FINE ARTS DEPT.

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

COMMENT NEWS and

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

SECTION TECHNICAL

Information Sheets Information Centre Current Technique Duestions and Answers Prices The Industry PHYSICAL PLANNING SUPPLEMENT BUILDINGS CURRENT STATISTICS HOUSING Architectural Appointments Wanted and Vacant No. 30991 THE ARCHITECTURAL 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.I. 'Phone : Whitehall 0611 Price IS. od.

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The Architects' JQUR PUB ARCHIT I R

 \star A glossary of abbreviations of Government Departments and Societies and Committees of all kinds, together with their full address and telephone numbers. The glossary is pub-lished in two parts—A to le 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

IGE Institution of Gas Engineers. 17, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1. Sloane 8266 IHVE Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. 49, Cadogan Square. Sloane 1601/3158

Incorporated Institute of British Decorators. Drayton House, Gordon Street, W.C.1. Euston IIBD Euston 2450

Institute of Landscape Architects. 12, Gower Street, W.C.1. Museum 1783 Institute of Arbitrators. 35/37, Hastings House, 10, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2. Temple Bar 4071 ILA I of Arb Museum 1783

Strand, W.C.2. Temple Bar 4071 Institute of Builders. 48, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Museum 7197/5176 Institute of Refrigeration. Dalmeny House, Monument Street, E.C.3. Avenue 6851 Institute of Registered Architects. 47, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Abbey 6172 Institution of Structural Engineers. 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1. Sloane 7128 Inland Waterways Association. 14, Great James' Street, W.C.2. Chancery 7718 Lead Development Association. Eagle House, Jermyn Street, SW.1. Whitehall 7264/4175 IOB IRA ISE IWA LDA

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 Euston 7171

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 Whitehall 3400

 Ministry of Education.
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 Whitehall 3400

 Ministry of Housing and Local Government.
 Whitehall, S.W.1.
 Whitehall 4300

 Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8, St. James' Square, S.W.1.
 Whitehall 6200

 Ministry of Supply.
 Shell Mex House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
 Gerrard 6933

 Ministry of Works.
 Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.
 Reliance 7611

 Natural Asphalte Mine-Owners and Manufacturers Council.
 94-98, Petty France, S.W.1.
 Abbey 1010

 MOA MOE MOH MOHLG MOLNS MOS MOT

MOW NAMMC 94-98, Petty France, S.W.1. Abbey 1010 National Association of Shopfitters. 9, Victoria Street, S.W.I. Abbey 4813 National Buildings Record. 31, Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1. Welbeck 0619 National Council of Building Material Producers, 10, Princes Street, S.W.I.Abbey5111 NAS NBR

NCBMP NFBTE National Federation of Building Trades Employers. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1. Langham 4041/ Langham 4041/4054

W.1. Langmann 4041/40 National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, Federal House, Cedars Road, Clapham, S.W.4. Macaulay 4 National Federation of Housing Societies. 13, Suffolk St., S.W.1. Whitehall 10 National House Builders Registration Council. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1. NFBTO Macaulay 4451 Whitehall 1693 NFHS NHBRC Langham 4341

National Physical Laboratory. Head Office, Teddington Molesey 1380 National Sawmilling Association. 14, New Bridge Street, E.C.4. City 1476 National Smoke Abatement Society. Chandos House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. Abbey 1359 NPL NSA NSAS NT

National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. 42, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. Whitehall 0211 Political and Economic Planning. Reinforced Concrete Association. 94, Petty France, S.W.1. Whitehall 7245 Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland. 15, Rutland Square, Edinburgh. Fountaibridge 7631 **RCA RIAS** RIBA

Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1. Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. 12, Great George St., S.W.1. Whitehall 5322/9242 Whitehall 5322/9242 RICS

Whitel Royal Fine Art Commission. 22A, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. W Royal Society. Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. Royal Society of Arts. 6, John Adam Street, W.C.2. Royal Sanitary Institute. 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. Rural Industries Bureau. 35, Camp Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19. Wi Society of British Paint Manufacturers. Grosvenor Gardens House, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR. 14, Kensington Square, RFAC RS RSA Regent 3335 Trafalgar 2366

Sloane 5134 Wimbledon 5101

SBPM Victoria 2186 London, W.8. Western 1571

Society of Engineers. 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Abbey 7244 School Furniture Manufacturers' Association. 30, Cornhill, London, E.C.3. SFMA Mansion House 3921 Structural Insulation Association. 32, Queen Anne Street, W.1. Langham 7616 SIA SNHTPC Scottish National Housing. Town Planning Council.

Hon. Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. 55, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1. SPAB Holborn 2646

Town and Country Planning Association. 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. Temple Bar 5006 TCPA Timber Development Association. 21, College Hill, E.C.4. Town Planning Institute. 18, Ashley Place, S.W.1. Timber Trades Federation. 75, Cannon Street, E.C.4. War Damage Commission. 6, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1. Zinc Development Association. Lincoln House, Turl Street, Oxford. Oxford 47988 TDA TPI TTF

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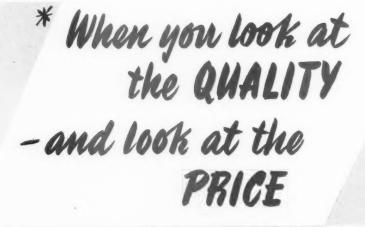


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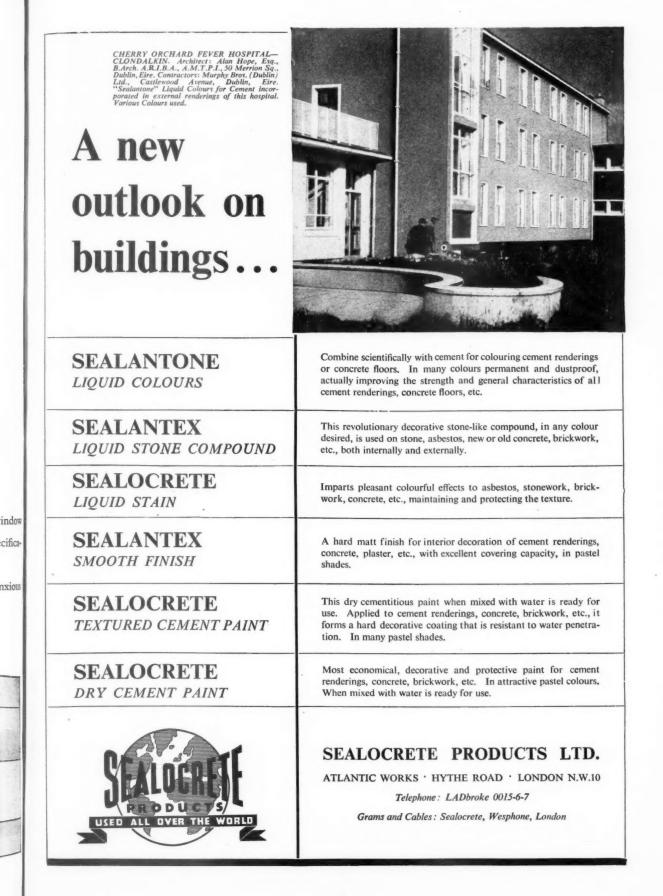
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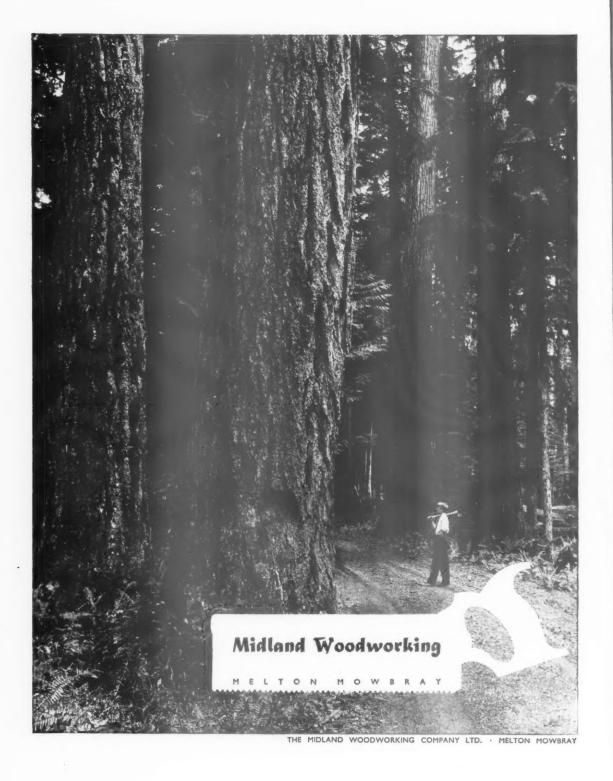
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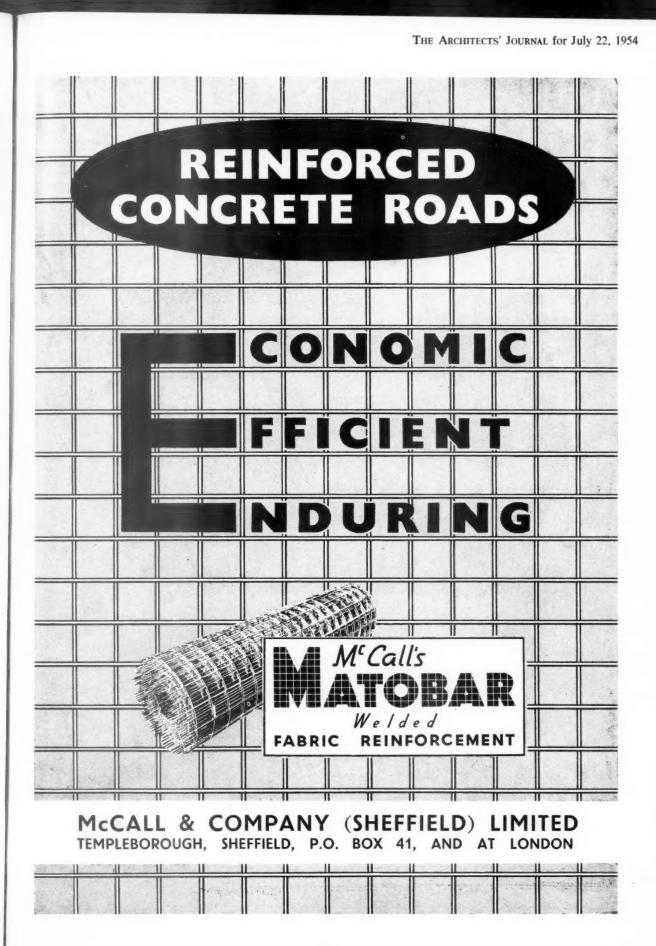
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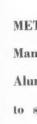


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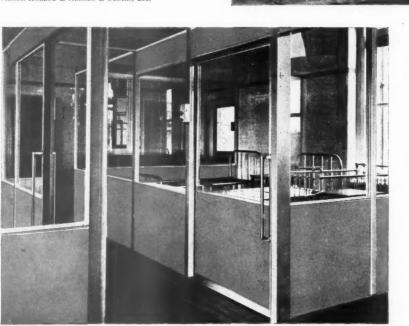
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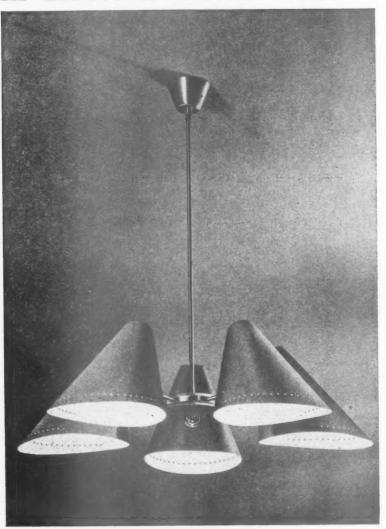
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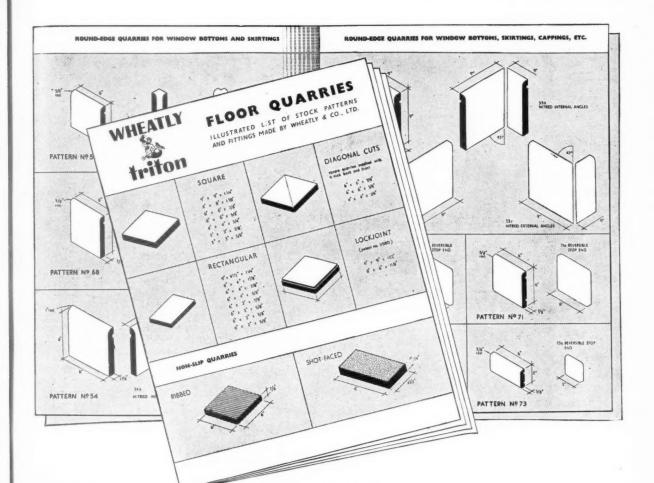
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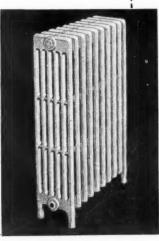
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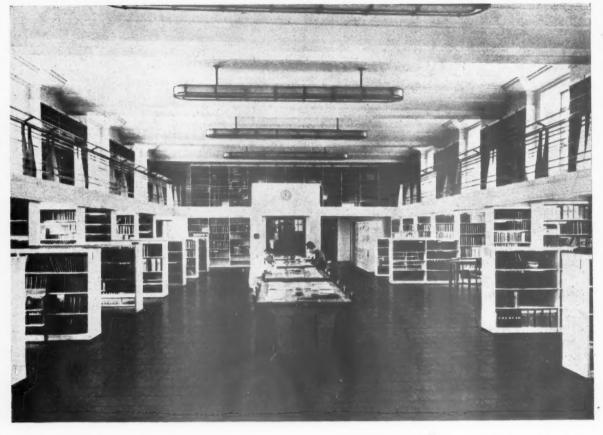


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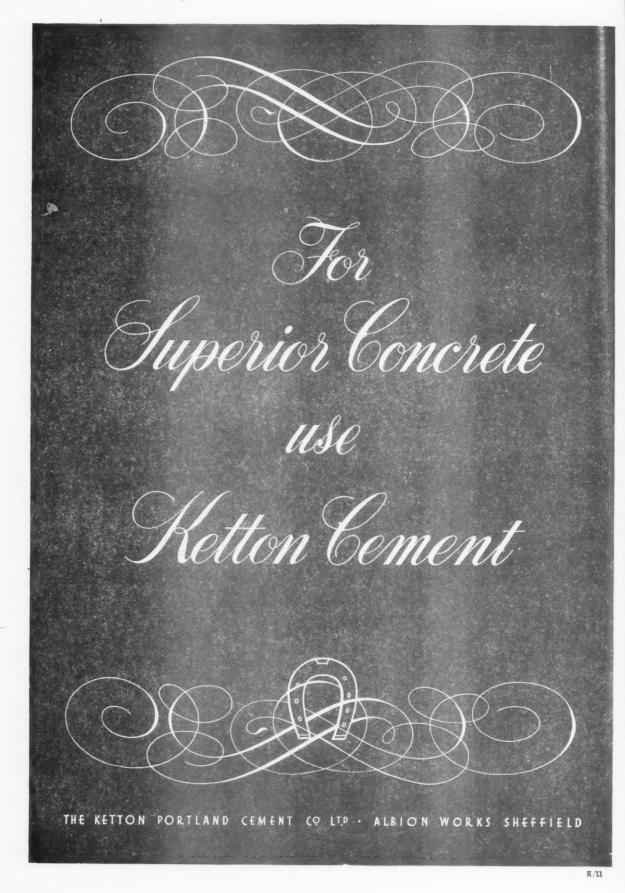


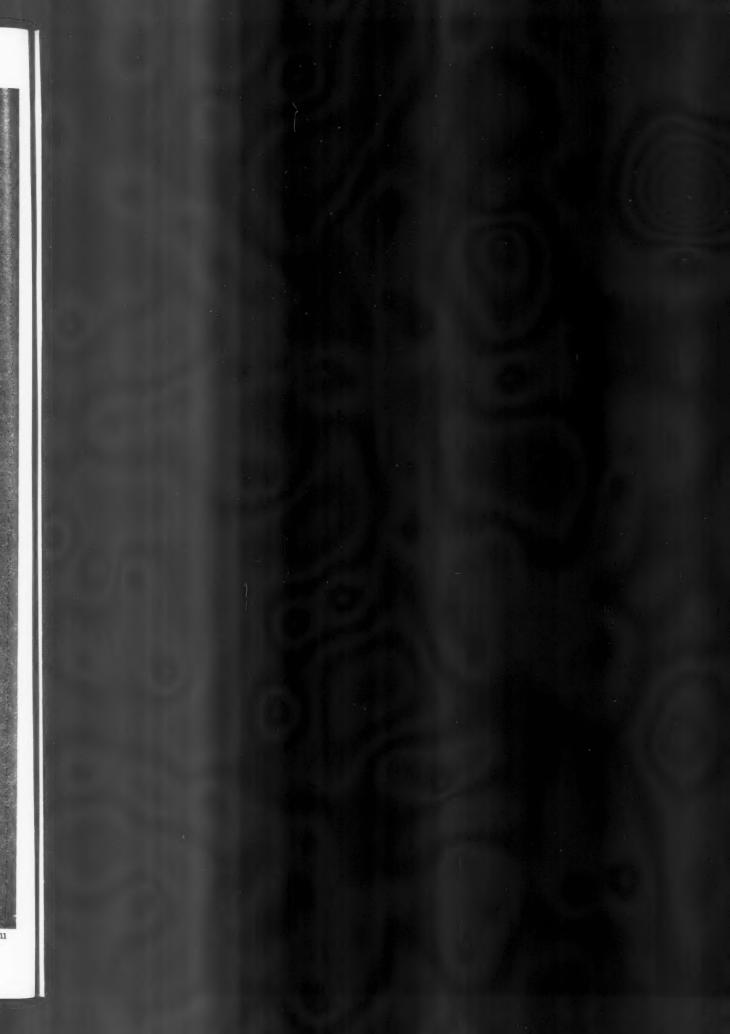


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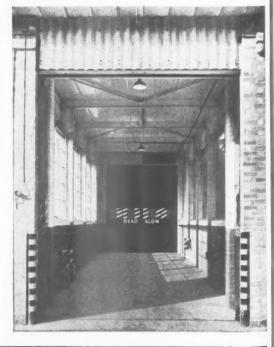
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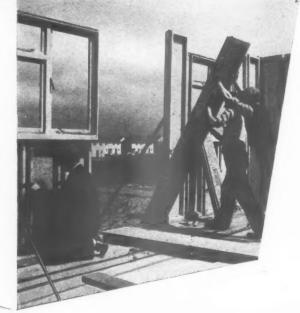
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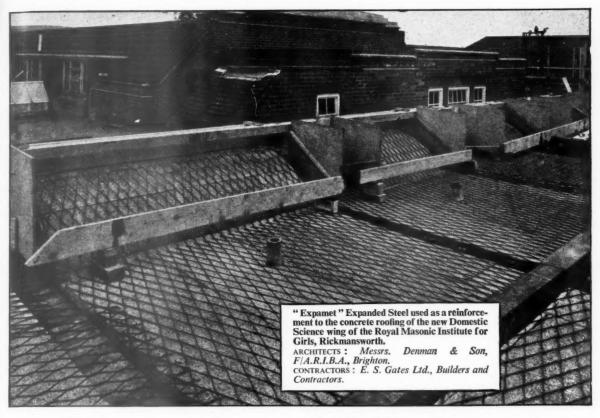
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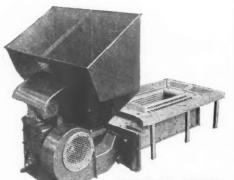


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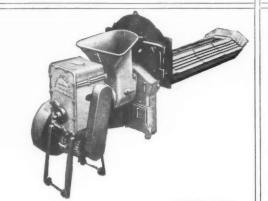


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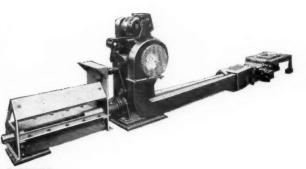
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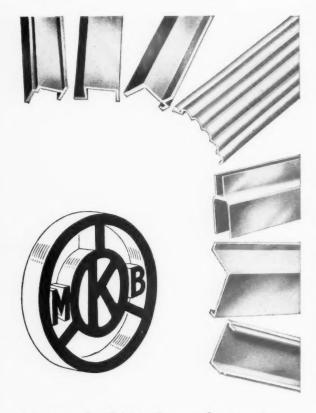
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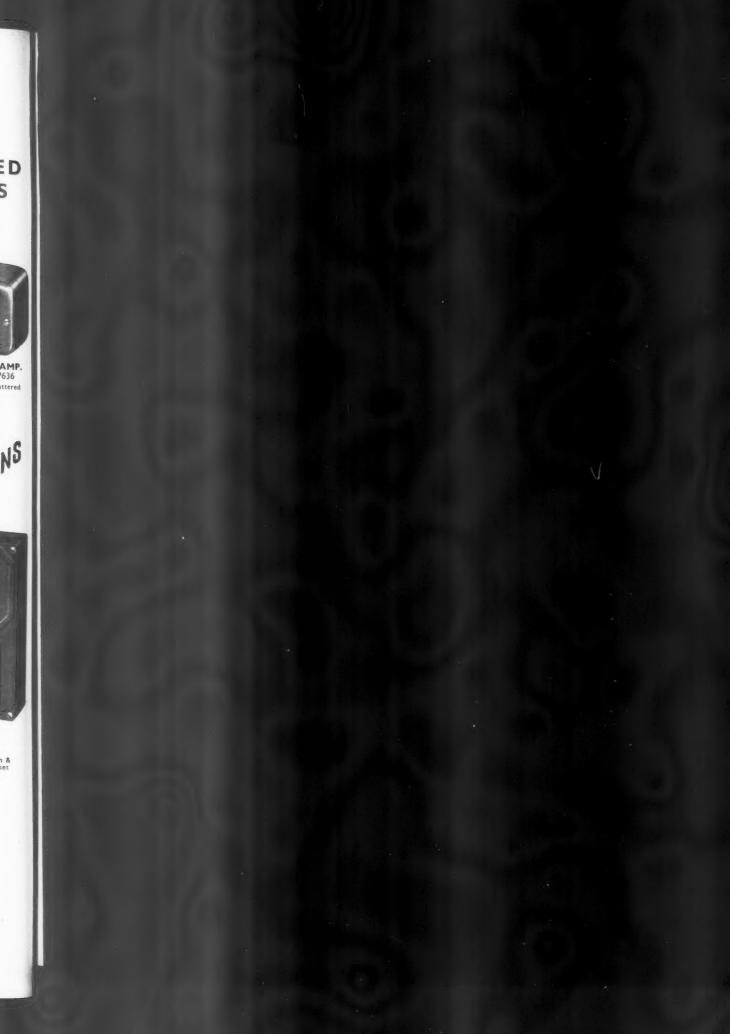
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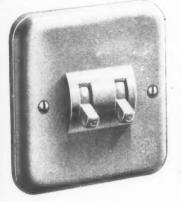
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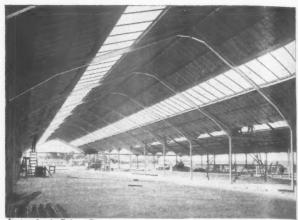




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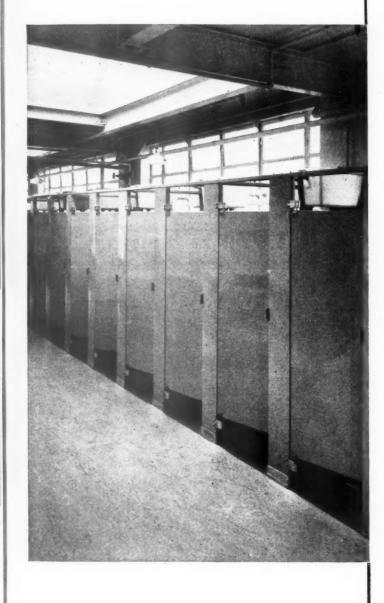
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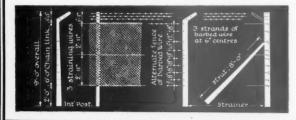
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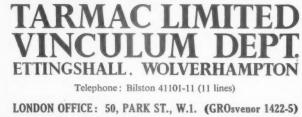
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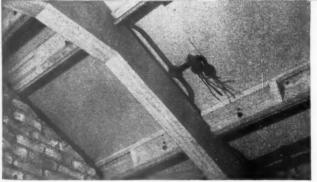


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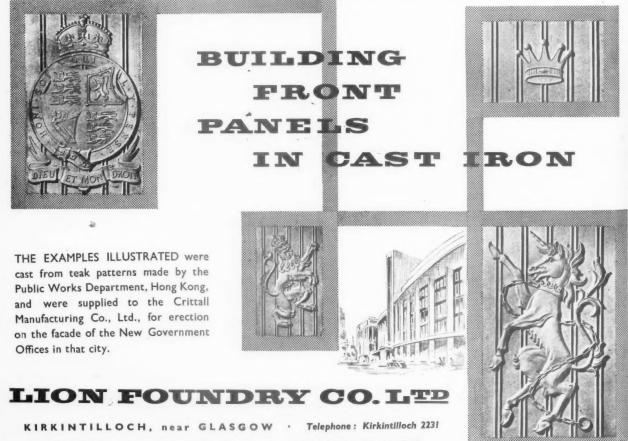
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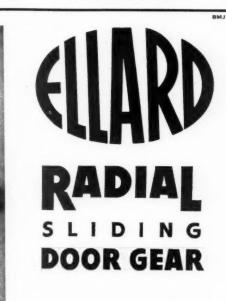
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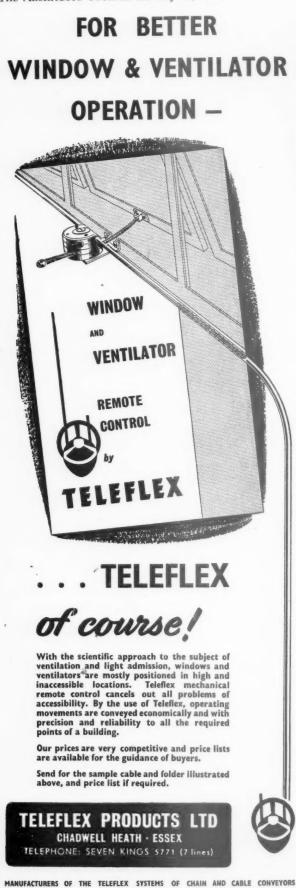


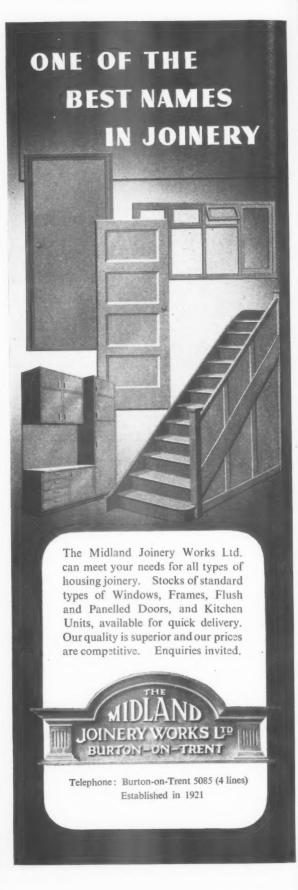
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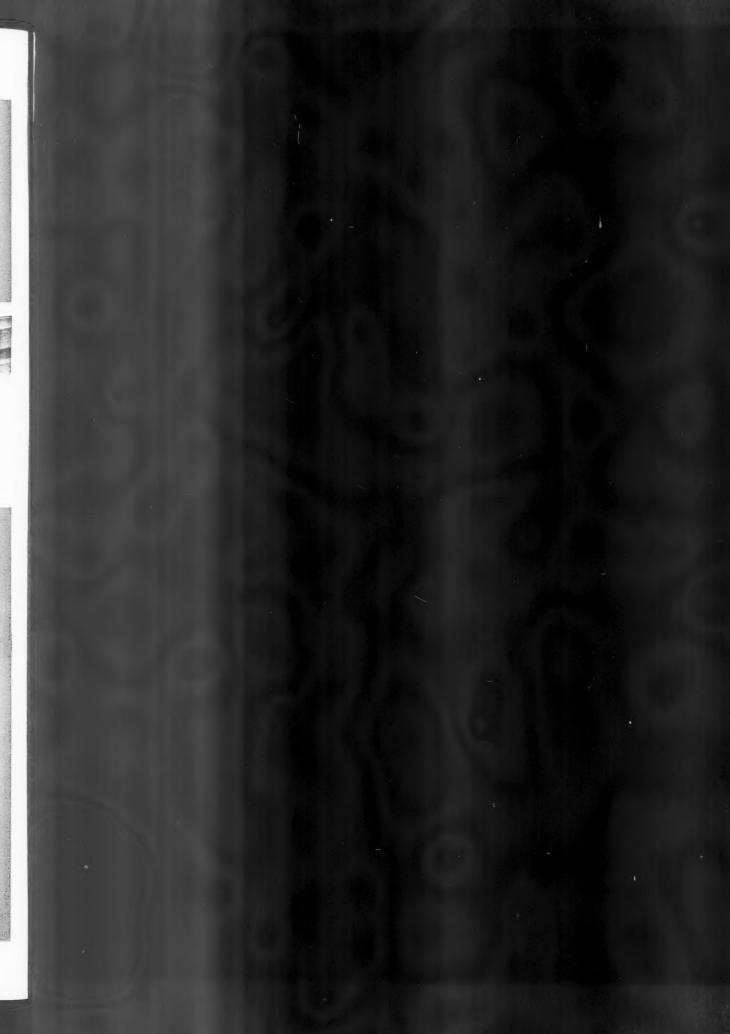
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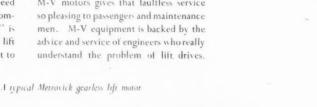
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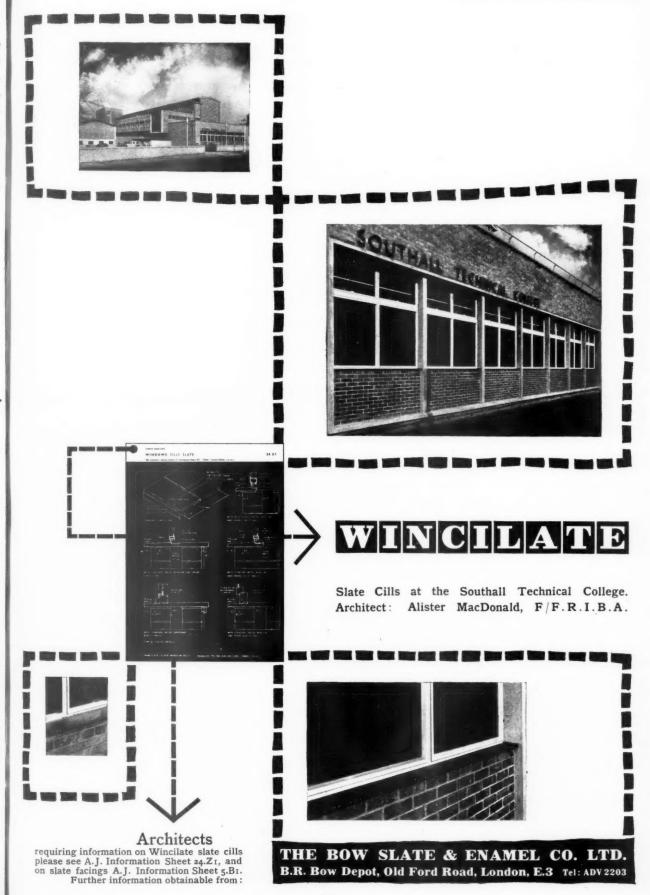


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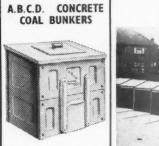
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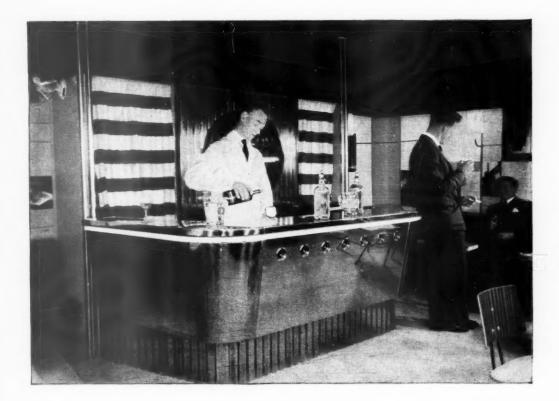
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| The Architects Joernal for July 22, 1954 [91 |
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THE AA SHOW

Those who allow themselves to be unduly disturbed by the seasonal tides of rumour which batter the rocky shores of Bedford Square should make a point of visiting the annual exhibition of AA students' work. Being all things to all men some of its contents will doubtless please the prophets of doom. There is inevitably a sprinkling of "world plans" into which can be read the darkest political and professional import. Yet even Ronald Jones's ominously 1984 "Unit Region" is presented with such skill and elegance as to be wholly disarming. ASTRA-GAL can't think why, but "world planning thesis" designers often display unexpected talent in poking into small houses and war damage!

The exhibition is of a generally high standard (the first year looks as promising a bunch as we have seen for years), and since what the AA does today the profession gets round to doing sooner or later ASTRAGAL was intrigued to note many well known faces inspecting the 4th year South Bank schemes, 3rd year villages and all those equitorial schemes which already reflect a growing interest which the AA is to canalize in its school of Tropical Architecture.

STRANGE EVENTS AT CORBY

The Minister of Works, Sir David Eccles, has lately had some enlightened things to say about the employment of artists to adorn public buildings. Presumably his colleague, Harold Macmillan, the Minister of Housing and Local Government, is interested in this too; if so, when he goes to Corby new town this week to open the new market square, he might ask what is concealed behind the boarding that covers the rear wall of the bus shelter, facing into the square.

The answer will be: the tiled mural decoration by Keith Vaughan, which I praised on this page a couple of months ago and which was also mentioned in *The Times*, in an article on the new Corby, as setting an enterprising example to other new towns. Apparently a number of members of the Development Corporation dislike it, so orders were given for it to be boarded up before Mr. Macmillan's visit.

What have the architects to say to this vote of no confidence in their design for the market-place? Were the residents of

Corby asked for their opinion, before they were deprived of a work of art provided for their enjoyment?

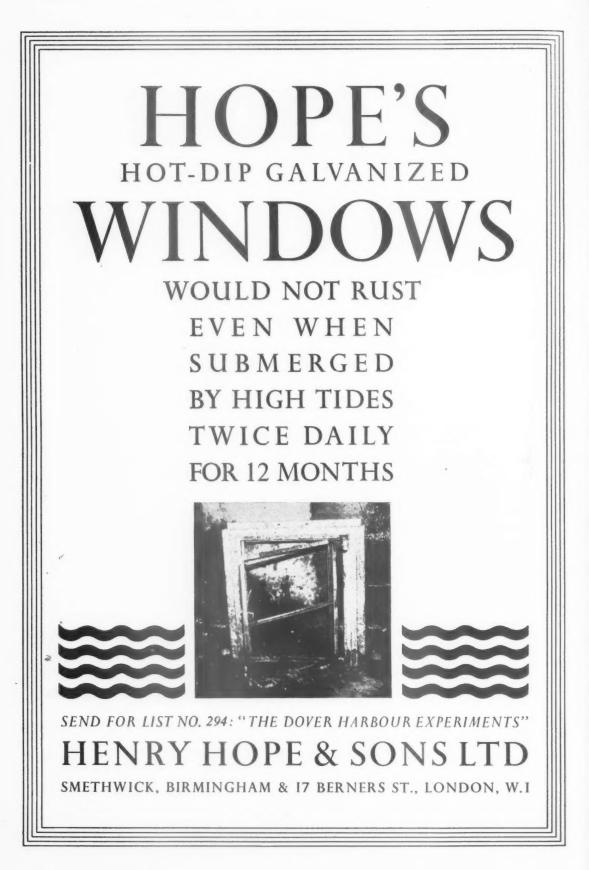
PLUSH FORTE

You may have heard that the grill room of the Café Royal is to be redecorated by its new owners, Forté's. It is reassuring to learn that alterations will be confined to cutlery and tables. That sounds all right, provided the tables have cloths. Perhaps it is too much to ask that the Brasserie should be restored to its original happy splendour, but something should be done about the present off-white dimness. For generations the Café Royal has meant lots of red plush and gilding. More please.

LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL

Liverpool's Anglican Cathedral had a celebration this week, for it is now fifty years since its foundation stone was laid and work has been non-stop (almost) ever since. Even during the last war work went on. Nobody has yet guessed at a finishing date, and work on the nave is barely starting, but there can be few architects who, like Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, have had a single job to last so many years of their lives. And how many other young unknowns have pulled off a job this size? Only Ictinus with his Parthenon competition, I think. And he, by the way, had a consultant wished on him just as young Mr. Scott had Bodley.

Since Liverpool I can only remember Powell and Moya, who were barely out of school when they won the Westminster Housing competition. One might congratulate Westminster's City Fathers on letting them get on with the job without an elderly expert.



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WHAT, NO TV?

Having mentioned Japanese interiors the other week, ASTRAGAL now finds that he has raised a subject which will not lie down—not even on one of those mats. From the Museum of Modern Art (New York, needless to say) comes a hand-out about a Japanese house which has been shipped over from Nagoya in 736 crates and erected in the Museum's back garden. "Old Japan hands," says the handout, "sat crosslegged on the verandah and waxed sentimental" etc.

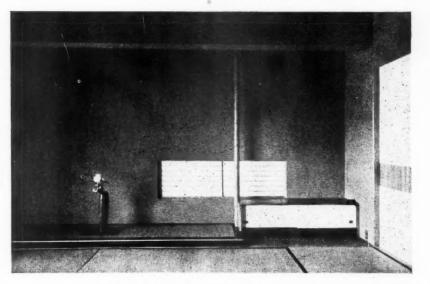
ASTRAGAL, sitting cross-threaded on his typing-stool, merely thinks it a pity that the parties concerned should have gone to all this trouble to send over a piece of period revival when contemporary Japanese work is so good compare the two illustrations—and contrives, unlike everybody else's attempts at New-Traditionalism, to have the best of both worlds.

Where the Japanese interior seems to win out is in not having any furniture. Would this serene room-cool, timeless, brooding-look as exciting, or even as different, if it had to contain the impedimenta of Western domesticity-the mending basket and radio, the books, the chairs, the ashtrays and lampshades, yesterday's papers and tomorrow's shopping list. the dog's lead and the baby's rattle, and above all the people? Come to think of it, what would it look like with anybody in it who was not at the time reflecting on the Meaning of Life or Inscrutability of Fate? How long would you or I sit in this room without getting up to see what was cooking elsewhere?

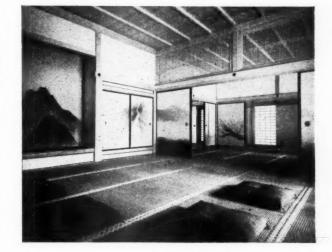
MAGNUM OPUS

Howard Colvin's long-awaited dictionary of architects* is out, and there will no longer be any excuse for not knowing about any architect who worked in the seventeenth, eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries. The dictionary contains over a thousand biographies (including a fully documented list of each architect's works), from Robert Abraham (1774-1850), who built the County Fire Office in Regent Street, which the present Blomfield building

^{*}A Biographical Dictionary of English Architects, 1660-1840. By H. M. Colvin, John Murray. Price 70s.



Above, a contemporary Japanese interior, right, the period revival interior which has been shipped to the Museum of Modern Art, New York. ASTRAGAL comments on the left.



replaced, to John Young (died 1695), master mason who worked on St. Michael's, Cornhill, and other City churches.

The research needed for producing this book must have been prodigious. In the words of Mr. Summerson (and who should know better?): "None of the arts in England has been served with a book of reference of anything like the finality of Mr. Colvin's survey." ASTRA-GAL is not qualified to comment on the body of the book, but he would like to draw special attention to the two admirable introductory essays on "The Practice of Architecture" and "The Architectural Profession."

AT THE RITZ

ASTRAGAL, whose job it is to keep his ear to the ground, is never one to complain if occasionally that ground is paved with marble or softly carpeted. Jaunty, therefore, is the only word that could describe him as he set off last week for a lunch date at the Ritz. Fifteen years had passed since he had last set foot in the place (to pick up a roll of drawings left by a well-heeled client to be called for)-but it was comforting to find nothing had changed . . . brass, marble and mirror shone and winked . . . hydrangeas bloomed ... a smell of success filled the nostrils. How exciting and how rare an experience it is to wander happily amidst a Beaux-Arts plan . . . to sense the circle opening into the long rectangle which swells, on the cross-axis into apses before passing through the square lobby into the huge interior of the Here bloodless Bemelrestaurant. mans-faced waiters padded round beneath the chandeliers, sunshine patterns reflected from glasses of champagne shook and danced on the painted ceiling-(how courageous and successful



A Cathedral's Jubilee

Last Sunday special services were held in Liverpool Cathedral to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the laying of its foundation stone. Building work has never wholly ceased not even during the world wars. Since the last war the building committee and the architect have had to make good bomb damage to roofs and masonry. They have also re-organized the building plant which is now partly mechanized. The surface of stones is still worked by hand, but

pneumatic tools are used to shape them roughly. In the last eighteen months work has gone ahead on the nave. The piers and walls of the first bay have been carried up to the springing of the main arcade on the north side and nearly to the same height on the south. ASTRAGM comments, in his notes on page 91, on the rarity of an architect watching his work develop—as Sir Giles Gilbert Scott has done—over half a century. is that flowers workers fully di

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This is true, for needs its built an are not these da spared a that are their th Tycoons sion " m offices... old draw through of a gela is that dangling gilded wreath of flowers!)-while outside the officeworkers dozed under the trees on carefully disposed newspapers.

ASTRAGAL downed his lunch with only one car for his host and both eyes for the architecture. Marble and brass and mirror-are there any other materials so eternally chic, so eternally flattering, so cheap to maintain? How trivial and smart-Alec seem so many of our modish interiors beside this French magnificence. How playfully and splendidly handled is the space horizontally, vertically, even diagonally-lunch at the Ritz is more than a meal, it is an architectural experience -and if you want the same experience (but cheaper) try the same architect's RAC in Pall Mall.

NO DREAMS LEFT?

Rumours continue to spread round the airport lounges where so many architects spend so much of their time exchanging gossip, that the Gold Rush Days of the Middle East are over. Those stories of garages lined with mosaic, of gold-leafed bus shelters, of marble-cased abattoirs and softlycarpeted market squares, which used to make the mouths of us stuffy old stay-at-homes gush with curious saliva, are now no longer-even if they ever were-true. Difficulties of balancing national budgets, of paying up long delayed oil-royalties, and of overspending have, it is said, retardedwhere they have not actually haltedmany of the grandiose schemes which were promised in those countries east of Israel and west of India.

This is indeed sadness if it, in fact, be true, for every generation of architects needs its Dreamland where palaces are built and money is no object. There are not so many Dreamlands about these days that a single one can be spared and ASTRAGAL dreads to hear that architects in Brazil are selling their third Cadillacs, and that the Tycoons of Texas no longer commission "mood lighting" for their private offices. . . . Heigh ho, and back to the old drawing board and that half-inch through the grano-floored entrance hall of a gelatine factory. . .

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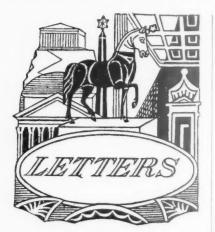
The Editors

FAREWELL TO FITZ

O OBERT FITZMAURICE—Fitz—has given up his job on the JOURNAL. He has been our technical consultant for several years, but the demands of his consulting practice, which lies, as many will know, often with sheikhs and such, are catching up with him and it is well-established that sheikhs and sultans and their kind can be very timeconsuming people.

This colourful and endearing personality was one of the earliest people in building research, back in the mid-1920's when Sir Reginald Stradling gathered around him the brilliant little group which was to form the back-bone of BRS for a quarter of a century. In those days they must have had a whale of a time building up the subject, judging by all the stories they tell when they get together.

Fitz emerged in the 1930's as the head of the Division dealing with inquiries, special investigations and other odds and ends such as acoustics. Wide interests and wide capacities are the necessary attributes of one in such a position and he had them. Electrical engineering was almost a passion, and he built himself a TV set well before there were regular transmissions. Civil engineering is his real profession, however, and characteristically he built, with his own (and a few other) hands a splendid swimming pool, which his wife-always by his side-inadvertently christened. But just to show that his life is not just one grand technological romp after another, it must be said that he has a love of such things as music and architecture, which give him his closest ties to our profession. His breadth of interest made it possible at all times for him to keep the whole of building research in perspective, and it was natural that he should have been selected to write "The Principles of Modern Building, Volume I"-the only one completed before the war-which is a model of the kind of bridge we have to build between architecture and science. The war and the post-war period found him always in the forefront of building problems, thinking and working well into the future, and doing everything possible to hit new standards of quality in building, not only here, but everywhere in Europe. He became one of Stradling's deputy chief scientific advisers at the MOW until he was attracted finally to see whether the wider world had more use for his particular kind of mind. Clearly it has, and is showing it more and more. And so the JOURNAL has to relinquish its demands on his time, which it does with a good grace, knowing that this peripatetic and cheerful figure is bound to cross its path again ASTRAGAL from time to time in his busy journey through life.



B. A. F. Ellsmoor, A.R.I.B.A. Denys B. Coombe, A.R.I.B.A. A. A. Stuart Sharp, A.R.I.B.A.



Spec. Building

SIR,—I was very interested to see in the JOURNAL of July 8 the illustrations of various schemes approved by the Minister of Housing, both "officially and unofficially" and to read your plea that speculative house builders should avail themselves of architectural services more liberally.

One of the speculative schenzes you illustrated I pass every day on my way to the office, and I am not for one moment trying to defend the design, which is far from satisfactory. Indeed, I heartily endorse your plea but, having had a certain amount of experience in acting as architect to speculative builders, I would like to draw your readers' attention to certain difficulties which anybody in such a position has to face; difficulties which are apparently beyond the control of the private developer. May I summarize these as follows:—

HOUSE DESIGN

Plans. It is extremely difficult to sell flats and terraced houses freehold; the terraced house is unpopular with the general public and where they can exercise their choice its members will avoid a terraced house if possible for a variety of reasons among which is the need for at least space and access for a garage; the desire to own a car ranks high with those who own their house. Coupled with the need to save space, and in particular road frontage, the result is the repetition of small detached and semi-detached units which are very difficult to treat satisfactorily in large numbers.

Roofs. It is unfortunately a common experience in the freehold market that gable roofs are held by the public to be synonymous with "council houses" and for this reason they are so unpopular that such houses are already more difficult to sell

than those with hipped roofs. This surprising fact, which cannot be ignored, gives so broken a roof line that integrated estate design is virtually impossible.

design is virtually impossible. *Elevations.* With the growth of the buyers' market, such highly popular details as bay windows are bound to return as a major sales feature, as also are the shammed half-timbering and fancy brickwork so dear to the layman's heart.

Since a.l these features have long established precedence they are apparently beyond the effective control of town planning legislation: indeed, many lay members of local planning authority committees will actively welcome their return.

ESTATE DESIGN

Roads. In spite of ministerial recommendations, many authorities have their own schedules of estate road widths, and these are often sufficient to divorce aesthetically the dwellings on opposite sides. Most authorities insist on grass verges, although in one large south coast town outside my experience I understand that the council requires a lump sum contribution of £10 per ance; nor are authorities willing to entrust such maintenance to frontagers, since there is no guarantee of a proper standard being kept. Thus one of the major colours in his palette is denied the estate designer for private enterprise.

I do not pretend that this list of factors outside the control of the developer is exhaustive, indeed it is not, but this small selection will, I think, make it quite clear that the private developer is shackled in designing estates far more than is any housing authority. That his work is aesthetically of lower standard is hardly surprising.

B. A. F. ELLSMOOR.

SIR,—We are all only too familiar with the ghastly spec. builders' estates of the inter-war years, and many of us, during the last war, were naïve enough to believe that they could never happen again. How wrong we were! One has only to visit the outskirts of any town to see examples as bad as those shown in the JOURNAL for



Surrey.

July 8.

"... the repetition of small detached and semi-detached units ... "

house for verge maintenance if the byelaw roads of 24 ft. carriageway with two 6 ft. paths are not used.

Open Spaces. Our planning textbooks expound at length on the art of grouping buildings in closes and culs-de-sac, at road junctions and bends, in incidental enclosures and around squares giving on to adjacent playing fields and "green belt" areas. This art inevitably involves the provision of incidental open space to be maintained at public cost.

The private developer when applying to the highway authority for the adoption of his roads would ask in vain for the adoption of such space, since there is hardly a highway authority in the country which has the funds or labour for their maintenBuilding societies seem neither interested in contemporary design nor in old houses of character, but are only too ready to give substantial mortgages for builder-" designed" houses often with 9 in. brick external walls and unboarded uninsulated roofs. (One has only to look at any building society's posters to see the sort of thing they consider to be ideal!)

This situation has been brought home to me in a very personal manner. Rather than continue paying rent indefinitely for an expensive flat, my wife and I would like to build a house on mortgage but we haven't sufficient capital to pay for both the land and the first payment on the house. As yet we have not found a building society who will advance money for the land before



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the house is built. However, we could buy a spec. builder's house tomorrow-including the land.

London

We know many young people in the same position as ourselves and there must be housands more. If we are to possess a house of our own how are we to keep out of the spec. builders' hands?

DENYS B. COOMBE.

Herts.

SIR,-Your sarcastic comments on Mr. Macmillan in your last issue, were, in my opinion, childish and petulant. You assume that by forcing the public to employ the services of architects, we will automatically

ensure buildings of good design. The false-ness of this assumption is shown in your very same issue in "Rebuilding of Bombed Cities." The standard of design of the buildings illustrated is generally appalling, yet the majority of them were designed by architects. architects.

The sames thing goes for housing; there The sames thing goes for housing; there are numerous houses in my own locality, architect designed, which are worse than the ones you illustrated. It is little wonder that the public passes our profession by, until the profession as a whole has proved its worth. The blame cannot be laid at the feet of any Housing Minister, whatever his rolities politics.

have been given (a) to Sandon and Harding

nave been given (a) to Sandon and Harding (architects), of Ipswich, and F. A. Valiant (builder), of Bury St. Edmunds, for the de-sign and erection of a bungalow-type house, "Newlands", at Fernham All Saints, Nr. Bury St. Edmunds, and (b) to Hunt and Coates (architects), of Bury St. Edmunds, and Harry G. Frest (builder) of the scame

and Harry G. Frost (builder), of the same

A. A. STUART SHARP.

town, for work in the "Fishmongers' and Poulterers' Shop," Abbeygate Street, Bury St Edmunds.

St. Edmunds. The (a) award is for residential buildings, and the (b) award is for "other buildings". Honourable mentions have been given to E. R. Collister (architect), of Cambridge, and J. Edmonson and Son (builders), of Newmarket, for a bungalow in Regent Street, Newmarket; and D. Wyn Roberts (archi-tect), of Cambridge, and Messrs. Bright Bros. (builders), of Tuddenham, for a house, "Queen's Hill," in Workington.

No honourable mentions have been given for work in the "other buildings" category.

OBITUARY

Thomas Tait

Thomas Tait, F.R.I.B.A., senior partner in the firm of Sir John Burnet, Tait & Lorne since the death of Sir John Burnet in 1938, has died at the age of 72. Among the work for which he will be remembered is the Glasgow Exhibition; St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh; the Mount Royal flats, near Marble Arck; Selfridges; Adelaide House, near London Bridge; The King Edward VII Gallery of the British Museum, and the Colonial Office which is at present under construction in Westminster. Mr. Tait was educated at the Paisley

Mr. Tait was educated at the Paisley Technical Institute and studied art and architecture at the Glasgow School of Art and the Royal Academy Schools.

AA

Gordon Russell Speaks at Prizegiving

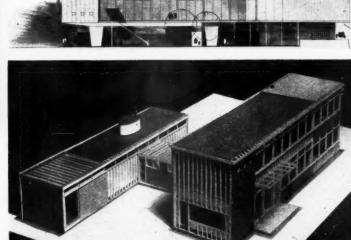
Gordon Russell, speaking last week on the occasion of the AA Prize-giving, said:

I am told that some young people today take the view that the world is in an unbo y mess, that they were not responsible for getting it there and that it is not their job to get it out. In other words, they wish to stand aside-to contract out. As I see it

(Continued on p. 101



Three exhibits at the recent annual exhibition of the architectural department of the S.E. Essex Technical College and School of Art. This department is being closed down by Essex County Council at the end of the current term, following a suggestion made to them by MOE that there were not enough would-be students in the area to justify the three full-time school courses in operation. Above: a design for a golf professional's accommodation by G. L. R. Lewis (and year). Above right : a seaside pavilion by J. L. Rouse (5th year). Right, a model of a boat-builder's office, by P. J. Denney (and year).





KENT The Dover Flats

Although the Kent CC has approved Dover Borough Council's outline applica-tion for a revised version of the design for blocks of flats at Marine Parade, Dover, it has told the Borough Council that it feels the revised echeme would be improved if the revised scheme would be improved if



£200 goes to David Kirby, a student of the Manchester School of Architecture who wishes to use the money to convert a house into a student hostel.



£200 also goes to John Reid Oberlander, a student of the Edinburgh School of Architecture, who wishes to study the transplantation of mature trees.

AJ COMPETITION RESULTS

There were 193 entries for the two AJ student awards of £200 announced last April. As readers will remember, these prizes were offered to encourage "original, unorthodox, ideas," and were open to all students RIBA. Of the 193 entries 36 were ineligible because the authors were not on the RIBA Register of Students. The remaining 156 entries were carefully studied by the assessors, H. de C. Hastings, J. M. Richards and D. A. C. A. Boyne, of the JOURNAL'S Editorial Board, advised by the head of one of the architectural schools, and a short list of thirteen entries was prepared. The authors of these thirteen entries were then interviewed and the awards were made to the two students whose names and photographs appear above.

The Assessors' Report

The rich and varied entries made fascinating reading and an extremely hard job to assess. It was unfortunate that as many as thirty-six entrants were ineligible because they were not on the RIBA Register of Students-a requirement which was clearly stated at the top of the entry form. We made this a condition of entry because we were anxious to limit the entry to those who, because they had taken their intermediate examination, and had developed a certain maturity of outlook, architecturally, and had a chance to follow specialist interests, would therefore be well placed to profit from the awards. In view of this misunderstanding on the part of over one-fifth of the entrants, and of the fact that, according to the RIBA, a considerable number of probationers do not register as students until they qualify, it might be worth while for school staffs to explain such details of the constitution of the architectural profession more fully.

It would have been possible, if the assessors had been rigid authoritarians and strict to the letter of the law, to eliminate a large number of the entries on mere technicalities and slips of the pen. A surprising number of students gave their date of birth as 1954, did not give their full names, or wrote on the back

of the entry form on the space which was clearly labelled as being for illustrations "needed to amplify your answer on the previous page." The reasons we allocated a limited space for entries were as follows: firstly, we wanted to see whether the student could express his ideas clearly and succinctly in a limited amount of space; secondly, we wanted to see how capable students were of expressing their ideas graphically; thirdly, we wanted to make the task of assessing easier by keeping entries to a standard size and format.

However, these little errors made no difference to the assessing. Although it came somewhat as a relief to find the Winner of 1,200 awa proposes s verting a into a stu Kirby is a of the Ma Architectu Cheshire, Manchest two years study arch Technolog Manchest include pl periods he cafe, a bo " walkin, architectu by the ne

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Winner of one of the AJ's £200 awards, which he proposes spending on converting a Manchester house into a student hostel, David Kirby is a fourth-year student of the Manchester School of



Architecture. Aged twenty-two, he was born in Wallasey, Cheshire, coming to Manchester as a boy. He went to the Manchester Grammar School, which he left in 1948 to work for two years in the Manchester City Architect's Department and to study architecture (part time) at the School of Art and College of Technology. In 1950 he was awarded a scholarship to Manchester University. His interests, apart from architecture, include photography, cycling and Scottish dancing, and for short periods he has eked out his student allowance by working in a cafe, a bakery, and a farm and as a guide-cum-secretary on "walking holidays." Interested in working in a public architectural office; his future plans are, however, overshadowed by the nearness of national service.

David Kirby's entry:

Research in architecture is chiefly directed into two fields—that which studies Art movements and historical background and which is largely covered by existing Academic work and that which studies the scientific aspects of structure and "building".

Research in academic fields, however brilliant or original, can surely only sap the communal architectural vitality by increasing the self-conscious cultivation of style. Scientific research must be a development from known scientific fact and/or involve test apparatus beyond the scope of £200.

It seems to me that the best use the undergraduate could make of such a sum would be to attempt to improve the scope of his day-to-day experience; particularly in his relationships with his fellow students. To turn from the general to the particular; within a

occasional entrant who had taken the trouble to type his entry or to submit a fair copy, and to get the facts about himself correct, we were determined to get the good ideas we wanted even if they were partially obscured by bad handwriting, bad English and factual errors. Unsuccessful competitors who study the two winning entries, may feel that their own ideas were better. If they were not among the thirteen who were interviewed they should be able to discover their reasons for not winning among the following comments.

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A large number of the entrants attempted to do far too much. £200 is not a large sum for study. If any form of travel abroad was proposed it is unlikely that the entrant could keep it up for more than three or four months, and even if the student stayed in this country his research would inevitably put up his cost of living and limit the time he could spend on it to a maximum of six months. In this short time it would hardly be possible, as some students wished, to do research into the use of atomic power in the design and construction of buildings and cities; or the history of-and the present, and future development of-the use of timber; or "the mechanical-industrial creations that will affect architecture," or even "The design and planning of Mental Hospi-

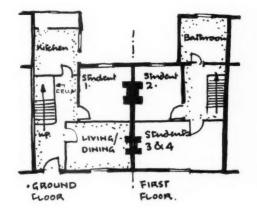
five-minute walk of our University are many small 19th-century houses. Although hardly fashionable, these houses are ideally situated and arranged for students to live in.

The physical basis of my scheme would be that three or four students would share kitchen, bathroom and dining/living room and each have a bed/study room. The house plan is generally known, but its subdivision is shown below.

The intellectual basis would be similar to a small residential college; the four students would be able to enjoy a continual interchange of ideas and criticism. The house would also serve as a centre for fellow students to meet outside University hours for discussions or debates. The shortage of such places, unrestricted by economy or narrow-minded landladies is a great lack in the life of a "red-brick" university.

Additional benefit would accrue in the minds of the residents as they learnt the many things between rates and home-decorating or good cooking and keeping ahead of the Jones's !

Financially such a scheme is possible. A suitable house can be obtained for a £100 deposit and a small weekly mortgage. Second-hand furniture can be cheap, and local prices indicate that £70 would cover the bare necessities for all the rooms. The £30 remainder would be necessary for legal fees and other



tals." We feel that to produce anything worthwhile from a study the student must undertake some original work. For all the subjects—even the last-mentioned above—one man would have to spend many years to collate existing information, before he would be able to do creative work himself.

A large number of entries came under the general title of "travel." We had every sympathy with the authors of these entries, but we feel that students should travel anyway, as a normal part of their education, and that the JOURNAL'S award was not just for travel but should be linked with some specific subject abroad —a subject which could be covered with

100] THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for July 22, 1954

expenses. Income would be provided by rent from all four residents—probably a total of £4 a week to cover the mortgage, rates, decorating and repair reserves and the electricity. In view of the short term nature of the scheme to myself and year, it would be necessary to ensure that succeeding years could take over the arrangement and try to provide something of permanent value to local architectural education.

John Reid Oberlander proposes spending the AJ's £200 award on a study of the transplantation of mature trees. He has just completed a diploma course at the Edinburgh School of Architecture. Twenty-six years of age, the son of an

American mining engineer and a Scottish mother, he was born in Maymo, Burma, and educated at Lossiemouth and Fettes College. Served for three years with the Royal Tank Regiment in Italy and the Middle East. Interested in furniture design. He hopes to study landscape architecture in the USA.

John Reid Oberlander's entry:

- 1. To collate information on the transplantation of mature trees.
- 2. To research into possible new techniques of transplantation.
- 3. To carry out *practical experiments* in the light of personal research.

This statement was amplified at an interview as follows :

There is nothing "new" about the subject I have chosen to study, namely "The Transplantation of Mature Trees." The ancient Egyptians are known to have practised it, and in the late 17th century we know The scope which is available to would-be spenders of £200 seems infinite . . . one can surely find a research excuse to visit North Western Assam, or live in a 'Unité flat or even establish a furniture workshop. The scheme I have outlined is one more likely to produce four architects and a novel, rather than an abstruse thesis—and it is on this basis I would have it judged.

that thirty-year-old trees were transplanted, to line the boulevards of the new Paris.

The technique of mature tree transplantation has been for many years forgotten in this country, and today, when much thought is given to the landscaping of our new towns and buildings, an opportunity arises to create, almost overnight, the final integration of landscape and building which would normally take decades to fulfil.

The first part of my programme will be to collate information from experts not only in this country, but also from Holland and the USA, where there have been great advances in methods of tree transplantation. The data to be collected will be on the following lines: (1) Root formation as a determinant; (2) transpiration (the position of the tree relative to its new location); (3) amenability of species to transplantation (classification of species peculiar to the United Kingdom showing their respective amenability to transplantation with height as a limiting factor); (4) techniques of pretransplantation, transplantation and post-transplantation; (5) relative costs.

I hope to be able to give reasonably accurate information on the amenability of native species, techniques and costs of transplantation in this country.

The second part of my programme, funds permitting, will be either a follow-up of part one by personally investigating transplantation methods in the USA or possibly by carrying out actual experiments in tree moving.

The Assessors' Report (continued)

£200 and one on which a student could contribute something original. Those who wanted to study churches, or "colour" or just "modern buildings" abroad should have provided some reason why they could not just as well study these subjects in the British Isles. Many entrants wanted to study what were, to us, vague and amorphous subjects -" the nature of spatial sensation "-or "baroque in modern architecture," or "the revitalization of rural communities." We were at a loss to see how the student could cope with such subjects. But that, perhaps, only shows the assessor's lack of imagination.

A few entries were incomprehensible-

or so laboured and overwritten as to raise doubts as to their author's ability. We had similar doubts about those which were only too terse.

The removal of the above categories eliminated the bulk of the entries. The assesors were then left with their favourites—the original, the practical, the urgently-needed, the intriguing, and those which were, on the whole, possible to carry out. From then on progress was painful and it was hard to arrive at a final twelve—which turned out to be thirteen—students whom the assessors wished to interview. From this final group the choice of the two winning students was made.

Inevitably there are going to be dis-

appointments. There is no simple rule which eliminates all but the winners. A large number of entrants "passed" but two stood out, in the assessors' eyes, both because of their written statements, and their success at an interview. We are confident that David Kirby and John Oberlander have undertaken extremely worthwhile studies well within their capabilities. Both subjects fulfil a need of national importance. We look forward to reporting on the winners' studies as they progress.

In a further article we will report on the other finalists and on other entries which were of interest. From these comments next year's competitors may be able to profit.

News

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this is to some extent what the architectural profession has done. Of course, past generations have made mistakes, as the present generation is certain to do, but in my opinion the greatest mistake of all is to try to evade the responsibility of leadership. Captains who go below and blubber during a storm are rightly thought to be unsuitable for the honour of a place on the bridge. The soulful —if not tearful—romanticism of so many architects and their persistent refusal to face up to the problems of their great profession in a rapid.y changing age has ensured that the initiative has often passed to contractors, engineers, speculative builders and surveyors, with the results we see on all hands. More nonsense has been talked by the old

More nonsense has been tarked by the old brigade of architects on modern architecture and on the use of new techniques and materials than has been talked by Royal Academicians on the Impressionists and Picasso. In spite of such civil warfare, there are architects—all honour to them who saw that a new approach was overdue and went ahead in the firm belief that the problems of today cannot always be solved best by the methods of last century. Some of them went to the other extreme and felt that no problem at all could ever be solved by any well-tried method or material. But then ridiculous opposition leads the young and enthusiastic to overstate their case ridiculously! And I would rather have warm enthusiasm, albeit somewhat wrong headed, for something worth while, than cold and fanatical zeal against any change. For change will come, whether we like it or not.

Such a far-sighted yet realist approach as the first one naturally interested the more imaginative clients and out of the partnership thus formed such notable experiments as the best of the new schools came to fruition. What remarkable developments we might have seen in other directions had sufficient trouble been taken to create a similar atmosphere! In much of the largescale office building in blitzed areas, for instance, it seems that the architect has willingly accepted the position of hack to commercial interests, who, in better hands, might have become enlightened patrons. For I beg you never to forget that fine architecture is due every bit as much to the knowledgeable patron as to the trained and perceptive architect.

It is necessary for the architect, perhaps even more than for some other groups, to have a strong sense of social responsibility. All building—however humble or utilitarian —should interest him.

Here again, the Victorian architect contracted out. The housing of the people, and of the astonishing new machines of his age—in factory, dockyard, railway station, warehouse, gasworks—were beneath his professional notice. He was interested in the shadow rather than the substance: in the wealth the machines created, which was spent so lavishly, and for him so lucratively, on mansions, town halls, art galleries and so on, whilst towns which in earlier times had been delightful places to live in became squalid ant-heaps.

Irreparable damage was being done to the face of England while the architects hotly contested the merits of gothic and classic and of the formal landscape garden. The 19th century can claim to have done its best to destroy the English town, whilst our own century has made, and is still making, determined efforts to barbarise the countryside. Surely every architect should visualize his building not as an isolated object but in relation to the street, the town, the countryside. And he should be no less interested in what goes into his building in the way of furnishing and equipment. Here it seems to me that the architect, with his "mansion complex," has been too much inclined to think of himself as the master-designer of

everything instead of co-ordinating and inspiring a team. By such an approach he could have built up a fine collection of building components and equipment pro-duced in quantity, of first-rate design and reasonable in price. I was told that when the standard steel window was introduced it was difficult to get a panel of architects together to decide on the most appropriate This shows a lack of imagination sizes. which is disconcerting to say the least of and no doubt the reason was that the it. well-known architects of the day were not interested in anything produced in quantity. For the same reason no doubt we are faced today with whole ranges of pre-fabricated farm buildings, which are neither designed by architects nor co-ordinated and which are in many cases altering our countryside for the worse.

I am one of those who feel that if, through a scarcity of knowledgeable patrons and imaginative architects—and both are rare— we cannot hope to see our battered towns worthily rebuilt we should at least try see that they are worthily planned, so that a more accomplished generation than ours may rebuild without fantastic difficulty. But is it too much to expect that the new buildings should be honest, neat, orderly, workmanlike, clean, bright, well planned? These are the sort of qualities by which I would like to see buildings judged in our age. And very fine qualities they are too. Nobility grandeur, magnificence are qualivointry grandeur, magnitude are quar-ties beyond our range. They have been overdone. Haussmann used them in Paris to screen the slums behind and how many vast buildings of the last fifty years in London hide slum rooms and dark passages behind their gorgeous facades? Established architects of the "impressive facade" school whose names are well known in the business world and who are asked to produce something traditional yet up-to-date are responsible for some of the worst develop-Why do so ments, or so it seems to me. many architects feel so passionately that Wren's epitaph was really written for them? I hope you will not misunderstand me over this matter of social responsibility. It not necessary to turn architectural schools into political hothouses. Students go to them to learn the principles of architecture and they will be the better social reformers know as much as a school can f their profession. This is a fullif they teach of their profession. This is a full-time job and for those who take it seri-ously it involves going to look carefully at as many of the fine buildings of the past as possible. I was told recently at an architectural school that students did not go to look at old buildings much-they were only interested in work of today! a loss! One might just as well imagine that one could acquire a knowledge of English without having heard of Shakespeare.

I am glad to hear of the AA Office Adoption Scheme, which must be of great value to students. I hope that some students also find it possible actually to work on a building job. There is no better way of understanding the other fellow's point of view than by working alongside him on a common problem. And it is only by using one's hands that one gets to know the special qualities and limitations of materials. I speak with some slight experience as a banker mason, waller, pavior and stone-carver!

Nor is the architect's social responsibility merely to the public at large. It is especially to his client. Unless an architect analyses with care and skill the social aspect of his building and reaches a right decision he is likely to find that it will be pulled down or drastically altered long before it has served its full term of usefulness. How many architects who built cinemas in the '20s allowed for the necessity of large programme notices in their designs? Anyway, most of these were so poor architecturally that the plastering of the front with contorted lettering did not make them noticeably worse. When building a home for a private client a sensitive architect, by staying with him and discussing his requirements, can find out a good deal about the way he likes to live. In public housing schemes the architect has to visualize the client and his needs, and he should be careful not to force the solution into a mould which, whilst providing a dramatic photogenic story for the press, does not ensure the best and most workmanlike accommodation for the tenant at a price which he can afford. We do not all need buildings on stilts! I strongly agree with the suggestion put forward a few weeks ago by the editor of *The Builder* that criticism of any building should not be purely architectural. Criticism by the headmaster of a new school two years after he had taken it. over might be of immense value.

It is easy for us today to see the difficulties which seem to beset us on every side. But every difficulty presents an opportunity. We need more people who look for the opportunities and so put the difficulties in their right perspective. I am sure that, when you leave this great architectural school, you will have a standard of excellence in your minds, a standard which embraces the best of every age and especially of our own, a standard which does not crystallize into a frozen style, but which, when we see it, leads us all to say: "That building has style!" If you hold by it, and by tact and skill convince your clients of validity, you will design buildings which will carry on the splendid English tradition of using suitable and beautiful materials by any appropriate technique to solve the human problems involved in building many and diverse structures in a commonsense and lovely way. To go forward we must go back to that honest tradition, which is as valid for steel and glass as it is for stone and wood, for pre-fabrication and quantity production as for individual construction on the site. The widespread interest in housing today, with care and skill on the part of architects, might develop into a zest for building which at various times in the past gave us some of the greatest works of man.

The architect, engineer, designer, artist and craftsman must find scope to use their talents in new and wider fields, and so help to direct the immense new forces which we have created into channels which do not affront all those who notice their surroundings. A beginning has been made: it is to you we look to carry on the good work. It will need imagination, knowledge and diplomacy, but most of all it will need faith and gay and dogged perseverance.

DIABY

Exhibition of Students' Work. At the AA, 34, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Monday to Friday: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday: 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. UNTIL JULY 29

AND AUGUST 4 TO 14

Exhibition of Industrial Design: Students' Work. At the Royal College of Art, Western Galleries, Imperial Institute Road, S.W.7. Daily 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. (closed Sundays). UNTL JULY 24

New Life for Older Houses. Conversion of early nineteenth century houses to modern flats by the MOHLG. At Holles Street, off Oxford Street, W.1.

UNTIL END OF AUGUST

LCC Open-Air Sculpture Exhibition. Holland Park. Daily, including Sundays. 10 a.m. until dusk. UNTIL SEPTEMBER

BUILDINGS IN THE NEWS

Dutch Church, Austin Friars, London

The Dutch Church in Austin Friars, London, has been rebuilt after complete demolition by bombing, on the site which has been occupied by churches serving the Dutch community in London since the 13th century. The opening ceremony was carried out by Princess Irene, in the presence of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, earlier this month. The architect, Arthur Bailey (of Ansell and Bailey), was asked to provide seating in the church for about 220 people and, in the crypt, a hall (with stage) which would form a centre for the Dutch in London and for meetings of the Anglo-Netherlands Society. Besides the hall the crypt contains a kitchen, library and small museum. The hall is wired to the church above and can therefore be used when a large number of people attend special services.





Office Building, Birmingham

Entrance hall to new office building for Chance Bros., Ltd., at Birmingham. (Architects: Clifford Tee and Gale.)



Flats in Lamble Strect, Gospel Oak, London, N.W.5

n.

This 10-storey block of fifty flats in Lamble Street, Gospel Oak, N.W.5, forms part of a scheme under construction for the St. Pancras Borough Council. The architects are Powell and Moya. The scheme includes a mixed development consisting of these flats (1-, 2- and 3-room) and 49 houses (4- and 5-room in 2-storey terraces). Density is 100 people per acre. A complete description will appear in a later issue. 104] The Architects' Journal for July 22, 1954

FARM BUILDINGS

at BINGHAMS MELCOMBE, DORSET designed by CRICKMAY and SONS quantity surveyors, C. SWEETT and PARTNERS

The new farm buildings at Binghams Melcombe comprise a dairy and milking parlour for about 60 cows, a bull pen and yard, pens for young stock, loose boxes, fodder store, granary and Dutch barn. The farm, of which they form a part, is of approximately 300 acres and is principally concerned with dairy farming. A secondary main road runs to the north-west of the site, which simplifies milk collection, and the ground falls towards the south-east, away from the buildings, which facilitates draining.

The stock building and granary from the south-east.



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SITE.—The site is protected from the north and east by trees, buildings and higher ground. The new buildings are placed to the north-east of the site to allow for later extensions towards the southwest. The Dutch barn has been placed on the north-east side of the new buildings to provide further protection from cold winds and is in a position easily accessible from the road and fields. It is shown dotted on plan since only the stanchions appear at plan level. Arrows on pens I, 2 and 3 and on the milking parlour on the site plan show the circulation of cows during the milking process, which takes place twice a day and was an important consideration in the planning.

PLAN.—The collection and dispersal yards (for the herd) and the bull pen and yard, are on the south-west side of the dairy and milking parlour; where they are protected from cold winds and open to the sun. At milking time the cows are driven from the yards through the door on the south side of the parlour into the stalls. After milking they pass through the control gate at the head of each stall and out through the sliding door at the end of the passage. A service pen is incorporated in the bull yard where it is conveniently close to the collect-

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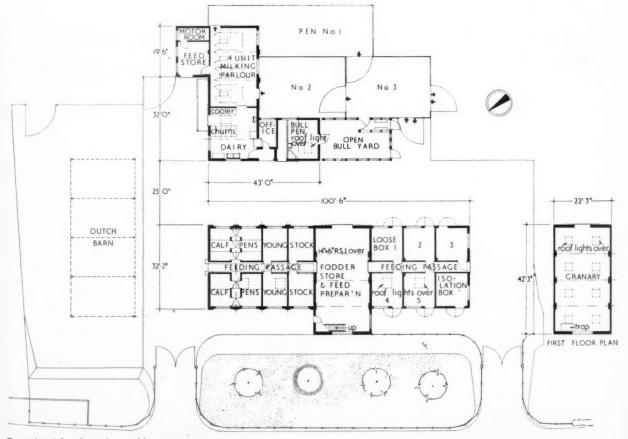
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Above, general view from the south-west. In the centre the stock building and granary.



Ground and first floor plan, and layout [Scale : 1" - 1' 0"]



Top, from the south. On the right is the milking parlour and dairy. Above, the milking parlour looking towards the dairy. Below right, the dairy. The floor is granolithic and the asbestos cement roofing is carried on tubular steel trusses.

ing yard. The granary is placed over the fodder store with chutes to mechanical equipment below. Access doors to the granary are on the south-east at upper floor level and an electric hoist is installed. A central feeding passage to calf pens and loose boxes is provided with direct access from the fodder store.

CONSTRUCTION.—The buildings, with the exception of the Dutch barn, have 9-in. solid concrete block external walls. In the granary block the walls are thickened internally on the ground floor in brick, and walls to the granary itself—of 4½-in. brick with brick piers—are faced externally with asbestos-cement sheeting. Roofs are carried on galvanised tubular steel trusses and purlins and roof lights are of plastic sheeting. The Dutch barn is constructed of standard prefabricated reinforced concrete units.

FINISHES.—External walls are rendered internally, to full height in the dairy and to window-sill height elsewhere, with waterproof cement. Roofs are covered with asbestos-cement sheeting. Floors are finished with granolithic, and external yards and access roads are paved with concrete. Windows are of standard precast concrete units. Railings and gates to pens and loose boxes are of standard galvanised tubular steel units.

SERVICES.—Milking is by electricity and there is a churn cooler and sterilizer in the dairy. Hot water in the dairy is also supplied by electricity. The contract price was $\pounds_{11,640}$.

The general contractors were George W. King, Ltd. For sub-contractors see page 120.



FARM, BUILDINGS

at BINGHAMS MELCOMBE, DORSET designed by CRICKMAY and SONS lder

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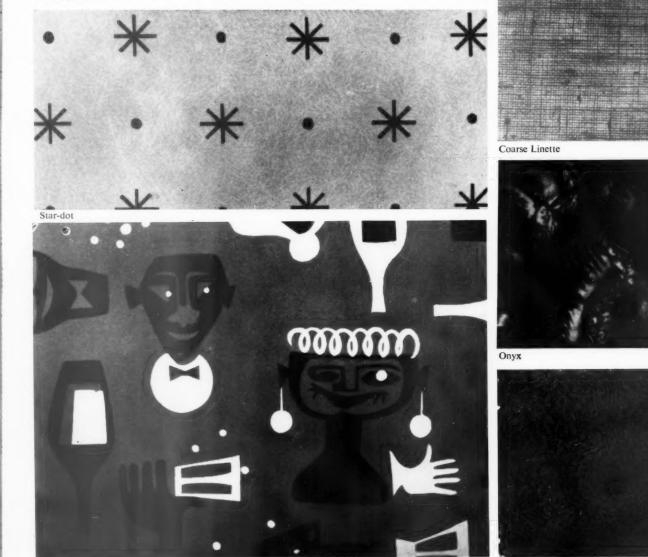
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SHEET MATERIALS PLASTICS GENERAL DATA The Architects' Journal Library of Information Sheets 477. Editor: Cotterell Butler, A.R.I.B.A.

Linette





Cocktail

Softglow

'FORMICA' LAMINATED PLASTICS : PATTERNS AND COLOURS 1

15.S7 'FORMICA' LAMINATED PLASTICS : PATTERNS AND COLOURS 1

This Sheet is one of a series dealing with Formica Laminated plastics. It illustrates the various allover patterns that are available or can be made to order. Sheet 15.58 deals with standard motifs and with murals executed to individual requirements. Other Sheets in the series give general data on the material and details of its applications.

General

All Formica decorative laminated plastic sheets are faintly patterned in one or other of a range of standard patterns. Using these standard patterns as backgrounds, it is possible to superimpose on them various designs, some of which are available, as standard, in a choice of colour combinations and others carried out to order. The sheets may be obtained with a matt or glossy finish and it should be borne in mind that a matt finish makes colours appear several shades lighter than the glossy and considerably softens the contrast in patterns.

Standard Patterns

The standard pattern range includes:— Linette (a weave print) Coarse linette Onyx Softglow (a faint arabesque design) A number of wood-grain prints, some of which are

available in alternative tints. Most patterns are obtainable in the standard range of colours, in $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. veneer.

Decorative Treatment

The constructional principle and method of manufacture of Formica plastic laminates makes possible certain variations in the standard patterns and colour combinations. They also permit of the incorporation of special motifs or mural paintings within the abrasion-resisting decorative surface of the material. A choice of three types of decoration is available as follows:—

Interlaminate all-over designs: This is a range (outside the standard pattern range) available to order in a choice of combinations from the standard colour range. It includes the three designs illustrated on the face of the Sheet, Bow-square, Star-dot and Cocktail, which are on backgrounds of the Softglow pattern. The colour combinations possible for Bow-square design, for example, are as follows:—

Red and white on dove grey

White and light blue on steel blue

White and dust pink on donkey brown

Blue and buff on cream

White and duck-egg blue on amulet green.

The veneers are produced in whole sheets (8 ft. 0 in. by 4 ft. 0 in.) to a minimum order of 5 sheets. They

may, if required, be obtained in cigarette-proof grade (see Sheet 15.S6 for Grades).

The cost varies according to the pattern and the number of colours used, but averages from about 75 per cent. (for 5 sheets) to 25 per cent. (for 100 sheets) above the price of standard sheets.

For schemes involving 50 or more 8 ft. by 4 ft. sheets, special designs can be considered. In such cases, consultation with the production studio is essential. In preparing designs it must be remembered that shading is not possible and that very fine lines must be avoided.

Standard motifs: A range of standard border patterns and floral motifs is available, designed for 24 in. table-tops and adaptable for door panels, etc. They are supplied as 8 imprints on an 8 ft. by 4 ft. sheet. Each print is in several colours on any standard background, excluding dark wood-grains. A choice of colours is available for some designs. An

example of one of these designs used for a table-top is given on Sheet 15.S8.

The cost varies according to the number of colours used, but averages from about 20% to 60% above the price of standard sheets.

Original designs can be produced in consultation with the production studio.

Interlaminate mural designs: These are designed and painted individually for each scheme. The technique and medium for this type of decoration are new and the painting must be carried out under controlled conditions by the staff of the production studio. Drawings and patterns can extend over several sheets and an accurate register of line and colour can be made. The normal size of sheet for this work is 8 ft. by 4 ft., in $\frac{1}{16}$ in. veneer for bonding rigidly to plywood panels.

Costs for mural designs must be individually estimated.

Examples of interlaminate mural designs are given on Sheet 15.S8.

Further Information

The manufacturer maintains a technical advisory department and a production studio which is available to answer questions and advise on problems relating to this subject generally.

Compiled from information supplied by:

Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd.

Address: Plastics Division, Imperial House, 84/86 Regent Street, London, W.I. Telephone: Regent 2901. Telegrams: Delinsul, Piccy, London.

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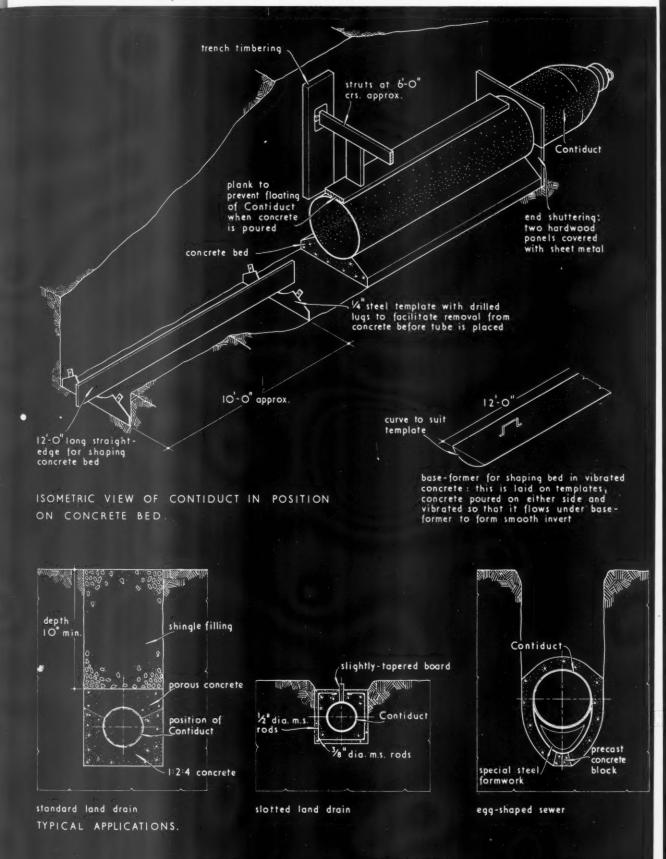




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DUCTS CONCRETE

The Architects' Journal Library of Information Sheets 478. Editor: Cotterell Butler, A.R.I.B.A.



CONTIDUCT PNEUMATIC RUBBER TUBING FOR FORMING CONCRETE DRAINS AND SEWERS. Manufacturer : Ductube Company Limited.

6.Z5 $\cdot CONTIDUCT \cdot$ PNEUMATIC RUBBER TUBING FOR FORMING CONCRETE DRAINS AND SEWERS

This Sheet is one of a series on pneumatic rubber tubing for forming ducts in concrete and deals with Contiduct large-diameter tubing, which is used for drains and sewers. The principle and construction of the tubes is as described on Sheet 6.Z1.

General

The use of Contiduct makes it possible to construct a drain with perfect continuity of the inner surface which may be curved as desired in a horizontal or vertical plane. A drain of this nature has a greater rate of flow, for the same fall and diameter, than that obtained with jointed pipes, where the flow is checked at every joint.

Sizes

Contiduct is available in diameters from 12 in. to 78 in. in 3-in. increments. Intermediate sizes may be made to order. The standard length of the tubing is 75 ft., but shorter or longer lengths may be made to order up to a maximum of 150 ft.

Bends: Contiduct may be bent to a radius of not less than 30 times the diameter of the tubing.

Inflation

The tubes are normally inflated by means of a $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. air compressor. Where a compressor of larger capacity is used, the compressor tank *must* be emptied before it is connected to the tubing, to ensure a gradual inflation from zero. The inflating process should be carefully supervised by a responsible individual. The maximum permissible pressures are:—

3 lb/sq in. for tubing up to 18 in. diameter.

2 lb/sq in. for tubing 21 in. in diameter and over.

Method of Use

The isometric drawing at the top of the face of the Sheet shows how Contiduct is laid. First, a concrete bed must be made, using the steel templates, as shown, to construct a channel of radius equal to that of the inflated tubing. After removal of the templates, the Contiduct is laid in position, with the ends held in the specially-shaped shuttering panels. Where there are obstacles (e.g., reinforcing rods, etc.) to prevent the laying of the inflated tubing in the trench, it may be inserted while still deflated. The struts shown in the drawing should be placed at approximately 2 yd. concrete surround must be completed while the base is still fresh to ensure a monolithic construction. The Contiduct is deflated and withdrawn after the concrete is set, but not completely hard. It should not remain in the concrete longer than 24 hours and in hot climates it may be necessary to remove it the same day. The tubes take from two to three hours to deflate.

Applications

The drawings on the lower part of the face of the Sheet show three typical applications of Contiduct. The standard land-drain is made by forming the concrete bed and laying the Contiduct in the usual way, but, instead of covering the whole of the tubing with the normal 1:2:4 concrete, the top layer is composed of a porous mix of one part cement to ten parts $\frac{3}{4}$ in. aggregate. The remainder of the trench is filled up with shingle. The minimum gradient for this type of drain is 1 in 300 and at its highest point there should be a depth of at least 10 in. of shingle.

The slotted land-drain, suitable for airfields, etc., is made by fixing a board, slightly tapered in section, above the Contiduct and withdrawing it after the concrete has been poured.

The egg-shaped sewer necessitates the use of special steel formwork to make the invert section. This is mounted on precast concrete blocks and the inflated Contiduct laid on it. The concrete to surround the entire assembly is poured in one operation. The Contiduct and steel formwork (the latter having been treated with mould oil) are pulled out when the concrete has set.

Cost

The use of Contiduct results in a saving of 25% to 40% over the traditional method of drain-laying for the following reasons:

Labour: No labour is required for unloading and stacking. The concrete surround is laid in one casting and no jointing is required; the operations can be carried out by unskilled workers.

Material: Pipes and jointing material are not required. *Transport:* A 75 ft. length of 36 in. Contiduct weighs 700 lb. and will lay 2,500 yards of duct.

Breakages: There are no losses from breakage of pipes.

Excavation: Savings in width and depth of trenches are possible as no working space is required. (With pipes, an allowance equal to the thickness of the wall of the pipe must also be made.)

Equipment: Shearlegs and crane are not required for lifting, simply a compressor for inflating the tubing.

Further Information

The manufacturer maintains a technical advisory department which is available to answer questions and advise on technical problems relating to the use of Contiduct.

Compiled from information supplied by: Ductube Company Limited. Address : Regent House, 235-241, Regent Street, London, W.1. Telephone : Regent 2592-4. Telegrams : Ductube, Wesdo, London.

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Editor: Cotterell Butler, A.R.I.B.A.

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General

The Architects' Journal for July 22, 1954 [107

PRIMARY SCHOOL

in WORSLEY BRIDGE ROAD, BECKENHAM, KENT

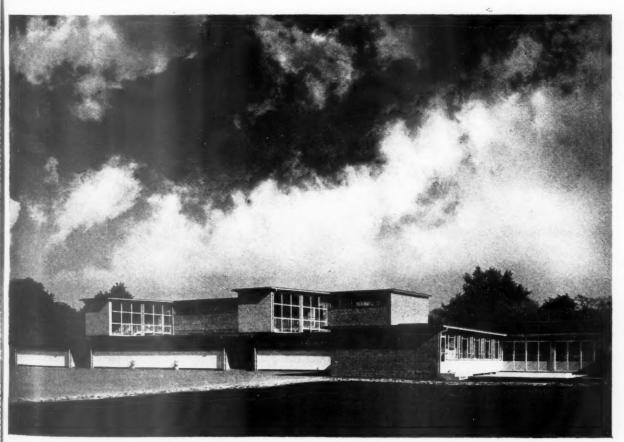
consultants, structural, MALCOLM GLOVER and PARTNERS, heating, BARLOW, LESLIE and PARTNERS electrical, J. ROGER PRESTON and PARTNERS, quantity surveyors, JOHN LEANING and SONS

The Worsley Bridge County Primary School has been built for the Kent County Council to relieve overcrowding in schools in this area and accommodates 320 children. The client required the school to have a two-storey classroom block and a compact arrangement of circulation space. Staircases to first floor classrooms are arranged to avoid the need for an upstairs corridor, which in turn permits clerestory lighting to ground floor classrooms and large windows on the north side of the first floor. There are 45 sq. ft. per place.



South wall of assembly hall.

General view from the north-west.







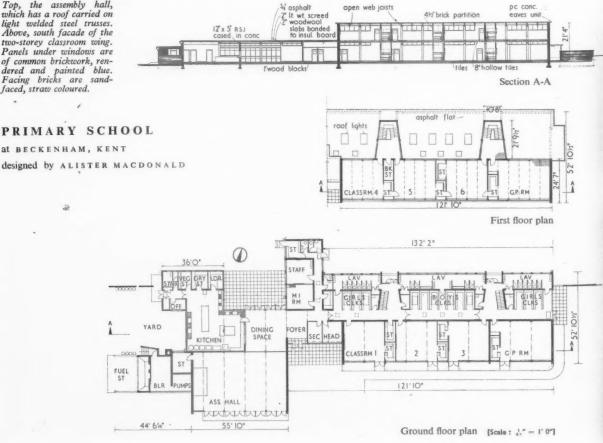
the assembly hall, Top. which has a roof carried on light welded steel trusses. Above, south facade of the two-storey classroom wing. Panels under windows are of common brickwork, rendered and painted blue. Facing bricks are sand-faced, straw coloured. SITE .- The part of Beckenham where this school is built is developed at a low density, with large detached Victorian houses standing in their own grounds. The site is bounded on two sides by wide, tree-lined roads and has a gentle fall to the north and some distant views. When the position of the present building was chosen on the site, space had to be left for a future school for a different age-group.

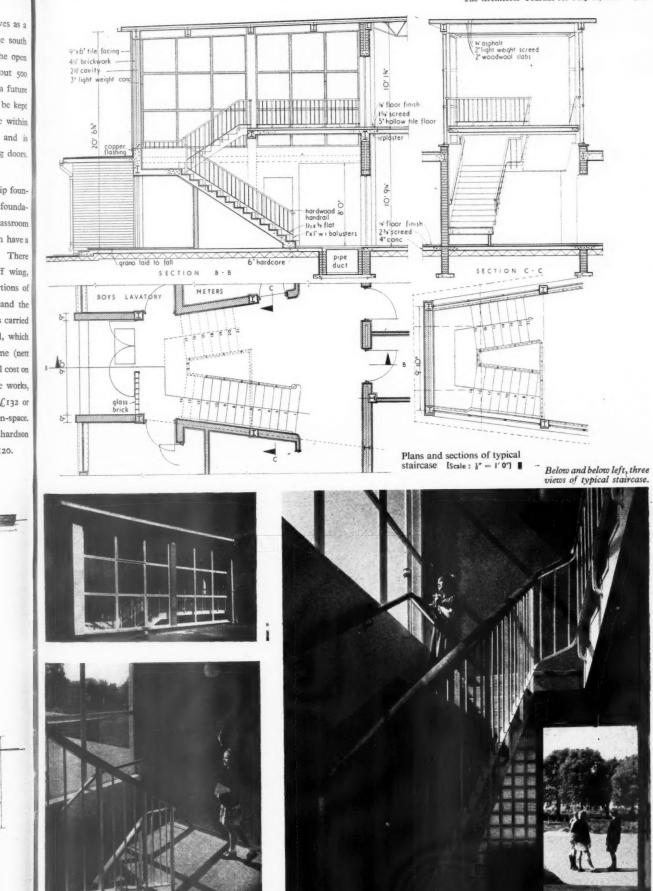
PLAN .- The assembly hall, which also serves as a gymnasium, has continuous openings on the south side to allow PT activities to extend into the open air. The kitchen is designed to serve about 500 meals a day for the present school and for a future school on the site. The dining hall had to be kept small to allow the overall floor space to come within the permissible limit in force at the time, and is separated from the assembly hall by folding doors,

CONSTRUCTION. - There are normal strip foundations under load-bearing walls and block foundations under stanchions. Generally, the classroom block, assembly hall, dining area and kitchen have a light steel frame and load-bearing end walls. There are entirely load-bearing walls to the staff wing, boiler house and cloakrooms. All low portions of the building have flat concrete roof slabs and the assembly hall and classroom block have roofs carried on light welded steel trusses. The school, which forms part of the 1951-52 building programme (nett cost per place limit in force, £140) had a total cost on tender (dated January 8, 1952) excluding site works, of £44,130. Nett cost per place on tender, £132 or £137 18s. allowing for extra meal- and kitchen-space. The general contractors were Herbert Richardson & Son, Ltd. For sub-contractors see page 120.

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res as a e south ne open out 500 a future be kept within and is

ip founfoundaassroom n have a There Ŧ wing, tions of and the carried , which ne (nett l cost on e works, £132 or n-space.

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HOUSES

 in NEW YATT ROAD, WITNEY, OXFORDSHIRE designed by GERALD BANKS
 in WEST GARTH ROAD, EXETER, DEVON designed by ANNE G. J. HARTSHORN and HENRY T. SWAIN



The north-west elevation of the house at Witney.

This house at 52 New Yatt Road, Witney, has been built by direct labour for the architect's own occupation. The accommodation was required for the owner, his wife, three children and a children's nurse. The main consideration in planning was the provision of a suite for the owner and his wife, which is in a single-storey wing on the north-east side of the house, and separate accommodation for the children and nurse on the first floor.

The two-storey living area of the house at Witney.



SITE. — T east axis, 124 ft. Cotswolds south. N edge of th and silve built on th addition of

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> FINISH stands h houses Cotswol a content tradition have that fourth w has trea gable ent interior

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SITE.—The site, which is on a north-west to southeast axis, is 296 ft. in depth, with a road frontage of 124 ft. The best view is to the north over the Cotswolds, but there is also a pleasant view to the south. Mature elm and beech trees border the edge of the site to the north. There are also chestnut and silver birch trees on the site. The house was built on the east side of the site so that a single storey addition could be added to the west, if required.

CONSTRUCTION.—Up to first floor level the external walls, which are of cavity construction, have an outer skin of Cotswold stone and an inner skin of concrete blocks. Above first floor level the outer skin is of meranti weather-boarding. Similar vertical weather-boarding is also used on the north facade of the single storey wing. The foundations are of reinforced concrete, as the ground is of heavy clay to a depth of 8 ft.

FINISHES.—Although the road in which this house stands has no particular traditional character, the houses in Witney are almost all constructed of Cotswold stone and the architect aimed at designing a contemporary house "without violating the town's traditional character." Internally most of the rooms have three walls finished with emulsion paint and the fourth wall is covered with wallpaper. The staircase has treads of 3-in. planks cantilevered from the stone gable end wall. The stone is left untreated on the interior face.

UPPER LIVING ROOM CHILD'S NURSE

First floor plan

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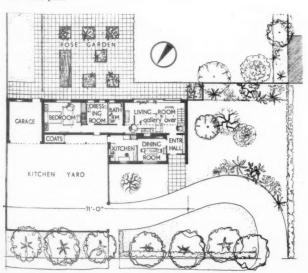


Top, the garden facade from the south-east. Above, the main living area with staircase and first floor gallery above.

HOUSE 1. in WITNEY, OXON designed by GERALD BANKS

SERVICES.—After experiments with water heating by two methods using solid fuel, the hot water is now provided by an immersion heater and the owner has found that additional cost of about is. 9d. per week is compensated for by the greater convenience. Heating is by an open fireplace in the living area and by two electric radiators. A small boiler house at the back of the garage may be added later to supply a central heating system. The cost was approximately 50s. per sq. ft., with site works an additional \pounds 300. The work was completed in approximately six months.

The house was built by direct labour. For subcontractors see page 120.

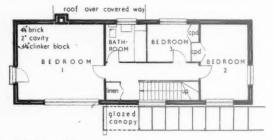


Ground floor plan [Scale : 1 " = 1' 0"]

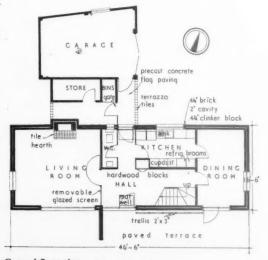


HOUSE

in EXETER, DEVON
 designed by ANNE G. J. HARTSHORN and
 HENRY T. SWAIN



First floor plan



Ground floor plan Scale : $\frac{1}{10}$ " = 1' 0"]

Above, the house from the south. Top right, from the north-east, with the garage on the right. Above right, from the south-east.



SITE.—The site, which is on the outskirts of Exeter, has a downward slope towards the south and has a good view of the distant River Exe to the south-west. There is also a pleasant outlook to the east. An estate road runs along the east side of the site.

PLAN.—The house, which is for the owner and his wife, with accommodation for guests, has a long narrow plan to take advantage of the south aspect. The owner required a separate dining room and a large hall, which could be combined with the living room by the removal of a detachable glazed screen. The area of the house is 1,315 sq. ft., plus 333 sq. ft. for the garage and outbuildings.

CONSTRUCTION.—External walls are of 11-in. cavity brickwork faced with a local red facing brick. A covenant in the land sale required the house to be built in brick with a tiled roof. The roof is supported on timber trusses.

FINISHES.—The roof is finished with clay pantiles and insulated with glass silk. The windows are specially designed and purpose-made, based on standard wooden sections. Internal window sills are of polished hardwood. Floors in the living room, hall and dining room are finished with hardwood blocks.

SERVICES.—Heating and hot water are provided by electricity, and in addition there is an open fire in the living room. The contract price was £3,255. The cost per sq. ft. was 40s. for house, garage and outbuildings, excluding space heating.

The general contractors were A. E. Eveleigh. For sub-contractors see page 120.

SECTION TECHNICAL

The Regional Hospital Board Committee of Inquiry into the fire at the Dellwood Maternity Home revealed what can only be described as a flaw in our massive fire regulations. It seems that an iron boiler flue passed horizontally through a 9-in. brick wall and that heat from this flue ignited a wall plate fixed some 8 in. above. What is technically interesting about this is that the heat reached the wallplate not through its under-face but through the face which turned towards the centre of the wall. The heat, therefore, did not pass through the bricks but through a vertical mortar joint. The Committee's report doubts whether the byelaw distance of 9 in. allows sufficient space above a horizontal pipe and suggests that flue pipes passing through walls should invariably be sleeved. This seems a sensible recommendation; it will be interesting to see whether it becomes law. Remembering how prone the Englishman is to costly legislation after a disaster, architects will be relieved to learn that in this case safety can be bought so cheaply.

24 LIGHTING a new approach to artificial lighting

This week's special article

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The number preceding the week's special article or survey indicates the appropriate subject heading of the Information Centre to which the article or survey belongs. The complete list of these headings is printed from time-to-time. To each survey is appended a list of recently-published and relevant Information Centre items. Further and earlier information can be found by referring to the index published free each year.

The calculations in common use for artificial lighting show how much light will result from a given installation on a hypothetical plane, but little more. In September, 1953, a Sub-Committee of the British National Illumination Committee published a report entitled " Design of the Visual Field," which proposed a more positive function for lighting: namely, to further the designer's visual intentions. This week J. M. Waldram, the Senior Research Illuminating Engineer to the GEC, and the Chairman of the Sub-Committee mentioned above, discusses the implications of this idea and proposes a new concept of " Apparent Brightness " which should enable lighting engineers to translate the architect's wishes into a calculable form.

Lighting is an integral part of architecture; there is no architecture in the dark. Architectural forms have evolved in daylight; but artificial light, free from the restrictions of daylight, is less well understood, and often so daylight, is less well understood, and often so unintelligently used that it mars the archi-tecture. Recent studies have led to a new approach to interior artificial lighting, in which the first principle is to recognise that the problem is basically architectural, and that the design initiative must rest with the architect. He must conceive and state the effect he wants by artificial light, and it is for the illuminating engineer to supply it. Long term collaboration is necessary between the term collaboration is necessary between the architect and the illuminating engineer,

analogous to that between the architect and the structural engineer.

This conception is unfamiliar to both; to realize it, new means must be found suited to the architect, by which he can state his ideas and the engineer can translate them into figures; new means need practice in their use.

There are three elements in the architect's conception which specially concern the

(1) The pattern of light and shade in the interior.

(2) The scheme of decoration and furnishing. (3) The "modelling" or the appearance of solid objects.

TECHNICAL SECTION 114]

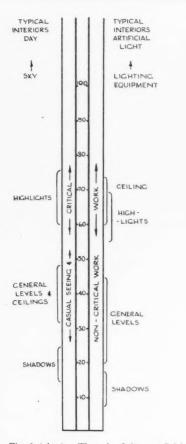
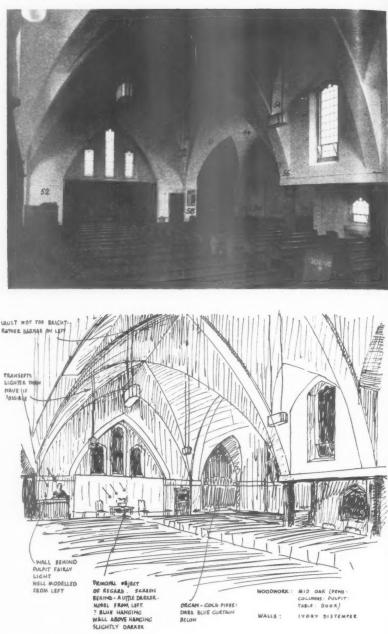


Fig. 1 (above). The scale of Apparent Brightness. Fig. 1 (above). The scale of Apparent Drightmess. The scale gives the values as seen by the eye. The values therefore are relative and can only be converted into photometric readings when the " adaptation level" has been determined and with the use of the graph given in Fig. 6.

Fig. 2 (above right). A church interior, as seen by day, with the "apparent brightness" values marked up.

Fig. -3 (right). "Architect's sketch" giving the proposed finishes and "illustrating his intentions for lighting.

The Architects' Journal for July 22, 1954



ORGAN -COLD PIPES DARL BLUE CURT

COLUMNS : PULP TABLE : DOOR) IVORY DISTEMPER

There are doubtless others as well, but these three are essential; they have all been the subject of recent study, and three new methods of expression have been devised.

The Pattern of Light and Shade. Many photometric terms are used to express "brightness," but none take into account the "brightness," but none take into account the capacity of the eye to adjust itself to its sur-roundings—to get used to the light. What we have needed for some time is something simpler which will take this into account, and yet be capable of translation into conven-tional photometric terms for the engineer. It has in fact, been possible to devise a single and simple scale of a quantity called "Ap-parent Brightness," which takes adaptation into account. An indication of the scale is given in Fig. 1, on which is marked some typical values. This scale is new, both to typical values. This scale is new, both to architects and to illuminating engineers, and both have to study it. No doubt the man who first measured his body temperature found that it was 102 deg. F, but did not know if it was up or down or if there was

normal value. The use of the scale of Apparent Brightness and some of its meaning will be shown by an example below.

ing will be shown by an example october. The Scheme of Decoration and Furnishing, reflection involves reflection A scheme of decoration involves reflection factors, i.e., the tone of the finishes, the textures and the colours, for both interior surfaces and for furniture. It is clear that there are many questions (particularly that of colour) to be considered, but for the time heing we shall deal only with the reflection of colour) to be considered, but for the time being we shall deal only with the reflection factor. For this it is sufficient to indicate the finishes on a shade card as precisely as possible. If such a system as the Munsell System is available, the task of the engineer may be simplified. He needs to know the properties of the finished surfaces. When there are large areas of colour in a high interior, it may be necessary to adjust the colours used for finishing to allow for effects of inter-reflection; it is common know-ledge that colours chosen from a flat sample ledge that colours chosen from a flat sample appear much too strong when applied to an interior. For simple cases, it is now possible to work out the necessary dilution of the paint or finish applied, to allow for this effect.

WALLS :

The "Modelling" or the appearance of solid objects. Modelling has been intensively studied, and what is in effect a "shade card" for modelling has been produced, showing different degrees of modelling from different directions, from which a desired effect can be chosen by the architect; his choice can be interpreted by the engineer in photometric terms, and he can design lighting to produce There is not space to discuss this aspect in detail at present.

EXAMPLE OF DESIGN BY NEW METHOD As an example of a design actually carried through as an experiment by the new method, the Methodist Church shown in Fig. 2 will be studied. It is a simple and rather austere interior, which "reads" sufficiently by day, but not by artificial light; the ceiling is too bright and featureless, and there is

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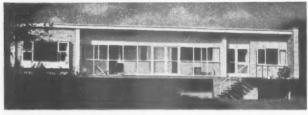
THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for July 22, 1954





TERRACE HOUSES AT COWLEY PEACHEY. Architects - F. R. E. Rosenberg, F.R.I.B.A.; C. S. Mardall, A.R.I.B.A. S. Yorke, F.R.I.B.A .:

Flashings and hoods, rainwater goods and weatherings - from roof to foundations zinc plays an important part in building. Our illustrations show contemporary houses roofed with zinc laid on the standing seam system. The roofing of the Cowley Peachey houses has an added interest because it has been laid on insulation boarding to combine good insulation with lasting protection.



HOUSE AT LUCCOMBE, 1.O.W. View from South-west. Architect and owner-F.R.I.B.A. -F. R. S. Yorke.

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View of standing seam zinc roofing

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Fig. 4. The figu

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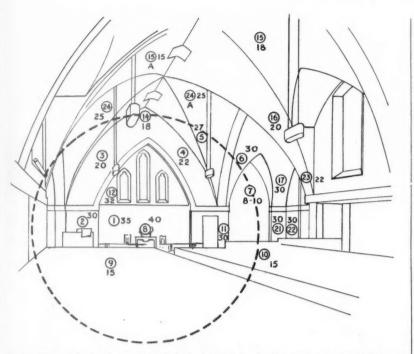
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The intentions described graphically in the sketch (Fig. 3) translated into terms of "apparent brightness." res in circles are point reference numbers. The large dotted circle represents the field of vision which is The figures in circles are point reference numbers. The taken as determining the " adaptation level " of the eye.

no satisfactory point of repose for the eyes; the communion table is dark and the pulpit dull

The first step is to set out a desired appear-ance by night; this has been done in the sketch in Fig. 3, which may be supposed to have been made by an architect. It gives indications of the pattern of light and shade, indicates very roughly the decorations and gives some guidance on modelling. These rough indications must be expressed numerically, using, for the pattern of light and shade, be scale of Fig. 1. A series of reference points is taken in the perspective, indicated in Fig. 4 by circles, and to each an apparent bightness is assigned, by the architect's judgment, perhaps guided by the engineer. The principal object of regard is the com-munion table, usually decorated with flowers; it is given the value 40, which is towards the upper end of the "general levels" of apparent brightness. The panel-ling behind it (or the curtain over the panelling), is made slightly less, at 35; the wall above is less again at 32 and the east wall diminishes in brightness up to values of 15-18 at the crown of the vault, a fairly subdued brightness. The transepts are made subdued brightness. The transepts are made a little lighter than the nave vaulting in order to distinguish them (at 25); and the right hand (south) side of the nave vault is hand (solutin) side of the nave value is intended to be a little brighter than the left hand side, to give it shape and to imply a coherent flow of light in the interior. The wall behind the pulpit is to be about 30, and is to be modelled from the left—if it were modelled from the right, the preacher would be seen down-light by most of the

congregation and would look very "flat," like a flashlight photograph, and moreover would have to look into the modelling light and would experience glare.

CONVERSION INTO PHOTOMETRIC TERMS

These are the requirements of the archi-Values have been set on these requiretect. ments, but in order to convert these values into photometric terms, it is necessary to estimate the adaptation level *i.e.*, the value estimate the adaptation level *i.e.*, the value of apparent brightness to which the eyes will be accustomed. Probably when more is understood about this, it can be deter-mined fairly exactly; but for the present purposes it can be estimated by inspection. A mean value within a circle of about 15° radius, as shown in the sketch, is estimated; probably 25 is not far out in this case. have now to refer to the set of curves given in Fig. 5, which is the only set in-volved. Each curve connects the apparent brightness with the photometric brightness (luminance) in foot lamberts (sometimes formerly called equivalent foot-candles) for a specific value of the adaptation level. **To** find the appropriate curve, follow the adaptation level of 25, on the vertical scale, adaptation level of 25, on the vertical scale, along horizontally to intersect the dotted curve; the point of intersection gives the corresponding photometric brightness of the adaptation level—1.5 ft.-lamberts—and the curve to follow is the one running through the point of intersection, in this case one which can be interpolated lying between the curves for 1 and for 2 ft.-lam-berts. Using this curve, we can transform all the apparent brightnesses chosen into photometric brightnesses (or "luminance"), which are read on the bottom (horizontal) scale; they are marked in Fig. 6, and are scale; they are marked in Fig. 6, and are shown in the Table, Fig. 7, col. 3 for each point.

THE ILLUMINATION REQUIRED

Luminance, or photometric brightness, is the product of illumination and reflection factor; if we know the reflection factor of each surface involved, the necessary illu-mination of the surface is found simply. In this case the reflection factors were meas-ured on site, since the building existed; they appear in col. 4, and by dividing col. 3 by col. 4, we find the total illumination re-quired on each surface, shown in col. 5.

Now the total illumination required has two components; the light received directly from the lighting equipment, and the light received from all other bright surfaces in the interior. The latter factor has hitherto

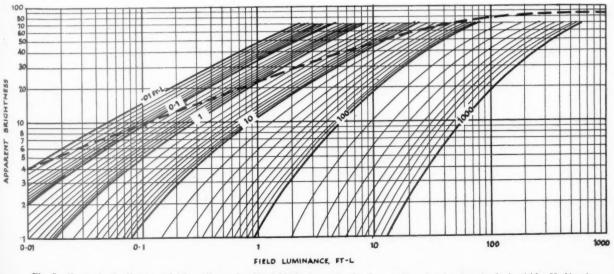


Fig. 5. Curves showing "apparent brightness" as a function of field luminance, the dotted curve representing the adaptation level. (After Hopkinson).

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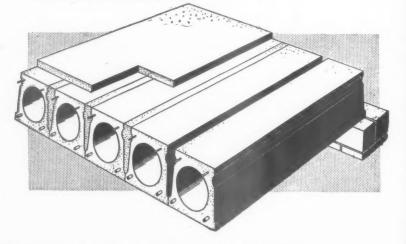
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greatly has reflectio sents its want. ounded all the all these we hav ready n minatio then a illumina it can complex used. is faced B ft. la tion B of this of the

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The Architects' Journal for July 22, 1954

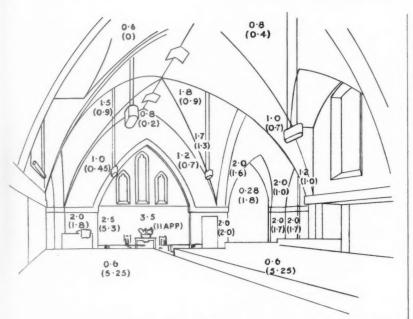


Fig. 6. Sketch of the interior showing the luminances in foot-lamberts corresponding to the apparent brightness figures given in Fig. 4. Also showing (in brackets) the direct illumination in lumens per sq. ft. from lighting equipment required to achieve these luminances.

greatly complicated the problem, because it has been treated as a problem of interreflection; but a much simpler solution presents itself if we start by specifying what we want. Each surface concerned is surrounded by a "sky," which is composed of all the other surfaces; and the brightness of all these surfaces is already known, because we have specified them, and they are already marked on Fig. 6. To find the illumination which will result from them is then a fairly simple problem in daylight illumination, and in fact for many purposes it can be solved by inspection; in more complex cases, the BRS protractors can be used. It will be recalled that if a surface is faced by a complete sky of brightness B ft. lamberts, it will receive an illumination B lum./sq. ft. (foot candles). One half of this illumination comes from the part

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to 45° and the remainder from 45° to the zenith. This notion, suitably oriented, can be applied to any point in the interior, and the illumination from a non-uniform "sky" can be calculated or estimated. Take for example, Point 15, near the crown of the vauit. It faces an inverted "sky" of which the part from 45° up to the "zenith" will be mostly the pews, of luminance 0.6 ft. lamberts; they will account for about half the illumination at Point 15. The other half will mainly come from the walls and vault opposite, which will be from 0.6 to about 1.0 ft. lamberts. The illumination received by reflection at point 15 will evidently be about 0.7 Im./sq. ft.

evidently be about 0.7 lm./sq. ft. This process is repeated for each point, and appears in col. 6. Clearly, if we subtract col. 6 from col. 5, the remainder is the direct illumination which must be provided from the lighting equipment; this is

| 1 Point | 2 Apparent brightness (design) | 3 Luminance | 4 Reflection factor (measured or designed) | 5 Total illumination required (Lm./ft. ³) | 6 Inter-reflection component | 7 Direct illumination required (Lm./ft. ⁸) |
|---------------|---|----------------|--|---|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 35 | 2.5 | 0.10 | 25 | 0.9 | 24 Impracticable : vary reflec- tion factor. |
| | | change to : | 0.4 | 6.25 | 0.9 | 5.35 |
| 2 | 30 | 2.0 | 0.75 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 1.8 |
| 3 | 20 | 1.0 | 0.75 | 1.35 | 0.9 | 0.45 |
| 234567 | 20 22 27 | 1.2 | 0.75 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| 5 | 27 | 1.7 | 0.75 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| 6 | 30 | 2.0 | 0.75 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| 7 | 8-10 | 0.28 | 0.10 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1.8 |
| 8 | 40 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 12 | 1.0 | 11 (approximately |
| 9 | 15 | 0.6 | (flowers) 0.10 | 6.0 | 0.75 | s·25 |
| 0 | 15 | 0.6 | 0.10 | 6.0 | 0.75 | 5-25 |
| 1 | 30 | 2.0 | 0.75 | 2.7 | 0.75 | 2.0 |
| 2 | 30 | 2.2 | 0.75 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| 4 | 18 | 0.8 | 0.75 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| 5 | 18 | 0.8 | 0.75 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| 5a | 15 | 0.6 | 0.75 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0 |
| 6 | 20 | 1.0 | 0.75 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 17 | 30 | 2.0 | 0.75 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 1.0 |
| 21 | 30 | 2.0 | 0.75 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 1.7 |
| 22 | 30 | 2.0 | 0.75 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 1.7 |
| 13 1 | 22 | 1.2 | 0.75 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| 4 } | 25 | 1.5 | 0.75 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
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Fig. 7. Table giving the direct illumination required to give the specified apparent brightness figures.

shown in col. 7, and is marked in Fig. 6, in brackets for each point. The design of a lighting system to provide these illuminations is a matter of fairly straightforward illuminating engineering.

One or two points are of interest; for example, if the reflection factor of the wood panelling is taken for point 1, a very high illumination of 24 lm./sq. ft. must be provided on it, but the off-white wall just above it needs only 2 lm./sq. ft. This is impracticable; to avoid the difficulty a curtain of some lighter material could be provided over the panelling; the architect will have to suggest an appropriate colour. If its reflection factor is raised to about 0-4, which will permit a fairly strong colour, the illumination required will drop to 5-4 lm./ sq. ft., which is reasonable. At point 15a, however, on the north vault, the indirect light is sufficient and no direct light is needed. Had we specified a lower brightness at this point, it would have been impossible to achieve it with this reflection factor. The total illumination on the pews, 6 lm./sq. ft. is adequate for a church; had it not been, an adjustment would have been

In this particular case the building already possessed a lighting installation, the effects of which can be judged in Fig. 8.

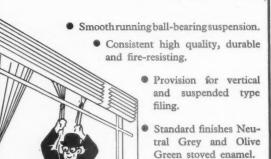
By a series of simple calculations which need not be described, based on the luminances in this existing installation, it was concluded that the direct illuminations on the vault were much too great with the existing installation, and there was too much light on the left (" north") side. The fittings were, therefore, temporarily modified by putting an opaque white top on them, which slightly increased the downward and decreased the upward illumination, the north side of each fitting was further obscured by sticking detail paper over it. A curtain of the proper reflection factor was hung over the panelling, and two 150-W. reflector lamps attached to the left-hand (north) lighting fitting next the communion table, directed at the table and screened from the pulpit; these, it was calculated, would give the required illumination on the table and curtain. For the modelling of the pulpit and preacher, a single reflector lamps used in the S. transept for lighting the choir, which were also turned on, to increase the brightness of the S. transept.

Though these arrangements could not be wholly based on measurement neverthe'ess the result which is shown in the photograph Fig. 9 was close to what was intended, and measurement showed that the desired modelling and apparent brightness pattern had been achieved quite closely. It should be stressed that the interest is not in the particular result achieved, nor in the quite simple means used to achieve it, so much as in the fact that the desired effect was specified, and was achieved by *predicted* methods, first time and without experiment.

CONCLUSION

The saving of time and effort and uncertainty which this procedure may bring about in the lighting of new and important interiors, in which experiment may be impossible when the building is unfinished, and alteration impossible when it has been, will be evident to all who have experienced the method of cut-and-try which has usually been necessary. The ideas here set forth are new and experience has yet to be gained with them; but they promise much for the future. In this article nothing has been recorded of the new tools which

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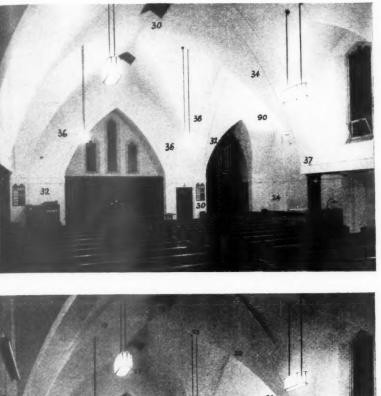


Fig. 8 (top). The interior as it appeared with the original artificial lighting, the figures being "apparent brightnesses." The direct illumination on the vault is too high, with too much light on the left side, giving insufficient modelling. The altar is lost against its dark background.

Fig. 9 (above). The lighting as finally adjusted with its " apparent brightness " figures marked up.

the lighting engineers are shaping to help them; already they have worked out some great simplifications in their calculations; they can predict the installations to give desired brightness patterns and modelling. The problems of colour are technically of baffling complexity, but progress has been made with them.

The new approach is not a new system of lighting. It may lead to arrangements which an experienced man might well have come to empirically. But it may also lead to new trends. For example, it is clear that there is no necessary virtue in arrays of lighting fittings hung throughout the interior space, unless the architect needs them for decorative effect. Such systems may, however, be used for the basic lighting, with "trimming" by such devices as reflector lamps concealed in the positions necessary for modelling, either at the walls or concealed in large lighting fittings. It is conceivable that we may have lighting fittings the distribution of light from which can be modified without spoiling their form. We may find that our present lighting schemes are making the ceilings much too bright, and may return to a balance of brightness nearer to what occurs in daylight. But it is not to be supposed that we must copy the daylight effect. By day the view through the windows is a natural object of regard, and the room seems a pleasant shelter from which we may look at it; but by night the windows are dark and blank, and another focus and emphasis is needed; otherwise the room may seem aimless. We have new possibilities available with fewer restrictions; we must work out the best ways of using them in their own right, without copying the limitations of daylight, but so that they combine with the architectural forms and decorations in a common purpose to form a memorable result.

TECHNICAL SECTION

INFORMATION CENTRE

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A digest of current information prepared by independent specialists; printed so that readers may cut out items for filing and paste them up in classified order.

7.42 practice LAW

The Architect and the Law. Richard Body. Institute of Registered Architects. 8s. 6d. This book, in 65 pages, explains the architect's legal responsibilities to his client and his relationship to the contractor. In this condensed form the lay mind can more easily understand the law, and it should be especially useful to young practising architects.

tects. Emphasis is rightly laid on the necessity of clear agreement with a client on the fees to be paid, and it is explained when it is necesary for such an agreement to be in writing, and, in some cases, also under seal. The architect's duty as agent to the client is distinguished from his quasi-judicial duty when acting under the building contract. The ownership of drawings is made clear. Even architects who have been long in practice still appear to think that the drawings are their property. There is a useful chapter on the architect

There is a useful chapter on the architect as arbitrator and the particular points involved in arbitration proceedings. It is doubtful, however, whether it would be wise for an arbitrator to announce his decision and reasons at the conclusion of the hearing, as the author suggests may be done. This might result in the court setting aside an award which would be unfortunate for the parties.

16.109 materials: miscellaneous STABILIZED SOIL CONSTRUCTION

The use of stabilized soil for road construction in the USA. Road Research Technical Paper No. 29. (HMSO. 1954. 2s. 6d.)

Paper dealing with techniques for soil survey, classification of soils and design of pavements.

Methods of stabilization using cements, bituminous materials and chemicals are described in detail and the performance of main, secondary and urban roads constructed in this way is considered. A section on mechanical plant for stabilized soil road construction deals with mix-in-place equipment, travelling-plant-mix equipment and miscellaneous plant.

18.154 construction: theory THEORY OF STRUCTURES

Structural Theory & Design. J. McHardy Young. (Crosby Lockwood & Son Ltd. 30s.)

This book, which has already been reviewed in Information Centre, has now been published in one volume for greater convenience.

Vol. I was reviewed on June 14, 1951 (18.77) and Vol. II on February 14, 1952 (18.95).

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118] THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for July 22, 1954

TRADITIONAL GUTTERS



The figures shown indicate the savings effected by the use of Finlock 'G' Type Gutter Blocks, as opposed to Traditional gutters, on one pair of hipped end houses, 40ft. by 25ft., Pitch 40°. A full analysis of omissions of labour and materials can be supplied on request.

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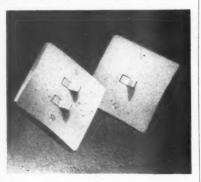
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THE INDUSTRY

From the Industry this week, Brian Grant reports on a new switch, heating equipment, flat finishes for interior use, heat and sound insulation, and a hand drier.

LIGHTING SWITCHES

LIGHTING SWITCHES A new type of switch, the Plateswitch, has been introduced by M. K. Electric. It is intended for a.c. supplies and is silent in action, the movement being totally enclosed and sealed at the factory. Single and double units are produced (see illustration) both having 2[‡] in. fixing centres to fit into BS, 1299 boxes. In addition, a range of shallow steel and hardwood boxes is pro-duced so that there is a choice of conduit and cable entry for almost any type of



Mk. 1 and 2 gang switches which can be screwed direct to the conduit box.

installation. At the moment the single switch is produced in a one-way and a twoway version, the twin switch being two-way only, though switches of this kind can always be used as single-way. Each type is produced in either brown or ivory finish, and both three- and four-switch units are to be made in the future. Prices vary from 31s. 4d. a dozen for the single one-way switch to 66s. 0d. for the two gang two-way, lvory finish costs 4s. 0d. or 5s. 0d. per dozen more. (M. K. Electric Ltd., Wakefield Street, Edmonton, London, N.18.)

HEATING EQUIPMENT

Associated Builders Merchants have just introduced two new fittings. The first is the Economic fire, which costs only 36s. 6d. and is intended for day and night burning. It will fit any normal type of 16 inch fire-back and is merely set in the opening without any fixing screws: the side wings of the grate are adjustable if the shape of the foreback cheveld areas

the grate are adjustable if the shape of the fireback should vary. Second is the ABM one kilowatt electric fire, which has been designed to fit into the firebasket of the Economic fire and so screen the empty grate, though it can, of course, be used with its own feet as a separate unit. Price is 42s. Od. plus 16s. Od. purchase tax. (Associated Builders Mer-chants Ltd., Peters Hill, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4.)

INTERIOR FINISHES

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Panodec flat finishes for interior use are based on an alkyd resin and have much the same application properties as plastic emul-

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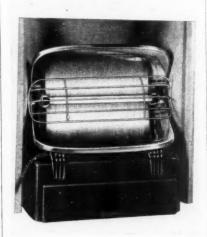
sion paints, while they have the adhesion and durability under adverse conditions of a high gloss paint. Covering capacities vary from 110 to 120 square yards per gallon for smooth surfaces, 70 to 80 yards if the sur-face is rough or porous. If a gloss finish is required the meters produce a Bandde is required the makers produce a Panodec finishing varnish. There are a dozen stan-dard colours, chosen to give a well balanced range, but any colour can be supplied as long as it is needed in reasonable quantities. The standard range can best be described as the sort of colours architects like, and this is not altogether surprising, since they have, in fact, been chosen by an architect. How many firms, I wonder, adopt such an eminently sensible method? (P. & A. New Ltd., Ditchford Mill, Welling-borough, Northants.)

HEAT AND SOUND INSULATION

Lightly bonded Rocksil is a new type of mineral wool insulation which is prepared in paper backed mats 36 in. wide and 10 ft. long, with thicknesses of $\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. The effect of the light synthetic bonding is to handled mat which can be cut to shape on site with scissors, while the paper cover-ing can be removed if necessary. The material is used for thermal insulation over ceiling joists in roofs, the conductivity being 0.25 B.Th.U. per square foot/°F/inch thick-ness per hour. As a sound insulator the mats are laid below floor boards or floor screeds and turned up at the edges to make the floor discontinuous with the structure, while as a sound absorbing insulation the mats are laid over perforated soffits, having an average absorption coefficient of 0.95 over a large range of frequencies. (William Ken-yon & Sons Ltd., Dukinfield, Cheshire.)

HAND DRIERS

HAND DRIERS Warm air systems for drying hands are obviously to be preferred to the communal and insanitary roller towel, and are very much cheaper in use than separate towels. Electrically operated hand driers are, of course, no new thing, but most of them are controlled by a wall or foot switch, while a recently introduced model, the Broughton, is entirely automatic, the flow of warm air starting as soon as the hands are placed in the opening. This is done by a capacitor switch and the appropriate by a capacitor switch and the opening. This is done by a capacitor switch and the appropriate relays and other components, and avoids current waste as the heater cannot be left on. Overall dimensions are $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide by $24\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, with a depth of $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.:



A one Kilowatt electric fire designed to fit the firebasket ABM's economic fire.



TECHNICAL SECTION

In the Broughton electrically operated hand drier, the flow of warm air is started by placing the hands in the opening.

current consumption of heater and air fan is 2 kilowatts and hands are dried in about half a minute. (J. Broughton & Son (Engineers) Ltd., Security Works, Pershore Road South, Birmingham 30.)

ALUMINIUM FOR ROOFING

Below is a letter, slightly abbreviated, from Mr. R. L. Latham, T. I. Aluminium's Devel-opment Superintendent, taking me to task for some remarks I made in the AJ on July I. He points out, first of all, that NS.3 (BS.1470) is an aluminium manganese allow and contains no meansium. This alloy, and contains no magnesium. This was an error of mine, and should be corrected. The letter goes on: "With regard to ... Mansard is not a trade point out that Mansard is not a trade

name but a generic term describing a type of sheet which has a similar profile to a Mansard roof, therefore, strictly speaking, whilst our own Mansard sheet conforms to the dictionary definition in as much as it has two distinct slopes, neither of the other two patterns mentioned fit in with this, as they have semi-circular corrugations. We, therefore, feel that we are quite correct in referring to this particular sheet as a Mansard one.

May we also add that the confusion which arises due to different references for almost exactly the same alloys is not added to by ourselves, as we do not adopt trade names which are liable to cause confusion. names which are liable to cause confusion. All our alloys are numbered in a logical sequence and conforming precisely to B.S. Specifications. The majority of the confu-sion, we feel sure, exists only amongst the uninitiated, and all the leading firms in the Aluminium Industry are only too happy to explain and to advise on the correct choice of their products for a given use." use.

Mr. Latham is, of course, quite right in that "Mansard" is not a trade name. T.I. may be correct, and other makers wrong, but none of this alters the fact that Mansard sheet can be of two different sections, and this cannot but make ordering more complicated both for architects and stockists. complicated both for architects and stockists. The final sentence of Mr. Latham's letter is a fair summary of the situation, but so far as the final technicalities of alloys and sections are concerned, architects and builders are uninitiated, and are unlikely ever to have time to master the technicali-ties which are an every day matter to Mr. Latham.

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Buildings Illustrated

Farm Buildings at Binghams Melcombe, Dorset. (Pages 104-106). Architects: Crickmay & Sons, F/F.R.I.B.A. Quantity Surveyors: C. Sweett & Partners. General Foreman: Mr. Crouch. General Contractors: George W. King Ltd. Sub-contractors: George W. King Ltd. Sub-contractors: cavavation, G. & G. F. Maidment Ltd.; concrete blocks, supplied by Bath & Portland Stone Firms; structural steel, supplied by M. A. C. Engineering (Bristol) Ltd.; special roofings, Turnall's Trafford Tiles (fixed by Roberts Adlard & Co. Ltd.); electric wiring, electric light fixtures, Davis & Hadley; door furniture, supplied by Parker, Winder & Achurch Ltd.; dairy and milking parlour equipment, Gascoignes (Reading) Ltd.; electric hot water appliance, J. W. Woolley & Co. Ltd.

County Primary School in Worsley Bridge Road, Beckenham, Kent, for the Kent County Council. (Pages 107-109.) Architect: Alister MacDonald, F.R.I.B.A. Assistant Architect: G. E. Crane, A.R.I.B.A., in collaboration with S. H. Loweth, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., formerly County Architect. Consultants: (Heating) J. Roger Preston & Partners, (Electrical) Barlow Leslie & Partners, (Structural) Malcolm Glover & Partners. Quantity Surveyors: John Leaning & Sons. General Contractor: Herbert Richardson & Son Ltd. Clerk of Works: G. E. Dixon. General Foreman: Mr. Rush. Sub-contractors: Dampcourses, Ruberoid Co. Ltd., R. I. W. Products Co. Ltd.; asphalt, Permanite Ltd.; reinforced concrete, Caxton Floors Ltd.; bricks, Leicester Brick Co. Ltd., Woodride Brickworks Ltd.; structural steel, Smith Walker Ltd.; tiles, Carter & Kernahan Ltd.; wood wool roofing slabs, Marley Tile Co. Ltd.; roofing felt, Permanite Ltd.; reitions, Zanelli (London) Ltd.; glass, James Clark & Eaton Ltd.; patent glazing, T. & W. Ide Ltd.; woodblock flooring, Vigers Bros. Ltd.; patent flooring, Marley Tile Co. Ltd., Vigers Bros. Ltd.; waterproofing materials, R. I. W. Protective Products Ltd.; central heating, William Freer Ltd.; electric wiring and fixtures, Gilbert & Stamper Ltd.; plumbing, H. Bonner Ltd.; sanitary fitting, classroom fittings, B. Finch & Co. Ltd.; door furniture, Nettlefold & Moser Ltd.; casements, The Crittall Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; folding doors, Esavian Ltd., (sliding folding doors), Shinkfield Ltd., (extension gates), Dennison Kett & Co. Ltd.; rolling shutters, Adam Ltd.; iron staircases, balustrading, Geo. Wright & Co. Ltd.; plaster, Sandland Bros. Ltd.; metalwork, George Wright (London) Ltd., Clark Hunt & Co. Ltd.; joinery, P. H. Barker & Son Ltd.; textiles, Heal & Sons Ltd.; paints and decorative materials, Thos. Parsons & Sons Ltd., Plastic Surfaces Ltd.

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House at 52, New Yatt Road, Witney, Oxfordshire. (Pages 110-111.) Architeci; Gerald Banks, A.R.I.B.A. Built by direct labour. General Foreman: R. Smith. Sub-contractors: concrete blocks, Midland Builders Supply (suppliers); stone, H. Haings Ltd. (suppliers); structural steel, Raylor Bros. Ltd.; slates, Robert Abraham (suppliers), roofers, Midland Builders Supply; glass, H. Hunters; waterproofing materials, Pudlo; electric wiring, Lomax & Staines; electric light fixtures, Heal & Sons Ltd.; plumbing, R. Haines; stairtreads, Johnson Bros; door furniture, Stephensons; joinery, Franklin & Butler.

House in West Garth Rodd, Exeter, Devon. (Page 112.) Architects: Anne G. Hartshom, A.R.I.B.A. Henry T. Swain, A.R.I.B.A. General Contractor: A. E. Eveleigh. Sub-contractors: bricks, Western Counties Brick Co.; tiles, Devon Trading Co.; glass and sanitary fittings, Rowe Bros.; electric wiring, C. Lye; plaster, A. C. V. Telling.

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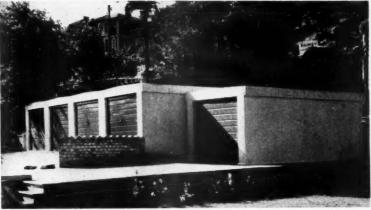
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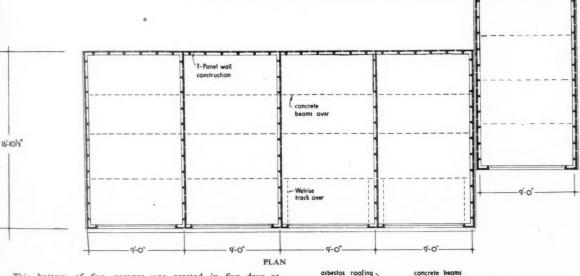
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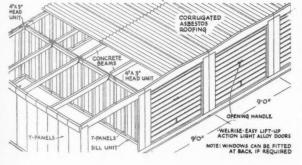
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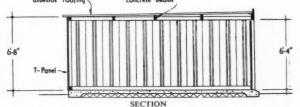




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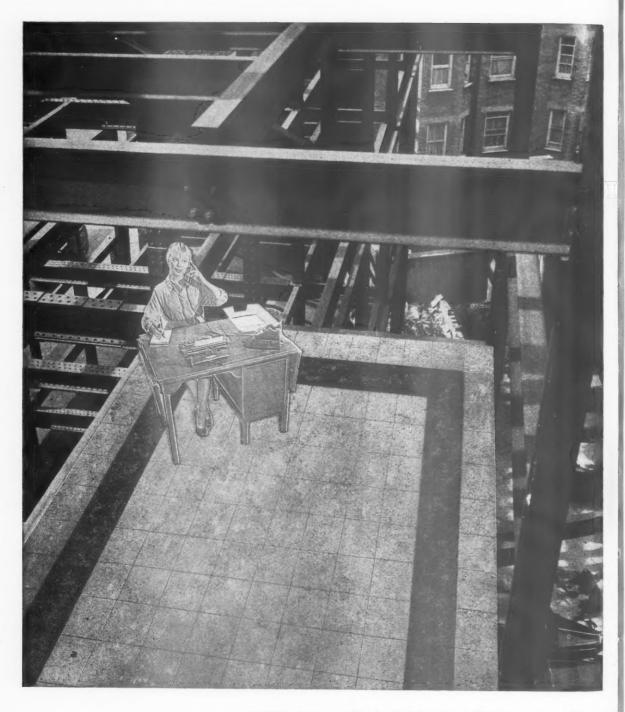
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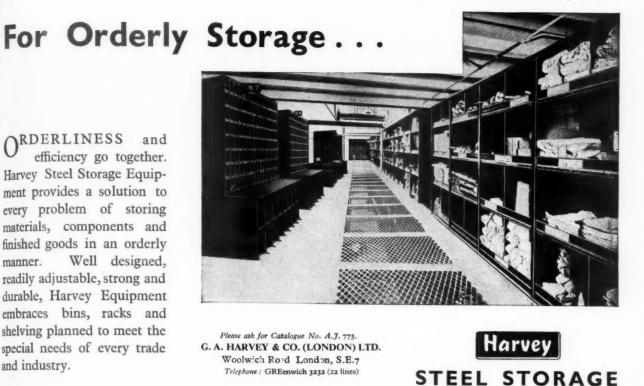
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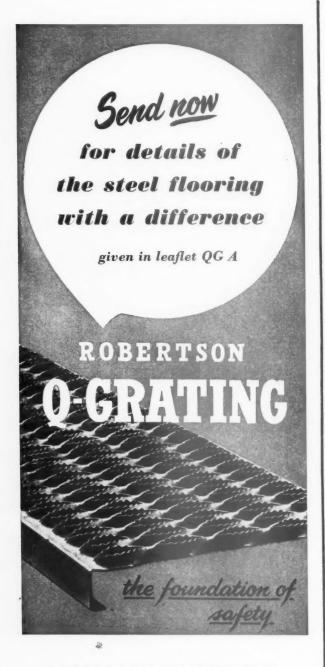
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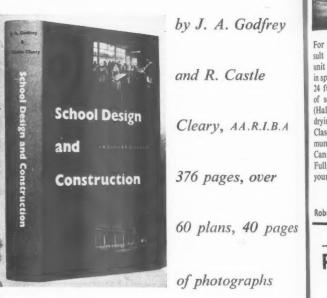
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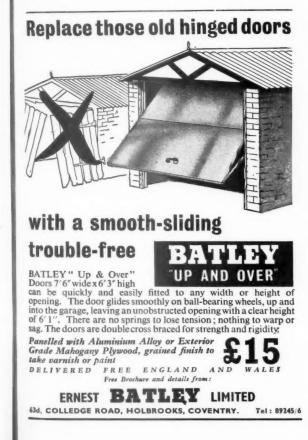
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(ABOVE) Nurses' Recreation. Room, 30' span by approx. 100' long. (Photo: courtesy Paddington Hospital Management Committee.)

(TOP) Hall's prefabricated partitions and standard lining to walls and underside of roof. (Photo: courtesy No. 10 Group B. Wakefield Hospital Management Committee.)



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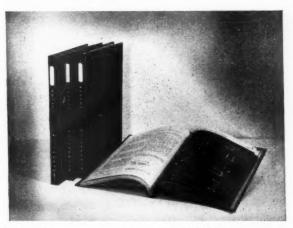


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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for July 22, 1954

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements should be addressed to the Advt. Manager, "The Architects' Journal," 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, and should reach there by first post on Friday morning for inclusion in the following Thursday's

paper. Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "The Architects' Journal," at the address

Public and Official Announcements 25s. per inch; each additional line, 2s.

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour or a Scheduled Employment Agency if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 inclusive or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive unless he or she or the employment is excepted from the provisions of the Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952.

IONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. ARCHITECTS DEPARTMENT. Vacancies for ARCHITECTS in Schools and Housing Divisions. Salary to £721. Particulars and application forms, from Archi-tect (AR/EK/A/2), County Hall, S.E.1, (374). 2295

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHEND-ON-SEA. BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the following estab-

Applications are invited for the following estab-lished posts:-CHIEF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, Grade X (salary: £920×£40 (2)×£50 to £1,050). SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, Grade VII (salary: £735×425 (3) to 4810). ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, Grade V (salary: 520×£15 (2)×£20 to £670). (Applicants should be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects.) ASSISTANT QUEVEYORS: Grade VI. Salary: £635×20 (2)×£20 to £570. Grade VI. Salary: £735×25 (3) to £810. (Applicants should be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of Charlered Surveyors.) The appointments will be subject to the pro-visions of the Local Government Superannuations of Service. The successful candidate will be required to pas a medical examination. Applications, stating age, qualifications and ex-perience, with the names of two persons to whom reference can be made, should be subject. Surve Clerk. Save Clerk.

CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT. CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the following

Applications are invited for the tonormal appointments:-(a) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary: A.P.T. Div., Grade VIII (2765-6260). (b) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Salary: A.P.T. Div., Grade V (£520-6570). Huming accompactation may be made available

Div., Grade V (£620-£670). Housing accommodation may be made available in approved cases. Applications, stating date of birth, particulars of training and experience, with copies of two recent testimonials, should be received by J. R. Piggott, T.D., F.R.I.B.A., City Architect, Kings-way, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs., endorsed with the title of the appointment, not later than 7th August, 1954. HARRY TAYLOR

HARRY TAYLOR, Town Clerk.

3rd July 1954

EDIN BURGH COLLEGE OF ART. Applications are invited for the post of ASSIS-TANT INSTRUCTOR in Building Construction in the School of Architecture. Salary scale: £690 × 250-2590 per annum. Commencing salary will be determined according to qualifications and experience.

will be determined according to quantified for the post of Applications are also invited for the post of ASSISTANT INNEREUCTOR in the School of Architecture. Salary scale: £690 × £30-£990 per annum. Commencing salary will be determined according to qualifications and experience. Forms of application and conditions of appoint-ment can be obtained from the Secretary, Edin-burgh College of Art, Edinburgh, 3, and should be returned to him not later than 30th July, 1954

CORBY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION. Applications are invited for :-ULERK OF WORKS (2). For the supervision of major building contracts. Salary within the scale 4575 x 425-4675 (subject to review in September). The appointments are subject to one month's

Scale 25/5 x 225-25/5 (Subject to review in September). The appointments are subject to one month's notice on either side, the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, and to the pass-ing of a medical examination. Applications, stating age, education, training, qualifications, experience, past and present appointments and salaries, together with the names of two referees, must be received by the undersigned not later than 3rd August, 1954, in envelopes endorsed "Appointments." Housing available. R. F. BROOKS GRUNDY, General Manager. The Stone House, South Road,

The Stone House, South Road, Corby, Northants. 3351

LINDSEY COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Vacancies on the permanent staff for:--*ARCHITECTURAL STAFF:* (a) TWO ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS, A.P.T., II-VIII (£735 to £860). Candidates must be D Y B A.

(a) TWO VII-VIII (£735 to £800), A.R.I.B.A. (b) SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTAN A.P.T., V.VI (£620 to £760). Candidates must A.P.T., V.VI (£620 to £760). Candidates must ASSISTANT

(b) SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, A.P.T., V-VI (£620 to £760). Candidates must be A.R.I.B.A.
(c) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, A.P.T., IV
(£580 to £525). Candidates must have passed Inter. R.I.B.A. or equivalent.
(d) JUNIOR ASSISTANT, A.P.T., I (£490 to £535). Candidates should be of Intermediate standard, with some period of office practice.
(e) SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYORS:
(e) SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYOR, A.P.T., VII (£735 to £810). Candidates must be A.R.I.C.S. or equivalent qualification.
(f) JUNIOR QUANTITY SURVEYOR in General Division. Opportunity for an entrant into the profession.

General Division. Opportunity SURVEYOR in the profession. (9) ELECTRICAL ASSISTANT, Miscellaneous, Grade VI (£550 to £610). Experience in prepara-tion of schematic plans and specifications. (h) TWO BUILDING INSPECTORS, A.P.T. IV (£580 to £625). Duties in connection with repair and minor improvement of County Buildings, preference for persons able to prepare rough estimates, explanatory drawings, and brief speci-fications. Allowance of 25s, per week and return fare home bi-monthly may be paid up to six months to married men unable to find housing accommoda-tion. NJ.C. Conditions of Service. Canvassing with disquality. Candidates

Allowants may be part a part of the provided of the second second

County Offices, Lincoln. CITY OF LIVERPOOL. EDUCATION COMMITTEE. COLLEGE OF BUILDING. Clarence Street, Liverpool, 3. Principal: T. E. Hall, Dip.Arch. A.R.I.B.A. Applications are invited for the following appointment (full-time). (Duties to commence lst September, 1954.)

appointment (ultrume), (Duries to communication) lst September, 1954.) ASSISTANT, GRADE B, to teach ARCHITEC-TURE in the Department of Building and Profes-sional Studies to the standard of the Final Examination of the Royal Institute of British trachitage

Solution of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Salary, 4490 x 425 to 4765 p.a. (men); 4437 x 420 to 4612 p.a. (women). The correct position at entry will be determined by the length of industrial or professional, teach-ing and war service of the candidate. Increments of 418 (415 for women), up to a maximum of 12, may be allowed for time spent in industry or in professional work. Additions to the scale for training and graduate qualifications are payable up to a maximum of 4114 per annum (men); 493 per annum (women). Applicants must possess the appropriate pro-fessional qualification and professional or indus-trial experience. Teaching experience is desir-able.

Application forms and further particulars may Application forms and further particulars may be obtained on receipt of a stamped, addressed envelope, from H. S. Magnay, Director of Educa-tion, 14, Sir Thomas Street, Liverpool, 1, to whom completed applications should be returned within two weeks of the appearance of this advertise-ment.

THOMAS ALKER, Town Clerk and Clerk to the Local Education Authority. 3328

Locar zonanie BOROUGH OF REIGATE. ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required, A.P.T. IV. Intermediate Examination R.I.B.A. desirable. Previous experience in design of build-ings and estate development required. Housing accommodation for married man. Application forms from Borough Engineer, Town Hall. Reigate, returned to him endorsed "Architectural Assistant," by 6th August, 1954. HEBER DAVIES, Town Clerk. 3340

3340 OUANTITY SURVEYING ASSISTANT (Estab-lished) required for Borough Architect's Depart-ment. Candidates must have passed Intermediate or Final R.I.C.8. Salary within A.P.T. IVV, 580 rising to 6570 plus London weighting £10-430 according to age. Interesting work including multi-storey flats. Applications on forms from the Town Clerk, Town Hall, N.9, to be delivered by 6th August.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT. Applications are invited for the appointment of PLANNING ASSISTANT, Grade A.P.T., I.-Salary £490-£535. A University Degree, preferably in geography or sociology and/or previous plan-ning experience is desirable. The post is super-annuable and subject to a medical examination. Canvassing will disqualify. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience and names of two referees to be for-warded to Borough Engineer, Civic Centre, New-port, Mon., by 4th August. 3367

NORTH-EAST METROPOLITAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL ROARD.
EGIONAL ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Aplications are invited for the following and the following second secon

tion of works in progress, and the preparation of final accounts. Experience in works of alteration will be an advantage. QUANTITY SURVEYOR'S ASSISTANT (ε 440 (at age 21 or over)× £25 (1)× £20 (3)-£625, plus London weighting, £20-£30). Candidates must have passed the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.C.S. in Quantities (Sub-Div. III) (or equivalent). The duties will comprise mainly "working up" and assisting generally in the pre-paration of final accounts, etc. Commencing salaries for these posts may be ad-vanced beyond the minima on grounds of experi-ence as follows::---(a) Assistant Architect and Assistant Quantity Surveyor; by not more than one increment for each year of professional experience over age 25. (b) Architectural Assistant and Quantity Sur-veyor's Assistant; up to 525 per annum. Applications, giving age, present salary, quali-fications and experience (with dates), together with the mames of two referees, should be sent to The Secretary, North-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, 11a, Portland Place, 330 BOROUGH ENGUREED'S DEDURTIONS

within 14 days. 336 BOROUGH OF ILFORD. BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT. (a) QUANTITY SURVEVING SECTION.-(i) ONE ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Grade A.P.T., VI. Salary: £695-£760 p.a. Appli-cants should be prospective or qualified Chartered Quantity Surveyors, and be fully experienced in the preparation of Quantities. Specifications, site measuring and estimates for all classes of building works.

works. (2) JUNIOR ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR, Grade A.P.T., I/II. Salary: £400.686. Applicants should have passed the A.R.I.C.S. find examination and be experienced in working up and measuring up on site. (b) ARCHITECTURAL SECTION. — ONE SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, Grad A.P.T., VII/VIII. Salary: £755.4860 p. a. Appli-cants should be Associate Members of the R.I.B.A. and have a thorough knowledge of architectural works, with practical experience in the design and development of buildings of al types. preference

works, with practical experience in the design and development of buildings of all types, preference being given to candidates with specific experience in post war housing schemes, including flats. Appropriate London weighting will be paid in addition to all salaries above mentioned. THE COUNCIL IS PREPARED, IF NECESSARY, TO CONSIDER THE PROVISION OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION IN CON-NECTION WITH ALL THESE APPOINT-MENTS. The appointments will be superannuable and

MENTS. The appointments will be superannuable and subject to medical examination. Application forms may be obtained from the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Ilford, Essex, to whom they must be returned not later than Saturday, 7th August, 1954. Applicants should clearly state the position in respect of which application forms are required. 336

state the position in respect of which application forms are required. 339 **MIDLESEX** COUNTY COUNCIL-COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPT. ASSISTANT ARCHITECT'S A.P.T. VI (£65-for p.a., plus London weighting). Appointments at grade minimum. Unestablished, subject to pre-scribed conditions. Must be Registered Architects and experience of design of School Buildings ad-top of the subject of the subject of pre-scribed conditions. Must be Registered Architects and experience of design of School Buildings ad-guen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, Subject of the subject of the subject of pre-anassing disqualifies. MUNTY BOROUGH OF WOLVERHAMPTON. PLANNING ASSISTANT, Grade A.P.T., III (250-4595 p.a.), in the Department of the Borough Buildings and Funning Office. Candidates should have had appropriate train-ing and Town Planning Office. Appointment subject to N.J.C. conditions and to new moth's notice on either side. Superannuals one month's notice on either side. Superannuals and officer, Town Hall, Wolverhampton, by 2010 State Stat

A. G. DAWTRY. Town Clerk. 3317

Town Hall, Wolverhampton.

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C., VI (£695-Appointments abject to pre-ed Architects Buildings ad-ed addressed Architect, L nouth Street, ite N.797 AJ). 3318

RHAMPTON. A.P.T. III the Borough

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litions and to uperannuated n. of education, estimonials or Engineer and rhampton, by

WTRY, Town Clerk. 3317

OXFORD REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD. Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of SENIOR ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR in the Regional Architect's Depart-ment. Commencing salary: £875 p.a., rising by annual increments of £30 to £1,025 p.a. Com-pleory superannuation. A car is necessary. Applications, stating age, training, qualifications, revious experience and present salary, with the secretary. Oxford Regional Hospital Board, 43, Eanbury Road, Oxford, by not later than 14th August 1954. THE UNIVERSITY OF INFERENCE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL. Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER AND STUDIO INSTRUCTOR in the School of Architecture. The initial salary will be within the range 4550-4860, according to quali-testions and experience. Candidates will be expected to have had several rears of experience in practice, and preference will be given to those with special knowledge of building science and construction, or with interest in pursuing architectural research in historical experience, together with the names of three referees, hould be received not later than 31st July, 1954, by the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained. STANLEY DUMBELL.

STANLEY DUMBELL, Registrar.

Registrar. 2323 CHESTERFIELD HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE. BUILDING FOREMAN required in Group Engineer's Department Applicants should hold an Ordinary National Certificate in building or or omparable qualification, and must have served all apprenticeship and gained experience as a general foreman. Duties will include supervision of building mainfenance work, measuring and quantities, pre-saring specifications and drawings, and estimat-ing for repairs and adaptations. Salary scale scale-scale of the names and addresses of two referees to M. H. Boone, Secretary, Royal Montellions, stating age, qualifications, experi-ence and the names and addresses of two referees to M. H. Boone, Secretary, Royal Montellions and experience. Applications and A.P.T. V at 620, according to qualifications and A.P.T. V at 650, according to qualifications and A.P.T. Vat 650, according to qualifications and A.P.T. Vat 650, according to qualifications and experience. Appointments are subject to National Con-

Appointments are subject to National Con-ditions of Service and Local Government Super-anuation Acts. 1337/1953. Particulars of age, qualifications, experience, previous and present appointments and salary, with names of two referees, to the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Luton. by 3rd August. Engineer, Town Hall, Luton. by 3rd August. . 3353

3353

3365

- 3353 METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FULHAM. ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Borough Arcflitect's and Housing Department. Salary A.P.T. VI £696-24760 plus London weighting 20 p.a. over 26 years. Applicants should be registered architects. Experience in planning and designing schemes of multi-storey flats, handling jobs in progress and in dealing with contracts essential. Application forms from me. Closing date 4th August. CYRIL F. THATCHER. Town Clerk. Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Fulham, S.W.6.

3365 COUNTY BOROUGH OF PRESTON. APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Applications are invited for the following appointments on the staff of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department:--(1) SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (EDUCATION), Grade VIII, A.P.T. (£785-(£956)

(EDUCATION), Grade VIII, A.P.T. (2785-(2860). (2) SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade VI. A.P.T. (£695-£760). Applicants must be Registered Architects, and preferably Corporate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, with good experi-ence in design of houses and Public Buildings, and particularly in the case of appointment (1)--of schools-will be an advantage. The form of application, obtainable with condi-tions of appointment from my office, should be completed and returned to me not later than the lath August, 1954. W. E. E. LOCKLEY,

W. E. E. LOCKLEY, Town Clerk.

W. E. E. LOURLET, Town Clerk. <u>Municipal Building. Preston</u>. <u>ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required by</u> the GOVERNMENT OF ADEN P.W.D. for one tour of 18-24 months in the first instance. Salary scale (including pay differential): £930, rising to £4,452 a year. Gratuity at rate of £100-£150 a year. Outfit allowance £60. Liberal leave on full pay. Free passages. Furnished quarters available at moderate rent. Candidates must have passed the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.B.A., and have had at least two years' practical experience. In ADR Difference, Write to the Crown Agents, 4. Millbank, London, S.W.I. State age, name in block letters. full qualifications and experience. and quote M2B/30684/AG. 3336

BOROUGH OF BARKING. DEPARTMENT OF THE BOROUGH ARCHITECT.

The following vacancies occur on the established

ABCHILISCA. The following vacancies occur on the established staff:--TWO QUANTITY SURVEYING ASSISTANTS, Grade A.P.T., VI (£695-£760). ONE SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, Grade A.P.T., V-VI (£50-6760). ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, Grade A.P.T., II-V (£50-6570). ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, Grade A.P.T., IV (£49-6570). ONE ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, General Division (£170 at age 16 years, rising to a maxi-mum of £470). These salaries are subject to the addition of London weighting, which is £10 per annum at age 16, increasing to £20 per annum at age 21 years, and £30 at age 26 years. Application forms, together with further details of the appointments, may be obtained from the Brough Architect, Town Hall, Barking, Essex, and completed applications should reach the under-signed not later than 9 a.m., 6th August, 1954. E.R.FARR. Town Clerk. Town Hall, Barking, Essex. BRANDON AND BYSHOTTLES URBAN

The appointments will be of a temporary nature, with the prospect of a fair period of employment, and the should be obtained from the understand Scheme Strength and the should be appointed by the should be appo

A. A. LUXMOORE, Clerk to the Council.

Clerk's Office, Browney House, Browney Colliery, Durham. 8th July, 1954.

Town Clerk.

3314

Town Clerk. 3331 CITY OF LIVERPOOL. EDUCATION COMMITTEE. COLLEGE OF BUILDING. Clarence Street, Liverpool, 3. Principal: T. E. Hall, Dip. Arch., A. R.I.B.A. Applications are invited for the appointment of an ASSISTANT LECTURER. (Grade "A"). in the Department of Building Trades. Duties to commence, if possible, on 1st September, 1954. Sulary (at present)-2415 x t18 to t670 p.a. with additions for experience and training. Applicatis must possess technical qualifications and experience appropriate to the teaching of MATHEMATICS and SCIENCE to students pre-paring for Final City and Guilds of London Institute Examination in a wide range of build-ing craft subjects. Teaching experience is desir-able.

Application forms and further particulars, may Application forms and further particulars, may be obtained from H. S. Magnay, M.A., Director of Education, Education Offices, 14, Sir Thomas Street, Liverpool, 1, to whom completed forms should be returned within two weeks of the appearance of this advertisement. THOMAS ALKER, Town Clerk and Clerk to the Local Education Authority. 3329

3329 CORPORATION OF GLASGOW. Architectural and Planning Department. ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS. Applications are invited from persons having general experience and holding the A.R.I.B.A. qualification or the A.R.I.C.S. qualification. Scale £520-£870, with placing according to age and experience. Posts are superannuable subject to medical examination. Form of application may be obtained from the Principal Administrative Officer, 20 Trongate, Glasgow. Cl. A. G. JURY, City Architect and Planning Officer. 3360

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH. ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Applications are invited for the appointments

R. H. JERMAN, Municipal Buildings, Wandsworth, S.W.18.

Aunicipal Buildings, Wandsworth, S.W.18 9th July, 1954. 3316 CITY OF SHEFFIELD. APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF CLERK OF WORKS (HOUSING), GRADE A.P.T., VII. (Salary: £135-£810.) Applications are invited from appropriately of the City Architect, Mr. J. L. Womersley, A.R.1.B.A., A.M.T.P.I. Candidates must have a sound knowledge of all branches of building trades, including the con-struction of roads and severs, and several years' experience as a Clerk of Works. The successful candidate, in addition to person-structions, stating age, present and past appointments (with dates and salaries), and full particulars of qualifications and experience, appointments (with dates and salaries), and full particulars of anglifications and experience, appointments (with dates and salaries), and full particulars of anglifications and experience, appointments (with dates and salaries), and full particulars of anglifications and experience, appointments (with dates and salaries), and full particulars of anglifications and experience, appointments (with dates and salaries), and full particulars of anglifications and experience, appointments (with dates and salaries), and full particulars of anglifications and experience, approximate of the comparison and experience, appointments of whom reference may be made, should up the salary of anglifications and experience. Applications, stating age, present and past particulars of anglifications and experience. Applications, stating age, present and past particulars of anglifications and experience. Applications, stating age, present and past particulars of anglifications and experience. Applications, stating age, present and past particulars of anglifications and experience. Applications, stating age, present and past particulars of anglifications and experience. Applications, stating age, present and past applications, stati JOHN HEYS, Town Clerk. 3347

Town Hall, Sheffield, 1.

Town Hall, Sheffield, 1. 3347 COUNTY COUNCIL OF SUTHERLAND. COUNTY COUNCIL OF SUTHERLAND. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT, Applications are invited for the appointment of ASSISTANT ARCHITECT in the County Archi-tect's Department, Dornoch, Sutherland. The salary will be in accordance with Grade Va of the A.P.T. Division of the N.I.C. Scheme, i.e., 2660 by annual increments of 420 to 4720. The appointment will be subject to termination by one month's notice in writing on either side; to the provision of the Local Government Super-annuation (Scotland) Act, 1937, and to conditions of service of the National Joint Industrial Council. The successful candidate will require to pass a medical examination. Applications, stating age, qualifications, present and past appointments, and details of experience, together with the numes of three referees, should be forwarded to the undersigned within 14 days of the date of appearance of this advertisement. A. J. MACRAE, County Offices, Golspie, Sutherland. 3507

County Offices, Golspie, Sutherland. 8th July, 1954. 3307

Courty Offices, Golspie, Sutherland. 8th July, 1954. BOROUGH OF FINCHLEY. TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT. Salary: A.P.T., Grade IV (6590-6625), or A.P.T., Grade V (6520-6570), plus London weighting, according to qualifications. Candidates must have reached R.I.B.A. Inter-mediate standard, and have at least two years' practical office experience in housing work. The National Scheme of Conditions of Service and the Local Government Superannuation Acts apply, and medical examination required. Applications, stating age and full particulars of qualifications and experience, with the names of two referees, to the Borough Housing and Town Planning Officer, The Avenue, Finchley, N.3, by first post on Monday, the 26th July, 1954. R. M. FRANKLIN. Town Clerk. 3307

3341 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 scale: $\pounds 440 \times \pounds 20$ to $\pounds 540$ per annum, and the appointment will be superannuable. Applicants should have passed the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.B.A., and have had some subsequent practical experience, and should be able to prepare Sketch Plans and Working Draw-ings under supervision, and have a sound know-ledge of building construction. The work in this office will consist chiefly of Pithead Baths, Canteens, Medical Centres, Offices, Latter of the source of construction.

Pithead Baths, Canteens, Medical Centres, Omces, Laboratories, etc. The point of entry in the above scale will depend on qualifications and experience. Application forms may be obtained from the Divisional Chief Architect, J. A. Dempster, F.R.I.B.A., and on completion should be returned to him at the above address not later than 5th August.

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ENFIELD. APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (GRADE V).
Applicaticas are invited for the appointment of Architectural Assistant. Candidates should have good general experience, of which Housing will be an advantage.
The salary will be in accordance with Grade V (620 to 6670) of the A.P.T. Division, and will be plus the London weighting of £30.
The appointment will be subject to :1.—The Conditions of Service adopted by the National Joint Council for Local Authorities Administrative Professional Technical and Clerical Service relating to permanent staff as made from time to time.
2.—The provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Acts.
3.—The passing of a medical examination.
4.—Determination by one month's notice on either side.

4.—Determination by one month's notice on either side. Forms of application may be obtained from Mr. Frank Lee, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.L., Engineer and Surveyor, "Percy House," 7, Little Park Gardens, Enfield, and should be returned to the under-signed on or before the 29th July, 1954, in an envelope endorsed "Architectural Assistant, Grade V."

rade V." Candidates must state whether they are related only member or officer of the Council. Canvassing will disqualify. CYRILE. C. R. PLATTEN, CIRLE. C. R. PLATTEN, Clerk of the Council. to

3312

Public Offices, Enfield. July, 1954.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF MERTHYR TYDFIL. BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT. APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Applications are invited for the above appoint-ment on the permanent staff in accordance with A.P.T. Division, Grades 4 (£580-£625) to 6 (£695-2760), according to qualifications and experience. Housing accommodation will be provided if required.

Housing accommodation will be provided in required. Applicants should have had experience in the preparation of plans, specifications, etc., for archi-tectural work (including schools) usually under-taken by a local authority. Appointments will be subject to the National Conditions of Service, the Local Government Super-annuation Acts, a medical examination, and to termination by one month's written notice on either side. Applications, stating age, training, qualifica-tions, experience, past and present appointments and present salary, together with three copies of recent testimonials, must be received by the under-signed not later than 24th July. Canvasing, directly or indirect. Max well as failure to disclose relations with any member of the Council or Scinor Officer. Town Hall, Merthyr Tydfil.

Town Hall, Merthyr Tydfil. 9th July, 1954.

BOROUGH OF WALTHAMSTOW COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION ARCHITECTS DEPARTMENT. ARCHITECTS DEPARTMENT. ARCHITECTS DEPARTMENT. ARCHITECTS DEPARTMENT. ARCHITECTS DEPARTMENT. ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, at a salary of 530, rising by increments of £15 to £625 per amam (Grade A.P.T., IV, of National Scales). In addition a London weighting of £30 if 25 years of age and over, or £20 per annum age 10 25 is payable. Form of application should be obtained from and returned to the Borough Education Officer, Town Hall, Forest Road, Walthamstow, E.17, within three weeks of the appearance of this protice. 300

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS. BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT. QUANTY SURVEYOR. Applications are invited for the permanent post of Quantity Surveyor. Grade VII (e735-6810 p.a.), at a salary of £810 p.a. Candidates should pre-ferably be Associates of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. It is possible that the Council will allocate a Corporation house for the post, subject to the merits of the case being satisfactory to the inter-viewing Committee. Turther details and forms of application may be obtained from the Borough Engineer and Sur-veyor, Town Hall, Barrow-in-Furness, to whom applications must be returned not later than Tues-day, 3rd August, 1954. LAWRENCE ALLEN. Town Hall, Barrow-in-Furness. 3330

BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY. BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the following appointments on the permanent staft.-(a) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, Grade A.P.T., IV. Salary scale: £360-£625. (b) ONE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, Grade A.P.T., II. Salary scale: £20-£565. (c) ONE QUANTITY SURVEYING ASSIS-TANT, Grade A.P.T., I. Salary scale: £490-£535. Applicants for positions (a) and (b) should possess general architectural experience; know-ledge of School work an advantage for position (a).

ledge of School work an advantage for position (a). Applicants for position (c) to have sound prac-tical experience of measuring and valuation for interim certificates and final measurement, in con-nection with Housing Contracts. Conditions of service and salaries are in accord-ance with the National Joint Council Scheme for Local Authorities. Applications to be made upon the prescribed form, to be obtained from the undersigned, to whom same must be returned, accompanied by copies only of two recent testimonials, not later than first post Wednesday, 4th August, 1954. E. G. FELGATE, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect's Department.

Borough Architect's Department, College Street, Keighley. 3345

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER. BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the appointment of JUNIOR QUANTITY SURVEYING ASSIS-TANT. A.P.T., Grade III (£559-£595). Applicants must have received proper training as a Quantity Surveyor and have reached Inter-mediate standard R.I.C.S., and be competent to assist in the preparation of bills of quantities and the settlement of accounts. Applications, stating date of birth, particulars of training and experience, present appointment and salary. together with copies of two recent test-monials, should be received by the undersigned not later than 10 a.m. Saturday, the 31st July, 1954.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification. H. R. WORMALD,

Clerk.

1, Priory Place, Doncaster. July, 1954. 3319

BOROUGH OF BEXLEY. BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the appointment of an ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (General) at a salary in accordance with Grade A.P.T. V (5520-2670 per annum, plus London "weighting"). Candidates should have experience in housing, school and other building projects, and preference will be given to applicants who have passed the Final R.I.B.A. examination or are Registered Architects.

Final R.I.B.A. examination of an architects. Forms of application with conditions of appoint-ment may be obtained from Borough Engineer and Surveyor, West Lodge, Broadway, Bexley-heath, to whom completed applications must be returned by 9th August, 1954. Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will dis-qualify.

W. WOODWARD, Town Clerk.

Council Offices, Bexleyheath, Kent.

Architectural Appointments Vacant 4 lines or under. 78. 6d.; each additional line, 28.

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour or a Scheduled Employment Agency if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 inclusive or a veroman aged 18-59 inclusive unless he or she or the employment is excepted from the provisions of the Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT required September busy private office West Central London. Write Box 3287.

A SSISTANT (at Intermediate stage) required for Architects' London office engaged in major works of restoration and construction of Schools and Colleges. Appointment offers excel-lent opportunities for supervision of works and calls for a candidate with initiative. Salary 236-2450 per annum. Box 2974.

SENIOB ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required, full experience in preparation of office and Industrial Buildings in the London Area. Good knowledge of construction and design essential. Apply in writing giving full particu-lars of qualifications, age, experience and salary required to Box 9829.

SENIOR AND JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS and Draughtsmen or women required in busy office in the Home Counties, Some experience essential. Large varied practice. Please state experience and salary required. Ber 2037

ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECT has vacancy for an ASSISTANT of Intermediate Stan-dard who would be interested in old and new church work. Lawrence H. Bond, 11, Elmer Street, Grantham, Lincs. 2650

R ILEY & GLANFIELD require one SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT for work on Churches, Private Houses, Factories, Shops, Flats, etc. CHA. 7328. 2957

A RCHITECTS' ASSISTANTS required by a large Chain Store organisation. Commenc-ing salary £600 to £750 per annum, according to experience. Staff canteen. Pension scheme. Write Box AJ 333, LPE, 110, St. Martin's Lane, W.C2. 2706

WEST END office, with varied practice, re-quires male ARCHITECTURAL ASSIS-TANTS, having a contemporary outlook and some experience in office block and shop design. Salary: 2550-2600 p.a. Details (age, experience, previous employment, etc.), to Box 3186.

A SSISTANT for general practice in Midlands. One about to finish 3- or 5-year School course suitable. Box 2960.

A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, between Inter. and Final R.I.B.A. standard, required in Reading office of Chartered Architects. Applicant must be capable of preparing working drawings, details, and specifications. Salary: £500 to £550. All details to Box 3214.

WEST END Firm of Architects require JUNIOR staff, with office experience. Capable working drawings. Salary: £350-£500 per annum. 5-day week. Box 3145.

A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, between in Reading office of Chartered Architects. Appli-cants must be capable of preparing working draw-ings details, etc. Apply in writing, giving full particulars, age, and salary required, to Box 3149.

A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Intermediate R.I.B.A. standard, with office experience, required in busy Lincolnshire office. State age, experience, and salary required. Box 3230.

CLIFFORD TEE & GALE, F./F.R.I.B.A., re-quire ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, for industrial work in their office at 43, Frederick Road, Birmingham, 15. 5-day week. 3162

EAST MIDLANDS.—Chartered Architect, with varied practice, requires ASSISTANT, up to Intermediate standard. Salary according to experience. State full details. Box 3270.

SLOUGH ESTATES. LTD., require an ARCHI-TECTURAL ASSISTANT, with at least three years' experience, and capable of preparing working drawings of factories and other build-ings, estate layouts, etc., with the minimum of supervision. The work is interesting, and carries the benefits of pension and sickness schemes. Five-day week, except for one Saturday in four. Brief particulars, please, of age, experience, and salary required, to the Architect, Slough Estates, Ltd., Trading Estate, Slough. 3276

A RCHITECT'S SENIOR ASSISTANTS re-quired for private office in London, E.C., with widely varied practice. Must be Associate R.I.B.A., and preferably with not less than three years' practical office experience. Reply, giving age, full particulars of qualifications and experi-ence, and stating salary required. Box 3243.

A RCHITECTUBAL ASSISTANT required, Intermediate standard, with some office ex-perience, for small busy practice. Shaw & Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., 74, Gt. Russell Street, W.C.1. Museum 9693.

YOUNG ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN required for London Office; full particulars and salary required to Box 3342.

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HISMAN particulars

COOPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD., AECHITECT'S DEPARTMENT, LONDON.
 APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments:—
 (a) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS, of Intermediate and Final R.I.B.A. standard (salary range: 4320-600 per annum, according to age and experience), for work on varied and interesting projects.
 (b) WORKER-UP (commencing salary up to 600 per annum, according to age and experience). The appointments are permanent and offer progects of up-grading.
 Sarcessful candidate.
 Sarcessful candidate.
 Sarcessful candidate.

medical characteristics age, experience, qualifica-tions and salary required, to W. J. Reed, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect, Cooperative Whole-male Society, Ltd., 99, Leman Street, London, B.1. 3248

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT re-gospects. Full particulars to A. T. Butler & Partners, 31, Priory Street, Dudley, Worcs. 3250

A CHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (about 25-30 years old) required in London Architect's De-partment. Should have passed R.I.B.A. Inter., and must have had some years' experience in Architect's office. Secure future for suitable applicant. Write, stating age, details of past work and salary required. Box 3251.

A BCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required in busy office, Leeds. Office experience essen-tial. Fully qualified preferred. Excellent fature prospects. Reply in confidence, giving full experi-ence and salary required. Box 3258.

4 ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required for office in London area, preferably up to or orer Intermediate R.I.B.A. standard, with experi-ence in Industrial and Commercial work and with knowledge of Surveying. Salary about £500 p.a., according to qualifications and experience. Apply, giving details, to Box 3266.

A BCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required by Architects' Department, of between Inter-mediate and Final standards, capable of seeing job through from start to finish. Canteen facili-ties, alternate Saturdays, contributory pension scheme. Salary according to age and experience. Apply MacFisheries, Ltd., Architects' Dept., 10/12. Little Trinity Lane, E.C.4. Reference WG/BT/D. 3228

GOOD salary offered to keen ARCHITEC-TURAL ASSISTANT of Intermediate standard; small office in North London area; must be good draughtsman and have good general ex-perience in a private office. Reply with brief details of experience, age, etc., to Box 3158.

REMA CONSTRUCTION LTD., MILFORD MANOR, SALISBURY, require DRAUGHTS. MEN; additional draughtsmen required. Sound experience of building details for work on precast concrete prefabricated houses and other buildings up to £600 a year. YOUNG ARCHITECT. The position advertised has been filled. 3292

A SSISTANT (at intermediate stage) required for Architects' London office engaged in major works of restoration and construction of Schools and Colleges. Appointment offers excel-lent opportunities for supervision of works and calls for a candidate with initiative. Salary £350-£700 per annum. Box 2909.

JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT about R.I.B.A. intermediate standard, required immediately in contemporary London Office. Work will entail preparation of work-ing drawings and details. Please write giving experience and salary required. Box 3311.

URGENTLY REQUIRED: A.R.I.B.A. with experience to be in charge of large Industrial Project. Salary commensurate with responsibility. Waterhouse & Ripley, Staple Inn Buildings, High Holborn, W.C.1. (Tel.: HOL 2399).

A RCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN for shop-fitting and display work. Site surveys in various parts of the country. Interesting work. Yearly agreement. State salary. Free-lance appli-cants considered. Box 3356.

WANTED.-JUNIOR ASSISTANT (age 17-21), in Architect's and Surveyor's office, Curzon Street. Free lunches. One Saturday on in three. Salary-according to age and experience. Box 3357.

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT re-quired in Central London office. Experience of shops and shopfitting an asset. Please write to Box 3358, stating age. experience, and salary required. equired.

NEWLY formed Architects' Section of a manu-facturing company, specialising in timber structures, requires further staff. Applications are (1) Qualified school trained men up to 30 years of age, with a minimum of one year's experience. Enthusiasm essential. The position is an attrac-tive one, offering security and interest. (2) ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, ex-perienced in the preparation of working drawings and surveys. Interesting work, with good prospects.

prospects.

prospects. Applications, stating age, training and experience, to: Company Architect, Vic Hallam, Ltd., Valley Works, Langley Mill, Nottingham. 3359

A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required in busy West End office engaged on com-mercial work. Able to prepare sketch schemes and working drawings. Ability to prepare pers-pectives an asset. Reply stating age, experience and salary required to Box 3339.

A RCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN required for large Birmingham Engineering Company. Applicant should be experienced Draughtsman in minor survey work, specification and quantities, preparation 2 scale details. Vacancy offers oppor-tunity for young man who has either completed his military service or is exempted. Apply, giving age, complete details of experience, etc., and salary required, to Personnel Manager, Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Albion Works, Kingsbury Road, Erdington, Birmingham, 24. 3384

REQUIRED at Company's Head Office, Guild-ford, ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. A.R.I.B.A. Varied work, mainly factory. Five-day week. Salary by arrangement. Box 3334.

A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required for private practice in S.W. London. Inter-R.I.B.A. Standard with at least 2 years office experience. Salary according to experience and ability. Write stating full particulars to Box 3333

A RCHITECT with some office experience required by S.W. London firm of Building Contractors for design and layout of new hous-ing schemes around London. Replies to state age, experience and salary required to Box 3332.

CARDIFF Architects require ASSISTANT of Intermediate Standard for varied and interesting work. Box 3325.

QUALIFIED ASSISTANT-R.I.B.A. Finals-age 25/30 for Bournemouth Office. Must carry out contracts from sketches to final accounts. Reply stating salary required and when free. Box 3322.

NORTHERN IRELAND office requires a CHIEF ASSISTANT to take charge of school building section. Interest in design and experience in contractual procedure essential. Salary from £800 p.a. 3321

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required with minimum qualification of Intermediate R.I.B.A. Preference will be given to applicants having several years of office experience in the design of industrial buildings and housing. Write stating age and details of experience and qualifications to : Staff Officer, Handley Page Ltd., Cricklewood, London, N.W.2. 3306

A N exceptional vacancy for qualified experi-enced ASSISTANT ARCHITECT with old established Birmingham Firm; varied, good class practice. Highest references required, prospects of partnership for suitable applicant after a period of satisfactory service. Apply full par-ticulars of age, training experience and Salary to Box 3320.

A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required for expanding City practice. Quick and accurate draughtsman with sound knowledge of construction. Minimum five years office experience. Salary £500-£700 according to qualifications. Apply with full details to Box 3362.

DRAUGHTSMAN, with knowledge of building construction, required by designers and builders of non-traditional Houses. Scope for advancement. Starting salary, £8 10s. weekly. Unitroy, Ltd., 31/33, High Holborn, W.C.1. 3385

LADY ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT re-quired in West End Architect's office for contemporary work. 5-day week. Write with full details, including salary required. JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, Intermediate standard, required immediately for large scale contemporary projects. Write, with full details, including salary required, to Edward D. Mills, 16, Carlisle Street, W.1. 3381

CLIFFORD TEE & GALE, F/F.R.I.B.A., require SENIOR and JUNIOR ASSISTANTS in their offices in Westminster and Birmingham for work on Power Stations, Research Labora-tories and other interesting projects. Please apply to 5. Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.1 (SLOane 2296), or 43, Frederick Road, Birming-ham, 15 (Edgbaston 3676). Five day week. 3335 3335

WEST END London firm of Architects require several ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Full experience in preparation of working draw-ings, details, etc. Only those over the age of 30 need apply. Box 3383.

Architectural Appointments Wanted

YOUNG A.R.I.B.A., school trained, with additional Quantity Surveying and Account-ancy qualifications, plus five years comprehensive office and administrative experience wishes to join practice as Senior Assistant/Junior Partner. Box 3351.

K EEN ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (25) 7 years varied experience, seeks post with prospects and responsibility. Salary by arrange-ment. Write Box 3348.

A. R.I.B.A. (28) seeks senior position in experience including Schools, Churches, etc. Salary by arrangement. Box 3327.

YOUNG A.R.I.B.A. with comprehensive experience in well-known London office, would welcome opportunity to reside and work in S. England. Box 3326.

A • R.I.B.A. (31) 8 years varied experience, seeks position with scope for initiative possible view to partnership. Any district. Box 3323.

Other 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 or the employment is excepted from the provisions of the Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952.

VACANCY arises for Articled Pupil (Architec-tural or Building Surveying) in City Firm. Box 1720.

STRUCTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN required by the Steel Company of Wales, Ltd. (Steel Division), Port Talbot. Applicants should have experience in design and detailing of riveted and welded steel structures. Qualifications to Higher National Certificate desirable desirable.

Qualifications to Higher National Certineste desirable. Permanent and pensionable positions offered to suitable men with rates varying with age and Qualifications. Successful applicants will be employed at the Company's large modern integrated steel plant, where the new drawing office block, incorporating the latest architectural design, is erected in inter-esting and agreeable surroundings. Those wishing to apply should send full par-ticulars of age, qualifications, experience, etc., to the .--PERSONNEL SUPERINTENDENT, The Steel Company of Wales. Ltd., P.O. Box No. 3, Port Talbot, Glam. 3195

(a) Industrial Architecture and Building Con-struction (b) R.C. Structures and general Civil Engineer-ing work. Qualifications to Higher National Certificate desirable. Permanent and pensionable positions offered to suitable men with rates varying with age and qualifications. Successful applicants will be employed at the Company's large modern integrated steel plant, where the new drawing office block, incorporating the latest architectural design, is erected in inter-esting and agreeable surroundings. Those wishing to apply should send full par-ticulars of age, qualifications, experience, etc., to the:-

PERSONNEL SUPERINTENDENT, The Steel Company of Wales, Ltd., P.O. Box No. 3, Port Talbot, Glam. 3196

WEST END Architect requires SECRETARY with shorthand-typing speeds of 120/50. Salary 27 10s. per week plus luncheor vouchers. Reply with details of age, experience, etc., to Box 337

DRAUGHTSMAN required by light chemical manufacturing company in North-West Kent for detailing factory buildings of all types. Some experience in taking off quantities advan-tageous. Please give brief details of education and experience, also state age, present salary, and whether married. Box 3260.

SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYOR required by old established and progressive Midland com-pany of building and civil engineering contractors. Experience is required in control of staff and settlement of final accounts on contracts up to 500,000 value. Salary range £1.250/42,000 per annum according to qualifications and experience. Assistance with housing may be provided, if neces-sary. The appointment is intended to be per-manent and has considerable opportunities for advancement, and will be subject to superannua-tion scheme after preliminary period of satisfac-tory service. Replies will be treated in strict confidence. Box 3285.

Services Offered

4 lines or under. 7s. 6d.; each additional line. 2s

GOOD LETTERING IS ESSENTIAL for Commemorative Wall Tablets, Foundation Stones, etc. Layouts and F.S. templates prepared. Estimates given for the finished work in any material. Renowned as a Lettering Centre since 1934. Sculptured Memorials, 67, Ebury Street, London, S.W.1. Tel.: Sloane 6549. 2010

DETAILED SURVEYS and drawings of sites and buildings, reports, schedule of repairs, etc. Qualified Surveyor. LIV. 1839. 2785

E TRACER invites work to do at home. Tel. FIN. 4414. 3150

CHARTERED Architect offers services for Supervision, Surveys, Site Inspections. Reports, etc., in North and Midlands. Mobile and fully experienced. Box 3152.

FREE-LANCE SURVEYOR offers services to Architects requiring accurate surveys of land and buildings, contouring, etc.; own car and complete equipment. 3315

PRELIMINARY SCALE MODELS promptly executed from Architect's Sketches. J. Nicolson, 43, Woodfield Ave., S.W.16. 3324

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For Sale or Wanted

6 lines or under, 7s. 6d.; each additional line, 2s.

SITES WANTED. BLAGDON INVESTMENTS, LIMITED, have large funds available for the purchase of Sites for the erection of Shops and Offices and other Commercial Buildings. They are also inter-ested in the purchase of Commercial Buildings capable of improvement and further development, Architects who have clients wishing to dispose of such properties are invited to submit parti-culars.

of stua properties and the made the Company If arrangements could be made the Company would wish to retain the services of the architect. Blagdom Investments, Ltd., 106, Regent Street, London, W.1. Telephone: Regent 3786, 2921

FOR SALE.-Six bound folders, containing plates of Late Renaissance Architecture in England. What offers? 'Phone Balham 5140. 3236

A RCHITECT wishes to rent one or two rooms forming part of an existing suite of pro-fessional offices. Box 3364.

MAYFAIR.-2,450 sq. ft. Ideally suitable for foor; between Bond Street and Berkeley Square; no premium. Maple & Co., Ltd., 5, Grafton Street, Old Bond Street, London, W.1. Tel.: Hyde Park 3382

Miscellaneous

1 lines or under. 7s. 6d.; each additional line, 2s J. BINNS, LTD., Specialists in the supply and fixing of all types of Fencing, Gates and Cloakroom Equipment. Harvest Works, 96/107, St. Paul's Road, N.1. Canonbury 2061.

FOR FULLY GALVANISED Chain Link always specify MASTERFOIL made to B.S.S. 1722. Fencing & Gates, Ltd., fourteen, Stanhope Gate, London, W. 1. Tel. Grosvenor 4527. 9926

OFFICES to let, W.1. Self-contained base-ment, two rooms, washroom & W.C. 500 square feet, professional use only, Architect or Engineer, ±200 per annum inclusive. PAD 5320. 3349

Partnership

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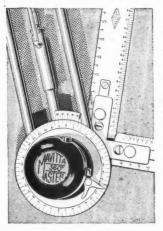
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