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TPI TTF The Architects' JOURNAL for February 12, 1953



INE ARTS DEPARTMENT

tandard contents

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

NEWS and COMMENT

Diary News Astragal's Notes and Topics Letters Societies and Institutions

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Information Sheets Information Centre Current Technique Questions and Answers Prices The Industry PHYSICAL PLANNING SUPPLEMENT CURRENT BUILDINGS

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 $\star$  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 pub-lished in two parts—A to Ie one week, Ig to Z the next. In all cases where the town is not mentioned the word LONDON is implicit in the address.

Institution of Gas Engineers. 17, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1. Sl Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. 75, Eaton Place, S.W.1. IGE. Sloane 8266 IHVE TIBD

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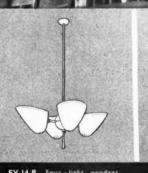


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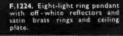
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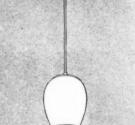
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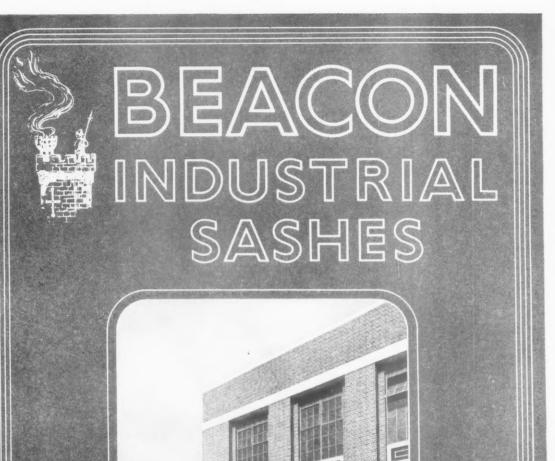
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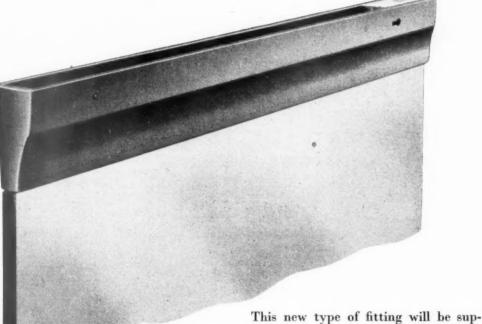
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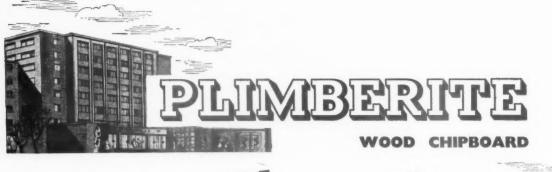
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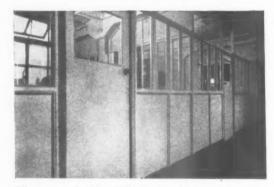
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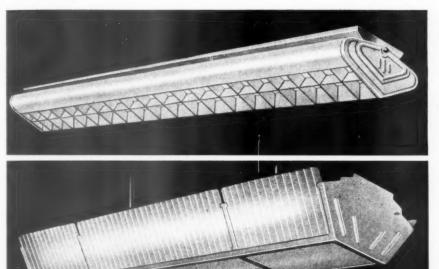


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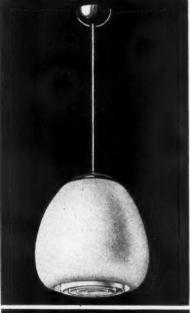


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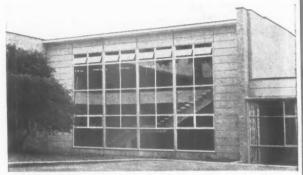
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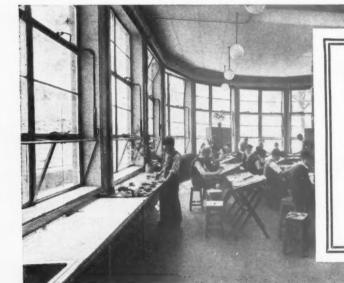
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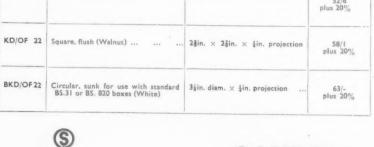
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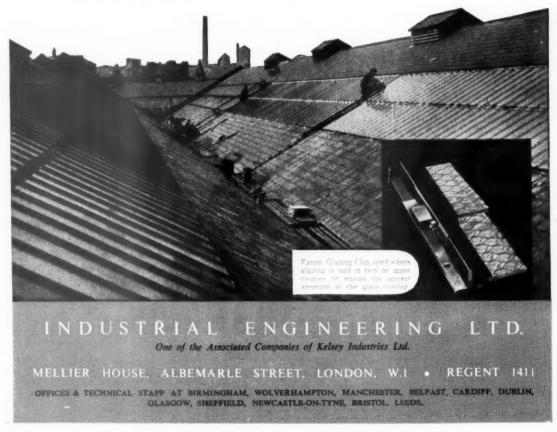
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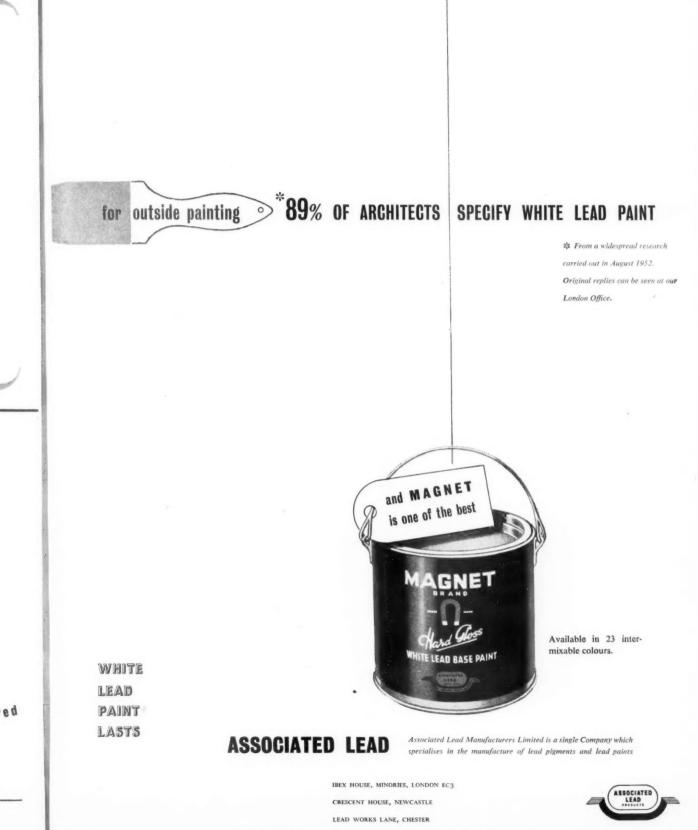
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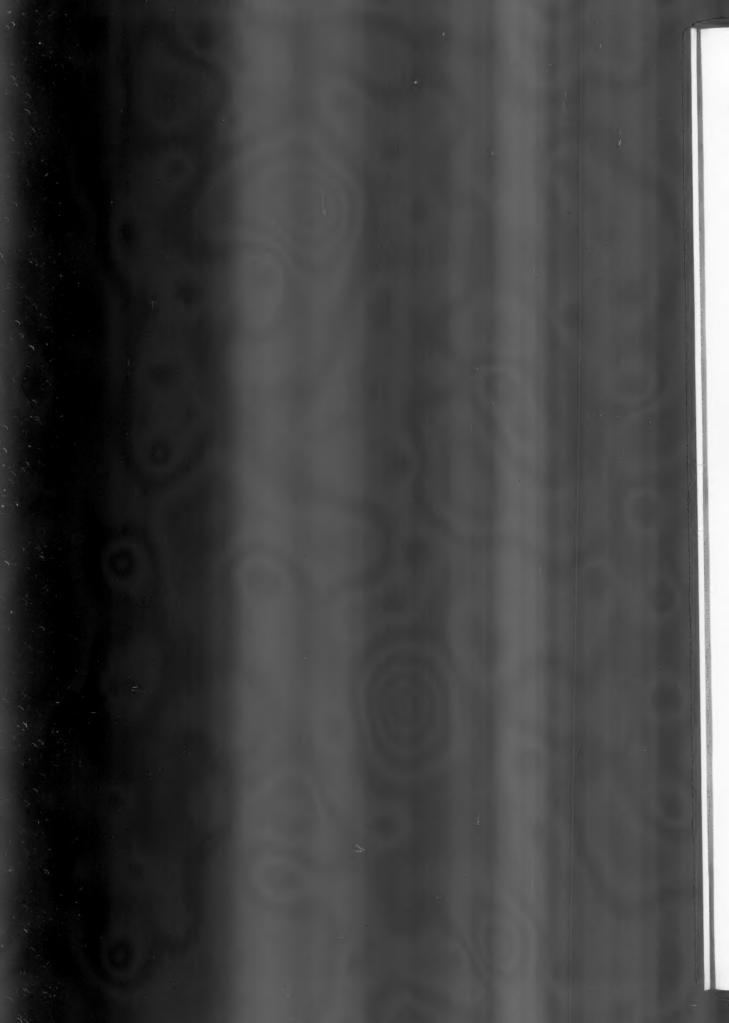
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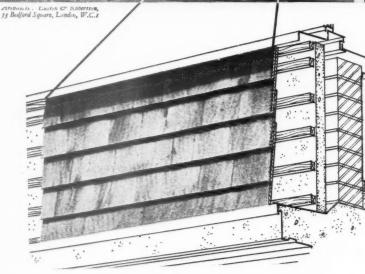
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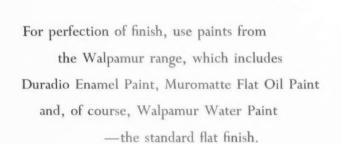
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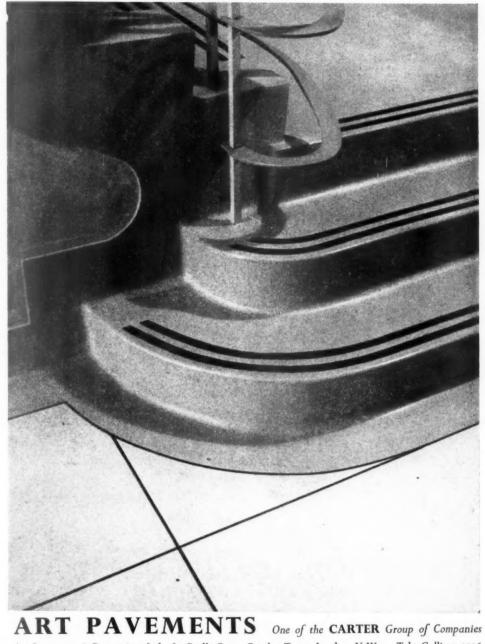


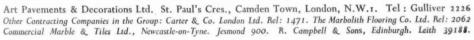
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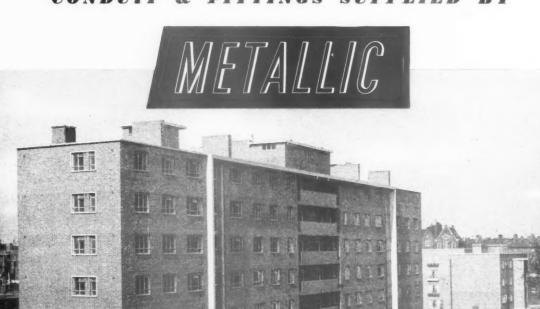
### **TERRAZZO DETAIL**

WI84

Paving and Step-casing at the Murex Research Laboratories, Rainham. Architects : Munby & Smith Contractors : Holland & Hannen and Cubitts Ltd. Light Cream Terrazzo paving divided into panels with black ebonite; with deeper buff Terrazzo border, strings, and treads and risers. Black carborundum non-slip inlay.







**CONDUIT & FITTINGS SUPPLIED BY** 

Godwin House, St. Marys Estate, Shoreditch.

(With acknowledgement to Shoreditch Borough Council and Iverson Electrical Ltd.)



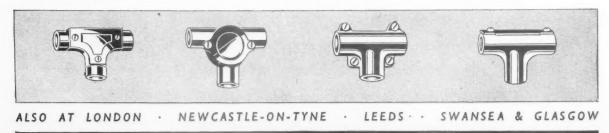
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## Timber—the medium of all ages

the fabrication of a pattern in sections which can be fitted together or modified as desired. The range of timbers

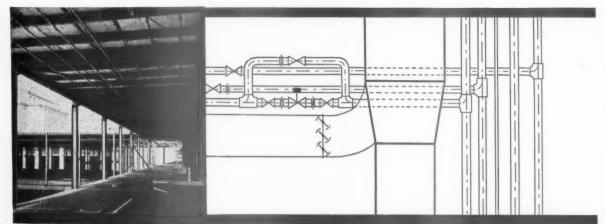
in general use today is wider than ever before and supplies are plentiful. By making use of the varying qualities of the many species available, wood can be used most effectively and economically.

Photo coursesy: J. & E. Hall Ltd.

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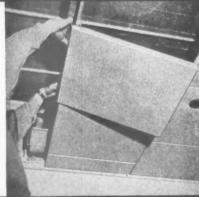
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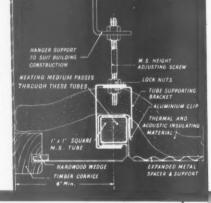
## it's warming

A Frenger ceiling does three jobs. *First*: it is a radiant panel heating unit with a very quick response to changes in room temperature. A Frenger is made up of a series of square, perforated, aluminium panels suspended from a grid of pipes linked with the hot water system, and overlaid with a blanket of insulating material.



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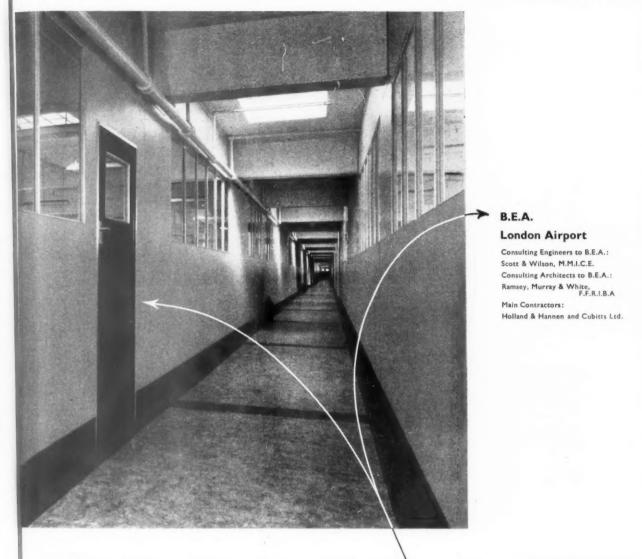
Third: as it is suspended a Frenger can conceal all the piping, wiring, ducts and other unsightly services behind a most attractive exterior and yet leave them completely accessible. The aluminium panels clip into the pipe grid and can be taken out with ease. The whole ceiling, including water in the pipes, only weighs 2.5 lb. per sq. ft.

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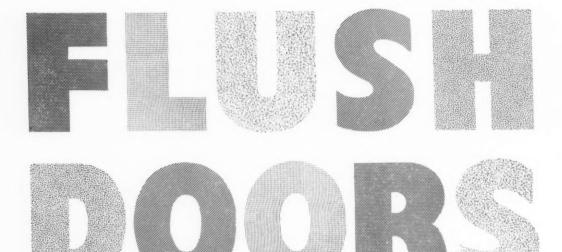
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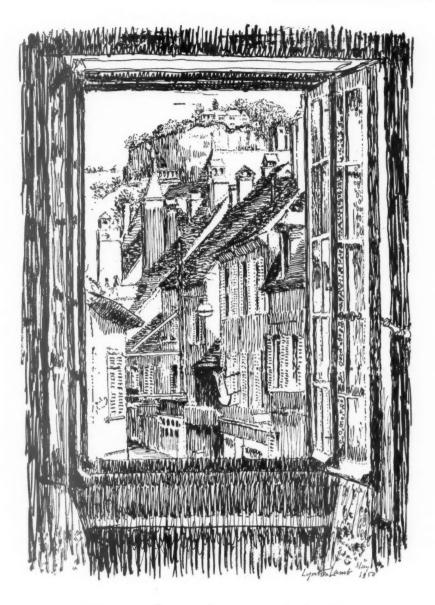
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## Ornans from the Hôtel du Jura BY LYNTON LAMB

Lynton Lamb's drawing was done from a window of the Hôtel du Jura at Ornans. It evokes memories of a drowsy afternoon in this little French town, when apart from an occasional strident note from the klaxon of the inevitable 'Quatre Chevaux' or the bark of a dog, all was quiet as the town slept off the effects of the wines of the Moselle and the Jura.

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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for February 12, 1953



### Inset photograph shows Stramit boards and copper cladding.

# Copper strip and Roofing

Because of its pleasing appearance and durability, copper has long been used for roofing purposes.

Nottage School, Porthcawl, built for the Glamorganshire County Council Education Committee, is an interesting example of the use of copper for a modern and economic roofing technique developed by Messrs. Hugh Twaddle & Sons Ltd. Cladding was completed in a



remarkably short time and the resulting roofs are neat and attractive.

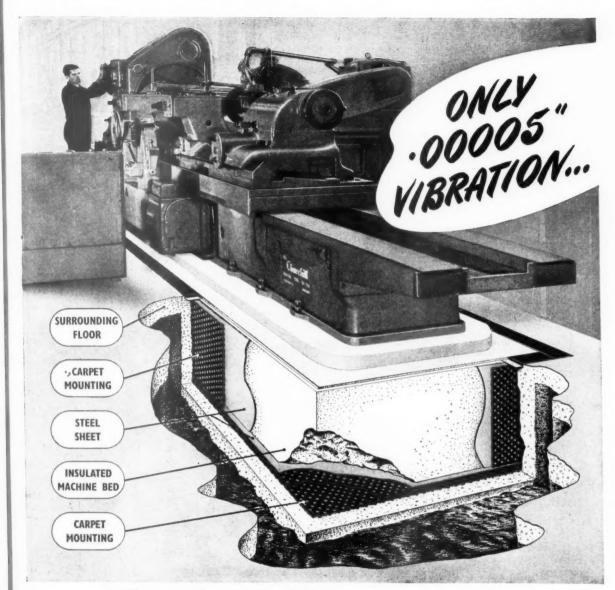
Over 2,500 square yards of 26 swg. copper in 2-ft. wide coils were supplied by the Metals Division of I.C.I. for the job.

## ARCHITECTS :

Messrs. F. R. Bates & Sons, F. & A.R.I.B.A., Newport. In collaboration with L. R. Gower, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Glamorgan County Architect.



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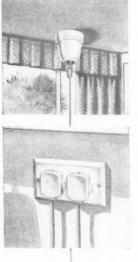
.B.A.,

This roll grinding machine in a Welsh steel works weighs  $42\frac{1}{2}$  tons and it rests on a  $45\frac{1}{2}$  ton foundation. It is completely isolated by the D.S.P. Rubber Carpet Mounting from vibration caused by the adjoining rolling mill. The maximum movement of the mounted foundation is '00005".

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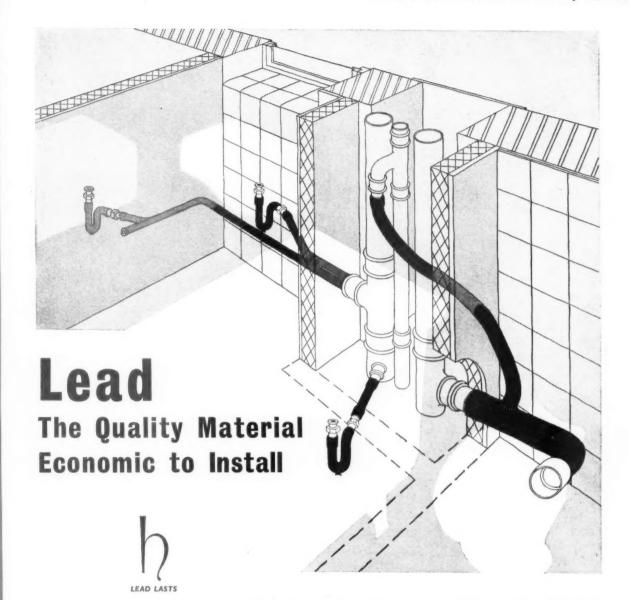


Illustrations are : 5000 30 amp. Surface Cooker Control unit to BS 1833, 3101 White 5 amp. Surface Ceiling Switch. 731 646 White 13 amp. Two-gang Flush Socket-outlet. NOWHERE do we see the changing pattern of life more clearly than in the modern kitchen. Contemporary techniques of design and manufacture have made the kitchen a joy to see—and an even greater joy to work in. How apt then that MK accessories should complete the picture, bringing light, heat and power to the service of the housewife. In design, manufacture and appearance they are perfectly matched to their task.

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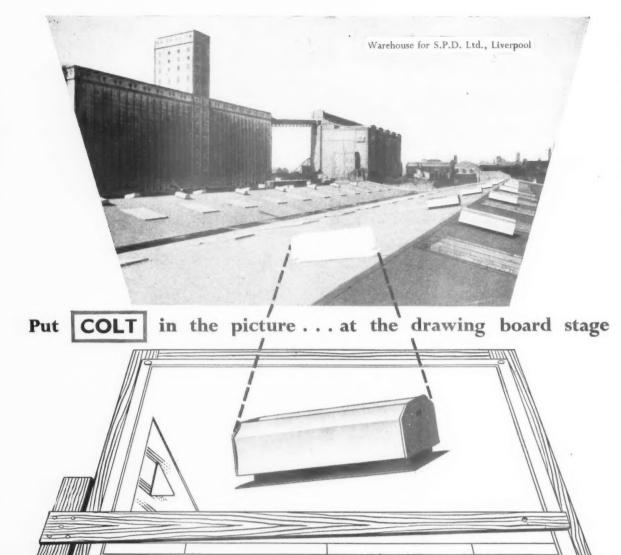
Sound practice is widely understood, since the skilled plumber is a craftsman in LEAD and knows how to get the best results from his material.

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- MK 69



The photograph shows a depot at Liverpool designed and constructed by the L.M. Region of British Railways as a warehouse for S.P.D. Ltd. The warehouse, which is used for the storage of Unilever products, is ventilated solely by natural means. The system embodies Colt S.R. Type High Duty Roof Extractors and Colt Clear Opening Ventilators.

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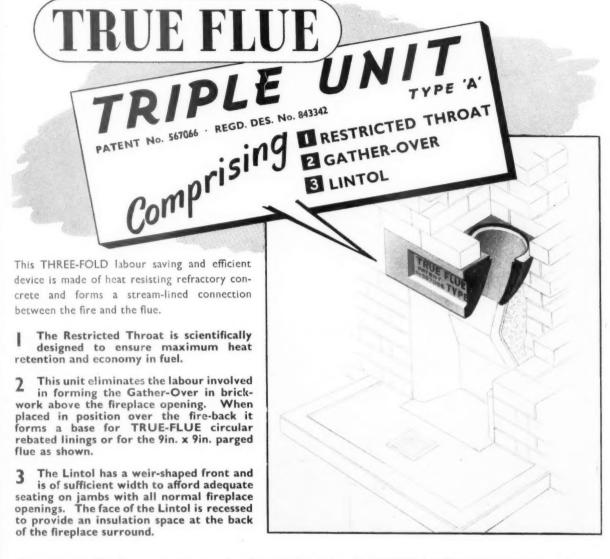
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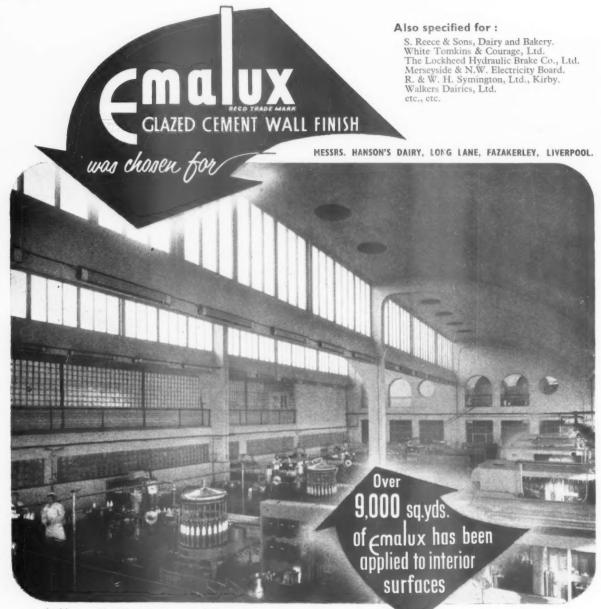
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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for February 12, 1953



Architects: Sir Alfred E. Shennan & Partners

# Emalux makes its mark on Merseyside . .

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### Or don't you care ...?

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The urgency of the post-war housing problem, successive shortages of materials, rising costs and the difficulties arising from an unbalanced national economy — all these have conspired to hinder the implementation of the improved standards of heating and ventilation recommended in various post-war Studies, Reports and Codes. If these standards are to be generally realised in the near future in spite of coal shortage and other difficulties, a first essential is that heat services should be planned in detail well before building starts. At present, this is not always done, with such results as unsatisfactory ventilation and insulation, condensation troubles, increased installation costs, and the enforced use of uneconomic methods of heating. The wide knowledge of Gas technicians can be of great value in ensuring complete co-ordination of heat services with the general building plan. It is freely available, through local gas undertakings, to all who wish to realise improved standards of heating whilst making the best use of the Nation's fuel resources.

### Where to go for information about Gas

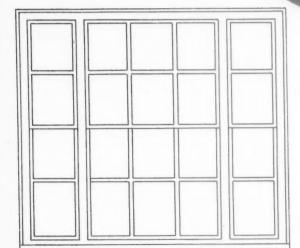
If you are considering the use of Gas, however tentatively, your first move should be to get in touch with the Gas Undertaking serving the area in which the job is situated. Through it you have access to the combined technical resources of the entire Gas Industry. The following list gives the addresses and telephone numbers of the Area Boards. Where there is any uncertainty as to which Area Board is concerned, The Gas Council will be pleased to give you the correct address.

SCOTTISH GAS BOARD: 26, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3. Edinburgh 34331/5. NORTHERN GAS BOARD: 30, Grainger Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. Newcastle-upon-Tyne 26101. NORTH WESTERN GAS BOARD: Bridgewater House, 60, Whitworth Street, Manchester, 1. Manchester Central 8121.

NORTH EASTERN GAS BOARD: Bridge Street, Leeds, 2. Leeds 32571/8. EAST MIDLANDS GAS BOARD: Beverley House, University Road, Leicester. Leicester 23201/5. WEST MIDLANDS GAS BOARD: 6, Augustus Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15. Edgbaston 3616. WALES GAS BOARD: 1 and 2, Windsor Place, Cardiff. Cardiff 28621. EASTERN GAS BOARD: 2, The Abbey Garden, London, S.W.1. Trafalgar 5373/7. NORTH THAMES GAS BOARD: 30, Kensington Church Street, London, W.8. Western 8141. SOUTH EASTERN GAS BOARD: 164, Above Bar, Southampton. Southampton 76362. SOUTH WESTERN GAS BOARD: 9a, Quiet Street, Bath. Bath 60411/5. Issued by the Gas Council, 1, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. Telephone : Sloane 4554. GE 200

## Nearly 2,000 Sash Windows

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BOROUGH OF MITCHAM FLATS

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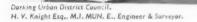
acres, the

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This photograph shows the roof of the centrally heated Public Library building at Pippbrook, Dorking. The area of unmelted snow corresponds with that section of the roof where "Metco"  $\frac{1}{2}$ " 'Veelap' insulating board is fixed on the ceiling. (See explanatory diagram.)

AB BB HEATED BUT # NOT INSULATED BOILER HOUSE A STRIKING EXAMPLE OF THE EFFICIENCY AND VALUE OF THERMAL INSULATION

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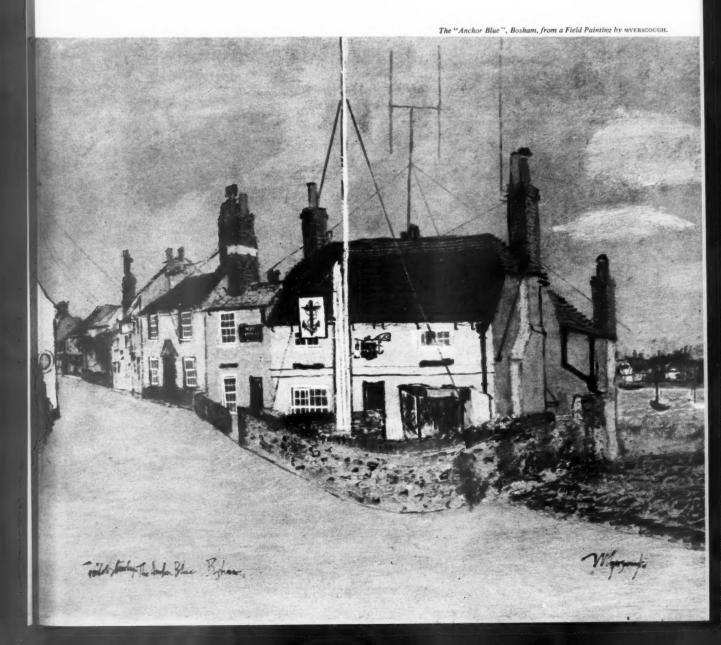
## Part of the English scene...

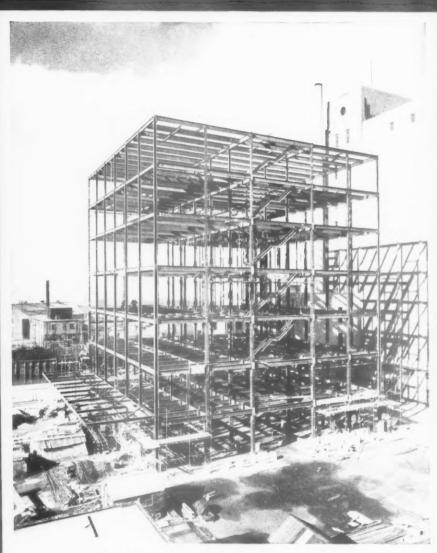
In every county of the British Isles, there are villages where Marley tiles are being used, not only on new houses but for the retiling of old buildings as well. Old Bosham on Chichester Harbour, Sussex, is no exception. The extensive range of types and colours in which Marley tiles are made makes possible the preservation of the essential roofing characteristics of any district and that the new will blend in harmony with the old. In the widespread choice of Marley tiles, the Marley dual guarantee plays an important part. The Marley Tile Company guarantees that Marley tiles will not laminate or decay for 50 years and if fixed by Marley craftsmen will be maintained free for 10 years.



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"Not for an age-but for all time"



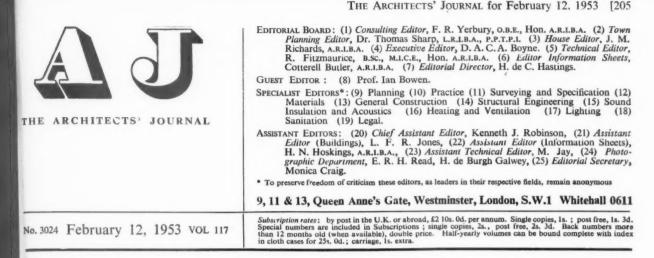


New flour mill at Hull for Messrs. Spillers. Incorporating 700 tons of high-tensile steel with high-tensile rivets. Consulting Engineers: Oscar Faber & Partners

# Steelwork by DORMAN LONG









## SEA DEFENCES

ASTRAGAL, who spent a large part of the first flooded Sunday morning counting sandbags and trying to dig very sticky clay with an uncomfortably large spade, is wondering whether sea defences should not be a national rather than a local authority responsibility. Sea-walls are expensive to build and to maintain and far too great a burden for the resources of a rural community's rates. Moreover, the sea is very unpredictable and preservation work in one area may lead to damage in another : e.g., groynes designed to prevent a recurrence of the disastrous 1938 breach in the Horsey area of Norfolk tend to produce greater erosion further south in Suffolk. So then who pays? Obviously local authorities must pay something, but the majority of the cost should, I think, be a national affair. After all, there are plenty of drag-lines and other largescale equipment and, although the *amount* of work is pretty formidable, the cost per mile of wall *need* not be so very high.

## KETCHUM YOUNG

"You'll be hearing more about architecture in 1953, from the men who design the homes, schools and other buildings we use . . . a programme to help architects become more articulate is being launched by-" Monica Bromley of the RIBA? No, no, sir, you misread the accent. Those are the words of the American Institute of Architects, who, not having the equivalent, apparently, of Miss Bromley and the RIBA Public Relations Committee, have signed a contract with Ketchum, Inc., a Pittsburgh public relations firm, to carry out a three-year programme to educate the public in the function of the architect.

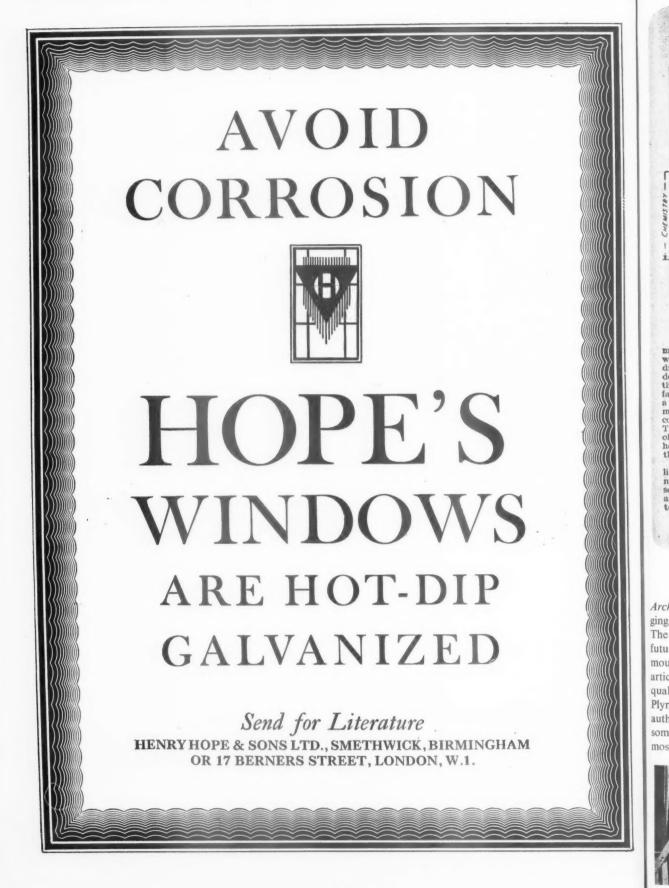
Without outside assistance the RIBA, you will recall, have started a similar scheme. A travelling exhibition has been designed titled "Home and Surroundings." The first of a whole series under the general title "The Architect and You", it is being put on view for the first time on February 18 at 66, Portland Place (opening ceremony by Harold Macmillan, Minister of Housing and Local Government) before going on tour. Rumour has it that forty bookings have already been made for the exhibition, so if you want to show the locals your potentialities in a nice modest manner, get on to the RIBA straight away. The second exhibition in the series will be "The small house and the private licence." Full marks to the RIBA for beating the Yanks to it.

PRESERVATION OF VICTORIAN BUILDINGS The Manchester Guardian is to be congratulated on its campaign against dirty railway stations, and the Chairman of the Railway Executive on his prompt response. He doesn't deny the dirt or the anachronistic nature of many stations, but pleads the lack of capital and materials for rebuilding and also rather oddly—points to the fact that so many of the stations were designed in the "worst Victorian style."

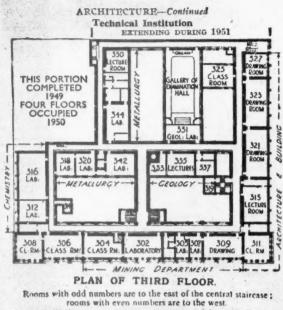
We thought, when they set up the Nine Elms Museum (what's happened to it, by the way?), that the railways had got past this station. All that is needed is colour, cleanliness and order-plus a certain amount of professional surgery in clearing away post-Victorian junk. The Euston portico-when builtcould be seen from the Euston Road across a wide forecourt, so could King's Cross. Mr. Elliot, of the Railway Executive, should get sound professional advice on what is and what is not good in the railway buildings . . . otherwise " cleaning-up " may do as much harm as good.

## RIVAL PUBLICATION

Congratulations to editor Paul Pearn of the Plymouth Branch of the Devon and Cornwall Society of Architects on the fifth number of their elegantly produced *Journal*. The new cover is not, perhaps, quite as smart as that of the Truro Branch (praised in this column, January 1) but within it is an article by a group of young students and architectural assistants which shows that the

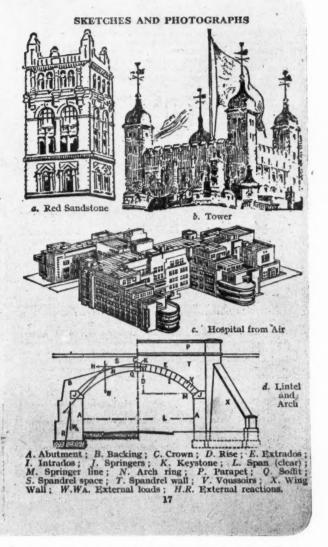


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New Buildings are always going up, and in each there are many features to be admired and deplored. The keen architect will take photographs (Figs. a to d, p. 17) and sketches, even drawings to scale from these which will help him with future designs. To the engineer is given the credit of flourishing while the architecture is at a standstill, but this only applies to large factor es and. warehouses. The steel house has almost been a failure; many of these have to be rough-cast with cement working to keep the steel from rusting; painting has proved too costly. These are now being sprayed with rough-case material. The architect does not claim to have had any part in the design of the "steel house"—he hates the shoddy and featureless—yet he has placed on buildings useless domes simply because he thought these were expected by his client (Fig. a, p. 17). Order in Architecture implies that a building must look like what it is intended for. It must satisfy measurable require-ments, such as strength, durability, waterproofness, heat and architect, does not imply that church architecture should be left to the railway architect. New Buildings are always going up, and in each there are

to the railway architect. 16



Astragal, who never opens his Christmas gift diaries except to read the printed matter at the beginning, illustrates two pages from Collins's 1953 diary which is devoted to his readers own subject, for their solemn study.

Architectural Review's constant plugging of floorscape is not without effect. The subject the authors discuss is the future treatment of the Barbican, Plymouth, and, as the photograph from the article, below, shows, they know what qualities to look for. Might not the Plymouth authorities encourage the authors by allowing them to carry out some of their ideas in this, Plymouth's most valuable core?



## **OXFORD PERAMBULATOR**

A half-day visit to Oxford a week or two ago left ASTRAGAL once again with the impressions to be expected in one who knows the other place betterstreet scenes entirely of stone, buildings too high and too big, and a lack of trees. One knows these are only impressions and not judgments, but they come again as one looks through Oxford Observed,\* a discourse on Oxford's townscape by Dr. Thomas Sharp, the great expert on that great subject. Discourse seems the right It has a Johnsonian touch word. about it: one expects to be roused by firm statement, firm opinions and the unbending disapprobation of those who have erred. And one is roused.

\* Oxford Observed. Thomas Sharp. Country fe. Price 128. 5d. Life.

In this short book Dr. Sharp describes what he feels is the essence of townscape, and then illustrates and analyses Oxford's street scenes during a few walks in streets and colleges. In so doing he is nobly supported by the photographs, for the most part by Dell and Wainwright and Helmut Gernsheim. We have seen some of these before and for once (publishers please note) we are very willing to see them again.

In this column there is room only to say that Dr. Sharp agrees about the trees in main streets. He applauds the tree between All Souls and Queen's; and then draws his sword. We catch our breath at the opening words: "It





## Dissolution of the Abbey

The sunlight which lights the Westminster Abbey choir walking in procession through the dark cloisters strikes also on the corroding, disintegrating fabric of the cloister itself. The building round which so much of the life and faith of the whole nation, indeed, of the Commonwealth, has gathered, now stands in the gravest danger. Time, weather and the London atmosphere are having their effect and the ceaseless process of gradual disintegration is gaining the upper hand. In some parts of the Abbey the damage is already irreparable. The Surveyor of the Fabric, Stephen Dykes-Bower, has estimated that no less than £400,000 is needed to carry out immediate restoration, and a further £314,000 is required to provide a sufficient income for essential annual maintenance. An appeal has been made by Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, for one million pounds to enable the Abbey to be cleaned, restored, and maintained, and for the Choir School to be properly endowed. An example of the extreme decay of some of the stonework is shown left ; a shaft and springer (restored) in the South Cloister. Such dangerous decay is typical not only in the cloisters but up in the parapets, pinnacles and buttresses. In the latter case some stone has eroded up to four inches deep. Such decay occurs mainly in the Reigate stone in which the Abbey was built, and in the Bath stone in which the 19th century repairs were carried out. Clipsham stone will be used in future.

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Ye seen John stick Sir, here

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B En col and Fer bet and as the ou do sel go isn tig would be better to end here; for, a few yards beyond, murder was done a year or two ago—townscape murder. A row of limes . . . "

Yes, you can all guess the rest. It seems worse in Oxford, for (as Dr. Johnson said when he lost his walking stick in the Western Isles), "Consider, Sir, the value of such *a piece of timber* here."

## ARCHITECTS' TIME OF THEIR LIFE

Goodness knows what the public will make of London's latest office block in the West End-the Time-Life Building. ASTRAGAL has had an early view of Michael Rosenauer's big. more-or-less free-standing, block at the corner of Bruton and Bond (streets understood; the house style is catching). The exterior is already familiar to many of you, no doubt, but the interior is going to open a few eyes, for Sir Hugh Casson and his associates-on the inside work-have been able to command a range of expensive materials that most of us have hardly seen since 1939.

No building of the post-war epoch in London, Festival Hall not excluded, can be quite so be-marbled, be-gilded, be-carpeted and be-tooled with leather, and the effect is going to cause some loud arguments, sharpened with the juice of the sour grape. Some of the work will not cause much discussion because it breaks no very new ground —the excellent office designed by Robin Day is not controversial, nor is Cadbury-Brown's sober conference room, nor the Casson office's pleasant cafeteria on the roof.

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But when some people see the Entrance-Reception area, with its column-decked curtains by Henrion, and the roses—yes, roses—of Ronald Ferns' carpet, their comments will vary between "poor Hugh, poor Misha" and straight apoplexy. But one or two, as they come down the steps between the walls of Derbydene marble, and go out through the chromium-framed doors, are going to wonder to themselves, seriously, if the boys haven't got something there, and if austerity isn't a frame of mind, rather than a tight budget.

ASTRAGAL

## THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for February 12, 1953 [209

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Executive Editor: D. A. C. A. BOYNE

## THE SIZE OF THE PROFESSION

A RCHITECTS need have no fears that the *post-war increase*, in the size of the profession to date, will, by itself, necessarily result in the profession being swamped by hundreds of out-of-work architects. That is one conclusion to be drawn from the first article overleaf by Professor Ian Bowen, the JOURNAL's Guest Editor for 1953, who has undertaken to supervise, over the year, a detailed study of the structure of the profession and to attempt to forecast its future prospects. Any unemployment which occurs now will be due more to the reduction in building work (in other words, the reduction in capital expenditure by the Government) than to the increase in the numbers of the profession. The postwar bulge of students is now on the wane, but, of course, it is possible that this slowly decreasing intake will not keep pace with the decrease in the amount of building.

Certainly, as Professor Bowen points out, an increase of less than one per cent. per year in the post-war number of architects over the pre-war number would not appear to be too rapid a rate of growth for what, if public need were the sole criterion, would be a heavily worked profession. But if the supply of work remains static, or actually decreases, then the still inflated architectural schools will pour out, during the next year or so, some hundreds, or possibly a thousand or more, students into a crowded labour market with no work available. It is, of course, in an endeavour to anticipate such a dreadful event that we have asked Professor Bowen to undertake this enquiry into the profession. Not that action can be taken as far as the intake of students is concerned. For five years, at least, the flow cannot be altered. The energies of the profession, in order to alleviate such possible unemployment, would have to be directed towards demanding either more building work, or a greater share in the existing work going on, or even for a more equable share-out amongst architects of the work available. It is unfortunate that the registration of architects is such a recent act that no accurate and complete picture of " normal " pre-war conditions can be drawn. As Professor Bowen shows, the registration of architects in the 'thirties There is no precedent to was interrupted by the war. establish, therefore, what the ideal size would be of a prosperous profession which was closely related to the

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productive capacity of the building industry, or what the rate of intake would have to be to maintain its strength.

This week Professor Bowen shows the *net* growth of the profession. However, next week he will show in detail what the *gross* rate of entry into the profession has been during the past two decades.

## FOCUS

 Test-24 ABEL, Cyvil Masseti, "Messoowage," Lower Fordale, Iste 14162 ABEL, Donald Edger, 77 Eversleigh Gardens, Upminste, 4823 ABEL, Franciz, P.O., Walkerville, Transval, S. Africa.
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ON YOU

The rate of increase in the size of the profession, and the number of architects in the profession are the first problems which the JOURNAL'S Guest Editor for 1953, Professor Ian Bowen, sets out to answer.

## Guest Editor : Professor IAN BOWEN

How Many Architects Are There?

**H**ARD facts about the numbers of architects in the profession, the growth of the profession, and about the numbers taking training to become architects, are directly relevant to any study of the profession's future prospects. These facts I shall try to set out as clearly as I can, for I do not think that even yet they are generally understood.

## THE PRESENT NUMBER OF ARCHITECTS

If the question "how many architects are there?" is taken to mean "how many architects are there on the Register?," the answer is quite simple, as the names on that register can be counted. There were 17,600 names

(to the nearest hundred) at December, 1952. But this figure does not really tell us very much, unless we can find out exactly what classes of architect it includes, whom it omits, and how it compares with earlier counts of the total.

To take the last of these points first, in 1938 there were only 11,800 names on the register, that is 5,800 less than in 1952. But it cannot be argued that this means that 5,800 extra persons *net* had turned themselves into architects in the intervening period. A part of the net increase was due to registrations by persons who had completed all their training, in one way or another, years before the date at which they actually registered, and a correction ought to be made for this fact before any comparison of different totals is wrongly used to create alarm as to the expansion in numbers.

The correction cannot be made exactly, but some figures can be worked out that give the broad picture, and the result is shown in the accompanying graph. The black line shows the totals on the register for each year from 1934 to 1952; the dotted line indicates what the total would have been if the numbers entering the register (under certain provisions of the Act of 1938) had registered as soon as they were eligible to do so. This gives a very different picture of the growth of the profession.

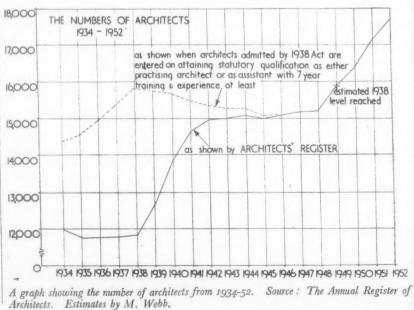
According to this calculation, there were 15,800 "architects" in 1938 (*i.e.*, the total of those on the register plus those who could have been on the register in that year but who did not in fact register until a later date). There was, naturally, a fall in the total number of architects in the war to about 15,000 in 1945, and the total did not recover its 1938 value until 1949.

## AVERAGE ANNUAL INCREASE

Ever since 1948 the total number of architects on the register has been increasing fairly rapidly, by about 600 or 700 a year (the average from 1948 to 1952 was 625). One question that will have to be answered is how much longer can such a rate of increase be sustained?

First, however, it may be useful to note that at any given date the register may, in a sense, be incomplete. Obviously, the register omits those who do not wish to remain on it, but because a person, for financial reasons or otherwise, is omitted in one year, it does not necessarily follow that he will not renew his attachment to the profession at some later date.

Calculations can be made (their basis will be described in a later article on entry to the profession) which show that there may well be some 900-1,000 persons qualified as architects who at the end of 1952 were not registered. There are a great number of posts which these people might occupy, some still linked closely to the architectural profession, others remote from it. The point is that since the war the schools and colleges have turned out, as will be shown later, an increase in architects eligible for registration greater than the figures shown on the accompanying graph would suggest.



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751 1952 vister of Finally, the total of registered architects is not necessarily quite the same as the total of architects practising in Great Britain. The register includes architects working overseas, and also at home who are not practising. According to the returns made to the Percy Thomas Committee, however, and relating to 1949, only about 2½ per cent. of the registered architects were in "employment other than architecture," a percentage not much different from 1938 (table 4 and paragraph 9 of that committee's report).

## BASIS OF THE REGISTER OF ARCHITECTS

So far the facts have been presented in terms of the numbers of architects on "the Register." A different definition would have been membership of the RIBA. In March, 1938, there were about 7,418 members of the RIBA, excluding students and overseas members, and in March, 1950, 10,805, which was some 4,400 and 5,500 less than the numbers on the register in each of those years (at December). The Register therefore represents for our purposes a much more comprehensive count.

The first Act requiring the registration of architects was passed as recently as 1931, and this Act for the first time imposed restrictions in this country on the use of the word " architect." The later Act of 1938 made use of the title "architect" lawful only for those who had fulfilled certain conditions, and had paid a fee which enabled their names to appear on the Register which has been used in this The legal consequences of article. these Acts need not be set out, but the economic point is plain, that for the first time the architectural profession had become a closed one which implied that it must accept, as a profession, much wider responsibility for the sound ordering of its internal affairs than if it had remained open to all comers; in particular it necessarily had to concern itself to a much greater extent than before with the provision of adequate facilities for education and training. The questions today are whether the content of that training is adequate to the rapidly changing world in which the modern architect has to work, and whether perhaps too many people are being trained. Perhaps just because of the danger of its becoming too much a closed shop, the profession has been opened to an increasing flow of entrants

## NO NORM TO JUDGE BY

The statistical consequence of all this is that there is no "normal pre-war period" of any kind with which the present rate of growth of the profession can readily be compared. The total number of registered architects remained fairly stable from 1934 to

1938, but this is rather misleading. The converted total shown on the graph (opposite page) shows that, if later entrants are referred back to their year of reaching sufficient maturity for registration, there was actually a rise in the total of some 1,400 in the first four years, that is a net increase of about 350 a year.

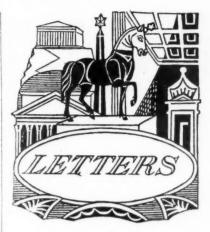
The post-war annual net increase has already been shown to have been much greater than this, which is the outstanding fact that has to be discussed at greater length.

But a comparison of the post-war with the true pre-war figure puts the problem into a different perspective. The 17,600 architects on the register in 1952 represent an increase of only 1,600 on the (converted) total registered or registerable in 1938, that is to say, a net increase in fourteen years of only 10 per cent. This is a very different order of magnitude from the increase of nearly 50 per cent. that is implied by considering the uncorrected figures.

The post-war rate of increase has been perhaps "abnormally" high, that is, higher than could be sustained by a profession that could not be expanded so fast indefinitely. But there has, as yet, been no "normal" period for the organized profession. If it is rightly to be regarded as an expanding profession, then its failure to expand in the war years has to be set off against its more rapid growth in the later period from 1948 to 1952. The present rumours of difficulties in finding employment may, then, be just growing pains or teething troubles. Certainly a growth rate of 10 per cent. in fourteen years (an increase of much less than 1 per cent. in each year on average) would not seem to be impossible to sustain, if the average for the next fourteen years were no higherwhich would imply, of course, reducing but not abolishing the current increase.

## IS THE RATE OF ENTRY TOO HIGH?

Thus, a first examination of the total numbers in the profession, carried out on lines that have not perhaps been previously fully explored, shows that there is, as it were, a case to answer. We must examine entry to the profession more closely to see whether the present rate of entry is indeed too high. But the figures so far considered certainly fail to prove that entry has yet been unduly rapid up to the end of 1952. All the indications were that the profession needed to be expanded after the war, and it has been allowed to expand slightly. The question is not whether this was a mistaken policyno one seems seriously to have suggested that it was-but whether the future is bright enough for the present rate of growth to continue.



"Sapper" A County Planning Officer N. James Rushton, L.R.I.B.A. H. F. Payne, Secretary, Structural Insulation James A. Spon, A.R.I.B.A. L. C. Howitt, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., President of the City and Borough Architects' Society

F. V. Wickham, A.M.I.C.E., Managing Director, Key Engineering Co., Ltd.

Sir George L. Pepler, Honorary Secretary, T.P.I. Alan Whitehead, M.S.I.A.

## Why Architects Are Not

## Necessary

SIR,—It was with some surprise that I read your leading article under the above heading. I am a member of the I.MUN.E. and could not remember that institution taking any action on the lines you mention, but on searching back through the institution's Journals I find in the January 3, 1952, issue a paragraph which reads as follows:— "The Council, being aware that some local

"The Council, being aware that some local authorities have from time to time considered the setting up of an independent architectural department, has recently given careful consideration to this problem. The Council considered that members whose normal duties include architectural work and whose authorities are contemplating the setting up of a separate architectural department may require help in making a report to their Councils, and has accordingly drawn up a confidential memorandum setting out the reasons against the formation of a separate architectural department. This document is available to members on application to the Secretary."

The document does not appear to have been circulated as you suggest. You appear to have treated this subject sen-

You appear to have treated this subject sensationally, and I wonder whether your comments are correct. I don't see the point of your heading to start with. Surely no one is suggesting that architects are not necessary; what is suggested is that in some circumstances a separate architects' department in a local authority is not necessary.

In a local authority is not necessary. Again, are the first two sentences of your first paragraph correct? Has the LMUN.E. considered that the New Towns, the Festival Hall, etc., should be designed by municipal engineers' assistants, or that the distinguished men you name should be assistants? The document relates to a "proposal to create a separate Architectural Department," and would apply only to towns where the local authority's architectural work is under the control of the engineer and a separate architects' department does not exist. As most (if departments, the document would not apply to them, and I see no suggestion that where a separate architects' department exists it should be taken over by the engineer.

The work of architects, engineers, surveyors and planners overlaps in certain instances, and it is only to be expected that the representatives of each profession will put for-ward their cases. Your Guest Editors have recently put forward the case for architects to take responsibility for planning work, and in pressing the case for municipal engineers the I.MUN.E. is doing little more than your Guest Editors did; each side is suggesting that his own profession should be mainly responsible in special instances when two or more professions are working together.

I suggest, too, that you reconsider the last three sentences of your second paragraph; they are unworthy of a journal which caters for a profession.

" SAPPER."

SIR,-The document referred to in your leading article (January 22), issued by the Institution of Municipal Engineers to its members, seems to call for some comment. It contains the statement "Municipal no clear cut dividing line." It has ever been obvious that members of this body have held that view, if most of their activities provide any basis for judgment. It will consequently require small intelligence to appreciate that those so unenlightened must be the least fitted to control a subject of which they so frenziedly cry their ignorance.

London.

## JAMES RUSHTON.

## Model Byelaws and Thermal Insulation

Sir,—The Ministry of Housing and Local Government has recently published its Model Building Byelaws, which will be used by local authorities throughout the used by local authorities throughout the country to bring their own byelaws up to date. This Association has been gravely concerned at the low standard of "thermal insulation" required to fulfil the provisions of Byelaw No. 84. Many of the forms of construction sanctioned—some of which are cited below—fall far short of the modern minimum standards of insulation. *Roofs and Ceilings.*—A pitched roof covered with tiles or slates on battens and felt, or. alternatively, a roof which has a thermal transmittance coefficient ("U" value) of not more than 0.42.

value) of not more than 0.42.

Walls of not less than 0.42. Walls of not less than  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. thickness of solid brickwork or blocks. These would have a "U" value of about 0.44 and 0.49 respectively. Ground Floors of  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. nominal thickness topputed and ground bhording on timbers

tongued and grooved boarding on timber joists (which would have a "U" value of about 0.43), or floors so constructed as to have a "U" value of not more than 0.40. In comparison, it will be recalled that the technical appendices of the Housing Manual from 1944 onwards (issued by the same Ministry) made the following recommendations:-

Roofs and Ceilings .- The "U" value

walls.—"U" values of 0.20 to 0.25 are recommended and 0.30 is suggested as an absolute maximum.

Ground Floors.—The technical appendices state: "The 'U' value for a solid ground floor is 0.15 to 0.20 depending on the finish and this is acceptable. A joisted wood floor with tongued and grooved boarding properly ventilated provides poor insulation as its 'U' value is as high as 0.40. A standard A standard

of not more than 0.30 should be aimed at and to attain this it is necessary to introduce insulating material below the boarding. All experience in results, however, goes to show that the present practice of providing properly constructed solid ground floors is a considerable improvement over the venti-lated joisted and boarded ground floors."

In addition, in recent years various official committees have reported, and many official documents have been published, regarding the thermal insulation of houses. All have been unanimous in recommending All have been unanimous in recommending higher standards of insulation and it is generally agreed that thermal transmittance coefficients in the region of 0.20 are not only desirable, but are fairly easy to obtain with little or no additional cost.

The new byelaw will undoubtedly add greatly to the difficulties of all thosegreatly to the difficulties of all those— including the Ministries concerned—who are striving to secure reasonable standards of thermal insulation. This Association feels that the publication of this byelaw is a retrograde step and that the Ministry has failed to take advantage of a valuable opportunity of securing a major contribu-tion to the solution of the nation's fuel problems. Finally, there is a serious danger that Local Authorities will, after reading the byelaws consider that if its provisions are byelaws, consider that, if its provisions are met, they will be erecting properly insulated houses. This, as has been shown, is far from being the case.

Strenuous efforts were made by this Association and other bodies to obtain a satisfactory alteration to the byelaws when they were issued in draft form, but, un-fortunately, these were not successful. It is understood that there will be no revision of the byelaws for ten years, but, having regard to the fact that during that time some millions of houses are expected to be built, it is felt that publicity should be given to this matter now.

H. F. PAYNE. Secretary, Structural Insulation Association.

### London.

## **Reviewers'** Myopia

SIR,-Since I have, in the past, through your correspondence columns, indulged in some criticisms of ASTRAGAL'S opinions, I should like to reinforce his remarks à propos the reviews of the "Books of 1952."

ASTRAGAL (AJ, January 22) refers specific-ally to the criticism of the re-issue of Howard Robertson's Modern Architectural Design, but the fact is that your reviewer adopts this doctrinaire attitude towards some of the other works he mentions. One was beginning to hope that there were at least signs that the idea of truth residing only in rigid confor-mity was beginning to die. Apparently, however, Reyner Banham subscribes to the school of thought which believes that the "Modern Movement" (incidentally, does the use of this term imply that the resurrection men have been at work after Osbert Lancaster's burial service?) is the only one capable of producing buildings, or even details, of any architectural merit, because they have some special moral and æsthetic armament. It seems that this makes it unnecessary to examine any building outside their style; in fact, it appears to be a dangerous deviation.

Frankly, I cannot see much difference between this fanatical concentration upon a narrow field of progressiveness to the exclusion of anything remotely connected with the past and, say, John Betjeman's adulation of the spiky pinnacles of the Imperial Institute (Daily Telegraph for January 24) to the exclusion of anything good in the present. Both demand absolute conformity and are, thereby, destructive to creative talent.

It seems to me that this myopic view has also been extended to Mr. Allsopp's "Art and the Nature of Architecture." Indeed, I have the feeling that the reviewer has merely skimmed through this book, because, at first

### T S BUILDIN G



### Office block in Hong Kong

This thirteen-storey office block, with shops and showrooms for British Electric Co., Ltd., on the ground floor, and with strong rooms and plant in the basement, was designed by Spence, Robinson and Partners. So far only half the building has been completed.





Administration County offices

A council chamber and offices for the County of Merioneth have been built at Dolgelley for £50,000. Designed by Norman L. Jones, county architect, the central block is of local stone and the wings of "Bristol" aluminium unit construction.

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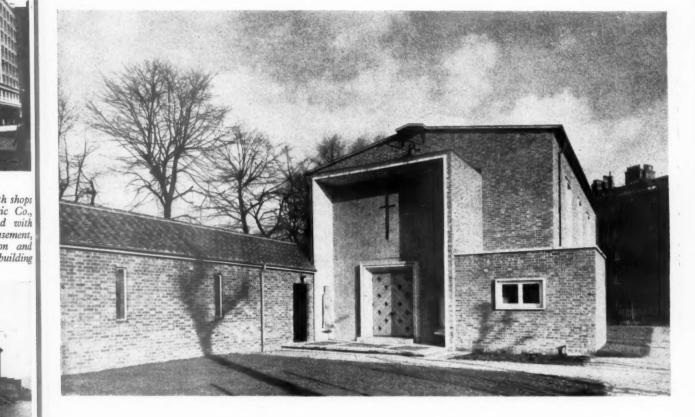
### S IN THE NEWS

Office block on the Slough Trading Estate These administrative offices for Messrs. Johnson  $\mathcal{E}^*$  Johnson, recently opened on the Slough Trading Estate, were designed by John Clifford, Richardson.

## Chapel and Cloisters in Stepney

Extensions to the Royal Foundation of St. Katharine, an order concerned with charity and education, in Stepney, London E. 14, were recently opened by the Bishop of London. Below is a view of the west porch of the new chapel; on the left is the back of the cloisters, which connect chapet and chapter house. The extensions were designed by R. E. Enthoven.







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R.I.B.A. Bronze Medal Award

Designed by Pick, Everard, Keay and Gimson, this science block for Leicester University was awarded the RIBA Diploma and Bronze Medal for the period 1948-52 for the province of Rutland and Leicestershire. Construction : traditional brick with precast hollow concrete beam floors. Services : hot and cold water, gas, vacuum and compressed air by vertical ducts from basement main control points. Consulting architect : T. S. S. Worthington, of Thomas Worthington & Sons.

glance, one does get the impression of a certain shallowness. But proper attention to the text the text produces a very different impression, and that is, that in its way this book is of considerable importance. I think it is true to say that a great many of the progenitors of new ideas in architecture (including the "Modernists") did not get the right results because they were not quite sure what reasons they had for getting them at all. Think of all the lines of approach and the confusion is understandable—Sociology, Humanitarianism, Functionalism, the Scientific Technique and so on, and all because architects cannot make up their minds about the real meaning and reason of architecture. Bruce Allsopp has attempted and, to my mind, in some way succeeded in outlining the basic motives and impulses which go to make up architecture in any age and has, moreover, done so in comparatively simple language, which is not so easy as it sounds. Clearly this simplicity has irritated your critic by denying him full opportunity to show off his knowledge of the sort of up-to-the-minute intellectual jargon of which he displays a few samples.

What it boils down to is that Reyner Banham is kicking both authors for not producing a precise vade mecum on modern architecture of the What-to-do, How-to-do, and Where-to-do-it variety. Since he knows so much about it one can't help wondering why he hasn't written it himself-or can it be that he has realized that it would be out of date by the time it was finished?

" Facts are fluid and changeable, especially nowadays, so I would teach them to distrust formulæ and would impress on them that everything is relative "—so wrote Corbusier everything is relative -so wrote Corbusier.

JAMES A. SPON.

### London.

## The Guest Editors, 1952

SIR,-At the risk of boring your readers, I must have one final word on your Guest Editors' reply to my letter in your issue of January 22.

They say I have misunderstood their comments on administration and clerical duties; I now say that they have misunderstood the functions of the administrative and clerical division which I said " a fully developed City Architect's Department " might contain. So we both misunderstand one another; and so long as your readers do not believe that " the administration of a building job by the per-son in charge of the job" is incompatible with the grouping of clerical and secretarial staff to provide those services, and to under-take the thousand and one general duties your Guest Editors ignore, I am quite happy to let the matter drop.

Manchester.

## LEONARD C. HOWITT.

[This correspondence is now closed.-ED.]

## Fibre Drain Pipes

SIR,-I am interested in an announcement in your journal of November 13, quoting from the *Plumbing and Heating Journal* [U.S.A.], in which it states in an illustrated article on the history and use of bitumen impregnated fibre pipes for house drainage that such pipes have been used in the U.S.A. since 1893, but much more widely used since 1943. You comment that since bitumen impregnated fibre pipe has proved so suc-cessful in the U.S.A. it will be interesting to know why they have not been used in England.

I would like to state that the reason has been largely on account of the dollar diffi-culty, but arrangements have now been culty, made for the British manufacture of bitu-

men impregnated fibre pipes (usually known as pitch fibre), and these will be on the market in England in a matter of months. F. V. WICKHAM.

## Dr. Lanchester

SIR,-In his tribute to the late Dr. Lanchester, ASTRAGAL refers to him as the founder of the TPI. He was indeed a He was indeed a founder, as one of the signatories of the joint letter which led to the formation of that Institute, and he was its ninth and greatly respected President, 1922-23. The members revered him as a founder and Past President, but the distinction of the founder belongs to the first President, the late Dr. Thomas Adams, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.C.S., M.T.P.I.

Hurlingham.

GEORGE L. PEPLER.

## Architects in Railwayland,

SIR,—As a designer who has been given the hospitality of your pages in the past, I feel diffident about criticising the efforts of a profession I honour and admire, but since learning that the Architects' Depart-ment of the Railway Executive is engaged in giving advice on items of design from carriage interiors to staff badges, uneasy doubts begin to steal into my mind.

I am sure the gentlemen concerned are doing a good and conscientious job and that they are in many ways more qualified than most to advise on design questions, but is this method the way to achieve a consistent policy in railway design?

With the many committees and executives with which we abound today, unlike the old railway companies with their well defined chief mechanical engineers and carriage and wagon superintendents, we appear to be in danger of falling into a timid school of de-sign safety first. The new standard carriages which seem to bathe internally in a sea of veneer are a case in point. To eliminate mouldings so that a characterless bareness is produced is not necessarily good design and leads one to ask what has happened to all the other materials and finishes we are blessed with today. We used to be more enterprising before the war in making use of them.

Apparently the Architects' Department was responsible for choosing these veneers and also for producing that curious contortion 9 R which now graces mirrors and carpets. It all looks like the result of committee work, with architect being called in to advise the philistines, the engineers.

The railways represent one of our most continuous traditions in industrial design. It would be a great pity if, in our efforts to secure improvement, we lost the touch of individual responsibility. The great engineer designers, to quote a recent example, Sir Nigel Gresley, knew what the overall conception was to be and saw that they got it. And not only engineers; that titan from the old North Eastern. Frank Pick, set his seal on the design of London's transport in so many ways, that we may well ask where is his like today.

It would be a great pity if the architect in railwayland became a kind of stylist, a man who does you up to look presentable (or so he thinks), for he would be doing the very thing he so deplores in others.

ALAN WHITEHEAD

## Thames Ditton.

[See ASTRAGAL'S comments on page 206 on the proposed cleaning of railway stations. -ED.]



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## OBITUARY

## C. H. James

Charles Holloway James, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., died at his home in London on Sunday. He was born in 1893 at Gloucester, and

educated at Sir Thomas Rich's School in that city and at Taunton School. After being articled to Walter Bryan Wood, he acted as assistant to Sir Edwin Lutyers and then to Barry Parker and Raymond Unwin. When he returned from the war of 1914-18, when he returned from the war of 1914-18, in which he lost a leg, he went into partner-ship with H. R. Thompson, who soon left to take up a position in South Africa, and the late Charles Murray Hennell. Both C. M. Hennell, who was consulting

architect for housing schemes to the county borough of Stoke-on-Trent, and C. H. James had worked at Letchworth, and much of their earlier work in common was at Second Garden City, Welwyn. They were also responsible for Swanpool Garden Suburb, Lincoln; Government subsidy houses, Thorpe Bay, Essex; and the lay-out and design of housing schemes in various parts of the country. After Hennell's death much of the country. After Hennell's death much of James's work was done at Hampstead Garden Suburh

In partnership with S. Rowland Pierce. Mr. James won competitions for three public buildings—Norwich City Hall, the Hertford County Building and the municipal buildings and F.R.I.B.A. in 1926, and was elected A.R.A. in 1937.

## MOHLG

## Macmillan Costs

In the course of a speech to the Society of Housing Managers in London, Harold Macmillan said : "Local authorities have readily taken up the ideas behind the People's House. We are now taking the ideas a stage further and exploring the possibilities of saving on land, roads and services by devising even more economical forms of layout and building. I hope it torms of layout and building. I hope it will be possible to publish, in the course of the next month, the report of a committee who have been considering, under the chair-manship of Sir Donald Bailey, means of increasing speed and efficiency in the con-struction of house interiors. "With the cost of building so high, how-ever it is not even sufficient to concentrate

ever, it is not even sufficient to concentrate upon getting new houses used to the best advantage. We must do what we can to see that the large stock of existing houses is put to their best use. A great deal of hardship can be alleviated at very little cost the families concerned and their landco-operate in the exchange of ies. I have asked a sub-committee lords of tenancies.

## HOUSE AT LEATHERHEAD, SURREY



BED

BED

TILLI

This house in Surrey, seen from the south-west in the photograph above, and from the southeast below, was designed by Ralph Tubbs. The construction is of 11-in. cavity brickwork, finished externally with Uxbridge flint lime bricks or colour-washed rendering, and internally with plaster and distemper. Partitions are of  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. brick or breeze. The ground floor is of 5-in. site concrete and the first floor precast hollow concrete. The area is 1,530 sq. ft. excluding the garage, and the cost £2,592, including garage, sheds and garden wall.

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of my Central Housing Advisory Committee to consider further the ways and means of securing the better use of houses by means of exchanges. Many people in family houses have seen their children grow up and leave to set up home for themselves elsewhere. The parents stay on in a house which is now too big because a move to a smaller house holds unknown snags and only uncertain advantages. The trained housing manager can very probably dispel their uncertainties, smooth out the difficulties and minimize the upheaval of the move. Other families living in large houses would like

to move to a small bungalow of their own but are put off by the seeming complications of getting one built. Here again some simple advice by the local authority can make their road easier and encourage their enterprize."

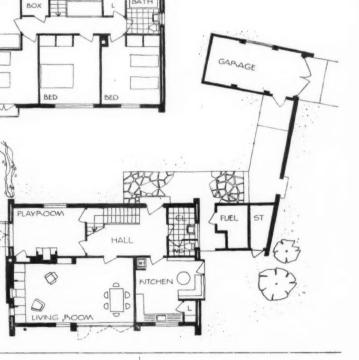
## TCPA

## Summer School in Bristol

The organizing committee of the TCPA Summer School announce that the 1953 School will be held at Bristol from September 6 to 12. The subjects for the main lectures provisionally selected are: (1) Re-development of city centres; (2) Re-development in France; (3) Population movements into the outer suburbs of large cities—measurement and prediction: (4) How far can a development plan assist rural development?; (5) Economical housing layout.

The provisional subjects selected for the Subject Discussion Groups (which are held each day and which are distinct from the Discussion Groups on the main lectures) are: (1) Nature conservancy; (2) Townscape;

Ground and first floor plans [Scale :  $\frac{1}{4t}$ " = 1' 0"]



(3) Community centres; (4) Technical aspects of comprehensive development; (5) Transport and shopping centres. The University of Bristol have made avail-

The University of Bristol have made avail-able lecture hall facilities and residential accommodation has been reserved. The procedure adopted in previous years of allotting most of the places to local planning authorities, the central government depart ments concerned, teaching establishments and consultants will be followed at this school. Any applications from those who do not come within these categories will be dealt with by drawing lots if there are places available at the closing date for the receipt of applications. The inclusive fee is £8 8s. 0d. which covers admission to all sessions of the School, food, residential accommodation and gratuities, and a copy of the Report of the proceedings. The fee for non-residents is £3 3s. 0d. Applications must be received not later than May 20.

## DIA

## Test of Public Taste

An exhibition of two furnished rooms will open in Charing Cross Underground Station on February 25. The rooms will be fur-nished by Phoebe de Syllas, one with proven popular furniture and the other with contemporary pieces. The cost of each room will be the same. The object is to test public taste. Visitors will be asked to vote for the room they prefer. The results will be analysed and published after the exhibition closes on March 21.

## FRANCE

## People's Houses

France is to have a "people's house." When announcing this recently, M. Pierre Courant, Minister of Reconstruction, called the scheme the "Three × Three." Dwellings built under this scheme—to minimum standards and maximum simplicity—will have three rooms (kitchen: living room and bedroom plus schwer; we washbasin and bedroom plus shower: wc, wash-basin and sink). They will take three months to build and will be financed by three credit groups (Land Credit, Municipality and Family Allotments). Each house will have an area of fifty-five square metres and will cost £1,500 to £1,700 per house, for resale on

£1.500 to £1.700 per house, for resale on 70 per cent. mortgage, repayable over twenty-five years at £3 per month. M. Courant has said that he hopes archi-tects "will appreciate that they are French-men, as well as being architects," and will therefore accept his standard plan (single storey, semi-detached, with space for a fourth room to be added later) in the national interest. national interest.

national interest. M. Courant hopes to raise the house-build-ing figure to 9,000 per month by the begin-ning of July this year. (Last year's figure was 6,600 per month.) He hopes too that the figure will be 10,500 per month by October this year; 14,000 per month in 1954, and 18,000 in 1955. This means that 240,000 dwellings would have been com-pleted by the beginning of 1956. The scheme is now being discussed by an "interministerial council" and will probably be accepted without many im-

probably be accepted without many im-

One reaction to the Minister's announcement is the decision by the Comité Inter-professionnel du Logement to hold a competition for the design of a scheme for 2.000 three-room-plus-kitchen dwellings and with central heating. These dwellings will be for the workers whose employers belong to the Comité Interprofessionel du Loge-ment, or those who can pay a deposit of £500 down—the rent to be between £3 to £6 per month or repayments over a period of twenty-five years. They will be built in the Paris area the Paris area.

IUA

## Third Assembly

The Third Assembly & Congress of the International Union of Architects will take place at Lisbon from September 21 to 28. This was decided by the Union's executive committee at a meeting held in Paris earlier this month.

Although the United Kingdom Committee delegates, it is hoped in Paris that C. H. Aslin will act as chairman of the section discussing school construction, and that Professor Gordon Stephenson and F. R. S. York will be rapporteurs of the working groups dealing respectively with Town Planning and Industrialization of Building.

According to provisional plans (which have not yet been finally approved), there will be eight working groups, organized on the following lines: --(1) The Formation of the Architect. Theme: The Qualification of the Architect. (2) The Position of the Architect in the Commity. Theme: The Status of the Architect. (3) The Relationship between the Architect and the Engineer. Discussion on the respective rôles of the Architect and the Engineer and on their Children and the Engineer and on their collaboration. (4) The Synthesis of the Plastic Arts. Discussion on the collabora-Plastic Arts. Discussion on the collaboration between Architects and Artists (painters, sculptors, interior decorators).
(5) Town Planning. Theme (a): The Status of Town Planning. Theme (b): Standardization of Symbols used in Town Planning.
(6) Dwellings. Theme: The Housing Requirements of a Family. (a) Shelter.
(b) Housing. (c) Space-economy relations.
(7) School Construction. Theme: How to satisfy the urgent need for School Buildings. (8) Industrialization. Theme (a): The Relationship between Architects and Contractors. Theme (b): Modular Coordination. ordination.

A number of well-known European architects have been asked to take part in these discussions, but no further details are yet available

## BRITISH COUNCIL

## Architect in Middle East

Anthony Minoprio, who is visiting Kuwait to advise the Sheikh on town planning, is breaking his outward journey to lecture for the British Council this week in Lebanon, Syria and Iraq and to meet architects and town planners. In Beirut and Baghdad he will lecture on "Recent Town Planning in Contemporary Britain and British Architecture.

## SCOTTISH BC

## 18,000 Visitors a Year

At the fifteenth AGM of the Scottish Building Centre, held in Glasgow on Thurs-day, January 29, Colonel G. Gardner-McLean, who was in the chair, stated that, during 1952, the many activities carried on in the Centre had been successfully main-tained and developed. The extent of both public interest in the Centre, and the Centre's usefulness to everyone interested in building materials and appliances could in building materials and appliances could be judged, the Chairman pointed out, by the fact that more than 18,000 people visited the Centre during the year. The number of enquiries dealt with by the technical staff exceeded 9,000.

The Centre has been increasingly recog-nized as an ideal place for the meetings of technical societies. The provision of accommodation for these functions without charge is another way in which it has been possible to implement the fundamental aim

of the Building Centre which is to be as widely useful as possible. This aim has been further realized in the close co-operawhich exists with local schools of architecture and building, particularly in relation to exhibits of students' work in the Centre

## RIBA

## Spence to Criticize Students

Basil Spence will criticize the drawings subbasil spence will criticize the drawings sub-mitted in competition for the RIBA prizes and studentships, 1953-1954. His criticisms will be made at a meeting to be held in February, 1954.

## YORK

## Architectural Course

No more applications can be considered for the course on "The Care of Churches." which is to be held in York from April 9 to 16. The sponsors, York Civic Trust, announce that there are still a few vacan-cies for the General Course from March 23 to April 4. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, St. Anthony's Hall, York.

## DIARY

History of Furniture Design. 24 illus-trated lectures at the LCC Technical College for Furnishing Trades, Pitfield Street, N.I. Fee for course (payable to principal of the college) is 15s. Tuesdays at 7 p.m. (began November 11. No lecture April 7).

April 7). Community Planning in Undeveloped Countries. Talk by Dr. O. Koenigsberger. Dipl. Ing., at the Student Planning Group, 28, King Street, W.C.2. 6.30 p.m. FEBRUARY 12

Industrial Design in Britain and America. By Gordon Russell, Director of COID, at Dartmouth House, 37, Charles Street, Berke-ley Square, W.1. Sir Thomas D. Barlow in the chair. Non-members should apply for tickets to Miss M. Leaf. 8.30 p.m. FEBRUARY 12

Talk by Housing Aspects of the Census. Miss Mary P. Newton. At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, Haymarket, S.W.1. 6 p.m. FEBRUARY 17

Accident Prevention Group for Building & Accident Prevention Group for Funding & Engineering Contractors. Sir George Barnett, HM Chief Inspector of Factories, will attend the inaugural meeting of the above, to be held at the Safety, Health & Welfare Museum, Horseferry Road. 2.30 p.m. FEBRUARY 18

Home and Surroundings. The first in a series of travelling exhibitions under the general title of *The Architect and You*, to be opened by Harold Macmillan. MP, at the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. Weekdays 10 a.m.-7 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. FEBRUARY 18-28

Outdoor Advertising in this Country is Ex-cessive and Bad. Forum members of the team being H. H. Jackson, A.M.T.P.I.. A.M.IMUN.E., Frank Clark, A.I.LA., Ian McCallum, A.R.I.B.A., G. S. Campbell, H. G. Ellinger. To be held at The Student Plan-ning Group, 28, King Street, W.C.2. 6.30 p.m. FEBRUARY 19

An Architect in China. F. Skinner, A.R.I.B.A. At Conway Small Hall. Red Lion Square, Southampton Row, W.C.1. 7 p.m. FEBRUARY 20

Annual Exhibition of Photographs by AA Members. At 36, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Mon. to Fri. 10 a.m.-6 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m.-1 p.m. UNTIL FEBRUARY 20

The Architects' Journal for February 12, 1953 [217

## TECHNICAL COLLEGE

for the HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL designed by EASTON and ROBERTSON structural engineer, FELIX J. SAMUELY consulting engineers (services), E. A. PEARCE and PARTNERS quantity surveyors, GARDINER and THEOBALD



Block I from the west.

The Hatfield Technical College occupies part of a 90-acre site to the east of the Barnet By-Pass and was designed for the Hertfordshire County Council. The college is for 800 to 900 students, of which 300 to 400 will be full time. It is expected that ultimately there will be some 4,000 to 5,000 day and evening students, although some will attend for one day a week only.

Block 2 from the south. Sculpture by Barbara Hepworth.



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SITE .- The part of this site nearest to the by-pass slopes quite steeply and is not entirely suitable for a large building layout, but this disadvantage has been overcome by the use of a two-storey block facing the by-pass, with one-storey blocks forming workshops, gymnasia, etc., to the east. One of the

## **TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

at HATFIELD, HERTS designed by EASTON and ROBERTSON chief considerations of layout was the sharing of certain facilities between the college and the secondary technical school, now being built.

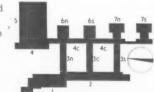
PLAN .- The classrooms are orientated a few degrees east of south and a large engineering and

KEY Assembly. 2 Administration. 3N, 3C, 3S Classsroom. 7N, 7S Gymnasia. 4 Drawing studio.

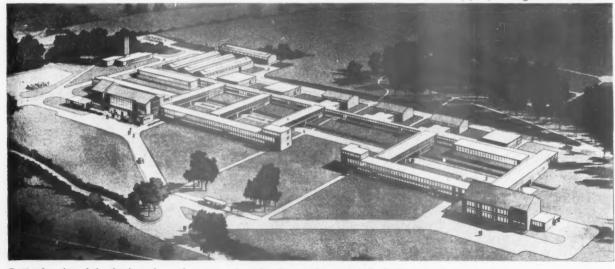
4C Corridor. 5 Engineering. 6N. 6S Workshops 8 Boiler house.

Above, steps leading to the main entrance from the south-west. The plan of the college in bas relief is by Trevor Tennant.

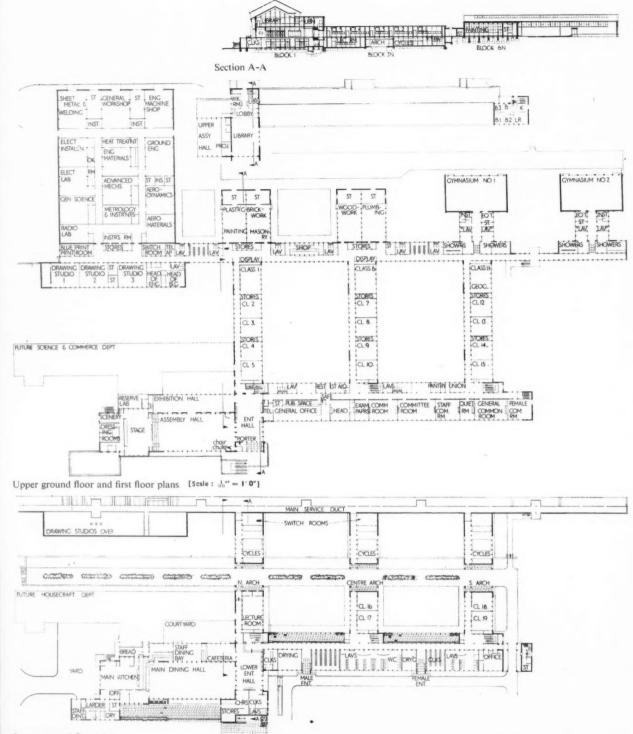
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Key plan, showing block numbers



Perspective view of the site from the south-west; on the right, the secondary technical school, now under construction.



Lower ground floor plan

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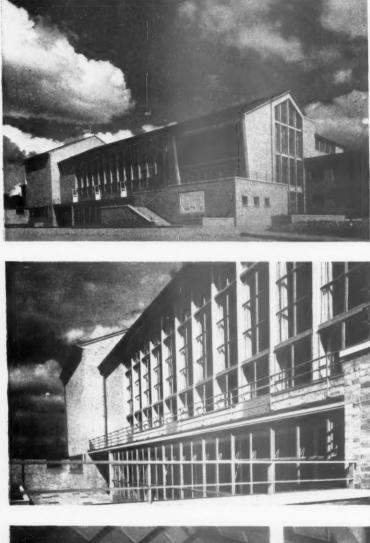
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building section is sited where it causes least disturbance to the classrooms, and where it can be easily serviced. As the assembly hall, which has a completely equipped stage, is required for independent use, it is placed in a separate block together with the dining hall and library. The dining room caters for 300 in two sittings and is supplemented by a cafeteria and a staff dining bay. The main kitchens Classroom block 3s, from the south.







TECHNICAL COLLEGE

at HATFIELD, HERTS. designed by EASTON and ROBERTSON Above, the assembly hall from the stage. Right, the assembly hall stage.

Left, block 1, containing assembly, dining and entrance halls and library, from the south-west. Centre left, west windows of assembly and dining halls.

will be accessible to the main science wing, which will incorporate a domestic science section. This wing forms stage 2 of the present programme. Two main courts, which are intended to give some of the feeling of college quadrangles, are linked by a walkway under the three classroom blocks.

CONSTRUCTION .- The architects, with their consulting structural engineer, devised a system of prefabricated concrete members to allow economies in material and the maximum amount of work off the site, because bricks, steel, timber and labour were in short supply when the building was authorised. A major problem that arises when a precast concrete frame is used is that of the connections. If the connections are grouted, erection is held up while the grout is being poured and cured, cranes are left idle, etc. If, however, the units have only mechanical connections, there is a danger that the building loses its overall rigidity. In this building the compromise, which has proved very successful, consists of mechanical connections between the units, by means of steel only, strong enough for erection purposes and capable of taking a moment. This avoids additional wind braces and is strengthened afterwards by in situ concrete poured independently of the actual erection and contained by precast units, so no timber shuttering is required. It became apparent at an early stage that this type of construction would only be successful if there were a very high degree of standardization and non-standard units were the exception. The scheme is based on a 5-ft. 6-in. grid with a high degree of







#### Architects' Journal 12.2.53

#### WORKING DETAIL

LIGHT LOUVRES SCHOOL IN FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

David H. Horn and Marshall D. Mortland, architects

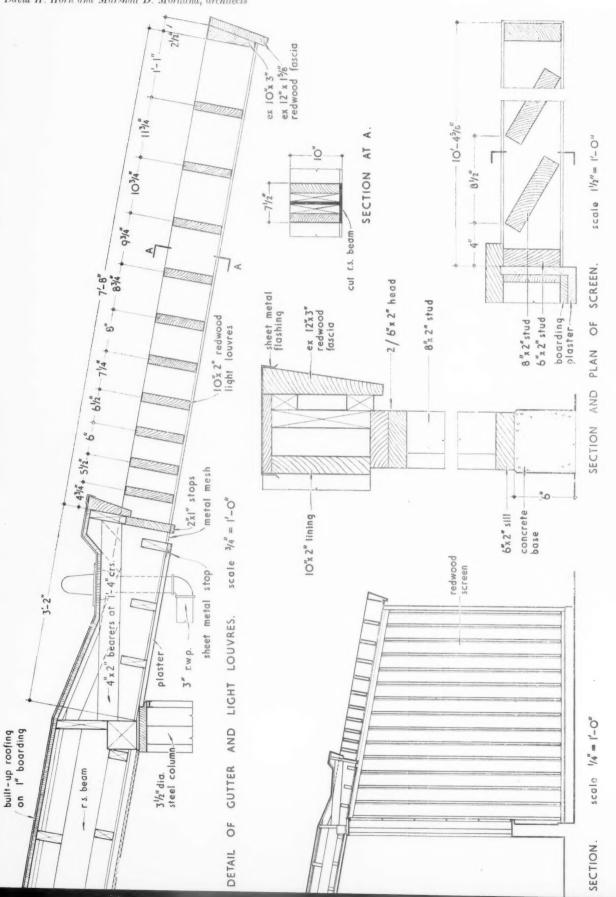


The ends of the steel roof beams, cased in timber, extend to form supports for the redwood louvres.

Photograph : Julius Shulman

#### WORKING DETAIL

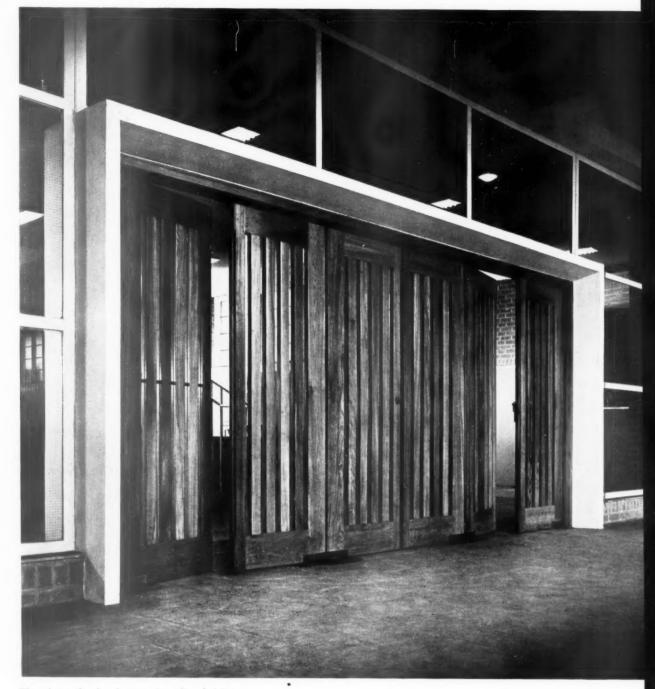
LIGHT LOUVRES: SCHOOL IN FRESNO, CALIFORNIA David H. Horn and Marshall D. Mortland, architects



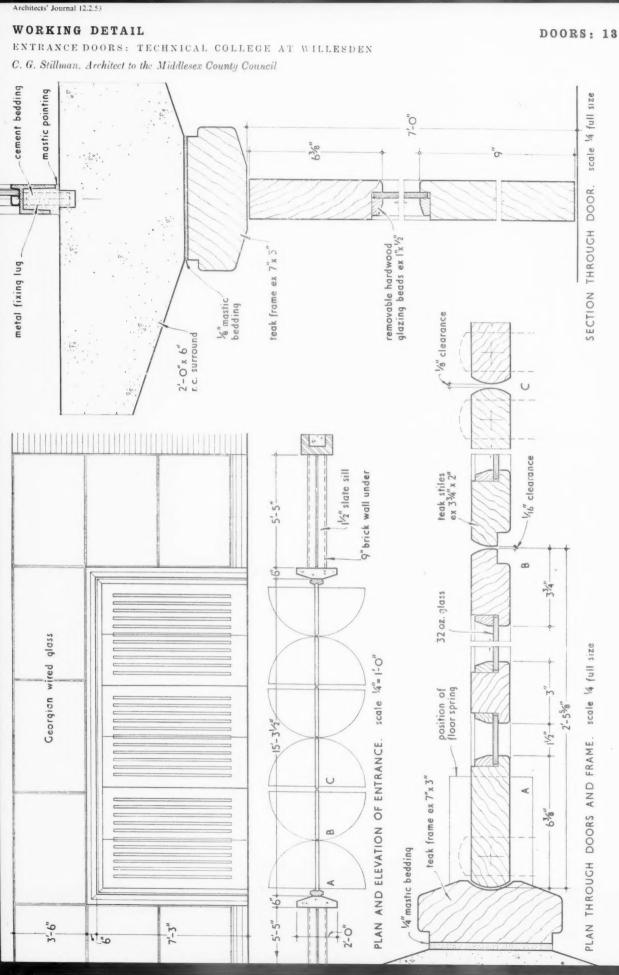
#### WORKING DETAIL

ENTRANCE DOORS: TECHNICAL COLLEGE AT WILLESDEN

C. G. Stillman, Architect to the Middlesex County Council

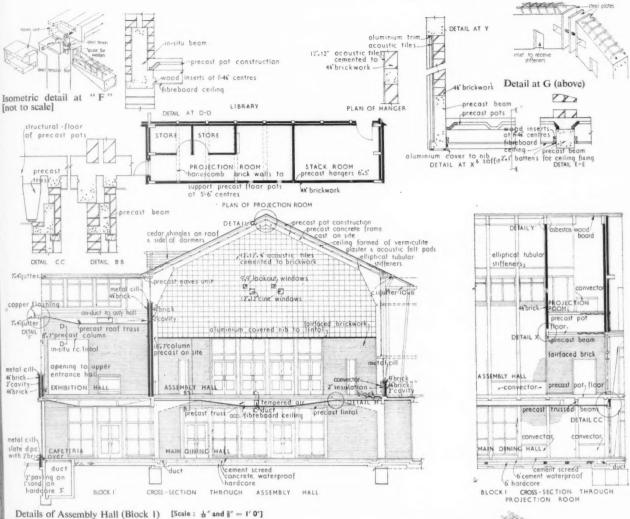


There is no framing between the pairs of doors, which are in teak with narrow vertical strips of glazing.

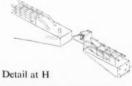








Below, the exhibition hall at upper ground floor level. Below right, sculpture by Reg Butler in the lower entrance hall. repetition; this dimension has proved satisfactory for planning and construction. Prefabricated RC stanchions, floor pots and RC roof trusses, with exposed steel tension members, were all specially





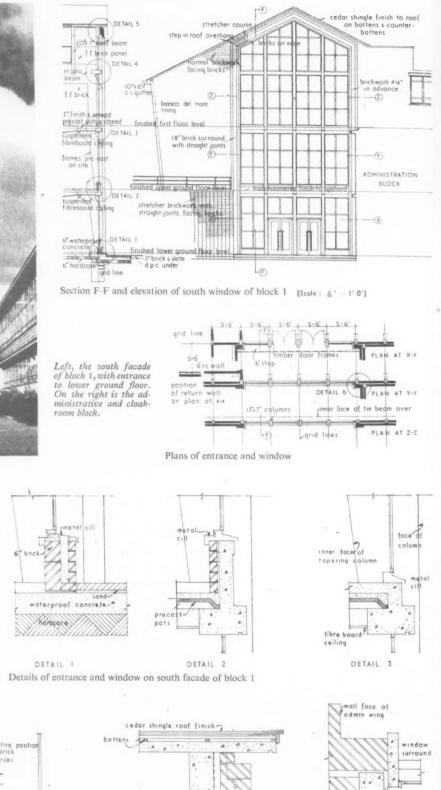


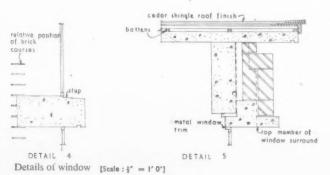


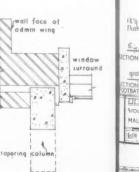
**TECHNICAL COLLEGE** 

designed by EASTON and ROBERTSON

at HATFIELD, HERTS.







DETAIL 6

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Above, the library. Right, a waiting bay off a first-floor corridor. The painting is by Ben Nicholson.

designed and a minimum number of types were used. Ceilings follow the line of the tension members. The strength and stability of the stanchions and trusses were tested in a prototype and then manufactured in bulk. Meanwhile a separate foundation

autoonde	precast roof beams
fairface brickwork	eu cennig-
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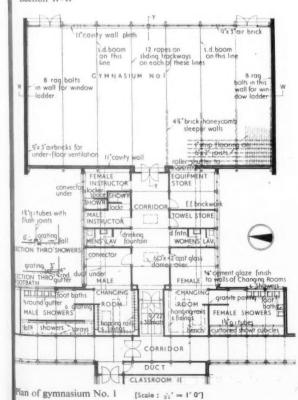
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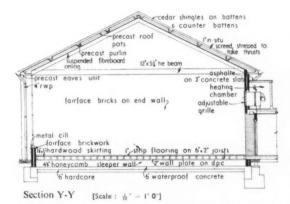
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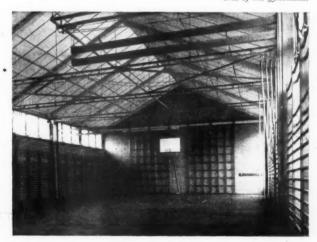


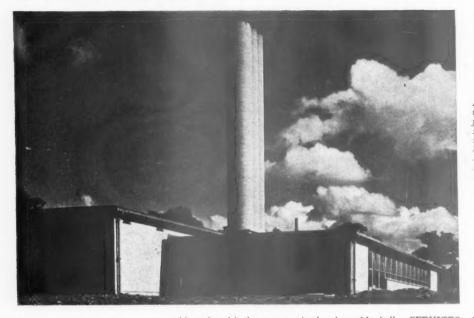
contract was in operation to save time.

FINISHES.—When brick supplies improved, bricks were introduced in certain places as cladding, but the original method of cladding the spandrel walls between the long rows of windows with light slabs faced



One of the gymnasia.





Left and bottom right, two views of the boiler house from the south-west. The from the south-west. The steps close the walkway running under the classroom blocks on a north-south axis. The boiler house will also error the future state. axis. The boller house will also serve the future second-ary technical school.

#### TECHNICAL COLLEGE

at HATFIELD, HERTS. designed by EASTON and ROBERTSON

with cedar shingles was retained. Assembly hall and gymnasia roofs are covered with shingles. Externally, painting has been kept to a minimum and internally is mainly confined to stanchions and beams. The colour scheme is generally in fairly subdued tones.

SERVICES .- The main hot water heating is by convectors in the corridors and floor heating in the classrooms, with various types of unit heaters in workshops and other large spaces.

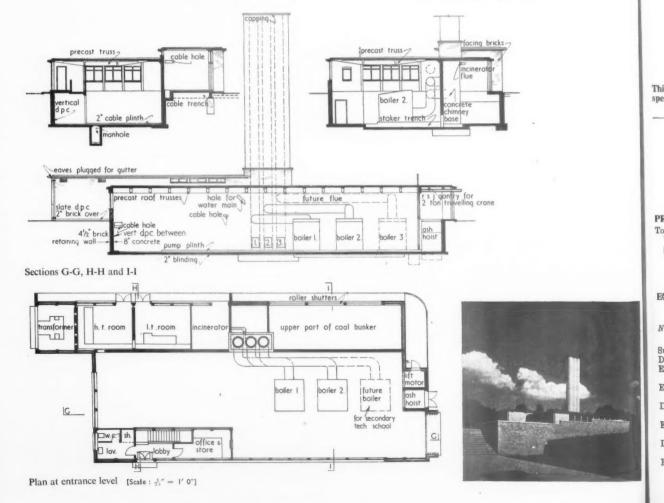
The general contractors are Gilbert-Ash, Ltd. For sub-contractors, see page 234.

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# TECHNICAL SECTION

Mr. Bevan complained in Parliament recently that our annual expenditure on repairs to houses had risen, from 1948 to 1952, by far less than our expenditure on new houses; compared with the latter, it had, in fact, dropped by 28 per cent. The figure for 1952 is, however, still over 80 per cent. of our annual expenditure on new houses, and we may well ask, is it not too *high*?

For some years, landlords throughout the country have been saying that, if it were not for the Rent Restriction Act, they would spend far more on repairs. But Mr. Marples, in his reply to the House, implied that if we spent a higher proportion on repairs we would not be getting "good value for money."

How can we be sure that, if we are to make the best use of our limited resources, the present proportion is the optimum? In trying to find an answer to this question, we are not helped by the fact that, since 1949, MOHLG has not included, in its now monthly returns, a separate figure for the number of men engaged on repair and maintenance work.

#### 8 ESTIMATING measured rates

Current prices for measured work prepared by Davis, Belfield and Everest, Chartered Quantity Surveyors. Prices are for work executed complete and are for an average job in the London area. All prices include overhead charges and profit for the general contractor.

#### PRELIMINARIES

week's

special feature

To all valuations for measured work add for Preliminaries, Water and Insurances, according to the nature of the job (say) .... ... ... ... ... ... ... 10%

#### EXCAVATOR

#### Excavation

N.B.—The following prices are applicable to soil.	hand excavation	in heavy
Surface digging, 6" deep Ditto, 12" deep	per yard super	1/- 1/11
Excavating not exceeding 10' 0" deep to reduce levels	per yard cube	7/9
Excavating not exceeding 5' 0" deep to form basement	99	8/8
10' 0" deep ditto		12/7
surface trenches Ditto exceeding 5' 0" deep and not exceeding	**	10/7
10' 0" deep ditto Excavating not exceeding 5' 0" deep to form	>>	14/6
basement trench, commencing 10' 0" deep	39	20/2

#### EXCAVATOR-(continued)

	Disposal				
foun	ing, filling and ramming arou dations ing excavated soil not exceeding	per	r yard cube	3/5	
yard	s and depositing	****	**	3/10 5/-	
Ditto,	and spreading and levelling ditto, and consolidating to make		**		
	ls under floors and pavings into lorries and carting away		9.9	$\frac{6/4}{12/1}$	
runng			**	1 4/1	
	Planking and St	rutting			
base deep Ditto	not exceeding 10' 0" deep	′ 0″ pe	r ft. super	$-/6\frac{1}{2}$ -/8	0
tren	ing and strutting to sides of surf ches not exceeding 5' 0" deep (b s measured)	oth	<b>9</b> 9	-/2 -/3	
Ditto	not exceeding 10' 0" deep (ditto)		99	-/3	
CON	CRETOR Concrete (Basic	Prices)			
coal	and cement concrete $1:3:6$ with rese aggregate in foundations asses exceeding $12''$ thick $1:2:4$ with $\frac{1}{4}''$ coarse aggregate d	and pe	r yard cube ,,	65/7 66/2	

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2261

TECHNICAL SECTION

The Architects' Journal for February 12, 1953

#### CONCRETOR-(continued)

Add to Basic Prices for :	
Working around rod or mesh reinforcement per yard cube Being in beds less than $12"$ thick $(6"-12")$ ,, Ditto less than $6"$ thick $(4\frac{1}{4}"-6")$ ,,	3/10 1/11 5/10
Being in small quantities not exceeding 3' cube """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	15/5 11/7 19/4
bitto exceeding 12" thick	13/6 9/8 28/11
Ditto exceeding 72 and not exceeding 144 sq. in, sectional area Ditto exceeding 144 sq. in, sectional area Being in columns not exceeding 72 sq. in,	23/2 19/4
sectional area ,,, Ditto exceeding 72 and not exceeding 144 sq, in. sectional area ,,,	36/8 28/11
Ditto exceeding 144 sq. in. sectional area ,,	23/2

#### Formwork

Close boarded formwork and supports to		
soffites of floors not exceeding 12' high	per yard super	14/11
Ditto to vertical faces of walls (both sides		
measured)		15/-
Ditto to sides and soffites of lintols and beams	per foot super	2/2
Add to see the start of the second for the second for the second		

#### Add to any of the above for wrot formwork and rubbing down concrete .... per yard super 2/6

	Rein	forceme	ent		
§" to 1" diameter mile	d steel	rod r	ein-		
forcement, hooked, b	ent and	d tied	at		
intersections as requir	ed and	fixing	g in		
concrete				per cwt.	51/3
1" diameter ditto	****	****			55/5
i" diameter ditto				2.2	68/3
Steel wire mesh fabric rei	nforcem	ent to	B.S.		
1221, weighing 4.71 lt	. per y	ard su	per,		
well lapped at joints					
concrete				per yard super	3/31
Ditto weighing 9.32 lb. p	er yard	super d	litto	22	6/3

#### BRICKLAYER

#### Common Brickwork

Reduced brickwork one brick thick in	1	Flettons	Rough
cement-lime mortar (1:3:9) Add to the above :	per yard super	28/5	33/9
If in cement mortar (1:3)	99	-/2	-/2
If circular on plan to flat sweep		4/61	4/10
Ditto to quick sweep	25	9/1	9/8
Half brick wall in cement lime mortar			
(1:3:9)	9.2	15/5	18/1
Ditto built fair and pointed both sides			
with a neat flush joint	22	17/4	20/-
One brick wall built fair and pointed			
both sides with a neat flush joint	22	33/6	38/11
11" hollow wall with 2" cavity and galvanized iron twisted ties	22	33/6	38/10

#### Engineering Brickwork

Lingfield

		Engin- cering	Blue Pressed
Reduced brickwork one brick thick in		Wirecuts	bricks
cement mortar (1:3)	per vard super	41/5	72/10
Half brick wall in coment mortar (1:3)	23	22/4	
Ditto built fair and pointed both sides	33		
with a neat flush joint	.,	24/3	41/-
One brick wall built fair and ditto	22	45/8	
	2.2	1010	
Sundri	68		
Extra for internal fair face and flush			
pointing	per yard super	1	/1
Horizontal damp-proof course of two	1 0		, -
courses of slates and bedding and			
pointing	per foot super	3	/6
Ditto of hessian base bitumen well	K	0	10
lapped at joints	99	_	/101
Fixing only metal window, size 1'8" ×	9.9		1108
4' 0", including cutting and pinning			
lugs to brickwork, bedding frames			
and pointing in mastic one side	each	7	/11
Ditto, 3' 3" × 4' 0" ditto		7.0	
Ditto. 6' 6" × 4' 0 ditto	99.		
Ditto. 0 0 X 4 0 mitto	22	21	10

#### BRICKLAYER-(continued)

BRICKLAYER-(continued)					
	Partition	8			
Clinker concrete solid parti-		2"	21	" 3"	4"
tion blocks to B.S. 492 and setting in cement mortar	per vard s				
Hollow clay partition blocks to B.S. 1190, keyed on	1 5	-1 -1			
both sides and ditto Moler hollow partition	22	8/	7 9/	6 10/1	0 -
blocks, keyed on both sides and ditto	2.2	18/	<b>8</b> 19	/10 21/-	- 25/8
	Facings				
	2 donigo			fac 1,:	White glazed ings p.c. 360/- M for retchers
Extra over common brickwor built with bricks p.c.108/- M for facings as described, an	A	1	Ordin facin p.c.	ary for	260/-M headers d point- ng with
pointing with a neat weat ered joint :	1-	23	31/6 2 M.	249/4	white ement
To solid wall in Flemish bon	d per yard	d super 1	3/6	14/10	81/2
To cavity wall in stretch	er				67/-
To ditto in Flemish bon	nd				0.1
with snapped headers Half brick wall in facings i stretcher bond built fair an	n id	19	13/2	14/4	-
pointed one side with a new weathered joint		2	25/4	26/3	_
Ditto pointed both sides	9			27/3	
One brick wall in facings bui					
fair and pointed one side .				49/3	-
Ditto pointed both sides	9		18/3	50/2	
Brick on end flat arch in facing 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " on soffite and 9" high an pointing	ıd	oot run	2/11	3/-	_
Brick on edge coping to 9" we with two courses plain til under, laid breaking join two cement angle fillets an pointing	es it,	55	5/-	5/1	_
ASPHALTER					
	Tankin	9 -		To B.S. 1097	To B.S. 1418
Horizontal asphalt tanking thicknesses on brick or con Vertical ditto			super		31/- 34/8
	Roofing				
		/		To B.S. 988	To B.S. 1162
" asphalt flat in two thicks and including felt underlag		per yard	super	14/5	24/2
f" asphalt skirting 6" high w fillet at bottom and round	ided top,				
turned into groove aphalt fascia 6" high w water check roll at top an	vith solid	per foo	ot run	2/4	2/11
		9.9		4/3	4/9
DRAINLAYER .	renches an	d Beda			
N.B.—The following prices soil, only requiring planking Excavate trenches for 4"-9 planking and strutting, f ming, and wheeling and sp For each 12" in depth.	are applica and strut " pipes, in illing in an reading sur	able to ha ting for d neluding nd ram- rplus :—	lepths	of 3' or	more.
exceeding 3' 0" deep Ditto for trenches exce	eding 3'		per	yard rut	a 3/1
not exceeding 5' 0" dee	0		•	5.9	4/5
Ditto for trenches exce not exceeding 10' 0" de	eaing o	U and		9.9	7/2
6" concrete (1:3:6) bed an for pipes 6" ditto and surround			yard r	4" un 8/10 14/	
for pipes 6" ditto and surround					

#### DRA

Clayy dra "Sec sto an tre "Bri dit ity qu Extr for Ditt qu Cast Jo Extr (F Extr (F Glass iz Ditt Cast in Ditt Glass ti Bro c n Dit Cas fr in Gal PA Cer S Dit 1 Cer t Gri gri gri gri 1" Ez ł" 1" 5 16

11

11 6"

6" 21/2

M P D D A P 4 The Architects' Journal for February 12, 1953 TECHNICAL SECTION

#### . ----

	DRAINLAYER-(continued)	)			
47		Drains		48	0.0
4"	Clayware butt-jointed land		3"	4*	6*
12/7	drains and laying in trench "Seconds" quality glazed stoneware socketed drains	per foot run	-/4 <u>1</u> 4"	$-/5\frac{1}{2}$ 6"	-/9 <u>1</u> 9*
-	and laying and jointing in trench	37	2/1	2/101	4/10
	" British Standard " quality ditto	95	2/5	3/6	5/11
25/8	Extra on "Seconds" qual- ity for bends	each	3/1	4/81	13/9
hite	Ditto "British Standard"	0000			
ga p.c.	quality ditto Extra on " Seconds " quality	39	4/-	5/11	17/6
0/- M or	for equal single junction Ditto "British Standard"	9.9	5/4	7/11	17/11
tchers 0/-M eaders	quality ditto Cast iron socketed drains to B.S. 437 and laying and		$7/9\frac{1}{2}$	9/8 <u>1</u>	21/6
point-	jointing in trench Extra for short radius bend	per foot run	10/8	16/5	31/9
with	(Fig. No. 4) Extra for single junction	each	21/4	40/-	117/8
nent /2	(Fig. No. 18)	9.9	38/11	75/8	223/7
		Fittings, etc.			
7/-	Glazed stoneware trapped g			4″	6"
-	ized grating and outlet and Ditto with vertical inlet ditt Cast iron trapped gulley with	0	,,	$\frac{22/8}{28/2}$	42/1 47/7
	ing, and 4" outlet and sett Ditto with vertical inlet ditt	ting in concrete	99	54/8 62/-	_
-	Glazed stoneware interceptin tion arm, stopper and ch	g trap with insp	ec-		
-	manhole and jointing to d Brown glazed stoneware ha	rain	99	71/10	83/8
-	channels and bedding and	jointing in cem	ent	1/10	0/0
-	Ditto ordinary channel bend	l and ditto			2/9 7/9
-	Cast iron coated single seal a frame to B.S. 497 Grade C in cement and cover in gre Galvanized ditto	and setting fra	me ,,	24"×18" 50/- 75/6	<b>24″×24″</b> 69/10 109/9
_	PAVIOR	Rooted		¥″ ]	" 14"
	Cement and sand (1:3) screed to receive pavings Ditto trowelled smooth to	a per yai	rd super		
	linoleum		<b>?</b> ?	3/81 4/-	4 4/10
o B.S. 1418	Cement and sand $(1:3)$ trowelled hard and smoot Granolithic paving $(1:2\frac{1}{2})$	h	**	3/91 4/ 1" 1	" ił"
31/-	eoncrete	to B.S. 776 laid	on	6/2 7/	- 7/10
34/8	prepared screed §" Terrazzo paving (Portlan	**** ****	per 3	ard super	16/-
o B.S.	aggregate) laid on prepare	ed screed		22	37/2 5/3
1162		olours, laid on j	pre-	••	51/-
24/2	<ul> <li>Rubber flooring in all constraints</li> <li>pared screed</li> <li>* × 12" × 12" Rubber tile</li> <li>* * 12" × 12" Cork tile</li> <li>* * 12" × 12" Cork tile</li> <li>* * 12" × 12"</li> </ul>	flooring ditto		79 33	41/6
0/11	surfaced and polished		pe	r yard suj	per 40/8
2/11	laid flat on prepared bed laid flat on prepared bed law Ditto laid herringbone	in cement mort	M. ar	99 99	21/11 23/10
4/9	6" × 6" Red quarry tile pa 1286 laid on prepared	screed with		5"	7 "
	straight joints $6'' \times 6''$ Buff quarry tiles as $2\frac{1}{4}''$ (Finished) Gravel path	s last ]	per yard s	uper 21	
heavy	pared bed, well watered a cambers and falls	and rolled to	,,	•	2/9
	MASON				
	Portland stone and all la				
3/1	and quoins Ditto in jambs, lintols, etc. Ditto in arches		per	foot cube	37/1 39/8
4/5	Ditto in arches Ashlar av. 6 <sup>4</sup> on bed with j	plain dressed fa	 ce per	foot supe	47/9 r 21/3
7/2	Portland stone or artifici B.S. 1217 :		L.	Port- land	Arti- ficial
6" 10/3	44" × 4" Sill, sunk, weather and grooved for water	bar, set and			
17/2	jointed in cement mortar	]	per foot r	un 7/5	4/1

MASON—(continued)			
		Port- land	Arti- ficial
9" × 3" ditto	per foot run		6/2
$2'' \times 12''$ Coping, weathered and twice	-		F /0
throated, set and jointed as last $\dots$ $3'' \times 19''$ Ditto	9.5	$\frac{7,9}{10/11}$	$\frac{5/2}{7/8}$
$3'' \times 12''$ Ditto	* 9	10/11	6,0
throated, set and jointed as last	2.9	18/-	12/3
6" × 12" Ditto	9.9	19/7	15/3
SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER			
Slate Slate			
Det D 14 4 DG cool 11 14	20"	× 10″ 1	$6'' \times 10''$
Best Bangor slates to B.S. 680 laid with 3" lap, each slate nailed with two			
stout copper nails	per square	246/9	233/8
Ditto hung vertically to dormer cheeks		0=010	040/0
and gables	9.9	256/3	246/9
Tiles		17	Mashina
Best sand faced plain (nibbed) tiles to		made	Machine made
B.S. 402, $10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$ laid to a 4" gauge		ALL OF	
with each tile in every fourth course		3 = 4 /	104/
nailed with galvanized nails Ditto hung vertically to dormer cheeks	per square	1/4/-	104/-
and gables to 41 gauge with each tile			
nailed with galvanized nails	**1 **	171/11	162/9
Berkshire hand made sand faced red pa $14\frac{1}{2}'' \times 10''$ laid to $2\frac{1}{2}''$ head and $1\frac{1}{2}''$ side			
each tile in every third course nailed			
galvanized nails Ditto to mansard slopes	per	square	
Ditto to mansard slopes Bridgwater hand made Double Roma:	n red	5.5	171/8
sandfaced tiles $16\frac{1}{4}'' \times 14''$ laid to 3"	laps,		
each tile in every course nailed with ga	alvan-		101/0
ised nails Concrete plain (nibbed) tiles to B.S. 473	. 101"	9.9	131/3
$\times$ 6" laid as before described for plain t	iles	99	102/8
Ditto hung vertically to dormer cheeks	s, and		10510
gables, ditto	to 3"	9.9	107/8
lap, each tile in every third course naile			
galvanized nails		??	81/4
Ditto to mansard slopes ditto		99	90/3
Asbestos Cen 6" Corrugated asbestos cement sheeting			
to wood roofs with galvanized drive	screws		
and washers with a side lap of $l_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ corrug			87/2
and an end lap of 6" 6" Ditto but fixed vertically	****	**	93/5
Add to both last if fixed to steel purl	ins or		
sheeting rails with galvanized hook bo Felt	lts	9.4	3/5
Reinforced bituminous roofing felt laid v	with 3"		
laps and nailed to rafters at 18" centre			04/22
galvanized clout nails		Two	24/11 Three
One-ply bitumen felt to B.S. 989 laid on		layer	
concrete. Each layer bedded in hot		0.10	11/0
bitumen	per yard su	per 8/0	11/6
CARPENTER			
Carcassin	9		
Softwood, sawn and fixed, in plates,			
joists and lintols	*	oot cube	
Ditto in floor and ceiling joists Ditto in stud partitions		97 97	17/10- 18/8
Ditto in rafters		<b>?</b> ?	18/6
Ditto in purlins and struts Ditto and framing in ridge		**	18/8 18/6
Ditto and framing in ridge Ditto in hip and valley rafters including of		9.9	10/0
rafters to sizes		9.7	20/8
Battening and H	Boarding		
			Vertical
$\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ Battens nailed to softwood for $20'' \times 10''$ slates to $8\frac{1}{2}''$ gauge	ner sauer		hanging 11 31/6
Ditto $16'' \times 10''$ slates to $61''$ gauge			$10 \ 39/11$
Ditto $10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6''$ tiles to 4" gauge ( $4\frac{1}{2}''$ for		co./	
vertical hanging)	. 79	60/- Roof	4 57/9
			Mansards
Ditto $14\frac{1}{2}'' \times 10''$ pantiles to $12''$ gauge Ditto $15'' \times 9''$ concrete interlocking		21/-	
Ditto 15" × 9" concrete interlocking tiles to 12" gauge		217	- 21/6
tiles to 12" gauge Roof boarding in batten widths close	· • • • •	1"	1.
jointed and fixed to flat or sloping roof	8 22	112/-	
Ditto tongued and grooved and pre- pared for felt roofing including firring			
to falls	, 79	165/	6 194/6

1227

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7/1 -/31

per foot run

8] <b>TE</b>	CHNICAL	SECT	ION The	e Architects	Journal
ARPENTER-	-(continued)			Deef	
				Roof Slopes Ma	nsards
rot and cross	tongued eaves	s soffite	f per foot sup		
Wrot and planted on			. per foot rur	$-/10\frac{1}{2}$	1/-1
	Wal	l and Ceilin	a Roards		
	to B.S. 1142 at headed na	fixed with ails to soft	-	Verti- cally	
wood	···· · ···		. per yard su	per 6/3	6/4
" Asbestos ( B.S. 690 fixe Ditto	d as last			$\frac{6}{7/2}$	6/41 7/6
OINER					
	F	loors and S	kirtings		
			d are nominal	)	
Double groo	I to floor joist rooved ditto oved and tong oone with tw	s gued and gr o-block bo	per square 14 ,, 15 rooved wood b rder, set in h	ot mastic	
composition	on prepared s	creed and	wax polished :	-	97/4
uropean Beec	h		per	,,	33/7
nglish Oak	e			99 99	46/3
uropean Oak				52	41/9
urma Teak	tin mith	anland a			45/8
molded top e	edge, planted a)	on (per inc		Sectional 3" to 6"	Over 6"
	nds plugged t	o brickwor	per foot ru k ,,	n -/2g -/8	-/22
	W	indows in S	Softwood		
abatad and m	nolded softwo				
and caseme	ent sashes d	ivided int	0	11"	2"
squares for hang	ring		per foot su	ach 6/7	3/4 6/7
molded doul pulleys, line N.B.—The	ent windows	es includin are for p		iper — joinery. S nes and fra	10/- tandard mes to
		Dooma in R.	formed		
		Doors in Se	gravova		
Framed ledge	d and brace h 1" T. & G.			14" 14"	2"
jointed boar four-panel do	ding and han	ging p	er foot super	$1\frac{1}{6}$ $1\frac{3}{6}$ $6/11$	2 6/11
and hanging			9.9	5/1 5/9	5/9
Ditto molded	both sides		55 55 55	5/8 6/4 6/2 6/11	6/4 6/11
anelled doors	to B.S. 459 a	re cheaper	purpose made 		
Ditto exter	nal pattern	•• •••		99	124/3
	Linings	, Frames, e	tc., in Softwood		1
in sectional	oor linings etc area)			Sections Up to $6''$ ( n -/4	6" to 12" -/31
(ditto)	all round ar		22	-/31	-/3
	somes and cil		9.7	2" to 4" 4	
" Window be	hitraves, etc. bards with ro ed at back and	unded nos-		-/32 Thick 1"	-/31 ness 11"
bearers Ditto			22	3/2 3/6	3/41 3/91
			igs in Softwood		1-3
Shelving of 2"	slats spaced			#"	1"
	asured separa		per foot sup		2/11 3/-
Crosstongued	shelving on d	litto		3/-	3/7
Shelving 9" w	ide on ditto		per foot ru	in 1/81	2/1
	in framed up			1/-	1/2
F. & G. & V-	in framed up jointed back top, botton		per foot sup	er 2/1	2/5
division			. 29	3/1	3/71

division 11" Flush cupboard doors Labour rebate or groove

#### JOINER-(continued)

1	abour oross-grain			per foot run	-/41
1	" × 2" Bearers screwed on			99	-/6
	N.B The above prices				
S	tandard pattern kitchen fi	tting	s to B.S	. 1195 are ches	per.

Soft- Hard-

#### IRONMONGERY

				wood	wood	
3" Steel butts (medium quality)	****		per pair	4/11	6/1	
4" Ditto (ditto)			9.7	6/8	8/-	
Double action floor springs and	top ce	entres				
including filling boxes with oil	P.C.	149/3	each	181/6	187/4	
Overhead check action door spring			2.2	84/3	87/10	
6" Barrel bolts. P.C. 5/6			92	7/8	8/2	
Cupboard locks. P.C. 8/2			22	12/3	13/4	
Norfolk latches. P.C. 5/6			2.2	10/5	11/10	
Cylinder night latch. P.C. 15/11				22/11	24/9	
Mortice latch. P.C. 9/4			22	14/8	16/1	
Rim lock. P.C. 10/			9.9	14/3	15/4	
Mortice lock. P.C. 15/2			13	22/1	23/11	
Deor furniture. P.C. 24/			per set	27/6	27/10	
Sash fasteners. P.C. 9/,			each	11/8	12/3	
Casement fasteners. P.C. 7/11			22	10/-	10/5	
Casement stays. P.C. 11/6			2.2	14/-	14/4	

#### STEEL AND IRONWORKER

#### Structural Steelwork

The following prices are for Basic sections only. Prices for other sections vary roughly in proportion to the price of the steel ex mills-see " Current Market Prices of Materials."

R.S.J.—in steel framed structures hoisted and fixed complete	per ton	£ 60	s. 6	
Riveted compound girders including plates and rivets	19	64	15	9
R.S. Stanchions including caps bases, cleats, etc	90	65	7	3
Riveted compound stanchions ditto	7.9	67	14	6
Riveted roof trusses with flat and angle members,				
plates, cleats, etc., 30' span	22	94	0	0
Ditto 40' span	29	92	0	0

#### Sundries

.... per cwt. 11 10 6 ..... ,, 11 1 9

#### PLASTERER AND TILE FIXER

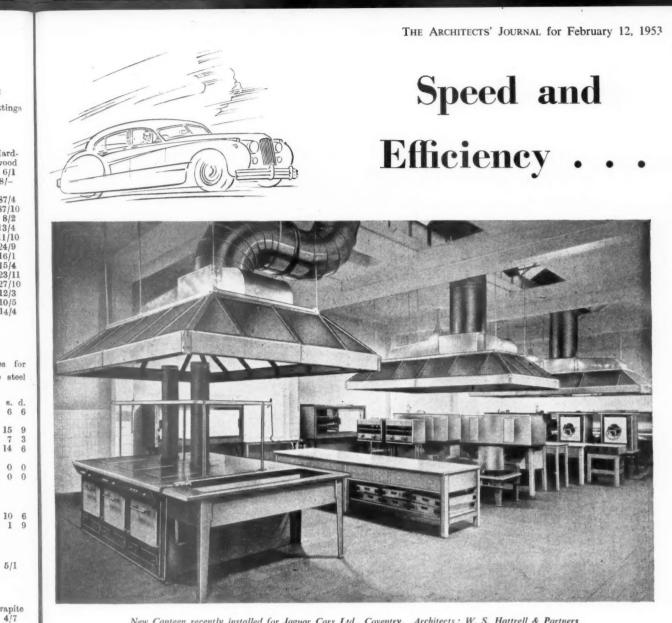
24 gauge expanded metal lathing and fixing to softwood soffites per yard super 5/1

#### Lime and Gypsum Plaster

Three coat lime and two coat Sirapite or	
	Sirapite
On brick walls and partitions per yard super 5/11	4/7
On concrete soffites including hacking ,, 6/11	6/7
On soffite of E.M.L. (measured separ-	011
- (1)	7/2
On and including wood laths, to soffites ,, 11/1	* ] da
" Gypsum plasterboard fixed to softwood	
soffites, in accordance with manufacturer's	
instructions, scrimmed and finished with	
setting coat of suitable plaster per yard super	7/5
Plaster moulded cornice or cove (per inch in	10
girth) per foot run	-/41
Breat, ber toot tall	1=8
Cement Rendering	
5	
Rendering in Portland cement lime sand(1:1:6)	
and setting in Keenes cement on brick walls	-
and partitions per yard super	5/9
Portland cement and sand (1:3) plain face	
trowelled smooth on ditto ,,	5/3
Portland cement and sand (1:3) screed for	
tiling on ditto f,	2/9
Wall Tiler	
$6'' \times 6'' \times \frac{3}{2}''$ Standard quality white glazed	
wall tiles set and jointed on prepared screed per yard super	36/9
Ditto eggshell matt or glossy glazed enamelled "	46/6
EXTERNAL PLUMBER AND COPPERSMITH AND	ZINC

## EXTERNAL PLUMBER AND COPPERSMITH AND ZINC WORKER

		Flats	Gutters, flash-	flash-	
Milled sheet lead and labour	per cwt.	210/-	ings, etc. 210/-	ings 219/6	



New Canteen recently installed for Jaguar Cars Ltd., Coventry. Architects: W. S. Hattrell & Partners

6/7 7/2

7/5

-/41

5/9 5/3 2/9

36/9 46/6

ZINC

ashings 19/6

With all installations undertaken by Lockhart Equipment Ltd., there is the earnest endeavour on the part of Specialists to carry out the work with speed and efficiency, whether it be for an entirely new project or the reorganization of existing facilities. Lockhart Equipment Ltd., plan and supply all the equipment necessary including utensils, crockery, cutlery, linen, etc., handing over complete and ready for operation.

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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for February 12, 1953

## BISON FLOORS AND ROOFS IN HERTFORDSHIRE NEW SCHOOLS

TYPICAL ARRANGEMENT ON HILLS FRAME



EX1 WC 24 S la 23 S

la 14 g

Cas

in pi on pi se Pres d Asb

a Cas

> Dit 18 Dit Asl

Lea i 3 c I Me

i

IN Su Di Fl

St

Di Di FI W Jc B B G

> D JBT P SI

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The Architects' Journal for February 12, 1953

TECHNICAL SECTION

TERNAL PLUMBER AND	COPPERS	AITH A	ND ZI	NC
<b>ORKER</b> —(continued)	Fla		rs, Stepj n- flas	
S.W.G. sheet copper and abour per foot		ings,	etc. ing	28
S.W.G. sheet copper and	6/	5 6/8	6/	11
abour ,, gauge zinc and labour ,,	, 3,	5 6/8 5 3/8	3 3/	
Rainwater Pipes	and Gutters			
st iron medium section ( <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub> " netal) R.W. pipes and joint-				
ng and fixing to walls with		3″	4"	
pipe nails and distance pieces or holderbats (cutting and		r- nails he	older- na	
ninning holderbats measured	bats		bats	
eparately) per for essed steel R.W. pipes and ditto	2	4 G.	20 0	¥.
ditto bestos cement R.W. pipes	,, 3/11	3/4	5/6 4/	10
	., 2/11	4"	3/8 -	-
gutter and jointed and fixed	1"	3."	1" 3	
with brackets to fascia	., 2/11	3/1	4/3 4	10
Gauge pressed steel half		3/11		
tto 0.0 ditto		2/8 <u>}</u> 3/3	3/9 4/51	
bestos cement half round				
ditto	99	2/4	$3/9\frac{1}{2}$	
Soil and Ventil	lating Pipes			
ead soil, waste and ventilat- ing pipes (17 lb. per yard for				
$3''$ and $22 \cdot 8$ lb. per yard for $4''$				
diameter) fixed to walls with lead tacks and brass screws per f	foot run 1	3″ 1/9	$\frac{4''}{16/4}$	
edium or heavy section cast			LOBER M	ed.
iron soil, waste and ventilat- ing pipes with caulked joints,	Heat H	ium	Ha i	um
fixed to walls, with pipe nails and distance pieces		1 4/9		16 5/6
F		2 -1		
TERNAL PLUMBER	Pipes			
NTERNAL PLUMBER Lead I Prices are based upon the fo	ollowing wei	ghts per y	ard.	
Lead 1 Prices are based upon the fo	ollowing wei	. 1b.	1″	1 <b>4</b> " 1b.
Lead 1 Prices are based upon the fo	ollowing wei	. lb. 11	1" lb. 16	1b. 21
Lead 1 Prices are based upon the fo	ollowing wei	2" 1b. 11 9 5	1" 1b. 16 12·5	1b. 21 16 9
Lead 1 Prices are based upon the for upply fistributing	ollowing wei	11 11 9 5	1″ 1b. 16 12·5 7	1b. 21 16 9 7
Lead I Prices are based upon the for istributing Jushing and overflow Yaste and ventilating upply pipe in trench (mea-	ollowing wei 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11 11 9 5 	$1^{"}$ 1b. 16 12.5 7 - 1"	1b. 21 16 9 7
Lead 1 Prices are based upon the for instributing Jushing and overflow Yaste and ventilating upply pipe in trench (mea- sured separately) per Ditto fixed to walls and ceilings	ollowing wei 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1" 1b. 16 12.5 7 - 1" 8/8 1	1b. 21 16 9 7
Lead I Prices are based upon the for intributing Jushing and overflow Yaste and ventilating upply pipe in trench (mea- sured separately) per Ditto fixed to walls and ceilings Distributing pipe fixed to walls and ceilings	ollowing wei 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$\begin{array}{c} \frac{3}{4}'' \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0$	1" 1b. 16 12.5 7 - 1" 8/8 1 9/5 12 7 - 1" 1" 10 12.5 7 - 1" 1" 10 12.5 7 - 1" 10 12.5 7 - 10 12.5 7 - 10 12.5 7 - 10 12.5 7 - 10 12.5 7 - 10 12.5 7 - 10 12.5 7 - 10 12.5 7 - 10 12.5 7 - 10 12.5 7 - 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1b. 21 16 9 7 14″ 1/6 2/8 0/1
Lead 1 Prices are based upon the for upply	ollowing wei 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$\begin{array}{c} \frac{3}{4}'' \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0$	1" 1b. 16 12.5 7 - 1" 8/8 1 9/5 12 7 - 1" 1" 10 12.5 7 - 1" 1" 10 12.5 7 - 1" 10 12.5 7 - 10 12.5 7 - 10 12.5 7 - 10 12.5 7 - 10 12.5 7 - 10 12.5 7 - 10 12.5 7 - 10 12.5 7 - 10 12.5 7 - 10 12.5 7 - 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1b. 21 16 9 7 14″ 1/6 2/8 0/1
Lead I Prices are based upon the for istributing Jushing and overflow Yaste and ventilating upply pipe in trench (mea- sured separately) per Ditto fixed to walls and ceilings Distributing pipe fixed to walls and ceilings Tushing and overflow pipe ditto Vaste and ventilating pipe ditto Vaste and ventilating pipe ditto Vaste and ventilating pipe ditto	ollowing wei 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$\begin{array}{c} \frac{3}{4}'' \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 9 \\ 5 \\ - \\ - \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ - \\ 2 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ -$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1'' \\ 1b. \\ 16 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \\ - \\ 1'' \\ 8/8 \\ 1 \\ 9/5 \\ 1'' \\ 5/2 \\ 1'' \\ 5/2 \\ 6/8 \\ \end{array} $	1b.       21       16       9       7       1¼"       1/6       2/8       0/1       3/10       5/11       7/6
Lead I Prices are based upon the for istributing Iushing and overflow Yaste and ventilating upply pipe in trench (mea- sured separately) per bitto fixed to walls and ceilings Distributing pipe fixed to walls and ceilings Iushing and overflow pipe ditto Vaste and ventilating pipe ditto Vaste and ventilating pipe ditto Sends	ollowing wei 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	$\begin{array}{c} \frac{3}{4}'' \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 9 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1'' \\ 1b. \\ 16 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \\ - \\ 8/8 \\ 1 \\ 9/5 \\ 1'' \\ 9/5 \\ 1'' \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 4 \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$	1b.       21       16       9       7       1¼"       1/6       2/8       0/1       3/10       5/11
Lead 1 Prices are based upon the for istributing	ollowing wei 	$\begin{array}{c} \frac{3}{4}'' \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 9 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1'' \\ 1b. \\ 16 \\ 12.5 \\ 7 \\ - \\ 8/8 \\ 1 \\ 9/5 \\ 1'' \\ 8/8 \\ 1 \\ 9/5 \\ 1'' \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 1'' \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 1'' \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 1'' \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 1''' \\ 1''' \\ 1''''''''''$	1b. 21 16 9 7 14" 1/6 2/8 0/1 3/10 5/11 7/6 1/11
Lead I Prices are based upon the for istributing	ollowing wei 	$\begin{array}{c} \frac{3}{4}'' \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 9 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1'' \\ 1b. \\ 16 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \\ - \\ 8/8 \\ 1 \\ 9/5 \\ 1'' \\ 9/5 \\ 1'' \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 4 \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$	1b. 21 16 9 7 14" 1/6 2/8 0/1 3/10 5/11 7/6 1/11
Lead 1 Prices are based upon the for instributing	ollowing wei 	$\begin{array}{c} \frac{3}{4}'' \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 9 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1'' \\ 1b. \\ 16 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \\ - \\ 8/8 \\ 1 \\ 9/5 \\ 1'' \\ 9/5 \\ 1'' \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 4 \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$	1b. 21 16 9 7 14" 1/6 2/8 0/1 3/10 5/11 7/6 1/11
Lead 1 Prices are based upon the for upply	ollowing wei 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1'' \\ 1b. \\ 16 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \\ - \\ 8/8 \\ 1 \\ 9/5 \\ 1'' \\ 8/8 \\ 1 \\ 9/5 \\ 1'' \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 8/2 \\ 1 \\ 8/2 \\ 1 \\ 9 \end{array} $	1b. 21 16 9 7 7 14" 1/6 2/8 0/1 3/10 5/11 7/6 5/11 9/6½
Lead I Prices are based upon the for instributing	ollowing wei 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1'' \\ 1b. \\ 16 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \\ - \\ 8/8 \\ 1 \\ 9/5 \\ 1'' \\ 8/8 \\ 1 \\ 9/5 \\ 1'' \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 8/2 \\ 1 \\ 8/2 \\ 1 \\ 9 \end{array} $	1b. 21 16 9 7 14" 1/6 2/8 0/1 3/10 5/11 7/6 1/11
Lead I Prices are based upon the for instributing	ollowing wei 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 1'' \\ 1b. \\ 16 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \\ - \\ 1'' \\ 8/8 \\ 1 \\ 9/5 \\ 1' \\ 9/5 \\ 1'' \\ 7/10 \\ 1 \\ 5/2 \\ 1 \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 8/2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 2/6 \\ 1 \\ 2/6 \\ 1 \\ 2/6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ $	1b. 21 16 9 7 14" 1/6 2/8 0/1 3/10 5/11 7/6 1/11 9/6½ 3/4
Lead I Prices are based upon the for instributing	ollowing wei 14 14 14 14 14 14 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 1'' \\ 1b. \\ 16 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \\ - \\ 1'' \\ 8/8 \\ 1 \\ 9/5 \\ 1! \\ 9/5 \\ 1! \\ 7/10 \\ 1 \\ 5/2 \\ 1 \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 8/2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 8/2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 9 \\ - \\ 2/6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ $	1b. 21 16 9 7 14" 1/6 2/8 0/1 3/10 5/11 7/6 5/11 9/6½ 3/4 3/1½
Lead I Prices are based upon the for stributing	ollowing wei 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 1'' \\ 1b. \\ 16 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \\ - \\ 8/8 \\ 1 \\ 9/5 \\ 1' \\ 9/5 \\ 1' \\ 5/2\frac{1}{2} \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 8/2\frac{1}{2} \\ 2/6\frac{1}{2} \\ 2/6\frac{1}{2} \\ 2/6 \\ 5/4 \\ 3/3 \end{array}$	1b. 21 16 9 7 1 $4'''$ 1/6 2/8 0/1 5/10 5/11 5/10 5/11 9/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3/4 3/4 3/4
Lead I Prices are based upon the for instributing	ollowing wei 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$\begin{array}{c} \frac{3}{4}'' \\ 1b, \\ 1b, \\ 9\\ 5\\ 9\\ 7\\ 1\\ 6\\ 6\\ 6\\ 7\\ 7\\ 7\\ 7\\ 7\\ 7\\ 7\\ 8\\ \frac{3}{2}/4\\ \frac{1}{2}\\ \frac{2}{4}\\ \frac{1}{2}\\ \frac{2}{4}\\ \frac{1}{2}\\ \frac{1}{2}/4\\ \frac{1}{2}\\ \frac{1}{2}/6\\ \frac{1}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1'' \\ 1b. \\ 16 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \\ \hline \\ 8/8 \\ 1 \\ 9/5 \\ 1' \\ 9/5 \\ 1' \\ 5/2\frac{1}{2} \\ 6/8 \\ \hline \\ 8/2\frac{1}{2} \\ 9/5 \\ 1' \\ 6/8 \\ 1 \\ 6/8 \\ 1 \\ 6/8 \\ 1 \\ 6/8 \\ 1 \\ 6/8 \\ 1 \\ 6/8 \\ 1 \\ 6/8 \\ 1 \\ 6/8 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 6/8 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ $	1b. 21 16 9 7 1 $\frac{1}{6}$ 2/8 0/1 5/11 7/6 1/11 9/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3/4 3/1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lead I Prices are based upon the for instributing	ollowing wei 	$\begin{array}{c} \frac{3}{4}'' \\ 1b, \\ 1b, \\ 9\\ 5\\ 9\\ 7\\ 1\\ 6\\ 6\\ 6\\ 7\\ 7\\ 7\\ 7\\ 7\\ 7\\ 7\\ 8\\ \frac{3}{2}/4\\ \frac{1}{2}\\ \frac{2}{4}\\ \frac{1}{2}\\ \frac{2}{4}\\ \frac{1}{2}\\ \frac{1}{2}/4\\ \frac{1}{2}\\ \frac{1}{2}/6\\ \frac{1}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1'' \\ 1b. \\ 16 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \\ - \\ 8/8 \\ 1 \\ 9/5 \\ 1' \\ 9/5 \\ 1' \\ 5/2\frac{1}{2} \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 8/2\frac{1}{2} \\ 2/6\frac{1}{2} \\ 2/6\frac{1}{2} \\ 2/6 \\ 5/4 \\ 3/3 \end{array}$	1b. 21 16 9 7 1 $4'''$ 1/6 2/8 0/1 5/10 5/11 5/10 5/11 9/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3/4 3/4 3/4
Lead I Prices are based upon the for instributing	ollowing wei 14 14 14 14 14 14 17 16 10 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	$\begin{array}{c} \frac{3}{4}'' \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 9 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$	$1^{"}_{1b}$ $16$ $12 \cdot 5$ $7$ $1^{"}_{1b}$ $8/8  1$ $9/5  1^{"}_{1b}$ $7/10  1$ $5/2 \frac{1}{2}$ $6/8$ $6/8$ $2/6 \frac{1}{2}$ $2/6 \frac{1}{2}$ $2/6$ $5/4$ $3/3$ $3/2$ $1^{"}_{1b}$	1b. 21 16 9 7 1 $4'''$ 1/6 2/8 0/1 3/10 5/11 7/6 5/11 9/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3/4 3/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6/3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4/9 4/- 1 $\frac{1}{4}'''$
Lead I Prices are based upon the for instributing	ollowing wei 14 14 14 14 14 17 16oot run 4/ 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	$\begin{array}{c} \frac{3}{4}'' \\ 1b. \\ 1b. \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 9 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$	$1^{"}_{1b.}$ $16$ $12 \cdot 5$ $7$ $1"$ $8/8$ $1$ $9/5$ $1'$ $5/2\frac{1}{2}$ $6/8$ $2/6\frac{1}{2}$ $2/6\frac{1}{2}$ $2/6$ $3/3$ $3/2$ $1"$ $16$	1b. 21 16 9 7 1 $\frac{4''}{1/6}$ 2/8 0/1 5/10 5/11 9/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3/4 3/4 3/4 3/4 4/9 4/- 1 $\frac{1}{4}''$ 16 17 16 16 16 16 16 17 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16
Lead I Prices are based upon the for instributing	ollowing wei 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$\begin{array}{c} \frac{3}{4}'' \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 9 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$	$1^{"}_{1b}$ $16$ $12 \cdot 5$ $7$ $1^{"}_{1b}$ $8/8  1$ $9/5  1^{"}_{1b}$ $7/10  1$ $5/2 \frac{1}{2}$ $6/8$ $6/8$ $2/6 \frac{1}{2}$ $2/6 \frac{1}{2}$ $2/6$ $5/4$ $3/3$ $3/2$ $1^{"}_{1b}$	1b. 21 16 9 7 1 $4'''$ 1/6 2/8 0/1 3/10 5/11 7/6 5/11 9/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3/4 3/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6/3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4/9 4/- 1 $\frac{1}{4}'''$
Lead I Prices are based upon the fo upply istributing istributing istributing and overflow Yaste and ventilating upply pipe in trench (mea- sured separately) Per Ditto fixed to walls and ceilings Distributing pipe fixed to walls and ceilings Distributing and overflow pipe ditto Vaste and ventilating pipe ditto Steel Tubes o Salvanized steel tubes to B.S. 1387 Class C with screwed joints in red lead as supply pipe laid in trench (meas- ured separately) Ditto Class B ditto fixed to walls and ceilings a supply, distributing, waste pipe, cto. Jointe to fittings Bends Ree, equal or reducing Distributing, waste, etc. Copper Tubes Prices are based upon the following Supply Distributing, waste, etc. Copper tubes to B.S. 1386, as supply pipe laid in trench (couplings and trench mea-	ollowing wei 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 1'' \\ 1b. \\ 16 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \\ - \\ 1'' \\ 8/8 \\ 1 \\ 9/5 \\ 1' \\ 9/5 \\ 1'' \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 1'' \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 1'' \\ 16 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ \end{array}$	1b. 21 16 9 7 1 $\frac{4''}{1/6}$ 2/8 0/1 5/10 5/11 9/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3/4 3/4 3/4 3/4 4/9 4/- 1 $\frac{1}{4}''$ 16 17 16 16 16 16 16 17 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16
Lead I Prices are based upon the for instributing	ollowing wei 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 1'' \\ 1b. \\ 16 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \\ - \\ 1'' \\ 8/8 \\ 1 \\ 9/5 \\ 1' \\ 9/5 \\ 1'' \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 1'' \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 1'' \\ 16 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ \end{array}$	1b. 21 16 9 7 1 $\frac{4''}{1/6}$ 2/8 0/1 5/10 5/11 9/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3/4 3/4 3/4 3/4 4/9 4/- 1 $\frac{1}{4}''$ 16 17 16 16 16 16 16 17 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16
Lead I Prices are based upon the fo upply istributing istributing istributing and overflow Yaste and ventilating upply pipe in trench (mea- sured separately) Per Ditto fixed to walls and ceilings Distributing pipe fixed to walls and ceilings Distributing and overflow pipe ditto Vaste and ventilating pipe ditto Steel Tubes o Salvanized steel tubes to B.S. 1387 Class C with screwed joints in red lead as supply pipe laid in trench (meas- ured separately) Ditto Class B ditto fixed to walls and ceilings a supply, distributing, waste pipe, cto. Jointe to fittings Bends Ree, equal or reducing Distributing, waste, etc. Copper Tubes Prices are based upon the following Supply Distributing, waste, etc. Copper tubes to B.S. 1386, as supply pipe laid in trench (couplings and trench mea-	ollowing wei 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 1'' \\ 1b. \\ 16 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \\ - \\ 1'' \\ 8/8 \\ 1 \\ 9/5 \\ 1' \\ 9/5 \\ 1'' \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 1'' \\ 6/8 \\ - \\ 1'' \\ 16 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ \end{array}$	1b. 21 16 9 7 1 $4'''$ 1/6 2/8 0/1 3/10 5/11 5/11 9/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3/4 3/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4/9 4/- 1 $\frac{4''}{18}$

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NTERNAL PLUMBER—(continu	ed)								
rass compression type coup-		ch	1″ 4/11	5/11	1" 8/2		11		
litto bends			6/7	7/91			14/1		
litto tees		<b>9</b> 9	8/7		15/1		21/5		
-									
Sanitary		~							
ireclay sinks $24'' \times 18'' \times 10''$ in and pinning brackets to tiled wall	. P.0	3. 7	5/	68	ch		8. 16	d 0	
combined metal sink and drainer 42 to bearers (measured separately). ireclay lavatory basin $25'' \times 18''$	P.C.	330	× 81		,,	18	11	9	
towel rail bracket including screw tiled wall. P.C. $138/6$	ing bi	cach	tets to			8	5	0	
tectangular cast iron porcelain e 5' 6" long, with taps, and panels	name to side	lled	bath		59	0	0	0	
end fixed to framing (measu P.C. 390/6	ired se	epar	rately)		.,	23	9	3	
ireclay w.c. pan with trap, plastic cistern and flush pipe, including s floor and cistern brackets to backb	seat	higi ng j	h level pan to						
floor and cistern brackets to backb	oard.	<b>P.</b> C	2. 200/-	•			12		
Ditto with low level cistern. P.C. 2	240/-	****			99	14	17	6	
GLAZIER									
					To		To	)	
8 oz. Ordinary quality sheet glass glazing with putty in squares	and not				wood		met		
glazing with putty in squares exceeding 4 ft. sup		per	r foot e	uper	1/-		1/1		
4 oz. Ditto and ditto			7.7		1/1		1/3	3	
Figured, rolled, and cathedral-			**		1/71		1/8		
tinted and ditto	****		73		1/4		1/4	5	
" Rough cast and ditto" " Wired cast and ditto			2.9		1/71		1/2	3	
Wired cast and ditto			9.9		1/94		1/	101	
" Georgian wired cast and ditto	****		9.9		$1/9\frac{1}{2}$		1/1	11	
					То		To		
					W000	1	met	tal	
"Georgian wired polished plate					0.03.1				
ditto " Polished plate (glazing quality)	and		9.9		6/14		6/		
ditto	****		9.9		5/10	,	6/	-	
PAINTER									
Whitening, Distempt				Walls					
Prepare and twice whiten plastere	d wall	s a							
ceilings Prepare and twice distemper wit	h was	shal		r yard	supe	r			
distemper on plastered walls and	l ceilii	ngs		99			1/8		
Ditto on brick or concrete				99			2/3		
Prepare, prime, and paint two coa on plastered walls and ceilings				99			4/7		
Paint	on M	etal							
							Add	for	
					Basic				
					price				
Prepare, prime, and paint one cos	at oil				Paroc		008		
colour on general surfaces		pe	r vard	super	2/11		1/4		
Ditto metal casements		r	0	A. J.	4/6		1/1		

Prepare, prime, and paint one coat oil	price	coat
colour on general surfaces per yard super	2/11	1/4
Ditto metal casements ,,	4/6	1/111
Ditto members of roof trusses ,,	3/81	1/8
Ditto balustrades one side ,,	4/6	1/111
Ditto bars, etc., not exceeding 6" girth per yard run	-/9	-/4
Ditto emall pipe ,,	-/9	-/4
Ditto large pipe ,,	1/6	-/8

Paint on Wood

Knot, prime, stop and paint one coat oil colour on general surfaces of wood-	Basic price	Add for each ad- ditional coat
work per vard supe	r 3/3	1/4
Ditto on skirtings, rails, frames, etc.,	. 010	-1-
not exceeding 3" girth per yard run	a -/5	-/2
Ditto ditto for each additional 3" in girth "	-/41	-/2 -/2 1/6
Ditto on sash squares one side per dozen	n 3/9	1/6
Ditto on large sash squares one side ,,	6/10	2/9
Stain and Varnish on Wood		

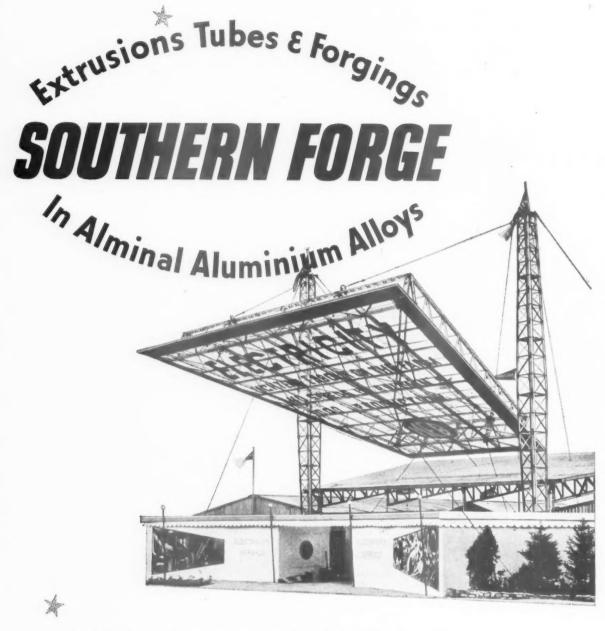
Prepare, size, stain and twice varnish on general surfaces of woodwork per yard super Ditto on skirtings, rails, frames, etc. not exceed-	3/8
ing 3" girth per yard run	-/6
Ditto ditto for each additional 3" in girth ,,	-/3

Jawains

F R.I.C.S., F.I.Arb.

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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for February 12, 1953



Southern Forge Extrusions were used in the construction of the Midland Electricity Board's Exhibition Stand at the Royal Show. It will be seen that the designer took full advantage of the unique characteristics of aluminium alloys—lightness, strength and weather resistance—in this structure built by SMD of Slough.

ALEXIN WANTER

#### SOUTHERN FORGE LTD . MEADFIELD ROAD . LANGLEY . BUCKS

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Below is the second part of our anonymous correspondent's analysis of the new model byelaws (his first article was published in the JOURNAL Jan. 8, 1953\*). He deals now with the new fire resistance requirements and compares them with the requirements of the new LCC byelaws. They represent, he says, a great advance in byelaw procedure and should assist in the development of new systems of construction.

## FIRE RESISTANCE AND THE NEW

#### MODEL BYELAWS

As a result of representations made by the RIBA, the BSI issued in 1932 BS 476, which lays down the standard test methods for the structural fire protection of buildings. In 1936 the Fire Offices Committee's Fire Testing Station was opened at Elstree and BRS undertook structural research there, until in 1947, the Joint Fire Research Organization of DSIR and FOC was formed.

#### SIMILAR TO NEW LCC BYELAWS

In 1942 a committee was set up jointly by the Building Research Board and the Fire Offices Committee to examine the problem of Fire Grading of Buildings. It is on the first part of the report of that Committee (Post-War Building Study No. 20<sup>†</sup>) that the new byelaws are based. Many architects may find strange the form of the new byelaws, but they are similar in principle to those to be found in many American building codes during the past 20 years and, so far as this country is concerned, similar to a series of regulations for the fire protection of structural steelwork that the LCC issued in 1938 but which, owing to the war, has not been extensively used. They are also similar to the fire resistance clauses in the new LCC byelaws that were recently issued.

In my first article on the new model byelaws I said that the new freedom they gave to architects depended largely on the fire resistance clauses. It is not often realized how many of the old byelaws related to fire protection requirements; the main "wall" clauses were as much concerned with fire protection as with structural strength and scattered throughout the old document were clauses demanding "adequate" fire resistance. Appropriate "functional" clauses relating to fire protection were, therefore, essential if we were to dispense with the old. It should be noted, however, that existing practice should not be

\* MOHLG has pointed out to us that, whereas on January 8 we stated "it is a pity that Clause 79 (2) requires that openable windows be provided even where there is a system of mechanical ventilation." there is, in fact, a proviso (ii) that states "this paragraph shall not apply... to any room for which adequate ventilation is provided by mechanical ... means."

+ HMSO, 1946, 1s. 6d.

affected by the new treatment; the old wall thicknesses all satisfy the new standards, with a large margin.

#### THE ONLY INCREASE

Perhaps the only increase is in the standard of protection for large multistorey warehouses, but it merely involves, for example, an extra  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. on the former thickness of concrete protection on steelwork. This is more than counterbalanced by the reduced requirements for offices and flats.

A direct contrast is the change in the requirements for the protection of structural steelwork in domestic buildings [in the old model, byelaw 29(2)(e)]; here there is, in general, a relaxation both of height limitation and of the thickness of concrete required.

MORE SPECIFIC DEFINITION OF "FIRE RESISTANCE "

It should be noted that in the new byelaws the term "fire resistance" is used with a specific meaning, instead of in the loose way it was used in the old byelaws. A clear grasp of the term in its limited sense (i.e., the time a structural element resists the effects of fire in the BS test for fire resistance) will make the byelaws much simpler to understand. For example, the concept of a wall having a different fire resistance on each side, as in byelaw 32(2), is difficult to appreciate after such long acquaintance with solid brick walls that have the same resistance whichever side is tested; but a wall that is not homogeneous will, clearly, behave differently on each side.

THE NEW CLAUSES : SMALL HOUSES

The separation of byelaws dealing with small houses from the remainder is a wise step; we may one day have separate byelaws for various kinds of building.

Byelaw 35 lays down standards of protection against the risk of fire spread between houses. It is a modernized version of the old Byelaw 26, combined with the wall clauses of the old byelaws. It provides a comprehensive clause covering all types of wall construction used for houses. Traditional walls of solid or cavity brickwork or blocks are not affected

#### TECHNICAL SECTION

by this (a point brought out by Byelaw 33), and the byelaw really controls non-traditional forms of wall construction. The separation required between the walls of adjacent houses is related to fire resistance against external fire and the combustibility of the external cladding or structure.

#### PARTY WALLS

Byelaw 36 is of special interest in that it refers to a wall "separating small houses." The 9-in. party wall is no longer the only acceptable form of construction. In its place we are now required to provide a wall "of a fire resistance of 1 hour." Reference to Schedule 4 shows that 9-in. brickwork will easily satisfy this, but we find, in fact, that a wall of 3-in. clinker blocks would also satisfy it. However, fire resistance is not the only functional principle involved, and a wall of 3-in. clinker blocks would hardly provide adequate structural strength or sound insulation.

Another important feature of this byelaw is that it permits the erection of a terrace of timber-clad houses with a brick party wall between each pair of houses, provided this is carried up above the roof and out beyond the external wall. Under the old byelaws timber-clad houses could be erected only singly or in pairs."

The remaining paragraphs of this byelaw relate only to light non-traditional construction. They have no bearing on the traditional brick house and are modernized versions of the old Byelaw clause 26(5).

Byelaw 37 (dealing with roofs) contains the curious words "where practicable." Thus has the Ministry recognized that the sagging of roofs is no easy problem to solve.

#### FLOORS

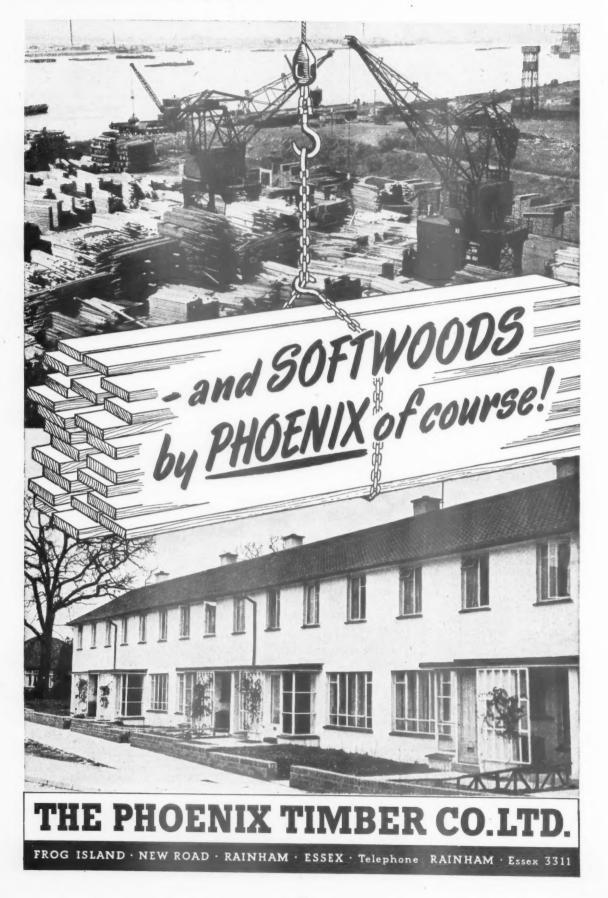
Byelaw 38 lays down a standard for floors in small houses. It is the standard of the traditional floor with timber joists, open boards, and 2-coat lath and plaster ceiling (though curiously this is omitted from the schedule), and, therefore, will not affect traditional construction. Again, this byelaw is primarily applicable to nontraditional construction. Section 3 of it lays down the standard for internal load-bearing walls, and permits methods of test less stringent than those in BS 476.

These clauses need not concern those who build traditionally; they lay down standards for non-traditional building—standards to which most nontraditional houses already built conform, for the clauses consolidate Fire Grading Committee and Housing Manual recommendations.

#### OTHER BUILDINGS

The next group of byelaws (39-42) releases the architect from the bondage

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of 9-in. incombustible material for external walls, for the first clauses in these byelaws simply demand a 2-hour fire resistance for external walls, with certain further relaxations set out in the following clauses. This is one of the most important changes in the byelaws and, like the standard for small houses, introduces a very desirable freedom of treatment for external walls. Complete incombustibility of the materials used in the wall is demanded. This may seem onerous but, presumably, if the 2-hour standard is satisfied by incombustible materials, additional combustible linings can be used since they do not form part of the wall. There may be considerable controversy over the interpretation of these clauses.

#### FRAMED BUILDINGS

Of the other byelaws of this group, 41 is the most important, for in this there is a relaxation of the standard for external walls of certain domestic buildings of frame construction—an important step towards economy and freedom of design in flat construction. It is conditional on sufficient separation—not an onerous requirement in the light of present day planning. Architects will probably find that the separation required by this byelaw will have already been met if they follow the recommendation of paragraph 14 of

the foreword relating to daylighting standards.

#### SINGLE-STOREY DOMESTIC BUILDINGS

Byelaw 40 represents a relaxation in the requirements for single-storey domestic buildings; a modernized version of the old byelaw 26, it relates to domestic buildings, other than small houses. A proviso to this byelaw and a similar proviso to byelaw 42, introduces the concept of the "division," familiar to architects accustomed to building in London under the Building Act, limiting the capacity of divisions to 250,000 cu. ft.

#### FIRE-SEPARATION WALLS

The next group of byelaws relates to walls that are intended to act as fire separation structures between buildings or parts of buildings. Presumably these walls include party walls, but some confusion may arise here because " party walls" suddenly appear in the third schedule for the first time. The standards are satisfied by normal brick construction and the only new requirements are: in paragraph 6, that the separating wall must be carried up above the roof in certain cases (this is perhaps hardly new), and, in paragraph 4, requirements relating to the protection of openings. There is likely to be much debate as to the interpretation of this byelaw with respect to party walls. Byelaw 45 is important for it establishes the standard for fire separation between flats in a building. Here again architects should remember that structures that provide adequate fire protection do not always provide adequate sound insulation.

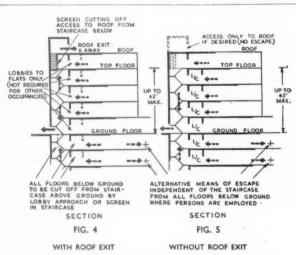
TECHNICAL SECTION

FIRE RESISTANCE STANDARDS FOR MULTI STOREY BUILDINGS

The next byelaw covers a very wide field, for it establishes fire resistance standards for the interior construction of all multi-storey buildings. A full discussion on it would need a whole book. The table corresponds closely to that in Byelaw 9.02 of the new LCC byelaws, but the differences are important. The table in the model byelaws covers all buildings; that in the LCC byelaws deals only with buildings not exceeding 250,000 cu. ft. in capacity. But so far as the byelaws do relate to similar buildings, the similarity is to be welcomed, for it is a step towards a universally applicable series of byelaws for the whole country.

Architects will naturally ask: are the requirements set out in the table restrictive or stringent? This can be best answered by considering a few examples—a block of flats, an office and a shop.

A 5-storey block of flats, with a floor area up to 2,500 sq. ft. on each storey, can be built with T-and-G boarded

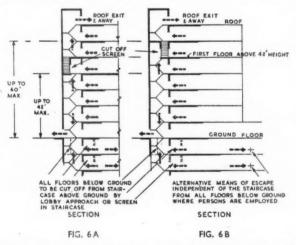


L-C indicates "Lobby " or " Corridor Approach "-see para, 203 and Figs. 8 and 9. In the case of flats the hall of each flat will serve as a " lobby."

In buildings of single occupancy the roof exit may be approached through a room, provided the room is cut off from the staircase by a self-closing fire-check door.

OCCUPANCY	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	MAXIMUM FLOOR AREA ON ANY ONE FLOOR ABOVE GROUND FLOOR	MAXIMUM TOTAL POPULATION ABOVE GROUND FLOOR
Not involving sleeping	1, 2 and 3	4,000 sq. ft.	250
or abnormal risks	4	2,500 sq. ft.	150
	5	1,000 sq. ft.	59
Involving sleeping risks®	1, 2 and 3	4,000 sq. ft. or 4 Flats	250
	4	2,500 sq. ft. or 4 Flats	150

\* Not applicable to blocks of flats approached by external balconies.



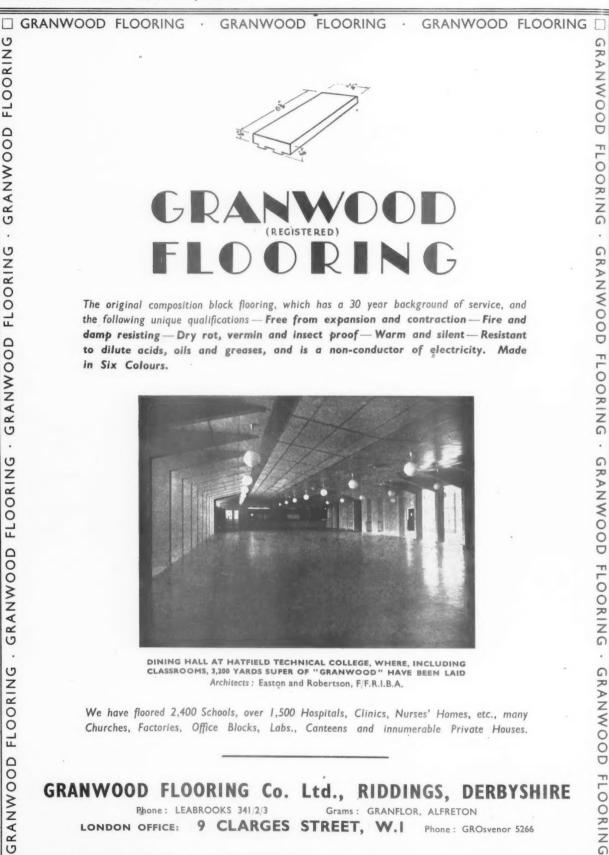
SCREEN BELOW LEVEL OF FIRST FLOOR ABOVE 42 FT. HEIGHT SCREEN ABOVE LEVEL OF FIRST FLOOR ABOVE 42 FT. HEIGHT

OCCUPANCY	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	MAXIMUM FLOOR AREA OF ANY ONE FLOOR ABOVE GROUND FLOOR	MAXIMUM TOTAL POPULATION ABOVE GROUND FLOOR
Not involving sleeping or abnormal risks	1, 2 and 3	2,500 sq. ft.	250

Above and left, four of the diagrams from the recently published Post-War Building Study No. 29 (Fire Grading of Building). Figs. 4 and 5, single-staircase buildings not higher than 42 ft. to top floor level. Figs. 6A and 6B, single-staircase buildings not higher than 60 ft. to top floor level—alternative positions for cut-off screen separating staircase to floors above 42 ft. from staircase below.

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GRANWOOD FLOORING . GRANWOOD FLOORING . CERANWOOD FLOORING floors and a plaster ceiling (sound insulation excepted). A 10-storey block would need a floor of 1-hour fire resistance, attained, for example, by a normal hollow-tile floor; steelwork would need protection of 1 in. of concrete, 1 in. of plaster on metal lathing, 1 in. of gypsum plaster on 3-in. plasterboard, or any of the other items set out in Table C (p. 69 of the 4th Schedule) that afford 1 hour protection. Any other form of protection not specifically mentioned in the Schedule but which on test gives the same protection could also be used. Similar construction is now suitable for office blocks, although, in both cases, it has been common practice in the past to require 2 in. of concrete around steelwork.

A large department store would, presumably, come in the "warehouse" class not used wholly or predominantly for storage and, assuming it exceeded 75 ft. in height, 250,000 cu. ft. in capacity or 7,500 sq. ft. in floor area, 2-hour construction would be needed. This would be provided by ordinary reinforced concrete construction, steelwork with 2 in. of concrete protection and a hollow-tile floor rather thicker than that needed for the offices or flats, but no thicker than that commonly used. Architects will need to study the table carefully, particularly if they intend to use any of the newer systems of construction. A similar approach to structural fire protection is to be found in Bulletin No. 7 of the MOE, dealing with Fire Protection in Schools, and it is evident that every effort is being made to establish these fire requirements on a sound functional basis.

#### MISCELLANEOUS REQUIREMENTS

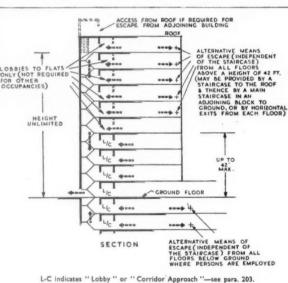
There remain a few more byelaws concerned with fire resistance. Byelaw 47 deals with problems that arise in hollow walls of combustible materials. There has been some recent practical experience of the danger of the rapid spread of fire in walls of this kind, but the practical treatment of the problem can only be worked out separately for each case. Solutions that depend on bridging the cavity may raise problems of damp penetration through external walls.

Byelaw 48 is very important to architects, as it affects fenestration. Here again, however, we see the advantages of the functional treatment, for the byelaw simply requires suitable provision to prevent spread of fire. The first "deemed to satisfy" paragraph may be found confusing. It should be realized found confusing. It should be realized that an "opening" is, in fact, any part of the external wall not of the required TECHNICAL SECTION

period of fire resistance. A more important question is whether long staircase windows will be permitted. Since there are no floors separating storeys within the staircase enclosure, it is difficult to see how it would be possible to apply the restriction. The LCC byelaws include a similar clause, but in these it is applicable only to openings above the ground storey, and the staircase window is, therefore, permitted. These relaxations should be introduced into the model byelaws.

Byelaw 50 is the last byelaw with which we are concerned in this article; it relates to fire protection requirements of roofs. It is a re-statement of the old Byelaw 78 and would, but for one curious feature, help to make clear the real purpose of the list of coverings that will be familiar to most architects. In the first clause of this byelaw there is no mention of domestic buildings generally, though one finds specific mention of a house exceeding 36,000 cu. ft. Drafting appears to be at fault here.

So far as the actual list is concerned, there are two notable additions, as compared with the list in the old byelaws-aluminium and asbestos-based roofing felt. With this latter material there are no restrictions as to the type of base on which it may be laid, as there are with organic-based felts.

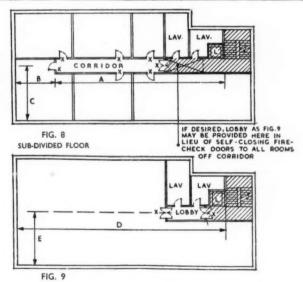


In the case of flats the hall of each flat will serve as a "lobby."

OCCUPANCY	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	MAXIMUM FLOOR AREA ON ANY ONE FLOOR ABOVE GROUND FLOOR	MAXIMUM TOTAL POPULATION ABOVE GROUND FLOOR
With or without sleeping risks but not involving abnormal risks	1, 2 and 3	4,000 sq. ft. or 4 Flats*	250

• Not applicable to blocks of flats approached by external balconies.

Above, Fig. 7, (from PWBS No. 29, by permission of HMSO) single staircase buildings of "unlimited" height. Right, Figs. 8 and 9, lobby approach and corridor approach in single staircase buildings, and maximum travel distances for " dead end " areas. This publication will be reviewed in a forthcoming issue of the JOURNAL.



OPEN FLOOR

Area shown hatched to be bounded by partitions having the grade of fire resistance required for vertical shafts-see Part 1 of Report, Paras. 143 and 144.

No rooms other than lavatories may open out of this area.

"X "indicates self-closing fire-check doors which should be provided to all doors other than lavatory doors opening out of the lobby or corridor. (If the corridor is itself cut off from the staircase by a lobby, self-closing fire-check doors are not necessary to rooms opening out of corridor.)

MAXIMUM TRAVEL DISTANCES			
DIMENSION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION		
	1, 2 and 3	4 and 5	
A	60 ft.	-	
A+B+C	100 ft.	60 ft.	
D+E	IOO ft.	60 ft.	

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#### **Buildings Illustrated**

Technical College, Roe Green Lane, Hatfield, Herts., for the Hertfordshire County Council. (Pages 217-224.) Architects: Easton & Robertson, F./P.R.I.B.A. Structural engineer: Felix J. Samuely, B.S.(ENG.), A.M.I.C.E., M.I.STRUCT.E. Consulting engineers (services): E. A. Pearce & Partners. Quantity surveyors: Gardiner & Theobald. General contractors: Gilbert-Ash Ltd. Subcontractors: pre-cast concrete units, Holland & Hannen and Cubitts Ltd.; heating and hot water services, G. N. Haden & Sons Ltd.; electrical services, T. Clarke & Co. Ltd.; specialist joinery, Norbury Joinery & Cabinet Works Ltd.; windows, metal doors,

etc., Crittall Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; sanitary fittings, John Bolding & Sons Ltd.; asphalt and "Valchrome" flooring, Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co. Ltd.; doors. D. Burke & Sons Ltd.; fitments, Educational Supply Association Ltd.; boilerhouse chimney. Chimneys Ltd.; plastering and painting. A. Horrocks & Sons Ltd.; kitchen and cateteria equipment, Benham & Sons Ltd.; flooring, Korkoid Decorative Floors, Granwood Flooring Co. Ltd., and Stevens & Adams Ltd.; roof lights, British Challenge Glazing Co. Ltd.; blinds, J. Avery & Co. Ltd.; plumbing, J. S. Wright & Co. Ltd.; bricks, Uxbridge Flint Brick Co. Ltd.; and Cement Marketing Co. Ltd.; lettering and special plastering. The Lettering Centre and E. J. & A. T. Bradford Ltd.; ceiling treatment, Tentest Fibre Board Co. Ltd.; shutters, Arthur L. Gibson & Co. Ltd.; balustrades, C. Johnson Brothers Ltd., and Grundy Arnati Ltd.; quarry tiles, A. Bleakley & Co.; chalk boards, J. Starkie Gardner Ltd.; cement glaze, Robb's Cement Enamel Finishes Ltd.; steel ladders, railings, etc., F. A. Norris & Co. Ltd.; terrazzo. Art Pavements & Decorations Ltd.; steel lockers, Sankey-Sheldon Ltd.; terrazvo. Art Pavements & Decorations Ltd.; steel lockers, Sankey-Sheldon Ltd.; cedarwood shingles, W. H. Colt (London) Ltd.; special fittings. Frederick Sage & Co. Ltd.

#### Announcements

T. F. A. Manning, B.A. (ARCH.), A.R.I.B.A., has opened an office at 8, The Green. Richmond, Surrey, where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues.

Robert McKinstry, B.ARCH. (L'POOL), A.R.I.B.A., has opened a private practice at 58, Rugby Road, Belfast, Northern Ireland, where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues. H. A. C. Masters, A.R.I.B.A., has opened a private practice at North Farm, Stanton, Fitzwarren, Swindon, Wilts., where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues. (Tel.: Stratton St. Margaret 3264.)

Vincent Burr, L.R.I.B.A., has taken into partnership his two associated architects, Edmund G. Harker and John J. Hickie, registered architects. His firm will now be known as Vincent Burr & Partners. The practice will continue to be carried on at 85, Gower Street, W.C.1.

Jackson & Edmonds, architects and surveyors, now have their principal office at 116, Colmore Row, Birmingham 3. (Tel: Birmingham Central 7982-4.)

John R. Harris A.R.I.B.A., A.A.DIPL., has removed his office from 40, George Street, W.1, to 38, Queen Anne Street, W.1. (Tel: Museum 4445.)

William C. Cassé, L.R.I.B.A., F.I.A.S., has taken over the practice of Pratt, Blounf & Cooper, of 174, High Street, Acton, W.3, as from December 24, 1952. (Tel: Acorn 0860.)

Cecil Ogden & Son, architect & surveyors, have removed their office to 1, Market Street, Lutterworth, Rugby. (Tel: Lutterworth 321.)

Denys Hinton, A.R.LB.A., A.A. DIPL. (HONS.) has commenced practice at 10a, St. Mary's Road, Learnington Spa, Warwickshire (Tel: Learnington Spa 3032) where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues.

#### Correction

The colonnaded shops at Canterbury, shown in our frontispiece on January 8, were erected by Ravenseft Properties Ltd., whose architect's are Ardin & Robbins. L. Hugh Wilson, the city architect and planning officer, points out that his job was to co-ordinate the street picture.

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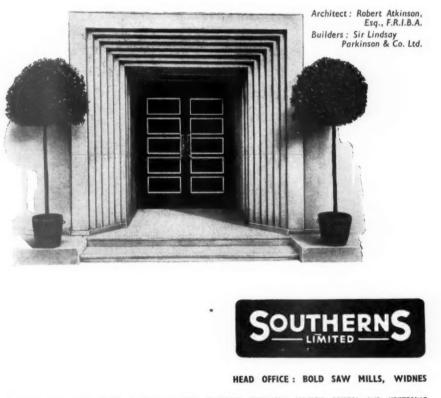




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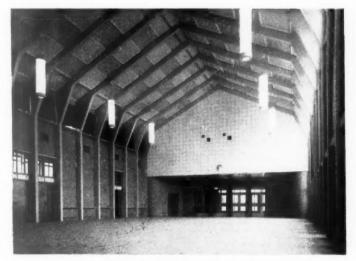
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9 s/i THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for February 12, 1953

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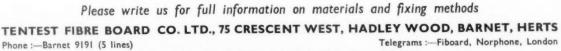
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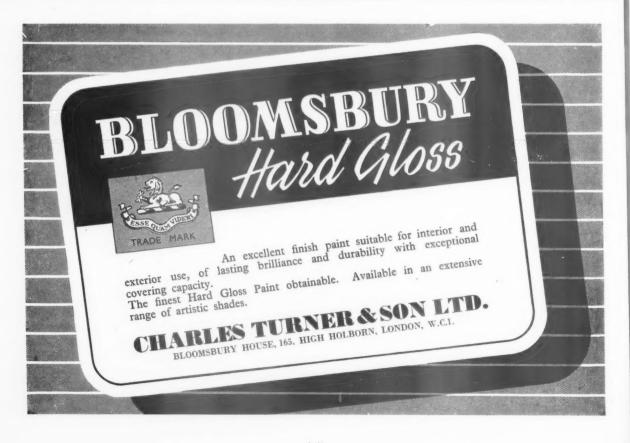




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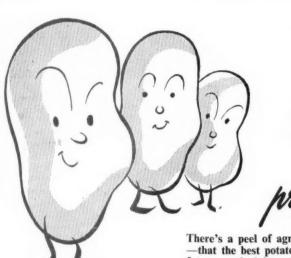


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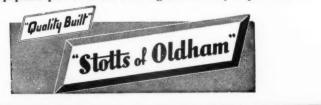
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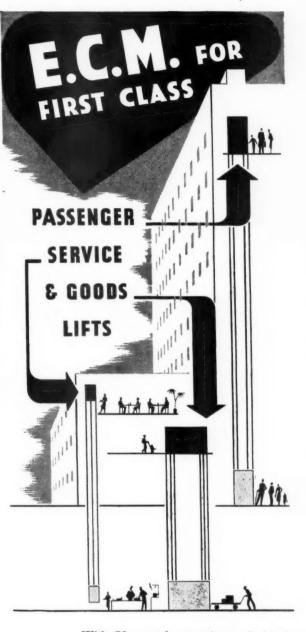
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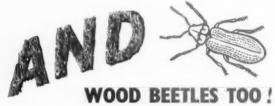


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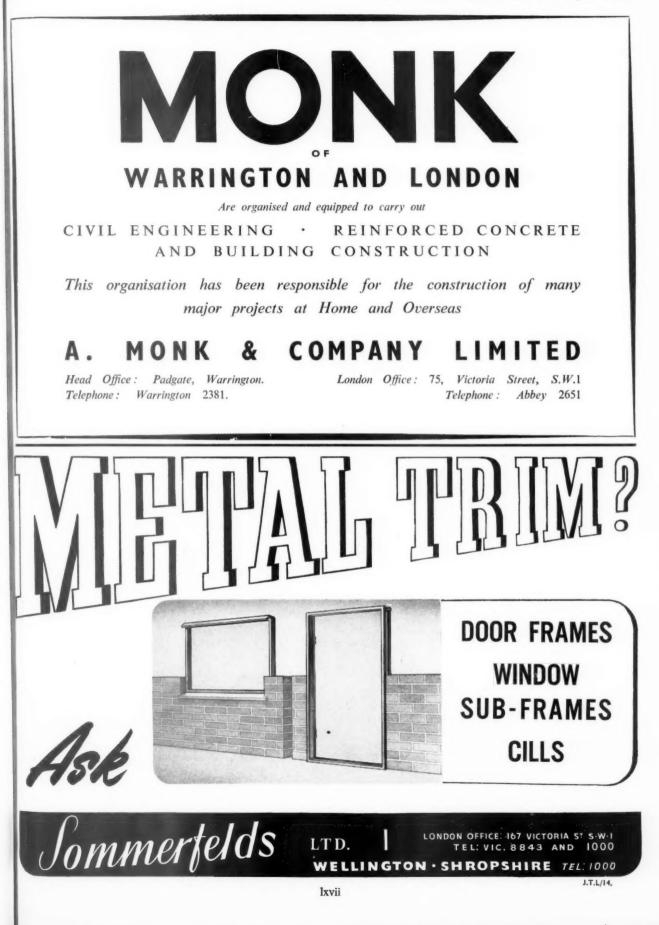
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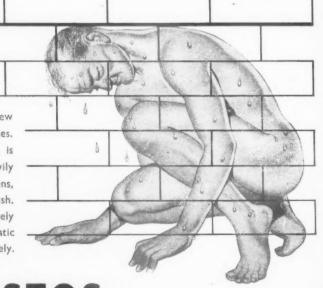
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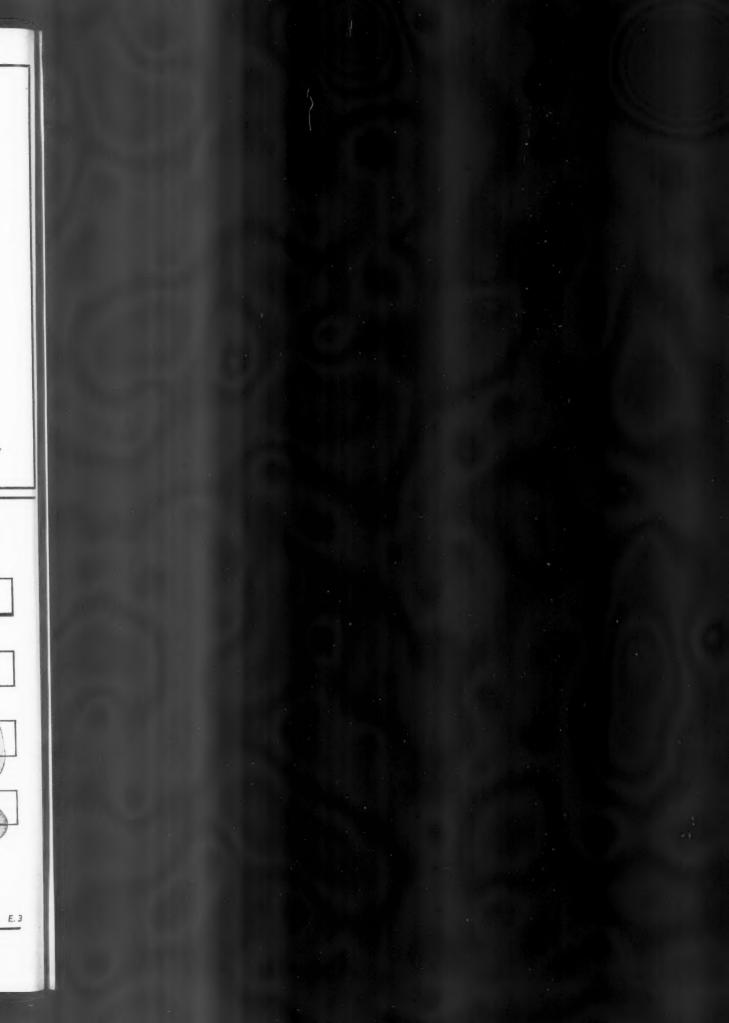
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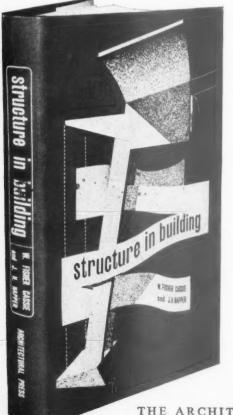
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Foreword by W. A. Allen, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A.

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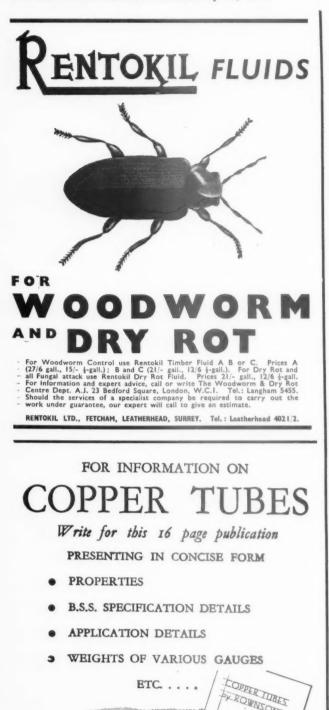
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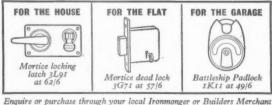
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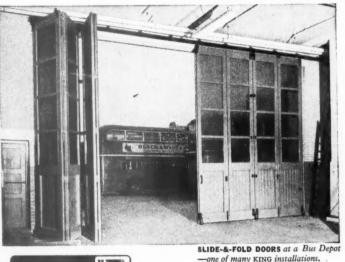
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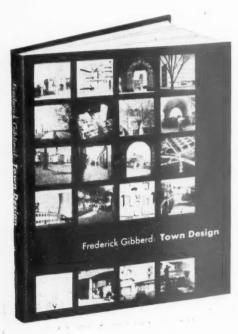
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#### CONTENTS

Part one DESIGN OF THE COMPLETE TOWN: The Town and its Raw Materials. The Master Plan. *Analyses*: Guildford Master Plan (G. A. Jellicoe); Exeter Master Plan (Thomas Sharp); Harlow New Town Master Plan (Frederick Gibberd); Crawley New Town Master Plan (Anthony Minoprio).

Part two CENTRAL AREAS: The Town Centre. Civic Spaces. Shopping Centres. Analyses: Pisa, Piazza Del Duomo; Venice, Piazza and Piazzetta San Marco: Florence, Piazza Della Signoria; Florence, Piazza Annunziata; Ciboure, the Church Square; Taormina, Sicily, Piazza San Agostino; Lansing, Michigan, State Capitol (Smith, Hinchman and Grylls); Harlow New Town, Civic Centre (Frederick Gibberd); Amsterdam, Kalver Straat; Poplar, Lansbury Market; Linda Vista, California, Shopping Centre (Earl F. Giberson and Whitney R. Smith); Coventry, Central Square and Shopping Centre (R. C. Moon and Frederick Gibberd).

Part three INDUSTRY: Industrial Buildings and their Siting. Light Industrial Estates. Workshop and Service Areas. *Analyses*: County Durham, Team Valley Trading Estate (consulting architect, Prof. W. G. Holford); Knutsford Industrial Estate (Yorke, Rosenberg & Mardall); Crawley New Town Industrial Estate (A. G. Sheppard Fidler). M A H A

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Part four HOUSING: The Neighbourhood. Layout with Houses. Layout with Flats. Dwellings on Steep Sites. Mixed Housing Development. Analyses: Bath, Queen Square, The Circus and the Crescent (John Wood the elder, and John Wood the younger); Bath, Landsdown Crescent (John Palmer); Hampstead Garden Suburb (Barry Parker and Raymond Unwin in consultation with Edwin Lutyens); Sidmouth, Mixed Housing Development; Hackney, The Somerford Estate (Frederick Gibberd in association with G. L. Downing, Borough Engineer and Surveyor); Zürich, Katzenbach Estate (Sauter and Dirler); Harlow New Town, Mark Hall Neighbourhood (Neighbourhood plan: Frederick Gibberd and Frank Booth; Housing Units: Area 1, Harlow Design Unit; Area 2, Fry, Drew and Partners; Area 3, Frederick Gibberd); Stockholm, flats at Grondal (Backström and Reinius).

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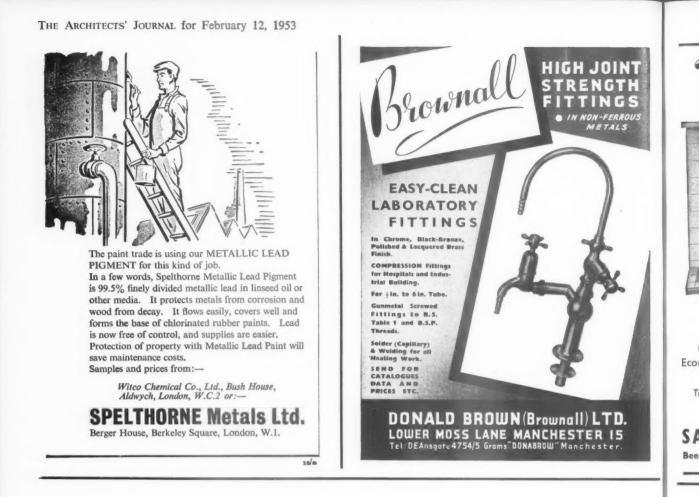
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contributors

Dr. K. Hajnal-Kónyi · concrete

O. Bondy · steel
Phillip O. Reece · timber
K. Cheesman · glass
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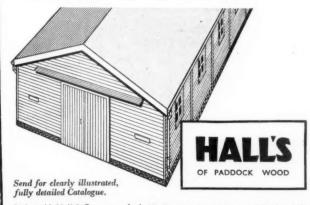
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#### **Public and Official Announcements**

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25. per incl. each additional line, 2s. The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour or a Scheduled Employment Agency if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 inclusive or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive unless he or she or the employment, is excepted from the provisions of the Notification of Vacancies Order, 1982 EAST ANGLIAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD. Applications are invited for the appointment of ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (TWO) in the Archi-tect's Department of the Roard's Headquarters. Salary: £600-£855 per annum. Additional incre-ments based on experience and age may be granted to suitable applicants. Candidates must be Associate Members of the R.L.B.A, and Registered Architects. Good general experience in design, construction and specification writing essential. Knowledge of hospital work desirable. The appointment will be subject to the National Health Service (Superannuation) Regula-tions. Applications, stating age, qualifications and ex-

The appointment will be subject to the National Health Service (Superannuation) Regulations. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, with names of three referees, to reach the Secretary of the Board, 117, Chesterbo Boad, Cambridge, by 2nd March, 1953. CITY OF PETERBOROUGH. CITY OF PETERBOROUGH. CITY OF PETERBOROUGH. CITY OF DETARTMENT. Applications are invited for the appointment of a SENIOR ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR on the permanent staff of the City Engineer and Surveyor, under the National Scheme of Conditions of Service and at a salary on A.P.T., Grade V. Applicants should have a sound knowledge of the Standard Method of Measurement and also of the Ocde of Measurement for Small Dwellings, and be experienced in taking off and preparing Bills of Quantities, making interim valuations and setting Final Accounts. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by copies of at least two reveyor, "mast be sent to the City Engineer at the Town Hall, Peterborough, so as to reach him not later than Friday 27th February, 1953. CIPETER CLARKE. Town Hall, Peterborough. C. PETER CLARKE. Town Hall, Peterborough. 2010 Clerk. Town Hall, Peterborough. 2010 Clerk. 2

#### Town Hall, Peterborough. February, 1953.

appendications in the ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (a) PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (b) PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (b) PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (b) Constraint of the constraint of the constraint (c) Constraint of the county Architect for the comprehensive architectural lay-out and arrangement of educational and other public building projects. Candidates must have had reasonable practical professional experience in such work. such (b) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (£815×£40 (3)-

£935

235 p.a.). Candidates must have good academic qualifica-tions and considerable creative ability in design, together with reasonable office experience in such

(c) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (£815×£40 (3)-£935 p.a.).

(c) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (£815×£40 (3)— Candidates are required to have a thorough knowledge and experience of the detailed con-structional design of schools; be not less than 30 years of age, and have not less than 5 years' consecutive office experience in such work. (d) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (£710×£25 (3)— £755 na).

£785 785 p.a.). (e) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (£670×£20 (2)×

(e) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT  $(\pounds 670 \times \pounds 20) (2) \times \pounds 25 - \pounds 735$  p.a.). Candidates should preferably have been trained at a recognised School of Architecture, and have bad experience in School design and construction. (f) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT  $(\pounds 495 \times \pounds 10^{-5})$ (f) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT  $(\pounds 495 \times \pounds 10^{-5})$ (f) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT  $(\pounds 495 \times \pounds 10^{-5})$ Candidates should preferably have attended a full-time course of Architecture and have passed the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination or its equivalent at one of the recognised Schools of Architecture. These appointments are superannuable and subject to medical examination. These appointments may be paid for six months none every two months may be paid for six months unable to find accommodation. Turther particulars and form of application may be obtained from the County Architect. County Offices. Aylesbury, to whom applications must be delivered by 28th February, 1953. 8184

## URBAN DISTRICT OF EAST BARNET, ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT, Applications are invited for the following

1953 8176

to him by not later than Monday, 2nd March. 1953. COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF STIRLING. COUNTY ABCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for two posts of CHIEF ASSISTANT to the County Architect, at a salary of 2900 rising by annual increments of £25 to \$21,000 per annum. Applicants must possess A.R.I.B.A. qualifications, with administrative experience and ability to organise and supervise to the County Council's general conditions of service and the successful applicants will require to undergo medical examination for admission to the County Council's Superannuation Scheme. Copies of the conditions of appointment will reduire the duties to be performed may be obtained from the undersigned. Applications, giving full particulars of the candidate's age, qualifications and experience, together with copies of not more than three testimonials, must be lodged with the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this advertisement. JAMES D. KENNEDY,

advertisement.

#### JAMES D. KENNEDY, County Clerk.

County Offices, Viewforth, Stirling, BRACKNELL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (BRACKNELL, BERKS.), Applications are invited for the followi appointment :-

appointment :-- ARCHITECT GRADE III-Salary £835 by £50

ARCHITECT GRADE III-Salary £835 by £30 to £985. Applicants must be corporate members of the R.I.R.A. and should have had considerable experience in housing work, including administra-tion of contracts. The appointment will be superannuable under the Local Government Superannuable will be required to pass a medical examination. The Corporation cannot at present offer housing accommodation but in approved cases subsistence allowance may be paid to married men until accommodation has been obtained locally, for a maximum period of six months. Applications, giving full particulars of the candidate's age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of three persons to whom reference can be made, must reach the General Manager, Hall, Binfield, Bracknell, Berks, on or before the 20th February, 1953, in envelopes marked "Architet Grade III." 8148 CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

envelopes marked "Architect Grade III." 8148 CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL. APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSIS-TANT, GRADE V-VI (£395/£645-£670/£735). Applications are invited for the above appoint ment

Applications are invited for the above appoint-ment. Applicants should be Registered Architects or fully qualified Architects and Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and should have had experience in design and construction of all types of public buildings. Applications, stating age, qualifications and ex-perience, accompanied by one recent testimonial, and the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to the Clerk of the County Council, Shire Hall, Cambridge, not later than Thursday, 19th February, 1963. The appointment is subject to one month's notice on either side, and to the provisions of the local Government Superanuation Act, 1937. The selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

The selected control of the county council.

CHARLES PHYTHIAN. Clerk of the County Council. Shire Hall, Cambridge. 26th January, 1953. 8135 SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the appointment of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade III. at a commencing salary of £625 p.a., rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £570 p.a., plus London allowance of up to £30 per annum, according to age. Applicants must be of good general training and give full details in their applications, and preference will be given to applicants who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Boyal Institute of British Architects. The appointment will be subject to the pro-visions of the Local Government Act, 1937, and the successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination.

successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to the County Architect, Surrey County Council, County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames, not later than the 21st February, 1953. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will

Council Scale will be paid to the person appointed, who will be required to provide and maintain a Salaries for both appointments will be in accord-ance with A.P.T. Grade II (£495-£540) of the National Scales of Salaries for Local Authorities. Applications in candidate's own handwriting, stating age, present position, salary, qualifications and experience, and giving the names and addresses of two referees, to be made to the Estates Manager at this office not later than 28th February, 1953. C. R. PLUMTREE C. R. PLUMTREE C. Chelmsford. 5th February, 1953. 8174 THE LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel, E.I. Vacance vexists for JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Salary: 4415×215-2505 p.a., plus London weighting. Applications, giving age, present salary, and particulars of experience, should be sent to the Surveyor.

ARTENDATIS OF SAPETICICS, SINGU GO SERIE 67, 56 MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL—COUNTY ARCHITECTS DEFT. ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, Registered, A.P.T., VIII (£790-2865 p.a. incl., 210 less if under 26). Appointment at grade minimum. Established. persionable subject to medical assessment and prescribed conditions. Application forms from County Architect, 1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings. Dathmouth Street. S.W.1 (stamped addressed foolscap envelope). to be returned by 21st Feb-ruary (quoting L.690 A.J.). Canvassing dis-gualifies. B161 qualifies

NATIONAL COAL BOARD SCOTTISH DIVISION. Applications are invited for the following appointments at Headquarters in Edin-

burgh:-ARCHITECTS, Grade I. Salary scale: £900× 03

5-£1,200. ARCHITECTS, Grade II. Salary scale: £600× 5-£650×£30-£900.

e35-e1.200. ARCHITECTS, Grade II. Salary scale: £600× 25-e569×250-e900. The point of entry into the relative scale will depend on the qualifications and experience of the successful applicants. The National Coal Board is at present engaged on a programme of development of buildings for the Mining Industry in the Scottish Division, and the work offers un-porary Industrial Architecture. Applicants must be Associate Members of the R.I.B.A. and have had considerable experience in the handling of large scale contracts. Applicants for Grade I appointments should have had experience in the control of staff. The posts are superannable, and the successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination. Applications supported by two recent testimonials and giving full par-ticulars of age, education, qualifications and ex-perience (in chronological order), present post and salary, should be forwarded to the Establishments officer, i, Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh, 12, within 7 days.

perience (in chronological order), present post and salary, should be forwarded to the Establishments Officer, 1. Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh, 12. 2015 COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON requires under NJ.C. service conditions: ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, salary 6525-6570 (A.P.T. III). Should have had experience assed the R.I.B. intermediate extamination. Apply, with copies of two testimonials, to the Borough Enzineer, Civic Centre, Southampton, by Taeaday, 24th February, 1953. 2015 ARCHATECT BEGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD. APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY REGIONAL ARCHITECT. ARCHITECT. Applications are invited for the appointment of Deputy Regional Architect, on the permanent establishment of the Board's Headquaters Staff, at asalary of 21,125, rising by annual increments of 250 to 13,255 per annum. Aspolicants must be Registered Architects and Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Good administrative and architectural experience is an essential qualifica-tion, as is also ability to supervise technical staff efficiently and possession of an intimate

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Inowledge of the design and construction of all types of hospital buildings.
 The successful applicant will be expected to deputise whenever necessary in respect of the whole range of the Begional Architect's duties and responsibilities.
 The conditions of service will be as laid down by successful applicant will be required to pass a month's notice from either side. The successful applicant will be the appointment will be subject to superannuation and be terminable successful applicant will be required to pass a month's notice from either side. The successful applicant will be required to pass a month's notice from either side. The successful application before the appointment is confirmed.
 Applications should furnish full details as to age, training, qualifications, past and present experience, together with the names of three pard not later than Friday, the 27th February, 1953.
 Ochorne Road

Board not later than Friday, the 27th February, 1953.
 Dmira, Osborne Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2.
 1921
 COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT.
 ARCHITECTURAL STAFF-GRADES VI AND IV.
 Applications are invited for appointments (subject to satisfactory medical examinations) of ASSISTANT ARCHITECT TURAL ASSISTANT, on the established staff of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, for work on the educational programme. Salary: Grades A.P.T. YI (6570/675), and A.P.T. IV (2555/4600).
 Applications, giving age, education, qualifica-tions, experience, appointments held and present alary, and the names of two referees, to be re-eived by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, rown Hall, Burton-upon-Trent, by Friday, 20th Pebruary, 1953.
 H. BAILEY CHAPMAN.

H. BAILEY CHAPMAN. Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Burton-upon-Trent. 31st January, 1953. 8155

 31st January, 1953.
 8155

 MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL, COUNTY PLANNING DEPT.
 ROUNTY

 DRAUGHTSMAN required.
 Salary, A.P.T., I

 (2495, rising to £540 p.a. if 26 years or over).
 Duties include preparation of plans and maps.

 Town planning experience desirable.
 Established,

 mbject to medical assessment and prescribed conditions.
 Application forms from County Planning

 Officer, 10, 6t. George Street, S.W.1, to be returned
 8190

 BOROUGH OF TOTTENHAM
 8190

ig disqualifies. 8190 BOROUGH OF TOTTENHAM. BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the vacant estab-

lished post of SURVEYING ASSISTANT, at a salary in accordance with Grade A.P.T., II, III or IV of the National Scales, i.e., 498-5540, 6255-6270 or £555-£600, plus London weighting allowance of £10 to £300 p.a., according to age. Candidates should have a technical knowledge equivalent to the standard of the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.C.S. (Sub-Division III--Building), and be able to carry out surveys for alterations and maintenance of buildings. Ex-perience of valuation work would be an ad-vantage. The Council are unable to offer housing accommodation to the successful candidate. Form of application, general conditions of service and further particulars may be obtained from the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Ottenham, N.15, and applications must, be delivered not later thau Tuesday, 24th February, 1953. M. LINDSAY TAYLOR.

M. LINDSAY TAYLOR. Town Clerk.

8168 CITY OF WAKEFIELD. CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT. TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT-GRADE A.P.T. ( (496-6510). Applications are invited for the above super-annuable appointment from persons with experi-ence in a Town Planning office, and preference will be given to Student Members of the Town Planning Institute. Applications, endorsed "Town Planning Assis-tant," stating age, qualifications, present and pre-vious appointments and details of experience, to-gether with the names of two referees, should be sent to me not later than the 27th February, 1953. Canvassing will disquality. W.S. DES FORGES. Town Clerk.

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Wakefield. 3rd February, 1953. 8167

 3rd
 February, 1953.
 8167

 BOROUGH OF ILFORD.
 APPOINTMENT OF TEMPORARY CLERK OF

 WORKS (ROADS AND DRAINAGE WORKS).
 BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

 Applicants must have had considerable experience in the supervision of roads and sever construction and be capable of measuring up for interim and final payments.

 Salary Grade A.P.T. II, viz., £495 by £15 to £540 per annum commencing at £495, plus London Weighting, which is £30 per annum at age 26 or over.

The appointment will be superannuable and subject to one month's notice on either side to the National Conditions of Service and to medical examination.

Forms of application, obtainable from the Town Clerk, Town Hall, liford, should be submitted by management of the submitted by anaasing directly or indirectly is forbidden and would disqualify a candidate. 2186 NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH. DEPARTMENT OF BOROUGH ARCHITECT AND TOWN PLANNING OFFICER. (1) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (TOWN PLANNING) A.P.T. VI (2670-2735). (2) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (SCHOOLS) A.P.T. VI (2670-2755). Particulars of above appointments and forms of application, to be returned by 25th February, may be obtained from the Borough Architect's Department, Guidhall, Northampton. Candidates must be Registered Architects and, for appointment (1), should hold a planning qualification. C. E. VIVIAN ROWE,

C. E. VIVIAN ROWE, Town Clerk.

8187

 The Guildhall, Nottingham.
 Town Cierre.
 8189

 LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
 ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
 ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

 ARCHITECT.
 Grade I (£1,002-£1,143) for

 Housing Division (two storey house development and layou).
 A.R.I.B.A.

 Particulars with application form, for return by 27th February, from Architect, AR/EK/H.I.(3, County Hall, S.E.1. (107)
 8102

 LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
 ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

 ARCHITECT'S DEPARTANENT.
 ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

 ARCHITECTYAL ASSISTANTS (up to £656) for Historic Buildings Section.
 Application form, for return Architect, AR/EK/HR/2, County Hall.

 S.E.1. (108)
 8193

#### "A.B.S."

#### HOUSE PURCHASE LOANS

Normal Advance:

70 per cent. of Valuation. Interest : 5 per cent. gross. (Borrower pays Survey Fee and Legal Costs, totalling I per cent. of loan.)

Repayment by means of an Endowment Assurance term not exceeding 25 years.

#### Houses in course of erection

Advances increased to 90 per cent. of the controlled selling price.

#### Sitting Tenants :

100 per cent. advance considered.

Particulars from :---

The Secretary

A.B.S INSURANCE DEPARTMENT 66 Portland Place, London, W.I Tel: LANgham 5721

- State for instantion in buildings with head of water 5 flats.
  Is supplied with standard immersion heater boss and plug.
- Approved by Water Depts. of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

D.M.CUTHELL & CO. LTD. "QUICKHEAT" COPPER BOILERS 34 QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH PHONE: CALEDONIAN 7285

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HUYTON-WITH-ROBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL. JUNIOR ARCHTIECTURAL ASSISTANT, GRADE A.P.T., 111 (±325-4500). Applications are invited for the above-ment. Candidates must have passed or have been rement. Candidates must have passed or have been the R.I.B.A. and must possess the necessary ex-perience laid down by the National Joint Council by Load Authoritics. The appointment will be subject to: "An an analysis of the Local Government Stational Scheme of Conditions of Service. "A the Standing Orders of the Council. "A the successful applicant passing a medical amination. "B the successful applicant passing a medical amination. "An past employment, and details of experience, sogether with the names of two reference, to be used." "An past employment, and details of experience, sogether with the names of two reference, to the undersigned by the 20th February. Tanvassing, either directly or indirectly, dis-mating."

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, dis-

qualifies. qualifies. Relationship to any member or officer of the Council must be disclosed. H. E. H. LAWTON, Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices, Huyton. 9th February, 1953.

#### Competition

8194

Competition 6 lines or under, 12s. 6d.; each additional line, 2s. THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION. The University of Sheffield invites Architectis resident in Great Britain to submit, in competi-tion, designs for certain buildings to be erected on sites within the central area of the University, together with a lay-out and sketch elevations for ther buildings also to be located within that area. Assessors: Sir Percy Thomas, O.B.E., P.P.R.I.B.A., Mr. F. R. S. Yorke, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Gerard Young, J.P. Premiums: (1) £5,000; (2) £3,000; (3) £2,000. Last day for submitting designs: 31st October, 1953. Last day for questions: 14th March. 1953.

1953. The for questions: 14th March, 1953.
 Conditions may be obtained on application to: THE SECRETARY, Architectural Competition, The University, Sheffield.
 Deposit: £2, which will be returned on receipt of bona fide designs, or return of Competition documents at least four weeks before date of submitting designs.

#### Architectural Appointments Vacant

4 lines or under, 7s. 6d.; each additional line, 2s. 4 lines or under, 78. 6d.; each additional line, 28. The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour or a Scheduled Employment Agency if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 inclusive or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive unless he or she or the employment, is excepted from the provisions of the Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952

of Vacancies Order, 2500 ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT, school trained, above Inter, R.I.B.A. standard, required for small country practice. Capable designer. Details, references and salary required, to Cecil Ogden & Son, 1, Market Street, Lutterworth, Burby. 8140 Rugby.

A SSISTANT required with office experience, small London office, with varied practice, contemporary design. Must be quick, neat draughtsman, with sound practical knowledge. Good prospects for keen man. Salary: #500 p.a. Write, giving full particulars, Box 8144.

S ENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required, in Essex, with a view to Partner-ship. Office eighteen miles from London, electric train service. State experience and salary

Rip. Omce eighteen miles from London, electri-train service. State experience and salary required. Box 3181. **R** EQUIRED, two keen assistants, one with three years' and one with two years minimum office experience. Salaries 4550 and 445 respectively plus generous profit-share. Cliffor Culpin & Partner, 3 Southampton Place, W.C.1. 317 with 1.450 Clifford

EXPERIENCED SENIOR ASSISTANT, with

BITT EXPERIENCED SENIOR ASSISTANT, with first-class constructional ability, required. Write, stating experience, salary required, to bank Chambers, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. 8164 BerhittectTURAL Staff required by London Firm of Architects: (a) SENIOR QUALT-FIED ASSISTANT; (b) ASSISTANTS, R.L.B.A., Intermediate standard, preferably those having some experience of surveying and levelling. Apply by letter, stating experience, age, and salary required. Box 8165. RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required in from of comparison of the society Works De-tants should have enached intermediate B.I.B.A., indexing of compercision and industrial build population of the society works De-tants should have had experience in the layout and design of commercial and industrial build population of the society works De-tant should have enached intermediate build population of the samination and, after a short population of the society's staff pension scheme (contributory). Commencing solare (AJ), 54, Maryland Street, London, E165 COENIOR ABCHUTECCTIRAL ASSISTANT required build and social social social social social social social staff pension scheme (contributory). Commencing solare (AJ), 54, Maryland Street, London, E165 COENIOR ABCHUTECCTIRAL ASSISTANT required build apply and street and and a social soci

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT re-quired for work first in London and subse-quently in South Wales. Must be prepared to control the detailing of a large scale contem-porary industrial project. Salary, £650-£750, according to ability. Box 8160. A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required im-mediately, with practical experience for general practice. Salary: £400 to £500 p.a. Apply H. N. Jepson & Partuers, Midland Bank Chambers, Nuneaton. UNIOR ARCHITECTURAL DEALOFT

Chambers, Nuneaton. 8158 JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTS-MAN. Wanted to work under supervision in country practice in North Essex. Write, stating salary required, experience, etc. Box 8157. NAAFI requires two qualified ASSISTANTS, within the Architects' Branch at Head-quarters, Claygate: a sound knowledge of work-ing drawings essential for a variety of interest-ing work. Reply in first instance in writing, giving full details, to Director of Works and Buildings, NAAFI, Esher, Surrey. A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required by

Arming run dreams, to Director of WORE and Buildings, NAAFI, Esher, Surrey. 3156 A BCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required by a London firm of designers, manufacturers and exporters of prefabricated houses. Work entails detailing components in steel and timber, house designs and perspectives. Journeys overseas envisaged. Write, stating age, experience and present salary. Box 8154. A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required in Reading. Intermediate or higher standard. Housing and industrial experience. Salary by arrangement. Write Box 8169. JUNIOB ASSISTANT, of Intermediate standard, required by Architect in West End, specialising in housing. Box 8173. A BCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required.

A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required, R. I.B.A. Intermediate standard, preferably with knowledge of industrial design. Write, stating age, experience and salary desired, to E.M.A., Cadbury Brothers, Ltd., Bournville, Bir-mingham.

A RCHITECTUBAL ASSISTANT required, with some surveying experience, Inter-standard at least, for general Town and Country practice near Derby. Full particulars to Box 8171.

A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required immediately for small general practice, about R.I.B.A. Intermediate standard, with office ex-perience. Must be good draughtsmaan, with know-ledge of preparing sketches and working draw-ings. Principally domestic and factory work. Apply in writing, with brief details of experience, salary and age, to Booth & Booth, Leighton House, Potters Bar, Middx. Burg

salary and age, to Booth & Booth, Leighton House, Potters Bar, Middx. all Sentons Market and Architect's Department of Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd., for liaison work with the Company's Estate Department. The work includes the inspection and measured survey of properties in England, Wales and Scotland, with reports upon their structural condition; the pre-paration of plans for and the reading over of leases, conveyances and other legal documents-dilapidations, levelling, estimating property insurance valuation, negotiations with local authorities, property owners, and so on. Good knowledge of building practice and law, and especially of London Building Acts, is essential. Considerable travelling by train is involved from the headquarters in Nottingham. Reply to The Chief Architect, Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham, clearly stating name, age, whether married or single, qualifications, full details of experience and positions held, and salary required, in that order. The post will be permanent and pensionable after a minimum of six months' satisfactory service. 316

#### Architectural Appointments Wanted

S ENIOR ASSISTANT (32) requires responsible situation in small office. Central or South London preferred. 15 years' comprehensive experi-ence. Box 637.

ASSISTANT (29), with experience in working drawings of domestic and industrial properties, requires post in Architect's office. Box 642. RCHITECT seeks position as Senior Assistant in the London Area; age 36; 19 years' experience. Box 648.

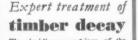
experience. Box 648. DESIGNER DRAUGHTSMAN seeks position in London or Home Counties. Long experience in first class offices. Commencing work immediately. Box 655. SOUTH OR WEST ENGLAND. Assistant pre-paring Final requires post. Office trained general practice, levelling, etc. Car driver. Box 654.

general practice, levelling, etc. Car driver. Box 655.
 A SSISTANT, Final Standard, requires post in Redhill Croydon area. Three years' school training and three years' office experience. Subcliffe. 35, Somers Road, Reigate, Surrey. 8180
 A SSISTANT, available March, requires position. having prospects, with Architect, where contemporary outlook, initiative, enthusiasm and experience is appreciated and scope to design allowed. Kindly reply Box 656.
 J UNICR ARCHTECTURAL ASSISTANT, (22), evening student, 3 years' office experience, sceks post in London office engaged on Catholic Church work. Box 8179.
 RCHITECT, 25 years' experience, desires performanted premises, hospitals, housing and ministration, etc. Birmingham and Warwickshire Area preferred. Box 654.
 RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (27, female), post in Home Counties as from mid-March. BOURNEMOUTH district.—A.R.I.B.A., 7 years'

BOURNEMOUTH district.—A.R.I.B.A., 7 years' office experience, requires Jauior or Senior appointment or Partnership, Box 650.

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N.B.--It has been found necessary to depart from the usual practice of holding the examina-tions in May owing to the Whitsun holiday and the Coronation. Notice is also given that the Association no longer conducts a Preliminary examination. Information as to the requisite standard of education will be supplied on request. 8026

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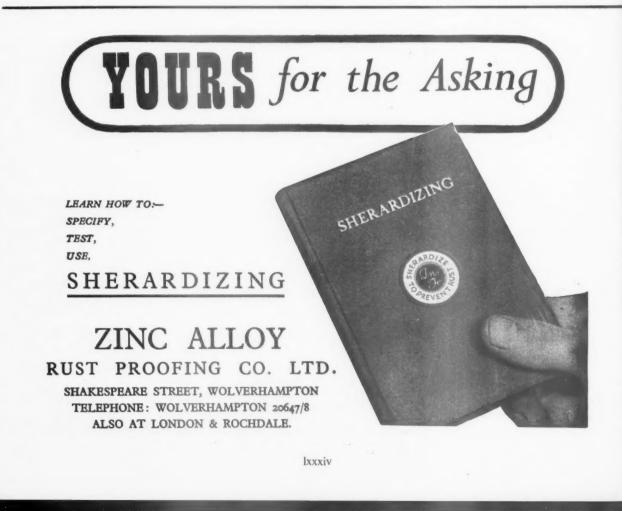
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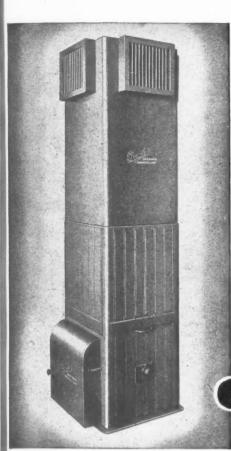
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