

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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★ 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 Museum 1783 |
| ILA | Institute of Landscape Architects. 12, Gower Street, W.C.1. | |
| I of Arb. | Institute of Arbitrators, 35/37, Hastings House, 10, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2. | Temple Bar 4071 Museum 7197/5176 |
| IOB | Institute of Builders. 48, Bedford Square, W.C.1. | |
| 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. 23, Saville Row, W.1. | Regent 8411 |
| MOLGP | Ministry of Local Government & Planning. Whitehall, S.W.1. | Whitehall 43.0 |
| 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 |
| 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. | Abbey 1010 |
| 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, Rutherglen. | Holborn 2646 |
| SPAB | Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. 55, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1. | Temple Bar 5006 |
| TCPA | Town and Country Planning Association. 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. | City 4771 |
| TDA | Timber Development Association. 21, College Hill, E.C.4. | Sloane 4554 |
| TGC | The Gas Council. 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. | Victoria 8815 |
| TPI | Town Planning Institute. 18, Ashley Place, S.W.1. | City 4444 |
| TTF | Timber Trades Federation. 69, Cannon Street, E.C.4. | Mayfair 8866 |
| WDC | War Damage Commission. Devonshire House, Mayfair Place, Piccadilly, W.1. | Victoria 5783 |
| WEDA | Welfare Equipment Development Association. 74, Victoria St., S.W.1. | Oxford 47988 |
| ZDA | Zinc Development Association. Lincoln House, Turl Street, Oxford. | |

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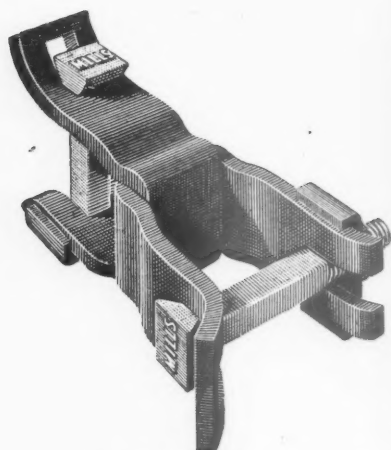
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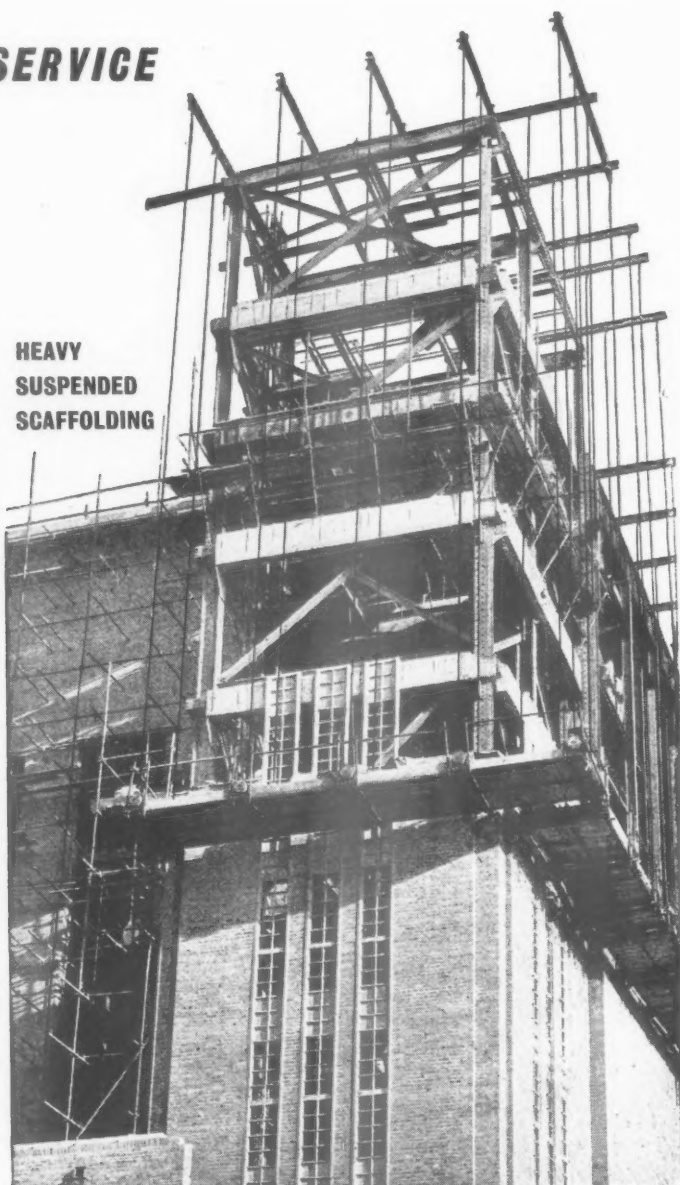
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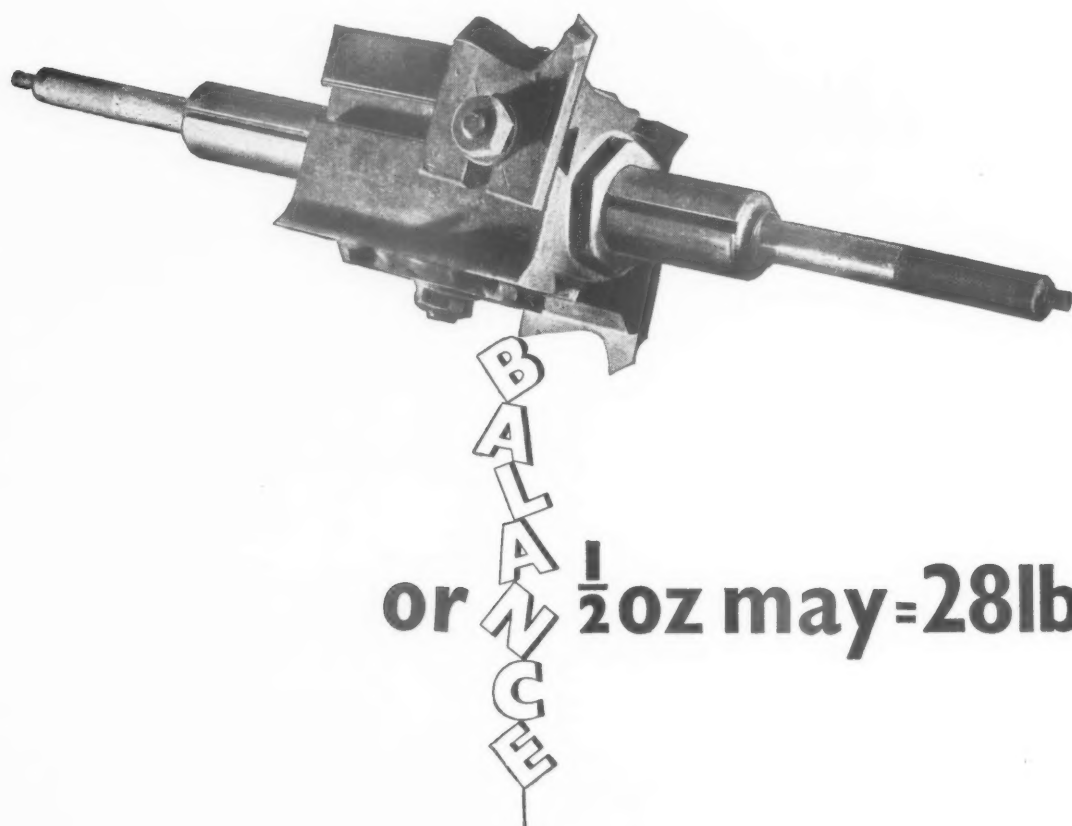
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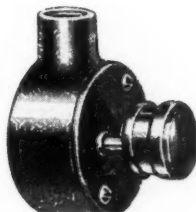
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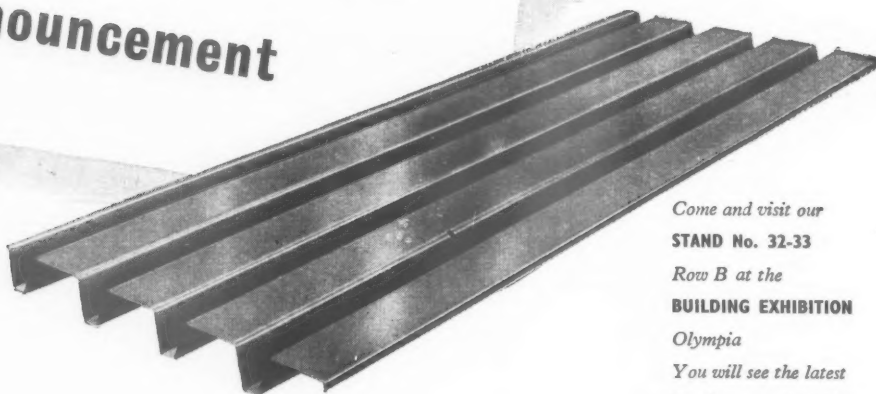
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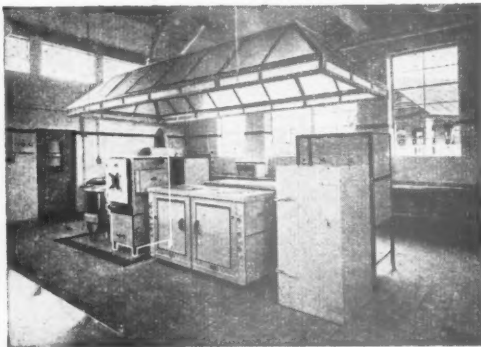
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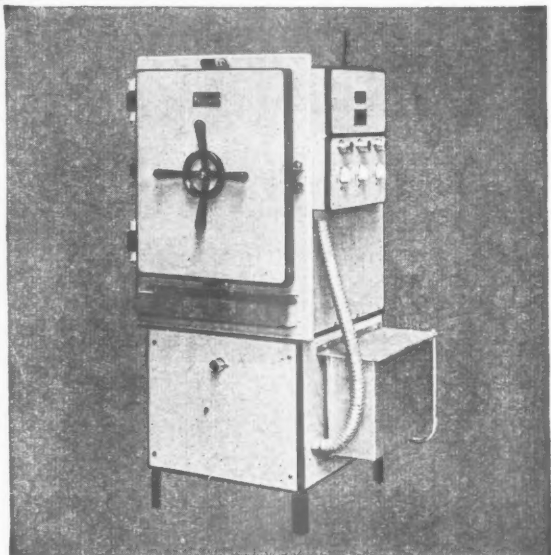
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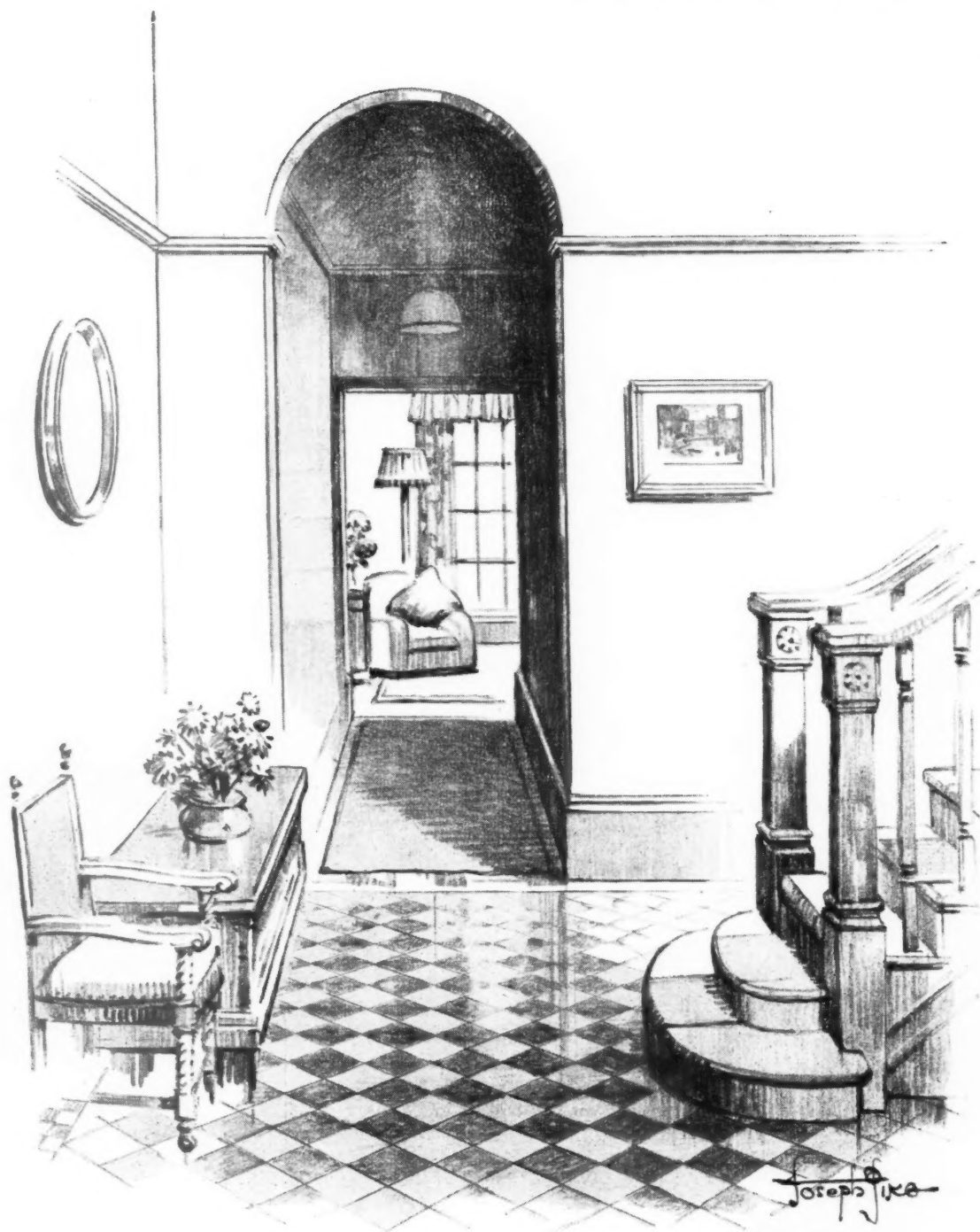
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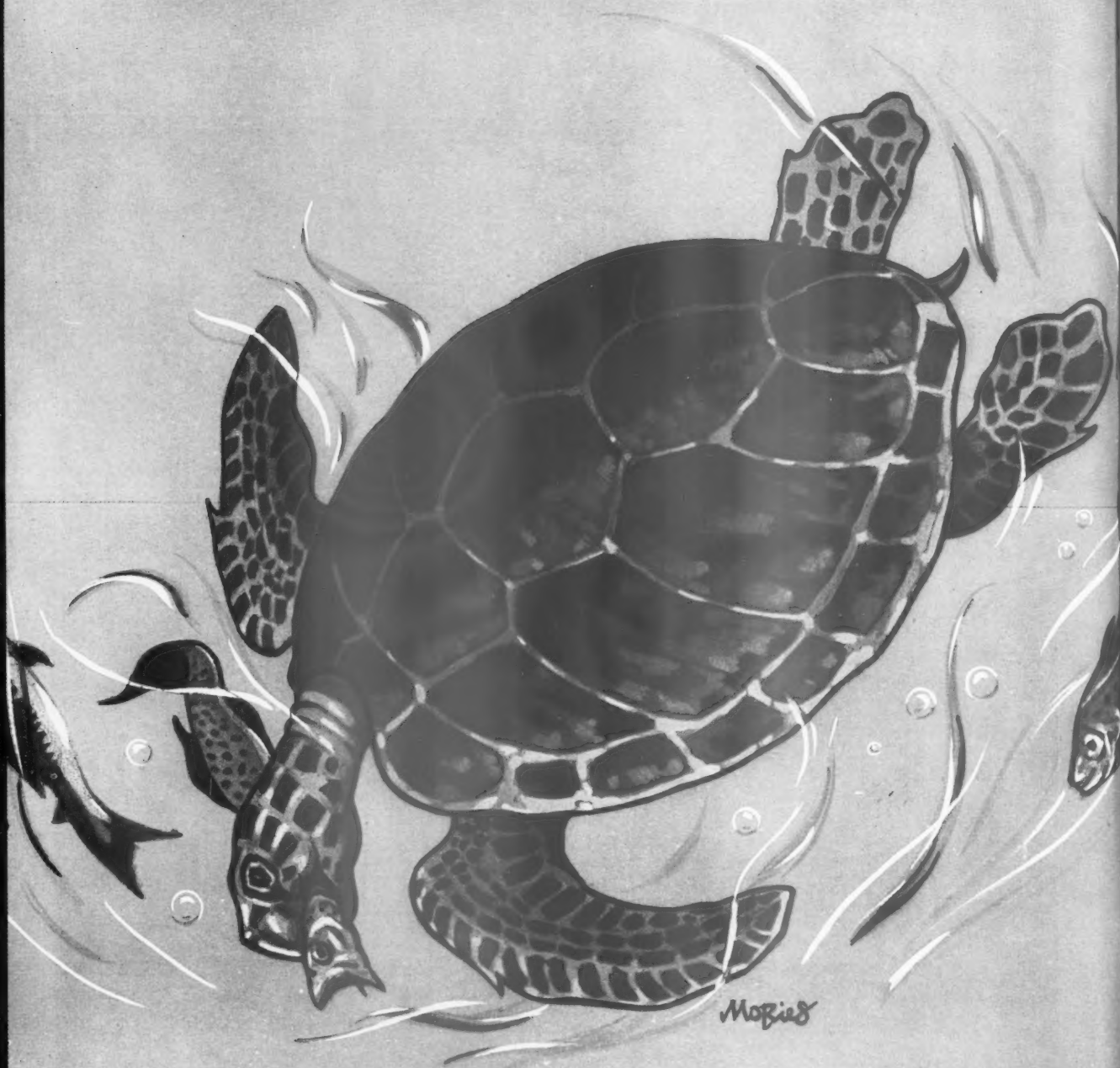


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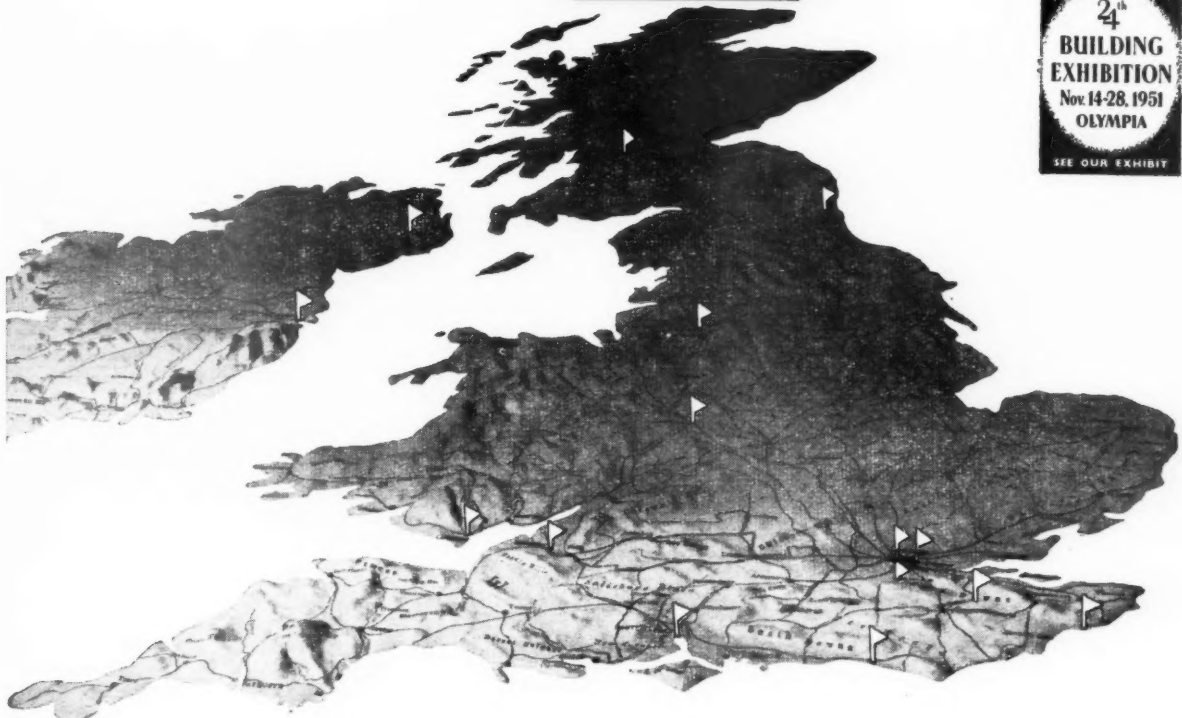
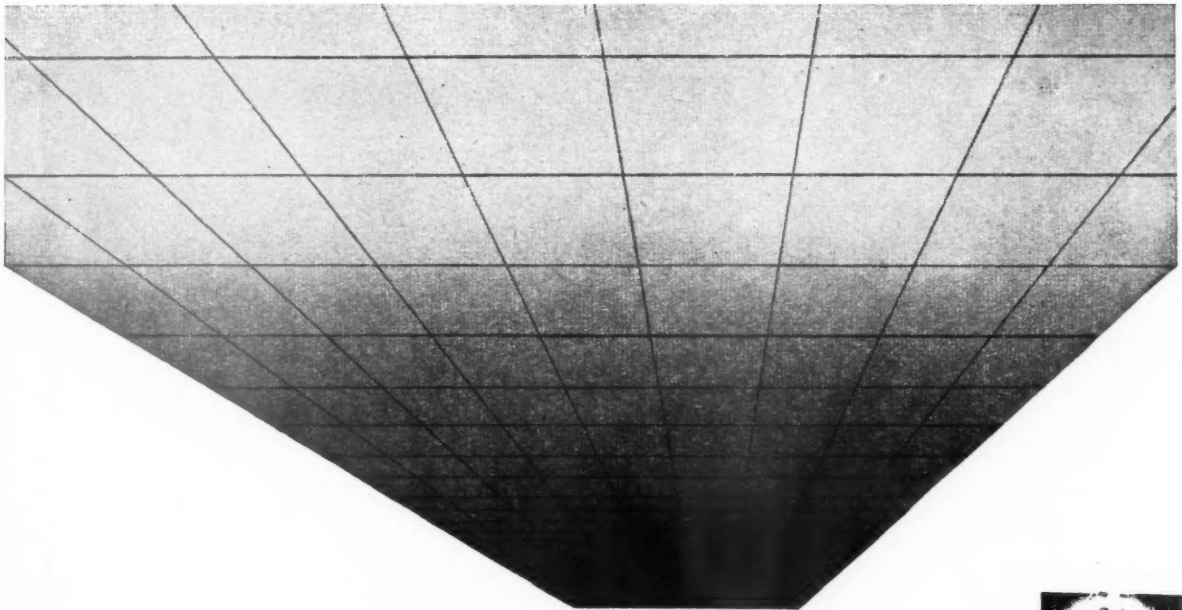


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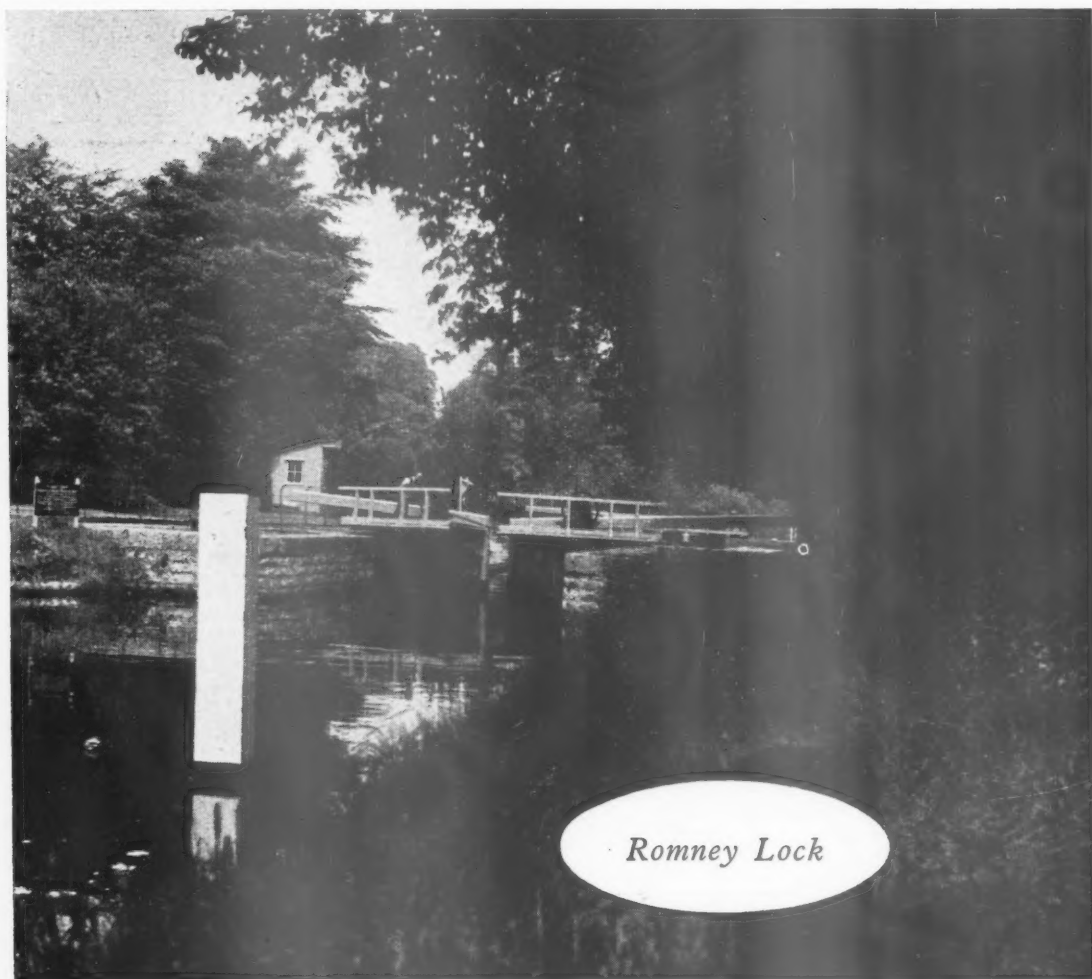
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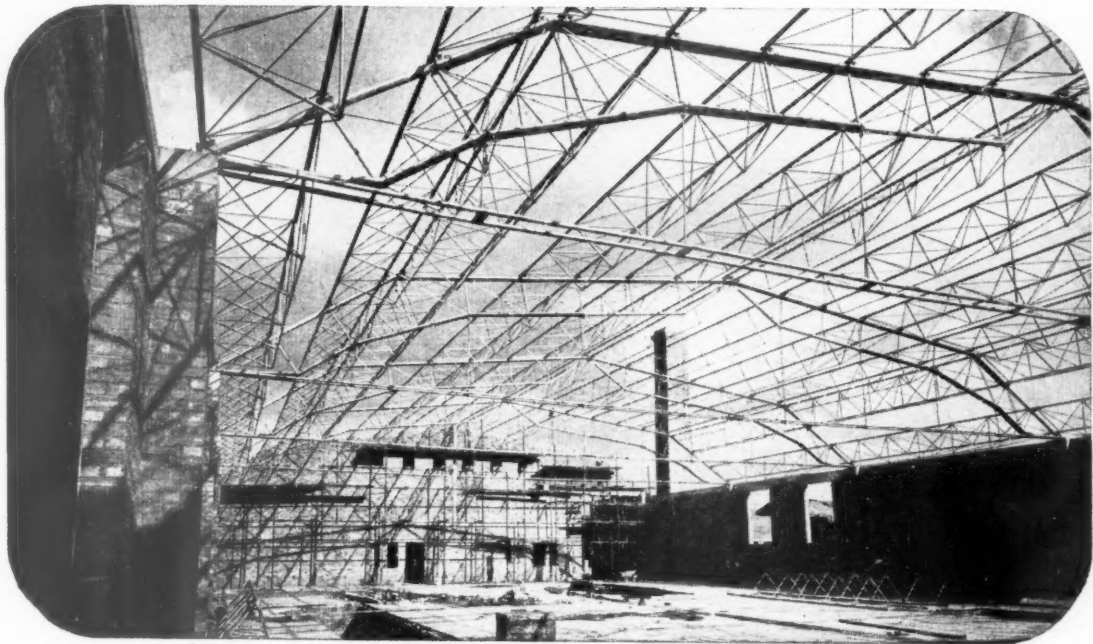
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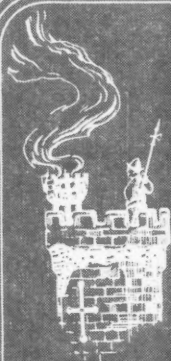
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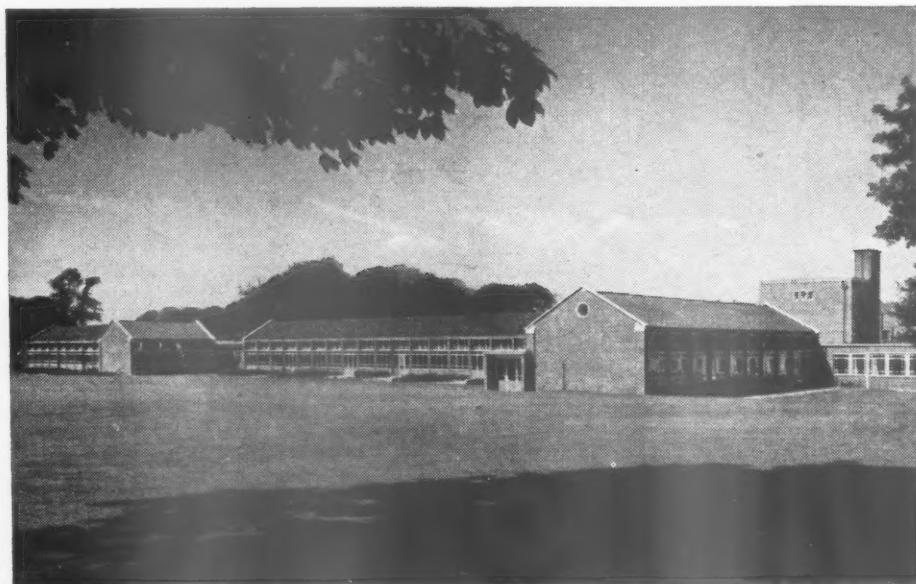
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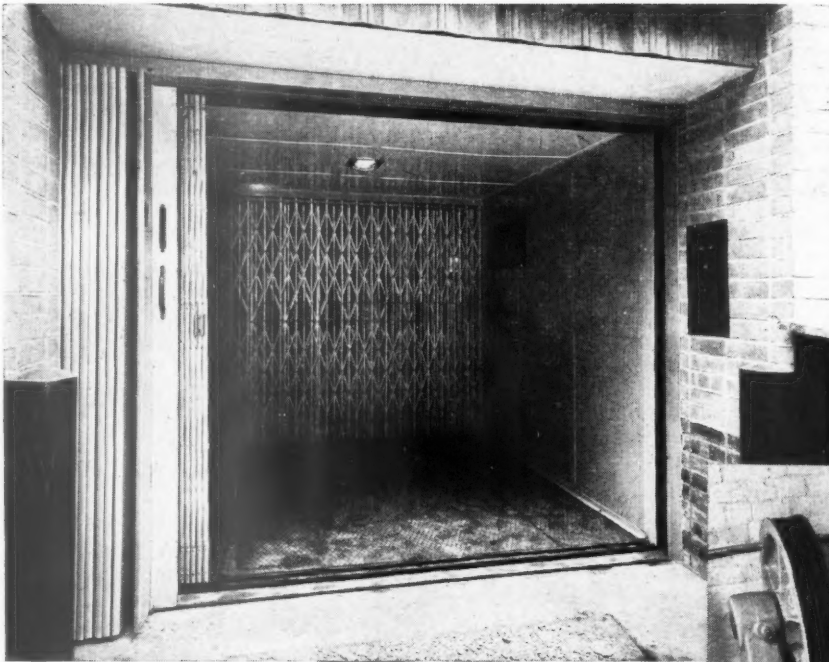
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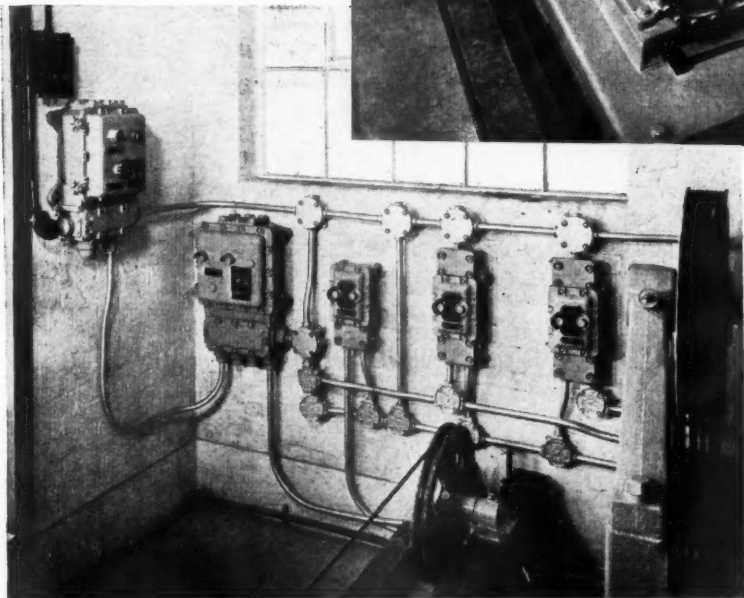
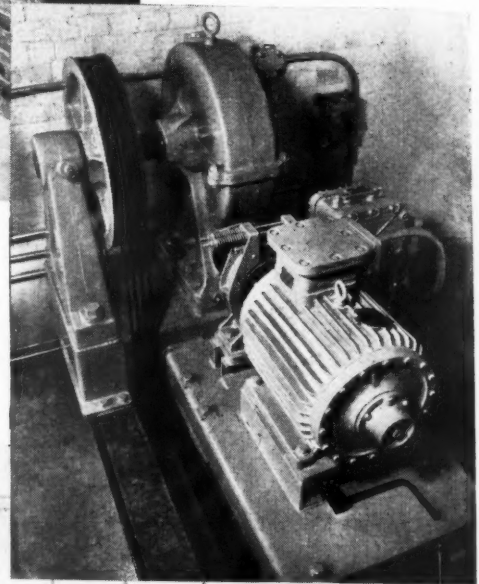


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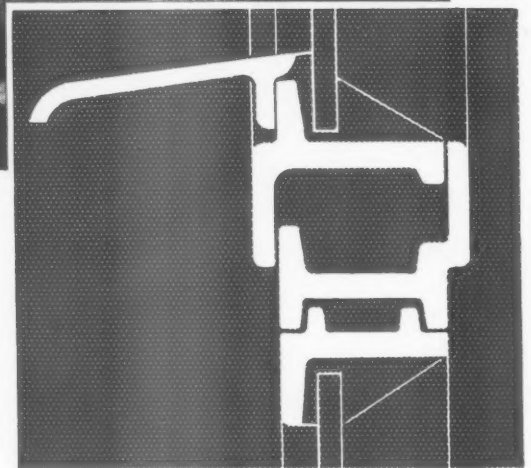
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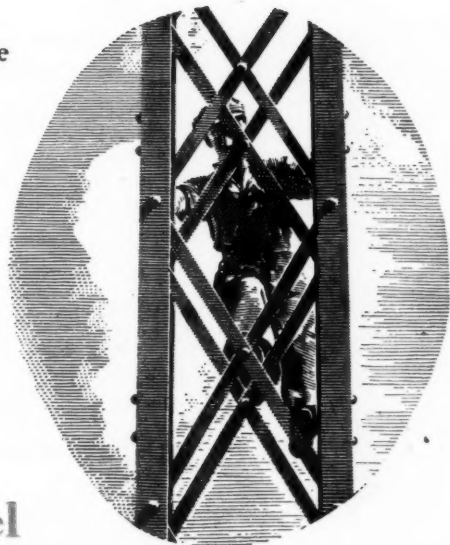
THE CRITTALL MANUFACTURING CO. LTD • BRAINTREE • ENGLAND



A job done with zest

What this young woman is up to we are not quite sure, but she's getting on with the job and obviously enjoying it; that smile comes from following her creative urge.

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Banister, Walton build in steel

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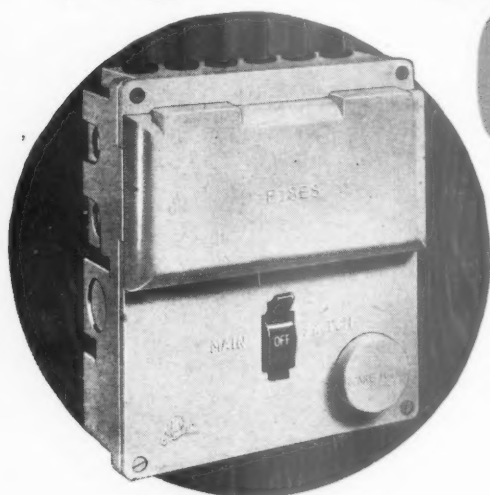
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(British Patent No. 577848)

**for Consumer's Services
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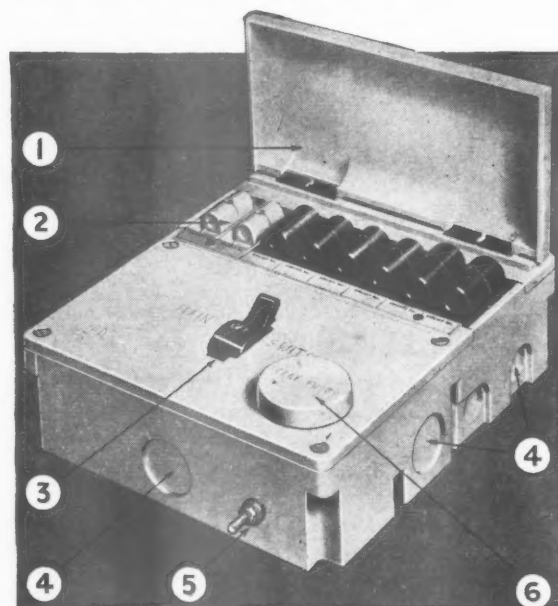
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EASY TO INSTALL Chassis-mounted components simplify installation. Ample cabling facilities are provided.

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*Shops flanking the entrance to St. Bride's Avenue, Fleet Street.
From a drawing by Thomas R. Shepherd, published in 1829*



*Polished Plate Glass Windows and an "ARMOURPLATE" Glass door give unrestricted view of the interior of the Susan Bag Shop, Bond Street, London, W.1
Designer: W. Heumann, London, W.C.1*

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Pilkington's
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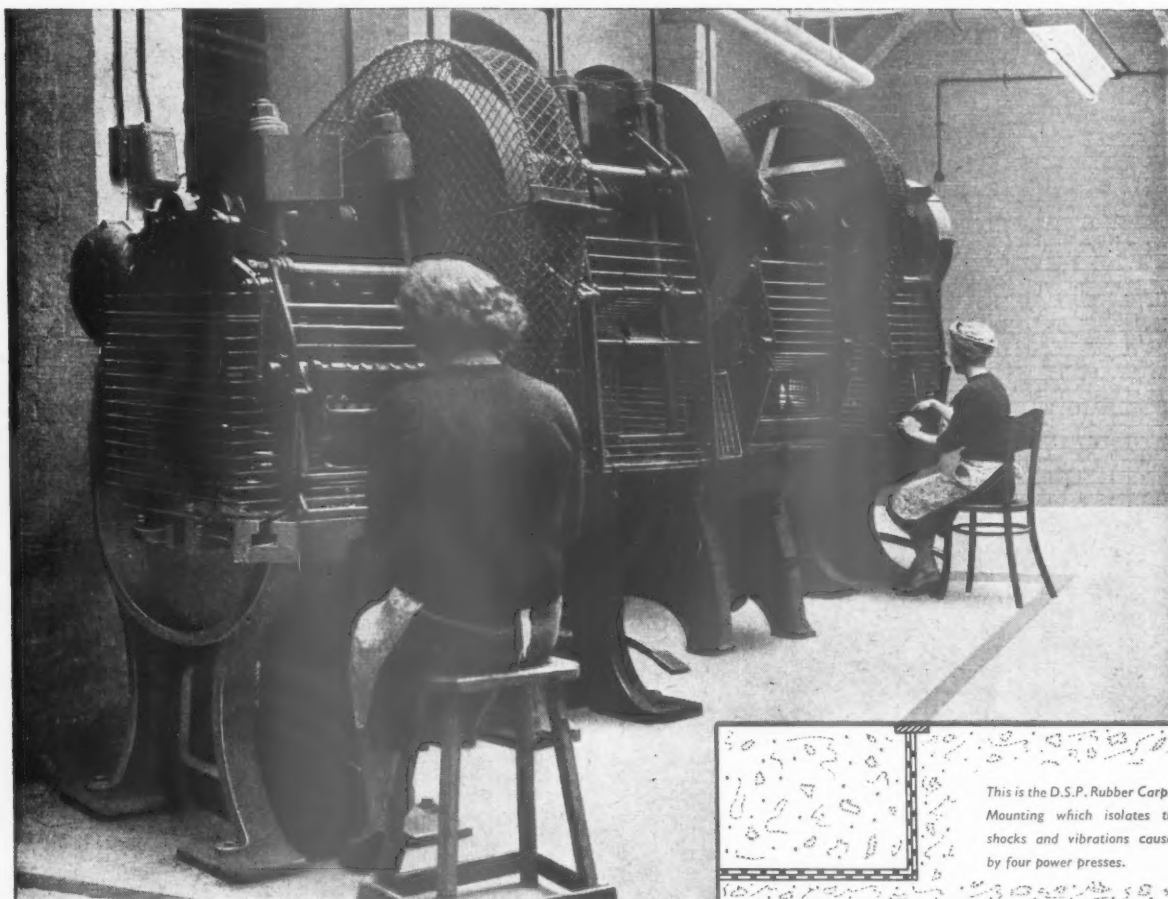
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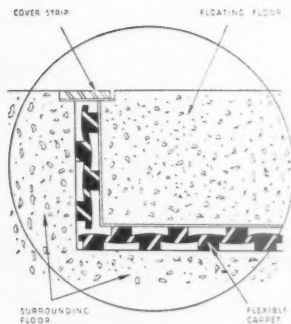
These four power presses operate in the Works of a well-known manufacturing jeweller in the Midlands.



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THE PROVED BARRIER AGAINST VIBRATION

The following examples of installations incorporating the D.S.P. Rubber Carpet are typical cases where this treatment has proved highly effective in isolating vibration.



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|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Four Power Presses on a common foundation block | 126 sq. ft. | 20 tons | 96% |
| Small Power Hammer | 17 sq. ft. | 5.6 tons | 90% |
| Masticating Mills in a Rubber Factory | 410 sq. ft. | 121 tons | Maximum movement of surrounding floor '0001" |
| Laboratory Floor of Research Institute | 72 sq. ft. | 6 tons | Maximum movement of mounted floor '0002" |

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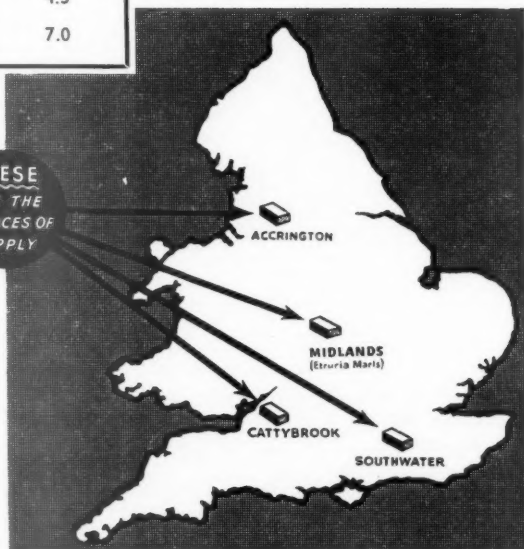
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CLAY ENGINEERING BRICKS
to B.S.S. 1301—Class A or B

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BUILD TO ENDURE

| CLASS OF BRICK | MINIMUM AVERAGE STRENGTH LB./SQ. IN. | MAXIMUM AVERAGE WATER ABSORPTION % BY WEIGHT (5 HOURS BOILING TEST) |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| A | 10,000 | 4.5 |
| B | 7,000 | 7.0 |

THESE
ARE THE
SOURCES OF
SUPPLY



Please write for booklet, "The Properties and Applications of Engineering Bricks."



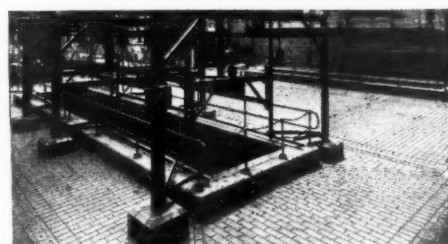
● POWER STATIONS

Engineering Bricks are being widely used in the construction of new power stations for the British Electricity Authority.



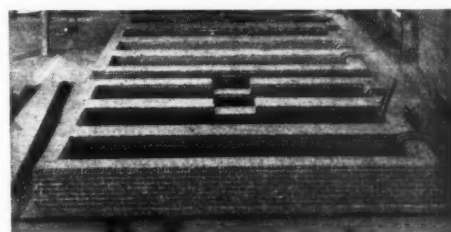
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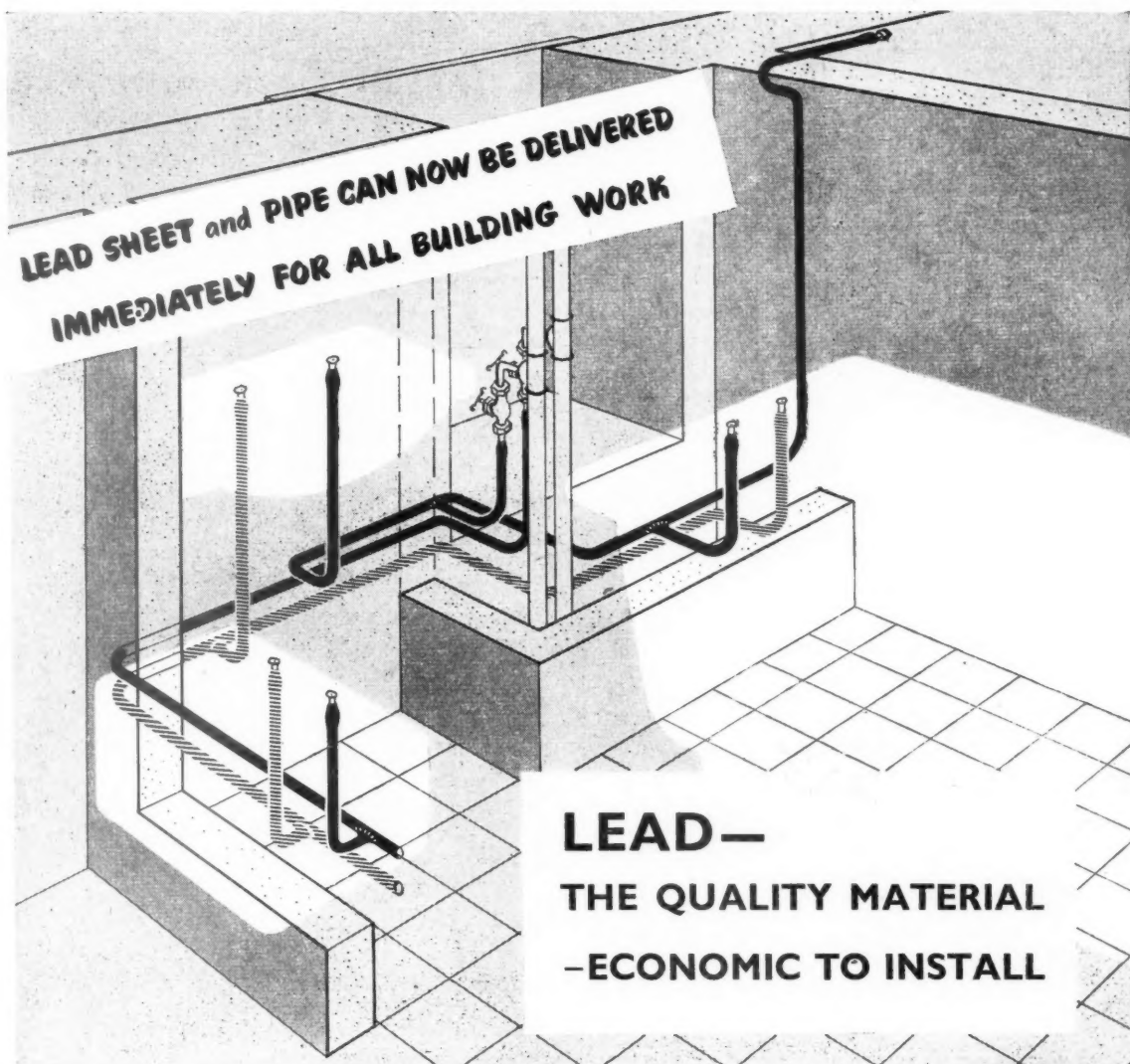
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The Technical Information Bureau of the Lead Industries Development Council exists to give assistance on problems relating to the use of lead sheet and pipe in building work. Details of its application are given in a series of Information Sheets. These sheets are available to architects, surveyors, builders, plumbers and other technicians interested upon application to the Council. "Students" applications should be endorsed by an instructor or master of a technical school.

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TELEPHONE: SLOANE 0474
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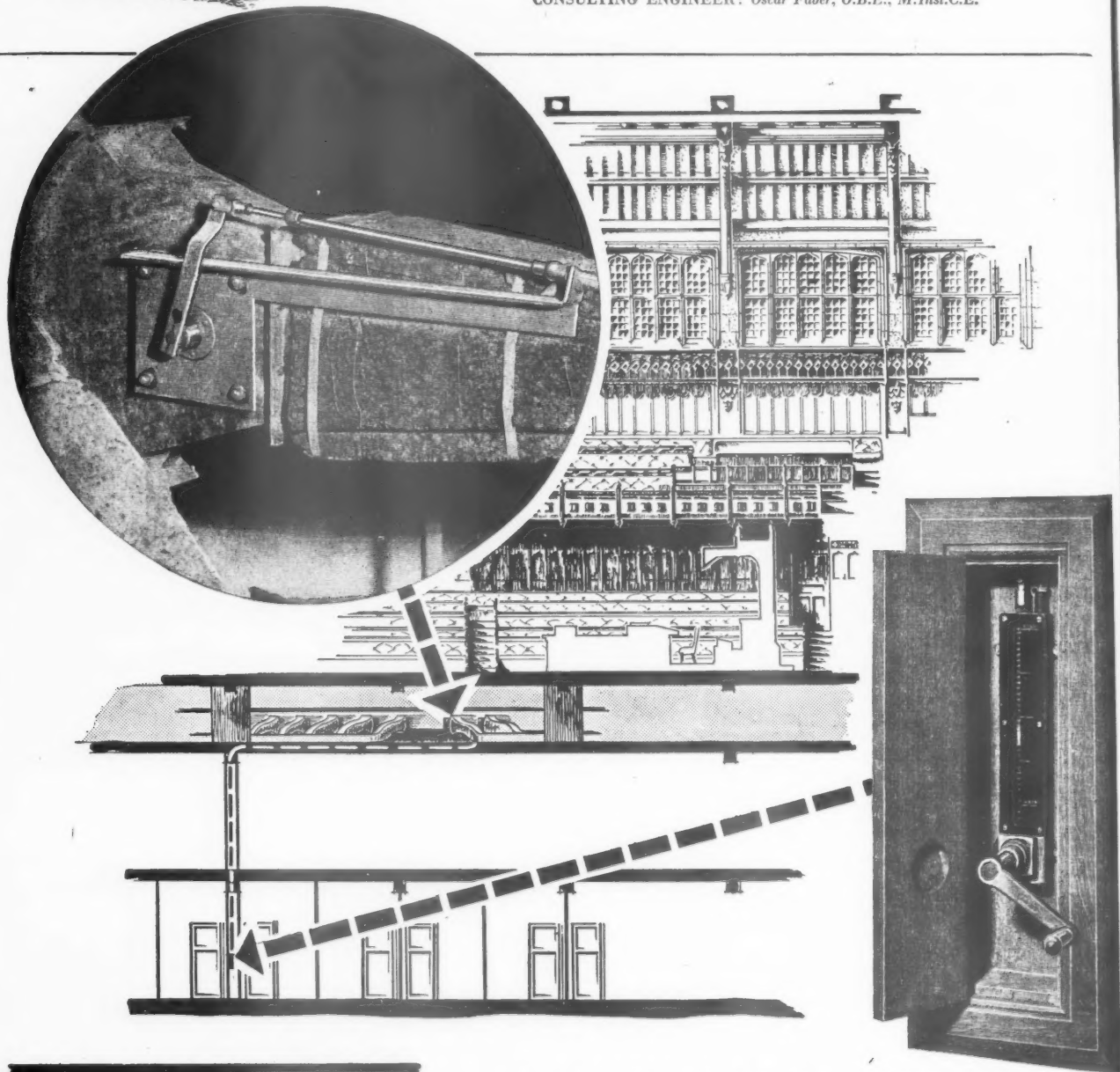
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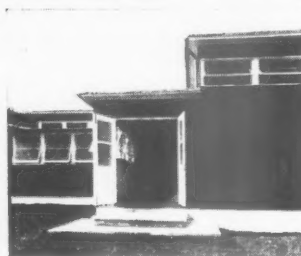
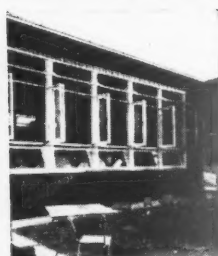
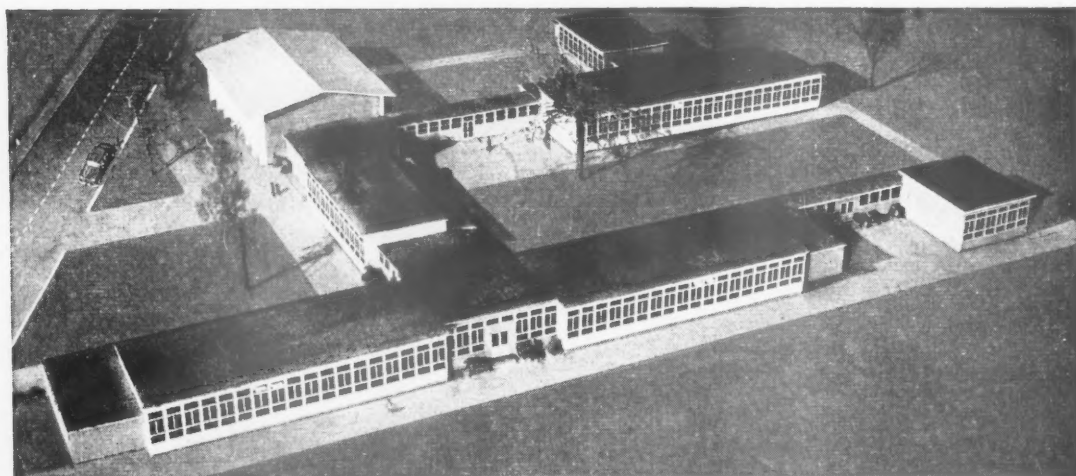
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182/65



Illustration: Store of A. de Gruchy and Co. Ltd.

Architect: A. Nigel Biggar, A.R.I.B.A.

Contractors: Charles Le Quesne Ltd.

A new store in Jersey with 5,000 square yards of **MARBOLITH Composition Flooring**

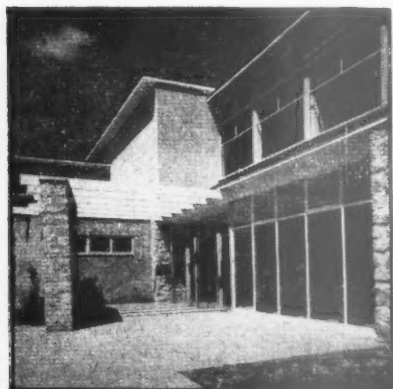


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*Ministry of Education Memorandum on
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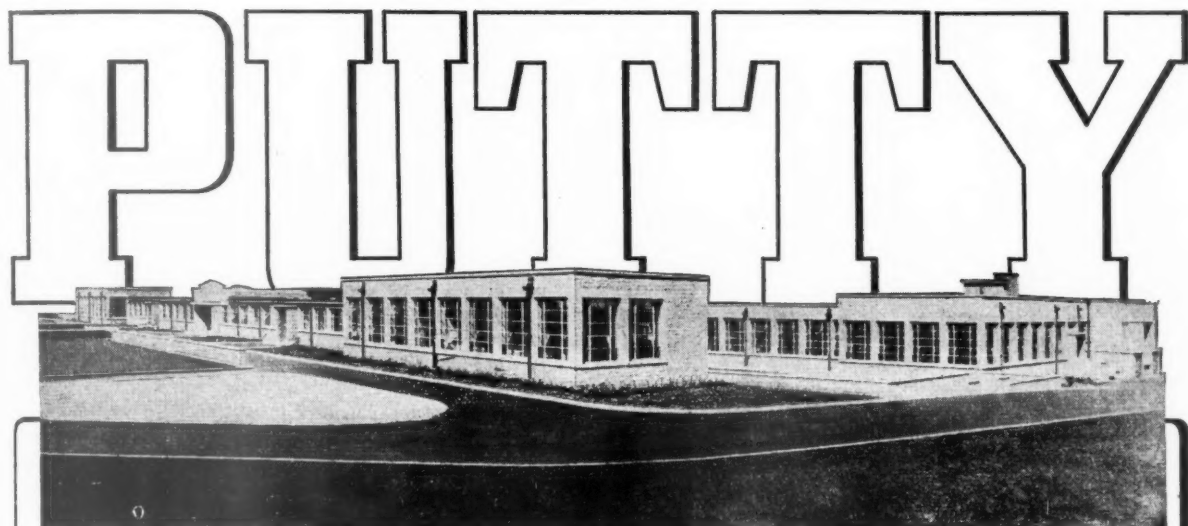
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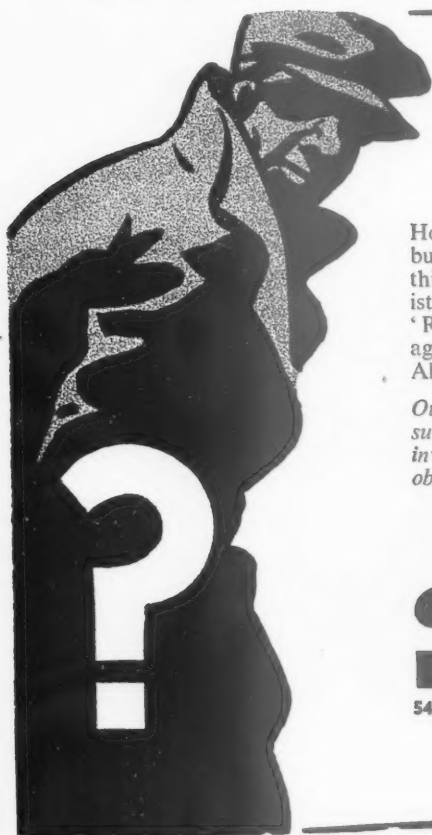
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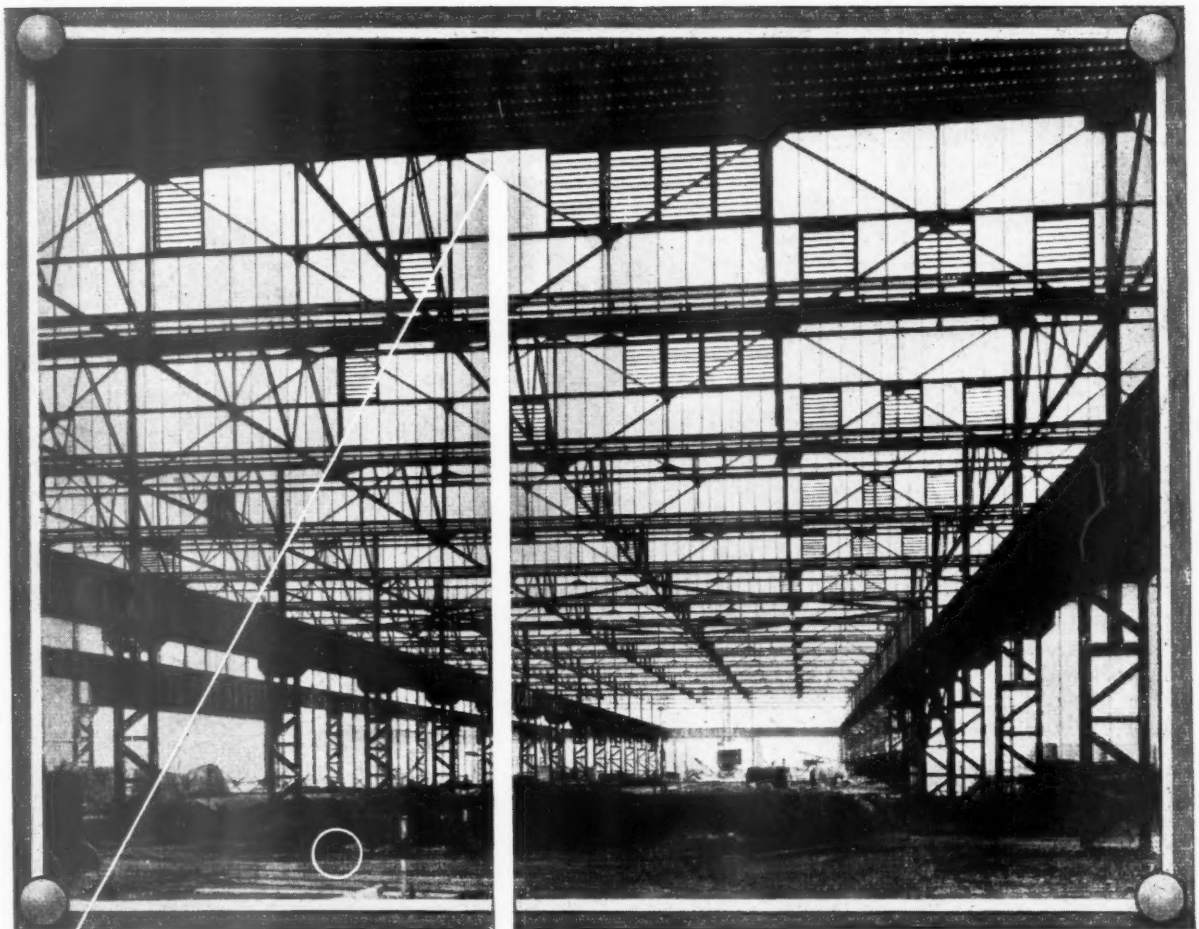


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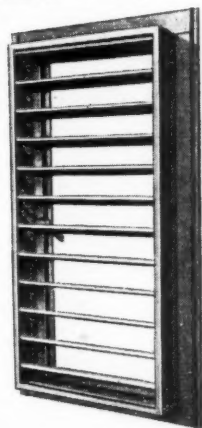
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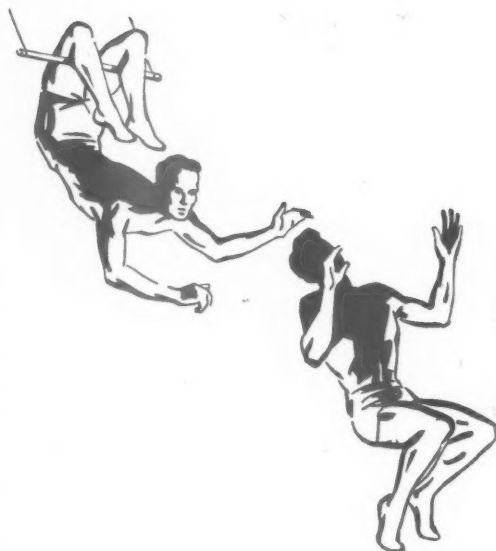
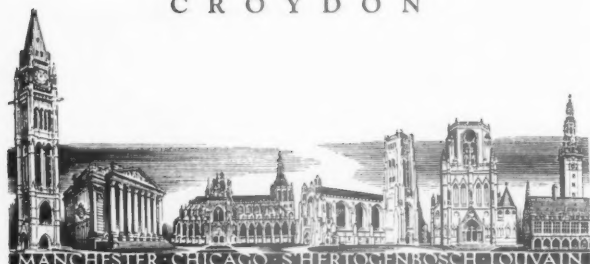
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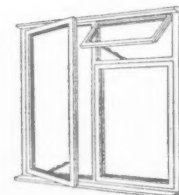
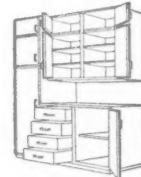
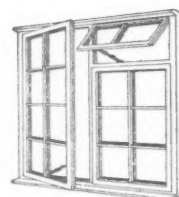
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AND
CLOCKMAKERS

CROYDON

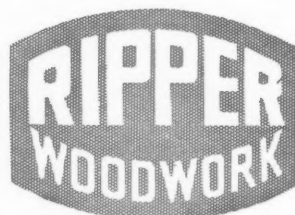


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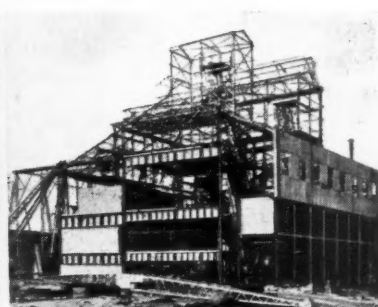
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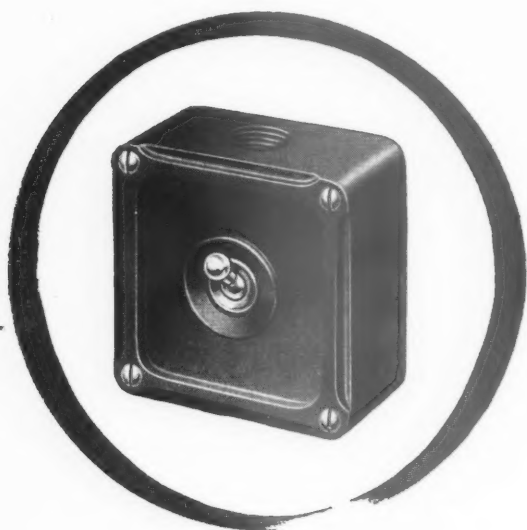


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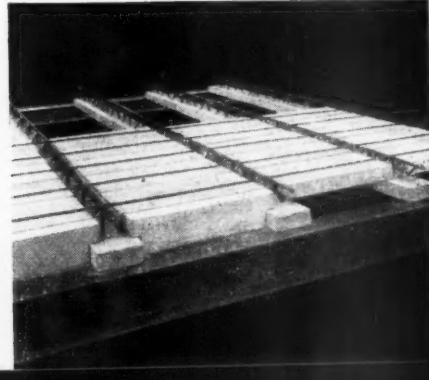
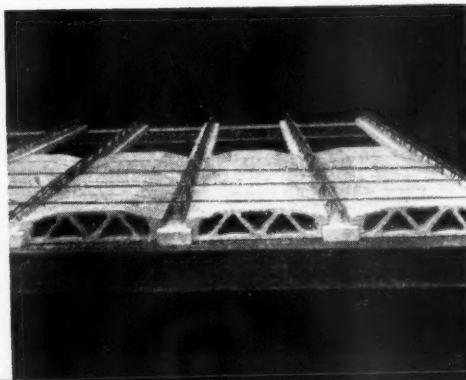
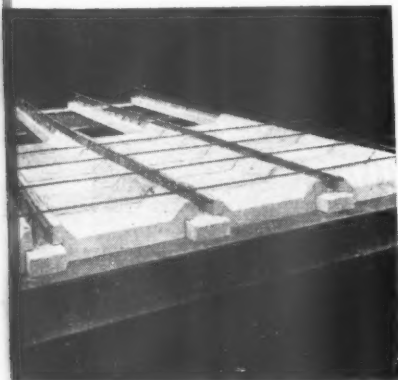
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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

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ARCHITECT MP'S

Now, before you become absorbed in this week's thrilling instalment, have you given your vote? In case you cannot make up your mind how to vote there are some statements, made by the two principal parties, on building matters, printed elsewhere in the JOURNAL. If, having read them, you really feel politically convinced one way or the other, don't vote at all. You are obviously an impressionable chap who should be disenfranchised as quickly as possible.

*

Is there an architect standing for Parliament in your constituency? A hurried search through the lists of the three parties reveals five professed architects standing as Conservatives, two as Liberals, and no Labour architect-

candidates at all. I write "professed" because a check in the Register of Architects and the RIBA Kalender confirms only two of the seven names (Conservatives A. C. Bossom, Maidstone; D. J. Lewis, Kirkdale). It is really time these architectural registers were brought up to date. Though, of course, even mere would-be politicians are notoriously slippery customers.

*

I am surprised, though, that there are not more architect-candidates, considering how we love to organize other people's ways of living, and how we talk and talk . . . and write.

LANDSCAPES, ROMANTIC . . .

It is a pity that the Arts Council should have timed the exhibition of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century landscape gardening now being held at 4, St. James's Square to coincide with the beginning of the close season for country house visiting. If it had been held in the summer people could have followed up their sight of William Kent's original designs for Rousham, for instance, with a visit to the place itself. (Very well worth it, by the way, since Rousham is the only garden by Kent which has never been altered.)

*

However, in itself this is as interesting an exhibition as Dorothy Stroud could make it. Which is saying a lot, because Miss Stroud must know more about the subject than anyone else in the country, with the sole exception perhaps of Christopher Hussey. The hero of her recent biography, *Capability Brown*,* is well represented

* Country Life. 42s.

—by plans, drawings, and (rather touchingly) a pair of his spectacles, "framed in silver, with a shagreen case" as the catalogue accurately notes.

*

Among the other exhibits one which caught my eye was a large view of Shugborough, with Athenian Stuart's reproduction of Hadrian's Arch crowning what was no doubt called an eminence. Did you know that this surprising object is to be seen from the train that goes to Manchester *via* Stafford? You have to keep a sharp lookout for it, since it isn't more than a hundred yards from the line (on the south side). Worth it again, because it offers about the only architectural experience on that route—and one with a strongly Surrealist flavour.

. . . AND FUNCTIONAL

There is a drawing by Claude in the Arts Council exhibition to remind us of the kind of ideal which inspired romantic landscape gardening in eighteenth-century England. In twentieth-century Holland they have other aims and problems, but *The Manchester Guardian* recently carried an article which showed that they are tackling the thing at least as thoroughly.

*

One great difference, of course, is that in Walcheren, flooded during the war, and in the reclaimed North-east Polder, the Dutch start with a clean slate. Another is that their planning is based strictly on the needs of modern farming—which by the way does *not* mean nothing but wire fences, since they recognize that birds and insects play an essential part in an agricultural economy. State subsidies for rural development in Holland are conditional on the preparation of a landscape

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plan for the areas in question, and a five years' course in landscape design has been established at the University of Wageningen to meet the consequent need for practitioners. Moreover, the State Forest Service has a Landscape Department.

TAKE AND GIVE

A reader tells me that he would relish one of my harsh pleasantries on the subject of a resemblance he observes between pages xv and xvi of the JOURNAL for October 4. Oh, Sir, these sober temples are no subject for levity. Is it not appropriate that a man should take up from a bar of Australian walnut coins of the realm which he can put down with satisfaction on another bar of solid oak?

*

You say that "the bar appears to wish to be as respectable as a bank; the bank as hospitable as the bar," and you ask me "which succeeds best?" Surely there is no question of success here; both designs are eminently respectable.

TEN BOB'S WORTH OF ABS-URDITY

Some good soul is pepping up the Architects' Benevolent Society in order to increase the £7,000 already donated for a home for old people—magnanimous work which deserves *your* support. If you are too hard up to be able to afford two guineas for the Dorchester Ball on December 12, you can at least buy a few Christmas cards at the ABS Building Exhibition stand and also send a (non-returnable) deposit for the competition for a monument to commemorate the passing of the Good Old Days of Architecture—on no account to be erected in Portland Place.

*

As the JOURNAL told us last week, the assessors are H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, John Summerson and Osbert Lancaster. You know of Goodhart-Rendel's roguish discoveries; you know of Summerson's calm Georgian learning, and you know from Lancaster that the Modern Movement is finished. And now, when I tell you that Roland Emmet has joined the jury, you should have no trouble in your present state of splendid confusion to create for once a monu-

Right, the saloon bar of the Festival Inn, Lambeth, designed by W. J. Witham. Below, the interior of the Longton branch of Martin's Bank Ltd., designed by A. Glyn Sherwin. These two illustrations appeared on pages xv and xvi respectively of the JOURNAL for October 4 and are commented upon by Astragal on this page.



mental doodle, a work of pure, time-free and utterly illogical architecture.

GB PLANS N.B.

Gordon Brown's activities in the Far East seem to expand almost daily. Readers will remember that soon after he went out to Hong Kong to become the first Professor of Architecture at the University there, he was also appointed architect for a number of building schemes the University was contemplating, several of which are now well under way.

*

Then a few months ago it was announced that Gordon Brown was to plan the big harbour reclamation scheme shortly to be started by the Hong Kong Government. The latest news is from British North Borneo, the Government of which has appointed Gordon Brown as planner. He will be responsible for the development of four new towns, which are projected at

Jesselton, Sandakan, Labuan and Tawan. He also has a school and other buildings to design in North Borneo, but hopes to get most of the work done in the vacations.

*

North Borneo isn't often in the news, though it may be before long. It is one of the largest timber exporting countries, it produces a lot of rubber and most of the hemp grown outside the dollar area. Brunei and Sarawak, moreover, which are attached to North Borneo, constitute the richest oil-producing area in the British Commonwealth. It looks as though Gordon Brown may be in at the beginning of big things.

T. & C.P.

Bucks County Council seem for the moment to have put a stopper on the Bekonscot model village, to which you too, no doubt, have already been taken if you have any nephews. Having but



Praising the Bridge

Praise the bridge you cross over is a familiar saying. And so we do, although sometimes with greater sincerity than others. Such an instance is shown here—a new road bridge in the New Forest, near Lyndhurst, Hampshire, designed by A. A. Hughes, the County Engineer and Surveyor, and E. W. Gifford, the County Bridge Engineer. Its charm lies in its lightness, graceful curves and simplicity of detail. But beneath this simplicity lies concealed, save to the trained eye, a major structural development of recent years

—that of prestressing concrete. As described on pages 494-5 of this issue, several road and foot bridges have been constructed over the quiet Hampshire streams by means of this technique. Such a rapid and unassuming mastery of a new method suggests that we have crossed a bridge in another sense: that we have left the realm of grandiosity and eclecticism in bridge engineering, and crossed to a land of simple purity of form and clarity of expression. For this also we give praise.

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little skill as a model maker I rationalize my failing by pretending that model makers are merely escapists, but all the same I enjoy looking at careful workmanship, and it seems to me an innocent enough hobby to display it for charity. But I rather deplore the use of the Town and Country Planning Act for putting a stop to activities like this, however irritating it may be for neighbours to find strange cars parked outside their front doors. If the latest decision stands, it seems that you *can't* put your guinea-pig hutch on a concrete slab, but you can still build a house in a tree, unless, of course, a tree has foundations within the meaning of the Act.



Readers may remember Astragal's plea for the preservation of Wrencote, a very fine eighteenth-century town house in South Croydon. He now learns that following complaints the neon signs have been removed from its facade and re-erected on another Georgian house, above, only two hundred yards away.

PUBLICITY VALUE

I have just been sent an advertisement cutting telling me to stay at the Old House, Windsor, and I was amused by the opening sentence which invited me to "live in centrally heated luxury in Sir Christopher Wren's beautifully furnished old home." Apart from the fact that Wren, unlike some present-day architects, would have found central heating entirely within his range of understanding, I am glad that a hotel proprietor should think of Wren as a recommendation. Not as good as Queen Elizabeth, of course, or even a film star, but still, to think of an architect. How many others, I wonder, is the public expected to know without an explanation? Nash, perhaps? And I suppose Inigo Jones, as his Christian name pops up so often in cross-words. Any other offers?

ASTRAGAL

The Editors

PLANNING AND THE STATE

THIS week's JOURNAL appears on the day when the nation votes for a new Parliament. On pages 491-2 we summarize some of the viewpoints of the two principal parties on building and town planning topics.

However, whichever party receives a majority, they will inevitably be confronted, in time, with what is, for the architect, a vital issue in the future of town and country planning. By this term is not just meant the '47 Act, but town and country planning in the fullest, most idealistic sense of the term. It may be argued that the aspects of nation-wide planning referred to by Ernest Watkins, on page 500, in the first of a short series on the subject, is not solely the architect's concern. It is not. It concerns the whole nation. We publish these articles because they may indicate a course of action which might achieve a governmental and planning framework within which the architect and town planner could work with maximum efficiency—and at the same time bestow benefits on all those affected by planning legislation. The following example of planning inefficiency is a familiar one but bears repeating.

Among the groups of the Anglo-American Productivity Council recently to visit the United States was one from the electricity industry. Its unanimous report was published last year, and included a section on the provision of power stations. It is that section which contains some pertinent comments on British methods of planning, concluding . . . "The Americans can complete and commission a station from start to finish in little over one-half the time taken here . . ."

That is formidable indictment. If, in the context of 1951, the mechanisms of planning have in fact planned out of existence for two vital years even a single power station that some section of industry needs, a great many people will be disposed to say, "Away with the whole contraption!"

The JOURNAL's plea is not for the abolition of town planning laws but merely for the establishment of a set of conditions wherein they can work with maximum efficiency. The prime factor required to achieve those conditions is the increase in the authority and prestige of the MOLGP amongst the Ministries.

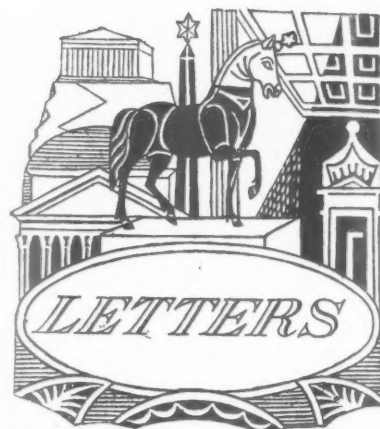
THE GRAND PATRON OF THE ARCHITECT Ministry of Education Building Bulletins are setting something of a fashion in the way of Government publications. Stripped of most of the usual pamphleteering padding, they have established a brisk trade in ideas—almost wholly good and rarely merely bright—about educational building. Although expressly disclaiming any sole, final or comprehensive answer to the problems they examine, they are presented with a rare mixture of logic and imagination which leaves the feeling that many nails are being hit squarely on the head. Now that the sixth in the series (No. 2A—a supplement to No. 2, dealing

with the larger and less common sizes of secondary schools) has appeared, the usefulness of these documents to architects is worth re-examining.

The State is the last effective grand patron of the architect, and school buildings are, perhaps, the most striking objects of its patronage: sufficiently numerous to allow the designer some degree of trial and error and each one large enough to offer opportunities for creative work of rewarding magnitude. It is the right—and, indeed, the responsibility—of the patron to have some say in the shape of things to come, to indicate the broad outlines of development. Bulletins Nos. 2 and 2A have properly discharged this function. As the logical outcome of MOE policy the next decade will witness a swing away from the building of primary to that of secondary schools. It is not too early, therefore, for the State, as patron, to explain quite clearly to its builders the nature of and the reasons for its requirements in this field and, equally important, the probable length of its purse strings.

But this is not the whole story. Over the last three years or so, school building has been marked by two conflicting factors, a slow burgeoning of new educational ideas about space, design, colour, lighting, etc., and the sudden onset of a series of sharp financial frosts. The Bulletins have fought valiantly to preserve the new blooms in a deteriorating economic climate. How long may we expect to maintain the present quality and variety of achievement in these conditions? Tactical economies have been made wherever they show least; the strategic aims remain at present uninjured. But—and this is the point—how far can architects go in designing their way, and their patron's way, out of the latest economy? Bulletin No. 2A suggests that new secondary schools can be built on the basis of 75 sq. ft. per school place. Of this allowance, some 40 sq. ft. is entailed, cut and dried, for teaching accommodation. The architect is invited to add the non-teaching spaces within the remaining 35 sq. ft. What are the consequences of a patronage which seemingly offers innumerable commissions of enticing possibilities but which in the end appears only to set its servants the nice problems of the jig-saw puzzle—lavatories, circulation, dual use of single spaces, with every square foot accountable? What of the freedom of the artist, the individual talent, the private view? Are they on the way out?

The answer is, of course, that they are not; nor need they be, nor will they be. Like everything else today, the problems of school building are simply becoming more complex. The Bulletins convince us that our standards remain high and worthwhile. Worth, at any rate, every effort of skill, ingenuity, hard work and heavy reading. For the Bulletins, ironically enough, make the problems both more difficult by not shuffling off the complications and yet easier by some handsome and clear thinking about the ways out of the imbröglia. All architects could read them as a whetstone to their own ideas; those concerned with school building should not only read them but will probably have to use them as working tools.



Jack Whittle, A.R.I.B.A.

"Thoughtless Comment"?

SIR,—May I be allowed to protest against the editorial comment by Dr. Sharp in your issue of October 11.

His complaint about the delay in the submission of plans is understandable but the statements made in the latter half of his comments are most surprising. Much of the editorial could be argued about in detail but I will confine myself to one or two matters which I think are of major importance.

First, Dr. Sharp considers that the one-inch scale map cannot be a genuine land use plan and refers to it as a mere policy document. Without agreeing with him that the County Map is not a land use plan, there is no doubt that it is a policy document. Without such a document, however, planning in either the broad or narrow sense becomes meaningless and if, for the first time, a series of maps showing the future policy of land use is produced for the whole country, it is an achievement to be applauded and not deprecated.

Secondly, it seems that Dr. Sharp does not realize that Development Plans were never intended to be essays in civic design. They show one stage in the complete planning process—the broad outline from which follow the final stage of detailed layout and building contract.

What Dr. Sharp means by genuine town plans which reflect firm intentions is difficult to understand and one is forced to the conclusion that he has a secret longing for the many coloured, but often unrealistic, schemes of civic design which look so well on a bookshelf but which unfortunately seem to remain there.

Your editorial, consisting of wholly destructive criticism, can do no good to either architect or planner. No one will claim that the 1947 Act and the plans which have to be prepared under it are perfect but those who are seeking to produce plans which are practical and reasonably capable of realization in a world full of chaos and unpredictable change cannot but be impatient with your JOURNAL for printing what, were it not from the pen of such a reputable planner, one would call thoughtless comment.

JACK WHITTLE

Buckhurst Hill.

[The editorial was not an attempt to "do good" to anyone. It was comment on a matter of public importance. We did not deprecate the production of policy documents but said they are not enough. We hope that Mr. Whittle's disparagement of "schemes of civic design" is not typical of the attitude of architects engaged in town planning.—Eds. AJ.]

TO GUIDE YOUR VOTE

We present below and on the following page the planning and building policies of the two main political parties. Other parties, because they do not have sufficient strength to form a government, have not been included.

HOUSING TARGET

Over a million families have been found new houses under the Labour Government, but in spite of this achievement the problem is still pressing. Labour will build houses as fast as the country's resources allow until every family has a separate decent home of its own. Fixed targets are misleading because they presuppose that housing demand is a fixed quantity. Labour will ensure that a steady rate of building is maintained. This means the building of factories, shops, schools, hospitals and churches, as well as houses and flats. The building industry suffered badly during the depressions of the inter-war years. By intelligent planning Labour will ensure that this does not happen again. The temporary house programme was completed in 1948. It served a useful purpose, but Labour sees no point in continuing it as permanent houses and flats are more desirable.

NATIONAL PLANNING

We agree with the need for national planning, e.g., survey of population movements, housing and industrial requirements, and the need for new towns. The Distribution of Industry Act, 1945, the New Towns Act, 1946, and the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, were all put on the Statute Book by Labour Ministers. At the instigation of the Minister of T & CP, regional surveys of a most comprehensive nature have been taken. Local (planning) authorities are at work surveying their areas and preparing their development plans for submission to the Minister. These plans will be renewed every five years to keep them up to date with changing conditions. For the first time in their history the local authorities have power to encourage good development and prevent bad, without incurring huge bills for compensation. In addition, generous Government grants are available towards the cost of redeveloping those areas which need it in our cities and towns.

CONTROLS

As long as there are shortages of vital materials, rationing and price control must continue. Otherwise luxury building would predominate at the expense of house building. Nothing would injure the building industry more than the abandonment of controls at this stage. When circumstances permit, a Labour Government would remove all unnecessary controls—but not before.

LAND

Labour is satisfied that the Town and Country Planning and Agriculture Acts and the other Statutes already mentioned, provide adequate means of making the best possible use of our precious land in town and country. Private owners can develop their property how they choose providing they do not spoil things for other people. Labour does not agree that development charges impede production. (a) owing to the number of cases where development charge is not payable under the "dead ripe" scheme, at least 100,000 houses can be put up without payment of the charge. (b) if the purchaser follows the Government's advice and buys at existing-use value, he will not pay any more than he would have done before the Act was passed. If he cannot get the seller to sell at existing use value, then the local authority can buy the land and resell it to him at existing-use value.

BUILDING DESIGN

The Labour Party endorses the advice given in the Housing Manual for local authorities and others to make good use of the services of architects in site planning and house designing. Before the war, local authority houses were often pointed out with scorn. Today, post-war houses are more often the pride (and envy) of the local populace.

CONSERVATIVE

300,000 permanent houses a year. There is to be no provision for temporary houses. Two classes of people require houses (a) those who do not possess houses of their own, and (b) those desirous of getting a better house. It is difficult to analyse exactly how many applicants are in the first category, how many in the second. Also how many there are in the second category who have not made an application at all. There are two million houses today which are over 100 years old, and therefore the scope for replacement is very great, apart from the question of provisions of entirely new houses.

A National Housing Survey is urgently needed. Other countries appear to have much better statistical information of overcrowding and living conditions in general than we have. Questionnaires provided by some local authorities have shown the need for a far higher proportion of two-bedroomed houses than have been built. This is important because it has entailed many applicants having to pay higher rents than necessary. The Girdwood report estimated that 86 per cent. of the houses built since the World War II were three-bedroomed. The party will avoid bad planning and the wrong use of land. The problems of ribbon development and "suburban sprawl," and also areas of shifting populations, have been dealt with in the New Towns Act of 1946. The Conservative Party supported the principle of the New Towns, but reserved the right to criticize and modify the administration in the light of experience.

It is felt that with better methods of purchasing and less bureaucracy, the need for controls should diminish. A number have already gone, and the change in the systems should expedite their disappearance.

The Conservative Party is opposed to the nationalization of the land, but it does not wish local authorities to be unduly handicapped in their re-development by lack of land. "Britain Strong and Free" puts it thus: "The development charge has worked very unfairly and has also impeded good development. The present scheme for compensation gives inadequate sums to many who suffer genuine loss, but at the same time it hands out taxpayers' money to others who would lose nothing. This must be drastically altered. We shall proceed on the principle that for certain classes of property there should be no development charge and no compensation. For others there should be full compensation and a corresponding charge. There must be a right of appeal against assessments." Exemptions from charges would be such buildings as extensions to residential premises, the rebuilding of old properties, buildings in all "ripe" land.

It is necessary to have some control over the design of buildings. Private enterprise would undoubtedly provide a much greater variety of design, and a Conservative Government will leave greater scope for the private architect.

HOUSES OR FLATS

Each local authority must decide for itself whether to build houses or flats as it alone understands the full needs and resources of the area. Labour is prepared to leave many details of design to the discretion of local authorities, providing they employ qualified architects to draw up their plans.

MATERIALS

Labour will do its utmost to ensure that adequate supplies of building materials are available when they are needed. On January 1, 1951, the Board of Trade handed back a limited amount of the buying of softwood timber to the private trade. Timber Control, responsible since 1939, continues to buy in hard currency areas such as the United States and Canada and in timber supplying countries in Eastern Europe such as Russia and Poland. The private trade are free to buy in Sweden, Finland, France and other soft currency countries.

Owing to difficulties with our overseas balance of payments, timber stocks fell to a very low level in the summer of 1950. When our overseas trade position improved, however, big purchases were made.

HOUSING STANDARDS

On April 28, 1951, Mr. Dalton said: "I am not prepared to reduce the present requirements for the superficial area of bedrooms and living rooms. I regard these as essential standards. Many architects have found ways of meeting these essential standards within a smaller total superficial area than the present minimum of 900 sq. ft. for a three-bedroom house or 750 sq. ft. for a two-bedroom house. I am prepared to let local authorities build houses of small total superficial area, so long as the separate rooms and the total living space are kept up to present standards."

PRESERVATION

Labour's Town and Country Planning Act makes full provision for the listing and preservation of buildings of special historic and architectural interest. We shall see that this provision is fully carried out. The Housing Act, 1949, makes provision for subsidies to both local authorities and private owners who seek to improve low standard houses.

SUBSIDIES

Subsidies are necessary, especially at times of high costs, to ensure that families with the greatest need can be adequately rehoused at rents they can afford to pay. The Government gives a standard subsidy, which is increased in certain circumstances, such as rehousing agricultural workers, expensive sites for flats, and cottages and houses in "poor" and highly-rated areas.

BUILDING INDUSTRY

It is Labour's aim to see many things built and expanded in the coming years; more houses and flats more hospitals, health centres, more schools, new factories, shops and warehouses, more farm buildings, new power stations and new towns, etc., as fast as our economic resources will allow. There will be plenty of work here for architects, town planners, and all others in the industry.

CONSERVATIVE

A political party should not attempt to deal with technical details. The standard should be the best that can be afforded. The over-emphasis on the semi-detached house has proved not only extravagant in the use of land, but also monotonous. Greater attention should be paid to more economical methods of house heating.

The party would tackle the problem of materials generally to ensure a smoother flow of orders in building, and give to the brickmaking industry the confidence which comes from knowledge of a continuous and stable demand. Conservatives are certainly in favour of increasing timber supplies and we think we could do a great deal better than the Socialists have done. For five years they kept us starved of timber, but last Autumn they went to the other extreme. Orders have been placed for 1,800,000 softwood standards, nearly double the post-war average. Private enterprise was given some part in procuring, this timber. It was expected that the private enterprise buyers would bring in 300,000 standards. They did, in fact, place sufficient orders to bring in 800,000 standards. We should give the private trader every chance to scour the world for materials and so, in our view, ensure better supplies at more advantageous prices.

In private houses the standards of building are a matter for the individual, provided that they comply with the bye-laws of the local authority. It is up to the purchaser to get the best possible value for his money. Where local authority houses are concerned, there is growing criticism that the standard of the post-war house is too lavish. It should be possible to reduce the cost of these houses by cutting down "trimmings" without seriously impairing the amenities.

Existing legislation for preserving old buildings must be continued. There is plenty of opportunity for reconditioning houses which have fallen below a satisfactory standard.

The whole question of housing subsidies needs re-viewing. In 1946 it was intended to enable houses to be let at net rents of 10s. a week. At current costs the average council house cannot be let for much less than 16s. 6d. due to the rise in house building costs. The result is that many people for whom the subsidy was intended cannot accept the house because they cannot afford the rent. Other people, who do not need the subsidy, are going into such houses. So an injustice is created. If four out of five houses that are erected are to be subsidized—as is the case at present—the nation will be faced with a colossal bill, which it cannot afford. Housing subsidies must be reserved for those who really need them. This can be done by giving greater scope to the private builder. Only competitive efficiency will supply the houses and bring down the costs.

The future of the building industry depends on its productivity. The decline in productivity at present and the clumsiness and rigidity of the Government's house-building machine make the building industry conspicuously expensive and it has become the main target in every round of Treasury cuts. In November, 1949, when all capital investment was reduced by £140 million, that is by 7 per cent., housing and building were cut by £70 million, which is proportionally the heaviest cut. The greatest safeguard of the future of the building industry for the difficult economic days ahead is the restoration of competitive efficiency, and the abolition of present wasteful and bureaucratic methods.



ELECTRICAL RESEARCH

New Heat Pump on View

The Electrical Research Association held recently three "open days" at its Perivale laboratory, and exhibited to members and a few others the work on which the Association is, at present, engaged.

Of the exhibits, the most interesting was the heat pump. The Association has been investigating the use of heat pumps since 1947, when a small experimental unit was set up, in order to determine the relative efficiencies of different components. For small capacity pumps, the heat source is important, and experiments were on show,

using static water tanks and pipe systems buried in the ground as heat sources. The new pump, which has a rating of 10 h.p., has been set up to obtain operating characteristics under practical conditions. It is used to heat a laboratory at the Association's Field Station at Shinfield in Berkshire. An identical building is heated by a gas boiler, so that direct comparisons can be made.

Direct space and water heating are receiving much attention at the laboratory, and some of the research being carried out is applicable to heat sources other than electricity. In particular, the thermal-storage and heat-transferring properties of solid concrete floors, with buried, electricable heating, are being studied. The importance of thermal capacity, as a possible solution of peak load problems, is stressed by the Association's research workers, who suggest that its use might be made more attractive by the introduction of reduced rates for current supplied at off-peak periods. Installations in buildings other than the laboratory are being studied, and consumption is being compared with that of more conventional methods.

Water heating is also receiving the attention of ERA scientists, with a view both to increasing the efficiency and prolonging the life of apparatus. Immersion heaters sometimes fail because excessive deposits from hard water lead to overheating. The following preventative measures are being tested: plating the heaters, using chemicals, and increasing the velocity of the water over the heater by enclosing it in a tube.

Another subject under investigation is the use of metallised wallpaper, to assist in the intermittent warming of rooms. It has been found that where the wallpaper has a reflectivity of 80 per cent., the time required for intermittent heating is only a third of that required when ordinary wallpaper is used on uninsulated walls; or roughly the

same as when the walls are lined with a high quality board.

Also on view at the Laboratory were models of the 100 kW. wind generators which are to be erected in Orkney and in Wales. There were also photographs of existing machines, and a model of a high-powered machine. The department responsible for developing these wind generators also had exhibits concerned with other aspects of rural electrification, and the application of electricity to horticulture, agriculture and poultry-keeping.

COID

Scandinavia at Table

For its third 1951 exhibition at the Tea Centre, 22, Regent Street, 1, the COID has invited similar organizations in Norway, Sweden and Denmark to arrange a display of furnishings and household accessories under the title of "Scandinavia at Table." The exhibition will be open from November 1 to December 8. Most exhibits will be arranged as fully laid tables, each stocked with products carefully chosen from one of the three countries. Among the individual pieces there will be pottery, glass, cutlery and table linen as well as furniture, furnishing fabrics and wallpapers. Most of them are mass-produced pieces currently sold in the countries of their origin, but the display will include a few exclusive items of glassware, silverware, etc.

The exhibition has been planned after close consultation between the three design organizations. Its layout has been designed by a well-known Danish architect, Eric Herlow, who has among his recent achievements the Danish section of this year's Triennale in Milan.

ORATORS SPEAKING OUTSIDE RECENTLY OPENED REST PRECINCT



This Rest Precinct is on the site of an old warehouse at Tower Hill. It was designed by Leo O. Hammen and J. H. Markham and was recently opened to the public. A perspective of this Precinct was exhibited at this year's Royal Academy and was published in the Journal for June 7. Beyond the Precinct's walls are the crowds listening to the orators of Tower Hill. In the background can be seen the Tower of London and Tower Bridge.

DIARY

Exhibition of Furniture and Furnishing Schemes. For the new Ridgeway Hotel, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia. Arranged by the COID. At Murray House, Exhibition Hall, Vandon Passage, Petty France, S.W.1. Weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to noon. UNTIL OCTOBER 29

Exhibition of English Landscape Gardening of the 18th and early 19th centuries. At the ACGH Gallery, 4, St. James's Square, S.W.1. Open daily except Sundays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and until 8 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays. UNTIL OCTOBER 31

Annual General Meeting of the Architectural Association. At 36, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Address by the President, Anthony Chitty. 8 p.m. OCTOBER 31

The Future of London. A talk by Arthur Ling. Organized by the Students' Planning of the TCPA. At 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. At 6.15 p.m. NOVEMBER 8

The Design and Planning of Colleges for Further Education. Symposium at the Architectural Association, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Entrance fee, one guinea. 9.30 a.m. until 6 p.m. NOVEMBER 14

Building Exhibition. At Olympia. Weekdays 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. NOVEMBER 14 TO 22

Design Review

The COID has received a number of enquiries from industry and the press about the future of "Design Review," the popular South Bank exhibit which shows more than 20,000 well-designed British products in a pictorial reference library. Though the Exhibition has now closed, "Design Review" has a long term use and, after reorganization, some sections of it will be reopened as a permanent service to industry and buyers.

HUGH CASSON

Appointed RDI

The Council of the RSA has made a special appointment in connection with the Festival of Britain to the Distinction of Royal Designer for Industry. The new RDI is Hugh Casson, who was Director of Architecture at the South Bank Exhibition and was personally responsible for the layout of the Downstream Section and the design of the 1851 Pavilion. Recently, Hugh Casson was appointed Reader in Interior Design at the Royal College of Art.

The Distinction of RDI was created by the Royal Society of Arts in 1936 in order to give high recognition to those who have distinguished themselves in the field of industrial design. The number of holders of the honour may not exceed 40 at any one time; the latest appointment brings the present total to 37.

STUDENTS

The Franco-British Union of Architects' Student Competition

The subject for this year's Franco-British Students' Competition was a Thermal Estab-

SIX HAMPSHIRE BRIDGES OF

Hampshire, like many other English counties which are largely rural in character, has many small rivers and streams which are bridged at numerous points. As part of their bridge maintenance programme, the Hampshire County Engineer and Surveyor, A. A. Hughes, and the County Bridge Engineer, E. W. Gifford, decided to use pre-stressed concrete for the reconstruction of several of these bridges. So far, two road and four foot bridges have been completed. This week's frontispiece shows the road bridge near Lyndhurst in the New Forest. Below, left, is the foot-bridge at Ovington, near Winchester. Both the road bridges have a span of 34 ft. and consist of nine precast beams manufactured and post-tensioned on the Freyssinet system in a precast concrete works. Each beam is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, 1 ft. deep and weighs 3½ tons. The



beams were transported to the site by road and were hauled across the existing bridge, which was then demolished. The remaining beams were then pulled across over those already in position and then lowered by jacks on to the reinforced concrete pile trestle abutments. The longi-

lishment on an imaginary site. The British branch of the Union gave £25 to the winning design, by E. W. Hoyte, of the British entries. The French branch presented three medals, one for the winner and one for the second award, to J. D. Morgan of the Bartlett School and one for the third award, to Z. W. Nirrenski of the Oxford School of Architecture. The British students' designs were assessed by H. P. L. Cart de Lafontaine, secretary-general of the Franco-British Union of Architects, A. F. B. Anderson, A. B. Knapp-Fisher and H. S. Goodhart-Rendei. The designs winning awards, including the winning French entries from the students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, was exhibited for one day at the Bartlett School. Sir Patrick Abercrombie opened the exhibition and M. R. Varin, Counsellor for Cultural Affairs, from the French Embassy, presented the prizes.

ABT

Architect-Builder-Operative Discussion

On Monday of last week the London branch of the ABT held a meeting in Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, at which speeches were made and a discussion took place under the heading: "The challenge to the Building Industry." The Chairman of the meeting was Sir Hugh Beaver, former Director-General of the MOW, and the principal speakers were Stephen Hudson, president of the NFBTE and Sir Luke Fawcett, President of the NFBTO. The discussion which followed was opened by Kenneth Campbell, Vice-President of the ABT.

Sir Hugh Beaver, opening the meeting, said he was going to refer back to a speech he had made last year at the Week in Leeds. There were one or two points that he had made then which he could not better now. The figures were a year old and, therefore,

he did not know whether they were absolutely correct but they were relatively right. He had never accepted the division between the building and civil engineering industries. They are the construction industries, and were responsible for more than half the fixed investments of the country. Two-thirds of the building industry in some form or other was permanently engaged in connection with the housing of people and, therefore, the building industry was a major factor in the cost of living, happiness, comfort, prosperity and efficiency of the country. He pointed out that the building industry last year was still 20 to 25 per cent. below the efficiency of pre-war. He believed that over the last half century the building industry had not improved in efficiency as almost every other industry had.

It was often said all you have to do is to take restrictions and controls off and the building industry would go back to pre-war efficiency. But it was pre-war efficiency which was inadequate. You have now to solve two new problems. Firstly, how to secure productivity in period of full employment and, secondly, how to secure efficiency in a planned economy. The task was to make the building industry more efficient than it was before the war and not just clamour to get back to pre-war conditions. There was a revolution taking place in the industry, but it was not going on fast enough. There were still people who talk in a nostalgic way of the old craft industries. He believed that operatives and architects and employers alike must realise that this is a world of mechanization and specialization. Craftsmanship in the old form would be required for museum pieces, but for construction you have to forget the old methods of craftsmen and learn how to be mechanically efficient. He did not believe that this was an easy thing for any of the three parties—the architect, employer or operative—to accept, but it was his belief that it was inescapable. In this new world—only new because a series of wars and accidents had accelerated development—ever increasing

PRESTRESSED CONCRETE

tudinal joints between the beams were caulked with a stiff cement mortar and the beams tied together by transverse prestressing on the Freyssinet system. The exposed portions of the parapet beams were bush-hammered, the parapet is of simple oiled oak fencing. Economy was effected by the light weight and shallow depth of the deck which allowed the abutments to be set back on the bank. This eliminated the need for in situ mass concrete abutments involving water work. The foot bridges vary in span between 34 ft. and 43 ft. and consist of two beams laid side by side. Each beam is made up of two parallel rows of hollow precast concrete units 4 ft. long with a prestressing cable running between the rows. The ends of the units in each line bear on each other through a solid concrete diaphragm. The cables are anchored at the ends of the beams in precast concrete blocks in which the female Freyssinet cones were cast. The photograph, right, shows the arrangement of units and the position of the prestressing cables on the foot-bridge at Ovington.

For contractors and sub-contractors see page 514.



mechanisation and ever increasing specialization was inevitable. When this was discussed before the Working Party he was told so many times that the quality must suffer. He wanted to suggest that you should only build to an adequate standard and that for 95 per cent. of the work done, anything which was more than adequate was purely wasteful.

Stephen Hudson, President of the NFBTE, said that the most important thing was materials. Never, either during, or since, the end of the war has the industry had sufficient of the necessary materials to carry out the load placed upon it. There have been serious shortages of bricks, timber and cement and at the present we are faced still with crippling shortages of reinforcing steel, steel, plaster board, bricks and timber. This shortage of materials has obvious effects, all of which are detrimental to the proper meeting of the challenge before us.

He spoke about the difficulties of the designer, who may design a building one month and by the time it is getting into production the materials on which the design is based are unobtainable, and the whole thing has to be changed. When the operative sees that the materials are in short supply he knows he will work himself out of a job. In Mr. Hudson's own region, the number of bricks that are produced divided by the number of bricklayers worked out at 22 bricks per hour. Any bricklayer can lay more than that if he puts his back into it.

Mr. Hudson said he had tried to point out the first essential was materials and the second could be divided into three sections as follows:—Firstly, with the designer; secondly, with the management; thirdly, with the men.

Designer. As far as the designing of buildings was concerned, he felt sure that the designer and constructor had got too far apart and there was not enough feeling on the part of the designer for the problems of the constructor. He hoped that they would come a little closer together and he believed his Federation would be extremely glad to

offer whatever facilities it could to those training as architects to get practical experience on sites. He also thought there was further scope for standardization in all sorts of fittings and fixtures used in the building industry. This would result in quicker and cheaper work.

Management. As already said, one of the builder's needs is to know the job he is going to do and to have the fullest details before he starts. The second thing is that those who are responsible for designing buildings should give the poor contractor time to work out his programme and time to organize on paper before he goes on to the site. He was quite certain that if the building firm was given a reasonable period to get the orders placed, to see where he could get hold of difficult materials, and get a programme drawn up in a proper fashion, the building would be finished more quickly.

It is said that builders are allergic to machinery. He wanted to say that from the builders and operatives point of view it was completely untrue, although it was perfectly true that they were not anxious to have a machine for the sake of having one. Experience over the years had shown that if a machine does the job quicker than it was done by hand there was no difficulty in getting builders to use it.

Men. They have got to show in future a disposition to learn afresh and adapt themselves to new methods and materials, but he did not think there would be any great difficulty over it. He did not blame operatives for seeking good conditions and wages but wished more of them would be a bit more concerned about the final cost of the job. He had got sufficient faith in building trade workers that if they could be assured that there were years and years of work in front of them and materials going on to the job without delay, it would be surprising to see what they would do.

Sir Luke Fawcett, President of the NFBTO, said that he was deeply conscious of the magnitude and complexity of the building industry, and of the very important part that

building technicians must necessarily take in its operations.

Assuredly the ordinary task of building construction before us is gigantic; as a cursory survey of the backward and congested state of the towns and cities, the blitzed areas, and the tentative attempts made to construct new towns pathetically demonstrate.

The challenge before the Building Industry is to put its own house in order, and to make itself thoroughly fit to perform the mighty tasks the situation demands. Fundamentally the Building Industry is a social service, existing to meet the building needs of the people and the country. It can never become such a social service so long as it remains the battle-ground of indiscriminate profit-making by thousands of competing firms. During the last war there was over-riding public control of building services. It was the only way to get the necessary construction for the war effort. If in war, why not in peace? Especially such "peace" as now prevails. Only by and through the nationalization process will the recruitment and training of apprentices, the vital revival of craftsmanship, the further use of the latest machinery, the adoption of the improved techniques, the immeasurable increase in production—all things now possible and in line with industrial and scientific progress—be achieved. Only by bringing the Building Industry under public ownership will it finally emerge, and reach full fruition as a social service.

SIA

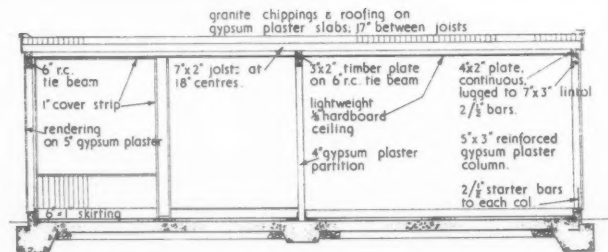
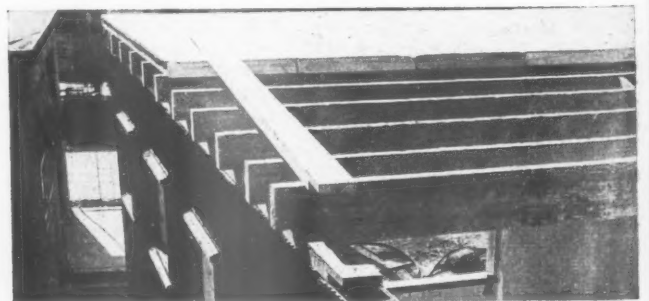
Appeal for Membership

The Society of Industrial Artists celebrated its twenty-first anniversary at a festive dinner on October 16 at the Goldsmiths' Hall. Lynton Lamb, the President, outlined the aims of the Society as the professional body for industrial designers and laid stress upon

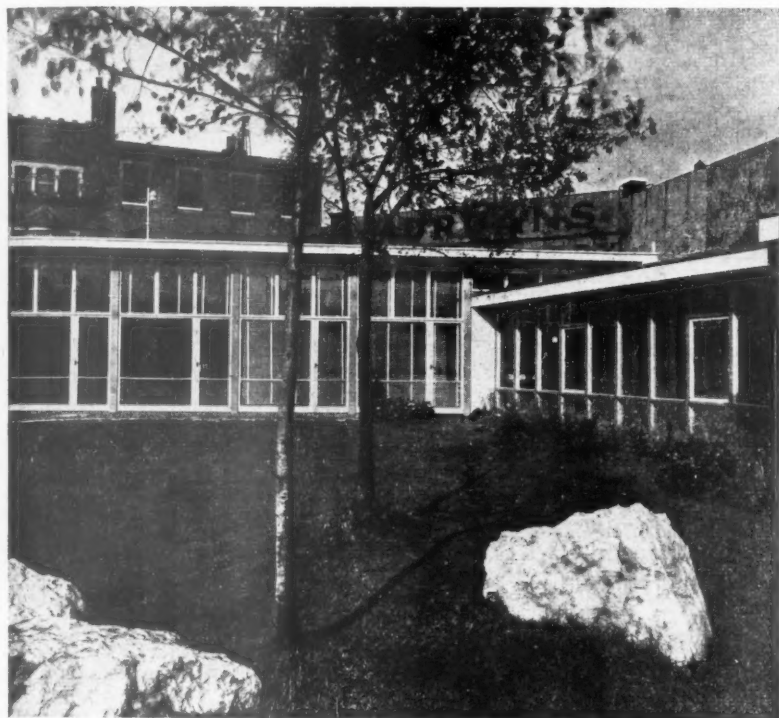
OFFICES IN WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, S.E.1. DESIGNED



Offices have been designed on a corner site in Westminster Bridge Road by Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall (assistant architect, K. W. Grieb) to demonstrate the use of gypsum plaster panels, produced by the clients, Bellrock Gypsum Industries, Ltd., in as many forms of construction as possible. There are two roof heights and the low part of the building consists of load-bearing external walls of fire resisting gypsum plaster panels painted externally with bitumen and keyed to

Plan [Scale: $\frac{1}{8}$ " = 1'0"]Section A-A [Scale: $\frac{1}{8}$ " = 1'0"]

BY YORKE, ROSENBERG AND MARDALL.



receive cement rendering. Similar panels are used for the roof and internal partitions. The roof panels are carried on timber joists, resting on a continuous RC lintol in the thickness of the walls. The remainder of the building has a light steel frame and standard precast roofing slabs. Top left, on the opposite page, is the entrance from Westminster Bridge Road, bottom left is the exhibition room, above, view looking north-east, below the corridor from the reception space. The progress photographs show gypsum plaster roof panels and load-bearing walls (top) and non-structural wall panels (bottom). The general contractors were Tersons, Ltd. For sub-contractors, see page 514.



its status as the only society representing the profession as a whole.

He went on to say that, though the Society was comprehensive in its scope, there was room for greater comprehensiveness in the membership, if the Society was to represent the profession fully in the affairs of the nation. There were some experienced and able designers, practising in Britain, who were not yet members of the Society. The Society was addressing a letter to all such designers whose names were known to the Society inviting them to apply for membership. The President emphasized that, in this anniversary drive for increased membership, the Society's present standards of technical and artistic competence would be maintained.

The President also announced that the established policy of forming technical Groups within the Society was being further developed at the same time. This was the proper pattern for the Society's structure, because it included designers for many different industries—not like, for example, the RIBA whose members designed for only one industry. In the future there might be further subdivision of these Groups. The present list of Groups was as follows:—

Groups already constituted: Furniture; Fashion; Textiles; Exhibitions; Typography; Illustrators; Posters; Packaging; Advertising.

Groups in formation: General Consultant Designers; Equipment; Mechanical; Engineering; Transport; Pottery and Glass; Cutlery and Plate; Toys and Games.

STEEL

Details of Allocation Scheme issued by MOW

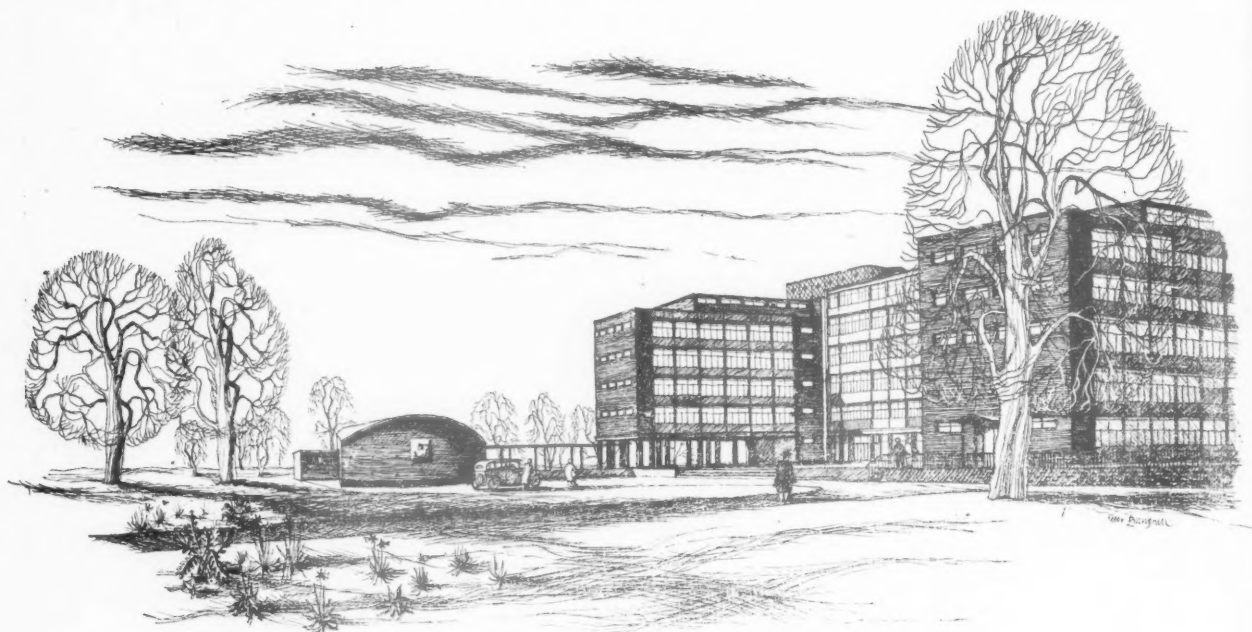
The following is an announcement by the MOW on the steel allocation scheme. The types of steel to which the allocation scheme will apply is listed, and, as well, the small amounts in certain categories which will still be available without an authorization during one month. The purchase of manufactured fittings of steel will not need authorization. The MOW's statement reads:—

As already announced by the Ministry of Supply, the allocation of steel, which was freed from control in May, 1950, is to be re-introduced from December 3. In general, the scheme will be the same as that which was then in force except that alloy steel will be controlled under a separate scheme and cast iron will not be included in the allocation arrangements. It will apply to the following types of steel:—

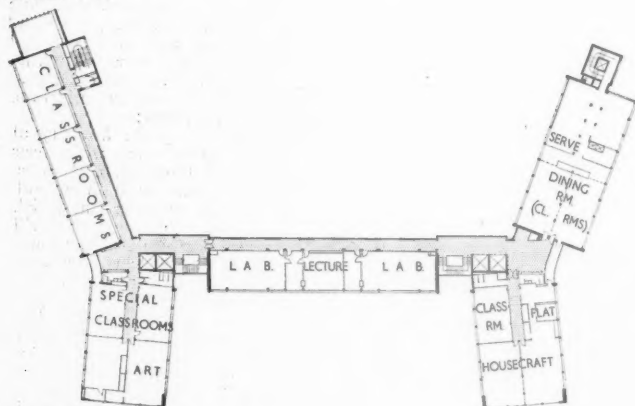
Ingots; Billet, bloom, slab; Sheet bar, tinplate bar; Plate—Heavy (that is, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. thick or thicker), Medium (that is, under $\frac{7}{8}$ in. but not less than 3 mm. thick), (and whether coated or uncoated); Sheet (that is, under 3 mm. thick but 18 in. wide or wider), (and whether coated or uncoated or coiled or not coiled or cut or not cut in lengths), other than sheet having guaranteed specified electrical properties; Tinplate, terneplate, blackplate, silver-finished plate; Angle, channel, tee, joist, piling section, other sectional material (but being in every case unfabricated); Round, rod, square, hexagon, flat, other section and shape, (and whether black or bright); Rail, sleeper, fishplate, soleplate; Hoop strip, (and whether coated or uncoated, and whether hot or cold rolled); Tube, pipe; Tyre, axle, disc centre, wheel—for vehicles running on rails or in channels; Block for forging, block for pressing, forging, drop forging; Colliery arch, and accessories therefore, pit prop; Large spring (that is a laminated or volute or coil spring made either of round rod of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter or of other material of a corresponding cross-sectional area); Wire rod; Wire (whether plain or barbed), (and whether coated or uncoated); Wire rope, wire strand.

The purchase of manufactured fittings

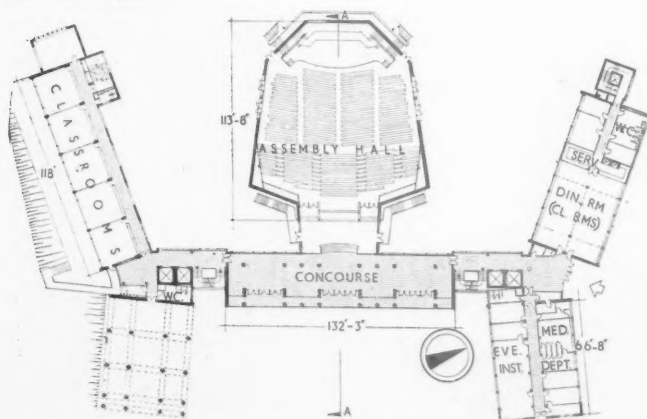
PROPOSED LCC COMPREHENSIVE SECONDARY



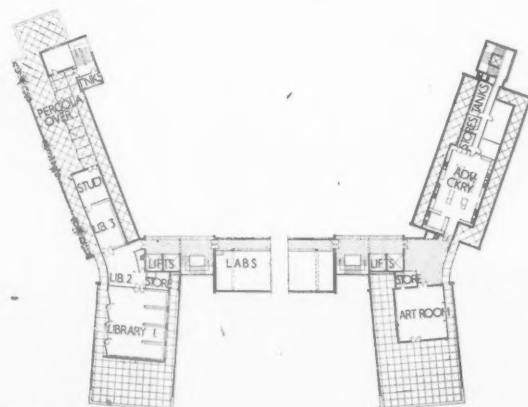
Section A-A



Second floor plan

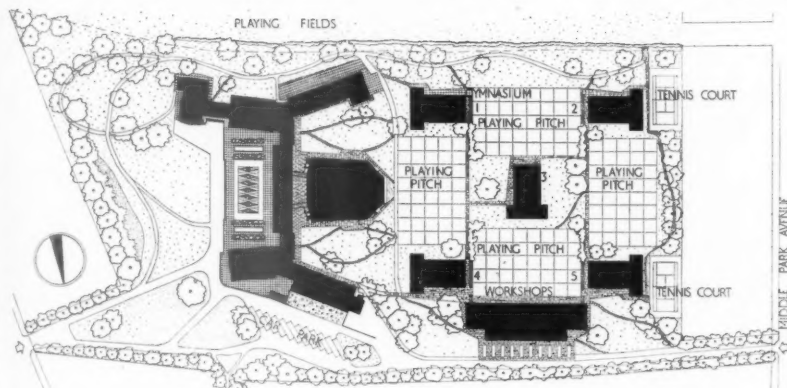
Ground floor plan [Scale: $\frac{1}{320}$ = 1' 0"]

In our issue for July 19, 1951, photographs of models of six proposed LCC comprehensive secondary schools designed under the direction of Robert H. Matthew and Dr. J. L. Martin, Architect and Deputy Architect to the Council, were illustrated. On this and on pages 499, 501 and 502, two of these schools are shown in greater detail. The Woolwich school for 2,210 mixed pupils is planned for a restricted 10-acre urban site surrounded on three sides by two-storey houses and on the fourth by an open space to be used as a large playing field. It is necessary that the school should be compact and not a collection of separate units, and also be adaptable to changing curricula. For these reasons and because of the nature of the site, the main multi-storey block has a slightly splayed H-plan and is orientated to give a south-east aspect to the main classroom wing. This block,



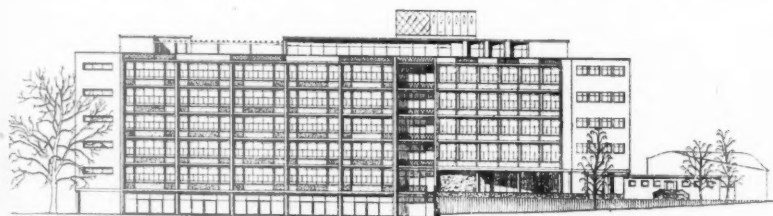
Fifth floor plan

SCHOOL, KING'S PARK, WOOLWICH



Site plan

seen below in elevation, houses all the accommodation except the workshops and gymnasias and centres round the assembly hall. Vertical circulation is aided by four lifts each capable of taking a full class. Dining rooms occur over one another on five floors. The main building, which will have pile foundations, is to have an in situ reinforced concrete frame and floors. Separate buildings will have load bearing brick piers and steel trusses. The frame generally is expressed in the elevations and the whole plan is based on a 3-ft. 4-in. module and two structural bays, of 10-ft. and 23-ft 4-in., are used for variety of treatment and planning requirements. The assembly and drama halls will be of brickwork and brick cladding and panels of precast slabs with exposed aggregates will be used in certain areas on the exterior. The view of the model below is looking north-east. The estimated cost is £674,280. In the Schools Division the Schools Architect is S. Howard, the Assistant Schools Architect, F. G. West, and the Principal Assistant, K. J. Campbell. The Assistant Architects in charge of the Woolwich school are A. C. H. Boyd and E. E. Hollanby.



South elevation



such as steel windows, cookers, meters, will not require an authorization. For sheet steel the present arrangements will continue.

A notice has been sent to all registered building and civil engineering contractors telling them how to apply for steel authorizations for licensed building work in progress at the time*; this includes steel for which the Preferential Treatment Certificate or Defence Order symbol has been awarded. For this purpose Form MOW 2065 is to be used and one form submitted for each job. Additional copies of the form are available at Ministry of Works' Licensing Offices. Henceforth all applications for new building licences should state the requirements of steel for delivery after December 2.*

[* For the purposes of this notice, date of delivery of steel for a building job is the date of delivery of the steel (fabricated or unfabricated) to the building site. This means that steel delivered to a fabricator (e.g., a constructional engineer) before December 2 for delivery to the site after that date should be included in the requirements for delivery after December 2.]

Builders engaged in contracts for Government Departments, Local Authorities, and nationalized undertakings, where the work is not subject to licence, should look to the Department or Authority for whom they are working to ensure that steel authorizations are issued before December 3, to cover all their needs after that date. This applies both to new work and to work in progress. It will be for Local Authorities to issue steel authorizations for private enterprise housing which they have licensed (after application by the licence-holder on MOW form 2065); it will also be the duty of Local Authorities to secure from the Ministry of Local Government and Planning steel authorizations to cover the requirements of their own housing schemes, whether carried out by direct labour or under contract.

A special arrangement is being made for conduit and other steel required for electrical installation work. Electrical contractors who are members of the Electrical Contractors Association (or the ECA of Scotland) are being asked by their Association to submit their requirements of steel for use directly on electrical installation work in building. Other electrical contractors should submit their requirements of steel for this purpose either to the Association at Africa House, Kingsway, W.C.2 (or in Scotland, at 55, Frederick Street, Edinburgh, 2), or to the Directorate General of Building Materials, Ministry of Works, Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.

Small quantities of steel may be bought in any one month without an authorization, on submission of a certificate made out in a form to be specified in the Order to be made by the Ministry of Supply. Details are as follows in the following ten categories:—

1. Heavy plates (i.e., $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick or thicker) coated or uncoated; sections, joists, and bars not included in category 3—1 ton.
2. Medium plates (i.e., under $\frac{3}{8}$ in. but not less than 3 mm. thick) coated or uncoated—10 cwt.
3. Sections 4 united inches and under; channel 3-in. web and under; joists under 3-in. web; rounds, squares and hexagons under 3 in.; flats 5 in. wide and under—1 ton.
4. Sheets (i.e., under 3 mm. thick, but 18 in. wide or wider) coated or uncoated (other than sheet having guaranteed specified electrical properties)—10 cwt.
5. Tinplate, terneplate, blackplate, silver-finished plate—10 double boxes or 1 ton.
6. Hoop and strip—10 cwt.
7. Tubes and pipes (including electrical conduit)—10 cwt.
8. Forgings—1 ton.
9. Drop forgings—1 ton.
10. Wire (whether plain or barbed and whether coated or uncoated)—5 cwt.
11. Wire rope; wire strand—5 cwt.

(Delivery of this quantity in any category

will not prejudice delivery up to the specified amount in another category.)

To attempt to simplify this still further we have put certain questions to the MOW and received the following replies:—

Question 1: With regard to work now in progress, what should architects be doing NOW about obtaining steel licences?

Answer: All builders have been sent the buff form MOW 2065 and notice telling them that for each job requiring steel an I.S. Authorization will be needed for steel required after December 3, when allocation begins. Copies, for licensed work, can be obtained from the Ministry of Works Regional Licensing Officers. For other types of work, see under Question 5. If the builder requires information which he does not already possess about the quantities of steel required for the work on which he is engaged he should apply to the architect for information. Architects should co-ordinate with the main contractor to see that he has the information he needs.

Question 2: What should the architect be doing with regard to buildings still on the drawing board?

Answer: Form CL.1136A the normal application for the building licence applies here. This contains a space for steel requirements and this space should be filled in for new applications.

Question 3: Is there any point in architects obtaining Defence Order or Preferential Treatment Certificates now?

Answer: Defence Order symbols (for building in connection with specialised defence work) and Preferential Treatment symbols for urgent and vital civilian building are given by the Government Department which sponsors the work. For the former symbol, the Departments are aware of the jobs to which they wish to apply it and architects need not worry. If a civilian job is held up for steel and appears to the architect to be in the particularly urgent category, he may apply to the Department which sponsors the work, but preferential treatment can be given only to a small quantity otherwise there would be undue interference with normal supplies. None will be given, anyhow, after December 3.

Question 4: Do you have to apply for a licence for all the steel required for design, or could you apply for licences for steel as it will be required, on jobs which are now being built?

Answer: The form MOW 2065 explains this. The total amount required should be given, and then broken down into the amounts required quarter by quarter.

Question 5: Is there a different procedure to be adopted for different kinds of buildings?

Answer: The procedure is similar for all types of building but applications are made to different places for the authorization, e.g., the Local Authority for housing work, the MOW Licensing Officer for all licensed work, the Ministry of Fuel & Power for Power Stations, the Regional Hospital Boards for hospitals, the local Education Authority for schools.

Question 6: Aren't there already special arrangements to be made with regard to Ministry of Education licensing arrangements?

Answer: The Ministry of Education has issued a circular addressed to all Education Authorities covering schools.

Question 7: Will licences have to be obtained for steel used for other than structural purposes, i.e., windows, pipes, railings, etc., etc?

Answer: Arrangements are being made with the manufacturers to supply bulk allocations of steel for metal windows; components such as cookers and meters, and other users of fabricated steel. On the other hand, all specially designed, purpose made, equipment and pipes, which is listed above, should be included in the amount of steel required for the job.

The following article by Ernest Watkins is the first of a short series on planning control in this country. In this article he describes conditions existing today.

ERNEST WATKINS Planning and the State (I)

By now, the terms of the 1947 Act are extremely well known. For instance, "... permission shall be required under this Part of this Act in respect of any development of land ..." and "... development means the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land or the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land ..." (Section 12). "... an application ... for permission to develop land by the erection of an industrial building ... shall be of no effect unless it is certified by the Board of Trade that the development in question can be carried out consistently with the proper distribution of industry ..." (Section 14). "... no such operations shall be carried out, and no such use shall be instituted or continued ... until the amount of the (development) charge has been determined by the Board ..." (Section 69). "... the carrying out ... of any work ... shall be unlawful except in so far as there is in force a licence granted by the Minister (of Works) ..." (Defence Regulation 56A). The jargon is familiar. Control would seem to be absolute, and to exist in more than one form. Planning authority, Central Land Board, Ministry of Works, and, in some instance, Board of Trade, must all give their consent (save in one very important exception these provisions of the 1947 Act do not apply to Crown Land or to land which belongs to a government department). It is proposed, in this article, to examine the mechanism now in operation under the Acts and regulations affecting development.

The expression "planning authority" needs a little amplification. Primarily, a planning authority is a council of a county borough or of an administrative county, but in county areas the planning authority has two tiers, the county itself and the district and non-county boroughs. A county council has power to delegate some parts of its planning functions to district and borough councils and in practice for routine purposes it does so. But during this initial stage a county council may also be compelled to rely on its subordinate authorities in its own planning. County councils which became planning authorities for the first time in 1947 were at once faced with the need to prepare a development plan for the whole county. Each had now only to adopt what the authorities, now their subordinates, had themselves done in the past; inevitably their own plans for the future were founded on the information and draft schemes these subordinates had in hand. At least the effect of the 1947 Act, and of the three years of work on the various county and county borough development plans, has been to create a machine for the physical control of land use based on a larger geographical unit than before, although it has added another source of delay in leaving some at least of the work to pass and re-pass from one layer to another.

DEMOCRATIC SLOWNESS—

Yet this machine remains an integral part of the machinery of local government, and that has two consequences. One is that it is based on a series of geographical units which many claim are outmoded and unreal, even in terms of sentiment. The other is that the

machine works slowly. The Ministry's own Survey of Planning confesses that "the apparent slowness of the procedure for securing planning permission is largely a result of our system of democratic local government in which decisions are taken not by officials but by unpaid elected councillors who meet at fixed intervals." Many would claim that the slowness is a good deal more actual than the word "apparent" suggests, and that it is a little disheartening to find a Ministry apparently content to regard this marriage between slowness and democracy as indissoluble.

But, today, it would be false to assume that planning the use to be made of land is solely a matter of local responsibility. Indeed, the words "planning authority" could, with equal justice, be applied to the Ministries of the Central Government.

There is, first, the Ministry of Local Government and Planning itself, which is not only arbiter in disputes between planning authority and landowner. It is the department which must co-ordinate and reconcile all the development plans of all the local authorities and which alone has authority to question all the claims made by other Ministries which are free from the control of local authorities (and it is worth recording that it was not until December, 1950, that the Ministry was able to establish the principle that all departments should at least notify local planning authorities of their projects for the use of land). The Ministry is the sole source from which a "national" plan for the use of land can come.

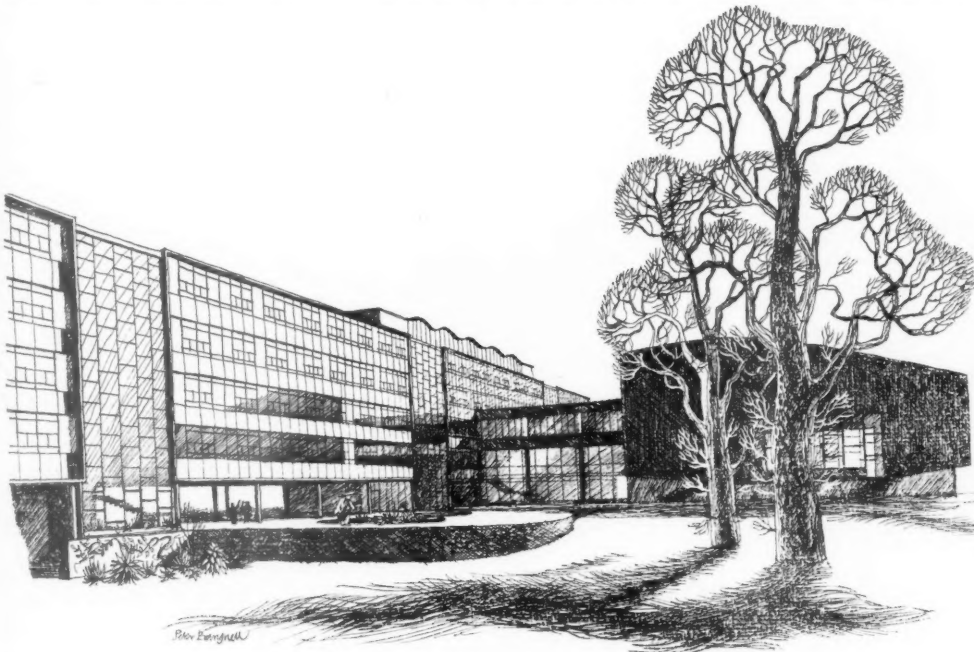
THE INDIRECT PLANNING INFLUENCES

The second authority is the Board of Trade, directly concerned only with industrial development but indirectly exercising a much wider influence. The Board must sanction the erection of every industrial building above a certain size. Its decision, therefore, is almost certain to have considerable influence on the future development of the land around each site the Board considers. The Board is also responsible for all the Development Areas, and has wide powers with which to attract industry into these areas. In that respect it resembles a suction plant setting up a current of attraction towards certain geographical areas and so affecting, to a greater or less degree, the siting of every new development in industry in the country.

The third authority which must be brought in is the Ministry of Works. That authority is not directly concerned with the location of the project; its only concern is with the amount of labour and materials it will take. Its function is to allocate what supplies are available and for that purpose it must have its own (confidential) list of priorities among possible applicants, a list which may bear no relation to the corresponding lists drawn up by the authority and the Board of Trade. Finally, there is a fourth authority, the Central Land Board, charged with the duty of assessing the value of any planning permission to the owner of land and of requiring him to surrender that increase in value in full to the State as a condition before allowing him to start work. The Board does not differentiate between one area and another, but its assessment of the development charge it requires may act as a veto on a particular development.

To conclude the list, there are the departments with special interests, only concerned with a proportion of developments but with very definite views where they do claim to be interested. The Ministry of Transport is responsible for trunk and special roads and requires to be satisfied that development will not adversely affect its charges. The Ministry of Civil Aviation may limit the height of buildings near airfields, and the Service Ministries may always step in with some unanswerable argument on defence requirements. Positively, but far more frequently negatively, all these are "planning authorities."

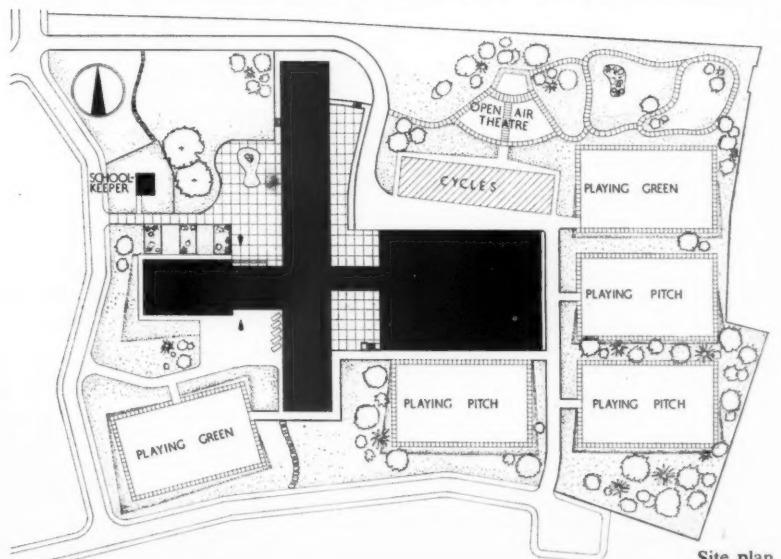
PROPOSED LCC COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL AT PUTNEY



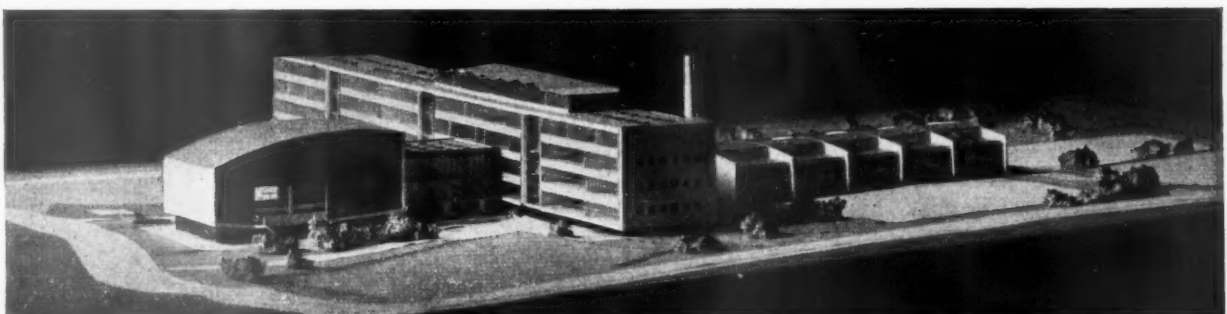
staircase access only, thus the impression of very long corridors will be avoided. Because of noise, the gymnasias and workshops are planned in a single storey unit to the east of the main block. The boiler house will be under the workshops to take advantage of the fall of ground. The assembly hall, seen right in the sketch view on the left, will be used as an independent unit by the public and will have

The proposed comprehensive secondary school in Putney as in the case of the school on page 498, will provide an academic, technical, commercial or general education, for 2,210 boys and girls. For Architects see page 498-9. The site, seen from the south-west in the model photograph below, of some 9 acres, is partly wooded and forms the eastern boundary of a new LCC housing scheme. There is a slope downwards of some 30 ft. from the south-west. In order to achieve economy and compactness the teaching rooms are planned either side of a central communication space extending north and south. This enables the height to be restricted to four main storeys and dispenses with the need for lifts. Two large circulation areas on the ground and first floors will be used for dining, on the second floor the corridor is interrupted by staff rooms, etc., and on the top floor there will be art and science rooms with

access at ground and first floor levels. Cloakroom accommodation for the hall will be on the lower ground floor, which will also contain a kitchen and covered play space. The construction is to be a reinforced-concrete frame with free-standing columns, spaced at



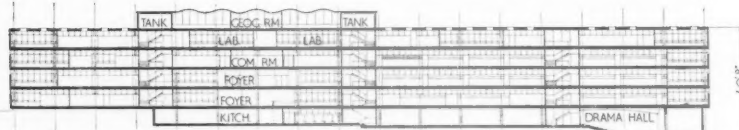
Site plan



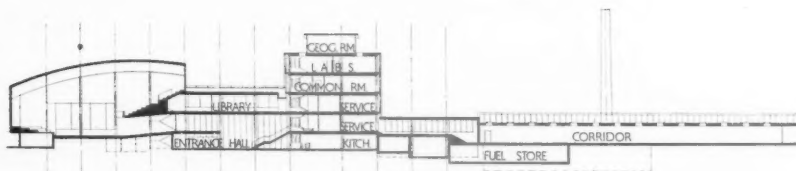
PROPOSED LCC COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL AT PUTNEY

23-ft. 4-in. centres in the main teaching block. The whole scheme being based on a 3-ft. 4-in. module. In the main block the external walls will be of continuous glazing supported on vertical T's, which in turn are tied to each floor slab. Heating will be by low pressure hot water. Air mechanically extracted through

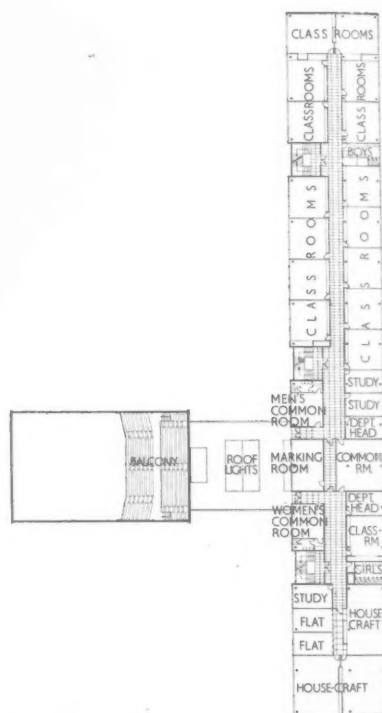
coat-hanging spaces in corridors, will assist cross ventilation of the classrooms, and the assembly hall will be mechanically ventilated. The view of the model, below left, is from the north-west. The estimated cost is £612,000. The assistant architects-in-charge are D. Rogers Stark and J. D. Shearer.



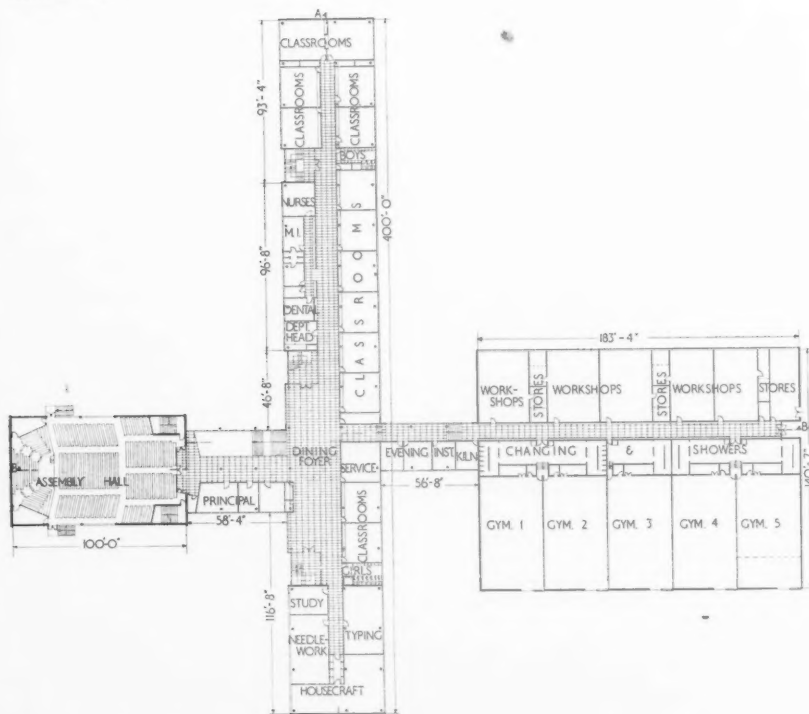
Section A-A



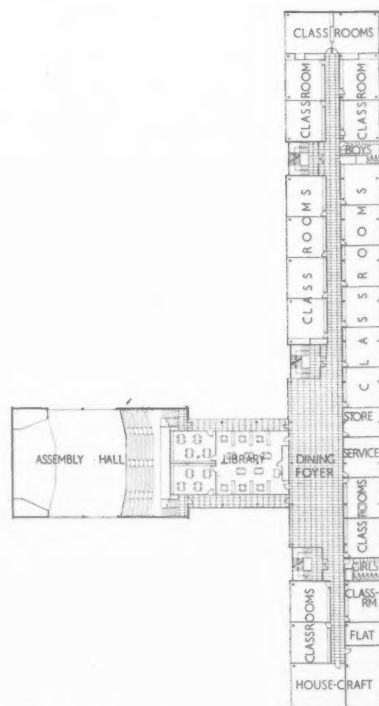
Section B-B



Second floor plan



Main floor plan [Scale: 1/16" = 1' 0"]



First floor plan

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The Architects' Journal for October 25, 1951 [503

HOUSING

for DISABLED EX-SERVICEMEN

at GARSTON, WATFORD, HERTS

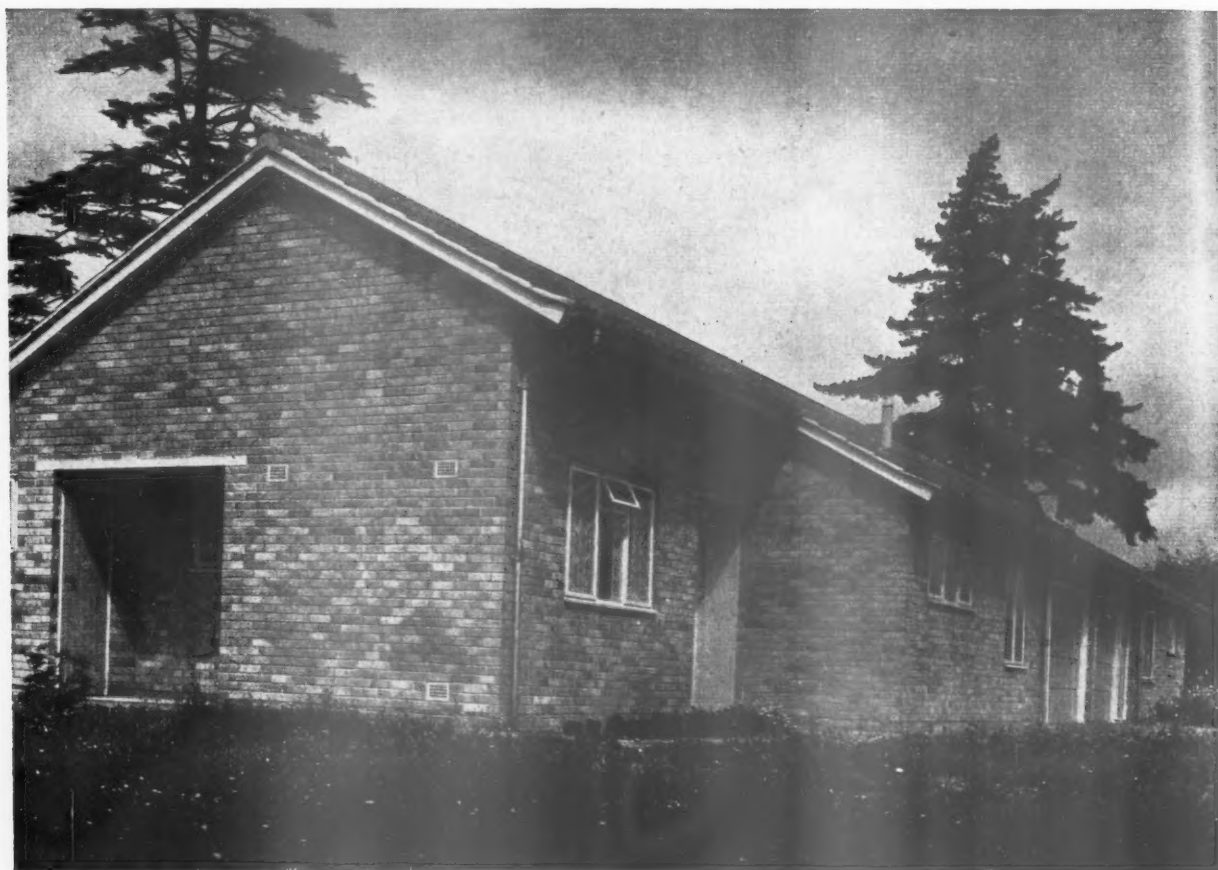
designed by NORMAN and DAWBARN

assistant architects G. D. FIELD, I. AUSTIN-SMITH and ANTHONY B. DAVIES

The settlement at Kytes, Garston, Watford, is being built for paraplegic ex-servicemen from charitable funds under the auspices of the British Red Cross and St. John and is administered by the Kytes Trust Executive Committee. The bungalows are built in the grounds of Kytes House, which has been converted to accommodate games rooms, a clinic, library and secretary's room on the ground floor and on the first floor flats for private tenants, who voluntarily assist in the clinic and club.

Looking west at two D type bungalows.

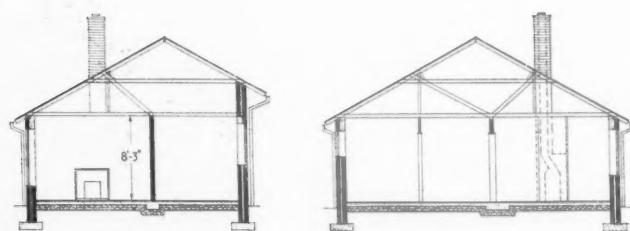




Two type G bungalows looking west.

HOUSING

for DISABLED EX-SERVICEMEN
at GARSTON, WATFORD, HERTS
designed by NORMAN and DAWBARN



Section A-A

Section B-B

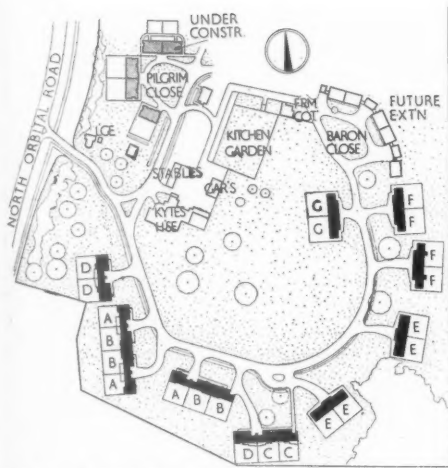


Type G plan [Scale: $\frac{1}{8}$ " = 1' 0"]

SITE.—The Settlement, which is planned for a possible maximum of 48 bungalows, will eventually be absorbed into the community of a housing estate to be developed by Watford Borough Council on surrounding land. A central green has been formed, including fine existing trees, and the bungalows are informally laid out around the perimeter of the site in groups of 2, 3, and 4.



Typical bathroom.



Site plan [letters refer to plan types]

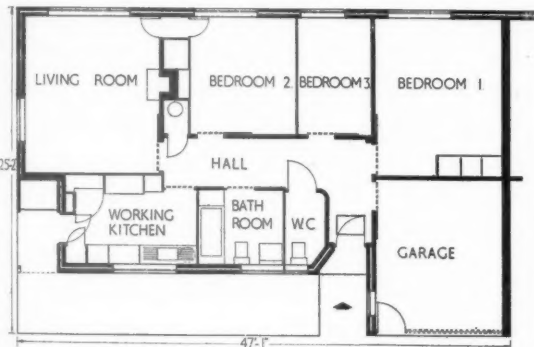
PLAN.—There are four different types of bungalow, with either 2 or 3 bedrooms. All changes in level are by ramps, not steps, to allow free circulation of wheel chairs. Internal corridors are 4 ft. 9 in. minimum width. Each bungalow has a garage wide enough to take a car and wheel chair side by

side. All living rooms have a large window with low cill looking out on to the garden.

CONSTRUCTION.—Walls are of 11-in cavity brickwork with solid 9-in. brick party walls, 4½-in. internal spine walls and 2-in. breeze internal parti-



Above, bedroom looking into the hall typical of types A, B, C and D.



Type E plan [Scale: 1/8" = 1' 0"]



Above right, looking north-east at types F on left, and E on right. Right, looking south-east at two types F bungalows.





HOUSING

for DISABLED EX-SERVICEMEN
at GARSTON, WATFORD, HERTS
designed by NORMAN and DAWBARN

*Above, porch to a
type A bungalow.
Above right, Kyles
House and a type C
bungalow in the fore-
ground.*



doors are blue or crimson and garage doors French grey. Garage doors are either roller steel shutters operated by an external winch or overhead spring-balanced wood doors. Internally all room doors are 2 ft. 9 in. wide and in the main circulation they slide on roller bearings. In bathrooms, w.c.s and garages, hooks and steel chains are supported on the ceiling joists to enable the occupant of a wheel chair to lift himself.

SERVICES.—Domestic hot water is supplied by an indirect cylinder heated by a back boiler behind the living room grate. Living rooms have slow combustion stoves or gas ignited open fires and background heating in halls and bedrooms is by electric or hot water radiators. All electric controls, are placed at a height convenient for use in a sitting position.

The general contractors for the first twelve bungalows were C. Brightman & Son Ltd., and for the next ten, C. Miskin & Son Ltd., who are now building two further groups of five bungalows each. For sub-contractors see page 514.

tions. Floors are of concrete and roofs of timber trusses.

FINISHES.—Facing bricks are buff multi-coloured rustics and the roofing tiles are dun-coloured, sand faced. Standard EJMA casement windows and internal door frames of steel are used. Door and window frames are painted broken white or cream,



Type A plan

Type D plan [Scale : $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1' 0''$]

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WORKING DETAIL

STAIRCASE : POWER AND PRODUCTION PAVILION, SOUTH BANK EXHIBITION

G. Grenfell Baines in collaboration with H. J. Reifenberg, architects : F. J. Samuely, consulting engineer



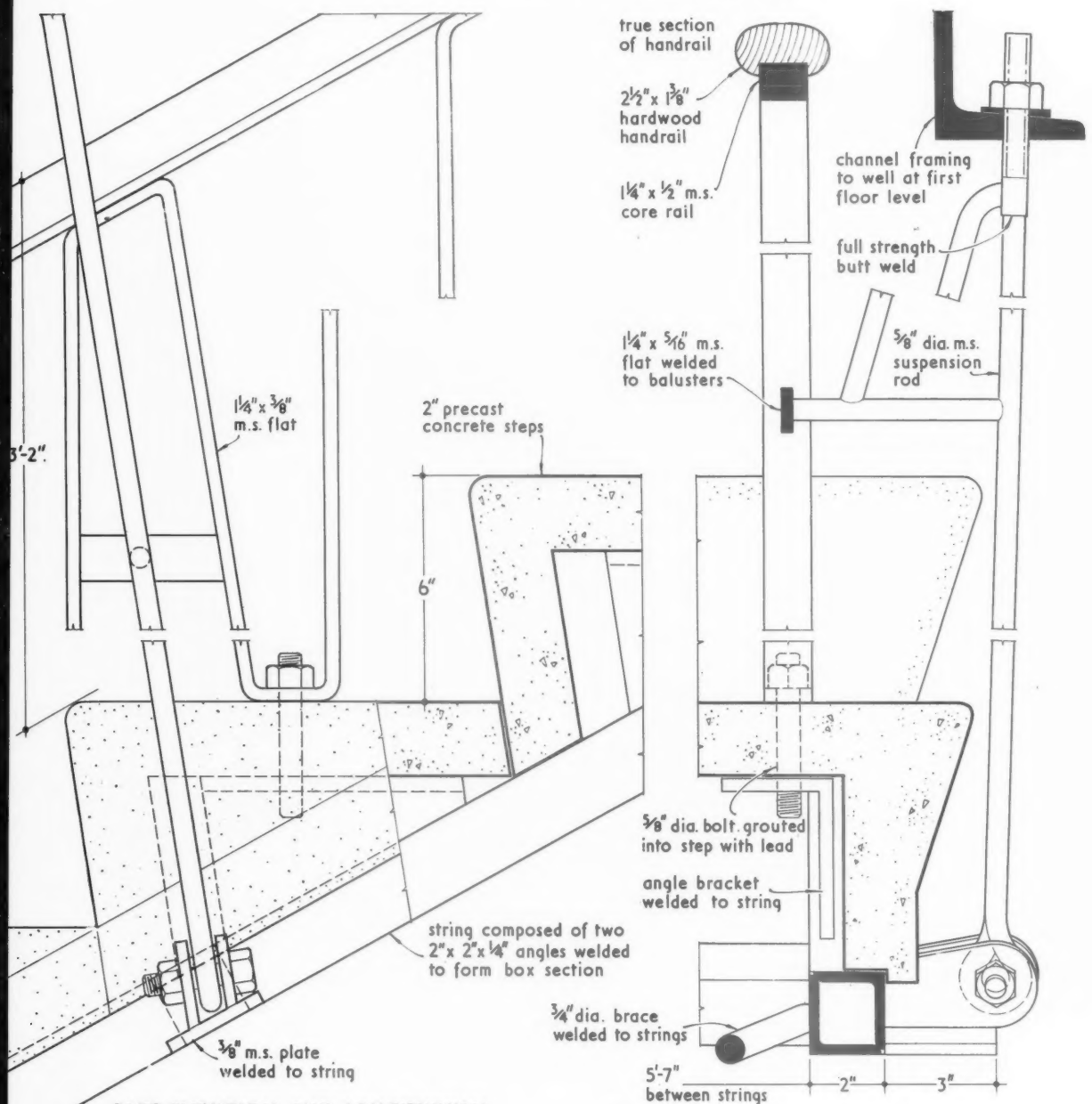
The staircase rests on a framework of box sections suspended by rods from the sides of the well and has additional support only under the stairs at the lower end.

WORKING DETAIL

STAIRCASES : 8

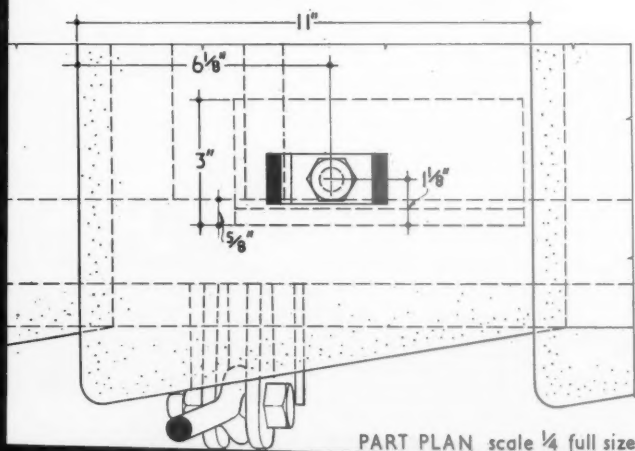
AIRCASE : POWER AND PRODUCTION PAVILION, SOUTH BANK EXHIBITION

Grenfell Baines in collaboration with H. J. Reifenberg, architects : F. J. Samuely, consulting engineer

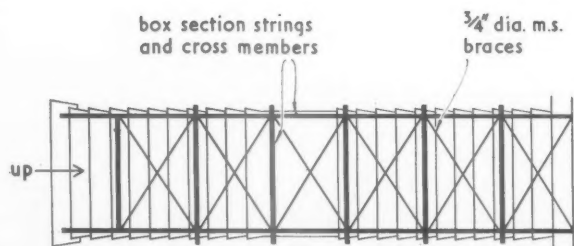


PART ELEVATION AND LONGITUDINAL SECTION THRO' STAIR. scale 1/4 full size

CROSS SECTION THRO' STAIR. scale 1/4 full size



PART PLAN scale 1/4 full size



PLAN SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF FRAMING MEMBERS. scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

WORKING DETAIL

DOORS : 4

FRENCH DOORS : HOUSE AT KINGSTON-ON THAMES

Tayler and Green, architects



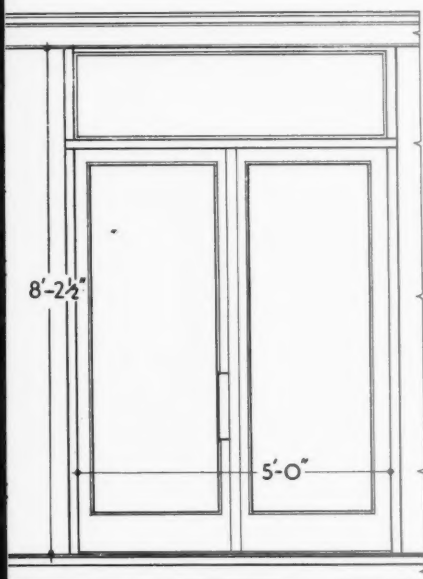
The French doors to the garden from the living room have panels of fluted hardwood on either side and a sunblind above them.

WORKING DETAIL

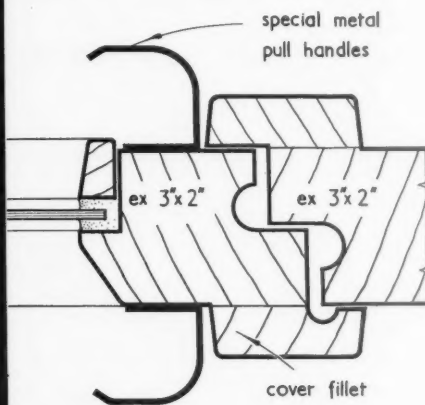
DOORS : 4

FRENCH DOORS: HOUSE AT KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

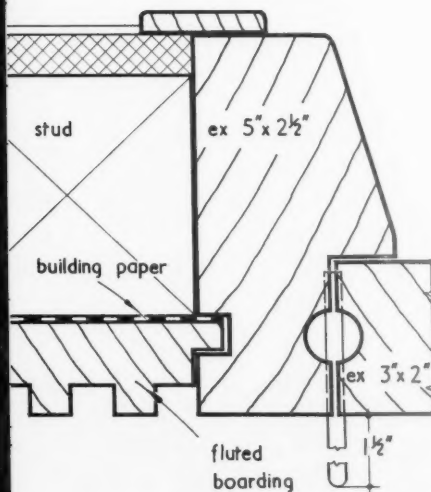
Taylor and Green, architects



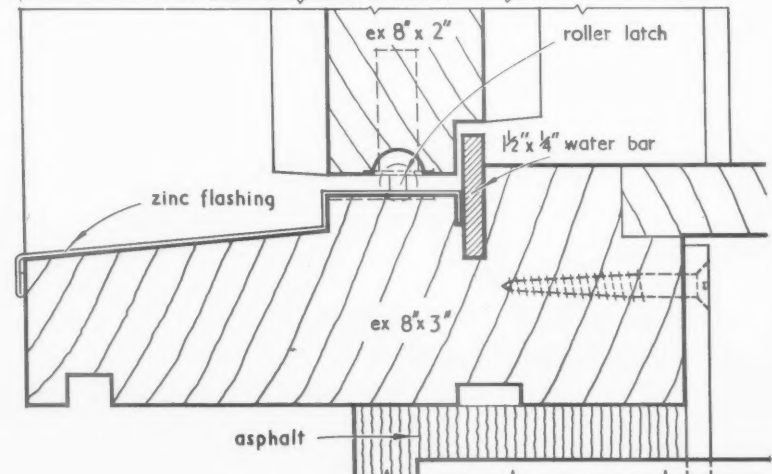
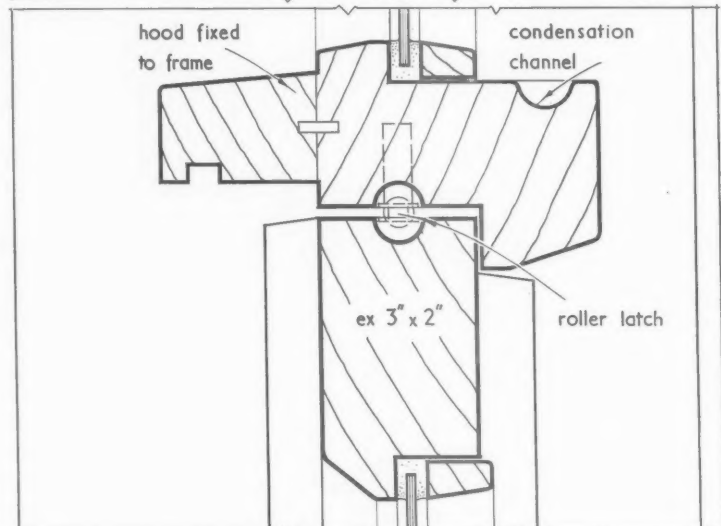
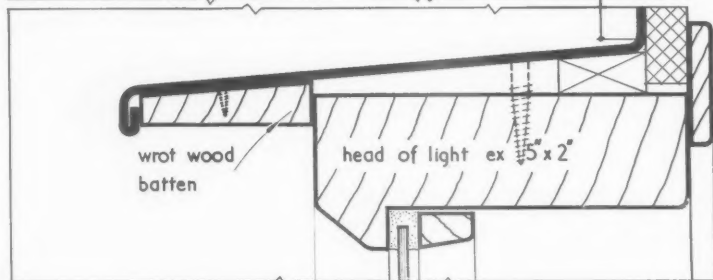
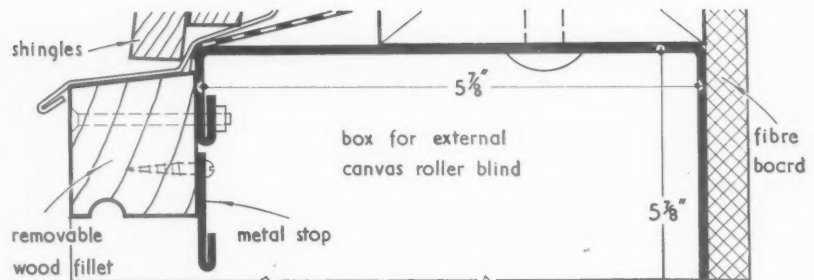
ELEVATION scale $\frac{3}{8}" = 1'-0"$



MEETING STILE. scale $\frac{1}{2}$ full size



HANGING STILE. scale $\frac{1}{2}$ full size



VERTICAL SECTION. scale $\frac{1}{2}$ full size

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INFORMATION CENTRE · INFORMATION SHEETS
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS · CURRENT TECHNIQUE
THE INDUSTRY · PRICES · TECHNICAL ARTICLES

TECHNICAL SECTION

It is now over six years since the end of the war, and we intend to publish, from time to time, reports on reconstruction in various European countries. Although this, the first of the series, is based on an article in a recent issue of the Journal of the TPI, it is hoped that most of its successors will consist of first-hand reports.

RECONSTRUCTION IN FRANCE

A comprehensive review of the progress of reconstruction and of planning problems in France was made recently by M. Jean Alaurant*, who is in charge of the national plan for France which is being prepared by the Ministère de la Reconstruction et de l'Urbanisme.

The economic position of France in 1945 was extremely difficult. Destruction was widespread; reconstruction was complicated by the fact that the railways had been shattered and by the presence of 31 million mines and military fortifications. The cost of repairing the churches, houses and railway stations and of bringing back part of the soil into cultivation was estimated at £5,000 million; 460,000 houses had been destroyed during the war, 1,600,000 had been damaged and 13½ million were old and insanitary. Meanwhile, new housing needs were becoming evident, as a result of the rising number of births (these had reached a rate unknown for the past century), coupled with an increase of eight years in the average expectation of life. (These last two factors alone have created a demand for 1,400,000 dwellings.)

PLANNING AND RECONSTRUCTION

During the war years planning became popular. An Act of 1943 abolished thirty-two out-of-date regulations and prepared the way for the planning law of the Liberation. In November, 1944, a completely new organisation was founded—the Ministry of Reconstruction and Planning (M. Alaurant says that he would have preferred it to have been called the Ministry of Planning and Construction). However, progress was handicapped, firstly, by a crisis in building materials, later solved by the introduction of a system of priorities; secondly, by political instability, due to a rapid succession of governments; and, thirdly, by the War Damage Act of 1946, which, while it was the most generous act of its kind in the world, has had some unfortunate consequences. The Act listed in detail all the losses for which compensation would be paid, from the destruction of dwellings and of cattle to the most petty misdeeds both of the enemy and the liberators. Only the vaguest mention was made of the right of

the State to intervene in the drawing up of economic plans, and in town planning legislation. The effect of this was to create a barrier between the wider concept of planning and the narrow idea of limited rights. According to M. Alaurant, much patient diplomacy was needed to mend this split but, meanwhile, the needs of the refugees from war-damaged areas were so complicated as to reduce architectural programmes to the level of jig-saw puzzles.

At the time of the Liberation the "young of all ages" looked forward to a "New

Renaissance." This has not come about; instead, an atmosphere of costly controversy has developed, and it has been under the most trying conditions that architects and town-planners have been practising, and trying to improve, their craft during the last five years.

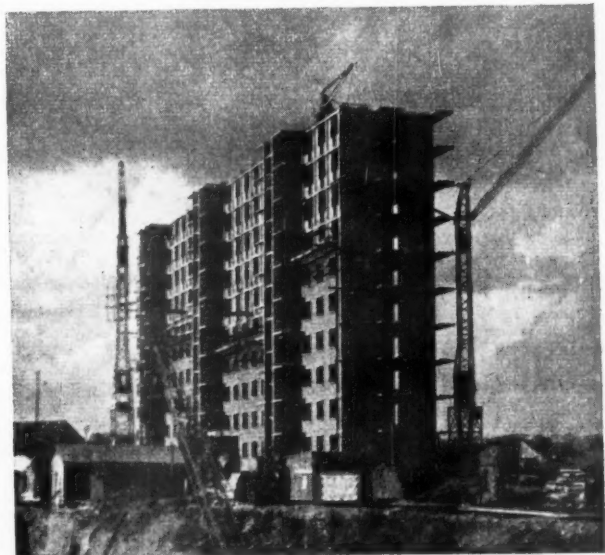
The compromises which have been arrived at have produced results far removed from the first elegant designs. Certainly, the monotony of doctrinaire development has no longer to be feared; in fact, every type of idea can be found developing in the 1,881 *communes* which have to be rehabilitated.

Members of the "folklore school" have dominated reconstruction in those provinces which have the most marked characteristics: e.g., Brittany, Alsace and the Alps. But, while some rebuilding in tourist centres, such as Sanary, is open to much criticism, it is probable that buildings of this school will, in the future, be regarded as "genuine" as Cologne Cathedral or the towers of Carcassonne.

Acting in complete opposition to this

Below, groups of small, "functional," terrace houses at Valenciennes, Maubenge (Nord) reconstruction area No. 1, October, 1950. (Architects: Boeys and Lafitte.)

Right, 10-storey flats of prefabricated construction at Sotteville-les-Rouen, photograph taken during construction. (Architect: Marcel Lods.)



* "Reconstruction and Planning in France," by Jean Alaurant. *Journal of the Town Planning Institute*, June, 1951.



Town hall, office buildings and flats of "Cartesian" construction at Le Havre, May, 1951. (Architect in charge: Perret.)

theory, le Corbusier has erected at Marseilles his "dwelling of consistent greatness" ("unité d'habitation de grandeur conforme"), a tremendous experiment, whose concrete success is certain. Unfortunately, its financial success is less so, and only after three or four years will we be able to judge its psychological impact on its occupants. It is to be feared that this will depend largely on the first inhabitants and that these are likely to be ill-adapted to such an æsthetic impact and such an unconventional environment.

Between this great "terrestrial liner" and the various types of provincial houses which have been erected, there are numerous intermediary types which a rapid tour of France reveals. The low houses of Mauge, the prefabricated flats at Rouen-

Sotteville (see AJ for April 5, 1951), the severe blocks of flats at Le Havre, and finally the medium-sized blocks of flats which can be found throughout the provinces. These last show a definite advance in lighting and comfort, and their partial standardization leaves room for the use of local building materials and craftsmen.

HOUSING

Modern France possessed a rich heritage of houses built during the eighteenth or at the beginning of the nineteenth century. But the policy of low rents endangered this tradition. Rents have been regulated since 1920 and, as a result of the devaluation of the franc, they fell until they formed only about 2 per cent. of private incomes. Building for rent became uneconomical and

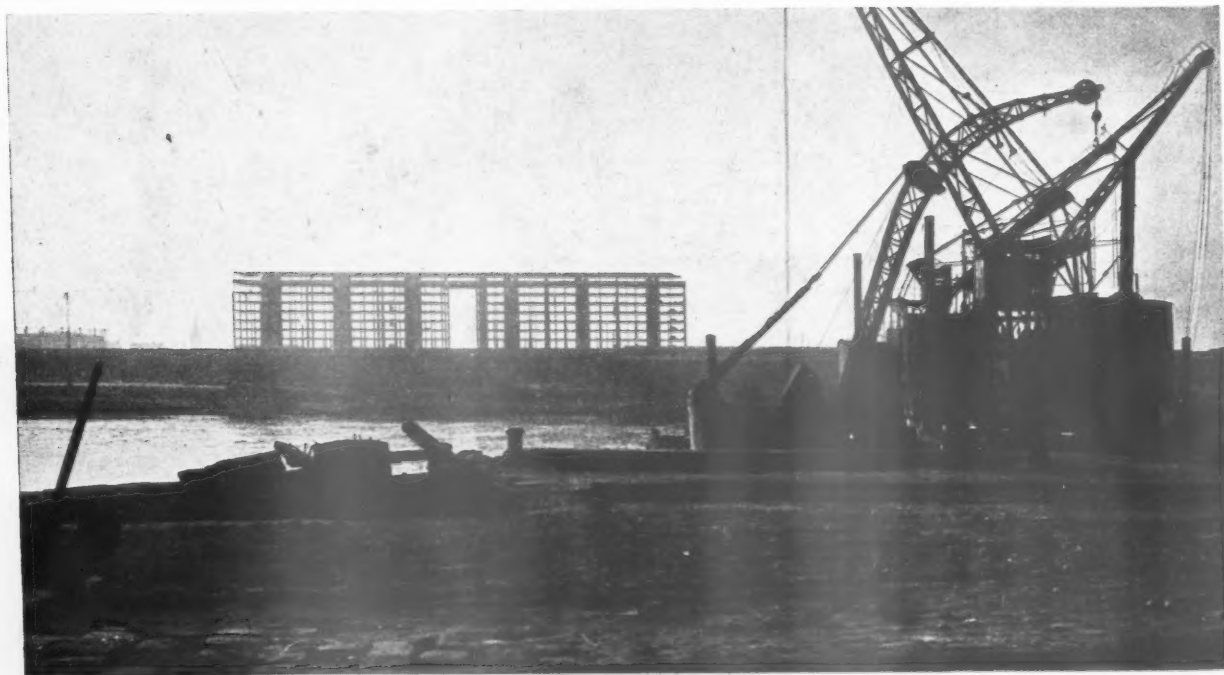
house construction virtually ceased, or was sustained only by methods costly to the taxpayer, or by the societies for cheap dwellings which erected small suburban buildings. In 1930, France and England both built 45 dwellings per 10,000 persons; in 1937, the figure in England had risen to 80, while in France it had fallen to 20.

The House Rent Act, (1948) 1948, finally put an end to the absurdity of virtually free lodging by instituting a "technical" rent. This rent, which takes into account such factors as size, degree of comfort, age, and type of district, has encouraged the construction of decent new dwellings. Altogether France needs about 7 million dwellings but a compromise has been reached between what is wanted and what can be done, and "20,000 houses per month" has become a familiar slogan. However, in 1950 the monthly average was only 5,700 dwellings, which is equivalent to 17 dwellings per 10,000 persons for the year. (The corresponding figures for the UK and for Italy are respectively 38 and 15.)

PLANNING

The planner in France is faced with an inextricable network of administrative frontiers superimposed on the 564 natural regions recognised by the geographers. Under this political and physical mosaic, the specialist often discovers a second division even more discouraging; namely, land tenure. The cancellation of the law of primogeniture by the First Republic has resulted, after five generations of equal division among all the children of each generation, in an excessive "parcelling" of land, often in narrow ribbons. Such tiny fields were capable of cultivation by hand, but they are ridiculous in the age of the tractor. Unfortunately, this rural pattern is found in many urban areas, and it has created special problems for the planner (and the architect) which sometimes seem

Rouen, reconstruction area No. 23, the reinforced concrete frame of a multi-storey block of flats seen in silhouette across the River Seine from the docks, January, 1950. (Architect: Fargetoy.)





“Now if I’d designed
the new
House of Commons...

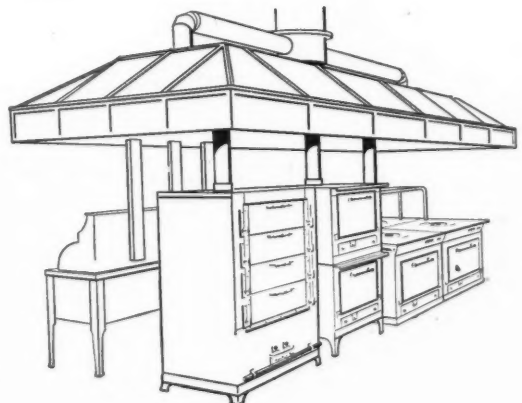
*I, too, would have put in ‘Falkirk’
Heavy Duty Cooking Equipment”*

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, it is recorded, was drawn up in a basket several times a week to inspect the progress of the building of St. Paul’s, the cost of which amounted to £747,661.10.0. precisely. Such an acute and omniscient brain could not fail to appreciate the practical and lasting qualities of the ‘Falkirk’ appliances which completely equip the Press Gallery kitchen in the new House of Commons. ‘Falkirk’ are unchallenged experts in community catering. The Company has specialised for many years in strong, durable yet simple cooking appliances designed for gas, steam, electricity, solid fuel and oil. ‘Falkirk’ installations are used and praised throughout the world.

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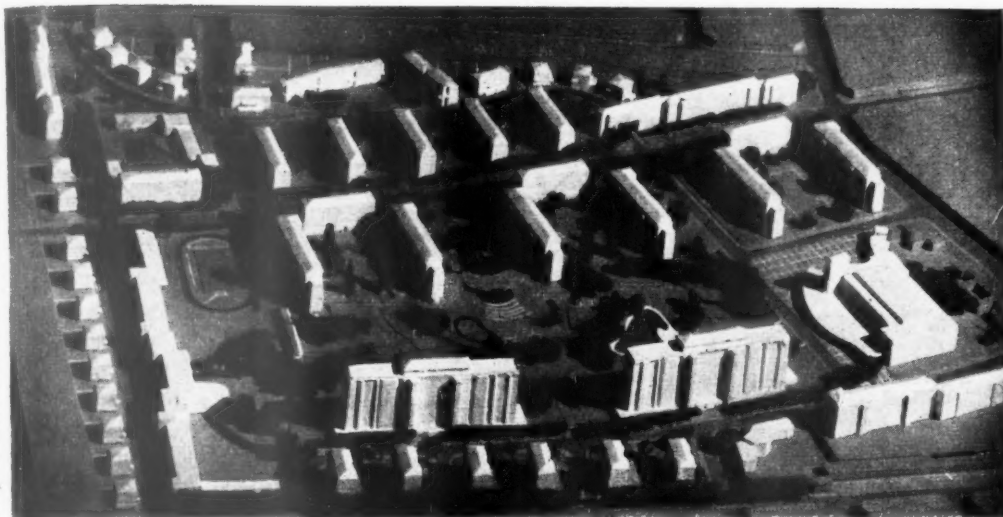
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Below, typical medium-sized blocks of flats. These are at Le Havre, reconstruction area No. 62, May, 1951. (Architect in charge: Perret.) Left, model of a proposed neighbourhood unit, with individual houses, blocks of flats and a community centre (on the right), for Bordeaux, reconstruction area No. 6. (Architect: Rayet.)

insoluble (it is interesting, in this respect, to compare Paris and London).

In spite of the lack of material means, the immense task of re-plotting has been undertaken (at the moment 7,000 square miles), of which 1½ million acres have already been done.

Compared with her neighbours and with her resources, France is an under-populated country; she has a population of 42 million in a country capable of supporting 55 million. This scarcity of workers has perhaps protected the country from mass unemployment, but it has certainly created a lack of balance and a general movement from the countryside. In many cases the medium and small towns have lost their young people and their cleverest citizens to Paris which, more than any other metropolis, captures the best of everything in the country.

An attempt is being made to secure a measure of decentralization of industry. The first important Acts of decentralization were passed before 1940; they were concerned principally with the transfer of aircraft factories and certain strategic industries to the South. Since 1946, several further attempts have been made.

M. Alalant expressed the view that, in setting up a new working class community with all its ancillary activities, it is not sufficient to provide only an adequate number of dwellings and other buildings; the houses in small towns must be of much better quality than those from which their occupants will be coming. People will leave the slums of Lyons or Lille to live in a worse slum in Paris, but they will not leave the slums of Paris to live in a country slum which is little better. The building of good new houses is the Department's best method of decentralizing.

The French planning ministry does not believe that the creation of new towns is the best solution; rather it favours the expansion of existing small towns. The first trials have shown that towns of 20,000 to 80,000 inhabitants, situated between 100 and 300 kilometres (60 and 188 miles) of Paris, are probably most capable of attracting new or displaced industry without taking it out of its usual surroundings or away from its usual contacts. The first co-ordinated experiment of this kind is taking place at Châlon-sur-Saône. The precedent of the English trading estates has guided this enterprise to some extent, and the experiment has united local personalities with technicians from Paris in a spirit of co-operation.



This feature answers any question connected with building confidentially and free of charge. Questions to the Technical Editor, The Architects' Journal.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

3049 INCREASES IN BUILDING COSTS

Q I wish to obtain information on the increases in building costs which have taken place since the middle of last year. In particular I should like to know the increase in building costs from the end of

June, 1950, to the end of December, 1950, and from that date to the present time.

A So far as we are aware, no official estimate has yet been published regarding the increases in building costs which have occurred since the middle of last year.

The effect of wage increases can be assessed with reasonable accuracy. The increase in the cost of materials, however, has not been uniform, and the price of some materials (e.g. softwood) has risen much more than the price of others. The increased cost of any particular scheme will, therefore, depend on the proportion of the various materials used.

As an approximate guide, for which we cannot accept responsibility, between June and December, 1950, the increased cost of labour and materials increased building costs by about 5 per cent., and the increase from December, 1950, to the present time is estimated to be just over 15 per cent.

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INFORMATION CENTRE

19.131 construction : details
REPAIRING CONCRETE WALLS

Winter concreting, intrusion method combined on barge canal lock repair. (Engineering News-Record [USA], March 22, 1951, pp. 32-33.)

Repairs to thick concrete lock walls of New York State canal, using grout-intruded concrete.

A minimum of 6 in. was chipped from the wall (more where necessary), to expose sound concrete. Anchors were placed in holes drilled into the concrete on an 18 in. by 18 in. grid, using an aluminium template. An 18-in. sq. mesh of $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. diam. bar was welded into position, giving a 3-in. cover. After the formwork was placed, the aggregate ($\frac{1\frac{1}{2}$ -in.— $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. crushed stone, maximum 40 per cent. voids) was placed, and compacted by rods and form vibrators. A mortar, consisting of cement, "Alfesil," "intrusion aid," sand and water, was then pumped into the voids. Form vibration produced a film between the stone and the formwork, leaving no exposed aggregate.

"Alfisol" is a pozzolan which reacts with the lime liberated during cement hydration giving the mortar added strength and permeability. "Intrusion aid" appears to be an air-entraining agent, which makes the mortar highly workable and is said to eliminate setting shrinkage and to penetrate the surface voids of the old concrete, producing tough bonding.

The work has not been in position long enough for a success to be claimed, but experimental work was satisfactory.

19.132 construction: details

DISTRIBUTING HEAVY LOADS

Sling supports for beer tanks permit uniform foundation loads. (Engineering News-Record [USA], July 19, 1951, p. 44.)

Two-point suspension for 43-ft. long tank distributes load among eight columns, to provide almost even pressure on foundation material.

A new brew house for the San Francisco Brewing Co. required the installation of 56 glass-lined beer fermentation and storage tanks. This type of vessel is normally supported at each end, producing concentrated loads under the supports. With poor ground conditions (the area was settling at the rate of 1 in. per year) a prime consideration in the design of the building was to minimise differential settlement. The area was already developed and new concentrated loads might have affected existing foundations. The use of piles was ruled out for the same reason.

The 10-ft. diam. tanks are housed in a 5-storey building, carrying 14 tanks, arranged in two batteries on each of four floors. Each tank is supported by 2 12 in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. steel straps, hanging from girders forming part of the framework of the building. The hangers are located so that when all the dead and live loads are considered, the load from each tank is carried equally by 8 supporting columns. To prevent the tanks from swinging, a lateral brace, developing no vertical component, was placed at the base of each hanger and tied to the nearest floor beam by diagonal members. One hanger was equipped with turnbuckle devices to allow the exact elevation to be set on installation.

To rule out piles on the grounds that damage might occur to existing buildings seems rather unusual, in view of the fact that various methods of *in situ* piling can be employed which require little vibration. The real reason was probably the increased cost of piling.

19.133 construction : details

Wood Double-hung Sash and Case Windows.
(Scottish Type.) BS 644: Part 3: 1951.
(British Standards Institution. 3s.)

Extends 1949 edition to include types of windows using spiral balance devices, either

in sashes or in frames, when lower sash is required to open inwards for cleaning.

19.134 construction: details
**REINFORCED CONCRETE FRAMED
STRUCTURE**

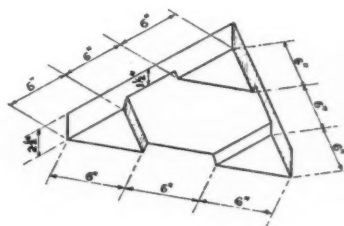
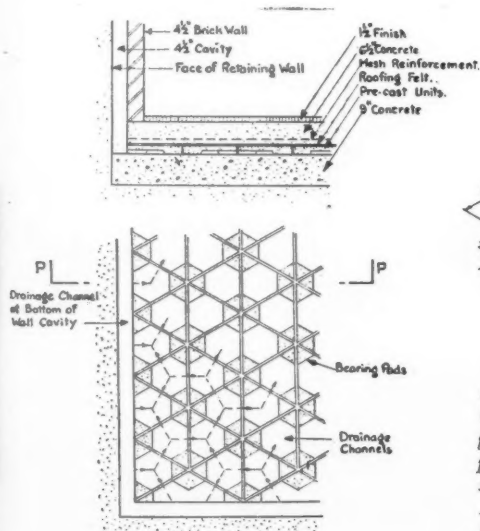
Flats in South London. (Concrete & Constructional Engineering Aug. 1951 pp. 252-256.)

Constructional features of multi-storey maisonnettes at the Notre Dame estate, Clapham. Interesting both to architects and engineers.

The blocks have seven or nine storeys of 9 ft. 3 in. and vary in length from 130 ft. to 170 ft. The main, load-carrying members are the transverse party walls, which are at 15-ft. centres in 4 blocks and at 18-ft. 9-in. centres in the other two, and the rectangular columns situated midway between party walls along one face of each block. 6-in. thick solid floor slabs span between three longitudinal R C beams, which are supported on the party walls and the columns. The slabs cantilever out at both sides on alternate floors to provide balconies, adding about 8 ft. to the building's width of 26 ft. The party walls are 8 in. thick; the concrete (generally 1:1½:3 mix) having been cast between two 1-in. slabs of woodwool.

The maisonnettes are each 2 storeys in height. The individual staircases were precast; the castings having been lifted into position by crane and temporarily propped until the beam at the head of the flight was concreted. The common staircases comprise two flights of eight steps each and a landing on each floor. The flights are precast with bars protruding from one end to be concreted in with an *in situ* landing and the other end suitably notched to be bedded on a 3-in. by 1½-in. channel spanning across the walls of the stairwell.

The boiler house is entirely below ground and the retaining walls, which are about 15 ft. high, are between 2 ft. and 3 ft. thick. The floor level is presumably above the water table but allowance has been made for draining any water which may percolate through the walls. There is a 4½-in. cavity and an inner skin of 4½-in. brickwork and water seeping through may trickle down to a channel below the boiler house floor level whence it will be conveyed to a sump. To this end, the floor is constructed of four courses: a base course of 1:8 mass concrete, 9 in. thick, a 2½-in. course of triangular precast units with corner pads, a damp-proof layer, and a slab of 1:2:4 reinforced concrete, 6 in. thick. Water seeping through is conducted to the sump around the corner pads of the precast units.



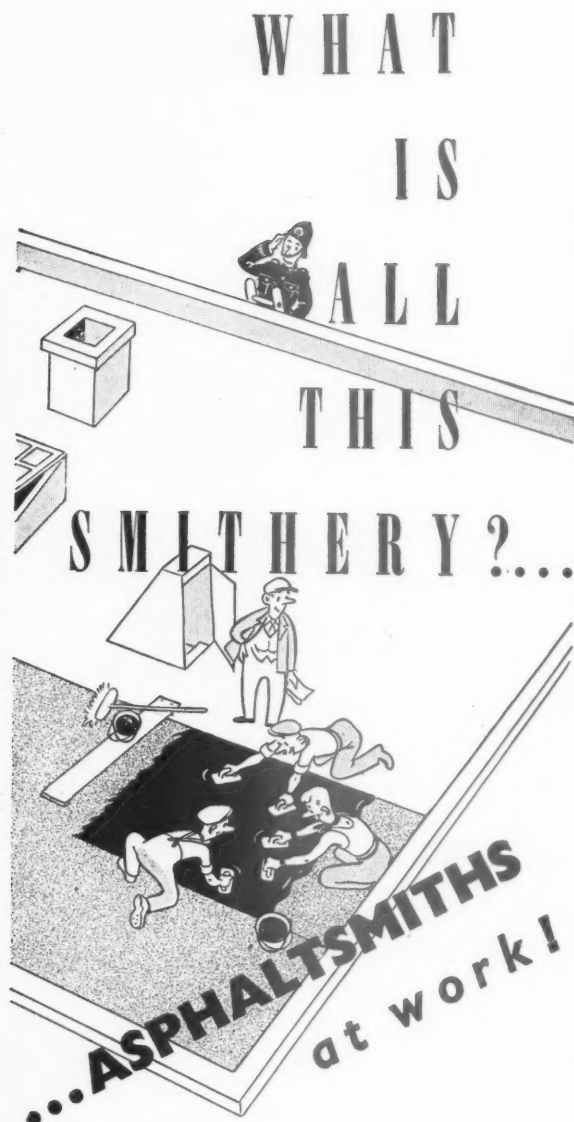
Multi-storey flats in South London. Details of boiler house floor. Left, plan showing typical arrangement of pre-cast floor units. Above, left, section PP, showing floor construction. Above, detail of pre-cast floor unit. (See 19, 134.)



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OF
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SHEETS

7.C1 and 2 *REFERENCE BACK*

Readers are asked to note the following revision and to amend their copies of the Information Sheets in question: The name "Stonite Colorcast" has now been replaced by the name "Stonite Spatter Finish."



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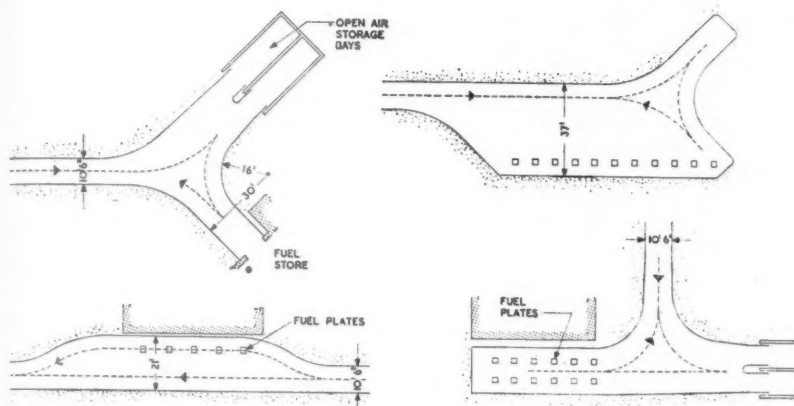
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Typical plans illustrating turning spaces and standings for vehicles with turning circles of 60 ft. or less. (See 23.151.)



21.40 construction: miscellaneous CRANES

Power-driven Mobile Cranes. BS 1757: 1951.

Power-driven Derrick Cranes. BS 327: Part 1: 1951. (British Standards Institution. 6s. each.)

Specification sufficient to secure reliability and safety, without hampering variations in design. Of interest mainly to contractors.

23.151 heating and ventilation FUEL STORAGE

Architectural Design Data for Solid Fuel. (Coal Utilization Joint Council. 1951. 7s. 6d.)

Delivery, storage and handling of fuel and ash for larger types of buildings. Useful booklet approaching the subject from the architect's point of view. 64 pp.

This is a sensible little book dealing with a subject which, while not being really complicated or difficult, has numerous small problems associated with it. It will be very useful to have such a reference book in the office. It does not provide answers to all the individual problems which will arise in a variety of buildings or on a variety of sites, but it does give a background of useful facts and ideas and will remind the architect of the many points which must be considered at an early stage.

It commences with basic facts about storage requirements, the period of storage to be considered and the bulk of different types of solid fuel. There is then a brief chapter on the behaviour of stored fuel, with interesting information about deterioration in value from both chemical and physical causes. Neither cause is very serious if storage and handling is done properly. The possibility of spontaneous combustion is only of importance when more than 200 tons of fuel are stored and, even then, it can usually be eliminated if proper provision for storage is provided.

The most useful parts of the two chapters on open air storage and storage within buildings are the direct recommendations and the helpful diagrams. A chapter on ash removal reminds one that problems do not

There is also an interesting chapter on fuel delivery, with notes on various types of lorries and their capabilities.

Thirteen pages of diagrams illustrate examples of typical arrangements for a variety of buildings and there are two appendices; the first gives notes on the construction of retaining walls for open air storage bays and the second deals at some length with approximate estimating of fuel consumption.

26.92 services and equipment: miscellaneous CISTERNS AND TANKS

Galvanized Mild Steel Cisterns, Tanks and Cylinders. BS 417:1951. British Standards Institution. 2s. 6d.

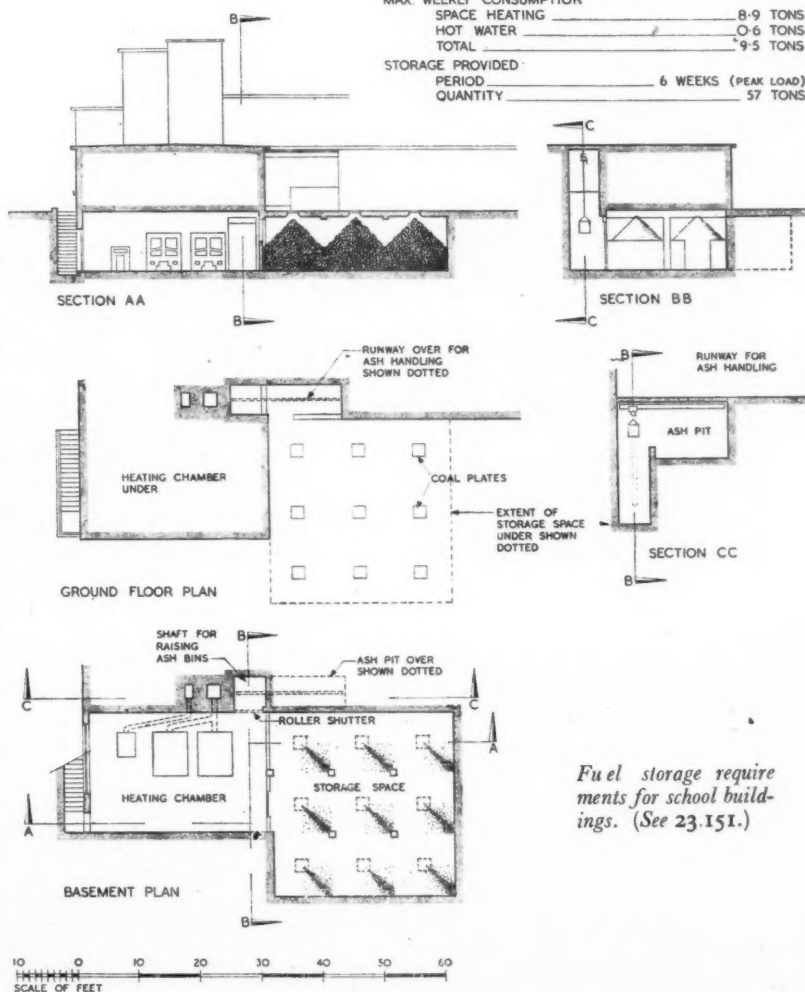
Revised version of earlier standard. Some of the changes are important.

Some of the changes made in this edition are important and will affect ordering. To meet the Model Byelaws and popular demand, some dimensions have been changed. To avoid confusion, nomenclature has also been changed. Nominal capacity figures for tanks and cylinders are no longer given; instead the actual net capacities are specified.

It is no longer specified that cisterns and tanks should be supplied with holes for the attachment of pipes, unless they are so ordered.

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| TOTAL | 9.5 TONS |
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| PERIOD | 6 WEEKS (PEAK LOAD) |
| QUANTITY | 57 TONS |



Fuel storage requirements for school buildings. (See 23.151.)



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Architects : Norman & Dawbarn, F/R.I.B.A., 5 Gower St., London, W.C.1.

This delightful community-centre for paraplegic ex-service men, established by a joint committee of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society, at Garston, near Watford, is constructed with special

arrangements for the convenience of the occupants
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This feature covers both the production and marketing of new materials and designs of equipment as well as the general trend of developments within the Building Industry.

THE INDUSTRY

By Brian Grant

SHOP LIGHTING

The photograph below shows the suspended lighting carried out by the G.E.C. at 69/78 Piccadilly, to the designs of Ernő Goldfinger. It had been decided to light the interior with a continuous run of cold cathode tubing over the counters. As the ceiling was 12 ft. high, it was necessary to suspend the tubes 8 ft. 6 in. above floor level, in order to provide the desired illumination level of 30 lumens per sq. ft. Osram intermediate cold cathode tubing was used, in various lengths, to suit the layout of the counters, and the suspensions are made of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. solid rod, coloured red. They are located at the junctions of the various runs of tubing, where the ends containing the electrodes are turned upwards, in order that the lighting lengths may be virtually continuous. Elliptical casings, attached to the suspensions, conceal the electrodes, and they are fitted with clips to support the horizontal portions of the tubes. These casings have been made large enough to leave an air space around the end caps of the tubes in order to avoid the risk of static discharges to the earthed metalwork of the suspension system.

All the tubes in each of the three runs are in series, so that connections to the power supply are made only at the two ends, and the transformers have been grouped above the shop windows in a concealed position. (The General Electric Co. Ltd., Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.)

SHOWER CABINETS

The Hotsprings shower cabinet was described and illustrated some months ago (AJ, Nov. 30, 1950), when it was first shown at a gas industry exhibition at the Building Centre. It is now being produced in quantity, by Rubery Owen & Co. of Darlaston, and it seems almost unchanged from the

original design, except that a certain amount of aluminium has been used in lieu of steel, no doubt because of the steel shortage. The shower can be fitted into a space 3 ft. 2 in. wide by 2 ft. 3 in. deep, and needs only connections to the drain and to the cold water supply. The Ascot water heater can, if necessary, be arranged for use with bottled gas. If a hot water supply is already available, it can, of course, be used as an alternative to the independent water heater. (Hotsprings Ltd., 9, St. Thomas Street, London Bridge, London, S.E.1.)

ELECTRIC HEATERS

The thermostatically-controlled, electrically-heated, oil-filled radiators, produced by Messrs. Hursel, have been on the market for some years. Now this firm has introduced a new range of heaters, designed to be suspended from the ceiling in places where neither steam nor hot water is available. Each heater contains a fan to distribute the air it heats, and there are adjustable louvres at the front of the heater to control the direction of the air stream. It is possible also to connect the fan to an outer wall, with a short length of ductwork, and to use it independently of the heating unit, for summer ventilation.

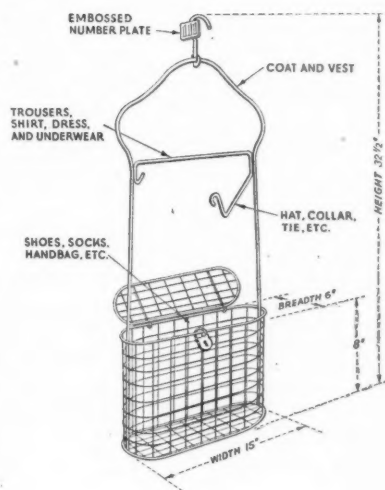
These heaters are available in three standard sizes, with loadings of $2\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{4}$ and $10\frac{1}{2}$ kilowatts respectively. They are all convertible for use on single- or three-phase supplies at the usual voltages.

This firm has also introduced recently a range of insulating jackets for fitting to hot water cylinders of almost any size. The backs of the jackets are covered with scrim and faced with American cloth for easy cleaning. (Hursel Ltd., 229, Regent Street, London, W.1.)

EXPANDED METAL FABRIC

The Expanded Metal Co. has just issued an illustrated catalogue of the various types of expanded meshes and reinforcements which they manufacture. These are produced for many different purposes—for reinforcing roads, brickwork or partitions; for the walls of stores; for metal walkways and for many other purposes, such as tree guards and litter baskets.

The firm also produces ready-made foundation bolt boxes, with a mesh small enough to retain wet concrete, so that fixing bolts can be inserted at the same time as the machinery is installed. These boxes can be left in position after the concrete has set and seem to be a useful alternative to the more usual timber boxes, which are often a nuisance to remove and are nearly always destroyed in the process. (The Expanded Metal Co. Ltd., Burwood House, Caxton Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.)



Locking basket hanger for factories and cloakrooms—weight 4 lb.

CLOTHES STORAGE IN FACTORIES

Ranges of lockers for clothes take up a good deal of space and, unless there is a special ventilation system of the type used at the new welfare block at Beckton Gas Works, it is often found that clothes are still wet at the end of the day's work. On the other hand, hangers of the open type can be hung up on racks in a heated locker room, where drying should be comparatively simple.

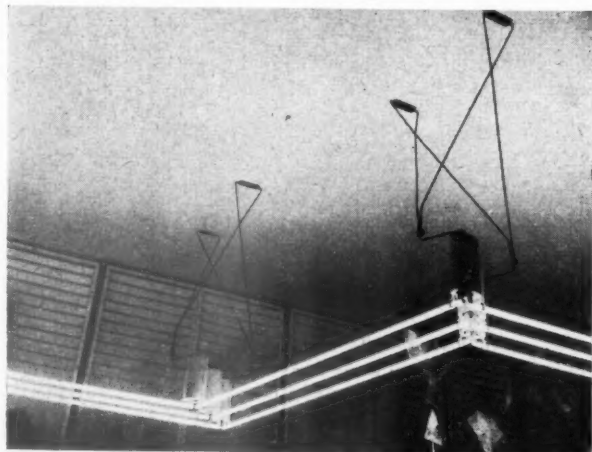
The illustration above shows one of the latest hangers of this type. It has a cage at the foot, normally intended for shoes or parcels, but equipped with a lid which can be padlocked for greater safety. (James Seiber Equipment Co. Ltd., Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.)

Announcements

Blundell, Spence & Co. Ltd., announce the opening on November 1 of new and considerably enlarged depots at Newcastle and Glasgow. Under the local management of C. R. Owston the Newcastle office and depot will serve the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland and the most northern parts of Yorkshire and Lancashire. New address is 17, Queens Lane, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1, Northumberland. Telephone: Newcastle 26549; Telegrams: Blunsence, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. The new Glasgow offices and depot, which will service the whole of Scotland will be under the local management of A. B. Hutchinson at 7, Jura Street, Glasgow, S.W.2. Telephone: Halfway 1026; Telegrams: Blunsence, Glasgow. Both depots are equipped with their own transport to facilitate prompt delivery.

Frederick Gibberd wishes to thank those who replied to his advertisement of September 20. The vacancies have now been filled, and he regrets that it has not been possible to reply individually.

The Timber and Plywood Journal, of 194, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, have published a leaflet *Fibre Building Boards Register*, which they think is the first attempt to classify in an easily usable form, the many brands of building board available in this country. The leaflets are obtainable from their office, price 1s. 6d. each.



Two of the suspensions for the cold cathode lighting system at the premises of Messrs. S. Weiss Ltd.

The official report of the 8th International Congress of Modern Architecture (CIAM 8) held at Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire this year is now obtainable from the Hon. Secretary, MARS Group, 9, Conduit Street, London, W.1, price 25s. postage 9d.

Max Lock, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.L. and Associates have opened an office at Headmaster's House, Town Hall Yard, Bedford, where they will be pleased to receive trade catalogues.

Correction

In the JOURNAL for October 11, p 453, Plastic Products should read Plaster Products; fired should read fixed and mixing should be fixing.

Buildings Illustrated

Prestressed concrete road and foot bridges for the Hampshire County Council. (Pages 494-495.) County Engineer & Surveyor: Brigadier A. A. Hughes; County Bridge Engineer: E. W. Gifford, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. Road Bridges: Contractors, Nettons Ltd.; units manufactured by Liverpool Artificial Stone Co. Ltd.; Foot Bridges: Contractors, J. J. Udalls (Building) Ltd.; units manufactured by Devon Concrete Co. Ltd.

Showroom and Offices, 200, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1, for Bellrock Gypsum Industries Ltd. (Pages 496-497.)

Architects: Yorke, Rosenberg & Mardall, F.F./A.R.I.B.A. Assistant Architect: K. W. Grieb, A.R.I.B.A. General contractor: Tersons

Ltd. Sub-contractors: Roofing felt, William Briggs & Sons Ltd.; partitions, Bellrock Gypsum Plaster Industries Ltd.; patent flooring, Semtex Ltd.; casements, Brunswick Metal Casements Ltd.

Kytes, Garston, Heris. Bungalows 1-12. (Pages 503-506.) Architects: Norman and Dawbarn. Assistant Architects-in-charge C. D. Field, A.R.I.B.A. and Mrs. I. Austin-Smith, A.R.I.B.A. (for earlier contracts), Anthony B. Davies, A.R.I.B.A. (for later contracts). Quantity Surveyors: William C. Inman & Partners. General Contractors: C. Brightman & Son Ltd. Sub-contractors: Electrical, J. W. Russell Ltd.; bricks and roof tiles, Henry J. Greenham Ltd.; windows, Rippers Ltd.; ironmongery, furniture for sliding cupboards door furniture, Parker, Winder & Achurch Ltd.; roller steel garage doors, Haskins; grates and slow burning stoves, Standard Range and Foundry Co. Ltd.; wood block floors, Hollis Bros. Ltd.; sanitary fittings, Standard Range and Foundry Co. Ltd.; kitchen fittings, Rippers Ltd.; aluminium striking plates, Whittingham & Watt Ltd.; sewage ejector plant, Tuke & Bell.

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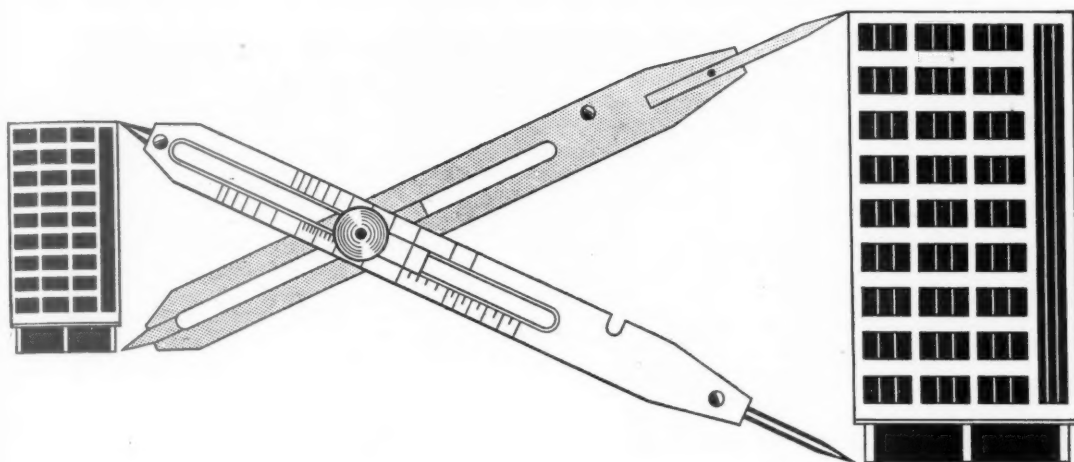
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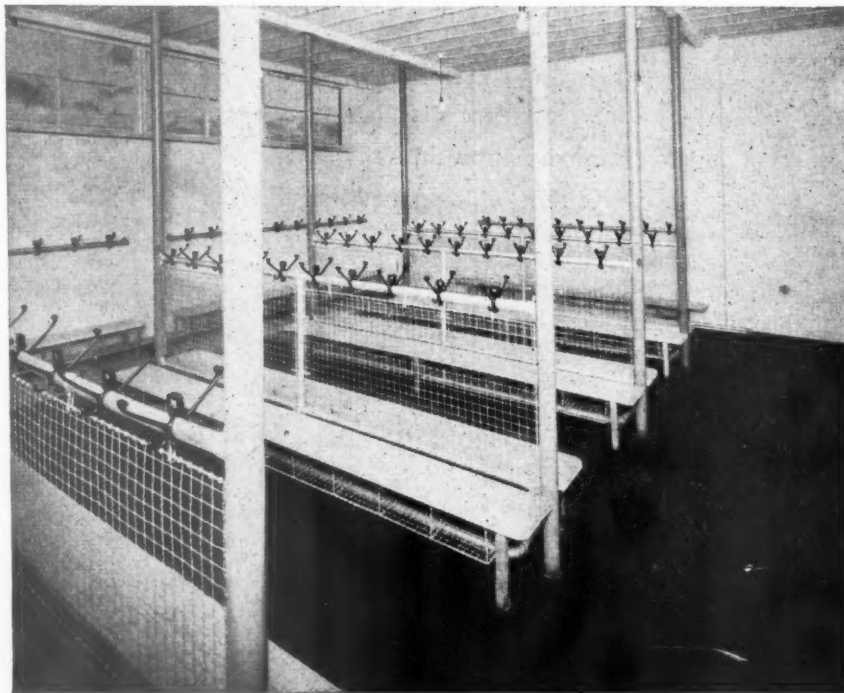
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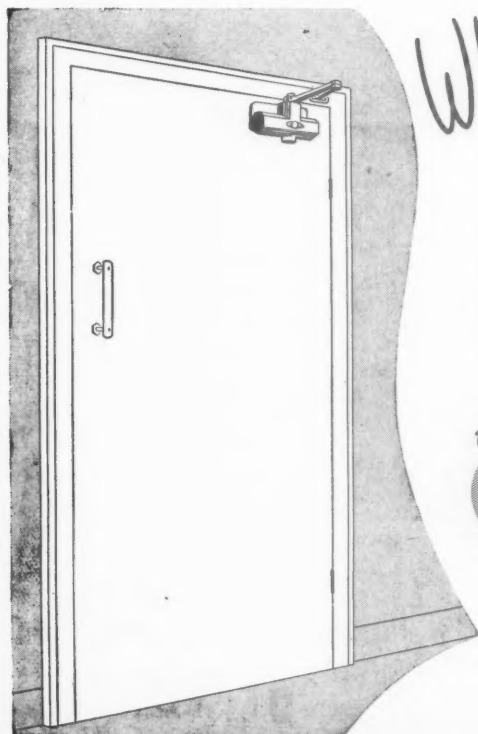
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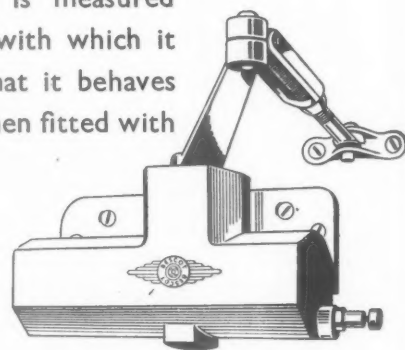
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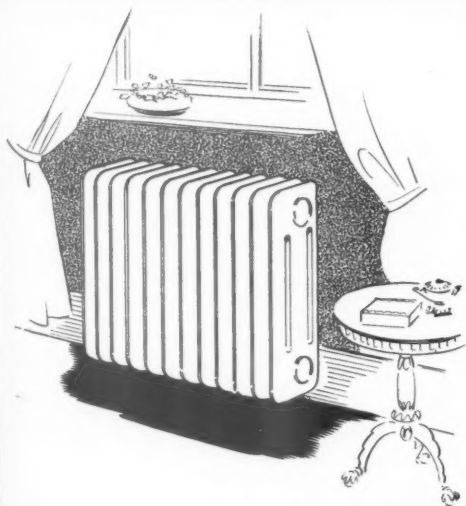
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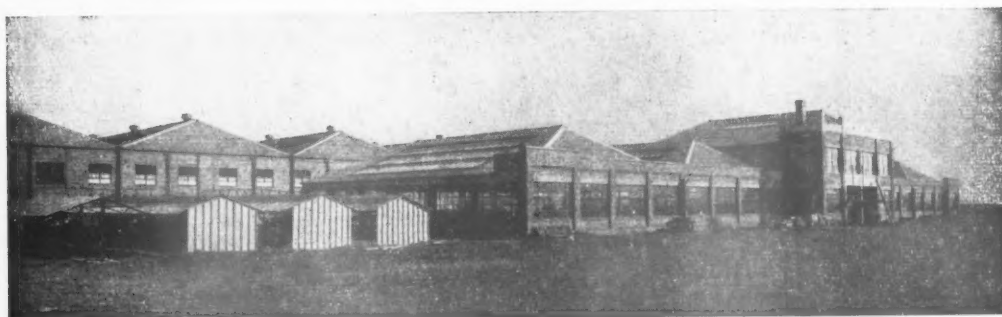
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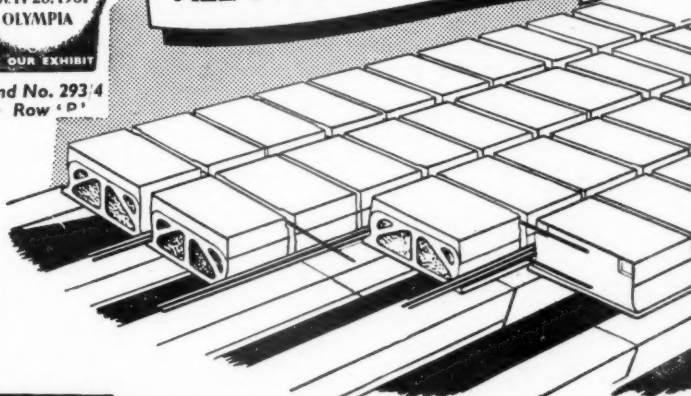
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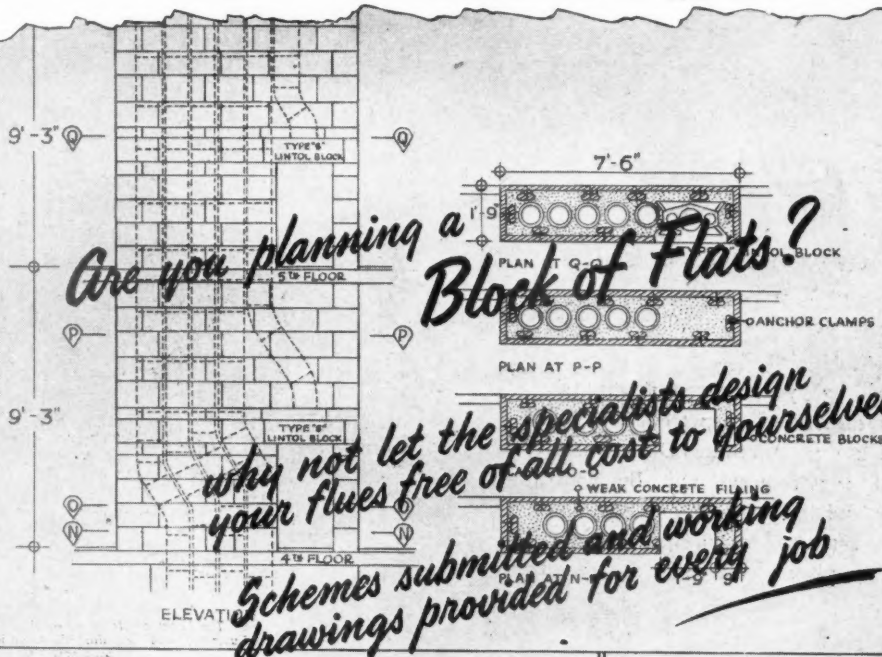


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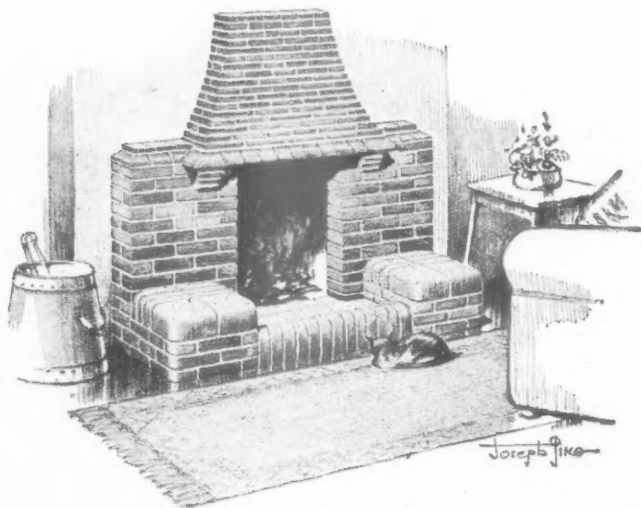
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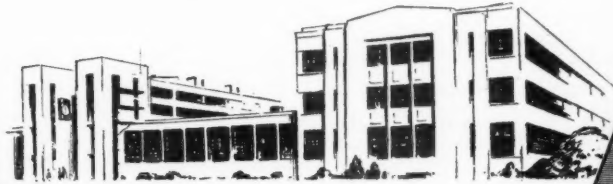
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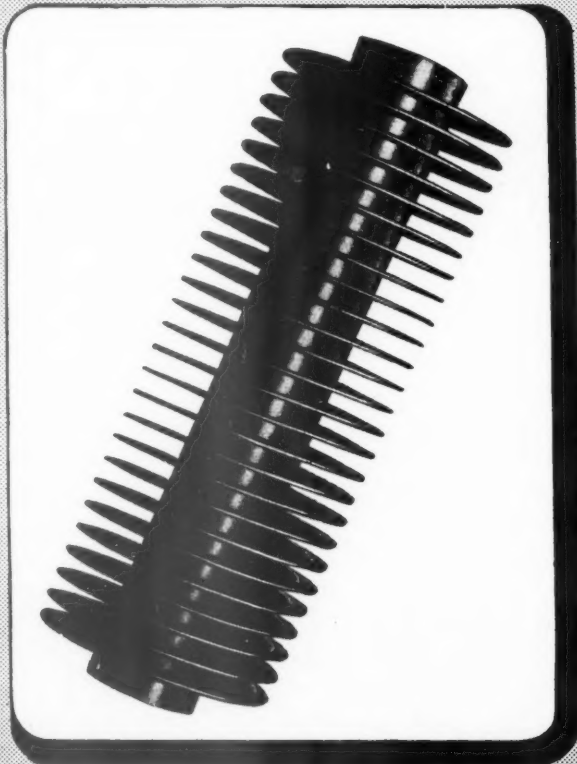
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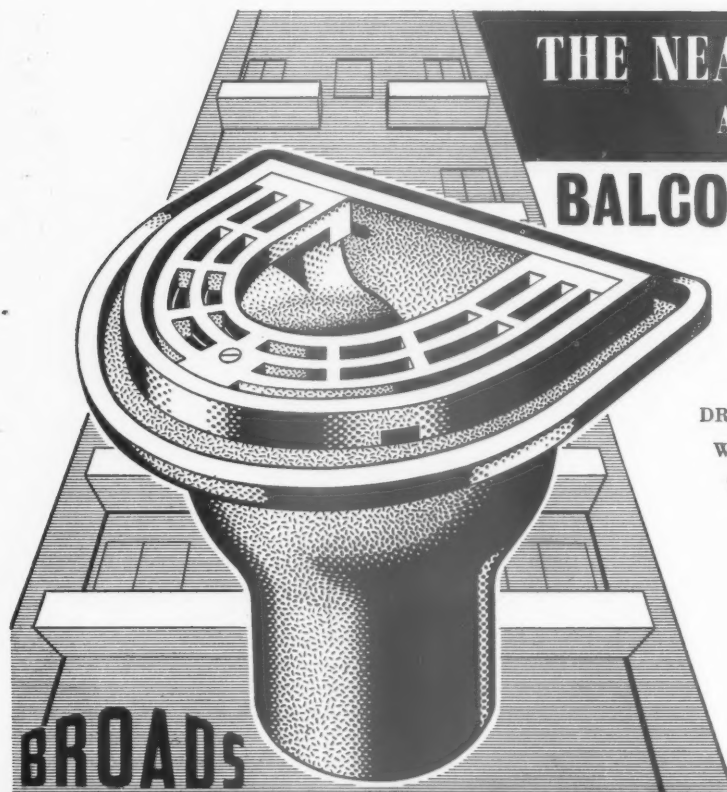
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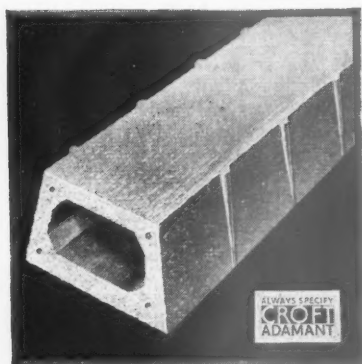
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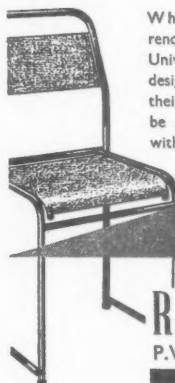
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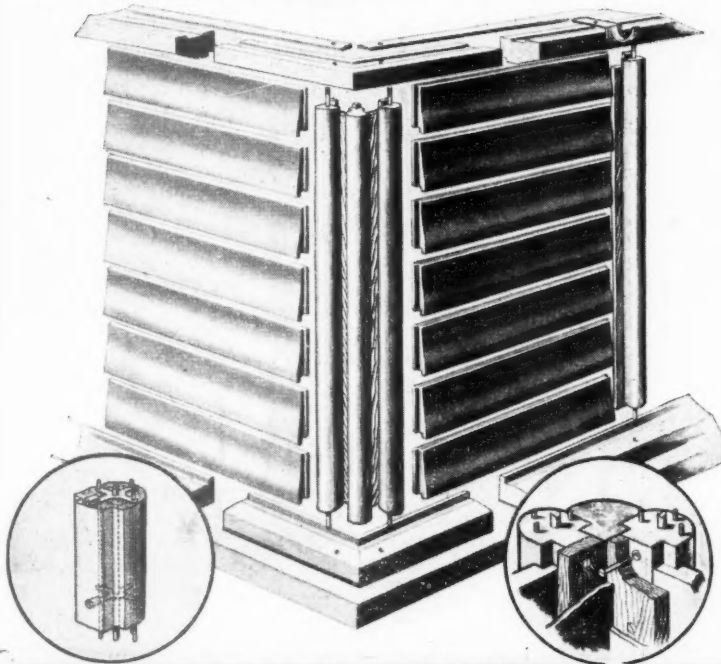
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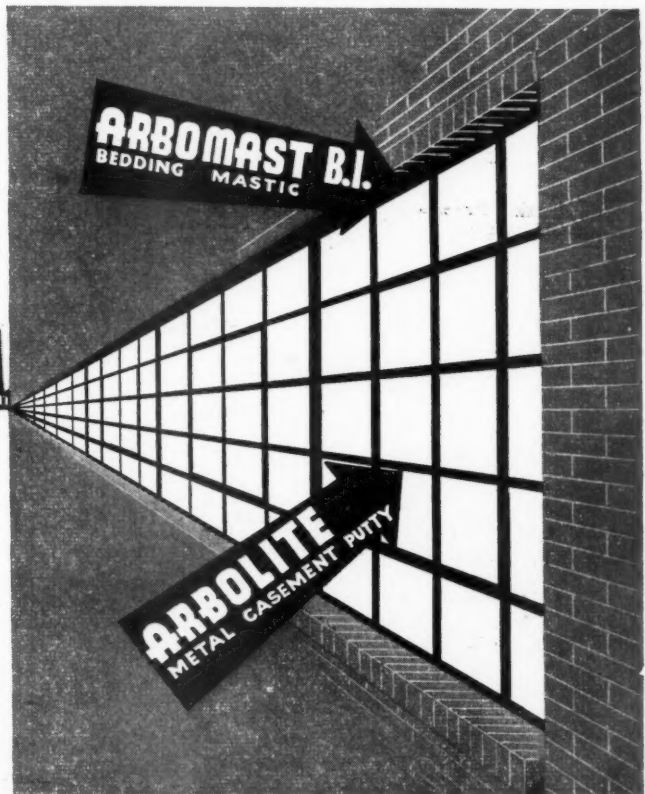


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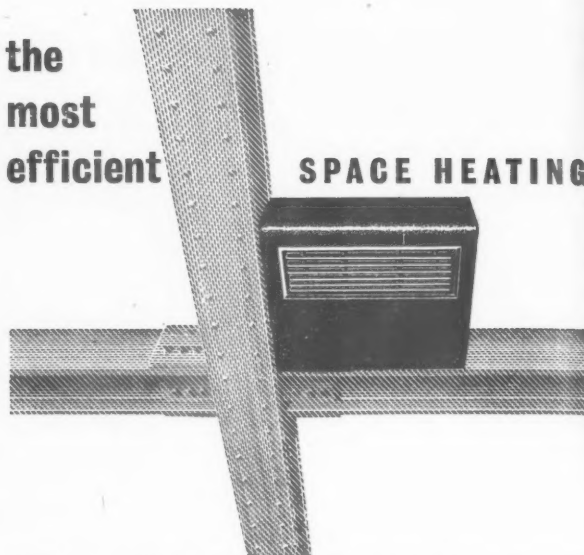
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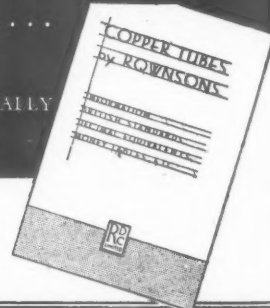
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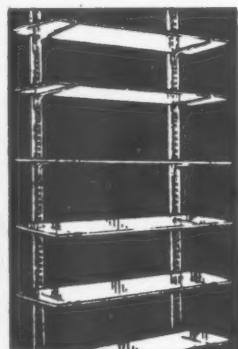
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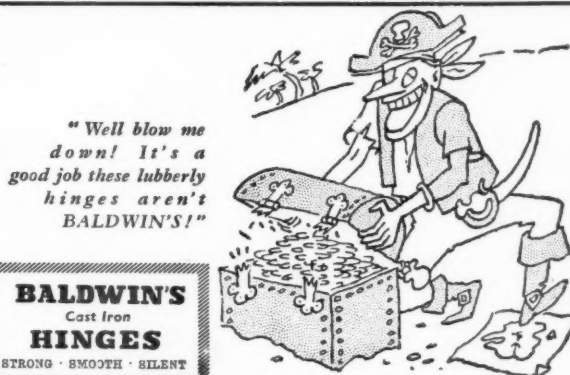
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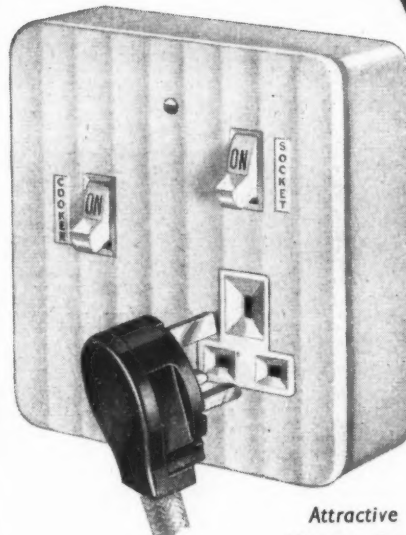
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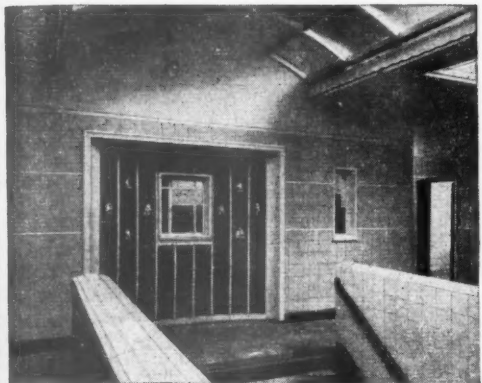


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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

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

Public and Official Announcements

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

LONDON ELECTRICITY BOARD.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN.

Applications are invited for the above positions in the Architect's Section of the Chief Engineer's Department in Central London.

Applicants for positions as Architectural Assistants should be studying for or have passed the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.B.A., be capable draughtsmen and have had several years experience in an Architect's office.

Applicants for positions as Architectural Draughtsmen should be neat draughtsmen and preferably have had several years experience in an Architect's office.

The posts have been graded under Schedule "D" of the National Joint Board agreement as follows:—

(a) Architectural Assistants. Grade V, £574 7s. to £683 11s. per annum, inclusive of London Area Allowance.

(b) Architectural Draughtsmen. Grade VI, £438 to £574 7s. per annum, inclusive of London Area Allowance.

Application forms obtainable from Establishments Officer, 46, New Broad Street, E.C.2, to be returned duly completed and stating grade applied for by 10th November, 1951. Please enclose addressed foolscap envelope and quote reference V/1256/66/A on all correspondence. 4546

NATIONAL COAL BOARD.

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Architect's Branch of the Northern (N. & C.) Divisional Coal Board:—

SENIOR ARCHITECT (£250 × £35—£1,150). Qualifications required: Associateship R.I.B.A.; recent experience in the design and supervision of large modern buildings. The successful applicant will act as Deputy to the Chief Architect and must have had experience in the administration and organisation of an office.

ARCHITECT GRADE I (£2700 × £25—£875). Qualifications required: Associateship R.I.B.A.; ability to design, organise and supervise modern building schemes, and to take charge of a section of the office.

ARCHITECT GRADE II (£2400 × £25—£700). Qualifications required: Final Examination R.I.B.A.; good experience in preparation of sketch and working drawings for large schemes and arrangement of sub-contracts.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT GRADE I (£410 × £22—£550). Qualifications required: Student R.I.B.A., with experience in preparation of working drawings under supervision.

Starting salaries according to qualifications and experience.

These posts offer excellent opportunities in a new office to keen and capable Architects.

Applications stating age, training, experience, present appointment and salary, clearly indicating for which post application is made, should be submitted not later than Thursday, 8th November, 1951, to:—

THE ESTABLISHMENT OFFICER,

National Coal Board,

Northern (N. & C.) Division,

Ellison Buildings, Ellison Place,

Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 4557

CORPORATION OF LONDON.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT-AUXILIARY STAFF.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an Assistant within the range of Higher Grade I (£400 × £25—£625). Commencing salary to be subject to age, experience and qualifications. The first £400 of the salary is subject to 15 per cent. and the remainder to 7½ per cent. cost-of-living bonus.

Applicants should have had good office experience and have passed or be preparing for Intermediate R.I.B.A. or R.I.C.S. Examination.

The appointed officer 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 the 31st October, 1951. 4562

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(a) **SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, A.P.T.**, Grade VIII (£735 × £25—£810 per annum) in connection with the maintenance of School Buildings.

(b) **SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, A.P.T.**, Grade VI (£645 × £20(2) and £25(1)—£710 per annum).

Applications to reach this office not later than 10th November, 1951, on forms to be obtained from F. H. Crossley, County Architect, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. 4593

BOROUGH OF SOUTHGATE. BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an Architectural Assistant in the Department of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. The post is permanent and supernumerary, and is graded A.P.T. IV-V, plus "London weighting," and the starting salary will be in accordance with qualifications and experience.

Preference will be given to applicants who are in possession of the Intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects, although applications from persons who are undergoing a regular course of study for that examination will be considered.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, and should be returned to the undersigned not later than 9 a.m. on Monday, the 12th November, 1951.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

GORDON H. TAYLOR.

Town Hall, Palmers Green, N.13.

10th October, 1951.

4565

CITY OF PLYMOUTH.

CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the established staff, subject to the Conditions of Service of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities, Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services; the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and one month's notice on either side for termination:—

(a) **SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, Grade VI** (£645 to £710).

(b) **ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, Grade III** (£500 to £545).

Candidates should be experienced in the design and construction of schools, Municipal housing or general work. For appointment (a) they must be Registered Architects, and preference will be given to Members of the R.I.B.A. In the case of (b) preference will be given to candidates who have passed the Intermediate examination of the R.I.B.A.

Successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination. Applications on forms obtainable from the undersigned, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials or names of persons to whom reference may be made, should be received at my office not later than the 9th November, 1951.

THE CORPORATION MAY MAKE HOUSING ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE TO THE SUCCESSFUL MARRIED CANDIDATES IF REQUIRED.

H. J. W. STIRLING, A.R.I.B.A.,

Seymour Road, Plymouth.

City Architect. 4564

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.

Salary: Architectural Assistants, £340-£575 per annum; Leading Architectural Assistants, £570-£575 per annum. Starting pay will be assessed according 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, Ministry of Works, Abell House, John Islip Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference WG10/BS. 4304

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH.

BOROUGH ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the undermentioned appointments in the above Department:—

(1) **SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT** (established) at a salary in accordance with Grade A.P.T. VII on the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, at present £715 × £25—£790 per annum. Applicants should be Associates of the R.I.B.A. and have had considerable experience in the design and planning of housing estates, particularly multi-storey blocks of flats and/or other framed buildings, and in the supervision of their erection.

(2) **JUNIOR ASSISTANT** (unestablished) at a salary in accordance with the General Division of the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, at present £160 at age 16, rising by annual increments to a maximum of £455 at age 30. The successful candidate will be engaged on General Architectural work; and applicants should either be attending a suitable course of study, or have had some practical experience of architectural draughtsmanship.

Application forms, which may be obtained from the Borough Engineer and Architect, at the address below, must be returned to me by 2nd November, 1951.

R. H. JERMAN.

Town Clerk.

Municipal Buildings,

Wandsworth, S.W.18.

12th October, 1951.

4575

STATES OF GUERNSEY. APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited for the following Architectural appointments in the Public Works Department. These appointments are permanent and pensionable, and the salaries will be increased by a cost-of-living bonus, at present £60 per annum for a married man, or £40 per annum for a single man. All Civil Service salaries in Guernsey are now in course of review:—

(1) **SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT**, Salary £620 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £670, plus cost-of-living bonus.

The successful applicant will be expected to provide a car, for which he will receive a travelling allowance in accordance with the present States of Guernsey scale of allowances.

(2) **GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT**, Salary £480 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £525 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus.

Applicants must be Registered Architects and preferably Corporate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and must have a thorough knowledge of architectural works, with practical experience in design and development of schools and public buildings of all types, including the preparation of working drawings and specifications.

Suitable housing accommodation will be made available where necessary, and existing superannuation rights may, with the approval of the Appointing Authority, be transferred to the States of Guernsey Non-Contributory Pension Scheme. Candidates must not be over 45 years of age, and the successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination.

Appointments will be terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Applicants should state, in the following order:—

- The specific appointment applied for.
- Name and address.
- Age.
- Education of training.
- Professional qualifications.
- Present position, salary, and date of appointment.
- Previous positions, with salaries and dates of appointments.
- Detailed particulars of experience.
- Any further remarks in support of application.
- Notice required to terminate present appointment.

Applications, appropriately endorsed according to the position applied for, together with the recent testimonials, should reach the States Supervisor, States Office, Guernsey, Channel Islands, not later than Monday, 12th November, 1951. Canvassing in any form will disqualify. 4553

WELWYN GARDEN CITY AND HATFIELD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS.

APPOINTMENT OF CLERK OF WORKS.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Clerk of Works at a salary of £625 per annum. Applicants should be practical tradesmen, with previous supervisory experience of all trades on substantial contracts and be competent in setting out and levelling.

The appointment is supernumerary and terminable by one month's notice on either side.

The successful applicant will be assisted in obtaining housing accommodation if required.

Applications, giving age, qualifications and full details of present and past appointments, salaries and experience, together with the names of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be addressed to the General Manager at 4, Wigmore South, Welwyn Garden City, Herts., and be received by the 6th November, 1951. 4574

CARDIGANSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

ABERYRON.

Applications are invited for (a) **TWO ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS, A.P.T.**, Grade V-VI (£570-£710) and (b) **ONE ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, A.P.T.**, Grade III-IV (£500-£575).

The commencing salary will be determined according to qualifications and experience of successful candidates.

Applicants for (a) should be members of the Royal Institute of British Architects with experience in the design and construction of modern buildings (particularly schools), the supervision of large contracts and other works carried out by Local Authorities.

Applicants for (b) should preferably have passed the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.B.A. and should have good general experience in architectural work.

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

Applications, endorsed (a) Assistant Architect or (b) Architectural Assistant, stating qualifications, details of experience, previous and present appointments, age, present salary and the earliest possible date when available, together with two recent testimonials and the names of two referees are to be delivered to the undersigned on or before the 3rd November, 1951.

The Council regret they are not in a position to assist in finding living accommodation.

J. E. R. CARSON.

Chief Clerk of the County Council.

County Council Offices,

Cambrian Chambers,

Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire.

12th October, 1951. 4572

WELWYN GARDEN CITY AND HATFIELD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS. APPOINTMENT OF WORKER-UP.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Worker-Up at a salary of £575 per annum. Applicants should be experienced in all aspects of working up Bills of Quantities, Variation Accounts and Fluctuation Claims. The appointment is superannuable and terminable by one month's notice on either side. The successful applicant will be assisted in obtaining housing accommodation if required.

Applications, in the candidate's own handwriting, giving age, details of present and past appointments, salaries and experience, together with the names of three persons to whom reference may be made should be addressed to the General Manager, 4, Wigmore Street, Welwyn Garden City, Herts., and be received by 6th November, 1951. 4573

CITY OF COVENTRY. ARCHITECTURAL AND PLANNING DEPARTMENT. SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT—DEVELOPMENT CONTROL.

Applications are invited for the above post from persons having extensive experience in the control of development under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, and Statutory Instruments and Circulars made thereunder. Applicants must be Associate Members of the Town Planning Institute and preference will be given to applicants who are also Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The salary for the post is in accordance with Grade A.P.T. VII-VIII according to qualifications and experience.

Housing will be made available in certain circumstances. All employees are expected to belong to an appropriate organisation in accordance with paragraph 44 of the "Charter". Applications, on forms to be obtained from the undersigned, are to be received not later than Wednesday, 7th November, 1951.

D. E. GIBSON,
City Architect and Planning Officer.

Bull Yard, Off Warwick Row,
Coventry.
25th October, 1951. 4571

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON. BOROUGH ENGINEER & SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

- (a) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade A.P.T. III (£500-£545).
- (b) JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, General Division (£150-£425).
- (c) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR, Grade A.P.T. VI (£645-£710).
- (d) MEASURING SURVEYOR, Grade A.P.T. I (£440-£485).

Applicants for (a) should have had experience of Local Authority Housing, and preference will be given to students members of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Applicants for (b) should have had some Architectural Drawing Office experience.

Applicants for (c) should have passed the Final Examination of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (Sub Division IIIQ) and should have had experience in all branches of Housing work.

Applicants for (d) should be experienced in site measuring.

The appointments will be subject to the Scheme of Conditions of Service of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities for Administrative, Technical, Professional and Clerical Services; to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937; to the successful applicants passing a medical examination; and to termination by one month's notice on either side in respect of (a) (c) and (d) and one week in the case of (b).

Applications stating age, experience, qualifications and war service (if any) together with copies of three recent testimonials, should be submitted to the Borough Engineer & Surveyor, Civic Centre, Southampton, not later than Monday, 5th November, 1951.

R. RONALD H. MEGGESON,
Town Clerk.

Civic Centre, Southampton. 4568

CITY OF NOTTINGHAM. CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT. APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

- Grade III, £500-£545.
- Grade IV, £530-£575.
- Grade V, £570-£620.
- Grade VA, £600-£660.
- Grade VI, £645-£710.
- Grade VII, £685-£760.
- Grade VIII, £735-£810.

Applications are invited for positions in the above grades. Commencing salaries will be in accordance with the capabilities and experience of the applicant, and preference will be given to those with knowledge of Education work.

The appointments will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to passing a medical examination.

Applications must be made on forms to be obtained from R. M. Finch, Esq., O.B.E., M.I.C.E., City Engineer and Surveyor, Guildhall, Nottingham, and are to be returned to him by Friday, 9th November, 1951. In writing for the form the grade applied for must be stated.

T. J. OWEN,
Town Clerk.

The Guildhall, Nottingham. 4588

NATIONAL COAL BOARD—EAST MIDLANDS DIVISION. ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the permanent and superannuated appointments of:—

- S.V. 129: QUANTITY SURVEYOR, Grade II. Salary £450 to £25 to £700 per annum.
- Applicants should preferably be Members of the R.I.C.S., with experience in the preparation of Bills of Quantities, detailed approximate estimates, and preparation of Specifications.

S.V. 140: QUANTITY SURVEYING ASSISTANT (Grade II). Salary £300 by £20 to £440 per annum.

Applicants should have had office experience in working up for Bills of Quantities and checking accounts, and be preparing for the Examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. In the above appointments, the point of entry into the relevant salary scales will depend on the qualifications and experience of the successful applicants, and subject to satisfactory service, opportunities will be available for promotion to higher grades.

S.V. 141: JUNIOR QUANTITY SURVEYING ASSISTANT. Salary according to age, rising to £56 10s. per week.

Candidates should have attained the General Certificate of Education standard, and preferably have had experience in a Quantity Surveyor's or Building Contractor's office.

The work of the Department covers all new projects in the Division, and includes industrial buildings of all types, offering interesting and varying work in Quantity Surveying.

Part-time studying facilities are granted to Assistants to attend courses at recognised Schools in preparation for the appropriate Profession Examinations.

Applications, stating age, education, qualifications, experience, present appointment and salary, should be submitted within 14 days of publication of this advertisement to:—

THE SECRETARY,
National Coal Board,
East Midlands Division, Sherwood Lodge,
Arnold, near Nottingham.

Envelopes should be marked with the appropriate S.V. reference, and original testimonials should NOT be sent. 4576

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH. BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointment:—

- SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (Section Head). Established post. Salary Grade A.P.T. VII, £685-£760 per annum. Applicants must be Members of the R.I.B.A., and must possess good knowledge of Educational Building in accordance with the requirements of the 1944 Act.

The successful candidate will be appointed at his present salary if such salary is within the incremental scale of the advertised post.

The above appointment will be terminable by one month's notice, in writing, on either side, and subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, also the conditions of service in accordance with the National Scheme.

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

No assistance can be offered regarding housing accommodation.

Applications, on forms to be obtained from the Borough Architect, Town Hall, Bournemouth, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, to be returned to the undersigned, in envelopes endorsed "Staff Architectural," not later than Saturday, 10th November, 1951.

A. LINDSAY CLEGG,
Town Clerk.

HORNCHURCH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for the following appointments in the Engineer & Surveyor's Department:—

- ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, GRADE III (£500-£545).
- ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, GRADE II (£470-£515).

All appointments are subject to the Conditions of Service of the National Joint Council for local authorities staffs and to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Forms of application with full details of appointment can be obtained from the undersigned by whom applications in envelopes endorsed "Architectural Assistant Grade —" must be received not later than Saturday, 3rd November, 1951.

P. L. COX,
Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices, Hornchurch. 4570

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

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

- SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary A.P.T. Div. Grade VII (£685-£760).

Previous experience of Local Government work is not essential.

Suitable housing accommodation can be made available to the successful candidate.

Applications, stating date of birth, particulars of training, experience, etc., with copies of two recent testimonials should be received by J. R. Piggett, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect, Kingsway, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs., not later than Monday, 5th November, 1951.

HARRY TAYLOR,
Town Clerk.

4569

SCOTTISH SPECIAL HOUSING ASSOCIATION, LTD. invite applications for the appointment of ARCHITECT, Grade II. Salary scale £590-£725, with pacing for age and experience. The post is superannuable under the Local Government Superannuation (Scotland) Act, 1937. Forms of application with full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary 15/21, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, 12. Completed forms of application must be lodged within 10 days of the appearance of this advertisement. 4567

NORTHERN IRELAND HOUSING TRUST. ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

The Trust has a vacancy for an Assistant Architect. The salary will be on the scale of £400-£425-£475, the point of entry being determined by qualifications and experience.

Candidates must be Corporate Members of the R.I.B.A. and should have experience of housing projects.

The person appointed will be required to participate in a contributory Superannuation Scheme, which allows for reciprocal transfer of benefits in Local Government Superannuation Schemes in suitable cases.

Preference will be given to ex-Service candidates.

Assistance in obtaining housing accommodation may be given to successful candidates.

Forms of application, which should be returned not later than Saturday, 17th November, 1951, may be obtained from the General Manager, Northern Ireland Housing Trust, 12, Hope Street, Belfast. 4585

SOUTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT. VACANCIES: TOWN PLANNING OFFICE.

Applications are invited for the following posts:—

(a) ASSISTANT TOWN PLANNING OFFICERS.

Applicants should have passed the Final Examination of the Town Planning Institute (or an examination recognised for exemption therefrom), and preference will be given to candidates holding a recognised qualification in Civil or Municipal Engineering, or in Architecture. Previous experience in planning is desirable but not essential.

Salary scale: £500-£534 to £568-£533 to £800-£100 to £900-£140 to £1,140 per annum. The commencing salary may be higher than the minimum of the scale in recognition of approved post qualification experience.

(b) TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS (PLANNING).

Applicants must have obtained a School Leaving (or equivalent) Certificate, and have completed a period of not less than three years' approved training. Preference will be given to holders of the Intermediate Examination of the Town Planning Institute, which is a recognised qualification for transfer to the Special Scale, particulars of which may be obtained on request.

Salary scale: £348-£227 to £402-£56 to £468-£40 to £568-£33 to £800 per annum. The commencing salary may be higher than the minimum of the scale in recognition of approved post training experience.

(c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS (DRAUGHTSMEN).

Applicants must have obtained a School Leaving (or equivalent) Certificate, or completed at least four years' secondary education, and have completed a period of not less than three years' approved training as a draughtsman. They must be neat, expeditious and competent draughtsmen, and have had experience of survey plotting and compilation of topographical plans. Previous experience in a town planning or land or municipal surveyor's office will be an advantage.

Salary scale: As for Technical Assistants (Planning) above.

GENERAL INFORMATION APPLICABLE TO ABOVE POSTS:

In addition to salary, a cost-of-living allowance (at present approximately 24 per cent. of salary) is payable and, where applicable, marriage and children's allowances in terms of the regulations.

Successful applicants may be required to serve in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in which event an extra-territorial allowance of £48 per annum for single men and £72 per annum for married men will be paid, together with certain further benefits.

The appointments will be subject to the rules and regulations of the Southern Rhodesia Civil Service.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Secretary, Rhodesia House, 429, Strand, London, W.C.2, to whom completed forms should be returned not later than 10th November, 1951. 4584

BOROUGH OF WEMBLEY. BUILDING SURVEYOR A.P.T. GRADE III (£500-£515-£545) PLUS LONDON "WEIGHTING" ALLOWANCE.

Applicants must have had considerable experience of building construction, be capable of preparing specifications, quantities and estimates, and of supervising work carried out by contract.

Preference will be given to applicants who have passed the R.I.C.S. examination, or equivalent.

Applications, appropriately endorsed, containing the names and addresses of three referees and disclosing any relationship to a Member or Senior Officer of the Council must reach the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Wembley, by 3rd November, 1951.

Canvassing will disqualify.

The Council will be unable to provide the successful applicant with housing accommodation. 4592

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HEATING AND VENTILATING DESIGNER/
DRAUGHTSMEN required in Design Branch by
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tions. The appointments will normally be in
London and salaries are on ranges up to £675 per
annum according to age, qualifications and ex-
perience. Applications stating age, qualifications,
previous appointments (with dates) should be
sent to the Air Ministry Directorate General of
Works (W.3), Bush House, S.E. wing, Strand,
London, W.C.2, from which address details may
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Please send full details to Box 4515.

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pension fund. Applications to The Clayton
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ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT (intermediate
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Berrett, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., 118, Blythswood
Street, Glasgow, C.2. 4590

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required for
private Architectural practice in Norwich.
Applicant must have good all round experience
in all forms of contemporary construction and
design and knowledge of preparing specifications.
Reply in writing giving full particulars of ex-
perience and qualifications and salary required.
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4 years' office experience, required in Archi-
tects' office in Ilford area. Must be neat and
quick draughtsman, capable of preparing working
drawings and full size details for school and
hospital projects. Good prospects for man of
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of past work, education, and salary required.
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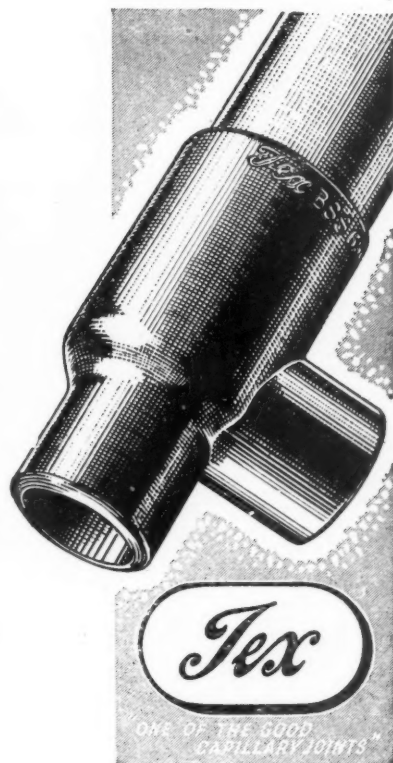
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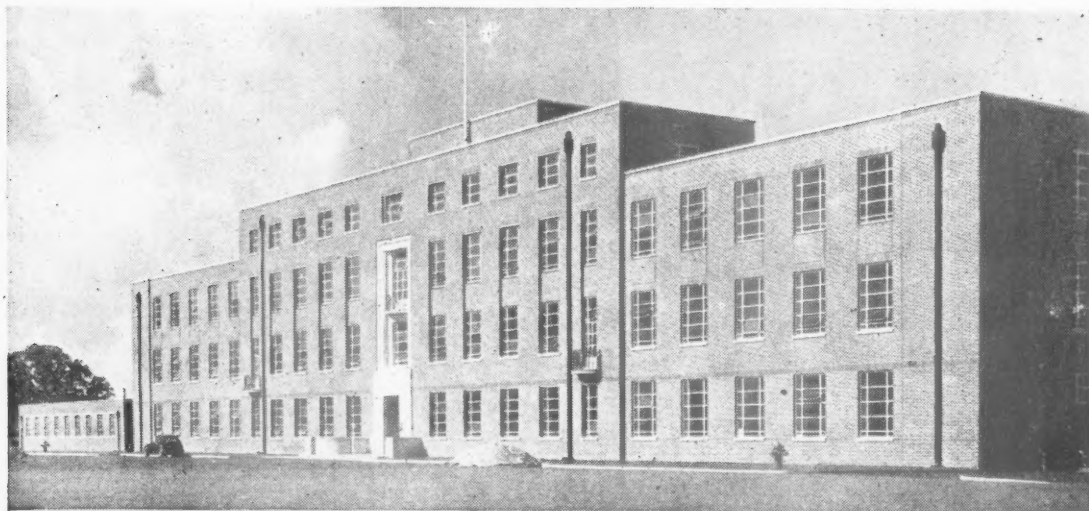
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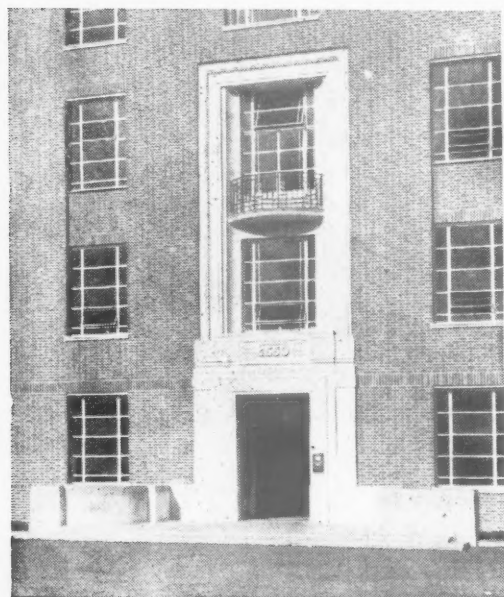
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Administration Building

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Detail of Main Entrance

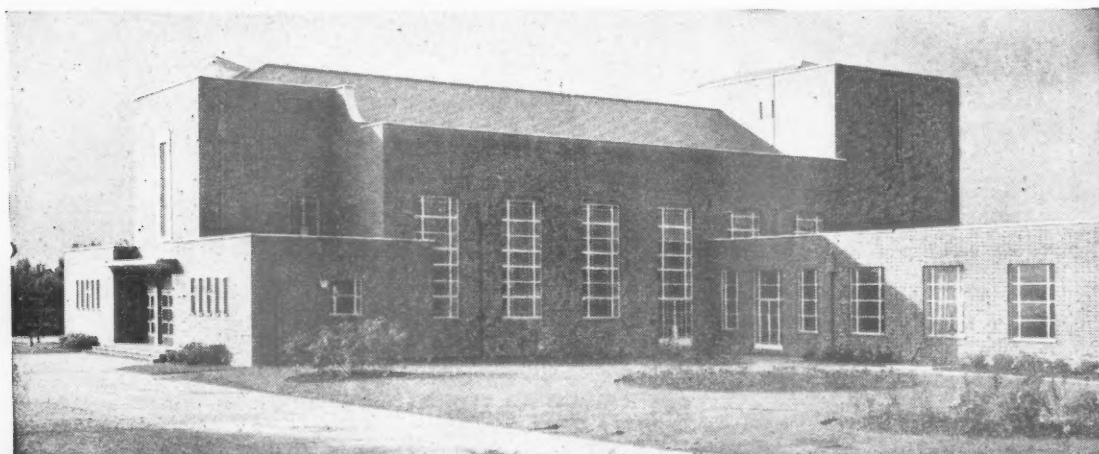
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