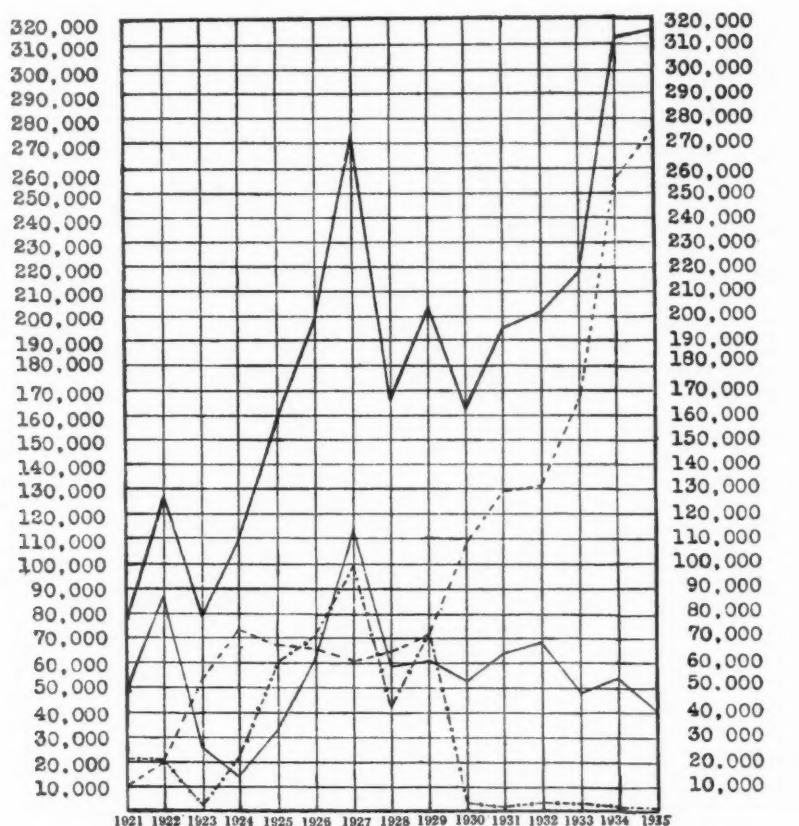
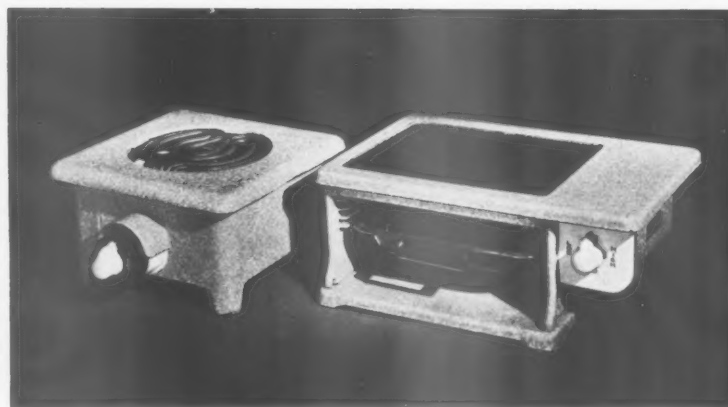
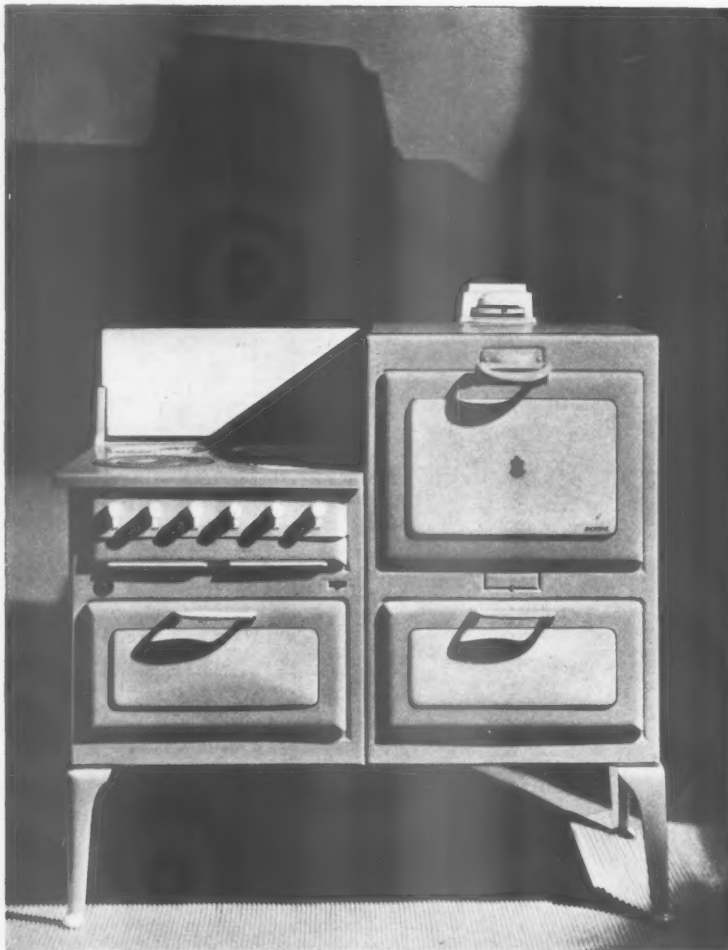
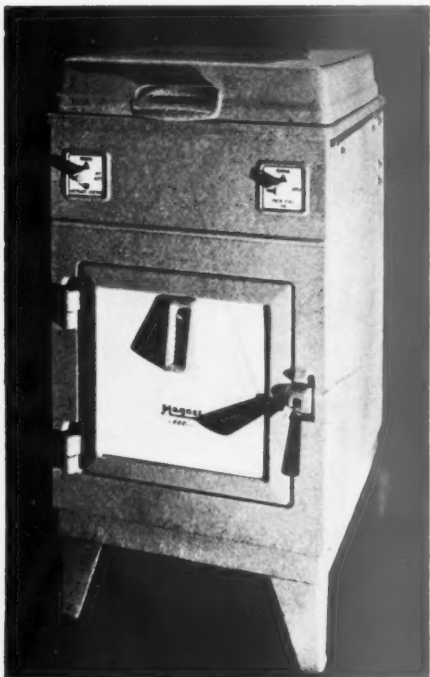


HOUSING PROGRESS IN ENGLAND AND WALES



- Provided by Local Authorities.
 - - - - - Provided by private enterprise with State Assistance.
 Provided by private enterprise without State Assistance.
 ——— Total provided.

THE above chart, reproduced from the half-yearly return of the Ministry of Health on Housing for the period up to September 30 last, shows the number of houses provided in England and Wales in the years ending September 30, 1921, to 1935. The return reveals the fact that the total number of houses built since the Armistice, namely 2,804,888, exceeds a third of the whole total then in existence, namely 8,000,000. The return also shows that building by private enterprise without assistance is still the main source of supply; over 125,000 houses having been so built during the half-year compared with about 23,000 built by local authorities.



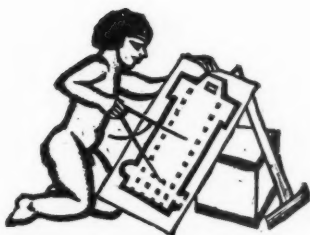
INTERIOR HOUSE EQUIPMENT

The "Architectural Review" for December contains 371 photographs which are intended to form a catalogue of well-designed objects of everyday use which are now obtainable through ordinary retail channels. The objects illustrated range from golf clubs and salad spoons to gas-cookers and curtains, and the prices and manufacturers' or retailers' names are given for each.

These photographs, from the electric-cookers section, show: top left, "Magnet" all-storage electric cooker, D.C. 86, General Electric

Company, £20; top right, "Moffat" electric cooker, Model 30-M, Moffats, Ltd., £32 10s.; below left, combined cooker and water heater, No. 6032 T.T., The Hotpoint Electric Appliance Co., Ltd., £22 17s. 6d.; below right, on the left, an electric boiling ring, H. 59099, right, electric breakfast cooker, H. 41550, Siemens Electric Lamps and Supplies, Ltd., £3 2s. 6d. and £2 13s.

A review of this special issue is published on page 925.



SENDING-IN DAY

THE open competitions of 1935 have had in common an unfortunate characteristic which appears to be becoming more pronounced, and one to which the R.I.B.A. Competitions Committee should give early and thorough attention. This regrettable tendency is the continuing reduction of the time available to competitors for the completion of their designs.

Many, if not most, architects may feel that the present competitive system is capable of alteration for the better, but even if opinion is divided upon this point it is certainly unanimous that the labour expended upon competition drawings should be reduced to a minimum and that fully adequate time should be allowed for the completion of carefully thought-out schemes.

The first of these two general desires has now obtained recognition from assessors, despite occasional backslidings which demand half-inch details, more than one elevation to eighth scale, and even, rarely and distressingly, eighth scale plans. Step by step, however, with improvements in this aspect of competitions, a proper allowance of time for the preparation of schemes becomes more rare. No tendency could be more at odds with every good interest involved in an open competition.

If the technique of planning is progressing at all it is in the direction of a greater thoughtfulness. The art of successful competition design is ceasing to be the squeezing and wangling of unconsidered accommodation into an attractive plan pattern, the extruding, willy-nilly, of elevations of dignified symmetrical pomp. Competitive planning is now the plotting of accommodation exactly made to the measure of every person who will ultimately use the building—the mayor, the relief applicant and the junior typist of the medical officer of health.

This process takes time, far more time than the old ways of columned halls and axial lines. But instead of more time the competitor is being granted less. And this is only one disadvantage of hurry.

One of the strongest, and finest, causes of the support of the competitive system amongst architects is that it gives the young and unknown man a chance to make his name on equal terms with the most famous. But the over-shortening of time does just the opposite. Quietly but efficiently it eliminates the young man, whose work on competitions is necessarily spare time, in favour of the fortunate possessors of large office staffs and large resources. No more unfortunate shortsightedness can be imagined, from the viewpoint either of the profession or of promoters.

A good example of a case in which inadequate time for the preparation of schemes may well be detrimental to the best intentions of an open competition is shown in the case of the Southport com-

petition, announced as being open recently. Let us trace the actions, imaginary but not exaggerated, of competitive architects in the case of this competition.

Conditions were available on December 2, but the first general announcement in the professional journals appeared on December 5-6. The announcement stated that the competition was for "civic buildings"—thus conveying the pardonable impression that the competition was for municipal offices, whereas in fact it is for police headquarters, fire station and law courts. By December 15 the professional journals had corrected this misunderstanding, and competitive architects generally may be imagined to have written for conditions about this time. Not very much work, save for rough sketch plans, will be done at Christmas time, and the last day for questions is on January 1, just when serious attention is being given to the competition.

Answers to questions are sometimes of great importance, and it may be imagined that not much further will be done by competitors until these have been received. Sometimes the assessor's answers reach competitors at the end of ten days, sometimes at the end of three weeks; in the case of Southport an average may be struck by the supposition that they will arrive by January 15. Competitors will then have only six weeks in which to alter and complete their sketch schemes and to prepare arduous final drawings and report.

Such a state of affairs, if it does not make entry for the competition an impossibility for younger architects, certainly means that preliminary thought must be cut down to an extent greatly destroying the chance of their providing fine solutions.

Like all clients, the promoters of a competition, once they have taken the splendid resolution and decided to build, have an understandably human desire to see something happen quickly. But building is a long-term investment, and building which results from an open competition longer and wiser still. We feel sure that no promoters, when this is put tactfully before them, will cavil over waiting two months longer for a building that will last for fifty years or more.

We hold that from the first announcement of a competition six weeks should elapse before question day, so that competitors may have a clear month in which to study the conditions. From the day the answers to questions are sent to competitors ten weeks at least should be allowed before sending-in day—in every open competition.

These periods do not mean wasteful delay. They are periods of the very hardest work, provided for the promoters free of charge, and they ensure that competitors will produce the best results of which they are capable. It seems silly for promoters, or assessors, to jeopardize the whole intention of an open competition for the mere saving of two or three weeks.



The Architects' Journal
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NOTES & TOPICS

TUNNELS FOR TRAFFIC

LONDON seems to be particularly rich in the number of schemes prepared by private individuals which are put forward to solve its planning problems. Schemes for Charing Cross Bridge, for the south bank of the river, for diverting the river and making its present course a great traffic way and many others come to mind, and the latest of all is Mr. John Murray's scheme for vast tunnels under the West End of London.

Tunnels such as those proposed would probably relieve the present traffic congestion of the streets to some extent, but regarded as a permanent solution of the problem it's pretty grim.

A NEW ROAD

The new road to relieve Hammersmith Broadway and other streets leading to the Great West Road for which powers will be sought by the London and Middlesex County Councils is really a tremendous affair.

It will be nearly four miles long and, starting at Warwick Road, near Earl's Court, will be driven through solidly built-up areas for almost its entire length.

So far as I know it is much the greatest road scheme ever undertaken in London and makes such efforts as Kingsway, Shaftesbury Avenue, Rosebery Avenue and others look quite small.

SUPER AIR-CONDITIONING

"Supplying 150 different grades of air, including hot, cold, tepid and perfumed, the plant, operated from 29 stations, will handle 100,000,000 cubic feet of air a day."

Thus the *Sunday Times* on the subject of the *Queen Mary*. "150 different grades of air" sounds pretty lavish, but the perfume is a stroke of genius. Surely the architectural profession has missed a grand opportunity here. Imagine

the exquisite æsthetic shudderings with which one could choose *just* the right smell to differentiate the saloon lounge from the bottle and jug.

If only the New Year sends me a really *fat* job I shall do a most joyous specification for a different smell in every room and then turn the whole thing over to Messrs. Faber and Kell—I expect they could arrange it all easily enough, even to a really frightful one (administered from outside) to get laggards out of the bathroom.

BY SEA AND LAND

When I collected my Christmas drum of Panatellas from Martin's, in Piccadilly, I did not know that Mr. Walter Martin had bought the famous public rooms out of the *Mauretania*—or I might have bought two drums.

Mr. Martin is really a surprising man, for not only has he bought these rooms, but has caused them to be re-erected in specially heated dock sheds at Southampton. And now Sir John Burnet, Tait and Lorne have produced a plan for their incorporation in a luxury hotel or club.

Thus will the glorious hand-carving out of solid and rare woods, the native craftsmanship of the first decade of the present century, be preserved, it is hoped, for many more years.

INFORMAL GENERAL MEETING

Last Wednesday I attended the Informal General Meeting at the R.I.B.A. and saw one of the biggest crowds I have ever seen in the foyer there. Members and students were all over the floor and standing six deep at the entrances.

I am sorely tempted to comment on the discussion on architectural education so ably begun by Professor Gropius—but I must honour the ruling that these meetings shall not be reported.

When the informal meetings started a year ago I could understand the reason for discouraging Press attendance, but now that the junior members have found their feet, is not the ruling unnecessary?

Indeed, at this last meeting there was so much sound sense in many of the contributions that it seems a great pity not to record them in print; anyway, there is certainly a distinct feeling that some publicity should be given to the views expressed.

PANTO

Friday the thirteenth was a popular day with architects and I found myself dashing from one cocktail party to another and then trying to decide whether to dance at the R.I.B.A. or go to the A.A. pantomime and the dance at Gunters'.

Naturally the latter won, for I could not break my almost traditional attendance at the panto last night. It was a good panto, too, though not perhaps a vintage year.

I was particularly struck by the excellence of the choreography by Ruth Churchill, who, under the title "34-36," gave us in ballet a vivid glimpse of life in the A.A. The whole composition was purposefully bound



A Christmas card received by Mr. Harold Falkner from the late C. H. B. Quennell in 1903. See page 916.

together by the purposeless wanderings of the year master—a piquant gibe.

General opinion seems to hold that one of the best things of the evening was the “staff stunt” at the supper which followed that last performance—the visit of a B.B.C. commentator to the A.A., performed through microphone and loud speaker by the entire staff.

DICTIONATORS

Behind the gilded cover of the Christmas number of the *London Mercury* one does not expect to find an architectural contribution—Mr. R. A. Duncan writing on “Architecture and the Dictators.”

Mr. Duncan recognizes that all the great dictators, past and present, have built up a façade to give the illusion, at any rate, that something is being achieved.

Naturally architecture plays an important part in this façade building—the only regret is that its development under dictatorship appears to be guided artificially rather than be allowed to develop naturally from the sociological, economic, cultural and technical resources of the country.

LOCAL MATERIALS

I have long suspected that the cries one hears from time to time about the use of local materials have not always a basis in fact.

During the week-end I admired a pale grey-slatted roof in the West Country which blended delightfully with the

old slate roofs in the village. The architect whispered to me of the great difficulty he had to obtain the match—the local slate quarry had given out and after much research he found a suitable substitute in some slates from . . . Norway.

Intrigued, I walked through the village and found some more “local materials.” The bricks (rustic, of course) in the mellowing walls of the memorial hall came from over 200 miles away. The oak roof in the same hall came from the Midlands, and the oak panelling from . . . Japan. The steel casements were from a distant county, the glass from Lancashire and the standard doors from . . . Sweden.

The only really local materials used in this hall, designed fervently in the full knowledge of local traditions, were the sand and the Portland cement—and even that was made a few miles away.

SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT

I see that the L.C.C. is proposing to purchase Morden Park Golf Course and other land adjoining amounting to nearly 200 acres, which, I expect, when fully developed will house about 10,000 people.

One must, I suppose, be thankful that it is the L.C.C. and not private enterprise which is going to build, as the land will at least be laid out with some decency; but it is nevertheless tragic that no alternative to this ever increasing suburban development seems to be available.

PROPOSED SEVERN BRIDGE

That the proposed bridge over the Severn is having an effect on the lives of Maidenhead's inhabitants merely goes to show that town-planning is gradually becoming the more than local affair that it should be.

For the last ten years the Berkshire County Council has been agitating for a by-pass road round Maidenhead, but the Ministry of Transport has remained supremely uninterested. Only now, when the traffic on the Bath Road is likely to be greatly increased by the new bridge, is the necessary subsidy forthcoming.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

The frightful and recurring problem of what to do for nephews and nieces at this time of year generally leads me to Hamleys and suchlike places.

And among all the aeroplanes and motor-cars I notice that Meccano has now progressed far beyond the simple affair of strip and plate that it used to be, for there are now building sets with a definite architectural feeling about them, even if the stepped interlocking plates do produce tendencies to battlemented castles with drawbridge trimmings.

We only need to go one step further to brighten up architectural education considerably. Steelwork sets might be supplied to the order of the Board of Architectural Education and graded appropriately—Probationary, Intermediate and Final—what fascinating Meccano Nights might be held at the R.I.B.A.

ASTRAGAL

NEWS

POINTS FROM
THIS ISSUE

The total number of houses built since the Armistice, namely 2,804,888, exceeds a third of the whole total then in existence, namely, 8,000,000 901

The open competitions of 1935 have had in common an unfortunate characteristic which appears to be becoming more pronounced..... this regrettable tendency is the continuing reduction of the time available to competitors for the completion of their designs 903

The public rooms on the "Mauretania" have been re-erected in specially heated dock sheds at Southampton, and Sir John Burnet, Tait and Lorne have produced a plan for their incorporation in a luxury hotel or club 904

HAMPSTEAD TOWN HALL

Today, the Hampstead Borough Council will discuss Mr. Sydney Tatchell's report on the condition of Hampstead Town Hall. It will be recalled that cracks appeared in the structure in the early part of this year.

Mr. Tatchell, in his report, states that it would be quite possible to render the building reasonably safe from further movement at an expenditure of £15,000 or more, but, he adds, "the circumstances of the case do not justify expenditure under this head. . . . The need for a dignified civic centre is one that scarcely needs further emphasis."

CHELSEA EMBANKMENT

The Wandsworth Borough Council, on the recommendation of the Bridges Committee, is to inform the L.C.C. that it desires to support the proposal to extend the Chelsea Embankment so as to form a riverside road link between Battersea Bridge and Wandsworth Bridge.

The scheme, which was discussed at a recent meeting of the Chelsea, Fulham, and Wandsworth Borough Councils, provides for the construction of a retaining wall up to Chelsea Creek, the road then to be carried up and over the West London extension railway and to join up with Townmead Road, Fulham, the end of which adjoins the north end of Wandsworth Bridge.

INSTITUTE OF BUILDERS

Mr. Percy E. Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., at the annual dinner of the Institute of Builders, held in London on December 10, said that a large proportion of new buildings suffered from defects, such as cracks in floors, partitions, and so on. It was to be hoped that

THE
ARCHITECTS'
DIARY

Thursday, December 19

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CHINESE ART. At the Royal Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.
BUILDING CENTRE, 158, New Bond Street, W.1. Exhibition of a model and photographs of the s.s. "Orion," also actual samples of fabrics, furniture, glass, cutlery, etc., used on the ship. Until January 3. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.)

Friday, December 20

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, 10, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1. "Design and Construction of an All-Welded Multiple Storey Steel Structure." By R. W. MacBride. 6.30 p.m.

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, Midland Counties Branch. At the James Watt Memorial Institute, Birmingham. "Some Recent Experiences of Structural Engineering in the U.S.A." By H. C. Rowan. 6.30 p.m.

LONDON SOCIETY. At the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "The History and Associations of the Royal Palace at Kiev." By Ingleton C. Goodison. 5 p.m.

architects, builders, and manufacturers would pool their knowledge and experience to eliminate those defects.

ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION
COUNCIL

The Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom has recently made the award of its first Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture. The Council announces that it has been found possible to assist no fewer than five students by grants varying from £40 to £147. These figures represent the amounts which the scholars were able to satisfy the Committee that they needed in order to complete their architectural training.

The grants are awarded in the first instance for one year only, but are renewable from year to year upon reports of satisfactory progress until the students have completed their architectural training.

HOUSING EXHIBITION

An exhibition entitled "Elements of Housing," organized by Mr. Hazen Size, was opened at the Housing Centre, 13 Suffolk Street, S.W., last week.

SLUM CLEARANCE

The Government's five-year plan for slum clearance was discussed by Sir Kingsley Wood, the Minister of Health, at a meeting held at the Central Hall, Westminster, S.W., on December 10. "I am glad to be able to say," he said, "that at the end of the five-year period which we set ourselves, all those slums which have been scheduled by local authorities, with the exception perhaps of a number in certain towns—and these not very numerous—will be cleared away."

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE

A lecture entitled "the practical adoption of recent legislation in connection with town and country planning and the restriction of ribbon development in the County of Essex," was given by Mr. R. H. Buckley,

County Surveyor for Essex, at a meeting of the Town Planning Institute on December 10. He said that Essex had obtained and applied valuable powers under recent legislation. It now remained for the county and local authorities to apply those powers. For the last 10 years they had been fighting their way up from the mess and muddle of an uncontrolled situation, taking every possible advantage of the powers under recent legislation, till now they were in a position of control which should confer untold benefit on future generations.

CRAFTSMEN OF THE COTSWOLDS

At the opening of the new village centre at Filkins, Gloucestershire, on Saturday, December 28, Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., will unveil a carved oak panel bearing the following inscription: "This building has been erected by craftsmen of the Cotswolds to commemorate the labour of their countless fellow-workers which has enriched the beauty of our countryside in the earnest hope that the people of the Cotswolds will be strong in their determination to preserve that beauty."

The architect for the building is Mr. Stanley Roth, A.R.I.B.A.

R. I. B. A.

EXHIBITIONS

The International Exhibition of Architecture, now on show at Blackburn, is to conclude its tour at the Eastbury Manor House Museum, Barking. It will then return to the R.I.B.A., so that the photographs can be reconditioned and placed in the general collection for the formation of smaller touring exhibitions. It will obviously be some time before any of these exhibitions can be ready; in the meantime, two other smaller exhibitions will be sent on tour. The first of these is the collection of 300 photographs illustrating recent British architecture, which was prepared at the request of the Government for the 1935 Brussels Exhibition. This has already been booked for Newcastle-on-Tyne, Dudley, Stoke-on-Trent, Birkenhead, Gateshead and Bradford, and several other applications are under consideration. The second exhibition is on aerodrome planning and design, and is to go to towns whose municipalities are considering the establishment of air ports. Booking for this is proceeding.

R.I.B.A. PRIZES FOR PUBLIC AND SECONDARY
SCHOOLS

The Board of Architectural Education announces that the following awards have been made:—

Prizes for Essays.—(1) A prize of £3 3s has been awarded to Geoffrey Robson of the Grammar School, Dudley, Worcestershire, for his essay on "The Great Churches of the Cotswolds." (2) A prize of £2 2s. has been awarded to R. H. Evans, of Gosport School, Hampshire, for his essay on "High Street, Portsmouth." The essay on "Woodhall Park, Herefordshire," submitted by Roger Freeman, of Uppingham School, Rutland, was commended.

Prizes for Sketches.—A prize of £5 5s. has been awarded to Geoffrey Robson, of the Grammar School, Dudley, Worcestershire, for his drawings of Stokesay Castle. The drawings of St. Michael's Church, Mine-

head, submitted by Peter Diplock, of the Beckenham and Penge County School for Boys, were highly commended.

The drawings submitted by the following competitors were commended: P. H. Barron, of the Brighton, Hove and Sussex Grammar School (drawings of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Poynings, Sussex); A. B. R. Dew, of the Brighton, Hove and Sussex Grammar School (drawings of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Sompting, Sussex); N. C. Dowell, of Rawlins Grammar School, Quorn, near Loughborough (drawings of St. Mary de Castro, Leicester); G. C. Hodges, of Dulwich College (drawings of the Court Room, Rye); and P. C. Jackson, of the City School, Lincoln (drawings of the Cathedral Church of St. Mary, Lincoln).



THE SOUTHPORT COMPETITION

THE CONDITIONS REVIEWED

PROPOSED POLICE HEADQUARTERS, FIRE STATION AND COURTS

IN PARLIAMENT

Housing

Mr. Viant asked the Minister of Health if it was now a condition inserted by his Department, in the specifications for municipal houses, that wall-plates and the bridging of joists be excluded.

Sir Kingsley Wood said that in the rare case when a local authority proposed to specify timber wall-plates embedded in structural walls, his Department discourage it as not being in accordance with the best building practice. The bridging of floor joists where some stiffening was necessary was not discouraged.

Mr. Day asked the Minister of Health, whether he was aware that many houses throughout the country were becoming uninhabitable through the neglect of the owners to put them in reasonable repair; and would he consider the introduction of legislation which would compel owners of house property to spend in repairs the percentage of rents they were allowed to charge.

Sir Kingsley Wood said that the Rent Restrictions Acts contained provisions enabling a tenant to withhold so much of his rent as represents the permitted increase if his premises were not in a reasonable state of repair, and in these circumstances he did not consider that further legislation was necessary.

During the debate in the House of Commons on the King's Speech, Sir Kingsley Wood gave some interesting information concerning housing. He said that building generally, and particularly house-building, was producing results and providing employment on a scale hitherto unknown. At the end of June this year the insured people at work in the building trade had reached the figure of 865,290. There was no danger of the Government's efforts being relaxed. He would do all he could to provide houses to let at rents within the means of the lower-paid workers. Small houses to let at low rents were now being erected at the rate of 90,000 a year; a higher rate than had been reached at any time previously. Of those 90,000 houses, 40,000 were being built by private enterprise and were small houses of the "C" class. Houses provided in relation to slum clearance would be available at lower rents than had been practicable under any previous scheme. There was certainly no bias in his mind in favour of flats as against cottages.

THE CONDITIONS.—This competition is promoted by the Corporation of Southport and is open to architects of British nationality.

The buildings forming the subject of the competition may be summarized as (a) Police Headquarters, (b) Fire Brigade Station and (c) Courts, and they are proposed to be erected on the "Woodlands" site, Southport.

The Corporation has appointed Mr. E. Vincent Harris, F.R.I.B.A., to act as assessor, and is offering premiums of £300, £200 and £100 to the authors of the designs placed first, second and third respectively.

Copies of the Conditions, etc., may be obtained from R. Edgar Perrins, Esq., LL.M., Town Clerk, Town Hall, Southport, on payment of a deposit of one guinea, and designs must be sent to him not later than February 29, 1936.

Questions should be addressed to the Town Clerk on or before January 1, 1936, so that—assuming the replies are sent out not more than a fortnight later—competitors will have some six clear

weeks for the detailed preparation of their drawings.

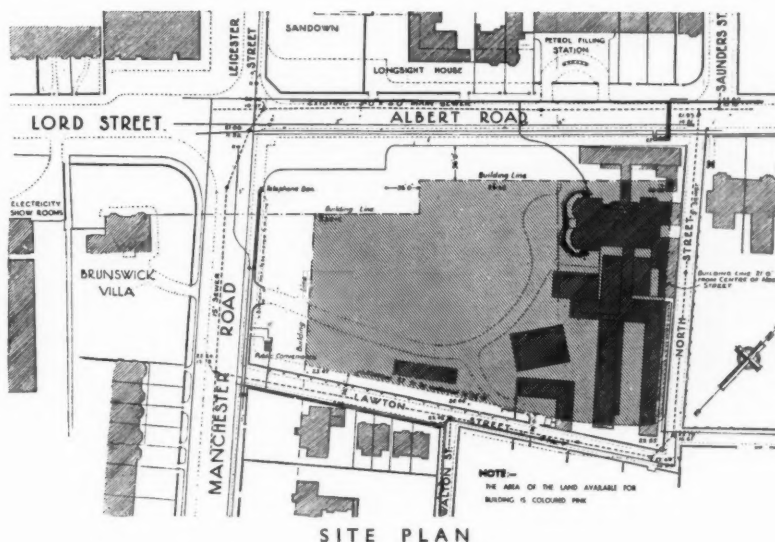
THE SITE.—It is proposed to erect the new buildings on an island site having main frontages to Manchester Road and Albert Road, with the subsidiary roads Lawton Street and North Street bounding the remaining two sides.

The ground is practically level and a good foundation may be assumed at about three feet below the surface.

The surroundings are of a fairly open residential character and it is unlikely that they will affect, or be affected by, the new buildings so far as light is concerned, except possibly on the Lawton Street frontage.

The building lines on the north-west and south-west fronts have been kept back from the road to an extent bordering on the extravagant, and whilst the reasons for so doing are obvious and, admittedly, laudable, it is nevertheless open to question whether such generosity is justifiable on a site so ill able to afford it.

The junction between Lord Street and



Albert Road is to be marked by what is engagingly, if somewhat vaguely, described as a "Place," and this—as shown on the site plan—has the effect of breaking the building line in an unfortunate and irritating way, besides reducing the important south-west elevation by some thirty-six valuable feet.

Competitors are, however, at liberty to vary the form of this "Place," "... should they desire to do so in the interests of their scheme," but it is not at all clear whether the actual building line would be allowed to follow any such modification of the frontage.

The site plan itself is even more deficient in dimensions than usual; not a single overall dimension is vouchsafed to the competitor, who—short of measuring up the site for himself—is left to embark on his scheme equipped only with a 1/500th scale and a spirit of optimism.

ACCOMMODATION.—The principal departments given in the Schedule of Accommodation are (a) the Administration Offices, (b) Uniform Branch, (c) Detective Department, (d) Courts, (e) Fire Brigade Station and (f) Police Decontamination Centre.

Provision is to be made in the Administrative Section for telephone and wireless rooms on the top floor, and a Hackney Carriage Department on the ground floor with separate access from the street.

The Uniform Branch and Detective Department need usual accommodation, and the latter is to include six male and four female cells. It is noted that the corridors to the cells "should be accessible both to the Uniform Branch and the Detective Department," which would seem to indicate that these departments should be placed on the same floor—probably the ground floor in this case—in view of the level site and the necessity for providing "... suitable entrance for the prison van, with secluded access to cells."

Three Courtrooms are to be incorporated in the scheme, also a retiring room for the Jury and various magistrates' retiring rooms. One of the latter is to be fitted up as a Juvenile Court.

Although it is not asked for, competitors may consider the desirability of providing lavatory accommodation in connection with, and only accessible from, the Jury's retiring room.

Separate entrances are required for magistrates and solicitors, and also for the public. The latter is a wise, though somewhat obvious, provision.

The Fire Brigade Station is to have an appliance room of five bays, garages for ambulances and other vehicles, workshops, recreation rooms, etc.

Cottages are to be provided for the

Fire Superintendent and men. Whether the term "cottages" is to be taken literally, or whether flats may be adopted as an alternative, if desired, is a fairly obvious question which the Assessor might have done well to forestall.

A hose-drying and exercise tower 60 ft. high is required, as well as a parade ground for 100 men, which is to be "as large as possible."

A Police Decontamination Centre, situated on the ground floor and consisting of four rooms *en suite*, with separate entrance and separate exit, is to be provided.

DRAWINGS, ETC., REQUIRED.—Drawings are to be executed on white paper or tracing paper in black ink or pencil and mounted. The walls on plans and sections may be washed in with a neutral tint or black.

Door and window openings on elevations may be similarly treated, but with these exceptions: no colour is to be used on any drawing nor will shading of any kind be permitted.

The Assessor makes it clear that he will not consider any designs which do not conform strictly to these rules.

Drawings should be to 1/8th scale except where otherwise stated, and are to be as follows:

- (a) Block plan to 1/500th scale.
- (b) Plans of each floor.
- (c) Elevations of all fronts, "... the front to Albert Road and Manchester Road to be drawn to a scale of 8 ft. to 1 in." This is somewhat oddly expressed, but may presumably be taken to mean that *both* the Albert Road and Manchester Road fronts are to be to 1/8th scale.
- (d) Such sections as may be necessary fully to illustrate the design.

The following documents are also to be submitted:

- (e) The Report, Schedule of Accommodation provided, and a brief specification of methods of construction, materials, heating and similar details not shown on the drawings.
- (f) Cubical contents and Estimate. The cubes of the Police Headquarters, Fire Station and Courts are to be separately shown, and the estimate of cost for each division (based on the cubic contents) is to be given, together with the total amount for the whole group of buildings.

It may be noted here that "the Corporation 'has in mind' the expenditure of a sum not exceeding £80,000."

The selected competitor will be re-

quired to submit a perspective drawing of his scheme for the use of the Corporation.

GENERAL NOTES.—As previously mentioned, the area of land actually available for building has been—if not unnecessarily, at least unfortunately—curtailed, and particularly does the elevation to Manchester Road suffer by reason of these limitations.

On the other hand, except in a few isolated instances, there appear to be practically no restrictions as to the disposition of the various departments on the site, or in relation to one another.

Indeed, rarely—in this respect—is so little information given and so much left to the discretion of the competitor.

As a guide to the character of building which is required, the Conditions state that "the Elevations should be treated in a restrained and dignified manner, both internally and externally. The Corporation desire an economical, dignified, simple and efficient building."

Surprising, however, in a competition of this nature, is the stipulation that a particular make of brick (to be obtained from a particular manufacturer) should be used for the external elevations—presumably to the exclusion of all others—more especially as the brick in question is *not* a local product.

It is further stipulated that dressings to these elevations are to be in Portland stone.—H. A. S.

NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD

At a recent meeting of the Hemel Hempstead Town Council it was stated that the R.I.B.A. had appointed Mr. E. Vincent Harris, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., to act as assessor of the competition for designs for new offices for the Council.

The Late G. H. Rawcliffe

We regret to record the death of Mr. George Herbert Rawcliffe, L.R.I.B.A., a partner in the firm of Messrs. Rawcliffe and Ogden, of Sheffield. He was the second son of the late Mr. G. B. Rawcliffe, architect, of Burnley, and was educated in that town.

He went to America after the great earthquake and fire which almost destroyed San Francisco in 1906, and joined one of the firms of architects who were employed there in the redesigning and rebuilding of that city.

On his return to England Mr. Rawcliffe entered into partnership, in 1920, with Mr. Herbert Ogden.

DE LA WARR PAVILION, BEXHILL

In the list of the sub-contractors for the De La Warr Pavilion, Bexhill, published on page 896 of our last issue, we omitted the name of the Tentest Fibre Board Co. (1929) Ltd., who were responsible for the wall-board used in the auditorium, conference hall and elsewhere. The building is further illustrated on pages 917-918 of this issue.

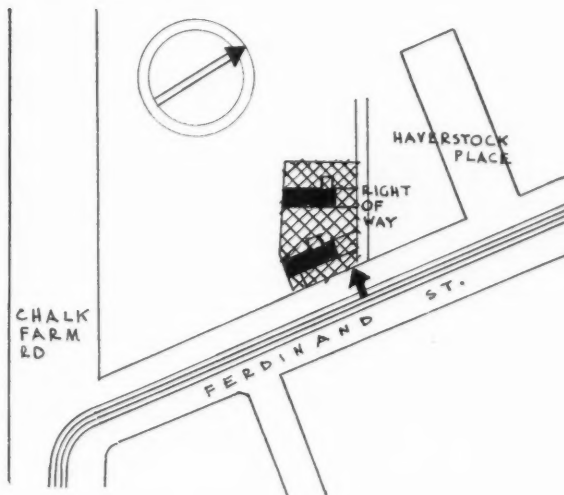
KENT HOUSE, FERDINAND STREET, N.W.



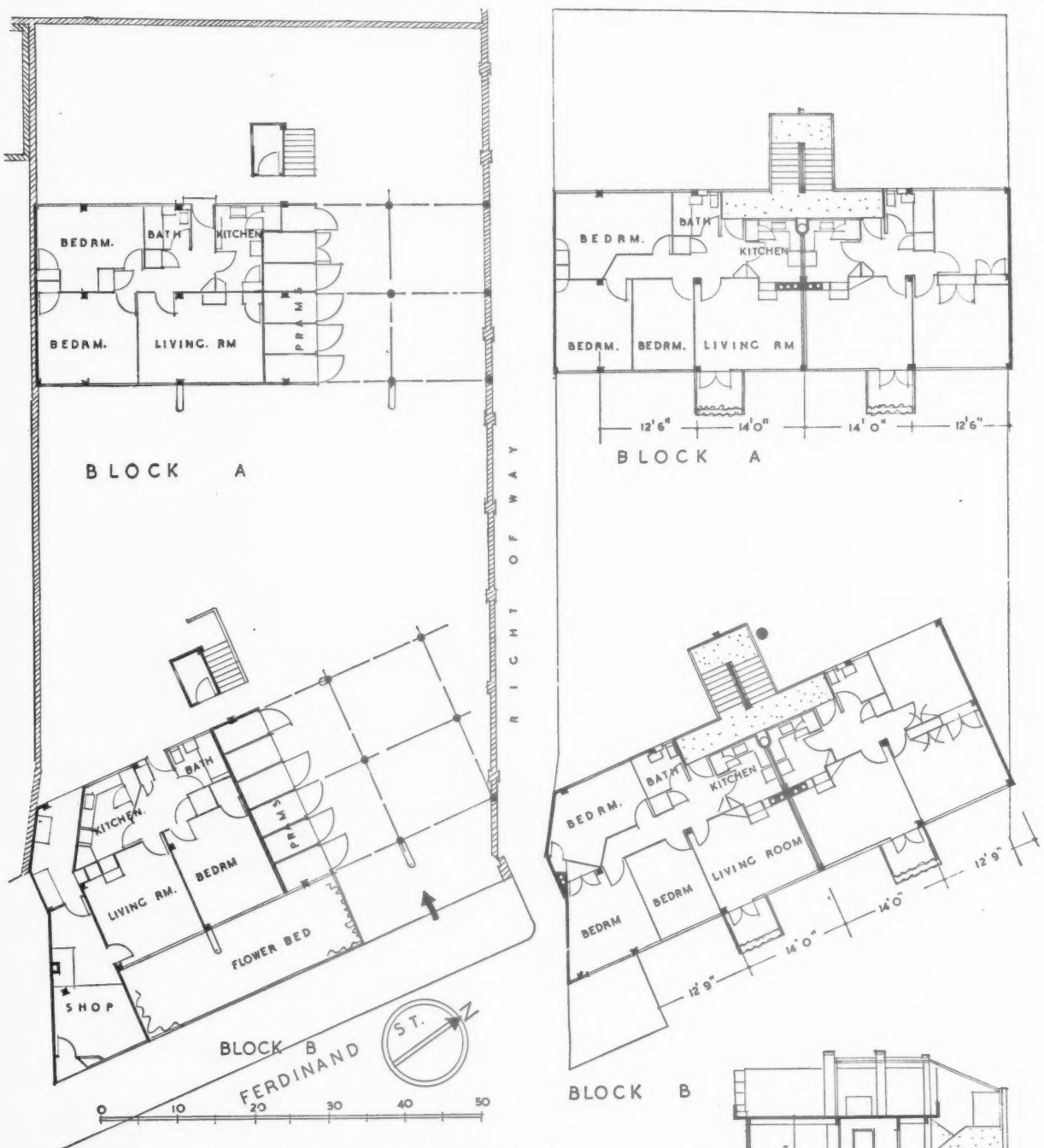
DESIGNED BY CONNELL,
WARD AND LUCAS

These flats were recently completed for the St. Pancras House Improvement Society (Northern Group) on a site just off the main Camden Town—Chalk Farm road.

The original scheme provided more flats on the site than the L.C.C. would allow, and the design was therefore amended from the pair of linked blocks illustrated above to the separate blocks shown in the lay-out plan below; the plans before and after modification are shown for comparative purposes on pages 910 and 911. Externally the buildings are finished in colour: pink for the walls, the back of the staircase (illustrated on the left) in blue, the balconies bright red.

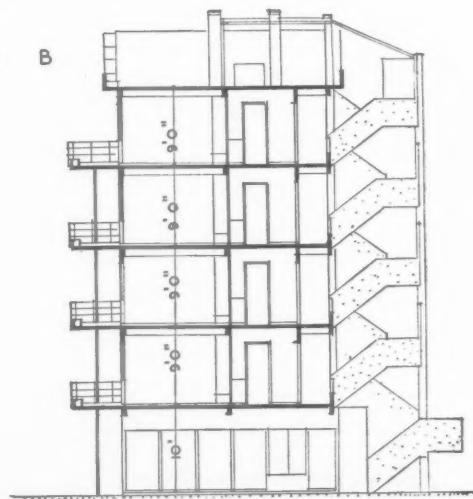


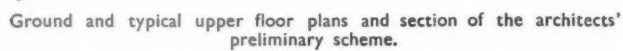
KENT HOUSE, FERDINAND



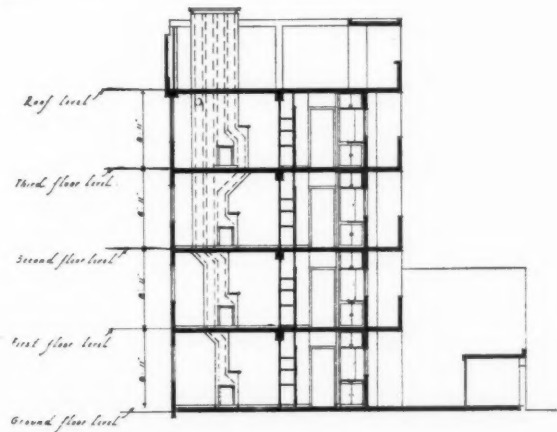
Ground and typical upper floor plans and section of the scheme as executed.

On this and the facing page we reproduce plans of the scheme as originally prepared by the architects and the scheme as executed. The basic rent, including rates, for each habitable room, is 5s. 6d. This works out as follows: 3-roomed flat (two bedrooms, one living room) with scullery and bathroom rent free: 13s. 6d. per week. The rent for the 4-roomed flat (three bedrooms, one living room) and scullery and bathroom (rent free) is on the same basis, and works out at 18s. per week. The promoters of the scheme state that they are enabled to utilize a system of rent allowances under the 1930 A.E.I., a part of the subsidy being used as a pool for reducing the rents of the poorest families, the scale ranging from 6d. to 4s. 6d., according to their income.

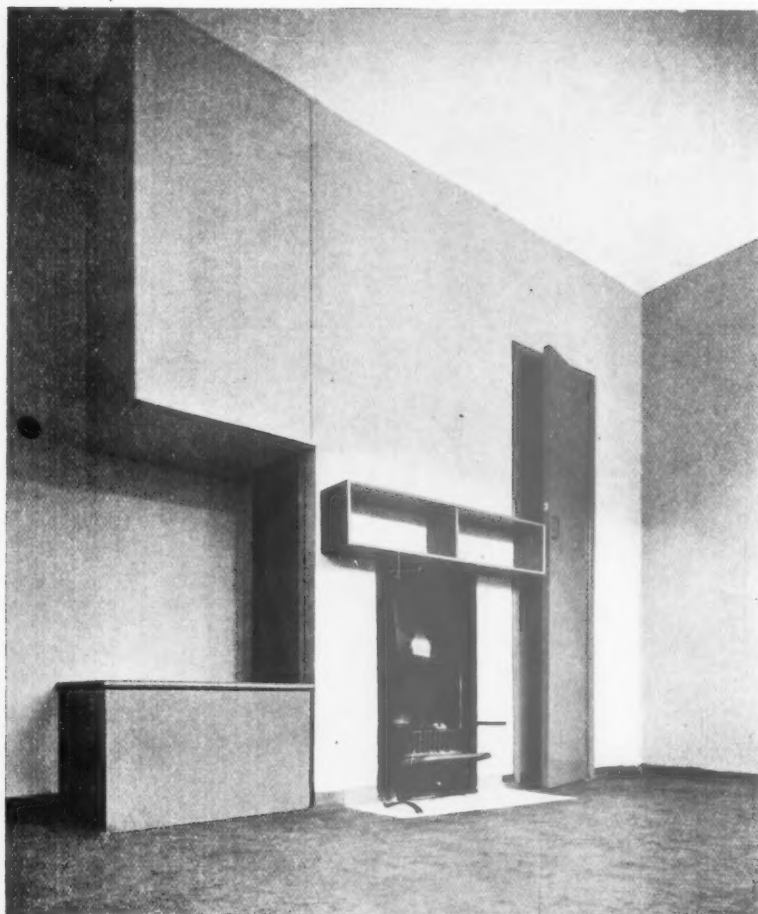




D E S I G N E D B Y C O N N E L L,
W A R D A N D L U C A S



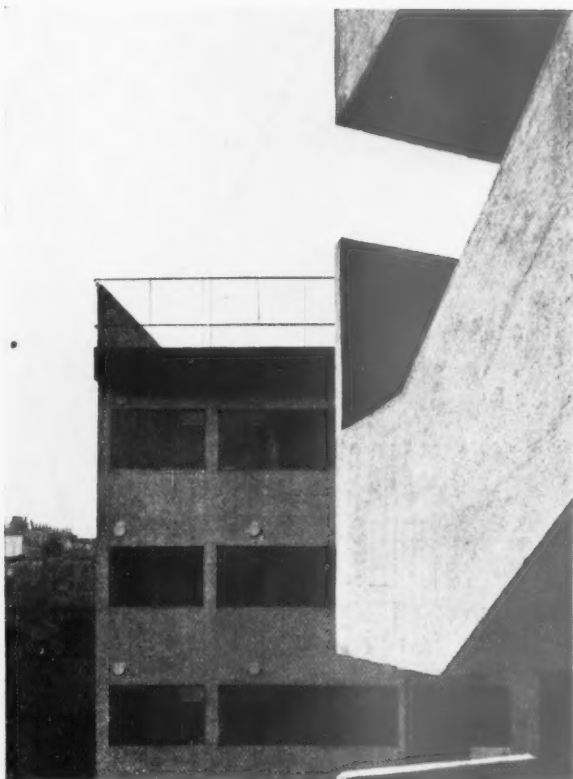
KENT HOUSE, FERDINAND



DESIGNED BY

CONNELL, WARD

AND LUCAS



PLAN.—There are two flats per floor in each block, thus there is no need for lengthy access balconies, since each tenant steps directly off the vertical circulation on to his own entrance balcony. Bathroom and kitchen have been logically placed near bedrooms and living room, and not grouped together to save plumbing costs; no rooms open off one another. The balconies are cantilevered directly from the floor slab, and are large enough to take a table and chairs. Approximately half the ground floor area of each block is left as open space, the upper floors being carried on reinforced concrete columns; this has been done for the sake of easy access to pram stores, etc., and to allow air to circulate freely in the courtyard between the blocks.

CONSTRUCTION.—Reinforced concrete frame with external walls acting as deep beams carrying floors; all walls are lined with $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wallboard with a skim coat of plaster. First floor slab cantilevered over columns on open half of ground floor in each block.

FINISHES AND EQUIPMENT.—Floors are finished in jointless composition. Refuse disposal on each floor is by chutes which can be flushed from the top. The living room fireplace provides heat for living room and kitchen, an oven for cooking, and a hot water supply from a cylinder, which is also equipped with an electric immersion heater for summer use.

The photographs on this page show: above, the fireplace in one of the living rooms; left, the north block seen from a staircase landing of the south block. On the opposite page is a detail showing the balconies, which are painted bright red, and arranged with flower boxes at floor level.

For list of general and sub-contractors see page 932.

S T R E E T , S T . P A N C R A S , N . W .



KENT HOUSE, FERDINAND

COST ANALYSIS: BY CYRIL SWEETT, F.S.I.

Trade	Total cost	Percentage of total cost	Price per foot cube	Price per habitable room including kitchen but excluding bathroom	Price per habitable room, excluding kitchen and excluding bathroom
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Preliminaries	—	—	—	—	—
Hoardings	9 10 3	0.13	-0.01	2 9	3 0
Pulling down and works on site	115 8 8	1.53	-0.21	1 13 0	2 2 9
Excavator	55 6 8	0.74	-0.10	15 10	1 0 6
Concretor (foundations, walls and floors)	952 5 7	12.66	-1.70	13 12 0	17 12 8
Concrete stairs and landings	58 9 4	0.78	-0.10	16 8	1 1 8
Concrete flues, stacks and fireplaces ..	84 10 0	1.12	-0.15	1 4 2	1 11 3
Fireclay flue lining	56 3 1	0.75	-0.10	16 0	1 0 10
Dust chutes	15 4 1	0.20	-0.03	4 4	5 8
Reinforcement to concrete	603 2 7	8.01	-1.08	8 12 4	11 3 5
Formwork	816 19 11	10.86	-1.46	11 13 5	15 2 7
Wall board shutterings	278 4 11	3.70	-0.50	3 19 6	5 3 1
Quarry tile pavings	1 7 6	0.02	-0.00	5	6
Jointless flooring	276 10 5	3.67	-0.49	3 19 0	5 2 5
Asphalte	92 11 11	1.23	-0.16	1 6 6	1 14 3
Pumice partitions	309 4 0	4.11	-0.55	4 8 3	5 14 7
Drains	173 14 7	2.31	-0.31	2 9 8	3 4 4
Asbestos cylinder casing	6 10 7	0.09	-0.01	1 10	2 5
Carpenter's deal	37 15 3	0.50	-0.07	10 10	13 11
Deal windows and doors	26 15 10	0.36	-0.05	7 8	9 11
Flush doors	164 18 6	2.19	-0.29	2 7 2	3 1 0
Deal sundries	36 8 4	0.48	-0.06	10 5	13 6
Deal frames	83 1 5	1.10	-0.15	1 3 9	1 10 9
Fittings	174 13 2	2.32	-0.31	2 9 11	3 4 8
Ironmongery	91 9 8	1.21	-0.16	1 6 2	1 13 11
Cast-iron rainwater goods	65 7 4	0.87	-0.12	18 8	1 4 3
Barrel handrailing	193 8 6	2.57	-0.34	2 15 3	3 11 8
Chain-link fencing	9 13 4	0.13	-0.02	2 9	3 7
Sheet-iron coal receptacles	15 7 5	0.20	-0.03	4 5	5 8
Wrought-iron sundries	7 12 11	0.10	-0.01	2 2	2 10
Steel pipe casing	33 1 0	0.44	-0.06	9 5	12 1
Steel sundries	3 8 5	0.05	-0.01	1 0	1 3
Metal windows and doors	285 8 7	3.79	-0.51	4 1 7	5 5 10
Fireplaces	106 4 9	1.41	-0.19	1 10 4	1 19 4
Fishshop range	77 14 5	1.03	-0.14	1 2 3	1 8 9
Dust chute hoppers and baffles	52 17 0	0.70	-0.09	15 1	19 7
Electric lighting	198 15 9	2.64	-0.35	2 16 10	3 13 8
Domestic hot-water supply	251 10 2	3.34	-0.45	3 11 10	4 13 2
Hard plastering	316 4 10	4.20	-0.56	4 10 4	5 17 2
Portland cement screeding	4 5 9	0.06	-0.01	1 3	1 7
Wall tiling	23 9 8	0.31	-0.04	6 9	8 8
External plumber	5 13 1	0.08	-0.01	1 7	2 1
Internal plumber	337 15 7	4.49	-0.60	4 16 5	6 5 2
Cast-iron soil and waste pipes	61 11 5	0.82	-0.11	17 7	1 2 10
Sanitary fittings	140 10 11	1.87	-0.25	2 0 2	2 12 1
Connection to main and testing plumbing	27 19 11	0.37	-0.05	8 0	10 4
Clear sheet glass	87 5 11	1.16	-0.16	1 4 11	1 12 4
Obscured glass	17 4 4	0.23	-0.03	4 11	6 5
Painter	472 12 9	6.28	-0.84	6 15 0	8 15 0
Insurances	60 10 11	0.81	-0.11	17 4	1 2 4
Water	25 6 1	0.34	-0.05	7 3	9 6
Surveyor's charges	110 0 0	1.46	-0.20	1 11 5	2 0 8
Lithography	13 13 0	0.18	-0.02	3 11	5 1
TOTALS	£7,525 0 0	100.00	1.41	£107 10 0	£139 7 0

Cubical content = 134,675 feet.

Number of habitable rooms, including kitchen = 70.

Number of habitable rooms, excluding kitchen = 54.

STREET, ST. PANCRAS, N. W.



COMPARISON WITH OTHER HOUSING SCHEMES

CHINA WALK, LAMBETH

Accommodation				Totals		Building	Costs £		Per rm.	Rents				
2 rm.	3 rm.	4 rm.	5 rm.	Flats	Rms.		Total	Per flat		2 rm.	3 rm.	4 rm.	5 rm.	
26	175	51	31	283	936	148,000	162,000	572	173	9/2	11/6	13/10	16/4	
										15/2	15/9	20/4	22/1	

L.C.C. TABARD ESTATE, SOUTHWARK

Accommodation				Totals		Building	Costs £		Per rm.	Rents			
2 rm.	3 rm.	4 rm.	5 rm.	Flats	Rms.		Total	Per flat		2 rm.	3 rm.	4 rm.	5 rm.
208	218	86	31	543	1,569	298,000	323,500	595	206	12/4	15/1	17/1	20/10
										15/5	18/7	21/7	23/7

DRUMMOND CRESCENT, ST. PANCRAS

Accommodation			Flats	Totals		Total	Cost £		Per rm.	Rents
2 rm.	3 rm.	4 rm.		Rms.	Per flat					
5	40	5	50	150		26,000	520		173	4/6 per room

KENT HOUSE, FERDINAND STREET, ST. PANC

Accommodation				Flats	Totals Rms.	Building	Costs		Rents	
2 rm.	3 rm.	4 rm.	Shop				Total	Per Flat	Per room	
1	8	7	1	16	54	£7,525	£9,025	—	£167 2 7	5/6 per habitable room.

The low price per room of Kent House is mainly the result of the savings effected in the cost of structure, other constituent parts of a building of any construction being more or less constant. This saving is demonstrated by the following analysis of structure costs, the prices given including Excavator, Internal Partitions, Roof Coverings and Facing Materials.

L.C.C. Dwellings of brick construction with concrete and filler joist floors and tiled mansard roof 6-95d. per cubic ft.

Block with reinforced concrete frame using a patent form of standardized shuttering and brick external walls 9-48d. per cubic ft.

Kent House: pure reinforced concrete structure 6-17d. per cubic ft.

In considering the above comparative prices it must be borne in mind that Kent House is a small scheme costing only £7,525; this size does not permit of the maximum economy in standardization and use of shuttering, which, in itself, here represents 1-46d. per cubic foot of the total cost of the structure. On a scheme of the magnitude of the others mentioned above the structure cost could be considerably reduced below the figure of 6-17d. per cubic foot.

LETTERS FROM READERS

Architectural Education

SIR,—We believe that recent discussion on architectural education reflects the strong and increasing feeling among students that the education they receive is divorced from reality, in that it is unrelated to present-day conditions and requirements, both social and technical.

Whilst this dissatisfaction is being expressed at present chiefly by junior and student members of the profession, it is to the interest of the profession, as a whole, that the matter should have immediate recognition and remedy.

The only ultimate result of continuing the present system of education will be to dissuade any person of intelligence from entering the schools.

J. C. RATCLIFF
D. W. PYE
KEITH BEAL

SIR,—After reading Mr. Rother's letter in your columns one can only imagine that he is indeed a wonderful person and that he alone knows how to educate the architectural student, but why does he finish without telling us how? He appears to think that he and a few other students are the only people who know the solution, or who have thought about it at all.

Now we ignorant students are only too eager to learn how the profession should be run, so would it be too much to ask of Mr. Rother that he should, through the pages of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL prove to us that he knows as much as we feel he does and settle our troubles once and for all?

W. G. MADDISON

Timber Houses

SIR,—The letter you publish in your issue for December 12 from Mr. G. N. Kent contains some strictures upon the premiated designs for the Timber House Competition. The criticisms take the good old-fashioned form of laughing at something modern. The whole letter seems to be a plea for sticking to what might be described as "period stuff" in timber house design; and I have a suspicion the critic's personal taste would lead him to prefer an eighteenth-century brick house to an example of contemporary work in concrete. The modern movement, as your other correspondent, the

manager of the Timber Development Association, pointed out in the same issue, has been "most happily expressed in terms of wood" by the successful competitors in this competition. I should like to know whether Mr. Kent's term "chicken house" is applied to the successful designs (1) because he dislikes the forms the modern movement in design takes, whatever material is used, or (2) because they are built of wood; and (3) what term of abuse he would have selected if designs, externally similar in character, had been suggested for concrete. It's grand fun, tilting at the modern movement; I do a bit of it myself, but only when I see it being practised by people who use it as a camouflage for a deficient imagination; but the designers who have won premiums in the Timber House Competition don't come into that category.

JOHN GLOAG

THE LATE C. H. B. QUENNEL

By HAROLD FALKNER

Following is an appreciation of the late C. H. B. Quennell, whose death was recorded in last week's issue.

I FIRST met C. H. B. Quennell at the original meeting of the Junior Art Workers' Guild in Clifford's Inn Hall, 1897 or 8.

Q. was one of the prize students of the day. The J.A.W.G. was an offshoot of the Senior Guild and the preliminary meeting was formed of a collection of young men selected from offices of the architects and shops of the craftsmen of the older Guild.

Quennell was a Gold and Silver Medallist, had been in James Bryden's and Henry Wilson's offices, so combined the best of the then Classicists and Gothicists of the time.

I think he had taken over a room in Burrow's office in Queen Victoria Street and was earning money on his own jobs, a prospect very far from most of us.

He had already, at that time, a fascinating way with him and was, chiefly as the result of Rickard's canvassing, elected Deputy-Master. Walter Crane was first Master, I think, nominated by the Senior Guild.

Q. soon built up a practice, was

immensely busy and quite reasonably prosperous, took over an office of his own, had estates at Hampstead and Bickley, went down to Scotland by the night train, developed a taste for horses, riding breeches and baggy coats, and even a day-a-week's hunting.

He would give a job away to an ex-assistant out of work and find the assistant blossomed into an architect, taking work away from him, without a sigh.

About this time he suddenly married, to his friends' great surprise and afterwards delight, Marjorie Courtney.

He was elected to the Fellowship of the Institute under the "eminent architects" clause and a year or two afterwards was elected to the Council.

Then came the war. Q. was over age and contented himself with some sort of police work and looking after the practices of some of us who were away, for which, with his usual prodigal liberality, he refused payment. Like everyone else, he found his practice had melted to almost nothing. His principal client, Hart, was killed in France and another ruined in the Russian collapse.

In the housing struggle which succeeded Q. took a consulting post, for which he received hundreds, while his subordinates were raking in thousands.

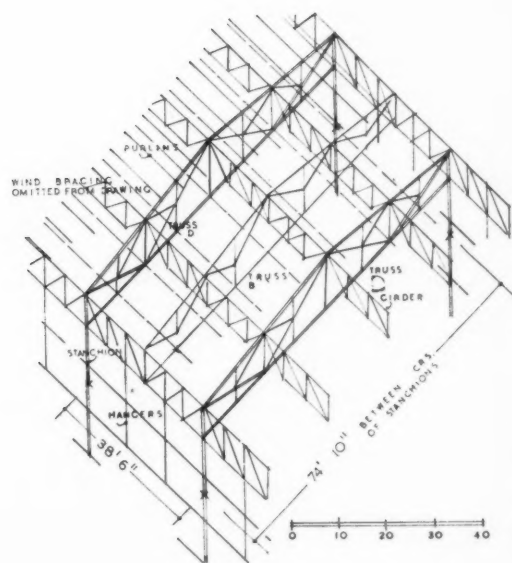
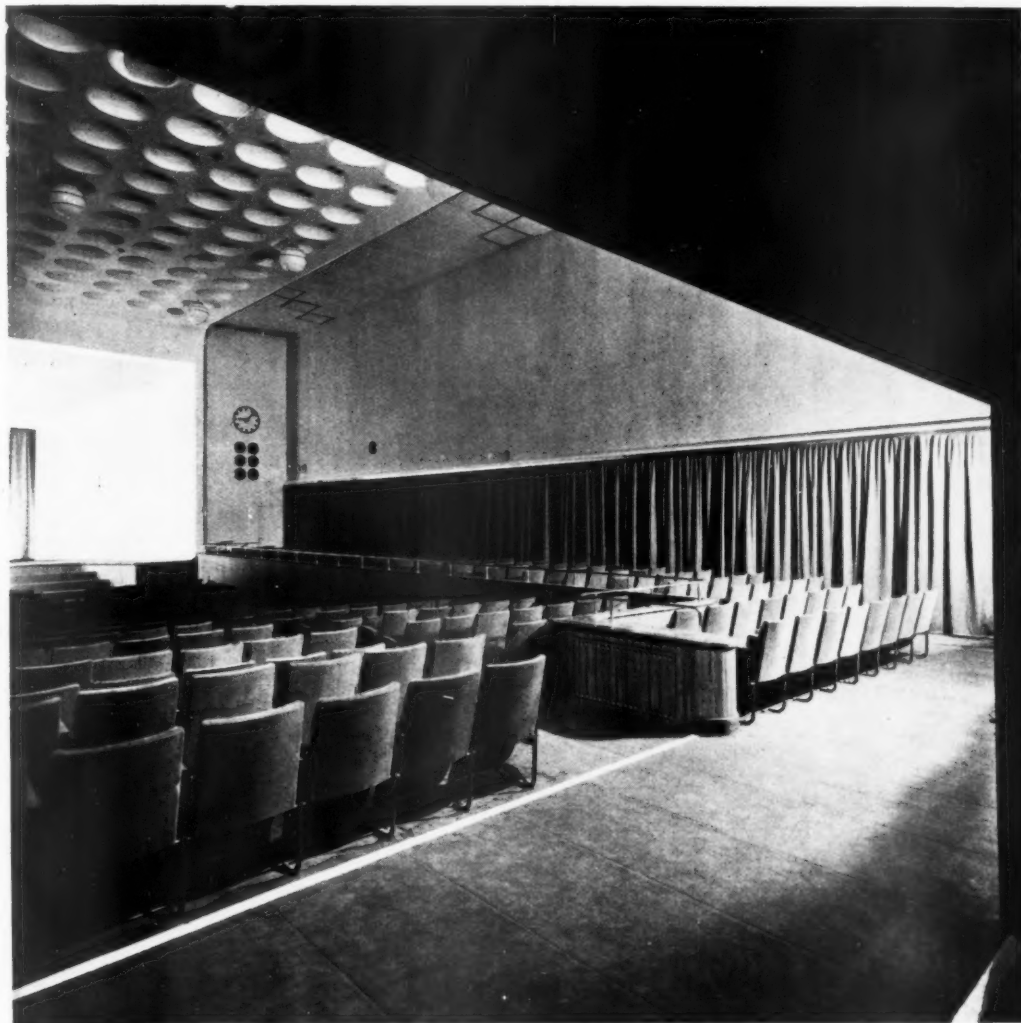
In the enforced idleness towards the end of the war he, in collaboration with his wife, started to compile a book for the instruction of their children and for their own amusement, which, with its successors, has now become world renowned.

In architecture Quennell's most promising effort was a joinery shop which he started with Johnson and where, for some years, they made and designed some very delightful common-sense furniture; but the profits were distributed among the workmen, and when the slump came it finished up.

But in books he found his real Life's Work. He was an easy and fluent draughtsman with a pencil and a persevering and painstaking one with a pen. He delighted in delving in old authorities for half-lost truths and details, particularly in connection with crafts, windmills, weapons, locks, anything made with wood, iron, leather, and in this his early acquaintance with craftsmen stood him in good stead. He had the faculty (due perhaps to the "childlike simplicity") of entering into a child's mind, and could consequently make the facts intelligible. He loved planning and tabulating and working out the scheme of such books, and mixing with scholars, antiquaries and people who weren't cursed with the eternal pursuit of money. And Marjorie Q. supplied the life and colour.

WORKING DETAILS : 375

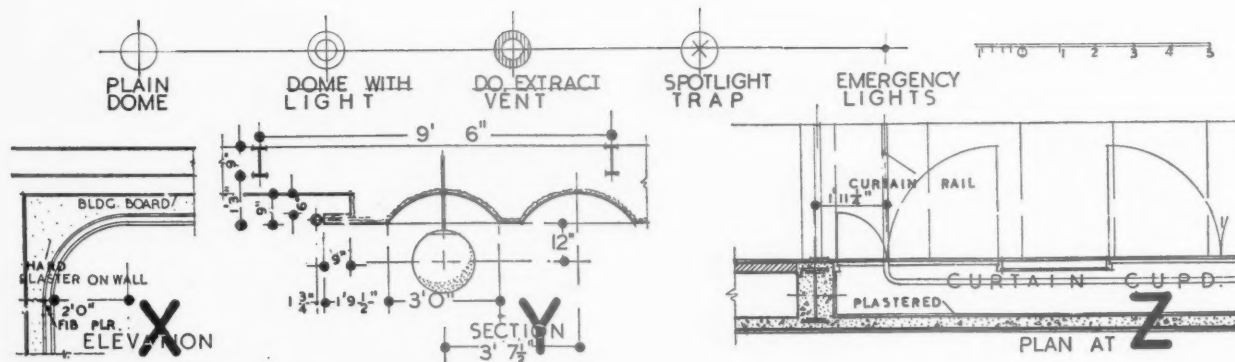
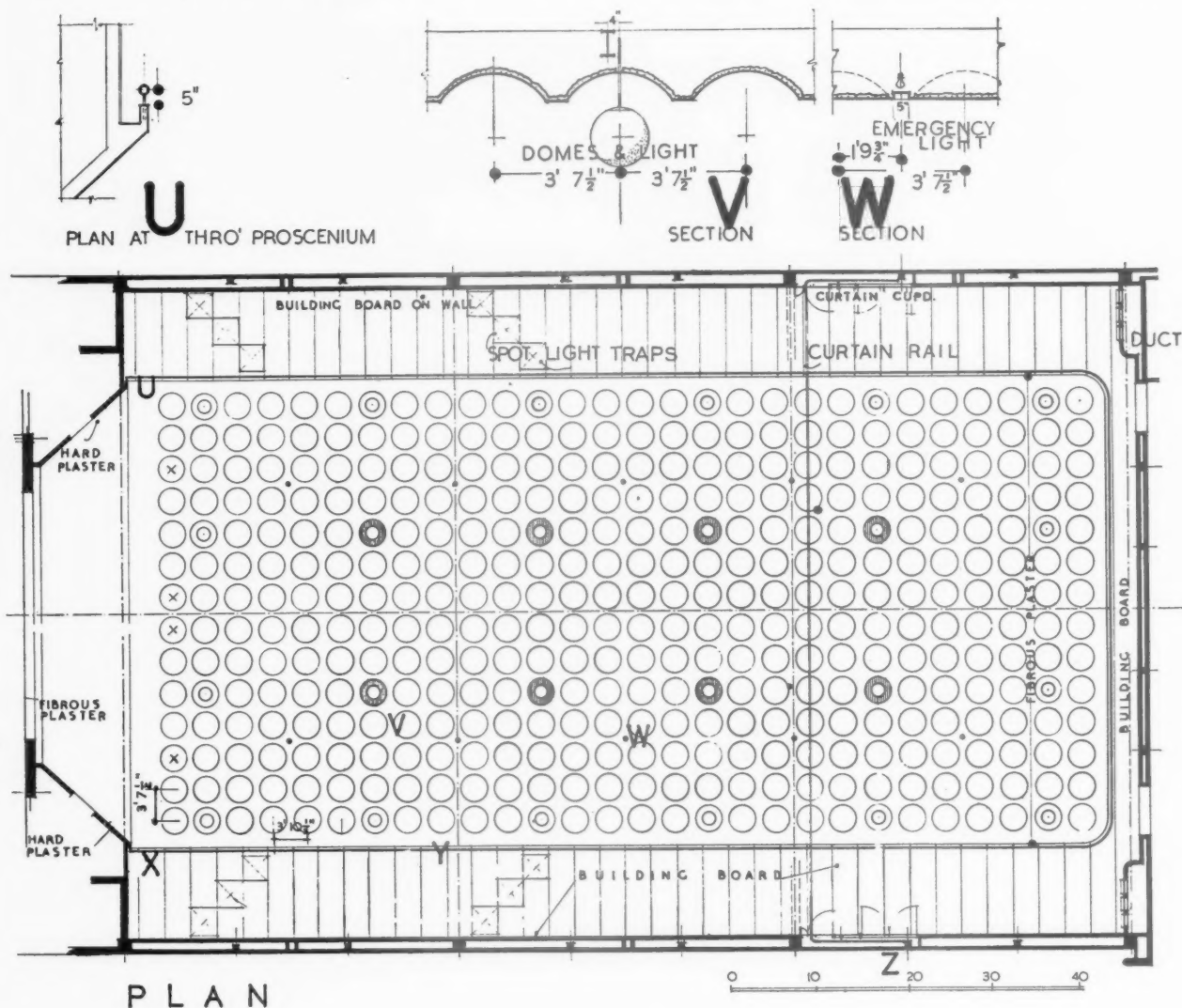
CEILING • DE LA WARR PAVILION, BEXHILL • MENDELSON AND CHERMAYEFF



This auditorium ceiling is suspended from welded steel trusses, the lay-out of which is shown in the key diagram on the right. Overleaf is a ceiling plan and sections of the small plaster saucer domes which cover the entire ceiling, except for a band of building braid down each side.

WORKING DETAILS : 376

CEILING • DE LA WARR PAVILION, BEXHILL • MENDELSON AND CHERMAYEFF



Roof plan and sections of the auditorium illustrated overleaf.

WORKING DETAILS : 377

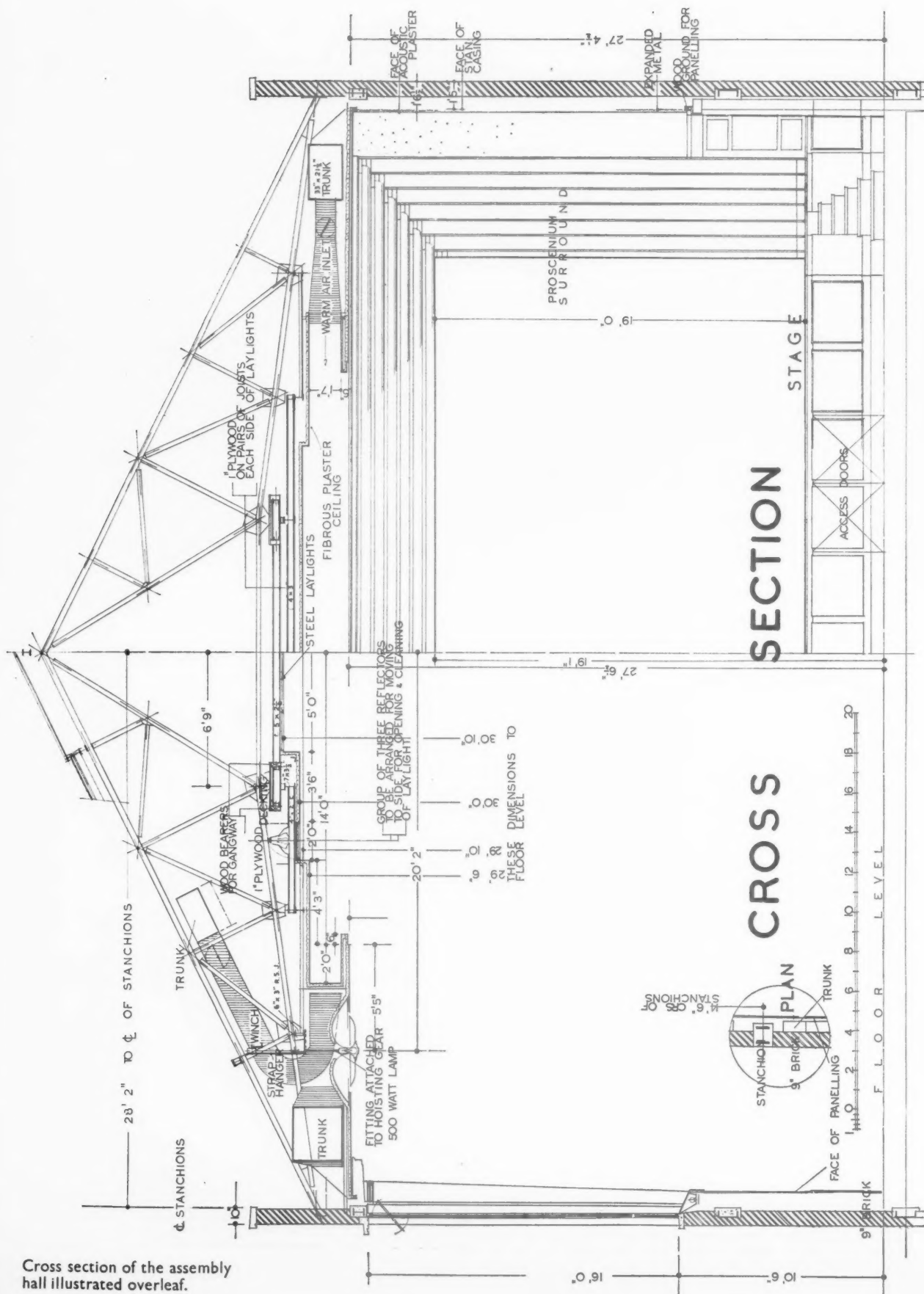
ASSEMBLY HALL • HORNSEY TOWN HALL • REGINALD H. UREN



The roof of the Assembly Hall illustrated above is carried on steel trusses from which is suspended the fibrous plaster ceiling. The drawing overleaf shows the general arrangement of the trusses, ventilating ducts and walk-ways, and a section through the main lighting fittings, which are wound down by a small hand winch for cleaning or lamp replacements.

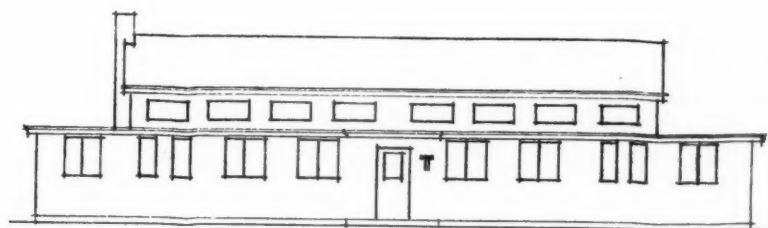
WORKING DETAILS : 378

ASSEMBLY HALL • HORNSEY TOWN HALL • REGINALD H. UREN



Cross section of the assembly hall illustrated overleaf.

NURSERY SCHOOL AT CHESTER.

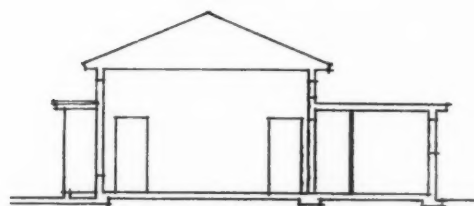


SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION

PURPOSE.—Nursery school for two groups, each of twenty children. The children attending the school are aged from two to five years, and the object of the school is to keep them amused and interested, encourage cleanliness and the children's ability to look after themselves, and to supervise their health.

SITE.—The site stands in the centre of the housing scheme which the school serves, is small in area, and does not allow of future expansion of the school.

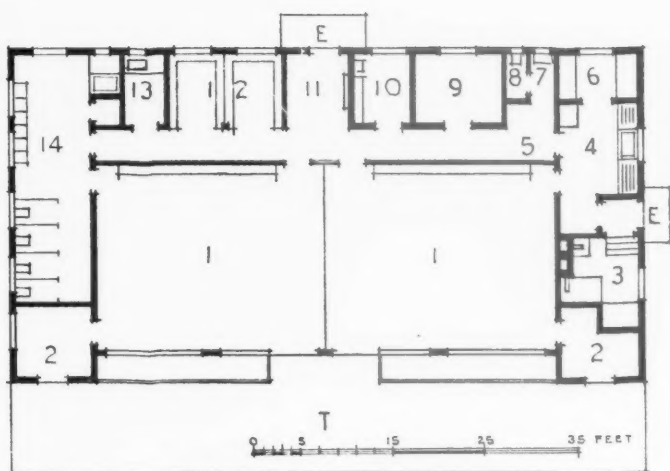
Above is a general view from the north-east.



SECTION

D E S I G N E D
B Y G I B S O N
A N D L E M M O N

NURSERY SCHOOL AT CHESTER:



- 1 : Play Room.
- 2 : Bed Store.
- 3 : Heating.
- 4 : Kitchen.
- 5 : Staff Cloaks.
- 6 : Larder.
- 7 : Staff Lavatory.
- 8 : Staff w.c.

- 9 : Staff Room.
- 10 : Clinic.
- 11 : Entrance Hall.
- 12 : Cloaks.
- 13 : Laundry.
- 14 : Lavatories, w.c.'s, Bath.
- E : Entrance.
- T : Terrace.

PLAN.—The plan requirements fell naturally into two divisions: the playrooms, and supporting accommodation and equipment.

The central component of the plan was the play space, which could be thrown into one large area for ease of supervision while the children sleep in the middle of the day, and also during meal times. The orientation of the play space was decided by the need for sunshine during the morning. Adjoining the play space are the bed stores, and outside is the terrace where the children sleep in fine weather. The flower beds before the windows are to prevent any danger arising from the edges of the outward-opening windows.

W.C. partitions are 4 ft. high, and all fittings and basins are kept very low, as is the door furniture.

CONSTRUCTION.—The building is timber-framed on a concrete raft. Base plate is bolted to concrete, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 2 in. wall studs at 16 in. centres are covered with 4 ft. by 8 ft. asbestos cement sheets inside and out, with asbestos cement cover fillets outside. Asbestos reinforced aluminium foil insulation is draped between studs. Flat roofs are of asbestos cement cellular roofing slabs on 7 in. by 3 in. wood joists, finished with three-layer built-up felt roofing on bitumen, with aluminium foil below. The pitched roof is of black asbestos cement tiles, with aluminium foil insulation.

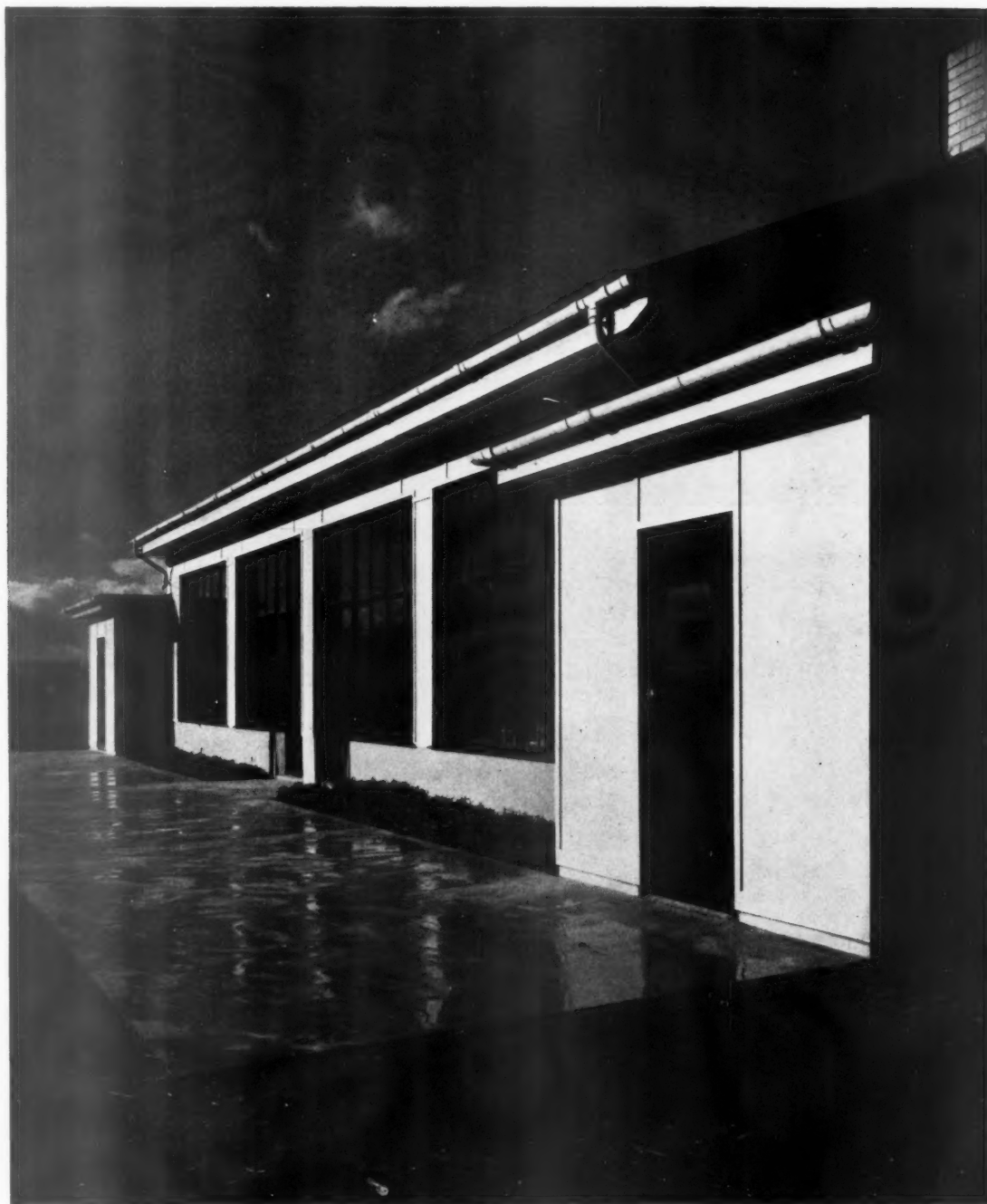
EXTERNAL FINISH.—Blue painted steel windows and blue painted flush doors; natural colour silver-grey asbestos cement walls, fascia and guttering. Roof black. Chimneys are of common brick painted to match walls. The terrace is of orange-coloured cement.

SERVICES.—Heating is by low-pressure hot-water radiators, some in grilles, from a coke-fired boiler. A separate coke-fired boiler supplies hot water. Cooking, lighting, bells and one radiator in play space (to serve as a centre to a "group") are electric.

Pipe runs are in roof and walls, and the heating return duct below toy cupboards in play space.

Above is a view from the south.

B Y G I B S O N A N D L E M M O N



CONTRACT.—The contract price was £1,630, the rate per cubic foot being 11½d.

Analysis of Cost :

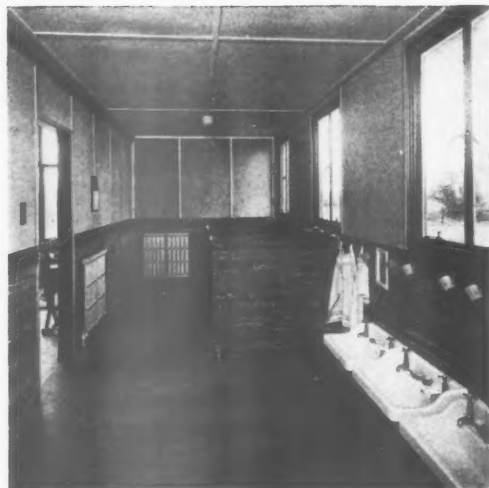
General Contractors (carcassing)	£543 10s.
Steel Windows	£113
Folding Partitions	£34
Doors	£35 10s.
Electrical Equipment	£40
Plumbing and Fittings	£209
Heating	£155

Asbestos Cement Materials :

Floors	£134
Tiles for Roof, including foil	£43
Wall Slabbing (external) including foil	£51
" (internal) " " "	£57
Ceilings	£43
Flats, Gutterings, etc.	£172
	£1,630

Above is a detail of the playroom front, in natural asbestos-cement, and the orange cement terrace.

N U R S E R Y S C H O O L A T C H E S T E R



INTERNAL TREATMENT.—Internally the natural colour of the asbestos cement has been left; cover-fillets on ceiling are painted white, and on upper part of walls aluminium. Dados are of patent decorative asbestos cement sheets, floors of magnesite composition in green, grey and brown; w.c. partitions are of double-faced slab similar to dados, and doors and cupboards are of painted plywood.

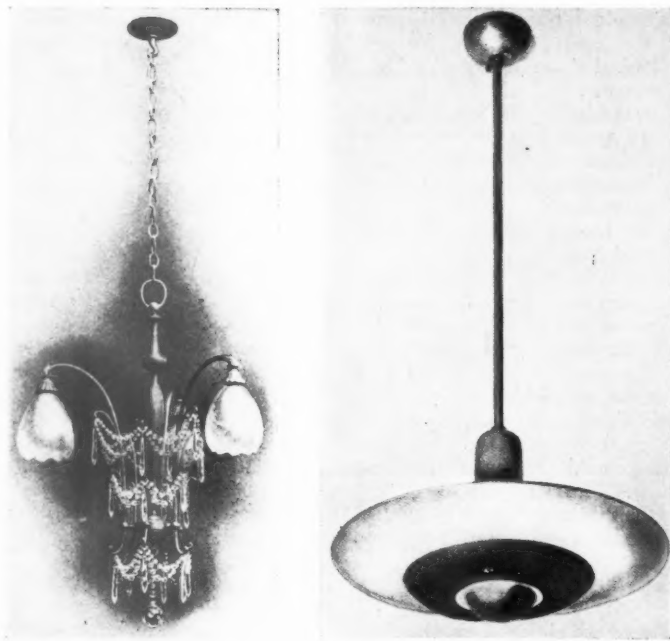
Top and centre, two views of the play room; bottom left, the kitchen; above, the lavatory.

For list of general and sub-contractors, see page 932.

D E S I G N E D

B Y G I B S O N

A N D L E M M O N



Typical of the products of the New Movement (right), as distinct from those of a previous generation (left), is reliance on simple shapes deriving from the machine, instead of on superimposed ornament derived from an earlier handicraft epoch. The two light fittings are from Best and Lloyd's 1916 catalogue and their 1935 catalogue. From "The Architectural Review."

L I T E R A T U R E

THE REVIEW'S EXHIBITION

[By W. G. HOLFORD]

The Architectural Review: December. Special Issue: Interior House Equipment. London: The Architectural Press. Price 5s. net.

IN recent years, at the cost of time and money and a large expenditure of patience, we have been invited to thread our way through the fashionable jungles of sundry exhibitions of art in industry; and we have searched, sometimes without success, among exotic blooms and paradisaical birds, for that *rara avis* of the present day, a work of industrial art.

With one or two exceptions these exhibitions have had, in fact, no right to their title; unless we concede it to them on the ground that their organizers have been very consciously artistic and exceedingly industrious. Their justification lay in the fact that they stimulated the interest of a large number of people. They came; they saw; and Ugliness, we are told, was conquered, officially at any rate. But a good many designers and architects probably looked forward to a more useful type of exhibition in which

articles of industrial and social worth designed for machine production and the open market would form at least the bulk of the exhibits.

The *Architectural Review* has taken the first step towards the realization of this ambition. The December issue is a special number devoted to Interior House Equipment, and for five shillings the postman will deliver to your door an exhibition on paper of well-designed objects of everyday use. The Editor, in the *Foreword*, refers to it modestly as a catalogue—but it is very much more than that. One cannot actually touch the exhibits, it is true, but they are so well photographed that this loss is minimized. What more than compensates for it is the advantage of having a handy and portable means of reference, more permanent than any exhibition in the round could ever be. There are further advantages. All the objects illustrated attain a definite standard of sound design and practical utility, no time is wasted in picking out a few good things from a host of mediocre ones; in addition, they are so well arranged and codified that reference is easy and comparison practicable; thirdly, the price of each article is clearly stated, along with its trade name and catalogue number;

and, most important of all, every article is a standard product available to the public on the British market at the present day.

A review of these photographs, nearly 400 of them, is a delight to the eye and a stimulus to the imagination, and this last quality is important because the reader will jump immediately to the conclusion that it is profitless to visit exhibitions when all that is good in them can be quickly and comfortably extracted at home from the *Architectural Review*. But this is only the first stage of stimulation. Most people, as they study these designs, will inevitably be led to find out more about them, to emulate them, to criticize them, to add to them and eventually to improve upon them. They will feel, for example, that they might themselves improve on the designs for settees, for medium-priced wardrobes, and for electric ceiling fittings; or that standard lamps and upholstered arm-chairs have not received full justice from the catalogue. By such means a still higher standard of design is first demanded and then created. But a standard cannot be perfected before it has been originated and put, so to speak, into general circulation. This is precisely what the *Architectural Review* has done; not only has it set a standard for future exhibitions on the same and similar themes, but it is creating an intelligent and critical public to support them. It is certainly a major contribution to the advancement of sound industrial design in this country.

This December number is also of astonishing value considered as a publication. One can only hazard a guess at what a book of this size and scope, containing such a quantity of fine photographs, would cost, but it would certainly be more than five shillings. This number deserves to be bound separately and put in the handiest corner of the bookshelf. Its appeal is wide because its subject is of national interest.

The issue opens with an essay, *Towards a Rational Aesthetic*, by Mr. J. M. Richards, which states in the complicated medium of aesthetic criticism the same truths that the following seventy-five pages of photographs so pointedly drive home. It is a vast subject to discuss in a few pages, but discussed it must be, and clarified, before unconscious tendencies can be consciously directed into a common channel.

There are also some amusing illustrations of the things that belonged to The Day before Yesterday. D. H. Lawrence wrote in one of his letters, "No old world tumbles except when a young one shoves it over. And why should one howl when one's grand-

father is pushed over a cliff? Good-bye, Grandfather! Now it's my turn."

The *Architectural Review* has never hesitated to push grandfather over the cliff with the greatest cheerfulness. It may have twinges of remorse one day at such unfilial behaviour, but as it has its own life to lead and its own contemporary history to write, it cannot afford to tolerate the mistakes that Grandfather made so thoroughly fifty years ago. More power to its elbow.

NO BRAVE NEW WORLD

[BY THOMAS SHARP]

Planning in Town and Country. By T. Alwyn Lloyd. Routledge. Price 5s.

THIS small book is one of the first volumes of a series which Messrs. Routledge are publishing under the title of *The New World Series*. The publishers say that "the series is based on the assumption that it is necessary for us to evolve a new way of living, by means of which we may master the strange and rapidly changing circumstances of today. . . The books, which are simply and provocatively written, will appeal particularly to those who are sick of the hypocrisy and futility of modern politics."

The difficulty about Mr. Lloyd's book is that it does not carry through these very sensible aims—except in one direction. It is simply written. But provocative? It is anything but that. The merely provocative book can be a thoroughly useless and irritating affair. But God knows there is need for some provocative thinking and writing on this subject at least. And so far from being provocative Mr. Lloyd's book is really a little dull and platitudinous. It certainly will make little appeal to those who are sick of the futility of much of modern town and country planning.

It is merely a brief exposition of modern planning practice. Mr. Lloyd believes that in the Town and Country Planning Act of 1932 "a piece of very valuable legislative machinery is now available" and despite many failures of that machinery to function efficiently ("one can live within the boundaries of a town planning scheme and still see but little evidence of control") he contemplates only a few minor adjustments to some of its parts as being necessary for the creation of his new world.

He is a staunch defender of the Garden City faith. Yet it is encouraging to notice that even he, the defender, recognizes the limitations of its practice. "The tendency in London for working class and for middle class families," he writes, "is to house them in flats of two or three storeys. Given

proper site planning and an adequate allowance of open space, this method may be looked upon as a healthy and satisfactory one." And then he hits the nail squarely on the head, and for this one is grateful. "But what requires emphasis whenever the matter is under consideration is that there must be *neighbourhood* planning: the erection of blocks of flats, however well planned and equipped these may be as units, is no right solution unless such buildings form part of a comprehensive lay-out for the whole area."

Perhaps the best way of giving some idea of the scope of the book is to enumerate its chapter headings. The first three chapters (occupying 45 out of 200 pages) are partly general and partly historical. They are dull and inadequate. Next a chapter is devoted to the special problem of London. Then planning is considered in relation to transport and industry. Next there is a chapter, "The Garden City Movement and Planned Communities," the very title of which displays the confusion which pervades it. Two further chapters deal with the legislative and administrative sides of the question. And finally, in his last and best chapter, Mr. Lloyd considers, though somewhat timidly, the possibilities of National Planning.

If the book does not live up to the aims of the series, it may still have its purpose. Probably Mr. Lloyd himself would be the last to regard it as being an important book. It does, however, provide for the layman a useful, if unexciting, introduction to the current ideas of present-day town and country planning.

BORDER MANSIONS

[BY H. L. HONEYMAN]

The Fortalices and Early Mansions of Southern Scotland. By Nigel G. Tranter, F.S.A. The Moray Press. 10s. 6d.

I CAN recommend this book to any motorist or "hiker" in need of a guide to the minor domestic architecture of the Scottish lowlands south of the Forth-Clyde gap. Mr. Tranter has personally visited the majority of the older country houses in the thirteen southern-most counties of Scotland and, after a useful introductory essay, he has provided tabloid accounts of one hundred and eighty-three of them, condensed in most cases from the publications of Messrs. McGibbon and Ross and of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, and checked on the spot. In each case there is a concise description of the existing building, a note on its ownership at the probable date of its foundation, and a *précis* of its subsequent history and present condition.

The book has an attractive frontispiece by Mr. F. R. Stevenson and, with one or two exceptions, each house is illustrated by a thumb-nail sketch by the author. Unfortunately there are no sketches of details, and it is precisely in the originality and refinement of its ornaments and mouldings that old Scots architecture can offer a lesson to our modernists who are too proud to copy classic ornaments and too busy to invent ornaments of their own. What Scots architects could do in the sixteenth century ought not to be beyond the capacity of English university graduates in the twentieth.

The following is Mr. Tranter's account of a rather attractive small house in Kirkcudbrightshire and will give a good idea of his method:—"Barmagachan. Somewhat similar in style to Balsarroch, in Wigtownshire, this small laird's house is pleasantly situated on a slight eminence about two miles N.W. of Borge. It is a rubble-built structure, oblong on plan, and rises to two storeys and a garret, the foundations being solid rock. The gables of the steeply pitched roof follow a variation of crow-stepping, and the walls, which are fairly thick, are white-washed. Most of the windows have plain edges and are very deeply set, but the two which flank the doorway are moulded. The doorway, which lies in the centre of the North wall, is also moulded, and is surmounted by an empty panel-space. Internally the house has been greatly altered to suit present requirements, the accommodation being now divided up to make farm-workers' dwellings. Like Balsarroch, there are no vaulted chambers. Low modern additions extend to the North, and it is probable that originally a small courtyard lay to that side. The lands of Barmagachan, of which this house was the manor-place, belonged from the early sixteenth century to a branch of the family of Maclellan. Robert Maclellan of Barmagachan, a zealous Covenanter, had his life and property declared forfeit for his share in the Pentland Rising. He escaped, however, with banishment to America. The estate was acquired from the last of the Maclellans by Samuel Lockhart in 1737."

The illustrations are curious and interesting in that their subjects have been put through a sort of "slimming" process: apparently by drawing all vertical dimensions to a scale from fifteen to twenty per cent. larger than the horizontal one. The result is sometimes attractive, but rather disconcerting to those accustomed to associate breadth of treatment with Scottish architecture. As the setting of the houses is omitted from most of the illustrations we may add for the benefit of southern readers that Scotland is not

as treeless as it was in the days of Dr. Johnson, and that, despite devastation by the disciples of "Capability" Brown, the art of horticulture is still practised. Scottish publishers have not yet found a Joseph Gauthier to display Scotland's *manoirs et gentilhommières* to the world, but, when they do, this excellent compendium will be a most useful adjunct to his work.

HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

House Production, Slum Clearance, etc. England and Wales. The half-yearly return of the Ministry of Health on Housing for the period up to September 30 last. London: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3d. net.

THE half-yearly return of the Ministry of Health on Housing for the period up to September 30 last gives interesting information about the progress of building by local authorities and by private enterprise, and also records the latest figures relating to the slum clearance campaign.

The return reveals the fact that at the date of the Armistice the number of houses in England and Wales was a little under 8,000,000. Between that date and September 30, 1935, 2,804,888 new houses were provided, 830,509 by local authorities and 1,974,379 by private enterprise. Table I shows the number of houses included in this total which were provided by local authorities and by private enterprise respectively, distinguishing the numbers under each of the Housing Acts and the numbers provided without State assistance. The return also shows that building by private enterprise without assistance is still the main source of supply, over 125,000 houses having been so built during the half-year compared with about 23,000 built by local authorities.

It is pointed out that building by local authorities is likely to increase considerably in the near future, particularly in view of the trend of the latest figures relating to the slum clearance programmes, which are as follows:—

(a) Houses completed:

In the half-year ending September 30: 18,539.

In the half-year ending March 31: 14,143.

(b) Houses under construction:

At September 30: 40,093.

At March 31: 24,898.

TABLE I.—HOUSES PROVIDED IN ENGLAND AND WALES SINCE THE ARMISTICE.

(This statement does not include 14,776 houses provided to rehouse persons displaced under improvement and reconstruction schemes made under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and the Housing Act, 1925.)

	Number of houses provided up to September 30, 1935			Total in rural districts* (included in previous column)
	By Local Authorities	By Private Enterprise	Total	
With State Assistance—				
Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.	170,090	4,545	174,635	35,915
Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919.	—	39,186	39,186	15,979
Housing, etc., Act, 1923 ..	75,309	362,738	438,047	118,261
Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924:—				
(a) In Agricultural Parishes ..	29,444	2,062	31,506	30,114
(b) In other Parishes	475,074	13,718	488,792	36,833
Housing Act, 1930:—				
(a) In Agricultural Parishes ..	1,525	4	1,529	1,519
(b) In other Parishes	57,818	479	58,297	1,938
Totals (Assisted)	809,260	422,732	1,231,992	240,559
Without State Assistance with a rateable value—				
(a) Up to £26 (£35 in Greater London).	21,020	1,261,411	1,282,431	340,679
(b) £27 to £52 (£36 to £70 in Greater London).	169	259,242	259,411	41,243
(c) £53 to £78 (£71 to £105 in Greater London).	60	30,994	31,054	5,014
Totals (Unassisted)	21,249	1,551,647	1,572,896	386,936
Grand Totals	830,509	1,974,379	2,804,888	627,495

* Many houses which were provided in rural districts are now in urban districts, mainly owing to alterations in areas made as a result of the County Reviews under the Local Government Act, 1929. The figures in the last column in respect of houses provided under the Act of 1930 relate to rural districts as now constituted, those in respect of houses provided under the Acts of 1919, 1923 and 1924 to districts which were rural districts when the final returns under those Acts were made, and the remaining figures to houses in districts which were rural districts when the houses were built.

The rate of submission of orders and proposals for rehousing also continues to increase.

and population movements are important.

(c) Houses in clearance areas declared:

During present half-year: 26,176.

„ previous half-year: 24,195.

(d) New houses approved:

During present half-year: 38,774.

„ previous half-year: 26,406.

In the present return particulars of building progress in individual districts have been expanded. Such particulars were previously limited to the larger centres of population: they have now been extended to include other districts in which there has been a substantial amount of building. This information should be of interest not only to those directly concerned with house building, but also to those to whom general housing development

County Buildings, Dorset

At a recent meeting of the Dorset County Council a report was submitted with regard to the proposal to erect a new county building.

The Standing Joint Committee had previously considered the question and resolved that there should be an architectural competition in connection with the new building. Difficulties arose with regard to the fact that such a competition would have to be governed by the rules of the R.I.B.A., and the matter was referred to a special committee.

Captain A. V. Hambro reported that the special committee had met and recommended that the previous decision should be rescinded and that the County Architect should be instructed to prepare sketch plans of the new county buildings and submit them to the committee in three months. The report of the special committee was approved.

CAFÉ, FISHERS POND, HAMPSHIRE:



SITE PLAN

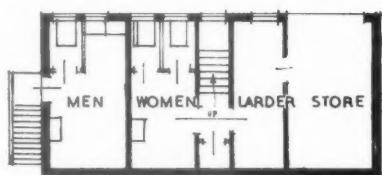
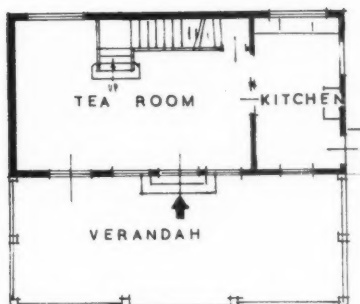
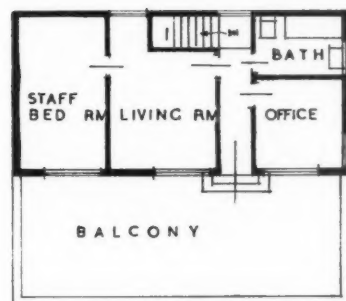
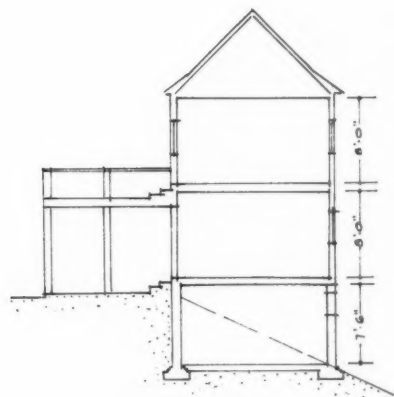
GENERAL SCHEME.—The café forms a part of a general scheme of laying out the surroundings of the adjoining lake as pleasure gardens. A terrace has been formed flanking the lake with balconies projecting over the water, which can be floodlighted; a low wall is provided at the terrace edge for skaters; and paths, bridges, shrubberies, a summer house and an aviary have been provided in the surrounding woods.

SITE.—The site adjoins the main Winchester Road, but is secluded from it.

PLAN.—The café comprises lavatories and stores at low level, tea room and kitchen at entrance level, and staff living rooms and office over. The verandah at entrance level can be enclosed with roller shutters and glass screens in winter to give additional public space.

Above is a general view of the terrace and café from the east.

DESIGNED BY FRANCIS BACON

BASEMENT
PLANGROUND FLOOR
PLANFIRST FLOOR
PLAN

SECTION

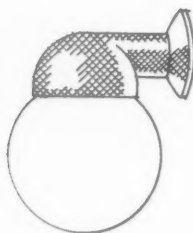
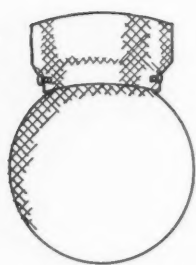
CONSTRUCTION.—The building is timber-framed, sheathed with creosoted weather boarding, and the roof is of hand-made plain tiles. Windows are steel casements. The balcony is floored with asphalt and the balustrade is hand-sawn.

The floors are of Columbian pine, and the internal colour scheme is green and buff. The verandah is floored with buff-tinted cement squares.

SERVICES.—Cooking is by gas, hot-water heating and lighting are by electricity, and heating by electric fires and solid-fuel stoves.

COST.—The cost complete worked out at 1s. per cubic foot.

The photograph shows a detail of the café from the north.



TRADE NOTES

[EDITED BY PHILIP SCHOLBERG]

Lighting Fittings

A NEW range of lighting fittings has recently been introduced by the General Electric Company: these are made in Roanoid, a synthetic resin material very like Bakelite, and the designs, two of which are shown at the head of these notes, are simple and pleasant.

Four colours are available, and prices vary from 15s. 6d. for the simple ceiling sphere to 25s. 6d. for the wall bracket; the fittings are designed to take 40 watt or 60 watt lamps. Switchplates to take one, two, three or four switches are also available in the same colours.

Railway Research

The official opening of the new L.M.S. research laboratory at Derby last week gave me a really interesting insight into the way in which the railways conduct their research work.

As far back as 1864 there was a laboratory at Crewe, but this was concerned with little more than the routine testing of all products, whether purchased from outside manufacturers or not. Such a service is, of course, an essential unit in any organization which is buying everything from mild steel to curtain fabrics in extremely large quantities.

True research, however, was not extensively carried out until as recently as 1928, when Sir Josiah Stamp set up a general research committee, the final concentration of which has now been reached at the new Derby laboratory. Here all the main branches of research have been housed in one building; there is still a good deal of the inevitable routine testing to make certain that the materials in actual use come up to the predetermined standard, but there is also a full programme of independent investigation directed towards the improvement of existing standards.

Even the routine testing is carried out in an interesting way. The architect is accustomed probably to judging upholstery and other fabrics by colour and texture; not so the L.M.S., which carries out abra-

sion tests for arriving at comparative figures for rates of wear, measures shrinkage and resistance to fading and generally determines the physical qualities before it begins to think about colour or patterns.

Some people may perhaps feel that the process fails in the final selection of a fabric that is pleasant to look at, but the process is nevertheless the right one, even if the result falls short in some respects. From the point of view of new materials, I was very impressed with a new sprayed finish for plywood panels. The panel is first sprayed with an adhesive mixture, the final coat consisting of artificial silk flock, which in its finely divided state can be sprayed from the ordinary paint gun.

The result is a coloured matt finish, warm to the touch, which has slightly the effect of a fabric covering, but also with some of the pile effect of a very short-haired velvet. Scratching with a thumbnail has no effect on this finish, which seems to have great possibilities, as it is as simple to apply as two coats of paint, and there are no difficulties with the visible joints, which so often give trouble. So far, five colours are available, among them an extremely good magenta and a rather delicate medium blue.

The rest of the laboratory, and the locomotive works as well, had plenty of ingenious devices, and the small wind tunnel for investigating streamline shapes for locomotives and coaches giving some quite surprising data. These were produced with a quite pathetic pride, so touching that it would have been unkind to point out that the aeroplane industry has been using wind tunnels for quite twenty years, and that trains were travelling nearly as fast as they do now at a time when heavier-than-air machines were scarcely capable of leaving the ground.

Manufacturer's Item

The R.I.W. Protective Products Company have revised Information Sheet No. 163, which deals with their waterproofing compounds. This Sheet is being republished in this issue as No. 163 (Revised)

and should be substituted for the original in all files of Sheets. Additional copies of this new Sheet may be obtained from the manufacturers, whose address is 16-17 Devonshire Square, E.C.2

CHARTERED SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

The annual dinner of the Quantity Surveyor Members of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution was held at the Savoy Hotel, London, on December 11. Mr. John M. Theobald (chairman of the Quantity Surveyors' Committee) presided.

Lord Askwith, K.C.B., responding to the toast of the "Guests" (proposed by Colonel F. N. Falkner, O.B.E.), said the quantity surveyor formed a valuable functionary between the architect and the builder. The Institution, he continued, was rendering valuable services to many private individuals, to municipal authorities and a great number of building societies and other companies, and it had established a high standard of work.

Lord Snell, C.B.E., proposing the toast of the "Chartered Quantity Surveyor," said the quantity surveying profession was one on which the layman had ill-informed ideas. The function of the quantity surveyor was, first, to carry out the wishes of the architect and then to "put the fear of God into him." They might have their architect drawing up the plans of their building, but it was much more difficult to see that shoddy material was not used and that the public got a fair return for its money. The L.C.C. was also responsible for seeing that the standard of materials and workmanship was being maintained.

Mr. John M. Theobald, responding to the toast, said that the quantity surveyor of today was—or should be—the architect's adviser on all points relating to cost of construction on the particular building on which he had been appointed. It logically followed, therefore, that the services of the quantity surveyor could be utilized quite early in the job, and he knew he was speaking for the whole of his profession when he said that the services they could render were at the disposal of the building owner or architect at whatever stage they were called for. Referring to the building industry, the President said that in His Majesty's speech at the opening of Parliament there occurred the phrase "My relations with foreign powers continues to be friendly." He thought he was safe in applying that phrase to the component partners in the building industry, in which we were all so vitally concerned, because never in history had their relations been on so cordial a basis as they were today.

A CORRECTION

In the illustration in the issue for December 5, of the new headquarters of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank at Hong Kong, the elevation shown on page 849 is that facing Queen's Road and not, as stated, Statute Square. Also, the double-page illustration on pages 850-51, showing buildings erected by Messrs. Palmer and Turner, is of the water front at Shanghai.

L A W R E P O R T S

HOUSING ACT, 1930—OWNER'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL

Marriott v. Minister of Health—King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice Swift.

THIS was an appeal by Mr. J. Marriott, of St. James's Street, Nottingham, under the Housing Act, 1930, from an order of the Minister of Health, confirming a compulsory purchase order made by the Nottingham Corporation in respect of an area in St. James's Street, Nottingham. The order was made by the Corporation in June, 1934, and was confirmed by the Minister of Health on January 16, 1935.

The grounds of the appeal were that the order was not confirmed for any of the purposes of the Act, and that the Minister refused to hear evidence of an agreement for the purchase of part of the land included in the order by a Mr. Gibbons for the Corporation.

Mr. Marriott said that after the order was made he had demolished the houses in the area, and that at the date of the confirmation they did not exist and that in those circumstances the Minister had no power to confirm the Corporation's order. The part of the area comprised in the compulsory purchase order contained 39 houses, of which 27 belonged to Mr. Marriott. On July 21 he gave the instruction for demolition and the work began on July 26. On July 30 notice of the order was served on Mr. Marriott and on August 7 they were submitted to the Minister. Mr. Marriott's solicitor, on August 15, gave notice of objection. Before October 2, 1934, all the 27 houses had been completely demolished. On that date a public local inquiry began at which Mr. Marriott's objection was considered, and the fact of demolition was proved by him. On January 16, 1935, the Minister confirmed the order, and gave as his reason that he did so in order that the expense of providing other accommodation for persons displaced should rank for a grant under section 26 of the Act.

Mr. Montgomery, K.C., for Mr. Marriott, contended that the power to make and confirm a compulsory purchase order only existed where there were buildings to be demolished. If the site were bare of buildings there was no power in the Minister to confirm the order. The piece of land to be conveyed to Mr. Gibbons formed the only access to his client's land.

The Solicitor-General, Sir Donald Somervell, K.C., for the Minister, contended that the material date at which the Minister was entitled to consider the order of a local authority was the date at which that authority made their order. If that were not so an owner might demolish the houses and turn out the occupiers without providing other accommodation. That would be contrary to the intention of the Act, which was not only to pull down slums, but also to provide other dwellings for the persons displaced. Here the applicant had pulled down the houses with the object of defeating the Corporation's proposal.

His lordship allowed the appeal with costs.

In his judgment his lordship said here

Mr. Marriott asked that the compulsory purchase order should be quashed on the ground that the public local inquiry was void, that the report based on it was bad, and that the purported confirmation by the Minister was a nullity, because evidence tendered on behalf of Mr. Marriott had been wrongly rejected. Having regard to decided cases, his lordship did not think there was anything in the way in which the inquiry had been conducted which offended against natural justice, and in those circumstances there was no justification for complaining of the inspector's action, and that ground of appeal failed.

But Mr. Marriott complained of another matter. He said that the Corporation were seeking compulsorily to purchase his land under the Act of 1930, but that the conditions did not exist under which they were entitled to acquire it. If that were right the order could not be within the powers of the Act, and therefore it would be the duty of the Court to quash it. The Corporation could have ordered the owner to pull down the houses or they could have purchased the site and pulled down the houses. Mr. Marriott did not wait to see what course was adopted, but proceeded to demolish the houses himself, so that when the inquiry took place there were no houses on the site and nothing to be demolished. There could therefore be no clearance as the site was already cleared and could not be cleared again.

His lordship thought Mr. Marriott was right on that point. He did not see how a clearance could be ordered after the land had, in fact, been cleared. The order of the Minister was not retrospective. If it were, the order that the Court might make on the present application would also be retrospective, and clearly the Court could not make an order that the buildings now on the ground were not demolished and thus compel the owner to part with the site. The land belonged to Mr. Marriott. In those circumstances, when the compulsory purchase order was before the Ministry for confirmation it did not come within the terms of the Housing Act, and it was the duty of the Court therefore to quash the Ministry's confirming order in so far as it affected Mr. Marriott's property.

COUNTY COUNCIL ACT—CONSTRUCTION

Hornchurch Urban District Council v. Standen.—King's Bench Division. Before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Humphries and Singleton.

IN this case the Hornchurch U.D.C. appealed from a decision of the Romford Justices in favour of Mr. Harold L. Standen, a builder, on the construction of words in the Essex County Council Act, 1933, in regard to notices as to the provision of a road or suitable means of communication to houses he proposed to erect at Vaughan Avenue, Hornchurch.

Mr. Turner, K.C., for the Council, said under the Council Act they had power to demand that before the builder erected or sold or let his houses he should provide approved means of communication to the properties, either by means of a road repairable by the inhabitants at large or

a road constructed in accordance with the bye-laws. If a person were aggrieved he had the right to appeal, within 14 days on receipt of the notice, to the Justices, provided he gave the Council notice of his appeal, together with his grounds, 24 hours before the appeal. It appeared that Mr. Standen on April 25 last year gave to the Council notice of his intention to appeal, and shortly afterwards he served his notice of appeal with the Justices' clerk.

When the case came before the Justices the Council argued that Mr. Standen had not obeyed the Act, as he had not served his notice of appeal on the Council 24 hours before he lodged his appeal with the Justices' clerk. It was then contended on behalf of Mr. Standen that as the notice of appeal was served on April 25, and the case was not heard till May 3, the Council had had more than 24 hours' notice. A further point was raised that the Council's notice was bad because it did not specify whether the means of communication were to be provided before the buildings were erected or before they were sold or occupied. The Justices allowed the appeal of Mr. Standen.

Counsel now argued for the Council that the Justices had arrived at a wrong decision in law and that the matter was one that should go back to them for reconsideration.

After hearing Mr. H. A. Hill for Mr. Standen the Lord Chief Justice gave judgment. He said in his view the Justices were right when they held that the intention of the Act was that the hearing of the appeal should not take place until after the Council had received 24 hours' notice of that hearing. In this case the notice was served on April 25 and the appeal heard on May 3. It was clear, therefore, that the necessary 24 hours' notice had been complied with.

The second point at issue was with regard to the notice as to the means of communication to the estate. To that point different considerations applied. It was quite true that the Act provided the Council with alternatives to the demand for the provision of a road, namely, before erecting or selling, letting or occupying, but the words "selling, letting or occupying" could be treated as a compound when contained in the notice on a builder, and the notice was a sufficient one. Under these circumstances he held that the Justices were wrong when they came to the conclusion that the Council's notice on the builder was bad. The builder had won on the first and lost on the second, and the order of the Court would be that the appeal be allowed and the magistrates would be directed to deal with the second point.

Justices Humphreys and Singleton concurred.

ARCHITECTS' CLAIM FOR FEES

Beard and Bennett v. Ranssen.—King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice Porter.

IN this case Messrs. Beard and Bennett, architects and surveyors, of Baker Street, W., sued Mr. T. R. Ranssen, of Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C., to recover the sum of £1,150, being the balance of fees plaintiffs alleged to be due to them for professional service rendered.

The case for the plaintiffs was that in

October, 1933, they got into touch with defendant, who was interested in the proposed erection of a cinema theatre to be called the Eldorado, in Putney High Street, and that an arrangement was come to between them under which the plaintiffs measured up and prepared plans, etc., for the building and for which they had received payment of £500 only.

Mr. Ranssen, by his defence, pleaded a denial of personal liability, and alleged that he, in dealing with the plaintiffs, had acted for a company to be formed, and of which the plaintiffs were aware.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said that the plaintiffs sued in respect of fees they alleged to be due to them under the R.I.B.A. scale of plans, etc., of supervising the building of the cinema at Putney. The defendant came over to this country, backed to some extent by a Belgian company, with the object of building and running the cinema. It was known to all the parties that a company was to be formed, but his lordship did not think that the plaintiffs had ever agreed to the liability of their fees being transferred from the defendant to the company. He accordingly gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the sum claimed with costs.

Mr. R. M. Wilson appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. D. B. Stenham for the defendant.

IN THAT CONTINGENCY

The following query was recently submitted to the Building Research Station:

AN inquiry was received for details of the maximum number of hours during which sunshine could reach

windows facing due south under the following conditions:—

- (1) Assuming an entirely clear view.
- (2) Assuming a blank wall erected at distances of 35 ft., 40, 45 and 50 ft. from the window and rising 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 ft. above the top of the window.

It was desired, further, to know the relation between the actual and maximum possible hours of sunshine throughout the year. It was to be assumed that the top of the window was 10 ft. above ground level.

The Building Research Station replied as follows:

Assuming that the obstructing wall is of infinite length, the table (fig. 1) gives the maximum possible hours of sunshine at the window head on the four days specified, and throughout the year, for the various heights and positions of the wall.

Regarding the further query as to the relation between the actual and maximum possible hours of sunshine, the following figures for Westminster have been extracted from the *Book of Normals*. The figures are based on observations with the Campbell-Stokes instru-

Period of Averaging	Length of day (hr.)	Bright Sunshine (hr.)	Percentage
January	8.33	0.68	8
February	9.88	1.35	14
March	11.80	2.39	20
April	13.79	4.30	31
May	15.53	5.61	36
June	16.48	5.80	35
July	16.06	5.84	36
August	14.54	5.48	38
September	12.63	4.23	33
October	10.66	2.26	21
November	8.86	1.00	11
December	7.85	0.52	7
Year	12.21	3.30	27

ment and do not include weak sunshine. They are averages over a 35-year period.

It may be added that the figures given in the

first table were obtained with the aid of the Heliodon, an instrument devised to enable the amount of sunshine which enters a room at any period of the year to be determined. The apparatus is described in the Annual Report of the Building Research Board for 1931, and is now available commercially.

Announcements

Mr. W. L. Scott, M.INST.C.E., M.I.STRUCT.E., has started in practice as a consulting engineer at Artillery House, Artillery Row, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Mr. Scott has for the past fifteen years acted as chief engineer of Considere Constructions, Ltd.

SS. "ORION"

An exhibition is now being held at The Building Centre, 158 New Bond Street, W.1, in connection with the new ship *Orion*, the interior decoration and finishing of which were carried out completely from designs by Brian O'Rourke, F.R.I.B.A. The exhibition consists of a model of the ship, a series of photographs of the interiors, actual samples of fabrics, furniture, glass, cutlery, etc., used on the ship. The exhibition will remain open until the beginning of January (Christmas holidays excepted), between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Saturdays 1 p.m.).

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

KENT HOUSE, FERDINAND STREET (pages 909 to 915). The general contractors were Messrs. Walter Taylor (Builders), Ltd. The principal sub-contractors and suppliers included:—

Finishes.—Linolite Composition Flooring Co., jointless floors; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., supplied material, external finish for general wall surfaces; F. Bradford & Co., Ltd., applied all external finishes; W. H. Screeton, Ltd., supplied material for external finish bright colours on balconies, staircases, etc.; Excel Asphalt Co., Ltd., asphalt; Twisteel Reinforcement Ltd., reinforcement.

Equipment.—Corney and Houghton, Ltd., back to back grates and hot water installation; Williams and Williams, Ltd., metal windows; Light Steelwork (1925), Ltd., roof and balcony railings, etc.; W. N. Froy and Sons, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Morgan Brown & Co., Ltd., refuse hoppers; Allensor, Ltd., joinery; J. D. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., door furniture; W. W. Symper electric wiring, etc.; Callender's Cable used throughout.

NURSERY SCHOOL, CHESTER (pages 921 to 924.) The general contractors were Messrs. D. O. Thomas. The principal sub-contractors and suppliers included:—

R. N. Houghton, Ltd., plumbing; D. Peters, Ltd., heating; Venesta, Ltd., doors; Williams and Williams, Ltd., steel windows; Merchant Adventurers of London, Ltd., lighting fittings; G. E. Price, electric wiring; Bennett Furnishing Co., Ltd., folding partitions; Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Decolite floors, Trafford tile pitched roof, building slabs and covering to flat roof, asbestos cement wall sheets, Poilite dados, slating to ceiling, rainwater goods, aluminium insulating foil.

Distance of wall from window ft.	Height of wall above window head ft.	Maximum possible hours of sunshine				
		Jan. 1	April 1	July 1	Oct. 1	Through-out year
35	10	—	11.7	9.4	11.2	2,930
	20	—	11.7	9.4	10.0	2,240
	30	—	8.4	9.4	—	1,840
	40	—	1.5	9.4	—	1,460
	50	—	0.9	9.4	—	1,160
40	10	2.4	11.7	9.4	11.3	3,040
	20	—	11.7	9.4	10.5	2,370
	30	—	11.7	9.4	—	1,970
	40	—	2.5	9.4	—	1,640
	50	—	1.2	9.4	—	1,360
45	10	3.7	11.7	9.4	11.3	3,140
	20	—	11.7	9.4	10.8	2,490
	30	—	11.7	9.4	8.0	2,100
	40	—	5.2	9.4	—	1,770
	50	—	1.7	9.4	—	1,500
50	10	4.4	11.7	9.4	11.3	3,210
	20	—	11.7	9.4	11.0	2,600
	30	—	11.7	9.4	9.7	2,190
	40	—	11.7	9.4	—	1,920
	50	—	2.5	9.4	—	1,640
Infinite (clear view)	—	7.7	11.7	9.4	11.7	3,590

Figure 1

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON & DISTRICTS (15-MILES RADIUS)

BOW. *Reconstruction.* The L.C.C. is to reconstruct the Monteith Road school, Bow, at a cost of £45,900.

ENFIELD. *Cinema.* Mr. Robert Cromie has prepared plans for the erection of a cinema in London Road, Enfield.

ENFIELD. *Houses.* Mr. John David proposes to erect 124 houses in Ordinance Road, Enfield Lock.

ENFIELD. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the U.D.C.: 22 houses, Langham Gardens, for Mr. Richard Prior; three houses, Parkgate Avenue, for Mr. Noel Rees; 15 houses, Brick Lane, for Messrs. E. Dover & Co., Ltd.; four houses, Carterhatch Lane, for Messrs. Gates and Hunt; 16 houses, Otlands Road, for Mr. C. V. Cable; factory extension, Strayfield Road, for Messrs. Braham, Patterson and Benham; factory, Stockingwater Lane, for Messrs. H. Robinson and Son; three houses, Northfield Road, for Mr. F. R. St. John; cinema (amended), Southbury Road, for Mr. George Coles; six houses, Camlet Way, for Messrs. Welch and Lander.

ENFIELD. *Shops and Flats.* Messrs. Smith Bros. have prepared a scheme for the erection of 27 shops and 66 flats at London Road, Enfield.

ENFIELD. *Fire Station.* The U.D.C. is negotiating for a site for the erection of a fire station in Cockfosters Road.

ISLINGTON. *Reconstruction.* The L.C.C. is to reconstruct Poole's Park School, Islington, at a cost of £36,200.

LEICESTER SQUARE, W. *Garage.* Mr. E. Schaufelberg has submitted a scheme to the Westminster City Council for the construction of an underground garage at Leicester Square, but the Council points out that statutory powers are necessary before the garden can be utilized for such a purpose.

LEWISHAM. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the B.C.: 145 houses, Whitefoot Lane, for Messrs. Bates (Streatham), Ltd.; seven houses, Worsley Bridge Road, for Brises Development Co.; rebuilding, 20 Lewisham Hill, for Mr. B. J. Mills; eight houses, Callander Road, for Messrs. James Watt, Ltd.; 11 houses, Liphook Crescent, for Mr. H. Macintosh; three houses, Beaufort Gardens, for Messrs. Bishop and Butler; two houses, Montacute Road, for Mr. G. H. Skinner; 52 houses, Veda Road, for Messrs. Thos. Sawyer and Son, Ltd.; shops and flats, Burnt Ash Hill and Woodyates Road, for G. H. Builders, Ltd.; site development, off Ravensbourne Avenue, for Mr. J. J. Fleming; estate development, Southend Lane, for Messrs. T. Spencer Bright & Co.; block of flats, Eliot Bank, for Mr. E. W. Lancaster.

STREATHAM. *Hotel.* The L.C.C. is to erect a hotel at the Furzedown training college, Streatham, at a cost of £46,660.

WESTMINSTER. *Extensions.* Messrs. Wallis Gilbert and Partners have prepared plans for further extension at 199-203 Buckingham Palace Road, Westminster, on behalf of the Art Metal Construction Co.

WESTMINSTER. *Buildings, etc.* Plans passed by the City Council: Buildings, Park Lane, Park Street and Aldford Street, for Messrs. Myer and Watson-Hart; extensions, 14-16 Cartaret Street, for Messrs. Tatchell and Watson.

WESTMINSTER. *Shops and Offices.* On behalf of the Aldrich-Blake and Richards Trust, Mr. B. L. Sutcliffe is to erect a block of shops and offices on the site of 7 Berwick Street, Westminster.

WESTMINSTER. *Flats.* Mr. R. J. H. Minty has submitted plans to the Westminster City Council for flats on the site of 30 Curzon Street and Market Mews. Provision is made for shops and Turkish baths. The Council is urging that provision for garage accommodation should be made.

WESTMINSTER. *Flats.* Messrs. Hall and Easton and Robertson have prepared plans for the erection of flats at 18-19 Curzon Street and 9 Seamore Place, Westminster, accommodation being provided in the basement for 20 motor cars.

WESTMINSTER. *Shops and Flats.* In connection with plans prepared by Messrs. Wills and Kaula for the erection of five shops and flats at Seamore Place, the Westminster City Council suggests that garage accommodation should be provided.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES

WORTHING. *Development.* Mr. H. P. Brazier is to develop the Alinora estate, Worthing, for the Alinora Seaside Estate, Ltd.

EASTERN COUNTIES

LOWESTOFT. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: two houses, Marlborough Road, for Mr. S. C. King; works extensions, Salisbury Road, for Messrs. W. H. Podd, Ltd.; two houses, Cliftonville Road, for Mr. W. Baldwin; nine shops, London Road, for Mr. T. Porter; three bungalows, Kirkley Run, for Messrs. J. Gaze and Sons; two bungalows, Sands Lane, for Mr. S. A. Turrell.

LOWESTOFT. *Development.* Mr. H. J. Betts is to develop an estate at Arbour Lane, Pakefield, Lowestoft.

MIDLAND COUNTIES

CRADLEY. *School.* The Worcestershire Education Committee is to obtain a site at Cradley for the erection of a senior school.

EVESHAM. *Police Station.* The Worcestershire C.C. has asked the county architect to prepare plans for the erection of a police station at Evesham.

HALESOWEN. *School.* The Worcestershire Education Committee has obtained a site at Coombs Wood, Halesowen, for the erection of a junior school.

WOLVERHAMPTON. *Cinema.* Building operations will shortly commence on a new luxury cinema on an important site at the junction of Skinner Street and Victoria Street, Wolverhampton. The promoters of the scheme are Odeon Theatres, Ltd., of Birmingham. The builders are Messrs. Housing, Ltd., of Blackheath, Birmingham, and the architect is Mr. Harry W. Weedon.

NORTHERN COUNTIES

BIRKENHEAD. *Development.* Mr. J. Johnson has prepared a scheme for the development of land at the corner of Palm Grove and St. Andrew's Road, Birkenhead.

BIRKENHEAD. *Tenements.* The Corporation has asked the borough engineer to prepare a scheme for the erection of tenements in the Stanley Court area.

BIRKENHEAD. *School.* The Education Committee is to erect an elementary school for 300 in the Upton district.

BOLTON. *Cinema, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Cinema, Ashburner Street, for Odeon (Bolton), Ltd.; 150 houses, Willows estate, for Corporation Housing Committee; offices, Church Wharf, for Mr. R. E. Eckersley; two shops, Forton Avenue, for Messrs. W. Gornall and Sons, Ltd.; eight houses, Stapleton Avenue, for Mr. A. S. Woods; six houses, Hill Cot Road, for Mr. L. Gibson; three houses, Belmont Road, for Mr. W. Crank.

BURY. *School.* The Bury Education Committee is to erect an elementary school for 300 in the east ward.

HULL. *Extensions.* The Corporation has approved plans for extensions at the City Hospital at Cottingham.

HUYTON. *Schools.* The Lancashire Education Committee has purchased a site at Huyton for the erection of junior and senior schools.

ILKESTON. *School.* The Ilkeston Education Committee is to prepare a scheme for the erection of an open-air school.

ILKESTON. *Housing Scheme.* The Ilkeston Corporation is to purchase 30 acres off Green Lane for a housing scheme.

KEARSLEY. *Senior School.* The Lancashire Education Committee is to erect a senior school at Kearsley at a cost of £37,207.

LANCASTER. *Baths.* The Corporation is to enlarge the baths at a cost of £41,000.

LEEDS. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Houses, off Dewsbury Road, for Mr. F. Holmes; houses, off Ring Road, for Messrs. Bowes and Ellerker; houses, Randolph Street, for Mrs. I. Scott; public house, Oakwood Lane, for Oakwood Brewery Co., Ltd.; synagogue, Newton Road, for Beth Hamedrash Congregation; public house, The Grange, Roundhay, for John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co., Ltd.

LEEDS. *Clinic.* The Corporation has approved plans for the erection of a clinic on the Middleton housing estate.

LEEDS. *Baths.* The Corporation has asked the city engineer to prepare plans for the erection of baths on the Middleton housing estate.

LITHERLAND. *Branch Library.* The Lancashire C.C. has purchased a site at Litherland for the erection of a branch library.

MORECAMBE. *Grammar School.* The Lancashire Education Committee is to erect a grammar school at Morecambe, at a cost of £59,616.

SHEFFIELD. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: House, workshop and warehouse, Sudbury Street and Malinda Street, for Messrs. J. Baker and Son; factory, Bowling Green Street, for Messrs. Lewis Rose & Co., Ltd.; club, Bellhouse Road, for Mr. J. Risker; concert hall, Barnsley Road, for Limes Club and Institute; workshop, Claywood Road, for Messrs. A. and E. Wate; two houses, Elm Lane, for Messrs. Oxspring Bros.; 14 houses, Moorbank Drive, for Mr. C. B. Roper; four houses, Beauchief Rise, for Mr. A. Yeardley; two houses, Abbey Lane, for Mr. F. Crawshaw; 24 flats, Southey Avenue, for Graves Trust; two houses, St. Lawrence Road, for Mr. M. W. Spencer; two houses, Old Park Road, for Mr. A. Turner; 12 houses, Old Park Road, for Mr. W. Redmile; four houses, Firhill Avenue, for Mr. E. C. Thompson; house and two shops, Bailey Lane, for Mr. L. McLoughlin; two houses, Millhouses Lane, for Messrs. Cussins, Ltd.; two houses, Carrfield Road, for Mr. W. Croft; six houses, High Storrs Road, for Mr. R. Watson; 46 houses, Warminster Crescent, for Messrs. W. and J. Laver; four houses, Lydgate Lane, for Mr. C. B. M. Wilson; 73 houses, Hurlfield Avenue, for Mr. F. Talbot; six houses, Cockshutt Drive, for Miss Hunt; eight houses, Roe Lane, for Mr. C. W. Alflat; four houses, Norton Lane, for Mr. A. G. Redmile; eight houses, Norton Lane, for Mr. J. W. Bailey; house, shop and store, Shepherd Street, for Mr. J. Williamson; two houses, Glebe Road, for Messrs. F. Ridal and Son; house, shop and café, Barnsley Road, for Miss Smith; 23 houses, Granville Road, for Messrs. A. and E. Wate; four houses, Tipton Crescent Road, for Mr. W. Sanderson.

STRETFORD. *Technical College.* The Lancashire Education Committee is to erect a technical college at Stretford at a cost of £91,518.

STRETFORD. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Seven houses, Park Road, for Messrs. J. Maunders and Sons; cinema, Edge Lane, for Messrs. Jackson and Newport (Lancs.), Ltd.; hall, Brunswick Street, for Salvation Army; high-power test transformer house, Westinghouse Road, for Met. Vickers Electric Co., Ltd.

THORNTON. *Library.* The Lancashire C.C. is to erect a library at Thornton at a cost of £8,500.

WALLASEY. *Development.* The Corporation has approved plans, submitted by Mr. P. Stephen on behalf of Mr. Clare Vyner, for the development of land between Wallasey Road and Breck Road.

WALLASEY. *Development.* The Corporation has approved a scheme by Messrs. Morris and Webber for the development of the Palace site.

WORSLEY. *Enlargement of School.* The Lancashire Education Committee is to enlarge the Worsley technical school, at a cost of £10,451.

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW. *Houses.* The Corporation is to prepare plans for the erection of 136 houses for aged poor persons in the grounds of the Crookston House institution.

CURRENT PRICES

The wages are the standard Union rates of wages payable in London at the time of publication. The prices given below are for materials of good quality and include delivery to site in Central London area, unless otherwise stated. For delivery outside this area, adjust-

ment should be made for the cost of transport. Though every care has been taken in its compilation, it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry. The whole of the information given is copyright.

WAGES

	per hour	s. d.
Bricklayer	"	1 7½
Carpenter	"	1 7½
Joiner	"	1 8
Machinist	"	1 7½
Mason (Banker)	"	1 7½
" (Fixer)	"	1 7½
Plumber	"	1 6
Painter	"	1 6
Paperhanger	"	1 7½
Glazier	"	1 7½
Scaffolder	"	1 3½
Timberman	"	1 3½
Navy	"	1 2½
General Labourer	"	1 5½
Lorryman	"	1 5½
Crane Driver	"	1 5½
Watchman	per week	2 10 0

MATERIALS

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

	per ton	£ s. d.
Grey Stone Lime	"	1 16 6
Blue Lias Lime	"	3 0 9
Hydrated Lime	"	1 19 0
Portland Cement, in 4-ton lots (d/d site, including Paper Bags)	"	8 15 0
Rapid Hardening Cement, in 4-ton lots (d/d site, including Paper Bags)	"	2 5 0
White Portland Cement, in 1-ton lots	"	6 3 0
Thames Ballast	per Y.C.	6 3 0
Crushed Ballast	"	7 3 0
Building Sand	"	8 3 0
Washed Sand	"	8 0 0
Broken Brick	"	10 3 0
Pan Breese	"	6 0 0
Coke Breese	"	8 9 0

DRAINLAYER

BEST STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES AND FITTINGS

	per F.R.	each	s. d.
Straight Pipes	"	"	1 9 2
Bends	"	"	3 6 3
Taper Bends	"	"	3 6 3
Rest Bends	"	"	3 6 3
Single Junctions	"	"	4 9 6
Double	"	"	1 6 2
Straight channels	per F.R.	"	2 9 4
Channel bends	"	"	4 6 6
Channel junctions	"	"	2 9 4
Channel tapers	"	"	6 9 8
Yard gullies	"	"	16 0 19
Interceptors	"	"	"
Iron Drains:	"	"	"
Iron drain pipe	per F.R.	"	1 6 2
Bends	"	"	5 0 10
Inspection bends	"	"	9 0 15
Single junctions	"	"	8 9 18
Double junctions	"	"	13 6 30
Lead Wool	lb.	"	6 —
Gaskin	"	"	5 —

BRICKLAYER

	per M.	£ s. d.
Flettons	"	2 15 0
Grooved do.	"	2 17 0
Phorpro bricks	"	2 15 0
" Cellular bricks	"	2 15 0
Stocks, 1st quality	"	4 11 0
" and "	"	4 2 6
Blue Bricks, Pressed	"	8 17 6
" Wirecuts	"	7 17 6
" Brindles	"	7 0 7
Bullnose	"	9 0 0
Red Sand-faced Facings	"	6 18 6
Red Rubbers for Arches	"	12 0 0
Multicoloured Facings	"	7 10 0
Luton Facings	"	7 10 0
Phorpro White Facings	"	3 17 3
" Rustic Facings	"	3 12 3
Midhurst White Facings	"	5 0 0
Glazed Bricks, Ivory, White or Salt glazed, 1st quality:	"	"
Stretchers	"	21 0 0
Headers	"	20 10 0
Bullnose	"	27 10 0
Double Stretchers	"	29 10 0
Double Headers	"	26 10 0
Glazed Second Quality, Less	"	"
" Buffs and Creams, Add	"	2 0 0
" Other Colours	"	5 10 0
2" Breeze Partition Blocks	per Y.S.	1 7
3" " " " "	"	1 10
4" " " " "	"	2 10
5" " " " "	"	2 6

MASON

	per F.C.	£ s. d.
The following d/d F.O.R. at Nine Elms:	"	"
Portland stone, Whitbed	"	4 4½
" Bashed	"	4 7½
Bath stone	"	2 10
York stone	"	6 6
" Sawn templates	"	7 6
" Paving, 2"	F.S.	1 8
" " 3"	"	2 6

SLATER AND TILER

First quality Bangor or Portmadoc slates d/d F.O.R. London station

	per M.	£ s. d.
24" x 12" Duchesses	"	28 17 6
24" x 12" Marchionesses	"	24 10 0
20" x 10" Countesses	"	19 5 0
18" x 10" Viscountesses	"	15 10 0
18" x 9" Ladies	"	13 17 6
Westmorland green (random sizes)	per ton	8 10 0
Old Delabole slates d/d in full truck loads to Nine Elms Station:	"	"
20" x 10" medium grey per 1,000 (actual)	"	21 11 6
" " green	"	24 7 4
Best machine roofing tiles	"	4 10 0
Best hand-made do.	"	5 0 0
Hips and valleys	each	9½
" hand-made	"	10
Nails, compo	lb.	1 4
" copper	"	1 6

CARPENTER AND JOINER

	per F.C.	£ s. d.
Good carcassing timber	"	2 2
Birch	as 1" F.S.	9
Deal, Joiner's	"	5
" " 2nd	"	4
Mahogany, Honduras	"	1 3
" African	"	1 1
" Cuban	"	2 6
Oak, plain American	"	1 0
" Figured	"	1 3
" plain Japanese	"	1 3
" Figured	"	1 3
" Austrian wainscot	"	1 6
" English	"	1 11
Pine, Yellow	"	1 0
" Oregon	"	4
" British Columbian	"	4
Teak, Moulmein	"	1 3
" Burma	"	1 2
Walnut, American	"	2 3
" French	"	2 3
Whitewood, American	"	1 1
Deal floorings	Sq.	18 6
" " 1"	"	1 6
" " 1½"	"	1 2 0
" " 1½"	"	1 5 0
" " 1½"	"	1 10 0
Deal matchings	"	14 0
" " 1"	"	15 6
" " 1"	"	14 0
Rough boarding	"	16 0
" " 1"	"	18 0
" " 1½"	"	1 6 0
Plywood, per ft. sup.	"	"
Thickness	"	"
Qualities	A B B B A B B B A B B B A B B B	"
60 x 48	4 2½ 2 5 3 2½ 7 5 4 8 6 5	"
Cheap Alder	2 1½ 3 2½ 4 3½ 5 4½	"
Oregon Pine	2½ 3 2½ 4 3½ 5 4½	"
Gaboon	"	"
Mahogany	4 3½ 5 4½ 7 6½ 8 7	"
Figured Oak	6½ 5 7½ 5½ 10 8 0 1/- 9	"
Scotch glue	"	lb. 8

SMITH AND FOUNDER

Tubes and Fittings:

(The following are the standard list prices, from which should be deducted the various percentages as set forth table.)

	1" 1½" 2" 2½" 3" 4" 5" 6" 8" 10" 12" 14" 16" 18" 20" 24" 30" 36" 42" 48" 54" 60" 72" 84" 96" 108" 120" 144" 168" 192" 216" 240" 288" 336" 384" 432" 480" 528" 576" 624" 672" 720" 768" 816" 864" 912" 960" 1008" 1056" 1104" 1152" 1200"
Tubes, 2"-14" long, per ft. run	4 5½ 9½ 11 11½ 12½ 13½ 14½ 15½ 16½ 17½ 18½ 19½ 20½ 21½ 22½ 23½ 24½ 25½ 26½ 27½ 28½ 29½ 30½ 31½ 32½ 33½ 34½ 35½ 36½ 37½ 38½ 39½ 40½ 41½ 42½ 43½ 44½ 45½ 46½ 47½ 48½ 49½ 50½ 51½ 52½ 53½ 54½ 55½ 56½ 57½ 58½ 59½ 60½ 61½ 62½ 63½ 64½ 65½ 66½ 67½ 68½ 69½ 70½ 71½ 72½ 73½ 74½ 75½ 76½ 77½ 78½ 79½ 80½ 81½ 82½ 83½ 84½ 85½ 86½ 87½ 88½ 89½ 90½ 91½ 92½ 93½ 94½ 95½ 96½ 97½ 98½ 99½ 100½ 101½ 102½ 103½ 104½ 105½ 106½ 107½ 108½ 109½ 110½ 111½ 112½ 113½ 114½ 115½ 116½ 117½ 118½ 119½ 120½ 121½ 122½ 123½ 124½ 125½ 126½ 127½ 128½ 129½ 130½ 131½ 132½ 133½ 134½ 135½ 136½ 137½ 138½ 139½ 140½ 141½ 142½ 143½ 144½ 145½ 146½ 147½ 148½ 149½ 150½ 151½ 152½ 153½ 154½ 155½ 156½ 157½ 158½ 159½ 160½ 161½ 162½ 163½ 164½ 165½ 166½ 167½ 168½ 169½ 170½ 171½ 172½ 173½ 174½ 175½ 176½ 177½ 178½ 179½ 180½ 181½ 182½ 183½ 184½ 185½ 186½ 187½ 188½ 189½ 190½ 191½ 192½ 193½ 194½ 195½ 196½ 197½ 198½ 199½ 200½ 201½ 202½ 203½ 204½ 205½ 206½ 207½ 208½ 209½ 210½ 211½ 212½ 213½ 214½ 215½ 216½ 217½ 218½ 219½ 220½ 221½ 222½ 223½ 224½ 225½ 226½ 227½ 228½ 229½ 230½ 231½ 232½ 233½ 234½ 235½ 236½ 237½ 238½ 239½ 240½ 241½ 242½ 243½ 244½ 245½ 246½ 247½ 248½ 249½ 250½ 251½ 252½ 253½ 254½ 255½ 256½ 257½ 258½ 259½ 260½ 261½ 262½ 263½ 264½ 265½ 266½ 267½ 268½ 269½ 270½ 271½ 272½ 273½ 274½ 275½ 276½ 277½ 278½ 279½ 280½ 281½ 282½ 283½ 284½ 285½ 286½ 287½ 288½ 289½ 290½ 291½ 292½ 293½ 294½ 295½ 296½ 297½ 298½ 299½ 300½ 301½ 302½ 303½ 304½ 305½ 306½ 307½ 308½ 309½ 310½ 311½ 312½ 313½ 314½ 315½ 316½ 317½ 318½ 319½ 320½ 321½ 322½ 323½ 324½ 325½ 326½ 327½ 328½ 329½ 330½ 331½ 332½ 333½ 334½ 335½ 336½ 337½ 338½ 339½ 340½ 341½ 342½ 343½ 344½ 345½ 346½ 347½ 348½ 349½ 350½ 351½ 352½ 353½ 354½ 355½ 356½ 357½ 358½ 359½ 360½ 361½ 362½ 363½ 364½ 365½ 366½ 367½ 368½ 369½ 370½ 371½ 372½ 373½ 374½ 375½ 376½ 377½ 378½ 379½ 380½ 381½ 382½ 383½ 384½ 385½ 386½ 387½ 388½ 389½ 390½ 391½ 392½ 393½ 394½ 395½ 396½ 397½ 398½ 399½ 400½ 401½ 402½ 403½ 404½ 405½ 406½ 407½ 408½ 409½ 410½ 411½ 412½ 413½ 414½ 415½ 416½ 417½ 418½ 419½ 420½ 421½ 422½ 423½ 424½ 425½ 426½ 427½ 428½ 429½ 430½ 431½ 432½ 433½ 434½ 435½ 436½ 437½ 438½ 439½ 440½ 441½ 442½ 443½ 444½ 445½ 446½ 447½ 448½ 449½ 450½ 451½ 452½ 453½ 454½ 455½ 456½ 457½ 458½ 459½ 460½ 461½ 462½ 463½ 464½ 465½ 466½ 467½ 468½ 469½ 470½ 471½ 472½ 473½ 474½ 475½ 476½ 477½ 478½ 479½ 480½ 481½ 482½ 483½ 484½ 485½ 486½ 487½ 488½ 489½ 490½ 491½ 492½ 493½ 494½ 495½ 496½ 497½ 498½ 499½ 500½ 501½ 502½ 503½ 504½ 505½ 506½ 507½ 508½ 509½ 510½ 511½ 512½ 513½ 514½ 515½ 516½ 517½ 518½ 519½ 520½ 521½ 522½ 523½ 524½ 525½ 526½ 527½ 528½ 529½ 530½ 531½ 532½ 533½ 534½ 535½ 536½ 537½ 538½ 539½ 540½ 541½ 542½ 543½ 544½ 545½ 546½ 547½ 548½ 549½ 550½ 551½ 552½ 553½ 554½ 555½ 556½ 557½ 558½ 559½ 560½ 561½ 562½ 563½ 564½ 565½ 566½ 567½ 568½ 569½ 570½ 571½ 572½ 573½ 574½ 575½ 576½ 577½ 578½ 579½ 580½ 581½ 582½ 583½ 584½ 585½ 586½ 587½ 588½ 589½ 590½ 591½ 592½ 593½ 594½ 595½ 596½ 597½ 598½ 599½ 600½ 601½ 602½ 603½ 604½ 605½ 606½ 607½ 608½ 609½ 610½ 611½ 612½ 613½ 614½ 615½ 616½ 617½ 618½ 619½ 620½ 621½ 622½ 623½ 624½ 625½ 626½ 627½ 628½ 629½ 630½ 631½ 632½ 633½ 634½ 635½ 636½ 637½ 638½ 639½ 640½ 641½ 642½ 643½ 644½ 645½ 646½ 647½ 648½ 649½ 650½ 651½ 652½ 653½ 654½ 655½ 656½ 657½ 658½ 659½ 660½ 661½ 662½ 663½ 664½ 665½ 666½ 667½ 668½ 669½ 670½ 671½ 672½ 673½ 674½ 675½ 676½ 677½ 678½ 679½ 680½ 681½ 682½ 683½ 684½ 685½ 686½ 687½ 688½ 689½ 690½ 691½ 692½ 693½ 694½ 695½ 696½ 697½ 698½ 699½ 700½ 701½ 702½ 703½ 704½ 705½ 706½ 707½ 708½ 709½ 710½ 711½ 712½ 713½ 714½ 715½ 716½ 717½ 718½ 719½ 720½ 721½ 722½ 723½ 724½ 725½ 726½ 727½ 728½ 729½ 730½ 731½ 732½ 733½ 734½ 735½ 736½ 737½ 738½ 739½ 740½ 741½ 742½ 743½ 744½ 745½ 746½ 747½ 748½ 749½ 750½ 751½ 752½ 753½ 754½ 755½ 756½ 757½ 758½ 759½ 760½ 761½ 762½ 763½ 764½ 765½ 766½ 767½ 768½ 769½ 770½ 771½ 772½ 773½ 774½ 775½ 776½ 777½ 778½ 779½ 780½ 781½ 782½ 783½ 784½ 785½ 786½ 787½ 788½ 789½ 790½ 791½ 792½ 793½ 794½ 795½ 796½ 797½ 798½ 799½ 800½ 801½ 802½ 803½ 804½ 805½ 806½ 807½ 808½ 809½ 810½ 811½ 812½ 813½ 814½ 815½ 816½ 817½ 818½ 819½ 820½ 821½ 822½ 823½ 824½ 825½ 826½ 827½ 828½ 829½ 830½ 831½ 832½ 833½ 834½ 835½ 836½ 837½ 838½ 839½ 840½ 841½ 842½ 843½ 844½ 845½ 846½ 847½ 848½ 849½ 850½ 851½ 852½ 853½ 854½ 855½ 856½ 857½ 858½ 859½ 860½ 861½ 862½ 863½ 864½ 865½ 866½ 867½ 868½ 869½ 870½ 871½ 872½ 873½ 874½ 875½ 876½ 877½ 878½ 879½ 880½ 881½ 882½ 883½ 884½ 885½ 886½ 887½ 888½ 889½ 890½ 891½ 892½ 893½ 894½ 895½ 896½ 897½ 898½ 899½ 900½ 901½ 902½ 903½ 904½ 905½ 906½ 907½ 908½ 909½ 910½ 911½ 912½ 913½ 914½ 915½ 916½ 917½ 918½ 919½ 920½ 921½ 922½ 923½ 924½ 925½ 926½ 927½ 928½ 929½ 930½ 931½ 932½ 933½ 934½ 935½ 936½ 937½ 938½ 939½ 940½ 941½ 942½ 943½ 944½ 945½ 946½ 947½ 948½ 949½ 950½ 951½ 952½ 953½ 954½ 955½ 956½ 957½ 958½ 959½ 960½ 961½ 962½ 963½ 964½ 965½ 966½ 967½ 968½ 969½ 970½ 971½ 972½ 973½ 974½ 975½ 976½ 977½ 978½ 979½ 980½ 981½ 982½ 983½ 984½ 985½ 986½ 987½ 988½ 989½ 990½ 991½ 992½ 993½ 994½ 995½ 996½ 997½ 998½ 999½ 1000½ 1001½ 1002½ 1003½ 1004½ 1005½ 1006½ 1007½ 1008½ 1009½ 1010½ 1011½ 1012½ 1013½ 1014½ 1015½ 1016½ 1017½ 1018½ 1019½ 1020½ 1021½ 1022½ 1023½ 1024½ 1025½ 1026½ 1027½ 1028½ 1029½ 1030½ 1031½ 1032½ 1033½ 1034½ 1035½ 1036½ 1037½ 1038½ 1039½ 1040½ 1041½ 1042½ 1043½ 1044½ 1045½ 1046½ 1047½ 1048½ 1049½ 1050½ 1051½ 1052½ 1053½ 1054½ 1055½ 1056½ 1057½ 1058½ 1059½ 1060½ 1061½ 1062½ 1063½ 1064½ 1065½ 1066½ 1067½ 1068½ 1069½ 1070½ 1071½ 1072½ 1073½ 1074½ 1075½ 1076½ 1077½ 1078½ 1079½ 1080½ 1081½ 1082½ 1083½ 1084½ 1085½ 1086½ 1087½ 1088½ 1089½ 1090½ 1091½ 1092½ 1093½ 1094½ 1095½ 1096½ 1097½ 1098½ 1099½ 1100½ 1101½ 1102½ 1103½ 1104½ 1105½ 1106½ 1107½ 1108½ 1109½ 1110½ 1111½ 1112½ 1113½ 1114½ 1115½ 1116½ 1117½ 1118½ 1119½ 1120½ 1121½ 1122½ 1123½ 1124½ 1125½ 1126½ 1127½ 1128½ 1129½ 1130½ 1131½ 1132½ 1133½ 1134½ 1135½ 1136½ 1137½ 1138½ 1139½ 1140½ 1141½ 1142½ 1143½ 1144½ 1145½ 1146½ 1147½ 1148½ 1149½ 1150½ 1151½ 1152½ 1153½ 1154½ 1155½ 1156½ 1157½ 1158½ 1159½ 1160½ 1161½ 1162½ 1163½ 1164½ 1165½ 1166½ 1167½ 1168½ 1169½ 1170½ 1171½ 1172½ 1173½ 1174½ 1175½ 1176½ 1177½ 1178½ 1179½ 1180½ 1181½ 1182½ 1183½ 1184½ 1185½ 1186½ 1187½ 1188½ 1189½ 1190½ 1191½ 1192½ 1193½ 1194½ 1195½ 1196½ 1197½ 1198½ 1199½ 1200½ 1201½ 1202½ 1203½ 1204½ 1205½ 1206½ 1207½ 1208½ 1209½ 1210½ 1211½ 1212½ 1213½ 1214½ 1215½ 1216½ 1217½ 1218½ 1219½ 1220½ 1221½ 1222½ 1223½ 1224½ 1225½ 1226½ 1227½ 1228½ 1229½ 1230½ 1231½ 1232½ 1233½ 1234½ 1235½ 1236½ 1237½ 1238½ 1239½ 1240½ 1241½ 1242½ 1243½ 1244½ 1245½ 1246½ 1247½ 1248½ 1249½ 1250½ 1251½ 1252½ 1253½

CURRENT PRICES FOR MEASURED WORK

The following prices are for work to new buildings of average size, executed under normal conditions in the London area. They include establishment charges and

profit. While every care has been taken in its compilation, no responsibility can be accepted for the accuracy of the list. The whole of the information given is copyright.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

	Y.S.	£	s.	d.
Digging over surface n/e 12" deep and cart away	Y.S.	2	9	
" to reduce levels n/e 5' 0" deep and cart away	Y.C.	8	6	
" to form basement n/e 5' 0" deep and cart away	"	9	0	
" " 10' 0" deep and cart away	"	9	6	
" " 15' 0" deep and cart away	"	10	0	
If in stiff clay	add	"	"	"
If in underpinning	"	4	0	
Planking and strutting to sides of excavation	F.S.	1	0	
" to pier holes	"	5	"	
" to trenches	"	5	"	
" extra, only if left in	"	3	"	
Hardcore, filled in and rammed	Y.C.	10	0	
Portland cement concrete in foundations (6-1)	"	1	6	8
" (4-2-1)	"	1	12	6
" underpinning	"	1	16	0
Finishing surface of concrete, space face	Y.S.	7	"	

DRAINLAYER

	F.R.	£	s.	d.
Stoneware drains, laid complete (digging and concrete to be priced separately)	F.R.	1	6	2
Extra, only for bends	Each	2	8	3
" junctions	"	3	9	4
Gullies and gratings	"	16	6	18
Cast iron drains, and laying and jointing	F.R.	4	9	6
Extra, only for bends	Each	10	6	15

BRICKLAYER

	Per Rod	£	s.	d.
Brickwork, Flettons in lime mortar	"	27	12	6
" " in cement	"	34	0	0
" Stocks in cement	"	50	0	0
" Blues in cement	"	2	0	0
Extra only for circular on plan	"	1	10	0
" backing to masonry	"	2	0	0
" raising on old walls	"	2	0	0
" underpinning	"	5	10	0
Fair Face and pointing internally	F.S.	1	1	
Extra over fletton brickwork for picked stock facings and pointing	"	8	"	
" " red brick facings and pointing	"	11	"	
" " blue brick facings and pointing	"	1	4	
" " glazed brick facings and pointing	"	3	6	
Tuck pointing	"	7	"	
Weather pointing in cement	"	10	"	
Slate dampcourse	"	1	1	
Vertical dampcourse	"	1	1	

ASPHALTER

	Y.S.	£	s.	d.
1" Horizontal dampcourse	Y.S.	4	6	
1" Vertical dampcourse	"	6	9	
1" paving or flat	"	4	0	
1" paving or flat	"	5	6	
1" x 6" skirting	F.R.	1	0	
Angle fillet	"	2	"	
Rounded angle	"	2	"	
Cesspools	Each	5	0	

MASON

	F.C.	£	s.	d.
Portland stone, including all labours, hoisting, fixing and cleaning down, complete	F.C.	17	9	
Bath stone and do., all as last	"	13	6	
Artificial stone and do.	"	13	0	
York stone templates, fixed complete	"	10	6	
" thresholds	"	13	6	
" sills	"	1	0	6

SLATER AND TILER

	Sqr.	£	s.	d.
Slating, Bangor or equal, laid to a 3" lap, and fixing with compo nails, 20" x 9"	Sqr.	3	10	0
Do., 18" x 9"	"	3	7	0
Do., 24" x 12"	"	3	17	0
Westmorland slating, laid with diminished courses	"	6	0	
Tiling, best hand-made sand-faced, laid to a 4" gauge, nailed every fourth course	"	3	0	0
Do., all as last, but of machine-made tiles	"	2	16	0
30" x 10" medium Old Delabole slating, laid to a 3" lap (grey)	"	2	16	0
" " " (green)	"	4	15	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER

	Sqr.	£	s.	d.
Flat boarded centering to concrete floors, including all strutting	Sqr.	2	2	6
Shuttering to sides and soffits of beams	F.S.	7	"	
" to staircases	"	1	6	
Fir and fixing in wall plates, lintols, etc.	F.C.	3	9	
Fir framed in floors	"	4	6	
" roofs	"	6	6	
" trusses	"	7	6	
" partitions	"	8	6	
1" deal sawn boarding and fixing to joists	Sqr.	1	14	6
1 1/2" " " " "	"	1	17	6
1 1/2" x 2" fir battening for Countess slating	"	2	3	0
Do. for 4" gauge tiling	"	9	"	
Stout feather-edged tilting fillet	F.R.	12	0	
Patent inodorized felt, 1 ply	Y.S.	2	3	
" " 2 "	"	2	9	
" " 3 "	"	3	3	
Stout herringbone strutting to 9" joists	F.R.	10	"	
1" deal gutter boards and bearers	F.S.	1	6	
1 1/2" " " "	"	1	6	
2" deal wrought rounded roll	F.R.	8	"	
1" deal grooved and tongued flooring, laid complete, including cleaning off	Sqr.	2	1	0
1 1/2" do.	"	2	10	0
1 1/2" do.	"	2	17	0
1" deal moulded skirting, fixed on, and including grounds plugged to wall	F.S.	1	6	
1 1/2" do.	"	1	9	

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued

	F.S.	£	s.	d.
1 1/2" deal moulded sashes of average size	F.S.	1	9	
2" " " "	"	1	11	
1 1/2" deal cased frames double hung, of 6" x 3" oak sills, 1 1/2" pulley stiles, 1 1/2" heads, 1" inside and outside linings, 1/2" parting beads, and with brass faced axle pulleys, etc., fixed complete	"	5	7	
Extra only for moulded horns	Each	3	10	
1 1/2" deal four-panel square, both sides, door	F.S.	2	0	
2" " " "	"	2	8	
1 1/2" " but moulded both sides	"	2	4	
4" x 3" deal, rebated and moulded frames	F.R.	3	0	
1 1/2" deal tongued and moulded window board, on and including deal bearers	F.S.	1	4	
1 1/2" deal treads, 1" risers in staircases, and tongued and grooved together on and including strong fir carriages	"	1	9	
1 1/2" deal moulded wall strings	"	2	6	
1 1/2" " outer strings	"	2	1	
Ends of treads and risers housed to string	Each	2	4	
3" x 2" deal moulded handrail	F.R.	1	9	
1 1/2" x 1" deal balusters and housing each end	Each	1	5	
1 1/2" x 1 1/2" " "	"	2	9	
3" x 3" deal wrought framed newels	F.R.	1	5	
Extra only for newel caps	Each	6	0	
Do., pendants	"	6	0	

SMITH AND FOUNDER

	Per cwt.	£	s.	d.
Rolled steel joists, cut to length, and hoisting and fixing in position	Per cwt.	16	6	
Riveted plate or compound girders, and hoisting and fixing in position	"	1	0	6
Do., stanchions with riveted caps and bases and do.	"	19	0	
Mild steel bar reinforcement, 1/2" and up, bent and fixed complete	"	17	6	
Corrugated iron sheeting fixed to wood framing, including all bolts and nuts 20 g.	F.S.	11	"	
Wrot-iron caulked and cambered chimney bars	Per cwt.	1	10	0

PLUMBER

	cwt.	£	s.	d.
Milled lead and labour in flats	cwt.	2	0	3
Do. in flashings	"	2	3	9
Do. in covering to turrets	"	2	0	3
Do. in soakers	"	1	15	9
Labour to welled edge	F.R.	3	"	
Open copper nailing	"	3	"	
Close " "	"	4	"	
Lead service pipe and fixing with pipe hooks	F.R.	10	1	0
Do. soil pipe and fixing with cast lead	"	1	3	2
Extra, only to bends	Each	2	0	2
Do. to stop ends	"	6	8	9
Boiler screws and unions	"	3	3	9
Lead traps	"	3	9	5
Screw down bib	"	8	0	
valves	"	6	3	8
Do. stop cocks	"	6	9	9
4" east-iron 1/2-rd. gutter and fixing	"	7	9	6
Extra, only stop ends	Each	12	6	
Do. angles	"	1	0	
Do. outlets	"	1	0	
4" dia. cast-iron rain-water pipe and fixing with ears cast on	F.R.	2	9	
Extra, only for shoes	Each	1	3	
Do. for plain heads	"	5	0	

PLASTERER AND TILING

	Y.S.	£	s.	d.
Expanded metal lathing, small mesh	Y.S.	2	0	
Do. in n/w to beams, stanchions, etc.	"	2	0	
Lathing with sawn laths to ceilings	"	1	3	
1/2" screeding in Portland cement and sand or tiling, wood block floor, etc.	"	1	5	
Do. vertical	"	1	7	
Rough render on walls	"	1	2	
Render, float and set in lime and hair	"	1	9	
Render and set in Sirapite	"	1	11	
Render, backing in cement and sand, and set in Keene's cement	"	2	9	
Extra, only if on lathing	"	8	"	
Keene's cement, angle and arris	F.R.	6	"	
Arris	"	6	"	
Rounded angle, small	"	3	"	
Plain cornices in plaster, including dubbing out, per 1" girth	"	1	1	
1" granolithic pavings	Y.S.	5	6	
6" x 6" white glazed wall tiling and fixing on prepared screed	"	17	6	
9" x 3" " "	"	1	2	6
Extra, only for small quadrant angle	F.R.	8	"	

GLAZIER

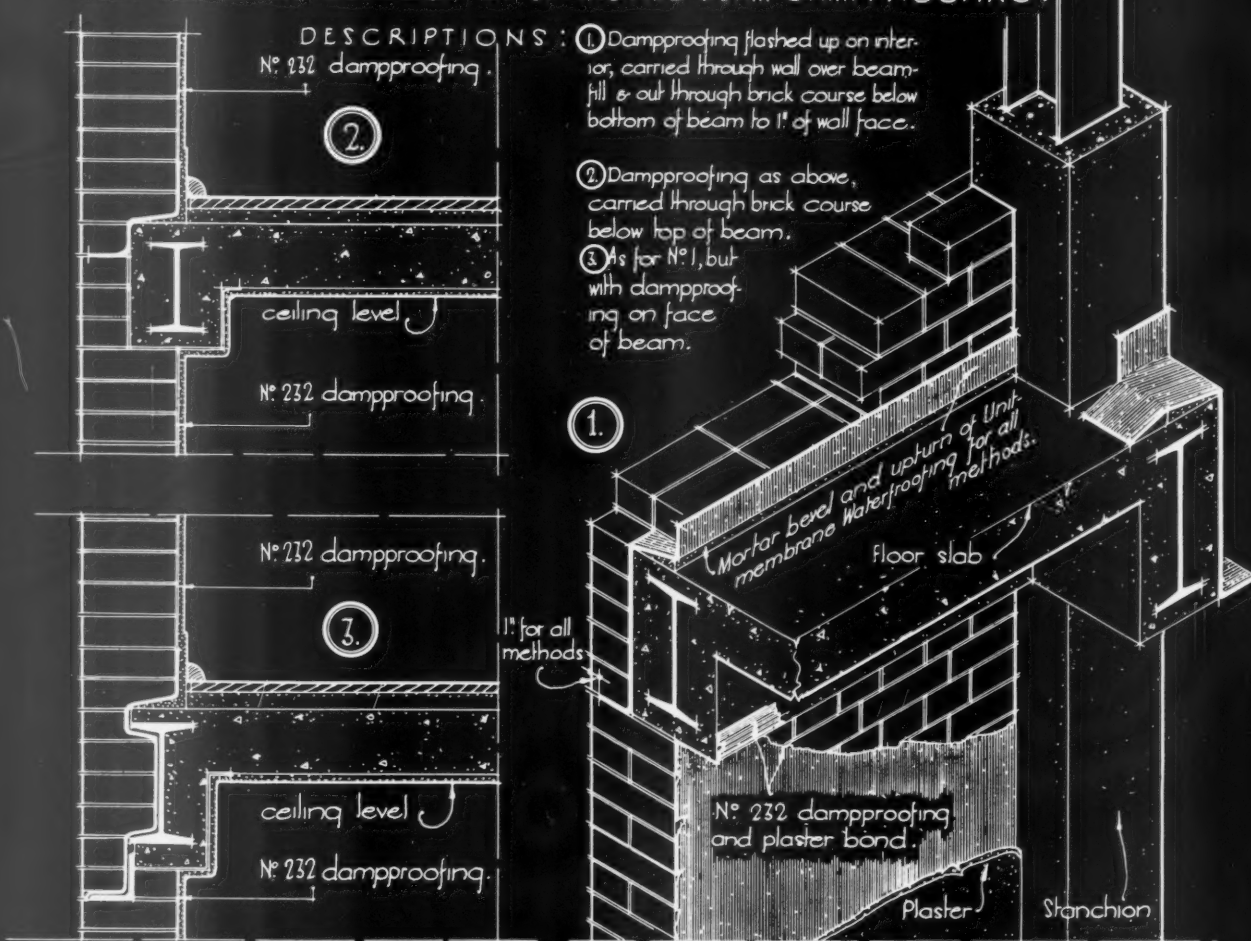
	F.S.	£	s.	d.
21 oz. sheet glass and glazing with putty	F.S.	6	"	
25 oz. do. and do.	"	7	"	
Flemish, Arctic Figured (white) and glazing with putty	"	1	1	
Cathedral glass and do.	"	1	2	
Glazing only, British polished plate	"	7	"	
Extra, only if in beads	"	2	"	
Washleather	F.R.	4	"	

PAINTER

	Y.S.	£	s.	d.
Clearoil and whiten ceilings	Y.S.	6	"	
Do. and distemper walls	"	9	"	
Do. with washable distemper	"	1	1	
Knot, stop, prime and paint four coats of oil colour on plain surfaces	"	3	3	
Do. on woodwork	"	3	0	
Do. on steelwork	"	3	0	
Do. and brush grain and twice varnish	"	5	6	
Stain and twice varnish woodwork	"	1	11	
Stain and wax-polish woodwork	"	4	0	
French polishing	F.S.	1	2	
Stripping off old paper	Piece	2	0	
Hanging ordinary paper	from	2	9	

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

UNIT-MEMBRANE METHODS OF SPANDREL BEAM DAMPPROOFING



UNIT-MEMBRANE METHOD OF SPANDREL BEAM DAM-PROOFING.

The details given above show the methods of damp-proofing spandrel beams in steel or concrete structures, and assures a complete barrier to the penetration of moisture where floor slabs abut into beams which cannot otherwise be protected against the infiltration of moisture.

By the application of R.I.W. Marine Cement in conjunction with prepared felt paper, 7ozs. open mesh burlap or other fabrics, arranged in the construction as shown, an elastic, waterproof sheath is provided over the spandrel beam surfaces, which is coherent, adherent and elastic at low temperature.

In the use of the Unit Membrane Spandrel Beam Damp Proofing Systems no loss of brick-layers time results. All the necessary felt or fabric etc., is cut to proper lengths and widths on the job in advance and can be speedily treated with R.I.W. Marine Cement and installed as required.

See reverse side of this sheet for application and preparation of surfaces etc..

Information from The R.I.W. Protective Products Co. Ltd.

DAMP PROOFING SOLID EXTERNAL BRICK WALLS AND OTHER MASONRY.

R.I.W. No.232 Damp Resisting Composition and Plaster Bond is a heavy black, elastic, and tacky composition for the waterproofing of thin solid external brick or masonry walls.

R.I.W. No.232 is applied by spray or brush to the interior surface of the walls and with the Unit-Membrane over Spandrel Beams (See detail above) forms a continuous waterproof barrier to the penetration of moisture, alkaline salts etc. into the plaster.

Any type of plaster may be applied direct to the R.I.W. No.232, and perfect bond is secured. It will not stain the plaster.

The necessity for cavity construction or strapping and lathing is eliminated, and floor area is gained. The drying of the plaster is accelerated and this facilitates the completion of the decorations.

R.I.W. No.232. protects the plaster and decorations against damage by alkali etc. in the brick-work, and the walls remain permanently damp-proof, vermin proof and stain proof. This waterproofing has been investigated and favourably reported on by the Building Research Board. See also notes on the reverse side of this sheet.

INFORMATION SHEET: DAMP-PROOFING PAINTS AND COMPOUNDS: I.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WCI. *Wm. G. Bayne.*

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

INFORMATION SHEET

• 163 •

(REVISED)

DAMP-PROOFING OF
EXTERNAL WALLS

Name of Product R.I.W. No. 232 Damp
Resisting Composition and Plaster Bond

Specification :

The interior surfaces of either brick or other masonry walls shall be damp-proofed with R.I.W. No. 232 Damp Resisting Composition and Plaster Bond in accordance with the directions of the manufacturers.

All holes and voids in the brick or masonry walls must be carefully filled with Portland cement mortar. All joints must be struck flush and all foreign matter cleaned off the walls (concrete wall surfaces shall be wire brushed by the builder to remove cement dust and laitance, or roughened up) previously to the application of R.I.W. No. 232.

If applied by brush, a good bristle roofers' brush must be used, two coats shall be applied to the interior surface of the outside walls of the entire building from ground level to roof plate. The second brush coat shall be applied after a lapse of 24 hours and care shall be taken that the R.I.W. No. 232 is uniformly and thoroughly applied so that the finished walls present an even black appearance.

If applied by spray gun the required cover will be made in two operations to the necessary uniform black finish.

R.I.W. No. 232 shall be applied in the same manner between the floor level and ceiling below. If floor slabs are placed prior to the application of R.I.W. No. 232 this material shall be carried back 6 in. to 12 in. on the rough floor slab and the underside of the ceiling. Cut-outs, wall chases or recesses shall be thoroughly coated with R.I.W. No. 232 before installing pipes, etc., and making good.

Plastering shall be started not less than 24 hours or more than three weeks after the application of R.I.W. No. 232 to the walls.

Cost : 10s. per gallon. Two spray coats to the required finish cost from 1s. 3d. per yard according to area and situation.

Covering, brush application,
1st coat 70 sq. ft. per gal.
2nd " 120 " " " "

R.I.W. Unit-Membrane Method Spandrel Beam
Damp-Proofing.

Specifications :

The exterior face of all exposed beams shall be damp-proofed by the R.I.W. Membrane Method of Spandrel Beam Damp-proofing in accordance with the directions of the manufacturers.

Method 1.—When the beam surfaces are ready and free from all foreign matter same shall receive a uniform coat of R.I.W. Marine Cement, a layer of felt paper ; 7 oz. open mesh burlap or other treated fabric, cut to the suitable lengths and widths, shall be laid to same and the face of the fabric in turn shall receive a uniform coat of R.I.W. Marine Cement. The felt or fabric shall be smoothly placed over the spandrel beam surfaces so that no wrinkles show and shall be lapped at joints not less than 3 in. and wherever necessary apply R.I.W. Marine Cement Damp-proofing Composition to portions abraded in placing the spandrel damp-proofing membrane.

Method 2.—The face of the steel or concrete beam surfaces when ready shall receive a coat of R.I.W. Marine Cement Damp-proofing composition which shall be applied uniformly and thoroughly. Upon this, a layer or felt paper, 7 oz. open mesh burlap, or other treated fabric, cut to suitable lengths and widths, shall be smoothly placed so that no wrinkles show, and shall be lapped at joints not less than 3 in. The felt paper or fabric shall receive in turn a heavy coat of R.I.W. Marine Cement Damp-proofing Composition.

The R.I.W. Membrane Spandrel System shall be carried down the face of the beam or beam filling for depth of same and out on the course of brick below the bottom of the beam to within 1 in. of the face of brick, as shown in illustration No. 3.

Preparation of Surfaces :

The surfaces to which the R.I.W. Unit-Membrane Spandrel Damp-proofing is to be applied should be finished sufficiently smooth so that no sharp edges protrude. The membrane shall extend over a bevel of Portland cement mortar (placed over the top of the beam surfaces by the brickwork contractor) and the membrane shall be carried over same, extending through the entire walls and carried sufficiently beyond to be turned up the wall and to make continuity with the R.I.W. No. 232 Damp Resisting Composition and Plaster Bond which is to be applied to the interior surface of the weather exposed walls.

The contractor installing the R.I.W. No. 232 Damp-proofing Composition to the walls shall take precautions to see that the spandrel beam damp-proofing membrane is securely flashed up on all walls, columns, etc.

Cost :

Cost of R.I.W. Marine Cement : 10s. per gallon.

Covering Capacity : 60 sq. ft. per gallon one coat.

Previous Sheets :

This sheet, having been brought up to date, supersedes the original sheet No. 163.

Other sheets dealing with the company's products are Nos. 159, 163, 222, and 238.

Name of Manufacturers : The R.I.W. Protective Products Co., Ltd.

Address : 16-17 Devonshire Square, E.C.2

Telephone : Bishopsgate 3137

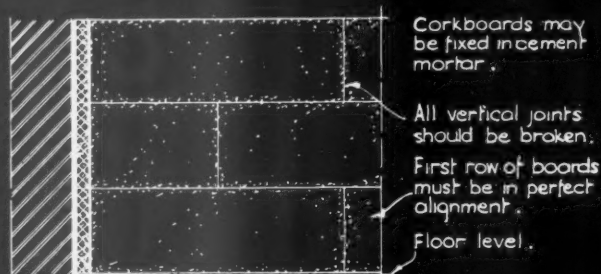
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METHOD OF FIXING FOR VERTICAL SURFACES.

(A) BRICK OR CONCRETE EXTERNAL WALLS • Use 2" of corkboard or more as required.



PLAN.



SECTIONAL ELEVATION.

THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY.

0.30 B.T.U.s. per 1" of thickness per sq. ft. per 1° F. difference in temperature per hour.

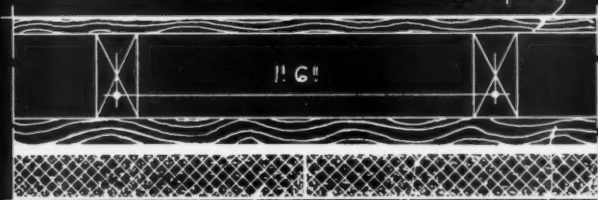
STANDARD SIZES.

36" x 12" and 36" x 24". Each is made in the following thicknesses, 1", 1 1/2", 2", 3" and 4".

AVERAGE WEIGHT.

9 lbs. per Cubic Ft. = 3/4 lbs. per Board Ft. (NOTE: 1 board ft. is taken as 1 sq. ft. of board 1" thick.)

(B) FRAMED EXTERNAL WALLS. External finish as required.

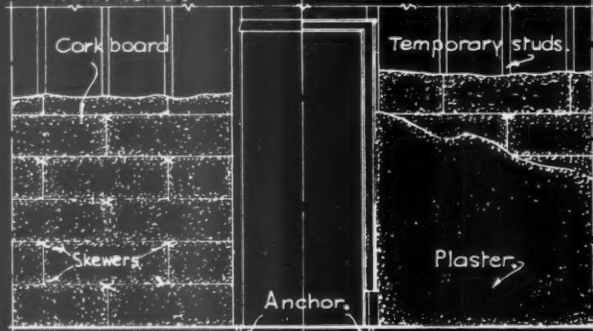


One layer of corkboard. Bituminous cement. 1/4" T. & G. Sheathing. A second layer may be fixed on a backing of bituminous cement. NOTE: Galvanized wire nails may be used to fix corkboard if backing is not desired.

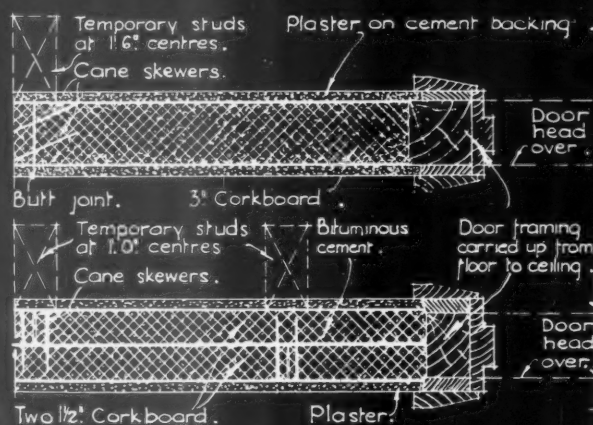
INTERNAL WALLS AND PARTITIONS. The fixing of corkboard to internal walls and partitions follows that for external walls and is usually 1" to 2" in thickness.

Reinforced concrete cast with corkboard placed inside shuttering.

(C) SOLID CORKBOARD PARTITIONS.



ELEVATION SHEWING METHOD OF LAYING ON TEMPORARY STUDDING.



METHOD OF NAILING • Cane skewers are driven straight through for double thickness of board or obliquely for single board. Top row toe nailed to ceiling & bottom row to floor. Ends to walls if framed studs.

Information from the Corkboard Information and Research Bureau.

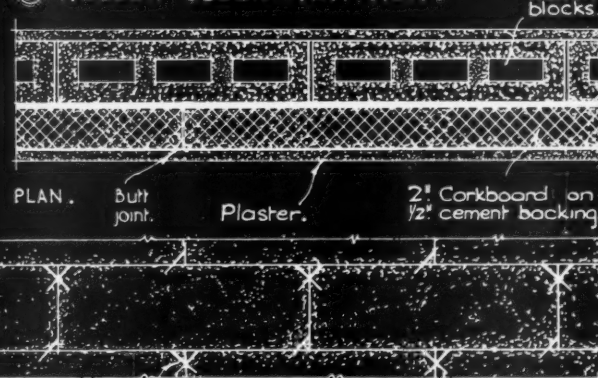
(D) PERMANENT SHUTTERING.



A second layer may be fixed on a backing of bituminous cement.

NOTE: For general work five nails to the board is sufficient.

(E) HOLLOW BLOCK PARTITION.



ELEVATION SHEWING SKEWERS IN SINGLE CORKBOARD PARTITIONS.

JOINTING • In all applications of corkboard the vertical joints should be broken so that a proper bond is obtained between slabs.

INFORMATION SHEET: CORKBOARD 2 • THERMAL INSULATION OF WALLS • SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS, ONE MONTAGUE PLACE, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1. *Plan & Bayne.*

INFORMATION SHEET


• 290 •

INSULATION OF WALLS

Product : Corkboard

Quality of Cork :

Corkboard is especially manufactured for building work, by a number of manufacturers, to a rigid specification laid down by the Corkboard Information and Research Bureau.

Corkboard made to conform with this specification is branded with  the device of the Bureau.

Corkboard, as recommended for use in the insulation of buildings, consists of granules of pure cork compressed into slabs and baked. During the heat treatment, the natural resin in the cork is liquefied, and this resin then serves to bind the granules of cork together, forming a non-absorbent cellular slab. The insulating properties of the corkboard are derived from the imprisoned air particles in this cellular structure.

Thermal Conductivity :

The thermal conductivity of corkboard has been established by National Physical Laboratory tests at 0.280 B.T.U.'s per inch thickness per sq. ft. per 1°F. temp. difference per hour.

For general purposes, however, the Thermal conductivity will, in these Sheets, be taken as 0.30 B.T.U.'s, thus ensuring conservative calculations.

Fire Resistance :

Corkboard is not easily ignited. If a blow lamp is played upon its surface, the cork will char, but it does not burn or smoulder when the flame is removed.

Resistent Qualities :

Corkboard derives its non-absorbent qualities, as mentioned above, from the natural resin in its composition. This condition also renders corkboard proof against vermin, rot and all other forms of deterioration.

Insulation of External Walls :

1. Brick Walls.—Rough Face.

Corkboard is applied to the inner face of brick walls or other walls of a similar nature, by laying on a backing of 1 : 3 cement mortar.

This backing serves to level up the wall to a true surface, in addition to providing a suitable adhesive bed for the corkboard.

The laying of the corkboard should

follow the application of the backing immediately; each slab should be laid with dry edges and applied with a slight pressure against the backing to ensure good adhesion. The corkboard surface should be wetted before being applied to the moist backing.

Fairface brick or rendering. Where brick work has been built fairface with a good true surface, a thick backing coat is unnecessary; the corkboard may be bedded in bituminous cement, the wall face first being painted with a coat of bituminous paint.

2. Timber Frame Construction.

The application of corkboard to the inner boarded face of a timber framed wall can be made in either bituminous cement or with galvanized wire nails.

The boarding should give a good even surface and is best if T. & G. or ship lap jointed.

3. Concrete Walls.

Corkboard may be applied to concrete walls in an exactly similar way to the application to brick walls, with a cement or bituminous cement backing. When bituminous cement backing is used, the wall should first be painted with bituminous paint.

Corkboard is, however, more frequently used as permanent shuttering.

The nails as shown in the detail are not essential; they are, however, frequently used, serving two purposes : to keep the corkboard in position while the concrete is being poured, and to give additional key between the corkboard and concrete.

The nails are usually spaced at two or three to the square foot, and the projecting ends are clipped off before plaster or other finish is applied.

4. Solid Corkboard Partitions.

Solid corkboard partitions—whether of double or single thickness—are built against temporary studs, which, if properly erected, ensure true and vertical alignment as well as providing the temporary support necessary.

All openings in cork partitions should be framed in wood and the verticals carried up from floor to ceiling and anchored at each end. The corkboards are jointed in bituminous cement (except in the first thickness of partitions built in two thicknesses) and are nailed to one another with cane skewers.

A floating coat in cement should be applied to each side of the partition, the first coat being run before the temporary studding is removed.

Partitions built of a single thickness of corkboard are erected against temporary studding at 1 ft. 6 in. centre to centre, the fixing skewers being driven obliquely through the edges of adjoining corkboards on all vertical joints.

Partitions built of two thicknesses of corkboard are also built against temporary studding, the studs being spaced at 1 ft. centre to centre.

The first thickness of corkboard is laid dry.

The second layer is begun with a course of $\frac{1}{2}$ corkboards, cut along their length, so that the horizontal joints throughout come opposite the centre of the corkboards forming the first thickness of the partition.

These corkboards are also laid so that their vertical joints come in the centre of the boards forming the first thickness. Thus no joints run right through the partition.

The second thickness is laid on a backing of bituminous cement, and the joints are also made in bituminous cement. Vertical joints are also secured by cane skewers driven straight through the two thicknesses. These skewers should be $\frac{1}{2}$ in. less in length than the thickness of the partition.

5. Cork Linings to Partitions.

In the detail given on this Sheet, corkboard is shown applied to a hollow block partition; corkboard may be applied similarly to any type of partition, the method being the same as for brick walls.

Laying Generally :

In all applications of corkboard, the vertical joints should be broken so that a proper bond is obtained between slabs.

Finish :

1. Plaster Finish.

Corkboard will take plaster quite satisfactorily without any surface treatment such as hacking. Some architects prefer, however, to apply wire netting or expanded metal to the surface of the corkboard to provide a better key for the plaster. Keene's or Portland cement may be similarly applied.

2. Painted Finish.

Various types of paint may be used, but in each case it is advisable to consult the Corkboard Information and Research Bureau as to the correct use.

Issued by : The Corkboard Information and Research Bureau

Address : Melbourne House, Aldwych, W.C.2

Telephone : Temple Bar 3039

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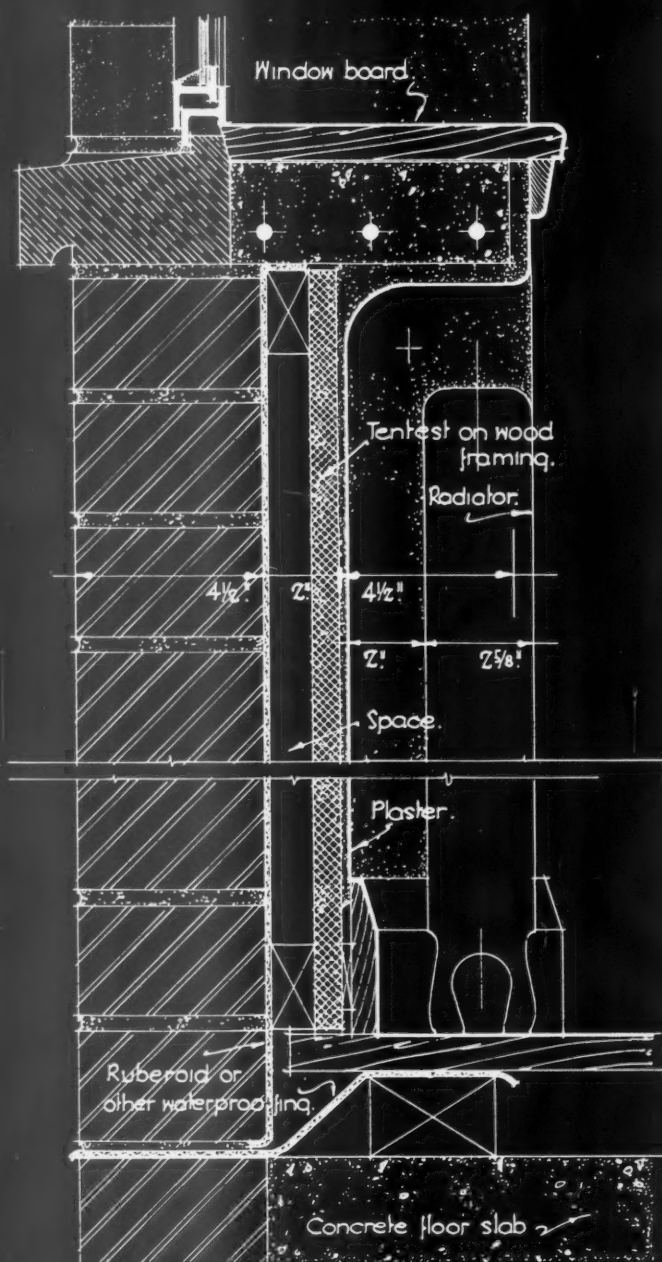
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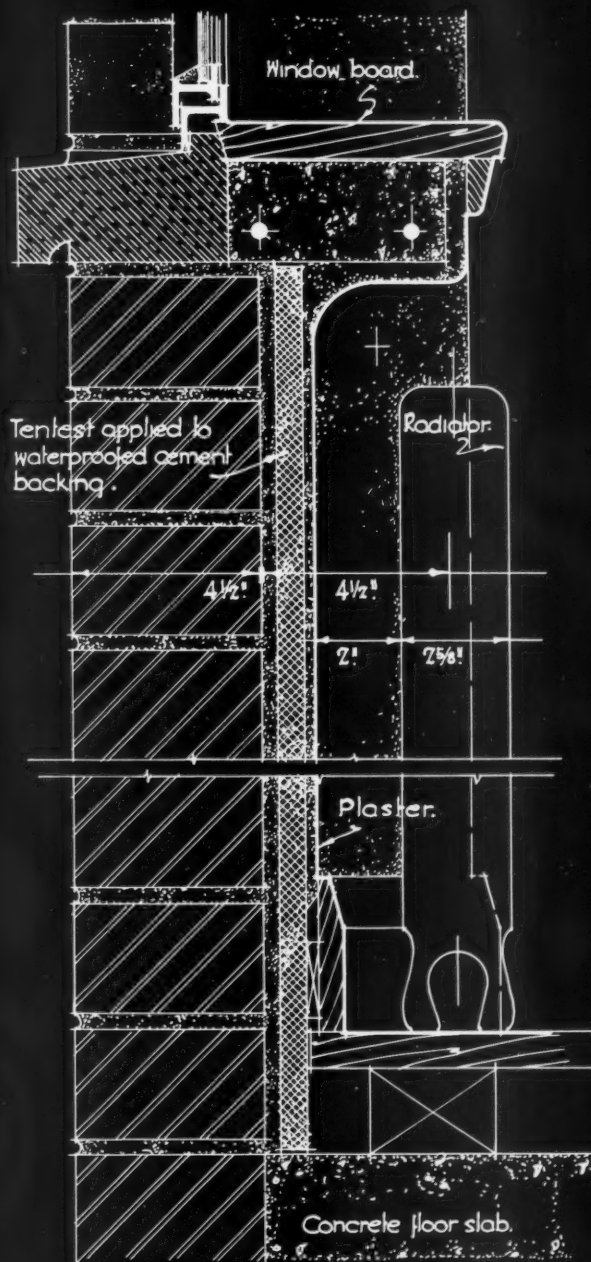
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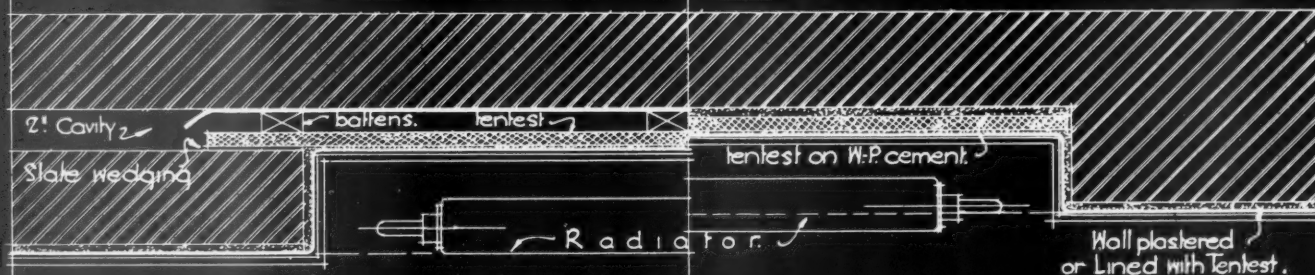
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RECESS IN 11" CAVITY WALL.
KEY PLAN.



RECESS IN 9" BRICK WALL.
KEY PLAN.



Information from the Tentest Fibre Board Co Ltd.

INFORMATION SHEET • THE INSULATION OF RADIATOR RECESSES.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1 • *Oliver & Payne*

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INFORMATION SHEET

• 291 •

INSULATION

Product : Tentest Fibreboard

The two details given on this Sheet show methods of insulating the backs of radiator recesses, where the reduction in wall thickness would otherwise result in heavy heat losses and loss of efficiency in the heating system.

Various ways of arranging this insulation are possible, the two details given being merely two examples which have been proved to be satisfactory in practice.

Recesses in Cavity Walls :

The greater depth obtainable in cavity wall construction enables the insulation board to be set on a light wood frame, which, while giving a good fixing, also provides an air space behind the insulating board. Consequently the maximum insulating efficiency is obtained from the board. There remains, then, a recess large enough to take a two column radiator placed with its external edges flush with the face of the wall.

Recesses in 9 in. Brick Walls :

The development in recent years of the use of 9 in. brick external walls with applied damp-proofing has resulted in the development of the detail shown. In this case with the shallow recess obtainable, the insulating board must be fitted close to the brickwork. This is not the most efficient position from an insulating point of view, and it is therefore necessary to use only a board of low thermal conductivity.

The insulating board is bedded directly on to the cement backing before it has set.

The waterproofing necessary may be obtained by the use of one of the liquid waterproofers or a waterproofed cement backing.

Manufacturers : The Tentest Fibre Board
Co., Ltd.

Address : Astor House, Aldwych, London,
W.C.2

Telephone : Holborn 8018