THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

standard contents

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

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THE ARCHITECTURAL PRESS
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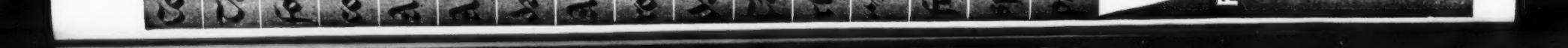
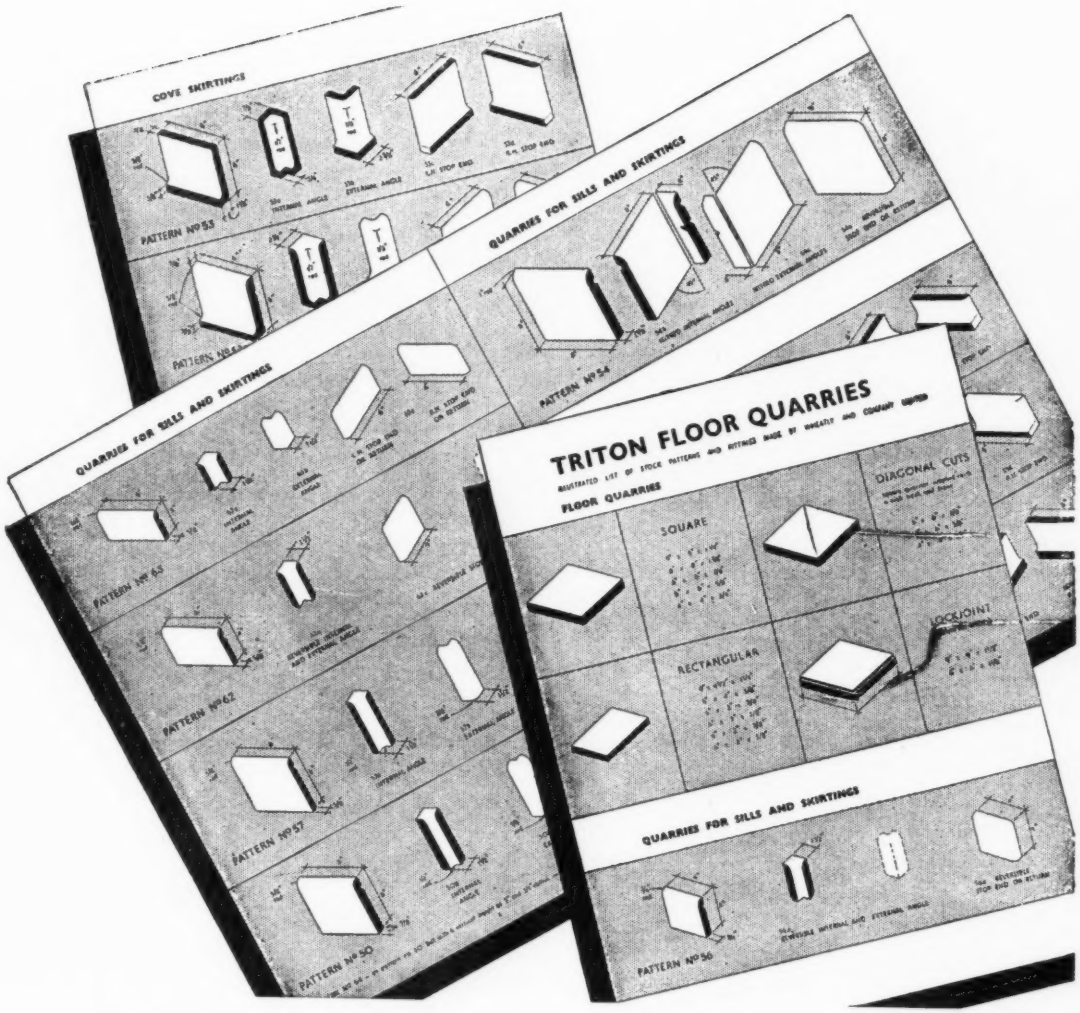
★A glossary of abbreviations of Government Departments and Societies and Committees of all kinds, together with their full address and telephone numbers. The glossary is published in two parts—A to Ie one week, Ig to Z the next. In all cases where the town is not mentioned the word LONDON is implicit in the address.

IGE	Institution of Gas Engineers. 17, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.	Sloane 8266
IHVE	Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. 75, Eaton Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 3158/1601
IIBD	Incorporated Institute of British Decorators. Drayton House, Gordon Street, W.C.1.	Euston 2450
ILA	Institute of Landscape Architects. 12, Gower Street, W.C.1.	Museum 1783
I of Arb.	Institute of Arbitrators, 35/37, Hastings House, 10, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 4071
IOB	Institute of Builders. 48, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 7197/5176
IR	Institute of Refrigeration. Dalmeny House, Monument Street, E.C.3.	Avenue 6851
IRA	Institute of Registered Architects. 47, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 6172
ISE	Institution of Structural Engineers. 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.	Sloane 7128
IWA	Inland Waterways Association. 11, Gower Street, W.C.1.	Museum 9200
LIDC	Lead Industries Development Council. Eagle House, Jermyn Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 7264/4175
LMBA	London Master Builders' Association. 47, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 3891
MARS	MARS Group (English Branch of CIAM). Secretary: Gontran Goulden, Building Centre, 9, Conduit Street, W.1.	Mayfair 8641
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. 55, Whitehall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 3400
MOE	Ministry of Education. Curzon Street House, Curzon Street, W.1.	Mayfair 9400
MOH	Ministry of Health. Whitehall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 4300
MOLNS	Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8, St. James's Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6200
MOS	Ministry of Supply. Shell Mex House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.	Gerrard 6933
MOT	Ministry of Transport. Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, W.1.	Mayfair 9494
MOTCP	Ministry of Town and Country Planning. 32-33, St. James's Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 8411
MOW	Ministry of Works. Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Reliance 7611
NAMMC	Natural Asphalte Mine-Owners and Manufacturers Council. 94-98, Petty France, S.W.1.	Abbey1010
NAS	National Association of Shopfitters. 9, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 4813
NBR	National Buildings Record. 37, Onslow Gardens, S.W.7.	Kensington 8161
NCBMP	National Council of Building Material Producers. 10,Princes Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 5111
NFBTE	National Federation of Building Trades Employers. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.	Langham 4041/4054
NFBTO	National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, Federal House, Cedars Road, Clapham, S.W.4.	Macaulay 4451
NFHS	National Federation of Housing Societies. 13, Suffolk St., S.W.1.	Whitehall 1693
NHBRC	National House Builders Registration Council. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.	Langham 4341
NPL	National Physical Laboratory. Head Office, Teddington.	Molesey 1380
NSA	National Sawmilling Association. 14, New Bridge Street, E.C.4.	City 1476
NSAS	National Smoke Abatement Society. Chandos House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.	Abbey 1359
NT	National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. 42, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	Whitehall 0211
PEP	Political and Economic Planning. 16, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	Whitehall 7245
RCA	Reinforced Concrete Association. 94, Petty France, S.W.1.	Whitehall 9936
RIAS	Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland. 15, Rutland Square, Edinburgh.	Edinburgh 20396
RIBA	Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Langham 5721
RICS	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. 12, Great George St., S.W.1.	Whitehall 5322/9242
RFAC	Royal Fine Art Commission. 22A, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	Whitehall 3935
RS	Royal Society. Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.	Regent 3335
RSA	Royal Society of Arts. 6, John Adam Street, W.C.2.	Trafalgar 2366
RSI	Royal Sanitary Institute. 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.	Sloane 5134
RIB	Rural Industries Bureau. 35, Camp Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.	Wimbledon 5101
SBPM	Society of British Paint Manufacturers. Grosvenor Gardens House, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.	Victoria 2186
SCR	Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR. 14, Kensington Square, London, W.8.	Western 1571
SE	Society of Engineers. 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.	Abbey 7244
SFMA	School Furniture Manufacturers' Association. 30, Cornhill, London, E.C.3.	Mansion House 3921
SIA	Structural Insulation Association. 14, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.	Central 4444
SIA	Society of Industrial Artists. 7, Woburn Square, W.C.1.	Langham 1984
SNHTPC	Scottish National Housing Town Planning Council. Hon. Sec., Robert Pollock, Town Clerk, Ruthlergen.	
SPAB	Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. 55, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.	Holborn 2646
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Association. 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 5006
TDA	Timber Development Association. 75, Cannon Street, E.C.4.	City 4771
TGC	The Gas Council. 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 4554
TPI	Town Planning Institute. 18, Ashley Place, S.W.1.	Victoria 8815
TTF	Timber Trades Federation. 69, Cannon Street, E.C.4.	City 4444
WDC	War Damage Commission. Devonshire House, Mayfair Place, Piccadilly, W.1.	Mayfair 8866
WEDA	Welfare Equipment Development Association. 74, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Victoria 5783
ZDA	Zinc Development Association. Lincoln House, Turl Street, Oxford.	Oxford 47988





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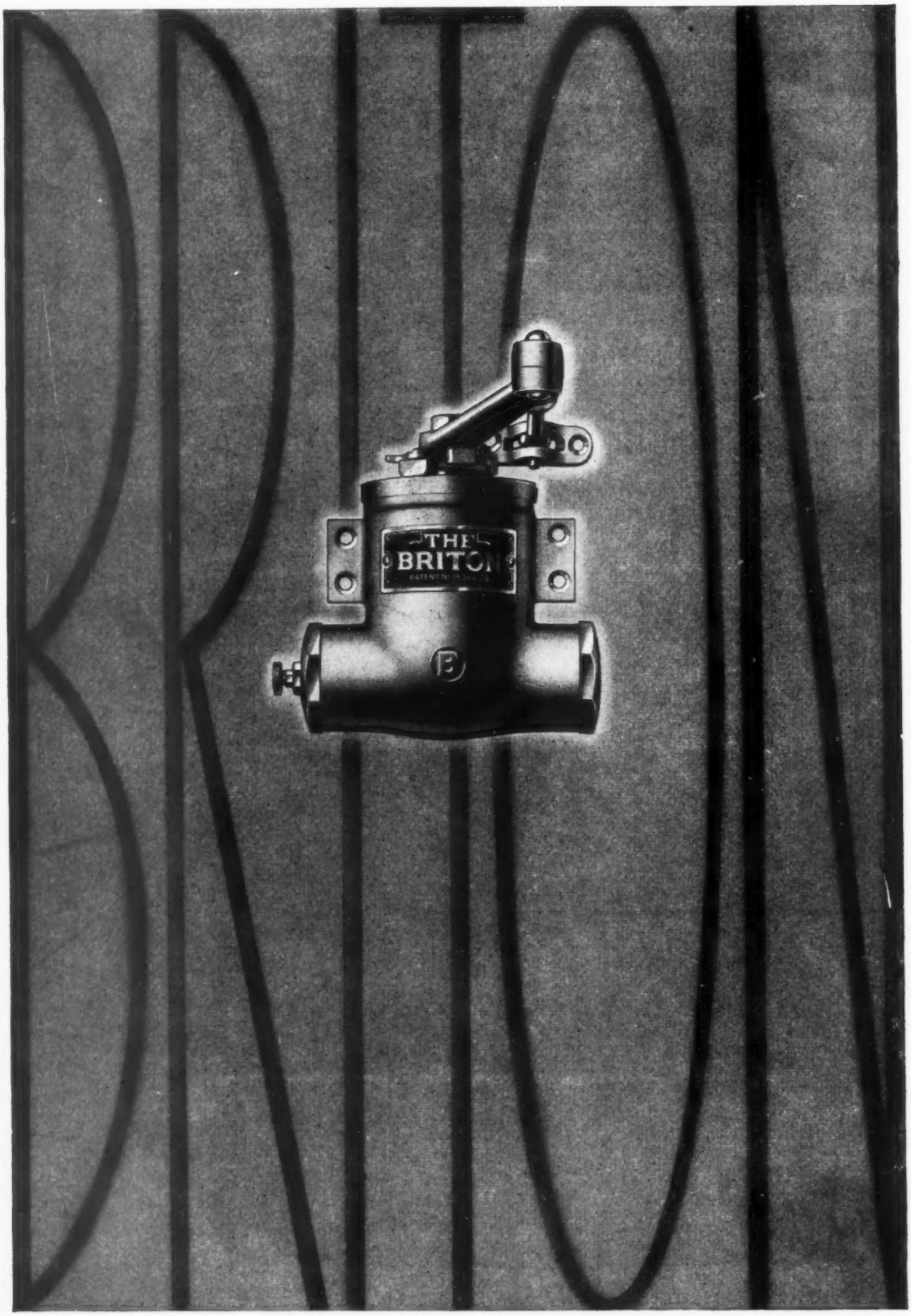

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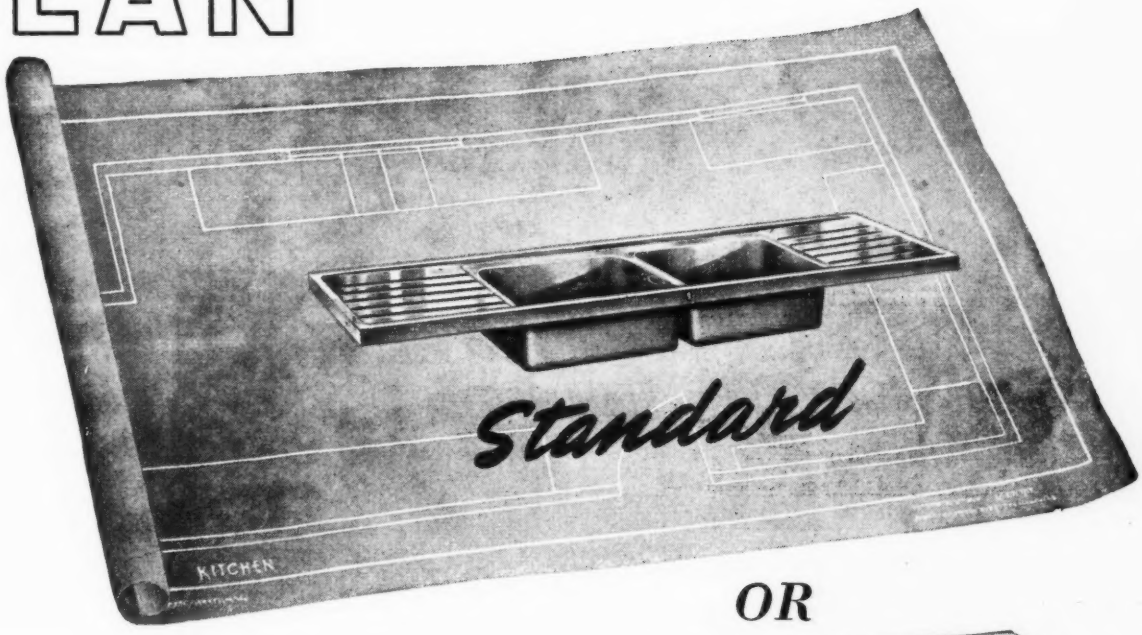

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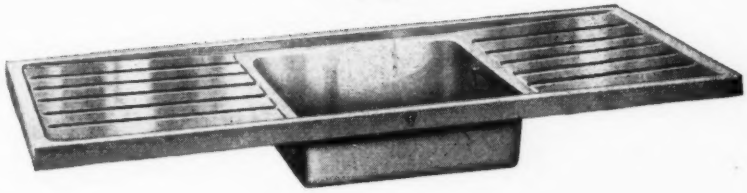

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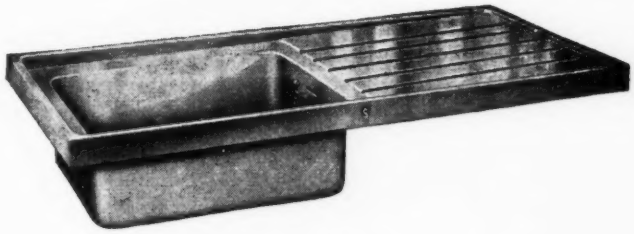
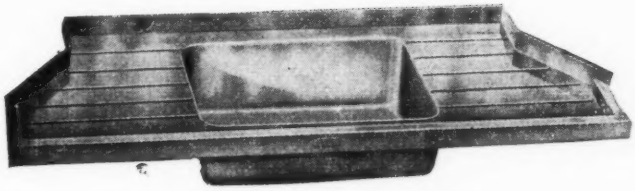


MEASURE



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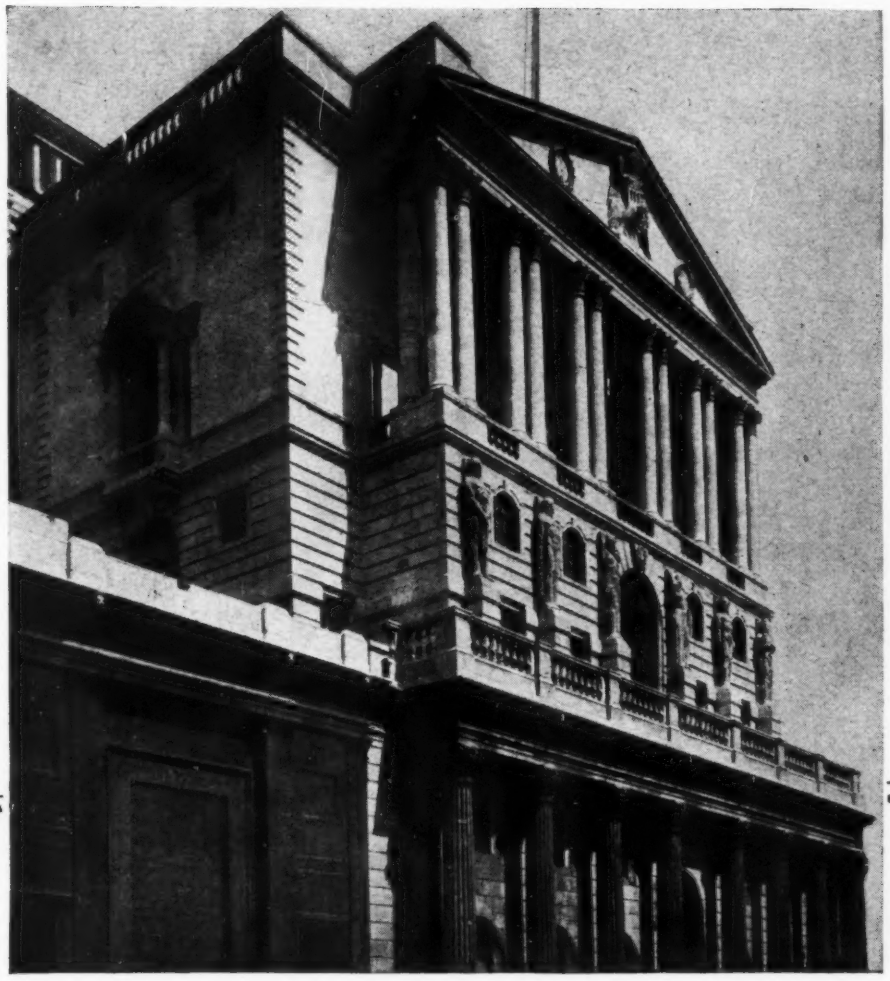

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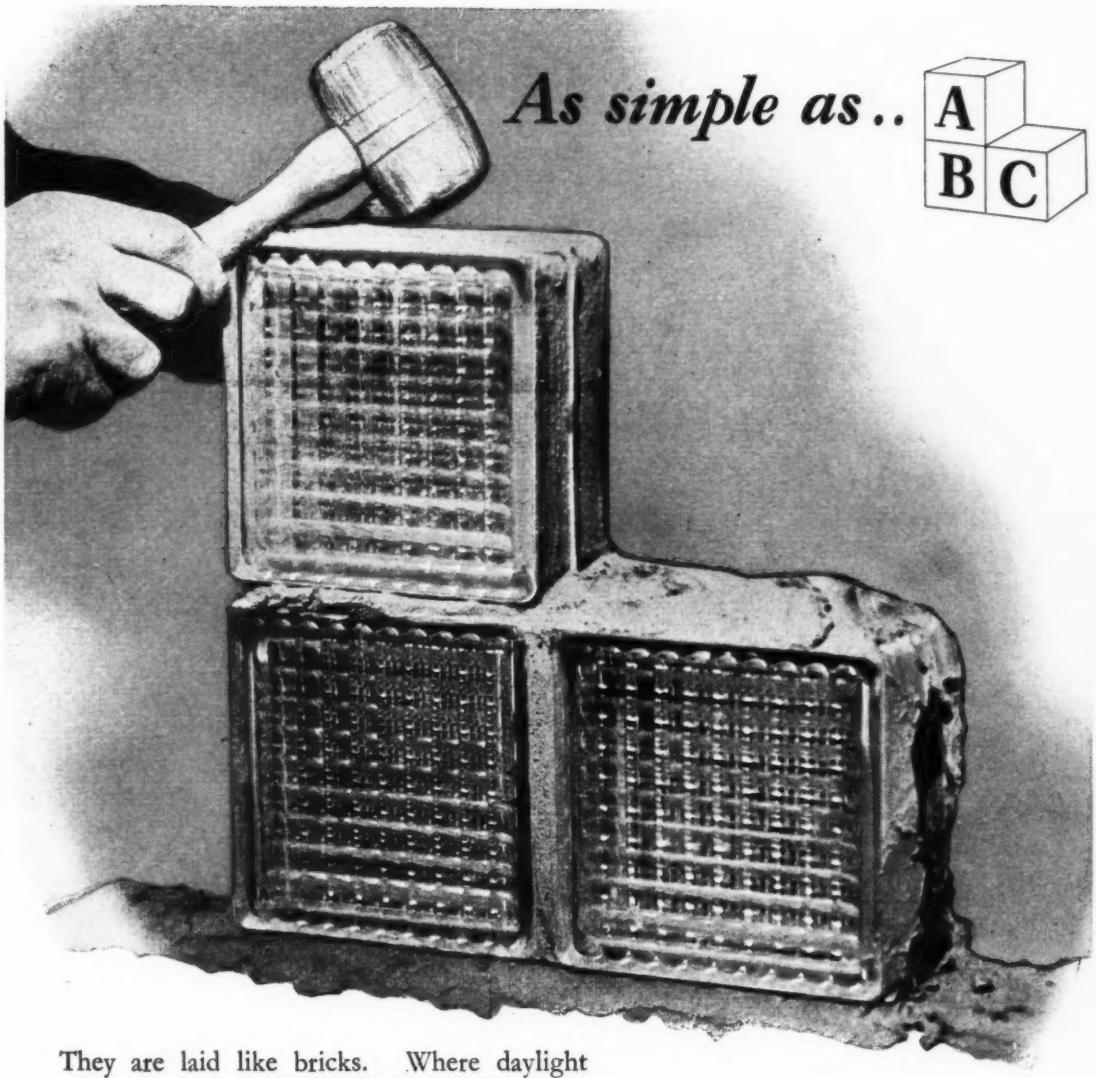

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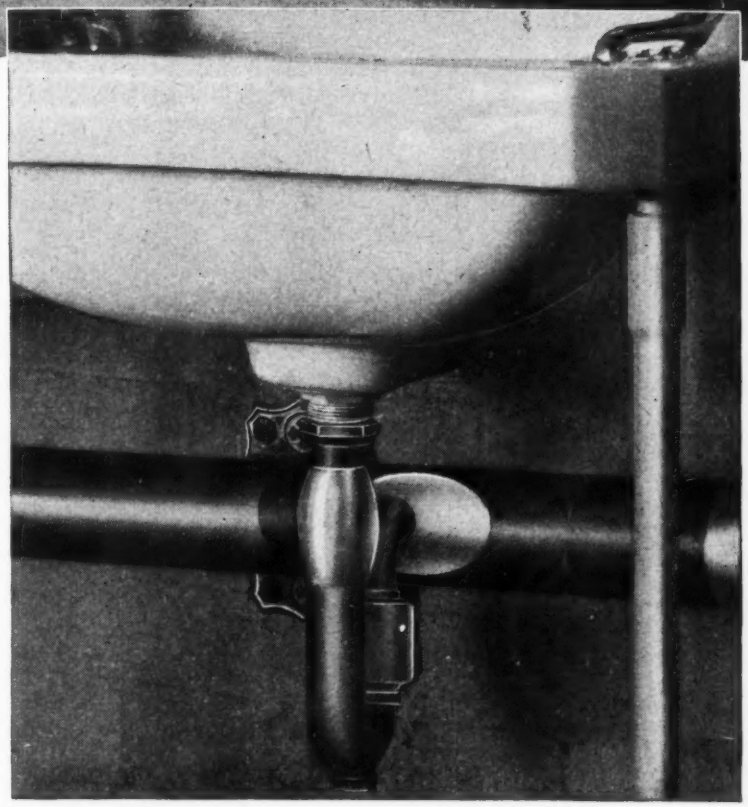

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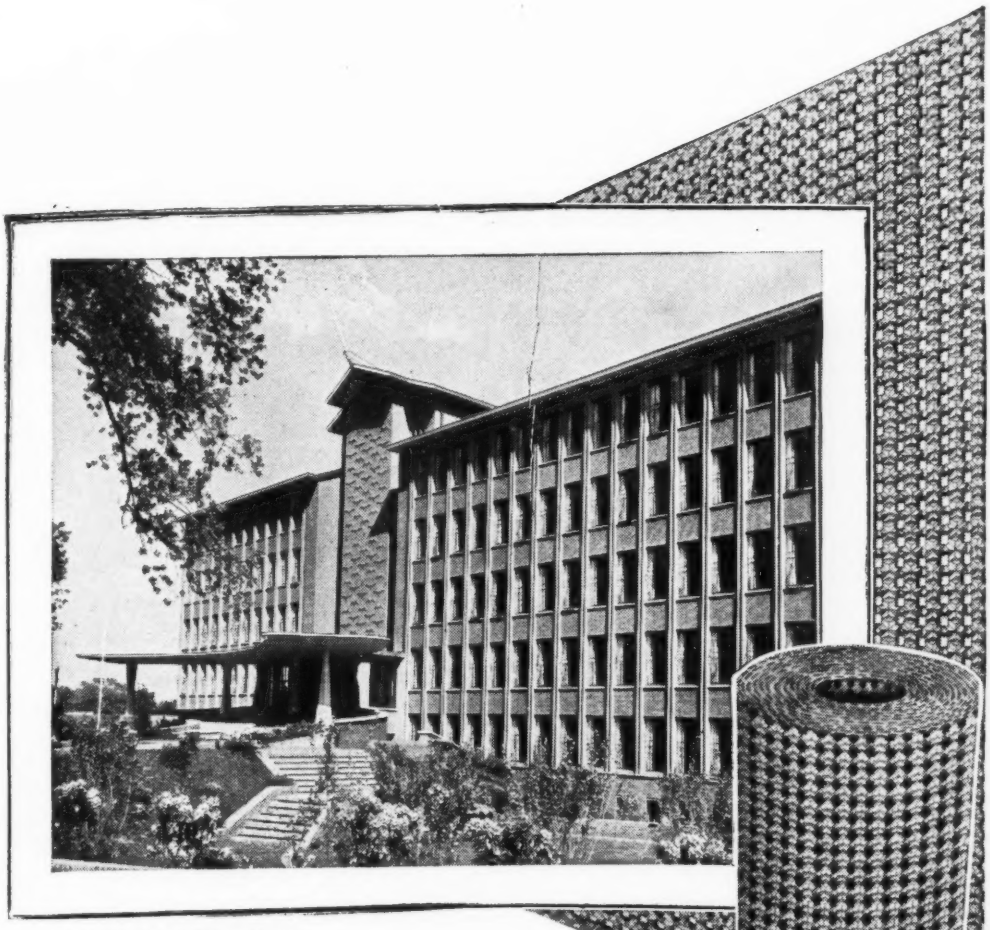

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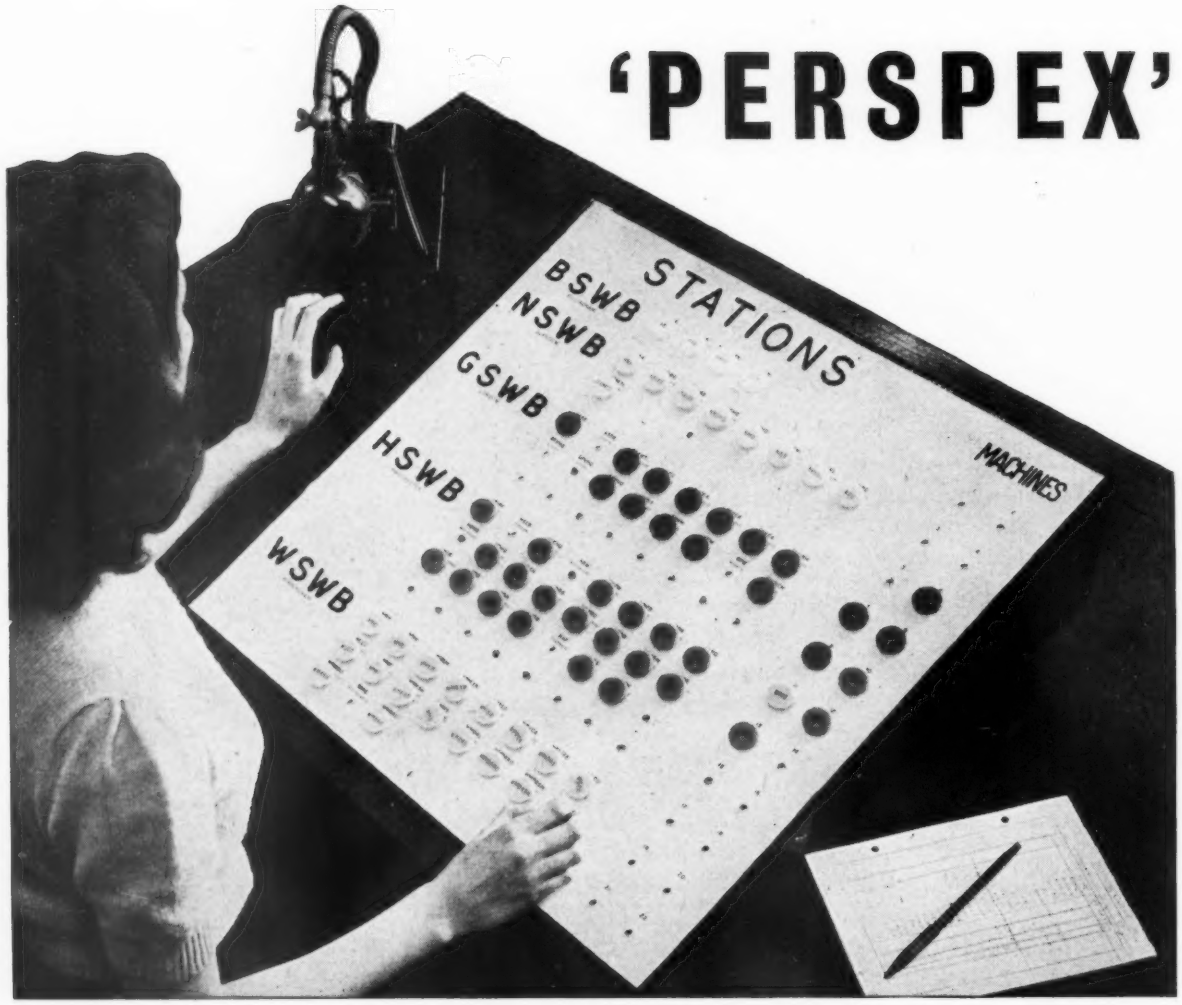

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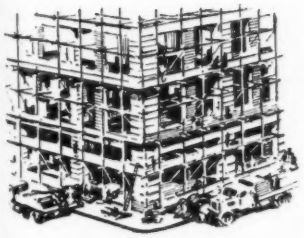

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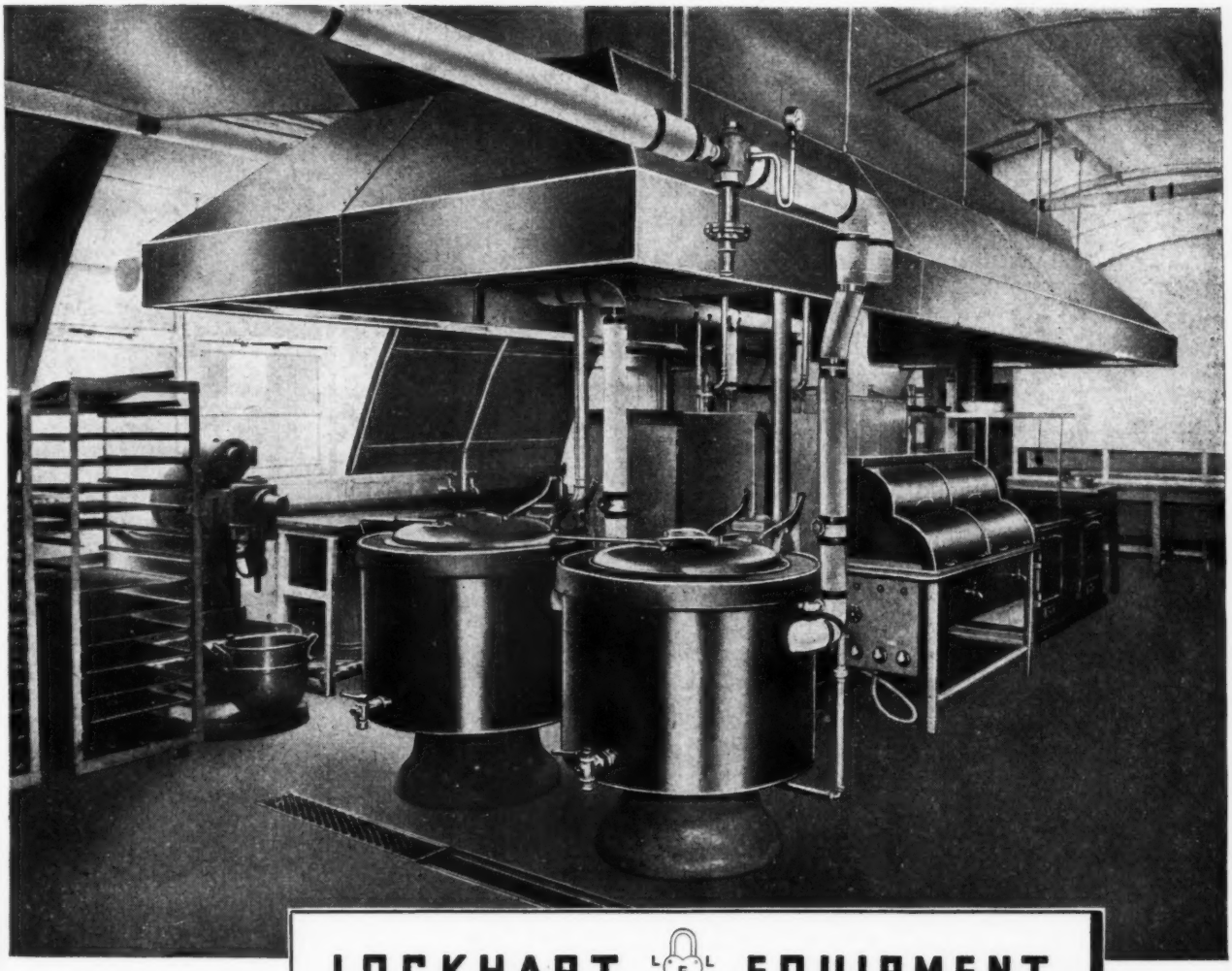

(Architect : A. G. Sheppard Fidler Esq., M.A., B.Arch., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.)

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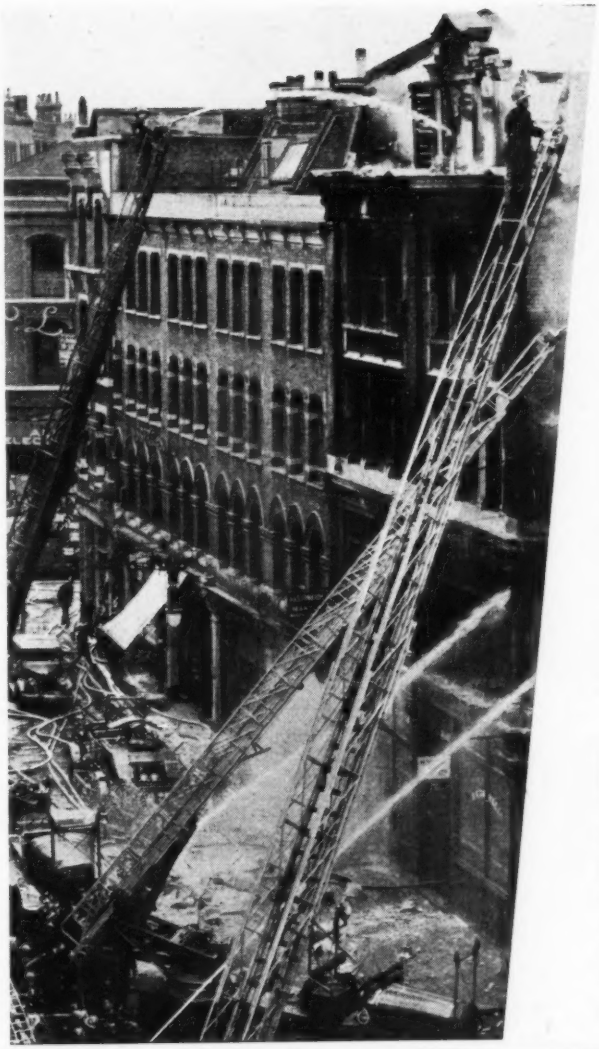

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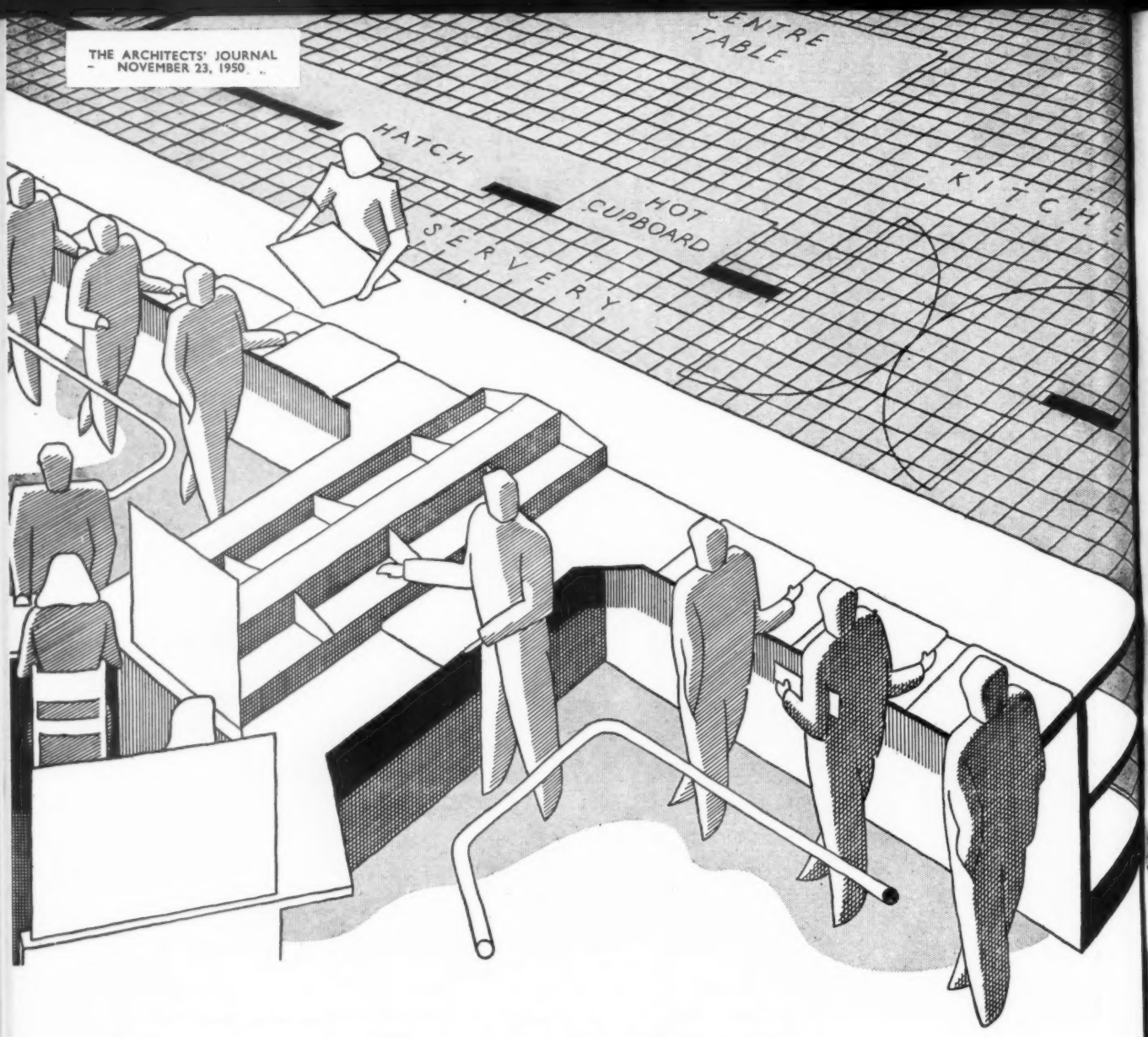


Planning for Industrial Catering

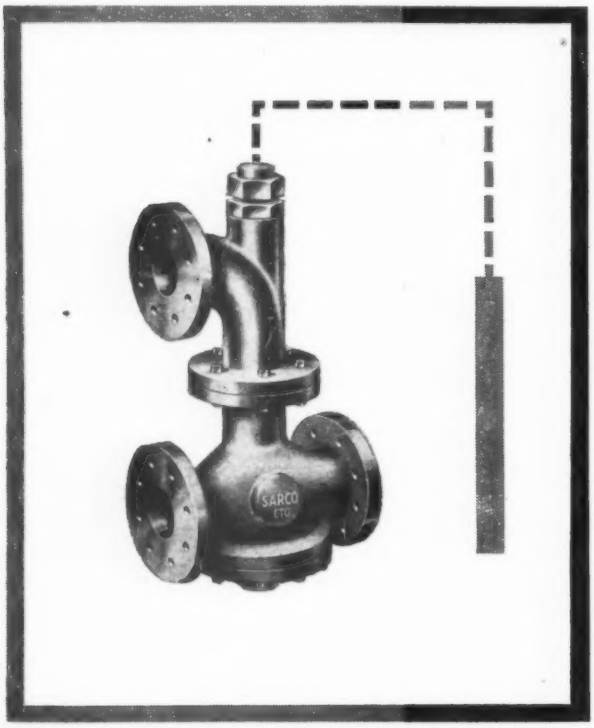
WHILST THE PLANNING of every kitchen or canteen will vary according to individual circumstances, there are many essential data, including dimensions, which are common to any such scheme. It is of great value, too, if the planner can have access to the knowledge which has been accumulated from past experience of similar problems.

The Gas Industry has collated a great deal of information on the subject of industrial catering. For instance, planning requirements to which consideration must be given ; schedules of equipment required to produce a given number of meals in a given time ; typical plans illustrating the possibilities of combining various types of equipment ; and examples of kitchens which have been designed and installed to suit individual sites and conditions. This information is freely available to architects, and others in responsible positions, who are concerned with the planning and equipment of industrial kitchens and canteens.

The collation of this kind of information is one of many activities by which The Gas Council seeks to promote the development of gas services for cooking, hot water, space heating and refrigeration. In all cases where the use of gas is envisaged, early consultation with the Gas Undertaking is advisable.

GAS

ISSUED BY THE GAS COUNCIL · 1 GROSVENOR PLACE · SW1 · TELEPHONE: SLOANE 4554



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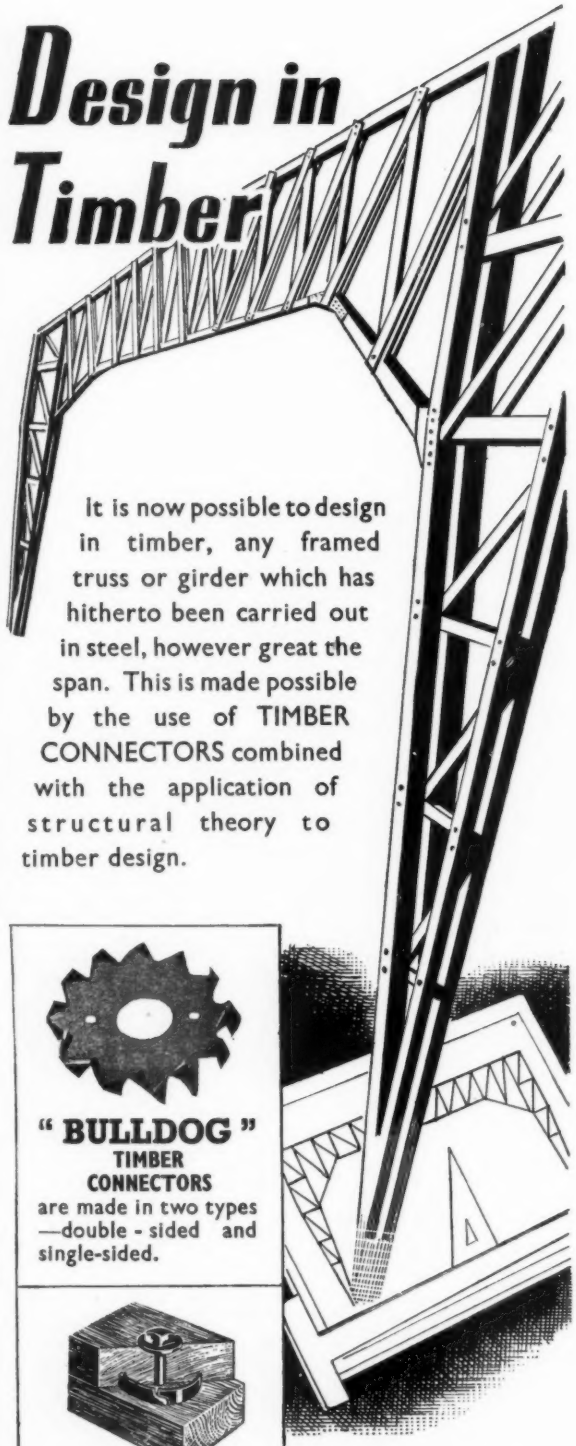
Design in Timber



It is now possible to design in timber, any framed truss or girder which has hitherto been carried out in steel, however great the span. This is made possible by the use of TIMBER CONNECTORS combined with the application of structural theory to timber design.

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'Rufflette' brand Recessed Curtain Runway is a permanent and integral part of building construction. It is inexpensive and simple to fit into wood, plastered or fair-faced concrete lintels. The runway is held rigidly in position by a patent spring clip without screws and is a concealed and a permanent fitting.

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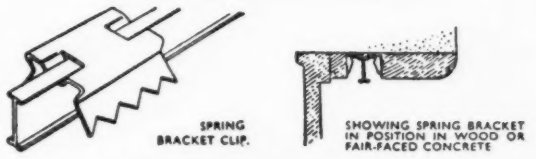
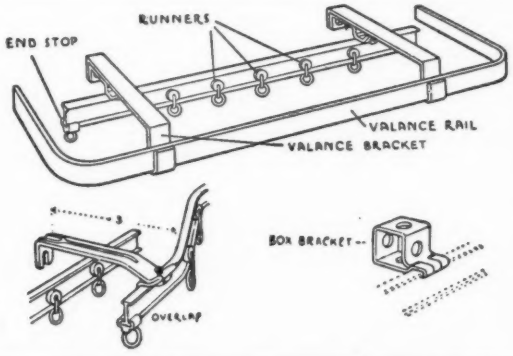


FOR PLASTERED CONCRETE LINTELS



'Rufflette' brand
B/L CURTAIN RUNWAY

This runway has been specially designed for wood frame windows. The construction is of heavy extruded brass, with top or face fixing brackets made specially for quick fitting and is therefore a valuable time-saving device. For strength, durability and easy running specify 'Rufflette' brand B/L Curtain Runway.

'Rufflette' brand
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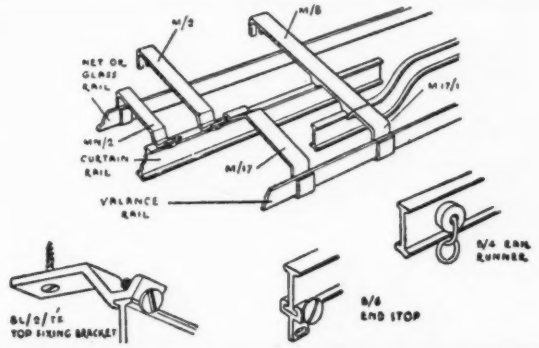
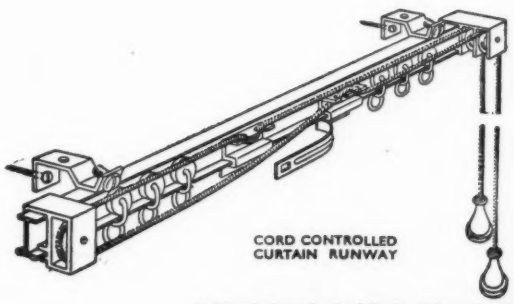
The special feature of this runway is the use of extension supports from the main runway for the valance and net curtain rails; this reduces the number of main supports needed and minimises drilling. 'Rufflette' brand M Series Curtain Runway can be fitted to any shape window straight or curved. The 'Rufflette' M Series Curtain Runway is specially designed for quick and easy fitting to metal windows.





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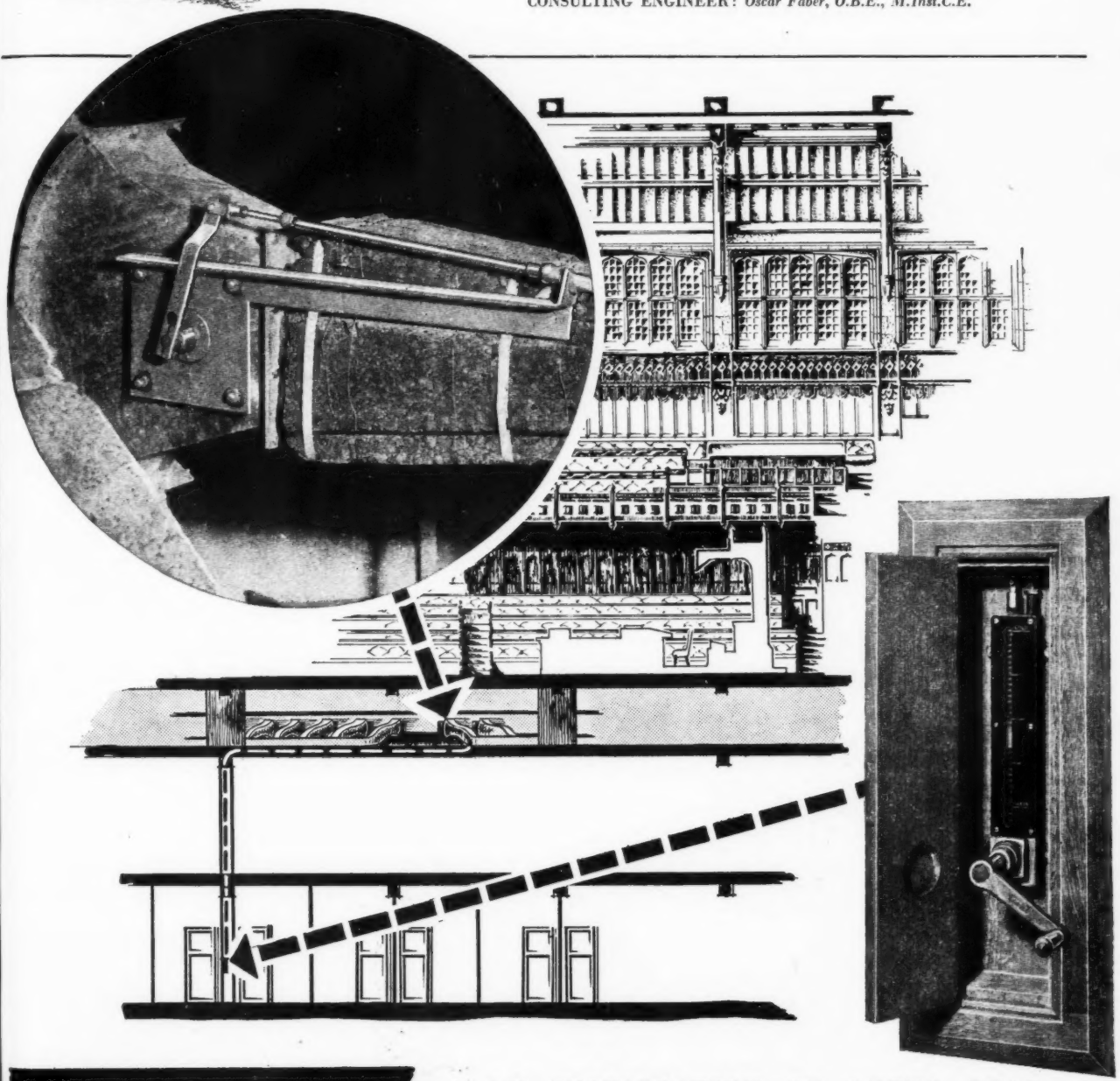

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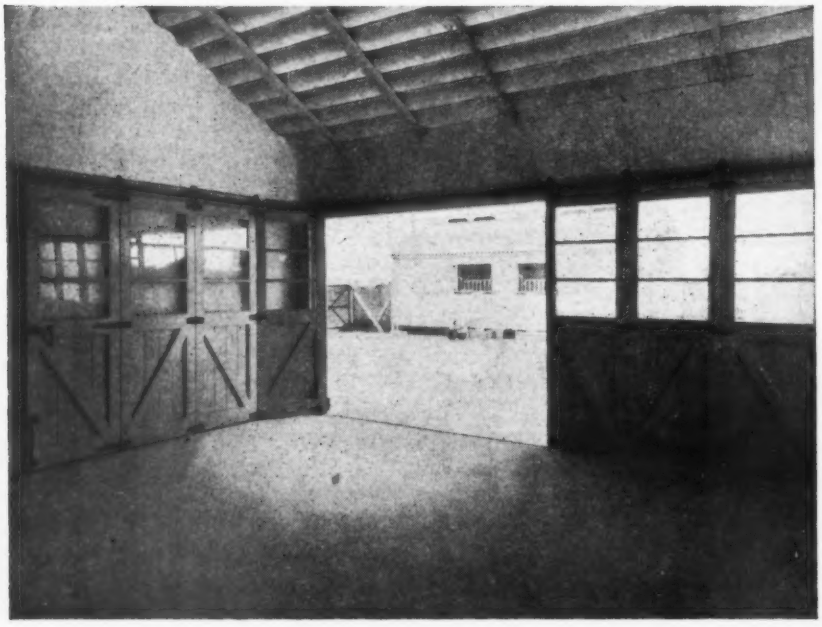
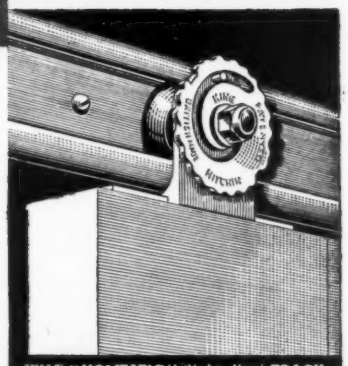
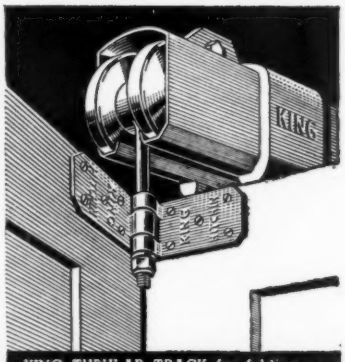
Illustration below shows a recently built garage equipped with KING Sliding Door Gear. The doors are mounted on KING "Major" Out-of-the-Way and Around-the-Corner Gear, sliding to either side of the opening.



KING TUBULAR TRACK is available in 6 sizes and suitable for straight sliding doors up to 2 tons.



KING "HOMESTIC" (light alloy) TRACK is expressly for straight sliding interior doors.



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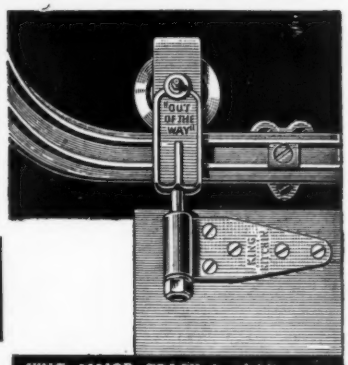

KING MAJOR TRACK for folding or around the corner doors up to 3 cwts. per leaf.

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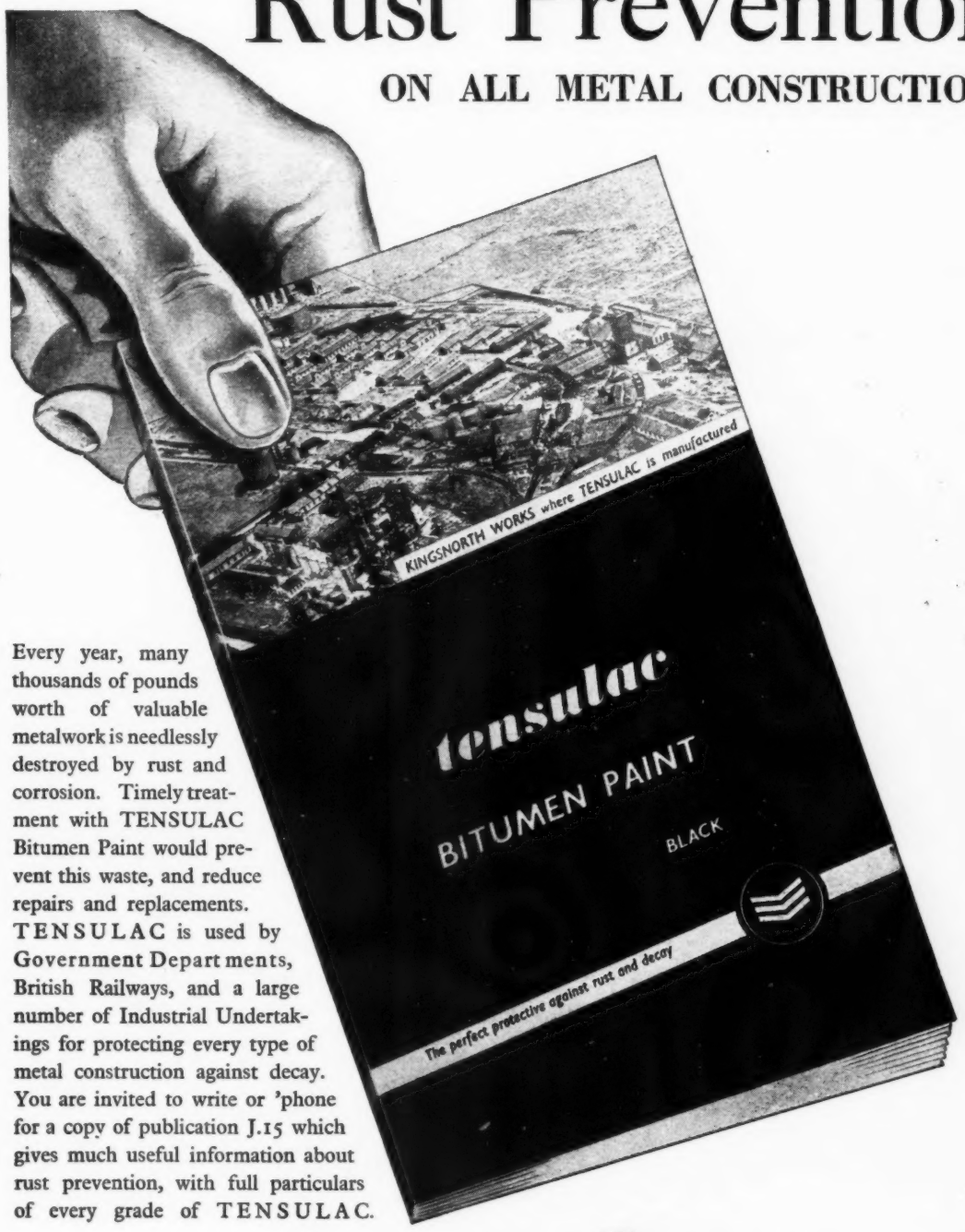
ON ALL METAL CONSTRUCTIONS



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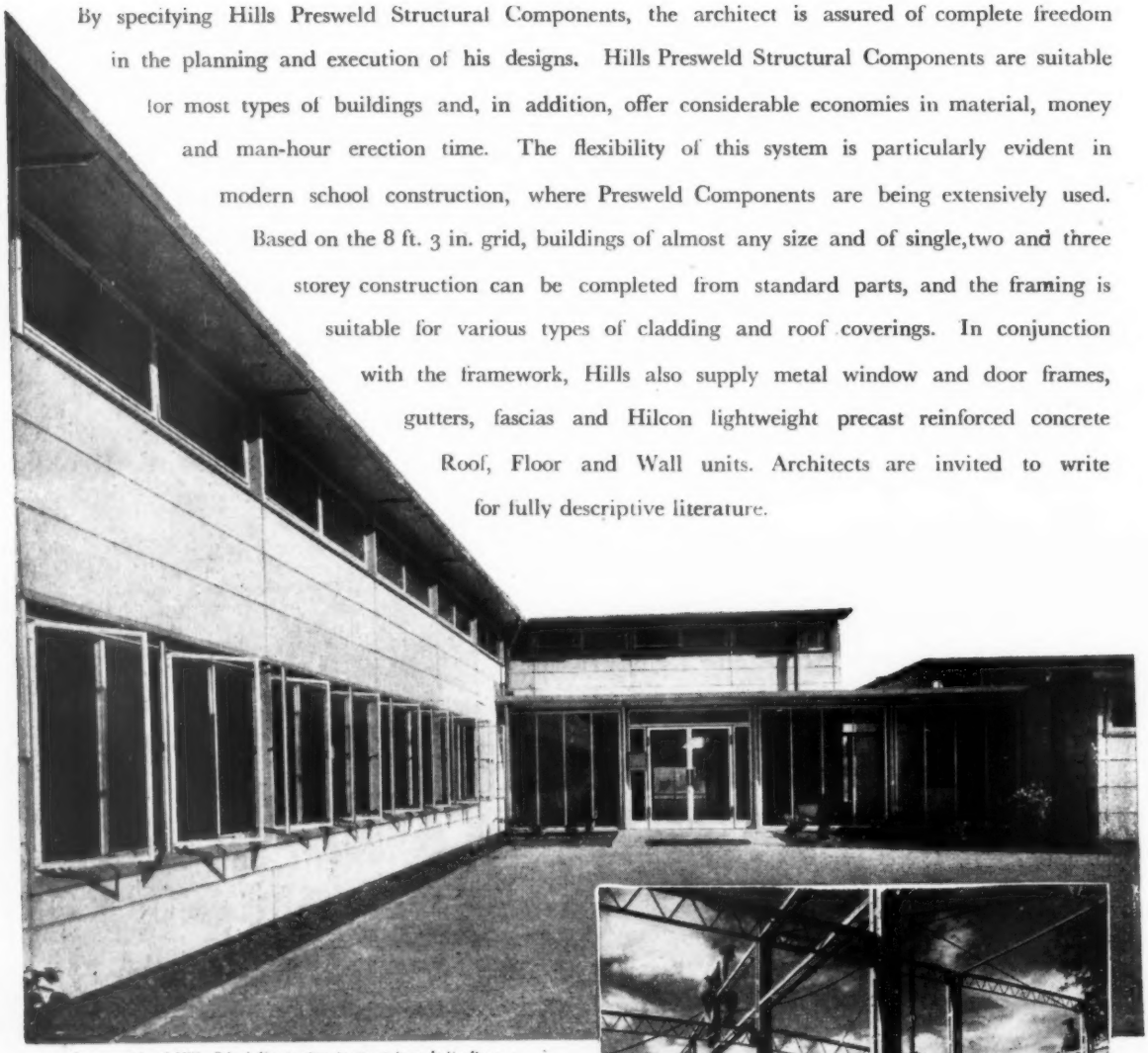
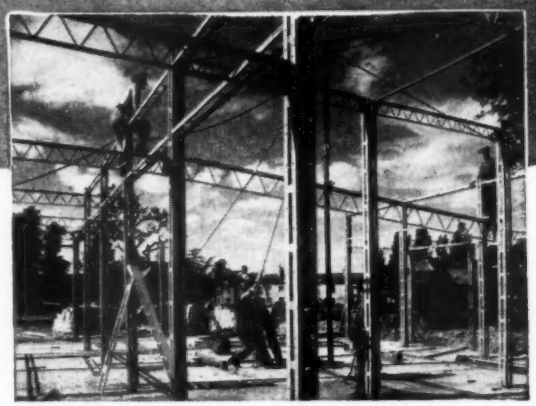


An example of Hills School Construction produced from Hills Presweld Frames, Hills Windows, Window trims and pre-cast reinforced concrete Wall and Roof Units. Junior Mixed and Infants' School, Cheshunt, Herts. County Architect, C. H. Aslin, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E.



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ERECT and FORGET

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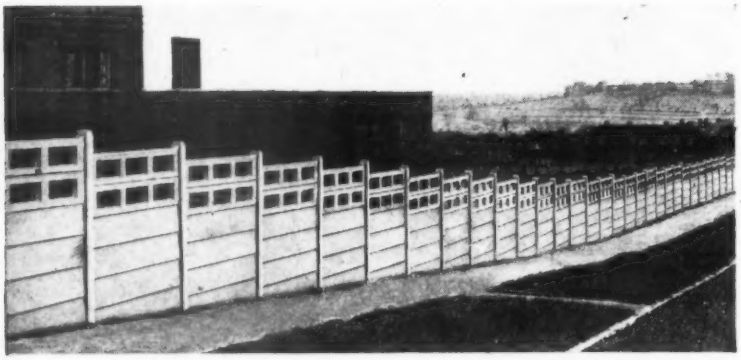

"Winslot" Fencing supplied and erected by Messrs. Wettern Bros. Limited, Leeds at Coldcotes School, Leeds. Reproduced by permission of the City of Leeds Education Committee.

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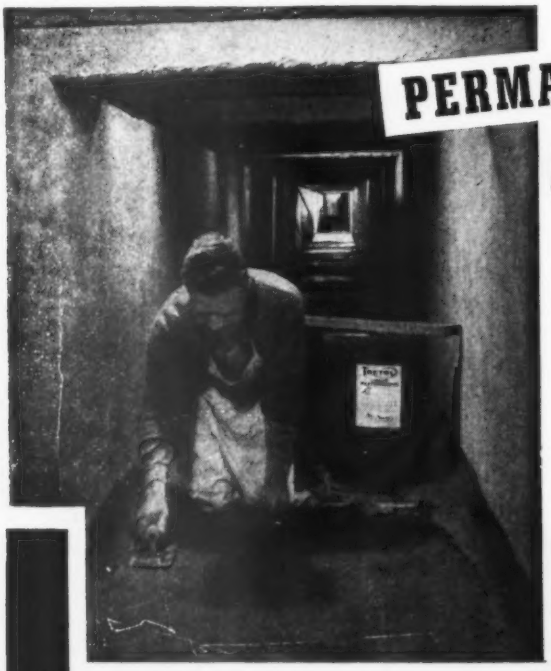

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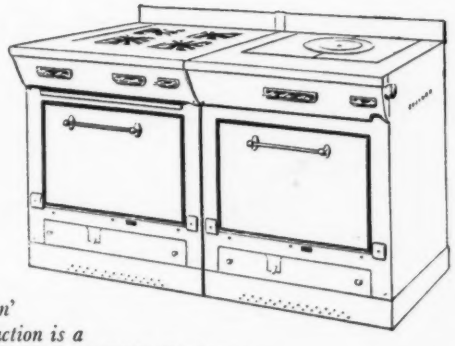

This Double Oven 'Falcon' Gas Range of unit construction is a good example of sturdy, practical 'Falkirk' Equipment.

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Office for Empire Stores (Produce) Ltd., 5 Great Newport Street, London. *Architect: J. Newton-Smith, L.R.I.B.A. Contractors: Livermore & Company.*

Here is a case in which CARTER TILES have been used in a rather unusual manner to give an atmosphere of dignity and restraint to a building of some historic interest. The black 12" x 8" tiles extend from the ground to the top of the third storey. The commemorative panel is in modelled faience.

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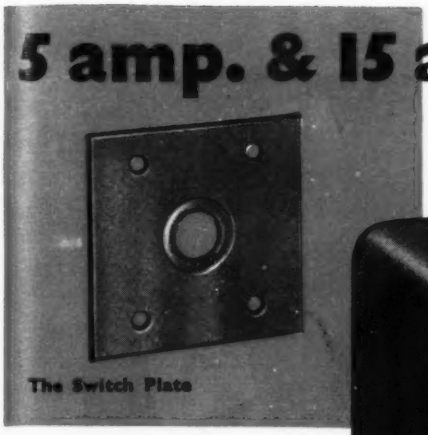
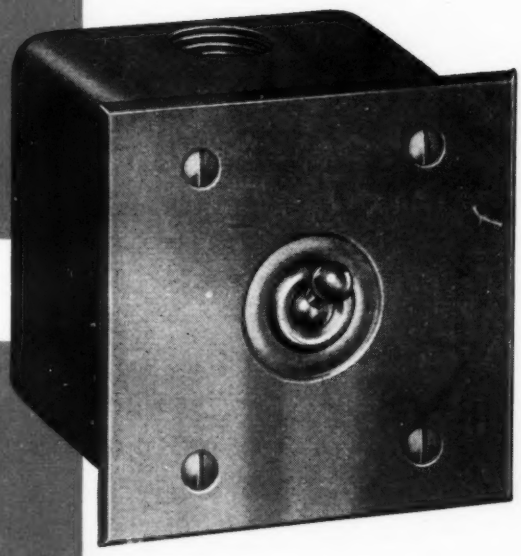
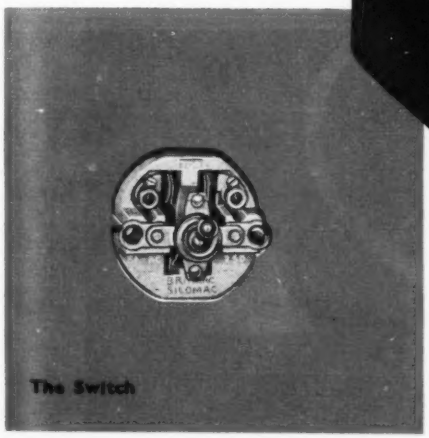
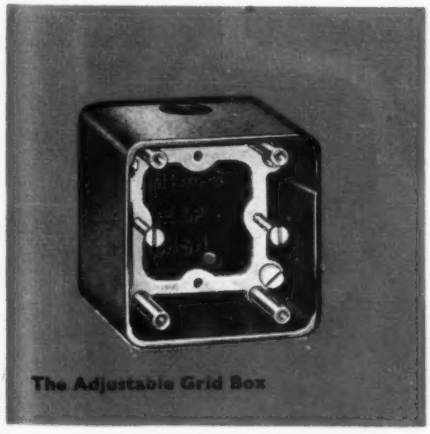


The Switch Plate





The Switch



The Adjustable Grid Box

The switch unit illustrated, assembled from standard components, is particularly suitable for electrical installation in schools, technical colleges, hospitals and other public buildings. Strength, safety and efficient operation over long periods are the important characteristics and large quantities have been supplied during recent months . . . from single units up to 48 gang assemblies.

THE SWITCH PLATE: Incorporates the cuttered-hole and four corner screws, dispensing with the need for a switch ring. For added safety, corner screws of a 'secret' pattern can be supplied.

THE SWITCH: This is the well-known 'Silomac,' for use on A.C. current only and, as the name implies, is silent in operation.

THE GRID BOX: Rigidly constructed and designed to give a wide margin of adjustment and the maximum space for wiring.

This flush switch unit is a worthy criterion of all BRITMAC products. A large number of County Architects and Local Authorities are already specifying BRITMAC ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES by name and thereby ensuring the highest standard of quality and perfection of finish throughout the building.

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AJ

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

No 2908 23 NOVEMBER 1950 VOL 112

9, 11 & 13 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.1 Whitehall 0611

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ALL ENDS HAPPILY

I seem to have lost, at long last, a customary subject for abuse: the post-war housing of the LCC. Illustrated elsewhere in this week's JOURNAL are two photographs of a proposed new development on the edge of Wimbledon Common, and I am sure the great majority of my readers will agree that the effect at first glance is like a breath of fresh air. There will, no doubt, be minor faults to rectify, but here, at last, is a frankly contemporary design of which Londoners may be proud. The reason is, of course, the obvious one. LCC housing is back in the Architect's Department, under Robert H. Matthew, Architect to the Council, and Dr. J. L. Martin, Deputy Architect. The Principal Housing Architect, Whitfield Lewis, the Assistant Housing Architect, Michael Powell, Principal Assistant Colin Lucas, and the architectural staff should all be congratulated for their fine effort in producing such good results in so short a time.

*

I understand that further details and plans are to be published shortly. These will, no doubt, give me further material for comment and criticism. I hope it is not *absolutely* perfect, the strain of maintaining so high a pæan of praise may well prove disastrous to a normally so irascible a disposition as mine.

RIBA TAKES ACTION

While handing out praise, I cannot do less than congratulate the RIBA Council on forming a sub-committee to ensure that the recommendations of the report on private practice are implemented. The Committee who wrote the report held an admirable press conference last week, I'm told, at which the non-technical press asked some pertinent questions. This is just the sort of action on the part of the RIBA which will encourage the daily papers to realize that architects, as well as builders, are essential in a civilized society.

LONG TERM CREDITS

Builders, I gather, are becoming somewhat alarmed about delays in final settlements on local authority housing contracts, the smaller builder being particularly hard hit. The delays are preposterous, for, according to the second Girdwood Report, at the end of last year, although no less than 412,664 houses had been completed by local authorities, the final costs of only 46,766 had been received by the MOH, so it would appear that only a little more than 10 per cent. can have been paid for. There seems, in fact, to be a delay of about two years between the completion of the house and final settlement: no private client could get away with this sort of thing, and although local authorities have to go through a more elaborate drill with their payments, that is no reason why they should expect to be financed by the builder. In some parts of the country things have reached such a pass that builders are refusing to tender for more work until they are paid for what they've already done.

DIESELS REPLACE BRAWN

The Public Work Exhibition at Olympia now appears, as it did before the war, in alternate years. This year it is bigger than ever. The show was very largely stolen, no doubt to the fury of other exhibitors, by the new Vickers tractor, which appeared in a glass case, immediately opposite the Hammersmith Road entrance, surrounded by several acres of light blue carpet. But there was plenty of other stuff as well, and it's really no longer true to say that the building industry isn't interested in mechanization. Or rather it's not true to say that it couldn't be, for the machines are there, from small mixers and powered barrows, to the giant earth-movers. The only thing to do now is to persuade the smaller builder to use them.

LICENSING GUIDE

I have been gently chided for having asked the other week for a licensing handbook; in fact, some of my ruder friends suggest that I don't bother to read the useful information sent me. They point out that the RIBA, in collaboration with the MOW, have circulated all members with a bulletin, "Notes for the Guidance of Applicants for Building Licences." It begins with the warning that "these notes are intended to form a guide" and that "they do not attempt to construe the regulation or any order made under it." It goes on to explain when a licence is required, and on what and to whom it should be made. It finishes with the sonorous threat of "imprisonment for

a term not exceeding one year and/or a minimum fine . . ." if one oversteps the regulations.

*

As I still feel that only a dozen or so architects up and down the country will not fight down the chilling possibility of writing their memoirs from Reading Gaol, I telephoned the MOW. They spoke of border line cases and mentioned one about a lily pond. They thought the idea of an interview where they could explain in detail would be a good thing. So I ask again, even if it means going over things which have been said before, please may we have a licensing handbook?

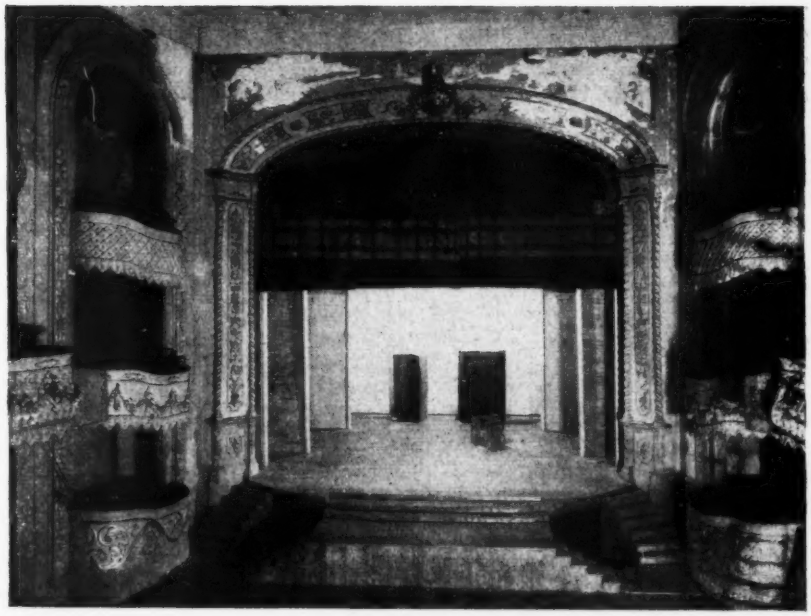
THE OLD VIC GOES HOME

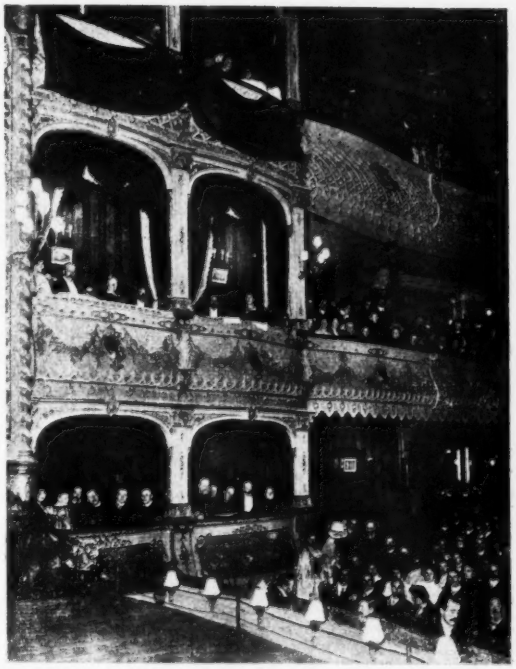
Before the war the Old Vic was the one theatre in London where dramatic critics of the popular Press had a chance of learning to appreciate drama; it was the one theatre without a bar. But the new management of the Old Vic Company, who have just reopened with *Twelfth Night* in their reconstructed headquarters* south of the Thames, have decided that, although their predecessors were virtuous, there shall now be cakes and ale. I don't know whether the Press representatives on the first night were preoccupied with this interesting break in tradition. But for some reason most of them failed to comment on the fact that the newly designed stage, devised by Pierre Sonrel (on lines suggested by Michel St. Denis) and executed by Douglas Rowntree, is the most significant innovation in the history of the British theatre for the last fifty years.

*

The idea of reviving the apron stage is, of course, by no means new. But the Old Vic's combination of a forestage and main stage is the first large-scale attempt in this country to free the producer and author from the limitations of the picture frame; limitations from which the most imaginative of them have tried many times to escape. The main argument against the apron stage has been that its use dispenses with the technical facilities now available in the theatre. But M. Sonrel's design embodies the latest system of lighting; a system that is invaluable for such a stage. It is electronically controlled from a box in the circle, thus giving the operator a view of the forestage that would be unobtainable from a switchboard in the wings. And this new piece of apparatus, which looks like the control room of a Hollywood rocket ship, can produce subtle variations in the strength and colour of the lighting. Its advantages are fully shown in *Twelfth Night*—a play appropriately composed of sunshine and shadows.

See Frontispiece Page 412.





There will inevitably be some complaints that the newly-designed interior of the Old Vic [see Astragal's note] has changed the character of the theatre. But, in fact, the only alterations made in the auditorium have been carried out with a view to increasing comfort and to improving sight lines. And nobody should object to the destruction of the ugly boxes shown above. These were added in 1926 to replace those seen in the picture on the right, which was taken in 1910. A photograph of the new stage appears on page 412.

*

Lighting is also skilfully used either to make the forestage a complete architectural unit (with lights in louvres and doors at the side and in the ceiling) or to link this stage with the main stage, thus destroying the dark picture frame effect and establishing a greater link between actor and audience.

*

The design is a good compromise between the traditional stage, with its proscenium arch, and the apron stage, such as that at Malmo in Sweden, which thrusts itself into the audience so that players have to perform "sculpturally." I hope it will be considered an example worth following in the final designs of the National Theatre.

The New Old Vic

The newly designed stage area of the Old Vic, in Waterloo Road, which was reopened last week, was devised by Pierre Sonrel. Lighting in the entrances and louvres at the side of the proscenium and in the ceiling can be used to focus attention on the forestage as a complete architectural unit. It can also be used to link the forestage with the main stage beyond, thus avoiding a dark picture-frame effect and creating a greater unity between actors and audience. The architect for the conversion was Douglas Rowntree. ASTRAGAL comments on the theatre on page 411.

SOUTHAMPTON AGAIN

I had hoped the politics of our housing programme could well have been left on the floor of the House, leaving the Ministry of Health in particular and architects in general to get on with the business of producing as many sound homes as possible, as quickly as possible. Unfortunately this is not borne out by sorry news from Southampton, where superior numbers of the Ratepayers' Party in the Council have outvoted Labour in a decision to transfer their housing, plus a large number of the architects and surveyors working on it, from the architect's department to that of the borough engineer. And so, not only the policy, but also the personnel of the administrative departments are to be blown hither and thither by the winds of political debate.

*

I am no great student of local government or party politics but to me such a step smacks more of political manœuvre than sound democratic administration and fills me with the greatest misgivings. On the practical side it just doesn't seem to make sense. The Ratepayers hasten to say it is no reflection on the architect; they think he is overburdened. As evidence, £853,000 of work has been put in the hands of private architects and surveyors in the last four years. So to the borough engineer goes the town's No. 1 priority—housing.

*

Labour members cannot see the engineer is any less busy than the architect, and who would ask an engineer to design houses anyway? They are staggered by this retrograde step and feel, in the handling of staffs, that best results are not likely to follow transfer of men from one department to another. Is it right, or helpful to the housing programme, that such people are regarded as units to be handled to suit political—or at the best—non-technical assumptions on housing? On the question of employing outside architects, is it not sensible, usefully competitive and democratic to employ the full technical resources of the town on its No. 1 priority? Is the borough engineer, with much the same machinery as the architect, likely to produce more or better homes?

ASTRAGAL

The Editors

EACH CRITIC THE GOOD-NATURED MAN

WHY did you do that? Very often this is the first question one architect asks of another when discussing his design. This week it is the JOURNAL which has been asking questions, and the first of a series of discussion between an architect, whose work we illustrate, and ourselves, is given on page 427 of this issue. The subject this week is the genesis of a new type of construction for a school.

There are two reasons for publishing these discussions between architect and editor. Firstly, we feel that in this form a clearer idea can be obtained by the reader of the problems the architect has to solve, and the way he set about solving them, than can be obtained from a straight-forward description of a design. Secondly, we feel that the more architects become used to having their buildings discussed freely, the better it is not only for the profession as a whole, but more important still, the better it is for the art of architecture.

Over the years a prejudice has grown against the publication of any form of comment on buildings illustrated. This prejudice has been caused by faults on both sides; by faults on the part of over captious would-be critics and by faults on the part of hyper-sensitive architects. It is our intention to break down, if possible, this prejudice against comment. In these short articles it is not our intention to attempt to ruin an architect's reputation by an *expose* of possible faults in his design or to indulge in similar sensationalism. Every building designed by an architect contains a lesson for those who would learn. In these first simple essays at analysing a building we are giving the readers the chance to criticize, appraise, and thereby learn. If the right questions have not been asked by us, our correspondence columns are open for further discussion.

This school which is discussed this week, though experimental, is an interesting development in many ways since it shows that, with suitable organization, normal finishing processes can be dispensed with: the aluminium extrusion and the laminated plastic sheeting which have been used in the design are "self-finished" in the true sense of the word. We also feel that the architects have achieved their object in reducing the labour content of the building very appreciably and they have also eliminated a high proportion of the "wet" processes which consume a great deal of building time.

Unfortunately, in achieving these savings in labour it has been necessary to use inherently costly materials, though admittedly in small quantities, by weight or volume, compared with traditional methods. Aluminium alloys and laminated plastics are very expensive. The basic idea is a good one and it remains to be shown how an equivalent result can be achieved with less expensive materials. Although it will be difficult to find low cost materials which can fulfil the design requirements in such a case as this, we are convinced that the search should continue. When the ideal combination of

materials has been found there can be little doubt that this building will be a prototype for considerable future developments.

We would make a plea for a full and informative analysis of costs. This, if it could be made available, would show what are the prospects and where intensified effort would be likely to yield the greatest return.

THE FUTURE OF PRIVATE PRACTICE

All the profession will commend the enterprise the RIBA Council showed in appointing a committee to consider the present and future position of architects in private practice. The recommendations of this Committee are published in the adjoining column and are followed by the comments of those other official bodies who also represent the interests of architects, the ABT, the IAAS and the IRA. At the time of appointment, in November, 1948, there was a fairly widespread fear that the rapid expansion of public work, particularly in housing and schools, would lead to the unemployment of private architects. These fears have, so far, proved needless. The Committee does point out, however, that while there is a considerable total amount of work in private offices, the distribution of this work is unbalanced. Though not sufficient to cause positive unemployment and hardship, the committee feels that this unequitable distribution of work can lead to a wastage of talent and frustrated ambition.

The Committee, while appreciating the cause of the maldistribution of work, are courageous and enterprising in the recommendations they put forward to rectify matters. Their first plea is for more competitions. Further suggestions for reducing the burden of the aspiring young architect are similar to those propounded by the JOURNAL's guest editor, Raglan Squire, earlier this year: various forms of group practice, the sharing of overheads by several small firms, profit-sharing and bonus schemes. In addition, the Committee takes the bold but logical step of recommending the Council to approach representatives of central and local government architects and planners in order to establish "broad guiding principles" on the part which the private architect can play in the country's building and planning programme.

There are, however, three criticisms to be made of this report. Firstly, the many statistical tables given appear unnecessarily complex and difficult to understand. Secondly, would it not have been possible to obtain the exact numbers of *unqualified* assistants who provide so large a proportion of the staffs of public and private practice? It seems unfortunate that the attempt was not made to discover the whole extent of the profession's problems. Thirdly, little attempt seems to have been made to gauge the true financial state of the profession; to assess whether the money which members are earning comes from designs being built, or whether they are largely existing on fees for projects which may not be built for many a year, if at all. Without this information can the real prosperity of the profession be successfully judged?

RIBA

Report on Private Practice

A sub-committee has now been formed to ensure that the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee to Consider the Present and Future of Private Architectural Practice (published by the RIBA) shall be implemented. Following are extracts from the recommendations:—

Competitions.—The competitions system brings into the field of choice the largest number of architects, and is at the same time the fairest in rewarding merit. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the competitions system be more widely and frequently used, especially for the carrying out of major works.

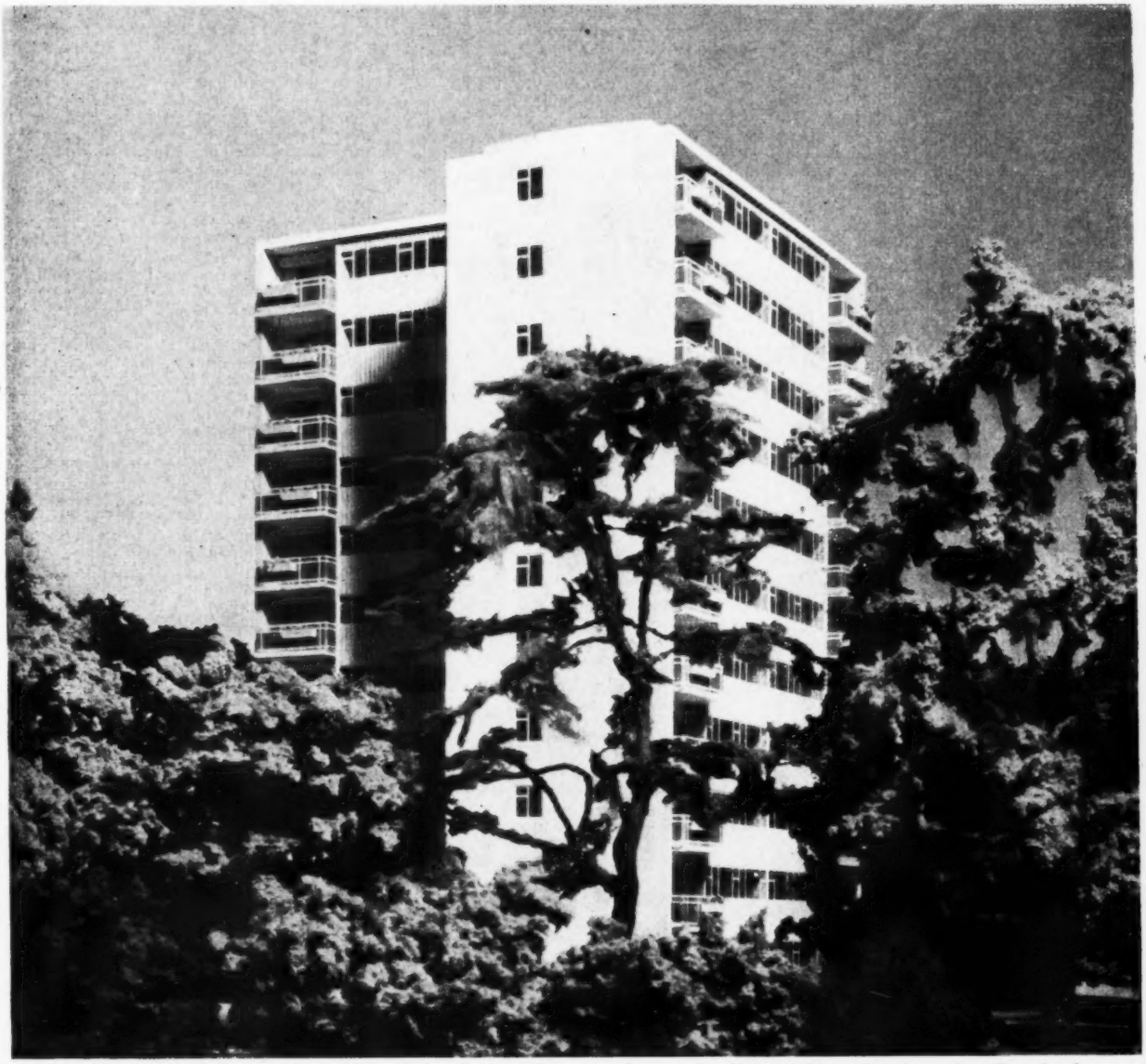
Joint Commissioning of Two Firms for Two or More Projects.—Since by far the greater and more important volume of work is now, and is likely to be for some years to come, provided by public authorities; and since it is known that these authorities tend to limit their choice of architects to the well established and already successful firms; the Committee recommend the Council to explore the practicability of suggesting to public authorities the joint commissioning of one older and one younger firm for the execution of two or more projects. The intention of such an arrangement is to afford the younger firm the opportunity of collaborating with an experienced firm in the carrying out of important work.

Profit Sharing and Bonus Schemes.—There are many private offices operating either a profit-sharing or a bonus scheme. The Committee recommend that busy firms be encouraged to introduce profit-sharing or bonus schemes into their offices.

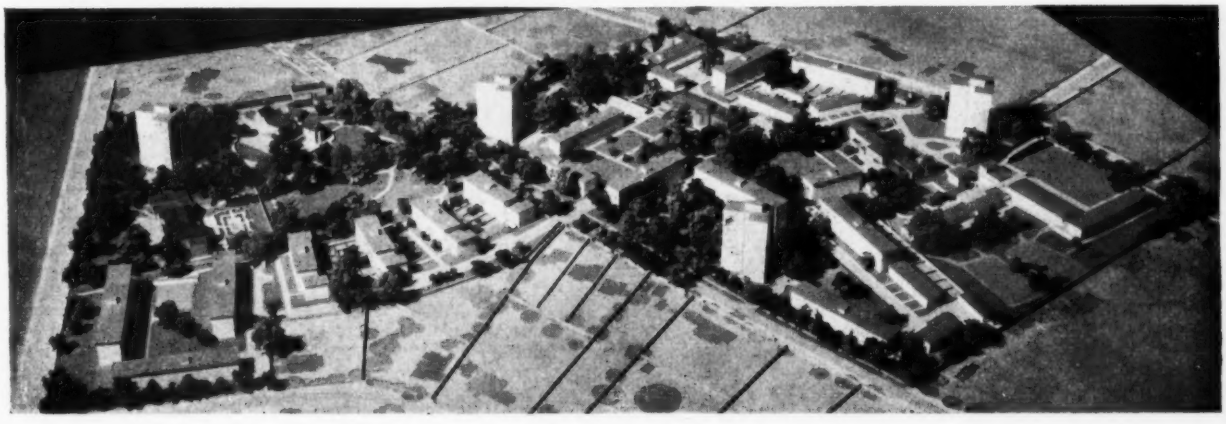
Partnerships.—Closely linked with profit-sharing schemes is the relation of partnership. Some busy firms are more disposed than others to promote their senior assistants to the position of principals with a share in the profits or to full partners. Such promotions, when timely and merited, stabilize and ensure continuity in private practice. The Committee, accordingly, recommend the encouragement of the more senior and established members either to enlarge their present partnerships by taking in younger members; or to form partnerships where none exists.

"Group-Systems."—Scarcity of suitable office accommodation, high overhead costs, and shortage of assistants are serious obstacles in the way of young architects wishing to set up in private practice. A few of them have joined together to share offices and expenses (but not profits or losses) and to help one another with the drawings, etc., on an agreed costing basis. Such arrangements are usually intended to be temporary, because the group breaks up or changes its

LATEST HOUSING PROPOSALS BY THE LCC ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT



The first housing development scheme to be designed since the transfer of housing from the Valuer's Department of the LCC to the Architect's Department under Robert H. Matthew, Architect to the Council, is shown by the model below. The site overlooks Wimbledon Common, to the west, and is bounded on the east by Princes Way, Wandsworth. The development consists of cottages, 5 per cent.; four-storey blocks of maisonettes, 25 per cent.; and three, four, five, and eleven storey blocks of flats, 70 per cent. Above is a close-up view, from the south, of one of the four "point" blocks of eleven-storey flats.



composition as one or other of them gets his feet on the ladder. The Committee commend this system—as an experiment—to the notice of young architects.

Advertisements by Public Authorities.—At least two large public authorities maintain panels of names of architects, obtained by public advertisement, from which architects are selected for particular projects. Since it is the public authority that advertises for names and not the architect for clients, there is nothing in this method which, in the opinion of the Committee, is contrary to the Code of Professional Conduct. On the other hand, it has the advantage that it brings to the notice of a client a larger field of prospective architects than is normally practicable even after consultation with the President of an Allied Society. The Committee wish also to commend this practice to the consideration of the Council.

Possible Help by Allied Societies.—The Committee do not view with favour the suggestion that Allied Societies should make direct approach to local authorities with the object of obtaining municipal work for their private members. They believe, however, that an Allied Society, by reason of its knowledge of local architects and architecture, may render valuable help to public authorities in its area in a consultative and advisory capacity. While appreciating the many real and apparent difficulties, the Committee believe that given goodwill it should be possible to establish some other practicable system of spreading the greater part of the work commissioned by major clients. In short the Committee are of the opinion that it is a serious loss to the architectural potentialities of a district for a good firm to be placed in a dilemma by lack of prospective work and for the staff accustomed to working together to be dispersed.

Employment of Architect on Public Work.—The Committee endorse the following recommendations, made by the Council in August 1945, on the employment of the architect on public work, and recommend the Council to urge their implementation by public authorities whenever the circumstances warrant:—

(*a*) For an authority needing the services of an architect intermittently, the reasonable course is to employ qualified private practitioners.

(*b*) Where the volume of work of a public authority is continuous, it is economically sound policy to employ salaried architectural staff provided it is directed by a properly qualified architect.

(*c*) In cases where salaried staffs are employed, it is inevitable that there will be periods of great pressure and it is felt that this position can best be met by calling on the services of the private practitioner rather than by temporary increases in staff.

(*d*) It is also desirable that official architects should encourage their authorities to employ and consult specialists by the institution of competitions or otherwise, in cases where works and buildings of a specialist character are proposed.

(*e*) It is essential that when private architects are employed they should be responsible for the contracts they control, but it is desirable also that they should work in the closest collaboration with and under the general direction of the principal architect of the authority concerned.

Future Relationship Between Private and Official Architects.—To focus the problem of the relationship between official and private architects to public work, the Committee recommend the Council to approach the representative bodies of central and local government architects and planning officers with the purpose of establishing broad guiding principles on, *inter alia*, the following matters:—

(*a*) The part to be played by private architects in the substantial programmes of local authorities for the buildings of houses, schools, etc.

(*b*) The employment of private architects (i) as consultants in special fields, *e.g.*, acoustics, the planning of buildings where special experience is required, furniture design, etc., to supplement the work of the architectural departments of public authorities; (ii) in association with official architects on "programmed" work, the private architect taking over the detailed design and planning of individual buildings within a planned framework which would determine such features as grid lines, modules, methods of construction, etc., (iii) by direct selection, or by competition, for a wide range of buildings not amenable to a programme.

(*c*) The participation of private architects in planning work under the Town and Country Planning Act of 1947.

Members of the Committee are as follows: Sir Percy Thomas, C. H. Aslin, County Architect, Hertfordshire; J. H. Forshaw, Chief Architect and Housing Consultant, Ministry of Health; Leslie Grahame-Thomson; Leonard C. Howitt, City Architect, Manchester; R. H. Matthew, Architect to the LCC, S. W. Milburn, Ralph Tubbs, R. H. Uren.

In view of the importance to the architectural profession of the Report on the present and future position of architects in private practice, published by the RIBA, the JOURNAL *has asked the ABT, the IAAS and the IRA to submit their comments on the recommendations (summarised above) which are contained in the Report.*

ABT: This questionnaire is not, of course, the only evidence on which the report is based; a great many bodies and individuals have also been consulted, but the resulting deductions and recommendations are remarkably general and rather pious.

There are several basic factors in the problem which are not referred to in the report and which need to be solved. One is the fact that the modern school system now turns out a large number of young people who have been highly trained as designing principals and who therefore would normally prefer to set up their own practice. Another is the financial strain on the new firm, far greater than before the war, caused by the long delay in building before fees begin to come in. This clearly requires very considerable capital resources to meet the high cost of office overheads today.

One of the most interesting facts quoted is that there are two principals to every qualified or semi-qualified assistant. It would be interesting to know corresponding figures for public offices since it is our impression that there is a higher proportion of qualified architects acting as assistants in the latter. In any case it would appear that there is a very high proportion of unqualified assistants in private offices.

It may well be, as the report states, that many young men are attracted to public offices by the greater security offered and the better conditions of service. It is unwise, however, to overlook the fact that many are also attracted to public service by the opportunity to work on large scale projects and continuous programmes on which steady development can be achieved. This attraction will also become stronger as public offices continue to develop a more flexible form of group organization which gives more scope for responsibility and initiative. Quite a number of young men also do not feel attracted by the amount of social activity often necessary in order to bring new work to a private office.

It is not clear whether the report views with favour the development of the large successful office at the expense of the small and middle sized one or not. On the other hand, it states that the former is more efficient and has led, in America, to much higher status and authority for the architect. On the other hand, it suggests that the work available be redistributed to keep the small office in being.

Many of the recommendations at the end are devoted to the latter aim. Of these, the extension of the competition system is certainly desirable. With regard to profit sharing or bonus schemes it is difficult to see how they "would attract into the offices operating them many of the young lone architects with slender practices." Presumably a young man starts out in private practice to satisfy a strong desire to be his own master. To go into a large office on a bonus scheme or even profit sharing would hardly meet the bill, and he might as well go into a public office. What he wants is a commission not a bonus.

The report concludes that considering all circumstances things might be much worse for private architects. This is certainly true but not very consoling to the struggling small firm.

Private enterprise in architecture as in other walks of life tends to look to someone else to help it out of its difficulties. It would do more towards avoiding extinction and the profession, in general, would do more towards gaining prosperity, if it made itself really efficient in organization and in the use and development of modern technique. It would thus make itself an indispensable servant to society.

IRA: There are many observations which call for mature consideration and comment, but in the main it is true to say that the general conclusions of the Committee set up by the RIBA constitute a confirmation of facts considered by the Architects' National Council two years ago, while many of the conclusions reached and recommendations made in the Report closely follow those reached by that consultative body to which the RIBA were invited.

The Report confirms the uneven distribution of work among private practitioners and emphasizes the undesirability of large professional offices when these are detrimental to the smaller practitioner—a state of affairs which calls for serious consideration. The future position of private practice is dealt with objectively but it is too readily believed that the present conditions are likely to be maintained for a number of years, together with what is, perhaps, more unfortunate, an expression of opinion that in the event of an extension of private building clients would not employ architects for their housing work.

Again, in paragraph 55 it emphasizes that it is no part of the Royal Institute's responsibility to influence Government policy. It may be considered that this is not a reasonable proposition for surely the profession should express opinions on public policy when this is thought to be opposed to the general good. In other ways the Government have shown a willingness to accept the views of qualified practitioners and it may be the case that the unwillingness of the architectural profession to advise on matters upon which they are competent is responsible for many difficulties that persist.

It is to be hoped that the RIBA will now consider it necessary to give close attention to the problems which emerge from this Report, some of which would appear to be seriously understated.

IAAS (G. B. Athoe): As the Report was released for publication only on November 15 and as my Council had not had an opportunity of considering its contents, these observations are purely personal. Nevertheless, the report

deals with a number of problems (many by no means new) which have engaged my Council's attention from time to time in the post-war years; and I feel sure that they would support many, if not all of the conclusions reached by the RIBA's Committee.

Although the voice of the official architect resounds throughout the report of the Committee I doubt whether many private architects will cavil in the main at the recommendations made by the Committee, although I question the wisdom of the general conclusions.

To some people, two years may seem a long time to wait for a report of this nature, but when one considers the thorough manner in which the Committee performed its task and the mass of documentary and other evidence which they were called upon to examine, one is not surprised that the Committee overran the RIBA Council's optimistic estimate "that a time limit of six months should be sufficient to permit of the Committee carrying out a full investigation." Otherwise the terms of reference are impeccable, although I cannot escape the conviction that the Committee would have been helped materially if it had been helped by one or two engineers and quantity surveyors —men of eminence in their respective professions. I feel, too, that it would have been an advantage if the Committee had had a free hand to consult other professional bodies, not only those in the profession but also those so closely connected with it.

I hope that every architect will obtain a copy of the Report and digest its contents. To whet their appetites, I have extracted some of what I think are the salient points made in the report, *viz.*:—

1. The balance of newcomers to the profession goes to swell the ranks in public service (para. 15).
2. A notable incident is the decrease in the numbers of salaried assistants in private practice (para 17).
3. An impressive feature of the figures supplied is the uneven distribution of work among private architects, 22 commissions in one office and 97 commissions in 10 offices (para. 39).
4. The growth of the big private office, the smaller firm or office tending to be overlooked or even to remain unknown (para 40).
5. Of the students of the RIBA, who answered a questionnaire, 81 per cent. declared their preference for private practice, although the fact is that, of the students in actual employment, only 44 per cent. are in private offices (para. 50).
6. The feeling of frustration that prevails among many architects in private practice (para. 53).
7. With the exception of the competitions system, no other practicable method has yet been devised whereby to bring the comparatively unknown yet competent architect to the notice of prospective clients, public or private (para. 59).
8. The best use is not being made of the available labour force in the building industry (para. 66).
9. The distribution of work among private architects is unbalanced and that there is, in consequence, wastage of talent and frustrated ambition (para. 75).

What, then, are the principal lessons to be gleaned from the report? Several may emerge, a few seem to be:—

1. That the plums are being enjoyed by a few.
2. That the old patrons of architecture are a dying race, and (although it does not say so in the report) that the large commercial and industrial projects are being handled by engineers.
3. That the small office is being squeezed out.
4. That the architectural assistant tends to seek a "sheltered" position in an official architect's office.
5. That, in general, frustration is the order of the day.
6. That the young and potential practising architect is discouraged from "chancing his luck."
7. That a successful practice may result from the unity of an architect, an engineer and a surveyor operating under one roof.

RIBA

Modification of Final Examination

The RIBA Final Examination and the examinations of the Schools of Architecture recognized for the Associateship of the RIBA and for registration under the Architects' Registration Acts, 1931-38, will be modified from January 1 to the extent that the Examination in Professional Practice will be held separately and taken after candidates have complied with the requirement that twelve months' practical experience in an architectural office or department, or in a suitable technical capacity on building work in course of construction, must be gained after passing an examination recognized for the Associateship or for registration before the Associateship or registration can actually be attained.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service have decided that extension of deferment may be granted to candidates affected by the above regulation. Application for such extension of deferment must be made to the National Service Deferment Boards on Form NS 294, and must be accompanied by a certificate confirming that a further twelve months' approved practical experience is essential before taking the Professional Practice Examination. This certificate will be supplied by the RIBA in the case of those candidates taking the RIBA Final Examination, and by the Heads of the Schools of Architecture in the case of students qualifying by means of a School course recognized for exemption from the RIBA Final Examination.

COMPETITION

Low Cost Housing

AS announced last week *The Builder* newspaper is holding a competition for terrace house designs. The house, which must not cost more than £1,000, apart from land, roads and sewers, is to be suitable for two adults and three children to live in.

Following are extracts from the conditions:—

Competitors will be aware of the standards imposed by the Housing Manual and by Building Bye-laws, but in view of the urgent necessity of reducing costs they will be free to suggest departures from both, provided comfort in living is not impaired and constructional stability and general amenity are assured.

No answer to questions will be considered, as the basis of the competition is to leave as much to the competitor as possible. The deposit of £2 2s. paid by the applicant for the conditions will be returned to him on receipt of a *bona fide* design, or, in the event of the applicant deciding not to compete, on the return of the competition documents not later than December 20, 1950.

Competitors may send in more than one scheme if they wish, but each scheme must be complete in itself and forwarded under separate cover. Adequate provision must be made to cover such items as heating, lighting and hot water, storage including garden tools, dustbins, fuel, etc.

The house must be capable of being built as an intermediate house of a terrace of not less than four houses of two storeys in an urban district. It must be capable of being built as part of a terrace for a cost of between £900—£1,000, with labour costs based on Grade A rates. This cost must include a complete house (within the terrace) on a reasonably level site with all sitework, drainage, service charges, paths, stores, etc., within the curtilage of the site which can be taken as approximately 90—100 feet back to front.

The house may be constructed in any materials generally available at the moment. An entirely timber house would not be considered a solution to the problem.

Any medium of presentation may be used, but clarity is desirable. Competitors should bear in mind the possible reproduction of their drawings in the technical journals and daily papers.

The drawings must be accompanied by a concise typewritten report explaining all such items as construction, finish, materials, etc., as cannot be shown clearly on the drawings. The report must also include an estimate of the cost of the house, prepared by an independent quantity surveyor and in sufficient detail as to enable the estimate to be checked by the quantity surveyor appointed by the promoters for the purpose.

Designs must be received by the Editor, *The Builder*, The Builder House, Catherine Street, London, W.C.2, not later than Wednesday, January 17, 1951.

The assessors will be Sir Lancelot Keay, Arthur W. Kenyon and Sir Stephen Tallents.

MOTCP

Advisory Committee on Ironstone Restoration

Hugh Dalton, Minister of Town and Country Planning, has set up an Advisory Committee to assist him in carrying out the policy on ironstone restoration set out in his statement in the House of Commons on July 4. The Committee will advise the Minister on the standards of restoration to be required in the more difficult cases and the cost likely to be incurred.

Sir Henry Prior, Controller of the North Midlands Region of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, will be Chairman of the Committee. The other members will be: A. H. Waters, author of the report on the Restoration Problems in the Ironstone Industry in the Midlands, 1946, and chairman of the Advisory Committee on Sand and Gravel; D. Christy, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; G. Alexander, Board of Inland Revenue (Valuation Office); Cyril Watts, Chairman of the National Council of Associated Iron Ore Producers. The alternative member to Mr. Watts is A. R. Hay, vice-chairman of the National Council of Associated Iron Ore Producers. Miss D. G. Pomeroy, of the MOTCP, has been appointed secretary of the Committee.

The Committee's terms of reference will be: "To advise the Minister of Town and Country Planning when requested by him to do so, on: (*a*) the after-treatment conditions to be attached, in particular cases, to permissions under the Town & Country Planning Act, 1947, to win and work ironstone by opencast methods; and/or (*b*) the additional expenditure likely to be reasonably incurred in complying with any such after-treatment conditions."

In his statement in the House, the Minister said that apart from a limited amount of afforestation, there would be complete restoration of the land, with replacement of topsoil, except: (*a*) where the length of the working face would make the cost of replacing topsoil very high, or (*b*) where the content of the overburden made restoration to agricultural use impracticable.

DIARY

Arts and Crafts Exhibition. V & A Museum, Kensington. Daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. UNTIL NOV. 30

The Development of Contemporary Architecture. A course of lectures planned by Maxwell Fry and Jane Drew in collaboration with the MARS Group. At Morley College, 61, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1. Every Thursday (18 more lectures). 7.45 p.m. EVERY THURSDAY.

Exhibition of Danish Design. At Rayon Design Centre, 1, Upper Grosvenor Street, W.1. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays). UNTIL DEC. 8

Good Practice in Domestic Drainage. F. J. Crabb. At the Carnegie Hall, Public Library, Abbington Street, Northampton. (Sponsor, MOW.) 7.15 p.m. Nov. 23

Building Teachers' Conference. At Northern Polytechnic, Holloway, N.7. (Secretary, A. Emms, Technical College, Gravesend, Kent.) Nov. 25

Good Practice in Plumbing. G. L. Ackers. At Frederick Nattran School, Norton, Stockton-on-Tees. (Sponsor, MOW.) 7 p.m. Nov. 28

Students' Discussion Meeting. At 13, Suffolk Street, Haymarket, S.W.1. 6 p.m. Nov. 28

Aluminium Alloys in Building. E. I. Brimelow. At Green Lounge, Red Lion Hotel, Colchester. (Sponsor, MOW.) 7 p.m. Nov. 28

Maintenance of Builders' Mechanical Plant. A. Molyneux. At College of Technology and Arts, Eastlands, Rugby. (Sponsor, MOW.) 7 p.m. Nov. 28

Discussion on the Reports of the Anglo-American Productivity Building Team and the Working Party. At 66, Portland Place, W.1. 6 p.m. Nov. 28

Background to Modern Hospital Architecture. Dr. René Sand and Richard Llewelyn Davies. At 34-36, Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Sponsor, AA.) 8 p.m. **Nov. 29**

Electrical Installation in Buildings. Group Captain W. S. Allen. At Building Dept., Technical College, Cauldron Place, Stoke-on-Trent. (Sponsor, MOW.) 7.15 p.m. Nov. 29

Italy Emerges. John Chear shows his own film. At 28, King Street, W.C.2. (Sponsor, TCPA.) Nov. 29

Cities Without Noise. Albert Parker. At RSA, John Adam Street, W.C.2. 2.30 p.m. Nov. 29

Good Practice in Plumbing. G. L. Ackers. At the Little Theatre, Education Buildings, Guild Street, Burton-on-Trent. (Sponsor, MOW.) 7.15 p.m. Nov. 29

Some Mechanical Aids Developed for Building. K. G. H. Fryer. At Department of Building, Gravesend, Technical College, Darnley Road, Gravesend. (Sponsor, MOW.) 7.15 p.m. Nov. 29

Prestressed Concrete. E. H. MacMillen. At the Brocklehurst Memorial Hall, Macclesfield. (Sponsor, MOW.) 7.15 p.m. Nov. 30

Cold Formed Sections in Structural Practice with a Proposed Design Specification. W. Shearer Smith. At 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, ISE.) 6 p.m. Nov. 30

Planning for Health. At 28, King Street, W.C.2. (Sponsor, Students' Planning Group.) 6.15 p.m. Nov. 30

SYDNEY E. REDFERN, LL.B.

Control of Civil Building

It is suggested in certain quarters that many members of the architectural profession have not yet realized the possibly very grave consequences and serious implications following upon a breach of the Building Regulations Indeed, in the issue of November 9 of this JOURNAL, there appears in ASTRAGAL'S Notes the somewhat disturbing statement that probably not more than a dozen architects really understand the Regulations and their legal position thereunder.

My experiences support the proposition that many architects either seem not to take a real interest in the Regulations, or to regard them more or less as a dead letter. But with due respect to ASTRAGAL, his observations seem to be somewhat pessimistic.

Be that as it may, the following notes may be found useful in clarifying the position of architects in relation to the Building Regulations, and in emphasizing their responsibility to secure that they are not at any time party to any breach.

Perhaps the simplest method of attacking the problem is to deal with it under two heads (1) Penalties and (2) Civil Rights of the Parties.

PENALTIES

As is well known and can be seen from the notes on the reverse side of every licence issued by the MOW, the penalties for non-compliance with all the conditions appearing on the face of the licence are heavy, and may involve any or all the building owner, the builder and the architect, in not only considerable fines, but imprisonment for a long term.

So far as the building owner is concerned, when he has paid his fine or served his term of imprisonment, or both, the matter is at an end, and he retains the benefit of the building work in respect of which he has been punished, but so far as the architect is concerned the matter may not end there, since if he is a member of the RIBA he comes within the ambit of Bye-law 23, of which the following is an extract: "Any member who may be convicted of an indictable offence shall *ipso facto* cease to be a member of the Royal Institute."

An offence under Building Regulation 56*a* is an indictable offence, and accordingly any member of the RIBA who is convicted of such an offence *automatically ceases to be a member.* It is true that in the vast majority of cases, proceedings under the Regulations are not actually commenced by way of indictment, but are dealt with by way of summons, and it has been suggested that a conviction on summons would not be within Bye-law 23.

As recently as two years ago, the Court of Appeal decided (*Hastings & Folkestone Glassworks Ltd. v. Kalson*) that whether or not an offence is "indictable" within the meaning of a Company's Articles of Association depends on the nature and quality of the offence when committed, irrespective of the procedural manner in which it might subsequently be dealt with, and that, accordingly, if the offence is one which could be dealt with on indictment, the convicted person has in law been "convicted of an indictable offence."

It follows from this that a member of the Royal Institute is not only subject to the heavy penalties above referred to, but finds himself automatically deprived of his membership of his professional body. In many cases, such a result would be more serious even than the infliction of a heavy fine.

Furthermore, assuming the architect not to be a member of the RIBA, he is, of course, on the Register of Architects controlled by the Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom, which has the power and duty conferred upon it by Section 7 of The Architects' Registration Act, 1931, of suspending or removing from the Register any registered person who has been convicted of a criminal offence. Any such suspension or removal is not automatic; but may well be the result of proceedings initiated by the Registration Council before its Discipline Committee.

Thus, the ultimate result of a breach of a building licence may be that the offending architect ceases to be entitled to call himself an architect.

So far as the builder is concerned, the court finding a building contractor guilty of an offence under the Regulation may recommend that his certificate of registration be revoked or suspended. It is to be noted, however, that this result is not, as in the case of a member of the RIBA, automatic.

CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE PARTIES

Any contract to carry out building work in contravention of a licence or in the absence of a licence (should a licence be necessary) is an illegal contract, and it was laid down by Lord Ellenborough as long ago as the year 1813 that "what is done in contravention of the provisions of an Act of Parliament, cannot be made the subject of an action." That dictum of law remains true today. Regulation 56*a* has the effect of an Act of Parliament, and accordingly any contract, the effect of which is to constitute a breach of the Regulation, confers no right of action upon either party against the other.

It follows from this that an architect has no legal remedy for the recovery of fees in respect of illegal building work, nor on the other hand would the building owner have any claim for professional negligence against an architect in such a case.

So far as the building contractor is concerned, he cannot, in a court of law, recover payment for work in excess of the amount covered by a licence in existence at the date of the carrying out of the work.

From time to time cases occur in which a licence has been exceeded, and the MOW, on calling for explanations from the parties implicated, if satisfied with those explanations, takes a lenient view of the breach (if the facts seem to justify such a view) and refrains from taking any further action on the contravention of the Regulation. This means that the Ministry decides in the special circumstances not to prosecute, but it does not mean in law that the contract (in so far as it concerns excess over the licensed amount) is a legal contract. That point was authoritatively decided by a strong Court of Appeal in the year 1948 in the case of *Bostel Bros. Ltd. v. Hurlock.* Thus, the exceeding of a licence may involve the builder, not only in the penalties above referred to, but in the loss of payment for the work done and materials supplied to which the offence is attributable. Again let it be emphasized that such loss of payment may well result, even in the absence of any prosecution or conviction.

Conversely, of course, the building owner has no remedy against the contractor for any alleged breach of contract in relation to the illegal work.

The amount of constructional work carried out in the New Towns and the amount of time spent in the preparation of plans and in the settling of legal matters are points of interest to architects today. D. Rigby Childs continues his series of reports on progress made in what has been described as the most exciting experiment of the century. Previous reports appeared in the Journals on August 31, September 21, and November 16.

NEW TOWNS: No. 7

Progress report on Peterlee by D. Rigby Childs.

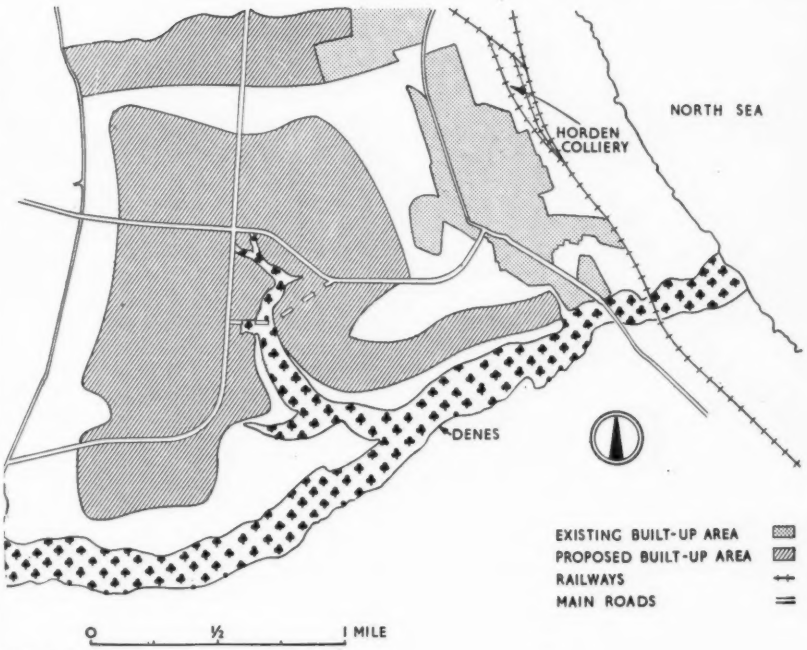
Peterlee was conceived in 1947 by the Councillors of the Easington Rural District and their engineer and surveyor, C. W. Clarke, and the proposal was adopted by the Minister of Town and Country Planning. The purpose of building the new town is: To relieve the housing shortage and to replace bad housing in the surrounding villages; to provide a social and commercial centre for the local region; to provide additional industry and diversity of employment in an area dominated by mining. The ultimate size is to be 30,000 persons. The new population will come almost entirely from the surrounding villages.

Peterlee is situated in County Durham and is named after a leader of Durham miners, Peter Lee, who was born in the district. The site of the designatory area is itself open country but adjoining the area is an area of compact built-up development containing Horden Colliery and the attendant mining community. The existing population in Peterlee is about 100 persons.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Development Corporation includes the following members and staff:—chairman, Lord Beveridge; vice-chairman, Alderman E. Robinson; general manager, A. V. Williams; architect, W. J. Scott; engineer, R. G. S. Roberts; planning consultant, G. Grenfell Baines. The planning consultant and architect originally appointed was B. Lubethin, who resigned earlier this year.

The only outside architects so far engaged by the Development Corporation are the Grenfell Baines Group who have designed the houses for the first development.



Plan of Peterlee.

PROGRESS

1948: *March.*—Designation Order made for 2,350 acres. Work began on the preparation of the master plan.

1950: *August.*—By this month the Corporation had acquired or were in the process of acquiring 609 acres of land. The first building contract let.

The number of buildings under construction were: houses of all types (by mid-August), 82. It was estimated that by the end of September 358 houses would be under construction.

The total expenditure on works constructed up to July, 1950, was £14,206, all of which was on civil engineering.

The total labour force at work was 49 men with 9 men on civil engineering and 40 men on building construction. A considerable increase in the size of labour force was due to take place in the near future.

PROGRAMME

The aim for intake of new population by mid-summer of each of the next three years is as follows:—

1951: total number, 750 persons.

1952: further 2,000 to make total number of 2,750 persons.

1953: further 3,500 to make total number of 6,250 persons.

COMMENT

As a social experiment Peterlee is one of the pioneer new towns. Its aim is to provide, for the first time in Britain, a fully equipped town where the local miners and their families can live, instead of living in the usual isolated village. Peterlee will also serve as an educational, recreational and shopping centre for a large surrounding area. Apart from coal mining, some industrial employment will be provided for those people for whom mining is unsuitable or undesired.

Chief physical problems are those connected with the mining subsidence. The site lies on boulder clay over-lying magnesian limestone, and deep beneath these are five generally workable seams of coal. The seams are only partly worked out, and extraction is proceeding now, and will continue for many years.

On the surface the outstanding features of the site are the denes. The Corporation describes the denes as wide and deep wooded gorges of commanding beauty, and, although the denes create some practical difficulties in the development of Peterlee, they are a unique asset, to be brought as fully as possible into the design of the town. The greater, Castle Eden dene, runs from west to east along the southern edge of the site; while its tributary, Blunts dene, starts as a small dip in the very centre of the site, quickly becoming wide and deep, and running southwards to join the main dene.

The catchments of Blunts dene occupy the greater part of the designated area, and consist mostly of slopes dipping gently towards the dene. The dene is a bowl rimmed by low hills, the general level some three hundred feet above the sea; while the surrounding hills rise to five hundred feet. The bowl enjoys what shelter from wind is afforded by the hills, and is cut from view of the surrounding pits. Though in the heart of mining country it is possible to stand within the bowl and see, in all directions, only farms, woods and hills.

The intention is to make a fairly compact town. The simplicity of the general layout is brought out in the diagram, which is a simplified version of the draft outline plan of March 1950.

NOTES ON PROGRESS

Progress in planning and in building has been severely checked by the negotiations that have had to be undertaken to reach a solution of the mining subsidence problem, which would be acceptable to both the Corporation and the National Coal Board. Much of the planning that was undertaken between March, 1948, and March, 1950 will have to be modified and reorientated in order to fit in with the final agreement with the National Coal Board. The draft outline plan of March, 1950, which has been published and which was prepared by Mr. B. Lubetkin, is based on the subsidence position up to March, 1950.

Subsequent negotiations have already made considerable alterations to it so that a final detailed plan for the town will have to await the completion of negotiations.

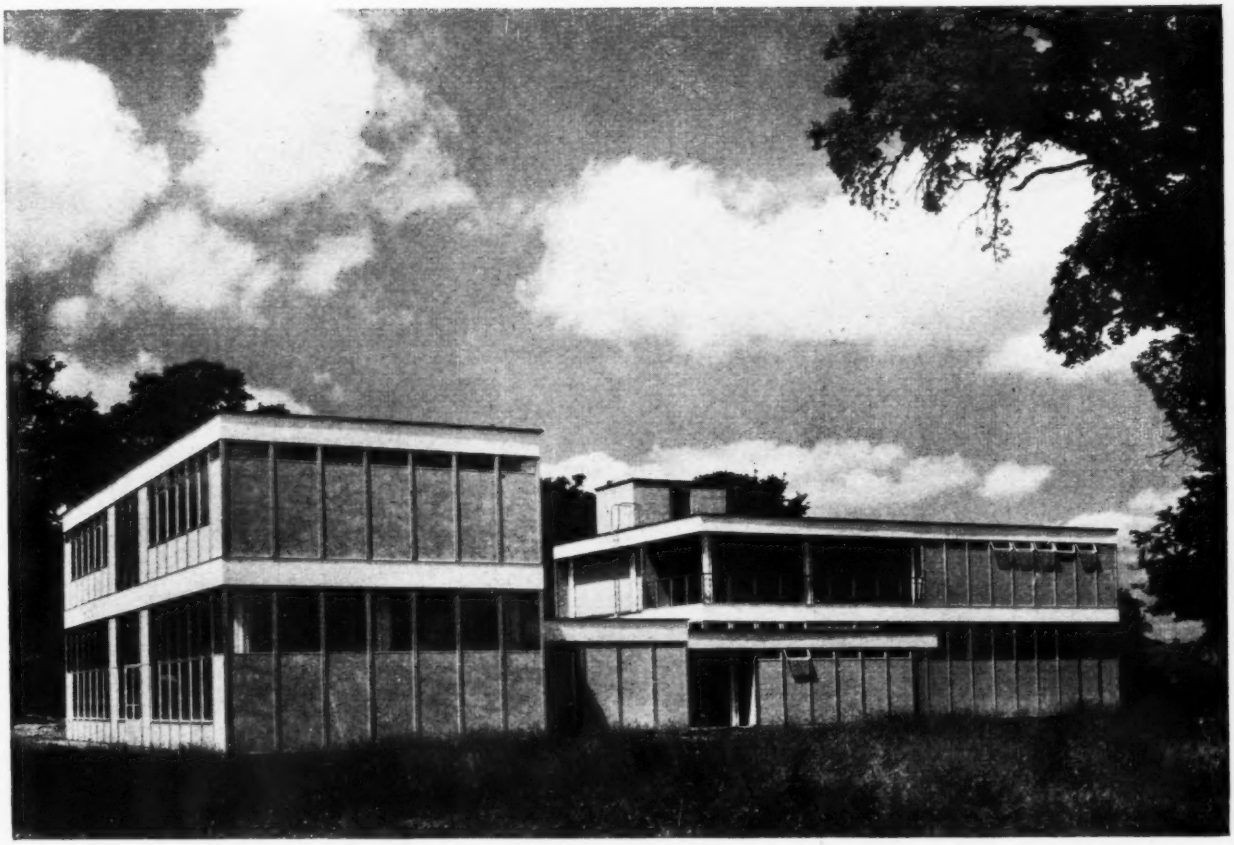
PROTOTYPE CLASSROOMS

SECONDARY SCHOOL, OXHEY, HERTS

designed by C. H. ASLIN, COUNTY ARCHITECT

This building, though admittedly experimental, is of much interest since it shows that with suitable organization, normal finishing processes can be eliminated. The aluminium extrusions and the laminated plastic sheeting are " self-finished " in the true sense of the word. Our photographs show the neat work which can be obtained in this way. Unfortunately, in this experiment the designers have used inherently costly materials. Aluminium alloys and laminated plastics are very expensive. The basic idea is a good one and it remains to be shown how an equivalent result can be achieved with less expensive materials.

View looking south-west.

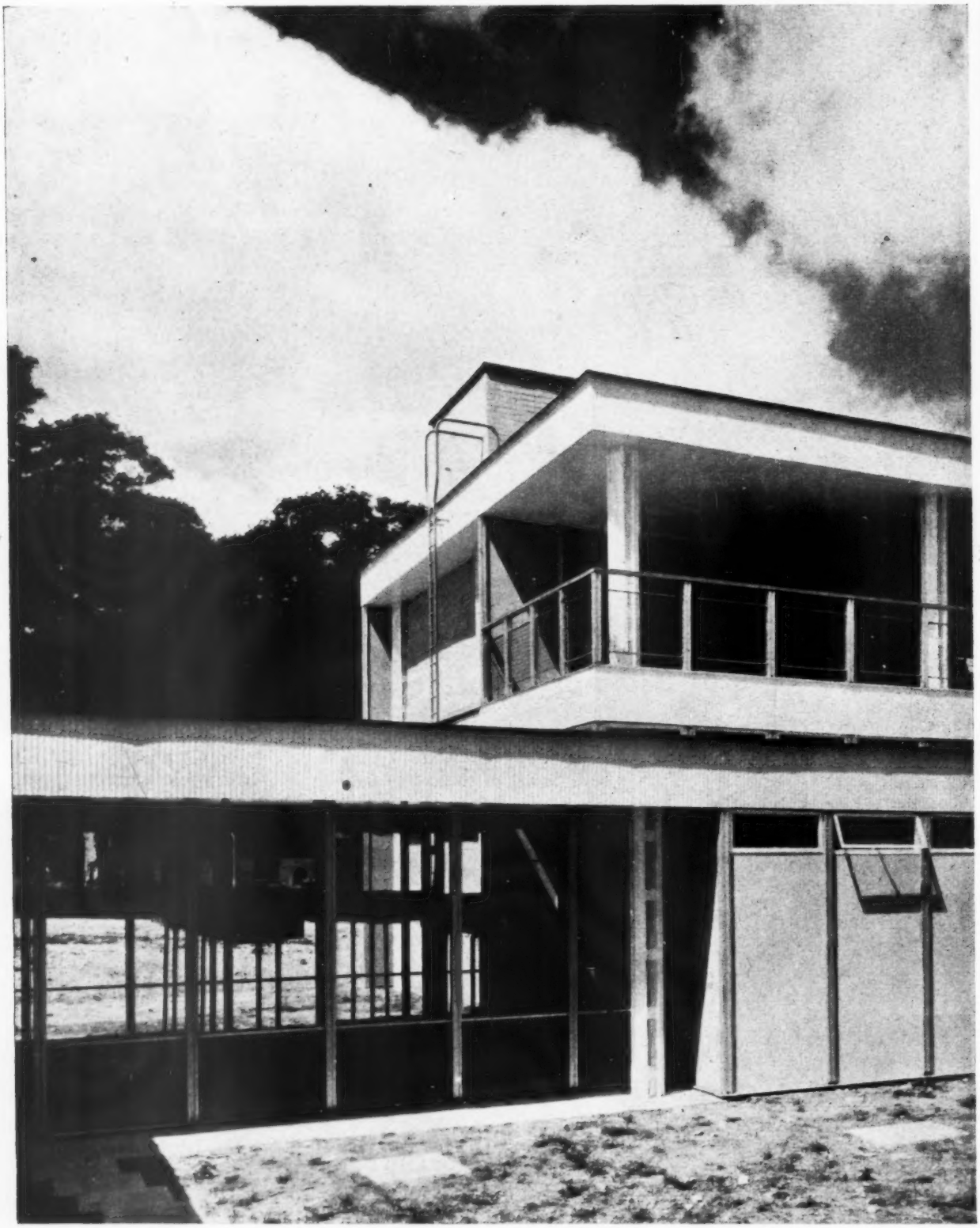


View looking north-west.

GENERAL.—These prototype classrooms form the first part of the Clarendon Secondary School on the LCC estate at Oxhey. The pavilion type of plan for the complete school was chosen to avoid the institutional sprawl inseparable from continuous two-storey construction. Practical instruction in artistic subjects is closely allied to theoretical instruction, so that the curriculum can be planned to avoid waste of time in change of classes. The first floor terrace makes possible outdoor sketching in poor weather as good views are obtainable from this position. The staircase acts as a sound buffer between classrooms and stores increase thermal insulation at the end walls. The north wall of the ground floor classrooms is insulated from the entrance hall by sand-filled panels. The highest point on the site is in the centre of the western boundary, which is well wooded, and the ground slopes away to the north, south and east.

FOUNDATIONS AND SITE CONCRETE.—Stanchions are mounted on reinforced concrete pads, 1 ft. 10 in. deep and varying in size from 3 ft. to 6 ft. 6 in. square. The site slab is 4½ in. thick, reinforced with steel fabric and edged by an 18-in. by 7-in. reinforced-concrete beam.

FRAME.—The two classroom blocks and the connecting link each have entirely independent frames. They are designed for rapid assembly on a



The single storey connecting link containing the cloakroom on the left and the first floor terrace outside the art room.

PROTOTYPE CLASSROOMS

SECONDARY SCHOOL, OXHEY, HERTS

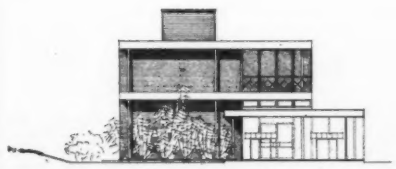
designed by C. H. ASLIN, COUNTY ARCHITECT

Classroom 3 on first floor.

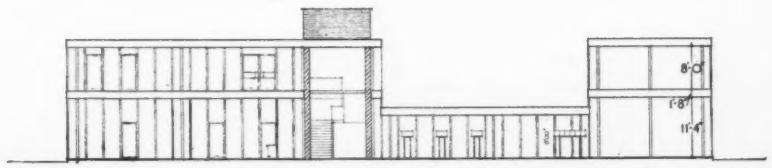
40-in. square grid. The steel, cruciform-shaped stanchions consist of four 4-in. by 4-in. (some 3-in. by 3-in.) angles, braced every 10 in. or 12 in. by steel " battens " welded to the angles, and are spaced at 10 ft., 13 ft. 4 in., 16 ft. 8 in. and 20 ft. centres. They are protected from fire by means of fibrous plaster casings and support main lattice beams which, in turn, support the secondary beams at 3 ft. 4 in. centres. The predominant feature of the frame is a constant beam depth giving a level ceiling; all variations in strength required being obtained by varying the flange thickness.

FLOORS.—These are of precast, lightweight concrete, ribbed blocks, 1½ in. thick and measuring 3 ft. 4 in. by 1 ft. 8 in. laid on ½-in. cork insulating strips lying along the top flanges of the beams. After grouting-in continuous rods, a 1¾-in. screed of cement and sand is laid with a ¼-in. cork tile finish. Roof construction is similar, but with blocks 1¼ in., thick only and continuity rods and cork strips omitted. Screed is of vermiculite (average thickness 2¾ in.) and covering of " mineralized " bituminous felt incorporating a topping of granite chippings.

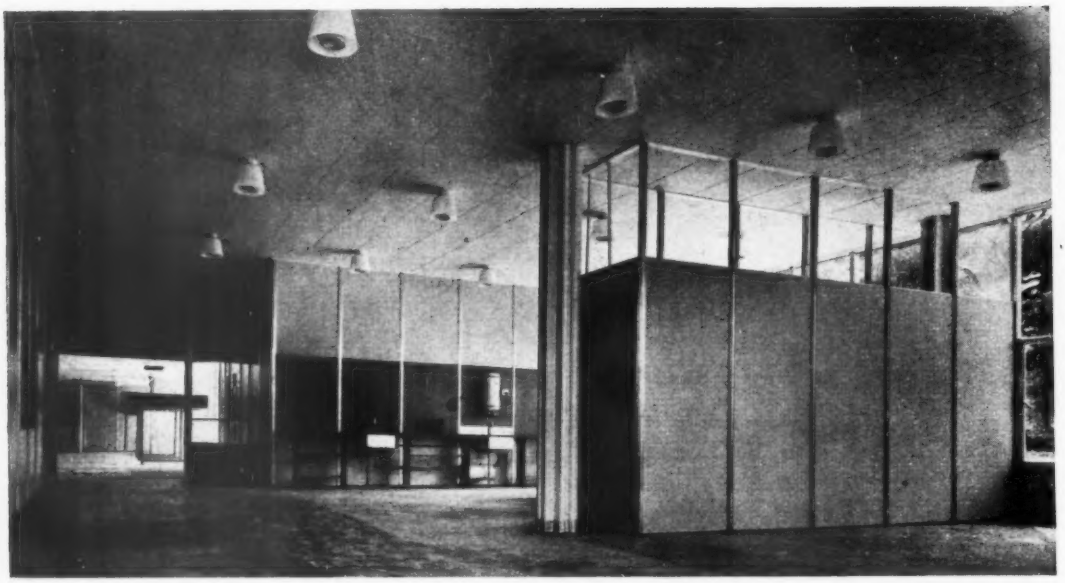
WALLS.—The internal and external partitions are all composed of cellular panels of laminated plastic, 3ft. 4in. wide (nominal) and 1 in. thick, except where glazing (aluminium casements) occurs, and were all erected within five weeks. These panels are rimmed



Section A-A [Scale : $\frac{1}{16}$" = 1'0"]



Section B-B



The craft room on the ground floor.

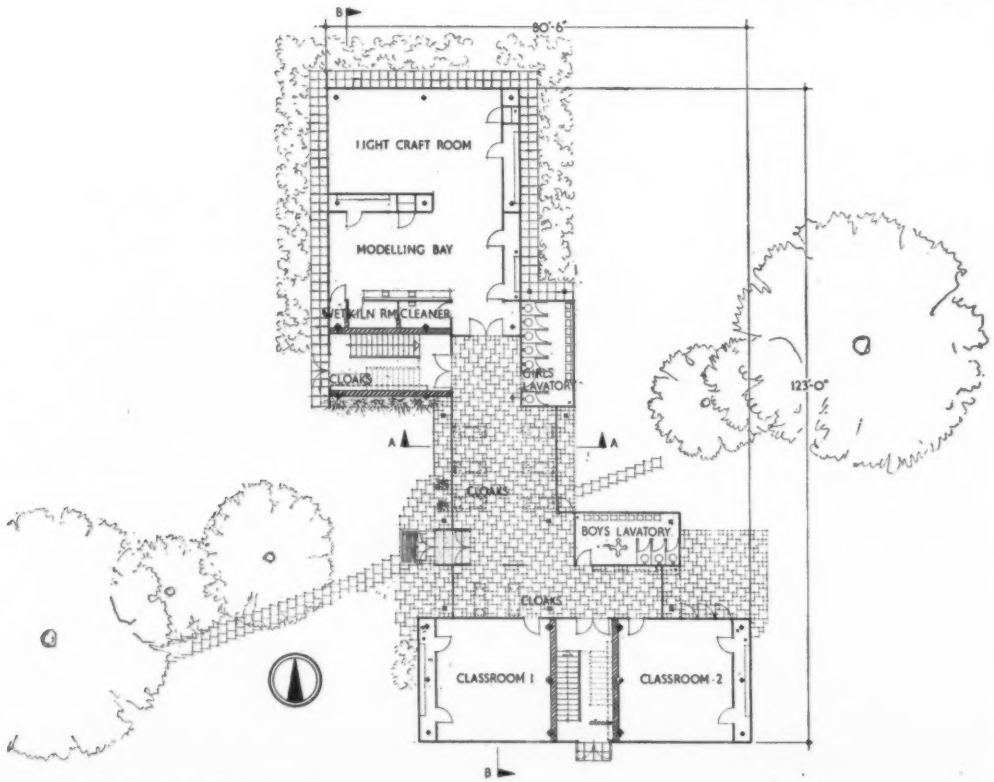
PROTOTYPE CLASSROOMS

SECONDARY SCHOOL, OXHEY, HERTS

designed by C. H. ASLIN, COUNTY ARCHITECT

with mastic tape to resist water penetration at the joints and fixed between extruded aluminium columns. They are cut from standard 4 ft. widths, the 8-in. strips being utilized for shelves, lockers, w.c. divisions, etc. throughout the building.

INSULATION.—Where sound insulation is required, internal partition panels are filled with sand. External panels are filled with fibre glass in the factory to increase thermal insulation and it is anticipated



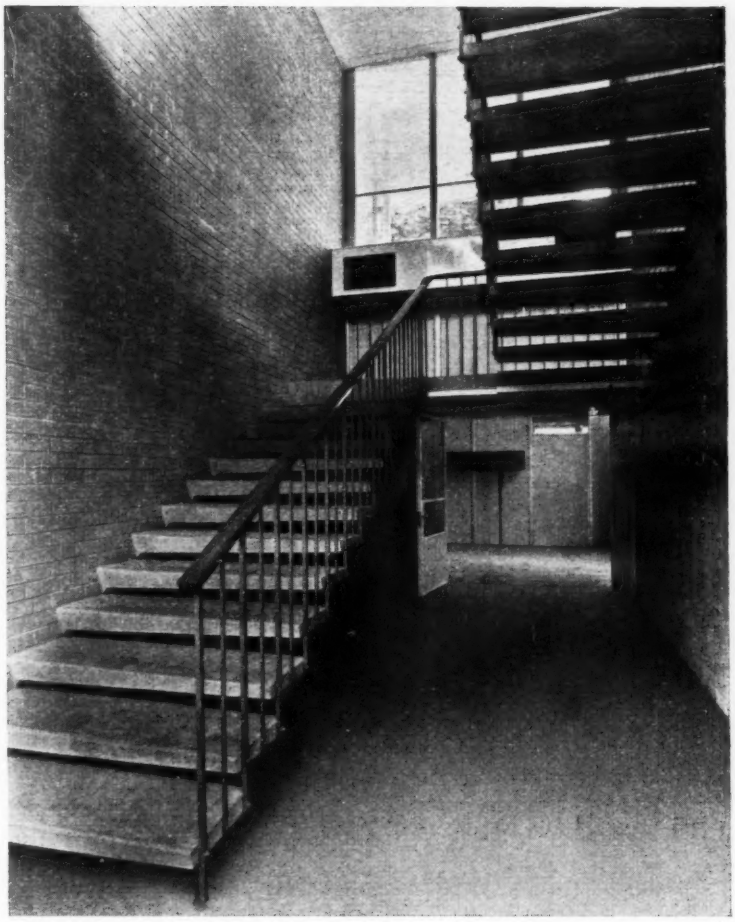
Ground floor plan [Scale: $\frac{1}{16}$" = 1'0"]

that the U value of the walls will be approximately 0·32.

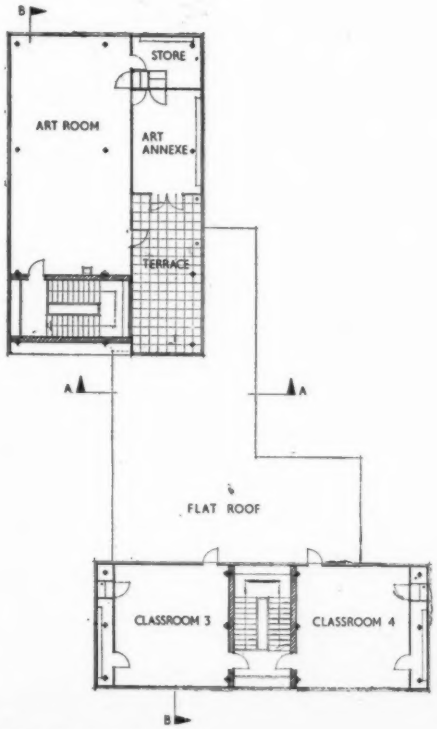
STAIRCASE.—Walls were required to be fire resisting and 9-in. brickwork in Uxbridge flints is used. From these walls the tapering, precast concrete treads are cantilevered, without risers.

CEILINGS.—The insulation board ceilings are on aluminium tees, but in one classroom perforated hardboard is used, fixed to hardwood battens. This, together with other measures mentioned above, has created a good standard of acoustics.

FASCIA.—At first floor level and roof level an asbestos-cement fascia, backed by ¾-in. glass wool, is fixed round the building enclosing the steel perimeter beams.



The main staircase.

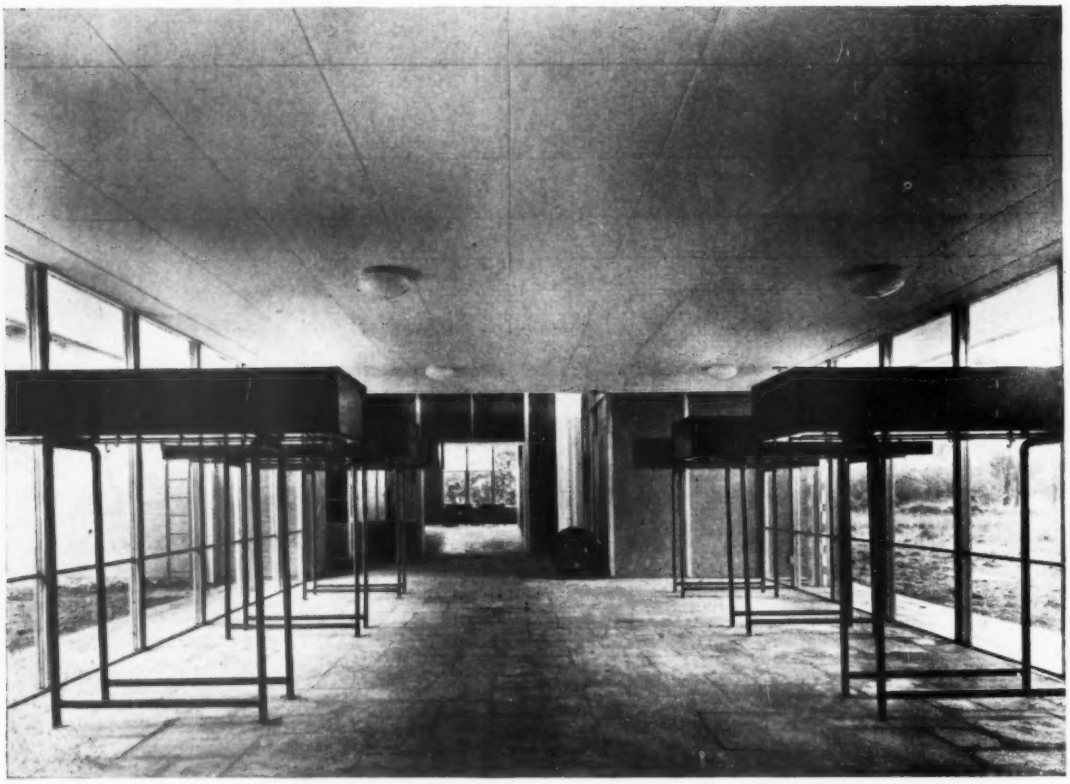


First floor plan

Rainwater down pipes and vent pipes are taken down within the outer walls of the building and are indicated by circular dots on the plans

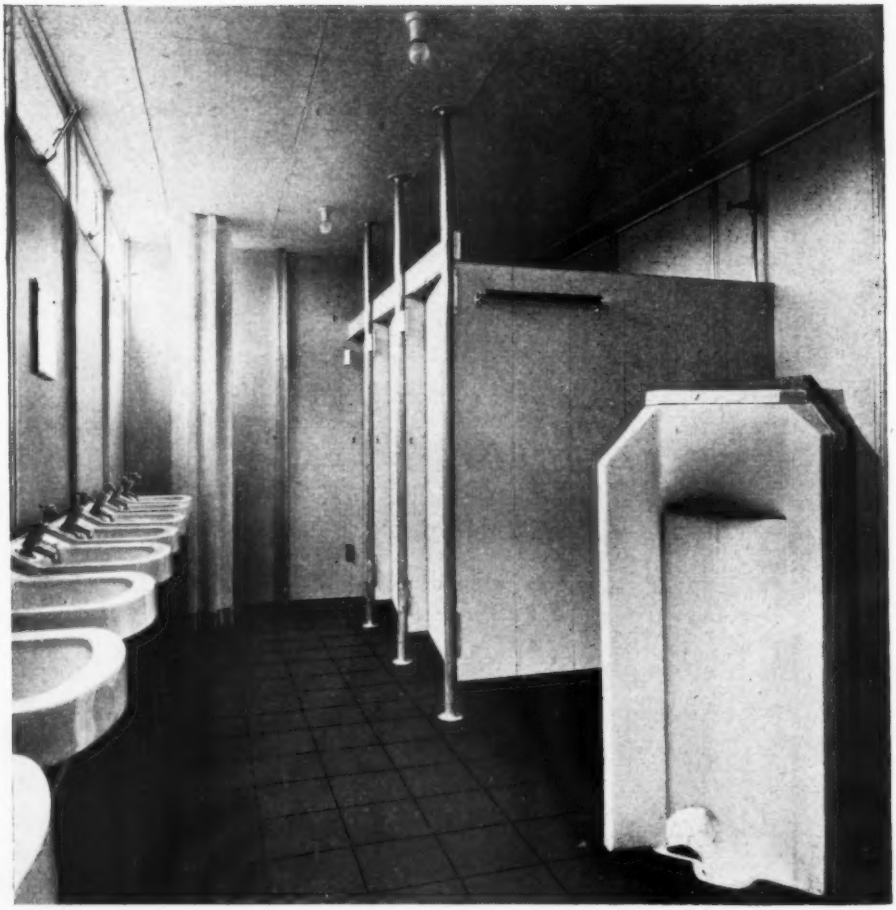
HEATING.—A warm air re-circulation system is used. Air is drawn from the room, passed over a heating battery and discharged back into the room. Three distinct types of unit are used. 1. The frequently used wall unit built into a cupboard with an intake grille at the bottom of the door and output grille at the top. 2. Staircase heater units, in which the battery and fan are built into the roof space of the low single-storey block. 3. Ceiling heater units, in which air is drawn through a grille at one side of the ceiling, across the roof space and over a heater battery before being discharged through ceiling grilles at the other side of the room adjoining the windows, the upper parts of which are of fixed glass.

The cost was £28,293, or 4s. 11d. per cubic foot. The general contractors were Gee, Walker and Slater Ltd. For list of sub-contractors see page 438.



PROTOTYPE CLASSROOMS

SECONDARY SCHOOL,
OXHEY, HERTS
designed by C. H. ASLIN,
COUNTY ARCHITECT



Above, ground floor cloakroom showing lockers made from laminated plastic sheeting. Right, boys lavatories.

In view of the unusual technical interest of this prototype, the description of it is supplemented by the following discussion, which took place between the County Architect and his assistants, and the Editors of the Architects' Journal.

PROTOTYPE CLASSROOMS

SECONDARY SCHOOL, OXHEY, HERTS

THE EDITORS: To start at the beginning, why did you choose a plastic material for walling ?

THE ARCHITECTS : We really started from first principles. We specified all the requirements of our wall—that it should keep out the damp, give adequate thermal resistance, be of pleasing internal and external finish and so on and also that it should be light and narrow in section. This plastic fulfilled all these requirements.

THE EDITORS : Why did you ask that it should be light and narrow ?

THE ARCHITECTS : Lightness we consider desirable since such a large amount of labour is normally wasted in loading, unloading and placing into position unnecessarily weighty building components. Narrowness eliminates certain problems associated with cills, linings and skirtings. We have come to accept these features as inevitable. Of course, they are not. They were designed to serve certain particular functions associated with traditional building methods. With new methods they are no longer essential.

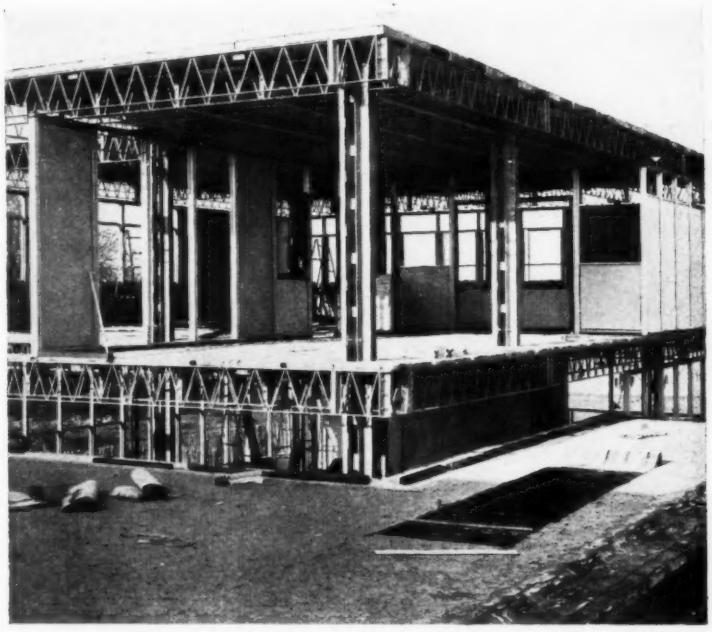
THE EDITORS : Do you believe that the use of one material to serve all the functions of a wall instead of the usual method whereby several materials each serve one or two purposes, has been justified ?

THE ARCHITECTS : Yes. We are satisfied that this wall adequately serves all the functions required of it.

THE EDITORS : But that has involved you in the use of particularly expensive materials.

THE ARCHITECTS : The basic cost of the materials is not necessarily the governing factor in cost. The use of these walling materials makes possible a system of building requiring the very minimum amount of labour. In spite of the fact that the school is a prototype and the plan was designed to test the technique in every possible way and is therefore far from being an economical one, the final cost of four and eleven pence per cubic foot is comparable to our average figure for secondary schools built up to 1949. Regarding the aluminium, the use of a new and thicker wall panel, one and five-eighths of an inch thick, would eliminate the need for heavy and complex aluminium extrusions and only light cover strips would be needed. This could represent a saving of roughly seventy-five per cent. of the aluminium in the building.

THE EDITORS : But is it not agreed that the present cost of building with traditional or semi-traditional materials is excessively high and could be vastly reduced by better organization, more mechanization, incentive schemes, and so on ?



General view of the school during erection. Note floor to ceiling panels and absence of " wet " materials.

THE ARCHITECTS : That is probably true.

THE EDITORS : So the comparison of costs is not altogether valid. While there is enormous room for improvement in the building industry, generally, factory production of plastics is already highly efficient. However, to discuss the construction itself—water penetration is usually considered a major snag with dry methods of construction and we did notice some evidence of this.

THE ARCHITECTS : There has been some penetration but this has only occurred where our detailing has been at fault and this can be remedied by more careful design. There is no water entering the building otherwise and there is no reason why dry construction should not be satisfactory in preventing water penetration. But it is necessary with prefabricated building that full size detailing should be done carefully and in order to detail correctly it is necessary to disassociate one's mind from normal methods and develop a completely new approach to the subject. Faults will occur when we fail to do this.

THE EDITORS : At any rate, with non-porous materials, damp walls certainly cannot arise, which is a blessing. Can you tell us why, although the plastic panels are manufactured in four foot widths, you chose a forty inch grid ?

PROTOTYPE CLASSROOMS

SECONDARY SCHOOL, OXHEY, HERTS

THE ARCHITECTS : We adopted the standard recommended by Gropius, the BSA, the MOH standing committee, and the MOE, who advocate 40 inches on the grounds of flexibility, with a long term aim of interchangeability of different manufacturers' components. Four foot is too wide for a doorway and eight foot much too wide for double doors. Our floor and roofing blocks and ceiling panels which span forty inches would have to be thicker and heavier to span four feet. In any case we use the remaining eight inches ; for the lockers, shelves, w.c. partitions, and so on.

THE EDITORS : We thought the cruciform-shaped columns rather clumsy in appearance. Was the intention to save steel and if so wouldn't the saving be negated by the extra labour used in welding the angles together ?

THE ARCHITECTS : This touches on one of the basic principles of prefabrication. Only by using these cruciform shaped columns was it possible at that time to make all our beams, both main beams and secondary beams, the same length. This is highly desirable because it reduced production costs and simplified erection.

THE EDITORS : Could this be done no other way ?

THE ARCHITECTS : That can best be answered by sketching typical junctions between columns and beams. As you can see (diagram on p. 429) other than using a solid square column, the cruciform shape offers the best solution and has the added advantage, that columns supporting greater load can be fabricated from larger angles without altering the arrangement.

THE EDITORS : Surely this arrangement is only required at the top of the columns—the shaft of the columns could be quite normal ?

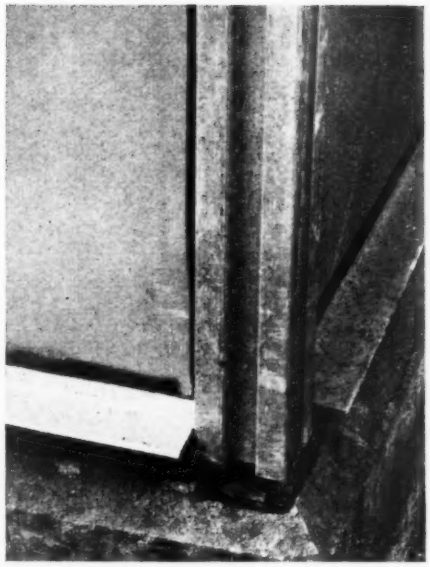
THE ARCHITECTS : Not if the column is to be continuous through two or more storeys. The principles being tested by this prototype are intended to be applicable to buildings of as many as five or six storeys, in which case the continuity of the columns becomes an important factor.

THE EDITORS : The fibrous plaster casing hardly improves their appearance. Was this required under the fire regulations ?

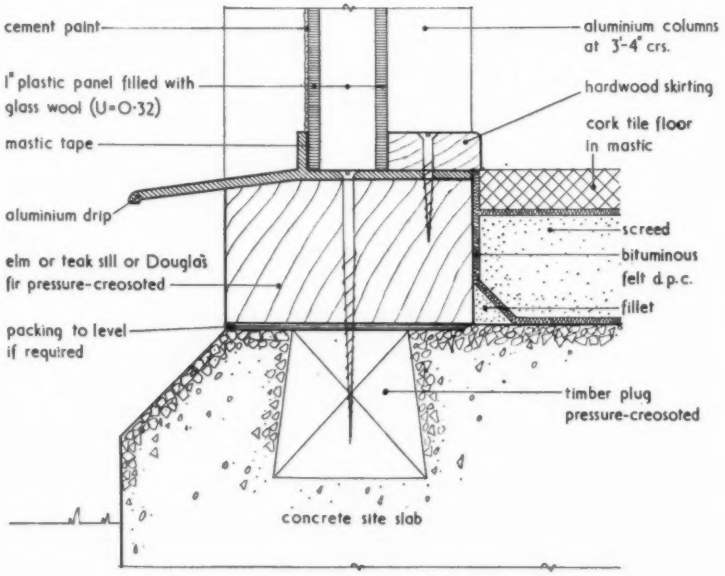
THE ARCHITECTS : It was, but alternatives, such as spraying with vermiculite or asbestos, are being considered.

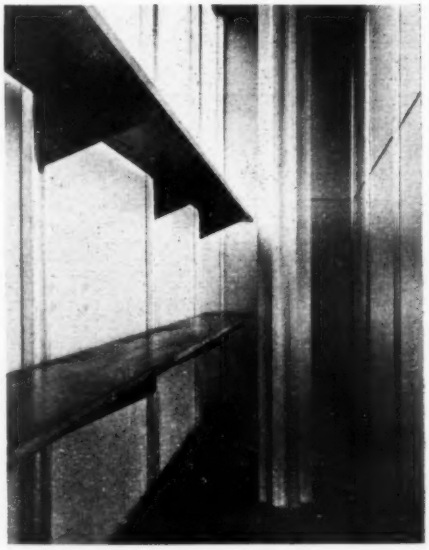
THE EDITORS : We believe you still have a greater variety of different components than is desirable.

THE ARCHITECTS : That is not entirely true. In order to keep our panel widths all the same we kept the structural frame and the external cladding completely separate ; this meant in effect that the perimeter beams are cantilevered out from the frame. This necessitated a number of special steel components but considerably reduced the number of screen components.



Right : a troublesome detail, to prevent water penetration, cill should have been continuous. Below : cross section through cill. (Half full size.)





One use for the 8-in. waste strip from the panels—shelving in a classroom store.

THE EDITORS : It has been suggested that the position of the columns, resulting from these principles, wastes a good deal of space, and that putting cupboards around some of them is hardly an architectural solution.

THE ARCHITECTS : We don't think that, in practice, they will cause much obstruction but, in any case, remember that we have saved about nine inches in the thickness of the external walls and three to four inches on all the partitions—this more than compensates for the space taken up by the columns.

THE EDITORS : It seems a pity that the space you have saved cannot be preserved. Is there not another snag with this arrangement : that where the single storey block abuts a two-storey block you need two rows of columns, forty inches apart ? This is surely a further waste.

THE ARCHITECTS : It is not an ideal arrangement, but, having adopted this technique it was considered the best alternative. This is our first experiment in designing a two-storey building with light steel framing of this type, and it is an advantage that each block constitutes a separate structural entity.

THE EDITORS : We cannot really see the purpose served by the continuity rods in the floors and notice that you omitted them from the roof.

THE ARCHITECTS : We also do not really think them necessary but acted on our engineer's advice to put them in.

THE EDITORS : The aluminium casement frames do not seem to be adequately rigid ; presumably due to their large area. Is there anything that can be done about this ?

THE ARCHITECTS : The main trouble is that the aluminium section is based upon a typical steel section, whereas aluminium has different properties and the section needs redesigning accordingly.

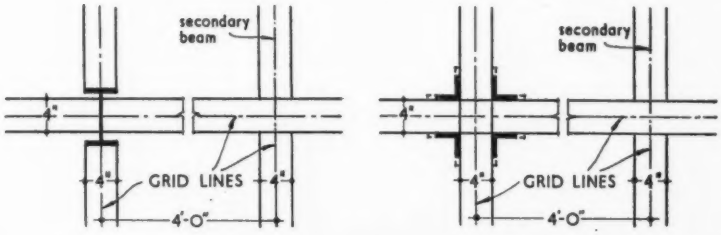
THE EDITORS : It might help if the pivots were not so close to the corners.

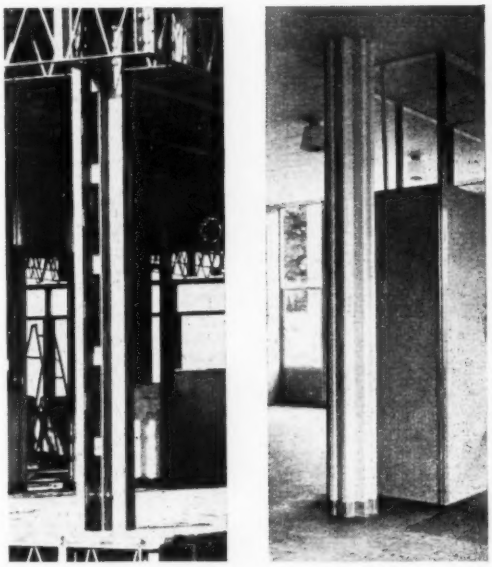
THE ARCHITECTS : Yes, and we have considered vertical sliding windows.

THE EDITORS : Was the fixing of the mastic tape around the edges of the panels a tricky job ?

THE ARCHITECTS : The main difficulty arose, not in attaching the tape to the panels, but in fitting the panels into the extrusions after. The clearance was only $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch so the tape was a tight fit. In fact it considerably increased the erection time. This prefabricated building is an accurate, " engineered " job, and there is no need for putty, mastic, tape or any other packing materials to fill up the gaps one had in early prefabricated buildings.

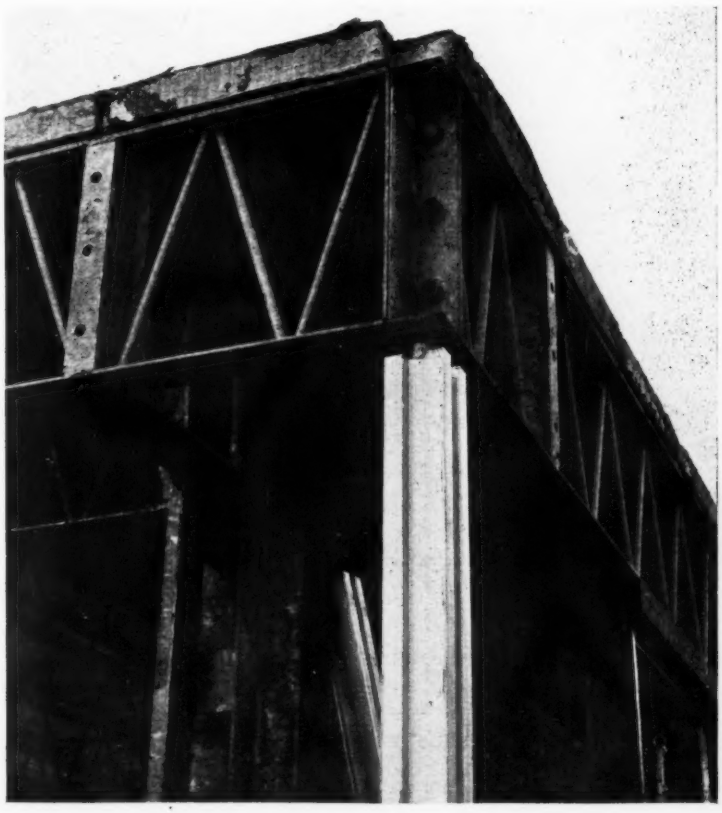
THE EDITORS : It is a pity that the external face of the wall panels has to be painted. Could this not be avoided ?





The cruciform column. Above : diagram showing the principle involved. Right : the column before and after encasing in fibrous plaster.

" Close-up " at roof level, showing the perimeter beam cantilevered out from the framing. Note spigot fixing for aluminium extrusion to allow for thermal movement.



PROTOTYPE CLASSROOMS

SECONDARY SCHOOL, OXHEY, HERTS

THE ARCHITECTS : Not at that time, but the manufacturers of the plastic panels are developing a finish capable of standing up to external conditions. We have been handicapped by the fact that there are serious gaps in the development of new building materials. For example, we have been unable to find on the market any dry material suitable for ceilings, which is not highly combustible compared with the normal plaster ceiling. Nor is there any fire-resisting staircase available, and we had to enclose the staircase within brick walls which delayed the job considerably.

THE EDITORS : Incidentally, were the cantilevered stair treads more expensive than normal reinforced concrete staircase ?

THE ARCHITECTS : No, not at all, but we are dubious about using them again in schools since there is a remote possibility that children playing on the stairs, as children will, might catch their feet.

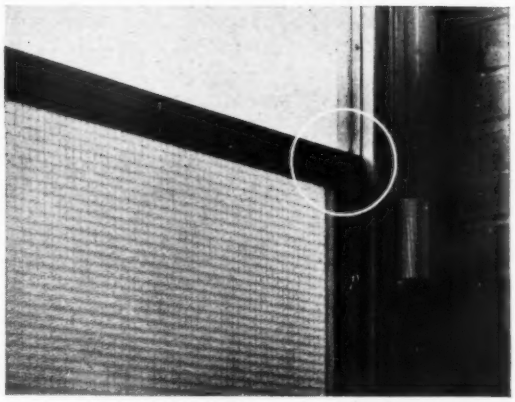
THE EDITORS : We read that when the Architectural Association party visited the school one of the members suggested that the asbestos cement fascia might have been replaced by glass so that the lacing of the edge beams could be revealed. Do you think this a good idea ?

THE ARCHITECTS : We don't know how serious this suggestion was, but whoever made it rather misses the point of our constructional system. The building has three distinct parts : the structural frame, the screening and the services. The space between the first floor and the ceiling of the ground floor is used as a duct to house all the services, which makes the installation of these services simpler and less expensive.

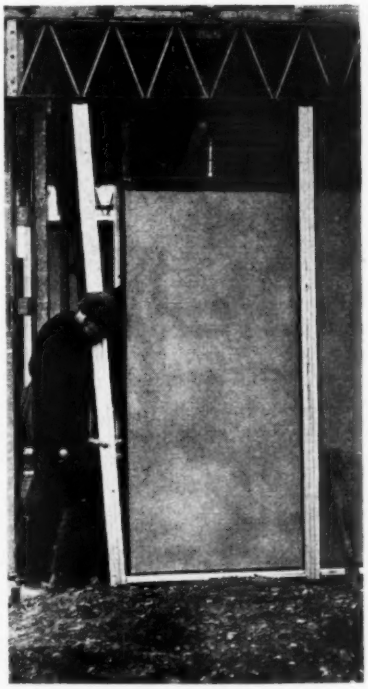
THE EDITORS : One final point : What would happen if one of the panels were broken ? Could a new panel be inserted ?

THE ARCHITECTS : This is most unlikely to happen ; the panels have a high resistance to impact. However, a damaged panel could be replaced by another. Provided it were slightly narrower than the normal panel, it could be eased into position.

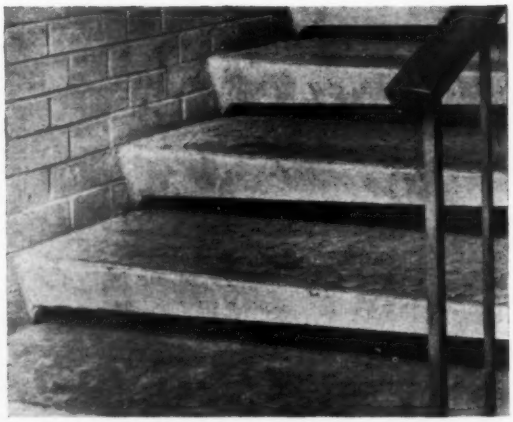
THE EDITORS : To sum up—we feel that this is a most valuable experiment. Both you and your staff are to be congratulated for having, in your own words, disassociated your minds from normal methods and developed a new approach to building problems. But there is a danger that a technique of this type might be used without adequate consideration being given to clients' requirements, or to the prevailing economic conditions. Any system which becomes an architectural preconception develops a self-conscious character and is doomed to sterility. We trust that this will not be the case with this prototype and that you will continue to draw your inspiration from the needs of the people your buildings are designed to serve.



" Close-up " of casement showing how close pivot is to corner. Note room thermostat adjacent.



Fixing, left, a plastic panel and right, an aluminium extrusion. The mastic tape aused such a tight fit that a cramp had to be used.



Reinforced concrete stair treads cantilevered out from enclosing brick wall.

INFORMATION CENTRE · INFORMATION SHEETS
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TECHNICAL SECTION

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

INFORMATION CENTRE

9.15 design: general
ROADS

Index of Publications of the Road Research Laboratory 1939-1949. DSIR Roads Research Laboratory. (HMSO, 1950. 1s.)

Specialist interest but useful to note as source of information. Some of publications valuable on concrete generally.

13.62 materials: timber
TIMBER GENERAL

Timber in Building. R. C. Bateson. (Architect & Building News. Oct. 13, 1950.)

General article on characteristics of timber, its preparation and use in buildings with special reference to need for changing of design approach to meet present-day conditions.

This article is of a very general nature but is written with the assurance of an expert and contains useful comment upon the use of timber in the light of present-day conditions. It commences with some description of timber characteristics and pays attention to the realistic approach to the proper choice of material and especially to the problems of seasoning. There are also notes on causes of deterioration, methods of protection and preservation and some very useful reminders about Ministry of Works' recommendations for ways of safely reducing the timber content of floors and roofs.

14.35 materials: concrete
CONCRETE FINISHES

Surface Finishes to Concrete. (Architect and Building News. Sept. 22, 1950.)

Description of courses held by Cement and Concrete Association and of their research laboratories and testing ground. Useful information.

The very fine display at Wexham Place near Stoke Poges is too little known. This article gives a brief general description, with photographs which should encourage many visitors. The article was written as a result of attendance at one of the two-day instructional courses run by the Cement and Concrete Association for architects, builders and operatives. Two days spent on one of these courses should prove both interesting and profitable.

16.67 materials: miscellaneous
PLASTICS

British Catalogue of Plastics. (National Trade Press. 1950. £2 10s. 0d.)

This 486-page publication is more than a catalogue as it contains many illustrated descriptive articles, including one on the use of plastics in the building industry. Much of the contents are outside the architectural field but it serves as a useful reference.

19.103 construction: details
LAMELLA ROOF

A Lamella Roof. (Wood, Oct., 1950.)

Excellent description with good detail drawings and photographs during erection.

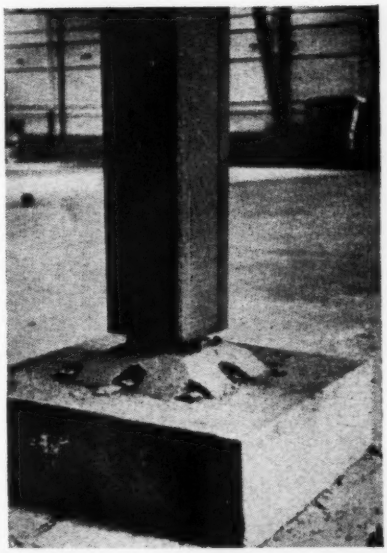
This is an excellent and detailed description of a Lamella roof under construction on the Festival of Britain South Bank site. The roof span is 45 ft. plus large up-curved eaves. Oak is the timber used. The article gives excellent drawings and photographs of details with a good explanatory text of the reasons for unusual methods of jointing, etc.

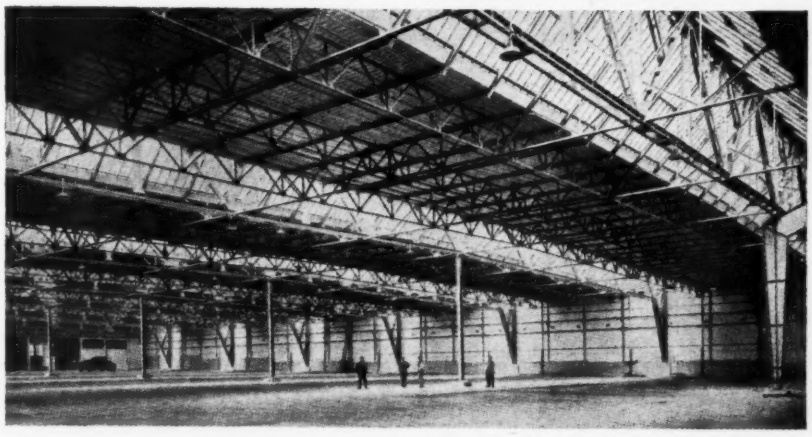
20.190 construction: complete structures
LARGE SPAN GARAGE

Construction d'un Grand Garage à Merlebach (Lorraine). (L'Ossature Métallique [Belgium], July-Aug., 1950).

Garage building of unusual span, with only seven slender columns inside the useful area. 8 pp., 8 illustrations.

The architects' problem was to provide cover for a maximum number of vehicles in a rectangular floor space of 630 ft. length and 230 ft. width, the natural slope of the ground showing 20 ft. difference of level at the two gable ends. For the garage part of the building the choice was a riveted lattice type steel frame with only 2 per cent. slope in the top chord, 31 ft. high at the eaves and giving 18 ft. minimum headroom. The roof is covered by R.C. slabs of 6 ft. 8 in. span with a bituminous coat. The main frames, spaced at 52 ft. and hinged at their abutments, have their span of 230 ft. halved by a simple pendulum support. It is 20 ft. high and designed to take 128 tons axial load. Its cross section is a broad flange beam with two plates welded between the flanges so as to form a rectangular box about 10 in. square. The weight of the steel structure is 443 tons which works out at only 11.7 lb. per sq. ft. of covered area of the garage part, and 15 lb. per cub. yd. of enclosed volume, a rather important consideration in heating and ventilation of a garage building.





Garage at Merlebach. Below: internal view of completed building; right, base of a pendulum support. See 20.190.

26.78 services and equipment: miscellaneous
TELEVISION AERIAL SYSTEMS IN BLOCKS OF FLATS, ETC.

Television Antenna Systems for Multiple Dwellings. Ira Kamen. (Progressive Architecture [USA], Aug. 8, 1950.)

Article describing use of master antennæ for television in blocks of flats, etc.

In all countries where television is becoming popular, the problem of providing the necessary aerials on apartment houses and the like is a fairly acute one. To surmount such a building with a small forest of dipoles is neither æsthetically nor technically successful.

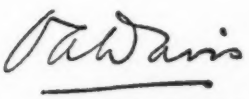
A system for providing the necessary signals throughout an apartment building, from a small group of antennæ, is described. The signals are amplified by central equipment before being passed on to the private television receivers.

Prices are for work executed complete and are for an average job in the London area; all prices include overhead charges and profit for the general contractor.

CURRENT PRICES FOR MEASURED WORK

BY DAVIS, BELFIELD AND EVEREST, Chartered Quantity Surveyors

For Rates of Wages and Market Prices of Materials see THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for October 26 and November 2.



F.R.I.C.S., F.I.Arb.

PRELIMINARIES

To all valuations for measured work add for Preliminaries, Water and Insurances, according to the nature of the job (say)	11%

EXCAVATOR

Excavation

N.B.—The following prices are applicable to hand excavation in heavy soil.

Surface digging, 6" deep	per yard super	–/9
Ditto, 12" deep	per yard super	1/6
Excavating not exceeding 10′ 0" deep to reduce levels	per yard cube	6/1½
Excavating not exceeding 5′ 0" deep to form basement	per yard cube	6/11
Ditto, exceeding 5′ 0" and not exceeding 10′ 0" deep ditto	per yard cube	9/11
Excavating not exceeding 5′ 0" deep to form surface trenches	per yard cube	8/5
Ditto exceeding 5′ 0" deep and not exceeding 10′ 0" deep ditto	per yard cube	11/6
Excavating not exceeding 5′ 0" deep to form basement trench, commencing 10′ 0" deep	per yard cube	14/6

Disposal

Returning, filling and ramming around foundations	per yard cube	2/8
Wheeling excavated soil not exceeding 100 yards and depositing	per yard cube	3/1
Ditto and spreading and levelling	per yard cube	4/–
Ditto, ditto, and consolidating to make up levels under floors and pavings	per yard cube	5/–
Filling into lorries and carting away	per yard cube	11/4

Planking and Strutting

Planking and strutting to sides of surface or basement excavation not exceeding 5′ 0" deep	per ft. super	–/5
Ditto not exceeding 10′ 0" deep	per ft. super	–/6
Planking and strutting to sides of surface trenches not exceeding 5′ 0" deep (both sides measured)	per ft. super	–/1½
Ditto not exceeding 10′ 0" deep (ditto)	per ft. super	–/3½

CONCRETOR

Concrete (Basic Prices)

Portland cement concrete 1 : 3 : 6 with 1½" coarse aggregate in foundations and masses exceeding 12" thick	per yard cube	54/9
Ditto 1 : 2 : 4 with ¾" coarse aggregate ditto	per yard cube	52/6

Add to Basic Prices for :—

Working around rod or mesh reinforcement	per yard cube	4/7
Being in beds less than 12" thick (6"-12")	per yard super	–/4½
Ditto less than 6" thick (3"-6")	per yard super	–/9

CONCRETOR—(*continued*)

Being in small quantities not exceeding 3′ cube	per yard cube	12/3
Being in suspended floors and roofs	per yard cube	9/2
Being in walls not exceeding 6" thick	per yard cube	10/8
Ditto exceeding 6" but not exceeding 12" thick	per yard cube	6/1½
Ditto exceeding 12" thick	per yard cube	3/1
Being in lintels, beams, etc., not exceeding 72 sq. in. sectional area	per yard cube	13/9
Ditto exceeding 72 and not exceeding 144 sq. in. sectional area	per yard cube	9/2
Ditto exceeding 144 sq. in. sectional area	per yard cube	6/1½
Being in columns not exceeding 72 sq. in. sectional area	per yard cube	21/5
Ditto exceeding 72 and not exceeding 144 sq. in. sectional area	per yard cube	13/9
Ditto exceeding 144 sq. in. sectional area	per yard cube	9/2

Formwork

Close boarded formwork and supports to soffites of floors not exceeding 12′ high	per yard super	17/10
Ditto to vertical faces of walls (both sides measured)	per yard super	14/4
Ditto to sides and soffites of lintols and beams	per ft. super	1/11
Add to any of the above for wrot formwork and rubbing down concrete	per yard super	1/11

Reinforcement

⅜" to 1" diameter mild steel rod reinforcement, hooked, bent and tied at intersections as required and fixing in concrete	per cwt.	34/9
½" diameter ditto	per cwt.	37/6
½" diameter ditto	per cwt.	47/9
Steel wire mesh fabric reinforcement to B.S. 1221, weighing 4·71 lb. per yard super, well lapped at joints and embedded in concrete	per yard super	2/7
Ditto weighing 9·32 lb. per yard super ditto	per yard super	4/11

BRICKLAYER

Common Brickwork

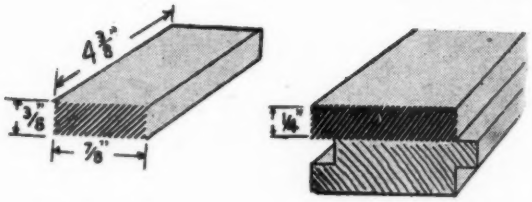
		Flettons	Rough stocks
Reduced brickwork one brick thick in cement-lime mortar (1 : 3 : 9)	per yard super	23/4	28/–
Add to the above :—			
If in cement mortar (1 : 3)	per yard super	–/2½	–/2½
If circular on plan to flat sweep	per yard super	3/8½	3/11
Ditto to quick sweep	per yard super	7/4	7/10
Half brick wall in cement lime mortar (1 : 3 : 9)	per yard super	12/10	15/2
Ditto built fair and pointed both sides with a neat flush joint	per yard super	14/5	16/9

THE WINDSOR FLOOR

Patent No. 54422

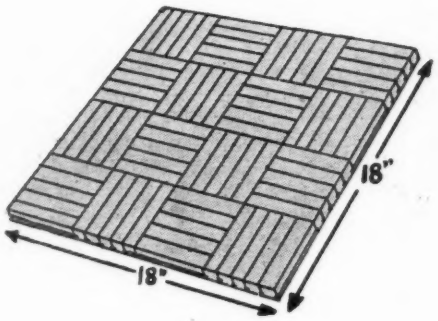
A Mosaic Parquet

The Windsor is an Oak parquet floor capable of taking a high polish and having a wearing surface slightly thicker than standard wood block. It is durable, elegant and healthy and can be laid on any level sub-floor. The price supplied and fixed complete is 25/- to 35/- per yard super, dependent on locality. London area 25/- per yard super only.

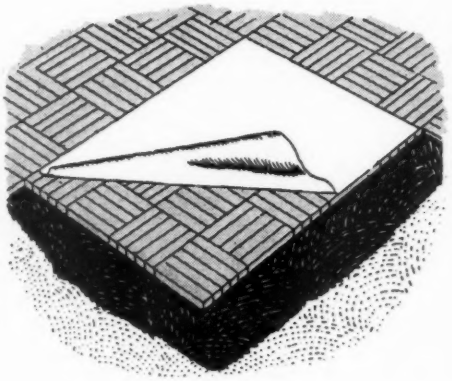


Windsor Floor *Standard Parequt*

The floor is composed of individual strips of seasoned hardwood placed together to form a mosaic panel approximately 18in. square. It is fixed by a special adhesive which retains its elasticity and allows slight play between the surface and the sub-floor.



The floor is laid only by our own layers. It is held together during laying by glued paper which is afterwards removed. The panels can be artificially seasoned to any required moisture content.



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BRICKLAYER—(*continued*)

		Flettons	Rough stocks
One brick wall built fair and pointed both sides with a neat flush joint	per yard super	23/5	28/2
11″ hollow wall with 2″ cavity and galvanized iron twisted ties	per yard super	25/11	30/7

Engineering Brickwork

		Lingfield Engineering Wirecuts	Blue Pressed bricks
Reduced brickwork one brick thick in cement mortar (1 : 3)	per yard super	33/3	56/10
Half brick wall in cement mortar (1 : 3)	per yard super	18/–	30/–
Ditto built fair and pointed both sides with a neat flush joint	per yard super	19/10	32/2
One brick wall built fair and ditto	per yard super	36/10	60/11

Sundries

Extra for internal fair face and flush pointing	per yard super	–/11
Horizontal damp-proof course of two courses of slates and bedding and pointing	per foot super	3/1
Ditto of hessian base bitumen well lapped at joints	per foot super	–/9
Fixing only metal window, size 1′ 8″ × 4′ 0″, including cutting and pinning lugs to brickwork, bedding frames and pointing in mastic one side	each	6/6
Ditto, 3′ 3″ × 4′ 0″ ditto	each	10/–
Ditto, 6′ 6″ × 4′ 0″ ditto	each	17/8

Partitions

		2″	2½″	3″	4½″
Breeze concrete solid partition blocks to B.S. 492 and setting in cement mortar	per yard super	6/9	7/10	9/–	11/5
Hollow clay partition blocks to B.S. 1190, keyed on both sides and ditto	per yard super	6/10	7/8	9/–	11/1
Moler hollow partition blocks, keyed on both sides and ditto	per yard super	11/2	13/4½	15/–	4″ 17/2½

Facings

		Ordinary facings, p.c. 196/6 M.	White glazed facings p.c. 1,060/– M for stretchers 1,046/9-M for headers and pointing with white cement p.c. 219/8 M.
Extra over common brickwork built with bricks p.c. 90/-M for facings as described, and pointing with a neat weathered joint :—			
To solid wall in Flemish bond	per yard super	11/6	13/2 74/4
To cavity wall in stretcher bond	per yard super	9/5	10/9 58/3
To ditto in Flemish bond with snapped headers	per yard super	10/11	12/5 —
Half brick wall in facings in stretcher bond built fair and pointed one side with a neat weathered joint	per yard super	21/3	22/7 —
Ditto pointed both sides	per yard super	23/10	25/2 —
One brick wall in facings built fair and pointed one side	per yard super	37/11	40/6 —
Ditto pointed both sides	per yard super	40/6	43/– —
Brick on end flat arch in facings 4½″ on soffite and 9″ high and pointing	per foot run	2/5	2/6 —
Brick on edge coping to 9″ wall with two courses plain tiles under, laid breaking joint, two cement angle fillets and pointing	per foot run	3/10	3/11 —

ASPHALTER

Tanking

		To B.S. 1097	To B.S. 1418
Horizontal asphalt tanking in three thicknesses on brick or concrete	per yard super	15/–	25/2
Vertical ditto	per yard super	18/11	28/10½

Roofing

		To B.S. 988	To B.S. 1162
½″ asphalt flat in two thicknesses on and including felt underlay	per yard super	11/3	18/4½

ASPHALTER—(*continued*)

		To B.S. 988	To B.S. 1162
½″ asphalt skirting 6″ high with angle fillet at bottom and rounded top, turned into groove	per foot run	1/11	2/4½
½″ asphalt fascia 6″ high with solid water check roll at top and undercut drip at bottom	per foot run	2/7½	3/2

DRAINLAYER

Trenches and Beds

N.B.—The following prices are applicable to hand excavation in heavy soil, only requiring planking and strutting for depths of 3′ or more.

Excavate trenches for 4″-9″ pipes, including planking and strutting, filling in and ramming, and wheeling and spreading surplus :—		
For each 12″ in depth, for trenches not exceeding 3′ 0″ deep	per yard run	2/5
Ditto for trenches exceeding 3′ 0″ and not exceeding 5′ 0″ deep	per yard run	3/7½
Ditto for trenches exceeding 5′ 0″ and not exceeding 10′ 0″ deep	per yard run	6/3

		4″	6″
6″ concrete (1 : 3 : 6) bed and benching for pipes	per yard run	5/9	6/9
6″ ditto, and surround	per yard run	12/11	15/8

Drains

		3″	4″	6″
Clayware butt-jointed land drains and laying in trench	per foot run	–/3½	–/4	–/7½
		4″	6″	9″
"Seconds" quality glazed stoneware socketed drains and laying and jointing in trench	per foot run	1/7½	2/4	3/8½
"British Standard" quality ditto	per foot run	1/10½	2/9	4/5
Extra on "Seconds" quality for bends	each	1/11	2/10	4/1
Ditto "British Standard" quality ditto	each	2/3½	3/4½	5/11½
Extra on "Seconds" quality for single junction	each	3/1	4/5½	6/4½
Ditto "British Standard" quality ditto	each	3/8	5/3	8/11½
Cast iron socketed drains to B.S. 437 and laying and jointing in trench	per foot run	9/1	14/2	27/10
Extra for short radius bend (Fig. No. 4)	each	18/7	35/9	103/6
Extra for single junction (Fig. No. 18)	each	33/8	65/6	195/–

Fittings, etc.

		4″	6″
Glazed stoneware trapped gulley with galvanized grating and outlet and setting in concrete	each	17/10	29/–
Ditto with vertical inlet ditto	each	21/2	32/4
Cast iron trapped gulley with high invert, grating, and 4″ outlet and setting in concrete	each	40/9	—
Ditto with vertical inlet ditto	each	50/2	—
Glazed stoneware intercepting trap with inspection arm, stopper and chain and fixing in manhole and jointing to drain	each	47/8	55/–
Brown glazed stoneware half round straight channels and bedding and jointing in cement mortar	per foot run	1/6	2/3
Ditto ordinary channel bend and ditto	each	4/5	6/3
Cast iron coated single seal manhole cover and frame to B.S. 497 Grade C and setting frame in cement and cover in grease	each	24″ × 18″ 32/11	24″ × 24″ 46/–
Galvanized ditto	each	56/4	81/8

PAVIOR

		¾″	1″	1¼″
Cement and sand (1 : 3) floated screed to receive pavings	per yard super	3/3	3/11	4/5
Ditto trowelled smooth to receive linoleum	per yard super	3/6½	4/2½	4/8½
Cement and sand (1 : 3) paving trowelled hard and smooth	per yard super	3/7	4/3	4/9
		1″	1½″	1¾″
Granolithic paving (1 : 2½) laid on concrete	per yard super	5/4½	6/1	6/9½
½″ Red composition paving to B.S. 776 laid on prepared screed	per yard super			15/9
⅝″ Terrazzo paving (Portland cement and spar aggregate) laid on prepared screed	per yard super			34/1½
Extra for white or cream cement	per yard super			5/3
¼″ Rubber flooring in all colours, laid on prepared screed	per yard super			42/6
⅛″ × 12″ × 12″ Rubber tile flooring ditto	per yard super			33/–

PAVIOR—(*continued*)

$\frac{3}{16}$″ × 12″ × 12″ Cork tile flooring (brown shades) laid in mastic on prepared screed, surfaced and polished	per yard super	37/3
1½″ Hard red paving bricks p.c. 309/6 per M. laid flat on prepared bed in cement mortar	per yard super	17/10
1½″ Ditto laid herringbone	per yard super	19/8

		$\frac{5}{8}$″	$\frac{7}{8}$″
6″ × 6″ Red quarry tile paving to B.S. 1286 laid on prepared screed with straight [illegible]	per yard super	21/–	22/7
6″ × 6″ Buff quarry tiles as last	per yard super	22/1	24/8
2½″ (Finished) Gravel path laid on prepared bed, well watered and rolled to cambers and falls	per yard super	2/3½	

MASON

Portland stone and all labours in pilasters, quoins, jambs, lintols, etc.	per foot cube	34/8
Ditto in arches, columns, cornices, etc.	per foot cube	43/1
Ashlar av. 6½″ on bed with plain dressed face	per foot super	18/11

		Portland	Artificial
Portland stone or artificial stone to B.S. 1217 :—			
4½″ × 4″ Sill, sunk, weathered, throated and grooved for water bar, set and jointed in cement mortar	per foot run	6/4	3/4
9″ × 3″ ditto	per foot run	7/4	4/10
2″ × 12″ Coping, weathered and twice throated, set and jointed as last	per foot run	6/10½	4/5
3″ × 12″ Ditto	per foot run	9/5	6/6
5″ × 12″ Saddle back coping twice throated, set and jointed as last	per foot run	15/9	10/4
6″ × 12″ Ditto	per foot run	17/4	11/10

SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER

Slates

		20″ × 10″	16″ × 8″
Best Bangor slates to B.S. 680 laid with 3″ lap, each slate nailed with two stout copper nails	per square	225/–	210/–
Ditto hung vertically to dormer cheeks and gables	per square	236/3	225/–

Tiles.

		Hand made	Machine made
Best sand faced plain (nibbed) tiles to B.S. 402, 10½″ × 6″ laid to a 4″ gauge with each tile in every fourth course nailed with galvanized nails	per square	141/9	133/10½
Ditto hung vertically to dormer cheeks and gables to 4½″ gauge with each tile nailed with galvanized nails	per square	136/6	131/3
Berkshire hand made sand faced red pantiles 14½″ × 10″ laid to 2½″ head and 1½″ side laps, each tile in every third course nailed with galvanized nails	per square	141/9	
Ditto to mansard slopes	per square	149/7½	
Concrete plain (nibbed) tiles to B.S. 473, 10½″ × 6″ laid as before described for plain tiles	per square	86/8	
Ditto hung vertically to dormer cheeks, and gables, ditto	per square	89/3	
Concrete interlocking tiles 15″ × 9″ laid to 3″ lap, each tile in every third course nailed with galvanized nails	per square	76/1½	
Ditto to mansard slopes ditto	per square	84/–	

Asbestos Cement

6″ Corrugated asbestos cement sheeting fixed to wood roofs with galvanized drive screws and washers with a side lap of 1½ corrugations and an end lap of 6″	per square	69/4
6″ Ditto but fixed vertically	per square	73/6
Add to both last if fixed to steel purlins or sheeting rails with galvanized hook bolts	per square	2/8½

Felt

		Two layer	Three layer
Reinforced bituminous roofing felt laid with 3″ laps and nailed to rafters at 18″ centres with galvanized clout nails	per square	18/11	
One-ply bitumen felt to B.S. 989 laid on concrete. Each layer bedded in hot bitumen	per yard super	6/4	8/5

CARPENTER

Carcassing

Softwood, sawn and fixed, in plates, sleeper joists and lintols	per foot cube	12/1
Ditto in floor and ceiling joists	per foot cube	13/7
Ditto in stud partitions	per foot cube	14/11
Ditto in rafters	per foot cube	14/9
Ditto in purlins and struts	per foot cube	14/11
Ditto and framing in ridge	per foot cube	14/9
Ditto in hip and valley rafters including cutting rafters to sizes	per foot cube	16/6

Battening and Boarding

		Roof slopes	Vertical hanging
¾″ × 1½″ Battens nailed to softwood for 20″ × 10″ slates to 8½″ gauge	per square	24/2	25/2
Ditto 16″ × 10″ slates to 6½″ gauge	per square	28/10½	30/2
Ditto 10½″ × 6″ tiles to 4″ gauge (4½″ for vertical hanging)	per square	39/4½	39/4½

		Roof Slopes	Mansards
Ditto 14½″ × 10″ pantiles to 12″ gauge	per square	16/10	17/4
Ditto 15″ × 9″ concrete interlocking tiles to 12″ gauge	per square	16/10	17/4

		¾″	1″
Roof boarding in batten widths close jointed and fixed to flat or sloping roofs	per square	89/6	111/4
Ditto tongued and grooved and prepared for felt roofing including firring to falls	per square	148/6	173/3
Sawn gang boarding fixed to joists in roof	per foot super	1/–	1/2½
Wrot and crosstongued eaves soffite	per foot super	1/7	1/10
6″ Wrot and grooved eaves fascia planted on	per foot run	–/7	–/9

Wall and Ceiling Boards

		Vertically	Soffites
½″ Fibre board to B.S. 1142 fixed with galvanized flat headed nails to softwood	per yard super	5/4	5/5
$\frac{3}{16}$″ Asbestos cement flat sheeting to B.S. 690 fixed as last	per yard super	4/6½	4/10
¼″ Ditto	per yard super	5/5	5/7½

JOINER

Floors and Skirtings
(All thicknesses stated are nominal)

		⅞″	1″	1½″
Plain edge softwood flooring in batten widths nailed to floor joists	per square	106/9	118/6	142/3
Tongued and grooved ditto	per square	114/–	126/3	151/–

1″ Double grooved and tongued and grooved wood block floor laid herringbone with two-block border, set in hot mastic composition on prepared screed and wax polished :—		
Swedish softwood	per yard super	24/3
English Beech	per yard super	34/9
European Beech	per yard super	32/6
English Oak	per yard super	45/3
European Oak	per yard super	39/4
Burma Teak	per yard super	46/3

		Sectional area 3″ to 6″	Over 6″
Softwood skirtings with splayed or molded top edge, planted on (per inch sectional area)	per foot run	–/2½	–/2½
Extra for grounds plugged to brickwork	per foot run	–/5	

Windows in Softwood

		1½″	2″
Rebated and molded softwood fanlights and casement sashes divided into squares for glass	per foot super	2/5½	2/9
Extra for hanging	each	4/11	4/11
Cased frames with 6″ × 3″ Oak sill and 2″ molded double hung sashes including pulleys, line and weights	per foot super	—	8/6

N.B.—The above prices are for purpose made joinery. Standard pattern casement windows and double hung sashes and frames to B.S. 644 are cheaper.

Doors in Softwood

		1½″	1¾″	2″
Framed ledged and braced doors filled in with 1″ T. & G. and V-jointed boarding and hanging	per foot super	4/4	4/10½	5/-
Four-panel door, square both sides and hanging	per foot super	3/3	3/6	3/7
Ditto molded one side	per foot super	3/6	3/9½	3/10½
Ditto molded both sides	per foot super	3/9½	4/0½	4/2

N.B.—The above prices are for purpose made doors. Standard panelled doors to B.S. 459 are cheaper.

1¾″ Standard flush doors 2′ 6″ × 6′ 6″, internal pattern	each 84/3
2″ Ditto external pattern	each 89/9

Linings, Frames, etc., in Softwood

		Sectional area Up to 6″	6″ to 12″
Window and door linings etc. (per inch in sectional area)	per foot run	–/3	–/2½
Frames wrot all round and framed (ditto)	per foot run	–/2½	–/2
Mullions, transomes and cills (ditto)	per foot run	–/2¾	–/2½

		2″ to 4″	4″ to 6″
Moldings, architraves, etc. (ditto)	per foot run	–/2	–/1½

JOINER—(*continued*)

		Thickness 1″	Thickness 1¼″
6″ Window boards with rounded nosings, tongued at back and including bearers	per foot run	2/3	2/5
9″ Ditto	per foot run	2/5	2/8
Shelving and Fittings in Softwood			
Shelving of 2″ slats spaced 1″ apart on bearers (measured separately)	per foot super	¾″ 1/8½	1″ 2/1
Shelving on ditto	per foot super	2/–	2/7
Crosstongued shelving on ditto	per foot super	2/4½	3/–
Shelving 9″ wide on ditto	per foot run	1/6	1/11
2″ Shelf bearers plugged to walls	per foot run	–/9	–/9
The following in framed up cupboard fittings :—			
T. & G. & V-jointed back	per foot super	1/10	2/–
Crosstongued top, bottom shelf or division	per foot super	2/3½	2/7
1¼″ Flush cupboard doors	per foot super	4/10	
Labour rebate or groove	per foot run	–/2¼	
Ditto cross-grain	per foot run	–/3½	
1″ × 2″ Bearers screwed on	per foot run	–/4½	

N.B.—The above prices are for purpose-made cupboard fittings. Standard pattern kitchen fittings to B.S. 1195 are cheaper.

IRONMONGERY

		Softwood	Hardwood
3″ Steel butts (medium quality)	per pair	1/10	1/10
4″ Ditto (ditto)	per pair	2/4	2/4
Double action floor springs and top centres including filling boxes with oil P.C. 116/6	each	142/7	147/4
Overhead check action door springs. P.C. 60/6	each	75/6	78/6
6″ Barrel bolts. P.C. 3/7	each	5/3	5/7
Cupboard locks. P.C. 6/4	each	9/8	10/7
Norfolk latches. P.C. 4/7	each	8/8	9/10
Cylinder night latch. P.C. 10/6	each	16/–	17/6
Mortice latch. P.C. 7/9	each	12/1½	13/4
Rim lock. P.C. 8/3	each	11/9	12/8
Mortice lock. P.C. 12/1	each	17/10	19/4
Door furniture. P.C. 17/8	per set	20/4	20/4
Sash fasteners. P.C. 6/1	each	8/1½	8/7½
Casement fasteners. P.C. 6/1	each	7/9	8/1½
Casement stays. P.C. 8/10	each	10/9	11/2

STEEL AND IRONWORKER

Structural Steelwork

The following prices are for Basic sections (5″ × 4½″ to 16″ × 6″) only. Prices for other sections vary roughly in proportion to the price of the steel ex mills—see "Current Market Prices of Materials."

		£	s.	d.
R.S.J.—in steel framed structures hoisted and fixed complete	per ton	45	8	3
Riveted compound girders including plates and rivets	per ton	49	12	3
R.S. Stanchions including caps, bases, cleats, etc	per ton	51	3	9
Riveted compound stanchions ditto	per ton	52	15	3
Riveted roof trusses with flat and angle members, plates, cleats, etc., 30′ span	per ton	70	12	3
Ditto 40′ span	per ton	68	10	3
Sundries				
Simple wrot iron balustrades fixed complete (excluding mortices etc.)	per cwt.	7	15	0
Bolts with heads, nuts and washers and fixing	per cwt.	8	15	0

PLASTERER AND TILE FIXER

24 gauge expanded metal lathing and fixing to softwood soffites	per yard super	4/11
Lime and Gypsum Plaster		
Three coat lime and two coat Sirapite or similar Gypsum plaster :—	Lime	Sirapite
On brick walls and partitions	per yard super 4/6	3/7
On concrete soffites including hacking	per yard super 5/6	4/7
On soffite of E.M.L. (measured separately)	per yard super 4/6	4/9
On and including wood laths, to soffites	per yard super 7/9½	—
⅜″ Gypsum plasterboard fixed to softwood soffites, in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, scrimmed and finished with setting coat of suitable plaster	per yard super	5/11
Plaster moulded cornice or cove (per inch in girth)	per foot run	–/4
Cement Rendering		
Rendering in Portland cement and sand (1 : 4) and setting in Keenes cement on brick walls and partitions	per yard super	4/7
Portland cement and sand (1 : 3) plain face trowelled smooth on ditto	per yard super	4/2
Portland cement and sand (1 : 3) screed for tiling on ditto	per yard super	2/3½

PLASTERER AND TILE FIXER—(*continued*)

Wall Tiler

6″ × 6″ × ⅜″ Standard quality white glazed wall tiles set and jointed on prepared screed	per yard super	34/8
Ditto coloured enamel bright glazed tiles ditto	per yard super	42/–
Ditto eggshell matt enamelled	per yard super	43/7

EXTERNAL PLUMBER AND COPPERSMITH AND ZINCWORKER

		Flats	Gutters, flashings, etc.	Stepped flashings
Milled sheet lead and labour	per cwt.	211/4	211/4	218/8
24 S.W.G. sheet copper and labour	per foot super	4/9	5/–	5/3
23 S.W.G. sheet copper and labour	per foot super	5/–	5/3	5/6
14 gauge zinc and labour	per foot super	3/3	3/5	3/8

Rainwater Pipes and Gutters

		3″ With holderbats	3″ With nails	4″ With holderbats	4″ With nails
Cast iron medium section (3/16″ metal) R.W. pipes and jointing and fixing to walls with pipe nails and distance pieces or holderbats (cutting and pinning holderbats measured separately)	per foot run	4/6½	3/8	5/6	4/7
Pressed steel R.W. pipes and ditto	per foot run	24 G. 3/1	2/5	20 G. 4/1	3/6
Asbestos cement R.W. pipes and ditto	per foot run	2/1	—	2/8	—
		4″		6″	
Cast iron half round eaves gutter and jointed and fixed with brackets to fascia	per foot run	⅛″ 1/11½	3/16″ 2/8½	⅛″ 3/4½	3/16″ 4/1
Ditto O.G. ditto	per foot run	2/6	3/4	3/7	5/1
18 Gauge pressed steel half round ditto	per foot run	2/1		3/–	
Ditto O.G. ditto	per foot run	2/6½		3/4½	
Asbestos cement half round ditto	per foot run	1/10½		2/11½	
Ditto O.G. ditto	per foot run	2/1½		3/2	

Soil and Ventilating Pipes

		3″	4″
Lead soil, waste and ventilating pipes (17 lb. per yard for 3″ and 22·8 lb. per yard for 4″ diameter) fixed to walls with lead tacks and brass screws	per foot run	11/9	16/–

		Heavy 11/16″	Medium 3/16″	Heavy 11/16″	Medium 3/16″
Medium or heavy section cast iron soil, waste and ventilating pipes with caulked joints, fixed to walls, with pipe nails and distance pieces	per foot run	4/8	4/3½	5/10½	5/10

INTERNAL PLUMBER

Lead Pipes

Prices are based upon the following weights per yard.

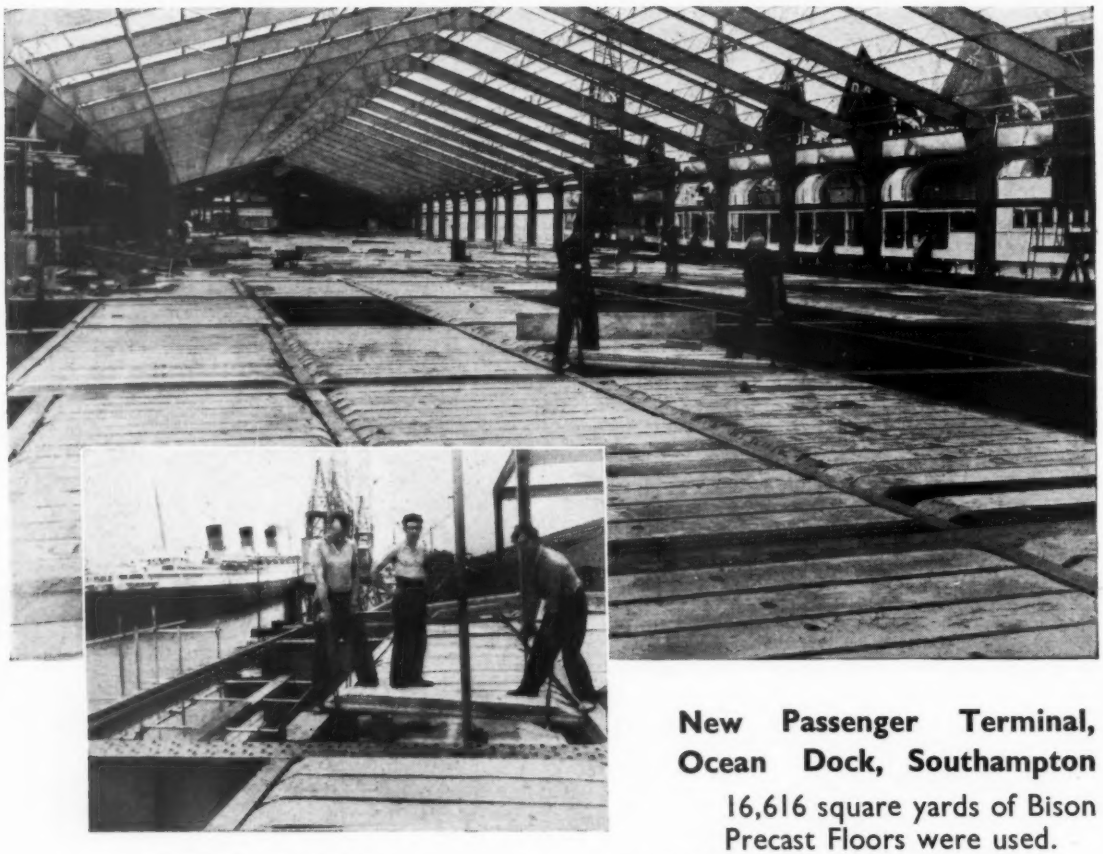
	½″ lb.	¾″ lb.	1″ lb.	1¼″ lb.
Supply	7	11	16	21
Distributing	6	9	12·5	16
Flushing and overflow	3	5	7	9
Waste and ventilating	—	—	—	7

		½″	¾″	1″	1¼″
Supply pipe in trench (measured separately)	per foot run	4/2	6/4½	9/–	11/11
Ditto fixed to walls and ceilings	per foot run	4/6	6/11	9/5½	12/11
Distributing pipe fixed to walls and ceilings	per foot run	3/11	5/9	8/–	10/3
Flushing and overflow pipe ditto	per foot run	2/9	3/9	5/1	6/8
Waste and ventilating pipe ditto	per foot run	—	—	—	5/7
Joints to fittings	each	4/8	5/6	6/2	6/9
Bends	each	–/9½	–/9½	1/0½	1/6
Branch joints	each	5/5	6/8	7/–	8/4

Steel Tubes and Fittings

Galvanised steel tubes to B.S. 1387 Class C with screwed joints in red lead as supply pipe laid in trench (measured separately)	per foot run	1/7	1/11	2/–	2/9
Ditto Class B ditto fixed to walls and ceilings as supply, distributing, waste pipe, etc.	per foot run	1/8	1/11	2/1	2/8
Joints to fittings	each	3/2	3/11	4/8	5/6
Bends	each	1/10	2/2	2/10	4/2
Tee, equal or reducing	each	1/9	2/1	2/7½	3/8

". . a valuable addition to the very restricted working space . ."



New Passenger Terminal, Ocean Dock, Southampton

16,616 square yards of Bison Precast Floors were used.

BISON earns a tribute from "The Engineer"

The following is an extract from the report, published in "The Engineer" on August 4th, of the Ocean Terminal Dock, Southampton :

The upper floors throughout the building are constructed in precast reinforced concrete hollow "Bison" flooring units, supported on shelf angles attached to the webs of the main and secondary R.S.J. floor beams, a method of construction which achieved considerable economy in shuttering and also facilitated a very rapid completion of the first floor, thereby providing a valuable addition to the very restricted working space at an early stage in the job.

Have you considered Bison for your own contract ? Our five strategically located factories meet the requirements for any job, large or small.

BISON FLOORS
SPEED AND STRENGTH

CONCRETE LIMITED

PRECAST FLOOR SPECIALISTS SINCE 1919

LONDON : Hounslow 0171 LICHFIELD : Lichfield 3078 LEEDS : Leeds 75421
EDINBURGH : Craiglockhart 1729 FALKIRK : Falkirk 1585

INTERNAL PLUMBER—(*continued*)

Copper Tubes and Fittings

Prices are based upon the following gauges :—

		½″	¾″	1″	1¼″
Supply		18	17	16	16
Distributing, waste, etc.		19	19	18	18
Copper tubes to B.S. 1386, as supply pipe laid in trench (couplings and trench measured separately)	per foot run	1/6½	2/3½	3/2	3/9
Ditto to B.S. 659 as distributing, waste pipes, etc. fixed to walls and ceilings. Couplings measured separately	per foot run	1/8	2/2	3/–	3/7½
Brass compression type couplings—copper to copper	each	3/7	4/2	6/-	7/7½
Ditto bends	each	4/9	5/6	8/1	10/4
Ditto tees	each	6/3	7/1	10/11	15/11

Sanitary Fittings

		£ s. d
Fireclay sinks 24″ × 18″ × 10″ including cutting and pinning brackets to tiled wall. P.C. 60/–	each	3 16 9
Combined metal sink and drainer 42″ × 18″ × 8½″ to bearers (measured separately). P.C. 299/6	each	16 15 3
Fireclay lavatory basin 25″ × 18″ with taps and towel rail bracket including screwing brackets to tiled wall. P.C. 101/6	each	6 1 9
Rectangular cast iron porcelain enamelled bath 5′ 6″ long, with taps, and panels to side and one end fixed to framing (measured separately) P.C. 312/–	each	18 12 6
Fireclay w.c. pan with trap, plastic seat, high level cistern and flush pipe, including screwing pan to floor and cistern brackets to backboard. P.C. 136/–	each	8 16 9
Ditto with low level cistern. P.C. 148/–	each	9 11 0

GLAZIER

		To wood	To metal
18 oz. Ordinary quality sheet glass and glazing with putty in squares not exceeding 4 ft. sup.	per foot super	1/0	1/2
24 oz. Ditto and ditto	per foot super	1/1½	1/3½
32 oz. Ditto and ditto	per foot super	1/5½	1/7½
¼″ Figured, rolled, and cathedral—untinted and ditto	per foot super	1/3	1/5
¼″ Rough cast and ditto	per foot super	1/4	1/6
¼″ Wired cast and ditto	per foot super	1/5	1/7½
¼″ Georgian wired cast and ditto	per foot super	1/6	1/8

GLAZIER—(*continued*)

		To wood	To metal
¼″ Georgian wired polished plate and ditto	per foot super	5/1	5/3
¼″ Polished plate (glazing quality) and ditto	per foot super	4/4½	4/6½

PAINTER

Whitening, Distemper and Paint on Walls

Prepare and twice whiten plastered walls and ceilings	per yard super	–/11½
Prepare and twice distemper with washable distemper on plastered walls and ceilings	per yard super	1/4
Ditto on brick or concrete	per yard super	1/7
Prepare, prime, and paint two coats oil colour on plastered walls and ceilings	per yard super	2/7

Paint on Metal

		Basic price	Add for each additional coat
Prepare, prime, and paint one coat oil colour on general surfaces	per yard super	2/6	1/1
Ditto metal casements	per yard super	3/10	1/7½
Ditto members of roof trusses	per yard super	3/2	1/4
Ditto balustrades one side	per yard super	3/10	1/7½
Ditto bars, etc., not exceeding 6″ girth	per yard run	–/8	–/3½
Ditto small pipe	per yard run	–/8	–/3½
Ditto large pipe	per yard run	1/3½	–/6½

Paint on Wood

		Basic price	Add for each additional coat
Knot, prime, stop and paint one coat oil colour on general surfaces of woodwork	per yard super	2/10	1/1
Ditto on skirtings, rails, frames, etc., not exceeding 3″ girth	per yard run	–/4½	–/1½
Ditto ditto for each additional 3″ in girth	per yard run	–/4	–/1½
Ditto on sash squares one side	per dozen	3/7	1/5
Ditto on large sash squares one side	per dozen	6/6	2/6

Stain and Varnish on Wood

Prepare, size, stain and twice varnish on general surfaces of woodwork	per yard super	2/10½
Ditto on skirtings, rails, frames, etc. not exceeding 3″ girth	per yard run	–/4½
Ditto ditto for each additional 3″ in girth	per yard run	–/4

This feature answers any question connected with building confidentially and free of charge. Questions to the Technical Editor, The Architects' Journal, 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

3032 PARTIAL DEMOLITION—LEGAL ASPECTS

Q *I live in a rather large house of a good architectural period that is quite unmanageable in these servantless days and am contemplating demolishing a considerable amount of it, in an attempt to render it habitable and useable. I also hope by doing this to reduce the rates by about one-third. Would you therefore be good enough to advise me*: (a) *Does this constitute a "development" and is it liable to a charge (I should have thought I might even be entitled to a rebate!).* (b) *Do you consider I have a fair chance of having my rateable value reduced afterwards?*

A The necessary steps to be taken are: Planning permission—This will probably be necessary since, under Section 12 of the 1947 Act, the only works not requiring planning permission are those "affecting the interior, or which do not materially affect external appearance." I should imagine that it will be impossible to demolish a considerable proportion without altering the exterior.

Development charge—None will be payable. See the Development Charge Regulations, 1950 (S.I. 1950, No. 1233), Clause 1 (2) of the Schedule to the Order.

Bye-law permission—This, presumably, will be needed.

Rating—Under the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, a proposal for a change in the rateable value of a building may be made at any time, but it must be remembered that an assessment for rates is based on the assumed letting value of the building, not on its area, although that is often taken as some kind of a guide. It could be argued by the assessment authority that a smaller house today would command the same rent because of the very fact that it had become more manageable.

3033 COMPARATIVE BUILDING COSTS

Q *I am most anxious to check average building costs between the years* 1915 *to* 1920 *in relation to present-day prices. Have such statistics been issued?*

A The only authoritative published statistics on the fluctuations in building costs for this period are those contained in the Girdwood Report on the Cost of House Building. In the first Report (HMSO, 1948) the price per sq. ft. of local authority three-bedroom houses is given for the years 1914, 1919-1922, and 1947-1948, and a graph shows the trend in the intervening years.

Using these figures as a basis and taking 1914 as the standard year, the index for the other years would seem to work out as follows:—

	1914	100
June	1919	274
Sept.	1920	348
Jan.	1921	330
July	1922	151
1922-	1939	134-185
	1939	151
	1948	414

The second Girdwood Report (HMSO, 1950) shows that there has been no appreciable change in overall building costs since 1948.

It should, of course, be noted that the above figures are for local authority houses only and cannot be applied to other types of buildings, although the general trend may have been similar. It should also be borne in mind that the standard of amenities for houses (as also for schools and other buildings) has gone up considerably since 1914, and this is an important factor in the higher present-day costs.

Announcements

The British Standards Institution has opened a branch office at 12, Hilton Street, Manchester, 1 (tel.: Central 4856). At this office a complete set of British Standards, some 1,600 in number, may be consulted and copies may be purchased. Any information about the BSI can be obtained by reference to Mr. A. F. B. Nall, an Assistant Technical Director of the Institution, who is in charge of the Manchester office.

The Bakelite, Ltd., private exhibition, which has visited Brussels, Oslo, Stockholm,

and London, will be arriving in Liverpool at the end of November. The exhibition shows applications for plastics in a wide range of industries—building, packaging, printing, general and electrical engineering and transport, to name only a few. At the same time there are a number of exhibits which demonstrate the specific properties which these plastics possess, and which have led to their adoption in many fields. The exhibition will be held in the Produce Exchange Room, 24, North John Street, Liverpool. On Tuesday, November 28, it will be open from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. From Wednesday, November 29, to Friday, December 1, it will be open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Visitors will be admitted on production of a business card.

Mr. John F. Cunningham, A.M.I.E.E., has been appointed manager of the Leeds and District Sales Office of George Ellison, Ltd., makers of "Ellison" Electric Switchgear. Mr. Cunningham joined George Ellison, Ltd., in 1936, was transferred to the London and District Sales Office in 1938, and later represented the company as sales engineer in the South London Area. In 1946 he was recalled to the head office and appointed chief estimator. He was commissioned as an electrical officer in the RNVR during the war, and was elected Associate Member of the IEE in 1944.

It has been announced that Mr. T. Coughtrie, chairman and managing director of The Belmos Co. Ltd., has been appointed to the boards of Aurora Lamps Ltd., Old Kilpatrick, Glasgow, and British National Electrics Ltd., Newarthill, Motherwell.

Mr. Leonard Manasseh, A.R.I.B.A., A.A.DIPLOMA, has moved from 20, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2 and is now practising from 15, Red Lion Square, W.C.2 (tel.: Chancery 2391-2) where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

Buildings Illustrated

Prototype Classrooms, Secondary School, Oxhey, Herts. (Pages 420-430.) Architect: C. H. Aslin, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.STRUCT.E., County Architect for Hertfordshire. Assistant Architects: R. A. de Yarburgh-Bateson and Bruce Martin, A./A.R.I.B.A. Consulting Engineers: Ove Arup & Partners. General Contractors: Gee Walker & Slater Ltd. Sub-contractors: Wall and partition panels, Holoplast Ltd.; frame and floor and roof blocks, Hills (West Bromwich) Ltd.; vermiculite, Meta Mica Ltd.; roofing felt, Wm. Briggs & Son Ltd.; heating system, Weatherfoil Heating Systems; mastic tape, B. B. Chemical Co. Ltd.; asbestos cement, Turners Asbestos Cement Co. Ltd.; glasswool, Fibreglass Ltd.; ceilings, Technifix Ltd.; sanitary fittings, Associated Clay Industries; prefabricated copper waste traps, Econa Modern Products Ltd.; ironwork (handrails, grilles, etc.), Clarke Hunt & Co., electricians, Duncan May.

Corrections

In *Current Market Prices of Materials* in our issue for Oct. 26 and Nov 2, 1950 (p. 353), the price of ½ in. Imported Fibreboard should read: Up to 5,000 sq. ft., 31s. 3d. per 100 sq. ft.; 5,000 to 15,000 sq. ft., 29s. 6d. per 100 sq. ft.

In our issue of November 16 the name of Dr. Oscar Faber, O.B.E., D.C.L., D.SC., M.INST.C.E., was omitted as Consulting Engineer for the House of Commons. The name of Connolly Bros. (Curriers) Ltd. was omitted as suppliers of leather for the House of Commons.

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

ENQUIRY FORM

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

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Please ask manufacturers to send further particulars to:—

NAME .....

PROFESSION or TRADE

.....

ADDRESS .....

.....

A.J. 23.11.50

There's an unwelcome visitor in church this morning. The Ghost of Decay has settled in the beams and woodwork. Whether the decay is caused by dry rot or the dreaded death watch beetle, it's a case for Cuprinology —quickly. For timely treatment with Cuprinol can arrest the spread of the trouble and probably save the crippling cost of widespread replacement of timber. So let's hope the reverend gentleman calls in a builder who knows Cuprinology. Details from U.K. Distributors: Jenson & Nicholson Ltd., 36, St. James's St., London, S.W.1.

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★ *This means the technology of wood and fabric preservation with Cuprinol Fungicides and Insecticides. (Manufactured by Cuprinol Ltd., London)*

Cold Shouldered?

Are you getting the 'cold shoulder'? Hot one side and frozen the other? And your staff, and workers — are they the same? No need for it when you could each enjoy the 'all-round' comfort ensured by Thermovent Space Heating. This versatile, economical, safe, automatic system of electric space heating is ideal for any factory or office.

THERMOVENT

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Our Technical Advisory Service knows all the answers and is keen to help you — quite without obligation, of course. Write now for full details of Thermovent Space Heating and Technical Advisory Service to :—

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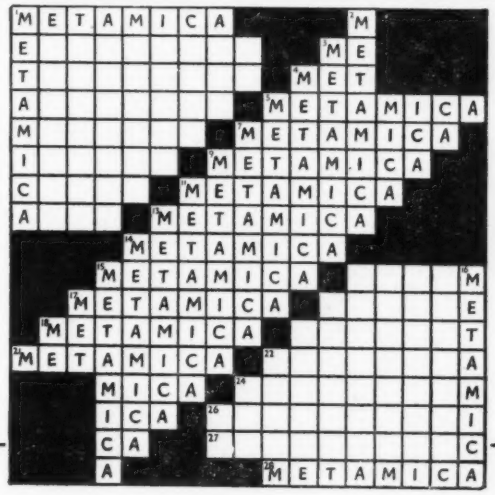
For further information of this new outstanding material write for the MetaMica Bulletins.



ACROSS

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17. Is completely vermin proof?
18. Has good sound absorption qualities?
21. Has self decoration properties when applied as spray finish?
28. Is applied by our own skilled operatives?

DOWN

What do Architects specify for?

1. Insulating roof screeds?
5. Insulating floor screeds?
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9. Anti-condensation finishes for walls and ceilings?
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13. Trowel (smooth) finish for walls and ceilings?
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15. Sound absorbing and fireproof ceiling slabs?

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

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

Public and Official Announcements

25s. per inch; each additional line, 2s.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS maintains a register of qualified architects and surveyors (including assistants) requiring posts, and invites applications from public authorities and private practitioners having staff vacancies. ADDRESS: EMPLOYMENT REGISTER, WREN PARK, WHYTELEAFE. Tel.: Uplands 0935. 991

NORTH THAMES GAS BOARD.

Applications are invited for the following appointment in the Architects' Section of the Chief Engineer's Department of Westminster: SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, minimum starting salary £650 per annum.

Applicants, who must be Registered Architects and should be studying for or have passed the Final Examination of the R.I.B.A., should be capable of preparing working and detailed drawings and specifications, and supervising and controlling the work on contracts. Experience in design and planning of industrial buildings would be an advantage.

The appointment is of a permanent nature, and pension arrangements will be discussed with short list candidates.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and particulars of previous appointments held, must be submitted to the Staff Controller, North Thames Gas Board, 30, Kensington Church Street, London, W.8, quoting reference 9757. 4341

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for positions of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (salaries up to £580 a year) in the Housing and Valuation Department. Commencing salaries will be determined according to qualifications and experience. Engagement will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Acts, and successful candidates will be eligible for consideration for appointment to the permanent staff on the occurrence of vacancies.

Successful candidates will be required to assist in the design, layout and preparation of working drawings for housing schemes (cottages and multi-storey flats), and will be employed in the Housing Architect's Division.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Director of Housing, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (stamped addressed envelope required and quote reference A.A.1). Canvassing disqualifies. (816) 4558

CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT.
CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following appointments to the permanent staff:—

(*a*) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS. Salary A.P.T., Grade VII, £635-£710.

(*b*) MEASURING SURVEYORS. Salary A.P.T., Grade III, £450-£495.

Note.—Suitable housing accommodation can be made available to successful candidates for appointment (*a*).

Applicants for appointment (*a*) must be qualified Quantity Surveyors, experienced in taking off and the preparation of Bills of Quantities.

Applicants for appointment (*b*) must have experience in measuring building work executed on site and the working up incidental thereto.

The selected applicants will be required to pass a medical examination, and the appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

Applications, giving date of birth, particulars of training, experience, etc., with copies of two recent testimonials, should be received by J. R. Piggott, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect, Kingsway, Stoke-on-Trent, endorsed with the title of the appointment applied for, not later than Monday, 4th December, 1950.

HARRY TAYLOR,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Stoke-on-Trent.
9th November, 1950. 1204

BOROUGH OF WEDNESBURY.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an Architectural Assistant in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department, at a salary in accordance with A.P.T., Grade VII (£635 to £710 per annum).

Applicants must be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects and be experienced in the design, erection and maintenance of houses, flats, and public buildings.

The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, and enclosing copies of two recent testimonials, are to be received by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. C. G. Morrish, not later than 6th December, 1950.

G. F. THOMPSON,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Wednesbury, Staffs.
13th November, 1950. 1206

CITY OF MANCHESTER.
HOUSING DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following appointments:—

ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. A.P.T., VI, £595-£660 per annum.

ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. A.P.T., V, £520-£570 per annum.

The salary and conditions of service will be in accordance with the National Scheme of Service Conditions.

Candidates should forward particulars of age, qualifications and experience to Mr. A. Mackenzie, L.R.I.B.A., Director of Housing, Town Hall, Manchester, 2, to be received by 30th November, 1950.

Canvassing is prohibited.

PHILIP B. DINGLE,
Town Clerk.
1224

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.
CITY OF SALISBURY.
CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
FIXED ESTABLISHMENT: SUPERANNUATION POSTS.

Applications for the following posts will be received by Messrs. Davis & Soper, Ltd., 52 and 54, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3, up to 30th November, 1950.

(*a*) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade I (£921 12s. × £36—£1,065 12s.).

Applicants must be members of recognised body, or possess University degree or equivalent qualification, with at least 8 years' general architectural experience.

(*b*) QUANTITY SURVEYING ASSISTANT. (£777 12s. × £36—£921 12s.)

Applicants must be members of recognised professional body, or possess University degree or equivalent qualification, with at least 5 years' general Quantity Surveying experience.

(*c*) ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Grade I (£691 4s. × £36—£835 4s).

Applicants must be competent Architectural Draughtsman, with at least 10 years' experience, including some experience of structural reinforced concrete drawings.

In addition above posts carry cost-of-living allowances of approximately 10 per cent. of basic salary, plus £30 per annum for the first child and £24 per annum for each additional child under 16 years.

The successful applicants, who should be under 45 years, must travel to Rhodesia by air. Council will pay air passage, plus £50 for wife, £20 for first child, and £10 for each remaining child, which is proportionately refundable if service is terminated within three years.

The Council's Service and Leave conditions may be inspected at Messrs. Davis & Soper's.

F. J. LOVATT,
Town Clerk.

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. 1178

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.
CHIEF ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF CLERKS OF WORK.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Clerks of Work in the Chief Architect's Department, to supervise the erection of permanent houses and other buildings.

Applicants must have a sound and practical knowledge of the building trades, and be experienced in the supervision of all types of houses and other buildings, including setting out, levelling, measuring up, and keeping records.

The salary will be in accordance with A.P.T., Grade IV, commencing £480 × £15—£525 per annum.

The appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and one month's notice on either side. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, to be made on forms obtainable from the Chief Architect, should be returned, together with copies of three recent testimonials, to H. J. Cook, A.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E., Chief Architect, Municipal Buildings, Swinburne Street, Gateshead, 8, not later than Thursday, 30th November, 1950.

J. W. PORTER,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Gateshead, 8.
8th November, 1950. 1193

RHONDDA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the appointment of ASSISTANT ARCHITECT in the Department of the Council's Housing Architect, at a salary in accordance with Grade A.P.T., VI (£595 × £20 × £25—£660).

Applicants for the post should have sound general architectural experience and must be good draughtsmen. Previous Local Government experience is not essential, but preference will be given to Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The appointment will be terminable by one month's notice on either side, and will be subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination, and to be a contributor within the meaning of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

Applications on forms to be obtained from the Housing Architect, Mr. C. Gingell, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.I.C.S., 13, Ystrad Road, Pentre, Rhondda, accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, to be returned to the undersigned in envelopes endorsed "Assistant Architect" not later than Monday, the 4th of December, 1950.

D. J. JONES,
Clerk of the Council.

The Council Offices, Pentre, Rhondda. 1190

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.
COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointments to the Staff of the County Planning Department, in each case at a commencing salary within the Scale applicable to the post, according to the experience and qualifications of the successful candidate:—

(*a*) ASSISTANT AREA PLANNING OFFICER. Salary scale, £760 × £50—£910 per annum.

(*b*) CHIEF PLANNING ASSISTANT. Salary scale, £685 × £25—£760 per annum.

(*c*) SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT. Salary scale, £595 × £25—£710 per annum.

(*d*) PLANNING ASSISTANTS. Salary scale, £450 × £20—£570 per annum.

(*e*) JUNIOR PLANNING ASSISTANTS. Salary scale, £390 × £15—£465 per annum.

The successful candidate for appointment (*a*) will be assigned for duty to the Barnsley Area Office of the Department. Applicants should be Corporate Members of the Town Planning Institute or possess a recognised qualification in Civil Engineering, Surveying or Architecture, and should have had considerable experience in a responsible position of the working and administration of a planning office.

Appointments (*b*) and (*c*) are both to the staff of the Headquarters of the Department at Wakefield. Applicants for appointment (*b*) should be Corporate Members of the Town Planning Institute or possess a recognised qualification in Civil Engineering, Estate, Land or Mine Surveying or Architecture; and preferably have experience in town and country planning and possess a thorough knowledge of current planning practice and legislation. Applicants for appointment (*c*) should be Corporate Members of the Town Planning Institute or possess a recognised qualification in Civil Engineering, Surveying or Architecture, and should have had considerable experience in a planning office.

The successful candidates for appointments (*d*) will be assigned for duty to Headquarters, or to the Harrogate, Huddersfield or Pontefract Area Offices respectively, and candidates may express a preference for one of these places. Applicants should have received training in Town Planning, Civil Engineering, Surveying or Architecture and have passed the Intermediate Examination of one of the recognised professional Institutions.

The appointments (*e*) will be to the Area Offices at Huddersfield, Barnsley and Doncaster, and a preference for one of these places may be expressed. Applicants should have had training in Town Planning, Civil Engineering, Surveying or Architecture, but consideration will be given to other applicants who possess a University degree in Geography, Economics or allied subjects.

The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, as amended by the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1948, and the successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, should be accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, or should give the names and addresses of two referees, and must reach the undersigned not later than 2nd December, 1950.

ARTHUR BATES,
County Planning Officer.

County Planning Department,
7, Bond Street, Wakefield. 1239

MUNICIPALITY OF SINGAPORE.

Applications are invited for TWO appointments of ASSISTANT ARCHITECT AND BUILDING SURVEYOR on the permanent staff of the Municipal Architect and Building Surveyors Department, Singapore.

Qualifications: A.R.I.B.A., with previous experience of Municipal Government or other Official Service. Knowledge of L.C.C. Building Bye-laws an advantage. Age 24 to 30.

Basic salary scale, $500-$1,000 per month. Starting point between $500 and $660, according to age and experience. Graduated scale of allowance, *e.g.*, on basic salary of $560 p.m. present allowances are: Expatriation, $110 p.m., plus cost-of-living $192 p.m. for single man or $246 for married man, or $318 for married man with dependent family. One Malayan dollar equals 2s. 4d. Thus a married man with family on basic salary of $560 p.m. would draw equivalent of £1,383 per annum.

Quarters with heavy furniture provided at 8 per cent. of salary or allowance in lieu. Initial engagement on 3 years' agreement. 8 months' leave after 4 years' service. Free medical attention. Passages paid, including family (children under 17). Compulsory Provident Fund contribution 7½ per cent. of salary, and Municipal Commissioners donate 7½ per cent. for 10 years, rising to 20 per cent. after 20 years' service.

Applications in duplicate, with full personal and technical information, and copies of three testimonials, to Messrs. Peirce & Williams (Agents to the Municipal Commissioners), 1, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, before Tuesday, 12th December, 1950. 1238

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Required at Brixton School of Building, Ferndale Road, S.W.4, a TRACER, to prepare tracings of drawings, printing of timetables and associated work. The commencing rate of pay is 90s. a week, rising by annual increments of 5s. to a maximum of 140s.

Applications by letter to the Principal at the School, stating age, qualifications and experience. (1460) 1244

BOROUGH OF BILSTON.

Applications are invited for the appointment of SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT in the Borough Architect's Department.

Salary A.P.T., Grade VI (£595-£660).

The appointment will be terminable by one month's notice on either side, and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the passing of a medical examination.

Housing accommodation may be made available if required.

Applications, stating age, professional qualifications and experience, with not more than three testimonials (copies only), to be sent to the Borough Architect, Mr. W. G. Lofthouse, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., 20, Wellington Road, Bilston, not later than Saturday, 2nd December, 1950.

A. M. WILLIAMS,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Bilston.
14th November, 1950. 1268

CITY OF COVENTRY ARCHITECTURAL AND PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Assistants for the following vacancies on the establishment of the above Department:—

(*a*) TWO ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS, within Grades A.P.T., VII, and A.P.T., VIII.

(*b*) TWO ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS, Grade A.P.T., VII.

(*c*) TWO QUANTITY SURVEYING ASSISTANTS, Grade A.P.T., III.

This Department requires senior assistance in the form of preparation of plans, detail work and surveyors' services for many new Contracts which lie immediately ahead. Such interesting projects as the College of Art and Technology, New Council Offices, New Police Headquarters, several Comprehensive Schools, and a large Housing programme are either under way or will be built in the next year or so.

The architectural work for such buildings invites the use of a contemporary taste in design and an intelligent use of modern building techniques and materials.

Application forms may be obtained from the undersigned and should be returned by Saturday, 2nd December, 1950.

DONALD GIBSON,
City Architect and Planning Officer.

1a, Warwick Row, Coventry.
10th November, 1950. 1243

CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Architectural Assistant in the Engineer and Surveyor's Department. Candidates should have had good general experience both from a theoretical and practical aspect of domestic architecture generally, including design and preparation of layouts. Experience in preparation of working drawings, specifications and general duties of an architectural assistant, is essential. Salary to be paid will be in accordance with the appropriate grade of the A.P.T. Division of the National Scale of Salaries, having regard to the candidate's experience and qualifications. The appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side, is subject to the Local Government Superannuation Acts, and the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, and the successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination. Details of qualifications and experience, together with names of two persons to whom reference may be made, should be delivered to me in sealed envelopes endorsed "Appointment of Architectural Assistant," not later than 14 days from the date of this advertisement.

S. P. YOULDON, M.C., F.R.I.C.S., M.I.Mun.E., L.R.I.B.A.,
Engineer and Surveyor, and Architect.

Park House, Park Place, Cardiff.
14th November, 1950. 1242

CORPORATION OF LONDON.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.
AUXILIARY STAFF.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an Assistant within the range of the General Grade—£375×£20—£475—according to age and experience. Age to be 25 to 30 years. Applicants should have had good office experience and have passed or be preparing for Intermediate R.I.B.A. or R.I.C.S. Examinations.

The appointed officers will require to pass a medical examination and to contribute to the Corporation's Superannuation Fund as maintained under the City of London (Various Powers) Acts, 1931 and 1950.

Applications, giving full personal details, particulars of qualifications, experience, age, past and present appointments, and the names of two persons to whom reference may be made, should be sent to the City Surveyor, Corporation of London, 55/61, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, not later than Monday, 4th December. 1274

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT—GRADE A.P.T., VI (£595-£660).

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned appointment. Form of application and details of the appointment can be obtained from the Borough Architect, Town Hall, Wallasey, to whom they should be returned not later than 4th December, 1950.

A. G. HARRISON,
Town Clerk.
1250

BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited from Registered Architects for the appointment of Architectural Assistant on Grade A.P.T., V (£520-£570) of the National Scale of Salaries. The work will mainly consist of the design and layout of houses and other buildings required in the development of housing estates, the letting of contracts, and the supervision of construction.

The appointment will be subject to one calendar month's notice on either side, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination, and to contribute to the Corporation Superannuation Fund.

Candidates should submit applications, stating age, experience, technical qualifications, present and past appointments, and the names of two persons to whom reference may be made, to reach the undersigned by Saturday, 2nd December, 1950.

H. V. OVERFIELD, M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E.,
Borough and Water Engineer.

Town Hall, Scarborough.
November, 1950. 1198

CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT.
CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following appointments to the permanent staff:—

(*a*) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Salary A.P.T. Division, Grade VII, £635-£710.

(*b*) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Salary A.P.T. Division, Grade III, £450-£495.

The selected applicants will be required to pass a medical examination, and the appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

Previous experience of Local Government work is not essential.

Suitable housing accommodation can be made available to the successful candidates for appointment (*a*).

Applications, giving date of birth, particulars of training, experience, etc., with copies of two recent testimonials, should be received by J. R. Piggott, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect, Kingsway, Stoke-on-Trent, endorsed with the title of the appointment applied for, not later than Monday, 4th December, 1950.

HARRY TAYLOR,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Stoke-on-Trent.
9th November, 1950. 1203

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.
SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (GRADE VIII, A.P.T.).

Applications are invited for the appointment of a Senior Assistant Architect, to take charge of the present small central drawing office staff, which will probably soon be expanded. The post will be on the permanent staff of the Board's Architect.

Candidates must be Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and have had extensive and responsible experience in the design and construction of large public buildings, including some experience in hospital and health service buildings. They must be capable of taking projects through all stages and of supervising an architectural staff.

To architects interested in becoming hospital specialists the appointment offers wide scope, great interest, and excellent opportunities of good class work in a developing service.

The salary will be in accordance with Grade VIII of the A.P.T. Division of the National Scale, *i.e.*, £685 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 to £760 per annum, consolidated.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the National Health Service (Superannuation) Regulations, 1947. Successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applicants should state: (1) Name and full address; (2) age and whether married; (3) degrees and professional qualifications; (4) experience; (5) present appointment and salary; (6) war service; (7) date available if appointed; (8) names and addresses of three referees.

Applications are to be received not later than the 1st December, 1950, and are to be addressed to The Secretary to the Board, "Dunira," Osborne Road, Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2.

E. B. JENKINS,
Secretary.

"Dunira," Osborne Road, Jesmond,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2. 1216

HUNTINGDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (GRADE V, A.P.T., £520-£570 per annum).

Applications are invited for the above position on the County Architect's Staff. The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience and present appointment, should be submitted to The County Architect, County Buildings, Huntingdon, by not later than first post on Monday, 4th December, 1950, with copies of two recent testimonials or the names of two referees.

JOHN KELLY,
Clerk of the County Council.

County Buildings, Huntingdon.
23rd November, 1950. 1266

MINISTRY OF WORKS.

There are vacancies in the Chief Architect's Division for ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS and LEADING ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS with recognised training and fair experience. Successful candidates will be employed in London and elsewhere on a wide variety of Public Buildings, including Atomic energy and other Research Establishments, Telephone Exchanges, and Housing.

Salary: Architectural Assistants, £300-£525 per annum; Leading Architectural Assistants, £500-£625 per annum. Starting pay will be assessed acording to age, qualifications and experience. These rates are for London; a small deduction is made in the Provinces.

Although these are not established posts, some of them have long term possibilities, and competitions are held periodically to fill established vacancies.

Apply in writing, stating age, nationality, full details of experience and locality preferred, to Chief Architect, W.G.10/BC, Ministry of Works, Abell House, London, S.W.1, quoting reference W.G. 10/BC. 4826

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
TOWN PLANNING STAFF.

Applications are invited for positions of TECHNICAL ASSISTANT (scales: (*a*) £440-£580; (*b*) 55s.-167s. 6d.) in the Planning Division of the Architect's Department. Candidates should be trained draughtsmen experienced in lettering and in the preparation and colouring of plans. Application forms from the Architect (AR/EK/P), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope. Canvassing disqualifies. (1193) 864

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the permanent staff of the County Architect's Department:—

QUANTITY SURVEYOR'S ASSISTANTS. A.P.T., Grade VI, £595 to £660 per annum.

Preference will be accorded to candidates who are members of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors, although favourable consideration will be given to applicants who have not this qualification but have had good experience in the preparation of estimates, specifications, Bills of Quantities, schedules and adjustments of final accounts.

The appointments, which are terminable by one month's notice on either side, are subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, training, qualifications and experience, with particulars of past and present employment, with salaries, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be received by the County Architect, County Hall, Beverley, not later than Friday, 24th November, 1950. Applicants should disclose relationship to any member or senior officer of the Council, and canvassing will be a disqualification.

T. STEPHENSON,
Clerk of the Council.

County Hall, Beverley.
November, 1950. 1219

CITY OF PLYMOUTH SCHOOL OF ART.

Principal: LEWIS DUCKETT, M.C., A.R.C.A.

Required Full-time LECTURER AND STUDIO INSTRUCTOR in the Department of Architecture. Candidates, preferably with school training and Members of the R.I.B.A., should have a special aptitude for lecturing in History of Architecture and supervising the preparation of Historical Study Sheets. Salary, Burnham Technical Scale, with graduate allowance for Associate of R.I.B.A., by examination. The successful applicant will be allowed to engage in private practice, provided this does not interfere with his duties to the school. Application forms, obtainable from the undersigned, should be returned within two weeks of the appearance of this advertisement.

ANDREW SCOTLAND,
Director of Education.

Education Offices, Cobourg Street, Plymouth. 1246

CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of CLERK OF WORKS on the permanent staff. Salary A.P.T., IV (£480×£15—£525).

Applicants must have had considerable experience of the Building Industry, and must be capable of superintending contract works, preparing reports, specifications, estimates of costs, checking and certifying final accounts.

The successful applicant will be required to provide a car for use in connection with his official duties, and the Council will pay travelling allowance under the appropriate scale.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the passing of a medical examination, and will be terminable at one month's notice on either side.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by a recent testimonial, together with the names of two persons to whom reference may be made, should be delivered to the undersigned not later than 9th December, 1950.

CHARLES PHYTHIAN,
Clerk of the County Council.

Shire Hall, Cambridge.
10th November, 1950. 1217

NORFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments :—

TWO SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANTS. Salary A.P. and T. Grade, VI (£595-£660). Applicants should have passed the Final Examination of the Town Planning Institute, or of one of the following Institutions :—The Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Municipal Engineers, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, the Institute of Landscape Architects, or the Royal Institute of British Architects, or hold a University Degree in an appropriate subject. They should also have had good general experience in the administrative and technical work of a County Planning Department, including development control, survey, research, and development plan proposals.

The persons appointed to the above positions will be required to provide and maintain a motor car, for the use of which a travelling allowance will be payable in accordance with the County Council's scale. Facilities will be provided, where desired, for the purchase of a car by means of a loan, repayable over a period of up to four years. The appointments are subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the passing of a medical examination. Forms of application for the above positions may be obtained from the Clerk of the Norfolk County Council, County Offices, Thorpe Road, Norwich, and must be completed and returned to him not later than 8th December, 1950.

Canvassing will be a disqualification. 1280

NEW ZEALAND.
SURVEYORS AND SURVEYOR'S ASSISTANTS FOR LANDS AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

(1) SURVEYORS.

Applications are invited from Surveyors who are Professional Associates of the R.I.C.S. (Land Survey) for appointment as Surveyors, Professional Division, Land and Survey Department, New Zealand.

Salary on appointment up to £760 (N.Z.) per annum, dependent on previous experience.

Appointees will be engaged on triangulation, precise level, topographic mapping and developmental surveys. Employment on Land Title Surveys in New Zealand will depend on experience in New Zealand on Land Title Surveys and registration by the New Zealand Survey Board. Appointees may be given the opportunity to complete examination for registration in New Zealand.

(2) SURVEY ASSISTANTS.

Applications are also invited for appointment as Survey Assistants, Lands and Survey Department, New Zealand. Salary on appointment up to £605 (N.Z.) per annum, dependent on previous experience.

Applicants must have had a reasonable training in surveying, and it would be an advantage if a pass had been obtained in the Intermediate Examination (Land Survey) of the R.I.C.S.

Appointees who are probationer members of the R.I.C.S. may be given the opportunity to complete the examination for registration in New Zealand.

All of these salaries carry an additional interim wage increase of £18 5s. (N.Z.) per annum.

Full details of conditions of contract, transportation and accommodation allowances, also application forms, are available on request from :

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR NEW ZEALAND,
415, Strand, London, W.C.2,

with whom completed applications, in duplicate, should be lodged not later than 10th December, 1950. Consideration will, however, be given to late applications received before the 10th January, 1951. 1279

BOROUGH OF MALDEN AND COOMBE.
BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT—GRADE A.P.T., V.

Applications are invited for the abovementioned permanent appointment at a salary in accordance with Grade V of the Administrative, Professional and Technical Division of the National Scales for Local Government Officers, namely £520×£15×£20—£570 per annum, plus "London weighting." The appointment will be subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, terminable by one month's notice on either side, and subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Preference will be given to registered architects who have had experience in the architectural design and construction of general Municipal work, including flat development.

Applications, giving details of age, experience, qualification, present and past appointments, and enclosing copies of two recent testimonials, should be addressed to reach the undersigned not later than Wednesday, 29th November, 1950.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be deemed a disqualification, and candidates must disclose in their applications whether to their knowledge they are related to any member or senior official of the Council.

The Council will endeavour to provide the successful candidate with housing accommodation if deemed necessary.

HAROLD E. BARRETT,
Town Clerk.

Municipal Offices, New Malden, Surrey.
November, 1950. 1234

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

invite applications for the appointment of an ASSISTANT SECRETARY, with particular responsibility for matters concerning relations with the press, public, professional societies, other organisations, and with foreign visitors. Applicants with or without architectural qualifications will be considered. Salary £750-£1,000, according to qualifications. Forms of application and full details available on request to the Secretary, Royal Institute of British Architects, 66, Portland Place, London, W.1. 1278

NATIONAL COAL BOARD—NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

Applications are invited for the following appointments :—

(*a*) ARCHITECT, Grade I. Salary £700×£25—£875 per annum. Applicants must be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, with experience in the design, preparation and personal control of five and six figure Contracts from sketch plans to completion.

(*b*) ARCHITECT, Grade II. Salary £450×£25—£700 per annum. Applicants should be Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, with experience in the preparation of sketch plans and full working drawings, negotiations with specialist Sub-Contractors, and supervision of work under construction.

(*c*) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, Grade II. Salary £300×£20—£440 per annum. Applicants must have a good standard of Architectural draughtsmanship, with experience in the preparation of working drawings under supervision. Preference will be given to applicants working for the Intermediate R.I.B.A. Examination.

(*d*) QUANTITY SURVEYOR, Grade I. Salary £700×£25—£875 per annum. Applicants should be Members of the R.I.C.S., with considerable experience in a Quantity Surveyor's office and be experienced in the preparation of Bills of Quantities for all trades, detailed approximate estimates, writing Specifications, valuation and measurements for interim certificates and settlement of final accounts.

(*e*) CLERKS OF WORKS, Grade II. Salary £400×£25—£550 per annum. Applicants must have been building tradesmen with extensive and recent experience of the site supervision of five or six figure Contracts, preferably under the control of an Architect. Applicants should have a sound knowledge of heating and electrical layouts and of reinforced concrete work and an understanding of Contract procedure.

Applications, stating age, education, qualifications, experience, present appointment and salary, should be submitted within 14 days from the date of this advertisement, to the Divisional Establishment Officer, National Coal Board, 40, Portland Street, Manchester, 1.

Applicants should state clearly the appointment for which application is made. 1277

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

PLANNING ASSISTANTS (ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING) required at Preston (Headquarters), and in the Ulverston, Lancaster, Blackpool, Accrington, Liverpool, Wigan, Bury and Manchester Divisional Offices of the County Planning Department.

Commencing salary within the range of £390-£660 per annum (A.P.T., Grades I to VI), commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Candidates for Grades V and VI should be qualified by professional examination as Architects, Engineers, Surveyors or Town Planners.

Applicants for Grades I to IV should possess a University Degree or the Intermediate Certificate of a relevant professional body.

SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANTS (ENGINEERING). Duties mainly concern preparation of surveys and town maps in the form required by the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, and dealing with problems involving experience of civil engineering.

SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANTS (ARCHITECTURAL). Duties mainly concerned with design and will include the preparation of detailed layouts for housing schemes, village extensions, and central area improvements.

Applications, giving names, addresses and qualifications of two referees (where possible one should be present employer), and stating for which appointment application is made, should reach the County Planning Officer, County Offices, Preston, by 9th December, 1950. 1276

DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
APPOINTMENT OF DRAUGHTSMAN AND GENERAL ASSISTANT (GRADE I).

Applications are invited for the above appointment in the Council's Surveyor's Department.

Candidates must be neat, expeditious draughtsmen, and preference will be given to applicants who have had architectural training.

The National Conditions of Service will apply to the appointment, and also the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. The selected applicant will be required to pass a medical examination. The appointment will be terminable by one month's notice in writing on either side.

Form of application may be obtained from the undersigned, and must be returned, suitably endorsed, with the names of three referees, not later than Thursday, 14th December, 1950.

Canvassing in any form will be a disqualification, and candidates must disclose in writing whether to their knowledge they are related to any member or to any senior officer of the Council.

H. D. JEFFRIES,
Clerk of the Council.

Pippbrook, Dorking.
16th November, 1950. 1275

BIRKENHEAD EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Applications are invited for the following positions of CLERK OF WORKS :—

(*a*) New Birkenhead Technical College (estimated cost £600,000).

(*b*) New Laird Street Primary School (estimated cost £59,000).

The salary in accordance with the National Joint Scale of Salaries for (*a*) will be £660 per annum and for (*b*) £420 per annum, rising by annual increments to a maximum of £465 per annum. The appointment in each case will be subject to one calendar month's notice on either side.

Applicants should have had experience as a Clerk of Works and have a thorough knowledge and practical experience of Building Construction, Reinforced Concrete and Steel School Construction, be able to supervise all trades, be capable of setting out all works, and have a thorough knowledge of working to Bills of Quantities and Drawings.

Form of application (indicating for which post application is made), to be returned by the 7th December, 1950, can be obtained by sending a stamped-addressed envelope to the Director of Education (Building Dept.), 63, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.

DONALD P. MEADY,
Town Clerk.

Birkenhead. 1226

BOROUGH OF ANDOVER.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an Architectural Assistant, in the office of the Borough Surveyor, at a salary on the National Joint Council Scale, A.P.T., III and IV, i.e., £450-£525, commencing salary according to qualifications and experience.

Candidates should have passed the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.B.A., and have had such subsequent experience as will justify their placing in the appropriate grade, be experienced in the design and erection of houses and other Municipal buildings.

Applications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," should be delivered to the undersigned not later than Monday, 11th December, 1950, and be accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials and full particulars of training and experience.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

Consideration will be given to housing the applicant should his domestic circumstances justify the allocation of a house.

E. J. O. GARDINER,
Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Municipal Offices,
"Beech Hurst," Weyhill Road,
Andover, Hants.
13th November, 1950. 1241

HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE.
GOLD COAST.

Vacancies exist for ARCHITECTS in the Public Works Department, Gold Coast. Candidates should have the A.R.I.B.A. or equivalent qualification, and have had not less than five years' experience since obtaining qualification. They should have considerable experience in design, preparation of drawings, specifications and contract documents, preferably with a Government or Local Authority. Salary £1,230 per annum in scale, rising to £1,600 per annum gross, point of entry depending on age, qualification and experience.

The post is on contract for two tours of duty of eighteen months each in the first instance, and the officer will be eligible for a gratuity of £25 for each three months of completed service. Free first-class passages provided for the officer and his wife and children up to three in number under 9 years of age on first appointment and on leave. Partly furnished quarters at a rent of from £60 to £150 per annum, depending on salary, will be provided. Free medical attention. Leave is granted at the rate of 7 days for each month of residential service after a tour of duty. Income tax at Colonial rates and is much less than in the United Kingdom.

Intending candidates should write at once for further particulars and form of application to the Director of Recruitment (Colonial Service), Colonial Office, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W.1, quoting reference No. 27301/27. 1240

GOWER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.
APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above appointment in the Engineer and Surveyor's Department, at a salary in accordance with A.P.T., Grade V (£520-£570) of the National Scales.

Applicants must be Associates of the Royal Institution of British Architects and have had experience in :—

Municipal Housing Schemes, Shops, Adaptations, Estimating and Supervision of Works.

The appointment is a temporary one for a minimum period of three years, and will be terminable by one month's notice in writing on either side. It is also subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

Applications, endorsed "Senior Architectural Assistant," stating age, experience and qualifications, and accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be delivered to the undersigned not later than noon on Thursday, 30th November, 1950.

H. K. NEWCOMBE,
Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices, 8, Uplands Crescent,
Swansea. 1188

CORPORATION OF GREENOCK.
MASTER OF WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the position of ASSISTANT ARCHITECT in the Master of Works Department of the Corporation, the salary being in accordance with Grade A.P.T., VI, of the National Scale of Salaries.

Applicants must be Registered Architects and experienced in local authority work, including housing and general architectural work.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation (Scotland) Act, 1937.

Applications, giving details of age, marital state, qualifications, present and previous employment, training and experience, and enclosing copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be lodged with the Master of Works, Municipal Buildings, Greenock, not later than Friday, 8th December, 1950.

JOHN LIDDELL,
Town Clerk.

Municipal Buildings, Greenock.
13th November, 1950. 1247

THE COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN.
EXHIBITIONS OFFICER, SCOTTISH COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN, invite applications for the post of EXHIBITIONS OFFICER, tenable until the end of the Festival of Britain in approximately one year's time. Applications in writing, giving details of age, education, qualifications and posts held, should be sent to the Finance and Establishment Officer, Scottish Committee, Council of Industrial Design, 95, Bothwell Street, Glasgow, C.2. Essential qualifications are a thorough knowledge of architectural and display design, experience in contracting and costing and exhibition management. Salary up to £1,200 a year, according to experience and qualifications. 1274

WYCOMBE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.
(*a*) ENGINEERING ASSISTANT.
(*b*) QUANTITY SURVEYOR.
(*c*) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments in the Architect's Department of the above Council :—

(*a*) ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING ASSISTANT. Candidates must be competent to undertake surveys, levelling, the preparation of working and detail drawings, specifications and quantities in connection with the layout and construction of housing estate roads and sewerage works.

(*b*) QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Candidates must be competent to undertake the preparation of Bills of Quantities and Specifications, interim valuations for payment, measurement of variations and settlement of final accounts, chiefly in connection with housing schemes, including road and sewerage works.

(*c*) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Candidates should have had experience in the preparation of working and detail drawings.

Salary : The salary for each appointment will be in accordance with the National Joint Council's Salary Scales, according to qualifications and experience, *viz.* :—

A.P.T., Grade III (£450-£495). Candidates who have passed the Intermediate or equivalent examination of the appropriate professional body.

A.P.T., Grade IV (£480 £525). Candidates who have passed the Intermediate or equivalent examination of the appropriate professional body and have had two or more years' practical experience.

A.P.T., Grade V (520-£570). Candidates who have passed the Final Examination of the appropriate professional body and have had at least five years' practical experience.

The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and will be terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Travelling expenses will be paid on a mileage basis in accordance with the Council's scale.

Housing accommodation will be provided if necessary.

Applications, endorsed "Engineering Assistant, Quantity Surveyor or Architectural Assistant," stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by copies of two testimonials, should be sent to reach the undersigned by the 30th November, 1950.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

J. AUTON,
Clerk to the Council.

17, High Street, High Wycombe.
14th November, 1950. 1221

CITY OF NOTTINGHAM.
HOUSING ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited from Registered Architects for the appointment of Assistant Architect, in A.P.T. Division, Grade V (£520-£570).

The appointment is in accordance with the National Joint Council's Scheme of Conditions of Service, and subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, giving details of age, training, qualifications, experience and present appointment, together with the names and addresses of two persons to whom reference can be made, should be forwarded to C. A. Pilkington, L.R.I.B.A., City Housing Architect, The Guildhall, Nottingham, not later than Monday, 11th December, 1950.

J. E. RICHARDS,
Town Clerk.

The Guildhall, Nottingham. 1265

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

QUANTITY SURVEYOR (TEMPORARY) required by the Uganda Government for the Public Works Department for one tour of 30 to 36 months in the first instance. Commencing salary according to age and experience in the scale £655 a year, rising to £1,140 a year. Outfit allowance £30. Gratuity on satisfactory completion of services. Free passages. Liberal leave on full salary. Candidates not over 35 must have passed the Intermediate Examinations of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and be capable of performing the normal duties of a Quantity Surveyor, including the preparation of Bills of Quantities, site measuring and finalising contracts.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, full names in block letters, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/N/25523/3A on both letter and envelope. The Crown Agents cannot undertake to acknowledge all applications, and will communicate only with applicants selected for further consideration. 1222

COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.
APPOINTMENT OF QUANTITY SURVEYOR.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Quantity Surveyor in the Borough Surveyor's Department.

The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the passing of a medical examination. The salary will be in accordance with Grade A.P.T., VI, of the National Scales of Salaries, *i.e.*, £595 per annum, rising by annual increments to a maximum of £660 per annum.

Candidates should hold the Final Examination (Quantities Sub-Section) of one of the recognised provisional institutions, be experienced in the preparation of Bills of Quantities, Specifications, Final Accounts, Estimating, etc. There is no form of application, but candidates must state age, experience and any other relevant details and submit the names and addresses of three referees. Applications must be received by the Borough Surveyor, 19, Tower Street, not later than Monday, the 11th December, 1950.

Canvassing will disqualify. If the applicant is to his knowledge related to any member or senior officer of the Council he must disclose that fact in writing when submitting his application.

J. G. BARR,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Ipswich. 1264

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.
PLANNING ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above appointment, in the Borough Surveyor's Department, at a salary within the range of A.P.T., Grade III (£450-£495 per annum), to Grade V (£520-£570 per annum), according to experience and qualifications.

Applicants should have had experience in a similar capacity, and preference will be given to candidates holding a recognised qualification.

Forms of application, etc., may be obtained from the Engineer and Surveyor, 22-24, Nicholas Street, Burnley, to whom applications should be returned not later than Friday, the 8th December, 1950.

C. V. THORNLEY,
Town Clerk.

1233

NATIONAL COAL BOARD—WEST MIDLANDS DIVISION.

Applications are invited for the following appointments :—

ARCHITECT (Grade I). Salary scale £700× £25—£875 per annum.

Headquarters at Himley Hall, near Dudley, Worcs. Applicants must be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and have considerable experience in the preparation of sketch plans, drawings and specifications, the supervision of works in progress, general administrative ability, and be able to control large contracts.

ARCHITECT (Grade II). Salary scale £450× £25—£700 per annum.

Candidates must be Associate Members of the R.I.B.A. or equivalent, and should have experience in the preparation of Survey Sketch Plans, Contract Drawings, Specifications, Site Supervision, etc.

QUANTITY SURVEYOR (Grade II). Salary scale £450×£25—£700 per annum.

Applicants should preferably be Corporate Members of the R.I.C.S. (Quantities Section), and have experience in the preparation of bills of quantities, estimates, measuring up and settlement of final accounts.

TWO CLERKS OF WORKS (Grade 2). Salary scale £400×£25—£550, in the Estates Branch of the Board's Architects' Department.

Headquarters for one post will be at Cannock, Staffs, and for the other near Nuneaton, Warwickshire. Applicants must have a sound knowledge of property repairs (Houses and Farms), preparation of specifications and approximate estimates, drainage and water supplies, preparation of reports and supervision of contracts, including works carried out on the basis of the "War Department Schedule of prices for Building Works."

Commencing salaries according to experience and qualifications.

All posts are eligible for the Board's Superannuation Scheme.

Applications, giving qualifications, experience, etc., should be made as soon as possible to :

THE ESTABLISHMENT OFFICER,
National Coal Board, West Midlands Division,
Himley Hall, Dudley, Worcs. 1263

LEEDS REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD invites applications for the post of SENIOR LAND SURVEYOR on the Headquarters Staff of the Board. Salary in accordance with Grades VII-VIII, £635-£760 per annum. Candidates should be experienced in preparing measured drawings of existing work, surveying and levelling sites for new work, the acquisition of sites, and with a good experience of the law relating to land and property.

Preference will be given to persons who are Members of the R.I.C.S., Building Section, or who have similar qualifications.

The appointment will be subject to the National Health Service (Superannuation) Regulations, 1950, to such terms and conditions of service as may be laid down from time to time, and the successful candidate, if not already in the National Health Service, will be required to pass a medical examination. The appointment will be terminable by one calendar month's notice on either side.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience and present salary, together with the names of two referees, should be forwarded to the Secretary, 29/31, Eastgate, Leeds, 2, by not later than Saturday, 16th December, 1950.

Canvassing in any form, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify. 1290

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR.

Formal notice is hereby given that the next examination of persons desirous of obtaining a certificate of proficiency to perform the duties of the office of district surveyor will be conducted in London in October, 1951, by the Board established by the London County Council, in accordance with Section 77 of the London Building Acts (Amendment) Act, 1939. The minimum age limit for candidates is 25.

Possession of this certificate carries eligibility to compete for appointment to vacant positions as District Surveyor, at maximum salaries ranging from £1,200 to £1,800 a year (inclusive), or as Assistant District Surveyor (salary scale £840 by £40 to £960 a year).

It is intended to hold subsequent examinations annually.

For regulations governing candidature, the current syllabus and application forms for the examination, or for any further information, apply to the Architect to the Council, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. (1451) 1245

HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE.

A vacancy exists for an ASSISTANT ARCHITECT in the Public Works Department, Gambia.

The appointment is either on contract or permanent and pensionable. If on contract the salary would be in the scale £884 to £1,000 per annum. If permanent and pensionable the salary scale would be £720 to £1,300 per annum. Point of entry in each case depending on age, qualifications, experience and war service. In addition to the above a non-pensionable cost-of-living allowance of £60 per annum is payable. For contract appointments a gratuity of £25 for every three months of service is payable at the termination of the service.

Candidates must have had a thorough training and experience as a general assistant in an Architect's office. Age limits 35 to 40. Candidates for appointment to the permanent staff must have the A.R.I.B.A. or equivalent qualification.

Partly furnished quarters at rents of £60 to £90 per annum for officers appointed on the permanent establishment but rent-free for those on contract terms. Free first-class passages each way each tour for the officer and his wife, if married, are provided. Home leave on full pay at the end of each tour of 18 months at the rate of seven days for each month of resident service. Income tax at local rates.

Intending candidates should write for further particulars and application form to the Director of Recruitment (Colonial Service), Colonial Office, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1, giving brief details of age, qualifications and experience as soon as possible, quoting the reference number 27301/15. 1267

Tenders for Contracts

6 lines or under, 12s. 6d.; each additional line, 2s.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF LINDSEY.
POLICE BUILDINGS AND COURTS.
TOWN HALL SQUARE, SCUNTHORPE.
CONTRACT NO. 2.—SUPERSTRUCTURE.

Contractors desirous of tendering for the Superstructure of these Buildings, known as Contract No. 2, should submit their names to the Architects, Messrs. C. B. Pearson & Son, F.R.I.B.A., 18, Dalton Square, Lancaster, on or before the 30th November, 1950. The Foundations up to Ground Level, Roads, Sewers and Site Works have been subject to a separate Contract and are now nearing completion.

Specifications, Bills of Quantities and Form of Tender will be sent to Contractors desirous of Tendering, and plans may be seen at the offices of the Architects, the office of the Clerk of Works on the site, or at my offices.

The acceptance of any Tender is subject to the approval of the Home Office, and the Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Scunthorpe Police Buildings and Courts," must be delivered to me not later than Saturday, the 6th January, 1951.

HERBERT COPLAND,
Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices, Lincoln.
November, 1950. 1223

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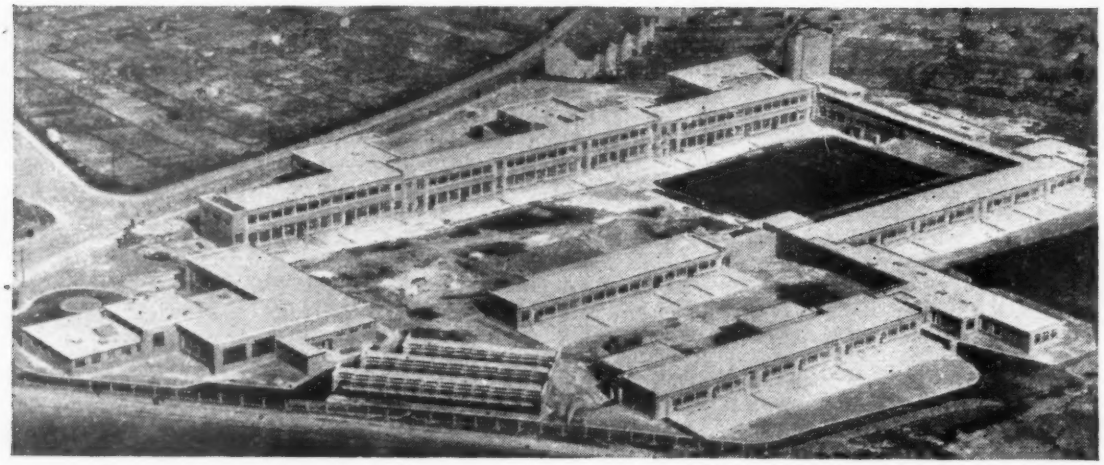

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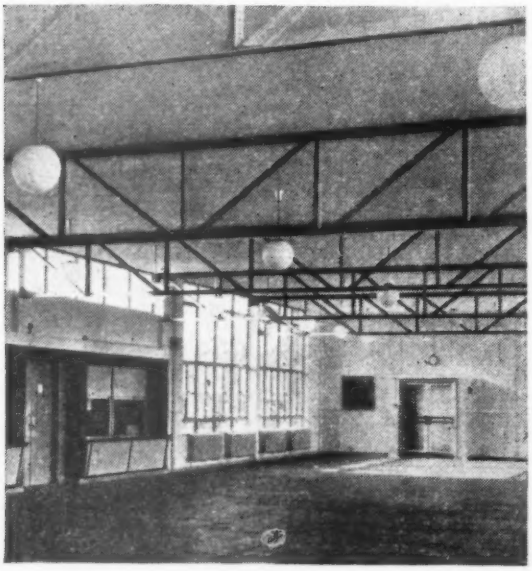

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