THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

standard contents

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

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THE ARCHITECTURAL PRESS
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Registered as a Newspaper.

★ 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.

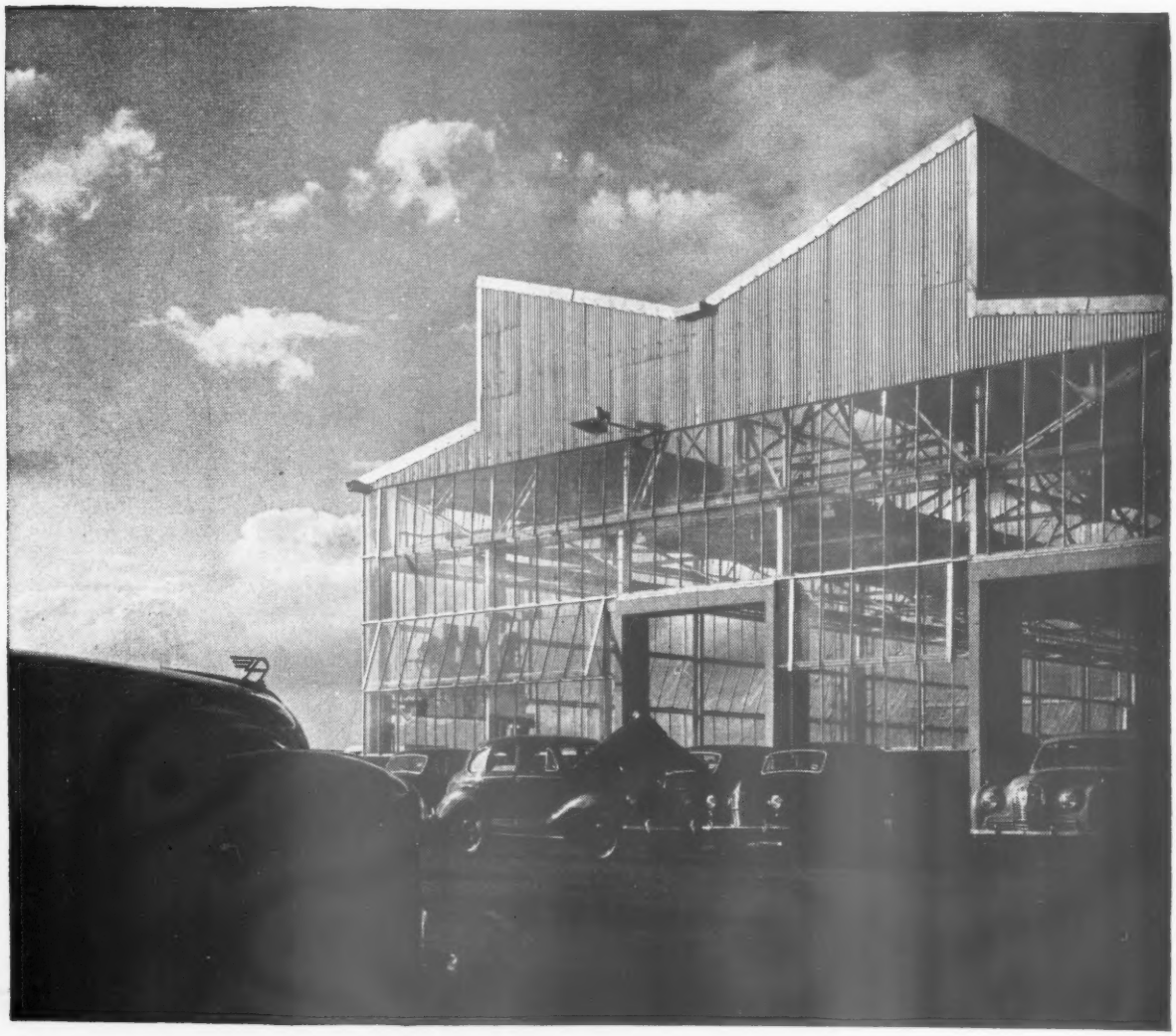
AA	Architectural Association, 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 0974
AAI	Association of Art Institutions. Secy.: W. Marlborough Whitehead, " Dyneley," Castle Hill Avenue, Berkhampstead, Herts.	
ABS	Architects' Benevolent Society. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Langham 5721
ABT	Association of Building Technicians. 5, Ashley Place, S.W.1.	Victoria 0447-8
ACGB	Arts Council of Great Britain. 4, St. James' Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 9737
ADA	Aluminium Development Association. 33, Grosvenor Street, W.1.	Mayfair 7501/8
APRR	Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction. 34, Gordon Square, W.C.1.	Euston 2158-9
ArchSA	Architectural Students' Association. 34/36, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	
ARCUK	Architects' Registration Council. 68, Portland Place, W.1.	Langham 8738
AScW	Association of Scientific Workers. 15, Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, W.1.	Grosvenor 4761
BAE	Board of Architectural Education. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Langham 5721
BATC	Building Apprenticeship and Training Council. Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Reliance 7611, Ext. 1706
BC	Building Centre. 26, Store Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.1.	Museum 5400
BCC	British Colour Council. 13, Portman Square, W.1.	Welbeck 4185
BCCF	British Cast Concrete Federation. 17, Amherst Road, Ealing, W.13.	Perivale 6869
BCIRA	British Cast Iron Research Association. Alvechurch, Birmingham.	Redditch 716
BDA	British Door Association. 10, The Boltons, S.W.10.	Flaxman 7766
BEDA	British Electrical Development Association. 2, Savoy Hill, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 9434
BIA	British Ironfounders' Association. 145, Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.	Glasgow Central 2891
BIAE	British Institute of Adult Education. 29, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.	Euston 5385
BID	Building Industries Distributors. 52, High Holborn, W.C.1.	Chancery 7772
BINC	Building Industries National Council. 11, Weymouth Street, W.1.	Langham 2785
BOT	Board of Trade. Millbank, S.W.1.	Whitehall 5140
BRDB	British Rubber Development Board. Market Buildings, Mark Lane, E.C.3.	Mansion House 9383
BRS	Building Research Station. Bucknalls Lane, Watford.	Garston 2246
BSA	Building Societies Association. 14, Park Street, W.1.	Mayfair 0515
BSI	British Standards Institution. 28, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 3333
BTE	Building Trades Exhibition. 4, Vernon Place, W.C.1.	Holborn 8146/7
CABAS	City and Borough Architects Society. C/o Johnson Blackett, F.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect, Town Hall, Newport, Mon.	Newport 3111
CAS	County Architects Society. C/o F. R. Steele, F.R.I.B.A., County Hall, Chichester.	Chichester 3001
CCA	Cement and Concrete Association. 52, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.	Sloane 5255
CCP	Council for Codes of Practice. Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Reliance 7611
CDA	Copper Development Association. Kendals Hall, Radlett, Herts.	Radlett 5616
CIAM	Congrès Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne. Doldertal, 7, Zurich, Switzerland.	
COID	Council of Industrial Design. Tilbury House, Petty France, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6322
CPRE	Council for the Preservation of Rural England. 4, Hobart Place, S.W.	Sloane 4280
CUC	Coal Utilization Council. 3, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.	Sloane 9116
CVE	Council for Visual Education. 13, Suffolk Street, Haymarket, S.W.1.	Reading 72255
DGW	Directorate General of Works, Ministry of Works, Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Reliance 7611
DIA	Design and Industries Association. 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 0540
DPT	Department of Overseas Trade. 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.1.	Victoria 9040
EJMA	English Joinery Manufacturers' Association (Incorporated). Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.	Regent 4448
EPNS	English Place-Name Society. 7, Selwyn Gardens, Cambridge.	
FAS	Faculty of Architects and Surveyors. 8, Buckingham Palace Gdns, S.W.1.	Sloane 2837
FASSC	Federation of Association of Specialists and Sub-Contractors, 5, Arundel Street, Strand.	Temple Bar 6633
FBI	Federation of British Industries. 21, Tothill Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6711
FC	Forestry Commission. 25, Savile Row, W.1.	
FCMI	Federation of Coated Macadam Industries. 37, Chester Square, S.W.1.	Sloane 1002
FDMA	Flush Door Manufacturers Association Ltd. Trowell, Nottingham.	Ilkeston 623
FLD	Friends of the Lake District. Pennington House, nr. Ulverston, Lancs.	Ulverston 201
FMB	Federation of Master Builders. 26, Great Ormond Street, Holborn, W.C.1.	Chancery 7583
FPC	Federation of Painting Contractors, St. Stephen's House, S.W.1.	Whitehall 3902
FRHB	Federation of Registered House Builders. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.	Langham 4041
FS (Eng.)	Faculty of Surveyors of England. Buckingham Palace Gdns., S.W.1.	Sloane 2837
GC	Gas Council. 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 4554
GG	Georgian Group. 27, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 2844
HC	Housing Centre. 13, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 2881
IAAS	Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. 75, Eaton Place, S.W.1	Sloane 5615
ICA	Institute of Contemporary Arts. 17-18, Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.1.	Grosvenor 6186
ICE	Institution of Civil Engineers. Great George Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 4577
IEE	Institution of Electrical Engineers. Savoy Place, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 7676
IES	Illuminating Engineering Society. 32, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 5215

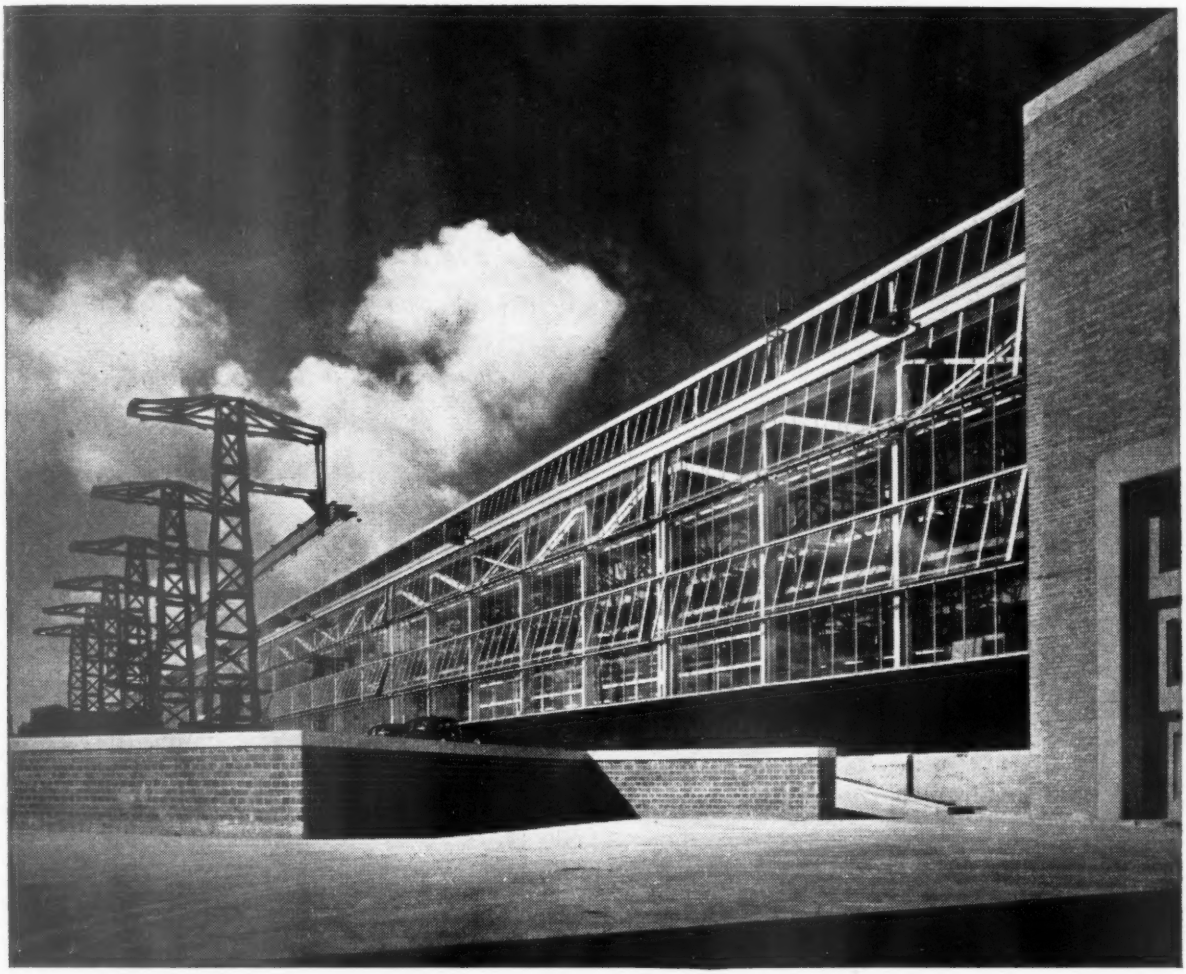
D

GLASS WALLS *in the new Austin Extensions...*

A FRESH EXAMPLE OF THE GRACE AND EFFICIENCY OF ALUMINEX PATENT GLAZING

Our pictures show Aluminex Patent Glazing to advantage and the æsthetic effect of the 900 ft. glass wall is a tribute to architect C. Howard Crane's use of this medium in his new Car Assembly Building at the Austin Factory, Longbridge. Strong enough to resist the full force of Atlantic gales, durable enough, like Piccadilly's Eros, to stand the wear of years, light enough to be handled with ease, clean cut and attractive in its lines — Aluminex is a working material for architects to conjure with.





WALLS OF GLASS

The 900 × 20ft. wall of glass can be dismantled and re-assembled when the time comes for further extensions. This is only one of the important advantages offered by Aluminex.

TELEFLEX GEARING

Opening lights 5ft. deep by 58ft. run into two tiers along the whole length of the building. Each pair of adjacent lights is easily operated by Teleflex gear from one manual control at floor level, 116ft. of sidewall opening in 15 seconds. Teleflex — a new development in cable gearing — was originally used for turret operation on bombers and battleships in the last war. It is a classic example of how the swords of war become the ploughshares of industry.

VERTICAL MONITOR LIGHTS

The vertical monitor lights in the roof are arranged so as to give even daylighting throughout the building and contain continuous opening lights exactly similar to those in the sidewall.

56,000 SQUARE FEET OF GLASS

Both the sidewalls and the monitors are glazed with 32 ounce clear sheet glass, which, combined with the delicate aluminium tracery of Aluminex Patent Glazing, has produced a delightful effect of airiness and spaciousness. In all, 56,000 square feet of glass were used in the cladding of this building.

USE OF ALUMINEX WEATHERING MEMBERS

Only Aluminex can produce the clean effect at the junction of the tiers of glass in the sidewall. These firm modern lines are due to the Aluminex horizontal weathering members.

In Steelworks—Power and Railway Stations — Aircraft Hangars — Hospitals — Art Galleries — Aluminex displays its versatility and provides the architect with a potent instrument. Spaciousness, beauty, ease of construction and economy, all reside in Aluminex.

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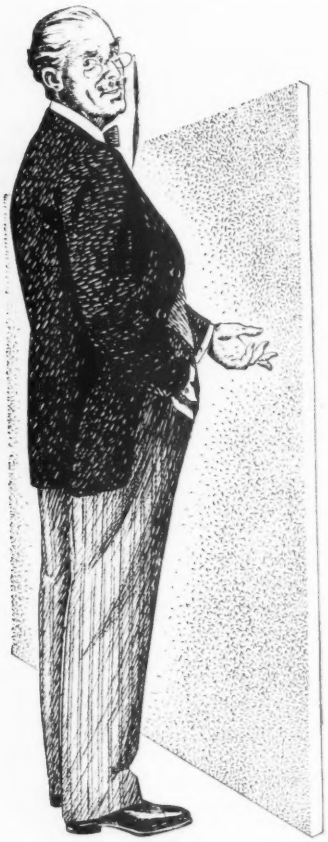

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AHLSTROM FIVE-THREE

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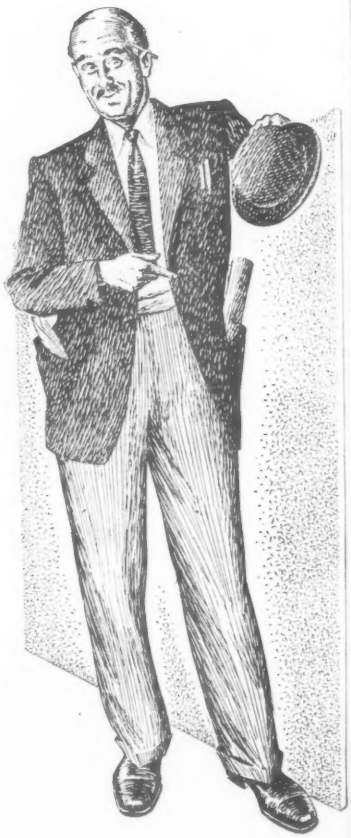

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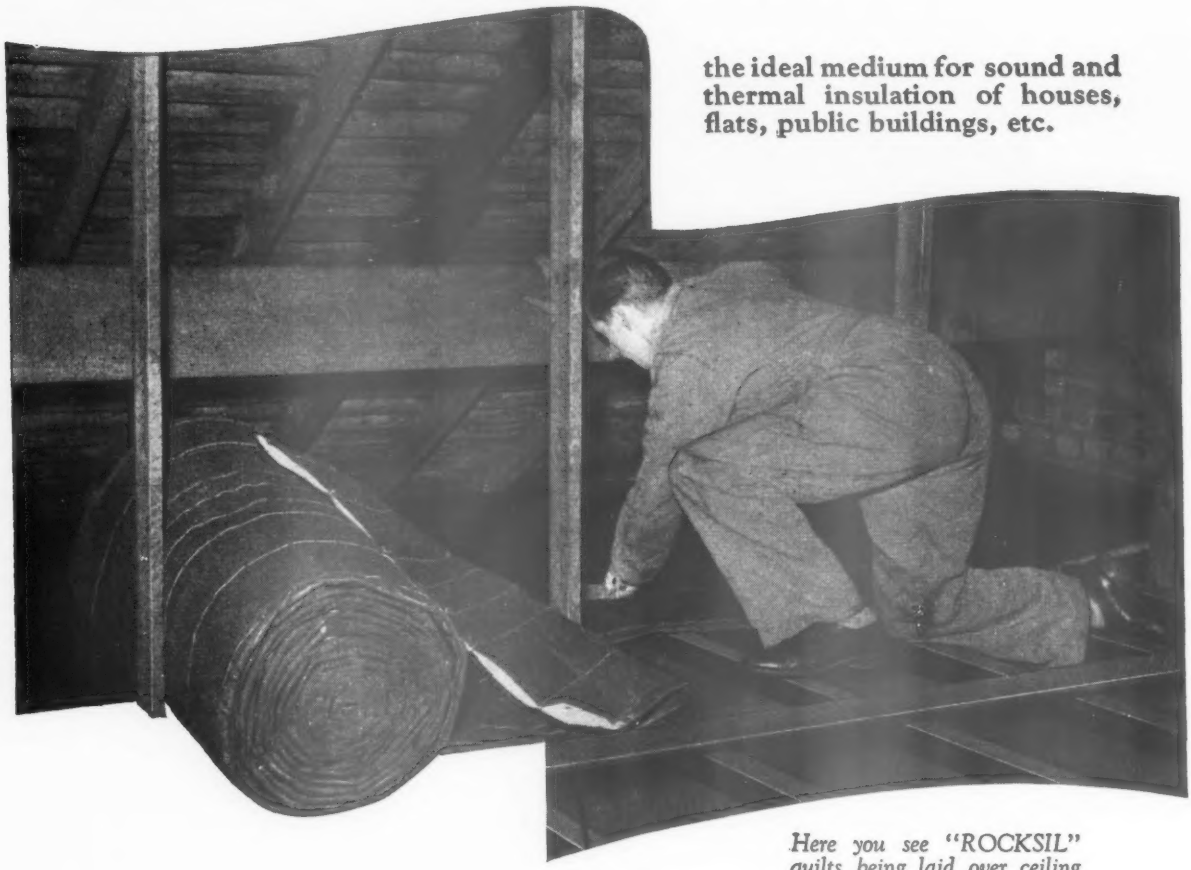

the ideal medium for sound and thermal insulation of houses, flats, public buildings, etc.

Here you see "ROCKSIL" quilts being laid over ceiling joists in the loft of a typical modern house.

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As a sound insulator "Rocksil" can effect an improvement of impact sound transmission up to 25 phons and for acoustic insulation and modification has an average sound absorption coefficient of 0.95 at normal frequencies.

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"Rocksil" is supplied for building insulation at the optimum density of 5lb. per cu. ft., and retains its properties indefinitely.

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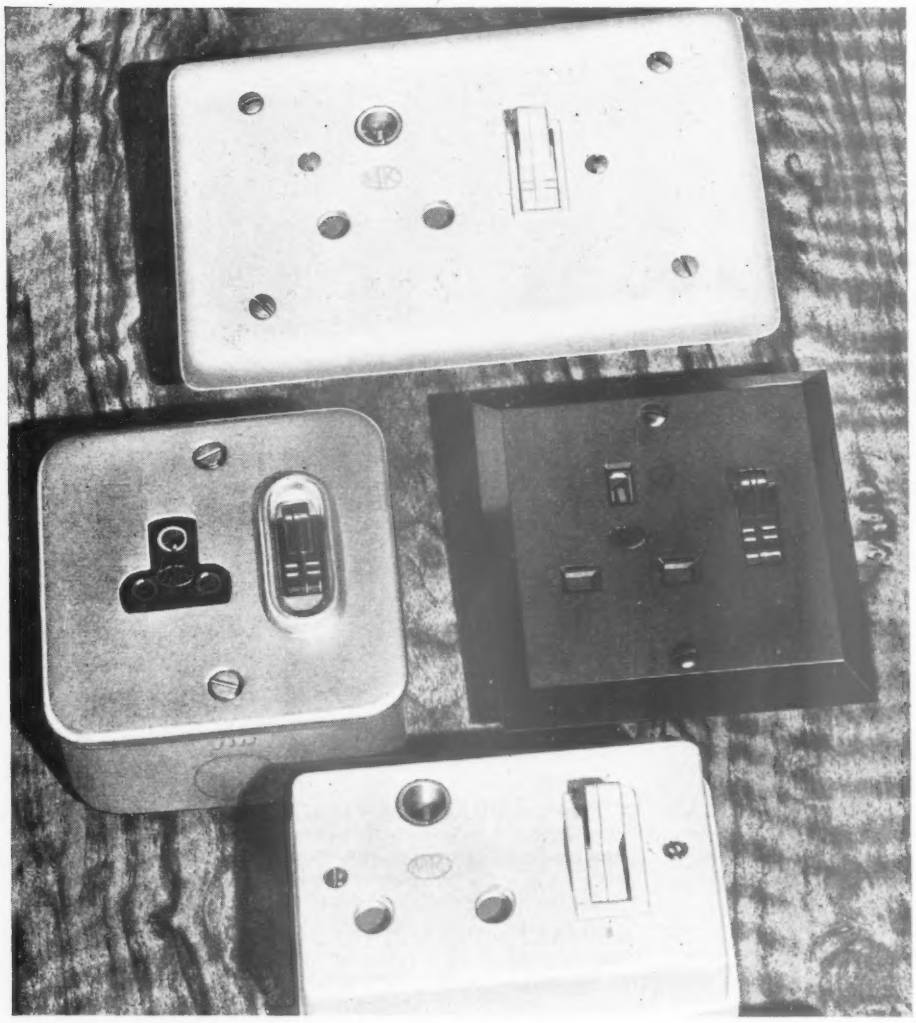

These few examples from the MK range of switchsocket-outlets typify accessories which appeal to the more discriminating eye. These compact designs are built to last, and their clean lines will not date.

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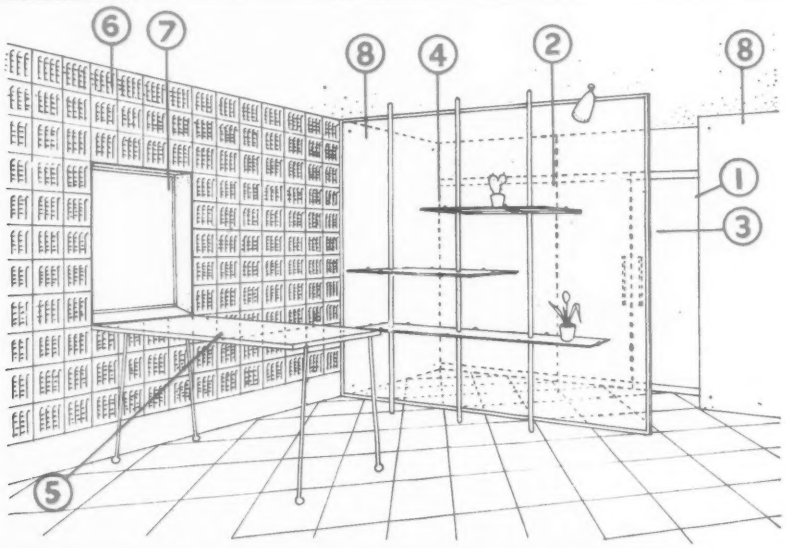

ENTRANCE INTERIOR, SHOP ON CORNER SITE

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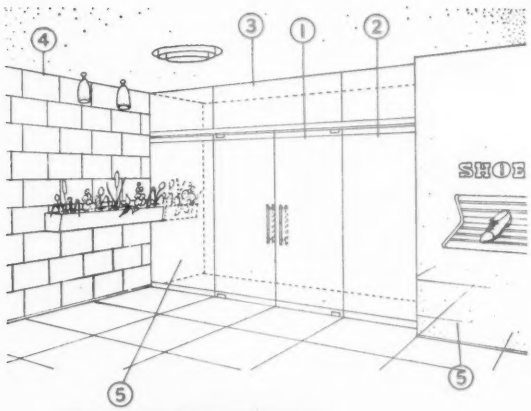
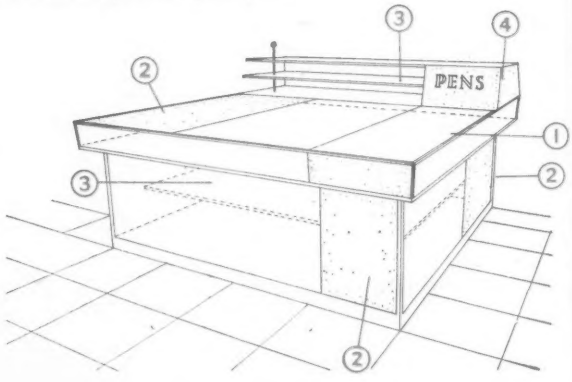
2 "ARMOURPLATE" glass side panel.
3 Polished plate glass screen wall in metal frame.
4 "ARMOURPLATE" glass display shelves on metal rods with bracket supports.
5 ½" rough cast glass table top on metal frame.
6 "INSULIGHT" hollow glass block wall.
7 Mirror display recess.
8 ¼" silvered polished plate glass.



SHOP INTERIOR

1 Standard "ARMOURPLATE" glass frameless doors.
2 "ARMOURPLATE" glass side panels.
3 Polished plate glass transom.
4 "VITROLITE" facing in ashlar sizes.
5 ¼" silvered polished plate glass.



SHOP PEN COUNTER

1 "ARMOURPLATE" glass top.
2 ¼" polished plate stippled on face, silvered on back.
3 ¼" polished plate glass shelves.
4 ¼" polished plate, stippled surface with letters left clear, silvered on back.

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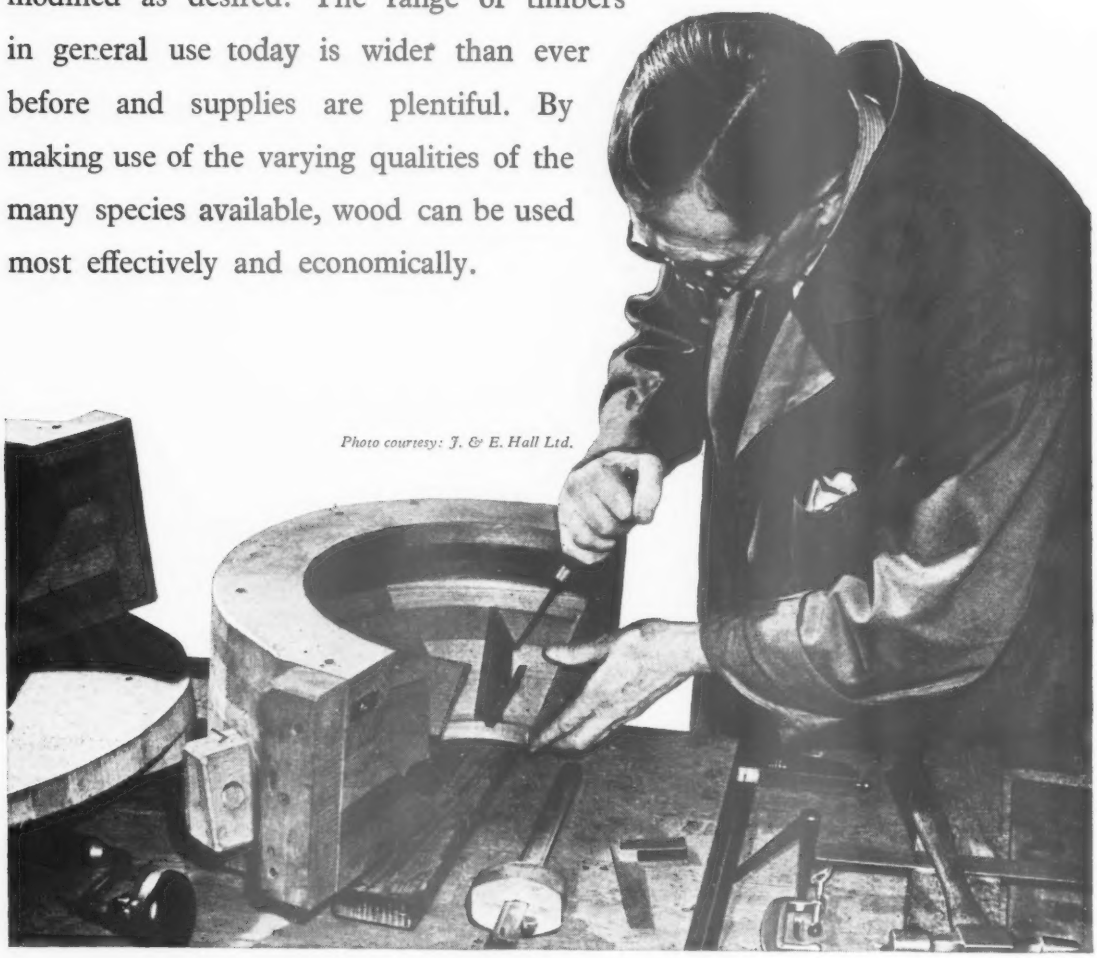

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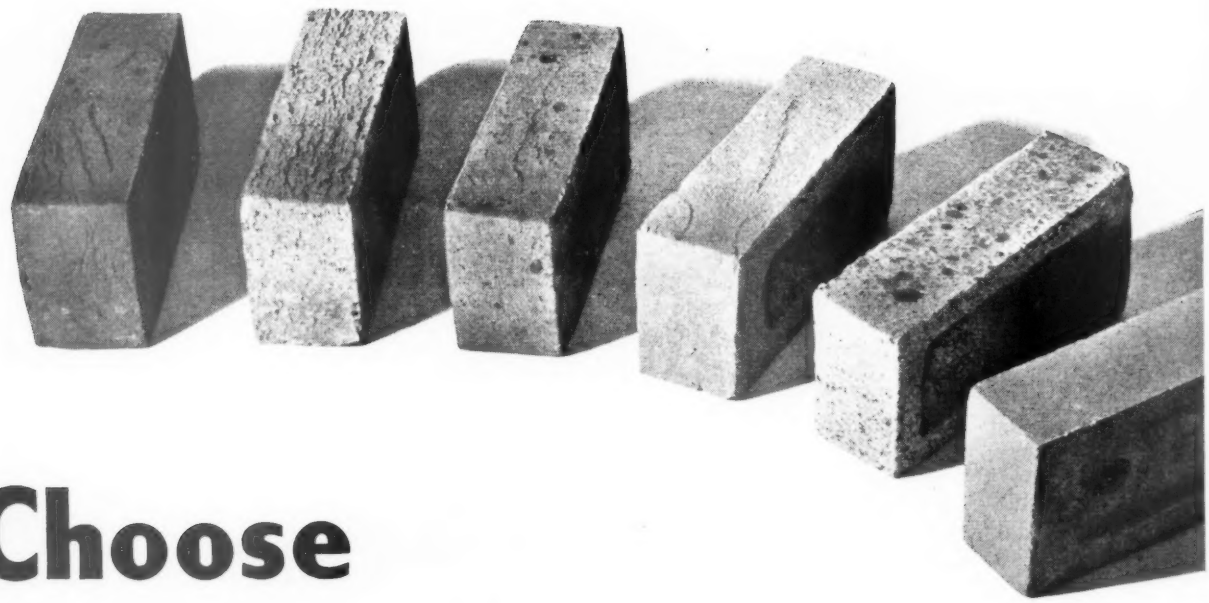

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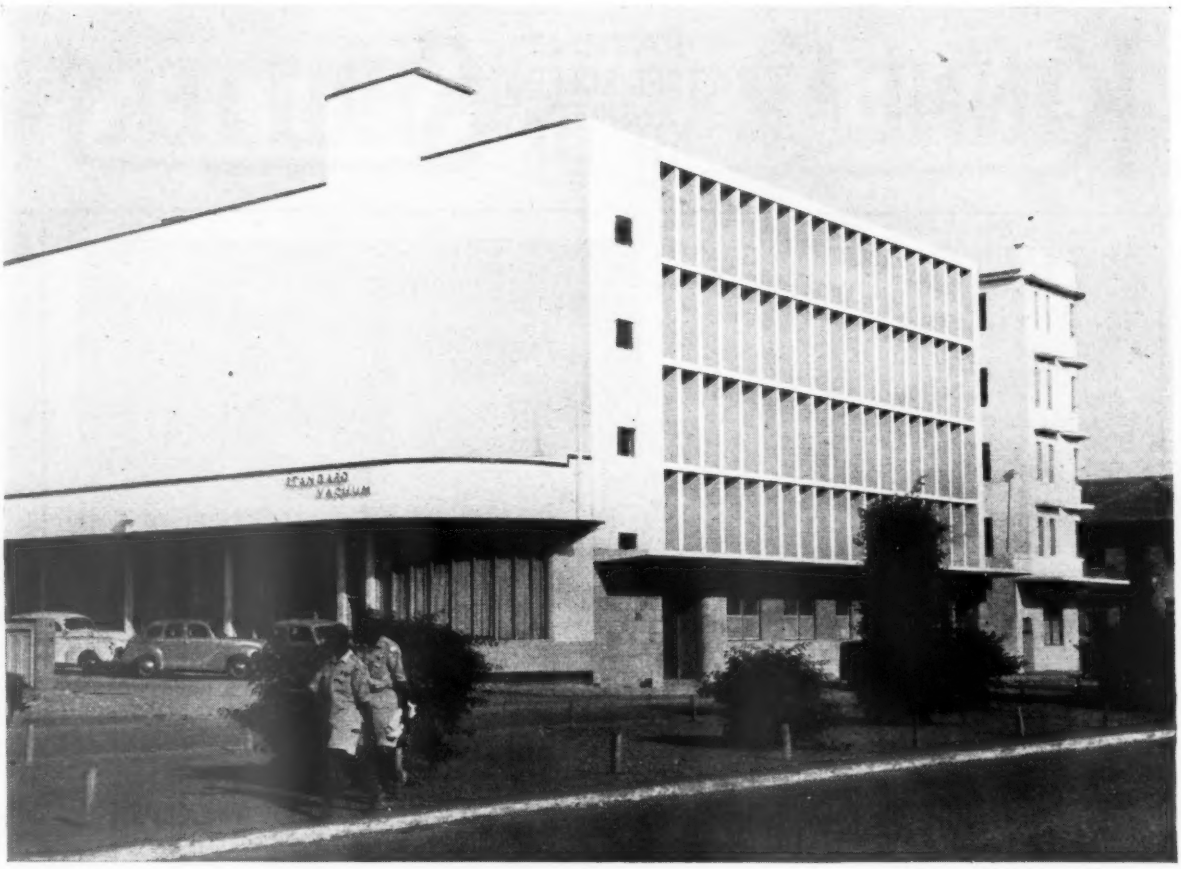
EXTENSION 21



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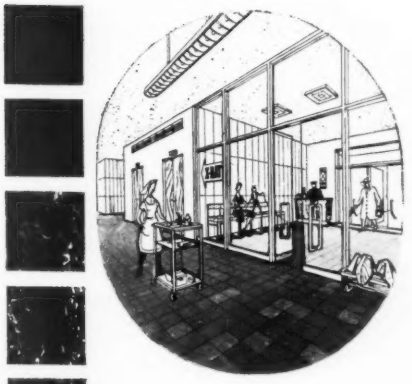

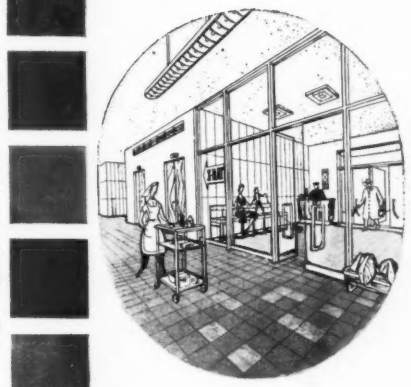

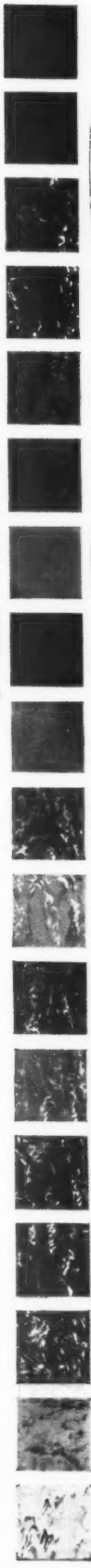

More and more, floor finishes are coming to be looked upon as an integral part of any building structure. One outcome of this is the added importance of the floor from the point of view of interior design, which now takes the floor as a focal point and works upwards and outwards. Semastic Decorative Tiles are well suited to this method of working. Most interior designers find, in fact, that in starting from this point the range of colours in which the tiles are available extends the scope for effective overall treatment. Serviceability, of course, is being demonstrated on a great number and variety of successful installations.

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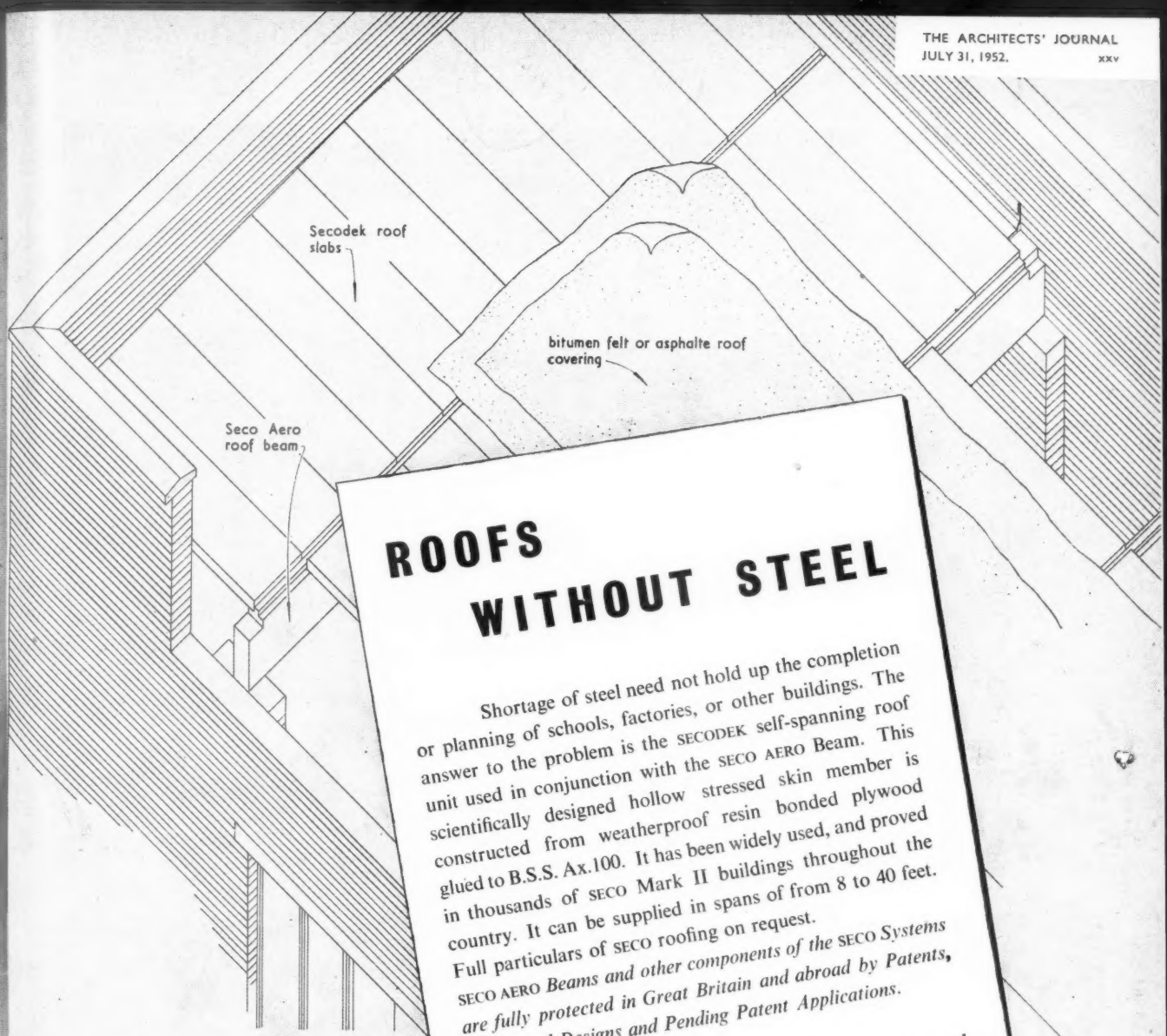

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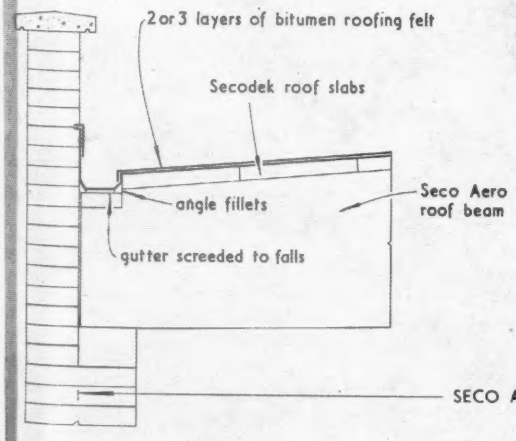
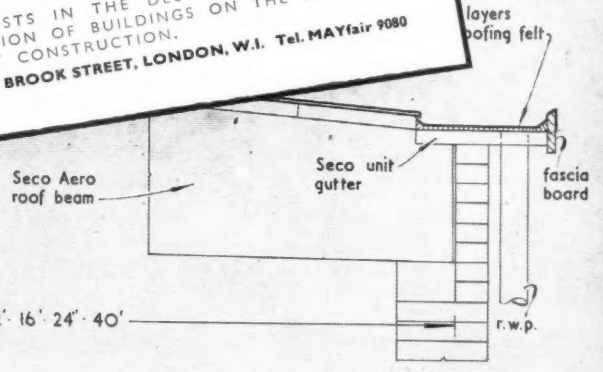
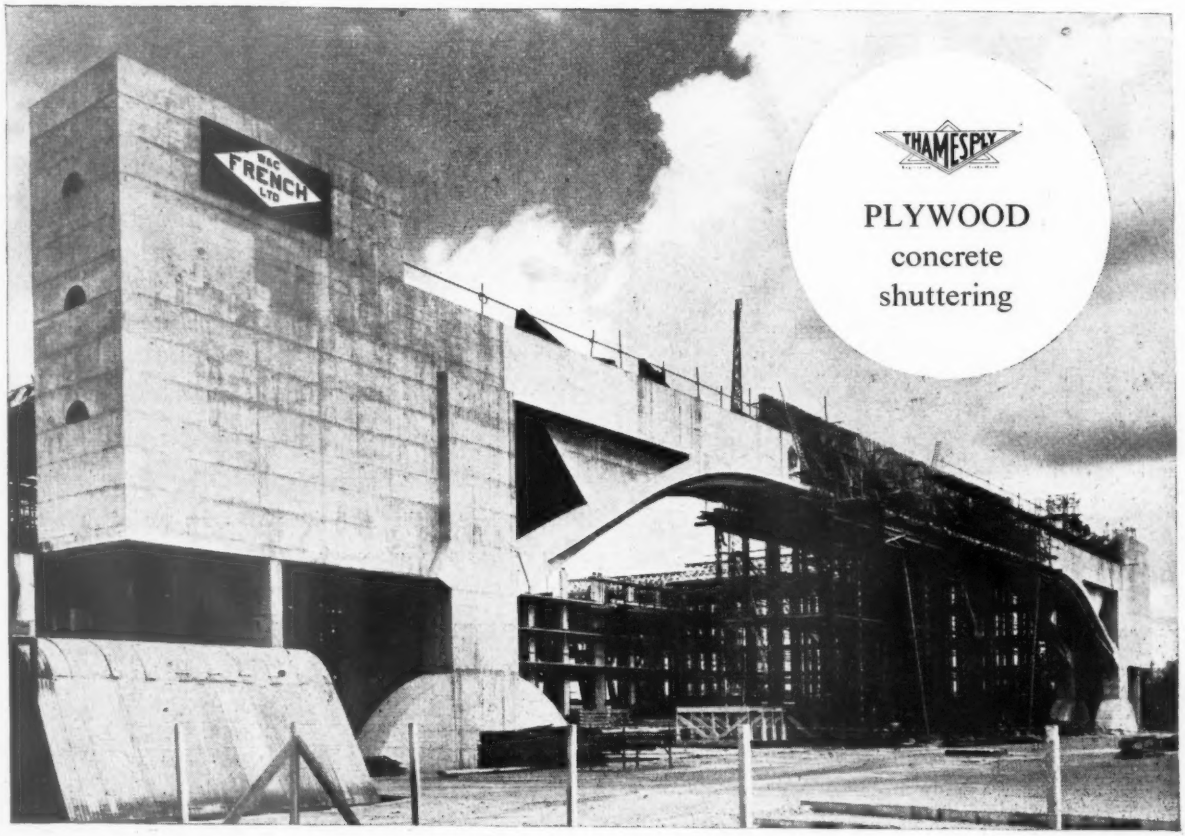


DETAIL AT PARAPET WALL



DETAIL AT OPEN EAVES

SECO AERO BEAM SPANS: 8'· 12'· 16'· 24'· 40'



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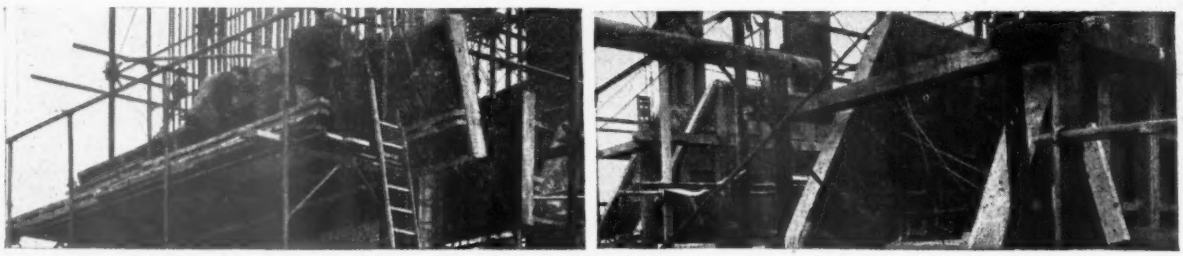

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The illustrations show: left, the vegetable preparation room, and below, a general view of the kitchen. The wall tiling to both rooms and to the potato bay is carried out in 6″ x 6″ cream glossy earthenware glazed tiles, with a 1″ green border strip. The floor tiling is in 6″ x 6″ cream speckled tiles with non-slip aggregate incorporated. In the store rooms leading off the kitchen, similar wall tiling has been carried out with Carter Dorset Red tiles for the floors and skirtings.

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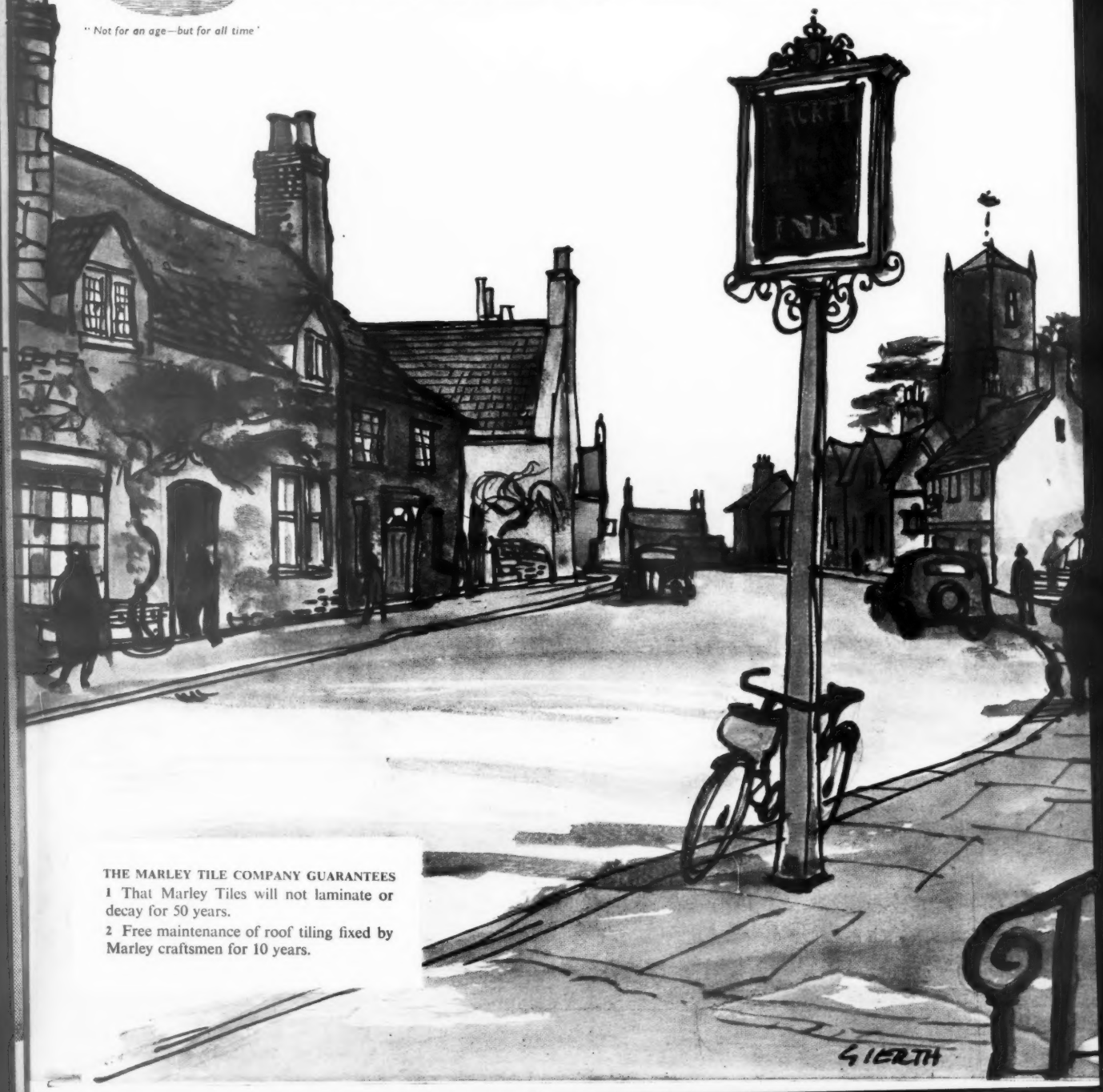

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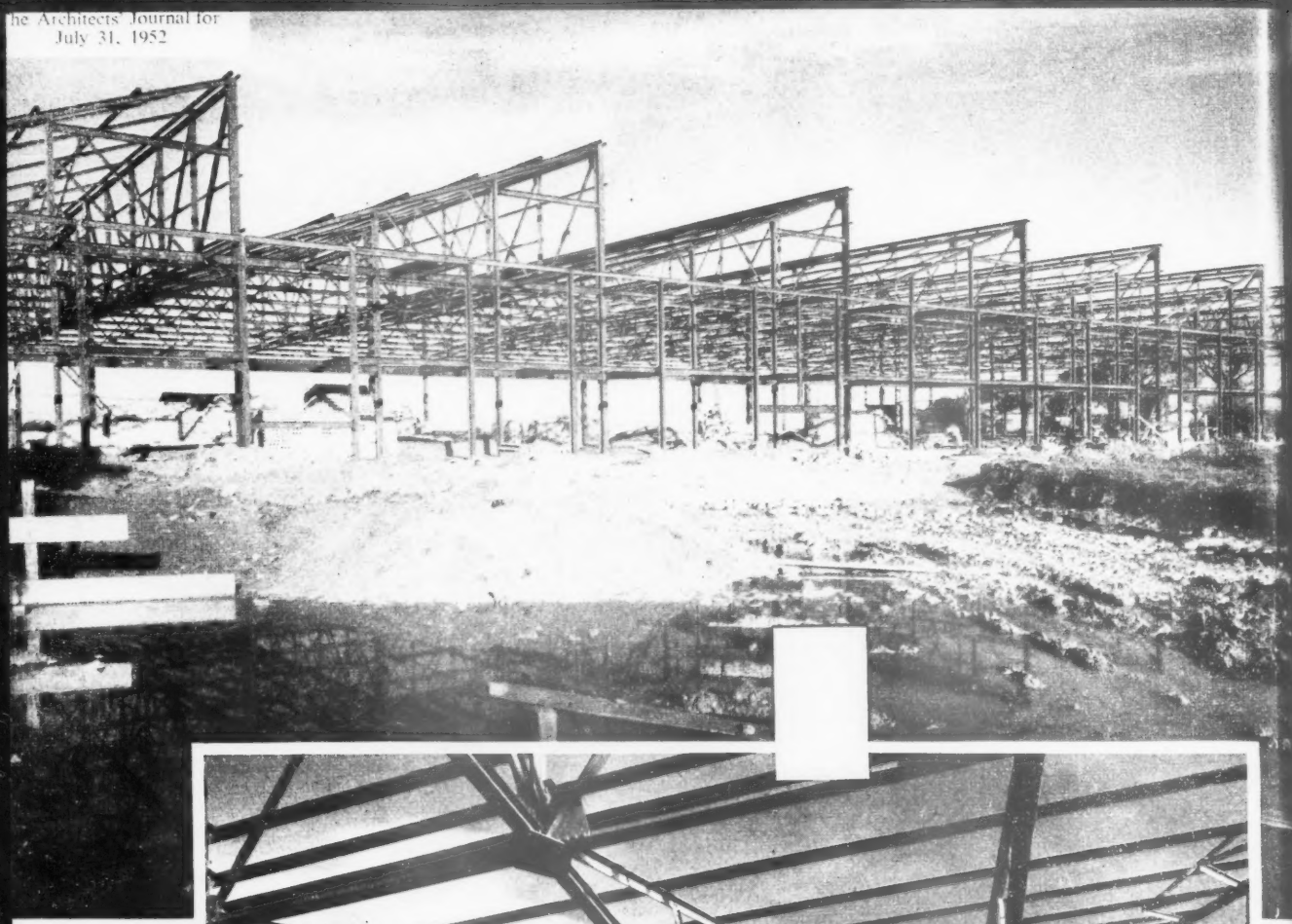

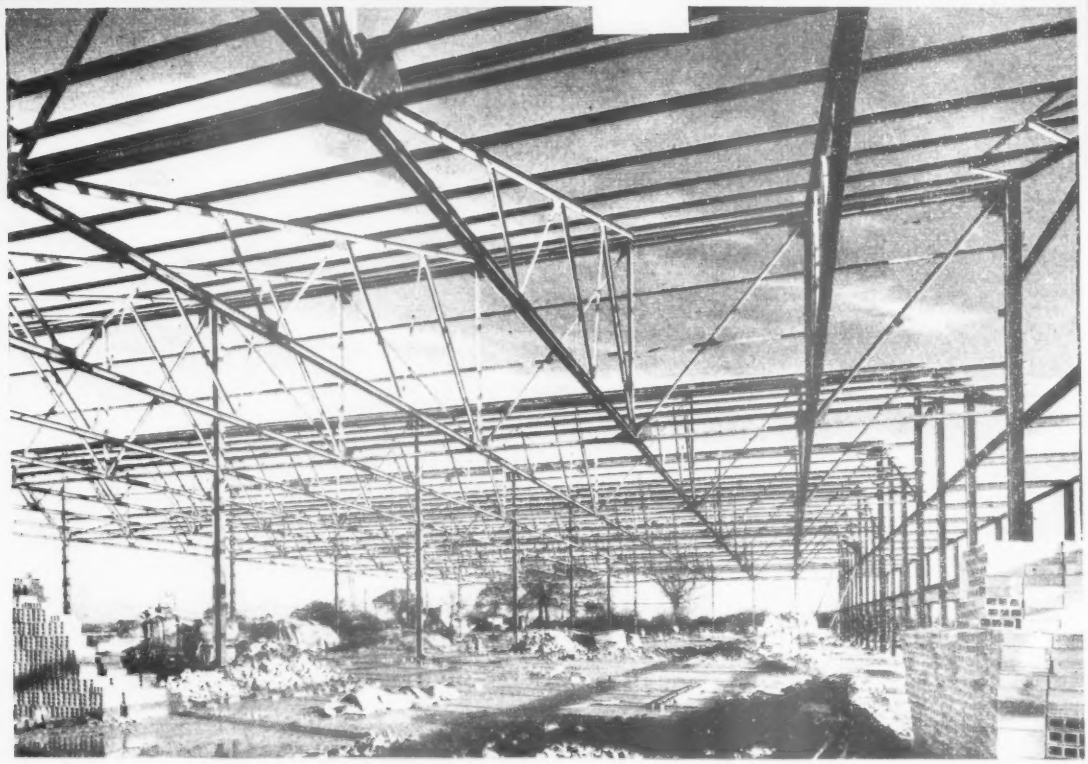

Steelwork by REDPATH BROWN

Hemel Hempstead New Town—Factory No. 4 for occupation by Messrs. Alford & Alder (Engineers) Ltd. manufacturers of automobile components.

Architect: W. L. Jones L.R.I.B.A. Great Missenden, in collaboration with H. K. Ablett F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., Chief Architect, Hemel Hempstead Development Corporation.
Consulting Engineers: Bylander & Waddell, London, W.1
Main Contractors: J. Jarvis & Sons, Ltd.

LONDON OFFICE: 3 DUNCANNON STREET, LONDON, W.C.2

THE

No. 29

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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

No. 2996 July 31, 1952 VOL 116

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THE SILLY SEASON

Once again the beginning of the Silly Season is upon us. Harassed leader writers try desperately to fill in the space between "At this time of the year . . . ." and "a cause which cannot but stir the hearts of every man, woman and child." Nothing happens, and it looks as though nothing ever will happen again. The schools break up and conferences assemble. The trade union delegate rounds off his year's work with his annual conference and then goes away to recuperate. But reports of the recent annual conference of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers suggest that some of the delegates got out in the sun a little too soon.

The building trade today is one of the protected and pampered industries. But at their conference this year the delegates of their union condemned the Government's housing policy, protested at any increase in the allocation of licences for private building, voted —by 36 to 6—against incentive schemes and demanded a doubling of the cost-of-living bonus rate for every three-point rise in the index of retail prices. (I had something to say about the industry pricing itself out of business last week.) On top of that some delegates wholeheartedly condemned any attempt by the public to do without builders' services. I'm glad to say that someone—a Mr. Whatmough, of Manchester—said that sort of idea must be knocked on the head. What, one wonders, would the building trade workers say if barbers demanded the prohibition of the private sale and use of razors, on the ground that it enabled the individual to dispense with the services of the trade monopolist?

IT'S EASY REALLY

Incidentally, ASTRAGAL has been attacked for referring in a note on "self-help" to paper-hanging with a remote respectfulness which an architect might have kept for shark fishing. The candid friend (one among many) assures me that anyone can hang wallpaper properly provided he has a 6-foot table or trestle, a wife or other devoted help-mate, and follows the six or seven tips in any Household Handyman guide. It's quicker than distempering on straight runs.

*

He should also take a tip which is not in the guides. The local firm of decorators will trim the edges off by machine for about 3d. a piece. It's well worth it—in T-square shavings alone.

MORE ANNIVERSARIES

Determined as ASTRAGAL was to remember Inigo Jones tercentenary he nearly overlooked two other important architectural anniversaries. The first is of John Nash's birth (1752). This may take you by surprise, as it did me. One had not realized how middle-aged Nash was when he hooked his royal client. Will John Summersen tell us, one day, more about the hooking of Prinny on the Nash line? In the history of job getting there are few episodes so intriguing as the precise relationship of Pennethorne to the House of Hanover.

*

Another centenary to be remembered (in September) is that of Augustus Welby Pugin (died 1852). If he could return to earth Pugin, with his inquisitive mind, would find much to interest him. It would, no doubt, take a few weeks for him to recover from the general horror of the scene; then he would feel some chagrin that his influence had in the end been most profound in the neo-Gothic of the Anglican Church, something worse than chagrin in the fact that the Catholic cathedral in Liverpool is to be in neo-Baroque, and then considerable delight at the progress and power of his faith in the USA. He sought no credit and no rewards, but, on the other hand, he had no doubts about his own powers; he would think it right and proper that his centenary should be celebrated. I hope it will be.

TIME FOR GOOD BYE LAWS

Architects are often made the scapegoats of the housing problem, yet, goodness knows, they do try hard,

sometimes, to be at least rational. Do the local authorities try as hard? The other day ASTRAGAL heard of the case of a private house proposed for Leicester which makes him doubt it.

*

The architects, who shall be nameless, applied to the authorities for the building bye-laws—only to be told they were under revision, and unobtainable. On submitting plans they were told that they did not conform to these same bye-laws, but, since the new ones might not be ready for two years, no waivers could be granted. Yet these same bye-laws are so out of date (it is rumoured they are the most antique specimens in the country) that one local architect never builds anything within their jurisdiction! Not only do they require all external walls to contain at least nine inches of solid brickwork (none of these new-fangled inner skins recommended by that subversive set-up at Garston); they also require all pipes to adorn these same walls externally. (No doubt they look charming draped with icicles in winter.) A further requirement is a nine-inch eaves all round. ("I'm sorry, Lord Burlington, we can make no exceptions for you and your friends; it might make a precedent!)

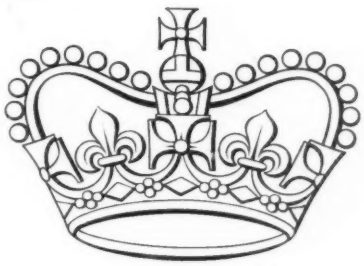
*

There are a score or more of such archaisms. Obviously, such bye-laws were designed to deal with mid-19th century slum conditions—with earth closets and earthenware pipes. One wonders if local authorities who still have these bye-laws apply them to their own housing. If they do, does the Exchequer subsidise their inefficiency? Does the Minister have no power to override them? What is the use of housing manuals, Building Research Station bulletins or Ministry circulars if they are ignored?

*

One can be certain Leicester is not unique, and in spite of some improvements in the last decade—it often takes a war to achieve such things—many authorities have building legislation so antiquated as to prohibit cheap and efficient building. ASTRAGAL sympathises on one point. It only requires a clerk to interpret these cut and dried codes; it would require a trained and intelligent person to interpret broader, more progressive forms of building law, and that would cost money. But whether it would cost more money than is involved in present waste is a matter for speculation.

Milner Gray has designed, for the COID, a simplified version of the Royal Arms and three versions of a symbolic crown, so that manufacturers will have a guide to the correct emblems to reproduce on Coronation souvenirs and decorations. The designs conform to all restrictions on the use of the crown and the Royal Arms and have been approved by the COID's Coronation Souvenirs Committee. Facsimile prints of the four drawings (two are shown here) can be obtained from COID.



Elizabeth R
1953

TALKING OF GIMBLING

Two weks ago you were asked in these columns if you knew the difference between a tester and a gumbry. If you haven't yet found the answer—even by looking in John Gloag's *Short Dictionary of Furniture*— it is time you were told.

*

"A gumbry," writes a reader, "is a receptacle with two handles, a form of miniature tureen made of pewter, and used for drinking gumbo, which is a kind of soup that has okra as its principal ingredient. Also a term for a small pair of tweezers, used for holding a piece of alum against a gum-boil. There is some evidence that the term was invented by Horace Walpole, who collected gumbrys, and had cases designed for them in the Gothick taste, with special compartments in them for keeping small supplies of alum. Some authorities suggest that the word 'gumbry' has an indelicate origin, and has ben adopted from an expression that occurs in Creole patois."

*

That should be all you need to know about the subject. And now let me tell you that my question should have been: "Do you know the difference between a tester and an *aumbry*?"

Urban Landscape

" Our wholesale development of estates may well prove as desperately ill-conceived as the Bye-law towns of the 19th Century unless we at once pay more serious attention to the solution of the problems of urban landscape." That statement was made last week by Ernest Marples, parliamentary secretary of the MOHLG. It echoed the opinions of many of us. Have we not all seen post-war estates in which the houses are of improved design but stand, in Mr. Marples's words, " in the suburban pattern of twenty years ago " ? " We are creating a new domestic architecture," said Mr. Marples, " and it is not enough to build houses as mere units of accommodation systematically packed along a road frontage. Good layout is not the creation of geometrical shapes and the construction of over-substantial traffic roads. Rather it is a sympathetic modelling of the whole estate, in which full account is taken of the natural features." The truth of this was hit upon many decades ago, perhaps unknowingly, by the planner of villages such as Blanchland, Co. Durham, which is shown above. It is not suggested that this is a perfect model for neighbourhood planners today. But it is a good example of compactness and unity in a neighbourhood. It has qualities that are much needed in present building development. However, the discovery of such qualities should not be left to chance by local authorities. It is high time, as Mr. Marples has said, that the services of the landscape specialist or the architect skilled in site topography were made use of as a matter of course in the planning of estates.

A silly mistake because we all know what an aumbry is, don't we? If not, Mr. Gloag can tell us.

". . . TO YOU SIR "

Do you know anything about auctions? ASTRAGAL has long been so cautious of them that although they fascinate him he rarely goes near one. Still rankling in his memory is the occasion when, after he had seen a clock knocked down to him, a woman in the throng apparently suggested he was a relative of the auctioneer. The auctioneer, being a fair minded man, promptly offered nearly everyone present a similar clock—though he was " not supposed to sell them." ASTRAGAL is, of course, so conspicuous a person that any auctioneer, if given the chance, would probably deny—loudly and publicly—any relationship.

*

Therefore, mystified as he has always been by the way the auctioneer interprets the flick of a catalogue and an indifferent nod as another £5 offered—and prevented, as he is, from investigating the matter personally—ASTRAGAL was delighted to come across *Make Me an Offer**, by Wolf Mankowitz. From this book he learns that the catalogue-flicker who catches the eye of the auctioneer sometimes doesn't exist at all, and that this practice is known to the trade as "trotting."

*

This is a book which is fun to read, and at the end of it you feel you know how all the inside wangles are arranged, although there are no doubt some more tricks which the author keeps up his sleeve. Mr. Mankowitz's characters may be subhuman, but if you've ever tried to buy an Adam fireplace you'll find it interesting to learn some of the things that go on in the background.

FOR THE LAST TIME . . .

Writing (with difficulty and between clenched teeth) ASTRAGAL thinks you may like to hear that in the United States the eye-patch, deplored here not so long ago, has cropped up in the advertising for women's girdles, and has now even got as far as a toy duck designed by Raymond Loewy. All we need now is a doll with removable glass eyes, false teeth, a wig and a wooden leg, and then perhaps the whole thing may die a natural death.

ASTRAGAL

* Andre Deutsch—7s. 6d.

POINTS FROM THIS ISSUE

The Editors

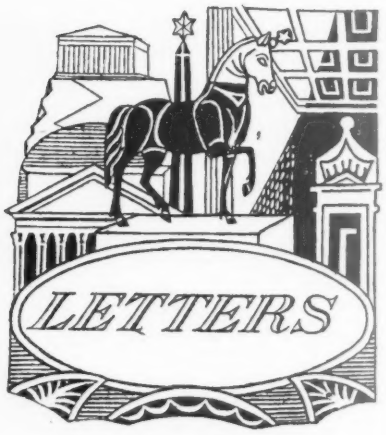
HOUSING: GAINS AND LOSSES

IN addition to the points made on this page last week, the one-per-cent. sample analysis of the 1951 Census reveals some disturbing facts concerning the rate at which we are losing houses through obsolescence. It will be remembered that the census shows that during the last twenty years we have only just kept pace with the increase of roughly three million in the number of separate households in Great Britain. Other statistics, however, show that we have built in these twenty years about four million dwellings, while conversions have added at least another 300,000 to this figure. Hence, it can be assumed that we have lost between one and one and a half million dwellings during the same period. Of these, only about 250,000 were destroyed as a result of war damage.

The reasons presumably include the re-planning of central areas of towns and the neglect of non-remunerative property by landlords, and sometimes even by owner-occupiers.

There seem to be some indications that the rate at which we are losing houses has accelerated in recent years. This is not surprising. It is now widely recognized that the property-owner, whether investor, house-owner, or public authority, is being squeezed between the rent restriction acts on the one hand and rising repair bills on the other. Increases in rates and the high rate of income tax also have their effect. There is no easy or obvious solution to this problem, but nobody would suggest that a loss equal to at least 25 per cent. of the new dwellings provided for the community at great private and public expense can be tolerated indefinitely. A new *housing* policy, as distinct from a mere *house-building* programme, is evidently needed. This means tackling the thorny problems of rent restrictions and rating assessments. Perhaps, if a new policy is ever worked out, the existing machinery of rent tribunals will be strengthened and compelled to work with wider terms of reference. Even within the present framework of legislation much more could be done than has yet been attempted. For example, the 1949 Housing Act included a permissive clause which enables local authorities to give financial assistance to private owners who wish to convert existing premises into flats. This clause could be operated much more energetically.

However, the sample analysis of the census suggests that legislation is not enough and that the present mass of regulations and restrictions will have to be simplified and revised if the present rate of loss by obsolescence is to be slowed down and we are to derive full benefit from the housing drive.



G. L. Jones

Howard Frobisher
(Student of Landscape Architecture.)

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
(Secretaries of the Industrial Truck Manufacturers' Association.)

P. G. Hemingway, A.R.I.B.A.

The Linear House : Another Opinion

SIR,—The central feature of Mr. de Wolfe's design (AJ: July 3) is the shape of the living room, which he makes long and narrow for the sake of the vista, as if the housewife—who is, after all, the chief occupant—would be willing, or able, to spend her time gazing down the far too literal corridor of time and space into the garden beyond. In fact, much of her working day (an 18-hour day) would perforce be spent in the kitchen with its vista of dustbin and fuel bunker just outside the window.

The linear house is surely based on a fallacy. A street of flanking rows of buildings leading to an appropriate termination provides a perspective in which solid masses close at hand give way to space and light in the distance. This effect is absent in a corridor, even if it is called a living room, and is part of a linear house.

It seems hardly likely that the writer of the article has ever lived in the sort of house he describes or he would be less enthusiastic. I have. The house had a living room 19 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in. There was no feeling of space, the chief sensation being that of enclosure by two walls. There are many technical objections to Mr. de Wolfe's proposal, but it is unnecessary to mention them: the fact is that there are satisfactory solutions to the small house problem, but the linear house is not one of them.

G. L. JONES.

Banbury.

Landscape Architecture in its Infancy

SIR,—I have written to correspondence schools asking for information about landscape architecture courses. On learning that none was available, I approached the Secretary of the ILA, who knew of no appropriate correspondence course either. I have seen announcements concerning a three-year course for full-time students at Brixton, and, as you may know, a Chair of Landscape Architecture was established recently at Durham. Such facilities, though, appear to be available only for those people fortunate enough to live near either of these centres and with sufficient capital to meet the heavy fees involved.

Being very keen on the idea of becoming a Landscape Architect, I have attempted to get over the problem on my own initiative, by taking a quite comprehensive correspondence course through the National Landscape Institute in California. Even so, I fear the regulations concerning essential employment in the horticultural world will prove a serious handicap, for I have spent all my time on housing and roadwork schemes with some municipal park administration thrown in.

Landscape Architecture is still in its infancy here; and if my own experience is anything to go by, it is likely to remain so for some time yet.

HOWARD FROBISHER.

Bacup.

Factory Designers : Please Consult Truck Makers

SIR,—Members of the Industrial Truck Manufacturers' Association who are manufacturers of power-driven platform trucks, elevating platform trucks, tractors and high lift fork trucks, would like to bring to the notice of all architects the many difficulties they experience, mainly due to insufficient consideration having been given in the design and layout of factory buildings for the movement of industrial trucks.

The use of power-driven trucks has greatly increased in recent years, and with the ever-increasing demand for more goods from the same labour force, their use will increase still further. The introduction of these trucks into buildings intended for manhandling of small unit loads has presented many problems which could be avoided in new plants if architects would consult and co-operate with truck manufacturers.

The layout of a new plant should allow fork and elevating trucks to turn and deposit their loads at right angles to gangways, and loading bays must have sufficient width for a truck to turn and enter a railway wagon, or possibly a road lorry.

Stores and buildings intended for high stacking and pallet loads should have doors which allow the appropriate height of truck to enter, and every possible overhead obstruction should be avoided if full utilization of the cubic capacity of the buildings is to be obtained.

It is appreciated that with the older type of factory architects can do little to assist in the improvement of layout so that power-driven trucks can be used, and that this depends on the management of the factory concerned. However, our members do feel that for new factories, if more information were asked for by architects regarding the movement of goods within this factory, the layout should be designed accordingly, and would have the effect of providing an efficient means of transport immediately the factory goes into production. In the past it has been found on numerous occasions that movement of material and goods is not considered until the layout is completed.

The successful use of trucks on ground floors has led to a demand for trucks suitable for use on upper floors. In new buildings lifts should have capacity and length to accept both truck and load, and the upper floors must be designed to carry trucks moving with their appropriate load.

Standard power trucks will generally carry their rated load up gradients unsuitable for hand trucks, but steep gradients which may require specially powerful driving units should be avoided if possible.

It is suggested that it would be of advantage if architects, when considering the layout and design of new factories, would seek information on the above points from the manufacturers of industrial trucks, and the Association would be pleased to act as a focal point to facilitate an exchange of this type of information.

PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.

London.

Architectural Education : A Waste of Money

SIR,—I have followed with more than ordinary interest the correspondence recently appearing in the JOURNAL, on the future of the architectural profession. As a fully qualified architect I have no more than ten months of my National Service to complete before I attempt to find employment in that profession. I am not alone in my dilemma; there are a great many young men who, like myself, having studied for five- often six-years with an additional period of military service are slowly realizing that the jobs—once so glibly promised—are no longer to be found. Are the authorities really aware that this situation has arisen? Judging by the measures suggested in the architectural Press, apparently not. There has been a great deal of woolly publicity directed at the impending crisis for some time now, but, as far as a distant onlooker can see, without a definite result.

All over the country a great many recognized and unrecognized schools of architecture are churning out new members of the profession on a vast ill-organized production line. Have these institutions seen the red light? I doubt it; they are as full now as ever they were. Looking back I seem to remember a warning directed about the over abundance of architectural students—based on an official census—over two years ago. This painful reminder that Great Britain, her Colonies and the Commonwealth could not support the number of architects about to be unloaded upon them, was in the main glossed over.

Positive action and less apprehensive progaganda is required. Let us agree that the number of men and women who have had expensive architectural training can hardly forgo that education in order to become glorified clerks of works. The only course left is to drastically reduce the number of entrants into the profession. Drastically reduce does not mean pruning the odd lame duck here and there, but a sizeable reduction in the region of fifty per cent. If we are to stabilize the unhealthy position existing at the moment half-hearted measures will be completely useless.

Many more recent departments of architecture that in self-righteous zeal have been enlisting every available able-bodied male in the country to join them in their crusade will have to close down. But, surely this is preferable to the considerable sums of money being wasted by the country in educating architects who will never be able to justify their training.

I realize that these suggestions will not be popular, though they are foundations, which is what, surprisingly enough, most other remedies appear to have been lacking.

PETER GEORGE HEMINGWAY.

West Africa.

RIBA

Invited to Pan-American Congress

The eighth Pan-American Congress of Architecture will be held in Mexico City from October 19 to October 25. The RIBA may send a representative in conjunction with the British Council.

Part of the Congress, the main purpose of which is the exchange of information on architectural developments in the Western Hemisphere, will be an exhibition of architec's work, particularly from the USA and Mexico.

Mexico's main exhibit will be University City itself, typifying the progress achieved by Mexico in the field of modern architecture. Meetings of the Congress will take place in the large auditorium of the new school.

The Congress will discuss town-planning and housing problems and the design of public buildings, such as universities, hospitals and social centres.

Rome Scholarship Won by Scottish Architect

The Rome Scholarship in Architecture for 1952 has been awarded to Duncan Ian Black. Mr. Black, who is 30 years of age, served for four years in the RAFVR and completed his architectural training at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art, in 1950.

Announcing the award, the Faculty of Architecture of the British School at Rome had pleasure in noting that, although the number of final contestants was small—only four—the standard of work submitted was of a much higher quality than that of recent years.

The Rome Scholarship in Architecture is provided for by an annual grant made to the British School at Rome by the Council of the RIBA. It is normally tenable for two years, but may be prolonged in exceptional cases for a third year.

Golfing Society Beaten by Surveyors

In their annual match against the RICS Golfing Society the RIBA Golfing Society team was beaten by 9 games to 6. The match took place at the New Zealand Golf Club, West Byfleet.

MOHLG

Municipal Housing Estates Criticized

Speaking at Wakefield recently, Ernest Marples, Parliamentary Secretary to MOHLG, criticised the lack of imagination being shown by local authorities in the design of their housing estates. "Good layout," he said "is not the creation of geometrical shapes and the construction of over-substantial traffic roads. Rather it is a sympathetic modelling of the whole estate—in plan and elevation—in which full account is taken of the natural features. The strictly limited purpose of roads for residential access needs to be appreciated. Footpaths should be substituted often for closer access to groups of houses and their use with intelligent planting can lend considerable variety to the pleasant appearance of the neighbourhood as well as making for economy in materials and labour.

"Too rarely is this being understood; I go about the country seeing well-built houses of improved design standing in the suburban pattern of twenty years ago. I am most anxious that immediate steps should be taken by local authorities to rectify this outstanding defect of post-war schemes."

Housing layout, Mr. Marples continued, should be designed "with the help of a landscape specialist or an architect skilled in site topography. We are constantly paying respect to 18th century and Regency towns and yet" he concluded, "we continue the wholesale development of estates which may well prove as desperately ill-conceived as the bye-law towns of the 19th century."

Marples Urges Bye-Law Flexibility

Opening a new ready-mixed concrete plant at Leeds recently, Ernest Marples, Parliamentary Secretary to MOHLG, urged city engineers not to interpret their bye-laws too rigidly. "It is hoped," said Mr. Marples, "that the new model bye-laws will be introduced next year."

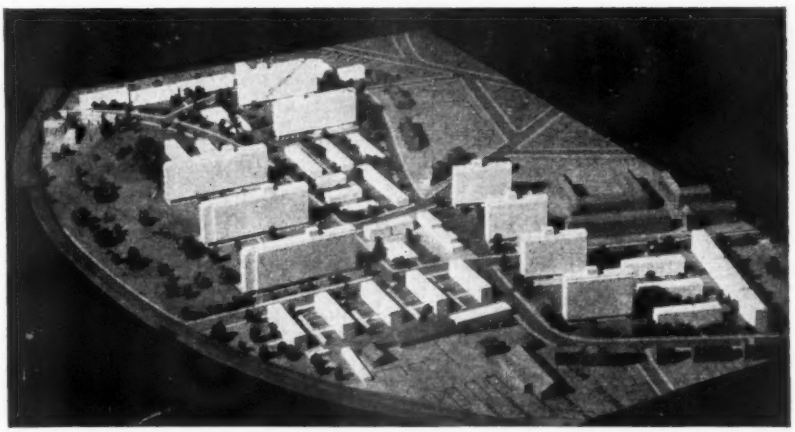
WDC

Regulation Unchanged

The War Damage Commission has announced that, in view of certain misunderstanding which seems to have arisen recently among professional advisers and others concerned with war damage repairs, it wishes to emphasize that its policy always has been, and still is, to carry out the duty placed on it by the War Damage Act, 1943, namely, to pay the proper cost of works executed for the making good of war damage where the occurrence of the damage has been duly notified to it.

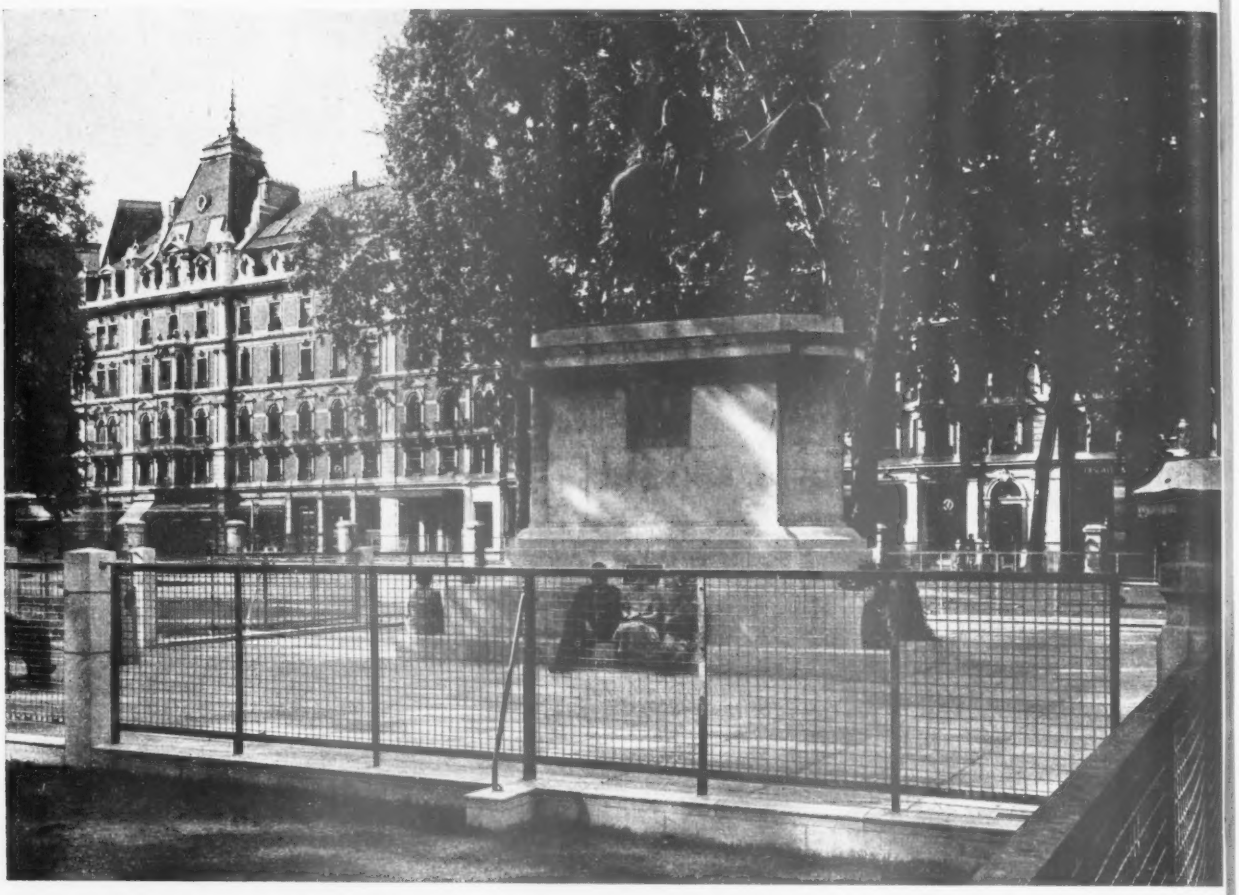
Apparently there is an impression that the Commission has changed its policy and is no longer prepared to accept any liability for redecoration as a part of war damage repairs. This is not true, but, inevitably, with the lapse of time (it is now more than seven years since the last bomb fell anywhere in this country) and the progressive accumulation of dilapidation, the Commission has been bound to scrutinize more closely claims for work done or schedules of proposed repairs in order to satisfy itself what is the extent of the work (including decorations) which can properly be said to be required in order to make good the war damage as distinct from maintenance repairs.

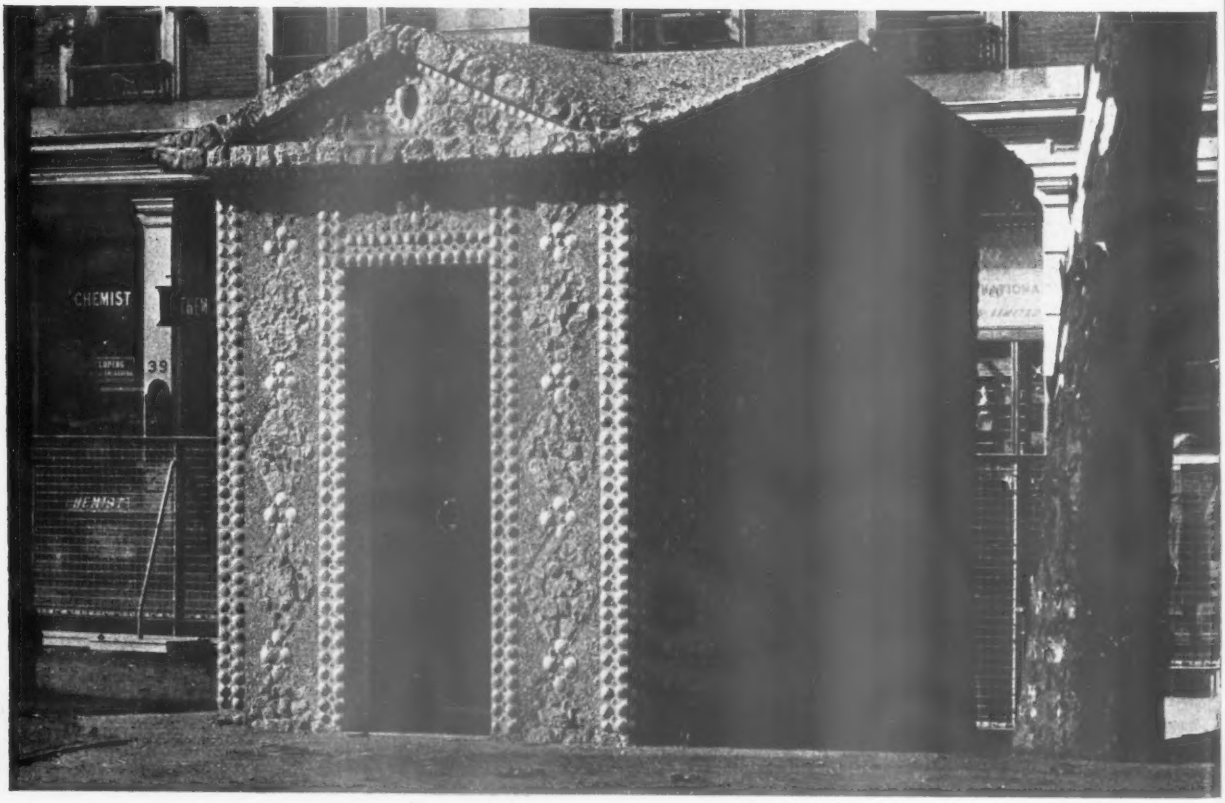
The Commission wishes to emphasize that when work of a typically maintenance character—minor plaster repairs and decoration—has already been carried out before it is approached, it must inevitably obscure the evidence of war damage which the Commission must have before it can admit a claim. It accordingly strongly recommends owners or those acting for them to put their proposals to the Commission before the work is done, so that they may know in advance to what extent the Commission can accept liability.



This model shows the proposed development by the LCC of a 38-acre site near Loughborough Road, Lambeth. The scheme was submitted by the Housing Committee to the Council at its meeting on July 15. It is estimated that it will cost nearly £2,500,000, and will provide 1,029 dwellings in two-, four-, six- and eleven-storey blocks of flats and maisonettes, terraces of two-storey houses and three-storey blocks with shops on the ground floor and maisonettes above. It is also proposed that there should be a public open space of 6½ acres, an old people's home, a shopping centre to include the shops mentioned above, a single-storey club, a public house, an estate workshop, nine laundries, 28 garages and a children's playground. A large proportion of the accommodation will consist of three-room maisonettes, of a newly-developed design, in eleven-storey blocks. Details of these will appear in next week's JOURNAL. *The scheme has been prepared by the Housing Division of the Architect's Department of the LCC. (Robert H. Matthew, Architect to the Council; Dr. J. L. Martin, Deputy Architect; Whitfield Lewis, Principal Housing Architect; Michael Powell, Assistant Housing Architect).*

HOW TO KEEP THE PUBLIC OFF THE GRASS : A FRANCO-BRITISH





EXPERIMENT AT GROSVENOR GARDENS, VICTORIA

The layout for Grosvenor Gardens, Victoria, which was designed by M. Moreux, the architect-in-chief of the National Museums and Palaces of France, is certainly more imaginative than the suburban-back-yard plots which have sprung up in the Strand, in Piccadilly and elsewhere. But we have little enough breathing space in our city and it seems a pity that the spaces which are available should not be made common ground. As the above photograph shows, M. Moreux's arabesques are pleasing enough when seen from the top storey of nearby buildings. But as the pattern can only be appreciated from above, what is the point of it ? And what genius for creating three-dimensional paradoxes thought up the scheme for contradicting the graceful tapering curves of the garden with stolid, squalid stone and wire enclosures ? As can be seen, above left, the public is allowed within a stone's throw of the gardens, which it may sit and admire through a netted screen. The shell-covered gardener's lodges (seen above and bottom left) speak—incoherently—for themselves.

BOT

Restricted Practices

In a written reply to Sir T. Moore, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Thorneycroft, has stated that the Monopolies Commission has found that about three-quarters of the entire supply of electric wire and cable is accounted for by the members of two associations—the Cable Makers' Association and the Covered Conductors' Association—who operate arrangements restricting competition in the industry.

DSIR

New Treatment for Dry Rot

Organic paints and plasters which will prevent dry rot fungus emerging from a wall to attack timber have been developed by the DSIR. They can be used after an attack has been dealt with in the ordinary way. They ensure that no new outbreak will take place even if spores or strands have been left in brick or stonework. No new methods are needed to apply them.

The Forest Products Research Laboratory and the Building Research Station have been carrying out experiments for some time to find a practical method of preventing dry rot recurring after an original attack had been dealt with.

Zinc oxychloride mixtures have proved to be effective in preventing the spread of dry rot in conditions highly favourable to its growth. The cost of the material is not high. Paints average about 1s. to 1s. 6d. a square yard. A thin coat of plaster costs about 2s. a square yard. Layers about ½ in. thick cost 13s. a square yard.

The paints and plasters are intended to be used instead of the normal fungicidal solution applied to a wall. All the other measures for dealing with dry rot outbreaks should still be taken.

HOSPITAL PLANNING

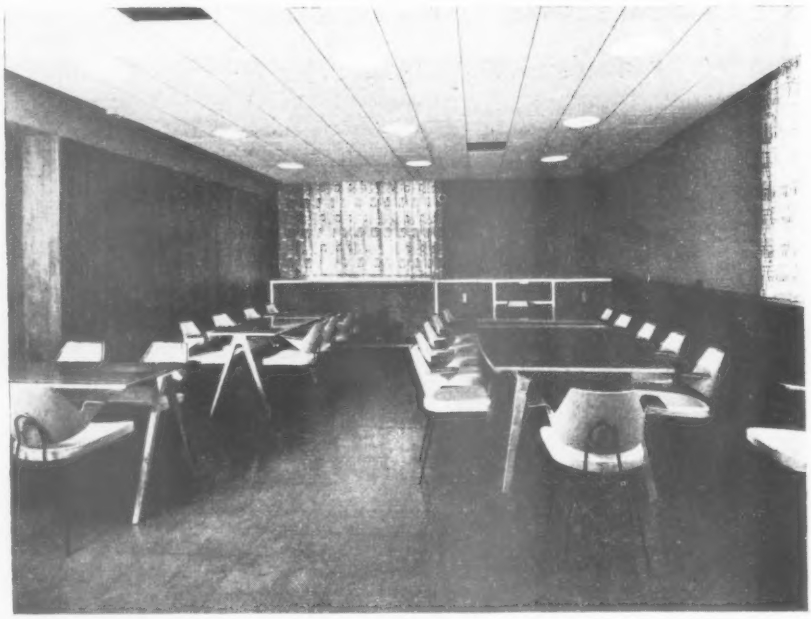
Nurses and Architects to Confer

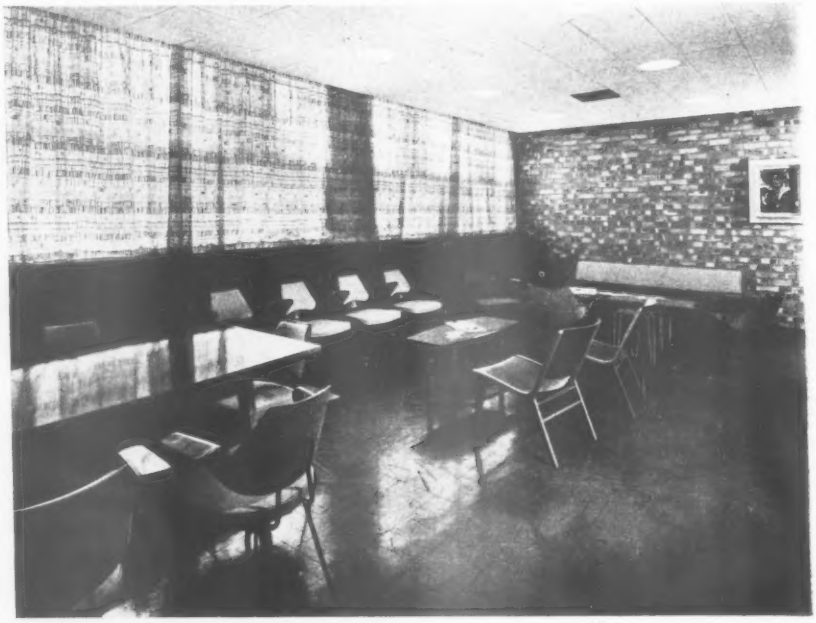
The National Council of Nurses of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, representing over 51,000 trained nurses, has been considering the question of hospital planning, and has collected information from this country and from abroad. An open conference on this subject is to be held on September 2, at the RIBA. Speakers will be drawn from the medical, nursing and architectural professions.

Application for tickets should be made without delay to the National Council of Nurses, 17, Portland Place, London, W.1.

US OFFICERS' CLUB AT SOUTH RUISLIP, MIDDLESEX

Three American architects—W. W. Cunningham, E. B. Mitchell and E. J. Higgins—were responsible for the interior design of a new officers' club for the Third US Air Force, South Ruislip, Middlesex. Right: the dining end of the "Teak Room" (the generals' mess), furnished with dining chairs and tables (Hillestak) designed by Robin Day. Right, centre: the lounge end of the same room. The chairs (except for two Danish plywood chairs in the foreground, right) were designed by Robin Day for S. Hille and Co., Ltd. The table for twelve, which can be divided into two, was especially made by the firm. The settee and occasional tables were made in the officers' club workshop. The curtain fabric seen in both photographs was designed by Lucienne Day. Below, left: the bar and lounge, a long narrow room divided into small areas by coloured screens. The chairs are of various colours. Below, right: the dining room, furnished with Hillestak chairs and tables. The lighting fittings here—as elsewhere in the club—were designed by G.E.C. These lights, arranged in a staggered formation at 7-ft. centres, can be switched on in groups of three or five so that a uniform lighting pattern is obtained whatever intensity of light is required.





MOW

Education for Management

Most of our universities show no inclination to establish courses for training men for managerial and supervisory posts in the building industry. A report presented to MOW earlier this week by the Building Apprenticeship and Training Council* examines existing facilities and notes that Manchester University is the only university with a degree course in building.

The report states that the output of graduates specially trained for managerial posts in the industry is not likely to increase greatly in the near future. The number of students in national diploma courses at technical colleges has increased substantially since the end of the war, but it is not known whether figures will be maintained now that further education and training grants have ceased.

Some courses in general foremanship have been established in recent years, but it is too early to assess the effect. Although licentiate discussion clubs of the IOB are doing useful work in a few big cities, schemes of training for management and courses for potential managers have not been successfully established.

The report recommends that employers' organizations should encourage recruitment from those who complete suitable courses, should give weight to higher educational qualifications when making appointments to administrative and technical posts, and should make known the facilities available and their value.

* *Building: Training for Management.* (HMSO, 6d.)

COURT CASE

Taxation of Builders' Deposits

Our correspondent, T. J. Sophian, writes the folowing comments on a recent court decision about the taxation of builders' deposits:—

On the sale of a house, it is not unusual for the builders to leave part of the purchase price as a deposit with the building society making the advance to the purchaser—the deposit being by way of a guarantee for the repayment of the advance. The deposit in such a case will be released on the fulfilment of certain conditions, such as the repayment by the purchaser to the society of a certain proportion of the amount advanced.

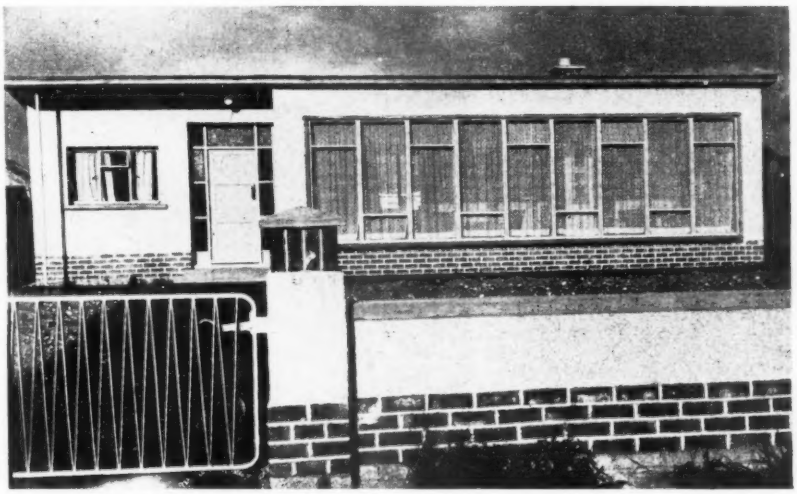
How is the deposit to be treated for tax purposes in the builders' accounts? Under a transaction of this nature, one cannot postulate that at any stage a debt is due to the builder from the building society. At the most there is a bundle of rights and obligations, which on the happening of certain events beyond the control of the parties may produce an "asset" in the shape of a claim by one against the other.

The House of Lords has had occasion more than once to consider the difficult question, as to whether, and if so, in what manner, these "deposits" are to be taxed; and the latest decision of the Court of Appeal on the point, in the case of Chibbet v. H. Brookfield Ltd., helps to clear up certain ambiguities as to the effect of the decision of the House of Lords in the leading case of Harrison v. Cronk, 1937.

As the builder has the right to the release of the deposit, in theory the value of this right at the date when the sale is completed has to be brought as a trading receipt into the accounts; but having regard to the contingencies on which the release of the deposit to the builders is dependent, the House of Lords, in Harrison v. Cronk, directed that if an actuarial value was impracticable, then the deposit should not be treated as a receipt, except in so far as the whole or any part thereof was actually released.

(*continued on page* 134.)

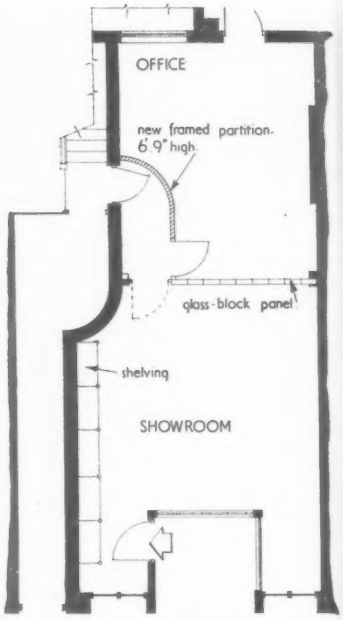
SUBSIDY BUNGALOW IN NORTHERN IRELAND



Plan [Scale : $\frac{1}{16}$" = 1' 0"]

Above is shown a bungalow designed by J. B. Singer as part of the subsidy housing scheme in Northern Ireland. To encourage private building, the Government of Northern Ireland is granting subsidies of £250, £225 and £150 for three-apartment (up to 800 sq. ft.), four-apartment (up to 900 sq. ft.), and five-apartment (up to 1,050 sq. ft.) houses, respectively. The houses have to comply with regulations regarding the siting, size and height of rooms and materials used. In this bungalow, concrete bricks (to BS 1180) were used with the exception of six courses (up to the living room window cill level) and chimney, which were in "Dragannon" facing bricks. Walls are 11-in. brick cavity construction. Floors are two 3-in. layers of 1 : 3 : 6 mix concrete laid on 6-in. hardcore. Below is shown the living room with dining room beyond. Contractors, see page 150.

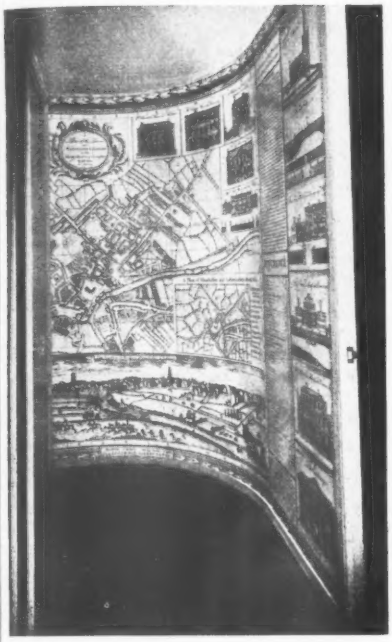
FABRIC SHOWROOM IN MOUNT STREET, L



Plan [Scale : 1/8" = 1' 0"]

A showroom and show window for fabrics at 27, Mount Street has been designed for Henry Marchington & Sons, Ltd., by Alan S. Buckley. The available space is used for sales and general administrative work and there is accommodation for a certain amount of stock. The work has been carried out with prefabricated display units and involved no structural alterations. The original layout provided a larger show window and the showroom to be used solely for sales and display, but this scheme had to be abandoned due to licensing and other difficulties. The final solution hinges around the large double sided display and stock fitment seen in the photographs above and below and centre on the opposite page. This fitment forms the background to the window, carries display lighting and provides stock shelves for 36-in. rolls of fabric. The entire unit is carried by an inclined, tapered birch "goal post" framework, and is quite self-contained with its own lighting fixtures for both the window and the showroom side, and could, in the event of a re-arrangement of the premises, be moved bodily to any position simply by disconnecting the two tapered vertical supports from the ceiling. For the display of fabrics a variable arrangement of polished brass rails and timber pegs is used : these fit into holes drilled in the mahogany screen background. The stock and display racks, seen on the right in the centre photograph opposite, are of timber framework carrying adjustable mahogany shelves and flower boxes. Shelves are split along the front edge to allow fabric to pass through for display purposes. Small timber file cabinets were designed to fit beneath standard tables (see below opposite) in front of the glass brick panel which divides the showroom and

T, LONDON, W.1



office areas. A new curved partition, seen above, was built to form a short corridor and faced with an enlargement of an old map of Manchester, home city of the clients. The general contractors were J. Buckle & Sons. For sub-contractors see page 150.

Architects are sometimes called upon to give evidence in legal cases. In the following article Mr. Sophian discusses some of the Acts which, though not directly concerned with building operations, contain provisions that the architect ought to know about.

T. J. SOPHIAN

Reconstruction and the Leasehold Act of 1951

The Leasehold (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1951, may well entail the evidence of an architect. Under that Act a tenant who carries on a retail trade is entitled to an extension of his tenancy if the court considers it reasonable to order an extension (Section 12). But there are certain bars to such a grant, and under 5. 12 (3) (*c*), the court cannot order a grant if it is satisfied "that the landlord reasonably requires possession in order that the premises, the subject of the expiring tenancy or a substantial part of the premises, may be demolished or reconstructed."

The fact that the landlord requires possession so that he can occupy the premises himself (for the purpose, for example, of his trade or business) does not *per se* constitute an absolute bar to a grant. However, it may have to be taken into account in determining whether greater hardship would be caused by ordering the grant of an extension (5. 12 (3) (*e*)).

A DIFFICULT LEGAL QUESTION

A difficult legal question arises if the landlord wants to secure possession to use the premises himself and to make alterations to the premises for this purpose. The question is whether the dominant purpose of possession is occupation by the landlord himself; the fact that in connection with that proposed occupation, a "reconstruction" is proposed, can constitute an absolute bar to a grant. This question still awaits solution by the courts.

In the meantime attention might be usefully drawn to some of the points which an architect engaged in such a case should know about.

WHAT IS "RECONSTRUCTION"?

"Demolition" is self-evident, but what is "reconstruction" for the purpose of the paragraph? The reconstruction must be of a substantial part of the premises. Thus, if the tenant's premises were to be thrown into one together with the adjoining premises, and very little had to be done to the tenant's premises by way of alteration, such as the cutting of a wall to make an opening, it could not be said that there was a reconstruction of a substantial part of the tenant's premises. In order that there should be "reconstruction," it is necessary that there should be substantial *structural* alterations, such as, for example, the cutting of internal walls, the erection of internal walls to divide rooms, the removal of staircases (and their construction in other parts of the building) and the bricking-up of openings. The mere installation of w.c's, baths, or washbasins would not be sufficient to constitute a reconstruction. However, the matter is one of degree, and the question ultimately must be one of fact.

Assuming that there is to be a "reconstruction," the further important question is whether the landlord can be said *reasonably* to require possession of the premises for the purpose of reconstructing them. It must not be overlooked that the maximum period for which an extension can be granted is one year, and that the Act itself has a limited life—it expires in June, 1953, unless it is extended—and that in determining whether the landlord is reasonably requiring the premises for reconstructing them, regard must be paid to whether the period over which the reconstruction operations are likely to extend, once they commence, the cost of the materials to be used, whether building licences or licences for the material themselves will be difficult to obtain, whether the building operations contemplated can only be carried out in stages, and matters of that sort.

EVIDENCE FROM ARCHITECTS

The architect cannot, of course, be called upon to decide whether the landlord's requirement is reasonable, but he can, by his evidence, supply the data on which the question can be determined.

On the other hand, as the architect is an expert, it would appear that he will be permitted to give expert evidence on the question as to whether or not the proposed works constitute a "recon-

struction " of the premises or of a substantial portion of them.

In this connection, it might be of interest to contrast the language of 5. 12. (3) (c) of the 1951 Act with the somewhat similar provisions contained in 5. 5. (3) (b) of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1927. It will be noted that under that Act a tenant cannot be granted a new lease, though he may be awarded compensation for goodwill, when the landlord proves: " that he intends to pull down or remodel the premises or that vacant possession is required, in order to carry out a scheme of redevelopment; or that for *any other reason* the grant of a lease . . . would not be consistent with good estate management."

GOOD ESTATE MANAGEMENT

These latter words provide a clue as to the meaning of " demolition " or " remodelling " for the purpose of the above provisions in the 1927 Act. It would seem that the demolition or remodelling must be required for the purposes of good estate management.

Having no regard to the economic situation at the present day, and the scarcity of materials, the question of demolition in relation to good estate management must be considered in the light of these present-day conditions. In any event, " demolition " and " reconstruction " must be so considered, since the 1951 Act was passed at a time when these conditions must have been present to the minds of the legislature. From this it would seem to follow that possession for the purpose of " demolition " or " reconstruction " can only be reasonably required, because of the poor physical condition of the building. The architect should therefore not omit to study the structure and condition of the building, for he may well be asked questions as to whether or not it would be reasonable to pull down or reconstruct the premises or a substantial part of them.

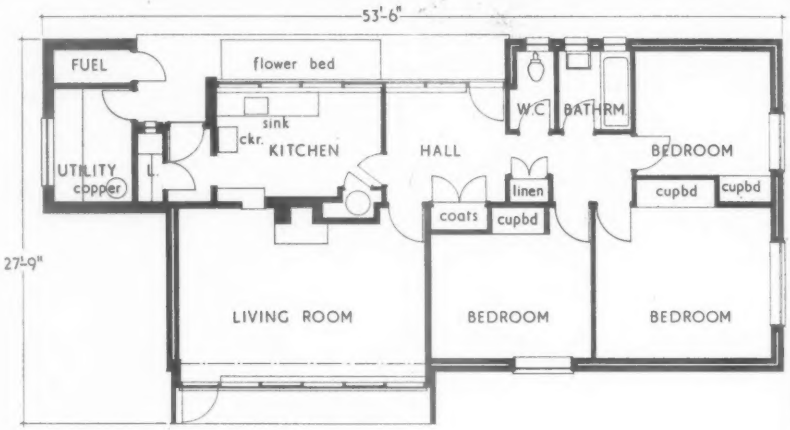
(*Continued from page* 131)

In Chibbet v. H. Brookfield Ltd., although under the terms of the arrangement made the builders were not entitled to call for the release of the deposit, the building society had in fact made an offer to release it, because of, *inter alia*, the high rate of interest payable, but the builders had declined the offer.

The builders contended that the House of Lords in Harrison v. Cronk had laid down a comprehensive and exhaustive rule that in transactions of this kind, the deposit, unless it could be given a proper actuarial value *at the time when it was created*, could not be valued *at any stage thereafter* and was to be treated only on a cash basis, so that it could only be regarded as a trading receipt, to the extent to which, and in the year in which, it was so released.

The Court of Appeal however have refused to interpret the decision in Harrison v. Cronk in this limited manner and have held that the decision leaves no room for an alternative, in that the deposit *should the stage be reached when it can be valued*, is to be brought into the accounts. The Court accordingly held that the deposits which the builders at the date in question could have had for the asking, were then properly brought into the accounts, at their full value.

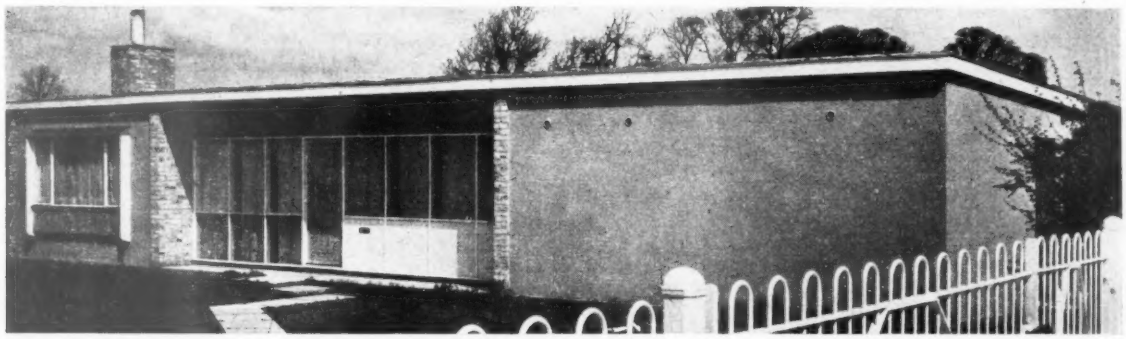
CARETAKERS' HOUSES FOR SCHOOLS



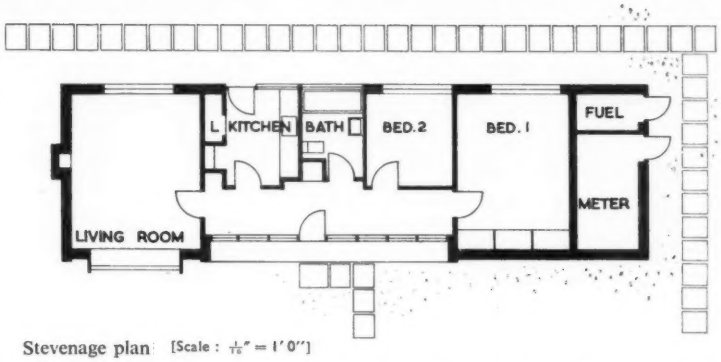
Greenwich plan [Scale: ½" = 1' 0"]

On this and the page following are illustrated three caretakers' houses : firstly at the Cherry Orchard Primary School, Greenwich, designed by Denis Clarke Hall and L. W. Elliott ; secondly, above on opposite page, at the Barclay Secondary School, Stevenage, designed by Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall ; and below opposite, at the proposed Barmulloch Primary School, Glasgow, designed by Ross, Harvey and Scott. The photograph above shows the south and west facades of the house at Greenwich and below is a view of the north and west facades, including the main entrance. The living room faces south and overlooks the playground and school, so that these can be supervised out of school hours. A garden is provided as part of the school grounds (for site plan see page 609, A.J., *May* 15). *The foundation slab consists of* 6-*in. thick concrete reinforced with steel mesh with a* 1-*ft.* 6-*in. deep edge beam. The walls*

AT GREENWICH, STEVENAGE AND GLASGOW



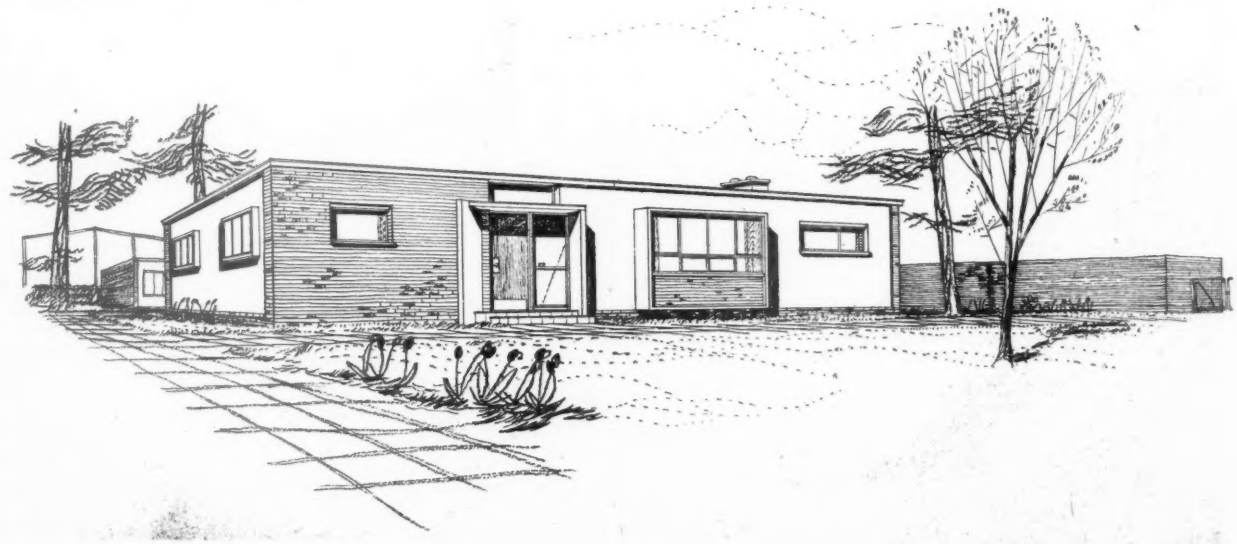
are of 10½-in. cavity construction, consisting of 4½-in. brick outer skin and 4-in. breeze inner skin, which carries the roof of 6-in. by 2-in. joists, 1-in. boarding, 1-in. wood wool and felt. Cost £1,771. Above, west facade of the house at Stevenage, which has 11-in. cavity walls faced with yellow stock bricks and Tyrolean rendering on flettons. The screen to the entrance hall has 5-in. by 2-in. timber framing with painted asbestos cement panels, backed with ½-in. insulation board, below the glass.



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

Over this screen and under the west living room window and kitchen and bathroom windows are panels of western red cedar vertical boarding. The roof is of bituminous built-up 3-layer roofing felt with a covering of granite chips on ½-in. fibreboard on close boarded joists at 3½° pitch. Below is a sketch showing the west and south facades of the proposed house at Glasgow, which will have 11-in. cavity walls partly rendered in setback panels in Tyrolean finish. The roof will be 4-in. r.c. on plastered 2-in. wood wool slabs as permanent shuttering.

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



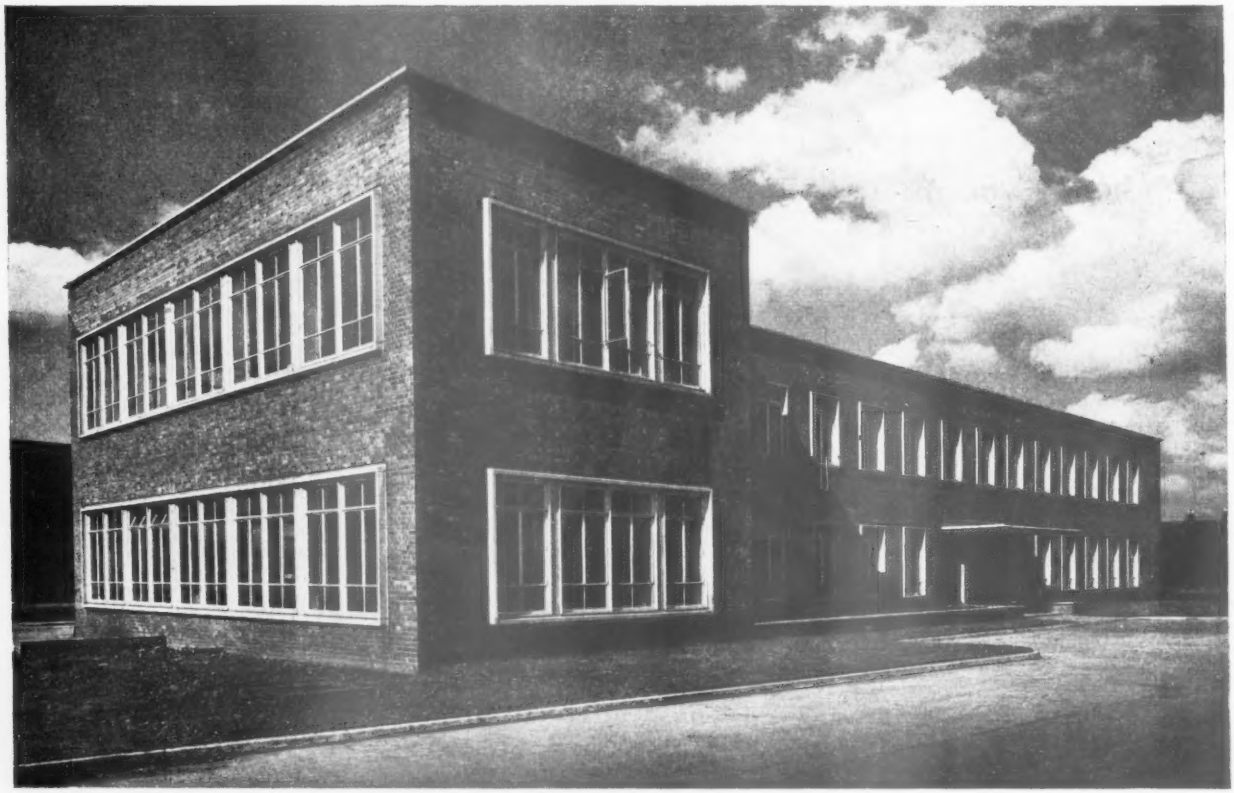
LABORATORIES

in LEADWORKS LANE, CHESTER

designed by ROBERTSON R. YOUNG

A building combining laboratories for research chemists and office accommodation for the works manager, chief engineer, draughtsmen and other technical staff was required by Associated Lead Manufacturers, Ltd. The laboratories had to be planned as a unit, with easy access from the offices and with a main entrance common to both.

View looking north-east with the laboratories on the left and offices on the right.

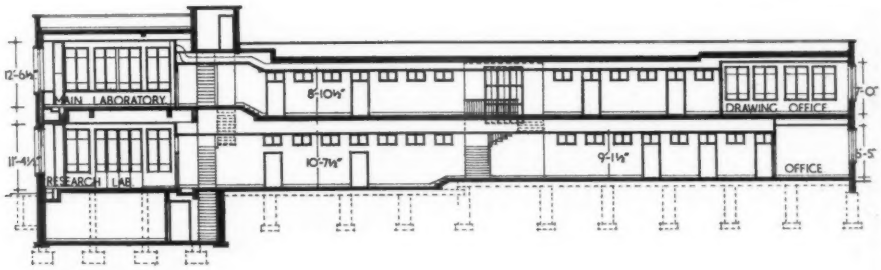


SITE.—Future road works and buildings to the north of the site and a new road along the canal bank on the south side limited the shape of the building. It is long and narrow. The site is entirely of made-up ground.

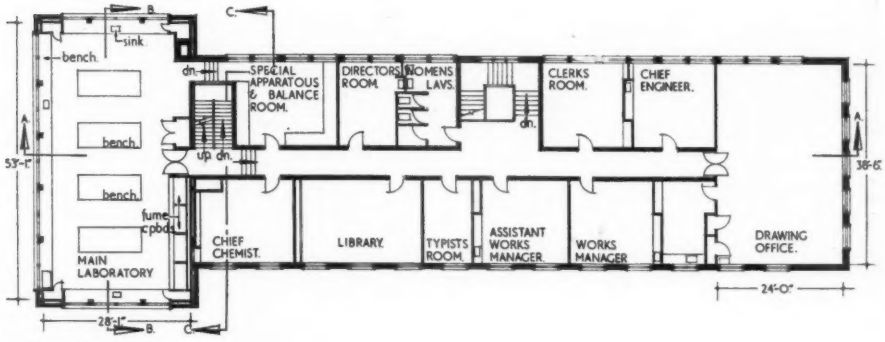
PLAN.—Advantage was taken of the 3-ft. slope from east to west of the site to locate the main and research laboratories, which require a 12-ft. clear floor to ceiling height, at the west end of the building.

CONSTRUCTION.—In order to provide as much daylight as possible in the two main laboratories, a steel frame was chosen for the block at the west end. The remainder of the building has load-bearing brick walls and the internal corridor walls are 9-in. thick structural brickwork. The sub-structure of the load-bearing walls consists of piers of engineering bricks supporting reinforced concrete beams carrying

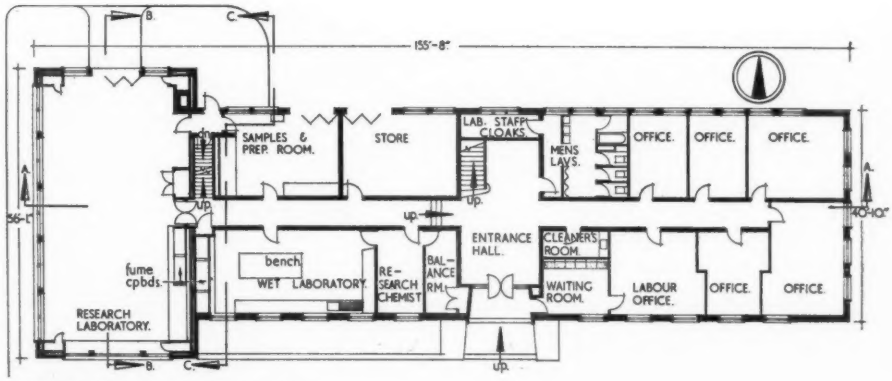
Above, main entrance on the south facade.



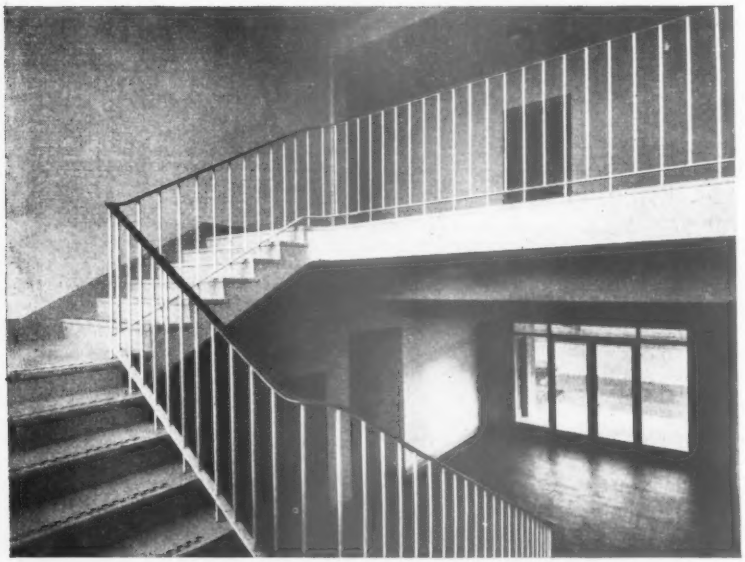
Section A-A



First floor plan



Ground floor plan [Scale : $\frac{1}{32}$" = 1' 0"]



Top, main laboratory on first floor. Above, main staircase and hall. Below right, looking north-west.

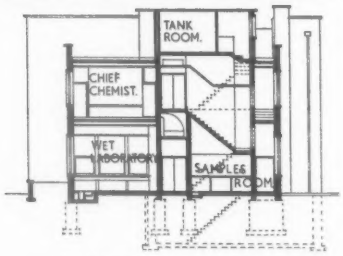
the walls above. Floors and roof are of precast suspended reinforced concrete.

FINISHES.—On the exterior, autumn brown facing bricks are used; the mortar is coloured to match the bricks. Window surrounds, copings and facings are of artificial stone and the windows are aluminium. Floor finishes include oak strip in laboratories, cork tiles in first floor offices, and thermoplastic tiles in ground floor offices and corridors. Most of the offices have ceilings finished with acoustic tiles as a surround to heating panels.

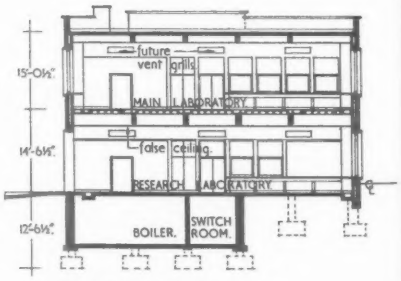
SERVICES.—Services in the two principal laboratories run in four vertical ducts, one in each corner of each room; there are horizontal floor ducts with removable access panels. Allowances are made for future additions to services. All service pipes are concealed, but are accessible along their entire lengths and telephone cables run in chases behind the skirtings in all offices. Ejector type extract fans for fume cupboards are located on the roof and give an extract rate of 50 ft. per minute per sq. ft. across the fume cupboard doors when fully open. Heating is by suspended ceiling coils.

The contract price was £56,440; per sq. ft. 76*s.* 6*d.*; per cub. ft. 4*s.* 7½*d.*

The general contractors were R. Costain & Sons (Liverpool), Ltd. For sub-contractors, see page 150.



Section C-C



Section B-B [Scale : ⅛" = 1'0"]

LABORATORIES

in LEADWORKS LANE, CHESTER

designed by ROBERTSON R. YOUNG

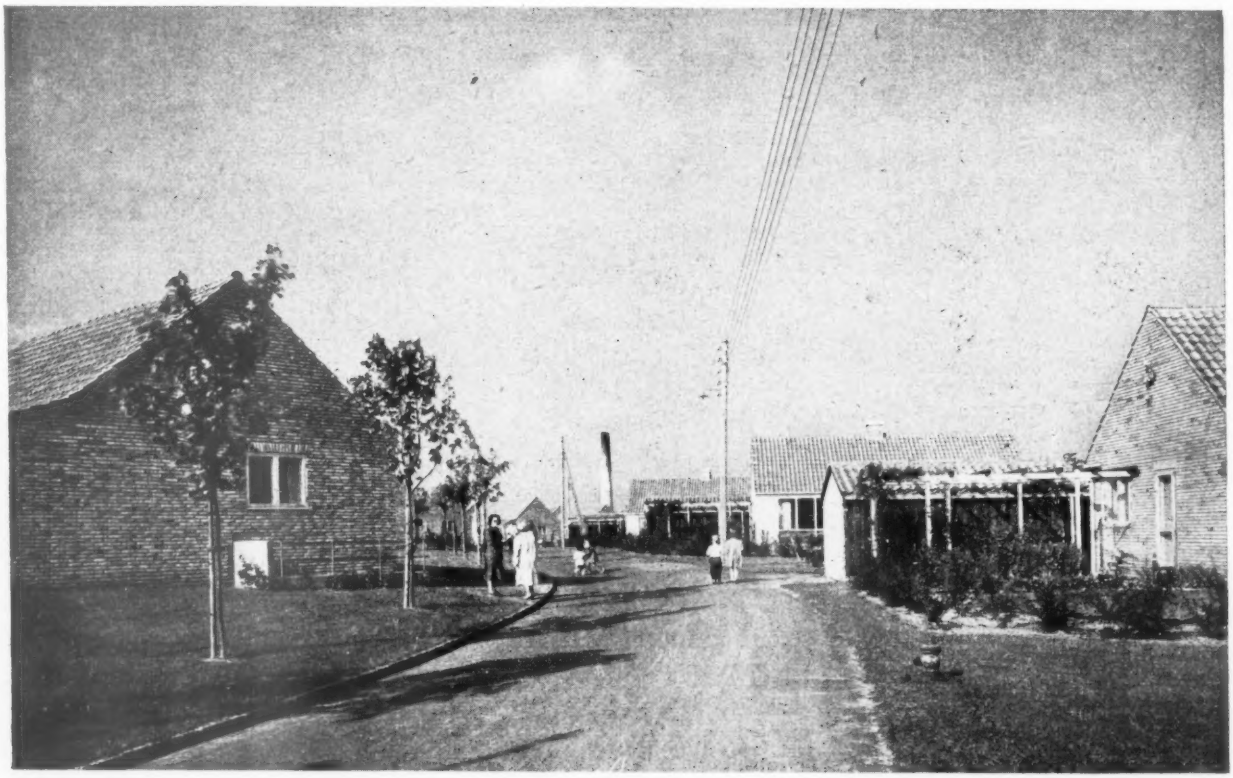
HOUSING

at SONDERGAARD PARK, DENMARK

designed by POUL ERNST HOFF and BENNET WINDINGE

There are, on this site, three main house types, (*a*) two-storey three-bedroom terrace houses, (*b*) single-storey two- and three-bedroom houses in terraces to get extra privacy in the gardens and with plan variations giving dining-kitchens or separate dining rooms, (*c*) single-storey three-bedroom houses linked together in pairs by cycle stores and also staggered for garden privacy and with varied kitchen and dining arrangements.

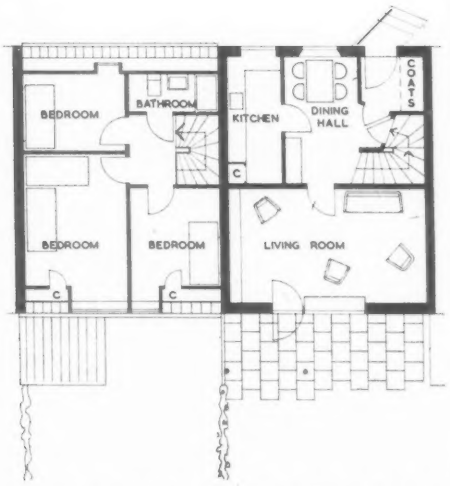
View looking north with terrace houses on the left and linked houses on the right.



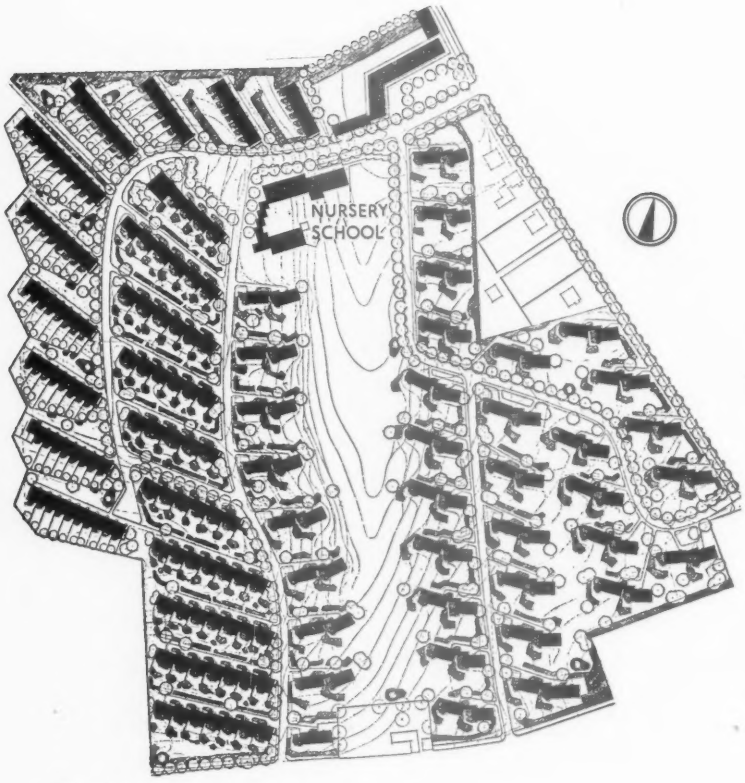
HOUSING

at SONDERGAARD PARK, DENMARK

designed by P. E. HOFF and B. WINDINGE



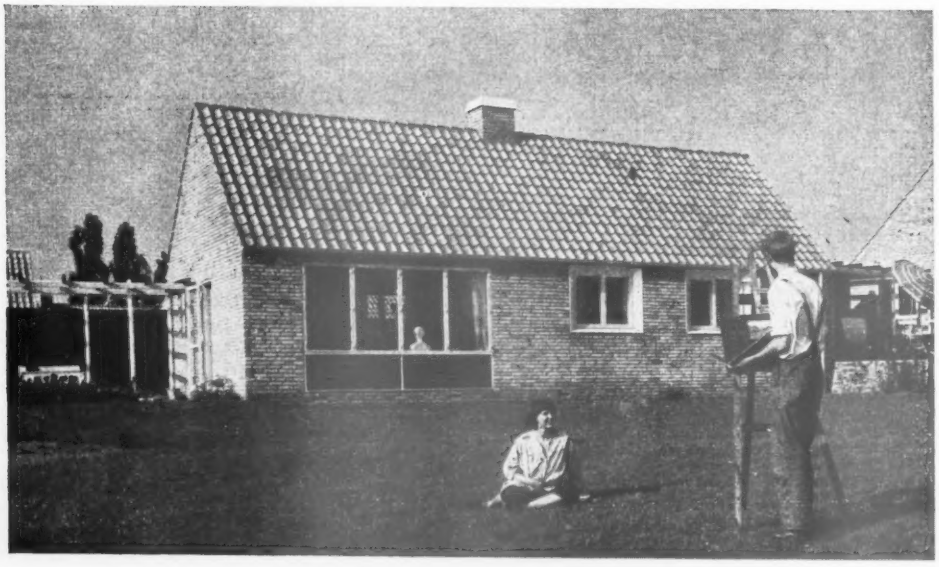
Ground and first floor plans of typical two-storey terrace houses [Scale : $\frac{1}{16}$" = 1' 0"]



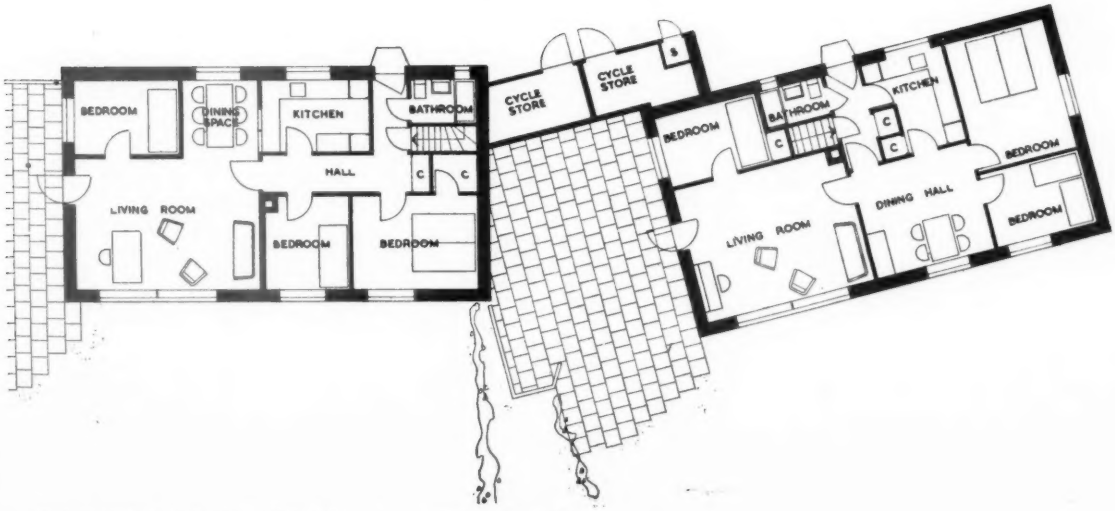
Site plan

SITE.—The site is laid out so that a large area in a central position is communal open space and only the two-storey houses have entirely enclosed garden plots. There is a nursery school in the centre of the site, to the north, facing the main expanse of open ground.

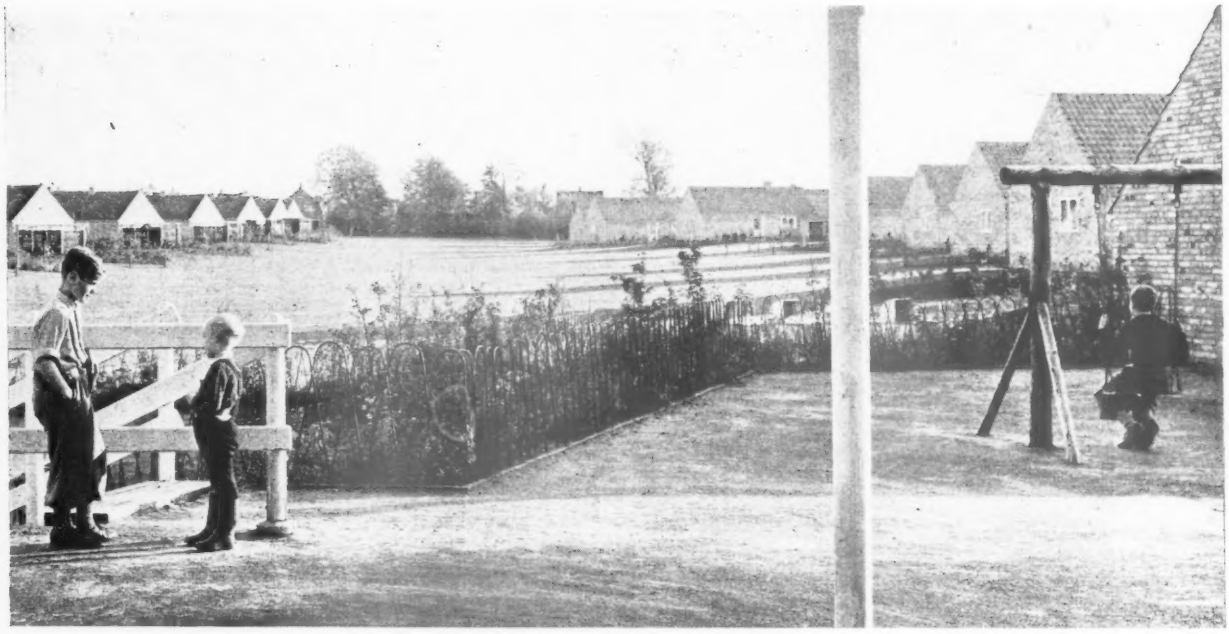
CONSTRUCTION.—The walls are of cavity construction, the outer skins of yellow bricks and the inner skins of moler blocks. Partitions are of lightweight concrete slabs and sub-floors are concrete. Roofs are constructed of 6-in. by 2-in. rafters built up into trusses with 4-in. by 1-in. struts.



One of a typical pair of houses seen from the garden. (Plan on opposite page.) Above right, opposite, south facade of typical two-storey house. (Plan above.)



Plan of typical single-storey linked houses [Scale : $\frac{1}{8}$" = 1' 0"]



Above, looking down the public open space, with linked houses on either side.

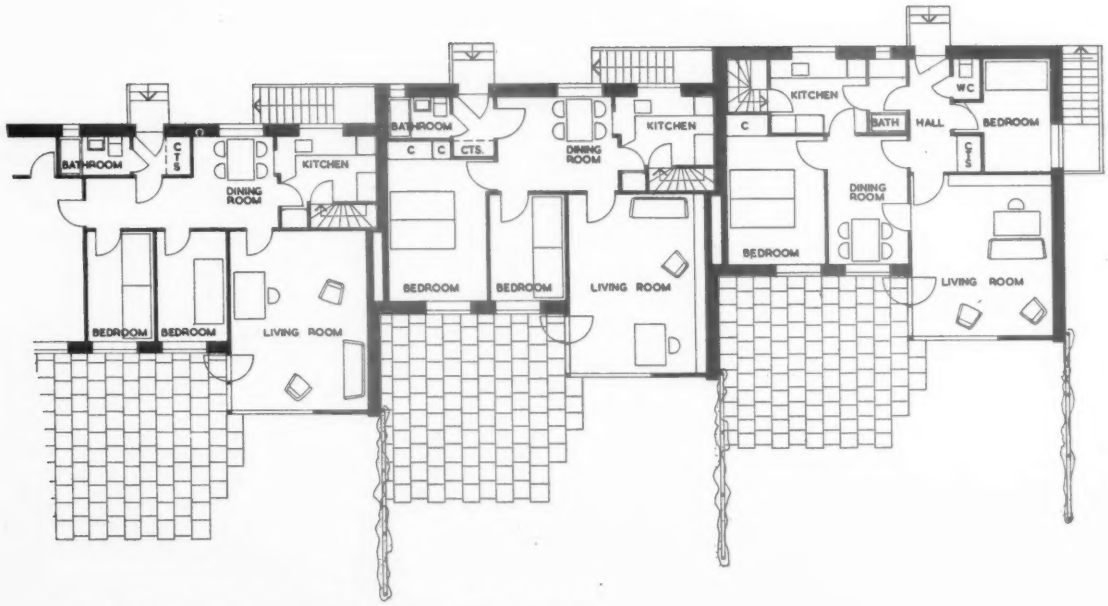
HOUSING

at SONDERGAARD PARK, DENMARK

designed by P. E. HOFF and B. WINDINGE

FINISHES.—Roofs are covered with yellow pantiles, and insulated by 1-in. mineral wool mats. Ceilings are plaster on reed lathing. Floors are of 5-in. by 2½-in. joists, 1-in. boards and beech parquet finish, with 2-in. wood wool slabs between the timber floor and concrete sub-floor as additional insulation. Windows are double glazed with timber frames.

SERVICES.—The site has a district heating system supplying hot water and heating radiators in all the houses. Cooking is by gas.



Plan of staggered single-storey terrace houses [Scale: $\frac{1}{10}$" = 1' 0"]

TECHNICAL SECTION

A question asked in Parliament earlier this month drew attention to the fact that some local authorities still build flats without adequate sound insulation. In spite of the valuable research carried out at BRS and the fact that a reasonable degree of insulation can be achieved at small expense (no more than £50 per flat), some local authorities seem to consider it a worthwhile economy to omit it, although they are not entirely to blame, for MOHLG have apparently refused to sanction for subsidy purposes the cost of the extra work.

In practice, it seldom proves to be a saving. On the contrary, as in the case quoted in Parliament, the tenants' complaints usually become so determined that something has to be done and, of course, to provide insulation after the flats have been completed can cost four or five times what it would have cost if done at the proper time ; to say nothing of the inconvenience caused to the tenants, who must vacate their homes while the work is done.

The omission of sound insulation is but one example of an attitude to housing amenities which is all too common. Whoever the culprits are, when will they learn ?

This week's special feature

8 ESTIMATING
measured rates

Current prices for measured work prepared by Davis, Belfield and Everest, Chartered Quantity Surveyors. Prices are for work executed complete and are for an average job in the London area. All prices include overhead charges and profit for the general contractor.

PRELIMINARIES

To all valuations for measured work add for Preliminaries, Water and Insurances, according to the nature of the job (say) 10%

EXCAVATOR

Excavation

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

Surface digging, 6″ deep	per yard super	–/11
Ditto, 12″ deep	per yard super	1/10
Excavating not exceeding 10′ 0″ deep to reduce levels	per yard cube	7/4
Excavating not exceeding 5′ 0″ deep to form basement	per yard cube	8/3
Ditto, exceeding 5′ 0″ and not exceeding 10′ 0″ deep ditto	per yard cube	11/11
Excavating not exceeding 5′ 0″ deep to form surface trenches	per yard cube	10/1
Ditto exceeding 5′ 0″ deep and not exceeding 10′ 0″ deep ditto	per yard cube	13/9
Excavating not exceeding 5′ 0″ deep to form basement trench, commencing 10′ 0″ deep	per yard cube	17/5

EXCAVATOR—(*continued*)

Disposal

Returning, filling and ramming around foundations	per yard cube	3/3
Wheeling excavated soil not exceeding 100 yards and depositing	per yard cube	3/8
Ditto and spreading and levelling	per yard cube	4/9
Ditto, ditto, and consolidating to make up levels under floors and pavings	per yard cube	6/–
Filling into lorries and carting away	per yard cube	11/11

Planking and Strutting

Planking and strutting to sides of surface or basement excavation not exceeding 5′ 0″ deep	per ft. super	–/6¼
Ditto not exceeding 10′ 0″ deep	per ft. super	–/8
Planking and strutting to sides of surface trenches not exceeding 5′ 0″ deep (both sides measured)	per ft. super	–/1¾
Ditto not exceeding 10′ 0″ deep (ditto)	per ft. super	–/3

CONCRETOR

Concrete (Basic Prices)

Portland cement concrete 1 : 3 : 6 with 1½″ coarse aggregate in foundations and masses exceeding 12″ thick	per yard cube	66/–
Ditto 1 : 2 : 4 with ¾″ coarse aggregate ditto	per yard cube	66/11

CONCRETOR—(*continued*)

Add to Basic Prices for :—

Working around rod or mesh reinforcement	per yard cube	3/8
Being in beds less than 12″ thick (6″-12″)	per yard cube	1/10
Ditto less than 6″ thick (4½″-6″)	per yard cube	5/6
Being in small quantities not exceeding 3′ cube	per yard cube	14/8
Being in suspended floors and roofs....	per yard cube	11/–
Being in walls not exceeding 6″ thick	per yard cube	18/4
Ditto exceeding 6″ but not exceeding 12″ thick	per yard cube	12/10
Ditto exceeding 12″ thick	per yard cube	9/2
Being in lintels, beams, etc., not exceeding 72 sq. in. sectional area	per yard cube	27/6
Ditto exceeding 72 and not exceeding 144 sq. in. sectional area	per yard cube	22/–
Ditto exceeding 144 sq. in. sectional area	per yard cube	18/4
Being in columns not exceeding 72 sq. in. sectional area	per yard cube	34/10
Ditto exceeding 72 and not exceeding 144 sq. in. sectional area	per yard cube	27/6
Ditto exceeding 144 sq. in. sectional area	per yard cube	22/–

Formwork

Close boarded formwork and supports to soffites of floors not exceeding 12′ high	per yard super	14/5
Ditto to vertical faces of walls (both sides measured)	per yard super	14/5
Ditto to sides and soffites of lintols and beams	per ft. super	2/1½
Add to any of the above for wrot formwork and rubbing down concrete	per yard super	2/4½

Reinforcement

⅝″ to 1″ diameter mild steel rod reinforcement, hooked, bent and tied at intersections as required and fixing in concrete	per cwt.	50/6
½″ diameter ditto	per cwt.	54/7
¼″ diameter ditto	per cwt.	67/–
Steel wire mesh fabric reinforcement to B.S. 1221, weighing 4·71 lb. per yard super, well lapped at joints and embedded in concrete	per yard super	3/3
Ditto weighing 9·32 lb. per yard super ditto	per yard super	6/2

BRICKLAYER

Common Brickwork

		Flettons	Rough stocks
Reduced brickwork one brick thick in cement-lime mortar (1 : 3 : 9)	per yard super	27/9	32/5
Add to the above :—			
If in cement mortar (1 : 3)	per yard super	–/2½	–/2½
If circular on plan to flat sweep	per yard super	4/4½	4/8
Ditto to quick sweep	per yard super	8/8	9/3
Half brick wall in cement lime mortar (1 : 3 : 9)	per yard super	15/–	17/4
Ditto built fair and pointed both sides with a neat flush joint	per yard super	16/11	19/2

		Flettons	Rough stocks
One brick wall built fair and pointed both sides with a neat flush joint	per yard super	32/7	37/3
11″ hollow wall with 2″ cavity and galvanized iron twisted ties	per yard super	32/8	37/2

Engineering Brickwork

		Lingfield Engineering Wirecuts	Blue Pressed bricks
Reduced brickwork one brick thick in cement mortar (1 : 3)	per yard super	40/10	58/11
Half brick wall in cement mortar (1 : 3)	per yard super	21/11	31/3
Ditto built fair and pointed both sides with a neat flush joint	per yard super	23/9	33/8
One brick wall built fair and ditto	per yard super	44/11	63/5

Sundries

Extra for internal fair face and flush pointing	per yard super	1/–
Horizontal damp-proof course of two courses of slates and bedding and pointing	per foot super	3/5
Ditto of hessian base bitumen well lapped at joints	per foot super	–/10½
Fixing only metal window, size 1′ 8″ × 4′ 0″, including cutting and pinning lugs to brickwork, bedding frames and pointing in mastic one side	each	7/7
Ditto, 3′ 3″ × 4′ 0″ ditto	each	11/9
Ditto, 6′ 6″ × 4′ 0 ditto	each	20/8

BRICKLAYER—(*continued*)

Partitions

		2″	2½″	3″	4½″
Breeze concrete solid partition blocks to B.S. 492 and setting in cement mortar	per yard super	8/–	9/4	10/7	13/4
Hollow clay partition blocks to B.S. 1190, keyed on both sides and ditto	per yard super	8/4	9/4	10/7	
Moler hollow partition blocks, keyed on both sides and ditto	per yard super	14/6	18/–	20/3	4″ 23/–

Facings

		Ordinary facings, p.c. 231/6 M.	Ordinary facings, p.c. 237/4 M.	White glazed facings p.c. 1,310/– M for stretchers 1,294/-M for headers and pointing with white cement
Extra over common brickwork built with bricks p.c.108/– M for facings as described, and pointing with a neat weathered joint :—				
To solid wall in Flemish bond	per yard super	13/4	13/9	80/–
To cavity wall in stretcher bond	per yard super	10/10	11/2	63/11
To ditto in Flemish bond with snapped headers	per yard super	12/11	13/3	—
Half brick wall in facings in stretcher bond built fair and pointed one side with a neat weathered joint	per yard super	24/10	25/2	—
Ditto pointed both sides	per yard super	25/9	26/1	—
One brick wall in facings built fair and pointed one side	per yard super	46/6	47/2	—
Ditto pointed both sides	per yard super	47/6	48/1	—
Brick on end flat arch in facings 4½″ on soffite and 9″ high and pointing	per foot run	2/10	2/11	—
Brick on edge coping to 9″ wall with two courses plain tiles under, laid breaking joint, two cement angle fillets and pointing	per foot run	4/10	4/10½	—

ASPHALTER

Tanking

		To B.S. 1097	To B.S. 1418
Horizontal asphalt tanking in three thicknesses on brick or concrete	per yard super	18/11	30/5
Vertical ditto	per yard super	23/8	33/7

Roofing

		To B.S. 988	To B.S. 1162
¾″ asphalt flat in two thicknesses on and including felt underlay	per yard super	14/5	24/2
½″ asphalt skirting 6″ high with angle fillet at bottom and rounded top, turned into groove	per foot run	2/4	2/11
½″ asphalt fascia 6″ high with solid water check roll at top and undercut drip at bottom	per foot run	4/3	4/9

DRAINLAYER

Trenches and Beds

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

Excavate trenches for 4″-9″ pipes, including planking and strutting, filling in and ramming, and wheeling and spreading surplus :—		
For each 12″ in depth, for trenches not exceeding 3′ 0″ deep	per yard run	2/11
Ditto for trenches exceeding 3′ 0″ and not exceeding 5′ 0″ deep	per yard run	4/3
Ditto for trenches exceeding 5′ 0″ and not exceeding 10′ 0″ deep	per yard run	6/10

		4″	6″
6″ concrete (1 : 3 : 6) bed and benching for pipes	per yard run	8/10	10/3
6″ ditto, and surround	per yard run	14/3	17/3

WORKING DETAIL

FLOWER BOX: AUSTRALIA HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2

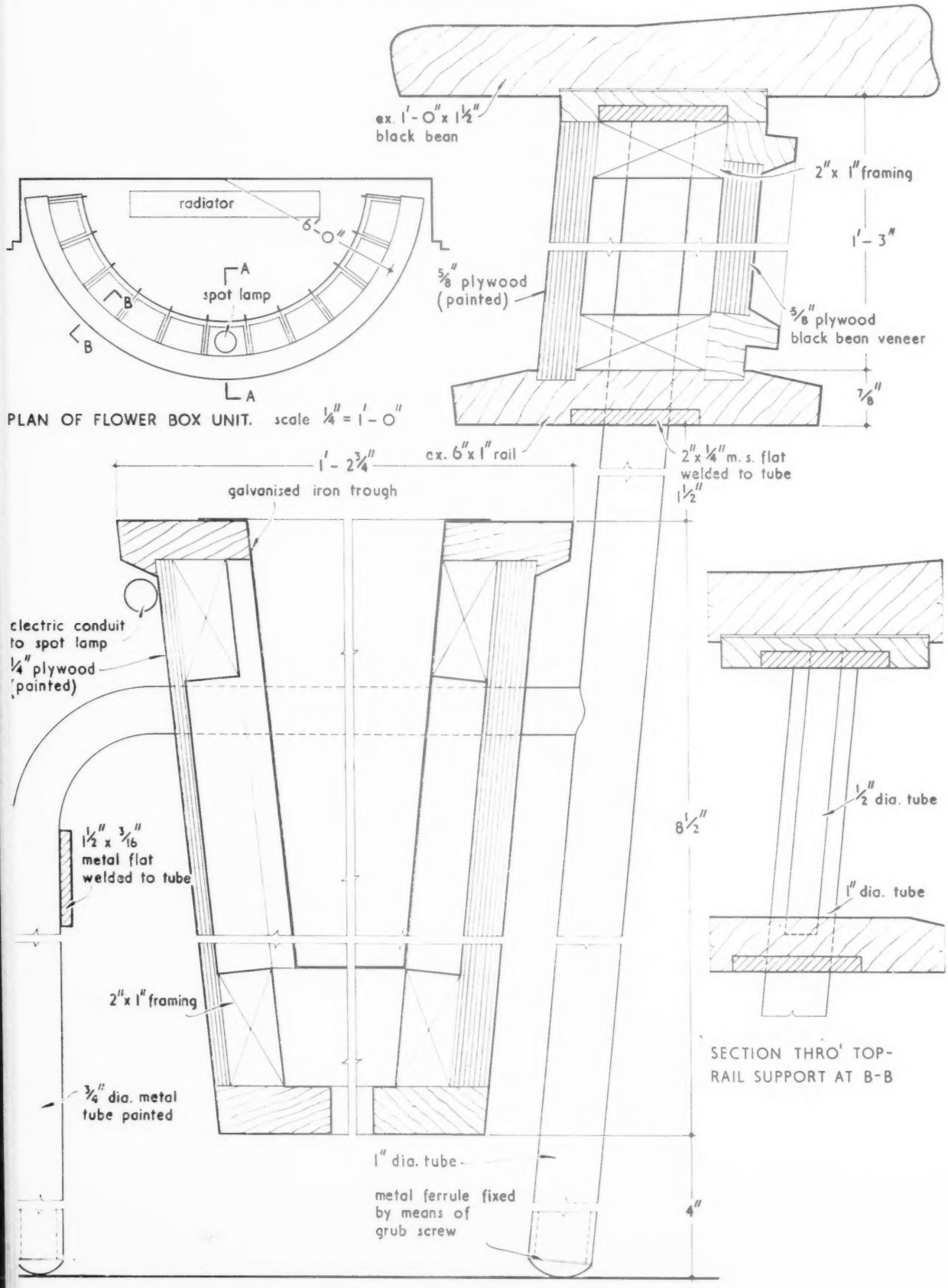
Westwood, Sons and Harrison, architects; Gilbert Chapman, assistant architect-in-charge

The semi-circular flower box is supported by a tubular metal frame; the wood carving in London plane at the top of the photograph is by Eric Peskett.

WORKING DETAIL **FURNITURE AND FITTINGS: 22**

FLOWER BOX: AUSTRALIA HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2

Westwood, Sons and Harrison, architects; Gilbert Chapman, assistant architect-in-charge



WORKING DETAIL

ROOF LIGHT : WHOLESALE GROCERY DEPÔT AT DORCHESTE

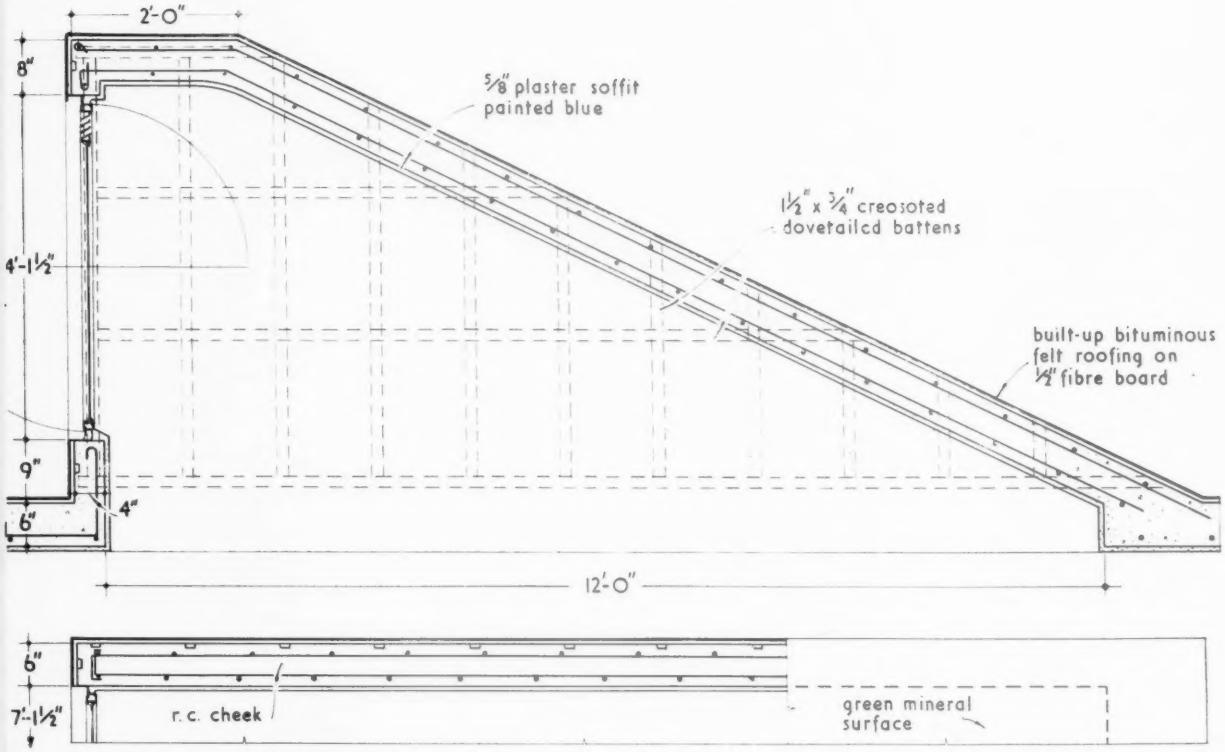
Cecil H. Elsom and R. Nicholls, architect and chief assistant ; S. H. and D. E. White, consulting engineers

The top and cheeks of the north light structure are cast in one with the roof slab.

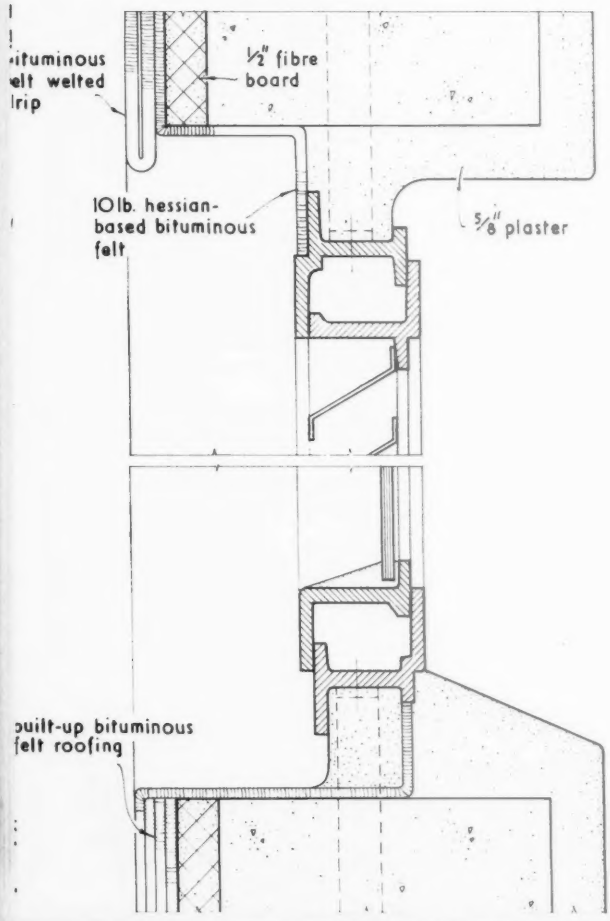
WORKING DETAIL

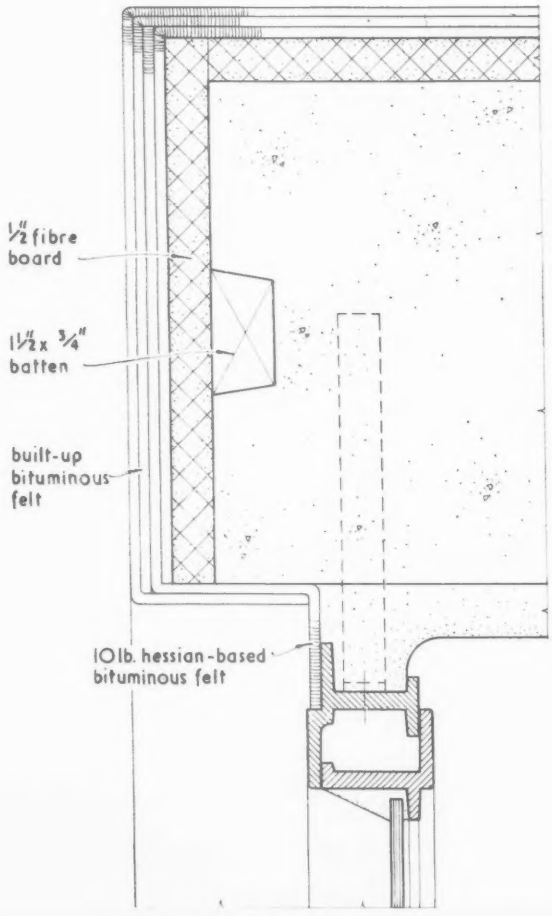
ROOF LIGHT : WHOLESALE GROCERY DEPÔT AT DORCHESTE

Cecil H. Elsom and R. Nicholls, architect and chief ass.stant ; S. H. and D. E. White, consulting engineers



ONGITUDINAL SECTION AND PART PLAN THRO' CHEEK. scale ½" = 1'-0"





DETAIL OF CHEEK scale ½ full size

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DRAINLAYER—(*continued*)

Drains

		3″	4″	6″
Clayware butt-jointed land drains and laying in trench	per foot run	-/4½	-/5	-/9½
		4″	6″	9″
"Seconds" quality glazed stoneware socketed drains and laying and jointing in trench	per foot run	2/-½	2/10	4/9½
"British Standard" quality ditto	per foot run	2/4½	3/5	5/10½
Extra on "Seconds" quality for bends	each	3/1	4/8½	13/4½
Ditto "British Standard" quality ditto	each	3/11½	5/11	17/2
Extra on "Seconds" quality for equal single junction	each	5/3	7/10	17/1
Ditto "British Standard" quality ditto	each	7/9	9/8	21/5
Cast iron socketed drains to B.S. 437 and laying and jointing in trench	per foot run	10/5	15/11	31/2
Extra for short radius bend (Fig. No. 4)	each	20/9	39/4	116/-
Extra for single junction (Fig. No. 18)	each	37/10	73/10	218/9

Fittings, etc.

		4″	6″
Glazed stoneware trapped gulley with galvanized grating and outlet and setting in concrete	each	22/11	42/4
Ditto with vertical inlet ditto	each	28/4	47/10
Cast iron trapped gulley with high invert, grating, and 4″ outlet and setting in concrete	each	53/4	—
Ditto with vertical inlet ditto	each	60/10	—
Glazed stoneware intercepting trap with inspection arm, stopper and chain and fixing in manhole and jointing to drain	each	72/2	84/-
Brown glazed stoneware half round straight channels and bedding and jointing in cement mortar	per foot run	1/9½	2/8½
Ditto ordinary channel bend and ditto	each	5/4½	7/8
Cast iron coated single seal manhole cover and frame to B.S. 497 Grade C and setting frame in cement and cover in grease		24″×18″ each 49/9	24″×24″ 69/11
Galvanized ditto	each	83/4	121/9

PAVIOR

		¾″	1″	1¼″
Cement and sand (1 : 3) floated screed to receive pavings	per yard super	3/4½	4/1½	4/8
Ditto trowelled smooth to receive linoleum	per yard super	3/8½	4/5½	5/-
Cement and sand (1 : 3) paving trowelled hard and smooth	per yard super	3/9	4/6	5/-½
		1″	1¼″	1½″
Granolithic paving (1 : 2½) laid on concrete	per yard super	6/2	7/-	7/10
½″ Red composition paving to B.S. 776 laid on prepared screed	per yard super	16/-		
½″ Terrazzo paving (Portland cement and spar aggregate) laid on prepared screed	per yard super	37/3		
Extra for white or cream cement	per yard super	5/3		
½″ Rubber flooring in all colours, laid on prepared screed	per yard super	51/-		
⅛″ × 12″ × 12″ Rubber tile flooring ditto	per yard super	41/6		
1/10″ × 12″ × 12″ Cork tile flooring (brown shades) laid in mastic on prepared screed, surfaced and polished	per yard super	40/8		
1½″ Hard red paving bricks p.c. 404/6 per M. laid flat on prepared bed in cement mortar	per yard super	21/9		
1½″ Ditto laid herringbone	per yard super	23/7		
			⅝″	⅞″
6″ × 6″ Red quarry tile paving to B.S. 1286 laid on prepared screed with straight joints	per yard super		20/9	23/4
6″ × 6″ Buff quarry tiles as last	per yard super		23/4	26/3
2½″ (Finished) Gravel path laid on prepared bed, well watered and rolled to cambers and falls	per yard super	2/4½		

MASON

Portland stone and all labours in pilasters, quoins, jambs, lintols, etc.	per foot cube	37/10
Ditto in arches, columns, cornices, etc.	per foot cube	52/3
Ashlar av. 6½″ on bed with plain dressed face	per foot super	31/6

		Portland	Artificial
Portland stone or artificial stone to B.S. 1217 :—			
4½″ × 4″ Sill, sunk, weathered, throated and grooved for water bar, set and jointed in cement mortar	per foot run	7/1	4/7

MASON—(*continued*)

		Portland	Artificial
9″ × 3″ ditto	per foot run	8/5	6/4
2″ × 12″ Coping, weathered and twice throated, set and jointed as last	per foot run	7/9	5/9
3″ × 12″ Ditto	per foot run	10/8	8/4
5″ × 12″ Saddle back coping twice throated, set and jointed as last	per foot run	18/-	12/11
6″ × 12″ Ditto	per foot run	19/7	15/11

SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER

Slate

		20″ × 10″	16″ × 10″
Best Bangor slates to B.S. 680 laid with 3″ lap, each slate nailed with two stout copper nails	per square	246/9	232/8
Ditto hung vertically to dormer cheeks and gables	per square	256/3	246/9

Tiles

		Hand made	Machine made
Best sand faced plain (nibbled) tiles to B.S. 402, 10½″×6½″ laid to a 4″ gauge with each tile in every fourth course nailed with galvanized nails	per square	174/-	164/-
Ditto hung vertically to dormer cheeks and gables to 4½″ gauge with each tile nailed with galvanized nails	per square	171/11	162/9
Berkshire hand made sand faced red pantiles 14½″ × 10″ laid to 2½″ head and 1½″ side laps, each tile in every third course nailed with galvanized nails	per square	162/9	
Ditto to mansard slopes	per square	171/8	
Bridgwater hand made Double Roman red sandfaced tiles 16½″ × 14″ laid to 3″ laps, each tile in every course nailed with galvanised nails	per square	131/3	
Concrete plain (nibbed) tiles to B.S. 473, 10½″ × 6″ laid as before described for plain tiles	per square	102/8	
Ditto hung vertically to dormer cheeks, and gables, ditto	per square	107/8	
Concrete interlocking tiles 15″ × 9″ laid to 3″ lap, each tile in every third course nailed with galvanized nails	per square	81/4	
Ditto to mansard slopes ditto	per square	90/3	

Asbestos Cement

6″ Corrugated asbestos cement sheeting fixed to wood roofs with galvanized drive screws and washers with a side lap of 1½ corrugations and an end lap of 6″	per square	87/2
6″ Ditto but fixed vertically	per square	93/5
Add to both last if fixed to steel purlins or sheeting rails with galvanized hook bolts	per square	3/5

Felt

Reinforced bituminous roofing felt laid with 3″ laps and nailed to rafters at 18″ centres with galvanized clout nails	per square	29/5

		Two layer	Three layer
One-ply bitumen felt to B.S. 989 laid on concrete. Each layer bedded in hot bitumen	per yard super	8/8	11/6

CARPENTER

Carcassing

Softwood, sawn and fixed, in plates, sleeper joists and lintols	per foot cube	15/1
Ditto in floor and ceiling joists	per foot cube	16/10
Ditto in stud partitions	per foot cube	18/5
Ditto in rafters	per foot cube	18/4
Ditto in purlins and struts	per foot cube	18/5
Ditto and framing in ridge	per foot cube	18/3
Ditto in hip and valley rafters including cutting rafters to sizes	per foot cube	20/4

Battening and Boarding

		Roof slopes	Vertical hanging
¾″ × 1½″ Battens nailed to softwood for 20″ × 10″ slates to 8½″ gauge	per square	29/11	31/6
Ditto 16″ × 10″ slates to 6½″ gauge	per square	37/10	39/11
Ditto 10½″ × 6″ tiles to 4″ gauge (4½″ for vertical hanging)	per square	60/4	57/9

		Roof Slopes	Mansards
Ditto 14½″ × 10″ pantiles to 12″ gauge	per square	21/-	21/6
Ditto 15″ × 9″ concrete interlocking tiles to 12″ gauge	per square	21/-	21/6
		¾″	1″
Roof boarding in batten widths close jointed and fixed to flat or sloping roofs	per square	110/8	138/3
Ditto tongued and grooved and prepared for felt roofing including firring to falls	per square	163/-	192/-

CARPENTER—(*continued*)

		Roof Slopes	Mansards
Sawn gang boarding fixed to joists in roof	per foot super	1/2½	1/6
Wrot and crosstongued eaves soffite	per foot super	1/11	2/3
6″ Wrot and grooved eaves fascia planted on	per foot run	–/10	1/–

Wall and Ceiling Boards

		Vertically	Soffites
¼″ Fibre board to B.S. 1142 fixed with galvanized flat headed nails to softwood	per yard super	5/9	5/10
⅛″ Asbestos cement flat sheeting to B.S. 690 fixed as last	per yard super	5/10	6/2½
¼″ Ditto	per yard super	7/–	7/4½

JOINER

Floors and Skirtings

(All thicknesses stated are nominal)

		⅞″	1″	1¼″
Plain edge softwood flooring in batten widths nailed to floor joists	per square	128/3	143/–	172/–
Tongued and grooved ditto	per square	137/–	152/3	182/6
1″ Double grooved and tongued and grooved wood block floor laid herringbone with two-block border, set in hot mastic composition on prepared screed and wax polished :—				
Swedish softwood	per yard super			27/3
European Beech	per yard super			35/2
English Oak	per yard super			45/10
European Oak	per yard super			41/–
Burma Teak	per yard super			47/–
Softwood skirtings with splayed or molded top edge, planted on (per inch sectional area)	per foot run	Sectional area 3″ to 6″ –/2⅔	Over 6″ –/2½	
Extra for grounds plugged to brickwork	per foot run		–/8	

Windows in Softwood

		1½″	2″
Rebated and molded softwood fanlights and casement sashes divided into squares for glass	per foot super	3/–	3/4
Extra for hanging	each	6/7	6/7
Cased frames with 6″ × 3″ Oak sill and 2″ molded double hung sashes including pulleys, line and weights	per foot super	—	9/11

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

Doors in Softwood

		1½″	1¾″	2″
Framed ledged and braced doors filled in with 1″ T. & G. and V-jointed boarding and hanging	per foot super	6/2	6/11	6/11
Four-panel door, square both sides and hanging	per foot super	5/1	5/9	5/9
Ditto molded one side	per foot super	5/8	6/4	6/4
Ditto molded both sides	per foot super	6/2	6/11	6/11

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

1¼″ Standard flush doors 2′ 6″ × 6′ 6″ internal pattern	each	115/6
2″ Ditto external pattern	each	123/9

Linings, Frames, etc., in Softwood

		Sectional area Up to 6″	6″ to 12″
Window and door linings etc. (per inch in sectional area)	per foot run	–/4	–/3½
Frames wrot all round and framed (ditto)	per foot run	–/3½	–/3
Mullions, transomes and cills (ditto)	per foot run	–/3¾	–/3¼
		2″ to 4″	4″ to 6″
Moldings, architraves, etc. (ditto)	per foot run	–/3¾	–/3½
6″ Window boards with rounded nosings, tongued at back and including bearers	per foot run	Thickness 1″ 3/1	1¼″ 3/4
9″ Ditto	per foot run	3/5	3/9

Shelving and Fittings in Softwood

		¾″	1″
Shelving of 2″ slats spaced 1″ apart on bearers (measured separately)	per foot super	2/8	2/11
Shelving on ditto	per foot super	2/5	3/–
Crosstongued shelving on ditto	per foot super	3/–	3/6½
Shelving 9″ wide on ditto	per foot run	1/8	2/1
2″ Shelf bearers plugged to walls	per foot run	1/–	1/1½
The following in framed up cupboard fittings :—			
T. & G. & V-jointed back	per foot super	2/1	2/5
Crosstongued top, bottom shelf or division	per foot super	3/1	3/7½
1¼″ Flush cupboard doors	per foot super	7/1	
Labour rebate or groove	per foot run	–/3	

JOINER—(*continued*)

Labour cross-grain	per foot run	–/4½
1″ × 2″ Bearers screwed on	per foot run	–/6

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

IRONMONGERY

		Softwood	Hardwood
3″ Steel butts (medium quality)	per pair	1/5	1/5
4″ Ditto (ditto)	per pair	2/3½	2/3½
Double action floor springs and top centres including filling boxes with oil P.C. 149/3	each	180/9	186/3
Overhead check action door springs. P.C. 66/8	each	83/8	87/1
6″ Barrel bolts. P.C. 5/6	each	7/6	8/–
Cupboard locks. P.C. 8/2	each	12/1	13/1
Norfolk latches. P.C. 5/6	each	10/2	11/7
Cylinder night latch. P.C. 15/11	each	22/8	24/5
Mortice latch. P.C. 9/4	each	14/5	15/9
Rim lock. P.C. 10/–	each	14/1	15/2
Mortice lock. P.C. 15/2	each	21/10	23/7
Door furniture. P.C. 24/–	per set	27/5	27/9
Sash fasteners. P.C. 9/–	each	11/7	12/1
Casement fasteners. P.C. 7/11	each	10/–	10/4
Casement stays. P.C. 11/6	each	13/11	14/4

STEEL AND IRONWORKER

Structural Steelwork

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

		£	s.	d.
R.S.J.—in steel framed structures hoisted and fixed complete	per ton	59	6	6
Riveted compound girders including plates and rivets	per ton	63	15	9
R.S. Stanchions including caps bases, cleats, etc	per ton	65	7	3
Riveted compound stanchions ditto	per ton	67	14	6
Riveted roof trusses with flat and angle members, plates, cleats, etc., 30′ span	per ton	92	18	6
Ditto 40′ span	per ton	90	16	6

Sundries

Simple wrot iron balustrades fixed complete (excluding mortices etc.)	per cwt.	11	7	0
Bolts with heads, nuts and washers and fixing	per cwt.	11	3	0

PLASTERER AND TILE FIXER

24 gauge expanded metal lathing and fixing to softwood soffites	per yard super	6/2

Lime and Gypsum Plaster

		Lime	Sirapite
Three coat lime and two coat Sirapite or similar Gypsum plaster :—			
On brick walls and partitions	per yard super	5/9½	4/6
On concrete soffites including hacking	per yard super	6/11	6/4½
On soffite of E.M.L. (measured separately)	per yard super	5/11	7/–
On and including wood laths, to soffites	per yard super	11/8	—
⅜″ Gypsum plasterboard fixed to softwood soffites, in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, scrimmed and finished with setting coat of suitable plaster	per yard super		7/4
Plaster moulded cornice or cove (per inch in girth)	per foot run		–/4½

Cement Rendering

Rendering in Portland cement and sand (1 : 4) and setting in Keenes cement on brick walls and partitions	per yard super	5/7
Portland cement and sand (1 : 3) plain face trowelled smooth on ditto	per yard super	5/1
Portland cement and sand (1 : 3) screed for tiling on ditto	per yard super	2/9

Wall Tiler

6″ × 6″ × ⅜″ Standard quality white glazed wall tiles set and jointed on prepared screed	per yard super	36/9
Ditto eggshell matt or glossy glazed enamelled	per yard super	46/6

EXTERNAL PLUMBER AND COPPERSMITH AND ZINC WORKER

		Flats	Gutters, flashings, etc.	Stepped flashings
Milled sheet lead and labour	per cwt.	236/9	236/9	245/2

EXTERNAL PLUMBER AND COPPERSMITH AND ZINC WORKER—(*continued*)

		Flats	Gutters, flashings, etc.	Stepped flashings
24 S.W.G. sheet copper and labour	per foot super	5/9	6/1	6/4
23 S.W.G. sheet copper and labour	per foot super	6/4	6/7	6/10
14 gauge zinc and labour	per foot super	3/8	3/11	4/3

Rainwater Pipes and Gutters

		3″		4″	
Cast iron medium section (⅛″ metal) R.W. pipes and jointing and fixing to walls with pipe nails and distance pieces or holderbats (cutting and pinning holderbats measured separately)	per foot run	With holderbats 4/8	With nails 3/9	With holderbats 5/8	With nails 4/8
Pressed steel R.W. pipes and ditto	per foot run	24 G. 3/11	3/3	20 G. 5/6	4/9
Asbestos cement R.W. pipes and ditto	per foot run	2/10	—	3/7	—

		4″		6″	
Cast iron half round eaves gutter and jointed and fixed with brackets to fascia	per foot run	⅛″ 2/6½	3/16″ 3/–	⅛″ 3/10	3/16″ 4/7
Ditto O.G. ditto	per foot run	2/11	3/9	4/4	5/9½
18 Gauge pressed steel half round ditto	per foot run	2/8		3/8	
Ditto O.G. ditto	per foot run	3/2½		4/4½	
Asbestos cement half round ditto	per foot run	2/3		3/8	

Soil and Ventilating Pipes

		3″		4″	
Lead soil, waste and ventilating pipes (17 lb. per yard for 3″ and 22·8 lb. per yard for 4″ diameter) fixed to walls with lead tacks and brass screws	per foot run	12/9		17/10	

		Heavy 11/16″	Medium 3/16″	Heavy 11/16″	Medium 3/16″
Medium or heavy section cast iron soil, waste and ventilating pipes with caulked joints, fixed to walls, with pipe nails and distance pieces	per foot run	4/10	4/6	6/2	6/1

INTERNAL PLUMBER

Lead Pipes

Prices are based upon the following weights per yard.

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

		½″	¾″	1″	1¼
Supply pipe in trench (measured separately)	per foot run	4/5	7/–	11/–	13/1
Ditto fixed to walls and ceilings	per foot run	4/10	7/7	10/8	14/3
Distributing pipe fixed to walls and ceilings	per foot run	4/4	6/4	8/8	11/4
Flushing and overflow pipe ditto	per foot run	2/9	4/2	5/7	7/4
Waste and ventilating pipe ditto	per foot run	—	—	—	6/4
Joints to fittings	each	5/1	6/3	6/7	7/4
Bends	each	–/9½	1/–½	1/4	1/9
Branch joints	each	6/3½	7/5	7/10½	9/2

Steel Tubes and Fittings

Galvanized steel tubes to B.S. 1387 Class C with screwed joints in red lead as supply pipe laid in trench (measured separately)	per foot run	2/–	2/4	2/6	4/2
Ditto Class B ditto fixed to walls and ceilings as supply, distributing, waste pipe, etc.	per foot run	1/10	2/4	2/5½	3/2
Joints to fittings	each	3/8½	4/3½	5/3	6/3½
Bends	each	2/–	2/5	3/2	4/7
Tee, equal or reducing	each	2/1	2/4	3/–	3/10

Copper Tubes and Fittings

Prices are based upon the following gauges :—

	½″	¾″	1″	1¼″
Supply	18	17	16	16
Distributing, waste, etc.	19	19	18	18

Copper tubes to B.S. 1386, as supply pipe laid in trench (couplings and trench measured separately)	per foot run	2/–	2/11	4/2	6/1
Ditto to B.S. 659 as distributing, waste pipes, etc. fixed to walls and ceilings. Couplings measured separately	per foot run	1/9½	2/7	3/8	4/5

INTERNAL PLUMBER—(*continued*)

		½″	¾″	1″	1¼″
Brass compression type couplings—copper to copper	each	4/10	5/10	8/–	10/3
Ditto bends	each	6/6	7/8½	11/–	13/11
Ditto tees	each	8/5	9/7	14/11	21/3

Sanitary Fittings

		£ s. d
Fireclay sinks 24″ × 18″ × 10″ including cutting and pinning brackets to tiled wall. P.C. 75/–	each	4 15 4
Combined metal sink and drainer 42″ × 18″ × 8½″ to bearers (measured separately). P.C. 330/–	each	18 11 0
Fireclay lavatory basin 25″ × 18″ with taps and towel rail bracket including screwing brackets to tiled wall. P.C. 138/6	each	8 3 10
Rectangular cast iron porcelain enamelled bath 5′ 6″ long, with taps, and panels to side and one end fixed to framing (measured separately) P.C. 390/6	each	23 7 3
Fireclay w.c. pan with trap, plastic seat, high level cistern and flush pipe, including screwing pan to floor and cistern brackets to backboard. P.C. 200/–	each	12 10 0
Ditto with low level cistern. P.C. 240/–	each	14 15 0

GLAZIER

		To wood	To metal
18 oz. Ordinary quality sheet glass and glazing with putty in squares not exceeding 4 ft. sup.	per foot super	–/10½	1/–
24 oz. Ditto and ditto	per foot super	1/–	1/1½
32 oz. Ditto and ditto	per foot super	1/5	1/6½
⅛″ Figured, rolled, and cathedral—untinted and ditto	per foot super	1/2	1/3½
¼″ Rough cast and ditto	per foot super	1/4½	1/6
¼″ Wired cast and ditto	per foot super	1/6	1/7½
¼″ Georgian wired cast and ditto	per foot super	1/6½	1/8

		To wood	To metal
¼″ Georgian wired polished plate and ditto	per foot super	5/6	5/7½
¼″ Polished plate (glazing quality) and ditto	per foot super	5/3	5/5

PAINTER

Whitening, Distemper and Paint on Walls

Prepare and twice whiten plastered walls and ceilings	per yard super	1/1
Prepare and twice distemper with washable distemper on plastered walls and ceilings	per yard super	1/8½
Ditto on brick or concrete	per yard super	2/3
Prepare, prime, and paint two coats oil colour on plastered walls and ceilings	per yard super	4/8½

Paint on Metal

		Basic price	Add for each additional coat
Prepare, prime, and paint one coat oil colour on general surfaces	per yard super	3/1	1/5
Ditto metal casements	per yard super	4/7	2/–
Ditto members of roof trusses	per yard super	3/10	1/8½
Ditto balustrades one side	per yard super	4/7	2/–
Ditto bars, etc., not exceeding 6″ girth	per yard run	–/9	–/4
Ditto small pipe	per yard run	–/9	–/4
Ditto large pipe	per yard run	1/6	–/8

Paint on Wood

		Basic price	Add for each additional coat
Knot, prime, stop and paint one coat oil colour on general surfaces of woodwork	per yard super	3/5	1/5
Ditto on skirtings, rails, frames, etc., not exceeding 3″ girth	per yard run	–/5	–/2
Ditto ditto for each additional 3″ in girth	per yard run	–/4½	–/2
Ditto on sash squares one side	per dozen	4/4	1/9
Ditto on large sash squares one side	per dozen	7/9	3/1

Stain and Varnish on Wood

Prepare, size, stain and twice varnish on general surfaces of woodwork	per yard super	3/7
Ditto on skirtings, rails, frames, etc. not exceeding 3″ girth	per yard run	–/5½
Ditto ditto for each additional 3″ in girth	per yard run	–/5

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

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

In his article this month Professor Bowen elaborates on the editorial comment made last week on the sample analysis of the 1951 Census. This article will be continued in the Journal for August 28.

Results of the 1951 Census are being made available to the public with commendable speed. This has been made possible by the use of a "sampling" technique, and two weeks ago tables based on a one-per-cent. sample were issued by HMSO. This is the first time that such a sample has been used and, furthermore, it is the first time that the registry offices of England and Scotland have presented their information together. Figures for Great Britain are, therefore, readily seen without making wearisome calculations. However, since the information is based on a sample, not all the tables can be analyzed into reliable regional totals.

APPARENT NET INCREASE IN DWELLINGS

Of special interest to architects is the information on housing. It would appear from the figures that the number of occupied "structurally separate dwellings" (*i.e.*, houses, flats or apartments that are self-contained) has increased since 1931 by 3,041,000. But in the same twenty years the number of separate *households* has also increased by over 3 million (3,076,000 is the estimate). Hence, the net increase in dwellings has apparently just failed to keep pace with the net increase in households seeking separate accommodation. (This statement has to be qualified owing to the difficulties of defining consistently the word "household," although the definition used was amended and improved between the two census years). Moreover, during the twenty-year period nearly four million new dwellings were built and conversions and adaptations account for at last another 300,000. It follows, therefore, that demolition and obsolescence of dwellings must have reduced the nation's accommodation by at least one million dwellings, or possibly 1½ million, if the estimate for conversions is too low.

The Census thus confirms indirectly the guesses currently being made on the large numbers of houses going out of use as a result of demolition or neglect. An up-to-date annual record of this figure ought perhaps to be kept by local authorities and could, in fact, be compiled without undue expense; complete surveys like the Census can only be repeated at fairly long intervals.

STANDARDS OF HOUSING DENSITIES

The number of families per 1,000 population has, as is well known, tended to increase faster than the population itself. The average size of household has, in fact, dropped, partly as a result of the fall in the birthrate in the 1930's, below its previous levels. Thus, although the number of dwelling units (separate dwellings) has hardly kept up with the number of households needing dwellings, the demand for housing, measured in terms of rooms per person, has been eased. Averages can be misleading, but it is worth noting that occupants per room in England and Wales were reduced from 0.83 to 0.73, and in Scotland from 1.27 to 1.04, between the Census dates. This reduction was due, broadly, to a very great increase in the number of small households with a low density of occupation, to a reduction in the number of larger households with higher densities, and to a marked decrease, especially in Scotland, in the number of houses with one or two rooms.

Densities vary enormously according to the size of the household. A table (for England and Wales) for both Census years shows this clearly:

HOUSING DENSITY: PERSONS PER ROOM

Number of persons in household	All households		Households sharing
	1931	1951	1951
1	0·33	0·30	0·48
2	0·48	0·49	0·75
3	0·67	0·69	1·03
4	0·85	0·87	1·23
5	1·03	1·03	1·37
6/7	1·27	1·24	1·48
8 or more	1·60	1·68	1·93
All sizes	0·83	0·73	0·91

Thus, the average decline in density was not due to any substantial improvement for "families," *i.e.*, households of two or more persons, since for these, except the 6/7 group, the density deteriorated or remained the same. The only group which improved was the one-person household, and this has affected the average substantially because one-person households have increased enormously. These "households," *i.e.*, individuals living alone, more than doubled in number. They now comprise about 11 per cent. of all households.

HOUSING NEED AND HOUSING DEMAND

The census figures provide no direct information on housing need, and, of course, no information at all, direct or indirect, on the effective economic demand for houses. But some deductions may be made from the figures as to the continuing social requirements of the country. The numbers of households sharing accommodation has risen slightly, and is now roughly 2 million. It may be assumed, therefore, that half the 2,079,000 households sharing a dwelling would, on a reasonable standard of accommodation, require dwellings on their own. Among this million households will be a fair proportion (about 4 per cent.) of definitely overcrowded cases, although overcrowding (as measured by the standard of 2 persons per room) has been substantially reduced since 1931. In addition, there may still be a number of "concealed households," especially of single persons (as is suggested by the unusual rise in such households with separate dwellings). Judging by the average figures, it would almost seem that the single person is perhaps being at once too little and too lavishly provided for; on the one hand, very few new dwellings are being built specially for single persons and the number of such persons still far exceeds the total both of new and old dwellings available for them, but, on the other hand, those single persons who have accommodation alone have, on the average, an excessive number of rooms compared with the unfortunate larger families. Single persons living alone have, on the average, about three rooms each.

An even more urgent housing need is that of larger families. The difficulties of meeting this need are great, since the problem is partly economic. Moreover, there are compartively few large families and local authorities find it difficult to assess the precise number requiring accommodation.

Housing needs vary in different parts of the country. Overcrowding is far worse in Scotland than in England and Wales and so is housing density generally. Similarly, the northern regions of England are much worse off than the rest of the country. Of course, the sample census measures housing need as it now exists, *i.e.*, densities as they are at a given moment, whereas the population is continually shifting. There may, therefore, be pockets of housing need in rapidly growing areas of the country, like Bristol or the Midlands, not yet clearly reflected by these or any other estimates. Often the head of a household has moved, but has not yet found accommodation for his family.

The sample census amply confirms that there is still a very urgent need for more houses. If this is ever to be satisfied, at least ten years' intensive housebuilding will be required and, after that, the rate of building would still need to be sufficient to cope with a high rate of obsolescence.

The sample census also brings out the disparities in the housing standards of different sizes of family. Unless more careful attention is paid to reducing these disparities, housing expenditure will greatly exceed what is really necessary to attain any given objective. The problem is to provide dwelling units suited to the needs of various types of family, and to cater for changes in the sizes of families as they grow and diminish in the course of time. This can only be done if families can be persuaded to move, or if dwellings can be designed so that their number of rooms can be increased or diminished by structural alterations that are not prohibitively expensive. Families will only move voluntarily if the move is made attractive to them. This would be possible as a consequence of a suitable rent policy combined with careful planning. An old couple will leave their over-large house when the children have grown up on certain conditions; for instance, that more suitable accommodation is available (in the same neighbourhood, usually) and that the cost in rent and maintenance is lower than their existing costs. The same conditions apply to other changes in residence.

The sample census does not give all the data necessary for the next steps in policy to be taken, but it makes only too plain the amount still to be done and the unnecessary excess of provision of some kinds of accommodation that has been made despite the shortage of others.

HOUSEHOLD ARRANGEMENTS

Perhaps the most striking facts of all those published have been the statistics of water supply, cooking facilities and sanitary arrangements. The highest "deficiency percentage" relates to dwellings with no fixed bath (or sharing a fixed bath); this is 45 per cent. for Great Britain as a whole, with 37½ per cent. having no fixed bath at all. The public imagination has been struck by this figure, but it is not surprisingly high compared with the corresponding figures for the USA or France. Nevertheless, it brings home a different and most important aspect of housing need—the appalling disparity between the standard of accommodation accepted perforce by dwellers in the old industrial housing areas and the standards of the last twenty years.

Twenty-three per cent. of dwellings have no water closet, or the occupants have to share one, and 17 per cent. have no piped water or share the supply. Thirteen per cent. have no sinks or the occupants share one.

These are high figures, but not so alarming that they should lead to despair. The expenditure needed to remedy these deficiencies, apart from the fixed bath, would not be so high as to put temporary measures of relief out of the question. No doubt, when policy comes to be formulated, more attention will be paid to the preservation and improvement of existing property than has evidently been paid for many decades.

IAN BOWEN.

ENQUIRY FORM

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

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Please ask manufacturers to send further particulars to :—

NAME .....

PROFESSION or TRADE

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ADDRESS .....

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AJ 31.7.52

Buildings Illustrated

Subsidy Bungalow in Northern Ireland. (Page 131.) Architect: Joseph B. Singer, B.SC.(ARCH.), A.R.I.B.A. General contractor: John Rainey & Co. Sub-contractors: Windows, Crittal-McKinney; roofing, D. Anderson & Son Ltd.; plastic tiles, Semtex Ltd.; light fittings, Merchant Adventurers Ltd.

Fabrics Showroom for Henry Marchington & Sons Ltd., at 27, Mount Street, W.1. (Pages 132-133.) Architect: Alan S. Buckley, A.R.I.B.A.; General contractors: J. Burkle & Sons; Sub-contractors: furniture: Ernest Race Ltd.

Research Laboratories & Offices in Leadworks Lane, Chester, for Associated Lead Manufacturers Ltd. (Pages 136-138.) Architect: Robertson R. Young, A.R.I.B.A. Quantity surveyors: Todd & Ledson, F./A.R.I.C.S. General contractor: Richard Costain & Sons (Liverpool) Ltd. Clerk of works: J. W. McKenna. General foreman: A. Duncan. Sub-contractors: reinforced concrete, Trussed Concrete Steel Co. Ltd.; bricks, Blockleys Ltd.; structural steel, Redpath Brown & Co. Ltd.; dampcourses, special roofing, William Briggs & Sons Ltd.; glass, Pilkington Brothers Ltd.; patent flooring, Korkoid Ltd., Magnesite Terrazzo & Mosaic Co. Ltd.; extract ventilators, central heating, Z. D. Berry & Sons, Ltd.; gasfittings, North Western Gas Board, Chester Undertaking; electric wiring, Thomas Wood & Son (Chester) Ltd.; electric light fixtures, General Electric Co. Ltd. and Benjamin Electric; plumbing, James Stott & Sons; sanitary fittings, Rogers & Jackson Ltd.; door furniture, Quiggin Bros. Ltd.; casements, Williams & Watson Ltd.; sunblinds, London Blinds; plaster, A. R. Ball & Co. Ltd.; tiling, Carter & Co. Ltd.; shrubs and trees, Bees Ltd.; laboratory fittings, North of England School Furnishing Co. Ltd.

Announcements

A. Hudson Davies has been appointed a Director of Pilkington Brothers Ltd. He will continue to act as Managing Director of Fibreglass Ltd.

Mr. John Napier, A.R.I.B.A., DIP.ARCH., of 2, Plasturton Gardens, Cardiff, will be pleased to receive manufacturers' literature, but would prefer representatives to telephone for an appointment before calling.

Mr. Victor J. Syborn, of the firm of George Baines & Son, has pleasure in announcing that he has taken into partnership Mr. H. Leonard Keeble, L.R.I.B.A., A.R.I.C.S., who has recently rejoined the practice. The combined practice will continue to be carried on at the same address under the style of Messrs. George Baines & Syborn.

Mr. Reginald J. Duke, F.R.I.B.A., has moved to 14, Howick Place, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1. (Tel.: VIC. 0624-25.)

Mr. Derek J. Hill, A.R.I.B.A., has recently opened an office at 38, West Street, Fareham, Hants. (Tel.: Fareham 2452), and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues.

Messrs. Symington, Prince & Pike, F./F.R.I.B.A., have moved to De Montfort House, De Montfort Square, Leicester. (Tel.: Granby 596-7.)

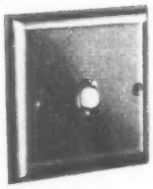
By mutual agreement Mr. C. Gurney Burgess, L.R.I.B.A., is leaving the Peter Dunham Group and resuming practice on his own account from Market Hill Chambers, George Street, Luton. (Telephone: Luton 5685.) Mr. Peter Dunham, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. Macfarlane Widdup, A.R.I.B.A. and Mr. Michael Harrison, A.R.I.B.A., will continue the practice from 42-44, Hastings Street, Luton, but the title of the firm will be changed to Peter Dunham, Widdup and Harrison.

Correction

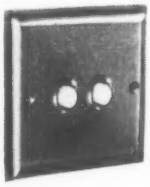
In the Bath and Portland Stone Firms advertisement in our issue of June 12, reference was made to "Ravenscroft Properties." This should have read "Ravenseft Properties."

"ARCHITRAVE"

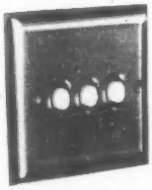
1-PUSH



2-PUSH



3-PUSH



Bell pushes have contrasting buttons. Engraving can be arranged.

NEW DAY
ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES

for Modern Housing

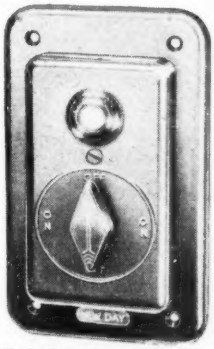
Designed to blend with the attractive architecture of modern buildings and to comply with the latest authoritative requirements for post-war housing, New Day accessories combine a discreet styling with exceptional electrical performance and unique labour-saving features which effect considerable saving in the cost of their installation.

For example—the New Day Triple Units only involve the COST, cutting-away and fitting of ONE box instead of the THREE required for separate units.

Samples gladly supplied to Architects for inspection

NEW DAY
ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES LTD
136-8 MARY STREET, BIRMINGHAM 12
Phone: Calthorpe 2621

Pilot Control Switches, Surface Mounting with Neon Lamp.



Flush Mounting with Neon Lamp.
Pilot Switches are suitable for controlling Immersion Heaters and other equipment requiring an indicator lamp.

What will happen in 1967?

... A bus service to the moon?

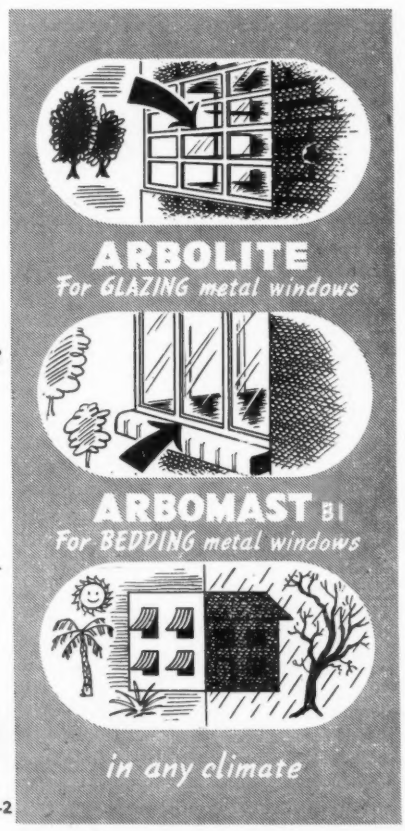
... or, perhaps, merely atomic power for all Britain's needs?

And what of our present buildings — our factories, our blocks of flats, our houses?

One thing is certain — if ARBOLITE and ARBOMAST was used when the windows were fitted — those windows will be as perfect in 1967 as they are in 1952

ARBOLITE METAL CASEMENT PUTTY has excellent keying properties and ensures a tight, tough, waterproof joint adding considerably to the life of metal windows.

ARBOMAST B.1 BEDDING MASTIC is equally suitable for bedding frames into brick or wood surrounds, or for completely filling the interstices when composite units are used.



ARBOLITE AND ARBOMAST B1

Full descriptive literature on request

ADSHEAD RATCLIFFE & CO LTD BELPER DERBY • Telephone Belper 351-2

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.

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour or a Scheduled Employment Agency if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 inclusive or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive unless he or she, or the employment, is excepted from the provisions of the Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

Applications invited for the Appointment of PLANNING ASSISTANT. Salary scale £460 by £25—£585.

Applicants should have had experience in a planning/drawing office and preference will be given to those who are student members of either the Town Planning Institute or the R.I.B.A.

Conditions of appointment broadly similar to Local Government Charter, with superannuation scheme, or opportunity of continuing in Local Government Superannuation Fund.

Applications endorsed "Vacancy No. 2" giving details of age, qualifications and experience, together with names of two persons to whom reference can be made, to reach undersigned by 14th August, 1952.

W. O. HART,
General Manager.

Westbrook Hay,
Hemel Hempstead, Herts. 7150

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF TYLDESLEY HOUSING AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT

There is a vacancy for a fully qualified and experienced BUILDING INSPECTOR. Salary Grade III of the A.P.T. Division (£500—£15—£545). The person appointed will be required to pass a Medical Examination and contribute to the Superannuation Scheme.

Forms of Application can be obtained from the undersigned and must be returned not later than 11th August, 1952.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1952.

RICHARD F. WILSON,
Clerk of the Council.

Town Hall, Tyldesley, Lancs. 7151

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF BURMA

Applications are invited for the posts of (i) ARCHITECT, and (ii) QUANTITY SURVEYOR for the Architectural Branch, Buildings and Roads Department. Minimum qualifications—Associateship of the Royal Institute of British Architects for post (i) and with the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors qualification for post (ii) or their equivalents. Pay £225 and £187 10s. 0d., fixed per mensem respectively. Contract for 3 years. Free passage. Provident Fund. Gratuity. Full terms and conditions with forms of applications obtainable on request from the Embassy of the Union of Burma, 19a, Charles Street, W.1. Applications received up to 30th August, 1952. 7109

BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD.
TEMPORARY QUANTITY SURVEYING ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the appointment of Temporary Quantity Surveying Assistant in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

Salary will be in accordance with Grade A.P.T., II, £495×£15—£540, and applicants should be experienced in abstracting and billing, measuring on site, preparation of Final Accounts and taking off Quantities for varied works.

Applications, stating age, training qualifications and experience, together with copies of not more than three testimonials, must be sent to the undersigned not later than Monday, 11th August, 1952, endorsed "Quantity Surveying Assistant."

The appointment is subject to the National Joint Council's Scales of Salaries and Conditions of Service.

A. C. SHEPHERD,
Town Clerk.

Carr Bank, Mansfield.
19th July, 1952. 7158

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required for Housing Department. Grade A.P.T., Va (£625-£685), plus weighting. Candidates should be Registered Architects, with good experience in Municipal housing. Appointment subject to National Scheme of Conditions of Service, medical examination and Council's Superannuation Scheme.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, full details of experience and positions held, with names of three referees, to Town Clerk, Town Hall, St. Marylebone, W.1, by Wednesday, 13th August, 1952.

Canvassing disqualifies. Housing accommodation cannot be provided. 7179

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN required by the East African Ports and Telecommunications Administration for service in either Kenya, Uganda and/or Tanganyika for one tour of 30 to 48 months. Commencing salary according to age and experience in the salary scale (including temporary cost-of-living allowance), £837, rising to £1,050 a year. Gratuity amounting to 13½ per cent. of total salary drawn payable on satisfactory completion of contract. Outfit allowance £30. Liberal leave. Free passages. Candidates, not over 35 years of age, should be student members of the R.I.B.A. or have attained that standard in studies, and should be capable of preparing, under supervision, all working and detail drawings for large buildings. A building construction certificate from a recognised School or Board of Education would be an advantage. Apply at once by letter, stating age, full names in block letters, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting on letter M.29513.D. The Crown Agents cannot undertake to acknowledge all applications, and will communicate only with applicants selected for further consideration. 7165

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH.
SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (MALE).

Established appointment. Salary £715-£840. Applicants should be A.R.I.B.A. Experience in design and planning of multi-storey blocks of flats and framed structures.

Application forms from Borough Engineer, Municipal Buildings, Wandsworth, S.W.18. Returnable to me by 10th September, 1952.

R. H. JERMAN,
Town Clerk.

Municipal Buildings, Wandsworth, S.W.18. 7166

WEST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL.
JUNIOR QUANTITY SURVEYING ASSISTANT. N.J.C. service conditions, salary £465-£540 (A.P.T., I-II). Post pensionable; medical examination. Should be Student of Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors studying for Intermediate Examination and with not less than two years' office experience.

Application forms, obtainable from Clerk of the County Council, Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, to be returned by 9th August, 1952. 7163

HUYTON-WITH-ROBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
BUILDING MANAGER.

Applications are invited from persons who have had considerable experience in the erection, repairs and maintenance of houses and other public building works by direct labour, for the appointment of whole-time Building Manager in the Engineer and Surveyor's Department, at a salary in A.P.T., Grades Va-VI, £600×£20—£660 and £645×£20×£20×£25—£710, as laid down by the National Joint Council, and the Scheme of Conditions of Service approved by this body will apply.

Applicants must have had considerable experience in the building industry, possess a sound knowledge of all building trades, and should possess recognised qualifications by examination; he should be able to carry out detailed estimating, costing, purchasing of stores and materials, and control of workmen engaged in direct labour workshops and on the sites; he will be required to report to and attend at appropriate Committees. Housing accommodation will be provided if necessary.

The appointment is subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the passing of a medical examination.

Applications, stating full name, age, present and past appointments and qualifications, and giving full particulars of experience and giving the names of two persons to whom reference can be made, should reach the undersigned in envelopes endorsed "Building Manager," not later than the first post on the 7th August, 1952.

Applicants must state whether they are related to any member or senior officer of the Council, and canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

H. E. H. LAWTON,
Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices, Huyton, near Liverpool. 7161

AMENDED ADVERTISEMENT.
CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSSETT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.
APPOINTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Engineering and Surveying Assistant to the Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. J. C. Grindley, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.C.S., A.M.T.P.I., at a salary in accordance with Grade II of the A.P.T. Division of the National Conditions of Service (£495×£15—£540).

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

Experience in housing works will be considered an advantage.

Applications, endorsed "Engineering and Surveying Assistant," stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned by Monday, 1st September, 1952.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

W. J. HOSIER,
Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices, Wootton Bassett. 7181

ISLE OF ELY COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the undermentioned appointments on the staff of the County Architect:—

(*a*) FIRST ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade A.P.T., VI (£645-£710 per annum).

(*b*) SECOND ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade A.P.T., Va (£600-£660 per annum).

(*c*) ASSISTANT—HEATING AND ENGINEERING SECTION. Grade A.P.T., I (£440-£485 per annum).

The appointments are permanent and are subject to the provisions of the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the passing of a medical examination.

Applications for (*a*) and (*b*) are to be made on forms of application obtainable from the County Architect, County Hall, March, and must be accompanied by copies of not less than two recent testimonials.

Applications for (*c*), stating age, education and experience, are to be made in the applicant's own handwriting, and should be accompanied by copies of not less than two recent testimonials.

Applications for all posts must reach the County Architect not later than Monday, 11th August, 1952.

R. F. G. THURLOW,
Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, March.
21st July, 1952. 7164

NOBLE'S (I.O.M.) HOSPITAL
DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN
TO REGISTERED BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Registered Building Contractors are invited to submit their names for consideration in connection with the Proposed Erection of a New Children's Wing and Twin Operating Theatre Unit on the Hospital Site in Westmoreland Road, Douglas, Isle of Man in accordance with Plans and Specifications prepared by the Hospital's Architect, Mr. W. T. Quayle, F.R.I.C.S., F.I.A.A., of Douglas. Tenders will be based on Bills of Quantities.

Only Contractors of repute, who have sufficient labour and resources to undertake buildings of a complex nature need submit their names. Contractors should have experience in the construction of steel framed and reinforced concrete buildings. The names of Architects to whom reference can be made in respect of works carried out by Contractors, must be submitted with the application. The names of Contractors will be given full consideration and a selected list will then be asked to submit firm tenders.

Applications are to be submitted in the first instance to the Secretary, Noble's Isle of Man Hospital, within fourteen days after the appearance of this advertisement.

E. C. KNEALE,
Secretary.

Noble's (I.O.M.) Hospital,
Douglas, Isle of Man. 7171

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

Applications are invited for three LECTURESHIPS IN ARCHITECTURE. For two of the posts candidates should have special interests in building construction and the theory of structures. Salary on a scale £500 to £1,100 per annum; initial salary according to qualifications and experience. Membership of F.S.S.U. and Children's Allowance Scheme. Applications should be sent not later than 1st September, 1952, to the Registrar, the University, Manchester, 13, from whom further particulars and forms of application may be obtained. 7182

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

Applications are invited for the appointment of QUANTITY SURVEYOR in the Borough Engineer's Department. Salary up to Grade A.P.T., V (£595-£645), of the National Scales of Salaries, according to qualifications.

The appointment is subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and medical examination.

Applications, stating age, details of training, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of two persons to whom reference may be made, must be received by me not later than the 16th August, 1952.

EDWARD S. SMITH,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Bury.
26th July, 1952. 7183

THURROCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, GRADES IV AND III.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Two Architectural Assistants on the terms mentioned below.

(1) An Architectural Assistant at a salary in accordance with Grade IV of the A.P.T. Division of the National Scale of Salaries, *i.e.*, £555, rising by three annual increments of £15 to £600 per annum.

General architectural experience is necessary, and applicants must be capable of preparing detailed plans and specifications and supervising housing schemes. Candidates should have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

(2) An Architectural Assistant at a salary in accordance with Grade III of the A.P.T. Division of the National Scale of Salaries, *i.e.*, £525, rising by three annual increments of £15 to £570 per annum.

General architectural experience is necessary, and previous success in some part, or parts, of the examination leading to the qualification A.R.I.B.A. will be an advantage.

Housing accommodation, if necessary, may be provided for the successful candidates if they live

more than twenty miles from the Thurrock Urban district.

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

Applications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant, IV," or "Architectural Assistant, III," as the case may be, stating age, qualifications and experience, with copies of not more than three testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than first post on Tuesday, 12th August, 1952.

Canvassing will disqualify, and applicants must disclose in writing any relationship to any member or senior officer of the Council.

A. E. POOLE,
Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices, Whitehall Lane,
Grays, Essex. 7178

UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG.

Applications are invited for the vacant post of LECTURER IN ARCHITECTURE.

Total emoluments for a single man not normally resident of Hong Kong or China are £1,240×£40—£1,480 per annum. There is an additional allowance for married men of £160 per annum.

Applicants must be qualified Architects, and Fellows or Associates of the R.I.B.A., and should have had considerable practical and teaching experience.

First-class sea passages and furnished houses or flats at reasonable rentals are provided for expatriate staff.

Further particulars and information as to the method of application should be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 5, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

The closing date for the receipt of applications is 1st September, 1952. 7184

Tenders for Contracts

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

WIDNES COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION
OPEN AIR SCHOOL—ADDITIONAL CLASSROOM

Tenders are invited for the erection of an additional classroom and ancillary accommodation at the Open Air School, Peelhouse Lane, Widnes (floor area approximately 840 sq. ft.)

Plans, Bill of Quantities and Form of Tender may be obtained on application to the Borough Architect, Brendan House, Widnes Road, Widnes, accompanied by a deposit of one guinea (by crossed cheque made payable to Widnes Corporation) which will be refunded on receipt of a *bona fide* tender not subsequently withdrawn.

The successful applicant will be required to sign the R.I.B.A. form of agreement.

Tenders on the form provided must be delivered to the undersigned in the special envelope provided, without any external distinguishing mark, not later than 10 a.m. Friday, September 5th, 1952.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

FRANK HOWARTH,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Widnes.
July 23rd, 1952. 7172

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
NEW LANE HEAD C. OF E. PRIMARY SCHOOL, BURNLEY.

Tenders are invited on behalf of the Managers of Lane Head School for the work in connection with the minor alterations and improvements and repairs required at the School in Marsden Road, off Briercliffe Road, Burnley.

Forms of Tender, together with Bills of Quantities and Specifications, may be obtained on application to the Architects, Messrs. Leach, Rhodes & Walker, 15, Manchester New Road, Middleton, Lancs., or at Cathedral Close, Blackburn, on payment of a deposit of one guinea, which will be returned on receipt of a *bona fide* tender and the return of all documents.

Tenders should be returned to the Town Clerk, Burnley, in the envelope provided, not later than noon on Monday, 25th August, 1952.

Drawings may be inspected at the office of the Architects either at Middleton or Blackburn during the normal office hours.

C. V. THORNLEY,
Town Clerk.
7185

Architectural Appointments Vacant

4 lines or under, 7s. 6d.; each additional line, 2s.

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour or a Scheduled Employment Agency if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 inclusive or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive unless he or she, or the employment, is excepted from the provisions of the Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952.

TWO JUNIOR ASSISTANTS required. Office experience essential. Salary £350-£400. Write G. H. N. Inman & H. A. J. Darlow, F./A.R.I.B.A., The Charterhouse, E.C.1. 7175

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required urgently for busy general private practice in Romford, Essex (20 minutes Liverpool Street). Good draughtsmanship required for working drawings and detailing of domestic, industrial and commercial projects of a contemporary and traditional nature. Permanent and interesting position for suitable applicant. Write, giving full particulars, to Box 7159.

CAPABLE ASSISTANT required in Sussex office, with housing and general practice. Experienced in site surveys, working drawings, and specifications. A. H. Neave, A.R.I.B.A., 38, Mount Street, Battle, Sussex. 7177

Architectural Appointments Wanted

TUTOR (40) for R.I.B.A. Finals, school-trained, accustomed to entire responsibility in an office, seeks full- or part-time employment by respectable London architects (gentlemen preferred). Perspectives done quickly. Public school. Box 503.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, A.R.I.B.A. (28), with little experience, seeks post with London office offering sound experience and prospects. (Ex. Capt. R.E.) Box 509.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, school trained, requires position in London office. Box 510.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN seeks full- or part-time employment, London. Box 511.

B.A. (Hons. Arch.), ex-R.E. officer (27), Final standard, with some office experience, requires post with firm offering interesting and varied work, in or near London. Box 508.

ASSISTANT, 6 years' experience on industrial and commercial projects, requires appointment in London or Southern England. Accustomed to varied detailing, war damages, site supervision, specifications, surveying and levelling, pricing. Good references. Box 512.

Other Appointments Vacant

4 lines or under, 7s. 6d.; each additional line, 2s.

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour or a Scheduled Employment Agency if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 inclusive or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive unless he or she, or the employment, is excepted from the provisions of the Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952.

ABSTRACTERS required. Free-lance, all languages. Archit., buildg., civ. eng. subjects. Please state full particulars, fees. Box 7138.

CHIEF DESIGNER, with training at Art or Architectural School, required for design of electric lighting fittings and interior lighting schemes by Troughton & Young (Lighting), Ltd. Applicants should state age, training and experience. The position is one of progressive responsibility for ambitious designer. Reply in confidence to Managing Director, Troughton & Young (Lighting), Ltd., 143, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. 7174

FIRST-CLASS DRAUGHTSMAN required. Capable of producing final ink drawings for "The Architects' Journal" Information Sheets and Working Details. Write, giving age and experience to The Information Sheet Editor, "The Architects' Journal," 9, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. 7170

WANTED, in September, experienced SECRETARY for Architect's Office in West Central Area. Hours 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., no Saturdays. Knowledge of book-keeping required. Ring Chancery 7915 for interview. 7157

LEADING Firm in Shopfitting Industry now has position open for well-educated, possibly public school type, Man, aged about 30 years, with Architectural knowledge. Would be expected to study intensively contemporary developments with aim of becoming specialist-executive within few months. Good salary, commission, and excellent future prospects. Apply confidentially, giving adequate information to justify interview, to Box 7144.

A VACANCY occurs on the technical staff of "The Architects' Journal" for someone with a keen interest in and a sound knowledge of building construction. Write, giving age and experience to the Technical Editor, "The Architects' Journal," 9, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. 7169

EXPERIENCED SHOPFITTING DRAUGHTSMAN required. Pay £7 a week or more, according to experience. Apply Department of Personnel, John Lewis & Co., Ltd., 32, Cavendish Square, W.1. 7180

Services Offered

4 lines or under, 7s. 6d.; each additional line, 2s.

DUPLICATING AND TYPEWRITING, Bills of Quantities, Specifications, etc.; all grades of Office Staff supplied.—Trinity Bureau, 50, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2. TEM. 3002. 6983

TYPEWRITING, DUPLICATING.—Bills of Quantity, Specifications, etc., expertly typed/duplicated. Express service. Work collected/delivered. JOSEPHINE HALL & PARTNERS, 501/2, GRAND BUILDINGS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, W.C.2, WHI. 6411/2, and 87, High Street, Tunbridge Wells. Telephone: 1255. 7005

SURVEYING and Levelling of Building Sites and Measured Drawings undertaken by experienced Surveyor at moderate charges. Box 6983.

PRECISE SURVEYS and levels produced by Qualified Structural and Land Survey Specialist for Architects only anywhere British Isles. Fees: Time Basis. Travel and Subsistence. —Nett. "Ghosting" not entertained. Box 7125.

ARCHITECT'S SECRETARY, seven years' experience, requires situation in London area. Highest references. Box 7155.

ARCHITECT offers part-time assistance, including perspectives, in his own office at reasonable fees. Pupils taken for R.I.B.A. exams. C. H. Bingham-Powell, B.Arch., 15, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.1. Tel.: Welbeck 7251. 7176

DUPLICATING.—Bills of Quantity, Reports, etc. Prompt service; accurate work. Send to Fisher's, Hythe Street, Dartford, Kent. 7160

INTERIOR DESIGNER, qualified, seeks position with Architects or Exhibition designers. Box A7/13, W. H. Smith & Son, Ltd., Strand House, London, W.C.2. 7167

For Sale or Wanted

4 lines or under, 7s. 6d.; each additional line, 2s.

RECONDITIONED EX-ARMY HUTS, and manufactured buildings. Timber, Asbestos, Nissen type, Hall type, etc. All sizes and prices. Write, call, or telephone, Universal Supplies (Belvedere) Ltd., Dept. 25, Crabtree Manorway, Belvedere, Kent. Tel.: Erith 2948. 6803

GENUINE ELIZABETHAN TUDOR BRICKS for sale. 60,000 approximately available. Large and small orders executed. Box 7173.

FOR GEORGIAN WINDOWS.—Forty-two original, wooden-slatted Venetian blinds. Offers for lot only. Good condition. Ideal Domestic Boiler; 6-ft. Bath; Electric Bath-Heater, etc. Three large Period Tables and other items. Box 7168.

Miscellaneous

4 lines or under, 7s. 6d.; each additional line, 2s.

A. J. BINNS, LTD., Specialists in the supply and fixing of all types of Fencing, Gates and Cloakroom Equipment. Harvest Works, 96/107, St. Paul's Road, N.1. Canonbury 2061.

SUITE of Basement Offices to Let shortly in West Central Area. All amenities; moderate rent. Suit professional man. Box 7156.

Educational Announcements

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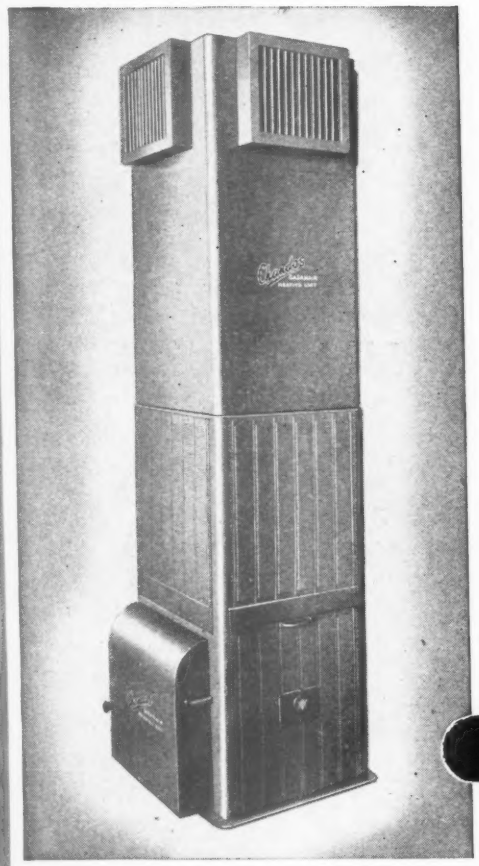

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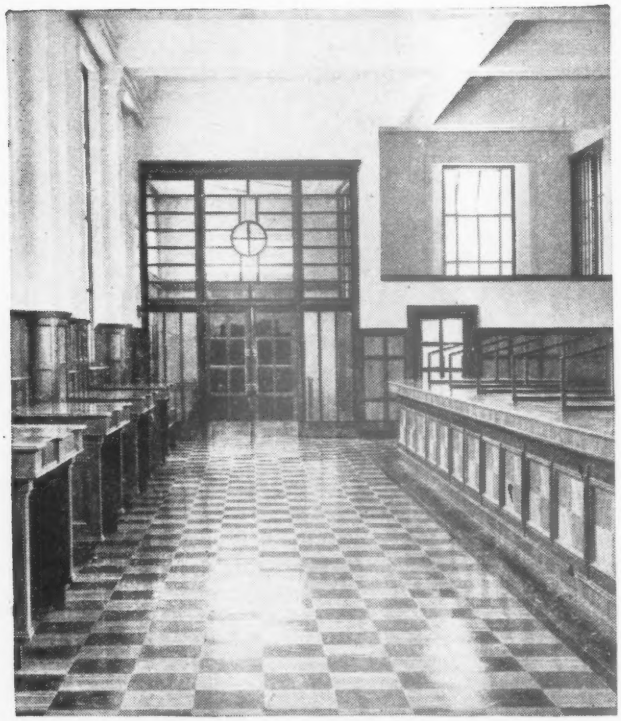

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