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standard

contents

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

COMMENTNEWS and

Diary News

Astragal's Notes and Topics

Letters

Societies and Institutions

TECHNICALSECTION

Information Sheets Information Centre

Current Technique

Questions and Answers

Prices

The Industry

PHYSICAL PLANNING SUPPLEMENT

CURRENT BUILDINGS STATISTICS **HOUSING**

Architectural Appointments Vacant Wanted and

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of all kinds, together with their full address and telephone numbers. The glossary is pub--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.

glossary of abbreviations of Government Departments and Societies and Committees

Architectural Association, 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Museum 0974
Association of Art Institutions. Secy.: W. Marlborough Whitehead, "Dyneley,"
Castle Hill Avenue, Berkhampstead, Herts.
Architects' Benevolent Society. 66, Portland Place, W.1. Langham 5721
Association of Building Technicians. 5, Ashley Place, S.W.1. Victoria 0447-8
Altyminium Development Association, 33 Grosseppt Street W.1. Mayfair 7501/8 AAI ABS ABT **ACGB** Aluminium Development Association. 33, Grosvenor Street, W.1. Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction. 34, Gordon Square, W.C.1. ADA APRR Mayfair 7501/8

Euston 2158-9 Architectural Students' Association. 34/36, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Architects' Registration Council. 68, Portland Place, W.1. Langham Board of Architectural Education. 66, Portland Place, W.1. Langham Building Apprenticeship and Training Council. Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1. ArchSA ARCUK Langham 8738 BAE Langham 5721 BATC

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County Architects' Society. C/o F. R. Steele, F.R.I.B.A.,
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Council for the Preservation of Rural England. 4, Hobart Place, S.W. Sloane 4280 CDA CIAM COID **CPRE** Coal Utilization Council. 3, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1. Council for Visual Education. 13, Suffolk Street, Haymarket, S.W.1. Sloane 9116 Reading 72255 CUC CVE DGW Directorate General of Works, Ministry of Works, Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.

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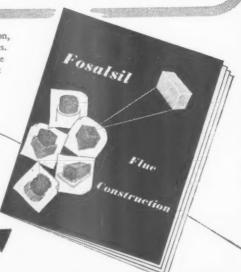
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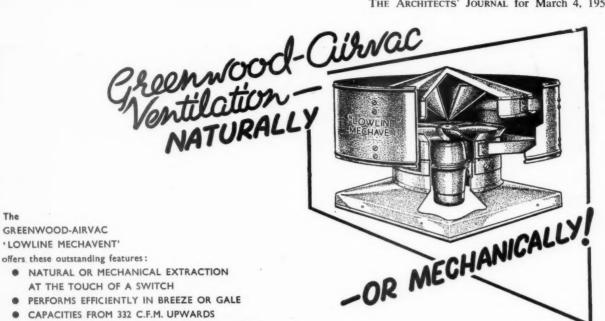
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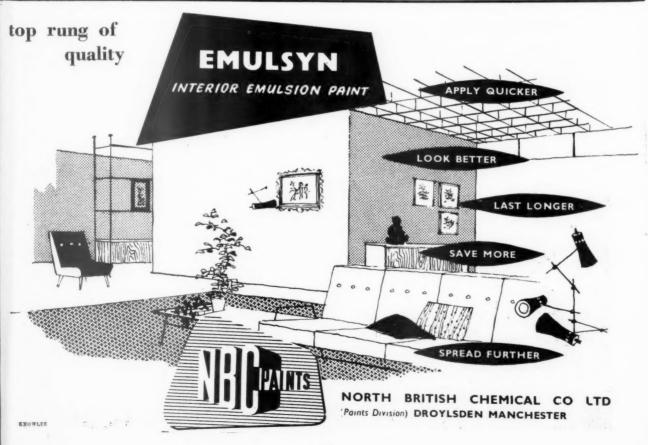


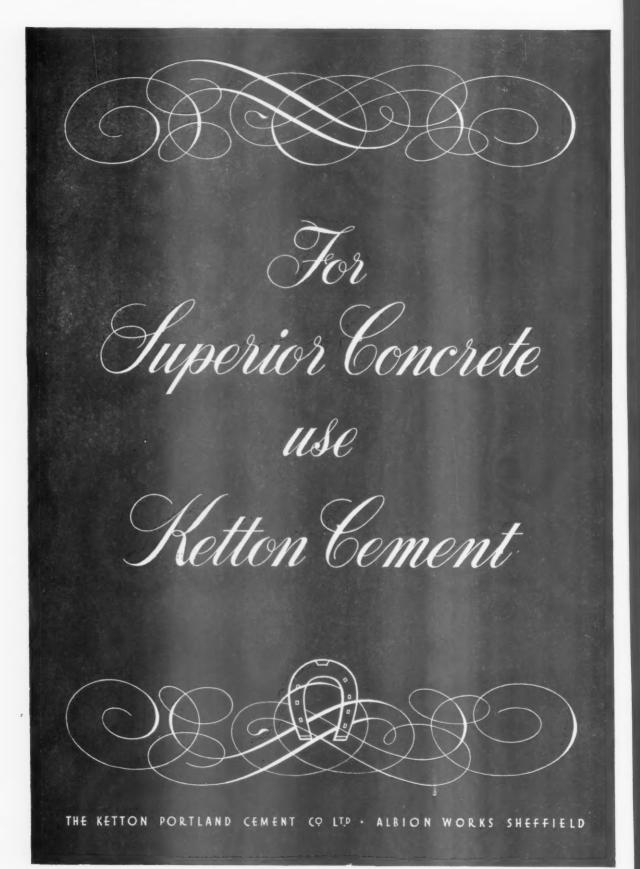
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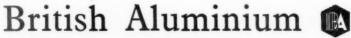
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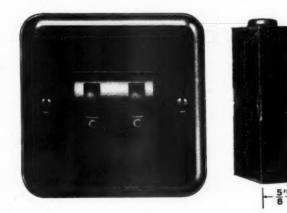
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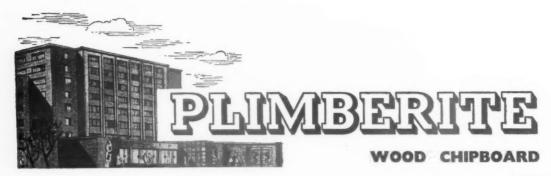


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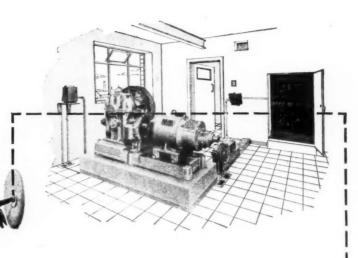




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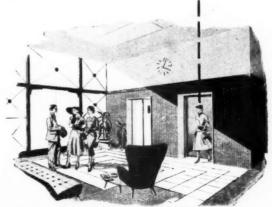
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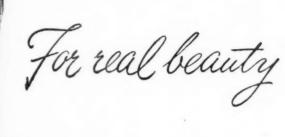
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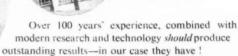
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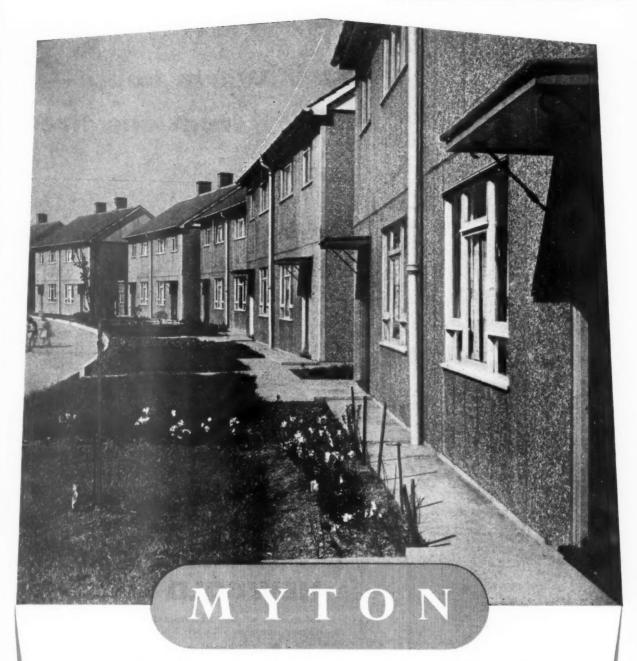
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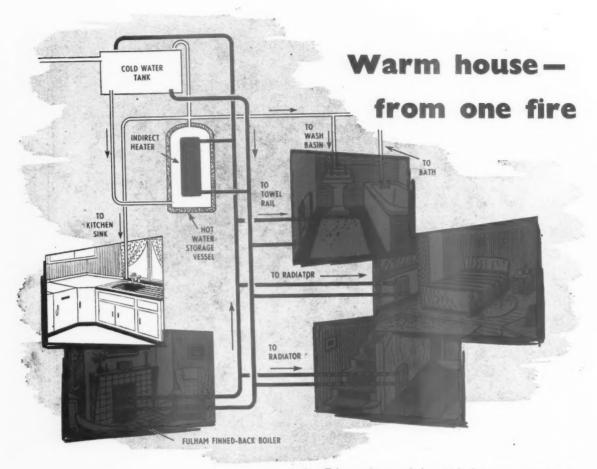


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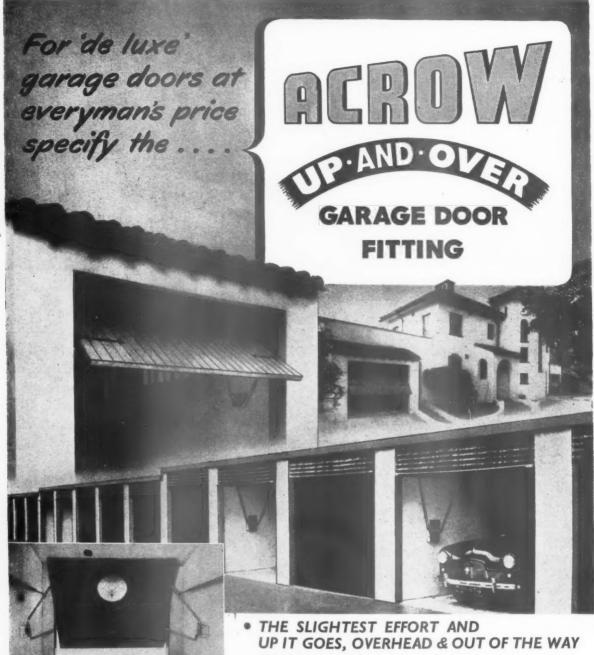


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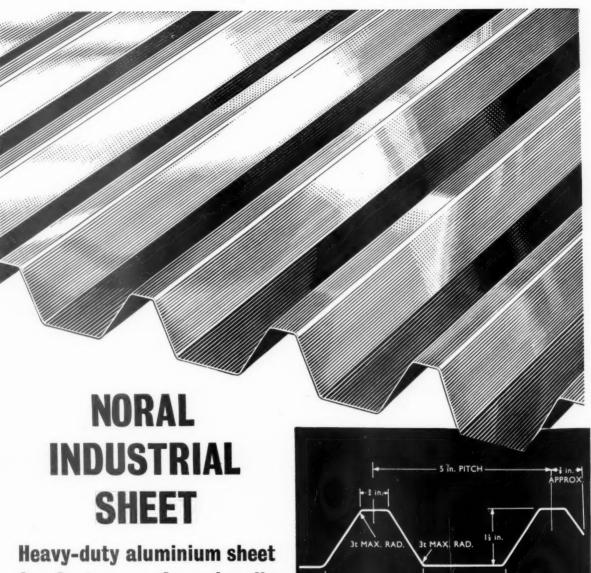
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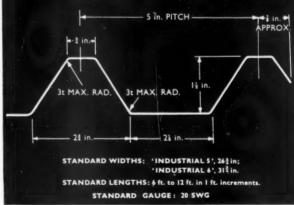


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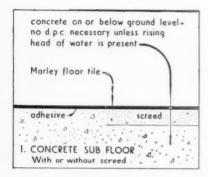


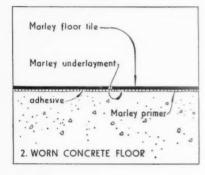
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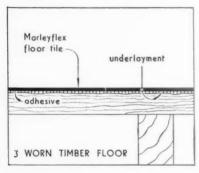
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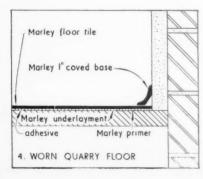
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- 3. All items common to both suspended and solid floors are omitted.
- 4. The suspended floor level is assumed to be 10½ in. above external ground level.
- 5. The solid floor is assumed to be on the same level as the damp-proof course (i.e. a nominal 6 in, above external ground level).

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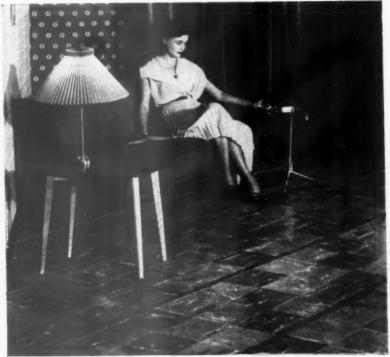
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With rammed earth With hardcore used as a filling below hardcore and filling in lieu concrete (assuming suitable 'spoil' is available) carth Suspended timber board and joist floor 78 11 5 84 8 5 Solid floor with thermoplastic tile finish .. 52 I 5 80 13 5 Plus Purchase tax 54 82 12 2 Saving £24 II £ 1 16 3 = 2.15% = 31.260

Note: The prices given for the solid floor in this section include for mesh reinforcement in the concrete.

These costs have been compiled by a reputable independent firm of Quantity Surveyors and are based upon competitive prices for housing work.

or covered with Marley floor tiles a suspended board and joist floor



Marlevtile colours shown: C206, D619 and Red Feature Strip

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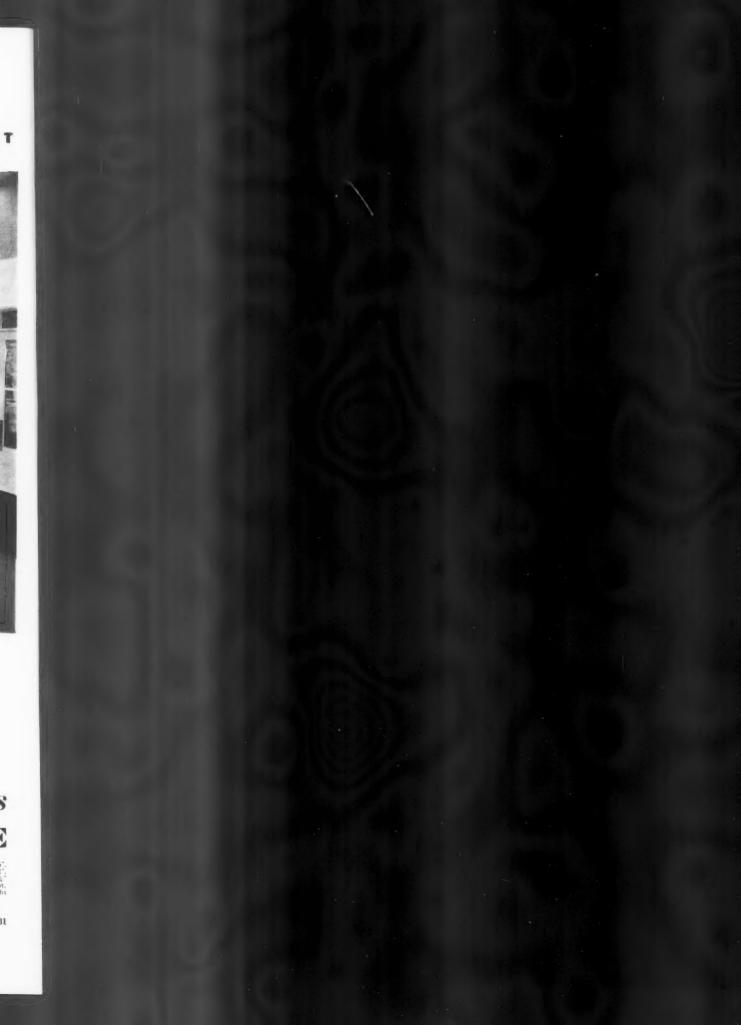


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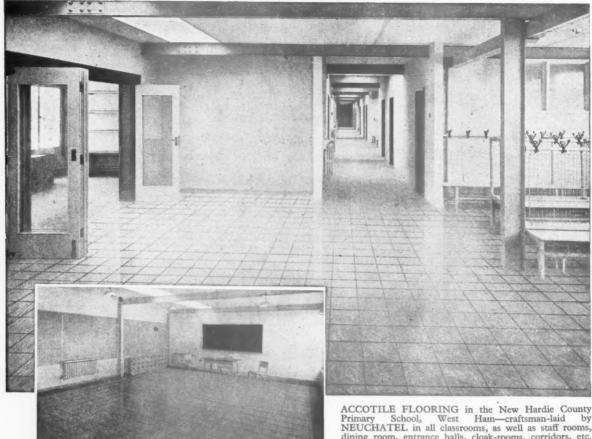
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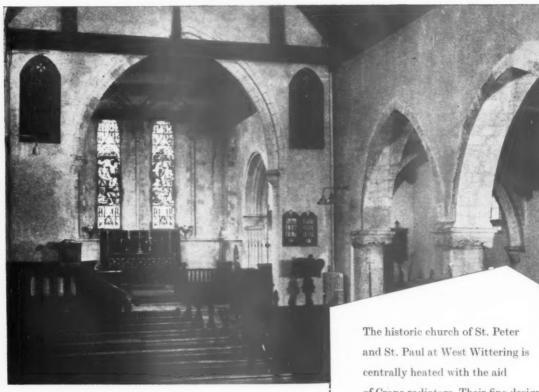
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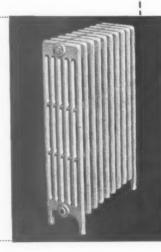
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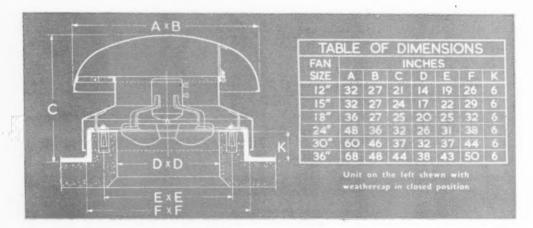


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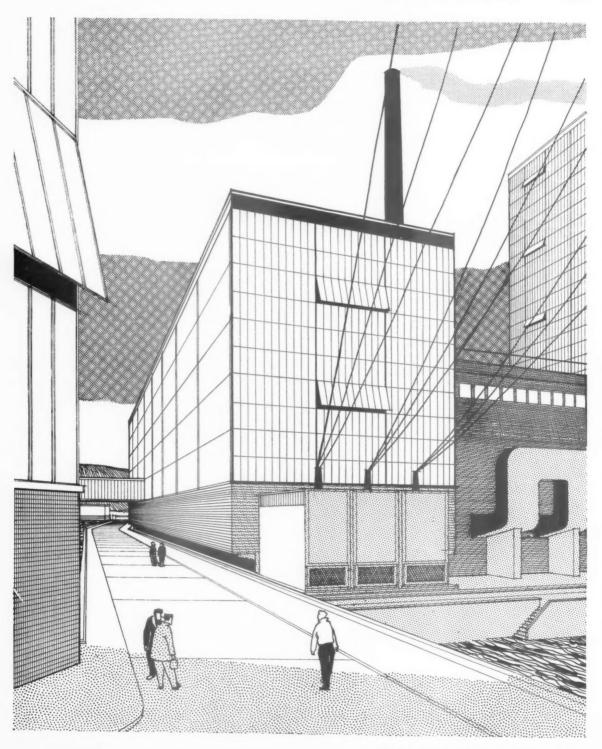
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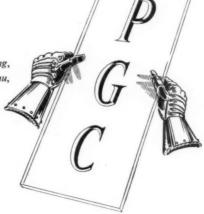
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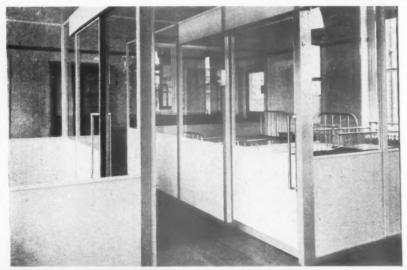
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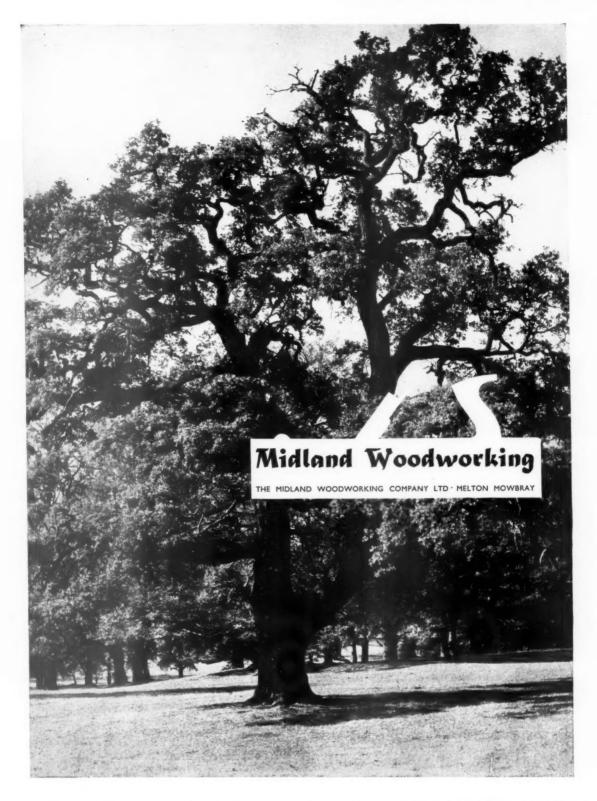
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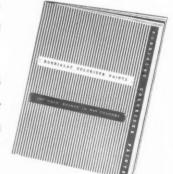
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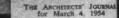
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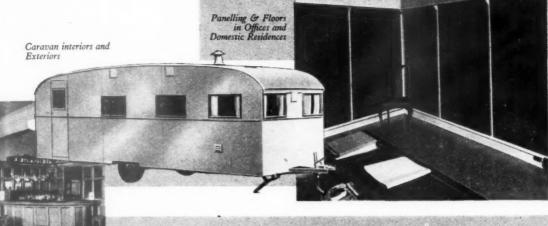
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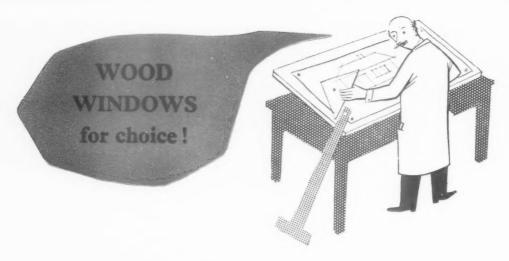


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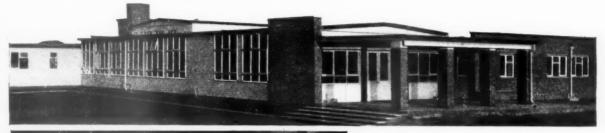
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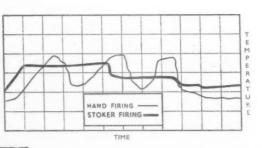
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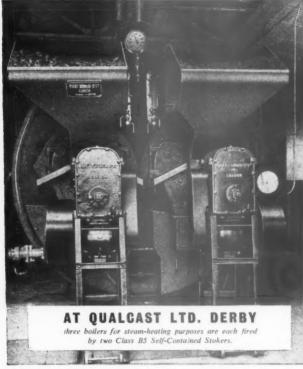


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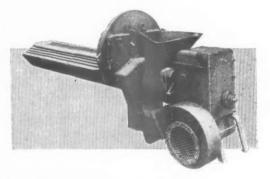


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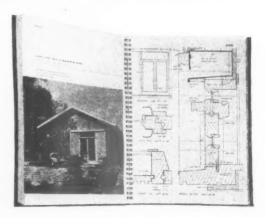
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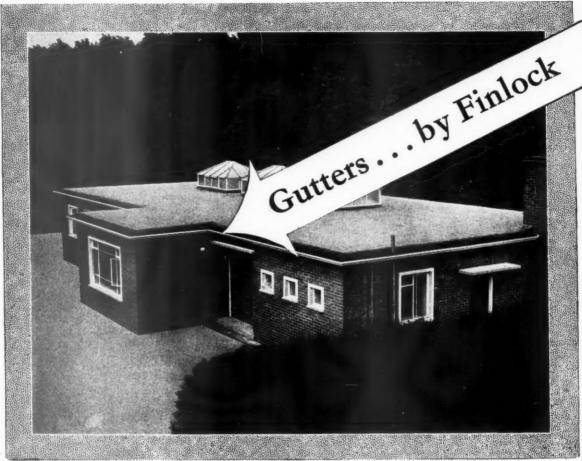
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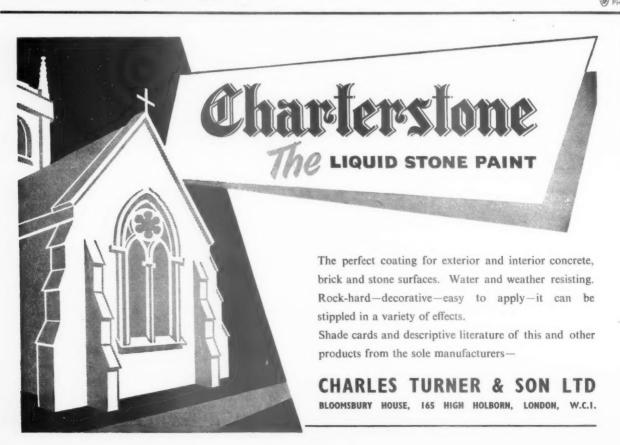
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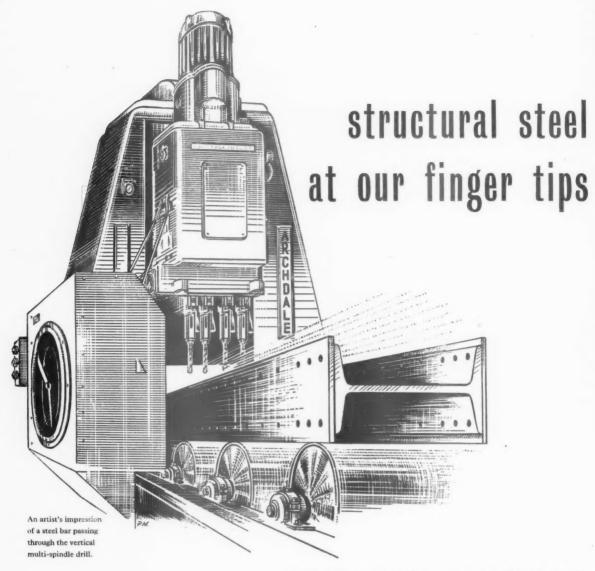
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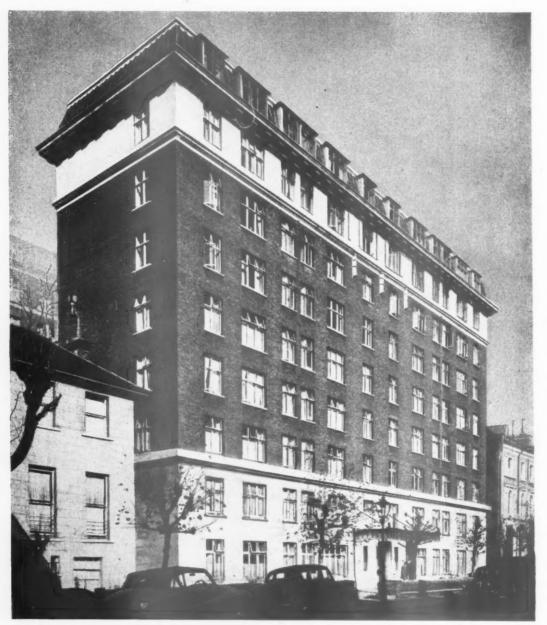




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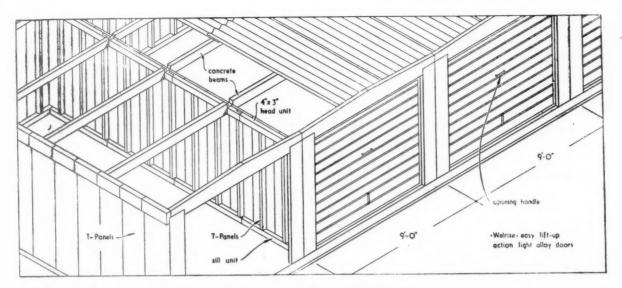
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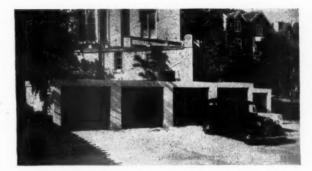
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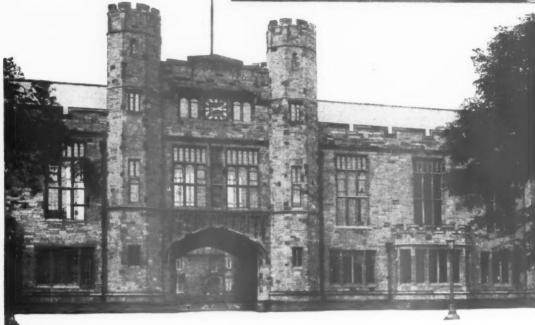
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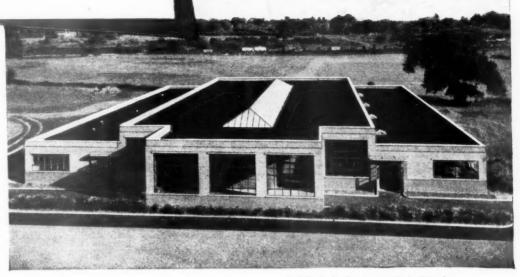
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No. 3079

March 4, 1954 VOL, 119

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PRENEZ GARDE DE LA PEINTURE

ASTRAGAL—always tenacious of an idea once he has grasped it—has still been mulling over the speech by Howard Robertson, the RIBA president, in which he deprecated the current search for "leaders" and "great personalities" in the world of architecture—a search which admittedly many architectural magazines, and particularly those from the US, tend to foster by over-glamourizing the presentation of architects and their buildings.

However, a spy recently returned from Manchester—where, he reports, the velvet black buildings stand out splendidly against the clear sky of the central smokeless zone—quite rightly reminds ASTRAGAL of the truth of a

remark made by a member at an evening debating session of the Students' Association in that city. The subject, apparently, was Architectural Criticism, and like all debatable subjects it drifted a bit, taking a few side-kicks en passant at architectural journals (small "a," small "j"). "If you want pioneers and leaders," said this speaker, "you won't find them among journalists or architects, but among painters. That's where the original inspiration of a new movement always springs."

Dead right of course. In particular, modern architecture owes a tremendous debt to modern painting-both to the early impressionists and to the later work of men like Mondrian, Miro, Braque and Leger. You could hardly have a more dramatic example of this than Corb: every building from his hand, every plan form and patterned section is almost a painting. All the more sad that so few architects and practically no painters have more than the most cursory knowledge of, or interest in, each other's work. How seldom do we meet and exchange views. How rarely are we invited to address each other's societies. How cordially do we tend to dislike each other's guts the architect despising the painter for his arrogance, his lack of discipline, the painter despising the architect for his business interests, his willingness to compromise . . . and his arrogance.

And the moral? More mixing at student stage, more painter visitors to Portland Place, and, since, to be honest, I think architects have the more to learn at present, we should make the first efforts.

PREACHING PRACTISED

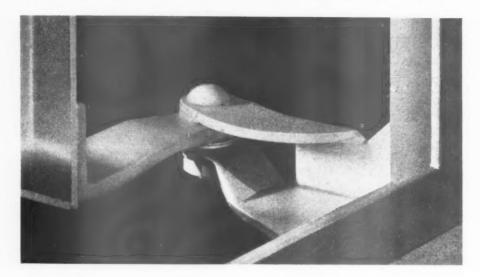
Practising what he preaches. ASTRAGAL, being fortunate enough to work in London, made a quick rollerskate trip round the West End Galleries and found them as usual packed with talent-whether world-famous like Henry Moore-mature and growing (like Mr. Ruszkowski)-or young and promising (Raymond Mason and Eric Atkinson)-none of them, he was interested to note, indulging in black suns, spiky forms, birdcages and bicycle wheels, suspended crescents, and the other modish paraphernalia of the contemporary artist. The merest coincidence perhaps? A slight creaking turn in fashion's wheel? Or just ASTRAGAL'S natural inclination leading him the way he wants to go? Who can say, but anyway a magnificent hors d'œuvres for his afternoon at 66, Portland Place, among the dreaming stones of Venice.

VILLAS IN PORTLAND PLACE

Now that the screens of photographs at the RIBA's Venetian Villas exhibition are properly set up, the plan lacks that Palladian symmetry and logic for which one might have hoped, and it is only by very careful catalogue-work that one can be sure one hasn't missed some odd corner. Could we please have a teeny bit less art and a little more system in the layout of these shows on screens?

Having got that off one's chest, it must be admitted that the exhibits themselves look as marvellous as ever, and the greenery and pieces of garden-statuary are a definite contribution to the scene. It is as handsome a show as RIBA have mounted for a long time and it should please all shades of opinion—since

HOPE'S STANDARD WINDOWS



Side hung casements are hung on patented.

FRICTION HINGES

which hold the casements firmly in any position

NO STAY NECESSARY - CILL IS CLEAR

NO DANGER OF SLAMMING

NO MAINTENANCE: hinge leaves are hot-dip galvanized after electro-welding to window frame. Pin and its lock-fast washer and nut are sherardized. Four friction washers are stainless steel.

THEY ARE ALSO CLEANING HINGES When open, there is ample space through which outside of glass may be cleaned from inside.

CATALOGUE NO. 284

HENRY HOPE & SONS LTD., BIRMINGHAM & LONDON

ASTRAGE here an from the The Tillustrate ings to be City of asked re building to Sir request of architof the ne week brings it tion and ment frowand as question

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Central & West End of London

IMPORTANT OFFICE & SHOWROOM PREMISES

SHORTLY TO BE ERECTED



1 Hanover Square, 19-24 St. George St. & 3-4 Mason's Arms Yard W.!.

2 Entrances to Upper Floors, d Passenger Lifts, Central Heating, Rear Goods Entrance and Goods Lift, Loading Dock and Private Garage. Having frontages of 50th to Hanover Square and 150ft to St. George Street, and a total floor area of nearly

60,000 sq. ft.

ASTRAGAL reproduced here an advertisement from the back page of The Times which illustrated office buildings to be erected in the City of London, and asked readers if these buildings matched up to Sir David Eccles' request for a standard of architecture "worthy of the new age". This week ASTRAGAL brings to your attention another advertisement from The Times and asks the same

question

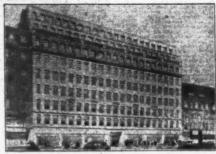
On January 28

11 Berkeley Street

39 Dover Street W.1.
2 Entrances to Upper Floors, 2
Passenger Lifts, Central Heating,
Having frontages of 40th to
Berkeley Street and 40th to
Dover Street, and a total floor area.

24,000 sq. ft.





81-87 High Holborn

& 24-27 Eagle Street W.C.1.

3. Peasenger lifts, Central Heating, Rear Goods Entrance and Loading Dock, Rivate Garage. Having frontages of 100ft. to High Holborn and 100ft. to Eagle Street, and a total floor area of approximately

115,000 sq. ft.



309 Oxford Street

3 Tenterden Street W.1.

Passenger Lift, Central Heating, Rear Goods Entrance. Having frontages of 38ft to Oxford Street and 40ft, to Tenterden Street, and a total floor area of approximately

35,000 sq. ft.

Palladio is now OK with the ultra-boys—in the profession, and outside it, for that country-house curiosity which is one of our national characteristics should take many members of the general public to it—if they get to hear about it.

ARCHITECTURAL JOURNALISM

Out of sheer morbid professional interest ASTRAGAL went to hear the AA discussion on architectural journalism. The subject is a live one—as you will know if you can read—and there was a good house and a capable platform: an architect with the reassuringly average name of John Smith; Eric Bird of the RIBA journal; Reyner Banham—a surprisingly junior person to have to bear the weight of the weeklies and monthlies, though he kept his end up with spirit—and Nigel Gosling of the Observer.

The speakers said what might have been expected of them, but it was Nigel Gosling's words on public indifference to architecture which went deepest. Many of those who spoke from the floor took up the same point, instead of abusing the shinies, which was what one had expected to be the theme of the

evening. Gosling had suggested that architecture was too large, too obscure and, above all, too common, to interest a public which could just about deal with pictures, and it was generally felt that this was something that called for action. There were some very serious, and even despairing, contributions from various parts of the house, and ASTRAGAL, who has had his fill of trying to sell architecture to the public, wishes everyone joy of their efforts.

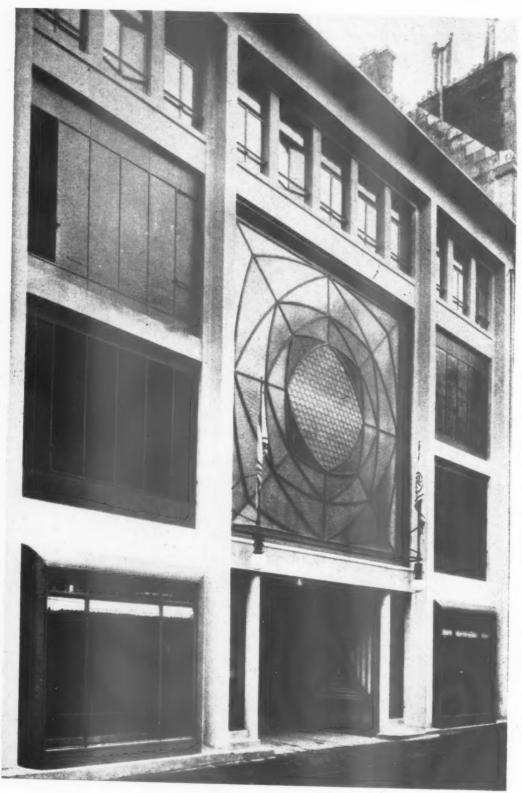
ARCADIAN HOMES

Groping last week through the gloom of an almost unlighted Olympia (ETU . . . Brutes) to visit a job under construction for the Ideal Home Exhibition, a spy of ASTRAGAL'S reports that despite the twilight, the usual mad pre-exhibition atmosphere prevailed . . . false ivy lay in piles over unpacked crates of diamonds . . . marble statues simpered stonily beneath the brown Homburgs temporarily lodged upon their archaic curls . . . giant golden horses swung lazily from wires fifty feet above the floor. The theme this year-is it not clear already?-is Arcadia (the Ideal

Home of the Gods), and what with grottos and fountains with lichen and vermiculated stonework 2-in. thick, grass-coloured carpet and real clipped hedges, it's certainly going to look a long way off from Hammersmith—a long way off too from the contemporary exhibition made of brass-tipped hairpins, mahogany-framed boxes, and stretched white cord. More comments next week.

ENEMIES OF EDUCATION

The forces of the anti-school brigade -those who say that architects should be trained by articled pupillage and part-time courses, and pass the RIBA external exams-are gathering strength. It was surprising to see The Builder, in a leading article, recommending the "fostering" of part-time courses in schools; but not so surprising, perhaps, to hear rumours that certain members of the profession are lobbying at the RIBA for more attention to be given to part-time training. The complaint that the schools-qualified architect is, at the start, little use in an office is an old story. The remedy lies in reform at the schools (sometimes perhaps in



Auguste Perret's Doctrine

Among the fathers of the Modern Movement, Auguste Perret, who died last week, will be remembered as the prophet of concrete construction. Steeped in the traditions of the *Grands Constructeurs*, he acquired from his master, Guadet, the guiding principles of expressive construction, and combined it with the family business of reinforced concrete work to create the doctrine of the concrete frame. The Garage in the Rue Ponthieu, above, a work of 1906, with its boldly exposed structural elements, is one of the finest early examples of the doctrine in practice. (See also page 274.)

the office

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the office) and not in reverting to an I obviously inferior education system.

Educational issues are, of course, coming to a head again in any event, as they are bound to do in order to cater for the changing rôle of the architect. The schools were formed to provide a very different pattern of architect from that needed today. The form which the new educational techniques will take is still in the melting pot. The decision which surely has to be made soon is whether to treat architectural training as a subject for university education at a high professional level, or as an extended technical training suitable for any secondary-school candidate. ASTRAGAL suggests that there are few, if indeed any, professions which call for higher all-round standards of education than Architecture, with a capital A.

A WORTHWHILE

What schools are setting the educational pace? Birmingham's experiment in "live" programmes suggests one course, and the new principals at Liverpool and Edinburgh will no doubt soon be introducing their own innovations. But the school, with all respect, to which everyone looks for a lead is the AA School. The first in the field, student-formed, and the only truly independent school in the country-it stands unique for its staff-student member relationships and policy of mutual help, constructive criticism, tolerance and intense urge for original thought and research. This means that the students appear to outsiders (who often expect students to be mere information-suckers) as an extraordinary, revolting (in both senses) bunch of hotheads. The student's "free-thinking," in architectural and social terms, does not lead to friction of a destructive kind, because the staff, and many members, are equally forward-thinking, and because students, like the staff and members, realize that education is a life-long process, dependent on a true humility of mind and co-operation.

It is a pity that more schools cannot be run on similar lines, and ASTRAGAL only hopes that AA members are giving the students and staff the support in thought and deed which their pioneer work of educational development deserves.

POINTS FROM THIS ISSUE

Proposed Offices for the West End				page 267
Auguste Perret: Obituary				page 274
Berlin re-planned: competition result		• •		page 275
The City Skyline: report of talk by Arth	ur Ling	g		page 275
St. James's Hospital, Balham: describ	ed aud	illusti	rated	page 279

The Editors

A WANTED: NEGOTIATING BODY FOR SALARIED ARCHITECTS

PEER drinking, dart playing, and. more recently, television, are the popular fancies of the masses which, it is somewhat facetiously said, have moved against the normal flow of cultural recreational and intellectual ideas. The notions and tastes of the intelligentsia, the rich, or the exclusive, usually percolate slowly through the successive stratas of society down to the simple, the poor and the hoi polloi. Rarely is there a reverse trend, and a creation of popular demand accepted by those in higher stratas.

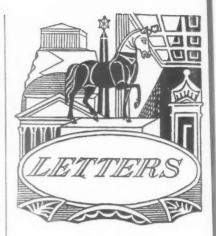
Yet we would suggest that a popular creation, of much greater value than beer or darts, and almost equal to, in potential power for good, and many years older than, television, is about to be accepted and enjoyed by a-so-called-higher strata of society than that which originated it. We are referring to the Trade Union. With the evolution of modern society, the organization which was formed to protect and foster the labourer and the craftsman is now urgently required to serve the needs of the professional man.

Until recently the vast majority of professional men were self-employed. Now, more and more, they are becoming the employees of central and local government and of large national and commercial concerns. The creation of the National Health Service is an example of the sudden change of a profession from virtually complete independence to a position in which it has to negotiate with the State for the professional fees of the bulk of its members. And it is significant that the British Medical Association has found that, as an Association, it has not all the powers which it needs to protect fully its members or itself, and that it has had to form another instrument for that purpose. Similarly, the Law Society has formed an ad hoc trades union to negotiate for those of its members employed by the British Electricity Authority—which is, no doubt, but a first step towards handling in the same manner problems of a like nature with ASTRAGAL other fields of professional employment.

To many architects this has, for years, been familiar ground. A considerable number of architects belong to NALGO, about 600 belong to the ABT, and others to the IPCS. There must remain, however, very many thousands of architects who are in salaried employment, particularly in private office, who belong to no union, or official, salary-negotiating, body. They pin their hopes of better salaries—at any rate in public offices—on action by the RIBA, and are ignorant of, or ignore, the fact that the RIBA, although willing to do so, is powerless to act as a negotiating body. Its charter was not designed to allow it to do so.

The only effective way of protecting and promoting the wellbeing of their salaried members, as all the professions are slowly discovering, is through the registered trades union. The question which salaried architects should face up to now is which union to join. Will existing unions serve, or should a new union be created? The RIBA formed, in 1952, a subcommittee to advise on the measures that it would be necessary for the RIBA to take, in order "to provide effective representation of salaried architects, and architectural assistants, in all negotiations affecting their conditions of service, and salaries, in every field of architectural practice."

Some of the findings of that sub-committee are being made known as we go to Press and members are therefore able to see for themselves the courses of action which are open to the RIBA. It is to be hoped that the RIBA will have observed the trends in other professions and will adopt a really progressive policy of joint action. The days of the isolated, independent, selfemployed, professional career for every qualified architect—the days when the "field-marshal's baton" spent only a few years in the knapsack, and the "principal in private practice" was a readily attainable aim—those days are now over, for a time at least-for the majority of the profession. Salaried they will start, and salaried they will remain until they retire. And if, as a "profession," they do not want to lose ground, relatively speaking, to the highly organized "trades" or other professions, they must form their own union-a professional body, to negotiate with the authorities who employ them. The actual name of the body is immaterial, and need not overtly offend those "professionals" who do not consider themselves "trades" men. BASA would do for a name—the British Association of Salaried Architects—always provided, of course, that it is registered as a Trades Union. We suggest that NALGO and ABT will not serve as names. Obviously, NALGO can only cater for one section of the salaried architects, and the ABT, besides receiving so little support today, complicates matters by including other professions in its membership. Surely a new body fostered by the RIBA stands the best chance of winning the unanimous support of the salaried architect and therefore achieving the most for him? The JOURNAL suggests that readers should study sympathetically the points raised here before answering the questionnaire on the subject of trade unions which they have just received from the RIBA.



A. Thompson, Student RIBA

Feremy S. Dodd, F.R.I.B.A.

" Architect"

Eric Brown, L.R.I.B.A., Principal of Department of Architecture, Kingston School of Art

Misha Black, F.S.I.A., O.B.E.

" Hornblower "

A. I. Nellist, A.R.I.B.A.

Ralph Lewis, A.R.I.B.A.

7. S. Boscombe

7. N. Aylwin, A.R.I.B.A.

Standardization

SIR,-Poor Mr. Dodd! As Mr. Thomas SIR,—POOT Mr. Dodd: As Mr. Indulas says (Feb. 18), you cannot choose an existing "component" as the basis of your module; if you accepted Mr. Dodd's suggestion everyone would immediately comprehend its basic unfairness. ample, the metal window manufacturers might complain it did not fit their chosen dimensions; likewise the carpet manufacturers, the fibreboard manufacturers, etc.,

Instead, you select for your primary schools 3 ft. 4 in., because, two modules two modules wide, it makes a corridor wide enough for an adult, and divides up prettily on elevation. Then four feet wide plastic panels are used

Because these somewhat arbitrarily selected figures have only a tenuous, artificially maintained existence, manufacturers' standards standards are slow to fall in line (the 8 ft. 3 in. manufacturers are probably now somewhat disillusioned).

Let us, then, throw out of serious rehitecture those unstable bricks and architecture regain the dimensional purity shown us when that distinguished engineer Mr. Stephenson persuaded our forebears to accept the essential dimension of the northcountry farm cart.

A. THOMPSON

Bristol.

SIR,-My plea (AJ, February 4) for basing the design of buildings and their component parts on a brick module could be met equally well by 3 ft. module and 9 in. sub-module. The use of the 24 in. closer could be avoided with advantage. There is a great danger of working to a pleasant sounding module, e.g., of 9 in. a Why cho where ma to its dam ceases to Module f needs of t ful value ponents. cheap, e system is establish he far h Britain t adoption In fact enable duce br to conve standaro

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the 40 in., when it bears no direct relationship to the height of man or to the common brick.

Brickwork can form a dimensionally accurate unit laid between the extremities of a wall that have been previously fixed at a multiple

of 9 in. apart.
Why choose a brick module? In a country where many live on clay and all are subject to its damp climate, the brick fits in with our scene. It will be a long time before the brick ceases to form a major part of our shelter. Module for, say, forest regions should perhaps be based on the climatic and economic needs of those areas rather than on the doubtful value of interchange of building components, e.g., in Japan, where timber is cheap, earthquakes are prevalent and a through breeze is necessary; the timber frame system is the governing factor and is based on the "Ken" module, allowing the average man a 6 in. clearance below door head beams establishes a module (the "Ken"). It would be far better to have a brick module now in Britain than wait for the universal voluntary adoption of, say, the 4 in. or 10 cm. module. In fact, adopt the brick module in time to enable the relevant manufacturers to produce brick-size components that will help to convert and modernize the millions of sub-" Operation standard brick houses in

JEREMY S. DODD.

Rescue.

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Architect Wanted?

SIR.—When is a borough architect and/or deputy borough architect really necessary One local authority, which is also a county borough, and has made the following capital expenditure on building, has appointed neither, but the figures suggest that there is scope for one: 1950/51, £316,000; 1951/52, £408,000; 1952/53, £564,000.

"ARCHITECT."

RIBA Prizes: Why Entries Are Few

SIR,—ASTRAGAL appears to be uncertain of the reasons for the lack of entries for the RIAB's prizes and scholarships.

As far as the listed school student is concerned, the answer is simple. In less than two years he has to cover seven Final Testimonies, a Thesis, reading for the Final, some office experience and probably some school programmes. Summary rejection without explanation of one or more of these Testimonies by the RIBA may add to this work. He may be living on a grant which terminates at the end of his school course or may be dependent on a financially strained

He must, therefore, at all costs, complete this work by the end of his fifth year if he is to qualify for the Final Examination before call-up claims him.

Now, will some representative of the recognized schools tell us why there are so few entries from those schools?

ERIC BROWN.

Kingston-upon-Thames.

SIR.—I fear that ASTRAGAL'S spy (Feb. 18) may be weakened by myopia. The débris he saw last week in the Regent Street Electricity Showroom was admittedly a relic of the fire, but now in the contractor's neat piles ready

but now in the contractor's neat piles ready for carting away, with a bit of plastering already started in the background.

The London Electricity Board asked me many months ago (Maxwell Fry being unfortunately in India) to re-do the burnt-out interior, and if this monument is still not fittedly refurbished, the fault lies with my apprehension at making any kind of design decision about so famous a frontage, rather decision about so famous a frontage, rather than with a tardy Electricity Board.

MISHA BLACK.

London.

Silent Assessor

-The Royal Fine Art Commission and the Kent County Council Planning Committee, in their recent condemnation of the winning design in the Marine Parade, Dover, Competition, clearly implied the undesiraof a high continuous block running

parallel with the sea front.

Since all the premiated designs in the above competition were guilty, to a greater or lesser degree, of the faults attributed to the winning entry, it is only right to question the wisdom of the assessor's decision amounting to a definite relegation of all designs which had intermittent blocks of flats placed at a right-angle to the sea front. The assessor had not made his decision any more intelligible by a resolute silence on motives which prompted him to come to this verdict.

Even disregarding the fact that the hard work and loss of time of all entrants has merited an assessor's report and that his services to his clients are now of a questionable value, it is unfortunately to be expected that many a Corporation which might have contemplated staging an architectural com-petition will have second thoughts on any such decision . . . a regrettable loss to the profession.

" HORNBLOWER."

Essex.

Preservation Before Restoration

SIR,—In many quarters there appears to be a complete lack of understanding of the need for preservation or even the elementary protection of damaged buildings.

tection of damaged buildings.
Since the war I have known of cases of neglect which have resulted in noteworthy buildings slowly mouldering into rubble.
An instance of this was the Masters' House of the Hull Charterhouse, which I believe is not unknown to the National Buildings Record. Largely extended in the eighteenth century round an earlier building, and dis-playing interesting brickwork in the local vernacular, this structure was left roofless for a number of years whilst the question of reconstruction was being debated. The weather was more purposeful than the debate and much of the building has now been demolished.

Prompt first-aid measures could have avoided this and many other tragedies.

Some initial expense on such a basic archi-

tectural requirement as roofing, however temporary, could save many buildings whilst their fate is decided. Tremendous havoc and cost have been added to the results of enemy bombing by sheer neglect and lack of action.

A. I. NELLIST.

Lowestoft.

Life

SIR,-Experience, quoting Wilde, is the

name we give our mistakes.

In the course of them, we are asked to honour our forebears; to have high-minded sentiments on the question of being artists; to read objectively the facts of life accurately summarized by guest editors; and—this year—to don rose-coloured spectacles to see new projects in old 3-D. Even to follow the City Fakers, via ASTRAGAL, through the Neo-Georgian Never-Never Land, or to be comforted by the fact that the profession has an

awful lot of Renoirs down in Rio.
All this, and the quest of salaries as high, not as low, as £700 to £800 per annum without Mr. Shrosbree. To pay willingly, or be-grudgingly, four guineas to the RIBA, to sub-scribe fifty shillings for the backing of NALGO, plus a further pound note as a registration fee to ARCUK, after January has passed, leaving a sterling gap hangover like the Great Wall of China.

With this experience, the young and not so young architects whose schemes, like Europe,

are ravaged but interesting in parts, can be comforted by your correspondence on the baited traps of National Cheddar by NALGO, of Stilton by the RIBA, and overripe Camembert by those private practices (39 per cent.) whose associates and fellows are neither lonely nor virtuously obscure.

RALPH LEWIS

Brighton.

Intelligence in Oxford

SIR,—May I refer to ASTRAGAL'S note December 17) on "Oxford Undergraduates." Whilst it is a fact that Oxford has no Faculty of Architecture, it must be borne in mind that Oxford possesses many students known as Rhodes Scholars, drawn from the USA and the Commonwealth, among whom may well be several qualified architects and town planners. I happen to know one in town planners. I happen to know one in particular, representing this Colony, who holds an honours degree in architecture at Cape Town University. Thus it may not be so surprising or astonishing "at the knowledgeable and intelligent discussion that emerged" at Mr. Jordan's lecture.

J. S. BOSCOMBE.

Southern Rhodesia.

Subsidized Competition

SIR,--The letter from "Rotarian" pubished in your issue of December 31 should not pass unchallenged. In it he stated that many practitioners in the large cities are able to cut down the supervision of work. The city practitioner, with his heavy overhead expenses, is also compelled by the present low general standard of craftsman-ship to spend considerable time in supervising his work in order to obtain even a finish acceptable to his clients but, in my opinion, any architect worthy of the name would wish his work to be satisfactory, without having regard to any u'timate

The practice of the submission of plans by local government employees is not confined to rural areas and also exists in the London suburbs, but it is appreciated that in view of the shortage of rural work, the country practitioner particularly resents what he may regard as subsidized competition; it is to be hoped that ventilation of the grievance in this manner may assist in obtaining some action by the responsible authorities.

London

DIARY

Ideal Home Exhibition. National Hall, Olympia. (Sponsor: Daily Mail.) Open: 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

UNTIL MARCH 27 Library Group Meeting. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. Identification of unknown drawings in the Library. 6 p.m.

MARCH 8

The Land Utilisation Survey of Britain. Dr. E. C. Willatts. At the TCPA, The Planning Centre, 28, King Street, W.C.2. 6.30 p.m. MARCH 8

Modern French Architecture. M. Paul Tournon. At University College Architec-ture Theatre, Gower Street, W.C.1. ture Theatre, Gower Street, W.C.1. (Sponsor: University of London.) 5.30 p.m. MARCH 11 AND 12

W. R. Lethaby and his Times. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. Professor Basil Ward. (Sponsor: Royal College of Art.) 5 p.m.

MARCH 17



LIVERPOOL Slum Clearance

For the last two and a half years, Liverpool has succeeded in demolishing 750 slum dwellings per year. With an occupational density of over one family per dwelling, this has meant that roughly 1,000 families per year have been taken out of sub-standard dwellings and given satisfactory accommodation. These figures were quoted by Dr. Ronald Bradbury, last Tuesday, when he gave a talk at the Housing Centre, London, on how Liverpool is tackling her slum clearance problem.

problem.

The re-housing of slum dwellers in Liverpool was being facilitated, Mr. Bradbury explained, by two factors: firstly, 90 per cent of the flats now being built in the central areas of the city, 90 per cent. of the "relets" of older flats in the central areas, plus 300 dwelli gs per year in the peripheral areas were being reserved for families from slum clearance areas. This, said Mr. Bradbury, was not as unfair as it sounded, since most of the people (other than the occupants of slum property in the central areas) on the Council's waiting list preferred houses in the suburbs to flats in the central areas (and vice yersa).

Secondly: by partly evening out the rents of pre-war council-owned property and new council flats and houses (the proportion at present is roughly 40 of the former to 58 of the latter), it had been possible for the City Council to keep the rents of new dwellings in the central areas below the level of rents in the suburbs.

By building a certain proportion of 10-storey

By building a certain proportion of 10-storey flats, and only a small number of two-storey houses (most of the accommodation is in three-storey flats), the Council was able to rehouse 60 per cent. of the families from the clearance areas within the same areas; the remaining 40 per cent. having to be rehoused in the suburbs. The Council was working to a gross density in the central areas of 140 persons per acre.

housed in the suburbs. The Council was working to a gross density in the central areas of 140 persons per acre.

Questioned by Max Lock, Mr. Bradbury admitted that the Council's policy meant that they had to put large numbers of families into flats, but it was the only thing they could do—if the father of the family was a docker, he had to live near his work in the

could do—if the father of the family was a docker, he had to live near his work in the central areas.

Mr. Bradbury had explained earlier how the Council was unable to demolish all the buildings on its re-development sites so long as some of them were fit for use, and how this was one of the reasons for the small proportion of houses being built on these sites (more houses were to be built when the remaining buildings were pulled down); Mr. Lock called this "patchwork" development and said that it resulted in social and architectural compromise. Mr. Bradbury said that he was as keen as anyone on high

BUILDINGS IN THE NEWS



Housing and Shops at Enfield

This block of flats, shops and maisonettes, in Old Hertford Road, is among the buildings at Enfield which will be visited tomorrow by Harold Macmillan, the Minister of Housing and Local Government. The flats were designed under the direction of Frank Lee, Engineer and Surveyor to the Enfield UDC. Assistant architect, H. T. Townsend.

Department Store Extension, Maidstone

This model shows a proposed extension to a department store in Maidstone. The building, which will have some 50,000 superficial feet of floor area in its four storeys, will be constructed with a steel frame on mass concrete lightly reinforced pier foundations over blue clay subsoil, with stanchions machined to bloom bases. The architect is Clifford Worthington.

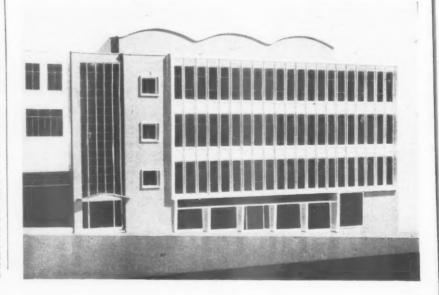
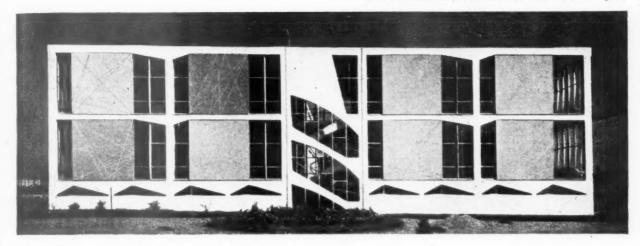


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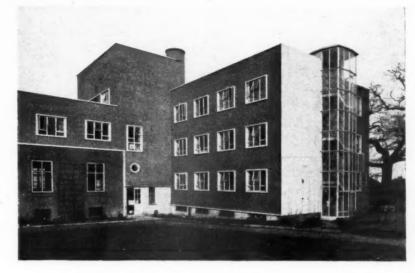


Exhibition Building, Milan

An unusual and interesting use of asymmetric reinforced concrete construction for an exhibition building at the International Cotton Fair at Busto Arsizio, near Milan. Easily-cut sheet glass is used to conform to the irregular shapes that arise from the construction. The architects were Enrico Castiglioni, Luigi Crespi, Carlo Fontana, Eugenio Prandina, Luciano Sangiorgio.

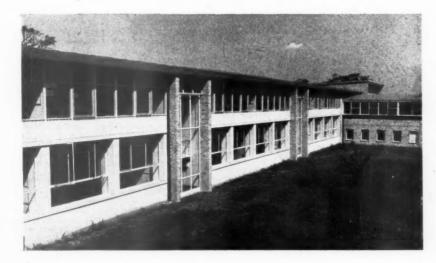
Nurses' Home, Dollis Hill, N.W.2

This extension to a Nurses' Home was designed by H. H. Clark.



Newall Green Secondary School, Manchester

This school, for 450 pupils (floor space: 57,450 sq. ft.), is the first to be built with "Bristol" unit classrooms on the first floor only. (The ground floor is of normal brickwork.) The combination of brickwork and aluminium was used "to achieve both the speed of erection possible only with aluminium units, and the economy of space attained with two-storey work." In the main entrance hall (below right) three concrete staircases converge on a central plinth. The architect was Leonard C. Howitt (City Architect), assisted by his deputy, S. G. B. Roberts, W. E. Humphrey (chief assistant architect, education) and G. Davies, senior assistant architect.





GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN CARACAS



Work on the rebuilding of the centre of Caracas, Venezuela, is being carried out on a 24-hour shift system. Above is a general view of new government buildings under construction. In the middle of the road can be seen the entrance to the underground car park. Below, a detail of one of the tower blocks.



architectural standards, but that, under present economic conditions, the Council was compelled to deal with the problem in a somewhat piecemeal manner. It was his job to get people housed!

Mr. Bradbury mentioned one other prob-lem of some importance—the difficulty of providing new shops and industrial premises at rents low enough for the man who used to run "the little shop at the corner" and the owner of a very small industrial concern who used to occupy premises with a rent of a few shillings a week. The Council had designed some three-storey flatted factories, but had not yet calculated what the economic rents

OBITUARY

Auguste Perret

Auguste Perret, who received the Royal Gold Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects for 1948, died last week in Paris at the age of 80.

Born in 1874, he was the head of a firm consisting of himself and his two brothers, Gustave and Claude, the sons of a building contractor. After training at the Ecole des Beaux Arts under Professor Julien Guadet, where they won medals and prizes, Auguste and Gusave, with Claude entered their and Gusiave, with Claude, entered their father's business. About 1897 the Perret brothers set up for themselves as architects



Auguste Perret

Auguste Perret's most famous work, the reinforced concrete church of Notre Dame de Raincy, near Paris, was begun in 1922 and consecrated in 1923.

and consecrated in 1923.

Among other notable works by Perret are a reinforced concrete house for a private client on a corner site near the Parc Montsouris; an unfaced reinforced concrete water tower at Grenoble, built for an exhibition but destined to remain; the concert hall of the Ecole Nationale de Musique in the Rue Cardingt Paris finished just before the out. Cardinet, Paris, finished just before the outbreak of war in 1939; and the Museum of Public Works, Paris, begun in 1936, delayed by the war and completed after it. In 1947 he replanned the Marignane Airport. Until about 1948 he conducted an outside atélier for 160 students at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. (See Frontispiece on page 268.)

On page 180 of the JOURNAL for February 11, we published a letter from R. W. Paine, in which he commented on Martyn Webb's "Focus on You" report. In this letter Mr. Paine wrote that "this is not an age of national expansion." We regret that when this phrase appeared it read: "this is not an age of natural expression," BER

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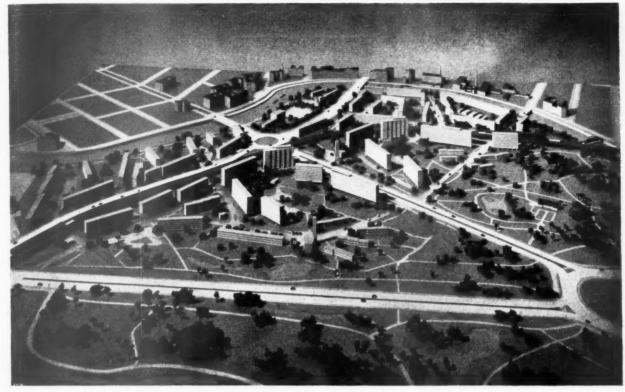
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BERLIN RE-PLANNED: WINNING DESIGN IN COMPETITION



This was the first prize-winning design in a competition for the reconstruction of the Haupstadt district in Berlin. The competition was open to all students, town planners and private and official architects from West Berlin. 97 entries were submitted.

We publish here a talk given by Arthur Ling, chief planning officer, LCC, at University College on February 18.

THE CITY SKYLINE

By Arthur Ling

THE old saying that familiarity breeds contempt is not true of buildings which create the background to city life. The more familiar we become with them, the more affection we feel—especially for those which stand out against the sky, giving the city its distinctive character.

London is fortunate in having a broad river flowing through its centre giving extensive views from its embankments and bridges. It is here, undoubtedly, that the Londoner can appreciate most easily the varied skyline of his city. But the distant view is also a source of immense pleasure and fascination whether it be from Parliament Hill Fields, Ken Wood, Greenwich Park, the Point at Blackheath, the heights of Woolwich, One Tree Hill, Telegraph Hill or from the little mountain of allotments at Knight's Hill. The Sunday morning walk in the suburbs is not complete without contemplation of the familiar landmarks of Central London from these distant vantage points. Then, too, there are the more local views of tall buildings which appear at the end of streets or from open spaces—the flamboyant tower of the YMCA building in Great Russell Street, rising above

the Dominion Cinema and closing the view up Charing Cross Road, the sudden view of the tower of London University Senate House down Store Street from Tottenham Court Road, the astonishing array of domes, chimneys, pinnacles, turrets and towers seen from the bridge in St. James's Park looking towards Whitehall.

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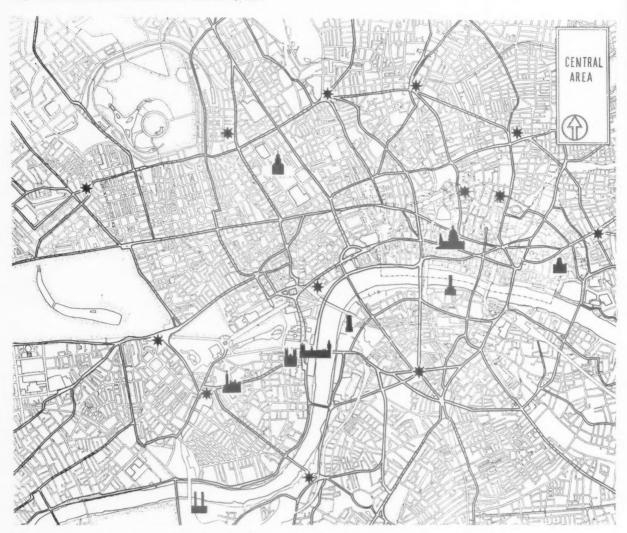
Some city silhouettes have been created in the last century, others have been gradually maturing, and each age has made its contribution. Originally the ecclesiastical buildings, expressing the power of a religious faith, stood alone above a general level of secular building, but this monopoly of the skyline was challenged by military and civil powers for reasons of practicability as well as prestige. Castles and palaces in time were challenged in the skyline by Houses of Parliament and town halls, expressing the conflict and change which was taking place in the social structure. With the Industrial Revolution the factory chimney entered in the competition for dominance in the urban landscape, and not long after appeared the cupolas, turrets and towers of museums, institutes and new university buildings; simultaneously with these there appeared those monsters, the gasometers, whose harsh rotundity Victorian engineers softened with cast-iron pinnacles and balustrading; to these were added towers and chimneys of waterworks in the Italian Renaissance manner and railway stations that revived the glories of Gothic and Greek architecture.

Together these expressed the greatly enhanced role of the arts and sciences in the life of a nation and a city. Rapidly, expansion of trade and commerce brought yet another competitor in the struggle for a place in the skyline—the tall office block and the parallel development of scientific and engineering techniques produced amongst other

things the electricity power station and the tall gasometer. Finally, as though there were not enough giants, our own generation has evolved the tower or point block of flats. No function of a city can now be ignored in considering how we wish to influence its future shape and skyline, and we are in danger of losing London's silhouette entirely because the essence of its effect must be dramatic contrasts.

For London a critical moment has arrived when decisions have to be taken determining whether its skyline should be radically changed, prudently modified or cautiously preserved. To arrive at the right decisions we must understand the nature and effect of the influences that have been at work. The Great Fire made those responsible for city government zealous in applying building restrictions aimed to protect London from a similar disaster. Every party wall had to be of brickwork and the constructional limitations of this material kept the buildings down to four or five storeys, which ensured the undisputed dominance in the skyline of St. Paul's Cathedral and the city churches, while the parochial system resulted in a fairly even distribution of these churches, thus avoiding an overcrowding of steeples and towers in any one part of the City. This first rebuilding was spacious, with adequate daylight penetrating the buildings, for immediately after the fire industry was still on a craft and guild basis and made no demands for a greatly increased centre of trade and commerce; for the extra accommodation that was required there was still plenty of room to spread laterally.

In the nineteenth century, in face of the immense demand for offices, warehouses and other buildings to cope with the new business that steam-powered machines produced, a second rebuilding began. By this time



This map shows silhouettes of some of the buildings which dominate the London skyline; the asterisks show sites where, in Mr. Ling's opinion, high buildings could be placed with advantage.

there was very little room left for lateral expansion which, in any case, was required for the mounting population; land values rose and more accommodation had to be provided on the same sites by building higher and more densely. This reduced the size of the courtyards so that they became mere light wells—an apt description—going up to get light and air instead of down to get

BUILDING HIGH

The constructional difficulty of building higher was overcome by the use of cast iron and much thicker brick walls for the lower storeys, but the heights of new buildings were limited in 1844 by the Metropolitan Buildings Act which required a relationship between the heights of the buildings and the widths of the streets. These being narrow kept the buildings fairly low, and happily St. Paul's and the City spires remained unchallenged, though possibly a little nervous.

Later, in 1862, a height limitation of

Later, in 1862, a height limitation of 90 ft. was introduced. I can find no evidence for the apocryphal story that Queen Victoria, looking out from the windows of Buckingham Palace one day, was astonished to see a great block of flats rising higher above the other buildings in the gardens of Wellington Barracks determined, so it seemed, to spoil the Royal view. Finding

on enquiry that buildings could be erected without limitation of height, Her Majesty insisted so the story goes, that a new law should be introduced immediately. There is no reference in the Press at that time to any protest at the erection of Queen Anne's Mansions—for these were the offending buildings; the only comment in *The Times* high as the was that they were not as high as the Grand Hotels of Paris and Brighton. The London County Council, when it became the responsible body for London's Government, relaxed the limitation by allowing two extra storeys in the roof.

Whether this was to prevent the elimina-tion of sloping roofs in London I do not know, but it is interesting to note that the Council showed some concern for London's skyline, for its restriction was exclusive of ornamental turrets or other architectural But for this features or decorations." official solicitude we should not enjoy today the exuberant profiles of buildings like Whitehall Court on the Embankment or the Imperial Institute in South Kensington.

HEIGHT LIMITATION

When the third rebuilding began in this century the replacement of the obsolete 19th century buildings was restrained by the London Building Act of 1894 (which had reduced the height to 80 ft. with two reduced

storeys in the roof because of fire risk). The fire-escape ladder now reached to a height of 80 ft., which seemed to pro-vide a logical basis for what had previously been an arbitrary height.

In a few exceptional cases, such as the towers of the London University, the Port of London Authority, and the London Passenger Transport Board's buildings, the height limitation was exceeded, but the use of the upper storeys was prohibited except or the upper storeys was pronibled except for storage or other uses not involving occupation by staff. At the same time, the town planning restrictions on bulk of buildings and obstruction to daylight in buildings under the 1932 and previous Acts allowed an even greater density of develop-

In recent years, however, the situation has changed considerably; new town plan-ning legislation and codes of practice have encouraged and demanded more open rorms of development with better standards of light and air. At the same time, with experience of fire-fighting in tall buildings in New York and other cities, it has been found possible to give waivers of the height restrictions under the London Building Act (subject to any appeal there may be by (subject to any appeal there may be by adjoining owners) if—amongst other things separate staircase towers protected against the spread of fire and with direct access to the open air at ground level are provided.

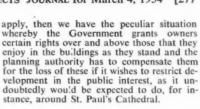
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London it is essential that we start with the rights of the individual owners of pro-perty and land. If all the land in the central area was in the ownership of the planning authority or a big estate, the pro-blem would be relatively simple because restrictions on development generally would not involve compensation and where central area was in the ownership of the higher buildings were allowed, the increased rent values so created would help to offset the loss in income elsewhere. An example of this on a small scale is to be found in the South Bank project for which the London County Council owns the land between County Hall and Waterloo Bridge. This allows for a lower plot ratio or dentities of the lower plot ratio or d sity of development on some parts of the area, which is compensated for by a tall building on another part of the area of much higher density, combining to give a reasonable average density over the whole area. On the other hand, where small scale ownerships of land exist as they do in the



. and this one shows Victoria Street, looking west . . .

Street and Unitever House on the Victoria Embankment, which to a greater and lesser degree interfered with the views of St. Paul's from the south west and destroyed the established and respected relationship between the cathedral and surrounding buildings. As a result, the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's secured an agreement with the City Corporation that all new with the City Corporation that all new buildings within certain areas around the cathedral should be restricted in height even below those allowed by the London Building Act. Such agreement never had the force of law because the scheme under the 1932 Act which would have incorporated these restrictions was never approved by Parliament. The issue has been avoided since the war only because so little rebuilding and reconstruction has taken place and in the one case of a new building next to Paul's Cathedral-the offices of the St. Paul's Cathedral—the offices of the Bank of England—the heights have been restricted to those proposed by the Dean and Chapter. The site of Bucklersbury House lies much farther away but even so,

an indication was given in the course of the

controversy concerning its height that arose, of the strength of public concern for the preservation of the views of St. Paul's.

preservation of the views of St. Paul's. Here it is a question of preservation, but elsewhere in the central area of London the

The sketches on this page and overleaf,

by R. Roberts, were prepared for Arthur

Ling to illustrate points he made in his

talk about the London skyline. They are

not intended to indicate design-only the effect of placing tall building in certain parts of London. This sketch shows

Tall buildings are, in fact, no longer automatically rejected on grounds of fire

Now it is not possible to rebuild the same amount of accommodation as existed previously and secure more open development, better s.andard of daylighting, as well as

space for car parking in buildings which previously had none, without going upwards, and with the new approach in height

limitation I have just mentioned, every rebuilding scheme of a substantial nature

could result in a skyscraper—or at least a building of 15 storeys, such as Bucklers-bury House, the subject of recent con-troversy in Parliament and the Press. A free-for-all policy limited only by day-lighting and plot-ratio restrictions would

give more open development but would destroy the character of London as we know it today, and before such a policy is embarked upon it is desirable that we should examine alternative lines of

The issue is not entirely new; it began with a public protest before the war against the erection of the new post office building by the Ministry of Works in Queen Victoria

Street and Unilever House on the Victoria

approach.

Sussex Gardens, looking east . . .

views of other buildings are important and it may well be that new ones will be built which would justify a restriction on the height of surrounding buildings. So long as statutory controls kept buildings down to a definite height the question of the design of the silhouette of London's central area did not arise but now it is an issue which we cannot avoid.

THE FUTURE SKYLINE

In considering the future skyline central area, each developer naturally wishes to secure the maximum bulk of

building on his site within the planning authority restrictions.

The average density must therefore be applied and there is no flexibility in design. The 1947 Planning Act gives owners the right to replace not only the same bulk of building as existed prior to redevelopment or before war damage, but also an additional 10 per cent., so that if the planning authority wishes to restrict development to an extent which affects these rights, compensation has to be paid. On the other hand, if it allows development in excess of these rights it is not possible for the planning authority to claim betterment from the developers. The amendment of the financial provisions of the Act removed the Government's power to impose a development charge where rights over and above those that exist are given by the planning authority although the White Paper on amending legislation indicated that where restrictions on development would have in-volved payment out of the £300 million fund under the previous arrangement, assessment of compensation would not now in-clude restrictions made in the interest of what is called good neighbourliness. A restriction on the height of buildings around St. Paul's is clearly a matter of good neighbourliness, but whether the principle of exclusion applies also to the assessment of compensation payable by the local authority restriction on the right to replace what was there previously with the 10 per cent. added is not at all clear. If it does not

CONFLICT TO BE RESOLVED

Now a 10 per cent. addition to the existing bulk of a building is quite a large amount and it means 10 per cent. more working space, 10 per cent. more people employed. As redevelopment and reconstruction take place it can eventually add up to a 10 per cent. addition in the employment capacity of buildings in London, and this applies to industrial as well as commercial develop-ment. This, in turn, means 10 per cent. more people, which means another million inhabitants added to the 10 million that already live in Greater London. National policy, on the other hand, has as its objective the decentralization of sources of employment and population from London to new and expanded towns. There is obviously a conflict here which needs to be resolved.

These are some of the legal, financial and

administrative complications that bedevil a straightforward approach to the preservation and enhancement of London's skyline. Putting these aside for one moment but not forgetting them, let us consider the alterna-Two recent letters to the editor of The Times put differing points of view, Mr. McMorran favoured keeping buildings either low to maintain the present relationships so that the City remained a "genial place," but if we had to build higher he favoured going really high, so that a completely new rela-tionship was established in which the City Churches and St. Paul's were left behind, and only the sky was the limit. He did not favour any half measures whereby the general height of buildings was raised from 10 storeys to 15 storeys. He thought that such a policy made the worst of both worlds and if extended generally would be disastrous to the existing skyline of London without making any new contribution. Mr. Messervy, on the other hand, wished to sweep aside all or most of the restrictions on developers and allow them to build skyscrapers wherever they thought fit, a free-for-all policy which has been followed in New York and Rio de Janeiro, and, as he points out, in Milan. He would measure progress in terms of the number of skyscrapers built.



. . while this one shows a view to the south from Waterloo Bridge.

FOCAL POINTS

I would like to suggest another approach, and in doing so I would like to emphasize that the views I am going to express are my own and have no official significance, although naturally I shall not object if they find official favour. There are, I think, a

number of strategic focal points in Central London where tall buildings would add interest and vigour to the skyline whether viewed from afar or locally. When the question of the siting of such tall buildings has arisen in recent discussions, it has normally been in reference to the City of London, an area which is already dominated by St. Paul's Cathedral and where tall buildings would destroy that dominance unless placed at a considerable distance away. It may were that to the north of the devastated areas around Fore Street sites could be found near Moorgate and Aldersgate Stations where no conflict would arise, but I doubt whether any other sites would be suitable, and so we must widen our area of inspection, taking in the whole of Central London bounded by what is referred to as the Inner Circular Route in the London Development Plan. This area extends from Park Lane in the west to Petticoat Lane in the east and from the Marylebone and Euston Roads in the north to the Elephant and Castle in the south. If I may be allowed an analogy from the field of sport I would like to see the tall buildings distributed over this area like players on the soccer pitch, rather than concentrated mainly in one part of the field like players so often are around the scrum in rugby football. The City, you will have gathered, is where the scrum is threatening to bunch at the moment.

With this principle in mind, let us look at the potentialities of one or two strategic sites. Let us stand first of all on West-minster Bridge—towards the City there is the view, with the changes of a century added, which inspired Wordsworth to write in 1803 of "ships, towers, domes, theatres and temples"—"a sight so touching in its majesty." But the view southwards towards the Vauxhall gasworks cannot claim to be its rival. St. Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth Palace and the Houses of Parliament make a magnificent foreground to a composition which remains unfinished. What an opportunity there is for an architect to design a building to close and complete this southerly view. The site of the gasworks by Vauxhall Bridge would be admirable, but failing this the site on the other side by the Albert Embankment would be almost as good. Except for the flour mill there are very few buildings of any size there. Imagine a tall majestic building there, and if the restrictions on contemporary architecture prevent you from doing so, imagine St. Paul's Cathedral placed there. With the lower buildings of Thames House and the rather confused ground around the LCC Fire Brigade Headquarters lining the banks a fine tall building in this position would provide an exciting distant climax which I am sure would arouse the emotions of a twentieth century poet.

Or stand on any of the bridges looking towards the South Bank. One does not expect much of the view and it is difficult to avoid a feeling of depression as one contemplates the descent to the lower level; the eye is forced downwards to look along streets with no ending and no drama. St. George's Circus is the meeting point of most of these bridge approaches; imagine a tall building here which would close the view down these characterless streets and make the eye look upwards. So that you are not distracted by architectural misgivings imagine the Eiffel Tower here or the Empire State building or Dr. Holden's University tower, or, if you prefer it, another St. Paul's Cathedral. It would be a landmark from every vantage point north of the river. We would no longer have any doubts as to whether it was worth while crossing the bridge and penetrating the South Bank—we would insist on going. Think, too, of the revitalising effect such a development would have on the whole area extending from Vauxhall Bridge to London Bridge along the river and back into the hinterland as far as the Elephant and

Castle. While we are on the South Bank it is worth recalling the view we used to be able to obtain of the Crystal Palace. What a unique contribution it made to the London skyline! Sydenham has never been the same since. Perhaps its glories will return when we see the 640 ft. high television mast, lit up at night, standing alongside exhibition buildings which we hope will have a character as vigorous and uninhibited as Paxton's Palace.

A FINE SITE

On the north bank there are perhaps even more sites where tall buildings would add interest to the skyline. Victoria Street looking westwards lacks a climax to relieve the monotony of dreary buildings, and a tall building here would be seen from many other streets that converge on Victoria Station. Before such a building were decided upon, however, it would be necessary to disentangle the traffic muddle that exists there. Northwards at Hyde Park Corner there is perhaps the finest site of all. It was proposed at one time that St. George's Hospital should move to a new site away from the centre. If this happens there would be an opportunity to build a high building on the site which could be seen from the bottom of Constitution Hill, from Piccadilly immediately one had passed the Ritz Hotel, and of course there would be views of it across Green Park and Hyde Park. Other focal points where tall buildings might be considered are at the western end of Marylebone Road at a point where it would also be on the axis of Sussex Gardens; just north of Euston Road so that a direct view of it could be obtained



This sketch by R. Roberts shows a view looking north, from Westminster Bridge, with an imaginary high building in the background . . .

looking up Tottenham Court Road; at present this road lacks any dominant or dynamic feature, and beyond Euston Road there is nothing to arrest the eye. The view of the Hampstead Heights has long since been obliterated. East of St. Pancras Station, Euston Road descends towards a nondescript collection of low buildings; in conjunction with a new traffic roundabout a tall building would provide a grand terminal feature at a point where it would have significance also for the other roads which converge on this point, Grays Inn Road, Pentonville Road, Caledonian Road and York Road.

I have no time to deal adequately with the problem elsewhere in London—in the suburban centres and in residential areas—but I should just like to say that I think' the siting of tall blocks of flats should not be left to chance. The most logical disposition would be in and around the local shopping and business centres where they would emphasise the functional and social structure of the area or adjoining open spaces where their occupants could enjoy the amenities and distant views of the buildings could be obtained.

Returning to the Central Area problem, you may have noticed that many of the sites I have suggested lie on the periphery of that area. This distribution would have the advantage of avoiding traffic congestion at the centre, and by providing new offices

near the main line railway stations the pressure on the public transport system would be relieved. In addition, it would be far less costly to provide car parks at these points than at the centre. A local decentralisation would be achieved to areas which, when the proposed improvements are carried out, would have effective lateral connection along the Inner Circular Road. To maintain the dominance of these buildings it would be necessary to restrict the height of buildings elsewhere, and in some cases this would mean that the Planning Authority would, under present legislation, have to pay compensation to owners. It would seem reasonable, therefore, that the Planning Authority should benefit from the enhanced values created where tall buildings with much greater bulk or lettable floor space are allowed. By purchase of the sites and leasing to developers this could be secured. There may be other ways of securing the same result, for example by levying a special development charge on these sites. The future of London's skyline obviously depends very much on finding the right kind of legal and financial basis of development, but it is not my intention to try and solve these difficult

problems over a lunch hour lecture. Finally, the success of any proposals for the enhancement of the London scene would depend on the architects who design not only the tall buildings but small buildings too, for they all contribute to the London scene. Often in the past regulations for daylighting and pressure from the London scene. Often in the past regula-tions for daylighting and pressure from the clients to obtain the maximum development on sites has prevented architects from designing the buildings as they would wish. They have produced an amazing series of terraces and set-backs on high which make the buildings look as though they are creeping backwards above the sixth floor. There have recently been attempts to clear up the muddle on the roofs but with the flat roof there has been a tendency to disconnect the design above roof level from that below as though one were trying to start life anew at a higher level, creating a roof-top city of penthouses, roof gardens and caretakers' flats. The excrescences on the roofs, like chimneys and water tanks, are too often left off the design drawing and regarded as rather a nuisance, not as an opportunity for embellishing the design. What happens against the sky is most important because every detail or the absence of detail is emphasised by its contrast of dark against light. Have architects today lost the art of designing buildings which give interest and variety in form when seen against the sky, or are economic restrictions preventing them from considering more than the functional roof with lift machinery and water tank boxes on the roof. Must we accept the present approach to the design of tall buildings as exemplified by the United Nations Headquarters and the Lever Building as the only approach? There is a limit to the number of such buildings that London can assimilate without losing its distinctive character. Variety is a vital element in the make-up of London's skyline and we should, I think, strive to retain it.

. . . and this one shows a view to the south from Westminster Bridge, with a high block closing the vista.



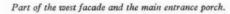
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OUT-PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT

at ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL, BALHAM, LONDON, S.W. 17 designed by DEVEREUX and DAVIES, chief architectural assistant L. E. MARTIN, consultants (structural) CLARKE, NICHOLLS and MARCEL, (mechanical and electrical), H. A. SANDFORD, quantity surveyor, J. K. CARLESS

This new extension to the St. James's Hospital, Balham, which was built in 1910 to serve the densely populated areas of Battersea and Wandsworth, is planned as a stage in the ultimate redevelopment of the whole hospital and as an organic part of the premises-not a separate unit. At a time when work on the site had begun a ban was enforced on the use of steel. This led to a change to the use of prestressed concrete and brick piers and all but 25 tons of steel reinforcement were eliminated. It was in December, 1951, that a decision had to be made between closing down the contract and waiting for an improvement in the steel position or redesigning the frame and destroying quantities of calculations. The latter course was chosen and the saving in steel was 125 tons.

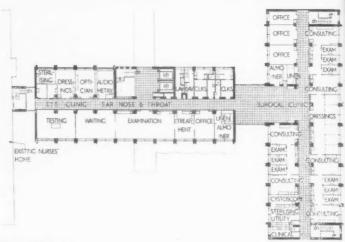




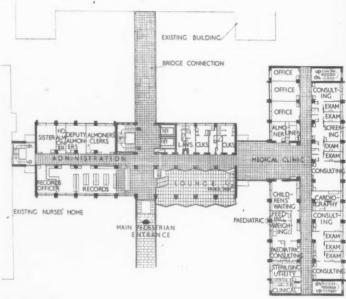




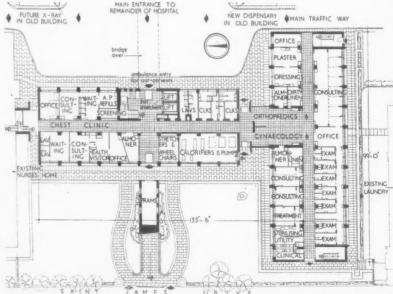
Top, part of the north facade on the left and the link between the two wings of the department, which has a T-plan. Above, the approach ramps, up to the main entrance to the first floor and down to the ground floor, seen from the west.



Second floor plan



First floor plan



Ground floor plan [Scale: 1'" = 1' 0"]

OUT-PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT

at ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL, LONDON,

designed by DEVEREUX and DAVIES

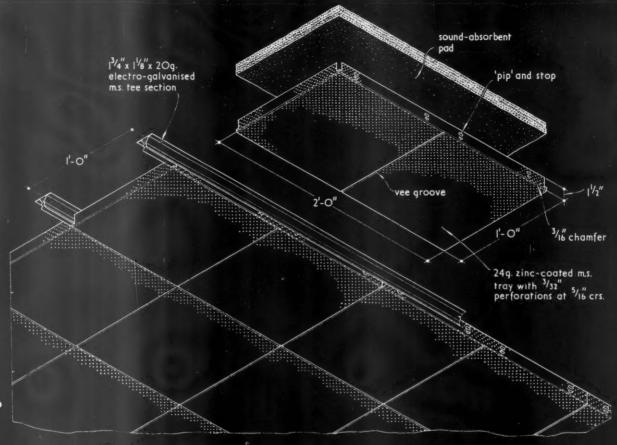




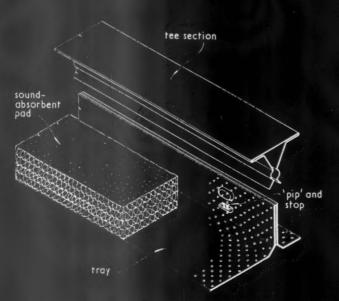
ACOUSTICS | DETAILS | CEILINGS

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REVISED 4.3.54

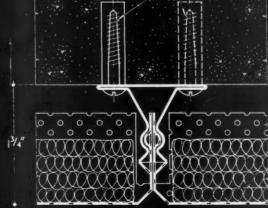


ASSEMBLY OF COMPONENT PARTS SHOWING CONSTRUCTION OF TILE.



ISOMETRIC VIEW OF JOINTING ARRANGEMENT





SECTION SHOWING TEE IN POSITION.

27.B11 BURGESS ACOUSTIC TILES AND FIXING SYSTEM

This Sheet describes an acoustic treatment using soundabsorbent tiles supported by concealed mild steel sections. The assembly can be fixed direct to wall or ceiling members or it can be used as a suspended ceiling and in either position may serve for radiant surface heating.

General

The tiles are in the form of perforated pressed metal trays filled with sound-absorbent material. arrises on the underside of the tiles are chamfered and a vee groove of corresponding size divides each tile in two, so that the finished ceiling is composed of 12-in. by 12-in. squares separated by vee joints. "Pips" and stops are formed at intervals in the long edges of each tile. These engage in the tee section and thus hold the tile in position as shown on the face of the Sheet. The tee sections can be fixed direct to most types of ceiling but it may be necessary to provide cross battens; these may be 1½ in. by 1 in. at 4 ft. to 5 ft. centres.

Tiles

Trays: These are 24 in. long by 12 in. wide by 11 in. deep and are made from 24 gauge (0.028 in.) per-forated mild steel sheet. They can be supplied with $\frac{3}{32}$ -in. or $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. diameter perforations at $\frac{5}{16}$ -in. centres. The chamfers on the underside are $\frac{3}{16}$ in.

Sound-absorbent material: This may be glass silk, rock wool or other suitable sound absorbing medium.

Weight: The weight per tile with glass silk filling is 4.5 lb. and with rock wool filling 4.7 lb. including the tee section.

Supporting Tee Sections

Material and size: The tees are $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. by 20 gauge and are rolled mild steel. The sections are fixed at 1 ft. 0 in. centres to correspond with the tile width.

Weight: 0.24 lb. per foot run.

Sound Absorption

The following table is extracted from the National

Physical Laboratory's Report, reference S.1183 (a), 27th May, 1953.

Material as tested (specimen 10 ft. by 10 ft. in area)

Burgess Acoustic Tiles, type (c): 24 in. by 12 in. by 1½ in. deep, 24 g. metal trays perforated $\frac{3}{24}$ in. diameter holes, 2,765 holes per square foot, filled with resin-bonded Fibreglass slabs, 0-35 lb. per square foot, 1 in. thick.

Tiles clipped to metal T-bar runners on wall, front surface about 1¾ in. from wall.

Reverberation Absorption Coefficients (to nearest 0-05) for frequency bands in region (cycles per second)

125*	250	500	1,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	8,000*
0.10	0.30	0-60	0.75	0.80	0.80	0.75	0.80

The accuracy is subject to reservation at these frequencies where the measurements present special difficulty.

Finish

The trays are zinc-coated and finished with one stoved coat of chromate primer and one stoved coat of matt off-white finishing enamel. They do not require any additional finish after fixing. supporting tee sections are electro-galvanised.

Maintenance

The surface of the tiles may be easily cleaned by washing.

Compiled from information supplied by:

Burgess Products Company Ltd.

Head Office: Acoustical Division, Hinckley, Leics.
Telephone: Hinckley 700-2.
Telegrams: Burducto, Hinckley.

London Office: 127, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
Telephone: Tate Gallery 0251.
Telegrams: Burducto, London.

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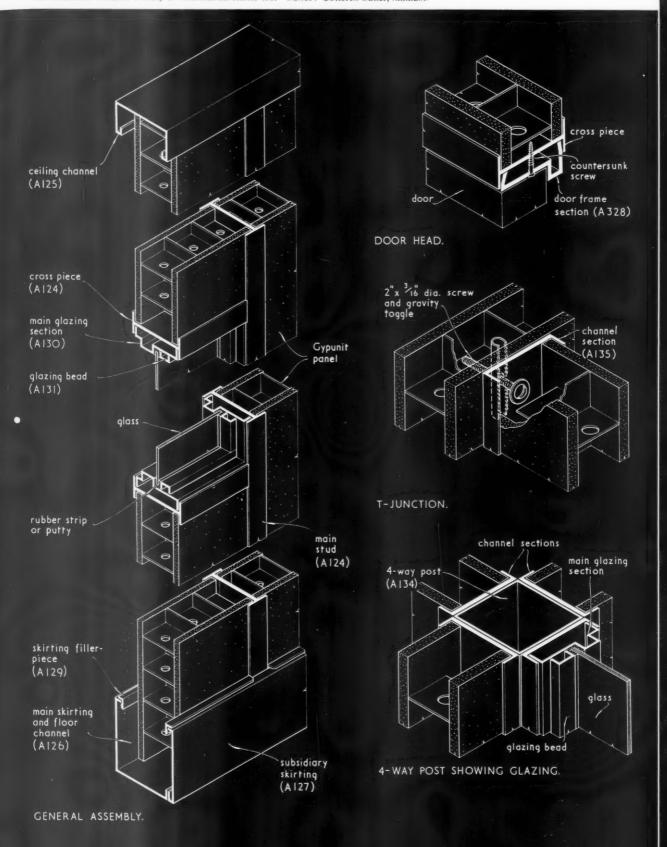
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PARTITIONS PLASTER BOARD

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·GYPUNIT PARTITIONS ASSEMBLED WITH ALUMINIUM FRAMING.

Manufacturer Gynroc Products 1th

21.G2 'GYPUNIT' PARTITIONS ASSEMBLED IN ALUMINIUM FRAMING

This Sheet describes the Gypunit Partition system, the form of construction used and the method of assembly.

General

The Gypunit Partition is a light-weight non-load-bearing partition which is readily demountable and consists of Gypunit panels supported in a light extruded aluminium alloy frame. The visible flanges of the stud sections and other metal components are unobtrusive. The Gypunit panel consists of two outer layers of Gyproc wallboard separated by a core of cellular construction, the whole unit being bonded firmly together to provide a light-weight, rigid panel.

Sizes

The partition incorporates 2½ in. thick Gypunit panels, the standard sizes of which are 3 ft. and 4 ft. wide and 6 ft., 7 ft., 7 ft. 6 in., 8 ft., 8 ft. 6 in., 9 ft., 10 ft., 11 ft. and 12 ft. long. The panels are easily cut on the site but the wide range of sizes reduces waste to a minimum.

Properties

Weight: The partition weighs approximately $4\frac{1}{3}$ lb. per sq. ft.

Sound Insulation: The sound reduction factor over the middle range of frequencies is 29.3 decibels.

Thermal Insulation: The thermal transmittance is 0.38 B.Th.U./sq. ft./hr./°F.

Fire Resistance and Spread of Flame: The fire resistance rating of a partition consisting of Gypunit panels erected with timber framing, when tested in accordance with B.S. 476, is Grade E (30 minutes) and the Gypunit partition with aluminium-alloy framing would, therefore, offer similar resistance to fire. The outer surfaces of the Gypunit partition consist of gypsum plasterboard, which is classified as having "a surface of very low flame spread," i.e., Class I, in accordance with B.S. 476.

Method of Fixing

The first elements to be fixed in position are the ceiling channel (A125), the wall channel (A135), and the main skirting channel (A126). These are secured to the adjacent surfaces by wood screws, with or without plugging. Each panel is cut with a small clearance between floor and ceiling. It is then inserted into the ceiling channel and dropped into the main skirting channel. The main stud section (A124), is then cut with a small

clearance between the floor and the soffit of the ceiling channel and is then wedged up by its web from the bottom until the top butts tightly against it. The procedure is repeated with panel and stud alternately, each unit in turn being pushed to engage with the unit previously positioned.

Cross pieces which serve as lintels to doors and windows are placed in position simultaneously with the section of panel which they support and are secured to the uprights with cleats and self-tapping screws.

Cross pieces which run beneath windows, since they are supported by the panel underneath, do not require to be cleated.

Door frames (A328) are screwed to the uprights already in position. Window glazing sections (A130) are inserted into the stude and cross pieces already in position, and the glazing beads are subsequently screwed to them with self-tapping screws, after the glass has been fixed.

When the partition is in place, the subsidiary finishing skirting (A127) is screwed to the flanges of the upright stud sections and the skirting filler pieces (A129) are worked into the narrow slits which separate the skirting and the panel between the uprights. Where partitions abut to form a "T" junction, the junction is effected with a channel section (A135), secured with machine screws and gravity toggles to the panels. A box section (A134) is available to form corners and other junctions where partitions are glazed. It is secured at top and bottom by

Further Information

The manufacturer maintains a technical advisory department which is available to give advice on all aspects of this subject.

Compiled from information supplied by:

cleats and screws, where necessary.

Gyproc Products Ltd.

Head Office: Westfield, Upper Singlewell
Road, Gravesend, Kent.
Telephone: Gravesend 4251-4

Telephone: Gravesend 4251-4.
Telegrams: Gyproc, Gravesend.
Glasgow Office: Gyproc Wharf, Shieldhall,

Telephone: Govan 2141-3.
Telegrams: Gyproc, Glasgow.

Midland District Sales Office: East Leake, Nr. Loughborough,

Telephone: East Leake 231.

London Office: Morris House, 1-5 Jermyn Street,
London, S.W.I.

Telephone: Whitehall 8073/4.

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The exten piers, floor with

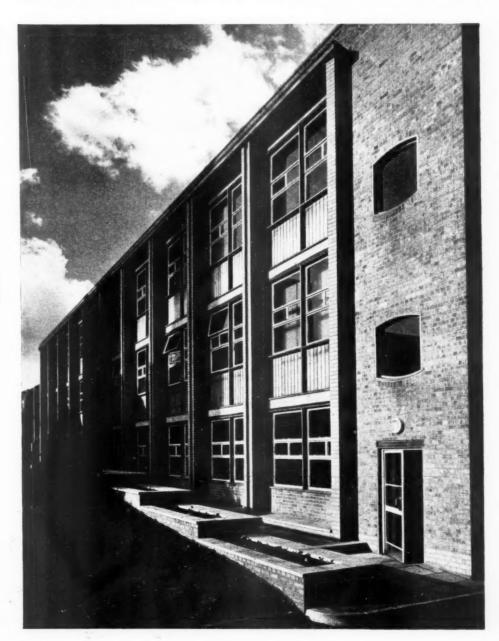
PLAN.—The extension, which is planned in the form of a T, had to comply in shape and dimensions with the existing hospital buildings, the amenities and lighting of which had to be carefully considered. The main floor of the out-patients' department was raised above the level of St. James's Drive to enable a connection to be made to the original hospital block to the east by a bridge high enough to permit the passage of ambulances in the new main circulating roadway. The ramps upwards and downwards from St. James's Drive are of an easy gradient for ambulent patients. The large lounge in the north block is not intended primarily for waiting patients, but for the use of those who may have to arrive early and visitors accompanying them. The link between the two new blocks forms, on each floor, a waiting

space sufficient for 30 persons, although it is not anticipated that normally as many patients as this will be waiting at once, since there is an appointments system in operation. It was felt that due to variations in the incidence of disease and ailments developments in surgical and medical techniques might, in a short space of time, alter the requirements of space and equipment in the department. Consequently it was decided to use light-weight flush partitions, which could be moved quickly, cleanly and economically. These partitions were to have no surface treatment and be easily stored without deterioration. Partitions of laminated cellular plastic were chosen as most suitable to fulfil these requirements. The planning module of 11 ft. 6 in. was chosen because it is a suitable width for a consulting

OUT-PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT

at ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL LONDON S.W.17 designed by DEVEREUX and DAVIES

The south facade of the new extension. Between the brick piers, under first and second floor windows, are panels faced with western red cedar.







Above, the children's waiting room on the first floor. The mosaic wall is designed by Vera Davies. Left, interior of the 60-ft. bridge connection 10 the old building. This bridge was illustrated as a Working Detail in the JOURNAL for December 17, 1953.

OUT-PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT

at ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL,
LONDON, S.W.I7
designed by DEVEREUX and
DAVIES



Right, the snack bar at the south end of the main visitors' lounge on the first floor. The wall carving is by D. Wain-Hobson.

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The main visitors' lounge on the first floor. The projecting west windows, on the left of this photograph, was illustrated as a Working Detail in the JOURNAL for February 25, 1954

room and its moiety, f ft. 9 in., is just sufficient for an examination cubicle. The internal arrangement of the clinics and the area allocated to each was decided after consultation with the medical staff, nursing and administrative sections, who had long experience in the use of space and equipment. The orthopaedic clinic required a long open space for the examination of patients walking and cubicles formed merely by curtains, so that the surgeon could pass rapidly from one to another. In contrast, the gynaecological clinic required cubicles for changing in.

CONSTRUCTION.—Originally the superstructure was designed as a reinforced concrete frame, the centres of the columns at 11 ft. 6 in. in the longitudinal direction and 16 ft., 8 ft. and 16 ft. across the blocks. Although the project was to be a three-

storey building, all members were calculated so that an additional three storeys could be added later. Floors were to be normal hollow-tile type, 15 in. deep and incorporating in their thickness transverse bracings so that no beams should project below ceilings. This was an essential for internal flexibility. In December, 1951, it became impossible to obtain steel, at a time when all foundations for the extension had been laid. It was decided that the importance of the work was such that every step should be taken to proceed with the contract. The design was revised, using the existing foundations, and brick piers using engineering bricks and a small quantity of steel reinforcement were designed in place of the r.c. columns. In order to save steel, prestressed floors were substituted for the original r.c. floors on the wider spans. Hollow tiles were



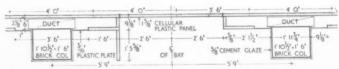
incorporated between the prestressed planks with in situ infilling, so that reinforcing from columns and lintels could be bent over and tied in. By this method uninterrupted flat ceilings were preserved. Prestressed floors were not used over corridors, but a saving in reinforcement was made by the use of high tensile, square, twisted reinforcing bars, having



Left, central corridor in south block. Above, typical vertical duct with laminated plastic panel removed to show services. Bottom right, typical examination cubicle.

OUT-PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT

at ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL, LONDON S.W.17 designed by DEVEREUX and DAVIES

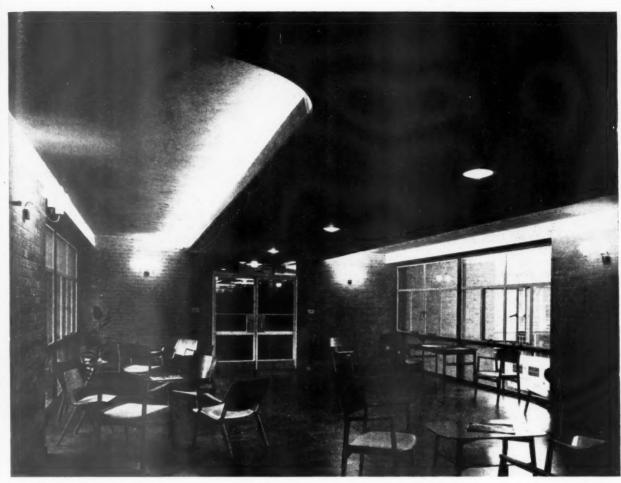


Part plan of typical corridor wall [Scale: $\frac{1}{3}$ " = 1'0"]





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Above, patients' waiting space in the link between the north and south blocks, at first floor Below, ambulance exit under the connecting bridge on the east side of the north block.

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> a working stress of 27,000 lb. per sq. in., as against 18,000 lb. in ordinary mild steel bars. The extra girth and weight of the piers would have been impracticable had not the original foundations been designed for future extra loading. The possibility, however, of future extension upwards is now impracticable. External walls consist mainly of continuous fenestration fixed between brick piers.



FINISHES .- To relieve the heavy brick piers, which are an unusual feature of a modern building, the centre portion of the piers, externally, are recessed and colour washed. Another feature of the west facade is the undulating roof over the projecting windows to the main lounge and entrance porch. Under windows on the main facades are panels faced with western red cedar weatherboarding. Over corridors are false ceilings at a lower level than in adjacent rooms, thus concealing r.c. beams flanking the corridor slabs and also forming arteries for the air conditioning system. Almost the entire internal partitioning is in laminated plastic sheeting and the doors in these walls. All partitions are white and only the doors are in the appropriate clinical shade. The colour code for the various parts of the building is as follows: administration, brown; surgical clinic, green; medical clinic, blue; orthopaedic and gynaecological clinics, yellow; eye and E.N.T. clinics, grey-green; chest clinic, salmon. In contrast to the large areas of plastic sheeting internally, there is wall panelling in places in abura and iroba. To assist sound deadening in corridors floors are covered with cork tiles and ceilings with acoustic boards. In the audiometer room,



Above, view just inside the main entrance from St. James's Drive. On the right, the steps down to the visitors' lounge. Below right, the reception desk and part of the entrance porch.

OUT-PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT

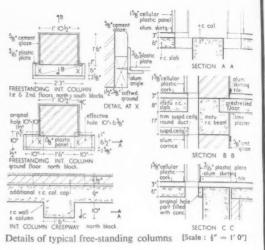
at ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL, LONDON, S.W.17. designed by DEVEREUX and DAVIES

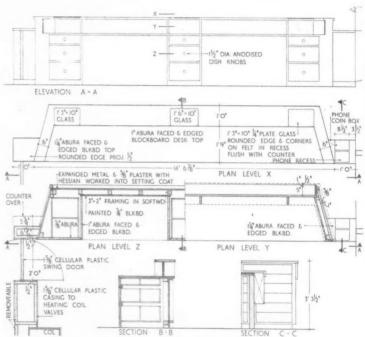
where special sound-proofing precautions are required, a separate skin, isolated from the main structure is provided; the interstices of the cellular plastic sheeting are filled with sand, and windows are double glazed.

SERVICES.—At every internal pier are vertical ducts extending for the full height of the building containing all piped services. Although permanent features, these ducts are enclosed by plastic sheets, forming part of the partitioning of the corridors. All these ducts lead to the horizontal passage, or creepway, under the buildings, which contains all the horizontal services and drains. Normal rooms are heated by radiators set beneath the windows, supplied with hot water by vertical pipes running in specially formed recesses in the external columns, These risers originate at ground floor level from horizontal pipes set in trenches which surround the building and are covered in by removable paving slabs. The visitors' lounge and waiting spaces are heated by coils embedded in the floor. Electric power, light and clock installations and communication systems are brought to points so that any compartment of half bay size can be equipped immediately. A fire alarm system fed by a battery normally on trickle charge is installed throughout each block. The battery which supplies this system also provides the supply for emergency lighting.

The contract price was £177,598.

The general contractors were Marshall Andrew & Co., Ltd. For sub-contractors see page 294.





Details of main reception desk [Scale: \frac{1}{2}" = 1'0"]



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Excave
redu
Excave
base

Ditto 10', Excave sur Ditto 10'

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TECHNICAL SECTION

Speaking to a non-technical audience at his Chadwick Lecture, at the RSI last week, Mark Hartland Thomas reported the progress which the Modular Society Limited, were making with their catalogue. The aim of this catalogue-which is ultimately to be published-is to list those building components now on the market which conform to the 4-in, module. This is one way of grasping the Modular nettle, and it is interesting to compare the worldy wisdom of the present generation of architectural theorists with the rarefied idealism of their predecessors in the 'thirties, who did not think it necessary to carry the Building Industry with them. The creation of a 4-in. Band Wagon on to which manufacturers are invited to jump was an astute move, which perhaps has more to commend it on rational grounds than appearances might suggest. But it is important to establish that the provisional acceptance of a 4-in. module is only provisional—a point of departure and not a summary conclusion—and that the parallel research of BRS and BSI in this field is not compromised in advance. of course, scandalous that the resources that BRS have been allowed to devote to modular research are so slender. For this reason alone it will presumably be a long time before any authoritative findings can be expected. In the meanwhile, it is important that a climate of opinion favourable to the principles of dimensional co-ordination should be created in the industry, and there is probably no better way of achieving this than by representing dimensional co-ordination as a practical commercial issue.

CURRENT PRICES FOR MEASURED WORK

Prepared by Davis, Belfield & Everest, chartered quantity surveyors

18/9

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. Current prices of materials and rates of wages last appeared in the JOURNAL for Feb. 18.

PRELIMINARIES	
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 hand excavation soil.	in heavy
Surface digging, 6" deep per yard super	1/-
Ditto, 12" deep ,,	2/-
Excavating not exceeding 10' 0" deep to	,
reduce levels per yard cube	7/11
Excavating not exceeding 5' 0" deep to form	
basement ,,	8/11
Ditto exceeding 5' 0" and not exceeding	
10',0" deep ditto ,,	12/10
Excavating not exceeding 5' 0" deep to form	20/20
surface trenches ,,	10/10
Ditto exceeding 5' 0" deep and not exceeding	3.4/0
10' 0' deep ditto ,,,	14/9

Excavating not exceeding 5' 0" deep to form basement trench commencing 10' 0" deep

EXCAVATOR—(continued)		
Disposal		
Returning, filling and ramming around foundations	per yard cube	3/6
Wheeling excavated soil not exceeding 100		
yards and depositing	99	3/11
Ditto and spreading and levelling	99	5/2
Ditto, ditto, and consolidating to make up		
levels under floors and pavings	99	6/6
Filling into lorries and carting away	99	12/2
Planking and Struttin	ig	
Planking and strutting to sides of surface or basement excavation not exceeding 5' 0" deep	per ft. super	$-/6\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto not exceeding 10' 0" deep	F	-/8
trenches not exceeding 5' 0" deep (both	,,	
sides measured)	**	-/2
Ditto not exceeding 10' 0" deep (ditto)	99	-/3
CONCRETOR Concrete (Basic Price)	8)	
Portland cement concrete 1:3:6 with 1½" coarse aggregate in foundations and masses exceeding 12" thick Ditto 1:2:4 with ½" coarse aggregate ditto	per yard cube	66/8 67/5

CONCRETOR—(continued)

441 . D . T				
Add to Basic F	Prices for	-		
			the 3	/11
Working around rod or mesh reinford Being in beds less than 12" thick (6"-1 Ditto less than 6" thick $(4\frac{1}{4}"-6")$	12")	99	2	/- /- /11
Ditto less than o thick (43 -0)	****	2.2	0	INT
Being in small quantities not exceed	ding 3'			
cube		22	1.	5/9
Being in suspended floors and roofs		22	1	1/10
Being in walls not exceeding 6" thick	***	37	1	9/8
Ditto exceeding 6" but not exceedi	ng 12"			
thick Ditto exceeding 12" thick		99		3/9
		99		9/10
Being in lintels, beams, etc., not exc				0.10
72 sq. in. sectional area		13	2	9/6
Ditto exceeding 72 and not exceeding			0	0 10
in. sectional area		22		3/8
Ditto exceeding 144 sq. in. sectional		9.9	1	9/8
Being in columns not exceeding 72			9	7/6
	144 00	9.9	9	7/5
Ditto exceeding 72 and not exceeding			9	9/6
in. sectional area Ditto exceeding 144 sq. in. sectional a		99	_	3/8
Divo executing 144 sq. in. sectional	DEL CON	9.9	-	010
Formu	ucerla			
Close boarded formwork and support				
soffites of floors not exceeding 12' l		per yard s	uper 1	4/10
Ditto to vertical faces of walls (bot	h sides			er 1
measured)		C 11		5/-
Ditto to sides and soffites of lintols and		per foot su	iper 2	6/2
Add to any of the above for wrot for		man 1		919
and rubbing down concrete	* ***	per yard s	uper	2/8
P. 1.4				
Reinford	cement			
5" to 1" diameter mild steel ro	d rein-			
forcement, hooked, bent and t	tied at			
intersections as required and fir	ring in			
concrete		per c	wt. a	53/2
diameter ditto diameter ditto die diameter ditto die diameter ditto die diameter ditto die diameter ditto				57/4
I" diameter ditto		99		57/11
Steel wire mesh fabric reinforcement	to B.S.			
1221, weighing 4.71 lb. per yard	super,			
well lapped at joints and embed				
concrete		per yard	uper	3/5
Ditto weighing 9.32 lb. per yard sup	er ditto	12		6/7
BRICKLAYER Common I	Brickwork			
D. J		-		Rough
Reduced brickwork one brick thick in				stocks
cement-lime mortar (1:3:9)				
cement-lime mortar (1:3:9) Add to the above:—			29/-	stocks 34/9
cement-lime mortar (1:3:9) Add to the above:— If in cement mortar (1:3)	per ya		29/- -/3	stocks 34/9 -/3
cement-lime mortar (1:3:9) Add to the above:— If in cement mortar (1:3) If circular on plan to flat sweep	per ya	rd super	29/- -/3 4/8	stocks 34/9 -/3 4/11
cement-lime mortar (1:3:9) Add to the above :— If in cement mortar (1:3) If circular on plan to flat sweep Ditto to quick sweep	per ya	rd super	29/- -/3	stocks 34/9 -/3
cement-lime mortar (1:3:9) Add to the above :— If in cement mortar (1:3) If circular on plan to flat sweep Ditto to quick sweep Half brick wall in cement lime morta	per ya	ard super	29/- -/3 4/8 9/4	stocks 34/9 -/3 4/11 10/-
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cement-lime mortar (1:3:9) Add to the above:— If in cement mortar (1:3) If circular on plan to flat sweep Ditto to quick sweep Half brick wall in cement lime morta (1:3:9) Ditto built fair and pointed both side	per ya	rd super	29/- -/3 4/8 9/4 15/9	stocks 34/9 -/3 4/11 10/- 18/8
cement-lime mortar (1:3:9) Add to the above:— If in cement mortar (1:3) If circular on plan to flat sweep Ditto to quick sweep Half brick wall in cement lime morta (1:3:9) Ditto built fair and pointed both side with a neat flush joint	per ya	rd super	29/- -/3 4/8 9/4	34/9 -/3 4/11 10/- 18/8
cement-lime mortar (1:3:9) Add to the above:— If in cement mortar (1:3) If circular on plan to flat sweep Balf brick wall in cement lime mortar (1:3:9) Ditto built fair and pointed both side with a neat flush joint One brick wall built fair and pointed	per ya	ord super	29/- -/3 4/8 9/4 15/9 17/9	stocks 34/9 -/3 4/11 10/- 18/8 20/8
cement-lime mortar (1:3:9) Add to the above:— If in cement mortar (1:3) If circular on plan to flat sweep Ditto to quick sweep Half brick wall in cement lime morta (1:3:9) Ditto built fair and pointed both side with a neat flush joint One brick wall built fair and pointe both sides with a neat flush join	per ya	ord super	29/- -/3 4/8 9/4 15/9	stocks 34/9 -/3 4/11 10/- 18/8 20/8
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BRICKLAYER-(continued)

	Partitions					
Clinker concrete solid parti-		2"	2	1"	3"	4"
tion blocks to B.S. 492 and setting in coment mortar	per yard super	7/1	1 9/	3	10/10	13/3
Hollow day partition blocks to B.S. 1190, keyed on both sides and ditto		8/	10 9	/- 1	1/9	
Moler hollow partition blocks, keyed on both sides	,,	-1			,	
and ditto	99	18/2	19	9/7	21/1	25/5
	Facings					
					facin 1,28	hite azed gs p.c. 0/- M for tohers io/-M
Extra over common brickwo built with bricks p.c.110/- for facings as described, ar pointing with a neat weat ered joint:—	M nd	F 23	facir	ngs, p.c.	for l and ing	point- with
To solid wall in Flemish bor	nd per yard su	per 1	4/2	15/2	78	3/7
To cavity wall in stretch	10F	1	1/7	12/	4 (33/1
To ditto in Flemish borwith snapped headers		1	3/8	14/8		_
Half brick wall in facings stretcher bond built fair as pointed one side with a ne	nd					
weathered joint	99	2	6/2	26/1	1	_
Ditto pointed both sides	99	2	7/2	28/-		-
One brick wall in facings bu fair and pointed one side		4	8/10	50/5		_
Ditto pointed both sides	99	4	9/10	51/5		_
Brick on end flat arch in facin 4½" on soffite and 9" high a pointing		run	3/-	3/1		_
Brick on edge coping to 9" with two courses plain ti under, laid breaking joi two cement angle fillets a	nt,	4				
pointing	****		5/1	5/2	2	_
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ASPHALTER

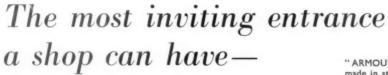
Tanking		
	To B.S. 1097	To B.S. 1418
Horizontal asphalt tanking in three thicknesses on brick or concrete per yard super Vertical ditto ,,,	18/5 23/8	29/5 33/7
Roofing		
,,	To B.S. 988	To B.S. 1162
asphalt flat in two thicknesses on and including felt underlay per yard super	13/2	22/1
#" asphalt skirting 6" high with angle filet at bottom and rounded top, turned into groove	2/4	2/7
4" asphalt fascia 6" high with solid water check roll at top and under- cut drip at bottom ,,	4/6	5/3

DRAINLAYER

Tranches	and	Rede	

N.B.—The following prices are applicable to hand excavatio soil, only requiring planking and strutting for depths of 3' or Excavate trenches for 4'.9" pipes, including planking and strutting, filling in and ramming, and wheeling and spreading surplus:—	
For each 12" in depth, for trenches not exceeding 3' 0" deep per yard ru	ın 3/2
Ditto fer trenches exceeding 3' 0" and not exceeding 5' 0" deep ,,, Ditto for trenches exceeding 5' 0" and	4/7
not exceeding 10' 0" deep ,,	7/3
6" concrete (1:3:6) bed and benching for pipes per yard run 8/ 6" ditto, and surround ,, 14/	





PILKINGTON'S

"ARMOURPLATE" Glass Doors are made in standard sizes, 84" high by 30" or 36" wide. Special sizes to order.

"ARMOURPLATE" Glass Doors

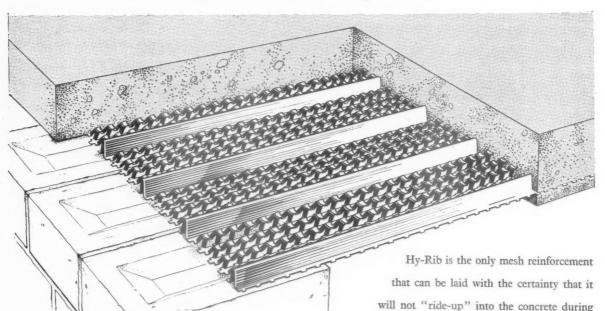


Consult the Technical Sales and Service Department of Pilkington Brothers Limited at St. Helens, Lancs., or Selwyn House, Cleveland Row, St. James's, London, S.W.I. Telephones: St. Helens 4001, Whitehall 5672-6. Supplies are available through the usual trade channels. "ARMOURPLATE" is the registered trade mark of Pilkington Brothers Limited.

ADA.3

FOR FLOORS AND FLAT ROOFS IN DOMESTIC DWELLINGS

Essential for the economic construction of concrete floors and roof slabs



One great advantage of using Hy-Rib is the elimination of close-boarded shuttering. Only temporary supports placed at intervals are necessary. The mesh of the sheets is so designed that it retains the concrete on the upper surface and acts in every way like the boarding which it is replacing. The mesh also grips into the concrete and obtains a sound "anchorage" that evenly distributes the stresses in a slab throughout the Hy-Rib, thereby ensuring an extremely reliable floor or roof.

RE

construction. Its position is always assured at the bottom of the slab where the maximum reinforcing value is developed. The use of Hy-Rib

is in itself a guarantee of safety, for the constructor

cannot fail to produce a properly reinforced slab.

See our Exhibit at

or write for a copy of the HY-RIB HANDBOOK

THE TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO. LTD., TRUSCON HOUSE, LOWER MARSH, LONDON, S.E.1. Tel: WATerioo 6922

DRAIN

Claywar drains "Second stoney and la trench "Britisl

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DRAINLAYER—(continued))			
	Drains	3"	4"	
Clayware butt-jointed land drains and laying in trench	per foot run			
"Seconds" quality glazed stoneware socketed drains	per root run	-/4½	-/5½	9"
and laying and jointing in				
trench " British Standard" quality	99	2/1	2/11	4/10
Extra on "Seconds" qual-	9.9	2/5	3/6	5/11
ity for bends Ditto "British Standard"	each	3/1	4/8	13/9
quality ditto Extra on "Seconds" quality	99	4/-	5/11	17/6
for equal single junction Ditto "British Standard"	99	5/4	7/11	17/2
quality ditto	99	7/10	9/9	21/6
Cast iron socketed drains to B.S. 437 and laying and		20/22	1010	0010
jointing in trench Extra for short radius bend		10/11	16/8	32/6
(Fig. No. 4) Extra for single junction	each	22/-	43/6	121/5
(Fig. No. 18)	99	40/-	76/9	230/-
	Fittings, etc.		49	6"
Glazed stoneware trapped g			4"	
ized grating and outlet and Ditto with vertical inlet ditt	setting in concr		h 23/1 28/7	42/8 48/2
Cast iron trapped gulley with ing, and 4" outlet and set			58/4	
Ditto with vertical inlet ditt Glazed stoneware intercepting	0	99	67/-	-
tion arm, stopper and chemanhole and jointing to d	nain and fixing	in	72/5	84/4
Brown glazed stoneware he	alf round straig	ght	12/0	04/4
channels and bedding and mortar	ре	r foot ru		
Ditto ordinary channel bend Cast iron coated single seal	manhole cover a	and eac	,	7/9
frame to B.S. 497 Grade (in cement and cover in gr		me ,,,	$24'' \times 18''$ $41/7$	61/5
Galvanized ditto	****	99	69/7	105/8
PAVIOR				
Cement and sand (1:3) screed to receive pavings		rd super		1 11 1/7
Ditto trowelled smooth to	receive			
Cement and sand (1:3)	paving	99	3/9 4/	
trowelled hard and smoot Granolithic paving $(1:2\frac{1}{2})$		99		ł" ił"
red composition paving prepared screed	to B.S. 776 laid	on	6/3 7	/1 7/11
prepared screed * terrazzo paving (Portland	d cement and s	par	yard super	16/7
aggregate) laid on prepare Extra for white or cream ce			"	34/2 5/3
	lours, laid on 1	pre-		58/3
pared screed	flooring ditto		99 99	48/10
** shades) laid in mastic or	n prepared scre	ed,	,	40.10
surfaced and polished 1½" hard red paving bricks	p.c. 404/6 per	M.	er yard suj	
laid flat on prepared bed 14" ditto laid herringbone	in cement mort	ar	39	23/- 24/11
6" × 6" red quarry tile pay 1286 laid on prepared	ring to B.S.		4"	
straight joints 6" × 6" buff quarry tiles as	I	per yard		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
21" (finished) gravel path pared bed, well watered a	laid on pre-	,,	20,	1 20/1
cambers and falls		9.9		2/10
MASON				
Portland stone and all la	bours in pilast	ers,		
Ditto in jambs, lintols, etc.			foot cube	36/6 38/10
Ditto in arches Ashlar av. 6% on bed with p	***	****	**	47/3
Portland stone or artifici		Pol	Port-	Arti- ficial
B.S. 1217 :—			ianu	пові
41" × 4" sill, sunk, weather and grooved for water l	par, set and			4.15
jointed in cement mortar	I	per foot r	un 7/1	4/1

MASON—(continued)			
9" × 3" ditto	per foot ru		Arti- ficial 6/2
2" × 12" Coping, weathered and twice throated, set and jointed as last	"	7/5 11/-	5/6 8/2
$3'' \times 12''$ Ditto $5'' \times 12''$ Saddle back coping twice throated, set and jointed as last $6'' \times 12''$ Ditto	99	18/5 20/6	12/6 14/1
SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER Slate	**	20/0	**/ 1
Best Bangor slates to B.S. 680 laid with 3" lap, each slate nailed with two	20	× 10" 10	6" × 10"
stout copper nails Ditto hung vertically to dormer cheeks	per square	273/-	246/9
and gables	**	278/3	257/3
Best sand faced plain (nibbed) tiles to B.S. 402, 10½"×6½" laid to a 4" gauge with each tile in every fourth course		Hand made	Machine made
nailed with galvanized nails Ditto hung vertically to dormer cheeks and gables to 4½" gauge with each tile	per squar	9 175/11	162/3
nailed with galvanized nails	99	190/-	178/6
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	e laps,		
galvanized nails Ditto to mansard slopes	P	er square	187/- 210/-
Bridgwater hand made Double Roman sandfaced tiles 16½" × 14" laid to 3" each tile in every course nailed with go	n red laps,	22	
ised nails Concrete plain (nibbed) tiles to B.S. 473		99	135/6
× 6" laid as before described for plain to Ditto hung vertically to dormer cheeks		99	131/9
gables, ditto	to 3"	,,	154/4
galvanized nails Ditto to mansard slopes ditto		**	97/2 102/6
Asbestos Cen 6" corrugated asbestos cement sheeting to wood roofs with galvanized drive and washers with a side lap of 14 corrug	fixed screws	,,	102/6
and an end lap of 6" 6" ditto but fixed vertically Add to both last if fixed to steel purl	ins or	99	113/-
sheeting rails with galvanized hook be Felt Reinforced bituminous roofing felt laid v	vith 3"	99	4/9
laps and nailed to rafters at 18" centre galvanized clout nails	s with	"Two	22/- Three
One-ply bitumen felt to B.S. 989 laid on concrete. Each layer bedded in hot		layer	layer
Extra on last for finishing with granite	per yard s	uper 5/5	11/6 -/9 1
CARPENTER			-102
Carcassing Softwood, sawn and fixed, in plates,	-		
joists and lintols		foot cube	
Ditto in floor and ceiling joists Ditto in stud partitions		**	16/6 18/3
Ditto in rafters	****	**	18/1
Ditto in purlins and struts Ditto and framing in ridge		99	18/3 18/1
Ditto in hip and valley rafters including or rafters to sizes	eutting	,,	20/4
Battening and B	Roarding	Roof	Vertical
$\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2''$ battens nailed to softwood for $20'' \times 10''$ slates to $8\frac{1}{4}''$ gauge	per squa	slopes 31/-	hanging 33/-
Ditto $16'' \times 10''$ slates to $6\frac{1}{2}''$ gauge $\frac{3''}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ ditto for $10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6''$ tiles to $4'''$ gauge $(4\frac{1}{2}'')$ for vertical hanging)	"	41/6 52/6	
		Roof	Mansards
$\frac{3}{4}$ " \times 2" ditto for $14\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 10" pantiles to 12" gauge	99	23/8	24/8
3" × 13" ditto for 15" × 9" concrete interlocking tiles to 12" gauge		18/5	19/5
Roof boarding in batten widths close jointed and fixed to flat or sloping roofs Ditto tongued and grooved and pre-	, ,	109/-	1"
pared for felt roofing including firring		162/2	189/1

OUTSIDE



Outside painting is quite a different proposition from inside painting. Outside painting has to do a protective job, and if that job is ever neglected the very soundness of the building may be endangered. It's as simple as that, and as serious. What kind of paint can protect a door, a window frame, a cement-rendered or stucco front from the

ceaseless attack of British weather? What kind of paint needs fewer repaints, and less expensive repaints because it doesn't crack or flake? The answer has been proved good over centuries.

White Lead Paint Lasts.

Magnet White Lead Base HARD GLOSS Paint is the up-to-date version of this trusty friend. Hard Gloss. Lasting Protection. A range of 32 intermixable colours.



ASSOCIATED LEAD MANUFACTURERS LIMITED



- LONDON · NEWCASTLE · CHESTER

CARPEN

Sawn gang Wrot and 6" wrot planted

fibre b galvani wood for asbe B.S. 69

JOINER

Plain edg

widths
Tongued
1" doub!
laid be
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Swedish
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Europea
Burma t
Softwood
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section
Extra fo

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and
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B.S. 644

Framed filled joint Four-po and Ditto n Ditto n N.B. panelle 1½" sta 2" ditt

Windo in se Frame (ditt Mullio

Moldin 6" Wii ings bea 9" Dit

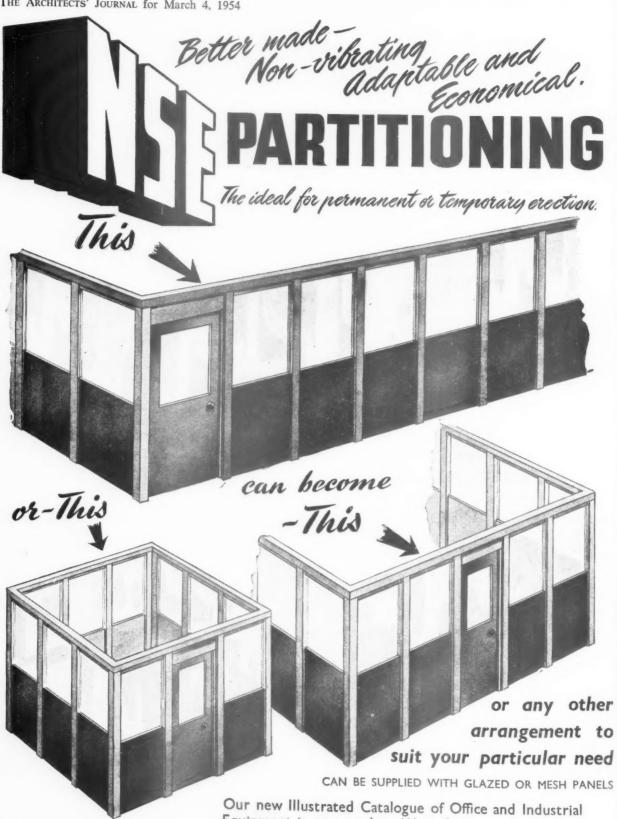
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The Architests Jon	rnal for March 4, 1954
CARPENTER—(continued) Roof	JOINER—(continued) Labour cross-grain
Slopes Mansard: Sawn gang boarding fixed to joists in roof per foot super $1/2$ $1/5$ Wrot and crosstongued eaves soffite ,, $1/11$ $2/2\frac{1}{2}$ 6" wrot and grooved eaves fascia planted on per foot run $-/10\frac{1}{2}$ $1/-$	1" × 2" bearers screwed on N.B.—The above prices are Standard pattern kitchen fitting
	IRONMONGERY
Wall and Ceiling Boards If fibre board to B.S. 1142 fixed with galvanized flat headed nails to soft- wood per yard super 5/11 6/- 36" asbestos cement flat sheeting to	3" steel butts (medium quality) 4" ditto (ditto)
B.S. 690 fixed as last ,, 6/7 7/- ½" ditto ,, 7/8 8/2	including filling boxes with oil Overhead check action door sprin 6" barrel bolts. P.C. 5/6
JOINER	Cupboard locks. P.C. 8/2 Norfolk latches. P.C. 5/6
Floors and Skirtings (All thicknesses stated are nominal)	Cylinder night latch. P.C. 15/11 Mortice latch. P.C. 9/4
Plain edge softwood flooring in batten widths nailed to floor joists per square 134/- 149/- 179/6 Tongued and grooved ditto , 143/- 159/- 190/6 I" double grooved and tongued and grooved wood block floor laid herringbone with two-block border, set in hot mastic composition on prepared screed and wax polished:—	Rim lock. P.C. 10/ Mortice lock. P.C. 15/2 Deor furniture. P.C. 24/ Sash fasteners. P.C. 9/ Casement fasteners. P.C. 7/11 Casement stays. P.C. 11/6
Swedish softwood per yard super 26/3 European beech ,, 33/7	STEEL AND IRONWORKER
English oak , 46/3 European oak , 41/-	Structu
Burma teak , 45/8 Softwood skirtings with splayed or Sectional area	The following prices are fo
Swedish softwood	other sections vary roughly in ex mills—see "Current Market R.S.J.—in steel framed structure complete
Rebated and molded softwood fanlights	rivets R.S. stanchions including caps 1
and casement sashes divided into squares for glass per foot super $3/1$ $3/4\frac{1}{2}$ Extra for hanging each $6/9$ $6/9$ Cased frames with $6'' \times 3''$ oak sill and $2''$ molded double hung sashes including	Riveted compound stanchions di Riveted roof trusses with flat a plates, cleats, etc., 30' span Ditto 40' span
pulleys, line and weights per foot super — 10/1 N.B.—The above prices are for purpose made joinery. Standard pattern casement windows and double hung sashes and frames to B.S. 644 are cheaper.	Simple wrot iron balustrade (excluding mortices etc.) Bolts with heads, nuts and wash
Doors in Softwood	PLASTERER AND TILE FIXE
Framed ledged and braced doors filled in with 1" T. & G. and V- jointed boarding and hanging per foot super 6/4 7/- 7/- Four-panel door, square both sides	24 gauge expanded metal lathin softwood soffites
and hanging , 5/3 5/11 5/11 Ditto molded one side , 5/9 6/6 6/6 Ditto molded both sides , 6/4 7/- 7/-	Three coat lime and two cosimilar gypsum plaster: On brick walls and partitions
$N.B.$ —The above prices are for purpose made doors. Standard panelled doors to B.S. 459 are cheaper. $1\frac{1}{4}$ " standard flush doors $2'6'' \times 6''$ internal pattern each $118/6$ 2" ditto external pattern , $127/$ —	On concrete soffites including On soffite of E.M.L. (measu ately) On and including wood laths,
Linings, Frames, etc., in Softwood	g" Gypsum plasterboard fixed soffites, in accordance with
Sectional area	instructions, scrimmed and
Window and door linings etc. (per inch in sectional area) per foot run −/4 −/3½ Frames wrot all round and framed (ditto)	Plaster moulded cornice or cov girth)
Mullions, transomes and cills (ditto) , $-/3 \frac{1}{4} -/3 \frac{1}{4} -/3 \frac{1}{4}$ $-/3 \frac{1}{4} -/3 $	Ceme
Moldings, architraves, etc. (ditto) , $-/3\frac{7}{4}$ $-/3\frac{1}{2}$ 6° Window boards with rounded nosings, tongued at back and including 1° $1\frac{1}{4}$ "	Rendering in Portland cement li and setting in Keenes cement and partitions
bearers , 3/2½ 3/5 9" Ditto , 3/6½ 3/10	trowelled smooth on ditto Portland cement and sand (1
Shelving and Fittings in Softwood	tiling on ditto
Shelving of 2" slats spaced 1" apart on \$" 1"	6" × 6" × 1" standard quality
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	wall tiles set and jointed on Ditto eggshell matt or glossy gl
2" shelf bearers plugged to walls, 1/0½ 1/2½ The following in framed up cupboard fittings:— T. & G. & V-jointed back per foot super 2/1½ 2/6 Cross tongued top, bottom shelf or	EXTERNAL PLUMBER A WORKER
division ,, 3/2 3/8}	
14" flush cupboard doors ,, 7/3 Labour rebate or groove per foot run -/31	Milled sheet lead and labour

The Architects' Journal for March 4, 1954

JOINER—(continued)				
Labour cross-grain 1" × 2" bearers screwed on N.B.—The above prices are f	per	foot run		-/41
1' × 2" bearers screwed on		99		-/6
N.B.—The above prices are fi Standard pattern kitchen fittings				d nttings
Dustidate passorii Etteriori itturiga	D.D. 11	oo aro on	caper.	
IDONMONCEDY				
IRONMONGERY			Coft	Hand
			Soft- wood	Hard- wood
3" steel butts (medium quality)	****	per pair		6/2
4" ditto (ditto)	****		6/9	8/3
Double action floor springs and to				
including filling boxes with oil			182/1	188/2
Overhead check action door springs			84 /6 7/9	88/3 8/3
6" barrel bolts. P.C. 5/6 Cupboard locks. P.C. 8/2	****	**	12/4	13/5
Norfolk latches. P.C. 5/6			10/6	12/-
Cylinder night latch, P.C. 15/11			23/1	25/-
Mortice latch. P.C. 9/4	****	99	14/9	16/3
Rim lock. P.C. 10/	2444 3444	99	14/4	15/6
Mortice lock. P.C. 15/2	****		22/3	24/2
Deor furniture. P.C. 24/ Sash fasteners. P.C. 9/	****	anal		$\frac{27/10}{12/3}$
Casement fasteners. P.C. 7/11			10/1	10/6
Casement stays. P.C. 11/6			14/-	14/5
•			,	-,
STEEL AND IRONWORKER				
	al Steelwon		,	
The following prices are for			-	
other sections vary roughly in pr	roportion	to the	price of	the steel
ex mills-see "Current Market F	Prices of M	aterials.	,	
R.S.J.—in steel framed structures	hoisted an	d fixed		£ a. d.
complete			per ton	
Riveted compound girders inclu	ding plat	es and		
rivets			99	70 7 0
R.S. stanchions including caps ba			93	69 7 0
Riveted compound stanchions ditt			9.9	74 11 0
Riveted roof trusses with flat and plates, cleats, etc., 30' span	r wngre me			105 0 0
Ditto 40' span	****		22	101 17 0
			**	
Su	ndries			
Simple wrot iron balustrades	fixed co			
(excluding mortices etc.)]	per cwt.	
Bolts with heads, nuts and washer	s and fixing	ng	9.9	11 1 9
PLASTERER AND TILE FIXER	2			
24 gauge expanded metal lathing	and fring	40		
softwood soffites		per y	ard sun	er 5/2
				-/-
Lime and 6	Typsum Pl	aster		
Three coat lime and two coat	"Sirapit	e" or		
similar gypsum plaster :-				"Sirapite"
On brick walls and partitions	per	yard su	ner 5/11	
On concrete soffites including he On soffite of E.M.L. (measure				
		99	7/3	6/71
ALGIV)			7/3	6/71
On and including wood laths, to	d separ-	,,	7/3 6/-	6/7½ - 7/2½
On and including wood laths, to	d separ-	"	7/3	6/7½ - 7/2½
On and including wood laths, to grow Gypsum plasterboard fixed soffites, in accordance with ma	soffites to softwo	ood "	7/3 6/-	6/7½ - 7/2½
On and including wood laths, to a growth of the growth of	soffites to softwo anufacture inished w	ood or's ith	7/3 6/- 12/-	6/7½ - 7/2½ - —
On and including wood laths, to g" Gypsum plasterboard fixed soffites, in accordance with me instructions, scrimmed and fi- setting coat of suitable plaster	d separ- soffites to softwo anufacture inished w	ood or's ith per	7/3 6/- 12/-	6/7½ - 7/2½ - —
On and including wood laths, to g" Gypsum plasterboard fixed soffites, in accordance with m instructions, scrimmed and fi- setting coat of suitable plaster Plaster moulded cornice or cove	soffites to softwo anufacture inished w (per inch	ood "or's ith per in	7/3 6/- 12/- yard su	6/7½ - 7/2½
On and including wood laths, to g" Gypsum plasterboard fixed soffites, in accordance with me instructions, scrimmed and fi- setting coat of suitable plaster	d separ- soffites to softwo anufacture inished w	ood "or's ith per in	7/3 6/- 12/- yard su	6/7½ - 7/2½ - —
On and including wood laths, to g" Gypsum plasterboard fixed soffites, in accordance with me instructions, scrimmed and fi- setting coat of suitable plaster Plaster moulded cornice or cove- girth)	soffites to softwo anufacture inished w (per inch	ood " or's ith per in p	7/3 6/- 12/- yard su	6/7½ - 7/2½
On and including wood laths, to grow plasterboard fixed soffites, in accordance with ministructions, scrimmed and fisetting coat of suitable plaster Plaster moulded cornice or cove girth)	soffites to softwo anufacture inished w (per inch	ood " ith per in p	7/3 6/- 12/- yard su	6/7½ - 7/2½
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On and including wood laths, to grow plasterboard fixed soffites, in accordance with ministructions, scrimmed and fisetting coat of suitable plaster Plaster moulded cornice or cove girth)	soffites to softwo anufacture inished w (per inch B Renderin te sand(1:1 n brick wa	ood " or's ith per in p	7/3 6/- 12/- yard su	6/7½ - 7/2½
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24 S.W 23 S.W labou 14 gaug

Cast ire meta ing a or h pinni senar ditto Asbesto and o Cast in gutte with

18 Gar roun Ditto (Asbesto ditto

Lead s ing p diam lead Mediun fixed nails

INTER

Supply Flushir Waste Supply

Ditto f Distrib and Flushi Waste Joints Bends Branch

Galvan 1387 ioint pipe ured Ditto walls distr Joints Bends Tee, ed

Prices

Supply Copper supp (cou Ditto

ing, to w lings

24 S.W.G. sheet copper and labour per foot super 5/3 5/7 5/9 23 S.W.G. sheet copper and labour per foot super 5/3 5/7 5/9 23 S.W.G. sheet copper and labour per foot super 5/3 5/7 5/9 24 gauge zinc and labour per foot super 5/3 5/7 5/9 Rainwater Pipes and Gutters Cast iron medium section (\frac{3}{16}" streelsy foot super foot super 5/3 5/7 5/9 Rainwater Pipes and Gutters Cast iron medium section (\frac{3}{16}" streelsy foot super	sinks 24" × 18" inning brackets to ed metal sink and urers (measured sep- lavatory basin 2 rail bracket inclu wall. P.C. 138/6 gular cast iron p long, with taps, ar fixed to framing 390/6 w.c. pan with tra n and flush pipe, i and oistern bracket ith low level cister
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Rainwater Pipes and Gutters Sast iron medium section (\$\frac{3}{16}\sigma\$ metal) R.W. pipes and jointing and fixing to walls with pipe nails and distance pieces or holder-bats (cutting and pinning holderbats measured separately) per foot run 5/- 4/- 6/- 5/- P.C. Pressed steel R.W. pipes and ditto 3/11 3/4 5/6 4/10 Asbestos cement R.W. pipes and ditto 3/1 2/- 3/8 Ditto w	urers (measured sep- lavatory basin 2: rail bracket inclu- wall. P.C. 138/6; ular east iron p- long, with taps, ar- fixed to framing 390/6 w.c. pan with tra- n and flush pipe, i and cistern bracket ith low level cister
sast iron medium section (lavatory basin 2 rail bracket include wall. P.C. 138/6 gular cast iron plong, with taps, at fixed to framing 390/6 w.c. pan with tran and flush pipe, i and oistern bracket ith low level cister
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pinning holderbats measured separately) per foot run 5/- 4/- 6/- 5/- Pressed steel R.W. pipes and ditto	fixed to framing 390/6 w.c. pan with trans and flush pipe, is and cistern bracket ith low level cister
Separately per foot run 5/- 4/- 6/- 5/- 24 G. 20 G. ditto 3/11 3/4 5/6 4/10 Piresand ditto 3/1 3/4 5/6 4/10 Ditto w 23/2 24 G. 20 G. dister floor of the state of the st	w.c. pan with tra n and flush pipe, i and cistern bracket ith low level cister
ditto, 3/11 3/4 5/6 4/10 cister floor: Asbestos cement R.W. pipes and ditto, 3/- 3/8 — Ditto w	n and flush pipe, i and cistern bracket ith low level cister
and ditto , 3/ 3/8 - Ditto w	ith low level cister
Cast iron half round eaves 4" 6" GLAZI	W1 #1
	ER
with brackets to fascia , 2/9 3/1 4/1 4/10	Ordinary quality sl
18 Gauge pressed steel half	ng with putty in
round ditto , 2/8 3/8 24 oz. 1	ding 4 ft. sup Ditto and ditto
Asbestos cement half round 32 oz. 1	Ditto and ditto red, rolled, and c
ditto ,, 2/4 3/32 tinter	d and ditto
Soil and Ventilating Pipes a wire	h cast and ditto d cast and ditto
Lead soil, waste and ventilat-	gian wired cast an rgian wired polish
3" and 22 ·8 lb. per yard for 4" ditto	
	shed plate (glazing
Medium or heavy section cast	
iron soil, waste and ventilating pipes with caulked joints, Heavy Medium ium	Whitening
	and twice whiter
Prepare	and twice dister
	mper on plastered n brick or concrete
Prices are based upon the following weights per yard.	e and paint two
lb. lb. lb. Prepare	lastered walls e, prime, and paint
Supply 7 11 16 21 on pl Distributing 6 9 12.5 16	astered walls and
Flushing and overflow 3 5 7 9	
Supply pipe in trench (mea- sured separately) per foot run 3/9 5/8 8/1 10/8 Prepare	e, prime, and pain
Ditto fixed to walls and ceilings ,, 4/2 6/3 8/11 11/9 color	r on general surfac
and ceilings ,, 3/9 5/5 7/4 9/6 Ditto n	netal casements nembers of roof tru
Flushing and overflow pipe ditto ,, $2/4$ $3/8$ $4/10$ $6/4$ Ditto b	alustrades one side ars, etc., not excee
Joints to fittings each 4/8 5/6 5/9 6/5 Ditto s	mall pipe
Bends ", — — 1/11 Ditto la Branch joints ", 6/- 7/- 7/5 8/8	arge pipe
Steel Tubes and Fittings	
Galvanized steel tubes to B.S. Knot.	prime, stop and
1387 Class C with screwed	olour on general su
pipe laid in trench (meas-	on skirtings, rails
Ditto Class B ditto fixed to Ditto	exceeding 3" girth litto for each addit
walls and ceilings as supply, Ditto	on sash squares one
Joints to fittings each 3/8 4/2½ 5/1 6/1½	on large sash squar
Bends ,, 3/2 4/7	Store, size, stain an
Conner Tubes and Fittings	ral surfaces of woo
Prices are based upon the following gauges:-	on skirtings, rails, fi 3" girth
Supply 18 17 16 16	ditto for each addi
Distributing, waste, etc 19 19 18 18	
Copper tubes to B.S. 1386, as supply pipe laid in trench	
(couplings and trench measured separately) per foot run 1/9 2/7 3/6 4/7	
Ditto to B.S. 659 as distribut-	
ing, waste pipes, etc. fixed to walls and ceilings. Coup-	
lings measured separately , $1/9\frac{1}{2}$ $2/3\frac{1}{2}$ $3/1$ $3/8\frac{1}{2}$	

er to d ELS

N) D 6.

INTERNAL DILIMPER			
INTERNAL PLUMBER—(continued)	***		
Brass compression type coup-	1" 1"		11"
lings—copper to copper each	4/41 5/-	6/10	8/10
Ditto bends ,,		19/7	11/10
Ditto tees ,,	7/4 8/5	12/1	18/-
Sanitary Fittings			
Fireclay sinks 24" × 18" × 10" including o	utting		£ s. d
and pinning brackets to tiled wall. P.C. 7 Combined metal sink and drainer $42'' \times 18''$	3/ 6	ach	4 16 0
to bearers (measured senarately). P.C. 33	0/-	1	8 11 9
to bearers (measured separately). P.C. 33 Fireclay lavatory basin $25'' \times 18''$ with ta	ns and	,, 1	0 11 0
towel rail bracket including screwing brack	kets to		
tiled wall. P.C. 138/6	****	99	8 5 0
Rectangular cast iron porcelain enamelled 5' 6" long, with taps, and panels to side a	bath		
5' 6' long, with taps, and panels to side a	nd one		
end fixed to framing (measured sepa P.C. 390/6	rately)	0	9 0 9
Fireclay w.c. pan with trap, plastic seat, hig	h lavel	,, 2	3 9 3
cistern and flush pipe, including screwing	pan to		
floor and cistern brackets to backboard. P.	C. 200/-	,, 1	2 12 3
Ditto with low level cistern. P.C. 240/			4 17 6
GLAZIER			
GLAZIER		To	To
18 oz. Ordinary quality sheet glass and		wood	
glazing with putty in squares not			
exceeding 4 ft. sup pe	r foot super	1/-	1/1
24 oz. Ditto and ditto	99	1/13	1/3
32 oz. Ditto and ditto g" figured, rolled, and cathedral—un-	9.9	1/7₺	1/8
tinted and ditto		1/4	1/5
tinted and ditto to rough cast and ditto wired cast and ditto	**	1/8}	1/94
" wired cast and ditto	99	1/101	
4" Georgian wired cast and ditto	99	1/11	
" Georgian wired polished plate and			
ditto	99	$6/1\frac{1}{2}$	6/3
‡" polished plate (glazing quality) and		01	010
ditto	**	6/-	6/2
PAINTER			
Whitening, Distemper and Pa	int on Walls		
Prepare and twice whiten plastered walls a			
ceilings	per yard	super	1/11
Prepare and twice distemper with washal	ble	Jupos	-1-2
distemper on plastered walls and ceilings	99		1/81
Ditto on brick or concrete	99		2/3
Prepare and paint two coats emulsion pa	int		0.10
on plastered walls Prepare, prime, and paint two coats oil colo	99		2/6
an alaskanad —alla and sailin as	,,		4/7
	,,,		-1.
Paint on Metal			
		D .	Add for
			each ad-
Prepare, prime, and paint one coat oil		price	ditional coat
	yard super	2/11	1/4
Ditto metal casements	**	4/6	1/111
Ditto members of roof trusses	99	3/81	1/8
Ditto balustrades one side	"	4/6	1/111
Ditto bars, etc., not exceeding 6" girth I			-/4
Ditto small pipe Ditto large pipe	99	-/9 1/6	-/4 -/8
	**	2/0	-10
Paint on Wood			4.11.0
		Donie	Add for
Knot, prime, stop and paint one coat			each ad- ditional
oil colour on general surfaces of wood-		price	coat
work pe	r yard super	3/3	1/4
Ditto on skirtings, rails, frames, etc.,		,	
not exceeding 3" girth]	per yard run		-/2
Ditto ditto for each additional 3" in girth		-/41	-/2
Ditto on sash squares one side Ditto on large sash squares one side	per dozen	6/10	1/6
	99	0/10	2/9
Stain and Varnish on			
Prepare, size, stain and twice varnish		1	0.10
general surfaces of woodwork Ditto on skirtings, rails, frames, etc. not exce	per yard	ı super	3/8
ing 3" girth	per va	ard run	-/6
Ditto ditto for each additional 3" in girth		» ·	-/5
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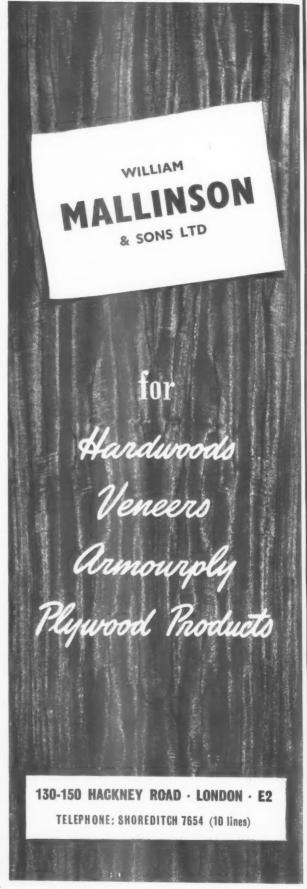
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Grant board j ing sho

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THE INDUSTRY

From the Industry this week, Brian Grant reports on the use of hardboard for floor covering, new lighting showrooms, greenhouse heaters, new switch sockets, and a handbook on light alloy stuctures.

FLOOR COVERINGS

I have recently laid sheets of hardboard (1/8 in.) in the hall of my own house. board (\frac{1}{4}\) in the hall of my own house. The existing timber floor was in reasonably good condition, and the "hall" is really no more than a rather dark passage, typical of the speculative building of the time. (Dr. Pevsner says about 1840.) As it is only a small fraction over 4 ft. wide I laid 8 ft. by 4 ft. sheets with a straightforward butt joint, and without any form of fixing, the sheets staying in position by their own weight. I had expected the join to be someweight. I had expected the join to be somewhat uneven but in fact it is not so, and the hardboard makes a quite adequate and economical floor-a little noisy perhaps, but not much more so than linoleum, and safe enough provided a non-slippery polish is used, certainly much safer than some of the jointless magnesite death-traps one meets all too often in office buildings. wonder, must some architects put wood block on office corridors and an ice rink on landings and staircases? I should have mentioned that the hardboard I used is Royal Board, it has been down since last Christmas and no trouble so far. A progress report will follow in six months or so, or if anything goes wrong. (Spencer Lock & Co. Ltd., Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.4.)

NEW SHOWROOMS

Falks have recently opened new show-rooms in Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle and Cardiff, for the display of their new range of lighting fittings. During the last year or so this firm has introduced a number of new and pleasant designs, mostly the work

of J. M. Barnicot. One of the new show-rooms is illustrated below. (Falk, Stadelmann & Co. Ltd., 91, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.1.)

ELECTRICITY FOR HEATING GREEN-HOUSES

A new range of weatherproof tubular heaters for use in horticultural glasshouses has recently been introduced by the GEC They are available in 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12-ft. lengths, with a loading of 60 watts per foot run, and are intended for both the amateur and the commercial user. They should be used with thermostats, which are produced at £3 9s. 8d., or at £5 19s., the more expensive type being intended for use where accurate temperature control is needed and having a temperature differential of plus or minus 1° F. These heaters, because they are designed for horticultural use only, are exempt from purchase tax, and sell at prices varying from £2 3s. to £4 9s., according to length. (The General Electric Co. Ltd., Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.)

SWITCH SOCKETS

The illustration below shows one of the new flush type Temco sockets. They are of the round pin type to BS546 and are made in 5 and 15 amp sizes in brown and cream, single or double pole. These sockets are introduced for a poly, and the cream, single or double pole. These sockets are intended for a.c. only and the switch contacts are silver, with a small gap, as is quite usual nowadays: the switches as is quite usual nowadays: the switches have a snap action, but can be operated in complete silence. Prices vary from 9s. for the single pole 5 amp socket in brown to 18s. for the 15 amp double pole in cream, all prices including plugs. (T.M.C.-Harwell (Sales) Ltd., 37 Upper Berkeley Street, London, W.1.)



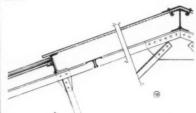
One of the new flush type Temco sockets.



Falk's new lighting showroom at Manchester.

LIGHT ALLOY STRUCTURES

In the years since the war a number of light alloy structures have been built, such as aircraft hangars, bus garages, and, of course, the Dome of Discovery. While course, the Dome of Discovery. While there are several specialist firms who have built up a considerable volume of design knowledge and experience, nothing very much has been published, and one may therefore welcome a structural design handbook recently published by T.I. Aluminium Ltd., which deals with the design of struts, beams and tension members, and explains the difference between normal design in steel and in light alloys. These are quite considerable, for although aluminium alloys are of the same order of strength as mild steel, their elastic modulus is about one third. At the same time a far greater variety of section shapes is available, as the extrusion process is far more flexible than the rolling and forming applied to



Typical Roof Structure details showing special headed angles and Purlin Extrusions.

In general, it may be said that far more attention has to be paid to the buckling of struts than with steel, particularly local and tensional buckling, and also to the com-pression buckling of beam flanges. These points are well understood, but the lengthy calculation methods so far published are more suited to aircraft designers, where weight saving is of the greatest importance. It is perhaps worth mentioning that a saving of only 1 lb. in structural weight in an air liner is worth between £45 and £50 a an air liner is worth between £45 and £50 a year in extra revenue. Compared with figures of this order building structure weights may not matter much, but aluminium alloys are expensive, and the cost saved by careful design can be very considerable. The formulæ in this book are relatively simple and the whole publication chould be of corpiderable walks to structure. should be of considerable value to struc-tural engineers. Section properties of the new headed flange channels and angles are also given. (T.I. Aluminium Ltd., Redfern Road, Tyseley, Birmingham.)



CANCELLATION

Sheet 27.B11 has been cancelled and should be withdrawn from the library. It is re-published in this issue.

15.T9. REFERENCE BACK

Readers are asked to note the following correction and amend their copies of the Sheet: Face of Sheet-Under "Edge finishes for veneered tabletops and shelves," third row, subtitle; "hard-wood edges tongued and grooved to core.'

294] THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for March 4, 1954

Readers requiring up-to-date information on building products and services may complete and post this form to the Architects' Journal 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1

ENQUIRY FORM

I am interested in the following advertisements appearing in this issue of "The Architects' Journal." (BLOCK LETTERS, and list in alphabetical order of manufacturers names please.)

Please ask manufacturers to send further particulars to:—

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Buildings Illustrated

Out-Patients' Department, St. James' Hospital, St. James' Drive, Balham. S.W.17, for the S.W. Regional Metropolitan Hospital Board. (Pages 279-286.) Architects: Devereux & Davies, F.F.R.I.B.A. Chief Architectural assistant: L. E. Martin. A.R.I.B.A.; Consultants: Clarke, Nicholls and Marcel (structural); H. A. Sandford, M.I.MECH.E. (mechanical and electrical); Quantity Surveyor: J. K. Carless, F.R.I.C.S.; specially woven curtains in ground floor waiting space, Michael O'Connell; special mosaic wall in children's room, Mrs. Vera Davies; carved wood panel at end of lounge, and bronze statue, Mr. Wain-Hobson; General contractors: Marshall Andrew & Co. Ltd. Clerk of works: F. H. Duckett. General foreman, J. Bexley; Sub-contractors: asphalt, Lawford Asphalte Co. Ltd.; reinforced concrete, Costain Concrete Co. Ltd. (pre-stressed concrete floors); bricks, Hall & Co. Ltd.; stone (floor of lounge), Wandsworth Stonemasonry Works; artificial stone, Coulson & West (copings and sills), Noelite Ltd. (external paving); structural steel, Square Grip Reinforcement Co. Ltd (treinforcement), Fairfield Ship Building Co. Ltd. (bridge); special roofings, Alphamin Ltd. (laminated plastic); glass, Faulkner Greene & Co. Ltd.; flooring, Armstrong Cork Co. Ltd. (accotile) and Art Pavements & Decorations Ltd. (Terrazzo): tanking to underground water storage, Lawford Asphalte Co. Ltd.; central heating, Barrett & Wright Ltd., Fred. A. Pullen & Co. Ltd.; boilers, Rother Boiler Co. Ltd.; Wright Ltd., boilers, Rother Boiler Co. Ltd. (accilie) and Art Pavements & Total Stating, Barrett & Wright Ltd., boilers, Rother Boiler Co. Ltd. (reinforceric wiring, Johnson Pearce & Co. Ltd., Wallsall Conduit Co. Ltd (conduits), British

Insulated Callender Cables Ltd. (electric cables); electric light fittings, The Merchant Adventurers of London Ltd.; electric switch-gear, William White Switch Gear Ltd.; ventilation, Barrett & Wright Ltd. (mechanical ventilation), Westwell Works Ltd. (hoods and sterilizers, aluminium trunking); plumbing, Barrett & Wright Ltd.; sanitary fittings, John Bolding & Sons Ltd.; door furniture, Yannedis & Co. Ltd. (including specially designed handles to architect's drawing and specification); metal doors, windows, bronze and aluminium window furniture, W. James & Co. Ltd.; bells, Johnson Pearce & Co. Ltd.; telephones, Ericsson Telephones Ltd., and Johnson Pearce & Co. Ltd.; stele staircases, Fredk. Braby & Co. Ltd.; sunblinds, Tidmarsh & Sons (Venetian and black-out); decorative plaster, J. Ellis & Son Ltd. (cement glaze), Horace W. Cullum & Co. Ltd. (accousti-celotex tiles to corridor ceilings); specially dyed curtains, Tidmarsh & Sons; most built-in wooden furniture, L.M. Furniture Ltd.; shrubs and trees, Southwood Bros. (gardens, including fencing and lawns); hospital fittings, Cambridge Instrument Co. Ltd. (thermometers), William Sugg & Co. Ltd.; water supply system and high pressure distribution, Bruston Autopneumatic system; booster pumps, G. C. Pillinger Co. Ltd.

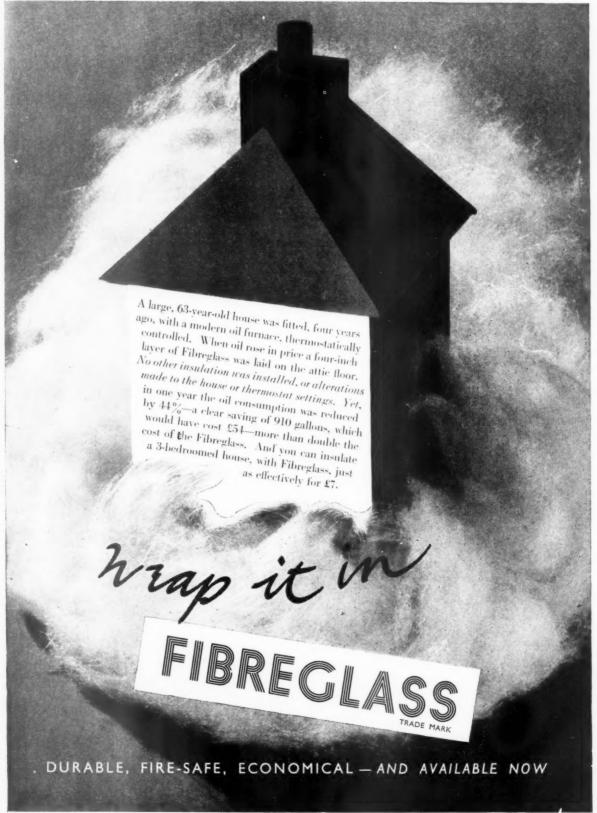
The tall flats in Berryknowes Road, Glasgow, illustrated on page 250 of the JOURNAL for February 25, 1954 were designed in the office of the former Director of Housing in Glasgow, Dr. Ronald Bradbury, B.A.(ARCH.), M.SC., PH.D., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., now City Architect and Director of Housing, Liverpool. The scheme was, however, carried out under Archibald G. Jury, City Architect and Planning Officer, Glasgow.



ctric hant ittch-ttd,; tani-oods mb-ings, ture, and onze and onze turi, and stair-nds, but); Ltd. Co. ceil-th & ceil-th & cood and strusugg Bros. and onde high neunger

oad, the gned r of bury, r.P.I., lousever, City





Fibreglass Limited, Ravenhead, St. Helens, Lancs. (St. Helens 4224)

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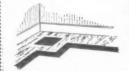
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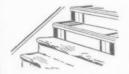
Any floor design can be made from the largest single stock of linus in Furane at Cateshus

Uneven wood floors



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Concrete floors



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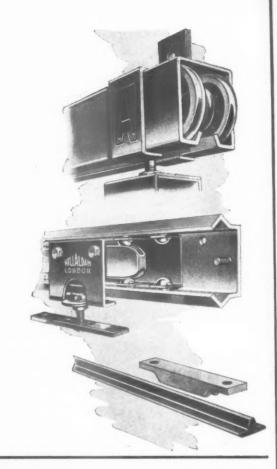
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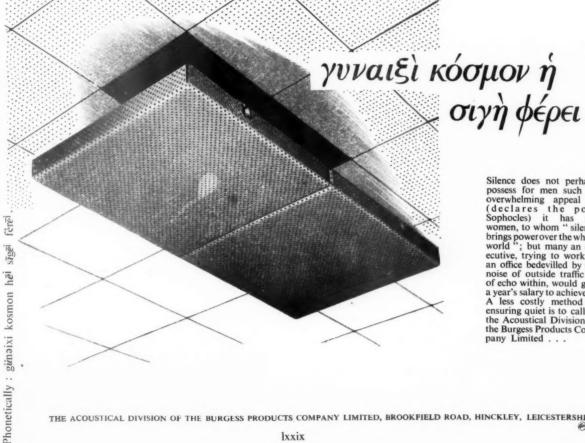
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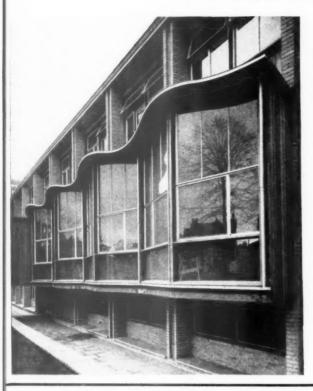


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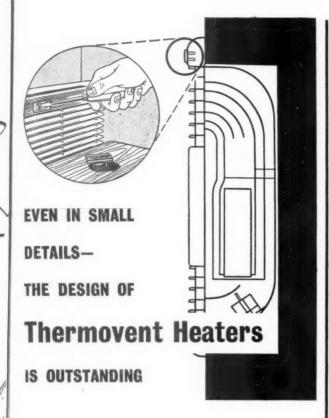
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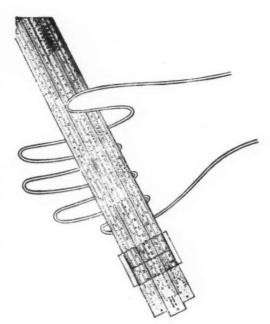
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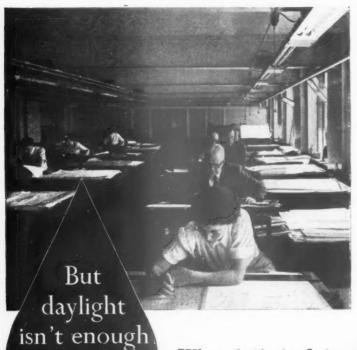
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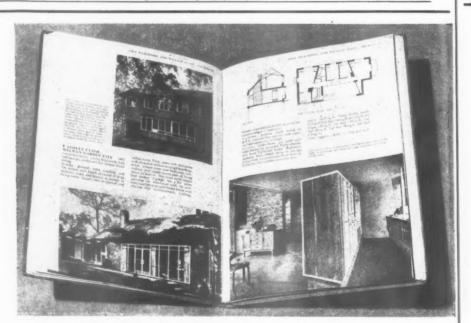
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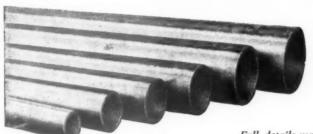
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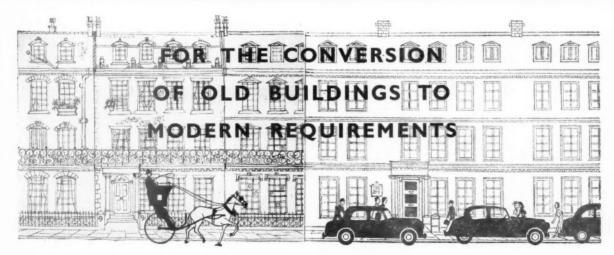
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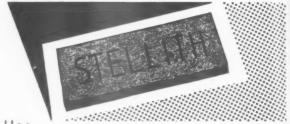
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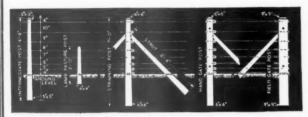
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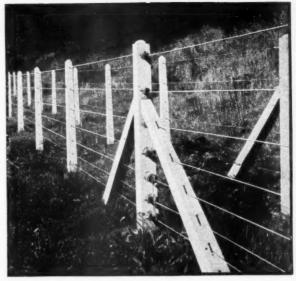
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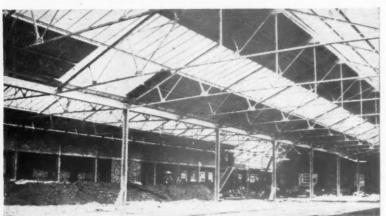


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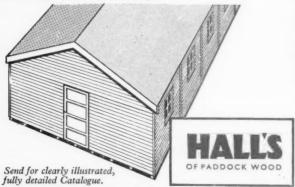


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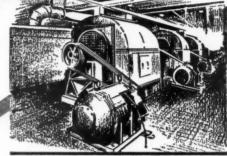


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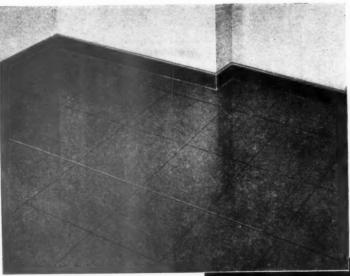
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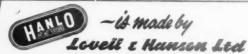


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CITY OF PLYMOUTH.

CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for the following appointments are invited for the following appointments are subject to the conditions of Service of the National Join the Conditions of Superanniation and one month's notice on either side for termination and one month's notice on either side for termination and one month's notice on either side for termination T QUANTITY SURVEYOR, (a) 1 ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR, (b) 1 ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR, (c) 1 ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR, (Grade A.P.T. 11 (£65 to £510).

Candidates for appointment (a) should be members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Sub-Division III Quantities).

Candidates for appointment (b) should have had experience in the measurement of works on site and (c) must be capable of squaring and abstracting dimensions and will be expected to give general assistance in the preparation of Bills of Quantities and the settlement of accounts. Preference will be given to those who have passed the Intermediate Examination (Quantities Sub-Division) of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

Applications on forms obtainable from the

veyors.

Applications on forms obtainable from the undersigned, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials and/or names of persons to whom reference may be made, should be received at my office not later than the 13th March, 1954.

The Corporation may make housing accommodation available to the successful married candidate for (a) if required.

H. J. W. STIRLING, A.R.I.B.A.,

City Architect.

Seymour Road, Plymouth.

Seymour Road, Plymouth.

Seymour Road, Plymouth. 1776

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
Vacancies for TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS (up to 2721) in Structural Engineering Division. Work includes steelwork and reinforced concrete design and detailing for Council's building, and checking structural designs and calculations under London Building Acts.
Application forms from Architect (AR/BK/SE/5), County Hall. S.E.1. (1270) 1057

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
(a) PLANNING OFFICERS, Grade III (up to 2862 los.).
Professional qualifications: A.B.I.B.A., A.B.I.C.S. and/or A.M.T.P.I. required. Application forms and particulars from Architect (AR/EK/P/4), County Hall, S.E.1. (1322) 1330

AIR MINISTRY WORKS DEPARTMENT T

A.R.I.C.S. and/or A.M.T.P.I. required. Application forms and particulars from Architect (AR/ER/P/4), County Hall, S.E.I. (1322) 1330

AIR MINISTRY WORKS DEPARTMENT requires ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS in Design Branch. Applicants should be experienced in planning and preparation of working drawings and details for permanent and semi-permanent buildings. Professional quals. an advantage. Vacancies mainly London, few Provinces. Appointments carry liability for overseas service, for which allowances payable. Salaries up to £735 p.a. starting pay dependent upon age, quals. and experience. Extra duty allowance or overtime payable. Reasonable prospects of promotion. Posts temporary and non-pensionable, but have long-term possibilities. Competitions held periodically to fill established vacancies. Applications from natural born British subjects only, quoting BH. and stating age, quals, and previous appointments, giving dates and stating type of work done, to Air Ministry. S.2(h)/NA. Cornwall House. Stamford Street. London. S.E.I. 1596

BASILDON NEW TOWN.

Applications are invited for the post of DEPUTY CHIEF ARCHITECT/PLANNER (£1.550-£1.500 p.a.). The appointment is superannuable and will be made within the range given, according to experience and ability. Wide experience of architecture and planning is required in order to co-ordinate the main facets of a building programme of £3 million per annum and to represent the Chief Architect/Planner as necessary. Applications should be made on the special form (obtainable from the Chief Architect) to the General Manager. Basildon Development Corporation, Basildon, Essex, by 17th March, 1954. 1844

BRITISH ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY.
EAST MIDLANDS DIVISION.
Applications are invited for the following positions within the Division:—
ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMAN (CIVIL).
CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT. (Vacancy

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT. (Vacancy No. 1/54.)
Candidates should have experience in design and detail of reinforced concrete structures, piled and slab foundations for heavy plant, culverts, cable subways, etc, for general building construction drainage and sanitation schemes, associated with official and administrative buildings.

The salary will be in accordance with Grade V (£567-£671 per annum) or Grade VI (£433-£567 per annum) of Schedule D of the National Joint Roard Agreement.

annum) Board

annum) of Schedule D of the National Joint
Board Agreement.
ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMAN (MECHANICAL). CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.
(Vacancy No. 2/54.)
Senior Draughtsmen are required in the
Mechanical Section of the Construction Department at North Wilford Power Station. Candidates should have experience in one or more of
the following:—

(i) Design and layout of Power Station equipment, including turbo-alternators, boiler
plant, coal and ash plant, and general
station auxiliaries.
(ii) H.P and L.P. steam and feed pipework.
Condensing plant and feed heating
systems.

Conveyor plant, coal handling systems and material handling of station auxiliary

(iii) Conveyor plant, coal handling systems and material handling of station auxiliary equipment.

The salary will be in accordance with the National Joint Board Agreement Grade V (£867-£671 per annum) and Grade VI (£433-£567 per annum) of Schedule D according to experience. ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMEN (ELECTRICAL), CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT. (Vacancy No. 3/54).

Candidates should have experience in the preparation of layouts and diagrams for the installation of E.H.T. and L.T. Switchgear, transformers, E.H.T., and L.T.. Cables; knowledge of protective gear systems would be an advantage. The salary will be in accordance with the National Joint Board Agreement Grade V (£5671 per annum) and Grade VI (£433-£567 per annum) of Schedule D according to experience. The above positions will be pensionable within the provisions of the British Electricity Authority and Area Boards Superannuation Scheme.

Applications should be submitted on the official form which may be obtained from the Divisional Establishments Officer. British Electricity Authority, Barker Gate. Nottinpham, and should be returned to the undersigned. Please quote Vacancy Number

L. F. JEFFREY, Divisional Controller

Amended Advertisement
THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF
FELLING.
CHIEF HOUSING OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for the following appointments:
(a) QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary: Grade A.P.T. Va to A.P.T. VI. Applicants should have passed the Final Examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Quantities).
(b) JUNIOR OUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary: Grade A.P.T. III. Applicants should have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Quantities).
The appointments are to be made in connection with the development of a Neighbourhood Unit of accommodate approximately 12,000 persons, and although the same are temporary it is anticipated that they will extend over a minimum period of Six years.

that they will extend over a minimum period of six years.

The Neighbourhood Unit will comprise some 5,500 houses, with shops, cinema, churches, swimming baths, licensed premises, and schools and a community centre

Forms of application, together with particulars and conditions of employment, can be obtained from the undersigned, to whom they should be returned not later than Saturday, 13th March, 1964. Housing accommodation will be provided if required.

JOHN DONKIN.

required. JOHN DONKIN. Clerk of the Council. Council Buildings. Felling, Gateshead, 10. 1856

WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT
Applications are invited for the annointment of
an ASSISTANT COUNTY ARCHITECT at a
salary in accordance with Grade X A.P.T. Division (£920-£1,050) of the National Scales of

Salaries.

Further particulars should be obtained from the County Architect, County Hall, Chichester, to whom detailed applications must be submitted not later than 19th March, 1954, later than 19th March, 1954, Cherk of the County Council.

County Hall, Chichester. 19th February, 1954.

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited from ARCHITECTS
for appointments in the Department on A.P.T.
Grades VI, V, IV and III. N.J. C. conditions.
Details of the various appointments will be sent with application forms to be obtained from:
F. Hamer, Crossley, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. 1826

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a QUANTITY SURVEYING ASSISTANT in the Borough Engineer's Department. The salary will be within the A.P.T. Grades I. II or III (£465-£570 per annum) of the National Scales, according to the experience and qualifications of the successful applicant. Applicants should have a sound knowledge of Building Construction and experience in the preparation of Bills of Quantities, and Measurement of Works is essential.

Preference will be given to candidates holding appropriate qualifications

Forms of application and conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Borough Engineer, 22/24, Nicholas Street, Burnley, to whom applications should be returned not later than 9.0 a.m. Monday, 15th March, 1954.

CUV. THORNLEY,

CUTY OF DETERMONOUS H.

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT CLERK OF
WORKS (HOUSING).

Applications are invited for the above appointment at a salary in accordance with Miscellaneous
Grade III (rising from £395 to £450).

Applicants must have a thorough knowledge of all branches of the building trades, be competent in the reading of plans, bills of quantities and specifications, setting out of works and site measurements, supervision of work in progress and submission of progress reports.

Applications, stating age, experience and qualifications and giving the names and addresses of two referees, must be received by the City Engineer & Surveyor, Mr. F. J. Smith, M.B.E.,
A. M.I.C.E., Town Hall, Peterborough, not later than 19th March, 1954.

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

C. PETER CLARKE.

C. PETER CLARKE, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Peterborough. February, 1954.

February, 1984.

Tebruary, 1984.

ILFORD COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION.
The Essex County Council invite applications for the post of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT in the Offices of the Borough Engineer of Ilford. Candidates should have passed the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination, or its equivalent, at one of the recognised Schools of Architecture and have worked in an architectural office for a period of not less than two years

The scale of salary will be in accordance with the National Joint Council A.P.T. Division, Grade IV, £580 × £15—£625, plus the appropriate London Area Allowance.

Application should be made on a form to be obtained from, and returned to, the Borough Education Officer, Education Offices, Town Hall. Ilford, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

CITY OF ROCHESTER.

The City of Rochester.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above appointment in the City Surveyor's Department, at a salary in accordance with Grade IV (Administrative, Professional and Technical Division) of the National Scale of Salaries, viz. £580-£625 per annum.

tive, Professional and Technical Division) of the National Scale of Salaries, viz. £580-£625 per annum.

Preference will be given to candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

A good general experience is desirable, particularly in the preparation of drawings and specifications for Municipal Housing Schemes. A knowledge of quantities would be an advantage.

In an appropriate case the City Council will provide the successful applicant with suitable housing accommodation.

The appointment will be subject to:—
(1) The Scheme of Conditions of Service of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities?
Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services.
(2) The Local Government Superannuation Acts, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.
(3) One month's notice on either side
Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made should be delivered to the City Surveyor, 66, Maidstone Read, Rochester, not later than 17th March, 1954.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be deemed a disqualification, and applicants must

should be Maidstone Read, Rochester.

17th March, 1954.
Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be deemed a disqualification, and applicants must state whether to their knowledge they are related to any member or senior officer of the Council.

JOHN H. A. CRUNDELL.

Town Clerk.

Guildhall, Rochester.

22nd February, 1954.

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL ASSIST-ANT GRADE III, commencing salary £255 × £15 to £570 p.a. plus London Allowance.

Applicants must be of good general training and give full details in their applications. Preference will be given to those who have passed the Inter. R.I.B.A.

Applications stating age, qualifications and ex-

R.I.B.A.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to the County Architect, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames, not later than the 13th March, 1954.

TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Applications are invited for the appointment of TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT at a salary in accordance with Grade III of the A.P.T. Division of the National Scales (£525 to £570 per annum).

The appointment will be subject to the Scheme of Conditions of Service, the Local Government superannuation Acts, to a month's notice on either side and to the successful applicant passing satisfactorily a medical examination.

Applications, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be received by the undersigned by 9 a.m on Monday, 15th March. 1954.

Canvassing will disqualify and applicants. NORTHWICH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT

by the undersigned by 9 a.m on Monday, 15th March. 1954.

Canvassing will disqualify and applicants must disclose in writing whether they are related to any member or senior officer of the Northwich Urban District Council.

HAROLD GRANTHAM,

The Council House, Northwich, Cheshire.
24th February, 1954.

BOROUGH OF ILFORD.

APPOINTMENT OF TEMPORARY CLERK
Applications are isn'ited for the position of TEM-PORARY CLERK OF WORKS (HOUSING).

Salary will be in accordance with Grade A.P.T. II commencing at £520 per annum and rising, subject to satisfactory service, to £565 per annum, plus London Weighting of £30 per annum at age 26 or over.

Applicants must have had considerable experiments and the standard of the satisfactory service, to £565 per annum at age 26 or over.

20 or over.

Applicants must have had considerable experience in a similar capacity, have a sound knowledge of building construction and be capable or supervising housing contracts including 3-storey

supervising musing contracts.

The appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side, to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Acts, to the National Conditions of Service and to medical

National Conditions of Service and to medical examination.

Application forms obtainable from the Town Clerk. Town Hall. HIGH, should be returned by the 13th March, 1954.

TUTBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL. APPOINTMENT OF CLERK OF WORKS. Applications are invited for the Appointment of CLERK OF WORKS in connection with the Council's housing schemes for permanent traditional and non-traditional houses including the construction of estate streets and sewers, in various parishes in the rural district.

The salary will be according to A.P.T Grade III at present £525 per annum rising to £570 per annum, by annual increments of £15.

Applicants should possess a car and the Council will pay the appropriate travelling allowance on the national scale up to the figure for an 8-h.p. car. A house will be available on completion if required.

required.

The Appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Acts, and will be terminable by one month's notice on either side. Applications, stating age and full details of experience and qualifications together with copies of two recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned as soon as possible and in any case not later than first post on 9th March.

R. E. FURNER,

Clerk of the Council.

BRACKNELL NEW TOWN.

Applications are invited for the following appointment:

appointment:—
ARCHITECT. £1,010 × £40 × £50-£1,100. To take charge of a small section engaged on projects within the proposed Town Centre. Applicants should be corporate members of the R.I.B.A. with considerable experience in the design and construction of shops, offices and

R.I.B.A. with considerable experience in the design and construction of shops, offices and public buildings.

Superannuation schemes. Medical examination. Housing available in due course. Apply by 19th March, 1954, giving age, education, qualifications, experience and appointments held (with dates and salaries) and two referees, to General Manager, Bracknell Development Corporation, Farley Hall. Bracknell, Berkshire.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF ESSEX.

Applications are invited for:— COUNTROCKS.

Farley Hall. Bracknell. Berkshire.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF ESSEX.
Applications are invited for:—
(a) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS.
(frade IX. A.P.T.D., salary not exceeding £935.
(b) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS.
(frade VII. A.P.T.D., salary not exceeding £935.
(c) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS.
Grade VII. A.P.T.D., salary not exceeding £935.
(c) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS.
(d) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.
(d) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.
(d) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.
(TAP.D., salary not exceeding £600.
Candidates for appointments (a), (b), and (c) must be Associates of the R.I.B.A. The work includes technical colleges, schools, health centres, police buildings and hostels.
The commencing salary for each appointment will be fixed according to experience and qualifications. Application forms from H. CONOLLY, F.R.I.B.A. County Architect, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (state post for which form is required), to be returned with copies of testimonials as soon as possible.

Canvassing disqualifies.

BATTERSEA BOROUGH COUNCIL require ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Salary: £465-£540 plus London weighting (A.P.T. I-I). Local Government Superannuation Act. Application forms from Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Battersea, S.W.II. Closing date 15th March. 1814

NATIONAL COAL BOARD—
NORTH EASTERN DIVISION.

Applications are invited for the appointment of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade II, on the staff of the Divisional Chief Architect at Denaby Main, near Doncaster. Salary, within the range of £440 × £20 to £540, will depend on qualifications and experience. The above appointment is for the established staff and is subject to the Board's Principal Superannuation Scheme.

Applicants should have passed the intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects, have had not less than 3 years subsequent practical experience, should be able to prepare sketch plans and working drawings under supervision, and have a sound knowledge of building construction.

The work for this post will consist chiefly of pithead baths, canteens, medical centres, offices and laboratories, etc.

Application forms may be obtained from Mr. J. A. Dempster, F.R.I.B.A., Divisional Chief Architect, National Coal Board, The Mining Offices, Denaby Main, Nr. Doncaster.

BOROUGH OF BEXLEY.

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Borough Engineer & Surveyor's department:—
Two, ASSISTANT, ARCHITECTS (General)—

in the Borough Engineer & Surveyor's department:—
Two ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (General)—
one at a salary within Grade A.P.T. V (£620 ×
£15 (2) × £20—£670 per annum) and the other
at a salary within Grade A.P.T. Va (£650 × £20—£710 per annum) plus London Weighting allowance in each case.
Forms of application with Conditions of
Appointment may be obtained from Borough
Engineer & Surveyor, West Lodge, Broadway,
Bexleyheath, Kent, to whom completed applications must be returned by Friday, 19th March,
1954.

Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify.

W. WOODWARD. Town Clerk

Council Offices, Bexleyheath, Kent.

Council Offices, Bexleyheath, Kent.

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL STAFF.
Applications are invited for the following posts
in the County Architect's Department, under the
N.J.C. Conditions:

One SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT,
salary £760-£835 per annum. Grade A.P.T. VIII.
One ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, salary
£719-£785 per annum, Grade A.P.T. VII.
Two ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, salary
£595-£646 per annum, Grade A.P.T. VII.
One ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, salary
£555-£600 per annum, Grade A.P.T. VI.
One ASSISTANT LAND SURVEYOR, salary
£555-£570 per annum, Grade A.P.T. IV.
Forms of applications, particulars of posts and
conditions of service can be obtained from the
undersigned.
Applications, together with copies of three testimonials, must be forwarded to the County Architect, Queen's Hill, Newport, Mon., not later than
20th March, 1954.
VERNON LAWRENCE,
Clerk of the Council.
County Hall, Newport, Mon.

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

County Hall, Newport, Mon.

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:

(a) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, Grade VIII.

commencing salary £760 × £25 to £835 p.a. plus London Weighting. Applicants must be Members of the R. I.B.A., have had good training and adequate experience in design and construction of modern buildings, and should give full details of present and previous appointments and salary attaching thereto.

(b) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Grade VI, commencing salary £505 × £20/25 to £735 p.a. plus London Weighting.

(c) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Grade V, commencing salary £595 × £15/20 to £735 p.a. plus London Weighting.

Applicants should have experience of taking off, site measuring and preparation of interim valuations and final accounts; and for Grade VI must have passed the final examination of the R.I.C.S.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to the County Architect, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames, not later than the 13th March, 1954.

Architectural Appointments Vacant 4 lines or under, 7s. 6d.; 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 is, or the employment is excepted from the provisions of the Notification of Varancies Order. 1952.

A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required for busy practice engaged upon schools, industrial buildings, offices, etc. Write, giving full particulars of qualifications, experience and salary required to Johns & Slater, F./A.R.I.B.A. 32. Foundation Street, Ipswich.

JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT urgently required (Intermediate standard or just qualified), for small town practice, with considerable and varied types of work. Apply in writing and include references to R. A. Riseley, A.I.A.A., F.R.S.A., Registered Architect, 24a, Mill Street, Macclesfield.

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SENIOR ASSISTANT required by old established firm of architects in South Wales (Nr. Cardint); applicants must be A.R.I.B.A. at least 32 years of age and have had a minimum of five years post graduate experience, including Local Government Housing Schemes, and be able to drive a car; A.M.T.P.I. would also be an advantage. The appointment would be as Senior Assistant Architect with a view to partnership at a later date. Applications should give fulliest possible personal details, qualifications, experience and starting salary required. Box 1697.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required for Architect's Department of large Maidstone Brewery. Applicants, who should be aged 30-40 must be good draughtsmen with a sound knowledge of construction. Previous experience in the Licensed Trade not essential. The appointment is pensionable and salary will be according to qualincations and experience. Reply with full details to Box 1698.

THE CU-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIENT ETY LTD., invite applications for the appointment of ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS on the stail or the Manchester Architects Department. Candidates must have had several years experience, preferably of commercial or industrial projects, possess a sound knowledge of construction and be able to prepare working drawings and details, from preliminary sketches.

The appointments are permanent with prospects of promotion. Successful applicants will be required to undergo a medical examination for entry into a compulsory Superannuation Scheme. Applications stating age, experience, qualifications and salary required, to be addressed to G. S. Hay, A.R.I.B.A., Chief Architeck, Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., I, Balloon Street, Manchester.

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Apply in writing giving full particulars of qualifications, age, experience and salary required to Box 9829.

Chifford Tee & Gale, F/F.B.I.B.A., require one Senior and one Junior Architectural Assistant for industrial work in their office at 43, Frederick Road, Birmingham, 15. Fiveday week.

CECIL HOWER & HORD BIRMINGHAM, 15. Five-day week.

ASSISTANTS required. Varied country practice. Reply, stating age, experience, and salary required. Box 1894.

CECIL HOWITT & PARTNERS. Architects, St. Andrew's House. Mansfield Road. Nottingham, require qualified and experienced ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Please apply in writing, giving full details and stating salary required.

in writing, giving full details and stating sately required.

1821

MR. A. B. GRAYSON, F.R.I.B.A., requires a competent ASSISTANT single man. Full qualifications not essential, but a capacity for hard work appreciated. Please write, stating age, salary required, and experience, to Hill House, Wincanton. Somerset.

A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, Interstandard, male, single (aged 21-30), required by Crocker & Hunt, Chartered Architects, Northern Rhodesia. Salary: 4660 to 4960, plus bonus. Write, stating age, experience, etc. to Martin Sheffield & Bristow, 29. Sackville Street, London, W.I. who will interview and give further information.

Information. 1823

A RCHITECT is offered opportunity for starting own practice in South London with backing of an Estate Agent engaged in building development. Person with some years' experience preferred. 'Phone M. Phillips, POLlards 4455.

DOLCIS SHOE CO. have vacancy for ARCHI-TECTURAL ASSISTANT in Staff Archi-tect's Department. Genuine interest in contem-porary shop design and enthusiasm are essential requirements. Apply in writing, giving full par-ticulars of experience and qualifications, to Dolcis Shoe Co., 7-13, Gt. Dover Street, London, S.E.1. -1831

ARCHITECTURAL JUNIOR ASSISTANT required immediately. Must be good draughtsman and have sound knowledge of construction. Salary according to experience. Jackson & Jackson, Chartered Architects. 13, North Street, Ashford, Kent. 1833
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Inter. standard, for country practice with varied range of work; domestic, farming, industrial, estate layout, surveys, etc. State age, experience, salary required. Lambert & Oliver, Chartered Architects. Bridport, Dorset. 1835

satary required. Lambert & Oliver, Chartered Architects. Bridgort. Dorset.

MPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES. LTD., Plastics Division, requires an ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT in the Engineering Department at Welwyn Garden City. Applicants should have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and it would be to advantage if they had spent a few years in an Architect's office. 5-day-39-hour week. Write for application form to Staff Manager, I.C.I., Ltd., Plastics Division, Black Fan Road Welwyn Garden City, Herts. 1834 UNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT remained; some experience essential. Salary: £250-£300 p.a., according to experience. Apply H. Davie, AR.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., Staff Architect. Hillier, Parker, May & Rowden, 77, Grosvenor Street, W.1 (MAY, 7666).

M ESSRS, EASTON & ROBERTSON have vacancies for ARCHITECTURAL ASSIS-TANTS in junior and intermediate grades. Applications to 55, Bedford Square, W.C.1. 1851

TANES III JANES III JANES

WANTED.—Keen ASSISTANT, with several years office experience. Commencing salary: \$450-4500, according to experience. Please write to Chilord Cuipin & Partner, 3, Soutnampton Place, W.C.1.

Pace, W.C.1.

Required and an experience. Please write to Childred Lupin & Partmer, 3, Southampton Place, W.C.1.

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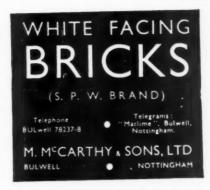
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Alphabetical Index to Advertisers

	PAGI
Acrow (Engineers), Ltd.	X3
Alphamin, Ltd.	lx
Alphamin, Ltd. Anglo-Scottish Construction Co., Ltd	lis
Antiference Installations	lvvvvii
Architectural Press, Ltd., The liv, l	LAXAVII
Armstrong Cork Co., Ltd.	XXXIV, XI
Ascot Gas Water Heaters, Ltd.	
Associated Lead Manufacturers, Ltd	lxx
Austins of East Ham, Ltd	
Automatic Pressings, Ltd	xevi
Baker, W. A., & Co., Ltd	IXXXVI
Barking Brassware Co., Ltd	X
Batley, Ernest. Ltd. Bigwood, Joshua, & Son, Ltd.	xevi
Bigwood, Joshua, & Son, Ltd	xvii
Black Sheathing Felt Campaign	
Blacknell, H. & H., Ltd.	X
Blacknell, H. & H., Ltd Booth, John, & Sons (Bolton), Ltd	lxiv
Boulton & Paul, Ltd.	xxvii. la
Boulton & Paul, Ltd Braby, Fredk. & Co., Ltd	X
Briggs, Wm., & Sons, Ltd	lx
British Aluminium Co., Ltd.	1.00
British Paints Ltd	V
British Paints, Ltd. British Plaster Board, Ltd., The	xlvi
British Plimber, Ltd.	vii
British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., The	XVI
Drond & Co. Ltd	lxxxi
Broad & Co., Ltd	XXXV
Dungage Products Co. I td	lxxi
Burgess Products Co., Ltd.	lxxv
Claused Manhating Co. Ltd.	X
Cement Marketing Co., Ltd	
Clarke, Ellard Engineering Co., Ltd	XV
Cole, E. K., Ltd	lxxxii
College of Estate Management	lxxxvii
Colt, W. H. (London), Ltd	
Constructors' Group	lvi
Coulson & West, Ltd.	1xxx
Coulson & West, Ltd. Crabtree, J. A., & Co., Ltd	vi
Crane, Ltd. Creffield, C. V., Ltd.	xxxi
Creffield, C. V., Ltd	XXX
Don'ton, & Co., Ltd.	XXX
Econa Modern Products, Ltd Ellis School of Architecture, The	lxxxi
Ellis School of Architecture, The	XC
Ericsson Telephones, Ltd	lxxx
Farrer, Wm. E., Ltd	
Fibreglass, Ltd.	lxxv
e and the same of	******

771 1 1 0 11 7 11	PAGE
Finlock Gutters, Ltd.	lv
Flavel, Sidney, & Co., Ltd	xiv
Ford & Walton, Ltd.	lxii
Ford & Walton, Ltd. Furse, W. J., & Co., Ltd.	ZGA.
	XXXII
Grange-Camelon Iron Co., Ltd	lxxvii
Greenwood's & Airvac Ventilating Co.,	
Ltd. Hall, Robt. H., & Co. (Kent), Ltd	iii
Hall, Robt. H., & Co. (Kent), Ltd	lxxxviii
Hammond & Champness, Ltd	ix
Harvey, G. A., & Co. (London), Ltd	lxxix
Hendrick Construction Co., Ltd	lxxxviii
Hill, E. Aldam & Co., Ltd	lxxviii
Holophane, Ltd	xlvi
Hope, Henry, & Sons, Ltd	lxviii
International Correspondence Schools	xev
James, W. & Co., Ltd	1xxxi
Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd	xliv
Johnson & Phillips, Ltd	xii
Johnston Bros. (Contractors), Ltd	lxxxvi
Kay, Fredk. (Engineering), Ltd	xciii
Kenyon, Wm., & Sons, Ltd	XXX
Key Engineering Co., Ltd., The	lxxxv
Kinnell, Chas. P., & Co., Ltd	XCV
Lindsay's Paddington Ironworks (1948),	240 1
Ltd.	xev
Loft Ladders, Ltd	ii
London Brick Co., Ltd	
Lovell & Hanson, Ltd	XC
McCarthy, M., & Sons, Ltd	xev
Magnet Joinery, Ltd	xxix
Mallinson, Wm., & Sons, Ltd	lxxiii
Marley Tile Co., Ltd., The	vic vyc
Marshall, Andrew, & Co., Ltd	xlii
Matthews & Yates, Ltd.	lxxxix
Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd.	IXXXIX
Midland Brick Co. (Wellingboro'), Ltd.	xevii
Midland Woodworking Co., Ltd.	xliii
Mills Scaffold Co., Ltd.	xeviii
Moler Products; Ltd.	xevili
Morrie M A T4d	
Morris, M. A., Ltd	xiii
Myton, Ltd. National Federation of Clay Industries	xxxiii
Nettle Accessories, Ltd.	
Neuchatel Asphalte Co., Ltd.	xxviii
Neucliater Aspirate Co., Littl	AXVIII

	PAGE
Newsum, H., Sons & Co., Ltd	xly
North British Chemical Co., Ltd	iii
Northern Aluminium Co., Ltd.	XXI
Norwood Steel Equipment (London), Ltd.	XXI
Norwood Steel Equipment (London), Ltd.	
Nu-Swift, Ltd	XCV
Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd	XC.
Patent Glazing Conference, The xxxvi	II, XXXIX
Phoenix Rubber Co., Ltd	-
Pilkington Bros., Ltd	lxix
Plastahide (Coverings), Ltd	lviii
Prodorite, Ltd	
Rawlings Bros., Ltd	lxxxv
Riley Stoker Co., Ltd	lii
Rom River Co., The	lxxxiii
Rownson, Drew & Clydesdale, Ltd	xevii
Ruberoid Co., Ltd., The	xix
Salter, T. E., Ltd.	liv
Sandawan A & Co. I td	
Sanderson, A., & Co., Ltd. Sealocrete Products, Ltd.	xi
Sealocrete Products, Ltd	11
Seco, Ltd	xlix
Secomastic, Ltd	liii
Sign Service	XCA
Simplex Electric Co., Ltd	XXXVII
Smith & Pearson, Ltd	
Snowcem	xli
Sommerfeld's, Ltd	XCV
Spencer, Lock & Co., Ltd. (Royal Board)	XCL
Stella Building Products, Ltd	lxxxvi
Stent Precast Concrete Co., Ltd	lxxviii
Storry, Smithson & Co., Ltd	lxxxii
Stott, Jas., & Co. (Engrs.), Ltd.	lxxiv
Tarmac, Ltd.	lxxxvii
Thermalite, Ltd.	XXXV
Thornton, A. G., Ltd.	lxxxviii
T.M.C. Harwell (Sales), Ltd.	IXXXVIII
Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd	xxii
Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd	lxx
Turner's Asbestos Cement Co., Ltd	1
Turner, Chas., & Son, Ltd.	lviii
United Steel Companies, Ltd., The	xxiii
Walker Bros., Ltd	-
Ward, Thos. W., Ltd.	iv
Waring & Gillow, Ltd	lxxiii
Wheatly & Co., Ltd	lvi
Woollaway Construction, Ltd	lxiii

For Appointments (Wanted or Vacant), Competitions Open, Drawings, Tracings, etc., Education, Legal Notices, Miscellaneous Property, Land and Sales, xcii, xcii, xcii, xciv.

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FAGR
XIV

III

IXXII

IXXII

IXXII

IXXII

IXXII

IXXXVI

IXXXVII

IXXII

IVIII

IVIII

IVIII

IVIII

IXIII

IVIII

IXXIII

IXXIII

IVIII

IXXIII

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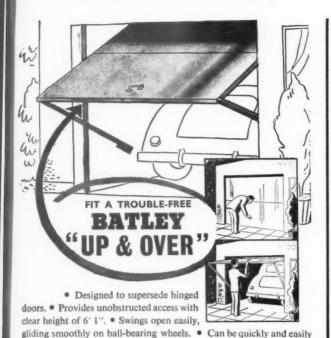
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