THE ARCHITECTS JOURNAL



Standard

contents

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

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Architectural Appointments

Wanted and Vacant

No. 3424]

[Vel. 132

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*A glossary of abbreviations of Government Departments and Societies and Committees of all kinds together with their addresses and telephone numbers. The glossary is published in two parts—A to Ii one week, Il to Z the next. In all cases where the town is not mentioned the word LONDON is implicit in the address.

Institute of Landscape Architects. 1, Park Crescent, W.1.

I of Arb	Institute of Arbitrators. Hastings House, 10, Norfolk Street, W.C.2.
I OI AID	Temple Bar 4071
IOB	Institute of Builders. 48, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Museum 7197
IOS	Institute of Quantity Surveyors, 98, Gloucester Place, W.1. Welbeck 1859
IR	Institute of Refrigeration Dalmeny House Monument Street R C 3 Avenue 6851
IRA	Institute of Registered Architects. 68, Gloucester Place, W.1. Hunter 1945 Institution of Structural Engineers. 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1. Sloane 7128 Joint Fire Research Organisation (DSIR & Fire Offices' Committee),
ISE	Institution of Structural Engineers. 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1. Sloane 7128
JFRO	Joint Fire Research Organisation (DSIR & Fire Offices' Committee),
	Fire Research Station, Borenam Wood, Herts. Elistree 1341/1797
LDA	Lead Development Association. 18, Adam Street, W.C.2. Whitehall 4175
LMBA	London Master Builders' Association. 47, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Museum 3891 Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Whitehall Place, S.W.1. Trafalgar 7711
MAFF MOE	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Whitehall Place, S.W.1. Trafalgar 7711 Ministry of Education. Curzon Street House, W.1. Hyde Park 7070
MOH	Ministry of Education. Curzon Street House, W.1. Hyde Park 7070 Ministry of Health. 23, Savile Row, W.1. Regent 8411
MOHLG	Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Whitehall, S.W.1. Whitehall 4300
MOLNS	Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8, St. James's Square, S. W.1, Whitehall 6200
MOS	Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8, St. James's Square, S.W.1. Whitehall 6200 Ministry of Supply. Shell-Mex House, W.C.2. Gerrard 6933
MOT	Ministry of Transport, Berkeley Square House, W.1. Mayfair 9494
MOW	Ministry of Works. Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1. Reliance 7611
NAMMC	Natural Asphalte Mine Owners and Manufacturers Council.
	14, Howick Place, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Victoria 1600 & 6477 National Association of Shopfitters. 2, Caxton Street, S.W.1. Abbey 4813 National Buildings Record. 31, Chester Terrace, N.W.1. Welbeck 0619
NAS	National Association of Shopfitters. 2, Caxton Street, S.W.1. Abbey 4813
NBR	National Buildings Record. 31, Chester Terrace, N.W.1. Welbeck 0619
NCBMP	National Council of Building Material Producers. 10, Storey & Gate, S. W.1. Addey 3111
NEFMAI	National Employers Federation of the Mastic Asphalt Industry. 21, John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Trafalgar 3927
NFBTE	National Federation of Building Trades Employers.
MIDIE	82, New Cavendish Street, W.1. Langham 4041/4054
NFBTO	National Federation of Building Trades Operatives.
	Federal House Cadare Road Clanham S.W.A. Macaulay 4449
NFHS	National Federation of Housing Societies. 12, Suffolk St., S.W.1. Whitehall 1631 National House Builders Registration Council. 58, Portland Place, W.1. Langham 0064/S
NHBRC	National House Builders Registration Council. 58, Portland Place, W.1.
	Langham 0064/5
NPL	National Physical Laboratory. Head Office, leadington. Molesey 1380
NRDB	Natural Rubber Development Board. Market Buildings, Mark Lane, E.C.3.
NSAS	National Smoke Abatement Society. Palace Chambers, Mansion House 9383
140570	Bridge Street, S.W.1. Trafalgar 6838
NT	National Trust. 42, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. Whitehall 0211
PEP	Political and Economic Planning. 16, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. Whitehall 7245
RCA	Political and Economic Planning. 16, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. Whitehall 7245 Reinforced Concrete Association. 94, Petty France, S.W.1. Abbey 4504
RIAS	Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland. 15, Rutland Square, Edinburgh.
CONTRACTOR OF STREET	Pountainbridge 7631
RIB	Rural Industries Bureau. 35, Camp Road, S.W.19. Wimbledon 5101
RIBA	Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1. Langham 5533
RICS	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. 12, Great George Street, S.W.1. Whitehall 5322/9245
RFAC	Royal Fine Art Commission. 5, Old Palace Yard, S.W.1. Whitehall 3935
RS	
RSA	Royal Society. Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. Regent 3335 Royal Society of Arts. 6, John Adam Street, W.C.2. Trafalgar 2366
RSH	Royal Society of Health. 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. Sloane 5134
SBPM	Society of British Paint Manufacturers. Grosvenor Gardens House,
	Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. Victoria 2186
SE	Society of Engineers. 17, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Abbey 7244 School Furniture Manufacturers' Association. 30, Cornhill, E.C.3.
SFMA	School Furniture Manufacturers' Association. 30, Cornhill, E.C.3.
SIA	Mansion House 3921
SIA	Society of Industrial Artists. 7, Woburn Square, W.C.1. Langham 1984/5 Structural Insulation Association. 32, Queen Anne Street, W.1. Langham 7616
SNHTPC	Scottish National Housing. Town Planning Council.
DIMILLO	Hon. Sec., Robert Pollock, Town Clerk, Ruthergien
SPAB	Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.
	55, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1. Holborn 2646
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Association.
777.4	28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. Temple Bar 5006 Timber Development Association. 21, College Hill, E.C.4. City 4771
TDA	Timber Development Association. 21, College Hill, E.C.4. City 4771
TPI	Town Planning Institute. 18, Ashley Place, S.W.1. Victoria 8815
WDC	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. Whitehall 4341
ZDA	Zinc Development Association. 34, Berkeley Square, W.1. Grosvenor 6636
	and not such that the such such such such such such such such

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power. For the nation has charged the Board with a double duty. Not only to maintain an efficient, economical electricity supply, but also to preserve the amenities of the country as they go.

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- (4) In the hardened state, the entrained air bubbles block the capillary channels to give improved impermeability and during extremes of cold, they act as expansion chambers in taking up the expansion of water as it freezes to give maximum resistance to repeated cycles of freezing and thawing.

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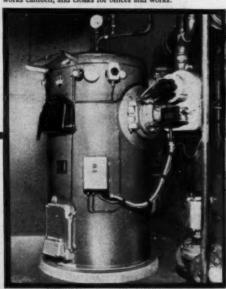
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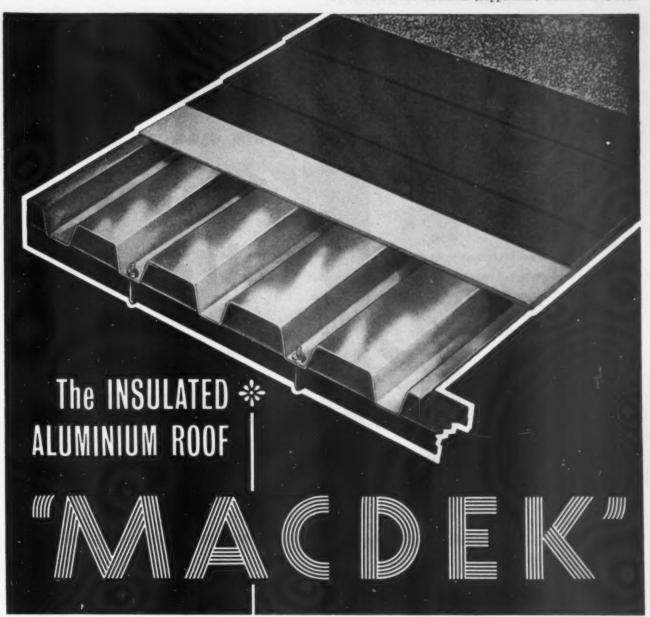
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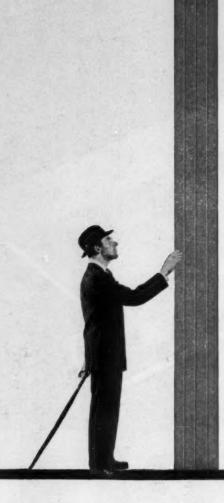


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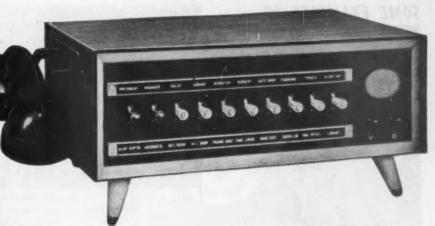
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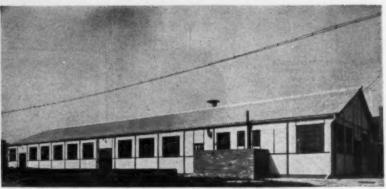
Canteens

Showrooms

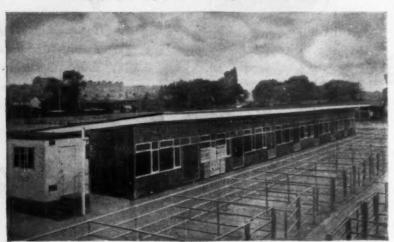
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Temporary Services Block, 150ft. by 30ft. for Salisbury Cattle Market. Photograph by courtesy of the City Engineer, City of New Sarum.



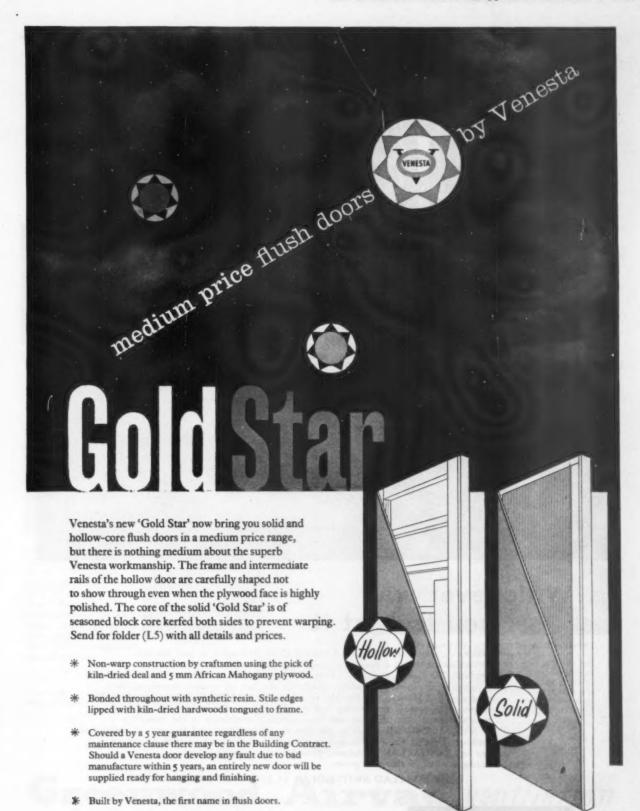
Classrooms at Fairford Farmor's Secondary Modern School. Photograph by kind permission of the County Architect, Gloucestershire County Council.

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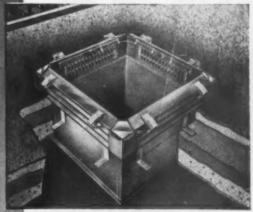


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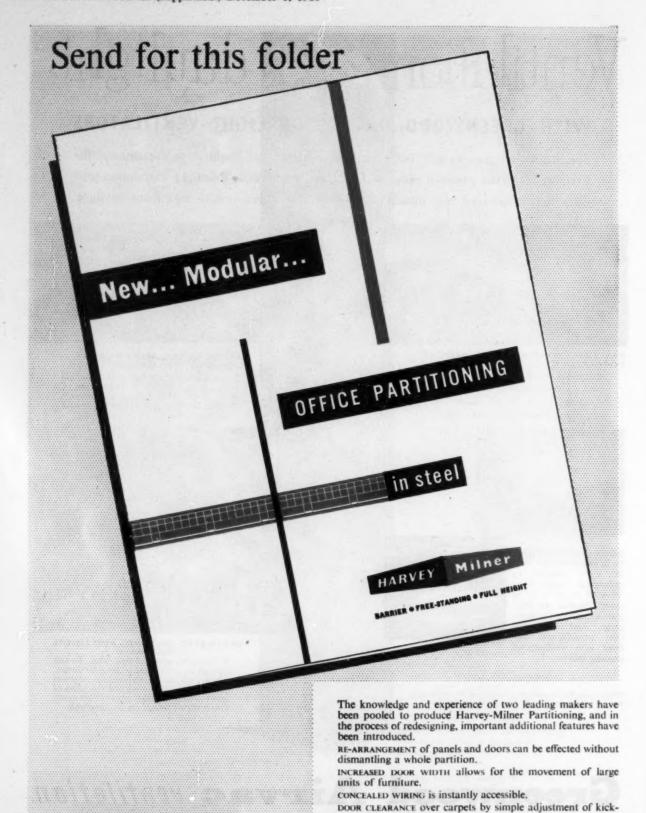
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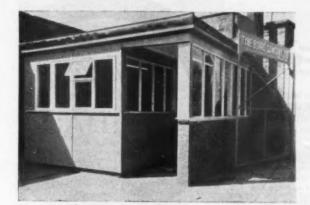
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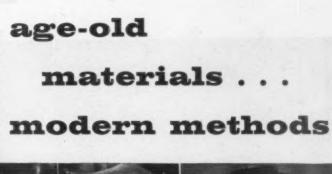
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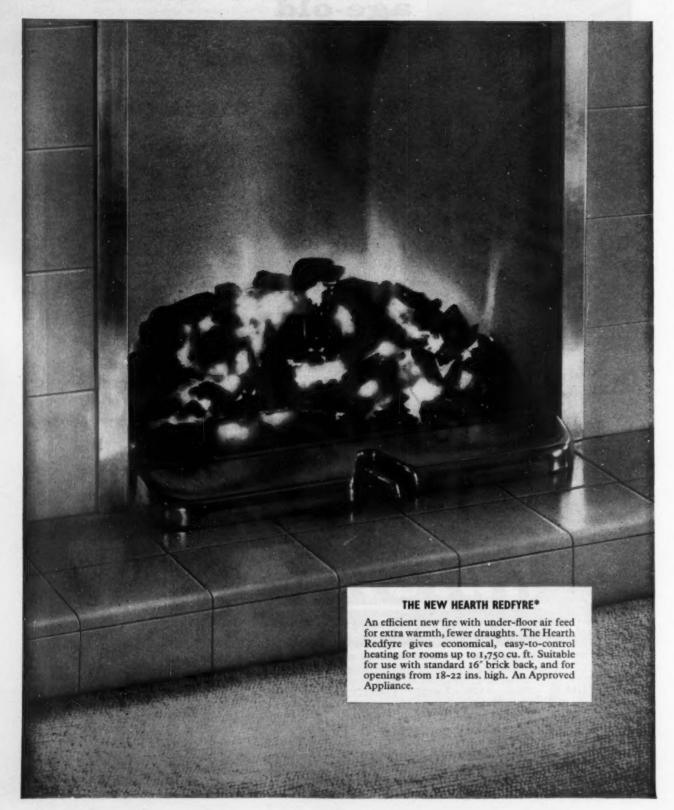
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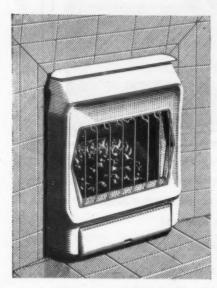


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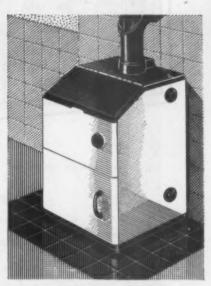
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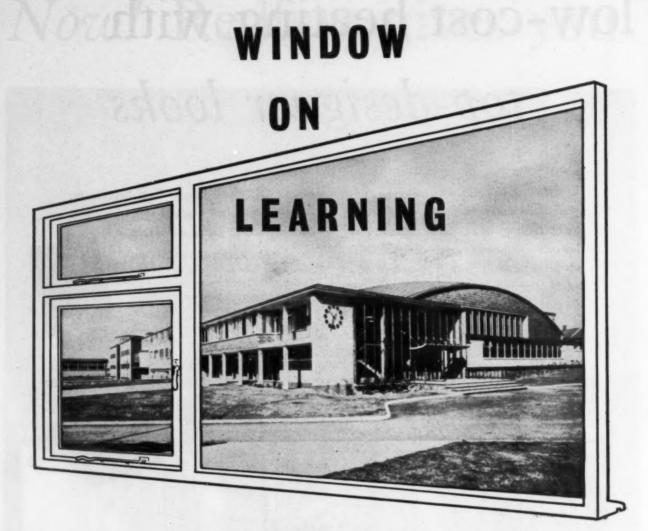


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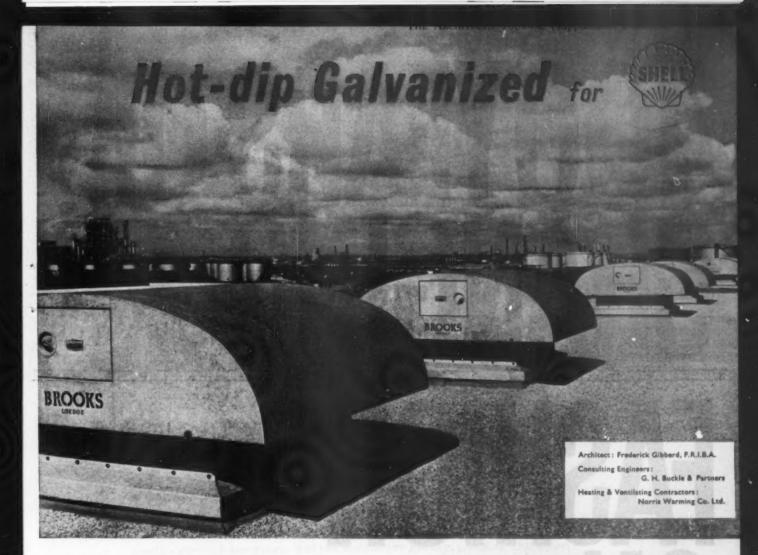
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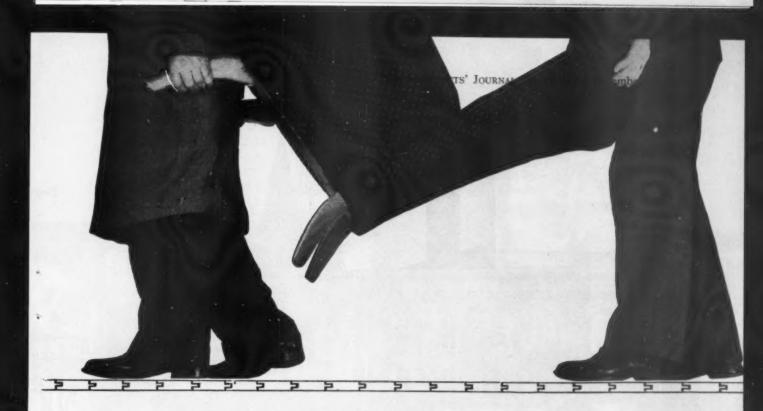


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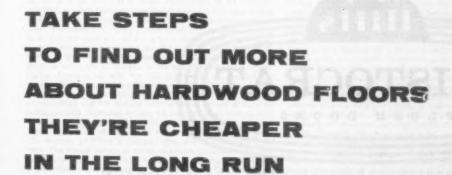
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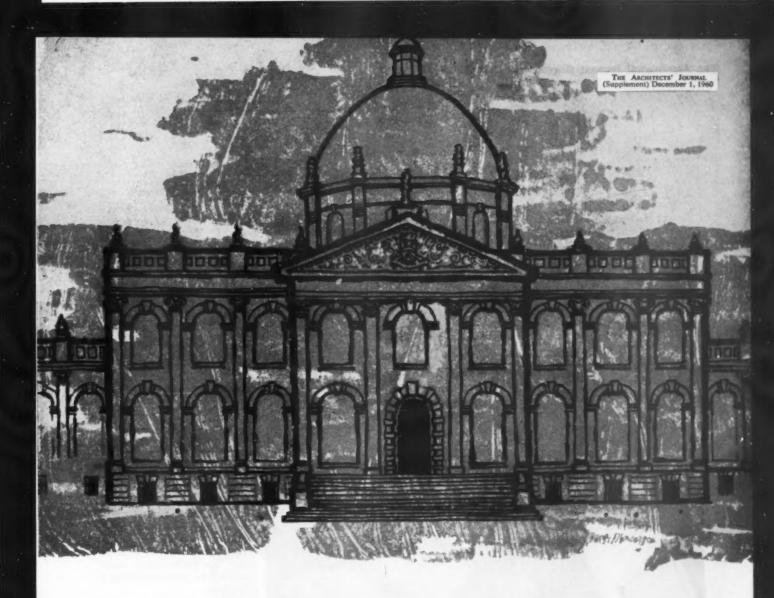
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Sir John Vanbrugh - the inspired amateur

The career of Vanbrugh was as sensational and as unorthodox as that of Inigo Jones or of Wren. He was one of the nineteen children of a rich Flemish sugar-baker who had fled from Ghent to England as a Protestant refugee from religious persecution. John first appears in history in 1686, when he was commissioned in an infantry regiment. At his father's death, three years later, he inherited a fortune which enabled him to abandon his tedious duties in the "Army of Occupation" in Germany, and to settle down to enjoy life in London to the full. Arrested as a spy in Calais, however, in 1690, he was imprisoned successively at Calais, Vincennes, and the Bastille; but relieved his feelings by writing a play. Some critics consider that the grim architecture of Vincennes and the Bastille is reflected in certain of his own buildings later. Released in 1692, he returned to soldiering until 1702. Again, he varied the monotony of military life by writing plays, the nature of which may be inferred from their titles-The Relapse, or Virtue in Danger, 1696, and The Provok'd Wife, 1697. The risqué nature of these comedies naturally made him very popular, and secured his admission to the famous and aristocratic Kit-Cat Club. Here he met the young Earl of Carlisle, who commissioned him completely, without architectural training, to design a vast mansion at Castle Howard in Yorkshire. As "Van's genius, without thought or lecture

"Is hugely turned to architecture".

Huge the architecture certainly was, and "Van" may have toyed

with the works of Paliadio while in gaol, as an alternative to writing improper plays; but at any rate the end-product was the type of architecture we now call "Baroque". This tendency is still more apparent in the grandiose palace of Blenheim, which he designed a few years later for John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, another member of the Kit-Cat Club. At Castle Howard, it is alleged that one can look through all the keyholes of the long succession of enormous state-apartments of the central block which extends through some 300 feet of the total frontage of 600 feet; but the wretched servants were stowed away in basement and attics, while the kitchens were isolated in a distant wing. At Blenheim, built at the national cost as a thank-offering to a national hero, pomp is appropriate; but the human aspect of the project centres in the long, bitter, and most amusing correspondence exchanged, over a span of twenty years, between Sarah Churchill (Marlborough's wife) and Vanbrugh. It was spiced with treless malice on her side, with resentment and with on his. Vanbrugh's huge practice included many other great mansions; also the Orangery at Kensington Palace and the King William Block at Greenwich Hospital. When he died, a contemporary wit suggested this epitaph for him:—

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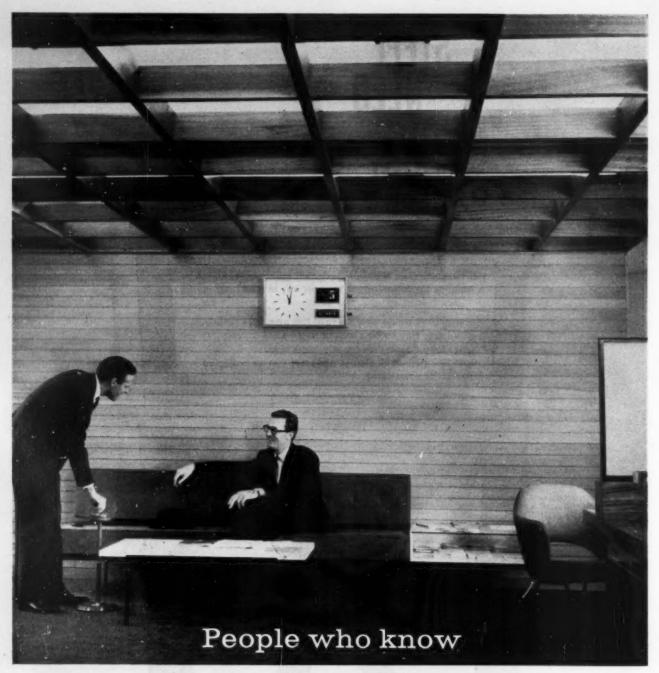
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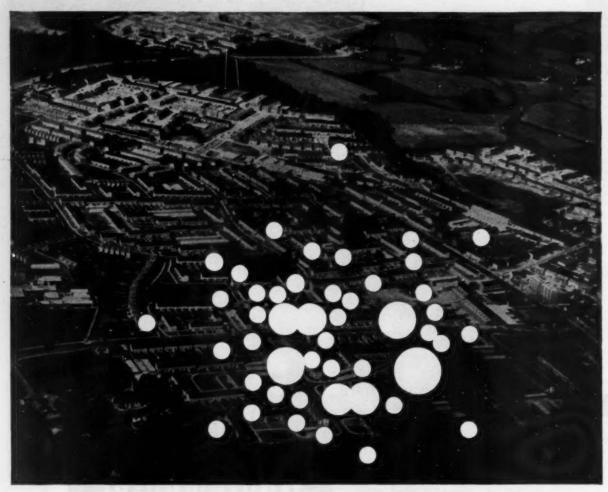
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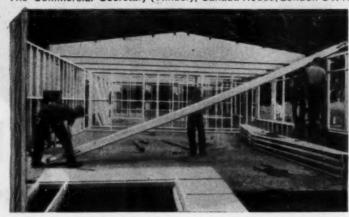
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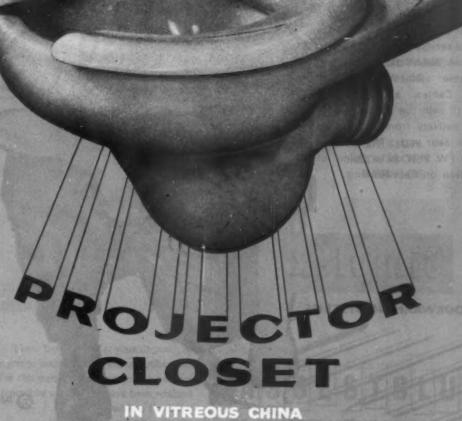
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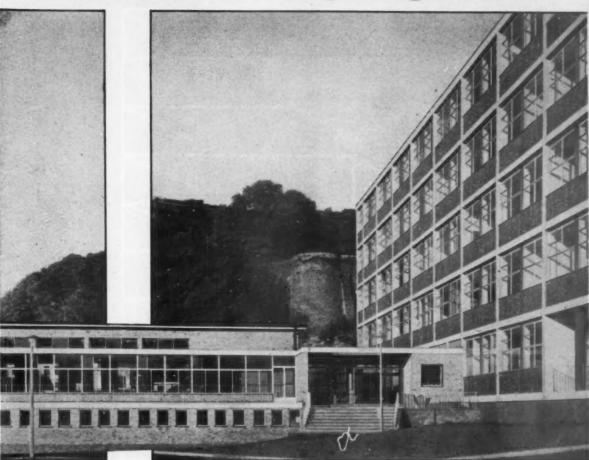
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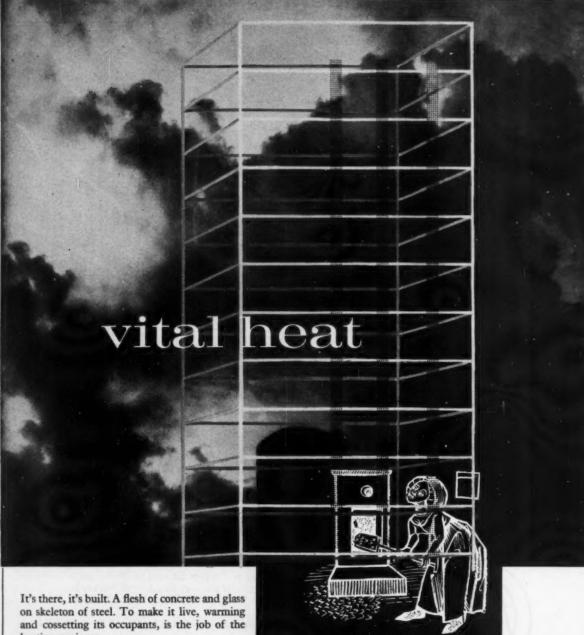
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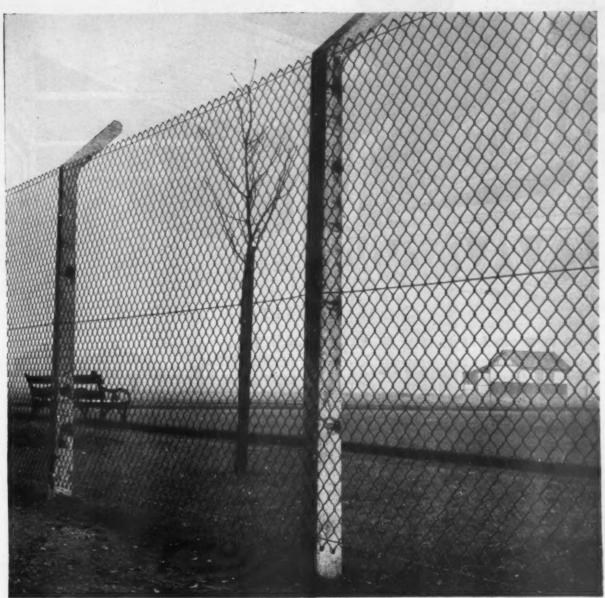
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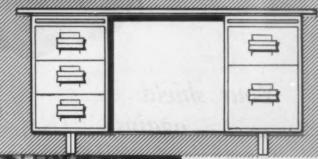
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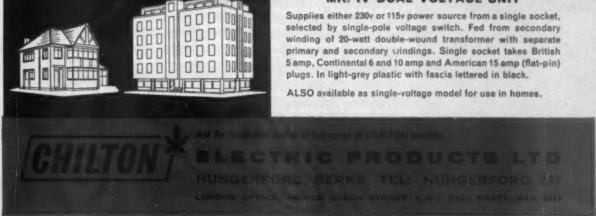
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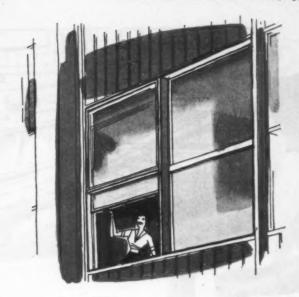
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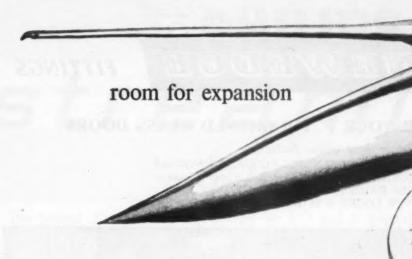
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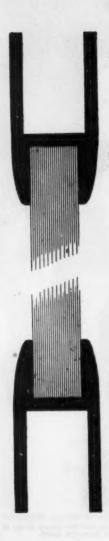
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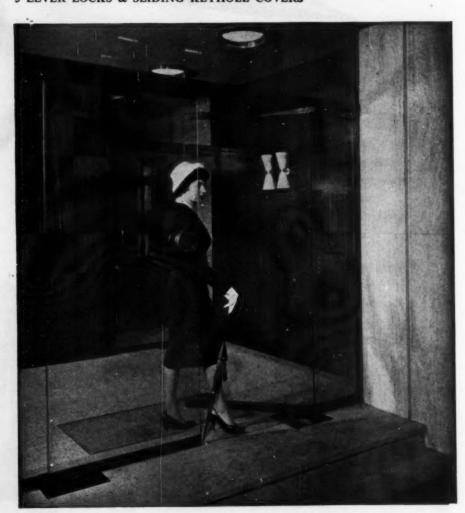
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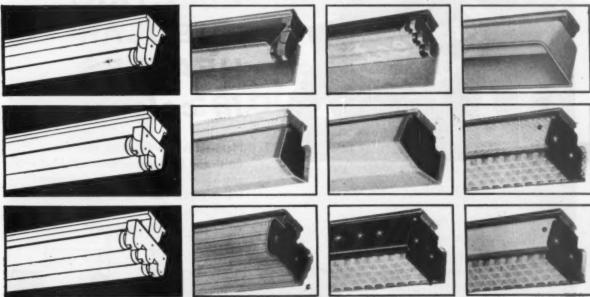
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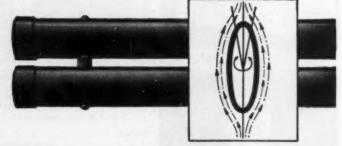






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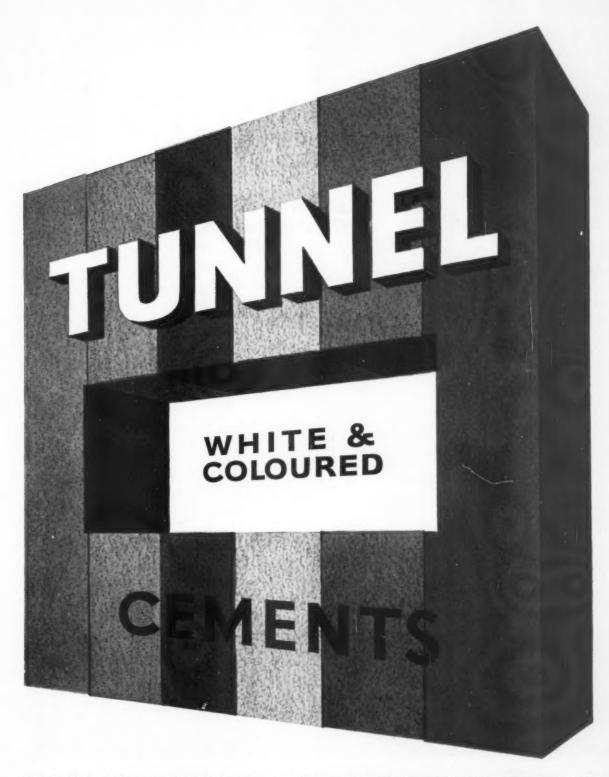
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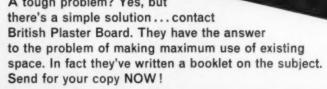
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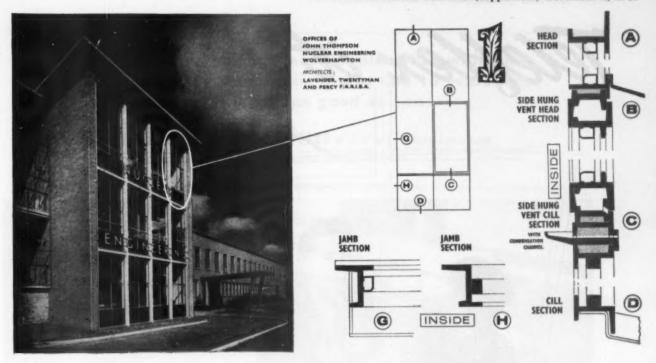
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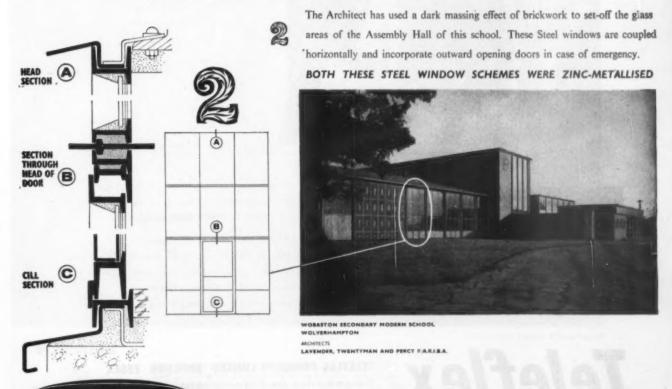
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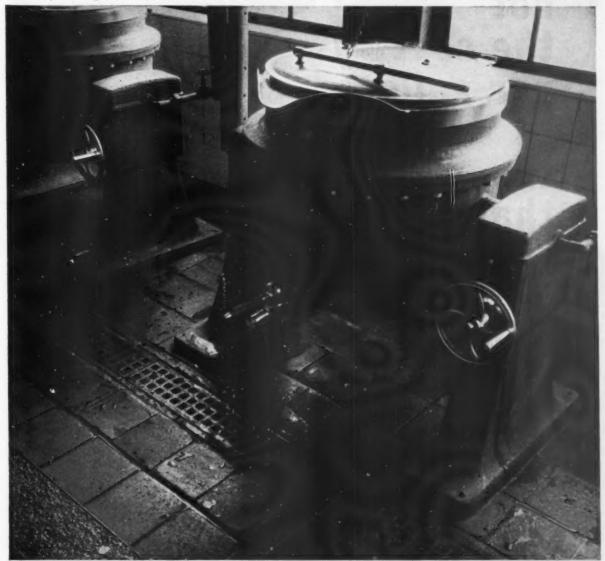
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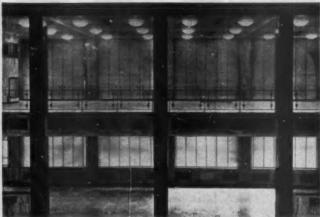
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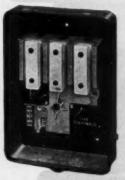




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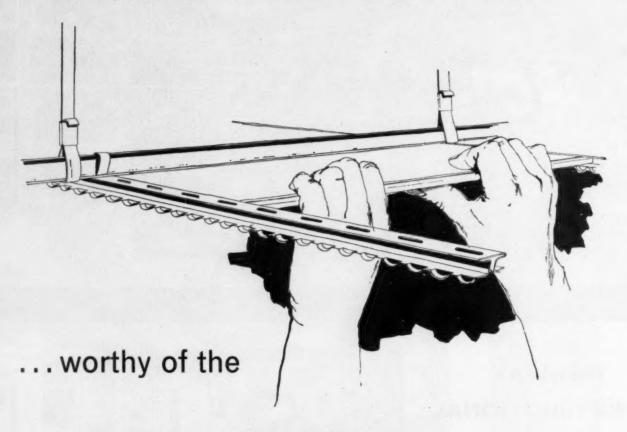
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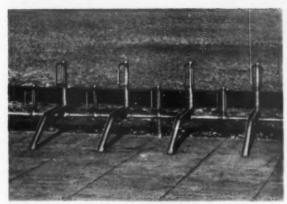
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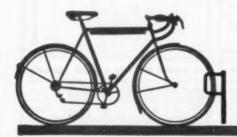
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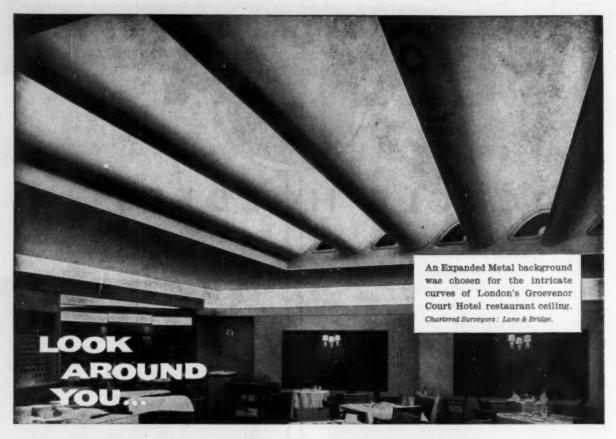
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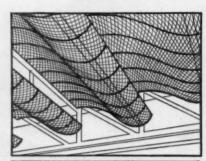
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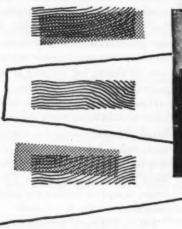
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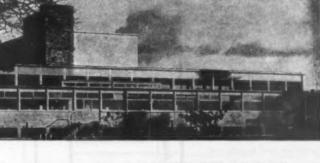
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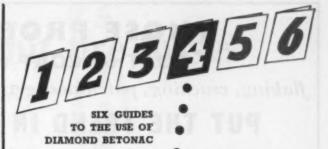


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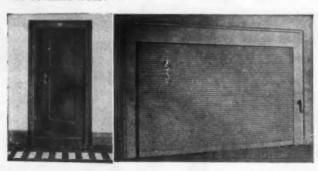
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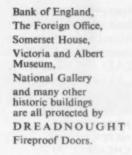
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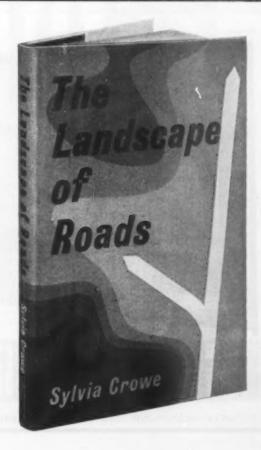
SYLVIA CROWE PPILA

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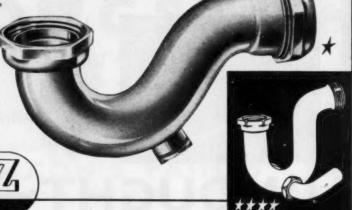




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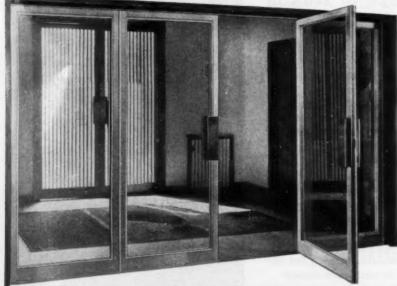
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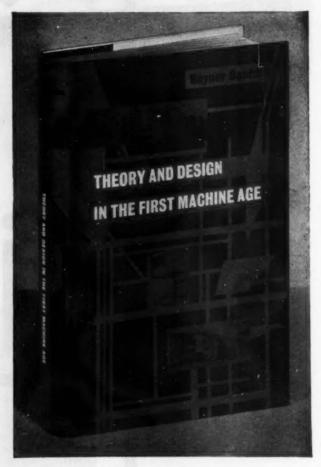
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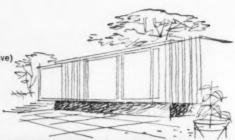
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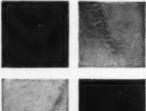
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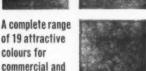


























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The Architects' Journal

No. 3424. Vol. 132. December 1, 1960

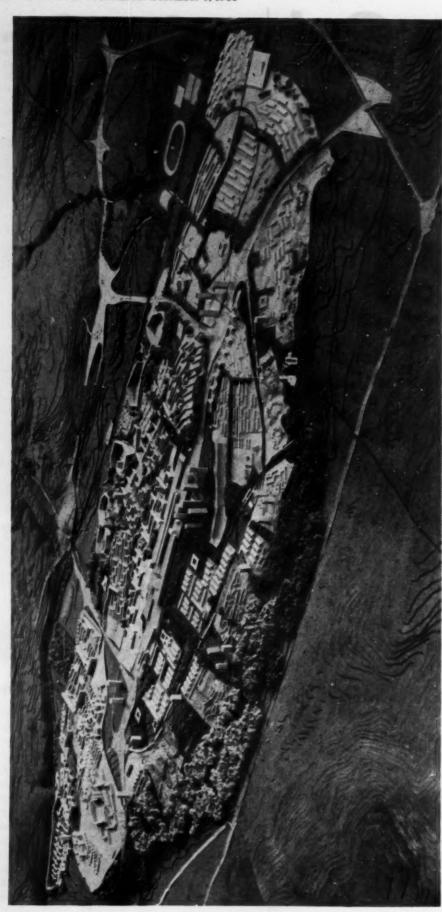
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NOT QUITE ARCHITECTURE

Cover Story

Never even looked at it, I bet. Well, I don't myself these days. I suppose we all did once, just for the first few weeks. It's like a lot of things; even Harry says that and he's a waiter at the Revuebar. Harry says that the novelty soon wears off and you never give it another thought. Well, hardly ever. I'm talking about the cover, though, the cover of the AJ. Rather a different kettle of fish, I admit.

Mark you, it's not always in a fit state, physically speaking, to be looked at at all. Harry says that sometimes too. I suppose my letter-box is really to blame, or rather my letter-plate (S.C.P. finish, allow p.c. sum 10s.). It is one of a range that were illustrated in the agony column of the Post Office Gazette, but as Marples was halfway up the M1 by then nothing came of it. Anyway, 187 pages of AJ tightly rolled is rather more than it can swallow so it usually extrudes the bulk of the matter that lies between "I knew it when it was a tree!" and "Twitterton, is this really Formica?" and leaves the remainder scattered about the floor in shreds, one of which bears the terse inscription "Tear here."



This photograph of the model of Cumbernauld New Town (Chief Architect and Planning Officer L. Hugh Wilson) represents a landmark in English planning ideas. Once more the city is a visually manageable whole. The garden city leaves its trace in the parks which adjoin the city centre, but otherwise has been decisively abandoned. There is no suburban sprawl: vistas are intimate, spaces enclosed and the country is only a few minutes walk from the centre. On page 783 of this issue is an article on the assessment of Cumbernauld's shopping needs. The shopping centre is the long flat area, not unlike the deck of an aircraft carrier, which lies behind the central cluster of point blocks. The service road runs beneath it. North lies to the left of the photograph.

I always read the better bits, starting with ASTRAGAL for a laugh and ending with "Other Appointments Vacant" for a darn good cry. But the cover, never. Not a glance. The paper they print it on came from the Ministry of Food I'm told; bought all those forms as a job lot when it was disbanded and been pulping them down ever since. I think it's poor, I really do, after all these years. Same old cover week after week and at a time like this when everyone (but everyone, Alfred) is having a face lift. Even the BBC have produced a new-look Radio Times, portable hen houses and corsets excepted, not to mention the Portland Place Periodical.

All right then, same old cover every OTHER week. Thought you might have forgotten that too. First half of the alphabet one week, second half the next, that's how it goes. It's an index you see, an index of information which might come in useful printed on shreds of paper and strewn about the hall. Well, last week, and this is what I'm leading up to, I took mine off; my letter-plate that is. I was having the front door painted. (Well, yellow with a white architrave is just too trad these days.) So the postman called me out of the bath and saying "I didn't want to spoil it with the wet paint, sir," he thrust the Journal into my wet hand. I spread it out to dry, whole and flat upon the table, and while it settled down like a graded wash on a November morning I began to read it. Know something? Man, it's fascinating!

EPNS, just to give you an example, stands for the English Place-Name Society. I'd often wondered. Some member of my family must have attended their annual dinner at some time or other and come away with half their cutlery. But that's only a start: what about IIBID? What indeed, you may well ask! No need to panic though, you can call the FBI, possibly even James Stewart in person, at Tothill Street, S.W.1. telephone Whitehall 6711. It's fun. isn't it. I couldn't wait for the next instalment to arrive. I gave the front door another coat of egg-shell finish and changed my bath day so that I could be there to welcome it.

I wasn't disappointed. The second half is often better than the first. Well, Harry says so anyway. (Not a word to MOT about that though.) But you don't need me to point it all out for you; read all about it! PEP in Queen Anne's Gate (perhaps they are thinking about a new cover): SPAB in Great Ormond Street (have your child inoculated at once): the RICS send their stories (and are, of course, currently appearing at the Whitehall Theatre). It's all there, so turn back and read on, if you see what I mean. I must leave you to it. I'm off to lunch. Harry said he would keep me a good table.

The Editors

GETTING AHEAD OF THE STUDENTS

7HAT can be done to help the staff of our architectural schools raise their standards of tuition? In the JOURNAL of November 17 we suggested the establishment of a staff college, or training college, for teachers of architecture. This would be a desirable but necessarily longterm solution. This week, on page 778, G. P. W. Taylor asks for more immediate action. He proposes the publication of a magazine expressly for architectural teachers so that there can be some regular channel of communication between them for exchanging educational ideas and research. We hope that Mr. Taylor will get support for his idea. Producing a regular publication, however, will involve considerable expense and the creation of a regular readership. As an interim measure the Journal is prepared to offer space at monthly intervals in its pages for an educational supplement and to pay for contributions to it. We hope that Mr. Taylor will receive sufficient support to be able to appoint an advisory panel to assist him to organise such a series.

NEW LIFE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

The flight from the country to the town, particularly the flight of the young, has been deplored by so many people for so many years that it has become a cliche, just one more of the things the old like to hold against the young. Only since the war, when local authorities could not face the prospect of a growing population in their bomb-decimated cities, has any serious effort been made, with New Towns and expanded towns, and small manoeuvres to encourage industry to decentralise itself, to reverse the trend. Some of these efforts have been rather heavy-footed, transforming small towns with a distinct character of their own into agglomerations with no character at all: in some industry has not co-operated, with the result that what were meant to become new communities have become merely distant dormitories. So it is very cheering to hear of new thought being given to these problems in rural East Anglia, where the Norfolk County Planning Officer put forward a series of proposals for "renewal" in small towns and large villages, at an admirably planned conference at Norwich, organised by the local Association of Architects and the East of England Town Planning Institute, and attended by local councillors from all parts of Norfolk and Suffolk. The conference is fully reported on page 779 of this issue, but some of Mr. Hookway's points deserve to be underlined and thoroughly examined by those with power to follow them through.

Although there is a boom in building today in which some of our towns seem liable to become unrecognisable before our eyes, there is "no atmosphere of expanding economic opportunity" in our countryside, Mr. Hookway pointed out. The population of rural areas is static or declining, and the fact that there is no serious unemployment in the countryside is

simply due to the persistent migration of young people to the cities. Is it also the cause, or the main cause, of this migration? Mr. Hookway suggested that it is, and that the establishment of small scale industries in our country towns and villages would do much to reverse the trend without transforming these small communities into suburban limbos. Local "new industry" committees in fact are being set up in East Anglia, to press for small schemes, employing perhaps a few hundred people. The question is, what can Government do to help encourage industrialists, or local firms with possibilities of expansion, to join in what is to some extent an experiment and therefore a risk?

Mr. Hookway suggested two things: the collection and investigation of facts about places where small local industries have already been developed. Many went to the West country during the war: how have they succeeded, and has their presence made any difference to the prosperity and population trends in their neighbourhood? Nobody has ever before thought of finding out, yet here is an important field of research to be done before inducements are offered to firms to make for the country. Secondly, he pointed out that the inducements offered to industry to go to areas of persistent unemployment do not apply to these rural areas because the lack of work is masked by the depopulation going on there. Clearly, persistent migration as well as persistent unemployment should qualify a place for offering special terms to enterprises who will come and help it to prosper.

There will always be country people who long for urban life and townsmen who long for the country; but some equalization of opportunities for work, good wages and varied leisure is necessary before anyone can forecast inevitable depopulation

and decay for our countryside.



HANDBOOK ON OFFICE EFFICIENCY

Hot on the news of the RIBA's proposed survey of architects' offices (a timely move when you consider our rating on the Pilkington scale) comes the publication in the new year of the JOURNAL'S serialised handbook for the architect (and his assistant) on the steps to be taken in running a job. This series on-for want of a better word-contract procedure is being written by a partner in one of London's foremost medium-sized firms as a follow-up to the JOURNAL'S check lists. The Editors hope that readers—who must be quite familiar with inefficient office organisation-will show just as lively an interest in this series as they did in the check lists.

IME FOREVER BLOWING BUBBLES

Last Saturday the Institute of Municipal Engineers issued a report taking an aggressive attitude to the RIBA's recent statement on "The Architect and

Local Government." The RIBA's chief information officer, Malcolm MacEwen, promptly replied-through the Press Association-with the assertion that the RIBA statement had been issued not to start a squabble about status, but to make proposals about the best way of promoting good architecture and efficient building by local authorities. In the last 20 years, said Mr. MacEwen, 58 county and non-county boroughs had appointed architects as chief officers, and they had done so not to enhance the status of architects, but to be sure of getting better buildings at no extra cost and in a shorter time.

The IME now say that this aim has, in fact, been achieved in boroughs where architectural teams are led by engineers. With remarkable naivete they boast that such teams have built more than 60 per cent of the country's three and a half million local authority dwellings "with distinction, business efficiency and economy." You don't have to be an architect to wonder where on earth these buildings of distinction can be found.

It is a pity the IME is taking such an attitude to the proposal that the architect should be allowed his place as natural leader of the building team. It is an attitude that can do a lot to harm the country's building programme. There is one county borough where thousands of pounds worth of projects are being delayed because the local authority cannot persuade architects to go and work under a borough engineer. (Only one qualified man has turned up in response to advertisements for 15 jobs in three years). Another borough has recently lost 50 per cent of its architectural staff because it cannot get replacements to work under the engineer. In spite of this, and in spite of the fact that an O and M survey has recommended the establishment of a chief architect as an economy, nothing is being done to put things right.

This status-squabbling can do more than delay important building work. It can lead to a deterioration in the design of buildings. If qualified architects refuse to work under engineers, there will be plenty of unqualified men to do so.

ARTERIAL ART

Some people think that a motor road

must inevitably tear apart and wreck a landscape. But a road can be beautiful and romantic as well as useful as Sylvia Crowe reminds us, in words and pictures, in The Landscape of Roads* which has just been published. An expert review of this book will appear shortly in the AJ. In the meantime let me advise all who are on present-giving terms with traffic engineers to give them this guide at Christmas. It could help our planners to accentuate the scenery while accelerating the motorist through it.

HURRAH FOR INTEGRITY

ASTRAGAL admires the Action Committee made up of members of the News Chronicle's sacked staff for the enthusiasm they are putting into planning their proposed daily, The Phænix. And he is grateful to them for a free copy of the "first souvenir edition" (a folded sheet with printing on one side only), and for their inclusion among the "Great Names" behind them of five architectural knights as well as a comedian and a dance band leader. But he respectfully submits that he will not be stampeded into welcoming a new daily paper simply because its supporters promise, somewhat hysterically, to be against hysteria, humbug, complacency, trivia, sentimentality and stunts. In fact, as any editor knows (including the AJ's) you can be against all these things without ever-thank Heavens!-suppressing them in your correspondents and colleagues. A newspaper would be rather dull without them. And ASTRAGAL would have gone out of business years ago.

*Architectural Press 18s. 6d.

"A road can be beautiful and romantic as well as useful." See ASTRAGAL'S reference in "Arterial Art" to Sylvia Crowe's book on road landscaping, from which this picture was taken.



WITHOUT THE PRINTS

Among the few architects whose work looks better in reality than in pictures are Tayler and Green, rightly famous for their landscape-hugging rural cottages in Norfolk. The subtle changes of height, good grouping and attractive colours (earlier examples in colour-wash and recent ones in facing bricks) don't come over well in photographs. So if you are not immediately excited by the picture below, you must take my word for it that in the "Prince Albert" the architects have captured the true pub quality-a quality so often missing in new buildings. Its "atmosphere" is due to the use of a novel gimmick. The Tayler and Green gimmick is, in fact, the avoidance of gimmicks. There isn't a cliché in sight: no mirrors, no ancient prints, no stuffed fish, no muskets-and not even a ship's clock. But these are negative virtues. The positive ones are harder to explain. The qualities that seem to make the

"Prince Albert" as popular with the clientele as the old pub it replaced are the unselfconscious lighting, furnishing and finishes. The outside, with its walls of greyish-cream facing bricks, matches the "Suffolk Whites" of the rest of the road. And the public bar interior (mahogany, white walls and Swedish-pine ceiling) is liked so much by some of the old characters who threatened never to go near the place that they are slowly agreeing to relinquish their "own" chairs which the landlord transferred to the new building to please them.

CORRECTION

If you intend to be at the IUA Congress in London next July, don't take any notice of the enrolment advice given here the other week. The fee is £18 (payable in six instalments) for those who register by January 1: after that it goes up to £20.

ASTRAGAL

The "Prince Albert," Lowestoft. Architects: Tayler and Green. See "Without the Prints."





G. P. W. Taylor, A.R.I.B.A. Michael Leonard, A.R.I.B.A.

Teaching Architecture

SIR: Your editorial last week stressed the difficulty of getting suitable teachers for carrying out recently advocated educational reforms, but did not mention (perhaps tactfully) the problem of refurbishing the several hundred people like myself already engaged in teaching who would in the first instance be responsible for implementing these now overdue reforms.

As you have suggested, training colleges and courses are obviously necessary and would go some way towards a solution, but these, unfortunately, would not be able to deal with more than a small proportion of teachers at a time. I do not believe that we can afford to sit and wait for the benefits of such measures to become apparent (even if BASA should let us do so), particularly when our small world is still reverberating with Buckminster Fuller's "appropriate comprehensive anticipatory design science," Charles Eames' "computing predictors," Doxiadis' "Ekistics," Reyner Banham's "Awful Warning," and more recently with Sir Leslie Martin's "stark evidence of our loss of control over our environment," and Professor Llewelyn Davies' "artificial division of art and science." Things like these can be added up.

It has occurred to me that over and above discussions on policy, syllabus and teaching courses, something useful might be done in effecting some liaison between teachers. At the moment, there is virtually no contact between us (except possibly at high level) and most of us are quite ignorant of "opposite number's" approach to teaching. I would accordingly like to propose through the courtesy of your columns, the founding of a publication in magazine form for circulation to all concerned with the teaching of architecture, with aims on some such lines as these:—

 To further the craft of teaching by publishing information on the "stuff" of teaching; effective ways of presenting information, methods of approach used in other disciplines, the psychologies of teaching and learning, etc.

2. To inform about progressive architectural educational work undertaken both

here and abroad.

3. To provide a channel for the publication of pertinent research work.

 To invite contributions from people engaged in related studies in the physical and social sciences.

 To provide a forum for the interchange of ideas between teachers through correspondence columns.

 To report on teaching courses and conferences, thus spreading their benefits throughout the teaching profession.

As a means of making such a proposal as effective as possible, I would suggest that every teacher should get regular monthly mailings "on his own door mat."

I believe that a move such as this could do much to resuscitate the teaching side of the profession by making each of us feel more committed to it, by making it more difficult to be complacent about out-worn systems, by demonstrating good teaching and in so doing making it less easy to teach a student to be imitative rather than methodological (St. John Wilson's "jungle fighter"), and by showing teaching as a worthwhile job in it's own right which deserves appropriate recognition, rather than as a good way of living while the practice builds up. Such recognition has to be earned, and will not come about unless the goods are of sufficiently high quality. Therefore the first essential is an improvement in the quality of teaching, and this is not likely to be achieved unless we can get together to work out our own salvation.

I have already written privately on this theme to people I know to be concerned about architectural education, but there must be many others not known to me. If sufficient interest is displayed in this idea, we could start trying to winkle out the necessary funds . . . Letters should be addressed to me at the address below.

G. P. W. TAYLOR

Little Heath Cottage, Sheethanger Lane, Felden, Herts.

No Facts about Design?

SIR: I take exception to the statement by R. Llewelyn Davies in the AJ (November 17), "There are no facts about design, and we should not try to write facts about it." He proposes that through the analysis of science and mathematics a problem should be carefully and consciously considered and once the factual elements of a problem are understood reason should be carried no further—the architect simply abandons himself to inspiration. Having laid such a careful groundwork I find it very surprising that the advocate of the scientific disciplines should rely on such a hit-ormiss process.

The division he makes between Science and Art seems excessively sharp. Is aesthetics to be some mysterious untouchable? No! For I believe that the same scientific methods proposed for the factual breakdown of a problem can be applied equally well to the seemingly irrational aspects of the Arts.

Why should we attempt to guide life by

rational principles? After all, the primitive and the peasant controlled their environment in a purely intuitive way, and the pattern of their beliefs, their art and their society was an organic unity. The reason is Reason itself. Thought which has been the source of man's technological development has also been the means by which man's primary organic unity has been destroyed. In the 20th century not only have problems so grown in complexity that they are beyond a purely intuitive grasp, but changes in society are so rapid that they defy purely intuitive adaptation.

Thus we see that the need for ordering our environment by a rational way of thought we have brought upon ourselves. The architect must analyse and rationalise, for he must foresee problems and changes, and plan for them in advance.

If the architect is to think clearly, then he must think about thought. Firstly in the way in which the mind receives information through the senses, and then he must study the way in which the mind breaks down this information, groups, relates and remembers it. By rationalising aesthetics, value is not denied to intuition, for the rhythmic interplay between analysis and synthesis, between reason and intuition, is the basis of invention in science and of creative imagination in art.

An awareness of the principles underlying creativity gives a broader and surer base from which we may await moments of design inspiration.

Llewelyn Davies has stressed the importance of study of the architectural environment and this is more important than he might have supposed, for it is among these data that can be found the basis of the rationalised aesthetic.

Beauty is literally in the eye of the perceiver, for through the physiological study of the eye itself and the accompanying mental functions, it can be understood why certain spaces or forms appear harmonious or disharmonious, rhythmic or arhythmic. Both visual and aural rhythms have their basis in modes of mental organisation outlined in the Gestalt theory of perception.

Space relationships can be better understood when we realise the physiological correlation which exists between eye, ear and kinesthetic sensations in the muscles. Perception theory creatively interpreted can provide a grammar for design.

These ideas are not mere speculation, as I have recently applied them when teaching at the Hochschule für Gestaltung at Ulm. There are facts about design and I hope a great deal of research will be made into this relatively undeveloped field. This approach will make allowance for the subjective as well as the objective, for the primitive force of the unconscious as well as the sharply defined powers of the intellect. It is a new functionalism which will take into account the nature and needs of the whole man, and will not, in the words of Lewis Mumford, "whittle him down to the size and shape that will fit some lessthan-man-sized formula."

MICHAEL LEONARD

London, N.W.3

NEWS

NORWICH ARCHITECTS AND TPI

Renewal of Towns and Villages

The Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects and the East of England branch of the TPI combined forces to hold a very successful one-day conference at Norwich on November 11. Realising that a straightforward, professional get-together would simply be a pleasant social occasion, they widened the scope of the meeting by inviting councillors and local government officials from all over Norfolk and Suffolk, and with a mixed audience of well over a hundred had a real chance of sowing seed in fertile ground.

The subject was urban and rural renewal, and many conferences have foundered on it. Here the organisers managed to get four completely different speakers who were saying the same things in very different ways. The overall effect was impressive, and this is what matters, because the only good such a conference can hope to achieve is to broaden or change people's way of

thinking.

In the morning R. J. Hookway, deputy county planning officer of Norfolk, gave a remarkable paper in which he described exactly the scale and subtlety of treatment needed to promote rural renewal, to stabilise and then increase the rural population, not by the importation of dormitory dwellers from the nearest towns, but by importing industry and gradually make the country towns and large villages self-supporting, as they were in the eighteenth century.

The main advantages of stimulating industrial development throughout rural England,

said Mr. Hookway, were these:

1. It would hold and eventually increase the population of market towns, and even villages, which have already a considerable investment in social tradition and capital, and a reasonable scale of expansion would not require anything like the investment in public services and social facilities, such as schools and hospitals, required by New Towns.

2. It would check the export of population from these towns to the cities-a matter of great concern to councils where there is no local opportunity for the young people.

3. It would spread the additional industrial and domestic traffic load on to less used roads, to the relief of the traffic problem in the cities.

4. Expanding economic opportunity gives a sense of well-being, which would lead in towns and the larger villages to more interest in local government, in community enterprise and indeed to renewal.

"It would be gratifying," Mr. Hookway went on, "if we had some facts and figures about industry in rural England to draw

"Really there is a tremendous amount of it already. Throughout the West Country, which I know best, there is the most remarkable spread and almost every market town has an enterprise that just does not fit into industrial location lore and yet is doing quite well. Some are old established. the continuation or inheritors of craft and skill dating back centuries. Some are quite modern-I think of a machine-tool factory established since the war in a small Devon market town which has been steadily expanding ever since. Some have specialist international markets. Some serve local needs. To a less marked degree we can trace this pattern in East Anglia. But I know of no authoritative economic and social study which can be used to counter the belief of industrialists that they should go to the city and to the established centre. A case study of a number of manufacturing enterprises which have established themselves since the war in rural areas might well produce some surprises.

'Nor need we think today of industry only in terms of smoke, dirt, smell and noise. They exist, of course, and the location factors of heavy and specialised industry are as marked as ever. The new industriestextiles, plastics, light electrical, small machine components, are free of these ties. They have electricity and oil instead of coal for power, motor transport instead of rail. Small bulk-high value products. which, with the automotive control and ease of integration of production through improved communications, are less tied to a particular locality than ever before.

"I do not look for the establishment of an industrial giant in a small market town. I argue that the case for the small factory of say 10 to 300 workers may be better than is thought and the need merits both study and more enthusiastic experiment on

the part of authority.

'In some respects the Town Development Act is such an experiment. Basically the object is to relocate industry and its workers in the expanding town, or to locate new industry in the town and draw its workers from the city. This is planned overspill. For each project the administrative work and the time spent in planning and persuasion and discussion is considerable, effort only merited when the thinking can be in terms of the thousands of people and the tens of factories. For the expanding town it is a case of new housing estates on a large scale. costed to the penny, architected in large blocks. It means industrial estates because of the scale of the movement. It means new schools and other social facilities. It means new sources of water supply, and new sewers. It means new expanded town centres for the extra business and traffic. All together considerable public enterprise and for a town of less than 10,000 in population the probability of a shattering social and physical upheaval. It's an exciting one. I rate my own limited experience in connection with Thetford amongst the most inspiring and interesting that I have had in planning. And we have a tremendous lot to learn still. We in the counties that will receive the population, and those in the big exporting authorities, who pay the piper in large measure and may well be inclined to want to call a rural tune, whose intimate complex and personal notes could be a little outside their understanding. But this is another subject. It is sufficient now to say that planned overspill is moving out of the experimental stage, and, I hope with improvement and encouragement from a better amending Act. promises success in relieving some of the pressure in the conurbations in the next 20 years. It does not seem unrealistic to me to think that we might well locate or relocate 1,000,000 people by such projects in that space of time. But I must argue a desirability to maintain in Rural England a great measure of the present social structure and diversity. I think there is a case for a standard for the planned increase in a community, at least as a basic guide. I am tempted to say that any increase in population by overspill greater than 25 per cent for a typical market town should be viewed with suspicion. Thetford is a special case. It is not a typical market town and doubtless there are others like it. For the hundreds of small towns and large villages, the places of 2,000 to 10,000 inhabitants which are so typical of East Anglia, the approach of the Town Development Act is too heavy. Their councils, their professional and tradesmen. their people look for one or perhaps a few new industries that will employ the few hundreds. They do not want to contemplate new shopping centres or new sewerage systems, or less tangibly but very movingly felt, new character. They want scope for the local builder to go on building and employing, some local jobs for the children of today.

"There is real feeling in the cry they are putting up: this is the voice that has led to the formation of local "new industry" committees, to pressure on the Counties and their planning departments to produce industry, to the request for the zoning of a bit of land in a town map for industry as though the town map will be like a magic wand to catch the eye of a tycoon in some industrial complex.

"Sometimes there is a measure of success from such endeavours and I think that success can be claimed for the Norfolk campaign. Elsewhere I have known equally enthusiastic effort to produce no success at

"Is there no answer that Whitehall can give to this call?" Mr. Hookway asked. "The Local Employment Act 1960 contains a glimmer of hope but generally one has to jump a 4 per cent or 'persistently high' unemployment hurdle and there are many rural communities where because of lack of opportunity for so long migration of young people is the accepted solution of unemployment, and wives by tradition stay at home and do not swell unemployment statistics. Could the answer be found by facilitating enterprise by erecting factories to encourage new industry to come? Could the local urban or rural councils be permitted to do something?

"I have no doubt that if the suggestion were acceptable a dozen schemes could be worked out. One that appeals to me is to allow local authorities to erect in towns and villages of over 2,000 and under 10,000 population, and in advance of any par-

ticular requirement, small factories for letting. What I have in mind is something like the unit factories at Thetford which are proving to be such a successful magnet. These factories offer 1,440 sq. ft. of factory space and 360 sq. ft. of office and toilet accommodation-1,800 sq. ft. in all. With road access they are built for about £2 per square foot or £3,600 per unit. There is yardage space of some 1,500 sq. ft. on to which the building may be extended, or alternatively, two units can be joined to become one factory with some 3,000 sq. ft. of floor space. They can be built singly or in blocks of units. They are attractive to look at and could well be incorporated into small redevelopment projects, arising for example from slum clearance. Let us not worry about industrial zones for such enterprises. The whole pattern of our market towns is a glorious and intriguing mixture of commercial, residential and industrial uses and we are only thinking of small scale light industry, which, with a bit of thought about access and siting, need not conflict with other development.

"To attract the industrialist to one of these small units I should like to see the inducement of a first year free of rent and for subsequent years a rent as may be agreed with the local authority on presentation of audited accounts up to a maximum of 10 per cent. of the capital cost. Once a factory was let another could be built, if it was wished to do so, as further bait. The initiative would be with the community.

Such a scheme could well provide an incentive to many who would be new industrialists but who are tied down by difficulties and cost in finding a small factory to start in. Three hundred of these units could be built for the cost of a 'V' bomber, and could give employment to say 5-6,000 people. They could quickly be profit earning as a financial investment. They could be the seed of a social investment which would support the economy and bolster the spirit of many small rural communities. They could help in stemming a flow of surplus population from the rural areas to already overcrowded cities. Some might fail. Some might grow to larger enterprises, which in new buildings could materially boost the economy of small

"This is one idea and no more than that. An idea in keeping, I believe, with the wishes of many rural communities. In scale with their thoughts. Needing a very small change of policy in spending public money, to pay possibly big, social dividends."

What was quite new in these ideas of Mr. Hookway's was the gentleness of scale and the subtlety of the suggested operations: what was intended was not a vast dumping of overspill but a nation-wide, needle-and-thread knitting together of a pattern which has split so far that the only virtue of the countryside to most people is to be there for them to have a day out in.

One of his questioners, particularly, was unable to take this point and was obviously

visualising industrial estates like Harlow on the edge of every village. Mr. Hookaway took the opposite view (and so did every other speaker in the conference, in one way or another), that such zoning must be broken down before any integrated pattern of life was possible, and that in any case it was unnecessary with the kind of rural renewal that was proposed.

The second morning speaker, Herbert Taylor, gave an account of the Loddon housing that was a delight, witty but never malicious, perfectly frank, without hurting anybody's feelings. The aptest comment was made by the chairman of the Norwich Housing Committee, who asked despairingly why the other R.D.C.s in Norfolk had not copied Loddon's example.

Norwich's own contribution was shown in the afternoon, after a session of mildly incoherent humanist generalisations by the writer, followed by David Percival, the city architect, who showed slides of the city's housing which proved that it has improved out of all proportion in the last few years. One scheme in particular, forming a frame to St. John Ber Street, is as good as anything in the country. Like all the other speakers, David Percival pleaded for live communities, not well-designed mausolea.

The organisers believe that this was the first time that local architectural and town planning branches had organised a joint platform in this way. It will, quite clearly, not be the last.

IAN NAIRN

OXFORD ROADS INQUIRY

Five Plans: Seventy Objections

Oxford's Roads Inquiry opens today, with five alternative road plans for consideration, seventy objections to them, and a vigorous intervention expected from the University in favour of a University precinct. The main proposals before the Inquiry are outlined here by PAUL THOMPSON, a leading campaigner on this issue and one of the organisers of a public meeting held in Oxford last night, at which Peter Chamberlin, Graeme Shankland and Malcolm MacEwen spoke on problems of traffic, roads and precincts.

The Oxford road problem has been the despair of every town planner who has thought about it. For 30 years a crescendo of fruitless argument has been waged among perhaps the largest single group of intelligent men in the country as to how to solve their road problem. The argument has throughout been a conflict of rival schemes, of whose playing fields or buildings to destroy, of whether or not to build tunnels, and above all of whether Christchurch Meadow is a dank wamp or a sacred sward. The aims of a road system have never been discussed; only the effects.

Now at last in 1960, prompted by the imminence of a ministerial inquiry, there are encouraging signs of a positive new approach. The debate in Congregation in October was one sign of this. Along with the repassing of a resolution of 1955 urging the minister to wait and see the effect of

secondary measures before he considers inner relief roads, and other decrees expressing opinions on detailed routes for roads, Congregation passed a decree "that whatever relief roads are built, there should be restrictions on motor traffic in the centre of Oxford." The meaning of this resolution, which received wide support, has since been disputed, but it is clear enough from their speeches that both the Warden of Merton and the Warden of All Souls want to free the University area of the "clutter of vehicles, moving, jammed or parked" which now molest it, and that "some sort of precinct" should be the aim.

This is the first positive expression of purpose which has come from the University during the whole roads controversy, and it clearly points the way to a solution. A University precinct is an inspiring aim, and moves which have been made in the last

weeks to gather support for it show that with an idea of this kind genuine agreement can be found. There is a danger that the precinct idea will become in turn identified with sectional interests if it is thought to carry with it the necessary implication of a meadow road; but so long as the argument is kept to ends rather than to means it can provide the right answer.

The University have come to this new approach late; the City Council have never considered it. Perhaps the most frightening feature of the whole dispute has been the fact that although roads have been debated again and again in Council there has never been any discussion of the ultimate purpose. It has always been assumed that roads are to carry traffic into the City Centre, where Oxford citizens wish to go, and the only question is how to get there.

Some of the plans discussed by the Council in the last year would have demolished one or both of the City's theatres, a cinema, the offices of the Oxford Mail, the Coperative Society and two Noncomformist chapels, and left the largest hotel and one of the largest stores isolated on roundabouts. Even this plan did not provoke the thought that a road might destroy its own purpose.

No brief was ever given to the City Architect; the debate went on, councillors were expelled by one political party, the planning committee chairman resigned; and eventually three different plans were prepared to submit to the minister. One of the three does suggest some kind of restriction in the

University area, and it is the only feature of merit in the whole set. They are all drawn up with tight complex roundabouts and even one-way streets which can only be expected to produce more confusion, and none of them suggest their relationship with either the City's inner redevelopment areas (St. Ebbe's and St. Clements) or the future of the City centre itself.

There are some 70 objections to these schemes, some of which are whimsical follies, including plans to drain all the rivers and a charming drawing of a battlemented motorway crossing the meadow. Most of the serious objections are from property interests. Two groups rally round the old banners of meadow road and of no inner road—the former group comprising principally All Souls College, the Trades Council, the Communist Party, the local branch of the Transport and General Workers Union and Dr. Thomas Sharp; the latter group the Chamber of Trade and Worcester College.

Dr. Thomas Sharp is putting in his original Merton Mall of 1947 as an objection in detail, although he supports one of the City's schemes in principle. His plan. conceived at a time when traffic on the roads was a mere fraction of what it is today, hardly appears practicable in isolation from the other developments which he originally proposed. He sees the problem as one of mere amenity; he wishes to relieve the High Street of through traffic for this purpose. He does not believe that the traffic problem is at all serious in itself, and he plans to construct new shopping streets with through traffic.

In this last idea he would appear to have the support of the Chamber of Trade, who protest against any reduction of traffic in shopping streets, under the impression that pedestrian shopping areas lose trade. A recent canvas made by the Oxford Mail fortunately shows that this misconceptiona hangover from the days when shoppers pulled up and parked their cars outside an attractive shop, is at last weakening, and there is hope of winning tradesmen to a more positive approach.

Two entirely new plans have been submitted. One of these is by the Oxford Preservation Trust, prepared by Sir William Holford. It is on sale as a pamphlet, and a meeting has been held in its support. Unfortunately it appears to be more of a compromise between existing plans than a new view of the problem. Sir William has proposed a system of freeways, but he has not put his whole faith in this new road system; he shows it with frequent roundabouts and crossing the Thames by a bridge which he admits in the text to be too narrow for its purpose, and he has provided a plan for St. Ebbe's which shows a road pointing ominously in the direction of the meadow. His scheme, as no doubt the Trust intended, is but the most intelligent of the delaying policies to be presented at the enquiry. He has no proposals for the City Centre or for the University area, and his plan for St. Ebbe's, which he has quite rightly included, is merely a scheme for council cottage housing grouped round a future meadow road extension.

The second new plan is presented by Townmaker Ltd., of Wallingford. It shows a diagrammatic road scheme, and plans for the redevelopment of the City as a commercial and civic pedestrian precinct, and of St. Ebbe's as a high density residential area with precinct planning. It does not indicate any plans for the University, and it is not worked out in any detail. But it is the only plan to present anything like an overall approach or to provide any new ideas. It is full of ideas, and there is a danger that the contentious nature of some of these-a heliport for example, and tower blocks in secluded north Oxford-will obscure its real contribution to the problem. (This plan was described in the AJ 4 Aug., 1960.) In view of the inadequacy of the official plans and of most of the objectors' alternatives it is fortunate that a spontaneous movement for a different approach has arisen. A meeting was held last night, Wednesday, November 30, in the Union Debating Hall, at which Peter Chamberlain, Graeme Shankland and Malcolm MacEwen spoke. This was not a meeting to discuss any particular road but to establish the ends that any roads must serve. The promoters want to leave the planning of that to an expert-preferably to an expert of national stature. But they want him to have a brief based on the values at stake and on the planned development of the whole city in the next 25 years. They want to see for the university area as much traffic restriction as a planner can offer them without prejudicing servicing of colleges and shops or public transport; they want at least to remove all through traffic and street parking, and to oblige private cars to park on the perimeter. Their aim is a university in which the pedestrian and cyclist are supreme (as they already are among academics; it takes too long to travel to lectures by car) from which noise and fumes are removed but not at the price of becoming an extended car park. Some parts, such as Radcliffe Square, should become absolute pedestrian precincts. For the city they would like to see a phased plan to convert the commercial area and Gloucester Green into pedestrian shopping and civic precincts respectively, with full but segregated access for vehicles and public transport. Finally, they would want to try to protect the amenities of Christchurch Meadow and of the redevelopment of St. Ebbe's and St. Clement's. either by underpasses and sheathing or by putting the road on the other side of the river with access feeders crossing to serve the centre.

The speakers will be discussing the precinct plans for Leeds University, the Barbican Plan, the South Bank, and the necessary scale of urban roads. These are all familiar facts with the architectural and town planning profession, but they are almost unknown in Oxford, where there is widespread ignorance on recent ideas in these fields. Being outside the normal educational syllabus they can only pass between enthusiasts in private conversation. It took Oxford some 50 years to recognise modern architecture. and without a campaign it may not recognise town planning until too late.

The public meeting is intended both to explain the possibilities of precinct planning for the University and for the commercial and civic centre of the City, and to pass a resolution in their support for submission at the enquiry. It is hoped that if there is sufficient support for this policy at the meeting, the minister will ask for a plan to be drawn up to serve these ends, and so open the way to an Oxford growing more attractive in the future rather than severed and eroded by a perpetual intrusion of noise, fumes, vibration and parked chromium

COMPETITION

Piccadilly Circus

Intending entrants in the Piccadilly Circus Architectural Competition announced by The Star before it was incorporated in The Evening News, will be pleased to know that it is the intention to continue with the competition.

All the conditions given in the original Star prospectus for the competition will apply except that the closing date for entries has been postponed to January 16, 1961.

The address to which entries are to be sent may also be changed. All students who have notified their intention to compete will be advised.

Students wishing to enter who have not already done so should write immediately

Architectural Competition. Special Services Department, The Evening News & Star, Carmelite House, London, E.C.4.

LEVERHULME RESEARCH AWARDS

1961 Fellowships and

Application for these Fellowships and Grants should be made by December 31, 1960, and the awards will be announced in May 1961, and will normally date from September 1, 1961.

These awards are intended for senior workers and except in exceptional circumstances are limited to British-born subjects normally living in the United Kingdom. No subject of enquiry is excluded, but preference is given to subjects in which existing provision for research is inadequate. The duration of the awards does not extend over more than two years or less than three months, and the amount depends on the nature of the research and the circumstances of the applicant.

Application forms and further details are obtainable from the Secretary, Leverhulme Research Awards, St. Bridget's House, Bridewell Place, London, E.C.4.

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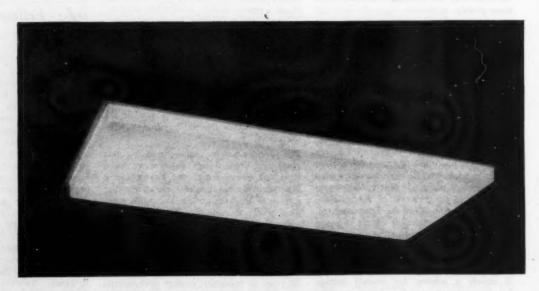


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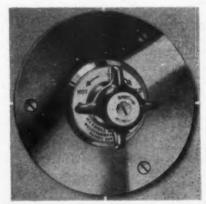
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THE INDUSTRY

This week Brian Grant describes a safety shower mixing valve, a cement for repairing precast concrete, a file for drawings, a bathroom cabinet, and aluminium doors.



Meynell Red Triangle mixing valve

Shower Mixing Valves

The photograph above shows the recently introduced Red Triangle safety mixing valve, in which the hot supply is automatically cut off if the cold supply should fail. Standard finish is chromium plate and the flush mounted version makes a very neat fitting. (Meynell & Sons Ltd., Montrose Street, Wolverhampton.)

Repairs to Precast Concrete

Corro-Proof grade B "Ply" cement is a polyester resin which has been developed as a bonding medium for the fixing and repair of precast concrete. In the past an epoxy resin has been used, but this was comparatively expensive, and the newer cement costs only about 2s. 6d. per pound, and is easier to use both on site and in the workshop.

The new cement is supplied in two parts, a powder and a liquid, which are mixed to form a fairly stiff paste, the exact proportions not being at all critical. The concrete faces to be joined should first be brushed free of dust and both faces are then coated with a thin layer of the resin cement and then pressed firmly together. After 48 hours the bond should be as strong as the concrete. though seven days are needed to reach full mechanical strength. It is essential to mix no more cement than can be used in one hour, but there seem to be no other vital precautions to be taken, as the curing time is not affected by excessive humidity, and the cement can even be applied to slightly damp surfaces, though this should be avoided if possible. The cement also forms a useful filler for any cracks which may develop in prestressed concrete. Small trial packs are available for test purposes. (Corrosion Technical Services Ltd., Sunleys Island, Great West Road, Brentford, Middle-

Files for Drawings

The new Art Metal plan file has been designed for the filing of all kinds of drawings and maps, and will hold at least 3,000 full size prints, and correspondingly larger numbers of smaller sizes. The drawings are filed in large folders, in much the same way as ordinary letters. The folders are filed vertically between spring compressed pockets which prevent the drawings from slipping down or becoming creased: moreover, there is no resistance when withdrawing a folder from a pocket. Four sizes of planfile are standardised to take drawings up to 53 by 30 inches, and filler pockets are produced with different depths for filing different drawing sizes. Cabinets about the size of letter files are also made for quarto or foolscap drawings, each drawer holding about 2,000 drawings.

The planfiles have double steel walls insulated with asbestos for fire resistance, and the covers interlock with the cases to keep out water from hoses. (Art Metal Ltd., Buckingham Palace Road. London, S.W.1.)



Ekco bathroom cabinet

Bathroom Cabinets

The illustration above shows the new Ekco bathroom cabinet which is moulded in white polystyrene and costs only £3 3a. including purchase tax. The sliding doors are glass mirror, and there is an internal shelf which can be used in two positions. Dimensions are 201 by 121, with a depth of 54 in. This model was announced at the beginning of the year, but production has been held up and it is only now available. (Ekco Plastics Ltd., Southend-on-Sea, Essex.)



Ajax aluminium framed doors

Aluminium Doors

Ajax Aluminium announce that they are now able to supply from stock aluminium framed doors complete with a choice of furniture and fittings and anodised in a number of colours. Materials are also stocked from which aluminium door frames can be made up. The doors are made from extruded sections with the corners jig welded to make them square and flat, and the labour required is small so that prices can be kept low, often little more than a hardwood door. (Ajax Aluminium Ltd., Ajax House, Kangley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26.)

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The design of shopping facilities in new towns has been much hampered in the past by the fact that the authorities have no direct access to information on the amount of shopping space to be provided and have had to rely on estimates from commercial sources. This article by Geoffrey Copcutt describes the first attempt made by a New Town authority to estimate this provision. The forword is by Hugh Wilson, Chief Architect and Planning Officer to Cumbernauld.

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4 PLANNING: URBAN AND RURAL

Shopping Facilities in Cumbernauld

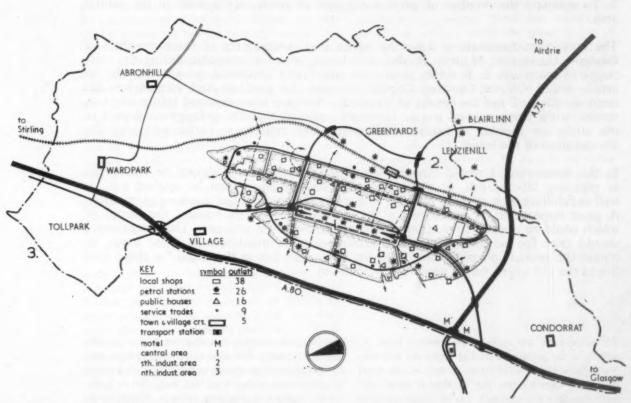


Fig. 1. Plan of Cumbernauld showing distribution of retail outlets

The planning approach adopted at Cumbernauld, with compact urban development and the abandonment of the neighbourhood unit concept, must result inevitably in a different shopping pattern compared with the more orthodox new town solution of main centre supported by local shopping centres. At Cumbernauld the plan adopted for the main hilltop area containing a population of 50,000 comprises a main central shopping area containing all the principal shops with corner shops throughout the residential areas on the basis of one shop to about three hundred houses. This concentration of shopping in the centre is made possible by the short distances involved in the town with no house on the hilltop more than three-quarters of a mile from the centre and two-thirds of the population living within one-third of a mile of the centre. The remaining 20,000 population will be accommodated in four satellite villages grouped around the hilltop; these will have local shopping centres although they will depend on the main centre for the principal shops.

technical section

During the preparation of a planning scheme for any urban area it is, of course, necessary to make an assessment of the shopping provision; but it is all the more necessary at Cumbernauld to obtain as reliable a forecast of space requirements as possible. When we considered these problems, it soon became apparent that there were many shortcomings in existing methods of calculating retail provision and we felt that an acceptable method must result in both an economic and a physical planning tool as well as a realistic forecast of floor space.

A team was set up in the office under the leadership of Geoffrey Copcutt, Group Architect for the central area, to study the whole problem with the following terms of reference:

1. To predict the total floor space required for retail trade in the central area when a population of 70,000 has been achieved.

2. To determine the provision that should be made for parking cars as a result of this retail activity.

3. To estimate the number of persons engaged in retail employment in the central

The team were fortunate to have the advice and co-operation of three members of Glasgow University; Maurice Brodie, sociologist, who was available during the early stages of the study, E. B. Gibb, economist, and Derek Diamond, geographer. In the article which follows Geoffrey Copcutt assesses the problem and summarises the methods adopted and the results of the study. We have since received information on similar work being carried out in Denmark; we feel that the principles adopted in our study are capable of further development and refinement particularly with the co-operation of the trade.

In this connection I would reiterate my plea that new towns should be considered as planning laboratories, in which ideas for redevelopment can be worked out, as well as fulfilling their primary purpose of meeting the needs of the incoming population. A great opportunity is presented for the learning of valuable lessons, the results of which could be applied to planning problems in towns old and new. The Government should take full advantage of the enormous capital investment in these towns to obtain the greatest possible value both for those who live in them and for those who live in the old towns which need to be revitalised.

We commenced our study at the obvious point by looking at the position in existing towns old and new. We found a good deal of statistical information about the relationship between the number of shops and population but this approach was of limited practical use, firstly because the population figures generally referred to local government boundaries which may bear little relation to catchment areas and secondly because the designation "shop" has no constant value. The term can, for example, embrace the itinerant trader, mail order house, back street shop and the department store. Although initially our study was aimed at an assessment of the quantity of shops required in the new town our investigations, particularly into American practice, soon led to the consideration of the likely pattern of marketing in the future. Indeed, as a result of the preparation of the report we have obtained not only a statistical programme but also a firm foundation on which to base the design of the main shopping centre at Cumber-

question basic research into shopping habits, expenditure and turnover. The general tendency to large-scale distribution with the decline in the retail trade handled by independent traders must lead inevitably to fundamental changes in shopping patterns. Within trades there occurs the rise and fall of different economic types and techniques exemplified in the decline of the main street independent and of counter service and the growth of the multiple organisation and the selfservice system requiring larger floor areas, followed in some cases by an increase in the proportion of expenditure in the supermarkets accompanied by a rearrangement of floor space. As the variety and quantity of goods increases so must the retail machine either in efficiency or size. In addition to self-service, fully automatic vending is appearing in the United States of America on a substantial scale and in Britain coin-operated food machines delivering anything from a cup of tea to a complete hot meal may soon become a commonplace. Trends of this nature have a fundamental bearing on land consumption since the multi-Most large-scale American developers accept without ples, co-operatives, departmentals and small private

traders require varying frontages and depths for development. The successful centre apart from being technologically advanced must be capable of adapting itself to unforeseen patterns of consumer goods distribution if it is to avoid obsolescence.

The provision of shopping facilities in relation to population whether in existing towns or in proposed new urban developments has received little attention in this country. In 1946 the New Towns Committee included in their final report a working rule relating numbers of shops to population. The report states that "the number of shops in old towns is as high as one to 40 or 50 persons while in the newer housing estates it varies between one shop to 150 and one to 325 persons." Based on the belief that in established towns there are too many shops and in new housing areas there may be too few, the report recommends the desirable range of provision as between one shop for 100 persons and one shop for 150 persons. This report is criticised in some detail by Messrs. Ford & Thomas in the second report of the Southampton Survey. Their major criticism is that the overall number of shops is a poor guide to a town's requirements as it ignores the variations between different retail and service trades. One can also say that for planning purposes the concept of number of shops contains two major inadequacies in that no reference is made to their size or their efficiency. In a new town, however, it will be possible to build new shops of a size and layout that are in accordance with modern retailing practice thus leading to efficient retailing. There is evidence that the number of shops, their average size and efficiency, are all changing and hence the average number of shops per head today in any retail trade category is likely to be a dangerous guide to future developments in a new town.

It became clear to us that the problem was one of choosing some quantitative measure of retailing for which suitable statistics could be found and which would give a more dependable result than a calculation based on the "number of shops." This particular approach resolved itself into a consideration of the nature of retail trade. In essence this consists of the transfer of goods from the retailer to the consumer for money; the economic basis of the area for the carrying out of retail trade is demand, which can be expressed in the form of customers' expenditure. It would, therefore, appear that an accurate estimate of the total retail expenditure in a town could result in the calculation of the amount of shopping space required in terms of total floor area.

Our study was, therefore, directed to a calculation of consumers' expenditure over the whole range of goods together with an assumption of the relationship between sales and area. The final estimate was produced in three stages; first the projection of sales for a population of 70,000 people, secondly the sales per square foot of floor space for each trade (the sales conversion factor) and thirdly the calculation of floor space obtained by dividing the sales by the conversion factor.

Retail Sales and Population

It is necessary to decide whether retail expenditure in a town can be related with any accuracy to the size of the town in terms of population, an exercise involving a statistical investigation of the existing relationship between sales and population in different towns. The Census of Distribution and Other Services 1950 gives a complete breakdown of sales in each of the retail and service trades for every town in Great Britain with a population of over 2,500. It is possible, therefore, to analyse a sample group of towns and for statistical purposes the group should consist of a large number of towns with some broad similarities to Cumbernauld. Undoubtedly the most important shopping characteristic of Cumbernauld is its close proximity to Glasgow and therefore the selection of the sample has been restricted to those towns whose populations are between 25,000 and 100,000 and are situated within a twenty-mile radius of one of the nine largest cities in Great Britain. London has been excluded as being too large and the cities taken are Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Edinburgh, Bristol and Newcastle. The sample group on this basis consists of 100 towns. It is first necessary to ascertain the degree of correlation between sales and population for each of the hundred towns and this involves the calculation of the coefficient of correlation for each of the trades. When the coefficient of correlation reaches unity a

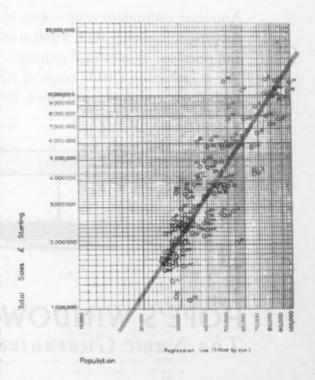


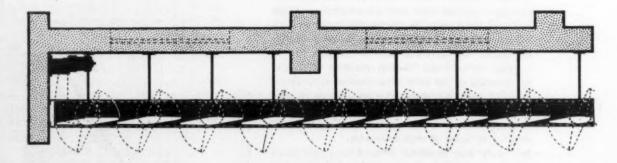
Fig. 2. Scatter diagram: total retail sales against population of 100 towns sample

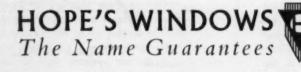
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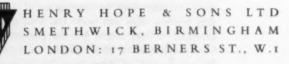
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technical section

perfect correlation exists and the variation away from this appears as a decline in the numerical value of the coefficient. In fact the coefficient for the total retail and service trade in the towns is +0.84 and this high positive correlation (representing over 8 chances in 10) justifies taking the average sales per head from the hundred towns sample for the purpose of predicting sales in a new town with the general characteristics of Cumbernauld. (See Fig. 2.) The next step is to determine the actual expenditure involved in a town of 70,000 based on 1959 sales. The only adequate source for the calculation proved to be the 1950 Census of Distribution since only here is expenditure expressed in the form of sales in definite groups of retail outlets. While the most up-to-date source of expenditure data for the United Kingdom is to be found in the "Monthly Digest of Statistics" its major drawback in use is its classification of expenditure in terms of commodities and not as is the 1950 Census in terms of retail trade groups. The same is true of the 1953-54 Report of Enquiry into Household Expenditure. Similarly the Report of the Census of Distribution and Other Services 1957, recently published, excludes certain highly important categories (notably motor vehicles) and is as yet only expressed in terms of Great Britain as a whole.

To bring the figures from the Census of Distribution up to date, 1950 figures have been adjusted by an amount representing the changes in money values, standards of living and patterns of expenditure which have taken place during the past ten years. For this purpose an index which must be deflated by the percentage increase in population can be constructed from the Annual Abstract of Statistics to arrive at the change in the value of retail sales per head of population over that period for each of the retail categories. This modification is necessary as the sales conversion factors mentioned later refer to the money value of sales in 1959. The results of these calculations are shown in Table 1 below. It will be noted that the population figures in column 2 vary for some of the categories. This is because where there are too few establishments in a particular retail group in a town the details are not disclosed in the Census and the population is made up from those towns where figures are available. In the case of categories 9 and 12 it is not possible to obtain detailed figures from the Census and estimates have been made based on the Great Britain table in that document. It is now necessary to convert the sales estimates in Table 1 into floor areas and this involves the use of factors representing the amount of trade handled by a given unit area (the sales conversion factor.) It must be stressed that it is essential to obtain a conversion factor for each branch of the retail trade. The very different nature of commodities, their bulk and the rate of turnover of each unit per annum gives rise to markedly different sales per square foot in the different retail and service trades. Extensive enquiries have been made of trade associations,

Table 1 Estimated Sales in 1959 for a Town of 70,000 Persons

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		100 Towns	ms, 1950 Sales p		per head		70,000
	Category	Sales £'000	Popula- tion '000	1950 €	Percent- age increase	1959 £	population 1959 sales £'000
1.	Grocery group	114,307	4,555	25 · 10	+ 67	41-90	2,930
2.	Other food retailers	86,967	4,555	19-05	+ 67	31-84	.2,230
3.	Confectioners, tobac- conists, newsagents, booksellers and stationers	41,549	4,555	9-16	+ 56	14-28	999
4.	Clothing group	85,186	4,555	18-70	+ 26	23-56	1,650
5.	Hardware group	18,275	4,475	4.08	+ 77	7-22	505
6.	Chemists' goods, photographic goods group	14,338	4,494	3 · 20	+ 56	4.98	349
7.	Furniture group	25,441	3,983	6-38	+ 77	11.29	790
8.	Jewellery, leather and sports goods group	5,942	3,554	1.66	+ 56	2.59	182
9.	Department, variety and general group	_	-		-	-	710
10.	Catering group	14,052	4,555	3.08	+ 67	5-14	361
11.	Motor vehicles group	41,007	4,472	9-18	+328	30-15	2,110
12.	Miscellaneous group	-	-	-	-	-	310
	TOTALS						13,126

chambers of commerce and individual business men to ascertain suitable figures and the results are shown in Table 2:

Table 2. Sales Conversion Factors by Major Retail and Service Trade Categories

Category	New Town Shop (Turnover by 1 sq	. ft. p.a.
1. Grocery	£32	
2. Other Food	£30	
3. Confectioners, Newsagents, Tobacconis	its	
and Booksellers	£30	
4. Clothing	£25	
5. Hardware	£15	
6. Chemists	£23	
7. Furniture	£17	
8. Jeweliery, Sports, etc.	£20	
9. Department and Variety Stores	£18	
10. Catering	£20	
11. Motor Vehicles	£13	
12. Miscellaneous	€20	

The use in the table of the term "new town shop" refers to the basis of the estimates as representing well-situated, well-designed and efficiently organised shops.

The next step is to apply the sales conversion factors in Table 2 to the sales in each category in Table 1, and this is shown in Table 3:

Table 3

Table 3	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Sales 70,000 1959	T/O per sq. ft.	Are	a
Category	1000	£ p.a.	Sq. ft.	Acres
1. Grocery Group	2,930	32	91,500	2-10
2. Other Food Retailers	2,230	30	74,400	1-71
3. Confectioners Tobacconists, Newsagents and				
Booksellers, Stationers	999	30	33,300	0-77
4. Clothing Group	1,650	25	66,000	1.52
5. Hardware Group	505	15	33,700	0-77
6. Chemist's Goods, Photographic goods Group	349	23	15,150	0-35
7. Furniture Group	790	17	46,500	1.07
8. Jewellery, Leather and Sports Goods Group	182	20	9,100	0.21
9. Department, Variety and General Group	710	18	39,500	0.90
10. Catering Group	361	20	18,050	0-41
11. Motor Vehicles Group	2,110	13	162,500	3.73
12. Miscellaneous Group	310	20	15,500	0-36
TOTALS	13,126	-	605,200	13-90

This table shows that the total floor space required in the whole town for retail shopping to sell some £13,000,000 of goods in a year amounts to 605,000 square feet or some 14 acres of floor space. This is based on present day values, of course, although the population of 70,000 will not be reached before 1980 at the earliest.

It has been stated that living standards might roughly double by the end of that period: As living standards rise, however, people do not spend the additional income in the same proportion on the same commodities as before and it is probable that a more than proportionate increase would occur in such items as electrical equipment, motor cars, etc., and a less than proportionate increase in food, clothing, etc. This is borne out when the expenditure pattern of the United States is examined as shown in the United States Census of Business 1954 and compared with the hundred towns sample figures for 1959. The proportion of national spending on food and catering was nearly 11 per cent less in the United States whilst that for durables was 2 per cent higher and for cars nearly 8 per cent higher. The extent to which the changes in real income will be reflected in shopping floor areas will depend entirely on the efficiency of retailing and there is plenty of evidence to support the argument that there is considerable room for further improvement and for the introduction of new techniques. Perhaps the lesson for Cumbernauld is that there should be scope for some additional shopping floor area in the central area but also that the building design should be sufficiently flexible to allow the maximum change in the detailed planning of shopping space in the future.

The 14 acres of floor space which has been estimated refers, of course, to the total shopping provision in the town when the population has reached a figure of 70,000. This would involve the development of the satellite villages as well as the main hilltop. The figure also includes provision for such categories as Petrol Filling Stations. The next problem is to decide what fraction of the total area will be needed in each of the different shopping localities. For this purpose it is necessary to collate the sales of the local corner shops and the "village" shops and other non-central retailing outlets and to deduct the total from the gross sales for the entire town. It is assumed that there will be thirty-eight local shops each approximately one thousand square feet in area, and that this area will be divided equally between grocery, other food products, confectionery, tobacco and newspapers and hardware. By applying the sales conversion factors it is possible to calculate the total sales as shown in Table 4:

Table 4. Estimate of Local Shop Sales

Trade	Sales Conversion Factor	Area of Shops (sq. ft.)	Sales p.a. £
Grocery Group	32	9,500	304,000
Other Food	30	9,500	285,000
Confectioner, Tobacconist,			
Newsagent	30	9,500	285,000
Hardware, etc.	15	9,500	142,500
TOTALS		38,000	1,016,500

The four satellite "villages" are estimated to have 20,000 inhabitants and each will have its own minor shopping centre. To calculate the area of shopping facilities required in these centres it is assumed that certain trades most closely associated with local shopping needs will represent 1/7th of the total sales of the town, those trades which will have their greatest concentration in the town centre are estimated to draw 1/14th of the total sales and such trades as furniture, department and variety stores are excluded entirely. The results of this calculation are shown in Table 5:

Table 5. Estimate of Village Sales

	(1) Proportion of Total	(2) Sales £'000's	(3) T/O per sq. ft.	(4) A	rea
Trade	Town Sales	1959	£ p.a.	Sq. ft.	Acres
Grocery	1/7	419	31	13,100	0-30
Other Food	1/7	319	30	10,600	0.25
C.N.T.B.	1/7	143	30	4,750	0.11
Chemists	1/7	50	23	2,150	0.05
Clothing	1/14	118	25	4,700	0-11
Hardware	1/14	36	15	2,400	0.05
Jewellery	1/14	13	20	650	0.02
Catering	1/14	26	20	1,300	0-03
M.V. Petrol and					
Service Vehicle Sales	1/7 1/14}	220	13	16,900	0-39
		1,344		56,550	1-31

With regard to garages and petrol stations calculations have been prepared to assess the sales in the various areas and results are shown in Table 6:

Table 6. Distribution of Motor Trade Sales

	Petrol Sales £	Service Sales L	Vehicle Sales	Total £
Central Area	92,000	Nil	1,063,000	1,155,000
Villages	77,000	61,000	82,000	220,000
Remainder of Hill	370,000	365,000	Nil	735,000
TOTAL	539,000	426,000	1,145,000	2,110,000

In addition there is a small item with reference to service trades which will be spread about the town but the effect of these is not important. By applying the figures in Tables 4, 5 and 6 it is possible to prepare an estimate of the sales in the central shopping district as shown in Table 7:

Table 7.—Estimate of Sales in the Central Area

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Sales 70,000	Deductions		Nett —Central
Category	1959 £'000	Villages £'000	Others £'000	Area Provisio
1. Grocery Group	2,930	419	304	2,207
2. Other Food Retail	2,230	319	285	1,626
3. Confectioners, Tobacconis News and Booksellers, Stationers	ts,	143	285	571
4. Clothing Group	1,650	118	ALIEN .	1,532
5. Hardware Group	505	36	143	326
6. Chemists' Goods, Photographic Goods, Group	349	50	_	299
7. Furniture Group	790	parate:	1000	790
8. Jewellery, Leather and Sports Goods	182	13	_	169
9. Department, Variety and General Group	710	_	-	710
10. Catering Group	361	26	-	335
11. Motor Vehicle Group	2,110	220	735	1,155
12. Miscellaneous Group	310	-	82	228
TOTALS	13,126	1,344	1,834	9,948

These sales can then be converted into areas as shown in Table 8:

Table 8.—Estimate of Area, by Retail Trades, in Central Shopping District

District	221			
Category	Central Area Sales 1959 £'000	T/O per sq. ft. £ p.a.	Sq. ft.	Acres
I. Grocery Group	2,207	32	69,300	1-59
2. Other Food Ret.	1,626	30	54,200	1-24
3. Confectioners, Tobacconists News and Booksellers, Stationers	571	30	19,050	0-44
4. Clothing Group	1,532	25	61,400	1-41
5. Hardware Group	326	15	21,400	0.49
6. Chemist's Goods, Photographic Goods Group	299	23	13,000	0-29
7. Furniture Group	790	17	46,500	1-07
8. Jewellery, Leather and Sports Goods Group	169	20	8,400	0-19
9. Department, Variety and General Group	710	18	39,500	0.90
10. Catering Group	335	20	16,750	0.38
11. Motor Vehicles Group	1,155	24	49,700	1-13
12. Miscellaneous Group	228	20	11,400	0-26
TOTALS	9,948		411,000	9:42

technical section

Thus central area shopping facilities for the ultimate population of Cumbernauld based on present day standards would amount to some 411,000 sq. ft. or nearly 91 acres of floor space. These figures do not take account of additional space which may be required in the future to meet demands arising from an increased standard of living. The additional floor space required for this purpose could be of the order of one acre spread throughout the town. On the other hand improved methods of retailing might obviate such an increase.

Regional Position

It is also necessary to consider the position of Cumbernauld in relation to the surrounding region since any influx of shoppers from outside the town would obviously increase the trading figures and might result in the need for additional floor space. These regional shoppers can be classified into three types: (a) the person who commutes into Cumbernauld for work, and, therefore, finds it convenient to shop in the town.

(b) the person who finds it more convenient to visit Cumbernauld for shopping than any other town in the area, being attracted solely by the proximity of the shops, and

(c) the person who despite being closer to an alternative shopping centre prefers to use Cumbernauld for one reason or another.

For instance, adequate parking facilities and allweather shopping provision could be two important influences in enticing such shoppers to Cumbernauld, always providing that in price and range of goods Cumbernauld was equivalent to the other towns. An active attempt to attract these potential shoppers could be highly successful and very rewarding financially for the new town.

An analysis has been made of the regional shopping pattern in existence before the development of the new town based on the results of a survey undertaken in 1956/57 in the Department of Geography, Glasgow University, to investigate urban spheres of influence. The regional shopping pattern produced from this survey taken in conjunction with the 1950 Census of Distribution figures for average sales per head gives a clear picture of the main shopping competitors Cumbernauld will have. Only Stirling and Falkirk, and Glasgow to a lesser degree, exceed both the British and Scottish average expenditure per head. Airdrie is revealed as well within the pull of Glasgow and, therefore, is of less significance as a competitor to Cumbernauld although it is useful in defining the area in which Cumbernauld will compete for regional shoppers. This area is delimited by Glasgow to the west, Stirling to the north, Falkirk to the east, and Airdrie to the south. Study has been made of ease of access to Cumbernauld by various methods of transport (see Fig. 3). This shows that the maximum population that can reach Cumbernauld more quickly than the competitor towns is about 35,000 persons but in fact this number is reduced to 20,000 if the

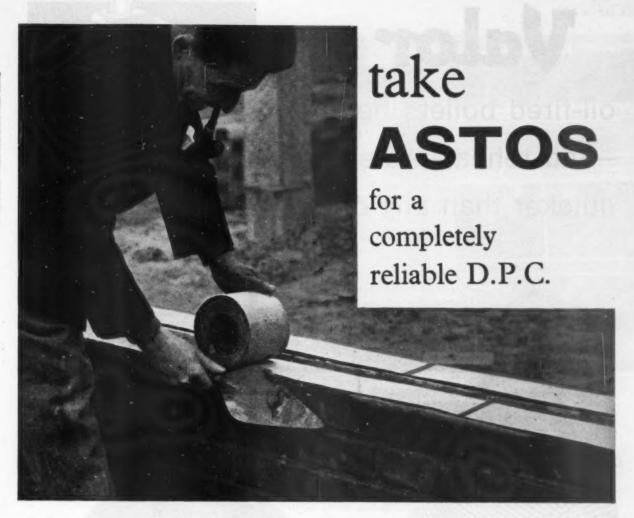


Fig. 3. Time-distance shed

alternative means of transport by bus or car are to be available. It seems reasonable to assume that this number of regional shoppers may use Cumbernauld town centre when it is completed. Although it may not be wise to provide at the outset for these additional shoppers they can at least be regarded as a factor of safety in the general provision of shopping facilities in the new town.

Estimate of Number of Workers

An estimate has been prepared of the probable number of persons to be employed in the retail and service trades in the town using the 1950 Census of Distribution and Other Services, the Annual Abstract of Statistics and the Ministry of Labour's Gazettes for 1950 and 1959 as sources for the material. Using the 100 towns' sample a total of 4,200 employees in the town is arrived at. By applying the percentages of total sales handled in the various shopping groups the estimate for the town centre is 2,700 employees.



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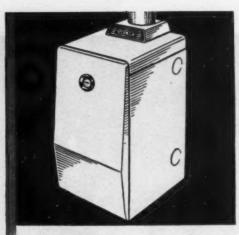
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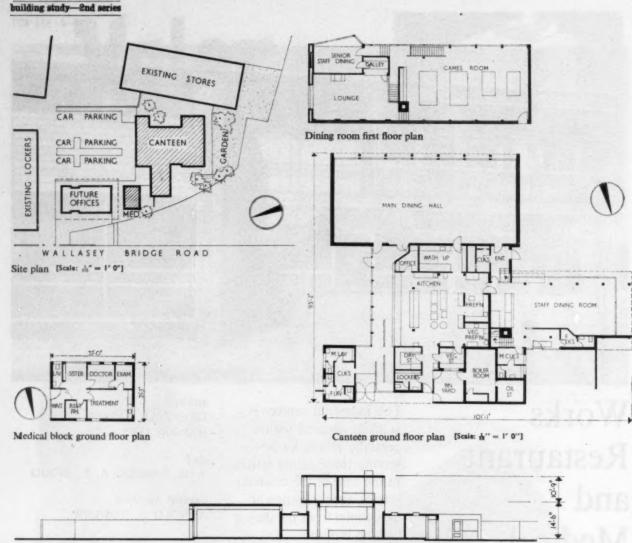
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quantity surveyor
ARNOLD E. TOWLER

The main hall (right) has structure expressed, while in the games room (left) It is suppressed. The structure supporting the games room floor emerges behind the staff room wall





South-north section: left, main dining-hall; centre, kitchen with special dining-room and lounge above

APPRAISAL: The majority of industrial canteens are placed on some unused lot within the general site area of the works. This arrangement is convenient in use and avoids the unnecessary expense of purchasing extra land. But it does not normally make an attractive site for buildings intended to provide amenity.

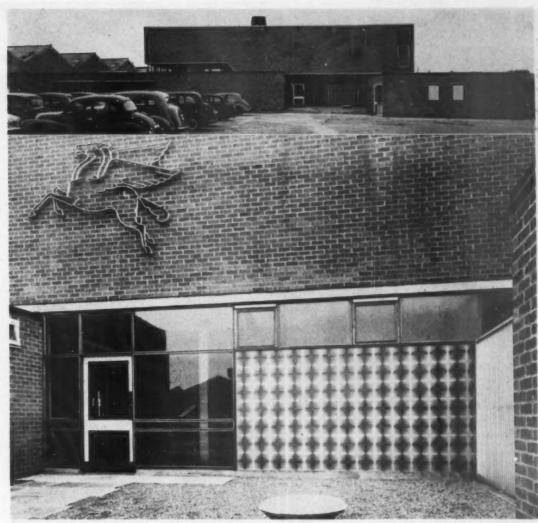
The Mobil Oil canteen site is no exception to this general rule. It is placed in the south-west corner of their oil blending plant. To the north of the canteen are entrances to the factory and locker rooms. To the north-west is a view of ships in dock. Whatever merit this mildly romantic outlook may have had it is now occluded by storage sheds. To the south (from the edge of the site) there is a distant prospect of hills above Birkenhead which is said to be pleasing in fine weather. This view is unfortunately marred by some ten acres of railway siding in the foreground.

The plan is sensibly arranged so as to cut off and seclude the building from the factory. A high wall surrounds the southwest perimeter of the canteen site and creates with the buildings themselves a series of related courts.

Entry is from the factory and the north. There are three types

of entry. One is for hourly paid. These men have oil on their boots (the smell of oil and the oil itself pervade the hourlypaid area-and seems an almost intractable problem in a place which is intended to look as well as be amenable. However, one gathers that the oil workers themselves become quite unconscious of the smell.) At the opposite end is the entrance for the staff. Between these two lie the kitchens and associated storage which is also served from the north. This is quite neatly arranged by providing an inner courtyard in which dustbins and other untidiness inevitably found with a large kitchen are hidden from view.

The kitchen, together with its serveries, is well planned as the natural hub of the canteen. An important feature is the layout of the cafeteria service counter as a separate unit from the main dining-hall. Current opinion in mass catering is in favour of such counters being an integral part of the kitchen: the handling and movement of cooked food can as a result be simplified, and standards of cooking and cleanliness are improved since most of the activities are visible to the user. With this arrangement, however, the traditional layout of counter opening directly on to dining-hall raises



North elevation, with separate entrances for oil workers, staff and to kitchens and stores. The kitchen has clerestory lighting

fresh problems. Noise and smells tend to leak into the dininghall and, particularly in winter, there are difficulties with draughts created by the pull from the kitchen extracts. In addition, there is the psychological problem of the annoyance of having to watch others eat whilst waiting in a queue, matched only by that of trying to eat under the doleful eyes of the undernourished. At Birkenhead the cafeteria servery and its associated queueing space are set at right angles to the dining-hall proper from which it is successfully separated, so that all these problems are avoided.

All the main areas—cafeteria, dining-hall and staff dining-room on the ground floor; games room and senior staff dining-room (served by a hoist) on the first floor—are planned so that they look south over the courtyards, to give both the best orientation and as pleasant an outlook as possible within the limitations of the site. Walls to the north are solid, pierced only by the three entrances and a solitary window in the games room intended for the view with ships. With such a simple and very workable plan one might have expected to see a very simple building both in form and detail. But in this one would have been wrong.

The job architect of the MobilOil canteen likes modelling in buildings, admires Aalto and the early work of Mendelssohn; considers the indiscriminate use of proprietary curtain wall to be the negation of architecture.

The plan is best expressed on the northerly entrance elevation, with the kitchen rising above the general entrance level, to obtain clerestory lighting. The kitchen is also the most successful area internally.

On the south side, which is fully glazed, each unit is expressed differently either by change of glazing pattern or detail or by alternate expression and suppression of structure: sometimes by all three. In all there are some five different interpretations of glazed walling, these in areas which are in any case naturally expressed. It is legitimate to deal with each detail as it arises provided, always, one has the previous detail in mind. This particularly applies to a building as small as this, where there is scarcely room for so many changes of expression.

Having said this, it is fair to add that many of the details, especially inside, are well considered and pleasant to look at. In particular there is the thoughtful use of hardwood as tray



The glazed wall to the staff room returns with a shop-front detail of glass to glass. This is the only place where two glazed walls meet on an external angle. The great variety of details, frequently doing similar jobs, is slightly disconcerting in so small a building

rails, rub rails and slatted barriers. The louvre doors in the kitchen ancillary rooms are practical and attractive. The detailing of these and similar items is appropriately robust and only occasionally verges on the clumsy.

In contrast to this generally high standard is the heavy kitchen equipment, which gives the impression that there has been no noticeable advance in standards of design since the turn of the century. This is no fault of the architects: it is a universal problem in the design of large kitchens. There has, admittedly, been the changeover in recent years to stainless steel, but this seems to have achieved little but increased costs, the equipment still being in other respects as difficult to clean as ever. More important still is the apparent failure of manufacturers to appreciate that such equipment is almost never installed in isolation, but grouped in islands or other arrangements. The time is long overdue for a general rationalisation of the design of kitchen equipment on a unit basis; different types could then be fitted together to form

simple blocks which are easy to clean, and service runs could also be hidden away.

The entrances are identified with a blue and white wall tiling. The tiles do not go particularly well with rather dull choice of brickwork and are perhaps another example where elimination and simplification would have improved this building. The straight-edged window joinery, like most previous examples of this detailing, looks very nice but could be more efficient in keeping out the rain. Details good and bad (or both) could be discussed endlessly—particularly because they are such an important part of this type of architecture.

CLIENT'S REQUIREMENTS

 Canteen accommodation for 60 per cent of the employees, amounting to approximately 180 hourly paid and 60 staff, with private dining for 12 for distinguished visitors. Only 30 per cent used the original canteen. The 60 per cent figure



"The job architect likes modelling in buildings." This is the evening entrance for socials. To the left is the staff dining-room. The staircase straddling the glazing line leads up to the games room. The angled view window belongs to the special dining-room

was the works manager's own estimate of probable usage: it has been proved correct.

2. In addition, medical accommodation for a resident nurse and visiting medical officer provides for first aid and treatment of minor injuries, also regular medical examinations.

3. Some recreation facilities for lunch-time and evening use by the works social club.

SITE

A corner of the works in Wallasey Bridge Road, Birkenhead, contained derelict buildings, originally a boiler house, later site of original grease plant. Existing structures included foundation of a tall chimney and equipment bases, demolished outside the contract. Nevertheless, there remained large mass concrete bases and a 2-ft.-thick reinforced concrete slab.

Space had to be left on site for a future office block of 7,000 sq. ft.

The approach to the canteen lies through the works car park. On the opposite side lies the ablutions and locker-room building which was extended under the same contract.

PLANNING AIMS

The first aim was to produce a compact integrated building with the kitchen at the heart of the plan-no appendages or additive planning. Though separate, the medical building is linked closely and forms part of the group.

The positioning of the kitchen and its interlocking in section gives the clue to the form of the building as a whole

Arising out of site conditions came the experiment of placing the main servery (self-service) in a corridor, so that meals are picked up on the way through to the dining-room

SUMMARY

Ground floor area: 7,115 sq. ft.

Total floor area: 9,615 sq. ft.

Type of contract: R.I.B.A. fixed price.

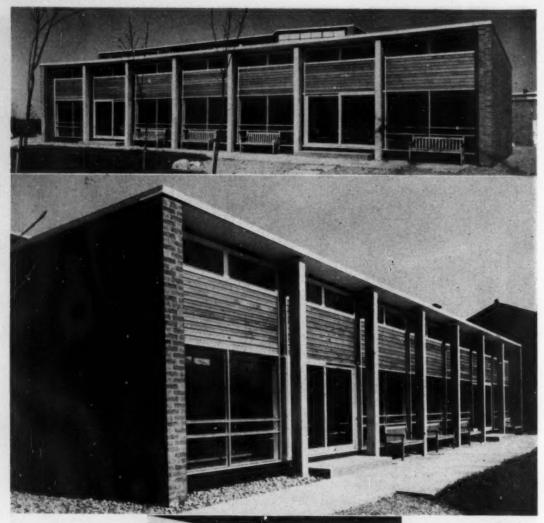
Tender date: April 1958.

Work began: August 1958. Work finished: October 1959.

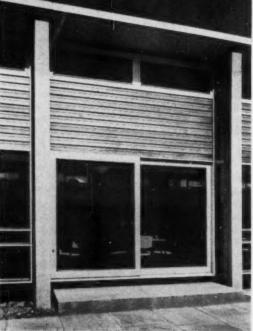
Tender price of foundation, superstructure, installation and finishes: £46,076.

Tender price of external works, including drainage, and ancillary buildings: £1,153.

building study-2nd series



Varied fenestration on the south elevation. The special dining-room, in addition to a view window, has an opalescent Japanese screen just visible in the top photograph. The architect intended the latter to obscure an uninteresting view of a flat roof



On the main hall elevation the structure is expressed. The frame is separated from both roof and walls by "flash gap" detailing. The concrete work throughout the job is of a very high standard

COST ANALYSIS

based on tender. (AJ revised elemental breakdown in use from November 10, 1960.)

Preliminaries and Insurances

Contingencies

6.1 per cent of remainder of contract

Work below lowest floor finish

Reinforced waterproofed concrete raft formed of 18-in.-deep ground beams with splay sides with 6-in. slab spanning between, sitting on a 6-in. layer of sand laid on hardcore beds. Method made necessary to avoid differential settlement.

STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

Frame

Canteen: reinforced concrete frame to main dining-hall and first floor. Main dining-hall beams are composite lattice steel and ordinary reinforced concrete with prestressed bottom boom. Ordinary reinforced concrete beams at first floor level.

Lower surrounding service areas and medical block have load-bearing walls.

Upper floors

(Cost of staircases included)
Shallow tee beam system with 4-in. slab spanning
7 ft. 0 in. between 12-in.-deep 3-ft. 0-in. wide
beams all in situ reinforced concrete.

Reel

Low level roofs: 5-in. in situ reinforced concrete with \(\frac{1}{2}\)-in. insulation board.

Main dining-hall and first floor: 6-in. × 2-in. timber joists between main beams, held down by inverted steel angles with 2-in. compressed straw

Both types laid flat, with gutters formed in roof depth and internal rainwater pipes, and finished with three layers bituminous felt.

523 sq. yd. felt, compressed straw slab and joists, 34s. per sq. yd. 407 sq. yds. felt, insulation board and concrete.

Reoflights

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Fixed and openable, one sheet wired glass in aluminium frame on timber kerb 1½ in. wide with cork insulation. Kerb also trims opening in roof. I fixed 2 ft. 9 in. square, £17. 2 movable 2 ft. 9 in. square, £57. I fixed 4 ft. × 3 ft., £25 10s. od.

Timber kerbs, £17 12s. 6d.

Staircases

(Cost included in Upper Floors)
Reinforced concrete stair, with fair-face risers.
Treads \(\frac{1}{4}\)-in. plywood on softwood battens covered with linoleum, with p.v.c. nosing.
2 main flights 11 ft. 6 in. \times 3 ft. 6 in.
2 short flights 3 ft. 6 in. \times 3 ft. 6 in.
Mahogany-framed and ply panel balustrade to main staircase, timber handrail to remainder.

6 External walls

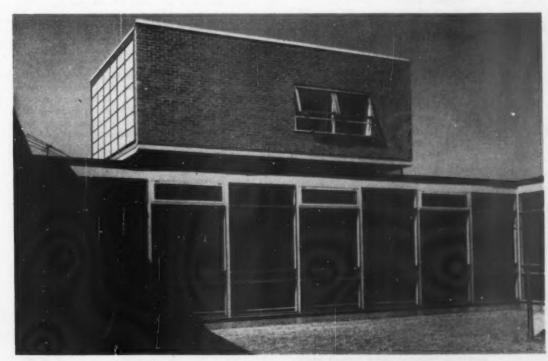
Facing brick to 11-in. cavity walls (15½-in. end walls main dining-hall).

Fully glazed softwood or hardwood curtain walling: latter generally 10-ft.-wide frames with from 4-in. × 2-in. to 7-in. × 2-in. members.

Main dining-hall infill panels with cedar boards

5 111

7 10 Main dining-hall infill panels with cedar boards externally, veneered ply inside.
Lead-based damp-proof courses.

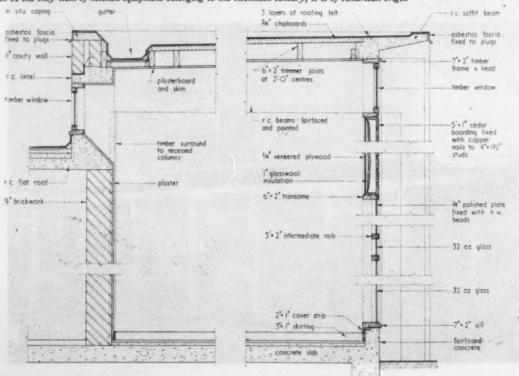


East elevation, showing window to the sitting area of the games room and opalescent screen in the senior dining-room

building study—2nd series



Top: main dining-hall. Mural by Leslie Cant, a member of the architect's staff. Scandinavian light fittings were chosen by the architect. A gay atmosphere has been attempted with fair success. Least satisfactory is clerestory wall in which the structure, otherwise strongly expressed, loses itself. Above: plate dispensers. Plates are kept in position above counter level by four pins. This appears to be the only item of kitchen equipment belonging to the twentieth century; it is of American origin



Detailed section through dining-hall

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Serving counter and tray rails in staff dining-room. Just visible are the sprung plate dispensers set in the counter top. The diagonally sheathed canopy is of reddish wood. There is no functional reason for the splay. The splay against the window is the stair to the games room: conveyed in one material only, and with a definite purpose, it is more successful

548 sq. yds. facing brick and cavity wall, 50s. per sq. yd.
Timber curtain walling including glazing.
Main dining-hall, softwood framing, 73½ sq. yds., 103s. 9d. per sq. yd.
Games room, hardwood framing, 93 sq. yds., 75s. 9d. per sq. yd.
Staff dining-room, hardwood framing, 70 sq. yds., 70s. 9d. per sq. yd.

Windows and external doors Softwood frames, hardwood openers; combined

per sq. ft.

steel lintel and damp-proof course.

Some top-hung, some on simple bronze friction pivots.

214 sq. yds. at 35s. 9d. per sq. yd.

High-level glazing to kitchen clerestory in

High-level glazing to kitchen clerestory in rust-proofed steel openers set in hardwood framing: 35 sq. yds., including hardwood frames, metal openers and mechanical opening gear, 140s. per sq. yd.

External doors: generally hardwood framed 7 ft. × 3 ft. 6 in. with Georgian wired polished plate beaded in. Entrances are swing doors with teak grooved push plates.
6 single, 1 pair double doors; 175 sq. ft. at 9s. 2d.

Partitions

4½-in. and 9-in. brickwork, some load-bearing.
Fair-faced brick in service areas.
2-course deep reinforced concrete lintels.
W.c. partitions and doors built up from aluminium-faced plywood and hardwood sections.

Internal doors

6-in. \times 2-in. hardwood linings generally; 2-in. \times 1½-in. hardwood architraves. Flush doors zebrano-veneered, but birch ply painted in service areas.

Internal joinery in West African mahogany. 25 single, 4 pairs double doors. 310 sq. ft. of flush door; 69 sq. ft. of framed door.

Ironmongery

Knob furniture, push plates, kicking plates in anodised aluminium. Door springs, etc., in satin chrome.

Total of structural elements: 32s 31d

FINISHES AND FITTINGS

Wall finishes

User areas generally \(\frac{1}{4}\)-in.-thick plaster finish. Small area of macassar ebony panelling in senior dining-room.

Tiling to kitchen and wash-up.

Decorative tiling to staff servery counter front. Type of finish Area in Price per sq. yds. sq. yd. $\frac{1}{6}$ -in. plaster I 104 66. $\frac{1}{6}$ in. \times 6 in. white tiling 166 318. 6d. $\frac{1}{6}$ in. \times 6 in. decorative tiling 31 1175. 6d.

Floor finishes

Wood block in user areas with sealer.

Muhuhu in staff dining-room because of underfloor heating, mahogany elsewhere.

Muhuhu, 122 sq. yds., 42s. 8d. per sq. yd.

Mahogany, 636 sq. yds., 32s. 6d. per sq. yd.

Hardwood skirting 3 in. × 1 in. grooved at cleaners' tidemark height.

Tiling in service areas: 184 sq. yds. plain clay,

37s. 6d. per sq. yd.; 33 sq. yds. granolithic, 16s. 2d. per sq. yd. 2 in. screed and finish except 3 in. in staff diningroom because of underfloor heating.

Geiling finishes

1 10}

1-in. plaster on concrete soffits.

Plaster board and skim to first floor.

Acoustic tiles 2 ft. sq. in the two dining-rooms.

240 sq. yds. plaster board and skim, 8s. 4d./

8s. Iod. (height variation) per sq. yd.

344 sq. yds. plaster on concrete soffits, 4s. IId./

5s. 6d. per sq. yd.

341 sq. yds. acoustic tile, 26s./27s. 6d. per sq. yd.

Decerations

Kitchen area, oil semi-gloss or gloss.
User areas, oil-bound distemper.
Limited amount of emulsion paint.
Wrought iron flying horse motif on north wall,
£120.

Fittings

Kitchen equipment: 2 vegetable boilers, two-oven range, steamer, griller, four-tier pastry oven,

building study—2nd series

fish fryer (double compartment). £5,075.

Self-service counters: one 28-ft.-long enamelfronted, one 13-ft.-long tile-fronted, with stainless
steel tops.

Bain-marie, café sets and plate dispensers.

II stainless steel preparation benches with sinks.

Marble-topped pastry bench.

Galvanised iron vegetable bins.

Mahogany-fronted bar counter (to lounge upstairs)
topped with laminated melamine plastic.

Fixed kitchen office furniture.

Hoist to special dining-room. £120.

Built-in cupboard in medical block.

Total of finishes and fittings: 22s 21d

SERVICES

Sanitary fittings		11
Type of fitting	No. of each type	
W.c.s	7	
Washbasins	7	
Urinals	4	

Waste, soil and overflow pipes

All w.c.s are at ground level, coupled straight to cast iron drains.

Copper waste pipes and bottle traps to sinks and wash basins. Copper overflows.

Cold water services

Water meter in external chamber, 2-in, rising main at entry. Galvanised iron storage tanks (240 gallons). Distribution in copper. High pressure direct to sinks and basins. Low pressure tank to steamer and café sets, 30 draw-off points.

Het water services

Canteen: copper calorifier (100 gallon) off heating system, with immersion heater.

Medical building: immersion-heated combined tank and cistern.

Copper pipe servicing all lagged.

12 draw-off points.

Heating services

pressed steel radiators.

Staff dining-room: underfloor low pressure hot water coils embedded in screed.

Oil-fired boiler.

Heat load: 718,000 B.t.u.s.

Heat losses owing to air change in main dining-hall, servery and kitchen are made up from heater

Canteen: principally low pressure hot water

Ventilation

Plant (about 3,500 c.f.m.) consists of a centralised input fan with filter and heater battery in separate plenum chamber.

Metal duct distribution to main dining-hall.
24-in. main extract fan in kitchen, using the "plate" system to increase velocity in the vicinity of the extract, plus 18-in. fan extracting from main servery and wash-up.
Natural ventilation staff servery.

25 air changes in kitchen.

battery in ventilation plant.

Gas services

Meter in boiler-house. Cast iron pipe distribution to all cooking equipment and hot cupboards.

13 outlet points.

Electrical services

Separate meters for medical block and canteen.
All conduit installation.
3-phase supply to ventilation fans and wash-up machine, otherwise single-phase.
Fluorescent lighting in kitchen and in flush fittings in staff dining-room; tungsten fittings to

remainder.
Lighting points 110
30-amp. 20
Additional points in kitchen and boiler house 10
Emergency lighting 12
Total load: 32 kW.

Drainage

Cast iron drainage under buildings (spun iron for long lengths), generally 4 in. diameter.

Grease trap on main kitchen outlet.

Movement couplings inserted immediately outside building, with connection to salt-glazed earthenware 6 in. main run across yard to existing works drainage system.

1 103

Total of services: 19s 3ld

External works

Grassed area in front of main dining-hall. Precast paving flags with Staffordshire blue bricks. Gravel with cobbles and boulders. (Hard landscaping due to general character of site.)

2 11 Total per sq. ft. of floor area:

£46,076 (net cost, excluding external works)

9,615 sq. ft. (measured inside external walls)

61 COST COMMENTS

At first sight the figure of roughly £5 per square foot may seem high for this class of building, being part of a factory, but certain features apparent from the analysis make such a conclusion erroneous. In particular, very difficult site conditions, calling for a raft designed to allow for differential settlement, have resulted in a cost for work below lowest floor finish of approximately 13s. It should also be noted that cost of fittings at about 12s. includes all heavy kitchen equipment. It is clear that the architects have chosen a relatively high standard of finishes, particularly floors, and acoustically absorbent ceilings in the dining-rooms, to provide a high standard of environment for the users. The remaining figures suggest careful budgeting so that these finishes could be included.

CONTRACTORS

1 7

5 51

General: Wm. Moss & Sons Ltd. Sub-contractors—Reinforced concrete: Truscon Ltd. Heating and ventilation: Matthew Hall & Co. Ltd. Kitchen equipment: Radiation Group Sales Ltd. Painting: Arnold Sharrocks Ltd. Wood flooring: R. W. Brooke & Co. Ltd. Wall and floor tiling: John Wallace & Sons Ltd. Plumbing and joinery: Wm. Moss & Sons Ltd. Sanitary fittings: Adamsez Ltd. Electrical installation: Foster & Done. Glaziers: Compton Bros. Ltd. Patterned tiling (supply): Pilkington tiles. Nurserymen: Sutton & Carr.

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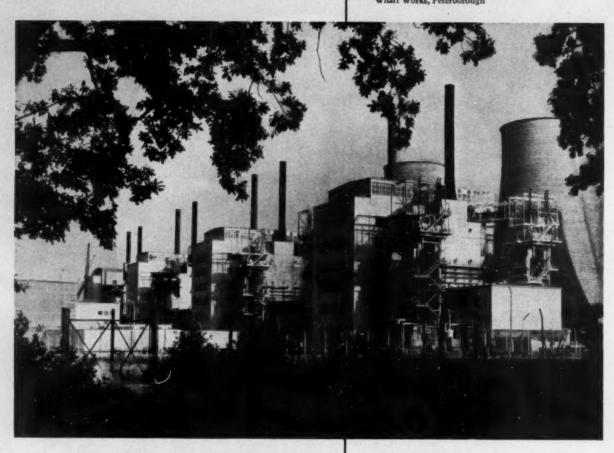
"You can't beat glass, you know. Look at that dome. Just as good as new after 25 years. No surface weathering. No pitting. No distortion either."





CHAPELCROSS NUCLEAR POWER STATION NR. ANNAN, DUMFRIES-SHIRE, SCOTLAND

CONSULTING ENGINEERS
Messrs. Merz & McLeilan,
Carliol House, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1
ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS
Messrs. L. J. Couves & Partners, FF/A.R.I.B.A.
Carliol House, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1
BUILDING CONTRACTORS
The Mitchell Construction Co. Ltd.
Wharf Works, Peterborough







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The BASA Editor
The Building Centre
Store Street
London WC1

Monthly supplement

BASA

RATIONALISM AT THE BARTLETT

To plan is to predict. To predict with any confidence, the architect must have at his disposal as much of the data relevant to his problem as possible. It ought to be obvious that designing a building or building complex without some very good notion of what its effect upon the people who use it, own it and look at it is going to be, is designing in the dark: the chance of such a building fulfilling any of its functions adequately is remote. Social and technical scientists are researching into the way in which the built environment impinges upon the life and thought of human beings, and, if the results of their work are understood by architects, cannot but make planning more precise and more effective. University College, London, of which the Bartlett School is a department, has a strong and valuable tradition of scientific research. The deeply rational philosophy of the new professor of architecture, Richard Llewelyn Davies [see AJ Nov. 17, 1960] with its emphasis on the necessity of at least a grounding in physiology, sociology, psychology, anatomy and physics, may well make the school one of the best in England; it is doubtful whether any other institution could offer such educational facilities for giving students such a comprehensive view of the problems involved in architecture. It will be some time before the impact of Professor Llewelyn Davies upon the school can be objectively ascertained, but with energetic staff and a good response from students, there is no reason why the school should not regain and enhance its reputation.

OVER ALL?

Our idea of what ought to be planned must inform our conception of the architect's function in society and of course this affects any definition of the end-product of the educational system. At the BASA conference at Balliol, Professor Sir Leslie Martin put forward the argument that, since the most important task facing society was "the complete reordering of our environment . . . then it was for this task that we should be educating architects."

Surely, this is a non sequitur. Although it is obvious that, if this or any other country is to succeed economically and socially, then the environment needs reordering. But to 'claim or hope that the architect is essentially capable of solving the problem of total renewal is unrealistic. Can the emerging architectural profession be reasonably expected to re-establish the will to form our environment which society as a whole has lost? Planning is still a dirty word to most of those in a real position to plan, and capitalist economists will never accept the logic that, since a successful business is a well-planned one, perhaps a well-planned country might be O.K. too.

We are up against the public status of planning. At a time when planning for higher and higher sales of consumer] goods has reached a pitch and efficiency unparalleled in this country, the design for all the important aspects of human requirements is left, in comparison, to mere chance. To re-form the environment would involve an amount of planning and control quite unacceptable ("undemocratic!" the Tory Press would howl) in terms of the public awareness of the urgent need for it. Professor Martin does suggest an interim solution—postgraduate research into the structure of our environment and "the pressures that form it." This is a most valuable suggestion—some analysis of the reasons why planning is so "unpopular" may give us a key to reviving interest in it, before it is too late.

STUDENT'S VIEW

London Transport can usually be relied upon to provide us tubular commuters with some nice doses of visual excitement, though it does seem sad that there is more effective and attractive propaganda for London below ground, on the walls of the windy Tube, than above, in the form of a decent city, or something.

Their latest poster, "Brave New London," is O.K. It's a bit wishywashy, but then folk can't really take shapes as shapes yet, so an arty montage of Golden Lane, TUC, Commonwealth Institute seems almost inevitable. The leaflet accompanying the poster has a nice ironic twist to it. It contains a selection of new buildings, good and bad, and says, "Visit them and make your own judgement. Applaud or criticise as you will, this is the face of BRAVE NEW LONDON." Too true. The list includes Bucklersbury House, Shell House, State House. It does not include the Royal Festival Hall or the Bethnal Green cluster block (just imagine ardent visitors to Shell asking what the little building by the river's for!). And of course it tells you how to get there.

The Town Planning Department of University College London has organised a series of seminars on subjects connected with large-scale design. The latest of these, "On Reading Pictures," was held on Thursday November 17. The speaker was Professor E. H. Gombrich, Director of the Warburg Institute, and his audience was treated to a fantastic selection of brain twisting, ambiguous diagrams and paintings, which could be read in several exclusive ways. Whole paintings turned inside out, backgrounds became foregrounds and profiles became vases. Professor Gombrich also dealt with the use made of this ambiguity in visual perception by the Gestalt psychologists (who are interested in, among other things, whether we recognise a mother-in-law image or a young-woman image in another ambiguous diagram). As the Professor says in the introductory leaflet:-

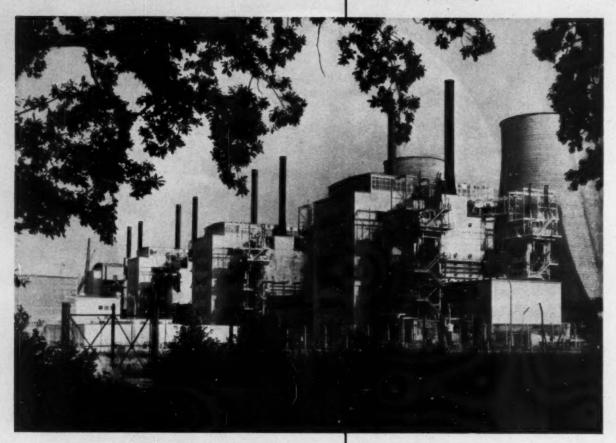
"What we learn from the scrutiny of such images is that we approach any picture with an initial assumption of what to regard as figure and what to regard as mere background."

This has important implications for architects concerned with how people see, and expect to see, their buildings.

STUDENT

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To plan is to predict. To predict with any confidence, the architect must have at his disposal as much of the data relevant to his problem as possible. It ought to be obvious that designing a building or building complex without some very good notion of what its effect upon the people who use it, own it and look at it is going to be, is designing in the dark: the chance of such a building fulfilling any of its functions adequately is remote. Social and technical scientists are researching into the way in which the built environment impinges upon the life and thought of human beings, and, if the results of their work are understood by architects, cannot but make planning more precise and more effective. University College, London, of which the Bartlett School is a department, has a strong and valuable tradition of scientific research. The deeply rational philosophy of the new professor of architecture, Richard Llewelyn Davies [see AJ Nov. 17, 1960] with its emphasis on the necessity of at least a grounding in physiology, sociology, psychology, anatomy and physics, may well make the school one of the best in England; it is doubtful whether any other institution could offer such educational facilities for giving students such a comprehensive view of the problems involved in architecture. It will be some time before the impact of Professor Llewelyn Davies upon the school can be objectively ascertained, but with energetic staff and a good response from students, there is no reason why the school should not regain and enhance its reputation.

OVER ALL?

Our idea of what ought to be planned must inform our conception of the architect's function in society and of course this affects any definition of the end-product of the educational system. At the BASA conference at Balliol, Professor Sir Leslie Martin put forward the argument that, since the most important task facing society was "the complete reordering of our environment . . . then it was for this task that we should be educating architects."

Surely, this is a non sequitur. Although it is obvious that, if this or any other country is to succeed economically and socially, then the environment needs reordering. But to 'claim or hope that the architect is essentially capable of solving the problem of total renewal is unrealistic. Can the emerging architectural profession be reasonably expected to re-establish the will to form our environment which society as a whole has lost? Planning is still a dirty word to most of those in a real position to plan, and capitalist economists will never accept the logic that, since a successful business is a well-planned one, perhaps a well-planned country might be O.K. too.

We are up against the public status of planning. At a time when planning for higher and higher sales of consumer] goods has reached a pitch and efficiency unparalleled in this country, the design for all the important aspects of human requirements is left, in comparison, to mere chance. To re-form the environment would involve an amount of planning and control quite unacceptable (undemocratic! the Tory Press would howl) in terms of the public awareness of the urgent need for it. Professor Martin does suggest an interim solution—postgraduate research into the structure of our environment and the pressures that form it. This is a most valuable suggestion—some analysis of the reasons why planning is so unpopular may give us a key to reviving interest in it, before it is too late.

STUDENT'S VIEW

London Transport can usually be relied upon to provide us tubular commuters with some nice doses of visual excitement, though it does seem sad that there is more effective and attractive propaganda for London below ground, on the walls of the windy Tube, than above, in the form of a decent city, or something.

Their latest poster, "Brave New London," is O.K. It's a bit wishywashy, but then folk can't really take shapes as shapes yet, so an arty montage of Golden Lane, TUC, Commonwealth Institute seems almost inevitable. The leaflet accompanying the poster has a nice ironic twist to it. It contains a selection of new buildings, good and bad, and says, "Visit them and make your own judgement. Applaud or criticise as you will, this is the face of BRAVE NEW LONDON." Too true. The list includes Bucklersbury House, Shell House, State House. It does not include the Royal Festival Hall or the Bethnal Green cluster block (just imagine ardent visitors to Shell asking what the little building by the river's for!). And of course it tells you how to get there.

The Town Planning Department of University College London has organised a series of seminars on subjects connected with large-scale design. The latest of these, "On Reading Pictures," was held on Thursday November 17. The speaker was Professor E. H. Gombrich, Director of the Warburg Institute, and his audience was treated to a fantastic selection of brain twisting, ambiguous diagrams and paintings, which could be read in several exclusive ways. Whole paintings turned inside out, backgrounds became foregrounds and profiles became vases. Professor Gombrich also dealt with the use made of this ambiguity in visual perception by the Gestalt psychologists (who are interested in, among other things, whether we recognise a mother-in-law image or a young-woman image in another ambiguous diagram). As the Professor says in the introductory leaflet :--

"What we learn from the scrutiny of such images is that we approach any picture with an initial assumption of what to regard as figure and what to regard as mere background."

This has important implications for architects concerned with how people see, and expect to see, their buildings.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION IN THE 20th CENTURY

Michael Cassidy

I want to begin by summarising the situation in architectural education round about the turn of this century. To give a clear picture I must distinguish between the facts and the theories existing at that time.

First, the FACTS. England was almost completely dominated by the pupilage system, and by the apprenticeship system. English architects seem to have favoured pupilage because under this arrangement the pupil had to pay them for the tuition he may have received. A young architect could only learn by his own effort and sheer hard work—in fact, as Beresford Pite said, "the lack of any organised system in architectural education produced the tendency to that mutual self-helpfulness which is notable among artists." The architect was still considered as an artist.

The young architect could supplement his office tuition, if any, by attending either the drawing classes at the Academy, at which various prizes were awarded, or the design evening courses under Spiers, or by enrolling at one of the four private courses in architecture. However, the schools movement was under way. The RIBA had in 1882 made professional qualification compulsory. Thus the need for the professional schools arose and was met first by the AA which reorganised its course to a four-year curriculum; and later by Liverpool, which opened the first full-time course in architecture in 1894. In 1902, these precedents for the formal, inclusive and professional education of architects in England were reinforced by the RIBA when it exempted from its own Intermediate examination all graduates of the AA and Liverpool. By 1902 both these schools had full-time courses lasting three years.

In Germany, enlightened State subsidy had led to the inauguration of schools of engineering—with architecture frequently figuring as a department within the school. Professional status was granted, particularly when he many German polytechnics were transformed into technischen hochschulen during the 1870s. Applicants for polytechnic training were required to have had at least six months' experience in an architect's office. The first two years

were devoted to basic technical subjects. Then three years of practical experience as an inspector of government building projects formed a prerequisite for admission to advanced professional courses. The curricula embraced an inclusive range of instruction in which design was an integral part taught within the school by teachers who were, usually, able practitioners. While their teaching naturally reflected current tastes, it was also strongly flavoured with a technical rationalism fostered by the scientific discipline inherent in the polytechnic system. The best students supplemented their design tuition by further study either at the Academies or in offices or meisterateliers. Schinkel, Berlage, and Gropius were among those educated at the hochschulen.

France had the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. Its main faults were, first, that no integrated educational development was possible because both preliminary tuition and design instruction were not carried out in the school but in private ateliers, and even the three internal ateliers acted independently. Second, that it was neither school nor office and lacked the discipline of both. Third, that the only aim of students was the winning of prizes. In fact, the thought of actually constructing a building one had designed was very Non-U at the Ecole.

The tentacles of the Beaux-Arts crept all over France when regional schools were set up, which accepted all that the men in Paris told them. All programmes, for instance, were marked in Paris.

France, in its support of the traditions of the Beaux-Arts, is the villain of the piece.

In America, after the Civil War, schools of architecture within the faculties of engineering were firmly established at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in the Universities of Illinois and Cornell. The MIT was based upon the excellent polytechnic at Karlsruhe and was run by William Ware, who had been at Jefferson's school at Charlotesville and had no doubt inherited Jefferson's preoccupation with the need for a suitable education in both technological and liberal subjects. The University of Illinois had Hanson, a Swedish architect, trained at the Berlin Bauakademie, in charge of architecture, and Cornell were under Babcock.3

The leaders of these three schools, with very different educational backgrounds, all produced similar curricula—an individual one.

By 1898 there were nine such schools in America, but they were still training only a small proportion of registered architects. The reasons for this were that secondary education in America was inadequate in supplying the schools of architecture with men of the necessary calibre and because the universities lacked the State financial

support which their equivalents in Germany could rely upon. Because of this, abbreviated programmes and evening classes were organised, sometimes within the university, for students in offices.

The curricula of these early schools aimed at a balance between aesthetics and technics—but the four-year course lead to an insufficient treatment of both. Thus inj 1895, curricula specialisation—the separation of architecture from architectural engineering—was introduced at Illinois, and lightened the structures syllabus for the architects, enabling them to concentrate most upon design.

At the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century the schools of architecture were the victim of a mass takeover bid by the Society of Beaux-Arts architects. This Society was formed by the American graduates of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, in order to continue their tradition. By 1911, all American schools had Beaux-Artstrained teachers. The initial flowering of the three great schools, MIT, Illinois, and Cornell, were effectively deadened by the SBAA. It is with some surprise that we learn that at Illinois "strong emphasis was placed on mathematics and structures, and shop practice in the crafts." That was in 1872, before the SBAA took over.

Although, luckily, the SBAA failed in its attempt to found a national school of architecture, it maintained and increased the influence upon architectural education as the use of its student design competitions reached national scope. In 1905, 238 students were competing, but in eight years this had increased to 1,100. In 1911 the Society organised the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design to deal with the administrative needs of the competitions. The Society of Beaux-Arts architects and its Institute of Design were inspired by reverence for the Beaux-Arts in France-the aims of which we know only too well. Although the goal of all the schools was the same, the gaining of prizes for its students, various methods were used to attain it. Theory was sometimes a separate course but often was included with design. History varied from a soothing travalogue to a systematic and thorough analysis of outstanding monuments and their relationship to their

time. Construction and structures were sometimes lightly touched and the problem method predominated in the teaching of design.

I want now to summarise the ideas and THEORIES being voiced in these countries at the turn of the century. In England Norman Shaw was making impassioned pleas to prevent the teaching of architecture becoming separated from the teaching of fine art. But Lethaby, a young man in the arts and crafts movement, was still dominated by his irrational friends. The aims of the movement were, in Louis Mumford's words, "the restoration of human initiative, the respect of form and quality, and the projection of human ideals of workmanship and beauty."3 Lethaby, and Lethaby alone, spoke up against eclecticism and historicism in architecture, and his was the only plea for an enlightened education system. But he knew what he was up against—he begins one of his essays thus: " The proposition of this little paper is that English education, as traditionally developed and guided by the old Universities, is not directed to production and to action. It is an education in appreciation and in a knowledge of what has been written. It is by its very nature retrospectiveand at best introspective—the proper introduction to a life of contemplation."4 He goes on to bombard the Universities as citadels of a class for whom the new notions of production and work are, to say the least, opposed to " culture." " General education," he said, "has to be re-thought out as the preparation for various vocations, each of which is as cultural in its own way as the vocation of scholarship."4

On Architectural Education, he said that "education and production need to be brought together in new types of apprenticeship." Lethaby was, in fact, the first Englishman to voice the need for a more direct relationship between the designer and industry, between craftsmanship and production, and in this he forms a vital link in the development of the Mainstream theories of Architectural Education.

In opposition to the insight of Lethaby, the status quo, the RIBA, gave a quite different answer to the question, How do we design architects? Their answer, though never clearly stated, is implied by its attitude towards the inclusive courses at London and Liverpool. It should be remembered that the RIBA gained a position of great importance in the profession by its demand for compulsory registration (and this naturally increased the funds of the Institute). The standards of education demanded and the examination questions set to test these standards are the responsibility of the RIBA and of no one else. It did in actual fact control the future of architecture in England; but the curricula implicitly recommended by the RIBA originated not so much as the result of deep and profound thinking as to the nature of architecture, but from a need to departmentalise the education of architects in order to facilitate the setting of examination questions. "Education," said Lethaby, needs more than machinery, it needs enthusiasm."4 But the RIBA, although steadfastly defending the existence of schools as such, seems to have concerned itself precisely with the technique of schools administrations, the machinery in fact, rather than in solving the really important problems which arose as a result of a school training: 1. The problem of teaching technical subjects to architects-of giving them a basic training in the new techniques of an industrial society (Lethaby, long before Corb and Gropius, was pointing to the automobile, the steamship, and the aeroplane as examples of beautiful machines that had by sheer usefulness made themselves an individual part of the contemporary environment). 2. The place of Architectural Education within the context of Education as a whole.

The attitude of the RIBA can be best summarised by Mr. Furneaux Jordan—"an older generation of architects—concerned with an obsolete technique for solving non-existent problems has a vested interest in maintaining an equally obsolete educational system.⁵

The only thing that can fairly be said in the Institute's favour is that it had no money—while in both France and Germany the Beaux-Arts and Polytechnics were heavily subsidised by the State. But guessing what kind of a school they would have initiated, perhaps it is as well that they were broke! If Lethaby had been given a chair in architecture, it is most doubtful if his course would have been on the Recognised Schools' list of the RIBA.

In America the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design was in full command until the 20s despite the short-lived influence of the Chicago school and Frank Lloyd Wright (who was educated in architectural engineering at Wisconsin University). In the 20s, however, four new theories were formulated and put into practice. After the first world war Lawrence and Wilcox of Oregon University adopted the principle that design should be taught by means of individual problems adjusted to the needs, interests and pace of each student, who would no longer compete

for grades but be motivated solely by the challenge of personal growth. At Cincinnati the co-operative system was applied by Herman Schneider. After a normal freshman year students were divided into two groups which alternated with each other at four-week intervals between academic classes and work in the field. This field work was carefully organised as a sequence of experiences proceeding from construction jobs through the production of materials and craft practice to employment in architectural offices. The aim was a close integration of school and office. At Florida University Weaver developed yet another idea. He conducted all the usual professional subjects of the three upper years entirely by means of a series of carefully integrated projects developed under tutorial guidance. Dean Hudnut of Columbia University distinguished between the stylistic school and the organic school of architecture. The former being grand-prix-hunting Beaux-Arts type; in the latter, the organic school, teaching was related to actual life and the fundamental principles of human necessity. As at Oregon, the student moved at his own pace and through his own efforts. Hudnut noted the following essential attributes of an organic school:

 A flexible curriculum with respect to the overall period taken by the student in graduating.

 No domination of the projects by the competition system—in fact Hudnut allowed his students one competition per term.

3. The course must stimulate both creative insight and logical thought.

 It should co-ordinate the processes of drawing and design, design and construction, construction and mathematics, design and history.

5. Strong relationship between architecture and the other visual arts.

Hudnut's advanced ideology is best epitomised in his own words: "Whatever beauty the architect may achieve will be a beauty wholly in accord with those intellectual satisfactions which arise from the command of technique and from a consciousness of social usefulness."²

In 1912 the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture tried to enforce standard minima of Architectural Education, but teachers were generally opposed to this because they feared that the autonomy they had recently regained from the Beaux-Arts Institute might be forfeited once more to the arbitrary standards of some New York committee.

Now I should like to catch up with what I called the Mainstream of Architectural Education, thought and practice. The educational system of any profession naturally reflects the movements within the profession itself. And in architecture, the changing conception of what constitutes an architect Cassidy (continued)

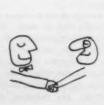
has usually informed and motivated the professional teachers in their desire to design architects. They did not always try to mould the younger architects in their own image, although those who consciously adopted some other objective were the exception rather than the rule. The Mainstream in education followed the Mainstream in architecture from England to Germany. From 1897 on, many of the German schools were reorganised by directors who had been influenced by the English Arts and Crafts movement. In 1899 Vienna appointed one of Wagner's pupils, Hoffman, as professor. In 1902 Van de Velde was in charge of the Grand Ducal Art School at Weimar. In 1904 Behrens, trained at the Hamburg School of Applied Arts, headed the Dusseldorf School. The founding of the Deutscher Werkebund marked an attempt to bring designers, craftsmen and manufacturers into closer co-operation. The culmination of developments in Germany was the founding of the Bauhaus in 1920. But before I quote Gropius's own writings on the school I want to trace the philosophical link between the English movement and the Bauhaus. Morris and his friends, disgusted by the tasteless machine-production of everyday things by exploiters of the poorer classes concluded that the machines themselves were to blame, and turned to the Medieval crafts for what was lacking in Late Victorian England. They were looking for quality, straightforwardness, and usefulnessthey demanded a more intimate relationship between the world of things and the world of men, a relationship that had been destroyed by the division of labour in industrial England. In Mumford's words again, "While mechanical invention sought to simplify the processes of production, the Arts and Crafts movement sought to simplifyand amplify-the ends."8 Lethaby, in disagreement with the others of the group, taught the dignity of the machine as an instrument of human enterprise and enlightenment.

Lethaby, then, formed a link between

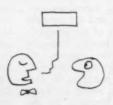
the English Romantics and Gropius, whose ideas on craftsmanship and quality were to become so influential. "In the future," said Gropius, "the field of handicrafts will be found to lie mainly in the preparatory stages of evolving experimental type forms for mass production."4 Gropius acknowledges the importance of the English movement in these words: "Ruskin and Morris strove to find a means of reuniting the world of art with the world of work. Towards the end of the 19th century their lead was followed by Van de Velde, Ollerich and Behrens, and others on the Continent. This movement, which started with the building of the artists' colony at Darmstadt and culminated in the founding of the Deutscher Werkebund in Munich, led to the foundation of Arts and Crafts schools in the principal German towns. These were intended to give the rising generation of artists practical training for handicrafts and industry. Gropius continues, "But the academic spirit was too firmly implanted for that practical training to be more than a dilettante smattering. The first attempts to get away from the 'Art for Art's sake ' attitude failed because they were not planned on a sufficiently wide front and did not go deep enough to touch the root of the evil."6 Gropius's chance to remedy the mistakes of his compatriots came when in 1919 he took over from Van de Velde, on the Belgian architect's own recommendation, the Grand Ducal School of Arts and Crafts, and also the Weiman Academy of Fine Art. These he merged into a High School for Design-Das Staatliche Bauhaus Weimar. Gropius said of this period, "In carrying out this scheme I tried to solve the ticklish problem of combining imaginative design and technical proficiency. As a safeguard against any recrudescence of the old dilettante handicraft spirit, I made every pupil, including architectural students, bind himself to complete his legal term of apprenticeship, registered with the Local Trades Council. I insisted on manual instruction not so much as an end in itself, but as providing a good all-round training for hand and eye, and being a practical step towards mastering industrial processes.' Gropius strove to reconcile the qualitative demands of the English Movement with the actual techniques of pro-

duction. The curricula of the Bauhau is well known, but it is so important that I must give some description of it. The objective of the Bauhaus was, "A modern architectonic art, all embracing in its scope " to be achieved by reuniting all creative crafts within a new architecture by exploiting forms and principles discovered through direct shop or field experience in modern materials and modern industrial techniques. After a six-month introductory course of laboratory experiments, students devoted three years to theoretical and practical training under a master craftsman and an artist in order to gain an intimate understanding of the nature of materials, their production and manipulation. Concurrently a limited study of sociology, history and technical fundamentals was pursued. A journeyman's certificate was awarded upon the completion of original work. The final two years focused on architecture and construction and were conducted as an apprenticeship within the master's studio and research shop. The most significant omissions from the internal Bauhaus syllabus was the teaching of the mathematical and theoretical analysis of structures, for which students had to descend to the technical institutes. When Gropius was appointed to Harvard in 1936, America was not entirely unsympathetic to the modern movement. Although the popularity of Sullivan and Co. was in abeyance, various European influences impinged upon the eclecticism of the timenotably through the buildings of Ragnar Ostberg and Eliel Saarinen and the arrival of Richard Neutra and William Lescaze. The writings of Le Corbusier and Mallet-Stevens's work stimulated American architects to such an extent that the exhibition of modern architecture organised by the Museum of Modern Art in 1932 was received with some enthusiasm. This exhibition not only focused attention on the best American architects, but also on Gropius, Mies and J. J. P. Oud-on the International Style. Gropius replaced

THE CLIENT by Louis Hellman









the chief French critic at Harvard, and

called Marcel Breuer to the faculty as well. Gropius was in charge of the master class in graduate design and, although the Bauhaus point of view prevailed, it prevailed within the American collegiate system. In 1938 Mies was appointed head of IIT and he soon organised its curriculum more drastically than Harvard's had been, great emphasis being placed, as one might expect, on precise draughtsmanship, absolute structural logic and an aesthetic based on pristine clarity of

pure geometric form. In 1937 Moholy-Nagy was head of the Chicago Institute of Design and until it merged with IIT Chermayeff ran the architectural course at Chicago. Throughout America the Bauhaus ideas were being interpreted and practised, particularly in the early years of the course, where workshop experience with materials at first-hand became a regular feature of schools' curricula. The Bauhaus gave both practical and philosophical stimulus to those who were dissatisfied with the Beaux-Arts. America today has probably the liveliest, most diversified and the most thorough schools of architecture. But Gropius, writing in 1950, says, "Should architectural education be separated from its present academic framework? Many architects would agree with a decisive turn towards greater emphasis on practical experience. I, personally, have grave doubts as to whether the present bookish climate of Universities can offer at all a healthy breeding ground for architects. The impact of industrialisation upon our profession has been so decisive that the young generation should be trained in close touch with the building industries and with their laboratories."

That, then, is the mainstream, ending paradoxically enough with Gropius saying the same as Lethaby had done 30 years before.

Now back to England. Why did England not herself fulfil the promise of her own movement; why was Lethaby not given a chair of architecture and why did Liverpool not agree to Gropius's terms of appointment?

Some measure of the apathetic attitude towards Lethaby's works and the new architecture in general, may be gathered from the resolutions of the First Congress on Architectural Education held in 1924.7 Roughly paraphrased, these wise men agreed that:

1. There were schools of architecture throughout the civilised world.

 A great debt was owed to the Beaux-Arts for its pioneering the teaching of Architecture in schools and for its continual inspiration.

 They were interested in American schools, which had developed from Beaux-Arts.

4. The pupilage system acted as a brake on founding new schools.

5. The teaching of architecture should be based on tradition . . . and so on. The RIBA had by this time completely committed itself to a schools' system as such, to succeed the pupilage method of the last century but it had done this without a great deal of thought. The followers of Lethaby, naturally continued to bombard the RIBA-Professor Beresford Pite, for example, realised that "the necessary co-ordination of science and art by practice gives importance to the ideal of a teacher experienced and sympathetic, and tends to the revival of the apprenticeship method." He also realised the inadequate teaching of estimates and costing in schools and stipulated that "inventiveness, mechanical aptitude, analytical observation and artistic perception are even more important aptitudes than drawing!"1 The RIBA didn't listen to him either -nor to any of the other efforts to stir things up before the war. After the war, in 1945, Professor Budden of Liverpool made a strong plea for the inclusion of schools of architecture with Universities because, he maintained, "schools within the University are protected from the hazards of revolutionary experiments in direction, organisation and method." We must bear this, and Professor Gropius's words, in mind at a time when just such revolutionary experiments may well be necessary. In fact, as Mr. Furneaux Jordan says, "when the problem has been stated in contemporary terms, and the answer in technical terms, Architectural Education in England may have become unrecognisable."⁸

In 1946 the Report of the Special Committee on Architectural Education was published. This tied down recommendations as to the minimum entrance requirements to the schools and the subjects to be taught. These were: Design — presentation — theory — history — construction — services — quantities — estimates — specifications — surveying — town plannin; — professional practice and practical experience.

The Report is neither an exposition of the ideal curricula nor a detailed criticism of the status quo, but an ambiguous confusion of both. It does not stipulate what "Design" should be taught, nor how it should be taught, thus allowing the instruction in this vital subject to range from academic classicism to the most advanced experimentation.

The Report's ambiguity upon this and other subjects, and the lethargy of the RIBA in adopting even the most innocuously radical recommendations, lead me to the conclusion that neither the authors of the Report, nor the RIBA, had the least confidence in their idea of what an architect should be, and were content to adjust the existing administrative machinery of education, rather than to approach the whole problem from the point of view of what kind of an architect was needed.

BASA should learn from the mistakes of others and studiously avoid confusing its own long-term objectives with the short-term objectives of improving the present system of education from within.

¹ Professor Beresford Pite, A Review of the Tendencies of Architectural Education. RIBA Journal, May 1924.

³ Turpin C. Banister, The Architect at Mid-Century. AIA, 1950.

^b Lewis Mumford's Foreword to Form in Civilisation, by W. R. Lethaby.

4 W. R. Lethaby, Form in Civilisation.

⁶ R. Furnesux Jordan, AR, June 1950.

⁶ Walter Gropius, The New Architecture and the Bauham.

[†] First International Congress on Architectural Education, Maurice Webb, RIBA, August 1924.

⁶ L. B. Budden, The Future of Architectural Education. RIBA Journal, July 1945. ⁶ Report of Special Committee on Architec-

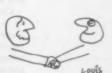
Report of Special Committee on Architectural Education. RIBA Journal, September 1946.

first published in OUTLET 2









EXHIBITIONS

Tim Murgatroyd

At the BASA Conference in Oxford (September 1960) a comparison was drawn between a mixed exhibition of Photostats from Regent Street Polytechnic, Liverpool and Hammersmith Schools and a 35 mm. colour slide show accompanied by a running commentary.

Both exhibitions showed students' work of a comparable standard but the questions, comments and general interest shown in Canterbury's slide collection prompted BASA to recommend this system for future interchangeable exhibitions of students' work. The limitations of reduced scale black and white Photostats were even more obvious when we saw similar work larger than life in "glorious Technicolor."

Canterbury are to be congratulated on the quality of their slides of students' drawings but why were there no photographs of either sketch or finished models? The proposed system is ideal for photographing scale models and comparing studio working conditions in different schools. This is in addition to the primary objects of forming a permanent record of students' work for the school itself and conveniently exchanging exhibitions between schools. No originals or models need leave the school to be photographed and, even more important, the total cost per slide is only is, od, unmounted

Most 35-mm. cameras are suitable, the only real requirement being the ability to focus down to distance of, say, 3 to 3½ ft. to cover an imperial size drawing. It is essential to use a tripod, making sure that the camera lens is equidistant from all four corners of the drawing. At close range many cameras do not correct for the distance between view finder and lens and the result is that a couple of inches may be cut off the bottom and one side of the original. Allowance can best be made for this by trial and error but, rather than lose any subject matter, it is better to show a surround of plain dark background. This applies too where the original is not the same shape as the picture frame. Unwanted areas of background can later be eliminated by placing a mask of opaque material over the finished slide. Use a cable release and keep the camera rock steady.

Choosing colour films will always be a matter of personal preference. Some files do particular jobs better than others but for copying drawings in colour I would choose Kodachrome. Use an exposure meter and if it is of the reflected light type hold it 6 in. away from a lighter-than-average portion

of the subject but do not include the shadow of hand or meter itself. Use a small diaphragm opening (large F stop) and correspondingly slow shutter speed. Without going to a lot of extra trouble, there is no substitute for direct sunlight, provided there are no reflections from strongly coloured walls or surfaces nearby.

When photographing a model from

close quarters, it is difficult and sometimes impossible to get everything in focus. Try to place the model so that the most telling details are roughly the same distance from the camera. Having done this, choose a point 1/3 back from the nearest edge of the model and focus on this. The reason being that the " depth of focus" extends 1/3 in front of the point of focus and 2/3 behind. Models are best photographed in sunlight, if necessary a sheet of white cardboard can be used as a reflector to bounce light and lighten areas of shadow. Scale models can be photographed in a naturalistic setting by placing them on a balcony against a distance panorama of trees and buildings; by varying the distance between camera and model, the latter can be kept in scale with the background.

Drawings on tracing paper, especially a combination of ink, pencil and "Zippatone" should be printed first. A good dyeline, or better still, a " true to scale," is much easier to photograph than a tracing illuminated from behind (say pinned over a window or door). All slides, especially those which are going to travel, should be protected by glass mounts. There are a number of patent methods (i.e., AGFA) which are cheap and allow the cardboard Kodaktype mount to be retained. The projectionist's life is made much easier by a consistent system of marking. For example, slides marked with a red dot in the bottom left hand corner when viewed the right way up will always be projected correctly when the slide is placed in any projector with the dot in the top right hand corner facing the projectionist.

Telephoto lenses can be a great help in photographing small drawings and models. The ideal camera for our purpose is a single lens reflex. A 120 Rollieflex with 35 mm. adaptor back gives a most useful telephoto effect. Photoflood lamps and flash, although allowing one to be independent of the English weather, are unnecessary complications with colour.

Area exhibition organisers will be acquainting schools with the workings of the scheme but anyone with special photographic problems will get a prompt reply from me at my home address:

> Tim Murgatroyd, 290 Fulham Palace Road, London, S.W.6.

Tim Murgatroyd was unfortunately not in the Executive photograph, as he was himself taking it. He is now BASA Publicity Officer.

DIARY

AA School

December 16 Carnival. Cabaret, films, four bands, 30s. double ticket.

Bartlett School

December 1 Denys Lasdun.

December 8 Christmas jazz dance. 8.30 p.m. - 1.00 a.m.

Cabaret, bar, 10s. 6d. double, 7s. 6d. single.

LETTER FROM NORTHERN IRELAND

SIR: As a student from Northern Ireland at present studying second year architecture in Hull, I feel it is my duty to draw the attention of all BASA readers to the present situation regarding the education of the student of architecture in Northern Ireland who, I believe, has not been given a fair chance in the past to prove his worth, exploit his talent, and whose educational system requires immediate attention on the part of the RIBA.

Only one so-called school of architecture exists in the province, and is that of the College of Art which forms a section of the College of Technology, Belfast. The course, which lasts over three years (full time), does not cater for the student after Intermediate, is neither recognised nor listed by the RIBA and is most unsatisfactory in that it forms in itself an inhibition to a student seeking a scholarship to study in a recognised school in England.

In many cases a local authority will refuse to award a scholarship to the student who seeks to go to an English school of architecture on the grounds that there is a school in Belfast quite suitable for his requirements. Thus the student is forced to train in a nonrecognised school for the most important years of his training (i.e., if his parents have not the financial means to send him to England), after which, if he is successful in the RIBA Intermediate External Examination, he is given financial aid to complete his education in one of the English schools. Surely this is a shocking state of affairs when out of the approximate 2,500 students in Belfast only a maximum of about 80 are full-time students of architecture, and are the most unfortunate students in the architectural profession throughout Great Britain.

EDWIN JOHNSTON.

Hessle, East Yorks.

working detail

INSULATED WALL: FLATS IN HELSINKI

Viljo Rewell, architect (material supplied by H. S. Sami)

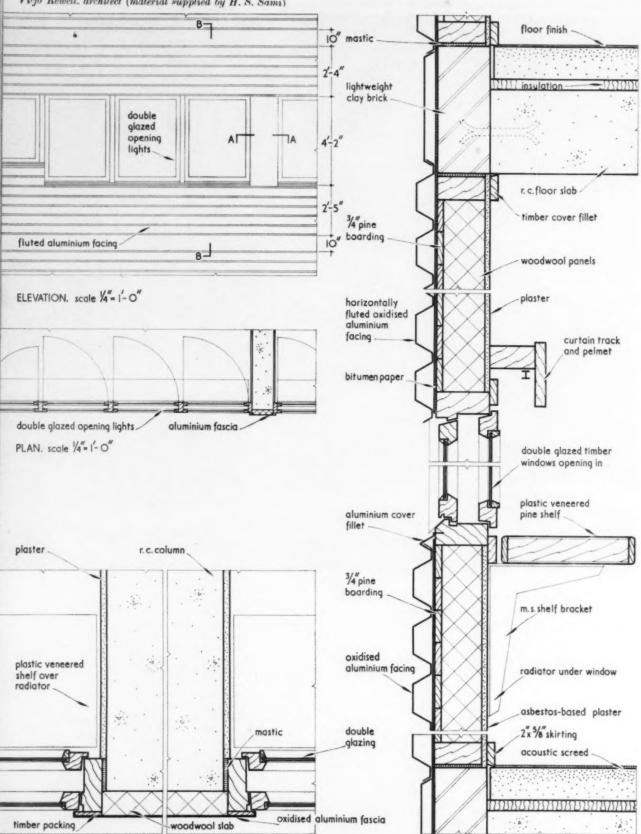


For English people this design is reminiscent of the "streaky bacon" façade common in brick-built flats of circa 1930. In fact the finish is aluminium and the wall itself is a lightweight highly insulated sheath covering a cross-wall construction in reinforced concrete.

working detail

INSULATED WALL: FLATS IN HELSINKI

Viljo Rewell. architect (material supplied by H. S. Sami)



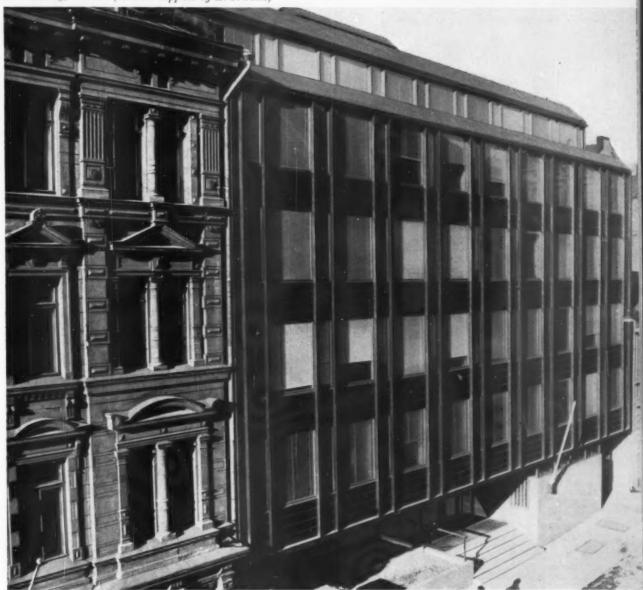
PLAN A-A. scale 1/8 full size

SECTION B-B. scale 1/8 full size

working detail

CURTAIN WALL: OFFICES IN HELSINKI

Kurt Simberg, architect (material supplied by H. S. Sami)



This reinforced concrete building (complete with r.c. backup walls) is faced with a timber-framed insulating skin. The framing is of pine, clad with copper: the windows are oak, double glazed, inward opening, with Venetian blinds (not shown on the drawings).

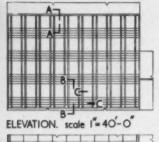
insulation

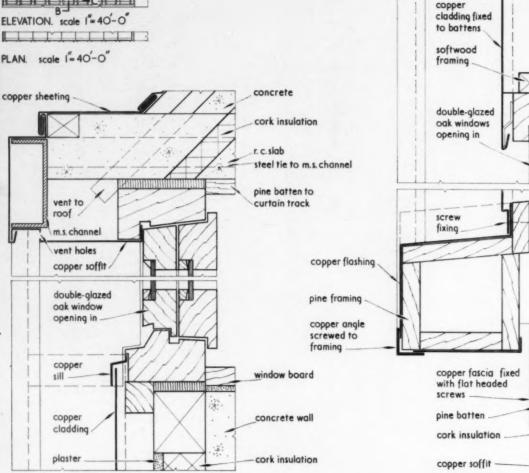
plaster

working detail

CURTAIN WALL: OFFICES IN HELSINKI

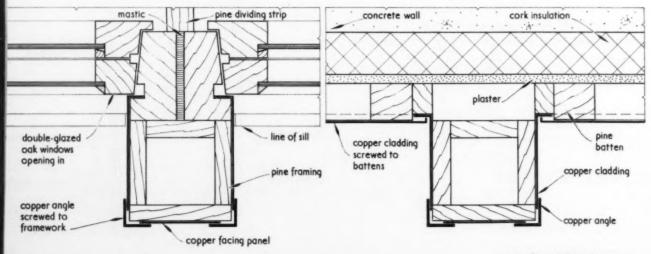
Kurt Simberg, architect (material supplied by H. S. Sami)





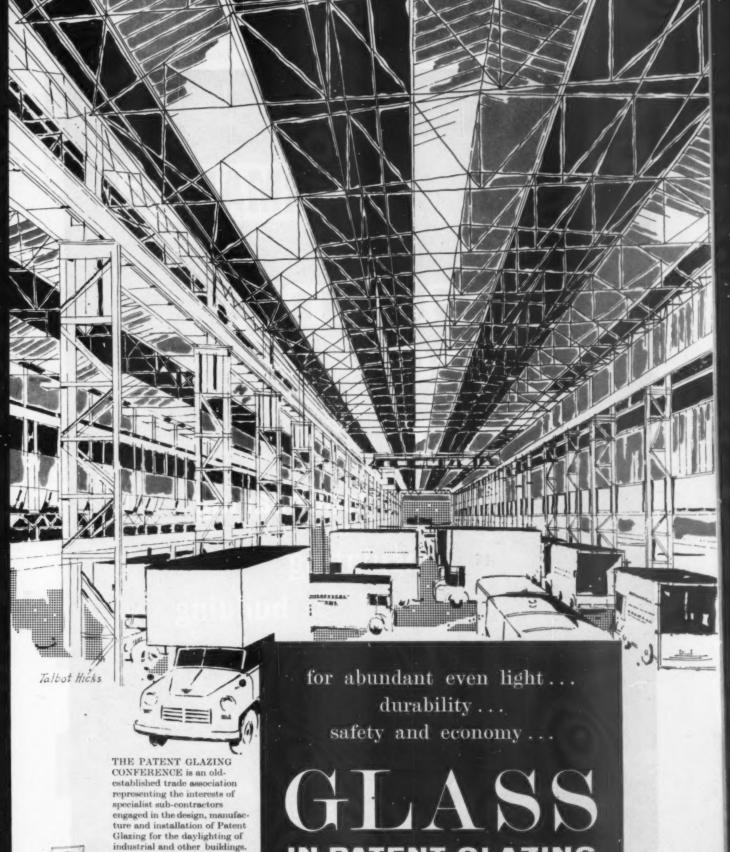
SECTION A-A. scale 4 full size

SECTION B-B. scale 1/4 full size



PLAN C-C. scale 1/4 full size

note: figured dimensions in feet and inches are approximate



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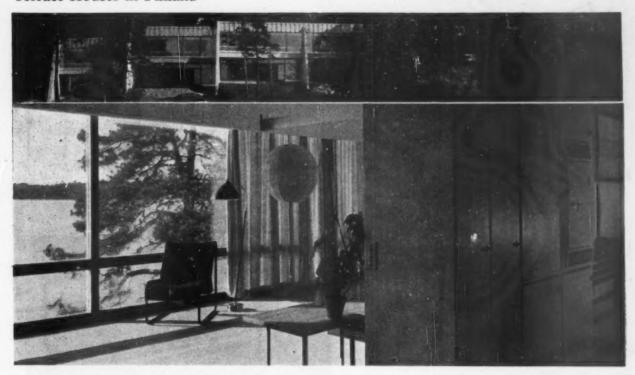
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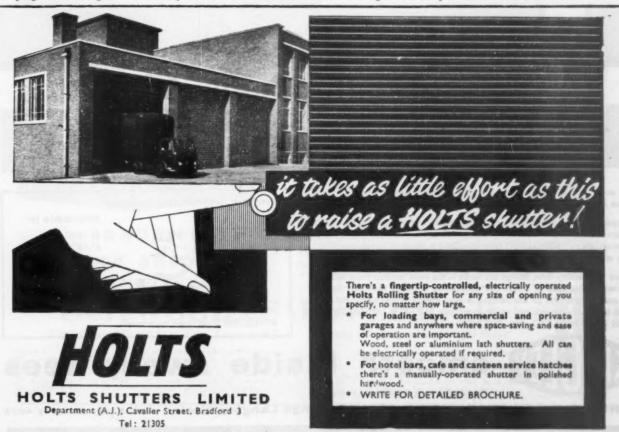
Personal business on transmit boards and

Terrace Houses in Finland

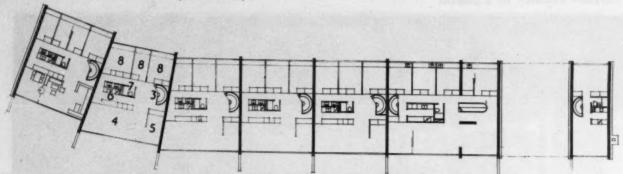


This row of two-storey terrace houses was designed by the Finnish architect Viljo Rewell for private owners. It is situated on the island of Laajasalo at Jollas, on a sharply sloping site looking across the bay towards the mainland.

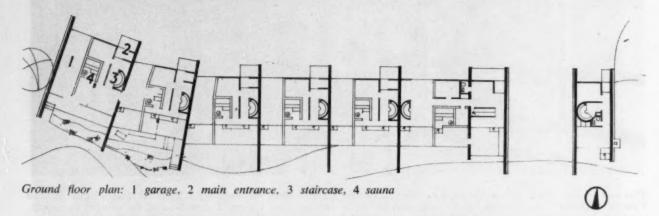
The walling is constructed from concrete blocks finished by a copper coping. The roofs, too, are covered in copper, which is turned down to form a deep fascia. All windows are double-glazed. The plans are shown overleaf.

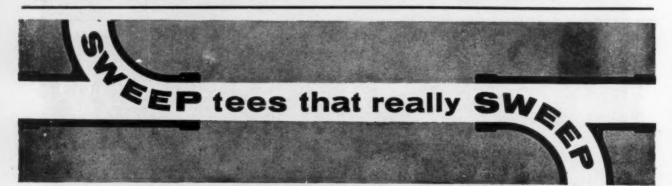


Terrace Houses in Finland (continued)



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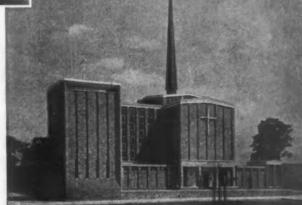
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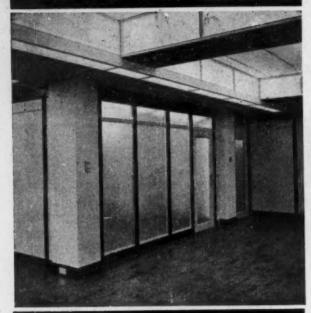
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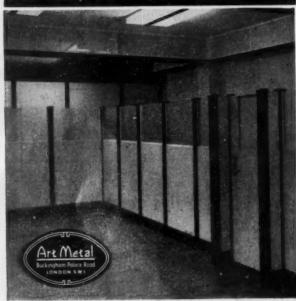


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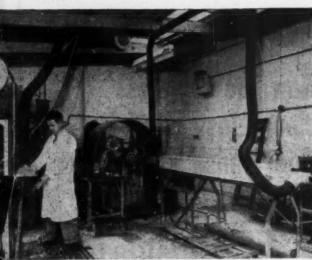
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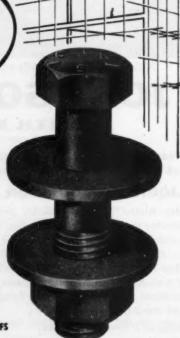


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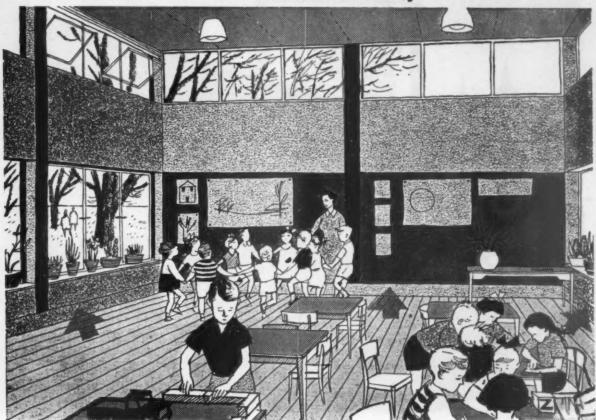
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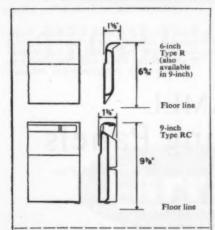
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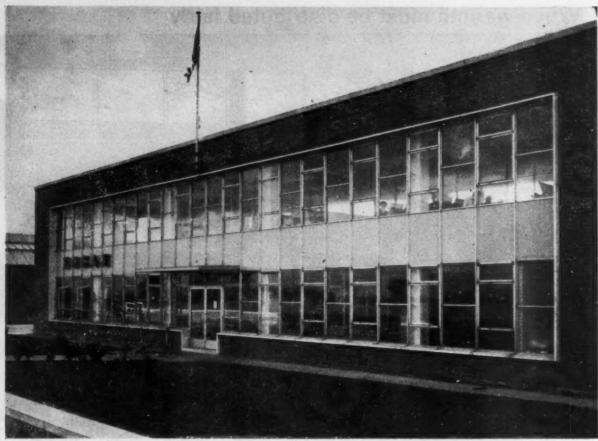
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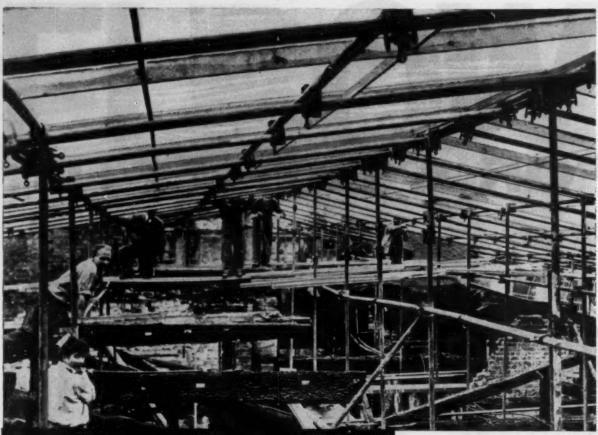
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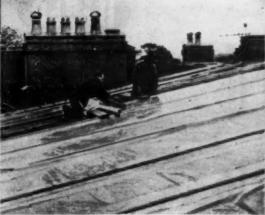
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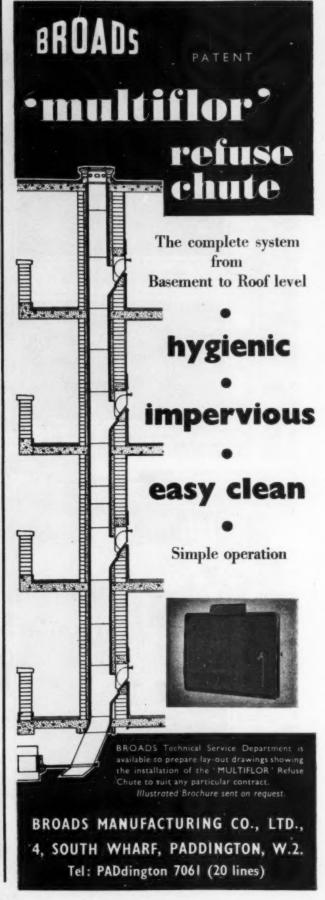


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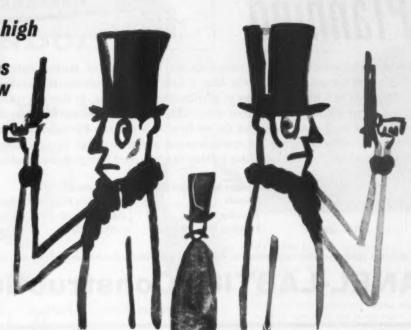


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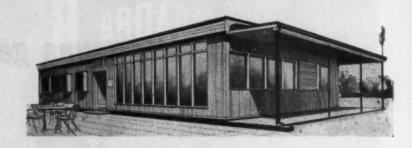
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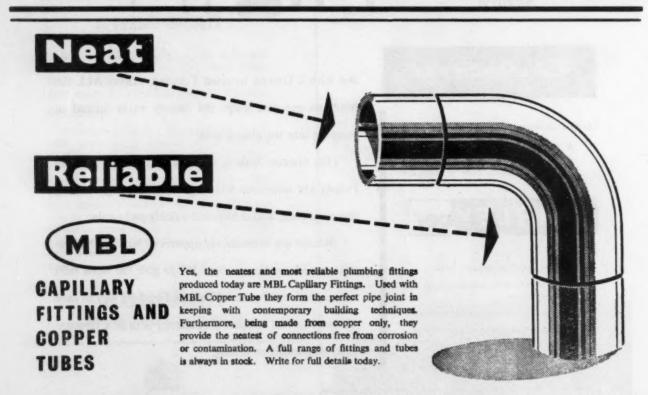
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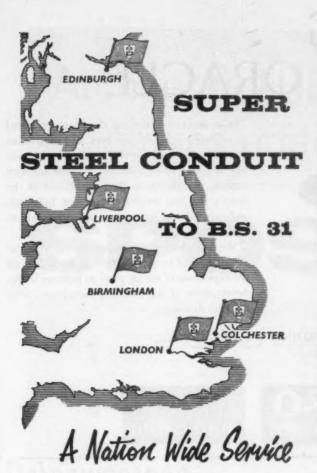
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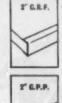
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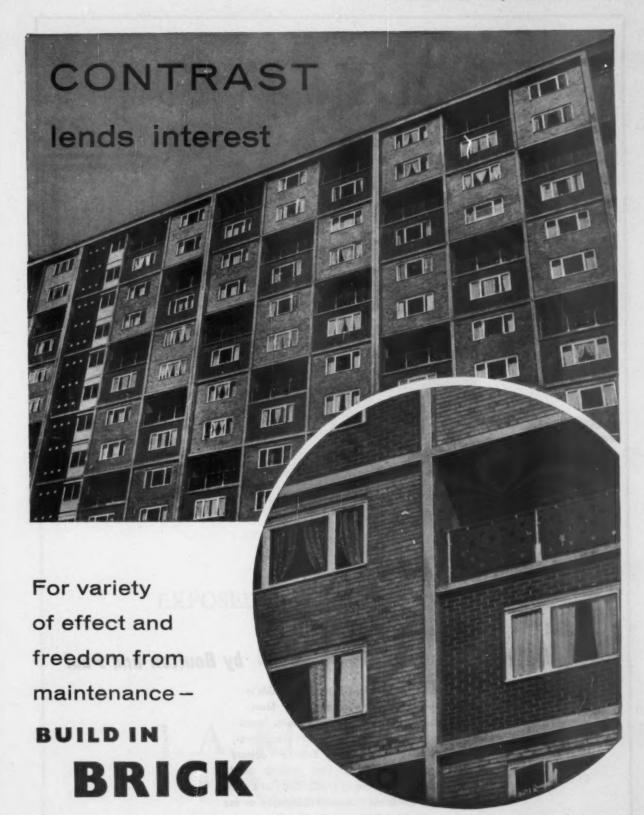
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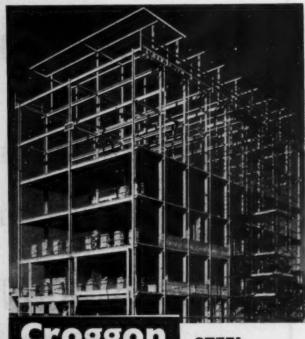
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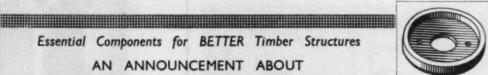




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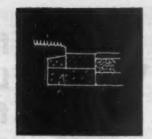
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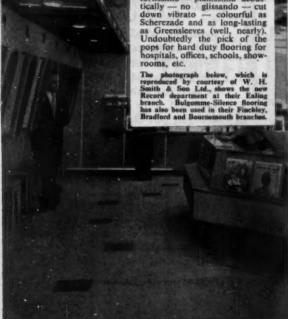






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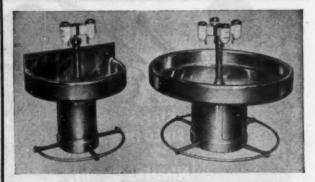
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C. W. POWELL,
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Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall. Carmarthen

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Scale C/D. from candidates of initiative with
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December.

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December.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CORRY
JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT
GRADE A.P.T. I OR II
Applications are invited for the above appointment in the Architectural Section of the Engineer
and Surveyor's Department.
Applicants must have passed the B.I.B.A.
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The provisions of the Local Government
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Housing accommodation will be made available to the successful candidate if married.
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G. B. RLACKALL.

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Council Offices, Corby, Northants. 14th November, 1968.

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Form of application obtainable from Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Hord. Closing date Friday, 9th December, 1960.

ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY COUNCIL

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ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY COUNCIL COUNTY ABOUTTON THE Applications are invited for the appointment of SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary on Grade V A.P.T. (21,310—21,480 per annum). Candidates should be associates of the Eoyal Institute of British Architects and have had considerable experience of the Dianning, design and construction of educational buildings and other architectural work undertaken by a Local Authority.

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CITY OF PETERBOROUGH
Applications are invited from qualified Architects with Local Government experience for the appointment of a SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT in Grade IV. A.P.T. Housing accommodation, if desired, will be previded.

Forms of application from the City Engineer, Town Hall, Peterborough. Closing date for applications at December, 1960.

C. PETER CLARKE

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expenses.

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Form of application and particulars of duties and works in hand are obtainable from the Borough Surveyor. 31. Chester Street, Wrexham. Applications to be returned to the undersigned by not later than 12 noon on 10th December.

PHILIP J. WALTERS. Guildhall, Wrexham. 12th November, 1960.

Wexham.

12th November, 1960.

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Saturday moreings are normally free from daty. Application forms, obtainable from H. D. Peake. M.Sc. (Rug.), M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, 7. Little Park Gardens, Enfeld, Middlesex, must be delivered to the undersigned as soon as possible.

CYRIL E. C. B. PLATTEN.

Teom Clerk.

Gentleman's Row.

Public Offices.
Gentleman's Row.
Enfield, Middx.

NORTH WEST METROPOLITAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

Hospital Building Programme

Appointment of Surveying Staff

For many years the hospital building programme has been impeded by lack of finance. The position has now changed and the capital programme in this region, which extends for about 50 miles north and west of London, has been greatly expanded. The programme already includes complete new hospitals and there are likely to be more in the years to come.

The Board's Architect's Department under the Regiona Architect, F. A. C. Maunder, R.S., Dip.Arch, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., has been re-organised to meet the expanding programme and it is now necessary to augment the complementary surveying staff of the Department.

Quantity Surveyors are required mainly to undertake work in connection with cost research and cost planning of projects up to £2 million in value and to prepare the sub-contract bills of quantities required for specialist works included in the major schemes. Preparation of bills for main contract purposes will not normally be undertaken within the Department, but there will be opportunities for the production of quantities for tenders in specific cases where a particular aspect of building cost is under investigation, also for certain minor works of a general character. general character.

Building Surveyors are required mainly for surveys of the sites of existing hospitals which are due for redevelopment, also for minor alterations and minor building work of an industrial character associated with a programme of plant replacement which is being undertaken by the Board's Engineering Department.

All posts are permanent and pensionable. The Board has modern offices and a five-day week is normally worked. Conditions of service are determined by a Whitley Council for professional and technical staff.

The Board operates a scheme of financial assistance to atudents preparing for professional examinations. Applications are invited for the following appointments:

Senior Assistant Quantity Surveyor (Ref. 866) to specialise in estimating for all types of work including cost control of major works. Applicants must be corporate members of the R.I.C.S. (Quantities Sub-Division) with wide general experience in the profession and a sound knowledge of the economics of modern building techniques.

Assistant Quantity Surveyor (Ref. 867). Post (a) to be thoroughly experienced in taking off, abstracting and billing of quantities, measurement of work in progress and settlement of final accounts and to have a keen interest in cost control.

Post (b) to prepare bills of quantities and specifications for the specialist work involved in major contracts.

Assistant Surveying Assistant (Ref. 868) for working up bills of quantities and final accounts, measuring on site and taking off for small works. Preference will be given to those prepared to take an interest in cost control.

Assistant Building Surveyor (Ref. 869) to undertake extensive surveys of sites of existing hospitals for future development and to be capable of preparing working drawings and specifications for minor alteration works and minor industrial type buildings.

Building Surveying Assistant (Ref. 870) for assisting in surveys of hospital sites and preparation of working drawings and specifications under supervision for works of a minor character

Applicants for posts of Assistant Quantity Surveyor and Assistant Building Surveyor must be corporate members of the R.I.C.S. Applicants for Surveying Assistant posts should have passed the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.C.S.

Senior Assistant Quantity Surveyor: £1,350-£1,650. Asst. Quantity and Asst. Building Surveyors: £945-£1,360 Surveying Assistants: £645-£940.

Apply, stating age, qualifications (with dates) and experience, the names of two referees, to Secretary, North West etropolitan Regional Hospital Board, 40, Eastbourne Terrace, C.2, quoting appropriate reference number by 14th December.



Variety of alphabets and materials for internal or external use, Illuminated Letters and Box Signs. Send for lettering sheets and brochures.

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PRESENT BOOKS THIS

THE ARCHITECTURAL PRESE XMAS & QUEEN ANNES GATE SWI

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL
Applications are invited for the appointment of
SENIOR ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR
in the County Architect's Department. Saiary
within A.P.T. Grade IV (21,140-21,310). N.J.C.
Service Conditions. Post pensionable. Subject
to medical examination. Essential User Grade
D travelling allowance.
Applicants must be A.R.I.C.S. (Quantities), or
equivalent qualification, preferably with experience on new school buildings.
Applications, on forms obtainable from H. R.
Clark, L.R.I.B.A., Acting County Architect, 15,
Portland Square, Carlisle, to be returned to him
not later than Monday, 19th December, 1960.
G. N. C. SWIFT.

Clerk of the County Council.
4389

NORTH WEST METROPOLITAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD
SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT required. Applicants must be registered Architects and have had considerable experience in design and construction, preferably in hospitals and associated buildings. The Board are engaged on a number of new building projects including large hospital schemes.
Salary scale £1,300 × £60 (5)-£1,600 plus £50 London weighting.
Apply, giving age, qualifications and experience with names of two referees, to Secretary. North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, W.2, by 12th December quoting reference 875.

ROYAL BURGH OF DUMFRIES
DEPUTE BURGH ARCHITECT
Applications are invited from qualified Architects, preferably with experience in Redevelopment Work.
The appointment, within the salary scale £1,140
-£1,220 (i.e., £100 in excess of Admin. Grade D of the N.J.L.C. Scheme) will be subject to the Town Council's Superannation Scheme and N.J.L.C. Conditions of Service, and the successful applicant will require to pass a medical examination.

applicant will require to be tion.

If required, the tenancy of a Council house will be given to the successful applicant.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies of three recent testimonials, or the names of three referees, should be lodged with the undersigned not later than 16th December, 1960.

GEORGE D. GRANT.

Town Clerk.

Municipal Chambers, Dumfries. 23rd November, 1960.

STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the following posts:—
ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS
Grade A.P.T. IV (21,140—21,316).
Grade A.P.T. III (2960—21,146).
Candidates must be Associates of R.I.B.A.
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS
Grade A.P.T. II (2515—2560).
Applicants must bold Intermediate R.I.B.A.
The Architect's Department in a busy and expanding office, offering valuable experience within groups working on a wide variety of projects, including Colleges. Schools, Libraries, Hostels. Fire Stations, Police Stations, Offices, Ambulance Stations, Collings, Training Centres, etc.

tc.
Pleasant offices in County Town and good orking conditions.
The appointments will be subject to:—
a) The National Scheme of Conditions of Service.

(a) The National Scheme of Conditions of Service.

(b) The Local Government Superannuation Acta and the passing of a medical examination. The County Council are prepared to grant a lodging allowance of 35s. per week to married applicants maintaining a home outside the geographical County for a period of six months. also second-class rail travel home every second month during the initial six months. The Council are also prepared to give consideration to the granting of financial assistance in apprepriate cases towards removal expenses.

The Council has a scheme for loans to employees wishing to purchase their own houses. Forms of application, which must be returned by the 7th December, 1960, may be obtained from P. Woodcock, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Green Hall, Lichfield Road, Stafford, T. H. EVANS.

ad, Stafford.
T. H. EVANS.
Clerk of the County Council.
4447

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT
SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT'S. N.J.C.
Scale "B," £1,505 p.a. plus £65 (1)/£59 (2) to
£1,670 p.a. (starting salary according to experience).

Applications are invited from experienced Begistered Architects, required on the permanent staff of the County Architect, to deal with a wide variety of major projects, including large Technical Colleges, Magistrates Courts, Police Training Schools, etc.

Application forms and details of appointment obtainable from the County Architect, P.O. Box 26, County Hall, Preston, returnable by 16th December, 1960.

EASTERN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD SCOTLAND Applications are invited for the following

for the following

posts:—
(a) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, £905—£1.310,
(b) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, £625—£900,
Applicants for post (a) must be Registered
Architects by examination preferably having
some experience of the design and construction
of modern public buildings.
Applicants for post (b) must be of R.I.B.A.
Intermediate standard with some practical ex-

perience.
Starting salaries according to age and ex-

perience.

Applications stating age, training, qualifications, past and present appointments, experience and the names and addresses of three referees should be sent to The Secretary. Eastern Regional Hospital Board, Vernonholme, Riverside Drive, Dundee, not later than 16th December, 1969.

4437

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT

Required by NYASALAND GOVERNMENT PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT on contract for one tour of 24-35 months in first instance. Commencing salary according to age and experience in scale 2985 rising to £1,540 a year. Gratuity at rate of 10 per cent. of total salary drawn. Outfit allowance £30. Free passages. Liberal leave on full salary.

Candidates, 25-35, should have passed Intermediate R.I.B.A., have had at least five years' experience in Architect's Office, have a good standard of draughtsmanship and possess a sound knowledge of building construction, and be capable of carrying out site surveys including topographical work.

Apply to Crown Agents, 4 Millbank, London, S. W.l., for application form and further particulars, stating age, name, brief details of qualifications and experience and quoting reference M2B/51066/AG.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL PLANNING ASSISTANTS required ## Preston. Salary A.P.T. Grade IV (23.140-21.319) according to qualifications and experience.

Applicants should possess a recognised qualification in planning, architecture, surveying or engineering or an active current according to the property of the country of the country planning age, qualifications, present appointment, experience, etc., and two referees, to the County Planning Officer, East Cliff County Offices, Preston, by the 13th December, 1969, 4514

ARCHITECTS ASSISTANT **ARCHITECTS**

A leading firm of London Consulting Engineers have vacancies in their Architect's Department (Chief Architect: Mr. K. A Brundle, F.R.I.B.A., A.A. Dipl.) for work in a wide and interesting field of Industrial Projects. These are permanent and pensionable positions; five-day week, luncheon vouchers.

Applications, stating qualifications, experience and present salary should be sent in confidence, to the

Personnel Manager, Atkins & Partners, 158 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1

Save Time, Labour and Money FIT THE NEW TRUFLUSH UNDERCOATED DOOR

*No Sealing. Filling or Priming necessary! The popular Truflush Door is NOW

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- ★ Precision construction containing over 1,000 cells. Honeycomb interior eliminates "core-
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- A mortice block centrally placed can be supplied if required.

supplied if required.

The Truflush Door has a wonderful marble-amooth and hard white surface. This mechanically applied super finish permits the final decoration to be far more easily, speedily and economically completed. Bailey and Whites Limited employ the most modern technique and plant to apply the Undercoat. The curtain coating machine provides a precise and even coverage—the speed and accuracy, coupled with the elimination of waste obtained by the adoption of the methods developed by the Company enable them to offer the Truflush Undercoated Door at a price which represents the most substantial saving on any other method of undercoating doors. Thus, Truflush Undercoated Doors will be delivered to you already protected and requiring only their final decoration.

Architects, Suilders and Contractors will fin. the new Truflush UNDERCOATED Doer a real boon—next time your best plan is to fit Truflush—the door that is designed constructed and finished to give years of lesting service:

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Easthampeteed Road, Bracknell, Berks. Tel.: 680/476. Queen's Drive, Notkingham. Tel.: #2138. Diglis Dock, Worcester. Tel.: 27277

designing schools for the new London

There is a wide variety of interesting work in the Schools Division of the Architects' Department of the London County Council. You could work on small buildings such as nursery and primary schools . . . or form part of a team producing a large complex of buildings for a college of advanced technology with halls of residence. There are eight groups in the Schools Division producing primary schools, polytechnics, playing field pavilions, boat houses, multi-storey hostels and boarding schools—from scheme stage to jobs in contract.

Applications are invited for Architects Grade II (salary up to £1,500), Architects Grade III (up to £1,250), and Architectural Assistants (up to £950).

You will find lots of advantages with the L.C.C.—design opportunities, administrative support, assistance from materials and information sections, promotion on merit, flexible salary reviews within grades, all positions pensionable—6% contribution from salary, permanency after two years satisfactory service.

There are also vacancies in the Special Works, Housing and General Divisions. Architects and Building Surveyors are needed for modernisation, rehabilitation and improvement work. And there is room for a few part-time Architects.

Application forms and further particulars from: Hubert Bennett, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Council, County Hall, S.E.1. Please quote reference EK/2967/12.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required at Preston, A.P.T. Grade V, salary 21,310—21,490.

Applicants must be qualified architects. Duties include the design of housing layouts and central area redevelopment schemes, and the preparation of working drawings for houses, flats and shops.

Applications giving age, qualifications, present appointment, experience, etc., and two referees, to the County Planning Officer, East Cliff County Offices, Preston, by the 13th December, 1966. 4613

COVENTRY

Architects of outstanding design ability required for:—
(a) Reconstruction of City Centre.
(b) Extensive School Building Programme.

Experience of C.L.A.S.P. Construction will be an advantage.

Salary: 21,476—21,579 s.s.
Apply City Architect, Council House, Coventry, for application form, returnable by 12th December.

COVENTRY
£1,470-£1,676 p.a. offered for ARCHITECTS of outstanding design ability required for (a) construction of City Centre and (b) Extensive Schools Building Programme.
Apply to City Architect, Council Mouse, Coventry, for application form returnable by 12th December.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD

CITY OF SHEFFIELD

CITY ENGINEER & SURVEYOR'S

DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the staff of the City Engineer & Surveyor & Town Planning Officer.

(a) CHIEF PLANNING ASSISTANT, Grade C (£1,569-£1,525 p.a.).

(b) AREA PLANNING OFFICER, Grade B (£1,480-£1,670 p.a.).

(c) SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT, Grade A.P.T. V (£1,510-£1,480 p.a.).

Candidates for these posts will be required to be members of the Town Planning Institute and an additional qualification will be an advantage. Commencing salary in each case will be in accordance with experience and qualifications.

Consideration will be given if required to assistance with housing accommodation and removal expenses in suitable cases.

Superannuable posts. N.J.C. Conditions of Service, Medical Examination.

Applications, stating age, education and training, qualifications, experience, present and past appointments (with dates and salaries) and quoting the names of two referees should be submitted to the undersigned by the 12th December, 1950.

JOHN HEYS, Town Clerk.

Sheffield 1.

STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
COUNTY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT
Applications are invited for the appointment in
the Northern Area Planning Office at Newcastleunder-Lyme of a Deputy Area Planning Officer
on A.P.T. Grade V (£1.310-£1.480 per annum).
Applicants must be corporate members of the
Town Planning Institute and in addition a recognised qualification in architecture, engineering
or surveying will be an advantage.
The person appointed will be required to act as
Deputy to the Area Planning Officer, who is
responsible for the control of development in the
area and for assistance in the preparation of
development and redevelopment schemes.
The Council are prepared to grant lodging
allowances of 35s, per week for a period of six
months and second class railway travel home
every two months during the initial six months
to married applicants maintaining a home outside the geographical County. Consideration will
also be given to the granting of financial assistance in appropriate cases towards removal expenses.
Applications, giving details of age, education,

penses.

Applications, giving details of age, education, qualifications, present and previous appointments, experience, and the names of two persons to whom reference may be made, should be sent to D. W. Riley. County Planning and Development Officer. 41a Eastgate Street, Stafford, not later than 8th December, 1960.

Relationship to any member or senior officer of the County Council must be disclosed. Canvassing will desiqualify.

The EVANS

lify.

T. H. EVANS.

Clerk of the County Counci

45

Clere of the County Council.

4556

PETERLEE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
Chapel Hill IV—Housing Scheme
Fixed price tenders are to be sought for the erection of 166 two-storey houses of three basic types together with 66 garages, paving, drainage and certain site works.
Contractors wishing to be included on the selected list of tenderers are invited to submit their names to: The General Manager, Peterlee Development Corporation, Shotton Hall, Peterlee, Co. Durham, not later than 1st December, 1960.
The R.I.B.A. Form of Contract specially adapted for the use of Local Authorities will be used.
The Corporation reserve the right to select the Contractors to whom Tender Documents will be sent.

Sent. Schedules and Bills of Quantities relative to this Contract will be available on or before lst January, 1961. The Corporation has in prospect Contracts for further 670 houses during the first quarter of 1961.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CORBY APPLICATIONS are invited for the undermentioned appointments in the Architectural Section of the Engineer and Surveyor's Department:—
(i) SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT Applicants must be qualified Architects of not less than five years' experience (including the period of theoretical training). Salary within Grade A.P.T. III/IV (£960—£1,140—£1,316) according to experience.

Grade A.F.T. HALL
ing to experience.

(ii) JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT
Salary Grade A.P.T. I (£645—£815) or A.P.T. II
(£815—£960) according to qualifications and ex-

(E818—2900) according to qualifications and experience.
Corby is a rapidly expanding town and the Council's building programme is substantial and varied, with opportunities for good experience.
The provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Acts, 1937/55, will apply to this appointment.
Housing accommodation will be made available to the successful candidates, if married.
Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom they should be returned not later than the first post on Friday, 16th December, 1960. Testimonials will be required only from applicants selected for interview.

Council Offices,

Council Offices, Corby, Northants. 22nd November,

METROPOLITAN POLICE
RECEIVER'S OFFICE
requires staff for interesting and varied work in
connection with an extensive Police Building
Programme.
LEADING DRAUGHTSMEN (New Works)
LEADING DRAUGHTSMEN (Sanitary Engi-

LEADING DRAUGHTSMEN (Sanitary Engineering)
Salary: £980 p.a. rising by annual increments
to £1,145 p.a.
Qualifications required: Intermediate-R.I.B.A.,
Higher National Certificate (New Works), Higher
National Certificate (Sanitary Engineering) or
equivalent training.
BASIC GRADE DRAUGHTSMEN (New Works)
BASIC GRADE DRAUGHTSMEN (Sanitary
Engineering)

Engineering 25 DRAUGHUGE by annual salary 600 p.a. at age 21 rising by annual increments to 4900 p.a. (maximum salary on entry 2595 p.a. being age 21 point on scale.)
Qualifications required: Ordinary National Certificate or to be of Intermediate-R.I.B.A. standard (New Works), Ordinary National Certificate (Sanitary Engineering) or equivalent description.

tificate (Sanitary Engineering) or equivalent training.

Application forms can be obtained from Chief Clerk, Architect & Surveyor's Department. New Scotland Yard, S.W.I.

BOROUGH OF HESTON AND ISLEWORTH Applications are invited for the undermentioned appointments in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department:—
(a) SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT Salary in accordance with A.P.T. Grades II-III (£415—41,140 plus London weighting).

(b) PLANNING ASSISTANT Salary in accordance with A.P.T. Grades II-II (£455—2560 plus London weighting).

Applicants should have passed the Intermediate examination of the Town Planning Institute or other equivalent and have had experience in a town planning department of a local authority.

Commencing salary to be in accordance with qualifications and recordance with a property of the prope

a town pathons authority. Commencing salary to be in accordance with qualifications and experience.

The Council is unable to assist the successful candidates with housing accommodation.
Applications are to be submitted by 19th December, 1960, on forms to be obtained from and returned to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, 88 Lampton Road, Hounslow.

D. MATHIESON,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Hounslow, Middlesex.

REBUILDING OF ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL
ARCHITECTS
ARCHITECTS
Salary Scale

A. Senior Assistant Architect
£1,300 × 65 to £1,600
+ £50 London Weighting.

B. Assistant Architect

B. Assistant Architect

2905 × 35(1) × 45(6) ×
50(2) to £1,510 + £40 —
250 London Weighting.

Opportunities occur for young, imaginative architects to assist in carrying out the design and construction of a complete new 300 bed teaching hospital. Working drawings for Stage 1 are now under way and planning studies for Stage 2 will be commencing shortly.

Applicants for A. should be qualified members of the R. I. B. A. with experience in preparing and supervising work on medium sized projects. For B. preference will be given to qualified architects who have recently completed a full-time course at a recognised School of Architecture.

time course at a recognised School of Architecture.

Previous hospital experience is not essential. Applications should be returned to me within two weeks indicating post applied for and giving particulars of education, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two referees.

W. FOWLER HOWITT, A.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Board of Governors. 45 Lambeth Palace Road, London, S.E.1. 4596

BOROUGH OF WIDNES
ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT
APPOINTMENT OF JUNIOR ASSISTANT
Grade Misc. IV (Male or Female)
Applications are invited for this appointment.
Salary 2625—2685. Commencing salary according
to qualifications and experience. Candidates
should be competent draughtsmen and be capable
of preparing working drawings under supervision.
Appointment supersannuable and subject to medical examination. Five-day week.
Application, stating age, previous experience
and any qualifications, together with names and
addresses of two referees to the Borough Architect, Brendaa House, Widnes Road, Widnes, by
22nd December, 1960.

FRANK HOWARTH.

Town Hall,
Widnes.
November, 1960.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT
AECHITECTISAL. ASSISTANTS (within
salary range of £315-51,140 p.a.).
Applications are invited from Architectural
Assistants for appointments to the permanent
staff of the County Architect's Department, which
is engaged on a large and varied programme of
major projects.
It is desirable that applicants should have
attained at least Intermediate R.I.B.A. standard
and, within this stage of qualification, be have a
reasonably varied experience.
Application forms and details of appointment
obtainable from the County Architect, P.O. Box
26, County Hall, Preston, and are returnable by
16th December, 1960.

ASSISTANT TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING OFFICER

GOVERNMENT OF BARBADOS

To assist the Town and Country Planning Officer in the preparation and administration of development plans.

ntract appointment (three years). Salary 0. Gratuity 20 per cent. of salary. Free ages. Unfurnished quarters at moderate Contract £1,500. G passages. rent.

Candidates must be A.M.T.P.I. preferably with an additional qualification.

Write Director of Recruitment, Colonial Office, London, S.W.1, giving full names, age, qualifications and experience, quoting BCD, 62/28/02/E2. Colonial

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT
ASSISTANT ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT
ASSISTANT ARCHITECT'S, A.P.T. V. £1,516£1,480 p.a. (starting salary according to experience).
Applications are invited from qualified Architects of initiative, keen on design and modern
constructural methods, to work on a large and
varied programme.

Application forms and details of appointment
obtainable from the County Architect, P.O. Box
26. County Hall, Presion, returnable by 16th
December, 1960.

4677
BOROUGH OF WILLEAD

obtainable from the County Architect, P.O. Box 26, County Hall, Preston, returnable by 16th December, 1960.

BOROUGH OF WILLESDEN Applications are invited for the following permanent appointment:—
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT within Grade A.P.T. II (£315—2960 p.s.).
London weighting is payable in addition to the above salary.
Candidates should have passed the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.B.A.
A programme of interesting and varied works is expected to continue for many years and opportunities are offered to maginative designers of any age with a contemporary and practical outlook.

The appointment will be superannuable and subject in the National Conditions of Service. The Council is unable to assist with housing accommodation.

Forms of application and conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Dyne Road, Kilburn, N.W.6. Applications to be returned to the undersigned not later than 10 a.m. on Monday, 12th December, 1960.

B. S. FORSTER.
Town Clerk.

R. S. FORSTER, Town Clerk

BOROUGH OF SOUTHALL
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL
ASSISTANT
Applications are invited for the above appointment on the Permanent Staff of the Corporation.
Salary in accordance with A.P.T. Grade II (£815—696) plus London weighting.
Candidates should have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects or an equivalent and have had practical experience of design and construction.
Favourable consideration will be given to the provision of housing accommodation, if required, on a private estate.
Applications, on forms to be obtained from the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Southall, Middlesex, must be returned to him on or before Saturday, 17th December, 1969.

J. S. SYRETT,
Town Clerk.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

BRIXTON SCHOOL OF BUILDING

Visiting LECTURERS required for day classes in surveying courses. Subjects covered include Building Construction, Quantities, Mathematics, Land Surveying, Bookkeeping, Economics and legal subjects. Fees from *2* to *96*. 6d. per half-day session depending on scage of course. Applicants should be Corporate Member of R.I.C.S. or hold other appropriate graduate or professional qualifications. Applications to Secretary, (FZ-5/A/2830/12), Brixton School of Building, Ferndale Boad, S.W.4.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF GREENWICH
SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons with experience of multi-storey building, for appointment in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department. Salary Grade A.P.T. III/IV (1980-41,555 per annum, including London Weighting at age 25 or above). The commencing salary will be according to qualifications and experience.

The successful candidate will be given opportunities for designing schemes and bringing them through to completion, as part of a varied and imaginative building programme in historic Greenwich.

Application form obtainable from the undergived and refurnable by non on Friday 6th

Greenwich.
Application form obtainable from the undersigned and returnable by noon on Friday, 9th December, 1960.

G. C. TURK, Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Greenwich, S.E.10.

BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD
Applications are invited for a SENIOR
ARCHITECT within Grade A.P.T. IV £1,140£1,310) in the Borough Engineer's Department
(C. Bond, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect). The commencing salary will depend on qualifications and

mencing salary will depend on qualifications and experience.
A car allowance is payable and housing accommodation will be provided if required. A five-day week is in operation.
A substantial programme of capital works is envisaged for completion during the next few years.

chvisages for compensation of about 2 years.

Chesterfield, which has a population of about 70,000, is situated bordering the Peak District National Park.

Applications stating age, qualifications, training and experience, naming two referees, to the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Chesterfield, not later than Monday, 12th December, 1960.

RICHARD CLEGG.

Town Clerk.

4356

18th November, 1960.

436
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LEICESTER
(4) PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS,
£1,410-£1,565.

6) CHIEF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT,
£1,310-£1,480.

(2) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS,
£1,140-£1,300.

Candidates for (a) must be members of the
R.I.B.A., have had sound experience and be
capable of acting as Group Leaders on an extensive programme of education buildings. For (b),
candidates must be members of the R.I.B.A.,
have had considerable office experience and be
capable of taking charge of contracts from
inception to completion, and for (c) should be
members of the R.I.B.A., have had office experience
and be capable of taking charge of small
contracts.

ence and be capable of saking charge contracts.

Lodging allowance and removal expenses may be paid to a married man. Apply by Monday, 19th December, 1960, on forms obtainable from County Architect, 123 London Road, Leicester.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM

ARCHITECTS

Applications are invited for the following

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—
(a) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, A.P.T. I £045-£215) to A.P.T. III £260-£1.140).
(b) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.
A.P.T. IV £1.140-£1.310).
The department has a varied and interesting programme of architectural work and candidates for (a) are required to have passed Parts I and II of the R.I.B.A. final examination and (b) to be Associate Member of the R.I.B.A. with good general experience in design and construction. The commencing salary in the grades will be according to capabilities and experience. Housing accommodation will be available if necessary for the higher grade appointment.
Applications to be endorsed "Architects," staking age, qualifications and details of experience, together with names of two referees, should be received by me not later than Wednesday. 21st December, 1960.

Canvassing will disqualify.

Municipal Offices,

Municipal Offices, Rotherham. November, 1960.

November, 1966.

STEPNEY M.B.C.
require TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT, salary 47,005—21,185. Permanent appointment and pension rights; person required for Town Planning and Building Act matters and other corelated work and should therefore possess suitable qualifications and have had appropriate experience. Further particulars and form of application from Town Clerk, 27 Commercial Road, E.I. Closing date 9th December, 1968. 4596

WEST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons (R.I.B.A. Intermediate standard) for the post of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT within A.P.T. Grade II (4815-4966).

The person appointed will be required to work in a small team on a varied programme of Education, Police and Health projects. Five-day week.

week.

Application forms obtainable from The County
Architect, 13 Westgate Street, Bury St. Edmunds,
to be returned as soon as possible.

4549

cct, 13 Westgate Street, Bury M. Edmunds, returned as soon as possible.

GRADE ARCHITECTS:

2830 6s. dd. p.a. at age 25 rising by annual increments to £1,300 6s. 0d. p.a. (Maximum salary on entry: £1,125 0s. 0d. being age 34 point on scale).

Qualifications required:—

Qualifications required:— Applicants must be registered Architects.

Application forms can be obtained from Chief Clerk, Architect & Surveyor's Department, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.

Clerk and Solicitor.

HAYES AND HARLINGTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
Applications are invited for ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS (2). Salary Grade APTIL, 2815-2960 per annum plus appropriate London Weighting, Candidates should have passed the intermediate examination of the R.I.B.A. and must have good general architectural experience. Five day week. Housing accommodation will be made available for one of the appointments. Further particulars and conditions of service, and form of application obtainable from the undersigned, which when completed must be returned by the 14th December, 1960.

GEORGE HOOPER.
Clerk and Solicitor.

Town Hall, Hayes, Middlesex.

Hayes, Middlesex.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

COUNTY COUNCIL
Applications are invited for the appointment
of ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS on the staff of
the County Architect.
Salaries will be in accordance with the N.J.C.
Special Scale (£840-£1,145 per annum) or Grade
A.P.T. IV (£1,140-£1,310 per annum) according
to experience and qualification.
Particulars of qualifications, age, experience,
past and present appointments with salaries,
together with the names of three referees, should
be sent to the County Architect, County Hall,
Beverley, not later than Friday, 16th December,
1960.

1560. Assistance towards removal, lodging and travelling expenses may be granted.

THOMAS STEPHENSON,

Clerk of the Council.

4610

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL
ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT
ARCHITECTURAL STAFF-Grade APT IV—
21.140 to 21.310. Must be A.R.I.B.A.
Full particulars from County Architect, South
Street, Durham, to whom completed application
forms are returnable by 16th December, 1960.
Personally canvassing the members of the
Council is prohibited, and the Council may
declare any candidate infringing this rule to be
disqualified for appointment.

Clerk of the County Council.
4604

CITY OF LEICESTER
CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT
Applications are invited for the appointment
of ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (Housing Section)
Grade A.P.T. III, 2560-£1,140 per annum, commencing salary up to maximum according to
experience.
The work of the section includes the redevelopment of central areas.
Previous local government experience not
essential.
Housing accommodation at an economic rent
will be provided if necessary.
National Conditions of Service apply.
Applications with names of two referees should
reach my office not later than Monday, 12th
December.

J. H. LLOYD, OWEN

J. H. LLOYD OWEN, City Architect.

10 Loseby Lane, Leicester.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE STEWARTRY
OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT
ASSISTANT ARCHITECT
Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Architect from persons who have passed the final examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects and who have had ample experience in the design and construction of school buildings and/or housing schemes. Salary scale 21,048 by £63 to 21,300. Five day week. Successful applicant will require to provide a car for the use of which an allowance will be paid; car purchase scheme available. Applications giving age, qualifications and details of previous experience and the names and addresses of two referees, to be lodged with the undersigned not later than 16th December, 1960.

ROBT. C. MONTEATH,
County Offices.

County Offices, KIRKCUDBRIGHT. 27th October, 1960.

BOROUGH OF WALTHAMSTOW
BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT
Walthamstow is a municipal borough within the
County of Essex, population 113,000, rateable
value £1,747,737. It is a progressive authority
and there is a large programme of interesting
architectural and redevelopment schemes to be
undertaken.
Applications are invited for the following
permanent appointment:
ONE SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT
£1,185-£1,355 per annum, inclusive of London
Weighting.

ONE SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT \$\(21.35 \) per annum, inclusive of London Weighting. Applicants must be professionally qualified and have had extensive experience. HOUSING ACCOMMODATION will be made available if required, or alternatively the Council will make a 100% advance for house purchase within the Borough or in adjoining Boroughs. Application forms, obtainable from the Borough Architect (F. G. Southgate, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., M.I.Mun.E.). Town Hall, Walthamstow, London, E.17, must be returned to the undersigned by NOON on FRIDAX, 16th DECEMBER, 1960. G. A. BLAKELEY.

Town Hall.
Waithamstow, E.17.
23rd November, 1960.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON
ARCHITECTURAL STAFF
Applications are invited for these appointments in the Corporation's housing and general architectural work which includes a considerable variety of large interesting projects.

(a) ASSINTANT ARCHITECT (Team Leader), E.1.B.A. Final required, A.F.T. V (£1,355-£1,525 including London weighting).

(b) ARCHITECTURAL ASSINTANT, A.P.T. I/ II/II/II (£660-£1,355 including London weighting).

Essential user "car allowance payable for appointment (a); similar allowance for appointment (a); similar allowance for appointment (b) when graded in A.P.T. IV with R.I.B.A. Final.
Pensionable posts; commencing salaries according to qualifications and experience. Five-day week (38 hours).

Housing.—Assistance with rented housing accommodation will be considered. Advances up to 100 per cent. of Borough Valuer's valuation will be made available where needed for the purchase of suitable houses in Croydon by successful applicants.

Further particulars and application forms from the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Croydon Closing date 19th December, 1960.

4536

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM
Applications are invited from suitably qualified.

Closing date 19th December, 1960.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for appointments as ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS in the CITY ARCHITECTS DEPARTMENT at commencing salaries according to experience and capabilities, within Grade A.P.T. IV, £1,140-£1,310 per annum.

A large new Exhibition Hall with multistorey car park and other public buildings, forming part of the new Civic Centre plan, are included in a building programme which also comprises Schools, Technical Colleges, Colleges of divellings, Shopping Centree and ancillary buildings.

A great opportunity exists for enthusiastic and imaginative Architects who wish to assist in work of such architectural importance.

Pension Scheme. Five-day week. Medical Examination.

Pension Scheme. Examination.
Applications stating age, present position and salary, qualifications, experience and two referees to reach the undersigned by 9th December, 1960.
A. G. SHEPPARD FIDLER,
City Architect.

Civic Centre, Birmingham, 1.

STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
COUNTY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT in the Design Section (Landscape) os
Special Grade (£240-£1,145 per annum).
The duties will be concerned with the preparation of tree planting schemes for housing, industrial and other projects, tree preservation orders,
and the reclamation of derelict land. Applicants
should be qualified in horticulture with special
regard to arboriculture. Additional qualifications
in landscape design and forestry and experience
in nursery work would be an advantage.
The Conneil are prepared to grant lodging
allowances of 36s. per week for a period of six
months and second clase railway travel home
every two months during the initial six months
to married applicants maintaining a home outside the geographical county. Consideration will
also be given to the granting of financial assistance in appropriate cases towards removal expensee.
Applications giving details of age, education.

tance in appropriate cases towards removal expenses.

Applications giving details of age, education, qualifications, present and previous appointments, experience and the names of two persons to whom reference may be made should be sent to D. W. Riley, County Planning and Development Officer, 41. Eastgate Street, Stafford, not later than 7th December, 1960.

Relationship to any member or senior officer of the County Council must be disclosed. Canvaesing will disquality.

T. H. EVANS,

Clerk of the County Counc

BOROUGH OF WORTHING

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT
Applications are invited for the appointment of
an Assistant Architect in the Borough Engineer's
Department on Grade A.P.T. III/IV, i.e. 1860£1,318 per annum, commencing salary according
to experience and qualifications.
Candidates must have passed the Intermediate
Examination of the R.I.B.A. or its equivalent at
a recognised school of Architecture.
The appointment will be subject to the
National Scheme of Conditions of Service of
Local Government Officers, to the provisions of
the Local Government Superannuation Acta, and
to the successful candidate passing satisfactorily
a medical examination.
Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, present and past appointments, with
dates, and accompanied by copies of two recent
testimonials, should be submitted to the Borough
Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Worthing,
not later than the 5th December, 1962.

ERNEST G. TOWNSEND.

ERNEST G. TOWNSEND.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

require

ABCHITECTS

Architects are required in the Works Division of the Federal Ministry of Works and Surveys to prepare eketch plans, working drawings, and detailed specifications for various types of buildings and carry out the general work of a very busy Architectural office. Candidates should hold a degree or diploma in Architecture or the Final examination of the R.I.B.A. and have had wide general experience. Applicants must be between the ages of 37 and 51 years.

Salary according to age and experience, £1,434 to £2,196 p.a. (including Inducement Addition) plus gratuity of £135 for satisfac-tory service. An outfit allowance of £56 is paid on salaries up to £1,740 p.a.

Contract appointment for one tour of 15 to months in the first instance. Free passages for officer and wife. Children's allowances whilst separated. Home leave on full pay. Income Tax at low local rate. Quarters at

Candidates should write for application and further particulars, stating age, qualifications and experience, to the Appointments Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Nigeria House, 9 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2, quoting V.1.1

BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE

(An expanding North Lincolnshire town of 62,000 population, area 7,995 acres, R.V. £1,552,54)
Applications are invited for the following appointments in the Borough Engineer & Surveyor's Department:—

(a) ONE SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, Grade A.P.T. IV (£1,140—£1,310 p.a.).
(b) TWO ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS OR DRAUGHTSMEN, Grade A.P.T. III (£960—£1,140 p.a.).
Applicants for appointment (a) should be qualified Architects and have a good knowledge of Architectural practice and procedure. For appointments (b) applicants should be fully competent in the preparation of detailed drawings for all classes of building works. Local Government experience is not essential and commencing salaries will be fixed within the appropriate scale according to qualifications and experience.

Housing accommodation available if required, approved removal expenses reimbursed in full, five-day working week.

Applications giving age, details of present and past appointments, training, qualifications and experience together with the names of two persons to whom reference may be made should be sent to the Town Clerk, 34 High Street, Scunthorpe, within 14 days of this publication.

LINDSEY (LINCOLNSHIEE) COUNTY COUNCIL

thorpe, within 14 days of this publication. 4533

LINDSEY (LINCOLNSHIRE) COUNTY
COUNCIL
SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYORS, Grade
A.P.T. IV, £1,140—£1,310, required for taking off.
Should be A.B.I.C.S.
Commencing salary within the grade dependent
upon experience. Five-day week. N.J.C. Conditions of Service. Canvassing will disqualify.
Candidates must disclose in writing whether to
their knowledge they are related to any Member
or Senior Officer of the Council.
Applications giving age, qualifications, experience, present post and salary, and the names
of two persons to whom reference can be made
to be sent to the County Architect. County
Offices, Lincoln, not later than 7th December,
1960.

CORPORATION OF LONDON
Require BUILDING SURVEYOR (Permanent Staft). Salary £630—£996. Work will comprise assistance in maintenance and surveys.
Applicants should be at approximately Intermediate R.I.C.S. (Building Sub-section) level and good draughtsmen.
Medical examination; superannaation scheme.
City Surveyor, Guildhall, E.C.2. 4521

ARCHITECT
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BARBADOS
To assist the Director of Public Works in the
design and preparation of plans of buildings and
institutions and to supervise their construction.
Three-year Contract. Salary 21,500. Gratuity
20 per cent. of galary. Free passages. Unfurnished quarters at moderate rent.
Caudidates must be A.R.I.B.A.
Caudidates must be A.R.I.B.A. Colonial Office,
London, S.W.I., giving full names, age, qualifications and experience quoting BCD.112/28/05/E2.

Lancashire county council.

Lancashire county council.

County architect's Department
Applications are invited for the following appointments on the permanent staff. The Quantity Surveying Branch of the Department undertakes work in all stages, from Cost Planning to Final Accounts, and the programme is both interesting and varied.

(af SENIOR ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYING ASSISTANT, V. El. 510—21, 480 p.a.
Applicants should be Charfered Quantity Surveyors and the person appointed will be a senior member of a team of Surveyors.

(b) QUANTITY SURVEYING ASSISTANT, A.P.T. II, 2815—2960 p.a.
Applicants should have passed the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.C.S.

(c) QUANTITY SURVEYING ASSISTANT, A.P.T. I, £645—£915 p.a.
Applicants should have passed the First Examination of the R.I.C.S.
Forms of application obtainable from and returnable to the County Architect, P.O. Box 26, County Hall, Preston, by 14th December, 1960.

CITY AND COUNTY OF

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

NEW TOWN HALL

APPOINTMENT OF

ASSISTANT CLERK OF WORKS

Applications are invited for the appointment of
Assistant Clerk of Works in connection with the
New Town Hall now in course of crection at
Barras Bridge, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The salary for this appointment will be in
accordance with A.P.T. Division Grade III (2960

-£1,40 per annum).

Intending applicants should apply in the first
instance for forms of application and further
particulars to George Kenyon, A.B.I.B.A.,
A.M.T.P.I., City Architect, 18 Cloth Market,
Newcastle upon Tyne, 1.

JOHN ATKINSON.

JOHN ATKINSON, Town Clerk

Town Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1. 22nd November, 1960.

Architectural Appointments Vacant per line; minimum 12s. Box Number, including forwarding replies, 2s. extra.

RONALD WARD AND PARTNERS invite applications from ARCHITECTS. Senior and Junior. Long-term prospects. Scope for initiative and responsibility in interesting commercial, industrial and civic projects in British Isles. West Africa and Australia. Salaries commensurate with ability. Non-contributory Pension and Life Insurance schemes. Fiveday week. Pleasant offices. Apply 29. Chesham Place, Belgravia Sign. Schemes. Place Square, London, S.W.1. Tel.: BELgravia 3361.

A BCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required in busy City Office. Assistants should be capable of carrying through schemes from sketch stage to final construction. Mainly office and residential buildings in London area. Varied and interesting projects. Long term engagement to right person. £1,600 per anum plus luncheon vouchers. Five-day week. Applicants must be capable of producing sketch schemes on contemporary buildings, and preparing working drawings. Box 4238.

BABIL SPENCE & PARTNERS require qualified and experienced ARCHITECTS to fill positions of responsibility on a major building programme. Write to 48, Queen Anne Street, W.1, stating experience and salary required.

WAST END OFFICE requires ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS of Final and Intermediate standards for interesting Industrial projects in Home Counties. Good salaries offered to men with initiative and ability. Bonus Scheme, fiveday week, holiday arrangements honoured. Box 2039.

A BCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required in busy Bloomsbury office with varied practice. Good salary and prospects for suitable applicants. Five-day week. Write giving particulars of age. qualifications, experience, etc., to Box 910, c/o 7 Contic Street. W.C.1.

Contic Street. W.C.1.

ELIB MAYOROAS requires ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS with a minimum of three years' office experience in this country. Write, giving brief particulars of architectural education and experience, and salary required. to 13, David Mews. Baker Street. W.1. 3293

E1.000 /22,800 p.s. will be paid to experience domester ARCHITECTS by a private practice in the City of London. The work will be primarily on the drawing board on new and interesting projects of magnitude. A high standard of design and detailing shility is required. Please apply in writing to Box 9360.

A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required for city Office. Qualifications unnecessary, but experience in the preparation of working drawings essential. Salary £1,000 per annum plus luncheon vouchers. Five-day week. Box 4229.

2850—21.400. TURAL ASSISTANTS with imagination and designing ability required to assist with large and important new developments in the central London Area. Telephane or write—Trehearne & Norman, Pression & Partners, 83, Kingsway, W.C.2. HOLborn 4071.

MONEO AND PARTNERS require AMCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS of intermediate/
Final R.I.B.A. standard in their London, Watford, and Glasgow Offices for work on interesting industrial and commercial projects. Salary range 2800—21,000 p.s. Non-contributory Pension Scheme.
Five-day week. Apply in writing to 32, Clarendon Rosed, Watford.

SIE JOHN BURNET, TAIT & PARTNERS have vacancies for ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS of all grades. Salaries ranging from ZL,000 to ZL,500 per annum. Luncheon vouchers. Pension and Medical schemes (non-contributory). Telephone LANgham 3625 for appointment.

contributory). Telephone LANgham 3625 for appointment.

A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required. A with at least two years' office experience. Apply in writing to Thomas Mitchell Partners. 20. Bedford Square. London, W.C.1.

Tagg

BYAN & NORMAN WESTWOOD & PARTTANT ARCHITECTS Please apply to 21 Suffolk Street, London, S.W.1. Trafalgar 4411.

SENIOR ASSISTANT Required immediately. Salary by arrangement. Theo H. Birks, 38. Portland Place, London, W.1. LAN 7235. 1486

A SSISTANT ARCHITECTS required for staffing a new office opening in Southampton for work on interesting projects including University, War Department and Ecclesiastical programmes. Juniors also required. Apply stating age, qualifications, experience and salary required to Robert Potter, F.R.I.B.A. & Richard Liare, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., De Vaux House, Salisbury.

WILLIAM H. ROBBINS, A.R.I.B.A., requires ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS of Final and Intermediate standard for interesting work is expanding office. Applicants should be experienced in design and construction and taking responsibility. Excellent opportunity of advancement, ealary range from £756 to £1,400 per annum according to experience. Five-day week. Apply 50 77 Wigmore Street, London, W.I. WELDECK 8274/5.

DOUGLAS J. OLIVER & PARTNERS require 21,000—21,500 per annum for qualified Architecte according to ability and experience. Salaries reviewed annually. Office Superannuation Scheme in operation. Apply to Douglas J. Oliver, F.B.I.B.A.. 10 St. Matthew's Street Region. Telephone No. Rugby 4452.

Rugby 4452.

BIGHT men for small varied practice (e.g. patio housing, industrial and office building, shops and interiors) gain responsibility. reward and opportunity in congenial conditions with MICHAEL LAIRD, 22. Moray Place. E1,000—21.300 p.s. on commencement. 4206

HOWARD V. LOBB & PARTNERS require LOWARD V. LOBB & PARTNERS require between 2750 and 51.256 per year. Please write to 26 Sower Street, London. W.C.1.

POOTH, LEDEBOER AND PINCKHEARD require A881STANTS in the salary range 2750-21.250 Apply 17.20. Mason's Yard, Duke Street, 8t. James's, S.W.I. Tel.: TEAfalgar 1866.

INTERMEDIATE to Final ASSISTANTS required immediately. Salary according to ability and experience. Theo, H. Birks. 38.
Portiand Place. London, W.L. LAN. 7236. 9739

RICHARD SHEPPARD, ROBSON & PART-NERS require ASSISTANTS of Intermediate and Final standard: salary range £755-£1.50 according to ability. 5 Southampton Piace, W.O.I. CHAncery 4261.

BIGGINS AND ASSOCIATES invite you, if you have an eye to the future, to write to Richmond House, Boughton, Chester.

WALLIS GILBERT and PARTNERS ALSO NEED STAFF URGENTLY. 5, Cromwell Road, S.W.7 KENsington 1469.

PRNO GOLDFINGER requires ASSISTANTS with sound knowledge of construction. Expanding programme of work includes office buildings, schools, shops, factories, local authority and private housing. Local authority Rates. Telephone: HYDe Park 5657.

A VACANCY occurs in the West End Branch of large provincial Architectural Practice, for an ASSISTANT at Intermediate standard. The post offers considerable scope on varied projects. Five-day week, Luncheon Vouchers. Write giving particulars of age, experience and salary required to Box 4135.

SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS required immediately for a wide variety of interesting work. Applicants should be experienced in all aspects of modern building design and construction. Attractive remaneration to right men capable of working on own initiative under ideal conditions for self expression. Preference given to men over 45 years of age although all applications will be considered on merit irrespective of age. Applications should be made, in writing, to keaneth F. Masson, Est, A.E.I.B.A., Chief Architect, S.C.W.S. Ltd., Architectural Division, 76 Morrison Streets, Glasgow, C.5.

1153

12 XPHRIRNCED ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTENCES of the ment of the control of

C H. BLSOM & PARTNERS need experionce onced ARCHITECTS for a wide range of public and commercial projects. ViCtoria 4394. 10, Lower Grosvenor Place, W.1. 4271.

A BCHITECTS AND PLANNERS required. Large City Development Area, University work, Schools, etc. D. Harvey & A. Scots, 2. Lynedoch Place, Glasgow, C.3. Tel. No.: Dougras 338.

Douglas 8388.

BIO G. V. HIVES AND SONS require
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS of
Intermediate/Final R.I.B.A. standard in their
London, Reading and Derby Offices for varied
work of contemporary nature, Good salaries.
Apply in writing to 46, Queen's Road, Reading.

CMALL progressive office requires good.

MALL progressive office requires good ASSISTANT, Intermediate to Final stan-dard. Capable of carrying work from start to finish. Norrish & Stainton, Architecta, 2, Augustus Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15,

OUTHAMPTON. Senior and Junior ABCHI.
TECTURAL ASSISTANTS required for interesting contracts in the Southern Counties.
Apply with details of experience and salary required to E M. Galloway & Partners, P./A.R.I.B.A.. 16 Portland Street, Southampton. 3665

A SSISTANT with several years' office experience and accustomed to preparing working drawings from sketches, required immediately by West End Architects. Should be interested in supervising the work and have a sound knowledge of construction. Write for interview to Box 3567.

TETCHWORTH

Would anybody like to change the grime of the town for the freshness of the First Garden City? ASSISTANT required for small general expanding practice. Five-day week in pleasant office. Flease write, stating age, experience and salary required, to William E. Barnes. F.R.I.B.A. St. Margarets. Broadway, Letchworth. Herts. 4232

TWO first class ABCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required. Salary range £1.250—21.750 n.a. depending upon experience. Write with fullest details of experience. Box 4227.

WATKINS, GRAY & PARTNERS, 57, Catherine Place, S.W.1, require ASSISTANTS of Intermediate and Final standards for work on large hospital projects. Excellent opportunities for those seeking first hand experience in this most interesting and rapidly developing field. Luncheon vouchers and pension scheme in operation. Write giving full particulars. 4233

A SSISTANT wanted by young expanding firm of Quantity Surveyors in new Hampstead office. Must be able to work closely with Architects on own initiative. About Final R.I.C.S. standard. Johns & Stevens, 3a, London Road, Maldstone, Kent.

WILLIAM RYDER requires ASSISTANTS in the salary range 2000 to £1,100, according to age and experience. Hours 9.30 to 6.30. Five-day week. Apply in writing to 21, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, W.1.

INTERMEDIATE to FINAL STANDARD. Expanding practice engaged large scale commercial projects requires ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS with design and supervision initiative. Good salaries according capabilities. Fiveday week. L.V.s. Raymond Spratley & Partners, 9, Hertford Street, Park Lane, W.1. GRO 1532.

LEWELLYN SMITH & WATERS require ASSISTANTS in London and Worcester for projects in London and the Provinces. Opportunity for varied experience. Generous Pension Scheme, L.V.s. Salaries in the range of £700 to £1,000. Please telephone KEN. 447 for an appointment or write stating experience and salary required, to 103, Old Brompton Road, S.W.f. There are also vacancies for ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS in the London Office.

F. W. WOOLWORTH & CO. LIMITED KENSINGTON OFFICE

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS AND DRAUGHTSMEN

Five-day week, pension scheme, dining-room facilities.
Good salaries according to age and experience Apply: Staff Architect, giving age and experience, 26/40, Kensington High Street, W.8. 4253

BECK 9991. 4387

BRIGHTON & HOVE. Experienced ASSISTANTS in all grades required. Details please
to: H. Hubbard Ford & Associates, 67,
Church Road, Hove. 3, Sussex. 4338

V. J. LEWIS AND SONS require an
Final and Intermediate R.I.B.A. standard, for
interesting and varied work in busy office, and
with opportunities for future. Salary will be
according to age and experience. Five-day week.
Apply by letter to 66 Cranbrook Road, Ilford,
Essex, or telephone Ilford 5589.

WELCH AND LANDER require ASSIS-TANTS, Intermediate to Final standard, preferably with office experience. 38 Gloucester Place, W.1. Tel. WELbeck 6551. 4376

Place, W.1. Tel. WELbeck 6561.

A SSISTANT required to carry out medium size projects under supervision but with scope for initiative. Preferably used to commercial or school work. Excellent prospects. Box 4375.

SURVEYORS ASSISTANTS required for a wide variety of work in Architect's office. Should be proficient in chain surveying and levelling, a good draughtsman and of Intermediate R.I.C.S. standard. Good salary offered in accordance with ability. Applications to: John H. D. Madin, 4378.

A RCHITECTS, male and female, interested in a change of work and environment would find it worth the few minutes required to make an enquiry and fix an appointment about vacancies in a large London City Office. Excellent salaries. L.Vs and Pension. Box 4369.

L.Vs and Pension. Box 450v.

LEY COLBECK & PARTNERS, FF.R.I.B.A.,
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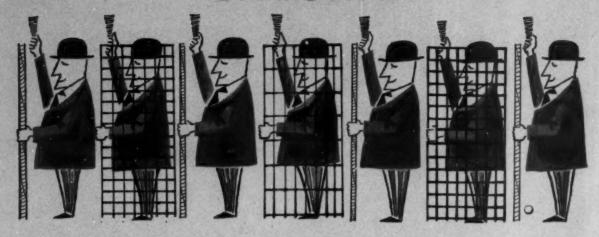
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