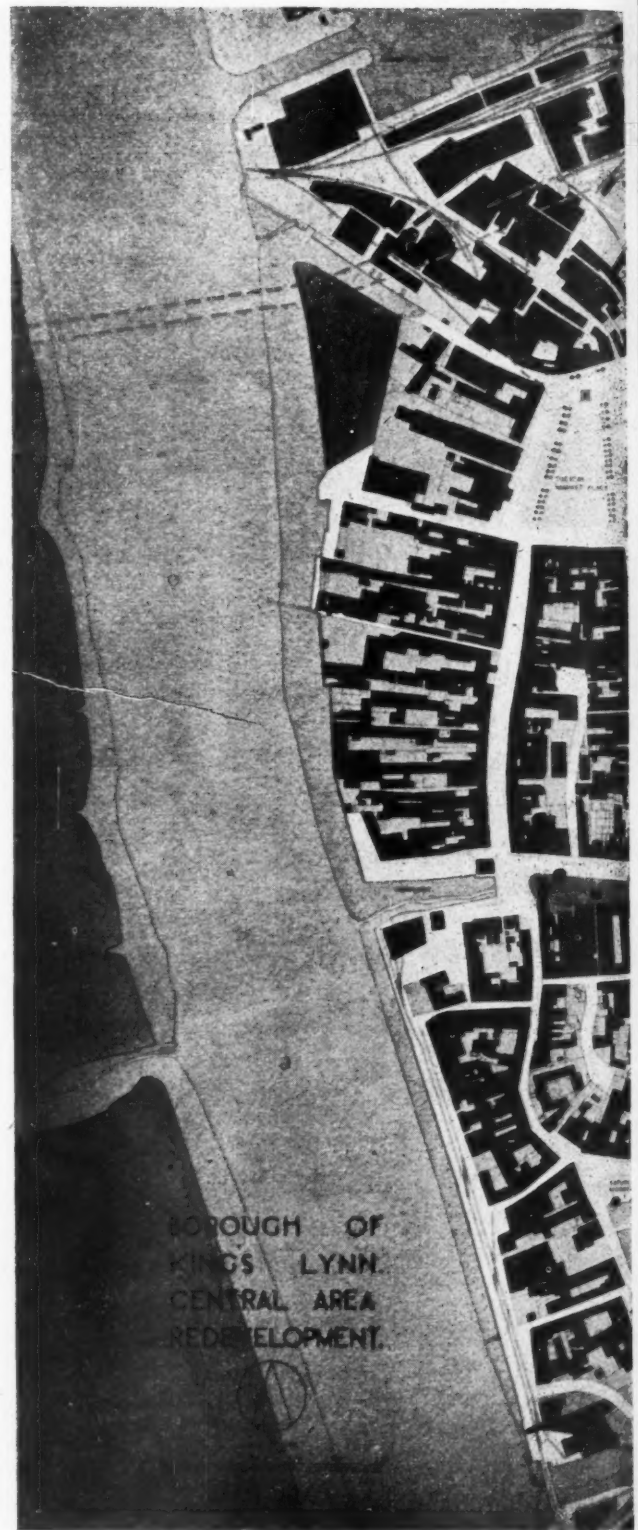
Situated as Lynn is in a rich and fertile agricultural region, it is to be expected that one of the main functions of the town should be that of a market and cultural centre. In attempting to define the sphere of influence of a town it is necessary to consider its relationship to other towns in the region. A recent analysis of population in the Eastern region reveals Lynn's importance as a "weekly" and an "occasional" market. In this analysis it was estimated that as a "weekly" market, shopping centre, place of entertainment, agricultural and industrial centre, Lynn serves a total population of some 63,000 in contrast to its own population of 24,570, and that as a centre for more specialized functions such as higher education, specialized commercial activities, etc., it serves a total population of about 108,000. These figures illustrate the town's responsibilities, and if further evidence is needed, it is only necessary to observe the bustle and activity in the town's central streets on any market day. The weekly invasion from the countryside almost blocks the town. If the town is to be further developed as a regional market, and even if it is to survive as such, the present congestion within the town centre must somehow be eased. The countryman almost invariably rounds off his visit to the weekly market by taking advantage of the social and cultural facilities available in the town. In this respect, too, Lynn, like most towns, does not wholly satisfy the demands made of it. Apart from the three cinemas, its social equipment is inadequate.

(d) Tourist centre

It cannot be claimed that Lynn is in the first rank as a tourist centre. There are, perhaps, two main reasons for this. First, the fact that Lynn is one of the few guild towns in this country comparable to those of France and the Netherlands is hardly ever fully appreciated. To the more discerning type of visitor the older parts of Lynn are much more than a series of architecturally important buildings. They are a record of the mediæval guilds and their activities—a whole chapter in history. But the town has failed to capture the imagination of the average tourist because its character is not of the dramatic or spectacular kind and, more materially, because many of its inherited buildings are in a ruinous and neglected state, and, even where they are neither, they are by no means displayed to the best advantage. There are other and more positive deterrents. For example, lodgings for the humbler tourist are not adequate. And the absence of those social facilities which are desirable for the resident is felt as a deprivation by the visitor as well.

II a basis for planning

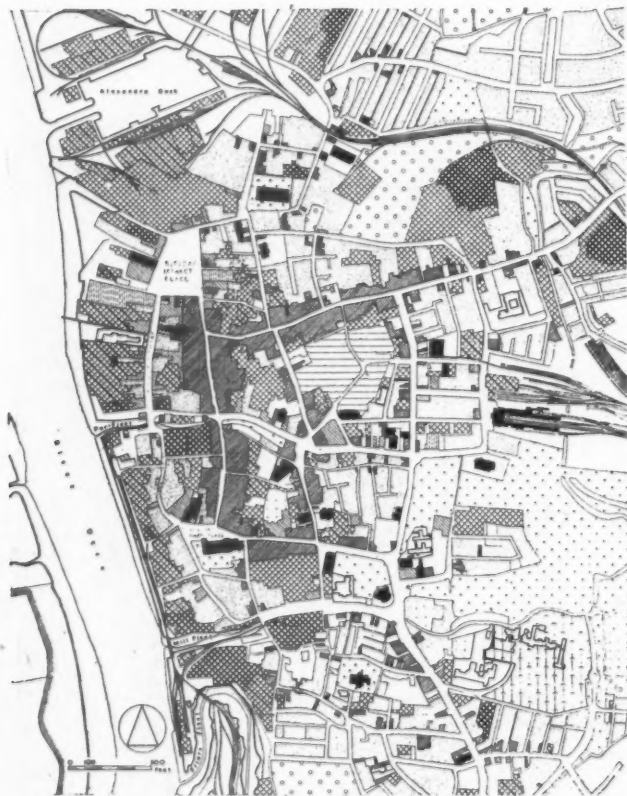
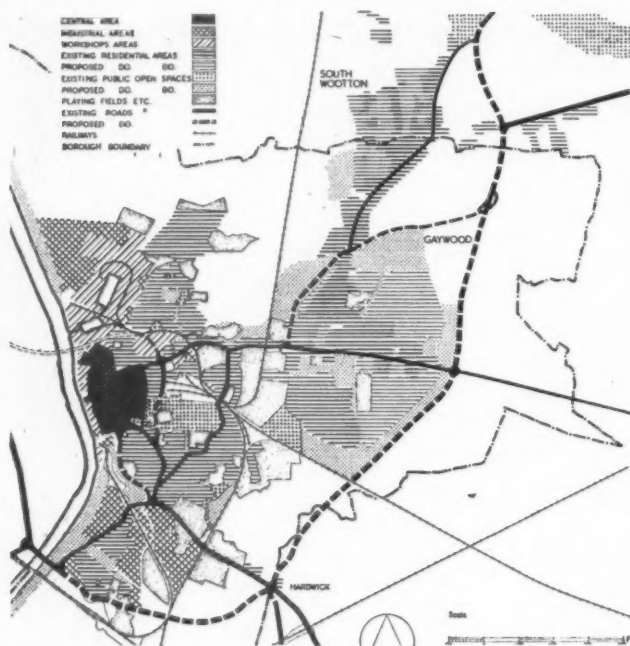
From this brief survey of the town's structure and functions it is possible to suggest, within limits, a basis for the planning of its future. The limits are imposed by the uncertainty of the town's future as a port. For many years the volume of port traffic has been much below what it was in more flourishing times; and employment in the town has been maintained by the introduction of a group of industries based on agriculture. In 1929-1930 the Docks and Railway Company promoted a Parliamentary Bill for the construction of a new quay on the concave banks between the present dock entrance and the Fisher Fleet; and it is understood that the King's Lynn Conservancy Board are at the present time considering the construction of a new wall along south quay. The position has changed recently by the possible nationalization of the docks under the Transport Act of 1947. So, although it is fully realized that the decisions which must be taken on these matters may have a powerful effect on the future of the town, this plan for the town has necessarily been prepared in the absence of knowledge of any possible large-scale changes in the activities of the port. The most definite function of the present town is as a market, commercial and cultural centre. This accounts largely for the importance of the service industries in its employment structure. It seems sensible to plan for a town which will continue basically to serve these necessary purposes. But no town can exist satisfactorily in the provision of services alone. It has already been indicated that the introduction of some new forms of



industry is necessary to ensure the town's stability. There is no indication that any substantial *natural* increase in population is likely; indeed, at this time of stationary, or even declining, total population, the opposite is more probable. In any case there is very little likelihood that an extensive growth of the town would be permitted under national planning, although a rather larger growth than is generally allowed for in planning an existing well-balanced town may be permitted here if it can be shown that such growth is necessary



The redevelopment plan for the centre of the town. The proposed new north-south link from the Tuesday Market Place at the north-west to Stonegate Street at the south. The line for this road is carefully chosen to minimise demolition of existing property, and as this exposes the backs of buildings facing the existing main shopping street, it is proposed that it should be planted with poplars and other trees. A new east-west road is also proposed to improve the access to the railway station. Sites are suggested for new Council Offices, Civic Hall and a theatre. A new bus centre is sited on the existing cattle market. Dotted lines at the top of the plan indicate tentative suggestions for a new northern route with a new bridge over the River Ouse. The uncertainty with regard to a number of factors upon which such a project depends makes a more definite proposal impossible. It is suggested, however, that new building should not prevent such a development in the future.



Top, zoning plan for the redevelopment with new and existing main roads. Industrial areas are recommended to the south and north. The new housing areas required to accommodate some 3,000 new houses can all be accommodated within the existing rural fence. Bottom, a survey of existing uses. The haphazard distribution of industry and workshops throughout the town can readily be seen, as well as the congested main north-south shopping street.

to achieve a better occupational balance for the present population. While it is admittedly difficult to state any specific figure, it is suggested that the physical planning scheme for the town should provide for the possibility of its growth from 24,500 to a population of some 28,500, or at the outside some 30,000, within the next twenty years.

III limits of development

The increase of population by some 4,000 people, which has been suggested, will require about 1,000 new houses. In addition to this, 400 houses are needed to provide for people on the Council's waiting list, and a further 1,670 houses will, at some future date, be necessary for people displaced by the proposed redevelopment of the central area. All of which means that on a long-term basis it will be necessary to provide some 3,000 new houses. Allowing for development at an average density of 15 dwellings per acre, this will cover an area of some 200 acres. In addition to this, areas must be provided for expansion of industry, for public open spaces, for schools, and many other things. So the resulting expansion in areas will be proportionately much greater than the increase in population. The problem in Lynn is a comparatively easy one. From the practical point of view there will be little difficulty in developing the greater part of the land within the borough boundary. There are no large areas to which water, sewerage and other services cannot be economically supplied. There are no steep northern slopes or broken ground, and although there are considerable areas that are ruled out because of high water table or flood levels, there still remains a great area of land that is reasonably suitable for building. But there is a further important consideration. It is essential in the national, as well as in the local, interest that any expansion shall take place on the poorer agricultural land with a minimum of interference with farm units. Fortunately, in this case, the limits fixed on agricultural grounds are compatible with the limits suggested by good town planning. The total area of available building land within the Rural Fence (after deducting land that should be reserved for open spaces, schools, etc.) is approximately 235 acres. Allowing an average density of 15 dwellings per acre, this area is sufficient to accommodate the 1,600 houses which will be needed to replace the slums and blighted houses for which room cannot be found in the more central districts (some 1,000 new houses can be built there as sites are vacated) as well as the houses required by the 400 people on the Council's present waiting list.

IV communications

(a) The present position

There are six Class I roads converging on Lynn. Their relative importance is more easily defined in relation to function than by a consideration of the few traffic census figures which are available. The physical barrier of the River Ouse, with its single crossing at Freebridge, has, in the absence of external bye-passes, resulted in the town streets being used by through traffic. Fortunately there are, outside the town centre, certain streets that are usable by this traffic, and this to some extent reduces what would otherwise be intolerable congestion there. At the same time the presence of the docks on the north of the town, and on the opposite side of the town from the roads that are used by dock traffic, means that there is a great deal of the town's own traffic on the central streets which would have no need to be there at all if other routes were available. There are three things that need to be done. First, bye-passes must be provided to draw through traffic away from the town altogether. Secondly, new routes must be provided for dock traffic. And thirdly, the tangle of local problems must be unravelled to facilitate the circulation of the traffic generated by the town's general activities.

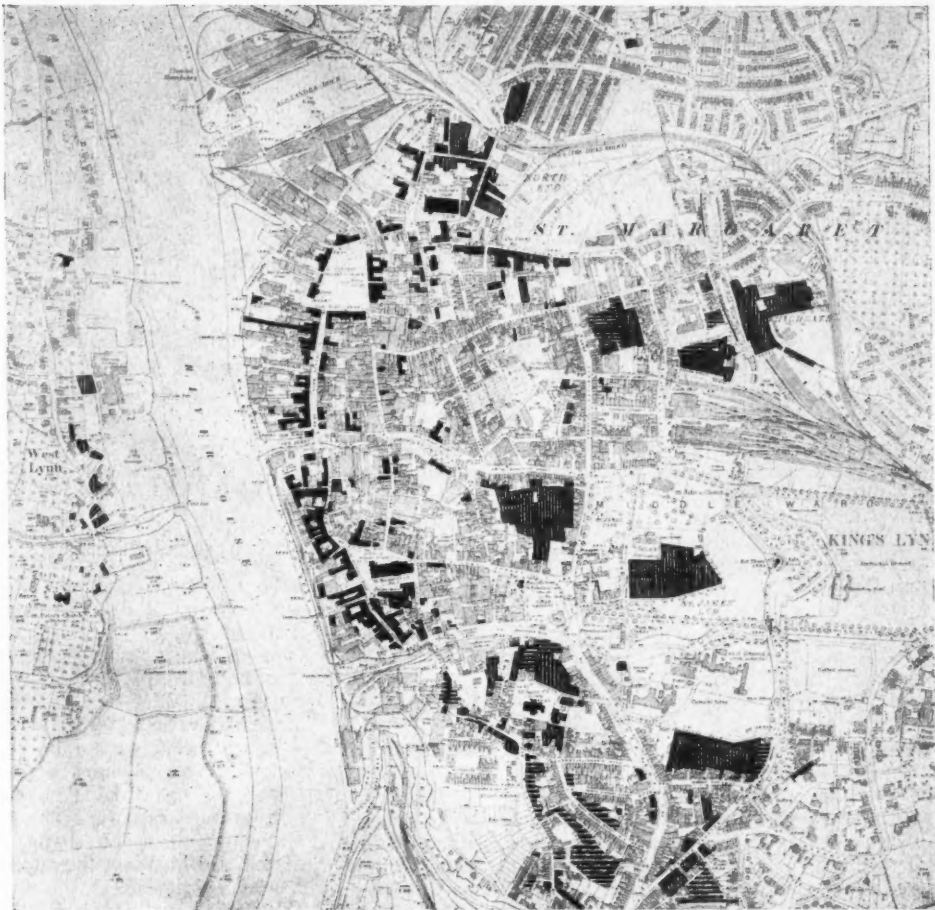
(b) External bye-pass

There are three crucial points in the general system of regional roads in the neighbourhood of the town: first, at South Wootton, the junction of roads A148 and A149; secondly, at Hardwick House, the junction of roads A10 and A47; and thirdly, at Freebridge, the junction of roads A47

Right, architect worthy. The suggested Sharp's comment on old building. The importance of the town from the idea of front. development now u

and A through south is obliged of the an eas (c) Cr Pr After necessity must town. should problem is at traffic. An all-gated area, by a at the

Right, map showing buildings of architectural and historical interest worthy of preservation, in black. The hatching shows the areas suggested as clearance areas in Mr. Sharp's Plan. The consultant recommends the preservation of every old building of even modest architectural merit for they form "an important and valuable asset to the town." Bottom, the town from the River Ouse, giving an idea of the nature of the waterfront. Proposals for further developing Lynn as a port are now under consideration.



and A17. Under the present system all normal and holiday through traffic from the north (via South Wootton) to the south (via Hardwick House) and to the west (via Freebridge) is obliged to pass through about 3 miles of built-up area. To relieve the pressure a new road is suggested on the east side of the town to link up the three crucial points. This line is an easy one and causes little disturbance to farm units.

(c) Cross-town roads

Proposed north-south line

After providing for the diversion of through traffic, it is necessary to ensure the easy circulation of local traffic which must have access to the dock area and other parts of the town. The essential thing is that as much traffic as possible should be kept out of the central area; and in this case the problem resolves itself into the establishment of a line which is at one and the same time convenient to south-bound dock traffic and to the ordinary "local-through" traffic of the town. An alternative route almost parallel to the existing one is suggested. Taking off from Cross Bank Road, in the dock area, the suggested road will rise to cross the Docks Railway by a new bridge and will then drop down to a roundabout at the junction of Littleport Street and Blackfriars Road. Use

will then be made of Blackfriars Road (suitably widened) as far as a new roundabout in front of the railway station. From this junction the route will be by a new road through the western side of St. James's Park and through the outworn Wood Street area to a new roundabout at the west end of the Technical College.

(d) New streets in the central area

Some relief must be found for the congestion which threatens to strangle the central area on market days. The obvious need is for at least one improved direct line of communication running from north to south close in to the centre. The proposal, which may at first sight appear somewhat revolutionary in character, is the driving of an entirely new road through areas of back-land. Actually it is possible to get a line for this that will be much less damaging than might be supposed. This road will entail comparatively little interference with valuable property. It should not be fronted by new buildings for any considerable part of its length; it should be essentially a road for traffic circulation.

(e) Railway station and bus terminus

The railway station lies at present in something of a back-water. The approaches to it will be greatly improved by the new north-south cross-town route and by the construction of a new road running from the centre of the shopping streets to terminate on a square in front of the station buildings. The use of Greyfriars Road as a bus parking place has long been considered unsatisfactory. A perfectly satisfactory site is, however, available on the site of the present Cattle Market, with direct access to the new road leading from the town centre to the railway station.

V the town centre

(a) New public buildings

The collecting together of all public buildings into a pre-tentious civic centre would not be in keeping with Lynn's size





Suggested architectural treatment for, left, the new theatre (the cinema is to the left) and right, the new Council Offices, the Civic Hall is on the extreme right.

or character. It is suggested that smaller, informal groups, carefully sited for functional and æsthetic reasons, would be much more appropriate. The most urgent need is for *new Municipal Offices and a Civic Hall*. The site suggested for these buildings is an important position at the centre of the town near the junction of the new central area streets. Immediately to the south of this a site for a *small theatre* has been provided. It is suggested that a *new Health Centre* should be situated on the outworn property to the east of the Post Office building and that a new *County Police Station* be built on a vacant site at the junction of St. James's Street and St. James's Road. It is suggested that a survey of Thoresby College be made to see if it is suitable for conversion to a museum, and that St. George's Hall be rehabilitated for use as a second assembly hall.

(b) *Preservation and design*

A town is judged ultimately not on the quality of its ground plan but on the quality of the buildings which stand on this plan. It will be essential to consider most carefully the materials and the scale and character of all new buildings in relation to their neighbours and to the town as a whole. The preservation of old buildings raises a difficult problem because of their number. No doubt some of the more dilapidated of these buildings, where they stand in the way of necessary improvements, may have to be demolished. But every possible care should be taken to preserve every old building of even modest architectural merit. It should be remembered that these buildings are not only an important part of the national heritage, they are an important and valuable asset to the town itself.

(c) *Cattle market*

The present cattle market, occupying as it does a large area in the central part of the town, is badly sited from both the

functional and amenity points of view. The complete removal of the cattle market to a site at Highgate, now occupied by outworn residential property, is suggested.

VI the outer town

(a) *Living quarters*

The possible development of neighbourhood units must be considered. This conception envisages a town as being composed of a number of units, each self-contained for all day-to-day purposes, complete with its own schools, local shops, community buildings and open spaces. It is estimated that a population of 6,000 to 10,000 is necessary to produce a satisfactory neighbourhood. The need for this type of organization is very obvious in most of our large towns, but in a town the size of King's Lynn any attempt to apply the theory in its pure form would be merely an academic exercise. The town is much too small and the existing development too scattered to allow the superimposing of any rigid pattern of units. Nevertheless, the principles can and should be applied here in a modified form. It is suggested that the bulk of the new residential accommodation should be provided in the Gaywood area. This would consolidate the existing development into a unit of about 11,000 people, or two sub-units, which would be equally satisfactory.

(b) *Open spaces*

The town suffers from the maldistribution of open spaces, and from the lack of linkage between them, as well as from a general insufficiency. A comprehensive system, with adequate linkages, is shown on the plans. In all, a total of some 375 acres is suggested for the purposes of additional public open space. In addition there will be large areas of playing fields attached to the schools.



Some characteristic examples of the architecture of King's Lynn. Above, St. Margaret's Church and right, old houses in North Street. Mr. Sharp recommends the retention of as many of these old houses as possible.



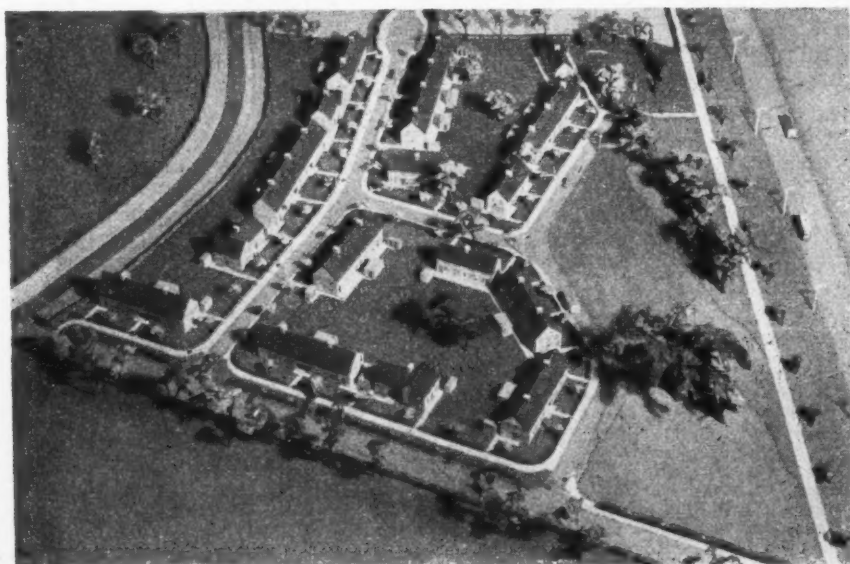
Above, three of the different types of house on the estate. Extreme left, two of type F; centre, type C; and right, type A.

HOUSING AT ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX

BOROUGH SURVEYOR : FRANK LEE

CHIEF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT : H. T. TOWNSEND

Below, a model showing the layout of the houses. The main road on the right runs approximately north and south.



GENERAL.—The purpose of this scheme is to provide 58 houses on a site on Turkey Street, off the Great Cambridge Road near Enfield.

SITE.—The site is fairly level and has some particularly fine oak and cedar trees. The layout of the houses was planned with the object of preserving these to the maximum extent possible. The Cambridge Road, running north and south, lies on the east of the site, and a considerable strip of grass and trees has been left between the main road and the estate.

PLAN.—There are five different types of house plan. Type A occurs in the centre of a terrace with a recessed entry, living room and dining-kitchen on the ground floor and three bedrooms above. The floor area is 977 square feet. Type B has the entrance in the gable end, and the dining-kitchen has not the low-level dividing wall of type A. There are two bedrooms, and the floor area is

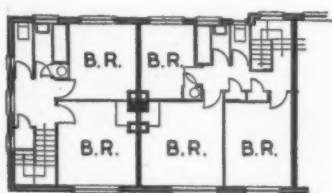
821 square feet. Type C has a similar plan and floor area to type A, except for the position of the stairs and the provision of a tile-hung projecting gable to the smallest of the three bedrooms. Type E has a combined dining-living room, three bedrooms, and a floor area of 962 square feet. Type F, with the same floor area, is similar to type E.

CONSTRUCTION.—This is traditional and has no special features. Walls are 11-in. cavity brick. Ground floors are $\frac{7}{8}$ in. tongued and grooved boarding on 2 in. by 2 in. fillets on concrete.

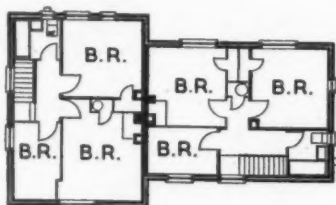
COST.—The price per foot square is 23s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

The general contractors were Day (Contractors), Ltd. For list of sub-contractor see page 610.

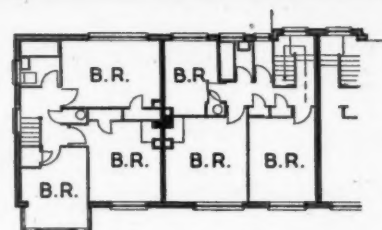
Right, a typical dining - kitchen. Bottom, four houses of types A and B.



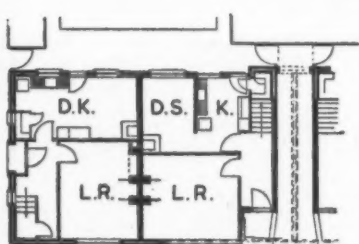
FIRST FLOOR



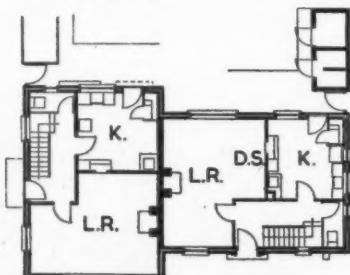
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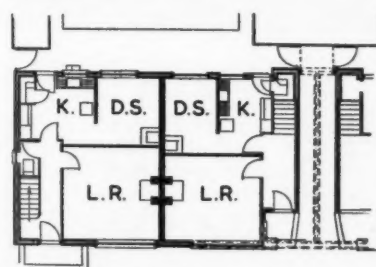
FIRST FLOOR (Scale: $\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1'0")



GROUND FLOOR: TYPES B & A



GROUND FLOOR: TYPES E & F



GROUND FLOOR: TYPES C & A

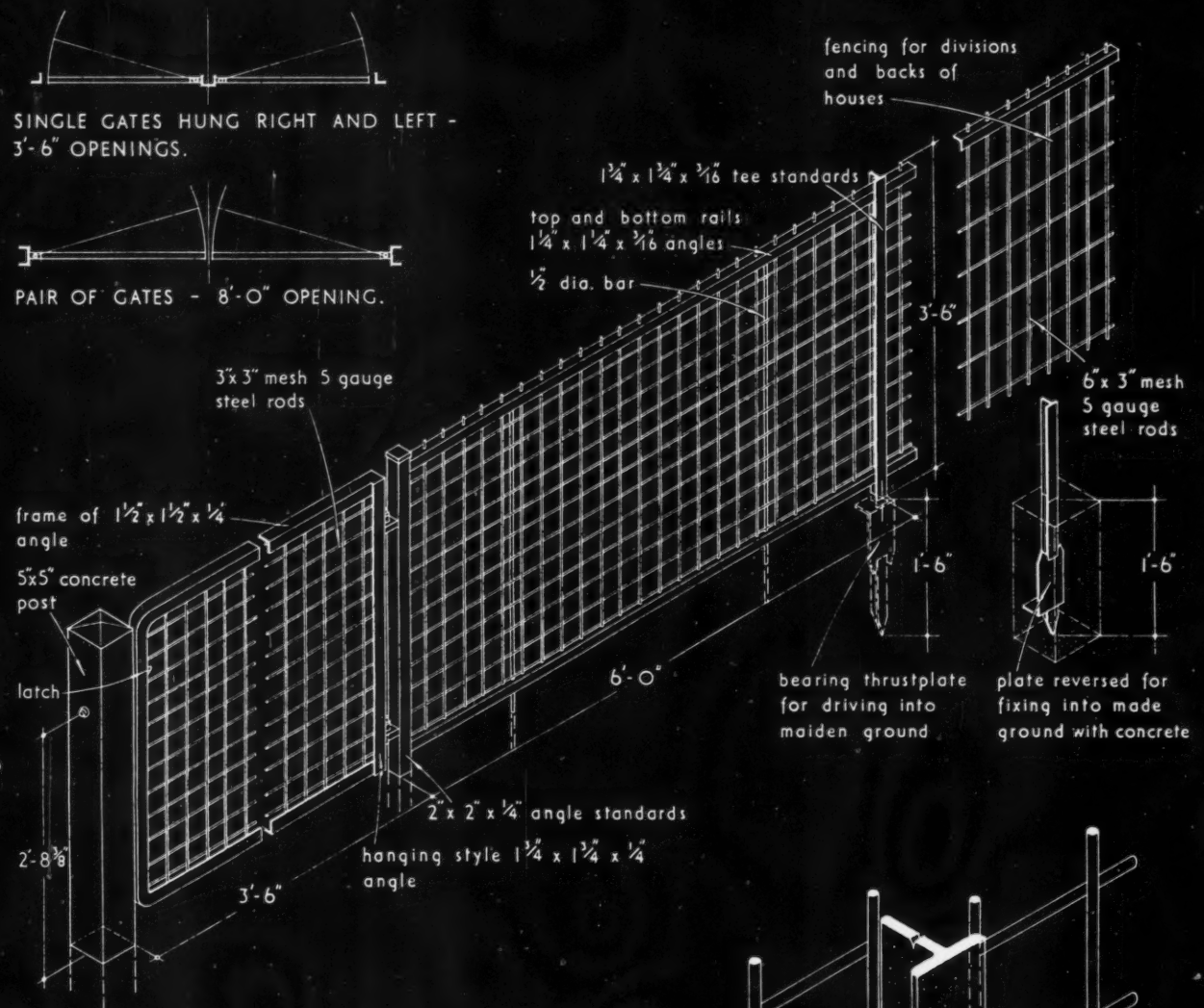


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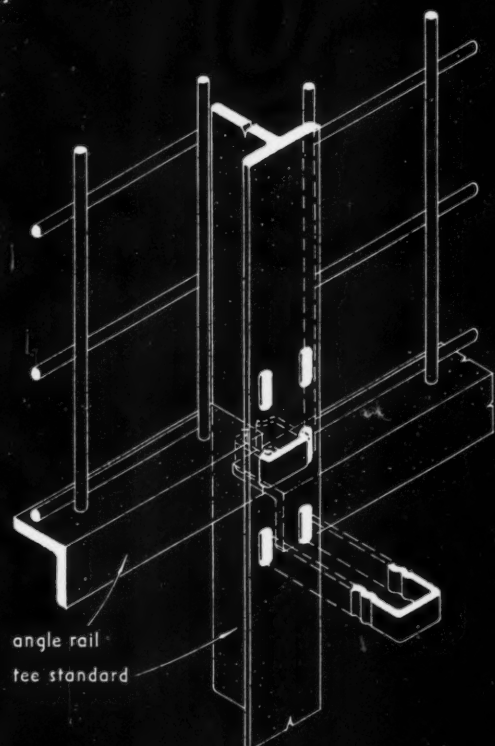
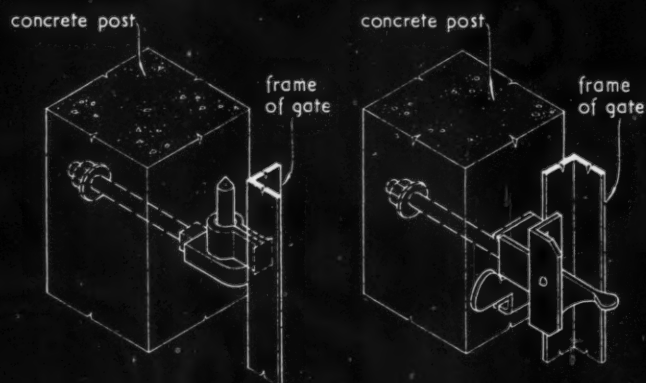
PRODUCTS | MISCELLANEOUS | FENCING AND GATES**26.C1**

The Architects' Journal Library of Information Sheets 131. Editor: Cotterell Butler, A.R.I.B.A.

REVISED 30.12.48



GATE (SHOWING ALTERNATIVE POSTS), FENCING PANEL AND PORTION OF BACK FENCING PANEL.



DETAIL OF STANDARDS SHOWING HOW PANELS ARE STEPPED TO SUIT GRADIENT.

26.C1 ·MORLISS· FENCING AND GATES

This Sheet supersedes Sheet 26.C1 published 23.10.47. It describes Morliss mild steel fencing which is supplied in two standard types, frontage and division. British patent rights have been applied for. A gate either single- or double-leaf is available for use with each type. The fence is adjustable to gradients up to 1 in 24, 3 ft. 6 in. high and in panels 6 ft. long : single gates 3 ft. 6 in. wide, double-leaf gates 8 ft. wide between posts.

Construction and Assembly

Frontage fencing : This is constructed of 5 gauge steel rods ($\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter approximately) welded at intersections forming 3 in. squares and giving $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of metal at each point. Top and bottom rails are of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in. angle connected to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in. tee standards by U-clips, there being three sets of slots for clips enabling the panels to be hung at three alternative levels so that fencing may be stepped. Further rigidity of the panels is obtained by two $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter mild steel bars welded to the frame and panels.

The tee standard is fitted with a bearing thrust-plate and is driven into the ground 1 ft. 6 in. The thrust-plate is reversed when fixing into made ground with concrete.

Division fencing : This is similar to frontage fencing but has angle rail at top only and one centre stiffener

instead of two. Horizontal rods of the welded mesh are at 6 in. centres forming a mesh 6 in. vertically by 3 in. horizontally.

Gates : The single type is hung to 2 in. by 2 in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. angle, double type to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 2 in. channel. Alternatively both single and double types may be hung to concrete posts. Gate frame is of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. angle, hanging style $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. angle. A steel rod panel to match frontage fencing is welded to the inside.

Gate fittings : Fittings are available to suit either steel, concrete or timber posts. The hinges are of the hook and eye type. The pivot catch engages in a combined latch and slam plate.

Finish

All material is supplied painted one priming coat of battleship grey. Recommended final painting at site is a good quality oilbound paint.

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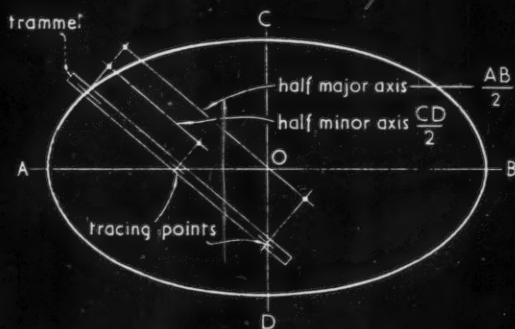
Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss Ltd.

Head Office : Victoria Works, Wolverhampton.

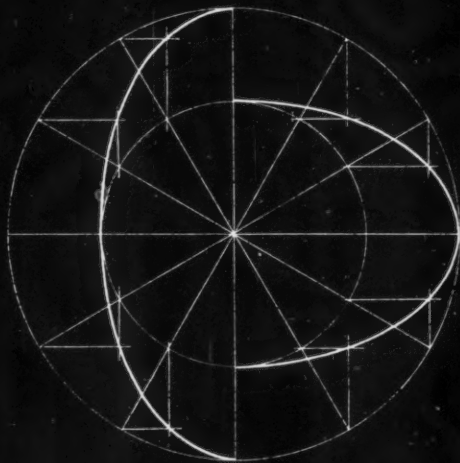
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London Office : 139 & 141 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

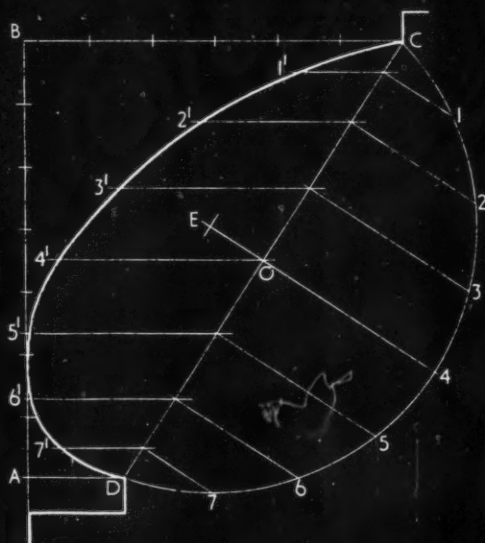
Telephone : Mansion House 8524.



TRAMMEL METHOD.



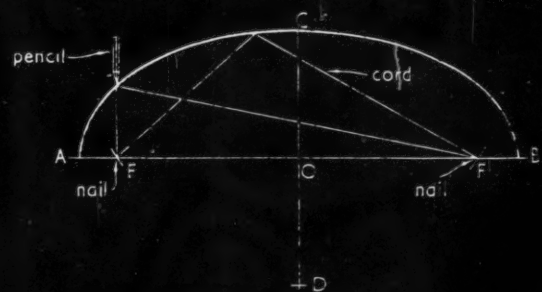
CONCENTRIC CIRCLE METHOD.



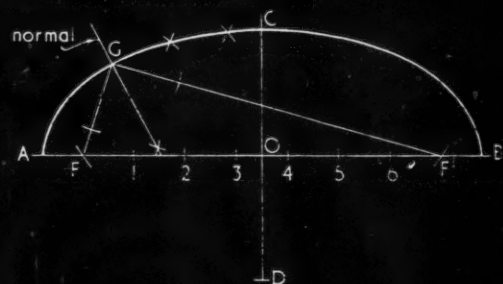
QUIRKED OVOLO MOULDINGS.

ELLIPSES AND ELLIPTICAL FORMS.

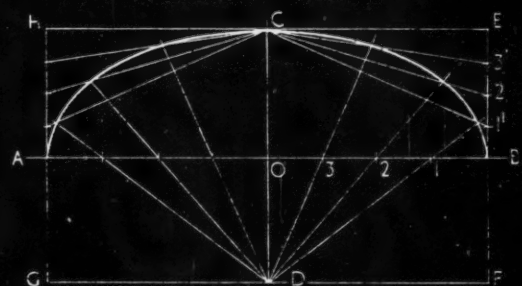
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FOCI AND CORD METHOD.



FOCI AND COMPASSES METHOD.



RECTANGLE AND RADIALS METHOD.

1.B13 ELLIPSES AND ELLIPTICAL FORMS

This Sheet describes the properties of an ellipse and gives five methods of construction ; it also illustrates two methods of constructing a quirked ovolo moulding.

The curve of the ellipse, in whole or part, is very much used in architectural drawing—not only as a curve or shape in itself, but also in representing circles in various projections.

When a cone or cylinder is cut by an inclined cutting plane, the cuts being inclined to the base of these solids, the true shape of the cutting planes is elliptical.

Definition

The ellipse (a plane figure) is the locus of a point tracing a continuous curve in such a way that the sum of the distances from the point to two fixed points or foci is always constant.

Trammel Method

This method is suitable for almost all purposes. Draw the major axis AB and the minor axis CD . On a strip of straight-edged paper (trammel) or, for practical purposes, on a batten, mark the distance AO equal to half the major axis. Within this dimension and from one end mark the distance CO equal to half the minor axis. Keeping the two marks (tracing points) separated by the difference between the distances constant with the axes move the trammel and plot the curve of the ellipse against the third mark.

Concentric Circles Method

This is a simple and practical method. Construct two concentric circles, the diameter of each representing the major and minor axes of the required ellipse. These are known as conjunctive diameters. Divide the larger circle into any number of equal parts—twelve in the case illustrated—then draw the diameters of the larger circle. It will be seen that construction lines are drawn squarely to each other through the various points (*i.e.*, ordinates meeting co-ordinates). The ellipse can now be drawn where points of co-ordination are found.

Foci and Cord Method

This is useful for drawing an ellipse on a large piece of wallboard or similar material. Draw the major and minor axes AB and CD . With centre C and radius AO describe arcs to cut the major axis at foci F and F^1 . Fix nails at C , F and F^1 and tie a length of cord around them to form a triangle. Release the nail at C and replace with a pencil. Keeping the cord taut trace out the ellipse.

Foci and Compasses Method

Draw the axes and obtain foci F and F^1 as in the previous method. Divide FF^1 into any number of equal parts. With centre F and radius $A1$ describe an arc and with centre F^1 and radius $B1$ describe an arc to cut the first arc at G . Continue this sequence for points 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and join the arc intersections to form the ellipse.

Normal of curve : To find the normal of the curve as would be necessary in the case of arch stones, etc., bisect the apex angle of each of the triangles formed, *e.g.*, FGF^1 .

Rectangle and Radials Method

Set up the rectangle $GFEH$, find the centre O , and draw the perpendicular and horizontal axes AB and CD . Divide BE into any number of equal parts and divide OB into the same number of equal parts. Draw lines from D through points 1, 2 and 3 and from C through points 1^1 , 2^1 and 3^1 . Join the intersections to form the ellipse.

Quirked Ovolo Mouldings

Method 1 : Draw AB equal to seven units and BC equal to six units. Set off AD equal to one and a half units. Join DC and bisect it at O . Draw OE perpendicular to DC and equal to one unit. With centre E and radius EC describe arc CD . Divide this arc into any number of equal parts and produce perpendicular ordinates to cut CD . Where the ordinates cut CD draw horizontals of corresponding lengths, *i.e.*, $O4$ equals $O4^1$. Join the resultant points to complete the curve.

Method 2 : Draw AB equal to seven units and BC equal to five units. From C draw lines to points 2, 3, 4 and 5. From 6 draw a line parallel to $C2$ to cut a vertical line from C at D . Produce CD to E so that ED equals DC . Divide $D6$ into four equal parts and through the points obtained draw ordinates from E to cut $C3$, $C4$ and $C5$. Join the intersections to complete the curve.

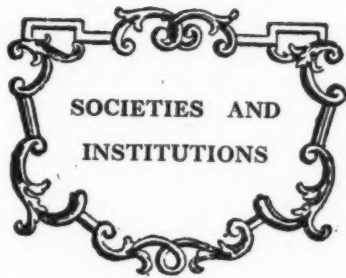
This Series of sheets covers geometrical drawing, orthographic, isometric and axonometric projections, perspective, rendering, lettering and draughtsmanship generally.

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

RIBA

Sir Malcolm

Trustram Eve

December 14. A paper read at the RIBA, 66 Portland Place, S.W.1, by Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, Chairman of the Central Land Board. THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT AND THE WORK OF THE CENTRAL LAND BOARD. Mr. Michael Waterhouse was in the chair.

Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve :

I suspect most of you will be dealing with the Central Land Board for the time being, only on houses, because this is pretty well the only thing that is going on; so I am going to deal with a notional plot and treat it chronologically through and show you what happens under the Act and what the procedure is. I want to assume there is a piece of land. Planning consent is available for it for a house, and somebody wants to build a house on it, but has not got it. The first thing we have to do, then, is to get the land. How does that work? Well, you have heard that the new theory of this Act is that properties in future should change hands at what is now known as existing use value. What is it all about, what is the object of the scheme, and why has the Act been passed? I feel it is always important, when you are administering a thing, to know why it is there and what it is trying to do. You will remember that in the past, before the war, a great deal of discussion took place about buildings going up in the wrong places—ribbon development and such phrases were used and compensation and betterment were referred to. It was said no planning could be carried out because far too high compensation was asked. These various matters were boiling up to a head when the war came, and the Coalition Government set up, as you remember, an expert committee known as the Uthwatt Committee

to make a report. They reported, and then the war was on. The Coalition White Paper—may I repeat the epithet: it may sometimes be forgotten—was published, the foundation of this Act. That white paper accepted the principles which are in the Act.

The first of these principles is that development value should belong to the State. The second is that some form of development charge should be payable whenever development takes place. The third is that compensation for loss of development value need not necessarily be 100 per cent. in every case, because of what is known as flowing value, or shifting value. These three main principles were in that white paper. The present Government then introduced this Act, put the bones on the skeleton, and here it is.

How does this Act try to introduce the governing principle that land should in future pass on in transactions only at existing use value? It does this in four ways. First of all, it provides that if planning consent is not given for a particular desired development, there shall be no compensation, so if anybody does buy a piece of land with the intention of developing it and is unlucky enough to get a refusal, he does not get a penny piece towards the price he has already paid if it is above existing use value. Secondly, the basis and formula for compulsory purchase for public purposes and by all authorities is now on the basis that existing use value only is payable when the land is required for public purposes. Again, therefore, someone paying too much will not get it back if he is unlucky enough to come into that field. Thirdly, and this is where we mostly come in, on development, that is, when planning permission is given, the market value of the benefit of that permission is chargeable and payable to the Central Land Board as a development charge. If the excess value created by permission is payable to the Board, there ought not to be anything left to pay other than existing use value for the land. Lastly, the Government has set up a fund of £300 million which is to be dishied out under a scheme to be made, as the paper says, in accordance with various circumstances of hardship, but it has been clearly stated that while some people will get 100 per cent., some people will not. These are the four main points which are supposed to safeguard the principle of existing use value.

EXISTING USE VALUE

What is existing use value? I think I can best put it in this way, because we are all used to this. There is one very great example of it that has been given for a very long time. If you buy a house under a covenant that it should only be used as a private dwelling house on an estate where nobody thinks there is any chance whatever of removing that covenant, that is existing use value. On the other hand, if you buy a house on an estate where it is known that the covenant could be released tomorrow morning, either for nothing or for a very small price, the market value of that property is higher, and that is not existing use value. The great majority of land transactions in the past have always been something near existing use value. If you bought a farm in the countryside without building value, you did not pay anything except the value you could get out of it as a farm; you paid that price. If you bought most houses, where there was a covenant or where there was not, you normally only paid the value of the property to use as a house; the same with modern shops, and the same with modern factories, and the like. But there are two broad examples of land where that certainly did not apply. The first was land known as building land, usually agricultural in use, but being near a town or possibly a village, passing at far higher values because of the potential possi-

bility or probability or certainty of being used for building at different times in the future. In those days, that land crept up in value, starting at some time in the past as agricultural, until it gradually reached the building stage, the time when it was suitable for immediate development, or, as it is sometimes called, "dead ripe." Under the new theory that land will not creep up in value. It will remain, it is suggested, at agricultural value until planning permission is granted for it to be changed into a house building site, when instead of creeping, it goes direct to the higher value, and changes straight away from one value to the other.

UNDER-DEVELOPED LAND

The second class of land which was never sold normally at existing use value before was what is sometimes known as under-developed land, an extreme example being a slum cottage, though there are, of course, many other examples, where the property would sell very often—not having any element of value in it at all for the cottage found standing on it, namely, the slum cottage, but would sell at a high price for redeveloping for some better purpose. That, again, ceases under the Act. The slum cottage has whatever value it may have as a cottage until such time as planning consent is granted, and then the land changes in value to whatever the planners say ought to be put upon it. That is a glimpse of existing use value, and that is what is intended by this Act to be the transaction, not with the public authorities, because this is provided for—notice to treat will be at existing use value—but also in transactions between two private individuals who voluntarily dispose of their property.

We are very young and inexperienced yet. I hope, speaking for myself, we shall get better. You may think we shall get worse. But we are learning as we go along, and we have a jolly difficult job suddenly to introduce this thing, but we are trying to take first things first, and we have issued a pamphlet which I hope you will find convenient; I hope you will find it clear; and above all I hope you will think is fair. We call it "House 1," and I am going to refer to it now, but not in detail.

HOUSE 1

House 1 is advice to buyers and sellers of a plot for a house. We find it very necessary to advise both of them. We found that a lot of people were selling their land in the very early stages at the old pre-Act value and keeping their claim on the £300 million in their own hands, and were proposing to claim again the same thing twice over. Frankly, we thought that was naughty, and we said so in unambiguous words. I am afraid I have been criticised for using the word "dishonesty" in that connection, and I am afraid I think it, and I am going to go on using it. The second thing is not dishonest, but is unfair to purchasers: it is the method still being followed of selling land and assigning the claim on the £300 million as part of the purchase price. Why do I say that is unfair to purchasers? Putting it—if you do not mind—in this way, it is selling a risk at a certainty price. You do not know—I do not know—what that claim is worth. Nobody knows what it is worth. And yet people are saying, "I will only sell my land on the basis of selling it at a 100 per cent. claim." What happens? By all means, as far as sellers are concerned, get away with it. But the purchasers immediately find that they have to pay pretty well the same amount again to us the next morning, and they do not like it, and I do not blame them, because they need not. Therefore, my advice is to say in clear and unambiguous terms, "Never buy a claim on the £300 million as an integral part of the purchase price of a piece of land. If you do, you have been warned. You know where you are, and you will have a nasty little letter

from us saying we want it all over again the next morning."

Having said what you cannot do, what ought you to do? There are, in my view, two methods of selling that plot for that house, both of which are perfectly open. I am, of course, cutting out the builder developer who actually builds the house. We are assuming he is a different person. Either the seller can say to the purchaser, "You have got to pay this charge," and the purchaser, in this case, should say, "I am afraid I can only pay you existing use value." Now, the seller may not like that—and sellers do not like suddenly being told they have to sell a piece of land they think worth say, £500 for £400. It is not enough, to put it quite bluntly, especially as the claim is an unknown quantity. Therefore the alternative approach is perhaps slightly more attractive to the seller. It is this. Come to us and say: "I will pay a development charge. How much is it?" Answer—£X. Once this is done, the seller can sell his property at a price inclusive of development charge by any of the normal methods of sale that have been known—profit, treaty, advertisement, house agency, even public auction—and get any price that he can get in the market. We have assessed the charge to the best of our ability so as to produce a balance as near as possible to existing use value. We may be wrong. A seller must not be surprised if the second time the property is sold we say we want a little more charge. We had too little before. That is what I call the "higgling" of the market. And the Board is trying to fashion its work as much as possible upon a decent landlord selling decent property in a decent way, and thank goodness we have no formula for development charge. There is no legal basis. We can do justice. I hope we won't do injustice.

COMPULSORY PURCHASE

So much for selling. One last thing—the Act of Parliament has presented the Central Land Board with the power of compulsory purchase, a very unpleasant power and duty. It is the only sanction we have been given to enforce existing use value where people will not sell at normal terms. The Board is not going to buy England, Wales and Scotland under this power, I hope, although it is fair to say we have already had a letter addressed to the Central Landlord. What we do intend to do, however, is to use that power as a reserve power. The power exists, and existing use value must be made to work. We have to do that in proper cases. I hope it will not be necessary except in a very few cases, but I suspect that until we have done a few, no one will believe us, and so I think we shall have to get on with the few and see what happens. I do hope most sincerely that architects who, after all, are primarily concerned with the design of the building and the decencies of the land and want to keep land values and land costs at a minimum will help us as much as they can to see that this new system gets into the swing as soon as possible. It will get into the swing in the long run, in any event, but it will be very much easier, I suggest, if it gets into the swing soon.

PLANNING CONSENT

Having got the land, what happens next? The first thing you have to do before you come to us is to get a planning consent, and why? Because the Act says we have to value the planning consent. We cannot value a consent that is not in existence. But I have never said in all my published utterances that we want full working drawings when we assess the charge, nor do we. There may be cases where it is convenient that they should be provided, but

what I have said is this: that we want nothing extra done for us at all, except one copy more of whatever you send to the planning authority. You have to do that anyhow. All we want is one extra copy which comes to us. I do not know what you send in to the planning authority. All I know is you have to send it, and as you have to go to them before you go to us, we think it is much less trouble to everybody concerned that we should have no rules of our own except that we would like an extra copy of the thing on which you get planning consent. In a great many cases this can be outline plans. If someone wants to lay out a new virgin piece of ground with roads and say eight or ten or even twelve houses to the acre, the first thing he does is to go to the local authority for planning consent in principle. If he has got as far as taking the line of his roads, possibly his sewers, and the fact that he is going to be allowed so many houses to the acre, then all we want is that. We are not concerned in the slightest degree with the detailed plans, in any shape or form. We want to know benefit on that piece of land of changing it from an arable or grass field into a building site. If it is appropriate to send in a detailed plan to the planning authority, we want it—or rather we do not want it, but I believe this audience will agree with me that it will save a lot of time if we stick to the idea that we do not want anything ourselves but only an extra copy of what you have to give somebody else. That is my slogan, and I very much welcome the constructive criticism of the Institute on it.

Can you come earlier? Yes. We realize that there will be many cases where it would be frankly waste of money to prepare detailed working drawings until it is known that the land can be bought with planning consent and what the approximate amount of the development charge will be. So we have arranged from the beginning—please do not overdo this, because the staff is not enormous—that informal consultation is quite proper in these circumstances with the District Valuer at an early stage. In an appropriate case, where it is quite clear an enormous waste of money might be incurred by drawings, and the like, come and have an informal talk with the District Valuer and see if he can help you informally with the matter before you become formal.

Then we come to the formal stage. It starts with the form known as D.I. which we ask you to send in with the planning consent to the planning authority. The idea is to reduce the trouble to a minimum. You send it all in the same envelope and the planning authority looks at it. If the planning authority refuses, we never see it. It is nothing to do with us at all. If consent is granted, they—not you—send it on to us and we immediately give you a postcard saying we have it. That is where we start, and as you are probably purple in the face by that time, please remember that postcard represents the first day on which we start. The drawback from our point of view is that we come last in this job.

PAYMENT

About methods of payment, say we have agreed to £200. How is it paid? It can be paid by loan, in any way you like. We favour—and I am glad to say we are finding the public, and particularly the professional advisers like this—one single capital sum to get shot of it. If you do not get shot of us we have to be a nuisance. We have to have a mortgage or some charge. We have to collect the money and we have to be there as an extra person knocking about the property for some time until all the money is collected. If you have been used to buying land freehold before, and if the land passes at existing use value the total actual commitment for the land will be no more

than before, and we see no reason whatever why it should not be paid as a single capital sum. If you have been used to developing leasehold (leasehold is sometimes ground rent plus premium), we see no reason why the development charge should not take the place of the premium. Then there is the case of what is called commission, because, of course, where there is merely a ground rent and no capital sum found for the land the extra amount has to be found somewhere, because the Act says development charge has to be paid. Presumably, therefore, it will be found, if it is not found by our financing, by borrowing privately. Do not you think it is better to have a private mortgage than a public one? I stand up here and say we are going to be good boys, but I do not think we should be when we are a public mortgagor. My recommendation is that you should get the thing elsewhere and not from us.

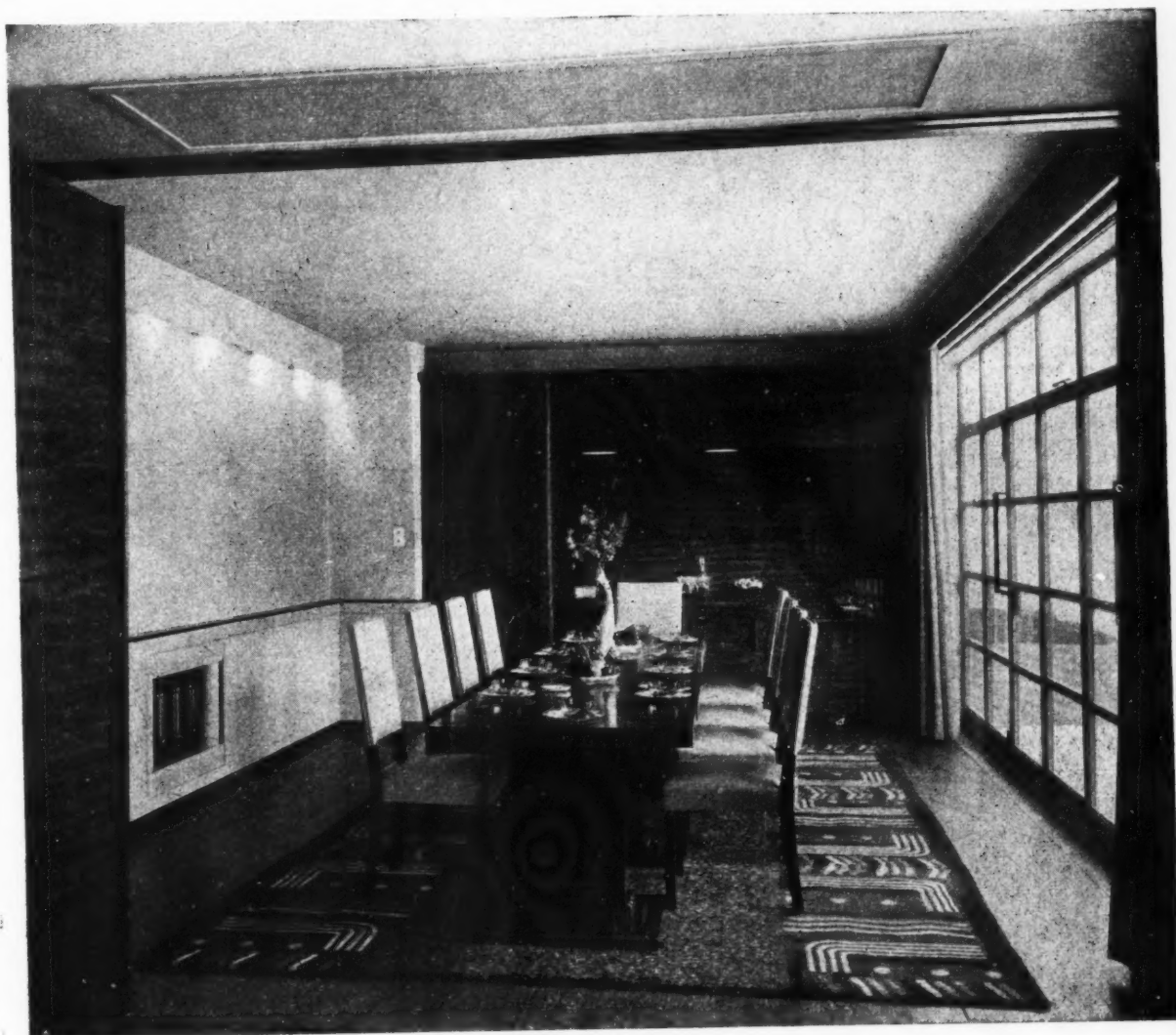
You build your house: the house is up. What can happen afterwards? The house can be rebuilt *ad infinitum* of the same size without charge for ever. It can be enlarged 10 per cent. any time you like in one stage or many. You can do anything you like in the garden in the way of ancillary buildings except a garage or stable, and they come within your 10 per cent. You can do anything you like inside in the way of alteration without charge. You can alter and materially affect the exterior appearance without any charge, although you must get planning consent for that. So you can do a lot to that house. In fact, I think there are only two things you cannot do to it. You cannot change its use to something else and you cannot change that house into flats because it is built since July 1, and you cannot enlarge it more than 10 per cent. There is the story of my house from the piece of land to the end.

CHANGE OF USE

Now I come to another class of property. There are a large number of houses which are outmoded as houses. Nowadays planning consent has to be obtained to change the use of such a house to something else, say, flats or offices. What happens there? That is a material change of use to which development charge is attracted. The first thing I want to say is, of course, that it is only attracted if in fact the value has gone up.

Another class of case we get—it is pleasurable to have some of them—is where development charge is payable in law but actually works out at nought. A few people are worried about the charges in this respect, because they have not realized that the bottom value of the charge, the house value, has now to be ascertained on the basis of a permanent restriction against altering it from a house, whereas the face value is much higher. There is sometimes quite a large gap which rather shocks people, but they forget that the higher value was because of the possibility of changing it into offices. We have to bear in mind that it has now only a value for use as a house and any value attributable to the possibility of changing it has gone.

Another very useful thing I think architects will find is this. There is a special provision when it is only change of use that we can assess—must assess—charge for a limited period on request. After all, if planning permission is for a limited period, say ten years, development charge also will be for ten years. But if it is a temporary change of use—say a house into a nursing home by a person who is not quite certain whether the nursing home will be a success—people can ask for the charge to be determined only for a period of years. If they do, they will have it determined only for that period. I need hardly add that at the end of the period, if they continue, they will have to start again.



Bath

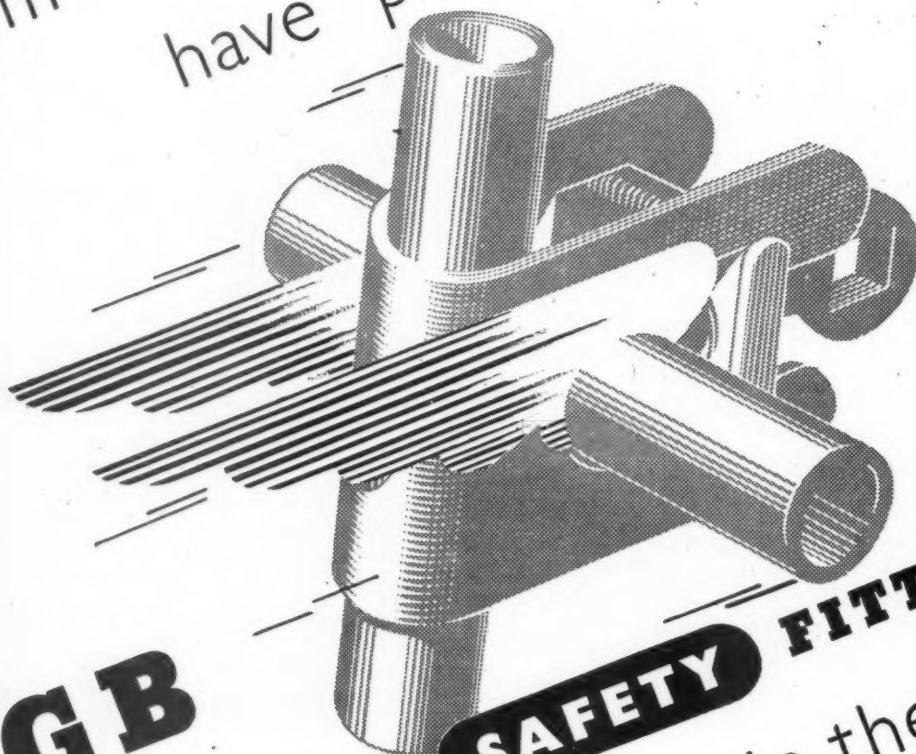
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TECHNICAL SECTION

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

INFORMATION CENTRE

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

1.9 sociology COMMUNITY CENTRES

Community Integration and the Community Centres. P. Halmos. (Sociological Review, Vol. XL, 1948, Section 3, pp. 29-36.)

Interesting paper discussing from point of view of social philosophy whether community centres are solution to problem of man's social isolation in modern western mass-society. Activities of community associations and some failures. Suggested lines of research into problem of progress towards greater inclusiveness related to group activities.

10.44 design: building types HOUSES AND FAMILY NEEDS, USA

Houses for Family Living. F. Gutheim. (The Woman's Foundation Inc., New York, USA, 1948. 35 cents.)

Stimulating pamphlet analyzing present-day ways of life of typical American family in order to find acceptable standards for houses adapted to such family needs. Some lively diagrams and charts.

According to the US Census a typical American family may look forward to about forty years of married life together. The changes in family living taking place during this time are examined in relation to four distinct periods:—early years, crowded years, peak years and later years. Each of these periods has its own particular economic, social and psychological problems to cope with, which are considered with special reference to the home, its immediate surroundings and the community.

Finally, the new house as adapted to the known family needs is visualized and some general recommendations regarding the work centre, the living and the sleeping areas are put forward.

In conclusion it is stated that it is vital to know more about family living in a readily digestible form in order to provide sensible houses. Too much of what is known already is merely of use to the sociologist, but not to the families themselves nor to the architect. Neither represent sample opinion polls as adequate means to collect such information. "We do not want polls of ignorance as the sole basis for designing our new homes." There are many other serious and scientific approaches to the problem, which will in time provide the required data. For the present, however, it would be of immense value if such information on family needs and housing requirements as is scattered throughout innumerable publications were digested and assembled in handbook form so that architects and builders might "come to grips with the problem and apply what is already known."

This interesting American pamphlet represents a very human approach to a universal problem.

11.10 materials: general BUILDING MATERIALS

Builder's Materials. B. H. Knight and R. G. Knight (2nd Ed., 1948. Edward Arnold & Co., 21s.).

Physical nature, method and manufacture, uses and defects of building materials in common use.

To the architectural or building student searching desperately for one book dealing comprehensively with the large number of building materials, the first edition of this book has proved more useful than most. In this edition the authors have made some alterations, to bring it rather more up to date, but its contents remain similar.

There are many references to and quotations from BS, and there is clear evidence of a desire to make use of the findings of modern research. As a result, the information given is generally very accurate. But perhaps with too much detailed explanation of methods of manufacture and too little explanation of fundamental properties. Also there is a tendency to explain what to do without giving clear explanations of why to do it.

The "traditional" materials are dealt with at length, i.e., bricks, timber, stone, plasters and cement products. All else is scrambled together at the end of the book in what appears to be a desperate attempt to make it comprehensive. Included in this curiously jumbled final effort one finds heat insulation, sound insulation and fire resistance dealt with in a superficial manner under the heading of "Miscellaneous Materials," and in close association with "Plaited Sash Lines." This is rather typical of a certain lack of proportion in the arrangement of the book. It must also be stated that many of the newer materials, some of which are in quite common use, are either not dealt with at all or are disposed of too abruptly to be of value. The valuable information available

in the various Codes of Practice already published does not seem to have been used as one would have expected by authors who take so much advantage of the British Standards.

11.11 materials: general COMMON MATERIALS

Building Supervision: Notes on Good Building Practice. W. R. M. Pippard (Spon 1948. 8s. 6d.)

Excellent 117 pp. book dealing more with common materials and details of construction than with explanations especially directed towards problems of supervision.

The title of this book is somewhat misleading, for although much that it contains will be valuable to those who supervise building work, it is likely to be even more useful during the preparation of working drawings and specifications.

It is impossible to give any detailed summary of the contents, for the approach to the subject is to write a series of brief notes about common materials and their use, and a wide field is covered. Special emphasis is laid upon things which go wrong. In nearly all cases the author gives not only the correct methods but an explanation of the reasons behind them. The bulk of the information is in this form, but there are two shorter sections at the end. One deals with the protection of materials and work under construction, and the other with special problems such as water-penetration, condensation and building in frosty weather.

The book is full of good common sense and should be valuable both to students in schools and to those engaged on building either as designers or in some capacity of site supervision.



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14.23 materials: concrete AIR-ENTRAINED CONCRETE

L'occlusion d'air dans les Bétons. J.-C. le Morvan (Cahier du Centre Scientifique et Technique du Bâtiment. July, 1948.)

Detailed account of theory and practice of entraining air in concrete with object of reducing ill effects of frost and sulphates, while at same time retaining as great a compression strength as possible.

The paper is clearly written and deals with the subject under the following headings:—
Modification of the structure (of the concrete).

Mechanism of the process of air entraining. Consistency (workability) of new concrete. Mechanical properties.

Durability and practical considerations. One of the objects of air entraining is to enable a durable concrete to be made with a minimum reduction in strength which is at the same time more "workable" than an ordinary concrete. The paper sets out to show that by including a low percentage of air in place of some of the water usually present in excess of that needed for hydration, the objects set out above can be achieved. In addition it is shown that economy in cement may be made.

A useful paper for anyone interested in the production of high grade concrete.

The information is contained in "Cahier 4" of the publication mentioned in the heading and is published in France. (See 17/38.)

16.42 materials: miscellaneous PLASTICS CATALOGUES

British Catalogue of Plastics: An Encyclopedia of Plastics. E. Molloy and P. Reilly,

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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BLOCK LETTERS, Please

Editors. (The National Trade Press, Ltd., 1948. 60s.)

Second revised and enlarged edition of comprehensive reference on plastics. Applications. Materials. Makers' data. Processes. Fabricating. Machines and equipment. Directory. Clearly presented, fully illustrated, well indexed.

This catalogue of 792 pages, including advertisements, gives a very thorough picture of the plastics industry in this country. It caters not only for the manufacturer and consumer, but for the student as well, by means of a number of informative articles. Chemical origins of plastics are discussed in a special paper. Industrial design aspects are dealt with in chapters on plastics in the radio industry, in transport, for furniture, furnishings and household goods, for packaging and display and in sections describing moulding and fabricating processes. There is an account of the use of plastics in the building industry, followed by a detailed paper on synthetic resins in surface coatings. Plastic materials including the range of resins, synthetic adhesives, fibres, fillers, etc., are fully covered by specialist contributors. Other sections of interest to architects provide detailed information on proprietary plastic materials arranged alphabetically under the manufacturers' names. Finally, the book contains a useful directory covering professional and trade associations, trade names, and firms. A glossary of terms is also appended.

16.43 materials: miscellaneous ASPHALT FOR ROADS

Compressed Natural Rock Asphalt. BS 348:1948. (British Standards Institution. 2s.)

Revised specification of natural rock asphalt for roads.

23.86 heating and ventilation GAS PLUG CONNECTORS

Plug-and-Socket Gas Connectors for portable Appliances. BS 570:1948. (British Standards Institution, 2s. 6d.)

Revised and improved specification covering quality and also dimensions to ensure interchangeability.

26.43 services and equipment: miscellaneous

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Chemical Extinguishers and Other Hand Appliances. Draft BS C. of P. 402,401:1948. (British Standards Institution, 2s.)

Design, manufacture, installation, testing and inspection of portable extinguishers, fire buckets, portable pumps and other portable fire fighting appliances. References to several BS. Recommends the "strike the knob" type of extinguisher.

26.44 services and equipment: miscellaneous

ELECTRICAL SIGNAL SYSTEMS

Staff Location Systems. Draft BS C. of P. 327,402:1948. (British Standards Institution, 3s.)

Description of types and methods of installation of lamp, bell and indicator systems.

This code is intended primarily for the requirements of new buildings, but it is also applicable to installations in existing buildings.

The following types of systems are described:—

(a) Those employing a single lamp, bell or other sounder at each signal point.

(b) Those employing two or more lamps at each signal point.

(c) Those employing electro-mechanically operated indicators.

Information is given on characteristics of the signals (whether audible, visual or a combination of both), the type of equipment used and the necessary wiring systems.

As it is usual for staff location and private telephone systems to be linked, this aspect is fully covered by the code.

Power supply arrangements are considered and there are recommendations on the choice of the source of power and operating voltages for particular conditions and types of installation; guidance is also given on the selection of suitable cables, wires and fittings.

With the present day complex wiring systems in buildings, provision must be made during construction for cable runs in chases and ducts; this calls for the closest collaboration between all concerned, and the information given in the code should assist in all aspects of planning.

An appendix, "segregation of circuits," defines "very low" voltages and discusses electrical interference and safety requirements in relation to telecommunication circuits. A further appendix describes a number of types of cables and wires, not at present covered by BS, and supplements the usual list of BS materials, appliances and components given elsewhere in the code.

This feature answers any question connected with building confidentially and free of charge. Questions to the Technical Editor, The Architects' Journal, 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

2969 ESCAPE STAIRCASES

Q What are the regulations regarding the number of means of exit from the first floor of a new welfare building. The accommodation comprises lavatory, locker and mess rooms for approximately 150 persons. The construction is steel framed, concrete and brick clothed.

Similar projects designed for this area have two staircases as part of the normal circulation. In this instance, owing to peculiarities of the site, one internal stairway only is preferable and an outside fire escape staircase is not desired.

A The final decision on this will rest with the local authority in your area. The contents of the building have more bearing on the fire risk than the structure, and in determining whether or not two staircases are necessary the width of staircase would be taken into consideration.

The authorities might be prepared to consider a single staircase if it were entirely separated from the remainder of the building, with an entrance from the outside and the staircase encased in fire resisting construction. Should the authorities allow a single staircase which communicates with the ground floor they would doubtless require a fire resisting lobby at the bottom of the staircase to isolate it from the remainder of the ground floor.

We suggest that you consult the local authorities in your area about this matter, putting forward these suggestions in favour of a single staircase.

Announcements

The Ministry of Works state that the production of hardwall plaster and plasterboard has now reached a level at which all demands can be met; the sale of these materials is no longer subject to the WBA Priority Distribution Scheme which was abolished on November 1. All economy measures imposed on the use of plasterboard to ensure that sufficient supplies were available to meet essential requirements, have now been removed, and both hardwall plaster and plasterboard may now be freely specified for all suitable purposes.

Mr. M. Gatoff, A.R.I.B.A., would be pleased to receive catalogues, price lists and general trade information at 25, Trafalgar Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1.

Mr. J. S. Lacey, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., has opened an office at 37, Hampstead Lane, London, N.6 (telephone: Mountview 2511), and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues.

Mr. J. Scott has been appointed representative of Copperad Limited for the East Midlands Territory comprising the counties of Nottingham, Derby, Leicester and Lincoln. His headquarters are: 17, Valmont Road, Bramcote, Beeston, Notts.

On his retirement from active business as a director of Trollope & Co.'s, Mr. C. C. Trollope has been elected an Honorary Member of the London Master Builders' Association. He was President of the LMBA in 1941, and has long played an active part in LMBA and National Federation affairs.

The Board of Gillett & Johnston Ltd., announces with regret the resignation of

Mr. C. F. Johnston from the Company. His place has been taken by Mr. H. M. Howard. The whole of the technical staff is being retained as formerly.

Tube Investments announce the formation of a new company, TI Aluminium Limited, to co-ordinate and pool the administrative, technical, research and marketing resources of the group's Aluminium Division. The companies involved are Reynolds Light Alloys Ltd., with works at Redditch and Tyseley, Birmingham; Reynolds Rolling Mills Ltd., with works at Oldbury; and the South Wales Aluminium Company, with works at Resolven, S. Wales. The range of products handled by TI Aluminium Limited, which started trading on December 1, covers aluminium and aluminium alloy, ingot, slabs, billets, sheet, strip, tubes and extrusions. Sales and technical inquiries regarding all these products will be dealt with at the company's head offices at Redfern Road, Tyseley, Birmingham.

Messrs. Francis W. B. Yorke and H. M. Barker, F.R.I.B.A., 36, Calthorpe Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15, have now opened an office in Central Chambers, Wood Street, Stratford-upon-Avon. They would be pleased to receive trade catalogues.

Hickson's Timber Impregnation Co. (G.B.) Ltd., offer their sincere apologies, and wish to draw readers attention to the fact that in certain advertisements the address for the Main Distributors for Scotland was wrongly given as Timber Fireproofing Co. Ltd., Queen Elizabeth Avenue, Glasgow, S.W.2, when it should have appeared as Brownlee & Co. Ltd., City Saw Mills, Port Dundas, Glasgow, C.4.

Mr. George F. K. White, F.R.I.C.S., Chartered Quantity Surveyor, has moved

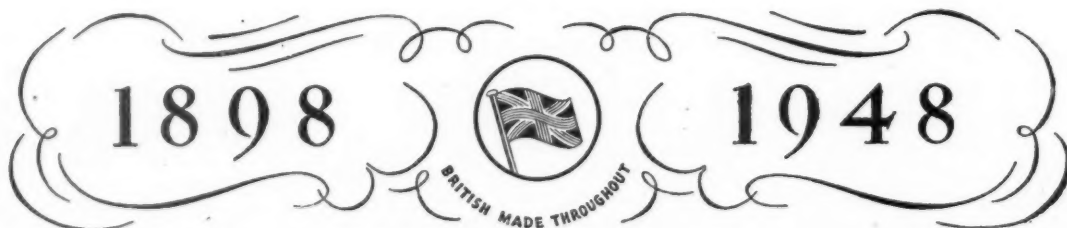
to No. 2, Wandsworth Road, Vauxhall, S.W.8 (corner of Vauxhall Bridge approach). Telephone: Reliance 2116.

The address of the Liverpool Branch of Messrs. W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co. Ltd. is now Henley House, 29, Hope Street, Liverpool, 1 (telephone: Royal 4137/8); and the address of their Bristol Branch 72/74, Milk Street, Bristol, 2 (telephone: Bristol 25730).

Mr. A. Chester Smith, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., has resigned his appointment with the Southend-on-Sea County Borough on being appointed Principal Assistant Architect to the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, 11A, Portland Place, W.1.

Buildings Illustrated

Housing at Enfield (pages 603-604). Borough Surveyor, Frank Lee, A.M.I.C.E., F.R.I.C.S., L.R.I.B.A. General contractor, Day (Contractors) Ltd. Sub-contractors: bricks, Milton Hall; artificial stone, Enfield Stone Co.; tiles, Marley Tile Co. Ltd.; glass, Paragon Glazing Co. Ltd.; grates, Broads Ltd.; gas fixtures, Tottenham & District Gas Co.; boilers, Ideal Boilers & Radiators Ltd.; electric wiring, Northmet Power Co.; plumbing, Newman & Watson Ltd.; sanitary fittings, Eastwoods Ltd.; door furniture, S. J. Saunders & Co. Ltd.; casements, Rowe Bros. & Co. Ltd.; plaster, W. A. Telling Ltd.; joinery, British Power Boat Co. Ltd.; tiling, Camden Tile & Mosaic Co. Ltd.



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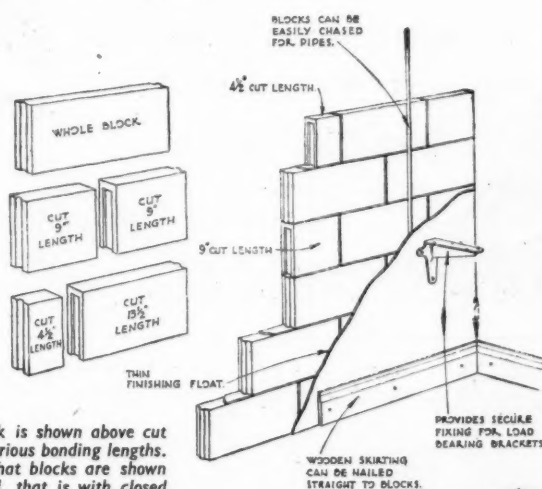
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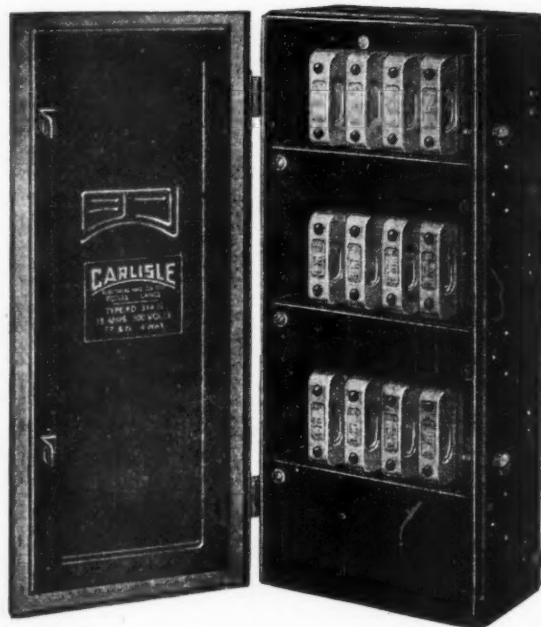
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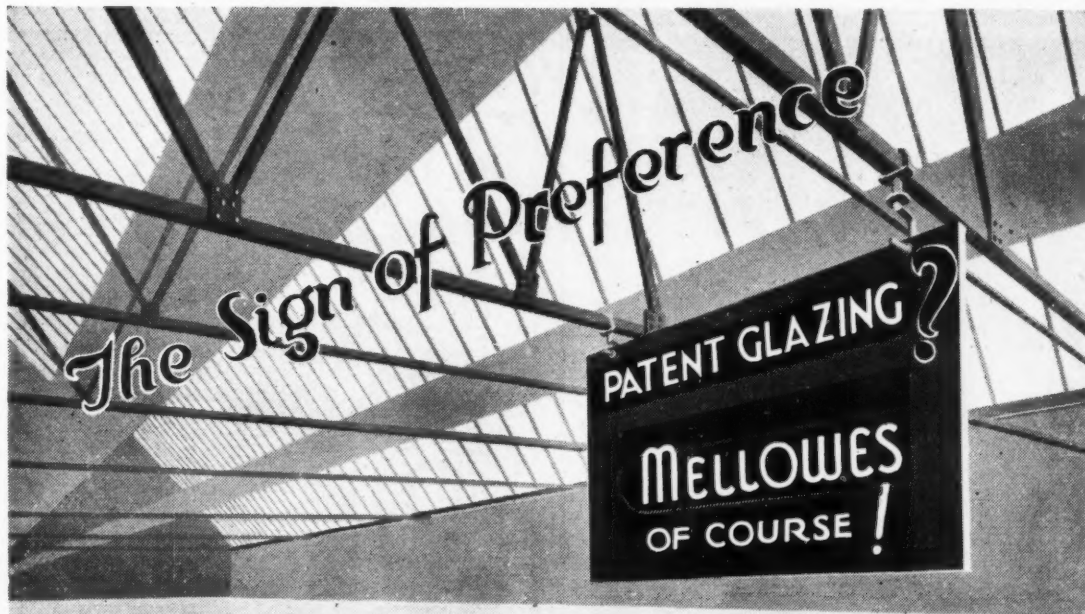
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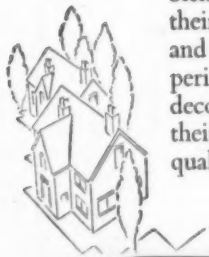
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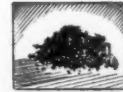
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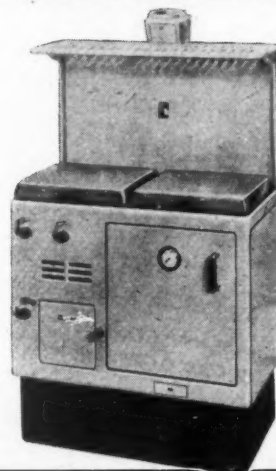


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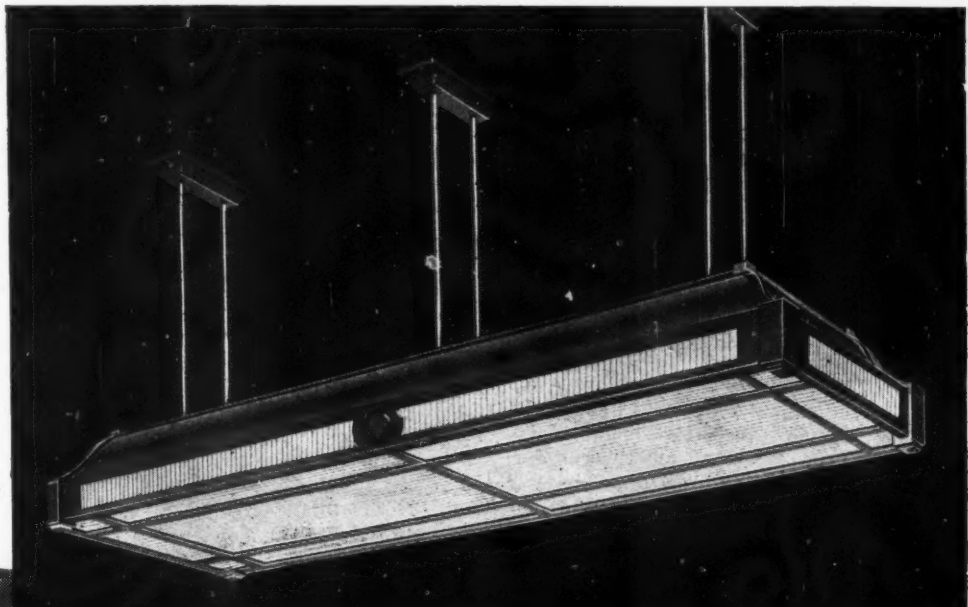
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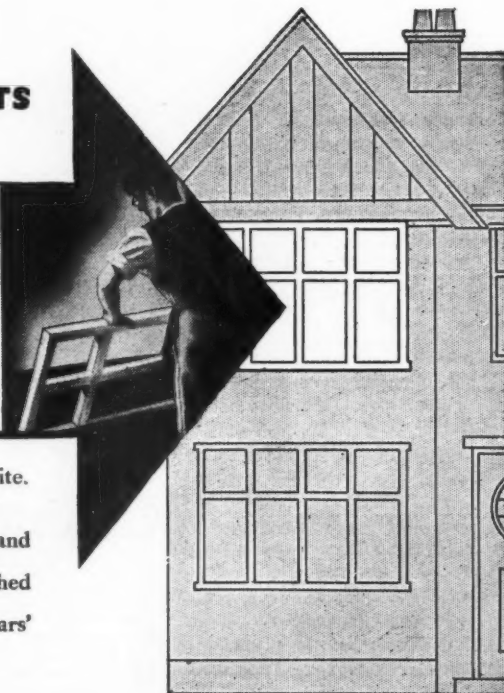
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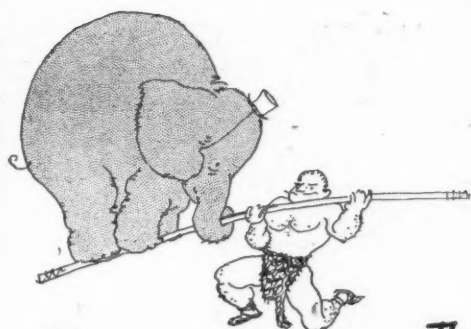
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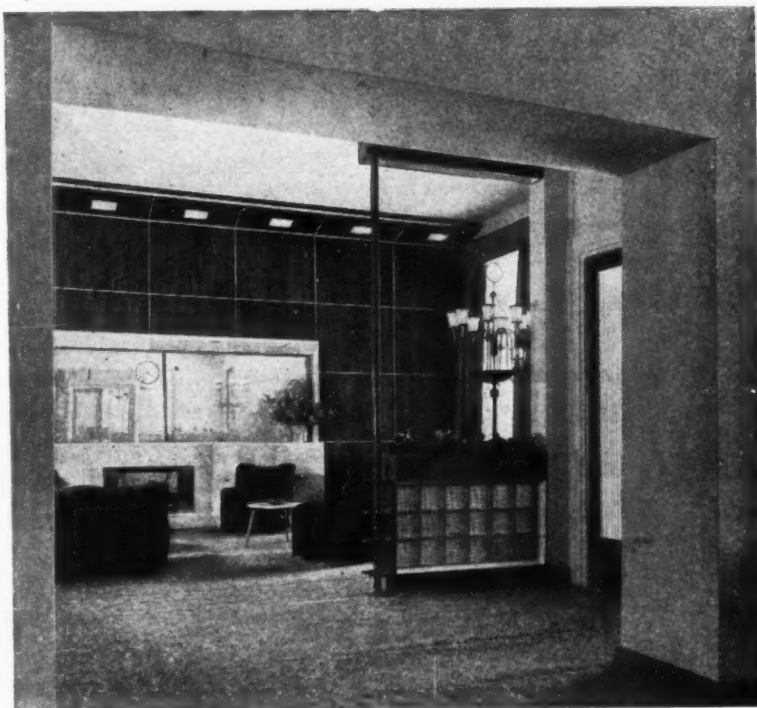
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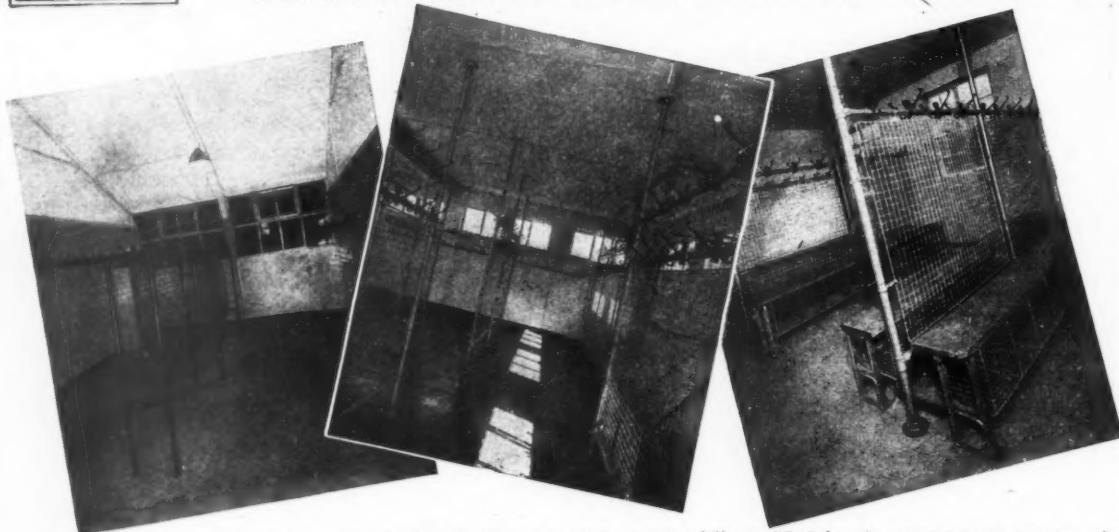
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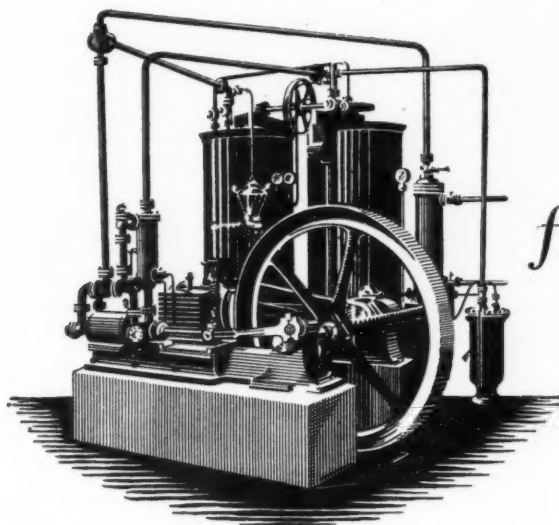
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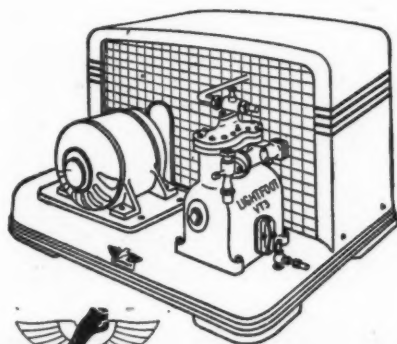
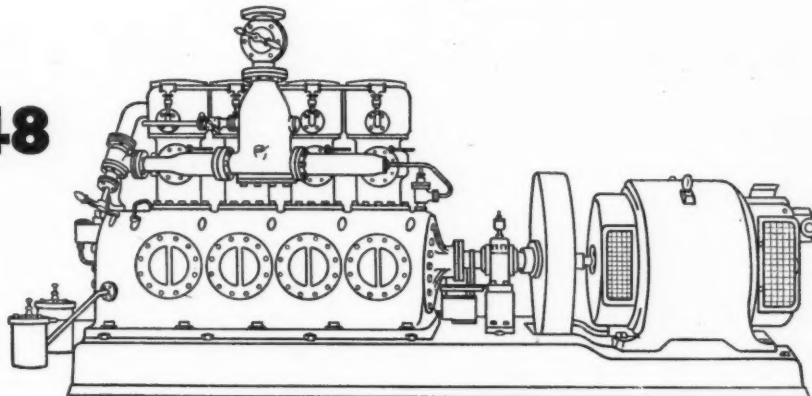
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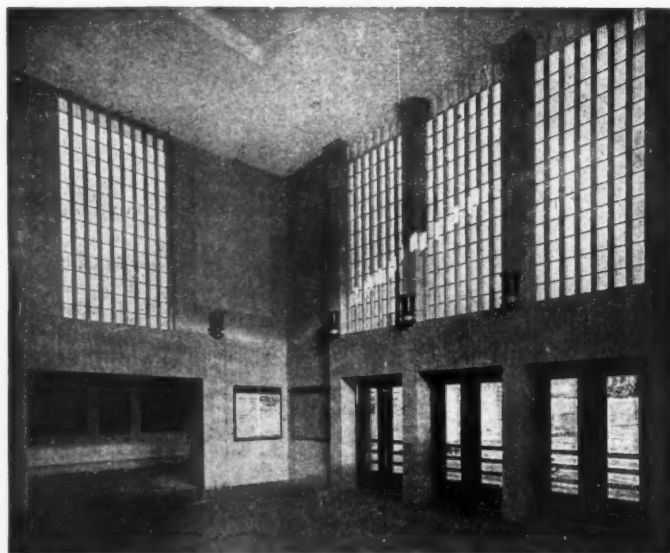
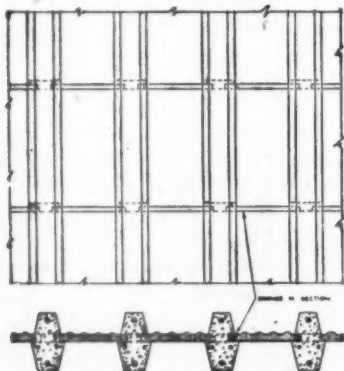
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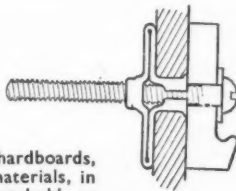


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Public and Official Announcements

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THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS maintains a register of qualified architects and surveyors (including assistants), requiring posts, and invites applications from public authorities and private practitioners having staff vacancies. ADDRESS: EMPLOYMENT REGISTER, WARREN PARK, WYTHLEAF, Tel.: Uplands 0935. 991

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for unestablished positions of (i) ARCHITECT, Grade III (salaries up to £700 a year) and (ii) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS (salaries up to £580 a year), in the Housing and Valuation Department. Commencing salaries in either grade will be determined according to qualifications and experience. Engagement will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Acts, and successful candidates will be eligible for consideration for appointment to the permanent staff on the occurrence of vacancies.

Successful candidates will be required to undertake the design, layout and preparation of working drawings for housing schemes (cottages and multi-storey flats), and will be employed in the Housing Architect's Division. Preference will be given to candidates holding a recognized professional qualification.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Director of Housing, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (stamped addressed envelope required, and quote Ref. G.E.3). Canvassing disqualifies. (2269) 1046

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HAMPSHIRE. ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (TEMPORARY).

Applications are invited for the appointment of an Architectural Assistant on the Temporary Staff of the Housing Architect's Section of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department, at a salary in accordance with Grade IV of A.P.T. Division, National Scales of Salaries, £480 to £625 per annum, plus £30 London weighting. Age limit: 45 years of age on the 1st January, 1949.

Applicants should be suitably qualified, preferably Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and should have experience in general Architectural work, including house planning and design, adaptations and conversions, and be able to prepare working drawings and specifications.

Applications, stating (a) age, (b) examination qualifications, (c) present and past appointments with dates and salaries, (d) detailed particulars of experience, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be delivered to me in a sealed envelope endorsed "Architectural Assistant," not later than 12 noon on Friday, 7th January, 1949.

The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

The conditions of service are those in the National Scheme for Local Government Officers, and the appointment will be terminable by one calendar month's notice on either side.

Canvassing will disqualify. P. H. HARROLD, Town Clerk. Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, N.W.3. December, 1948. 1170

BOROUGH OF EALING. ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS—BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointments:— (a) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade VI, A.P.T. Division (£605-£690 inclusive per annum).

(b) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade V, A.P.T. Division (£550-£600 inclusive per annum).

Applicants must be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, preferably with Municipal experience.

Forms of application, together with conditions of appointment, may be obtained from the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Ealing, W.5, and must be returned to me not later than the 3rd January, 1949.

E. J. COPE-BROWN, Town Clerk. Town Hall, Ealing, W.5. 1162

LONDON TRANSPORT EXECUTIVE. Applications are invited for the following temporary appointments on the staff of the Architect:—

(a) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Fully qualified and experienced. Salary range £500-£550 per annum.

(b) GENERAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS. Passed Intermediate standard, with office experience. Salary range £215 to £245, according to age and qualifications.

Applications, giving full particulars of training and experience, to be addressed to the Staff Officer (F/EV.23), London Transport Executive, 55, Broadway, S.W.1. 1977

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON. HOUSING DEPARTMENT.

Appointments of:— (a) QUANTITY SURVEYOR'S ASSISTANT. (b) SECOND SURVEYING ASSISTANT (ESTIMATING).

Applications are invited for the above appointments on the temporary establishment of the Housing Department, Architectural Section (which also deals with all Council's building work).

(a) Quantity Surveyor's Assistant: The salary for this appointment will be up to £650 per annum, according to qualifications and experience.

The person appointed will be required to show evidence of special ability and experience as a "taker-off" for all types of building, alterations and additions, and general building work as undertaken by a Local Authority. In addition, he should be familiar with and will be required to undertake "working up" in all stages, specification writing, measurement of work on site, valuations for interim certificates, making up of final accounts and the preparation of cost statement. All things being equal, preference will be given to applicants who are members of an appropriate recognized professional body.

(b) Second Surveying Assistant (Estimating): This appointment will be at a salary equivalent to Grades I and II of the A.P.T. Division of the National Joint Council's Scheme of conditions of Service (£390 to £465 per annum), plus London "weighting," according to age.

Applicants should have experience in all branches of building work, particularly in connection with the preparation of estimates for alterations to and maintenance of housing property and public buildings, including the supervision of Contract work and the preparation of final accounts. Preference will be given to candidates who have passed or are about to sit for the Intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (Building or Quantities Section).

Both appointments will be subject to one month's notice on either side, and to the provisions of the Council's Superannuation Acts, Standing Orders and resolutions affecting temporary officers.

Applications for both appointments, stating age, experience and qualifications, present and previous appointments (and present salary), together with the names of three authorities or persons from whom references can be obtained, should be delivered to the undersigned, in an envelope clearly indicating the appointment for which application is being made, not later than noon on Wednesday, 5th January, 1949.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify. W. H. BENTLEY, Town Clerk. Town Hall, Paddington, London, W.2. 15th December, 1948. 1159

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. ARCHITECTS' DEPARTMENT. MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENTS DIVISION.

ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS are required to take charge of the staff and work of area offices carrying out maintenance and improvements work at the Council's Schools and other buildings. Candidates should be qualified as A.R.I.B.A. or A.R.I.C.S., and should be experienced in adaptation and alteration work. A sound knowledge of maintenance work on a schedule basis will be an advantage.

Commencing salary according to experience and qualifications within the scale £700-£840. Some positions will be permanent, and others temporary in the first instance.

Application forms and further particulars from the Architect (P.M.), County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, enclosing stamped addressed envelope. Closing date 20th January, 1949. Canvassing disqualifies. (2306) 1161

WESTMORLAND COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the appointment of DEPUTY COUNTY ARCHITECT. Salary £760-£850.

Applicants must be well qualified, have had good and extensive experience of contemporary architectural design and construction, and be capable of assuming full responsibility for the organization and supervision of the day-to-day work of the Department, which is concerned mainly with new school, police, health and welfare buildings, and general maintenance of County buildings.

The appointment will be subject to the terms and conditions of service of the National Joint Council and to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. The successful candidate must pass a medical examination. The post will be subject to two month's notice on either side.

Applications, giving particulars in the following order, name, age, married or single, education, technical training, qualifications, present salary, present and previous appointments with dates, together with full particulars of experience under the heads mentioned in the second paragraph, should be accompanied by one recent testimonial and the names of two other people to whom reference can be made. They should be sent to R. H. Crompton, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., County Architect, County Hall, Kendal, to reach him not later than 7th January, 1949.

H. B. GREENWOOD, Clerk of the County Council. County Hall, Kendal. 14th December, 1948. 1178

DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the permanent establishment of the County Architect's Department, at consolidated salaries, in accordance with the grades of, and subject to the scheme of conditions of service of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities', Administrative, Professional and Technical Services.

(a) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T., Grade VI. Commencing salary £595 p.a., rising by three annual increments (£80×£20×£25) to £660 p.a.

(b) TWO ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. A.P.T., Grade V. Commencing salary £520 p.a., rising by three annual increments (£15×£15×£20) to £570 p.a.

(c) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T., Grade III. Commencing salary £450 p.a., rising by three annual increments (£15×£15×£15) to £495 p.a.

(d) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T., Grade I. Commencing salary £390 p.a., rising by three annual increments (£15×£15×£15) to £435 p.a.

Candidates for (a) and (b) must be Associates of the R.I.B.A., and possess a sound experience in the design and maintenance of all types of buildings carried out by a large Local Authority; they must be fully conversant with the Building Regulations of the Education Act, 1944, and the Regulations for Police Buildings; and possess organizing ability and experience in the management of building contracts.

For (c) candidates must have a good training in architecture, and preference will be given to those who have passed the Intermediate examination of the R.I.B.A., and for (d) candidates with experience of local authority architectural work will be preferred.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials, should be sent to the County Architect, 97, Heavitree Road, Exeter, not later than Saturday, the 15th January, 1949.

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

H. A. DAVIS, Clerk of the County Council. The Castle, Exeter. 15th December, 1948. 1182

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD. BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an Assistant Architect, at a salary in accordance with Grade A.P.T. V, of the National Scales of Salaries (£520-£570 per annum).

Candidates must be registered Architects, and preference will be given to Associate Members of the R.I.B.A., who have had good experience in the design and construction of modern buildings. The appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side, expiring at the end of a calendar month, and to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination.

Housing accommodation will be provided if necessary.

Applications, endorsed "Assistant Architect," accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must reach the Borough Architect, High Street Buildings, Huddersfield, not later than the 4th January, 1949.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify. HARRY BANN, Town Clerk. Town Hall, Huddersfield. December, 1948. 1188

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM. PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT. APPOINTMENT OF DEPARTMENTAL ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited from qualified Architects for the post of Architect to the Public Health Department. Candidates must be Fellows or Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and should have had considerable experience in the planning of specialized buildings of the type normally required by a Local Health Authority, such as, Clinics, Hostels, Health Centres and Residential Nurseries.

Candidates must be competent to take complete charge of the design and construction of such buildings, and should have had experience in the control of staff of an Architect's Department. Experience of the operation of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, would be an advantage.

The scale of salary for the appointment is £750, rising by £50 annually to £1,000 per annum. The commencing salary may be arranged within this scale, according to experience and ability.

The appointment will be subject to three months' notice of termination on either side, to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the Birmingham Municipal Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Scheme, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating qualifications, age and experience, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be forwarded to the Secretary-Accountant, Public Health Department, Council House, Birmingham, 3, not later than 15th January, 1949. 1201

**MERIONETH COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.**
Applications are invited for the following permanent appointment in the County Architect's Department:—

CHIEF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.
Salary A.P.T., Grade VII, commencing at £635, rising to £710 per annum.

Applicants should be Registered Architects and Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and should have had considerable experience in the preparation of surveys, designs, specifications and construction of educational buildings.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the successful candidate satisfactorily passing a medical examination by the County Medical Officer of Health.

The appointment is subject to two months' notice on either side.

Applications, in envelopes appropriately endorsed, stating age, training, qualifications, experience, past and present appointments, and giving the names of two references, and accompanied by a copy of one recent testimonial, should reach the undersigned not later than Wednesday, the 19th day of January, 1949.

HUGH J. OWEN,

Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices, Dolgellsey.
20th December, 1948. 1204

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.
BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.**

Applications are invited for the appointment of **PLANNING ASSISTANT**, at a salary in accordance with Grade II of the National Scales (£420, rising to £465 per annum).

Applicants should have had experience in a Planning Office, and preference will be given to candidates who have passed examinations of the Town Planning Institute.

Conditions of service are those formulated by the National Joint Council, and the appointment is on the established staff and subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. The successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Burnley, to whom applications should be returned in the envelope provided not later than 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 12th January, 1949.

C. V. THORNLEY,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Burnley.
December, 1948. 1197

**GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND.
MINISTRY OF FINANCE.**

ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

Applications are invited for appointments as Assistant Quantity Surveyor, Ministry of Finance, Northern Ireland. The employment will be temporary, but so far as can be foreseen it will last for several years.

Qualifications: Candidates must be British subjects and Associates of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (formerly P.A.S.I., Quantities Section).

Preference will be given to ex-Service candidates of the 1914-18 or the 1939-45 war, provided they can or within a reasonable time will be able to fill the post efficiently.

Remuneration: The range of salary (consolidated) is £507-£750 per annum. The commencing salaries within this range will be settled in the light of the experience and qualifications of the successful candidates.

Closing date: Applications, with copies of two recent testimonials, should be sent to the Assistant Secretary (Establishment), Ministry of Finance, so as to reach him on or before the 17th January, 1949. 1196

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

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

QUANTITY SURVEYOR required by Sierra Leone Government, Public Works Department, for one out of 18 to 24 months with prospect of permanency. Commencing salary and expatriation pay, according to experience in the scale, £600, rising to £1,200 a year. Outfit allowance £50. Free passages. Candidates, preferably Members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Quantities Sub-Division), must be able to prepare Bills of Quantities for Estimates and Contracts by direct or indirect labour. Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/N/24218/3D on both letter and envelope. 1203

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

VACANCIES FOR BUILDING SURVEYORS.

Applications are invited for positions on the surveying staff of the Architect's Department dealing mainly with the central administration of the London Building Acts (including means of escape and general building regulations). Candidates should have knowledge of building construction. Those who have passed Final or Intermediate R.I.C.S. preferred. Salaries up to £580 a year, according to experience and qualifications. Successful candidates will be temporary in the first instance (contributing to the Council's Superannuation Scheme).

Application forms and further particulars from the Architect (ARP/BB), County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, enclosing stamped addressed envelope. Canvassing disqualifieds. (2342) 1205

**EAST BARNET URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.**

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointments:—

(a) **CHIEF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT—GRADE VI** (£596-£660 consolidated), plus the appropriate London weighting and car allowance for a 10 h.p. car or under, in accordance with the National Joint Council's Scale.

Housing accommodation will be rented to the successful applicant, if deemed necessary. Applicants should hold an architectural qualification by examination, and preference will be given to those having previous experience with a Local Authority.

(b) **ENGINEERING ASSISTANT—GRADE III** (£450-£495 consolidated), plus the appropriate London weighting.

Applicants should be qualified by examination, and should have had previous experience with a Local Authority.

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

Forms of application should be obtained from the undersigned and returned by not later than Friday, 7th January, 1949.

C. M. BARNES, O.B.E., M.I.M.U.E.,

F.R.S.I.,

Engineer and Surveyor.

Town Hall, Station Road, New Barnet.
Hertfordshire. 1169

**CITY OF WAKEFIELD.
CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.**

Applications are invited for the following appointments in the City Engineer's Department:—

(a) **SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.** Grade A.P.T. VI (£595-£660).

(b) **ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.** Grade A.P.T. II (£420-£465).

Applicants for appointment (a) should be A.R.I.B.A., and should have had Municipal experience.

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

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

Applications, endorsed with the title of the appropriate appointment, stating age, qualifications, present and previous appointments and details of experience, together with copies of two testimonials, should be sent to me not later than Saturday, the 15th January, 1949.

The Council will give favourable consideration to the provision of housing accommodation to the successful applicant for appointment (a).

W. S. DES FORGES,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Wakefield.
December, 1948. 1191

NORTH-EAST METROPOLITAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the Board's Headquarters Staff:—

(1) **QUANTITY SURVEYOR.** Salary scale £760-£825-£860. Candidates should have passed the final examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Quantity Section), and have had considerable experience in the preparation of Bills of Quantities, estimates, the checking of Builders' Tenders and Priced Bills, and the settling of final accounts. Experience in estimating quantities of controlled materials in connection with building projects is also necessary.

(2) **ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.** Salary scale £625-£680-£665-£725-£690. Candidates should be Associates of the Royal Institution of British Architects. Experience of hospital work is desirable but not essential.

Each salary scale includes London weighting, and the appointments are subject to a six months' trial period and medical examination. The National Health Service (Superannuation) Regulations 1947/48 are applicable.

Applications, showing name, age, present position, salary, and experience, together with the names of three referees, should reach C. E. Nicol, Secretary, North-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, 11a, Portland Place, London, W.1, not later than 14 days after publication of this advertisement. Canvassing disqualifieds. 1206

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHEAST-ON-SEA EDUCATION COMMITTEE, MUNICIPAL COLLEGE.

Principal: R. W. WATSON, B.Sc.(Eng.), A.C.G.I.,

Whit Sch.D.I.C., A.M.I.E.E.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING.

Applications are invited for the post of **STUDIO INSTRUCTOR AND LECTURER**, with special responsibility for work in the School of Architecture up to Intermediate standard. The salary will be in accordance with the Burnham Technical Scale, with an additional responsibility allowance of £80 per annum. Application forms and further details of the post may be obtained from the undersigned on receipt of stamped and addressed foolscap envelope. Applications must be returned to the Principal within two weeks of the issue of this advertisement.

H. BOYES WATSON,

Chief Education Officer.

Education Office, Warrior Square,
Southend-on-Sea.
14th December, 1948. 1194

The Imperial War Graves Commission invite applications to fill vacancies on their Quantity Surveyors' Staff in the London and Wooburn Green offices as follows:—

QUANTITY SURVEYING ASSISTANTS (Grade III).

Candidates should have had several years' training and experience with a Quantity Surveyor or Building Contractor, reached Intermediate R.I.C.S. or equivalent standard, and be capable of abstracting and billing and preparing minor approximate estimates.

Salary within scale £400-£20-£525 in London, entry at £400 at age 26 (less below that age), and up to £440 at age 28 or over, slightly less at Wooburn Green.

QUANTITY SURVEYING ASSISTANTS (Grade IV).

Candidates should have had training and experience with a Quantity Surveyor or Building Contractor, and be capable of squaring dimensions and abstracting and billing under the minimum of supervision. Salary within scale £330-£15-£450 in London, entry at £330 at age 25 (less below that age), and up to £375 at age 28 or over, slightly less at Wooburn Green.

Applications should be addressed to Appointments Officer, Imperial War Graves Commission, Wooburn House, Wooburn Green, Bucks. 1215

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of **CLERK OF WORKS** on major building projects on the temporary establishment of the County Council. The salary will be up to a maximum of £12 per week, according to the qualifications and experience of the applicant.

All applicants must have been properly trained as craftsmen, and for preference have served as foremen on substantial contracts prior to 1940.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, full details of experience, salary required, and accompanied by copies of three testimonials, should be addressed to the County Architect, Surrey County Council, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames, so reach him not later than the 17th January, 1949.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be disqualifying.

DUDLEY AUKLAND,

County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames. 1213

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned appointment in the Architectural Office of the Borough Surveyor, at a salary of £480 per annum, subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service relating to Local Government Officers, and in accordance with Grade IV, A.P.T. Division.

A flat will be made available to the selected candidate.

Applicants should preferably be Corporate Members of the R.I.B.A., but persons studying for the R.I.B.A. Final examination will be considered. A good knowledge of building construction and quantities is essential.

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

Applications, in sealed envelopes endorsed "Architectural Assistant," stating age, qualifications and experience, and accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be delivered to me not later than 10 a.m. on Monday, the 24th January, 1949.

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

H. BAILEY CHAPMAN,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Burton-upon-Trent.
20th December, 1948. 1212

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF COLNE VALLEY.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of **ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT**, in the Engineer and Surveyor's Department, at a salary in accordance with Grade III of the A.P. and T. Division of the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, namely £450, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £495 per annum.

Applicants must have had good training and experience in design and construction, be able to survey, prepare plans, estimates, quantities and specifications for building works.

Applicants must be Registered Architects, and preference will be given to applicants who are Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

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

Applications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," stating age, qualifications, present and past appointments, details of experience, and whether married or single, accompanied by three recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than Thursday, 13th January, 1949.

Candidates must state whether to their knowledge they are related to any member or senior officer of the Council. Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

J. W. LOMAS,

Clerk of the Council.

Town Hall, Slaithwaite, York. W.R.
24th December, 1948. 1214

HORNCHURCH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
Applications are invited for the appointment of an **ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT**, at a salary in accordance with Grade III of the National Scheme of Conditions of Service (£450 × £15-£495).

Preference will be given to applicants holding a recognized technical qualification.

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

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of three referees, and endorsed "Architectural Assistant," should be delivered to the undersigned not later than Thursday, the 6th January, 1949.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

P. L. COX,

Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices, Billet Lane, Hornchurch,

Essex.

November, 1948.

1200

COUNTY COUNCIL OF RENFREW.

Applications are invited for the appointment of **ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT**, in the Education Department. The post is graded A.P.T., II-III, and the consolidated salary scale is £420 × £15 to £495 per annum. The successful applicant will require to pass a medical examination before appointment for admission to the Council's Superannuation Scheme.

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.

1211

Amended Advertisement.

BOROUGH OF SOUTHALL.

APPOINTMENT OF TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above appointment on the permanent staff of the Corporation, at a salary in accordance with Grade A.P.T., IV, of the National Scheme (£480 × £15-£525), plus appropriate London weighting.

Candidates must hold a recognized Town Planning qualification.

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

It is a condition of appointment that the successful applicant shall be a member of his appropriate trade union, professional organization, or other recognized body.

Applications, on forms to be obtained from the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Southall, must be returned to him on or before Monday, 10th January, 1949.

Canvassing will disqualify.

J. S. SYRETT,

Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Southall.

10th December, 1948.

1147

Partnerships and Financial

4 lines or under, 10s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

DIPARCH, Dip.T.P., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I. (aged 36), requires Partnership or Practice; anywhere except London area considered; limited capital only available. Box 1202.

Architectural Appointments Vacant

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

PROGRESSIVE appointment, with prospect of early Partnership, offered to capable and energetic qualified **ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT** (30/40) in private general practice near London (E.), with country connections; design, surveying and levelling, and some knowledge of quantities; minimum salary £500. Box 846.

THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD. have vacancies in their Manchester Architect's Department for **ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS**; should be experienced in preparing Bills of Quantities, measuring work, and adjusting variations on Contracts; the appointments are permanent, and offer good prospects of promotion for competent Assistants; successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination for entry into Compulsory Superannuation Scheme. Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, and salary required, with copies only of testimonials, to C.W.S. Ltd., Architect's Department, 1, Balloon Street, Manchester, 4. 1126

ASSISTANT required by firm of Chartered Architects in Victoria area. Also vacancy for **JUNIOR** up to Inter. standard; small office; varied and interesting work. Box 1135.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (single) required for country town office; office trained; good draughtsman; car owner-driver; experienced in outside supervision and specifications; salary £450 per annum, rising. Details to Box 1108.

DRAUGHTSMAN (Architectural) for design and development of building schemes; large Midlands factory; experience in architectural development work necessary; good opening R.I.B.A. student. Box 1150.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required, with general experience; intermediate standard or over; must be good draughtsman. Write, stating salary, experience, etc., to Fairhurst & Poppleton, F.R.I.B.A., Architects, 7, Regent Street, Barnsley. 1174

ARCHITECTURAL and Surveying: All-round **ASSISTANT** required for well-established varied practice in Manchester; permanency, with view to partnership, to satisfactory applicant; state salary, etc., required. Box 1165.

SHOPFITTING DRAUGHTSMAN required; experienced shop-front design, interior layout and details, coloured perspectives, etc. Full particulars to Box 1199.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required by East Midlands Brewery Co., currently engaged in new and reconstruction schemes for Brewery and Licensed properties; Chartered or Registered Architects, with good office experience and those previously employed in the design and maintenance of licensed premises will be given preference; superannuation scheme in operation; state age, full details of experience, salary required, and when available. Box 1195.

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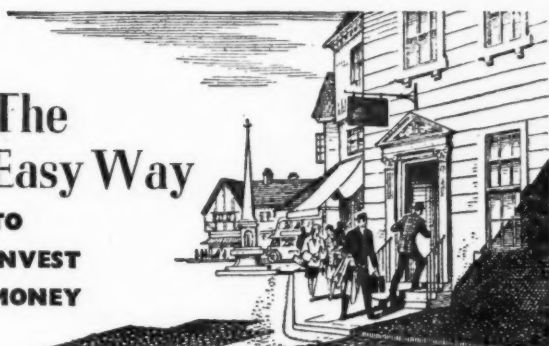
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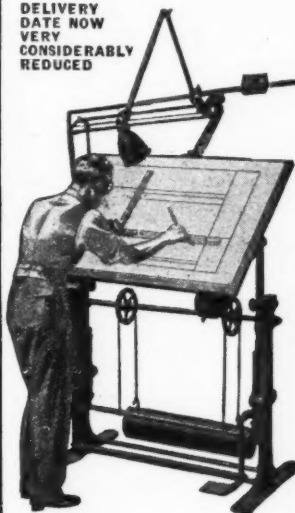
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