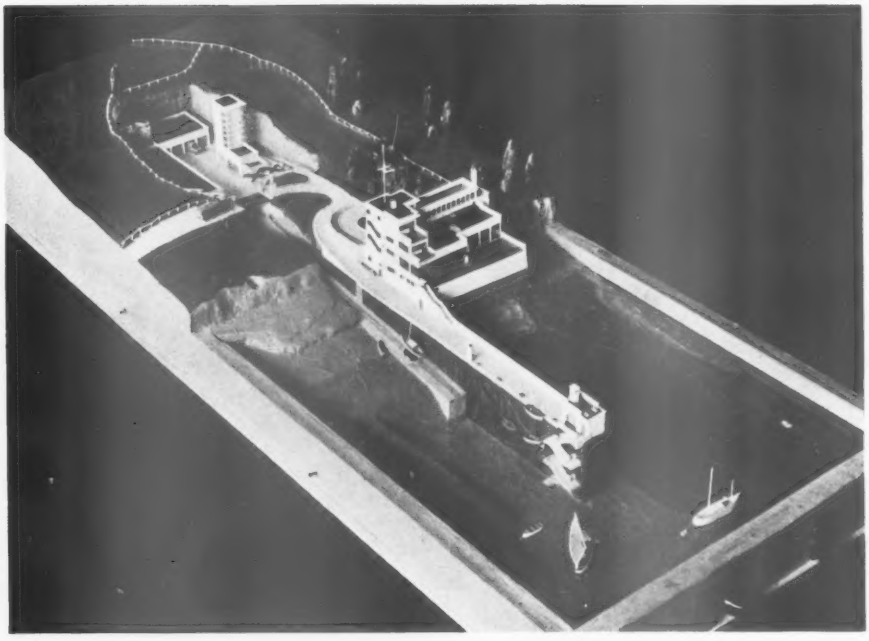
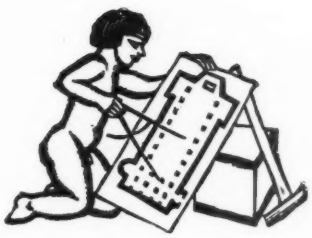
TIMBER EXHIBITION TRAIN

THE Exhibition Train of the Timber Development Association, which is at present touring the west and north of England. The Exhibition includes samples of several hundred timbers showing their structural possibilities by illustrations and models and their decorative qualities by samples. The train was designed by Mr. R. D. Russell.



THE LIVERPOOL SCHOOL

An exhibition of students' work was opened at the School of Architecture, University of Liverpool, last week. The photographs show : Top, a scheme for Manx Government Buildings at Port-ny-Shee, near Douglas, Isle of Man. Fifth-Year Thesis Design. By J. P. Lomas. Bottom, A Club House for a Yacht Club at Job's Ferry, near Eastham. Fifth-Year Thesis Design. By O. Leach.



THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL

ARCHITECTURE resembles in at least one aspect the worlds of politics and of great industrial affairs which secure so much larger a share of the public's interest. As in them, there occurs at long intervals in architecture a situation which seems to demand a man rather than a policy, which needs the focus and the inspiration that can only be obtained from an individual more than a plan embodying with most perfect justice all the interests involved.

Of these situations of complex problems and individual opportunity, the post of Director of the Cambridge University School of Architecture is the most peculiar and delicate of all those that can influence architectural knowledge and progress.

To use such terms concerning the Directorship of the Cambridge School—a small school, and one whose graduates have not so far attained any special eminence in the architectural world—may seem at first to exaggerate. The Cambridge school, however, is not an ordinary school and its potential influence on architecture and the profession of architecture is so far from that of any other school as to make the appointment of a new Director (a post for which applications are at present being invited) an event of very wide architectural significance.

At such a time it is worth reviewing some of the influences which make this post one both of great delicacy and special personal opportunity.

Cambridge, first of all, is the only one of the two senior Universities to have an architectural school. This fact, elementary though it may seem, forms the greatest part of the school's importance, greater even than the unique advantages the town of Cambridge holds for the study of English architectural development.

From this importance, however, there come responsibilities. The University of Cambridge does not smile upon "minor studies," wide though the range of subjects which they include may be, and pleasing their suggestions of broad cultural roaming. The University is, bluntly, determined that each of the schools of its learning shall produce, in one or another of its grades, first-class results.

This broadly admirable attitude of mind has a direct bearing on the School of Architecture. The distinction of the Classical Tripos is great enough to remain undimmed by those undergraduates who, through personal inclination or intellectual limitation, read only for an Ordinary Degree in Classics. But the School of Architecture has no such method of dividing sheep from goats ; it has an Ordinary Degree only to offer, and by the work which is done by its members for this meagre crown it must justify itself in the eyes of a dubious and watchful board of university representatives.

The new Director will not find, however, that an escape from so odd a circle will be the end of his troubles. Far from it.

The belief has always and wisely been strong in Cambridge that the University's primary function is education for living. Technical training for livelihood, if not obtained afterwards elsewhere, is at least considered of secondary importance. The Medical and Engineering Schools have proved that these two functions can be successfully combined, but they have not convinced the University that any additions to such exceptions ought necessarily to be encouraged.

And the School of Architecture has in some senses become the cockpit of the conflicting theories. Emerging somewhat coyly after the war from an assembly of architectural studies, the school found itself quickly to be nobody's darling. The R.I.B.A. perhaps then stressed a little too sharply its conception of a school of architecture as being essentially a training school for students preparing to become professional architects. The University representatives were united on the point that Cambridge intended to manage its own school in its own way, but apart from a general inclination towards an academic and scholarly syllabus were weak on the details of what they wished to achieve.

From this first confusion the school has never quite recovered—and to it should be added the effect of an unwholesome leavening of undergraduate members whose interest in architecture has been confined to a desire to remain members of the University for three years on the easiest possible terms.

Such is the position, and the opportunity, which waits for the new Director of the School of Architecture. It is no sinecure to be fitted into the intervals of a busy architect's practice—an attempt to do so would mean the end of the school. It is not an appointment which merely entails carrying on ; it is a challenge and a vocation. The new Director must give the school an aim and a present policy, a curriculum, discipline and enthusiasm. By his formulation of the school's policy its future will be determined.

The Cambridge School cannot afford to be anything other than first-class, for the University's reputation if not for its own. The school will waste half its opportunities if it makes itself merely a replica of other three-year schools of architecture. It will penalize too heavily those of its members who are preparing to be architects if its syllabus becomes purely theoretical, purely academic.

Architecture, one of the widest of all studies, is wide enough to allow these factors to be blended in the reasoned stimulating balance which is fundamental for all schools devoted to its study.

The work of the new Director of the Cambridge School, under the blessing of the University, is to see that this balance is gained, and once gained, kept.

The Architects' Journal
Westminster, S.W.1
Telephones: Whitehall
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NOTES & TOPICS

TRUNK ROADS

THE decision of the Ministry of Transport to take over complete control of trunk roads is full of exciting possibilities. Mr. Hore-Belisha, in answer to a supplementary question about new roads and bridges, said : " This scheme is for the taking over of trunk roads. Anything that falls within that category is covered by the statement I have made."

*

That this means that road surfaces and widths, and probably the types and positions of traffic signals, will be subject to some form of standardization is a great deal. But is there no hope that the Ministry will be able to rise to even larger ideas ?

*

Mr. Hore-Belisha has now his chance of being remembered for ever by a grateful country. Vested interests, local prejudice and the great inertia of democratic government will no doubt do all they can to make him lose his chance—but for the moment it is there.

*

There is, in magnificent predominance, the chance of insisting on orderly lay-out and simple decency of design in everything connected with 4,500 miles of highway. There are bridges, road signs and road borders which, in Germany's new roads, have been arranged as a complementary part of the road design.

*

Then there are filling stations and road-houses, with flashing lights and tattered hoardings and red reflecting signs of " STOP—*and drink Pewley's Mild.*" Are these part of " taking over the trunk roads " ?

*

And lastly, with a proper meekness, a little query about the Ribbon Restriction Act rises to mind. Is anything worth more than a smile being done to " implement " that glorious gesture ? I have great faith in Mr. Hore-Belisha ; perhaps he will let us know.

THE HOUSING CENTRE

The Housing Centre, having completed its first year, now finds itself in the happy state, so Professor Abercrombie said at the annual meeting, of being in a financially sound position. This (always worth achieving) means that the Centre has done enough to impress with its usefulness quite a number of private subscribers and firms, particularly the Gas Light and Coke Company, which is giving £500 a year for three years—a public-spirited offer which should be widely known.

*

One of the first results of this financial glow is the appointment of Mr. E. C. Kaufman as Director of Research. There is undoubtedly a need for some body which can act as a reference bureau for all matters appertaining to housing and which can really investigate housing problems ; such, for example, as that of the density to which it is possible to build while maintaining open space for all necessary purposes. These are problems outside the scope of the private architect ; or at least outside the scope of *his* financial position.

DISAGREEMENT'S JUBILEE

Newcastle's town hall has popped back into the news again with quite surprising suddenness.

*

A fortnight ago I suggested that, since almost everyone else had had a go at the problem since my great-aunt's youth, the Armstrong College School of Architecture might now be allowed to try. This week the Minister of Health agrees with me. He doesn't say so in so many words, of course, but that is obviously what he means.

*

For those without Northumbrian connections it may be as well to say that for fifty years the City and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne has been meditating replacing an inconvenient building with a new town hall. But the question has been where to put it. And now that the proposed scheme is estimated to cost £300,000 it is really quite an important question.

*

Sites have been suggested in the Bigg Market, in Eldon Square and on a portion of the Town Moor and in many other places. Even an eminent architect has been consulted (and his advice rejected). Finally, after half a century or so, a majority of the Council placed a scheme before the Ministry of Health—and that has been rejected.

*

In the 1840's Newcastle was a city to be compared in dignity and graciousness with Bath and Edinburgh. If, as is possible in the future, it may be the centre of a unified Tyneside its School of Architecture might well be asked to think about that future.

*

Alternative schemes for a civic centre which take into consideration the various expansions that may later be necessary, and supported by block perspectives, could do a lot towards creating a general agreement. The Armstrong College School is the obvious body to prepare such schemes.

THE "QUEEN MARY"

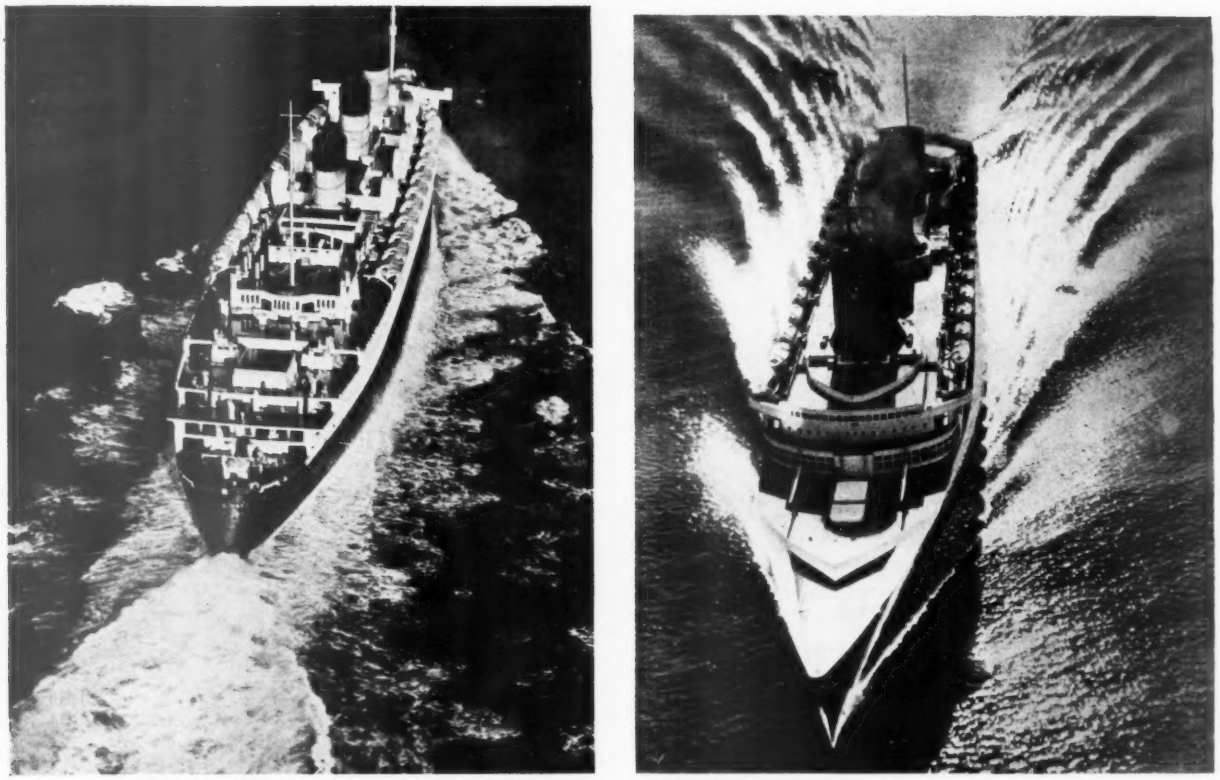
At the R.I.B.A. conference at Southampton no opportunity occurred of seeing the "Queen Mary," as I complained last week. Since I wrote the Cunard - White Star have very courteously entertained a party of architects on board. Hock, claret and champagne hardly make the best basis for a critical analysis, but I shall do my best.

*

First, the " exterior." It has one great merit. It is not " stylistic." Beautiful and imposing as the " Normandie " is, she always strikes one outside as being a little bit mannered, as though some too, too modern painter had been got in to make those touches which transform a Thing of Utility into a Work of Art !

*

There is none of that nonsense about the " Queen Mary,"



British and French. Two photographs which show interesting differences in the naval architecture of the two fastest liners. The utilitarian placing of the deck gear and superstructures of the "Queen Mary" (left) contrast with the emphasis on clear deck space which is the striking characteristic of the "Normandie" (right).

and rightly, for the tradition of ship-building amongst naval architects and in the English ship-yards is perhaps one of the best building traditions which survives. It has no need whatever of æsthetic standards imposed from without.

*

Inside the ship one is not so happy, but one can at least say that the Cunard-White Star have made the gesture of saying "this is the place to employ painters and sculptors"—and they *have* employed them, which, after all, is a very great step up from the Tottenham-Palm-Court-Road period.

*

All the same, if they are going to build yet another ship bigger and better than the "Queen Mary," there are one or two things the Cunard should be asked to do. They should be asked to go slow on the "moderne" as opposed to the modern: to regard cosy corners and open planning as not irreconcilable: to get their interior architects to work alongside with, and not after and on top of their naval architects; and to clear their decks, which by comparison with those of the "Normandie" look like a poultry farm.

*

I confess I never fully realized what wonders Mr. Brian O'Rorke had done on the "Orion" till I saw the "Queen Mary." Without sacrificing intimacy he has achieved in the public rooms a feeling of space which from the passengers' point of view makes the "Orion" a bigger ship than the Cunarder. It is strange going inside the great hulk of the "Queen Mary" to find that there is little feeling of *space*—save in the Cabin dining room and swimming bath. It is the sensation one gets going into a great block of working class flats—outside so immense; inside, so small.

*

Of the wonders of the equipment I cannot write. Even by seeing it, belief in so complex a reality is only gained with a great struggle.

THE ORION

The "Orion," by the way, was also visited last week—by the D.I.A.—though the east wind produced a six-knot tide which upset the time schedule on the river trip.

*

One really encouraging fact emerged at the lunch: Mr. O'Rorke is to do the Orient line's next ship.

SURREALISM

Like the writer of a letter to *The Times*, I do not know what surrealism means, and like him, would much like to know the meaning of "Architecture . . . is often of convulsive and human beauty." Lectures in diving costumes, and pictures of ladies giving birth to chests of drawers with beer mugs overhead, seems more like Bedlam than anything else. But on second thought (and after reading a report of the prices and numbers of the pictures sold at a Surrealist Exhibition) it may be big business.

REGENT STREET

If the information given in a newspaper report is correct, then the state of Regent Street is strange indeed.

*

According to the report, the ground rent of Regent Street as a whole has risen from £44,000 before the war to the present amount of £520,000, almost twelve times; a figure which a recent valuation shows is only covered 1.1 times by the full rack rental value of the street. If this is really so, it means that the buildings of Regent Street have no value at all, and that unless the ground rents are reduced, or the rental value of the street increases, the whole of the capital spent on rebuilding the street will be lost. And so a deputation of Regent Street Traders have been telling the Commissioners of Crown Lands.

ASTRAGAL

NEWS

POINTS FROM THIS ISSUE

MEMORIAL TO KING GEORGE

The design, by Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., for the memorial at Windsor to King George has been finally approved by the King and Queen Mary. A tender for the work has been accepted; and it is hoped that His Majesty will unveil it next spring.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

At a general meeting of the L.C.C. on Tuesday last, the following recommendation of the Finance Committee dealing with the present rating system was considered. "(*i*) To express the opinion that the present rating system is inequitable in its incidence, that site value is peculiarly suited to local taxation because it arises from community influences including local expenditure, and that it is desirable that the present burden of local expenditure should be transferred either wholly or in part from rates levied on annual value to rates on site value; (*ii*) to urge his Majesty's Government to introduce legislation at an early date to empower local authorities to levy a rate on site values."

Following are some extracts from the report presented by the Chairman of the Finance Committee: "The present rating system has tended to become inequitable as between ratepayer and ratepayer, for no longer is it consistent with the principle of ability to pay. Whilst in the past the respective annual values of the premises occupied by various ratepayers generally approximated to their means, it is maintained that this is no longer true, not only as regards business premises, but also for dwelling houses. For some businesses more accommodation is required than for others, whereas the volume of the business and the profit made may be greater in the case of the business carried on in the smaller premises. Again, in the case of dwelling houses, two men with widely differing incomes may occupy similar houses. A man with a large family but only limited means may be forced to live in a larger house than another man in affluent circumstances who has a small family. It is thus liable to fall with the greatest severity upon those least able to bear the burden. The ability of the occupier of property to pay is, however, not the only guiding principle in a matter of local taxation; it may be urged with even greater force that consideration should be given to the special taxation of the owners of land values which arise from community influences and public expenditure.

"It is further held that the present system depresses building. Another objection is that no rates are collected on empty property.

"It is also argued that the present system fails to secure a fair contribution in respect of land undeveloped or under-developed."

At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Highways Committee informed the Council that before work can be begun on the foundations of the northern abutment of the new Waterloo Bridge, part of the Kingsway tramway subway will have to be re-aligned so that the new entrance comes midway between the two supporting members of the Embankment span of the new bridge. In addition to this, the northern approach to the temporary bridge will have to be raised slightly and the southern approach span slewed round so as to be clear of the new work.

GARDEN SUBURBS

"The garden suburbs and the satellite town, excellent as they are, can never afford suitable accommodation for the essential town dweller," said Mr. L. H. Keay, Liverpool Director of Housing, in an address last week to the National Conference of Maternity and Child Welfare Workers, Liverpool.

Referring to the erection of flats on central sites, Mr. Keay said it was now generally recognised that the provision of houses on the outskirts of our towns could only provide a partial solution of the problem of slum clearance.

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

Thursday, July 9

ROYAL ACADEMY, *Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. Summer Exhibition. Until August 8.*
ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY. *At Edinburgh. Until September 5.*
ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. *At Southport. 47th Health Congress and Exhibition. Last day.*

Friday, July 10

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE. *At Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, Westminster, S.W.1. "London's Green Belt." By Alderman Ewart G. Culpin. 6 p.m.*
ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, *John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Indian Painting." By the Ruler of Aundh. 4.30 p.m.*

Thursday, July 16

AUCTIONEERS' AND ESTATE AGENTS' INSTITUTE. *At the Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, W.C.2. "Can Auctioneers and Estate Agents save Beauty from the Beast?" By Sir Arnold Wilson.*

Friday, July 17

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 36 *Bedford Square, W.C.1. Annual prize-giving and exhibition of work by students of the A.A. School of Architecture. 3.30 p.m.*

CIVIC CENTRE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

The Ministry of Health has rejected the scheme, drawn up by the Newcastle-upon-Tyne City Council, for a new town hall scheme. The scheme provided for a new administrative centre to cost £300,000. The Ministry recognises the need for new civic buildings in Newcastle, and asks for alternative suggestions as soon as possible.

CIVIC CENTRE, BIRMINGHAM

Work is shortly to start on the construction of the new block of administrative offices on the site of the Birmingham Civic Centre, tenders being invited for the foundations work.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. E. Julian White, A.R.I.B.A., M.R.S.I., has commenced practice at 59 Inderwick Road, N.8, where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues and samples.

Mr. F. P. M. Woodhouse, A.R.I.B.A., has removed his offices to No. 27 Curzon Street, W.1. Telephone No.: Mayfair 0936.

COMPETITION NEWS

HOSPITAL, NEAR PONTYPRIDD

Messrs. E. Stanley Hall and W. James Nash, FF.R.I.B.A., the assessors of the competition for a public health hospital at Church, near Pontypridd, for the Glamorgan County Council, have made their award as follows:

Design placed first (£500):- Messrs. Bradshaw Gass and Hope, FF.R.I.B.A., of 19 Silverwell Street, Bolton.

Design placed second (£300): Messrs. Nicholas and Spain, FF.R.I.B.A., of 19 Hanover Square, W.1.

Design placed third (£150): Mr. B. W. R. Thomas, A.R.I.B.A., of 29 High Street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

FIRE STATION, BIRMINGHAM

Mr. T. Cecil Howitt, F.R.I.B.A., the assessor of the limited competition for a new fire station at Erdington, has made his award as follows:

Design placed first (£100): Mr. T. Wynne Thomas, A.R.I.B.A., practising under the name of Nicol and Nicol and Thomas, of 58 St. Alban's Road, Moseley, Birmingham.

Design placed second (£50): Messrs. S. Cooke and W. Norman Twist, FF.R.I.B.A., of Sun Buildings, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.

Commended: Messrs. Wood and Kendrick and Edwin F. Reynolds, of 57 Colmore Row, Birmingham; and Messrs. Harold John Phillips and Harry Gibberd, of 71 Edmund Street, Birmingham.

NEW HOSPITAL, LLANDUDNO

The Committee of the Llandudno and District Hospital invites registered architects of British nationality to submit, in competition, designs for a new hospital to be

erected at Llandudno. The assessor is Mr. R. Norman MacKellar, F.R.I.B.A., and the following premiums are offered: £250, £150 and £75. The last day for submission of designs is October 31, 1936, and the last day for questions is August 28. Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to The Honorary Secretary, New Hospital Scheme, Town Hall, Llandudno. (Deposit: £1 1s. 0d.).

SCHOOL AT KEIGHLEY

The Keighley Education Committee has decided to hold a competition for designs for an elementary school at Guard House, Keighley.

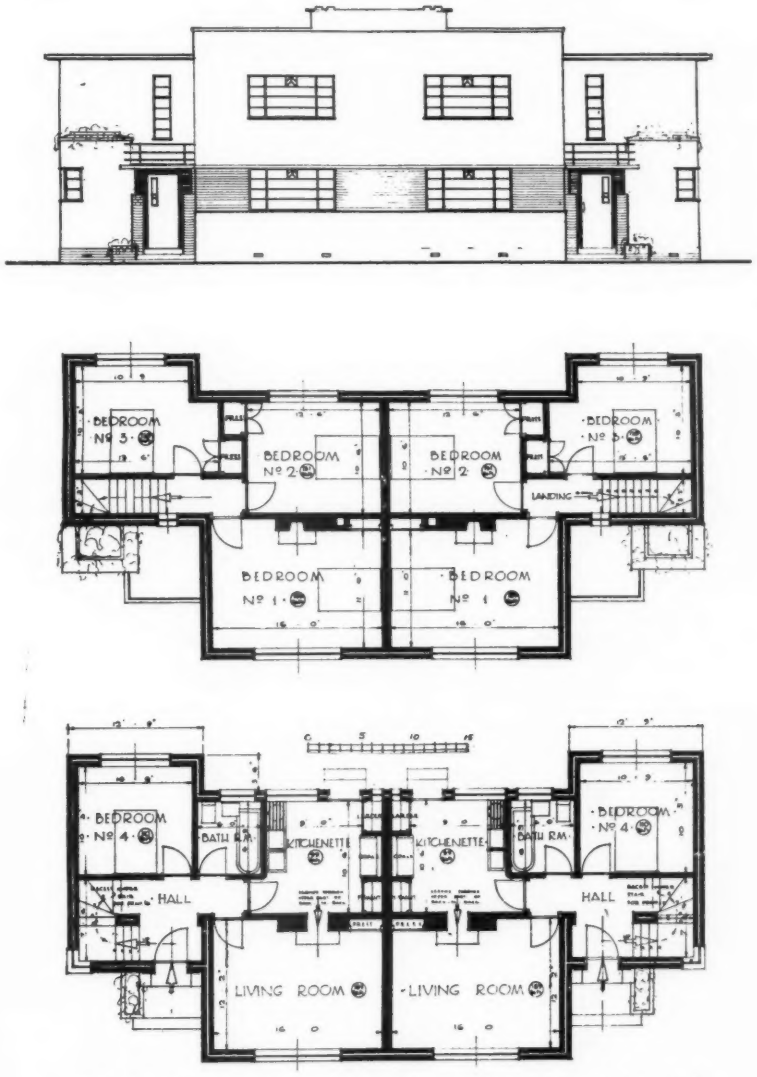
THE FARNHAM COMPETITION

The Conditions Reviewed

COMPETITION: New council offices.
PROMOTERS: The Farnham Urban District Council.
COST: £20,000.
ASSESSOR: E. Vincent Harris, A.R.A.
PREMIUMS: £250, £150 and £100.
SENDING-IN DAY: October 31, 1936
QUESTIONS: August 31, 1936
CONDITIONS: Obtainable from A. A. Minns, Clerk of the Council, Council Offices, Farnham, Surrey. Deposit £1 1s. 0d.

THE first glance at the competition conditions and site plan for Farnham U.D.C. Municipal Buildings is apt to give a sense of shock and a feeling that the promoters have chosen the most difficult site they could find in order to be sure that the winner of this competition thoroughly understands his subject and at the same time has a brain like "Torquemeda" of cross-word fame. For there is nothing more certain than that the combination of the conditions and Mr. Vincent Harris as assessor makes this competition one in which only competitors who really understand how municipal buildings are run will have any chance of being in the first three. In fact, it is very doubtful whether an inexperienced competitor could produce an efficient scheme without the aid of copious questions and answers. The conditions only sketch in the needs of the Council and no attempt has been made to make hard and fast rules. Competitors may be left rather dazed by the fact that on one page they are told that their designs will be excluded from the competition if they do not give substantially the accommodation laid down in the conditions and instructions, and, on another page, that they are at liberty in the preparation of their design to make any modifications that they think fit while carrying out the general spirit of the conditions and instructions; but this paradox and the whole of the conditions are set down in such a way as to give the competitor a reminder not to be too free, and at the same time very rightly telling him that perhaps the present method of planning municipal buildings is not perfect, and that Mr. Vincent Harris knows enough to understand whether an innovation is capable of working or not.

THE GLASGOW COMPETITION

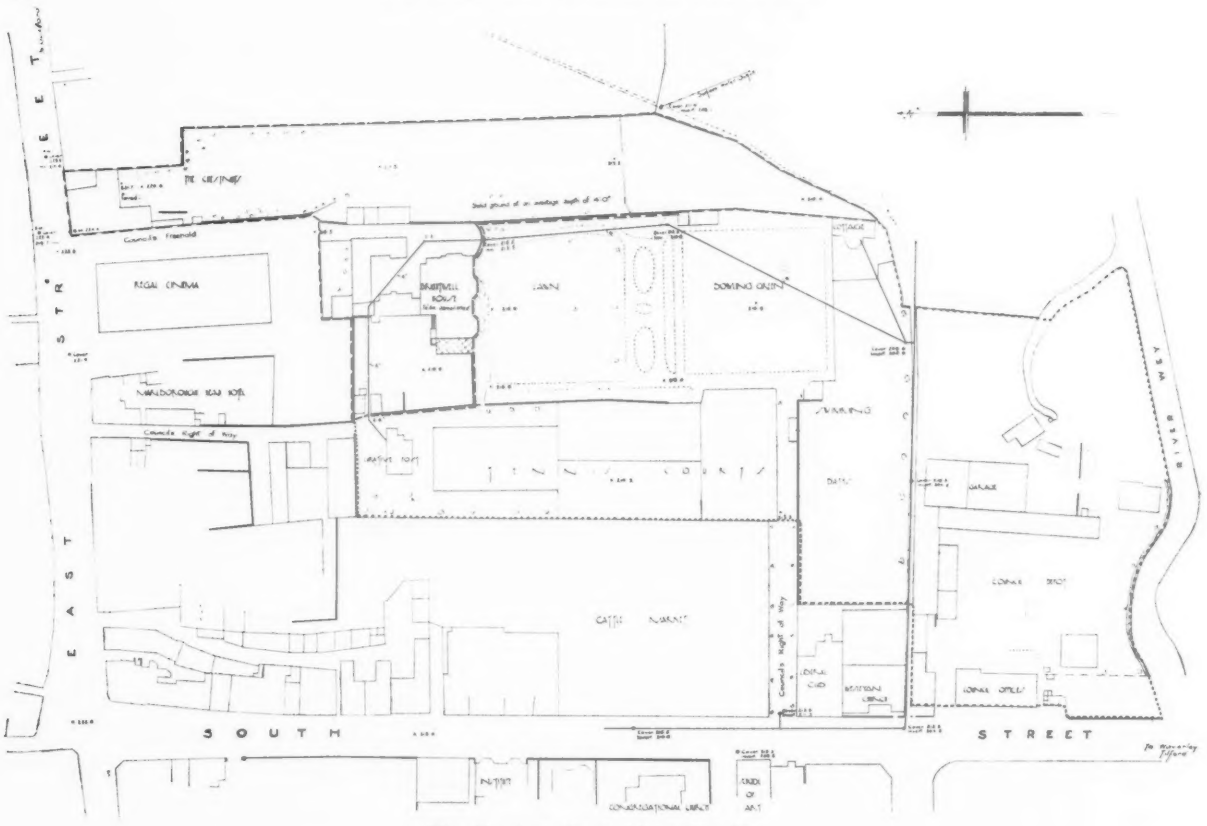


Main elevation, ground and first floor plans of the winning design, by S. McColl, in the recent competition for a five-apartment semi-detached cottage for the Glasgow Corporation.

While the conditions are admirable in their openness, there are places where they become a little too vague. The assembly hall, for example, is slipped into the conditions in a way which makes one feel as though it were hiding in the verbiage through a certain modesty at the thought of glorifying Farnham, or because it wants to lull wary intending competitors who like to scan through conditions in the R.I.B.A. library before they pay a deposit. The mention of this rather vague building occurs chiefly when estimates are being discussed, and in the Preparation of Drawings section, where it says: "A site for a possible future town hall is to be provided, large enough to accommodate a thousand people." As most of the planning hinges on this site the details are very meagre, and as it is not even specified whether a balcony is to be used, or to what purpose the hall is to be put, even the most experienced will have to allow their imaginations to run wild.

Another important clause in the conditions is on page seven, clause 28, where the elevational treatment is discussed and where the stipulation is made that the buildings are to be three storeys high and have a part basement. This is an interesting sidelight on the type of building that the promoters want. Competitors will see when they set out the accommodation that the site is very large compared with the size of building required, and the promoters obviously want a compact efficient building with "quick" circulation.

It is to be hoped that competitors will



The Farnham Competition: Site Plan

realize that these are council *offices*, and should be designed as office buildings with good flexible plan which can be enlarged easily without inconvenience and with judiciously placed toilets and stairs. The council chamber does not have to be planned for ceremonial purposes and, it is submitted, the council chamber in this case should be designed as a board-room, in a quiet place and out of the way of any possible future extension. Where ceremonial is not observed magnificent approaches to the council chamber are just waste of space and money. At the same time it is always desirable to keep the council chamber suite self-contained or separate from the general offices.

THE SITE

The long narrow strip of site seems to give no scope for laying out a dignified approach to the majority of the buildings, which, if they are set back as suggested by the conditions, would remain blushing unseen behind an arid waste of a cinema car park and hotel back-yard. This impression is heightened when one sees the actual site. The side of a cinema is rarely beautiful, because economy and necessity dictate its design, and the side of the "Regal" is no exception—just a plain brick wall with a few mysterious openings. And to make the problem more difficult, if the buildings are set back to the site of Brightwell House, there must always be a feeling that a screen of some kind must be put up to prevent the empty gap of the parking space overpowering the beautiful architecture of the proposed municipal buildings.

East Street has a great deal of character, and in the traditional manner all the buildings are crowded onto the street frontage. The "Regal" cinema breaks the rhythm of the street by being set back from the general frontage line and, to me, at least, the setting back of the council buildings to the Brightwell House site would be wrong, because a further void would completely destroy the continuity of a pleasant street.

Again, this competition is for an office building, and business people or councillors should not be compelled to walk across a long forecourt from the street to the council offices—that walk may give pleasure to a few æsthetically minded people but to the majority it is just a nuisance.

Once away from the road and behind the cinema there is a delightful site with tennis courts, fine trees and a well-kept lawn, and the view across the river is filled with green fields and good timber. A scene almost certain to produce in the imaginations of some of the younger competitors dreams of delightful brick buildings in the Moderno-Swedish manner.

The approach IN seems to be one of the most difficult problems, and if the assembly hall were placed on the site of Brightwell House, the council's right of way, which runs along the side of the Marlborough Head Hotel, might be joined to the Brightwell House site to get an exit for cars from the hall. The long narrow strip of ground to the east of Brightwell House would give ample extension space for the office buildings. That extension is sure to come, and the assessor is one of the most experienced planners of municipal buildings and will surely take great account of the method in which extension is to take place.

THE DRAWINGS

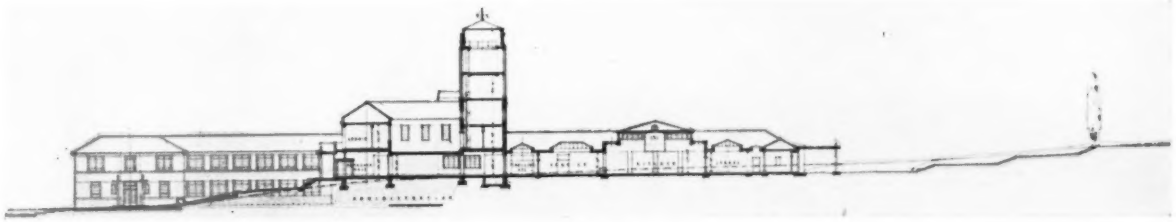
The proportion of drawings is very sensible and helpful to the small man trying to win his first competition. He has a chance to compete against the big offices, plenty of time has been allowed, and there are no half-inch details or unnecessary drawing to be done.

The Assessor makes a special point of advising any intending competitor to visit the site and see for himself.

Having read the conditions and tried to picture the site in my own mind, and then having actually seen it I realized that my first mental picture was entirely wrong, and I would almost say that it is a waste of time to attempt this competition without seeing the site.

THE PONTYPRIDD COMPETITION

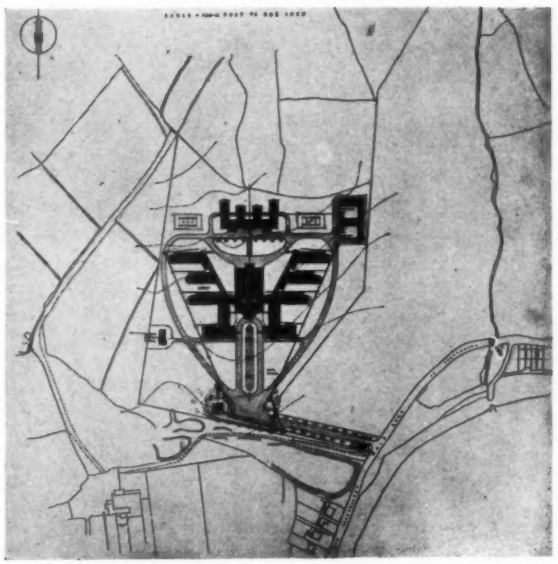
Principal elevation



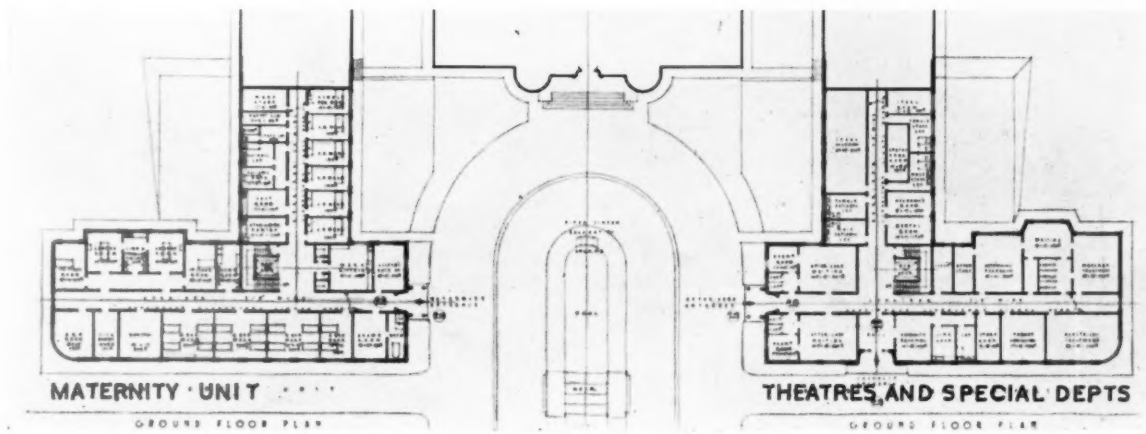
Section

PROPOSED HOSPITAL, CHURCH, NEAR PONTYPRIDD. DESIGN PLACED FIRST: BY BRADSHAW GASS AND HOPE

On this and the page following we illustrate the design placed first in the Pontypridd Competition. The full award of the assessors is given on page 42.

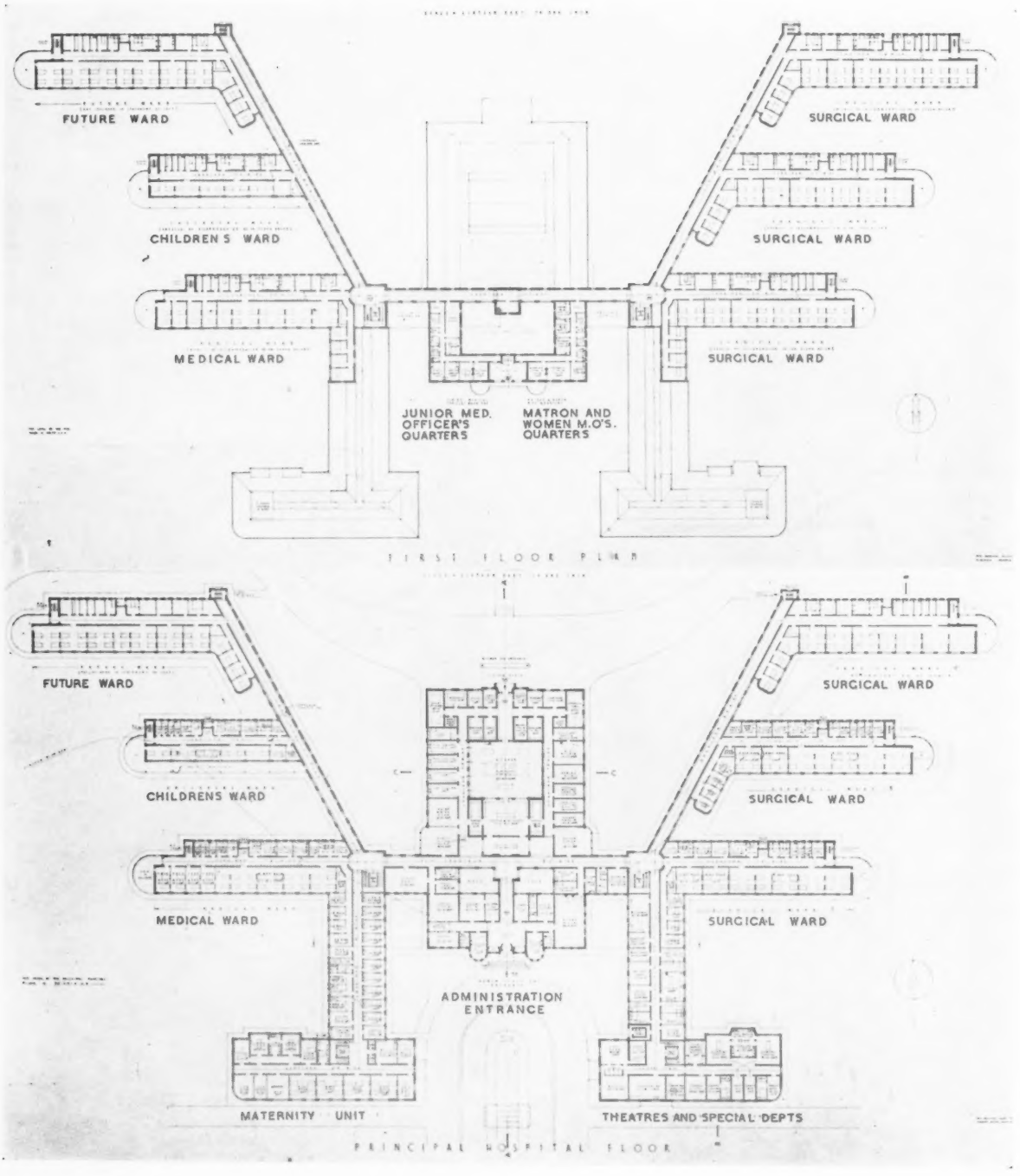


Block plan



Lower ground floor plan

THE PONTYPRIDD COMPETITION



Principal and first floor plans of the winning design. We much regret that the titles of the individual rooms on the plans of Bradshaw Gass and Hope's scheme are illegible on the accompanying reproductions.
It was considered more important, however, to reproduce each floor plan complete on one page, than to subdivide it into several sections printed on consecutive pages. —Ed. A.J.

DESIGN PLACED FIRST: BY BRADSHAW GASS AND HOPE.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

SITE.—*The block of flats has two fronts, one to Green Park facing south-west, and the other to Arlington Street, facing north-east. It rises to a height of ten storeys, and is planned on three sides of its own courtyard to take advantage of the view across the Green Park.*

The upper floors are stepped back to comply with the demands of the town planning and Park authorities that the building fronting the Park should have a height not exceeding 70 ft. above the garden level. These set backs, whilst avoiding a feeling of narrowness in the deep courtyard, have been designed so that in the view from the Park the roof appears to line up with the older houses on either side, and the highest portion of the building, receding in perspective, does not break the normal roof line.

The living and bed-room windows of nearly every flat are given a view over the Park, and the set backs provide open terraces for adjoining flats, each terrace being accessible from one flat only. The Arlington Street front, from which the building is entered, is also set back to comply with the angle of light required by the buildings opposite.

The photographs show : above, the set backs on the Green Park front providing terraces for adjoining flats ; right, the courtyard facing the Green Park. (The upper photograph is by Cyril Leeston.)

DESIGNED BY

MICHAEL ROSENAUER

ARLINGTON HOUSE, ARLINGTON

DESIGNED BY MICHAEL ROSENAUER

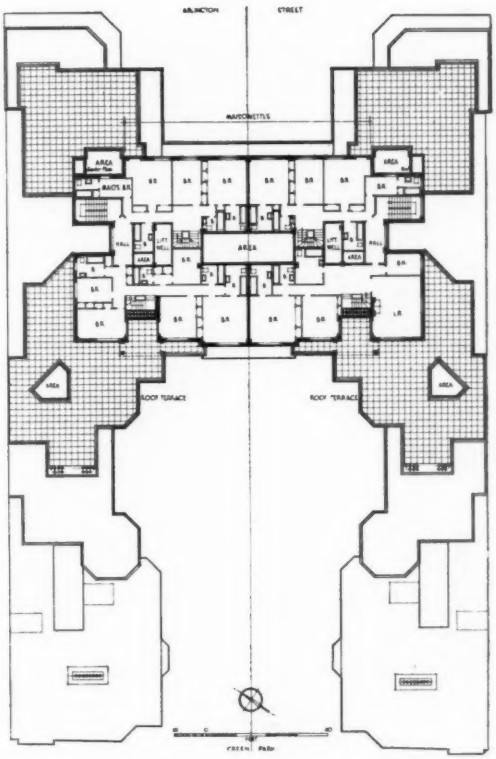
The courtyard entrance into the lounge hall on the Green Park front.

PLAN.—*The ground and first floors facing the Green Park, and the two top floors in the centre are arranged as maisonnettes. On the typical floors the largest flats containing five rooms and two bathrooms are entered by special lifts giving direct access into the private halls of the flats. Besides these two large flat types, there are smaller flats varying from two to four rooms. These small flats have small kitchens, but also optional service from the ground floor restaurant, the kitchen part of which is connected with the two service staircases and lifts. On each floor six servants' spare bedrooms are arranged. This allows the servants to be kept on the same floor but outside the flat. Large flats again are situated on the top floors. The basement contains a garage for sixty cars and staff and service accommodation.*

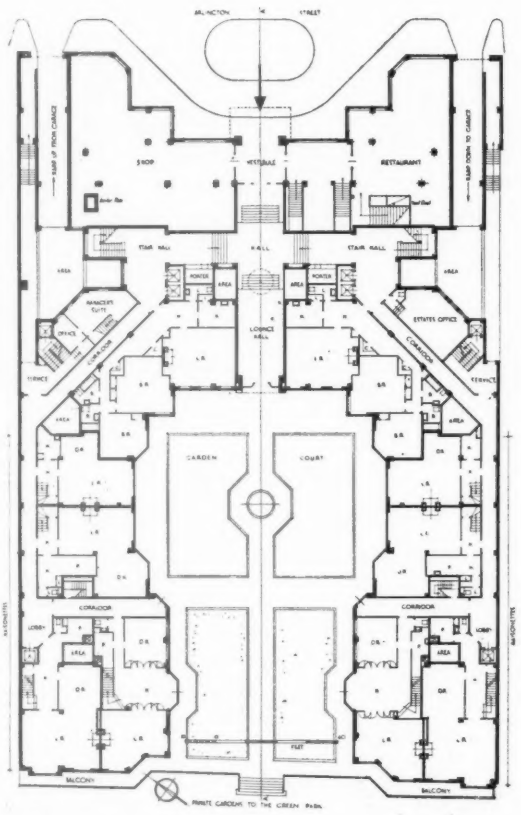
SECTION

STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

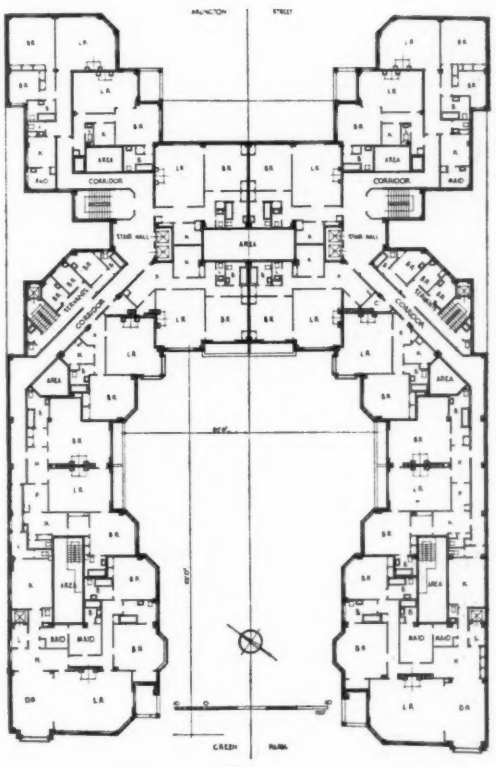
A detail of the courtyard front



TOP FLOOR PLAN

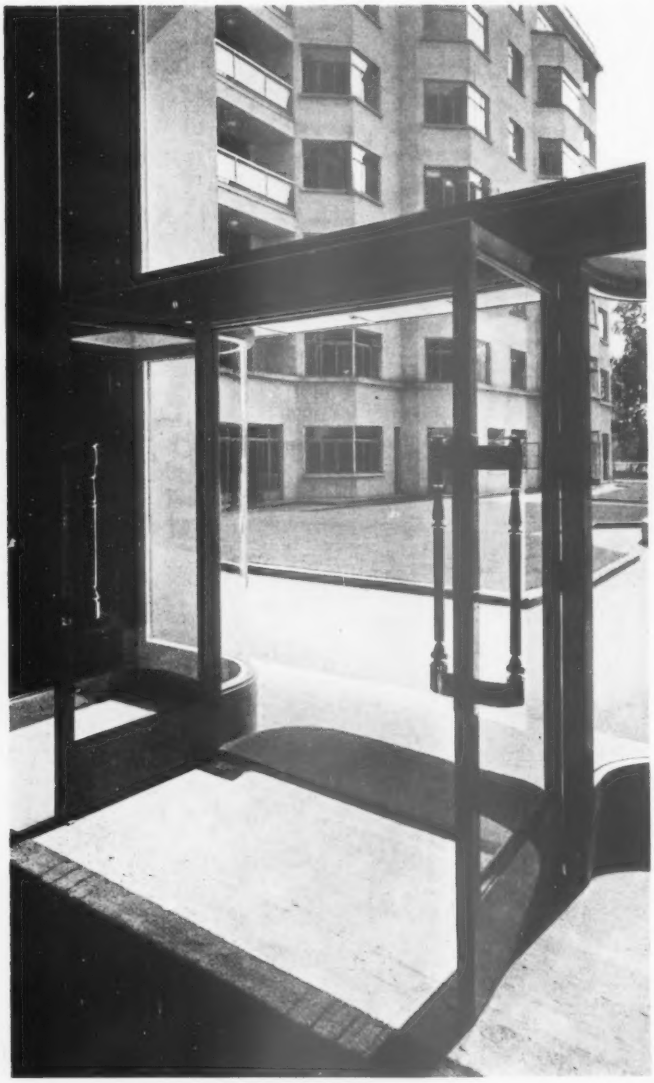


GROUND FLOOR PLAN



TYPICAL UPPER FLOOR PLAN

ARLINGTON HOUSE, ARLINGTON

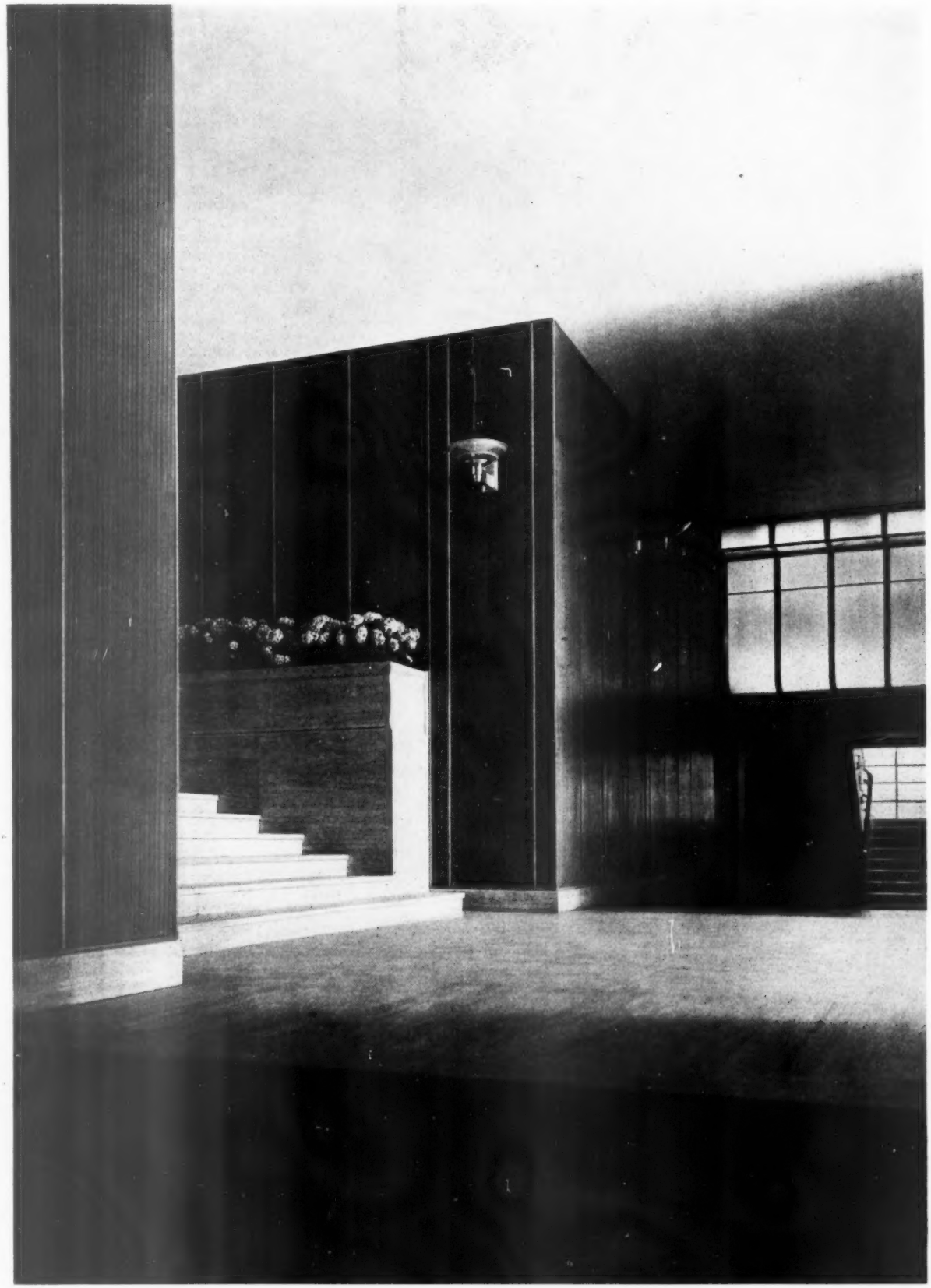


CONSTRUCTION.—*Steel framed structure; ground floor walls covered with travertine slabs, unpolished on the Green Park front, and polished on the Arlington Street front; remainder of all elevations facing the Park in Portland stone. Anodised aluminium has been used as a frame between the painted steel windows and the stone wall face, and to emphasize the top lines of the railing on the terraces and balconies. It was originally planned to cover all elevations with Portland stone in slabs. This was approved by the London County Council, but as the local authorities could not agree to any of the suggested methods of fixing, the Portland stone had instead to be used as structural stonework. To outbalance the excessive and unexpected cost of this, faience facing was used for the Arlington Street front. For general and sub-contractors see page 64.*

The photographs show: above, two views of the entrance to the lounge from the courtyard; below, a main staircase, and a window balcony. On the facing page is a detail of the entrance hall.

DESIGNED BY MICHAEL ROSENAUER

STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.



From the exhibition of students' work, Liverpool School of Architecture. A Boys' and Girls' Club, Soho Street, Liverpool. By J. Armstrong. Fifth year Thesis Design.

LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

Criticism of the "poor, heathen, speculative builder, who bows down to imitation half timbering and all the horrors of the 'Tudor-bethan'" was made by Mr. Gerald Barry, editor of the *News Chronicle*, who last week opened the annual exhibition of the Liverpool School of Architecture. The Vice Chancellor of the Liverpool University (Sir Hector Hetherington) presided.

Mr. Barry's opening address was largely a plea for the wider recognition of the trained architect. He deprecated the absurd divorce which still existed between architect and artisan, and also the fact that "the architect was still regarded as a being to be called in only when some rather elegant, or at least important, structure was required." For purely utilitarian commissions the architect was not yet widely enough employed.

Mr. Barry referred to the economic and social changes which had led to the supplanting of the old pupilage system of training by the group system. Individualism was being replaced more and more by the communal spirit. Where the architect's business used to be the designing of a single house it had now become very often the development of a whole area. So it was essential that architectural and social research should march hand in hand more and more closely as we moved forward towards the "Brave New World" that would offer so great and inspiring a task for the new generation of architects.

Too many local public bodies were lacking in a proper social sense and a proper civic spirit. That most legitimate of all kinds of patriotism—pride in one's country for what it contained that was worthy—still remained largely an undeveloped sense. So we had found, ever since the war, that during a period of unprecedented building activity, when new towns were springing up and old ones being remodelled, when the entire face of the countryside was in many districts being transformed and urbanised, when new industries had been created all around, the total and lamentable result had been merely to replace old slums with new ones. Our grandfathers had built hurriedly and blindly, not knowing the sins they were committing. But we had been building with our eyes open and with a horrible example behind us, and if it were true that there was no fool like the one who failed to learn by experience, then it had to be acknowledged that in the past two decades the English had been great fools.

"The public has yet to understand," continued Mr. Barry, "that the permanent litter of bad buildings is worse than the litter of orange peel and ice cream cartons, because it lasts longer, and, even when 'Jerry-built,' better withstands the ravages of the English climate. This will remain true even though we demolish and rebuild our towns every twenty or thirty years—as I daresay we shall in the future."

Fortunately, however, there were signs that things were changing, if slowly. Industry and some of the more enlightened commercial and public undertakings were beginning to call in the artist in matters of design, and he hoped the day would soon come when governments, local bodies, and "even the poor, heathen speculative builder" would put their faith in the trained and qualified architect. Out of the barrenness of the past there was being born a new and distinctive English architecture. The best modern architecture soon made friends with its severest critics, whose criticism was often nothing worse than the expression of an innate conservatism.

R . I . B . A .

ELECTION OF MEMBERS

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Institute, the following members were elected.

As Fellows (4) :—Messrs. O. W. Law (London); J. Macgregor (Edinburgh); R. N. Mackellar (Newcastle-upon-Tyne); and G. Williams (Hull).

As Associates (17): Messrs. A. S. Cruickshank (Cape Town); A. R. Dufty (Southport, Lancs); W. L. Forsyth (Melbourne, Australia); J. F. Gooding (Birmingham); D. A. Grant (London); D. J. Green (Lowestoft, Suffolk); R. Hardy (London); S. E. Malins (London); S. A. Marshall (London); H. Metcalf (Wahroonga, N.S.W., Australia); N. B. Morena (Bombay); R. Newton (Bolton, Lancs); B. E. Redfern (Birkenhead); R. E. Roberts (Holywell); C. Stewart (London); H. Tayler (London); and W. C. Wood (Leeds).

As Licentiates (7) : Messrs. G. S. Buckingham (Norwich); N. E. Burchell (Dalkeith); W. S. Cruickshank (Manchester); R. L. Edmunds (Newport, Mon); R. P. Hole (Haverfordwest); W. E. Litchfield (Twickenham); and M. Rosenauer.

FRENCH AND BRITISH SCHOOLS

The 1936 competition between students of the Schools of Architecture in the United Kingdom recognized for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination and students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris, has now been held. The programme for the competition was that set by the Ecole des Beaux-Arts for the Prix des Anciens Elèves Americains de l'Atelier Laloux. The British schools held internal school competitions on the programme, and each school sent the scheme judged best by the school jury to the R.I.B.A. jury in London.

The medal (on this occasion presented by Mr. Henry M. Fletcher) for the scheme placed first was awarded to Mr. J. T. Taylor of the School of Architecture of the University of Manchester. The drawings submitted by Mr. S. P. Jewitt of the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London, and Mr. K. A. Lloyd of the Birmingham School of Architecture, were highly commended.

The schemes submitted in the competition have now been sent to Paris, where they will be exhibited. The British schemes, together with a selection of the French schemes, will be on exhibition at the R.I.B.A., 66, Portland Place, London, W.1, from July 28 to August 5, 1936, inclusive.

The subject set for the competition this year for the Prix des Anciens Elèves Americains de l'Atelier Laloux was "A Palace of Luxury Industries in an International Exhibition."

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

The R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination qualifying for election as Student R.I.B.A. was held in London, Belfast, Edinburgh, Hull, Manchester, Newcastle and Plymouth, from May 22 to 28, 1936. Of the 193 candidates examined, 92 passed and 101 were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows: K. Alaway, W. Ball, R. Barrows, P. Beard, P. Bee, J. Bell, A. Bellamy, G. Bidmead, S. Bragg, R. Bulbeck, P. Bushell, R. Cake, A. Causon, E. Chandler, D. Chappell, T. Chivers, D. Collins, P. Cooke, J. Cunningham, P. Date, R. Dean, A. Douglass, R. Elliott, G. Fairbairn, G. Fairweather, K. Farms, J. Feesey, W. Ferguson, C. Fowler, A. Frearson, A. Fuller, T. Gale, D. Goldfinch, G. Griffin, J. Haddy, F. Hall, H. Hall, M. Harris, T. Hayes, H. Hitch, C. Hobbis, J. Holden, G. Hoskins, E. Hutchinson, C. Jones, T. King, A. Lane, E. Lane, F. Lawrence, W. Lawrence, C. Lightowlers, C. Lovegrove, B. Lowe, C. Lowe, J. Maudsley, R. Meadows, N. Mitchell, D. Moore, G. Morgan, F. Otton, G. Pace, R. Parsons, A. Pine, D. Plumstead, E. Pollitt, F. Potter, P. Powell, E. Price, R. Reed, F. Richmond, W. Ryder, G. Salisbury, K. Saunders, J. Simpson, J. Slack, R. Stafford, G. Stevens, A. Strong, B. Tapner, W. Tocher, C. Tooley, M. Upright, D. Watson, E. Waugh, L. Webster, H. Whittaker, W. Wilkinson, I. Williams, J. Williams, H. Williamson, C. Wills, and I. Wilson.

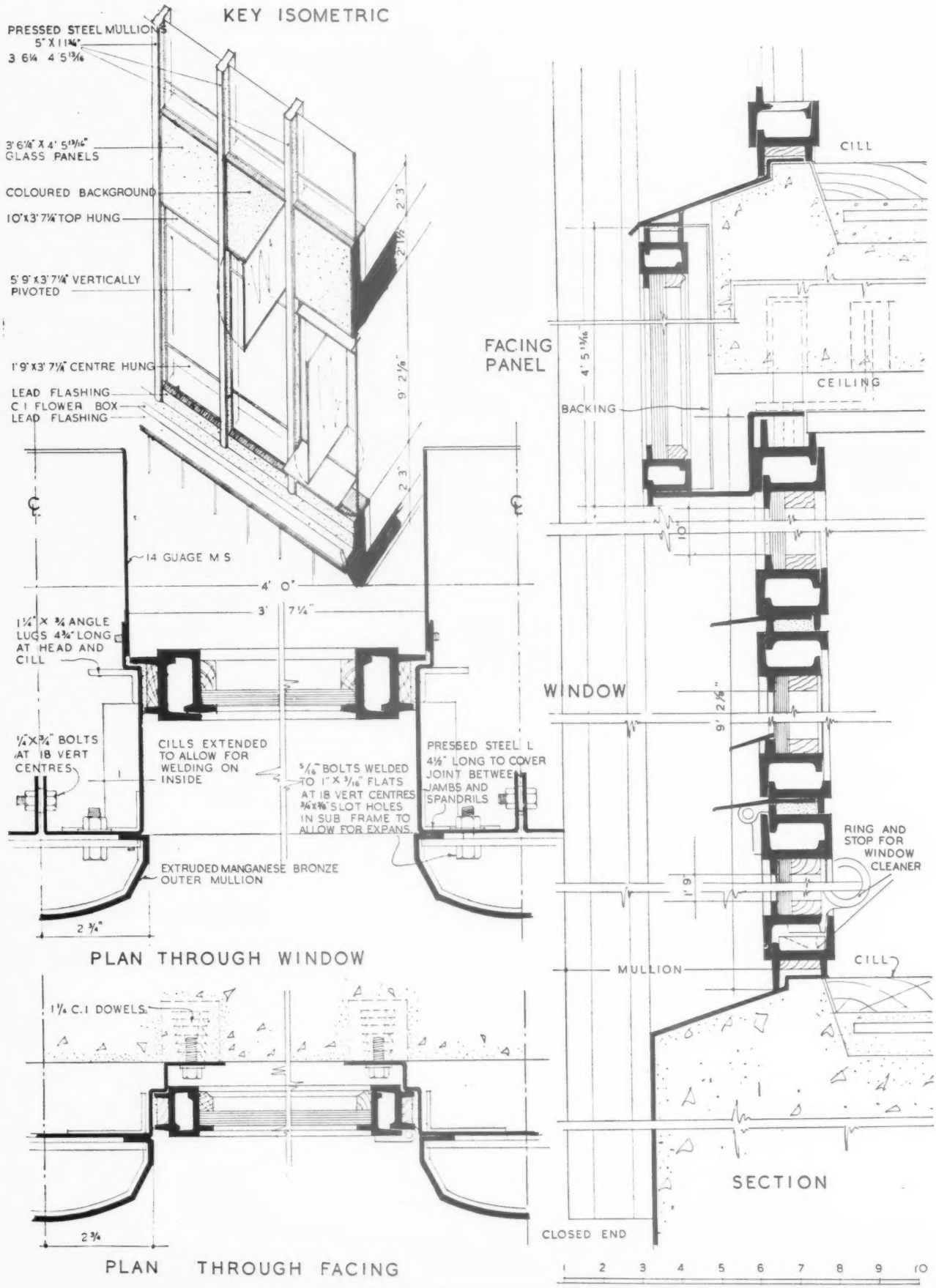
WORKING DETAILS : 451

FACING • NEW PREMISES FOR PETER JONES, SLOANE SQUARE, S.W.

The external surfacing of the building illustrated above, which is quite independent of the constructional framework, is carried out entirely in metal and glass. The aim of the architects has been to provide a facing which will have the advantages of permanency, while at the same time allowing for a certain amount of variety. The whole appearance of this building can be changed at very low cost, by changing the background to the glass panels which mask the floor levels, and painting the vertical mullions a different colour. Behind the protective glass panelling almost any finish can be used, including even ordinary wall paper. An axonometric and details are shown overleaf. Architects : Slater & Moberly; Associated Architect : W. Crabtree; Consultant Architect : Professor C. H. Reilly.

WORKING DETAILS : 452

FACING • NEW PREMISES FOR PETER JONES, SLOANE SQUARE, S.W.



Axonometric and details of the facing illustrated overleaf

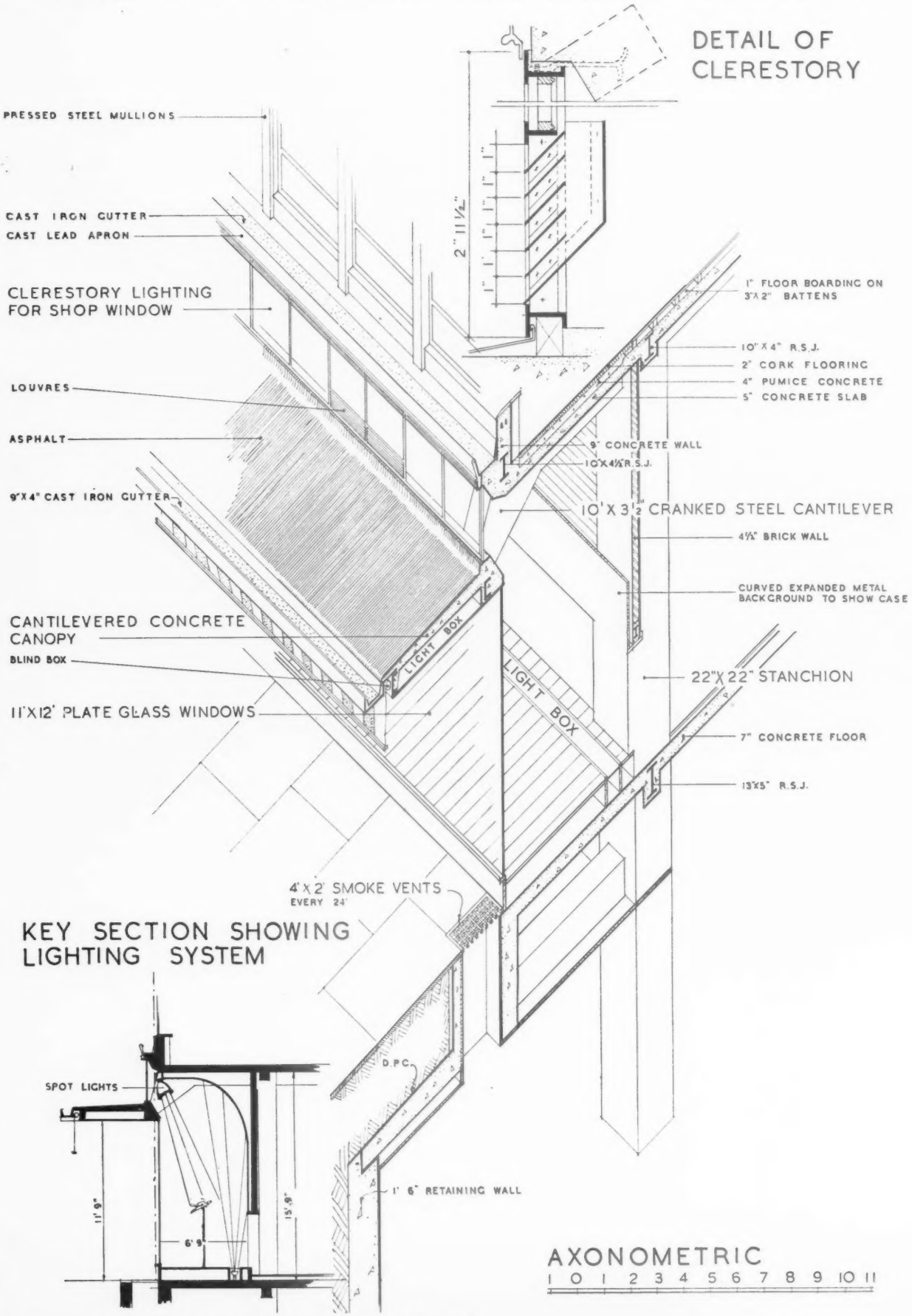
WORKING DETAILS : 453

SHOP-FRONT • NEW PREMISES FOR PETER JONES, SLOANE SQUARE, S.W.

The interesting feature of the shop window illustrated above is the system of lighting. A clerestory window is provided above the canopy, an arrangement made possible by supporting the canopy on cranked cantilevers, and this window provides all the light necessary for display purposes during the daytime. At night spotlights in the same position are used to light up the goods, while reflectors in a sunk box along the rear of the stallboard project upwards on to a curved back screen. This double system of lighting gives an effect of depth and perspective which can otherwise only be obtained by elaborate window dressing and the expenses of upkeep are therefore greatly reduced The colour of the back lights can be changed at will. An axonometric and details are shown overleaf. Architects: Slater and Moberly; Associated Architect: W. Crabtree; Consultant Architect: Professor C. H. Reilly.

WORKING DETAILS : 454

SHOP-FRONT • NEW PREMISES FOR PETER JONES, SLOANE SQUARE, S.W.



Axonometric and details of the shop-front illustrated overleaf

PETER JONES, SLOANE SQUARE, S.W.

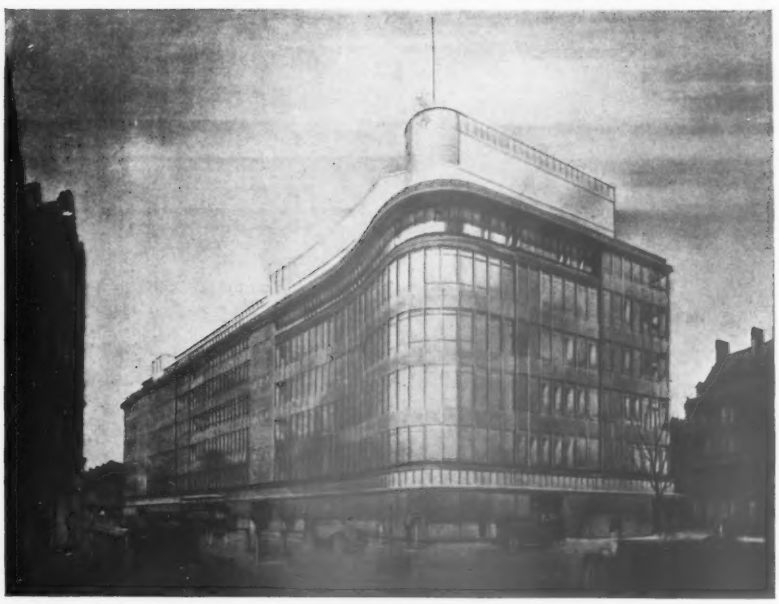
ARCHITECTS, SLATER AND MOBERLY; ASSOCIATED ARCHITECT, WILLIAM CRABTREE; CONSULTING ARCHITECT, C. H. REILLY

GENERAL PROBLEM.—*A store, to include eventually a swimming pool and sun lounge, with sliding roof, a large restaurant with stage, and squash courts.*

EXTERIOR TREATMENT.—*The façade can be cleaned easily from the inside of the building, and is constructed of pressed metal and sheet glass, with plate glass windows. The glass frames or panels which form the facing can be opened, and permit the colour of the building to be changed by distempering the plaster behind them. Between the glass and the plaster is an air space of ½ in.*

The photograph is of the east front, facing Sloane Square, showing the Symonds Street front in sharp perspective.

NEW PREMISES FOR PETER



CONSTRUCTION. — *Steel framed riveted structure, with a concrete casing; basement almost entirely in R.C.; main partition walls in brick and floors of hollow tile. The reinforced concrete breast walls are cast in with the floors and beam casings. The outer line of stanchions is set back about 8 ft. from the building line, the reinforced concrete continuous canopy over the shop windows being cantilevered from the main steelwork.*

The continuous window-boxes above the canopy, and elsewhere, are of lead, with a slight alloy of antimony and silver. The boxes are hung on bronze brackets lead-plugged to the wall facing, and are drained from a continuous bottom gutter through weep-holes onto the canopy. The upper range of boxes are drained into the internal R.W. downcomers.

PLAN.—*The building is planned for speedy erection in three sections. The first section facing Sloane Square, has been completed, and the second section, adjoining it, is now being built. The building is also planned for easy circulation by the public, and to obtain the largest amount of daylight, having been provided with maximum of "well" lit floor space allowed by the London County Council.*

INTERNAL FINISHES.—*The back of each shop window is finished with a plain painted plaster surface, curved over towards the window at the top and lit from above the canopy by a clerestory window of prismatic glass. Each window can be illuminated by floods below, above or from the sides, and the colour of the lighting can be changed as desired. Lifts are finished in wood veneers; staircase treads are of terrazzo and wall finish of linoleum.*

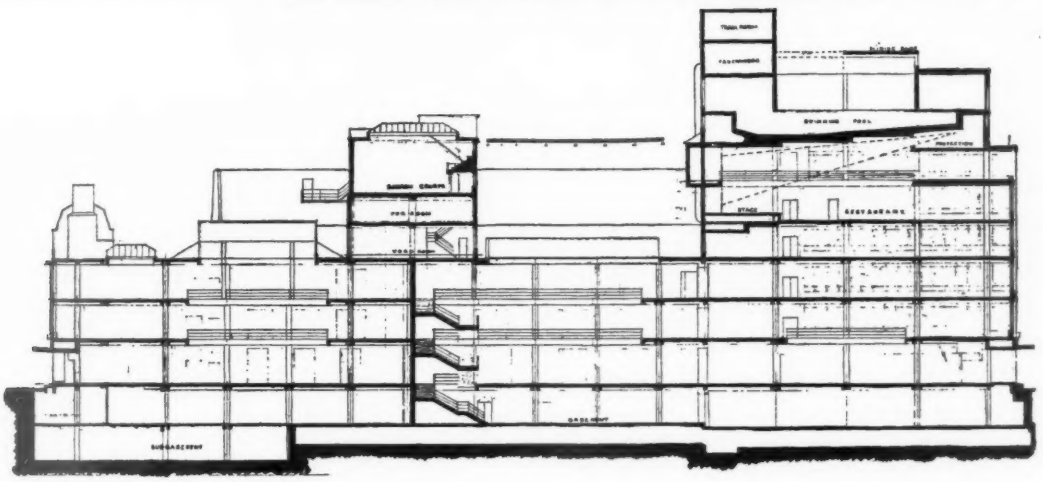
No escalators are incorporated in the building but should they be necessary in the future extension, the floors can be trimmed to enable them to be installed. Every detail has been designed or chosen for efficiency and economy, particularly the lighting fittings.

The photographs show, above, the King's Road, south, and Sloane Square, east, fronts of the first section: left, a perspective of the complete scheme from the same viewpoint. The building is being built in three sections. The second is now in course of construction.

JONES, SLOANE SQUARE, S.W.

ARCHITECTS, SLATER AND MOBERLY; ASSOCIATED ARCHITECT, WILLIAM CRABTREE; CONSULTING ARCHITECT, C. H. REILLY

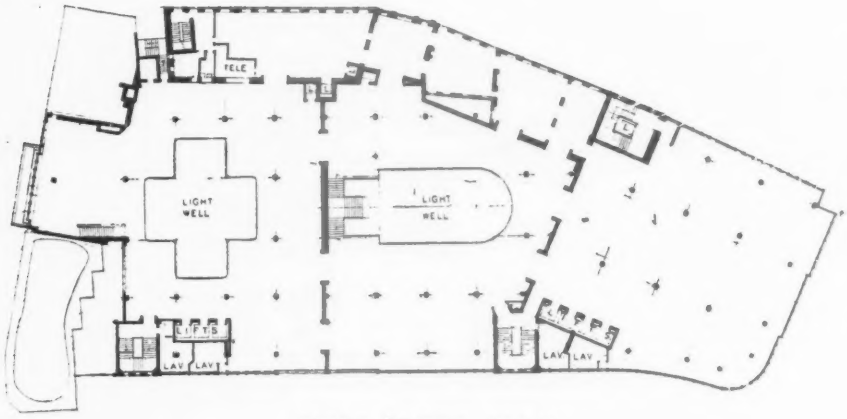
A detail of the upper portion of the façade at the junction of King's Road and Sloane Square. The glass panels between the windows can be opened, and the colour of the building changed by distempering the plaster behind them.



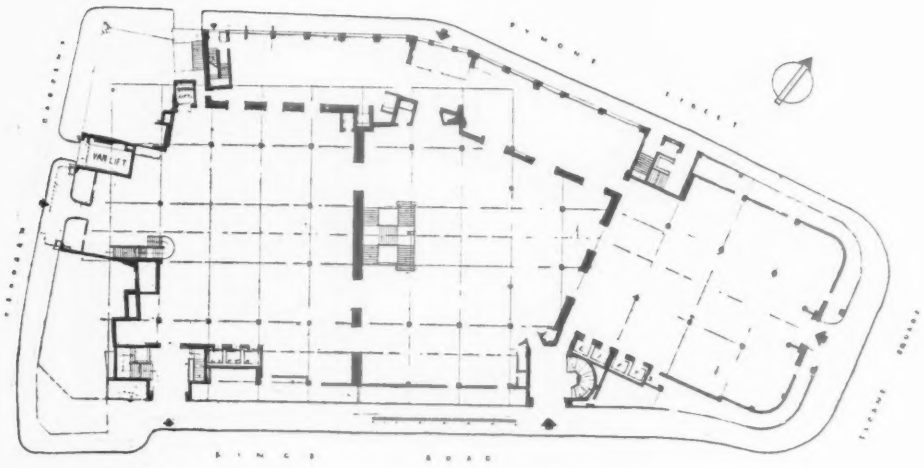
SECTION THROUGH COMPLETE SCHEME

NEW PREMISES FOR PETER

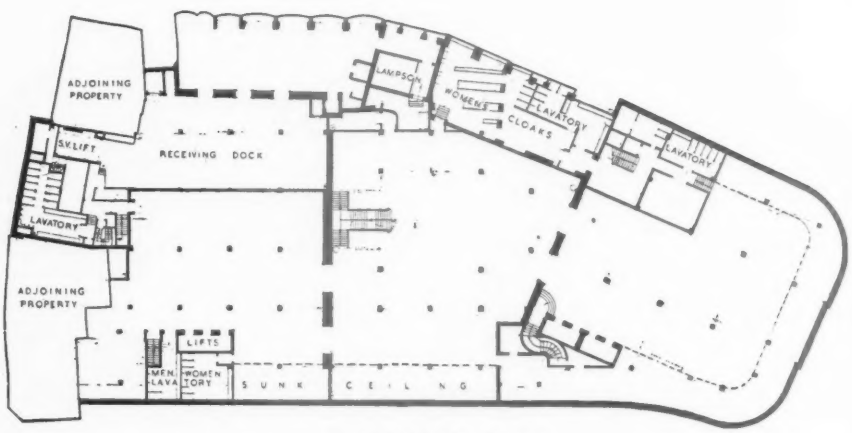
ARCHITECTS: SLATER AND MOBERLY; ASSOCIATED ARCHITECT, WILLIAM CRABTREE; CONSULTING ARCHITECT, C. H. REILLY.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



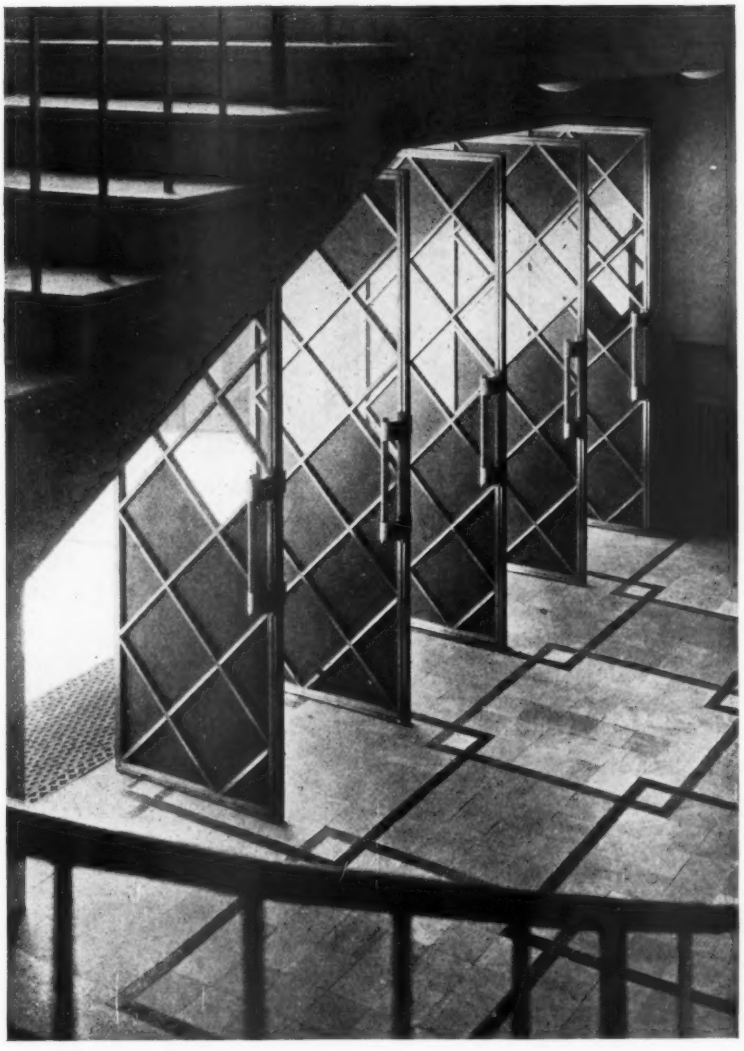
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



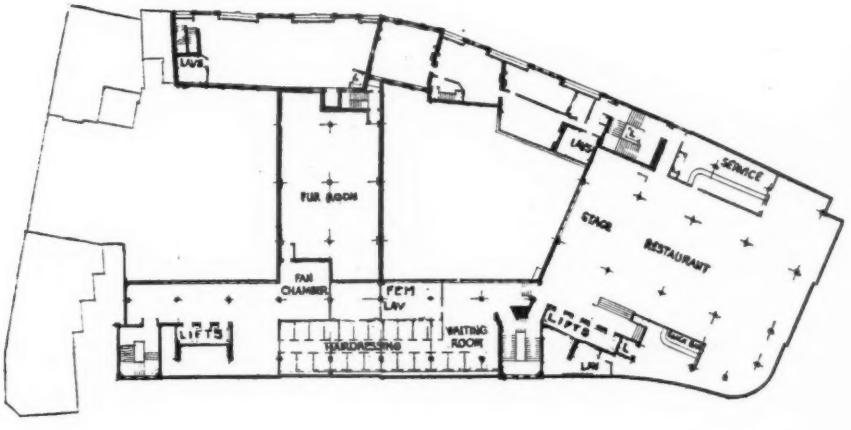
BASEMENT PLAN

The plans shown on this and the facing page are of the complete scheme. The first section, just finished, extends from Sloane Square to the east staircase and main partition wall on the Kings Road front. The second section, now in course of construction, adjoins the first portion, and extends to next main partition wall.

JONES, SLOANE SQUARE, S.W.



The photographs show, left, two views of the staircase at the Kings Road entrance; above, the entrance doors from the staircase.



FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

Streets of old English wooden houses are to be seen in Kent, Essex, and sometimes in Norfolk. The above photograph was taken in Kent and shows houses in which brick cores have been used for flues. Up to the early part of the nineteenth century an immense number of the smaller houses and cottages of this county were in this technique of wood construction. From "The Charm of the Timber House."

LITERATURE

TIMBER

[*By A. H. SPARROW*]

The Charm of the Timber House. Introduction by S. P. B. Mais; and a chapter on Building in Timber by R. Furneaux Jordan, London: Ivor Nicholson and Watson. Price 2/6.

WHEN people start talking about charm, in general, one imagines that they have nothing to say in particular.

The Charm of the Timber House is an unfortunate title for a book which, though slight, is instructive and agreeably unsentimental.

The book falls into two parts. A short introductory essay covering about 13 pages, by R. Furneaux Jordan, on "Modern Building in Timber," and an anthology of photographs. There is no particular connection between the two. In fact, Mr. Jordan advances some interesting reasons for the absence of timber tradition in this country, while the photographs create the impression that, like all innovations in England, a fashion for wooden houses would just be a "revival." The argument of the essay, which is a matter-of-fact examination of the structural, æsthetic and economic possibilities of wood as a building material, is that "the good qualities inherent in timber make it singularly suitable to contemporary needs." It is illustrated by examples of contemporary practice in Germany and Sweden, and by the winning designs in the recent timber competition. The photographs are, for the most part, examples from English villages in the eastern counties, where there has always been a strong timber tradition, and of American colonial architecture. After looking at them, one hopes that timber revivalists will succeed in developing a style of their own, and refrain from importing the American pattern lock, stock and pilaster.

There is a tendency throughout the book to state the argument in favour of wood entirely in terms of the small house, and of the week-end or sea-side bungalow. This is a pity, as the middle classes as a whole prefer permanence and solidity to cheapness, hygiene and flexibility, which are the peculiar advantages of wood; whereas many of the arguments addressed to them should be of interest to local housing authorities if they could be conveyed to the right quarter. The main facts of the case are that wood,

if used in sufficient quantities, might be anything up to 30 per cent. cheaper than brick ; that the risk of fire is now considered to be no greater for timber than other materials, provided certain simple precautions are taken in the building ; that timber is a dry and homogeneous material which can be very easily and quickly put together ; that it is a material which can be used almost to the complete exclusion of all others, so that wet processes can be avoided ; and, finally, it has the great advantage of being in itself an attractive finish. If we are to have cottage housing estates, why not build them of wood instead of harsh, pressed brick ? And schools, too ? It would be an advantage if such buildings could be guaranteed to fall down at the end of 40 years. Unfortunately, even in timber, they might be made, with careful management, to last for anything up to 200 years.

Houses in Sweden, showing the use of vertical boarding. Architect : Birger Jonson.

THE URBAN GARDEN

Gardening in Towns. By H. H. Thomas. London: Methuen. Price 5s.

THE walker in the London parks does not need to be told of the magnificence that can be achieved in the urban garden. But how to reproduce it in the modest back garden, whether in the suburb or near the centre, or even in the window-box of the flat dweller who likes to add a little abstract beauty to the prospect at the head of his concrete stairs ?

There are limitations in the scope of modest town gardening that make themselves felt pretty quickly unless one is either expert or properly advised. Mr. Thomas makes clear, in words that the beginner will feel are all very suitably of one comprehensible syllable, how the limitations may be quite readily dodged. He explains how the peculiar difficulties—two of the chief of which are acidity of soil coming from factory and domestic chimneys, and its poor quality—arise and how they are to be counteracted simply. And he shows a very lively ingenuity in suggesting flowers, plants and scents for all seasons of the year. There was every excuse for writing such a helpful book as this. I hope fervently that it will have a large sale. E.H.A.

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

Cement Prices

MR. WOODS asked the Minister of Health whether his attention had been called to the large and increasing profits made by manufacturers of cement; and whether he would take steps to ensure that competitive prices were secured in connection with the slum clearance schemes now under consideration.

Sir Kingsley Wood said that it was the duty of the Prices of Building Materials Committee to report particularly as to the extent to which in any case the price of building materials appeared to be unduly high by reason of the operation of any trade combination, trust, or agreement. He understood that, although they had had cement prices under review, they had not found it necessary to make any such report. In December last cement manufacturers announced their decision to reduce cement prices by an average of not less than 2s. per ton throughout the country, partly in view of Government expenditure on housing and slum clearance, and this reduction was now in force.

Aged Persons

Mr. D. Adams asked the Minister of Health whether he was aware that there was an increasing demand in many parts of England and Wales for small dwellings of a type suitable for occupation by aged persons.

Sir K. Wood said he agreed that the demand for small houses and tenements suitable for aged persons appeared to be increasing. Up to June 30 the total number of such houses approved by him was 17,267, and at that date proposals to erect a further 897 were under consideration.

Site Clearance

Mr. D. Adams asked the Minister of Health what steps local authorities might, with the approval of his Department, take to require not only the demolition of insanitary buildings, but also the clearance of a site which had been the subject of a clearance order under Section 2 of the Housing Act, 1930.

Sir K. Wood said that the Housing Act of 1930 did not contain any provision to enable local authorities to require the clearance of a site which had been the subject of a Clearance Order. Local authorities had power themselves to demolish the buildings on default of the owner and might proceed under the Public Health Acts where the condition of an uncleared site of demolished buildings amounted to a nuisance.

TIMBER TRAIN

The itinerary—from tomorrow—of the timber exhibition train which left Paddington Station on June 29 on a tour of 27 provincial cities and towns is as follows:

July 10 & 11	Stoke-on-Trent	Stoke Station.
July 13 & 14	Manchester ..	Oxford Road Station (Bay Platform).
July 15, 16, 17, 18 & 20	Liverpool ..	Lime Street Station (No. 1 Platform).
July 21 & 22	Preston.. ..	Preston Station.
July 23 & 24	Blackburn ..	Blackburn Station.
July 25 & 27	Burnley ..	Bank Top Station (Down Bay)
July 28 & 29	Bradford ..	Forster Square Station (No. 4 Platform).
July 30 & 31	Leeds	New Station (Horse Dock).
Aug. 3 to 7..	Glasgow ..	Queen Street Station.
Aug. 8 & 10	Edinburgh ..	Haymarket Station.
Aug. 12 & 13	Middlesbrough	Passenger Station.
Aug. 14 & 15	Darlington ..	Bank Top Station (South Horse Dock).
Aug. 17 to 20	Newcastle ..	Manors North Station (No. 5 Platform).
Aug. 21 & 22	York	Old Station (Scarborough Line).
Aug. 24 & 25	Hull	Hull Station (No. 1 Horse Dock).
Aug. 26 & 27	Doncaster ..	St. James' Bridge Station (B Platform).
Aug. 28 & 29	Sheffield ..	Park Station (No. 1 Coal Road).
Aug. 31 & Sept. 1.	Derby	Friargate Station (Horse Dock).
Sept. 2 & 3..	Nottingham ..	London Road Station (Low Level).
Sept. 4 & 5..	Leicester ..	Leicester Station (Station Street Dock).
Sept. 7 & 8	Coventry	Coventry Station (No. 16 Road, Goods Yard).
Sept. 9 & 10	Rugby	Rugby Station.
Sept. 11 & 12	Bedford ..	Midland Road Station (No. 2 Platform).
Sept. 14 & 15	Luton	Luton Station.
Sept. 16 to 18	London ..	Euston Station (No. 5 Platform)

LAW REPORT

HOUSING ACT, 1930—IMPORTANT APPEAL DECISION.

Marriott v. Minister of Health—Court of Appeal. Before Lords Justices Slesser and Romer and Mr. Justice Eve.

THIS was an appeal by the Minister of Health from an order of Mr. Justice Swift, sitting in the King's Bench Division, granting an application by Mr. J. Marriott of 34 St. James's Street, Nottingham, made under Section 11 (3) of the Housing Act, 1930, by which he asked the court to quash a compulsory purchase order which had been made and confirmed under that Act.

The order in question was made by the Nottingham Corporation on June 24, 1934, and confirmed by the Minister of Health on January 16, 1935.

The ground of the application was that the order was not confirmed for any of the purposes of the Act.

The complaint was that after the order had been made, Mr. Marriott himself 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 contained 39 houses, of which 27 belonged to the applicant and instructions for their demolition were given his builder in July. Before the date of the public local inquiry, October 2, 1934, all the houses had been completely demolished.

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. Justice Swift, in his judgment, said the applicant relied on the ground that, as the houses had been pulled down, the circumstances did not exist in which the Corporation were entitled to acquire the land compulsorily. Under Section 1 (3) the Corporation, after passing a resolution, had two courses open to them; they could either order the owners to pull down the houses, in which case the site remained the property of the owners, or they could purchase the site and pull down the houses themselves. The applicant did not wait to see which course was adopted. He proceeded to demolish the houses himself, so that when the enquiry took place, there were no houses on the site and nothing to be demolished. Applicant contended that after that had happened nobody could proceed to secure a clearance of the area—as it was already cleared and could not be cleared again.

His lordship thought applicant was right on that point. He did not see how a clearance could be ordered after the land had in fact been cleared. The confirming order of the Minister was not retrospective. The land belonged to the applicant. If he had waited, he would have had to deal with it as ordered, but, as he did not wait, the Corporation could not now say that they were entitled to buy the land in order to demolish the houses on it, which had already been demolished. Therefore in his view, the compulsory purchase order was not within the powers of the Act and must be quashed.

It was from this order that the Minister of Health now appealed, and on his behalf the Attorney General, Sir Donald Somervell, K.C., appealed, Mr. Montgomery, K.C., appearing for Mr. Marriott.

The court after legal argument dismissed the appeal.

JUDGMENT

Lord Justice Slesser, in his judgment, said the appeal raised a question of considerable public importance, relating to the proper construction of certain sections of the Housing Act, 1930.

In his lordship's view, Mr. Montgomery, for Mr. Marriott, was right in saying that the Minister had not before him the proper material to enable him to confirm the order. He was not concerned with the method in which the Minister could inform himself apart from local inquiry because, when the inquiry was held the inspector was made aware of the fact that all the buildings had been demolished. Having that in mind it was impossible to say that the Minister could confirm the order under the Act. He found it impossible not to read paragraph 5 of schedule 2 of the Act, as giving the Minister power to modify an order by excluding part of the property included in the clearance area, and he thought that the Minister had to take into consideration the facts as they were at the time of the local inquiry. In the present case there were then no houses on Mr. Marriott's land. The Attorney General was disposed to admit that if between the resolution of the local authority and their order the clearance had been made, the local authority could not have made the order. That was confirmed by the fact that, if the local authority had adopted the alternative of ordering demolition, that could not have been ordered after the demolition had already taken place. The same considerations which applied to the making of the order seemed to his lordship to apply equally to its modification and confirmation by the Minister.

It was an essential element that there should be buildings to be demolished. Under these circumstances, the appeal failed and must be dismissed.

Lord Justice Romer and Mr. Justice Eve agreed.

Mr. Philip Scholberg is away on holiday. His Trade Notes will be resumed on his return at the end of the month.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

ARLINGTON HOUSE, GREEN PARK, W. (pages 47-51). The general contractors were Messrs. Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd. The principal sub-contractors and suppliers included Goodman Price, Ltd., demolition and excavation; Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., asphalt; Caxton Floors, Ltd., reinforced concrete and fireproof construction; London Brick Co., Ltd., and Ames and Finnis, bricks and partitions; Shaws' Glazed Brick Co., Ltd., faience; Dawnays, Ltd., structural steel; Diespeker & Co., Ltd., precast terrace tiles; Hemel Hempstead Patent Brick Co., Ltd., partitions; Wotton and Sons, patent glazing, glass; Acme Flooring and Paving Co., Ltd., wood block flooring; Catesbys, Ltd., patent flooring; R.I.W. Protective Products Ltd., waterproofing materials; J. Jeffreys & Co., Ltd., central heating, boilers and ventilation; Gas Light and Coke Co., Ltd., gasfitting; Selfstoke Boiler Co., Ltd., boilers; Bective Electrical Co., Ltd., electrical wiring, bells, telephones; Allom Bros., Ltd., electric light fixtures; Matthew Hall & Co., Ltd., plumbing; Shanks & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; Nash and Hull, Ltd., letter chutes; Hoyle, Robson, Barnett & Co., Ltd., patent wall finishes; Fenning & Co., Ltd., stairtreads; Carter and Aynsley, Ltd., door furniture; Williams and Williams, Ltd., casements and window furniture; C. A. and A. W. Haward, folding gates and iron staircases; Mather and Platt, Ltd., rolling shutters and fireproof doors; Greens Fitments, Ltd., kitchen fitments; Plastering, Ltd., plaster; H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd., Cashmore Art Workers, Brown and Tawse, Ltd., and F. A. Norris & Co., Ltd., metalwork; Rippers, Ltd., joinery; South Western Stone Co., Ltd., stonework; Fenning & Co., Ltd., travertine marble mantels; Roma, Ltd., furniture; Cheals, Ltd., shrubs and trees; Fredk. Sage & Co., Ltd., shop fitting; Waygood-Otis, Ltd., lifts; United Water Softener Co., Ltd., water softening plant; E. J. and A. T. Bradford and Maple and Co., Ltd., signs; Rutherford & Co., Ltd., patent flooring; Venesta, Ltd., flush doors; British Aluminium Co., Ltd., aluminium; Frigidaire, Ltd., refrigerators; Contemporary Woodwork, Ltd., panelling in entrance hall and vestibules, counters and fittings in porters' recess; Connolly Bros., Ltd., Vaumol hide; R.I.W. Protective Products Co., Ltd., R.I.W. No. 112 to the steelwork, No. 110 for the structural stone, No. 232 to walls in light wells.

PETER JONES'S SHOP, SLOANE SQUARE, S.W. (pages 57-61). The general contractors were John Lewis & Co. Ltd., Building Department. The principal sub-contractors and suppliers included Coles Demolition and Excavation Ltd., demolition and excavation; Sika-Francois, Ltd., dampcourses, basement and retaining walls, etc., waterproofing materials; Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., Hyrib-reinforced concrete; Carter & Co., Ltd., tiles; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., pioneer blocks, partitions; J. H. Sankey and Son, Ltd., partitions, Cranham blocks; Compton Bros., Ltd., glass; The Forge, cast lead, metalwork; Horseley, Smith & Co., Ltd., woodblock flooring; Bastian and Allen, Ltd., boilers; Zeiss Ikon, Ltd., and Best and Lloyd, Ltd. electric light fixtures; Matthew Hall and Co., Ltd., plumbing and water supply; Diespeker & Co., Ltd., stairtreads; Malcolm Macleod & Co., Ltd., stairtreads; Yannedis & Co., Ltd., door furniture, cloakroom fittings; Parker, Winder and Achurch, Ltd., and James Gibbons, Ltd., door furniture; Bostwick Gate and Shutter Co., Ltd., folding gates; Safety Tread Syndicate, Ltd., folding gates, iron staircases; John Booth and Sons, Ltd., rolling shutters; Fredk. Braby and Co., Ltd., iron staircases; Accordo Blinds, Ltd., sunblinds;

Caston & Co., Ltd., and Cooles, metalwork: J. P. White and Sons, Ltd., joinery: Fenning & Co., Ltd., and John Stubbs & Sons, Ltd., marble: Parnell & Sons, Ltd., and Waring and Gillow, Ltd., shop fittings: Lady Allen of Hurtwood, shrubs and trees: Peter Jones, Ltd., textiles: H. Young & Co., steelwork, cranes: Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd., windows, pressed metal patent glazing: Haskins, canopy: Kingsmill Metal Co., Ltd., doors: Helical Bar and Engineering Co., Ltd., fireproof construction, concrete floor: Waygood-Otis, Ltd., lifts: Jas. Coombe & Co., Ltd., central heating, ventilation: Shanks and Co., Ltd., sanitary: Hoyle, Robson, Barnett & Co. Ltd., Glazement. Joseph Freeman Sons & Co., Ltd., cementone finished concrete.

In the list of contractors for the Pithead Baths, Coventry, published in our issue for June 25, we omitted to state that Messrs. James Farquharson & Sons supplied the cleaning equipment and curtain equipment.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON & DISTRICTS (15 MILES RADIUS)

FELTHAM. *Factory.* The Champion Sparking Plug Co., Ltd., propose to erect a factory at Hatton Cross. Plans have now been approved by the U.D.C.

FELTHAM. *Licensed Premises.* The U.D.C. has approved plans submitted by Messrs. Ashby's Staines Brewery, Ltd., for new premises at Sunbury Road.

FELTHAM. *Houses.* Mr. A. E. Murdoch, of Western Avenue, Perivale, proposes to erect 78 houses on the Northville estate, plans for which have been approved.

HAYES. *Houses.* Messrs. G. Wimpey & Co., of Hammersmith, W.6, are to develop the Manor estate by the erection of 50 houses. Plans have been approved by the U.D.C.

IVER. *Factory.* Permission has been granted the Britannic Electric Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., for the proposed erection of a new factory adjoining the Grand Union Canal, subject to the submission of plans.

MARYLEBONE. *Crematorium.* The Ministry of Health has sanctioned the proposal of the Marylebone B.C. for the provision of a crematorium at the cemetery.

MARYLEBONE. *Development.* Messrs. Montagu Evans and Son are to re-develop land in the Harrow Street and Deventry Street areas of Marylebone.

WOOLWICH. *Extensions.* The L.C.C. is to alter and extend the South Grove institution, Woolwich, at a cost of £21,000.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES

BRIGHTON. *Bungalows, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: 20 bungalows. Wilmington Way, for Messrs. Braybons, Ltd.; alterations and additions, 46 West Street, for London and Lancs Insurance Co., Ltd.; alterations, 161 North Street, and 1 New Road, for Clark's Bread Co., Ltd.: two houses, High View, Patcham, for Mr. T. W. Bassett; reconstruction, 16-7 St. George's Place, for Mr. F. Dunn Coleman; alterations and additions, 25 London Road, for MacFisheries, Ltd.; alterations, corner North Street and West Street, for Messrs. Montague Burton, Ltd.; alterations and additions, 14-5 Park Crescent Place, for Messrs. Sutton & Co.; alterations and additions, 271 Eastern Road, for Messrs. William Wilton, Ltd.; block of offices, Princes Place, for Mr. A. W. McCully; alterations and additions, Prince Albert P.H., Trafalgar Street, for Tamplin's Brewery, Ltd.; 10 houses, Greenfield Crescent, for Mr. C. W. Parkes.

BRIGHTON. *Villas.* The Corporation has approved plans by Mr. E. Wallis Long, F.R.I.B.A., for the erection of villas on the Laughton Lodge mental estate, at a cost of £40,992.

BRIGHTON. *Development.* Messrs. John D. Wood & Co. are to develop Sir George Lewis' land between Whiteways Road and the Rottingdean Heights estate, Brighton.

BRIGHTON. *Factory.* Metal Components, Ltd., are to purchase a site on the East Moulsecoomb estate, Brighton, for the erection of a factory.

GUILDFORD. *Offices.* The Corporation is to prepare plans for offices for the weights and measures department and caretaker's quarters.

GUILDFORD. *Cathedral, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Cathedral, Stoke Park, for Diocesan Trustees; three shops and flats, Worpleston Road, for Messrs. Mason and Toogood; nurses' hostel and maternity home, Stoughton Road, for Queen's District Nursing Association; two houses, off Elmside, for Mr. J. Purser; workshop reconstruction, North Street, for Messrs. Pimm, Son & Co., Ltd.; printing works, off South Street, for Mr. W. G. Clarke; alterations and additions, Three Pigeons Hotel, High Street, for Friary Breweries, Ltd.; two houses, Highview Road, for Guildale Estates, Ltd.; bus garage, Worpleston Road, for Mr. S. Hayter; three houses, Bannisters Road, for Mr. S. A. Grove.

GUILDFORD. *Development.* Mr. L. R. Hiscock is to develop the Beechcroft estate, Epsom Road, Guildford.

TENTERDEN. *Houses.* The R.D.C. has instructed the architect (Major Marchant) to prepare plans for the erection of 50 houses in the district.

NORTHERN COUNTIES

HULL. *Extensions.* The Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £279,220 for extensions at the power station.

KEIGHLEY. *Cinema, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Cinema, corner Lord Street and Alice Street, for Union Cinema Co., Ltd.; 16 houses, Hallows Road, for Mr. Norman Proctor; two houses, Exley Crescent, for Messrs. Hird Bros. & Co., Ltd.; 48 houses, West Lane, for the borough engineer; 10 houses, Spring Place, for Messrs. Sowter and O'Connell; shop and house, Aireworth Road, for Mr. J. Risworth; works extensions, Goulborne Street, for Messrs. Johnson, Thorpe & Co.; printing works, Hard Ings Road, for Messrs. Clifford Briggs, Ltd.

LEEDS. *Church, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Wooden church, Neville Road, for Corpus Christi Catholic Trustees; canopy alterations, Grand Theatre, New Briggate, for Grand Theatre Co., Ltd.; shop, Park Parade, for L.N.E.R. Co.; houses and shops, off Dalton Road, for Messrs. E. Todd and Son; houses, Morris Lane, Kirkstall, for Mr. N. Wilkinson; houses, Randolph Street and Atlanta Street, Bramley, for Messrs. Scott Bros.

LEEDS. *Extensions.* The Corporation has approved plans for extensions at the General Infirmary, Calverley Street.

LEEDS. *School.* The Leeds Education Committee has obtained a site on the Carr Manor estate for the erection of a secondary school; and has selected two school sites on the Halton Moor housing estate.

MANSFIELD. *Offices.* The Corporation has asked the borough engineer to prepare plans for the erection of joint offices for the gas and electricity departments in Ratcliffe Gate.

MANSFIELD. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Two houses, Oak Tree Lane, for Messrs. Rose, Curtis & Co.; cinema, Chesterfield Road, for Ritz Pictures (Mansfield), Ltd.; two houses, Sutton Road, for Mr. G. H. Hutchinson; four bungalows, Abbey Road, for Mr. F. C. Uphill: two houses, Paulson Drive, for Mr. C. C. Stafford.

MANSFIELD. *Houses.* The Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £19,450 for the erection of 63 houses by direct labour on the Racecourse estate.

SHEFFIELD. *Extensions, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Works extensions, Napier Street, for Sheffield Twist Drill and Steel Co., Ltd.; restaurant, Orchard Street, for Sunshine Café Co., Ltd.; two houses, May Road, for Messrs. Booth Bros.; 306 houses, Parsons Cross estate, for Corporation Estates Committee; 28 flats, Southey Avenue, for Graves Trust; two houses, Tyzack Road, for Messrs. A. and M. Higton; two houses, Stowe Avenue, for Mr. T. H. Bailey; 32 houses, off Richmond Hill, for Mr. T. H. Ellis; 24 houses, Cardoness Avenue, for Mr. W. Barlow; five houses, Norton Lane, for Mr. R. Jones; five houses, Westwick Grove, for Mr. E. W. Pope; two houses, Ringinglowe Road, for Mr. W. Green; two houses, Little Norton Lane, for Mr. J. H. Harrison; five shops and houses, Tyler Street, for Mr. E. Thompson; three houses, Ringinglowe Road, for Mr. H. E. Mottram; two houses, Wingerworth Avenue, for Messrs. J. and H. Wheen; club and house, Sheffield Road, for Tinsley Club Committee; six houses, Corker Road, for Messrs. Newhouses, Ltd.; 28 bungalows, off Rivilin Valley Road, for Mr. M. Bonner; 14 houses, off Meadow Head Avenue, for Mr. T. Ward; 12 houses, Stowe Avenue, for Messrs. Ackroyd and Abbott; two houses, Fairbarn Road, for Mr. L. Hickinson; two houses, Marston Crescent, for Mr. F. Wilton; 10 houses, Seagrave Road, for Mr. J. Fleming; two houses, Chorley Drive, for Mr. J. W. Sivil; eight houses, Bannerdale Road, for Messrs. Plant Bros.; six shops and houses, Warburton Road, for Mr. G. R. Parkin; 43 houses, Crowland Road, for Messrs. Oxspring Bros.; four houses, Cockshutt Avenue, for Mr. W. Redmile; 12 houses, Bannerdale Road, for Mr. H. Seymour; two houses, Westwick Road, for Mr. S. L. Clark; two houses, Harley Road, for Mr. G. M. Taylor.

MORECAMBE. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: 10 houses, Litchfield Avenue, for Messrs. Russell Bros; two houses, Colwyn Avenue, for Mr. John Kenyon; five houses, Schole Green Lane, for Mr. W. Threlfall; two houses, Thornton Road, for Messrs. Fisher & Webster; 18 houses, Windsor Avenue, for Messrs. G. & W. Taylor; three houses, Clifton Drive, for Mr. A. Fielden; dairy, Central Farm, for Mr. J. Clark; two houses, Back Seaborn Road, for Mr. A. C. Bellhouse; three houses, Norton Road, for Messrs. W. Huddleston and Sons; three houses, Marine Road, for Mr. G. W. Herbert; cinema, Euston Road, for Odeon Theatre, Ltd.; four houses, Elkin Road, for Messrs. Bell and Isaacs; four houses, Clifton Drive, for Mr. W. R. Turner; two houses, Broadway, for Messrs. G. Clark, Ltd.; four houses, Connaught Road, for Mr. M. Naylor; two houses, Hest Bank Road, for Messrs. Pratt & Eccles.

NANTWICH. *Extensions.* The Cheshire Education Committee is to enlarge the Nantwich and Acton Grammar School at a cost of £10,700.

WAKEFIELD. *Camp School.* The Wakefield Education Committee recommends the acquisition of a site at Hornsea for the erection of a camp school.

WAKEFIELD. *Additions, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Additions, Victoria Mills, Alverthorpe Road for Messrs. J. & J. Archer, Ltd.; warehouse, Bective Road, for Messrs. Harrop Bros.; ten houses, Cliff Park Avenue, for Mr. H. Bastow; two houses, Farne Avenue, for Mr. H. Watson; three houses, Dewsbury Road, for Mr. Jas. Taylor; warehouse, Back Lane, for Messrs. Ringtons, Ltd.; additions, 7 South Parade, for Deaf and Dumb Society; four houses, Marston Avenue, for Miss Stott.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite every entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers. The rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I s. d.	II s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE ...	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
A	Aberdeen ...	Scotland	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Abergavenny ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Abingdon ...	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Accrington ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Addlestone ...	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Adlington ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Airdrie ...	Scotland	*1 6½	1 2
C	Aldeburgh ...	E. Counties	1 2½	11
A	Altrincham ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_3	Appleby ...	N.W. Counties	1 3	11½
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Aylesbury ...	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_1	BANBURY ...	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_1	Bangor ...	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_3	Barnard Castle ...	N.E. Coast	1 5	1 0½
A	Barnsley ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
B	Barnstaple ...	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Barrow ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Barry	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Basingstoke ...	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bath	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bedford ...	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Bewdley ...	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bicester ...	S. Counties	1 3	11½
	Birkenhead ...	N.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Birmingham ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 6	1 1½
A	Blackburn ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Blackpool ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Blyth	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Bognor ...	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Boston ...	Mid. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Bournemouth...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Bradford ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Brentwood ...	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Bridgend ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
B	Bridgwater ...	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington ...	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Brighouse ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Brighton ...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ...	S.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Brixham ...	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Bromsgrove ...	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	Bromyard ...	Mid. Counties	1 3	11½
A	Burnley ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Burslem ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bury	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Buxton ...	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_1	Canterbury ...	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Cardiff ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
A	Carlisle ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Carmarthen ...	S. Wales & M.	1 4½	1 0½
B	Carnarvon ...	N.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Carnforth ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Castleford ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Chatham ...	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Chelmsford ...	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Cheltenham ...	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Chester ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Chesterfield ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Chichester ...	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Chorley ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Cirencester ...	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Clitheroe ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Clydebank ...	Scotland	1 6½	1 2
A	Coalville ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Colchester ...	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Colwyn Bay ...	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Consett ...	N.E. Coast	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Conway ...	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Coventry ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Crewe	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Cumberland ...	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	Darwen ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Deal	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Denbigh ...	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Derby	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Dewsbury ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
B	Didcot	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Doncaster ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Dorchester ...	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Driffield ...	Yorkshire	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Droitwich ...	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Dudley ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Dumfries ...	Scotland	1 6	1 1½
A	Dundee ...	Scotland	1 6½	1 2
A	Durham ...	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6	1 1½
A	Edinburgh ...	Scotland	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Glamorgan-shire, Rhondda Valley District ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Exeter ...	S.W. Counties	*1 5½	1 1½
B	Exmouth ...	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_3	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Filey	Yorkshire	1 5	1 0½
A	Fleetwood ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Folkestone ...	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Frodsham ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	Frome ...	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
B	Gillingham ...	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Glasgow ...	Scotland	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Gloucester ...	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Goole ...	Yorkshire	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Gosport ...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Grantham ...	Mid. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Gravesend ...	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Greenock ...	Scotland	*1 6½	1 2
A	Grimsby ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Guildford ...	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	HALIFAX ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Hanley ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Harrogate ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Hartlepools ...	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
B	Harwich ...	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B_1	Hastings ...	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Hatfield ...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	Hereford ...	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Hertford ...	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Heysham ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Howden ...	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	Huddersfield ...	Yorkshire	1 6	1 2
A	Hull	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	ILKLEY ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Immingham ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Ipswich ...	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Isle of Wight ...	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	JARROW ...	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	KEIGHLEY ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Kendal ...	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Keswick ...	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Kettering ...	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	King's Lynn ...	E. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	LANCASTER ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Leamington ...	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Leeds	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Leek	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leicester ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leigh	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Lewes	S. Counties	1 3	11½
A_2	Lichfield ...	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Lincoln	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
	Liverpool ...	N.W. Counties	*1 8	1 3
A_2	Llandudno ...	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Llanelly ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
	London (12-miles radius)		1 8	1 3
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 7½	1 2½
A	Long Eaton ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Loughborough ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Luton	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lytham ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_3	Maidstone ...	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Malvern ...	Mid. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Manchester ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Mansfield ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Margate ...	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Matlock ...	Mid. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Merthyr ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6	1 1½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Middlewich ...	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ...	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_2	Monmouth ... & S. and E. Glamorganshire	S. Wales & M	1 3½	11½
A	Morecambe ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	NANTWICH ...	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Neath	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
A	Nelson ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Newcastle ...	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	Newport ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
A	Normanton ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	North Shields...	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	North Staffs ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Norwich ...	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Nottingham ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nuneaton ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	OAKHAM ...	Mid. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Oldham ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Oswestry ...	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Oxford ...	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ...	Scotland	*1 6½	1 2
B_3	Pembroke ...	S. Wales & M.	1 3	11½
A	Perth	Scotland	*1 6½	1 2
A_1	Peterborough	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth ...	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
A	Pontefract ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Pontypridd ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Portsmouth ...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Preston ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	READING ...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	Reigate ...	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Retford ...	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 6	1 1½
A	Ripon	Yorkshire	1 5	1 0½
A	Rochdale ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Rochester ...	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Ruabon ...	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Rugby ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Rugeley ...	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Runcorn ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_1	ST. ALBANS ...	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_3	Salisbury ...	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
A_1	Scarborough ...	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Scunthorpe ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Sheffield ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Shipley ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Shrewsbury ...	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ...	Yorkshire	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Slough ...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Solihull ...	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southampton ...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Southport ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	S. Shields ...	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Stafford ...	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Stirling ...	Scotland	1 7	1 2½
A	Stockport ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Stroud ...	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Sunderland ...	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	Swansea ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
A	Swindon ...	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	TAMWORTH ...	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Taunton ...	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Teesside Dist....	N.E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Teignmouth ...	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Torquay ...	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Truro	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
A_3	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Walsall ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Warrington ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Warwick ...	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Weston-s.-Mare	W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Whitby ...	Yorkshire	1 5½	1 1½
A	Widnes ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Wigan ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Winchester ...	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Windsor ...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 0½
A_2	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Worcester ...	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Worksop ...	Yorkshire	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Wrexham ...	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wycombe ...	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B	YARMOUTH ...	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Yeovil ...	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given.

The rates for every trade in any given area will be sent on request.

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, adjustment 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

		s.	d.
Bricklayer	per hour	1	8
Carpenter	"	1	8
Joiner	"	1	8
Machinist	"	1	8
Mason (Banker)	"	1	8
" (Fixer)	"	1	9
Plumber	"	1	8
Painter	"	1	7
Paperhanger	"	1	7
Glazier	"	1	7
Slater	"	1	8
Scaffolder	"	1	4
Timberman	"	1	4
Navvy	"	1	3
General Labourer	"	1	3
Lorryman	"	1	5½
Crane Driver	"	1	7
Watchman	per week	2	10	0

MATERIALS

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

		£	s.	d.
Grey Stone Lime	per ton	2	2	0
Blue Lias Lime	"	1	16	6
Hydrated Lime	"	3	0	9
Portland Cement, in 4 ton lots (d/d site, including Paper Bags)	"	1	19	0
Rapid Hardening Cement, in 4-ton lots (d/d site, including Paper Bags)	"	2	5	0
White Portland Cement, in 1-ton lots	"	8	15	0
Thames Ballast	per Y.C.		6	6
¾" Crushed Ballast	"		7	0
Building Sand	"		7	6
Washed Sand	"		8	6
2" Broken Brick	"		8	0
¾" " "	"		10	3
Pan Breeze	"		6	6
Coke Breeze	"		8	9

DRAINLAYER

BEST STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES AND FITTINGS

		4" s.	d.	6" s.	d.
Straight Pipes	per F.R.	0	9	1	1
Bends	each	1	9	2	6
Taper Bends	"	3	6	5	3
Rest Bends	"	4	3	6	3
Single Junctions	"	3	6	5	3
Double	"	4	9	6	6
Straight channels	per F.R.	1	6	2	6
¾" Channel bends	each	2	9	4	0
Channel junctions	"	4	6	6	6
Channel tapers	"	2	9	4	0
Yard gullies	"	6	9	8	9
Interceptors	"	16	0	19	6

IRON DRAINS:

Iron drain pipe	per F.R.	1	6	2	6
Bends	each	5	0	10	6
Inspection bends	"	9	0	15	0
Single junctions	"	8	9	18	0
Double junctions	"	13	6	30	0
Lead Wool	lb.		6		—
Gaskin	"		5		—

BRICKLAYER

		£	s.	d.
Fletton	per M.	2	15	0
Grooved do.	"	2	17	0
Phorpres bricks	"	2	15	0
" Cellular bricks	"	2	15	0
Stocks, 1st quality	"	4	11	0
" 2nd "	"	4	2	6
Blue Bricks, Pressed	"	8	17	6
" Wirecuts	"	7	17	6
" Brindles	"	7	0	0
" 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
Phorpres 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*	"	1	0	0
" Buffs and Creams, *Add*	"	2	0	0
" Other Colours	"	5	10	0
2" Breeze Partition Blocks	per Y.S.		1	7
2½" " " "	"		1	10
3" " " "	"		2	1
4" " " "	"		2	6

MASON

		s.	d.
The following d/d F.O.R. at Nine Elms:			
Portland stone, Whitbed	F.C.	4	4½
" " Basebed	"	4	7½
Batn 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:

		£	s.	d.
24" × 12" Duchesses	per M.	28	17	6
22" × 12" Marchionesses	"	24	10	0
20" × 10" Countesses	"	19	5	0
18" × 10" Viscountesses	"	15	10	0
18" × 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" × 10" medium grey per 1,000 (actual)		21	11	6
" " green "		24	7	4
Best machine roofing tiles	"	4	5	0
Best hand-made do.	"	4	17	6
Hips and valleys	each			9
" hand-made	"			9½
Nails, compo	lb.		1	4
" copper	"		1	6

CARPENTER AND JOINER

		£	s.	d.
Good carcassing timber	F.C.		2	2
Birch	as 1" F.S.			9
Deal, Joiner's	" "			5
" " 2nds	" "			4
Mahogany, Honduras	" "		1	3
" African	" "		1	1
" Cuban	" "		2	6
Oak, plain American	" "		1	0
" Figured "	" "		1	3
" plain Japanese	" "		1	2
" Figured "	" "		1	5
" 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, ¾"	Sq.		18	6
" 1"	"	1	1	6
" 1¼"	"	1	2	0
" 1½"	"	1	5	0
" 1¾"	"	1	10	0
Deal matchings, ¾"	"		14	0
" 1"	"		15	6
" 1¼"	"	1	4	0
Rough boarding, ¾"	"		16	0
" 1"	"		18	0
" 1¼"	"	1	6	0

Plywood, per ft. sup.

Thickness	¼" A	¼" B	¼" BB	⅜" A	⅜" B	⅜" BB	½" A	½" B	½" BB	¾" A	¾" B	¾" BB	1" A	1" B	1" BB
Qualities	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch 60 × 48	4	2½	2	5	3	2½	7	5	4	8	6	5			
Cheap Alder	–	2	1½	–	3½	2	–	–	–	–	–	–			
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	–	1/–	9	–			

		d.
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 below.)

		¼"	⅜"	½"	¾"	1"	1¼"	2"
Tubes, 2'–14' long	per ft. run	4	5½	9½	1/1	1/10		
Pieces, 12"–23" long	each	10	1/1	1/11	2/8	4/9		
" 3"–11½" long	"	7	9	1/3	1/8	3/–		
Long screws, 12"–23½" long	"	11	1/3	2/2	2/10	5/3		
" " 3" M–1½" long	"	8	10	1/5	1/11	3/6		
Bends	"	8	11	1/7½	2/7½	5/2		
Springs not socketed	"	5	7	1/1½	1/11½	3/11		
Socket unions	"	2/–	3/–	5/6	6/9	10/–		
Elbows, square	"	10	1/1	1/6	2/2	4/3		
Tees	"	1/–	1/3	1/10	2/6	5/1		
Crosses	"	2/2	2/9	4/1	5/6	10/6		
Plain sockets and nipples	"	3	4	6	8	1/3		
Diminished sockets	"	4	6	9	1/–	2/–		
Flanges	"	9	1/–	1/4	1/9	2/9		
Caps	"	3½	5	8	1/–	2/–		
Backnuts	"	2	3	5	6	1/1		
Iron main cocks	"	1/6	2/3	4/2	5/4	11/6		
" with brass plugs	"	—	4/–	7/6	10/–	21/–		

Discounts — TUBES.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Gas	65	Galvanized gas	52½
Water	61½	" water	47½
Steam	57½	" steam	42½

FITTINGS.

Gas	57½	Galvanized gas	47½
Water	52½	" water	42½
Steam	47½	" steam	37½

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists cut to length	cwt.	12	9
Mild steel reinforcing rods, ¾"	"	10	6
" " ½"	"	10	3
" " ⅜"	"	10	0

SMITH AND FOUNDER—*continued*

		s.	d.
Mild steel reinforcing rods, ¾"	cwt.	9	6
" " ½"	"	9	6
" " 1"	"	9	6
" " 1¼"	"	9	6
" " ¾"	"	4	0

		s.	d.	s.	d.
Cast-iron rain-water pipes of ordinary thickness metal	F.R.	8		10	
Shoes	each	2	0	3	0
Anti-splash shoes	"	4	6	8	0
Boots	"	3	0	4	0
Bends	"	2	7	3	9
" with access door	"	—		6	3
Heads	"	4	0	5	0
Swan-necks up to 9" offsets	"	3	9	6	0
Plinth bends, 4½" to 6"	"	3	9	5	3
Half-round rain-water gutters of ordinary thickness metal	F.R.	5		6	
Stop ends	each	6		6	
Angles	"	1	7	1	11
Obtuse angles	"	2	0	2	8
Outlets	"	1	9	2	3

PLUMBER

		s.	d.
Lead, milled sheets	cwt.	24	6
" drawn pipes	"	24	6
" soil pipe	"	30	0
" scrap	"	16	0
Solder, plumbers'	lb.		9½
" fine do.	"	1	0
Copper, sheet	"		8½
" tubes	"		11

L.C.C. soil and waste pipes:		3"		4"		6"	
Plain cast	F.R.	1	0	1	2	2	6
Coated	"	1	1	1	3	2	8
Galvanized	"	2	0	2	6	4	6
Holderbats	each	3	10	4	0	4	9
Bends	"	3	9	5	3	10	3
Shoes	"	2	10	4	4	9	6
Heads	"	4	8	8	5	12	9

PLASTERER

		£	s.	d.
Lime, chalk	per ton	2	5	0
Plaster, Coarse	"	2	10	0
" fine	"	4	15	0
Hydrated lime	"	3	0	9
Sirapite	"	3	6	0
Keene's cement	"	5	0	0
Gothite Plaster	"	3	6	0
Pioneer Plaster	"	3	6	0
Thistle plaster	"	3	6	0
Sand, washed	Y.C.		11	6
Hair	lb.			6
Laths, sawn	bundle		2	4
" rent	"		3	9
Lath nails	lb.			3

GLAZIER

		s.	d.	s.	d.
Sheet glass, 21 oz., squares n/e 2 ft.	F.S.			2	3
" " 26 oz. " "	"			3	
Flemish, Arctic, Figures (white)*	"			7	
Blazoned glasses	"			2	6
Reeded: Cross Reeded	"			11	
Cathedral glass, white, double-rolled, plain, hammered, rimpled, waterwite	"			6	
Crown sheet glass (n/e 12" × 10")	"			2	0
Flashed opals (white and coloured)	"	1	0 and	2	0
⅛" rough cast; rolled plate	"			5	3
⅛" wired cast; wired rolled	"			9	3
⅛" Georgian wired cast	"			11	
¼" Polished plate, n/e 1 ft.	"	†10 to	‡1	1	
" " 2	"	†1 2 "	‡1	4	
" " 4	"	†2 3 "	‡2	6	
" " 8	"	†2 9 "	‡3	2	
" " 20	"	†3 1 "	‡3	9	
" " 45	"	†3 3 "	‡4	0	
" " 100	"	†4 0 "	‡4	10	
Vita glass, sheet, n/e 1 ft.	"			1	0
" " " 2 ft.	"			1	3
" " " over 2 ft.	"			1	9
" " plate, n/e 1 ft.	"			1	6
" " " 2 ft.	"			3	0
" " " 5 ft.	"			4	0
" " " 7 ft.	"			5	0
" " " 15 ft.	"			6	0
" " " over 15 ft.	"			7	6
"Calorex" sheet 21 oz., and 32 oz.	"	2	6 and	3	6
" rough cast ⅛" and ¼"	"		8½ "	1	0
Putty, linseed oil	lb.			3	

* *Colours, 1d. F.S. extra.*

† *Ordinary glazing quality.* ‡ *Selected glazing quality.*

PAINTER

		£	s.	d.
White lead in 1 cwt. casks	cwt.	2	8	6
Linseed oil	gall.		2	3
Boiled oil	"		2	9
Turpentine	"		4	1½
Patent knotting	"		14	0
Distemper washable	cwt.	2	6	0
" ordinary	"	2	0	0
Whitening	"		4	0
Size, double	firkin		3	0
Copal varnish	gall.		13	0
Flat varnish	"		14	0
Outside varnish	"		16	0
White enamel	"	1	15	0
Ready mixed paint	"		13	6
Brunswick black	"		7	6

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

		£	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" 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 "			6
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	0
" " (4-2-1)	"	1	12	6
" " underpinning	"	1	16	0
Finishing surface of concrete, space face	Y.S.			7

DRAINLAYER

		4" s.	d.	6" s.	d.
Stoneware drains, laid complete (digging and concrete to be priced separately)	F.R.	1	6	2	3
Extra, only for bends	Each	2	8	3	9
" junctions	"	3	9	4	6
Gullies and gratings	"	16	6	18	0
Cast iron drains, and laying and jointing	F.R.	4	9	6	9
Extra, only for bends	Each	10	6	15	6

BRICKLAYER

		£	s.	d.
Brickwork, Flettons in lime mortar	Per Rod	26	10	0
" " in cement	"	27	12	6
" Stocks in cement	"	34	0	0
" Blues in cement	"	50	0	0
Extra only for circular on plan	"	2	0	0
" backing to masonry	"	1	10	0
" raising on old walls	"	2	0	0
" underpinning	"	5	10	0½
Fair Face and pointing internally	F.S.			1½
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	"			7½
Weather pointing in cement	"			3
Slate dampcourse	"			10
Vertical dampcourse	"		1	1

ASPHALTER

		s.	d.
½" Horizontal dampcourse	Y.S.	4	9
½" Vertical dampcourse	"	7	9
½" paving or flat	"	6	3
1" paving or flat	"	7	6
1" × 6" skirting	F.R.	1	0
Angle fillet	"		2½
Rounded angle	"		2½
Cesspools	Each	5	6

MASON

		£	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

SLATER AND TILER

		£	s.	d.
Slating, Bangor or equal to a 3" lap, and fixing with compo nails, 20" × 10"	Sqr.	3	10	0
Do., 18" × 9"	"	3	7	0
Do., 24" × 12"	"	3	17	0
Westmorland slating, laid with diminished courses	"	6	0	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
20" × 10" medium Old Delabole slating, laid to a 3" lap (grey)	"	2	16	0
" " " " " " (green)	"	4	15	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER

		£	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 stanchions	"			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
¾" deal sawn boarding and fixing to joists	Sqr.	1	14	6
1" " " " " "	"	1	17	6
1½" " " " " "	"	2	3	0
2½ × 2" fir battening for Countess slating	"		9	6
Do., for 4" gauge tiling	"		12	0
Stout feather-edged tilting fillet	F.R.			4½
Patent inodorous felt, 1 ply	Y.S.		2	3
" " " 2 "	"		2	9
" " " 3 "	"		3	3
Stout herringbone strutting to 9" joists	F.R.			10½
1" deal gutter boards and bearers	F.S.		1	2
1½" " " "	"		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
1¼" do.	"	2	10	0
1½" do.	"	2	17	0
1" deal moulded skirting fixed on, and including grounds plugged to wall	F.S.		1	6
1¼" do.	"		1	9

CARPENTER AND JOINER—*continued*

		s.	d.
1½" deal moulded sashes of average size	F.S.	1	9½
2" " " " " "	"	1	11½
1½" deal cased frames double hung, of 6" × 3" oak sills, 1¼" pulley stiles, 1¼" heads, 1" inside and outside linings, ⅝" parting beads, and with brass faced axle pulleys, etc., fixed complete	"	3	7
2" " " " " "	"	3	10
Extra only for moulded horns	Each		6
1½" deal four-panel square, both sides, door	F.S.	2	0
2" " " " " "	"	2	8
1½" " but moulded both sides	"	2	4
2" " " " " "	"	3	0
4" × 3" deal, rebated and moulded frames	F.R.	1	0
4½" × 3½" " " " "	"	1	4
1½" deal tongued and moulded window board, on and including deal bearers	F.S.	1	9
1½" deal treads, 1" risers in staircases, and tongued and grooved together on and including strong fir carriages	"	2	6
1½" deal moulded wall strings	"	2	1
1½" " outer strings	"	2	4
Ends of treads and risers housed to string	Each	1	9
3" × 2" deal moulded handrail	F.R.	1	3
1" × 1" deal balusters and housing each end	Each	2	0
1½" × 1½" " " "	"	2	9
3" × 3" deal wrought framed newels	F.R.	1	3
Extra only for newel caps	Each	6	0
Do., pendants	"	6	0

SMITH AND FOUNDER

		£	s.	d.
Rolled steel joists, cut to length, and hoisting and fixing in position	Per cwt.		16	8
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, ½" and up, bent and fixed complete	"		17	6
Corrugated iron sheeting fixed to wood framing, including all bolts and nuts 20 g.	F.S.			1
Wrot-iron caulked and cambered chimney bars	Per cwt.	1	10	0

PLUMBER

		£	s.	d.
Milled lead and labour in flats	cwt.	1	18	6
Do. in flashings	"	2	0	0
Do. in covering to turrets	"	2	0	6
Do. in soakers	"	1	13	3
Labour to welted edge	F.R.			3½
Open copper nailing	"			3
Close " "	"			4

		½" s.	d.	¾" s.	d.	1" s.	d.	1¼" s.	d.	2" s.	d.	4" s.	d.
Lead service pipe and fixing with pipe hooks	F.R.	10		1	0	1	3	2	0	2	10	—	
Do. soil pipe and fixing with cast lead tacks	"	—		—		—		—		—		5	6
Extra, only to bends	Each	—		—		—		—		2	0	6	9
Do. to stop ends	"	6½		8		9		11		1	0	—	
Boiler screws and unions	"	3	3	3	9	5	0	8	0	—		—	
Lead traps	"	—		—		—		6	3	8	9	—	
Screw down bib valves	"	6	9	9	6	11	0	—		—		—	
Do. stop cocks	"	7	0	9	6	12	6	—		—		—	

		£	s.	d.
4" cast-iron ¼-rd. gutter and fixing	F.R.		1	0
Extra, only stop ends	Each		1	0
Do. angles	"		1	6
Do. outlets	"		2	5
4" dia. cast-iron rain-water pipe and fixing with ears cast on	F.R.		1	2
Extra, only for shoes	Each		1	3
Do. for plain heads	"		5	6

PLASTERER AND TILING

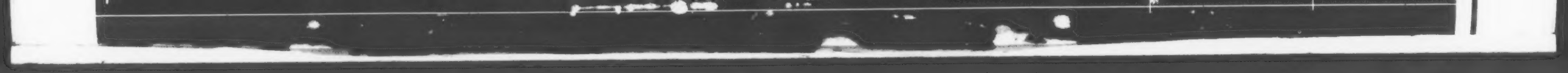
		s.	d.
Expanded metal lathing, small mesh	Y.S.	2	0
Do. in n/w to beams, stanchions, etc.	"	2	9
Lathing with sawn laths to ceilings	"	1	3
½" screeding in Portland cement and sand or tiling, wood block floor, etc.	"	1	5
Do. vertical	"	1	7
Rough render on walls	"	1	2½
Render, float and set in lime and hair	"	1	9
Render and set in Sirapite	"	1	1
Render, backing in cement and sand, and set in Keene's cement	"	2	9
Extra, only if on lathing	"		4
Keene's cement, angle and arris	F.R.		6
Arris	"		1½
Rounded angle, small	"		3
Plain cornices in plaster, including dubbing out, per 1' girth	"		1½
1" granolithic pavings	Y.S.	3	6
1½" " " " "	"	4	6
6" × 6" white glazed wall tiling and fixing on prepared screed	"	17	6
9" × 3" " " " "	"	1	2	6
Extra, only for small quadrant angle	F.R.			8

GLAZIER

		s.	d.
21 oz. sheet glass and glazing with putty	F.S.		6½
26 oz. do. and do.	"		7½
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 beds	"		2
Washleather	F.R.		4

PAINTER

		s.	d.
Clearcolle 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	6
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	6
French polishing	F.S.	1	2
Stripping off old paper	Piece	2	0
Hanging ordinary paper	from "	2	9



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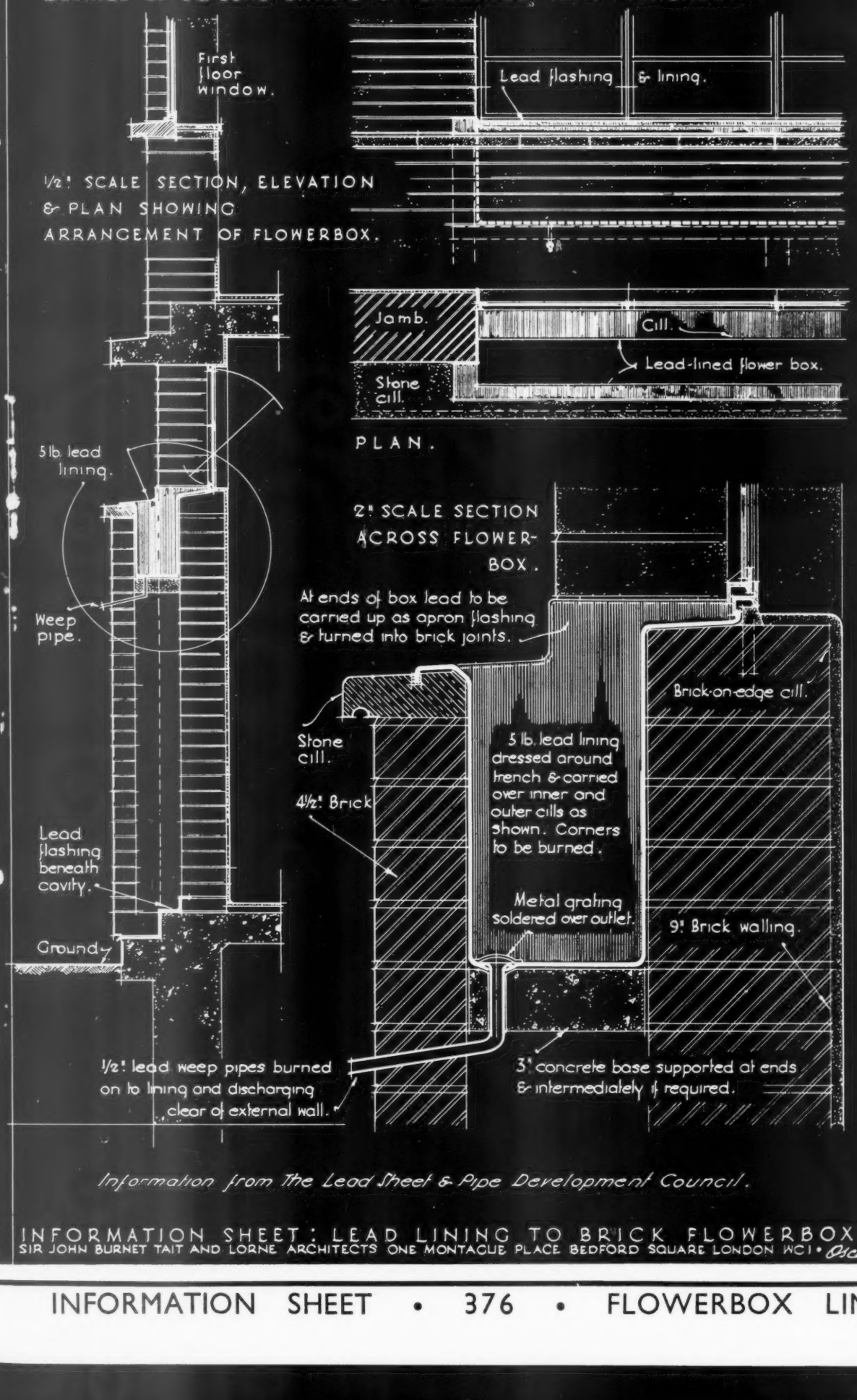
DETAILS OF 5lb. LEAD LINING & FLASHINGS TO A FLOWERBOX :



Information from The Lead Sheet & Pipe Development Council.

INFORMATION SHEET : LEAD LINING TO BRICK FLOWERBOXES · ·Z3·
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1 · Oscar A. Bayne.

INFORMATION SHEET • 376 • FLOWERBOX LININGS

Supplement to THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for July 9, 1936

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
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INFORMATION SHEET

• 376 •

FLOWERBOX LININGS

Subject : Lead Lining to Brick Flower Boxes

The details given on this Sheet of the lead lining to a flower box formed in brick-work are taken from a building recently erected in London and designed by Edward Armstrong, F.R.I.B.A.

The lining was formed from large sheets of lead seamed at the corners where necessary with lead burned joints. It will be noticed that the lead has been carried up unbroken over the brick cill and tucked in under the metal window. On the other side it has been carried up over the top of the coping, thus preventing stains developing in the stone from water soaking through from the flower box.

At the ends of the box the lead has been shaped around the jamb, returned a short distance on the face and tucked into the brick joint.

The brickwork being built in lime mortar, it was coated with a bituminous waterproof mixture before the application of the lead work.

Information from : The Lead Sheet and Pipe Development Council

Address : Golden Cross House, Duncannon Street, W.C.2

Telephone : Whitehall 3715

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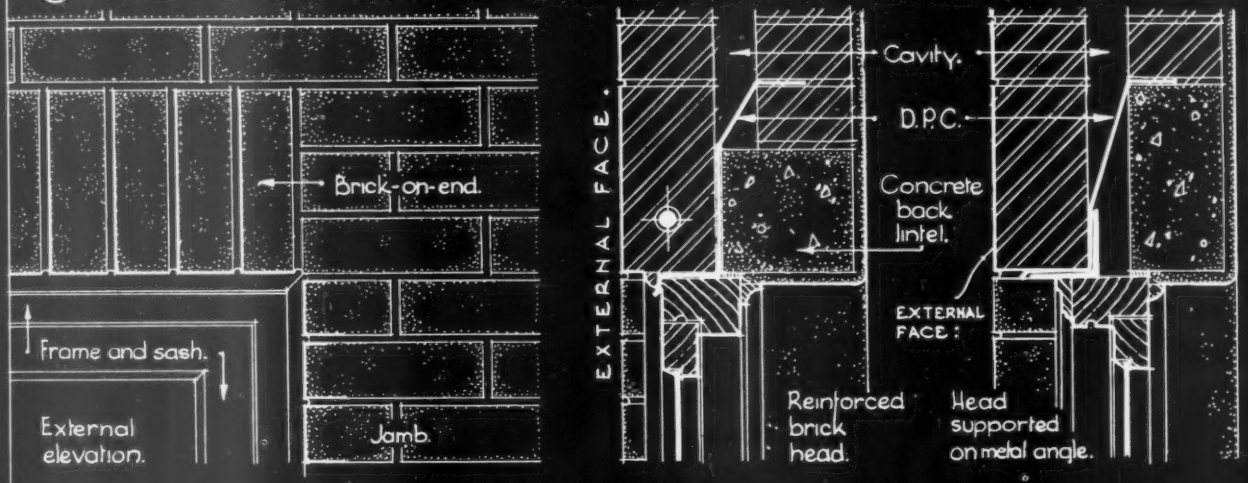
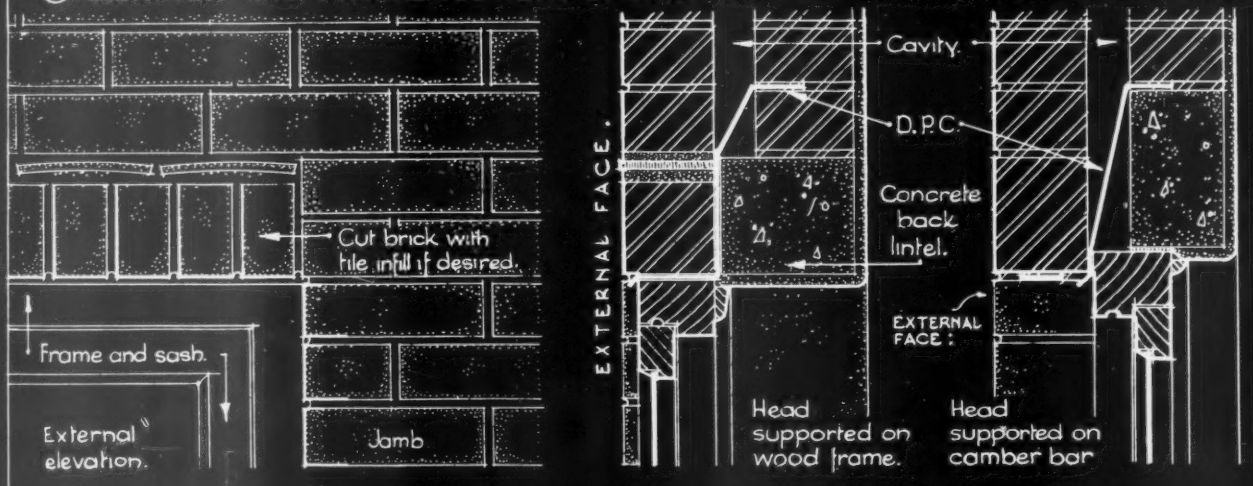
TYPES OF BRICK FACED STRAIGHT LINTELS IN CAVITY WALL CONSTRUCTION.

For notes on the construction of each type & common variations see back of this sheet.

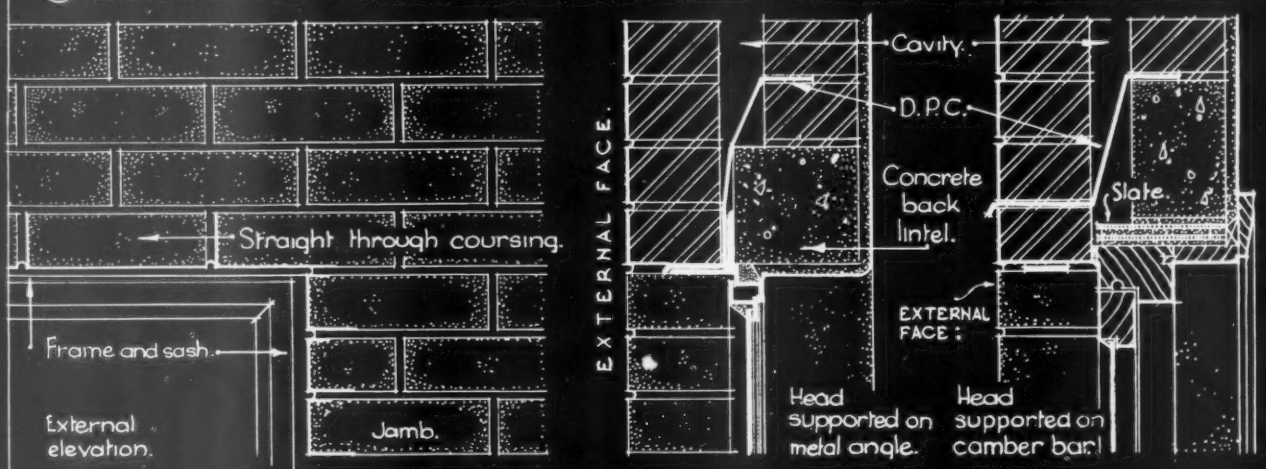
(A) ELEVATION AND TYPICAL SECTIONS OF BRICK-ON-END FACED LINTEL.



(B) ELEVATION AND TYPICAL SECTIONS OF BRICK-ON-EDGE OR CUT BRICK FACED LINTEL.



(C) ELEVATION AND TYPICAL SECTIONS OF STRAIGHT-THROUGH COURSING AS LINTEL.



Information from Clay Products Technical Bureau of Great Britain.

INFORMATION SHEET • CAVITY WALL CONSTRUCTION • 4 • BRICK HEADS TO OPENINGS.

SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1 • Oscar A. Bayne

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INFORMATION SHEET
• 377 •
BRICKWORK

Subject : Cavity Wall Construction. Heads of Openings.

This, the fourth of a series of Sheets devoted to the details of cavity wall construction, shows various methods of constructing brick-faced heads to openings in cavity walls.

General Principles Governing Design :

In addition to its appearance, any such head treatment must also be satisfactory as regards the adequacy of :—

(i) The support afforded to the brickwork of the outer leaf above the head of the opening, and

(ii) The measures taken to waterproof the head.

(i) Brickwork Support :

As shown in the various sections overleaf, the load at the head of the opening may be carried on :—

(*a*) a metal angle or camber bar,

(*b*) steel reinforcement inserted in the brickwork, or

(*c*) the frame of the door or window which closes the opening.

(*a*) Metal angles or camber bars should be of adequate section and, unless of incorrodible metal, should be given a good protective coat of iron oxide paint, since the thickness of the cement finish usually applied over these supports is not enough to prevent corrosion.

(*b*) Steel reinforcement through the brickwork must be well grouted up throughout its length : besides forming a bond between the brickwork and the reinforcement, the cement grouting will act as a protective coating for the steel.

(*c*) The practice of supporting the brickwork of the outer leaf above the head of the opening on the wood door or window frame, although very common in this country, is open to the following objections :—

1. Any shrinkage or movement in the wood frame will tend to open the joints in the brickwork above and even to cause definite cracking ;

2. The wood frame must be kept near the outer face of the wall and hence is unnecessarily exposed to the weather.

These objections may be overcome to a large extent by using heavy frames made of hardwoods such as oak, teak, etc., with mullions at frequent intervals in wide openings.

(ii) Waterproofing the Brick-faced Head of an opening :

Since the construction of any type of head to an opening in a cavity wall involves contact between the outer and inner leaves, it is essential that an adequate D.P.C. be interposed between the two leaves at this junction. For this purpose a D.P.C. of flexible material such as lead is most suitable. It should, however, be noted that, where hardwood frames are used in conjunction with lead D.P.C.s, direct contact between lead and the wood must be avoided, since lead tends to corrode in contact with hardwoods : a strip of bitumen-coated paper between the D.P.C. and the frame suffices to overcome this difficulty.

Alternative D.P.C.s are sheet copper (which, being springy, is, however, somewhat difficult to place) and bituminous felts with or without a lead core. Bituminous D.P.C.s are only satisfactory if of the best quality and, even then, should not be placed in direct contact with the wood frame owing to the tendency of the bitumen to "bleed" through the timber and possibly mar the decoration. A layer of tin foil will, however, overcome this tendency.

Detail A :

The elevation given here is that of the common "brick-on-end" or "soldier course" lintel with the end vertical joint in the same plane as the face of the jamb. Variations of this end treatment can be made by :—

(*a*) continuing the "brick-on-end" course one or two bricks further to form an apparent bearing, or

(*b*) introducing a mitre between the last "brick-on-end" and the adjoining brickwork.

The associated sections show two methods of constructing this type of head, although other methods (such as those shown in Detail B) may also be used.

The first shows a reinforcing rod run through the lower part of each brick. This rod, usually $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, should be well grouted up throughout its length. So reinforced, the bricks-on-end will then act as a lintel if the reinforcement be carried on into the brickwork each side of the opening.

The second section shows the bricks-on-end supported on a metal angle bar protected by the flexible D.P.C. carried down over it.

Detail B :

The elevation shows a brick-on-edge course formed at the head of the window with one or more tile courses above to make up the height to that of the two adjoining courses of brickwork.

In the first of the associated sections the outer leaf brickwork is supported on the wood frame, the D.P.C. being carried down behind the brick-on-edge course and over the frame to protect the latter from moisture.

The second section shows the cut brick supported on a metal camber bar, the bricks having been cut to a length equal to the depth of the two adjoining courses of brickwork.

Detail C :

The elevation and associated sections illustrate one very common method of constructing brick-faced heads in which the facing is formed by courses of brick laid to match the surrounding brickwork.

The brickwork above the head of the opening may be supported either on a metal angle or camber bar (as shown in the associated elevations) or on the wood frame (as shown in Detail B).

Previous Sheets :

The following Information Sheets dealing with Bricks and Brickwork have already been issued by this Bureau :—

No. 331. British Standard Sizes of Bricks.
334. Cost of Building.
343. Design of Retaining Walls
359. Cavity Wall Construction No. 1.
361. " " " 2.
367. " " " 3.

Information from : The Clay Products Technical Bureau of Great Britain
Address : 19 Hobart Place, Eaton Square, S.W.1
Telephone : Sloane 7805

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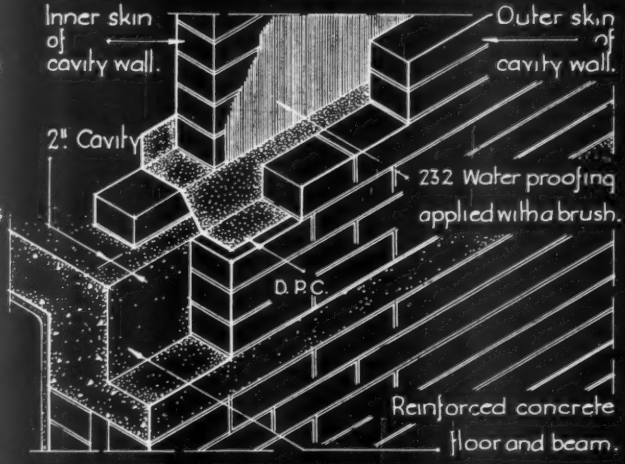
DAMP PROOFING OF VARIOUS TYPES OF EXTERNAL BRICK WALLS & OTHER MASONRY:

With the development in recent years of the use of thinner brick walls it has become necessary to provide additional waterproofing to ensure that the reduction in wall thickness does not result in reduced water resistance.

The following drawings show structural details to which R.I.W. 232. waterproofing should be applied.

R. I. W. 232. should be applied at least to the five lowest courses of the outer face of the inner skin of a cavity wall.

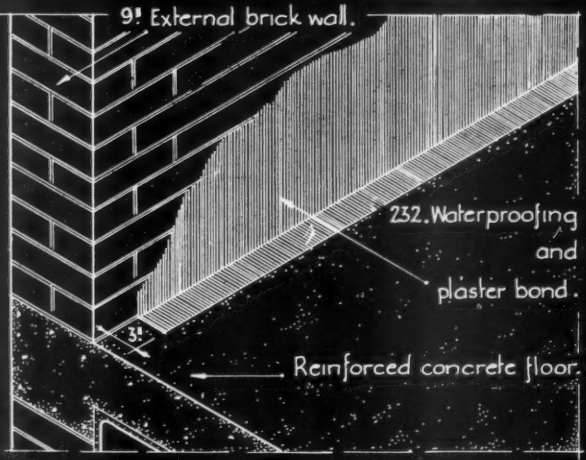


CAVITY WALLS:

This prevents all posibility of water penetrating these courses & finding a passage to the inner skin by means of the mortar droppings which of necessity must accumulate at the foot of the cavity.

The ties to the inner & the outer skin will occur at the first horizontal joint above the waterproofing.

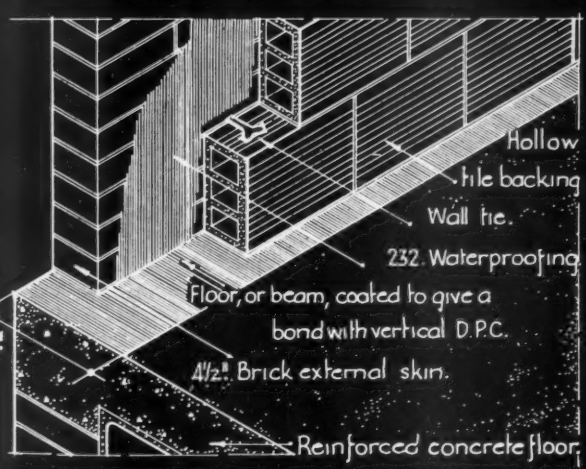
R. I. W. 232. should be applied to the inner face of all external 9" brick walls & be carried 3" along the floor on the inside.



9" BRICK WALLS:

This application while maintaining a water proof barrier, at the same time provides a plaster bond which ensures a proper adhesion of the plaster to the wall face.

R. I. W. 232. should be used to water-proof the internal face of the brickwork, where building regulations permit the use of a skin wall of 4½" brick backed internally by hollow tiles.



BRICK & HOLLOW TILE WALLS.

This water proof application also provides a bond for grouting between brick and tile and ensures good adhesion.

If required ties may be built into the outer skin and left projecting. The water-proofing is run around them and the ends are then built into the hollow tile inner skin as the work proceeds.

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

INFORMATION SHEET: DAMP PROOFING OF LIGHT WEIGHT PANEL WALLING:
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1. Olive A. Boyle

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
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INFORMATION SHEET

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DAMP-PROOFING

Subject : Damp-Proofing of Light Weight External Walls.

Name of Product :

R.I.W. No. 232 Damp-Resisting Composition and Plaster Bond.

The details given on this Sheet show how lightweight panel walls of brick or other material can be waterproofed by the application of R.I.W. No. 232.

R.I.W. No. 232 is a damp-resisting composition of a pure asphaltum base which, when applied to the wall, forms a continuous waterproof barrier and at the same time its constituents give greater adhesion of the plaster to the wall face.

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 to the necessary uniform black finish.

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. Spray coated to the required finish cost from 1s. 3d. per yard according to area and situation.

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

Previous Sheets :

Other Sheets published dealing with the Company's products are :—
No. 159.
No. 222.
No. 238.
No. 363.
This Sheet with No. 363, already published, supersedes Sheets Nos. 163 and 163 revised.

Manufacturers : The R.I.W. Protective Products Co., Ltd.
Address : 16-17 Devonshire Square, E.C.2
Telephone : Bishopsgate 3137