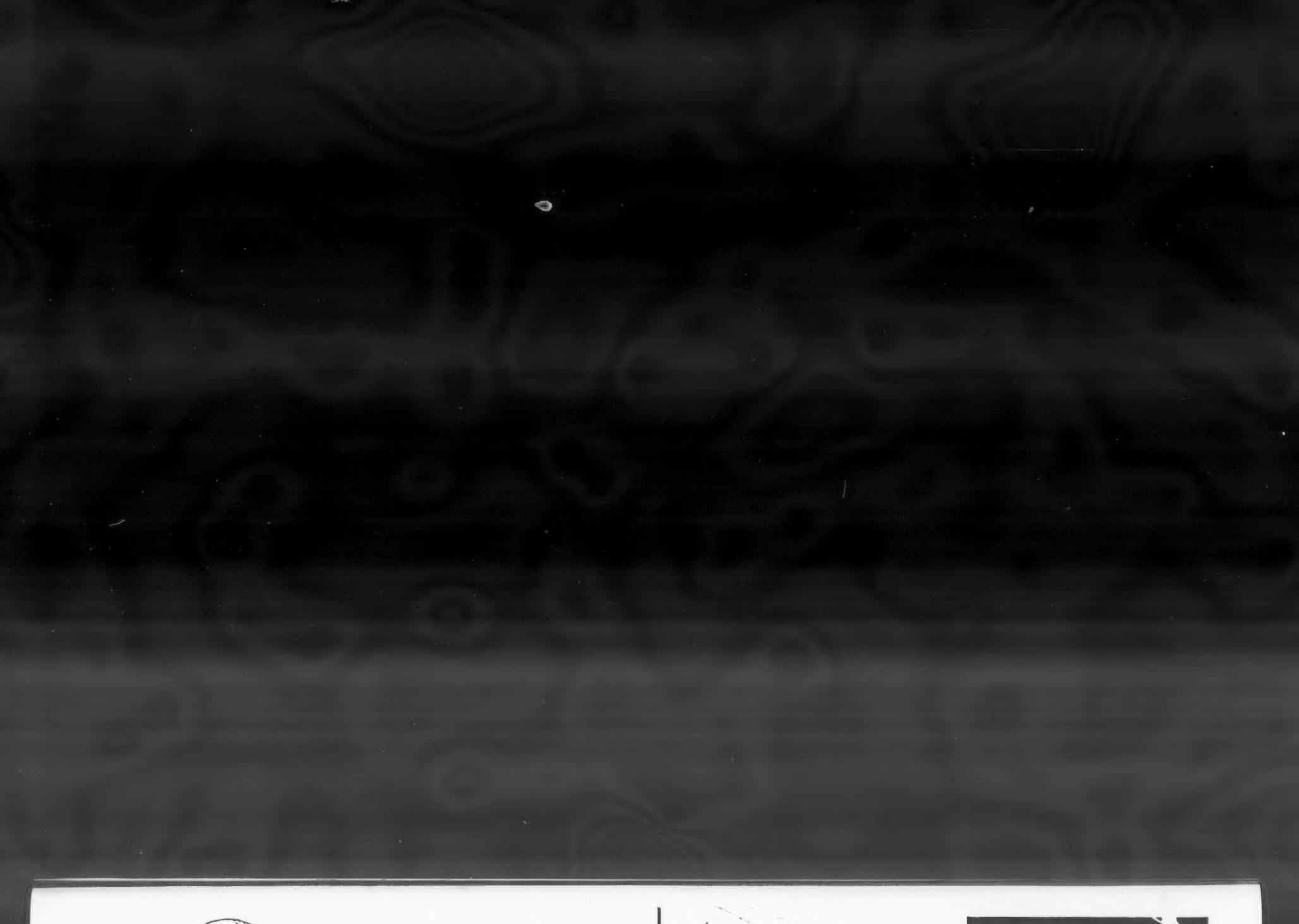
No. 3017 VOL. 116 *Registered as a Newspaper* DECEMBER 25th 1952

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

REBUILDING LIVERPOOL

ONE SHILLING

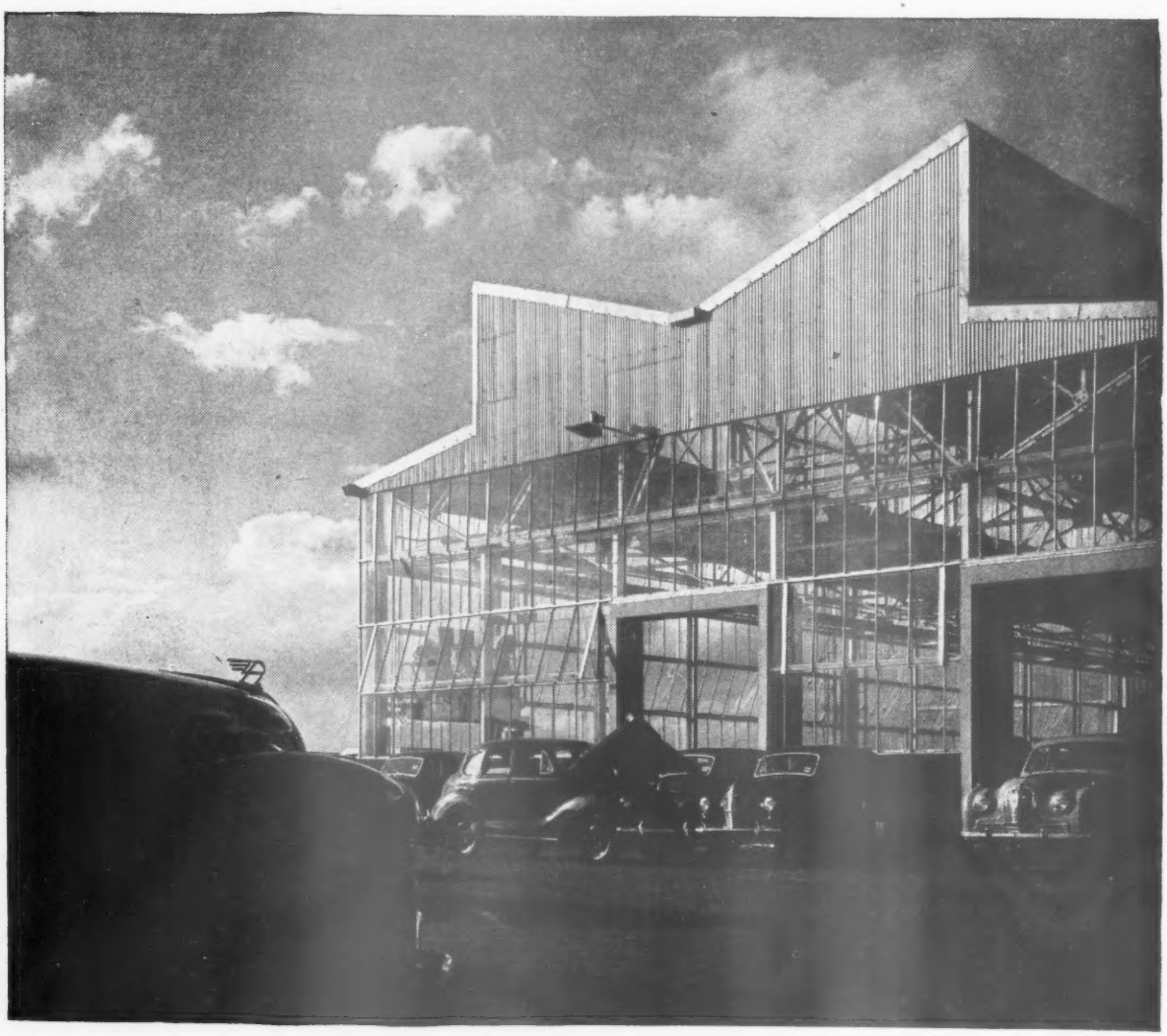
THIS AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION OF *THE TIMES*, SHOWS SOME OF THE IMPORTANT CONTRACTS PAST AND PRESENT WITH

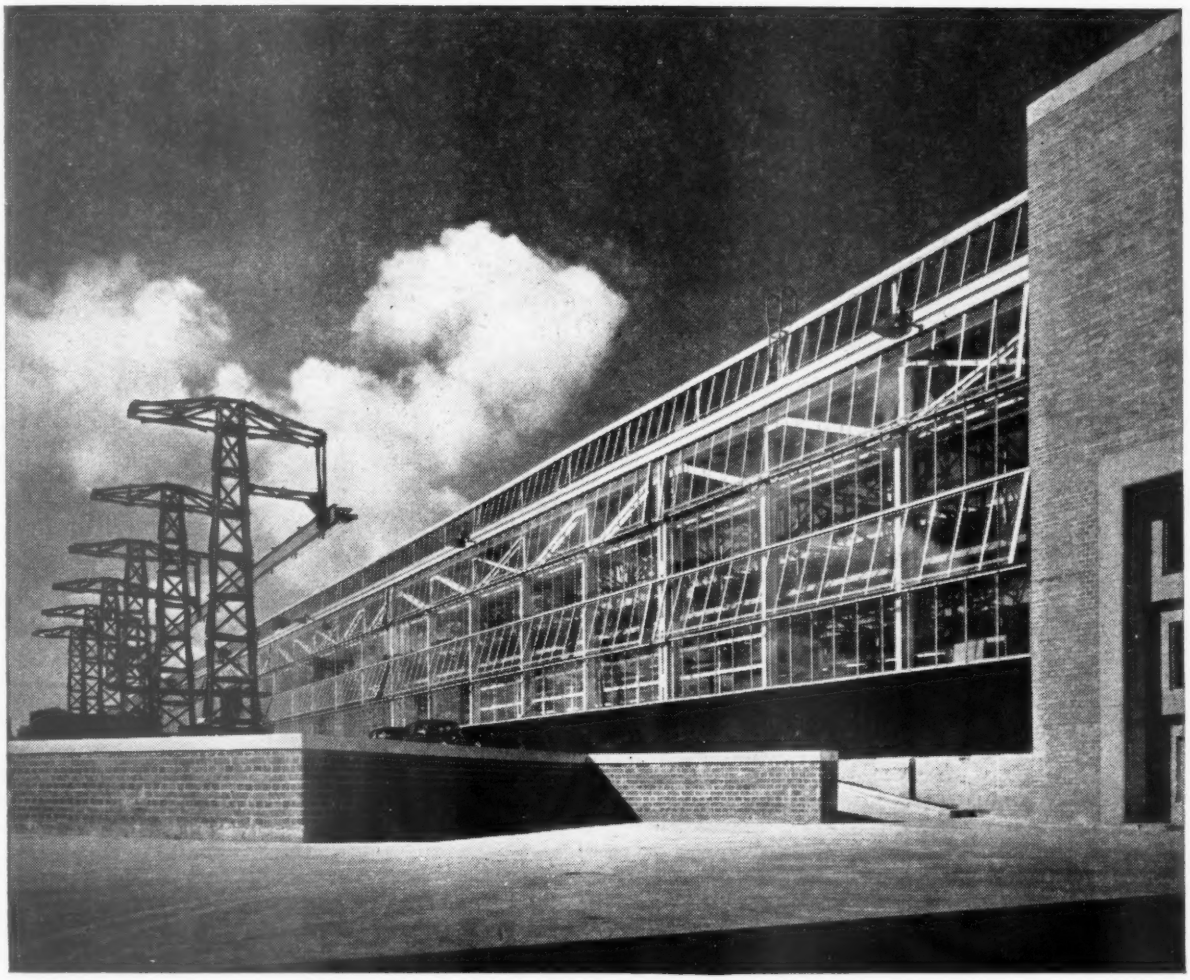


GLASS WALLS *in the new Austin Extensions...*

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.

THE ALUMINEX DIVISION OF **WILLIAMS & WILLIAMS** *LTD*

RELIANCE WORKS · CHESTER

Architect and Engineer: C. HOWARD CRANE, A.I.A. *Main Contractors:* W. J. WHITTALL & SON LTD

Gliksten Mark 10 flush doors have been supplied for use on estates for the following local authorities:

ASHFORD
AXMINSTER
BEBINGTON
BEXLEY
BLACKPOOL
BRIGHTON
BRIXHAM
BROADSTAIRS
BUCKFASTLEIGH
CANTERBURY
CHERTSEY
CHINGFORD
CONWAY
COULSDON
CRAWLEY
DARTFORD
DEAL
DOVER
EAST ASHFORD
EAST RETFORD
ESTRY
EDMONTON
ELLESMERE PORT
EPPING
EPSOM
ERITH
ESHER
FAVERSHAM
FINCHLEY
FOLKESTONE
FRIERN BARNET
FULHAM
GARSTANG
GILLINGHAM
GODSTONE
GRAVESEND
GREENWICH
HARLOW
HASTINGS
HORLEY AND DORKING
HAYDOCK
HEMEL HEMPSTEAD
HERNE BAY
HOLLINGBOURNE
HONITON
HUYTON-WITH-ROBY
HYTHE
ILFORD
KIDSGROVE
KINGSBRIDGE
LAMBETH
LAUNCESTON
LEWISHAM
LEYTON
LITTLEHAMPTON
LIVERPOOL
LLANGEFNI
LONGRIDGE
LOUGH
MAIDSTONE
MANSFIELD-WOODHOUSE
NANTWICH
NEWTON ABBOT
NORTHFLEET
PAIGNTON
PLYMPTON
POPLAR
PRESTON
REIGATE
ROMNEY MARSH
QUEENSBOROUGH
ST. ALBANS
SEAFORD
SITTINGBOURNE
SHARDLOW
SOUTHWARK
STAFFORD
STEPNEY
STOCKPORT
SURBITON
TAMWORTH
TIVERTON
TONBRIDGE
TOTTENHAM
WALTHAMSTOW
WANDSWORTH
WANSTEAD AND WOODFORD
WEMBLEY
WEST ASHFORD
WEST HAM
WEST MALLING
WINDSOR
WOOLWICH
WORTHING

When the call is for

DOORS

Call in

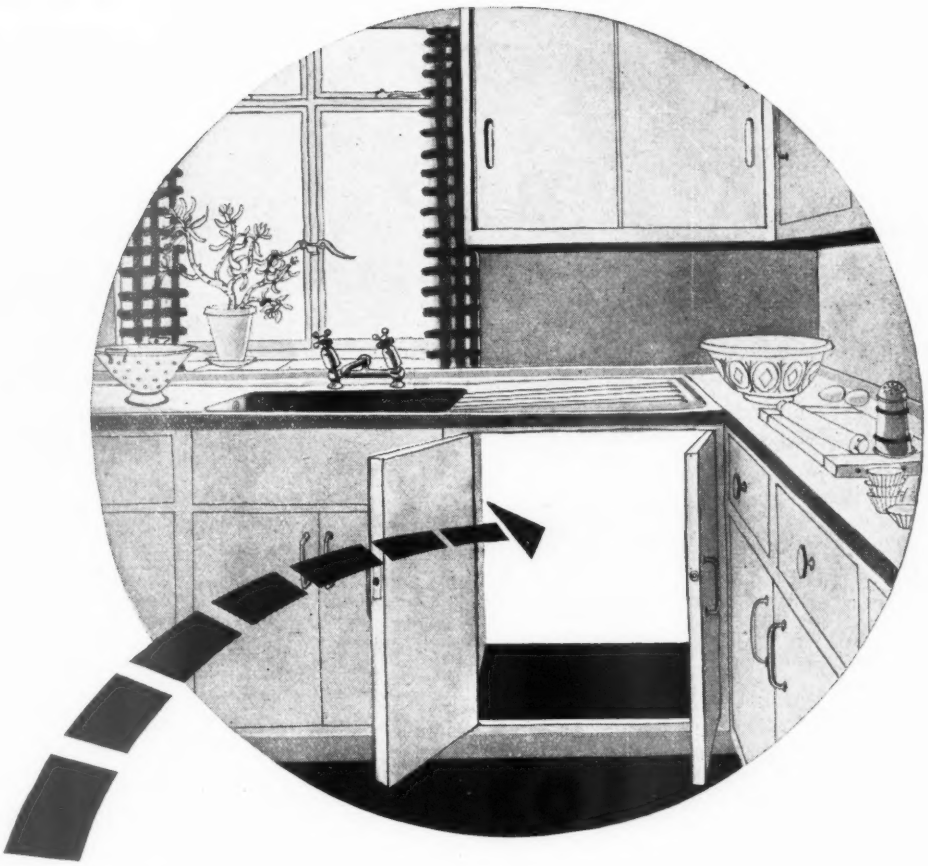
HARDWOODS
SOFTWOODS
PLYWOOD
VENEERS
HARDBOARDS
INSULATION BOARDS
DOORS

Gliksten

CHEAPEST IN THE LONG RUN—THE BEST

GLIKSTEN DOORS LIMITED, Carpenters Road, London, E.15 *Telephone:* **AMHerst 4444**

Liverpool Office: 87, Lord Street. *Telephone:* Central 3441



The water heater designed to go under the draining board

for kitchens where every foot of space must serve a purpose

THIRTEEN YEARS AGO, Sadia made a great contribution to the planning of small kitchens. They designed a compact electric water heater 33″ high x 20″ diameter to fit *under the draining board*. This position, because it is low and inconvenient for storing, had hitherto been wasted in most kitchens. With a Sadia type UDB electric water heater tucked away in the space, all kitchen walls are left free for cupboards and shelves.

The modern Sadia type UDB incorporates many refinements. It is economical to run and conserves electricity. A 500 watt thermostatically controlled unit constantly supplies small quantities of hot water. When larger quantities are required an additional unit of 2500 watts is easily switched on. Heat wastage is kept at an absolute minimum—while the nearness of the kitchen sink prevents pipe losses.

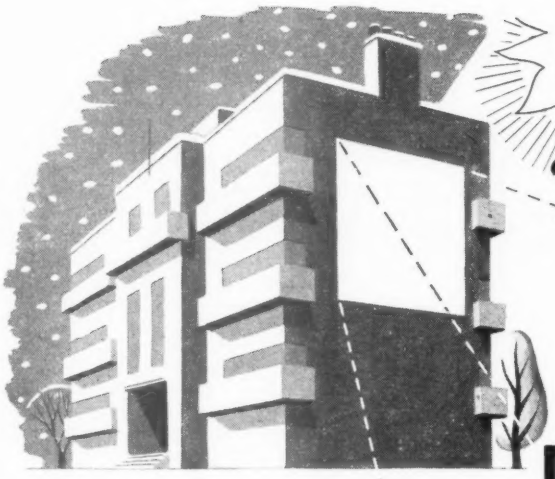
The original design of the Sadia type UDB is now accepted practice. After 29 years of progressive leadership in electric water heating, Sadia still leads the field in modern design, quality and performance.

The Sadia type UDB has

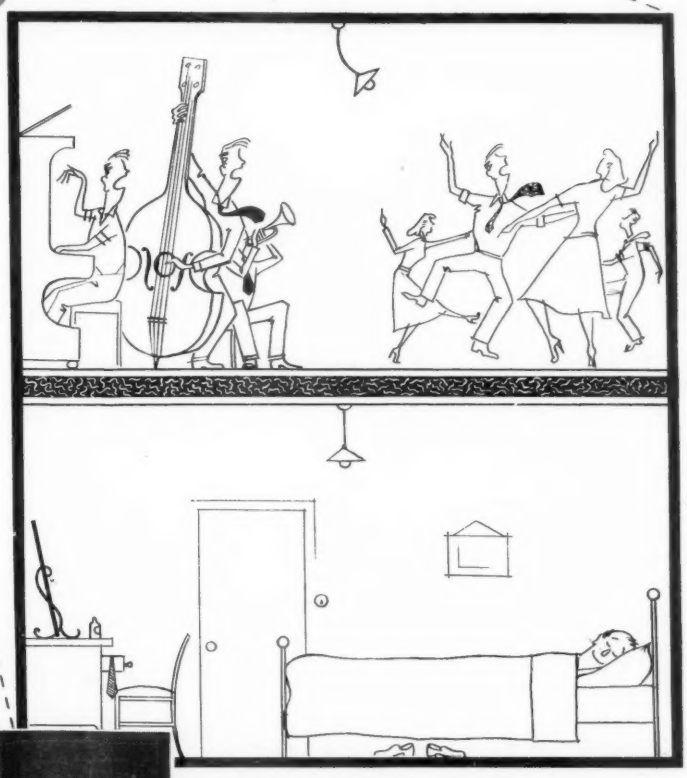
★ Two thermostatically-controlled heating elements. ★ A copper tank, twice tested to a pressure of 100 lbs. per sq. inch.
★ Cork insulation—all heat remains in the water. ★ Thermostatic control at 175°.

Sadia Works, Rowdell Road, Northolt, Middlesex. Scottish Agents : W. Brown & Co. (Engineers) Ltd., 89, Douglas St., Glasgow, C.2. Manufactured in South Africa by Sadia Water Heaters (Pty.) Ltd., 3-5 Newton St., Village Main, Johannesburg

SADIA
HOT WATER BY ELECTRICITY



"ROCKSIL" insulating quilts



In homes, offices, factories and schools throughout the country "Rocksil" is bringing added comfort to the occupants by reducing noise from external sources and providing efficient thermal insulation. Completely fire-resisting, "Rocksil" will withstand temperature up to 1400°F. without sintering or otherwise breaking down. 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.

Photograph shows concrete screed being laid over "Rocksil" Quilts.

"KISOL" VERMICULITE

for all types of building construction. Used as a roofing screed "KISOL" gives maximum thermal insulation with the minimum amount of weight on structures. As a plaster aggregate for wall and ceiling finishes "KISOL" prevents condensation and has sound-absorbent and fire-resisting properties.

"ISOLATT" CORKBOARD

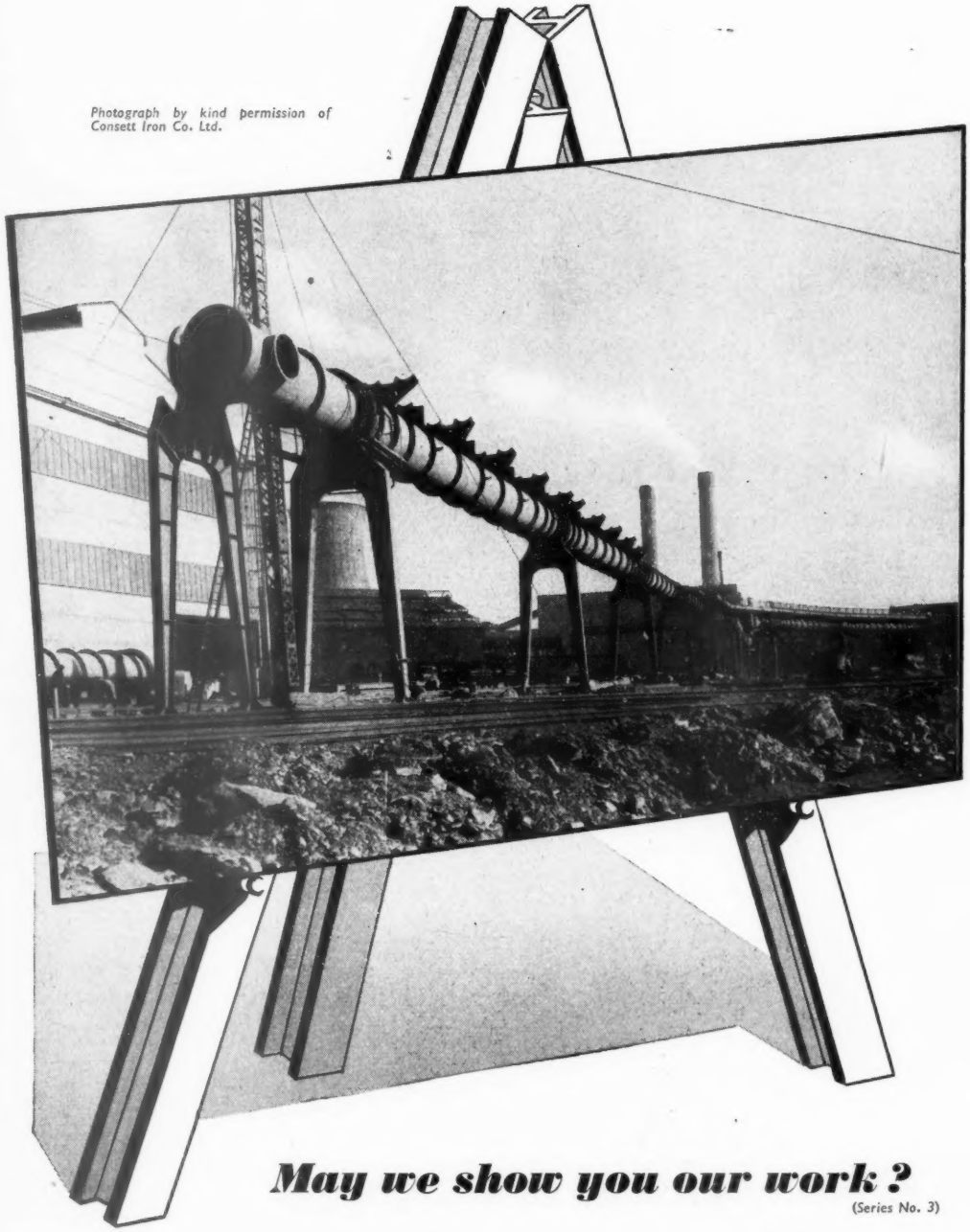
"ISOLATT" oven-baked corkboard for roof insulation, etc., is supplied to all thicknesses from 1" upwards, and in standard size slabs, 3'×2', 3'×1', or 2'×1'. These slabs are mechanically strong, self-supporting and to a density of approximately 8 lb./cu. ft. — the ideal density of slabs for building insulation.

WILLIAM KENYON & SONS LIMITED

Structural Insulation Engineers

DUKINFIELD CHESHIRE

KR 5



Photograph by kind permission of Consett Iron Co. Ltd.

WRIGHT ANDERSON CO. LTD. DESIGN FABRICATION ERECTION STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS RELIABILITY GATESHEAD CO. DURHAM

Service with Quality
Speed with Reliability

May we show you our work?

(Series No. 3)

The highest tribute to the forward policy of WRIGHT ANDERSON as builders in Steel is the impressive record of Contracts recently undertaken by our team of highly trained technicians.
Some of the largest industrial and Civic Organisations in Great Britain are relying on us to carry their projects through to completion. Power House Construction; Chemical and Furnace Plant; Steel Production Plant; Double Track Railway Bridges; Pipe Work, etc., designed, fabricated and erected with the expert skill and attention to every detail that has made the name of " WRIGHT ANDERSON " renowned for Reliability and Service—

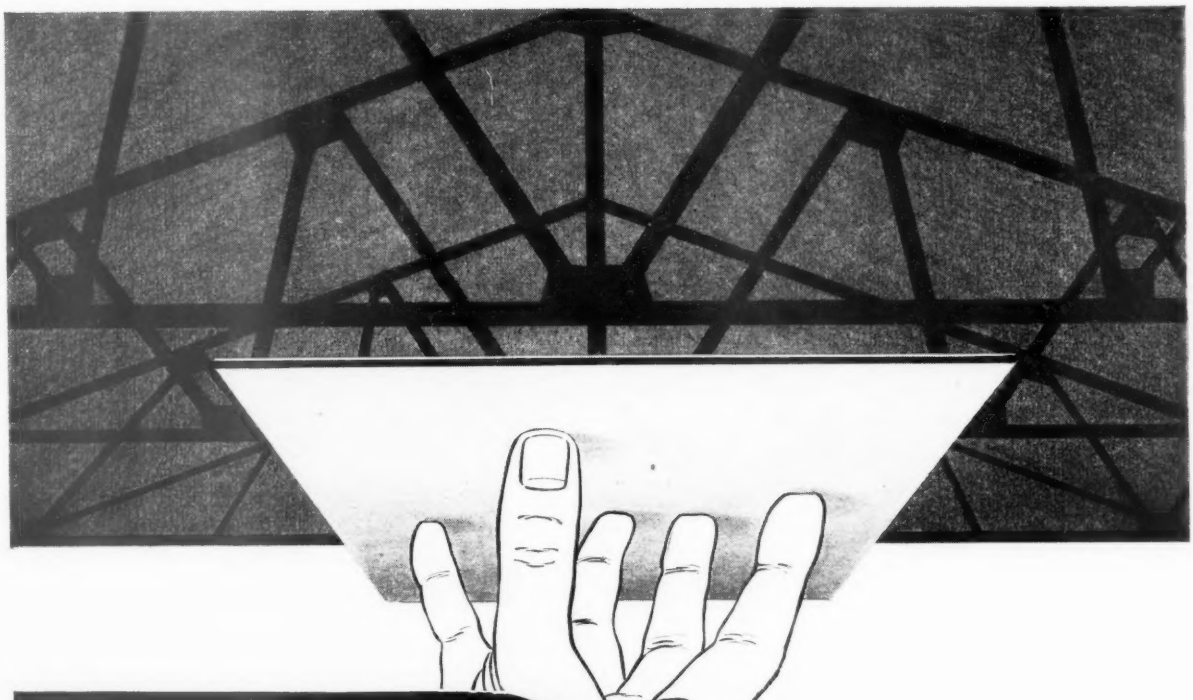
When its " Building in Steel "—get Wright Anderson on the job.

WRIGHT ANDERSON & CO., LTD.

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS & BRIDGE BUILDERS · GATESHEAD 8, CO. DURHAM

Telephone: Gateshead 72246 (3 lines) 'Grams: " Construct, Gateshead " London Office: Regent House, Kingsway, W.C.2. Tel: HOLborn 9811

CONTRACTORS to GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, N.C.B., BRITISH RAILWAYS, N.G.B., and CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES.



STRUCTURAL INSULATION

Striking economies in the cost of fuel and heating plant are effected by efficiently planned and competently installed thermal insulation. Other advantages follow; portions of a building which harbour dust or permit its infiltration are completely screened by a clean, light-reflecting surface; condensation troubles are avoided; the noise level is reduced and draughts are eliminated.

Conditions and requirements vary from one building to another. Our methods and materials are adaptable to all needs, and we shall be pleased to place our specialised technical knowledge and wide practical experience at your disposal. Please write for descriptive brochure "B", or send drawings for the preparation of layout and estimate.

We can also undertake contracts for

- **PARTITIONING**

and

- **SOUND DEADENING**

Your enquiries are invited.

ANDERSON CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.

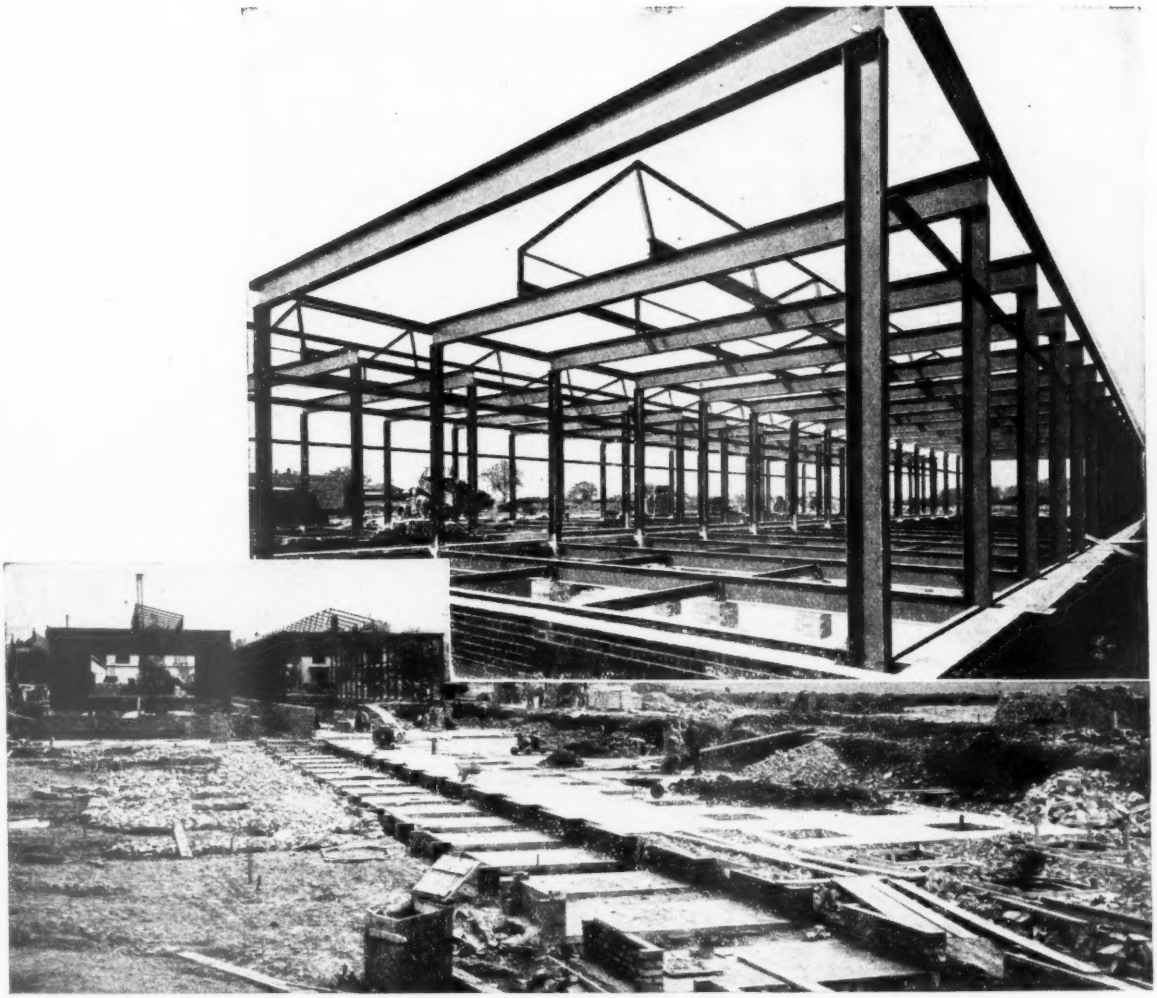
CLIFTON HOUSE, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.1 EUSTON 7465

CONTRACTING AGENTS:

BELFAST—Smyth Mills Ltd., 80, Duncrue Street.
BIRMINGHAM — Rudders & Paynes Ltd., Aston.
BRIGHTON—Hall & Co., Ltd., Davigdor Road, Hove.
BRISTOL—Hall & Co., Ltd., Halifax House, St. Augustine's Parade, 1.
CARDIFF—John Bland & Co., Ltd., East Moors.
CROYDON—Hall & Co., Ltd., Victoria Wharf.
FOLKESTONE—Hall & Co., Ltd., Junction Station.
GLASGOW—W. Gibson & Co., Ltd., St. James St., Paisley.
LEEDS—Anderson Construction Co. & Gibson, Ltd., 79, Albion St.
MAIDSTONE—Hall & Co., Ltd., Canning Street.
MANCHESTER — Beaumonts (Manchester) Ltd., Victoria Park.
ROMFORD—Hall & Co., Ltd., Manor Road.
SOUTHAMPTON — Jenkins & Sons Ltd., 76, The Hundred, Romsey, Hants.

AND WEDGE METHOD

Patent No. 519406



Workshop Block—College of Further Education—work being carried out for the Education Committee of the Grimsby County Borough Council under the supervision of J. V. Oldfield Esq., M.Inst.C.E., Registered Architect, Borough Engineer & Surveyor

STRUCTURAL STEELWORK

specialists in the design
fabrication and erection of steelwork

TRADE MARK VULCAN

Established 1850

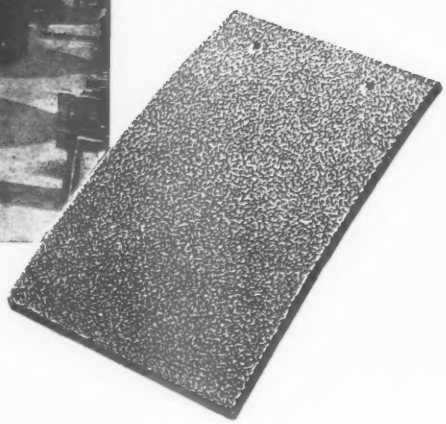
James Austin & Sons (DEWSBURY) Ltd

THORNHILL IRON & STEEL WORKS · DEWSBURY

Telephone: 1750 (5 lines) Telegrams: "Austins," Dewsbury
Private Sidings: British Railways, Thornhill

Associated Companies: ASTLEY BROOK & CO. LTD., ST. GEORGE'S WORKS, HUDDERSFIELD, MANUFACTURERS OF "A.B.C. GARAGES AND GREENHOUSES."
A. J. RILEY & SON LTD., VICTORIA WORKS, BATLEY, BOILER MAKERS, WELDING ENGINEERS.

This photograph shows some of our firing ovens.



11×7 *plus*

Dignus Best Quality 11 × 7 Sandstorm Roofing Tiles are guaranteed for 50 years. Such a guarantee cannot be lightly given and indicates our confidence in every stage of manufacture. The firing of roofing tiles is particularly important and the Kilns are connected to electrically controlled pyrometers, which together with the infinite care taken ensures the consistently high standard of quality. For the full story send for a copy of the Dignus Brochure. The Staveley U.D.C. Housing Estate illustrated below is roofed with Dignus Sandstorm Roofing Tiles.

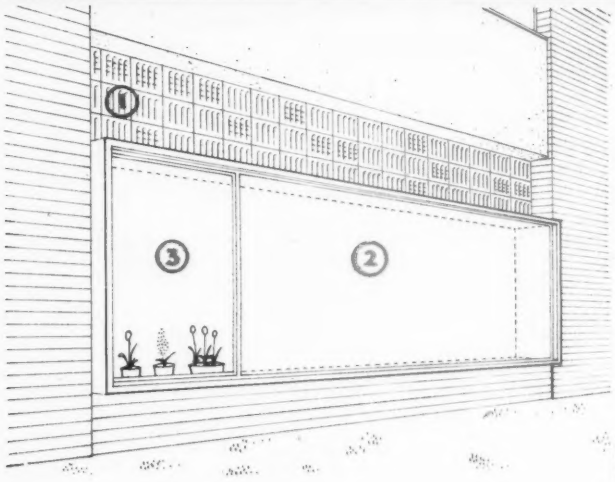
BEST QUALITY TILES ARE GUARANTEED FOR FIFTY YEARS

DIGNUS SANDSTORM *Tiles*

DIGNUS LIMITED, KEELE, NEWCASTLE, STAFFS.

dm DG 6

GLASS NEWS

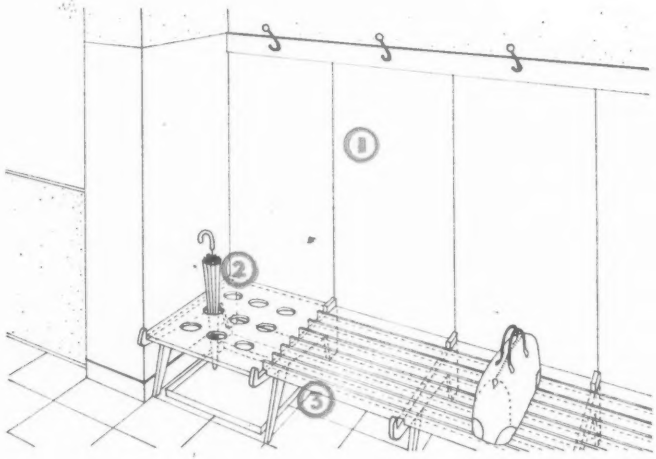


PICTURE WINDOW

1 "INSULIGHT" Hollow Glass Block panel.

2 Fixed window, "INSULIGHT" Double Glazing Unit in Polished Plate Glass.

3 Sliding window, "INSULIGHT" Double Glazing Unit in Polished Plate Glass.

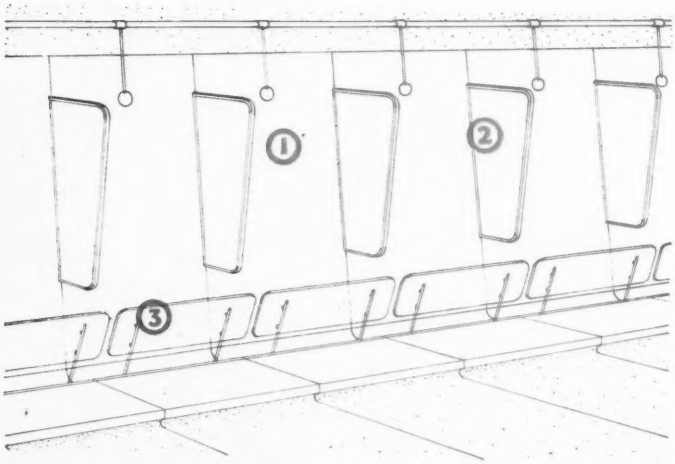


CLOAKROOM FITTINGS

1 Silvered, Fluted Glass.

2 Umbrella stand top of "ARMOURPLATE" Glass.

3 Bag rest of vertical slats of ½" Polished Plate Glass.



URINAL STALLS

1 "VITROLITE" back to stalls.

2 ⅜" Toughened Rough Cast Glass in aluminium frame.

3 "ARMOURPLATE" Glass panels on metal brackets.

★ *Illustration on left shows a Battery of Wells Kilns. One Kiln being loaded.*

To ensure completion on schedule . . .

USE MAGNET SERVICE

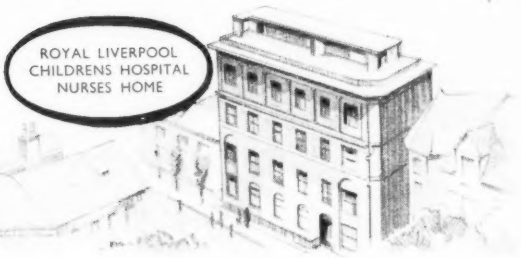
There are sound reasons why important Housing Schemes all over Britain employ Magnet Service for Standard Joinery, Doors, Windows, Cupboards, etc. Magnet Service saves valuable time, cuts out delays, reduces costs, and helps to ensure completion on schedule.

The Magnet *countrywide* organisation holds ample supplies of kilned and air conditioned timber. Stocks are sufficient for instant delivery, to cope with any emergency. Our highly skilled staff, working in three up-to-date factories, are waiting to meet *your* demands.

Write for free literature to . . .

WHITLEY STREET, BINGLEY, YORKS Phone: Bingley 3547 (5 lines)
LOVE LANE, ASTON, BIRMINGHAM Phone: Aston Cross 3291
LONDON ROAD, GRAYS, ESSEX Phone: Tilbury 77 (5 lines)

MAGNET
JOINERY LIMITED

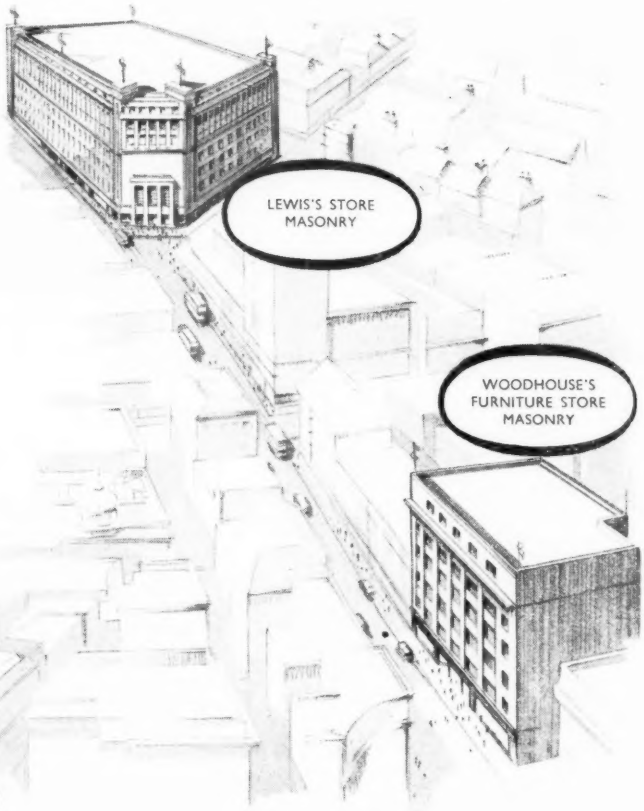


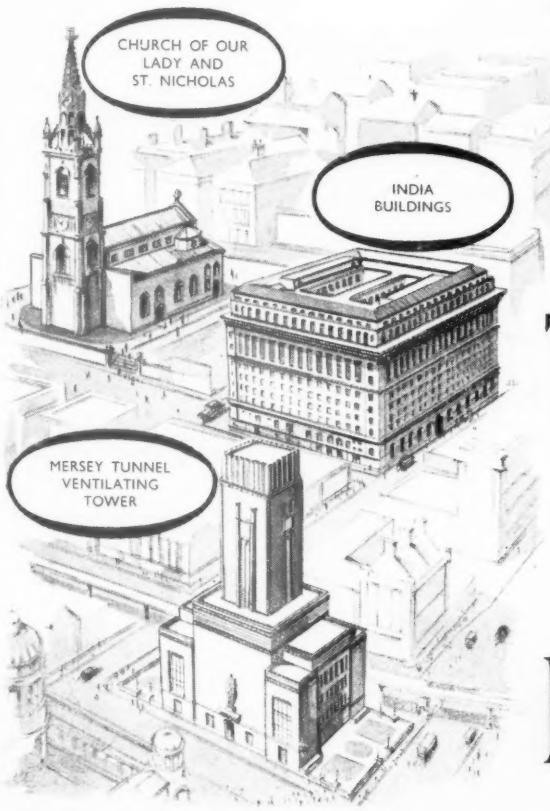
Liverpool Buildings rise again

There's a brighter look today on Liverpool's bomb-scarred face. Look around the heart of this sprawling seaport . . . at the light modern buildings that are slowly replacing empty shells. Look, too, and see how many under construction carry the name Thornton.

At India Buildings, the magnificent Mersey Tunnel Ventilating Tower and St. Nicholas Church you'll find Thorntons are the General Contractors, and they have provided the Masonry for many other structures.

Here's tribute to the wisdom of Liverpool's planners . . . and to the enduring skill of Thornton Craftsmen.





WILLIAM

THORNTON

AND SONS LTD.

BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS
MASONRY AND JOINERY SPECIALISTS

38 WELLINGTON ROAD, PHONE: LAR 1921

LIVERPOOL

Speke Secondary Modern School No. 1

Architects: The Architectural & Housing Department of the City of Liverpool under Ronald Bradbury, Ph.d., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

Recent Liverpool and district Contracts specified by Leading Architects and Engineers

BIGSPAN Constructional Floors

Reece's New Dairy, Bakery, Etc.	Sir Alfred Shennan & Ptnrs., F./F.R.I.B.A.
Birchalls New Works, Redcross Street	
No. 110 and Nos. 68-70, Duke Street	
Head Office, Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	Briggs Thornely & McLauchlan, F./A.R.I.B.A.
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., Ltd., Dale Street	
Kirkstone Road Flats, Litherland	Quiggin & Gee, F./F.R.I.B.A.
City College of Commerce	Ronald Bradbury, Ph.D., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I. (Liverpool City Architect)
Broadgreen Hospital	
Old Swan Technical School	
Walter Harding Nurses Home	Herbert Thearle, B.Arch., F.R.I.B.A.
Wool Disinfecting Station, Love Lane	Ministry of Works
Princess Street Warehouse, Bootle	Medcalf & Medcalf, F./F.R.I.B.A.
Schweppes New Factory, Fazakerly	G. T. Morris, M.I.Struct.E., F.I.A.A., F.I.A.S.
Photographic Works, Edge Lane	Walter Lewis, L.R.I.B.A.
Distillers Company, Ltd., Speke Factory	Yates Cook & Darbyshire, F./A.R.I.B.A.
Call Stand and Medical Centre, Garston	A. J. Seal, F.R.I.B.A. Hannen Moore & Diplock, A./L.R.I.B.A.

TERRAZZO

Reece's New Dairy, Bakery, Etc.	Sir Alfred Shennan & Ptnrs., F./F.R.I.B.A.
Birchalls New Works, Redcross Street	
No. 110 and Nos. 68-70, Duke Street	
Wool Disinfecting Station, Love Lane	Ministry of Works
Schweppes New Factory, Fazakerly	G. T. Morris, M.I.Struct.E., F.I.A.A., F.I.A.S.
Distillers Company, Ltd., Speke Factory	Yates Cook & Darbyshire, F./A.R.I.B.A.
Pacific Building	Quiggin & Gee, F./F.R.I.B.A.
Generating Station, Clarence Dock	L. G. Mouchell & Ptnrs., Civil Engineers
Connah's Quay, Power Station	

DIESPEKER

Estd. 1881

DIESPEKER & CO., LTD. HEAD OFFICE: CLIFTON HOUSE, EUSTON RD., LONDON, N.W.1
LIVERPOOL WORKS: OLD RACECOURSE RD., MAGHULL

ST, BRIGET'S HOUSE — BRIDEWELL PLACE, LONDON E.C.4.
BUILT & OWNED BY TROLLOPE & COLLS LEASED TO LEVER BROS. & UNILEVER LTD.

ARCHITECTS:
TREHEARNE & NORMAN, PRESTON & PARTNERS.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS:
R. TRAVERS, MORGAN & PARTNERS

LIVERPOOL CONTRACTS INCLUDE

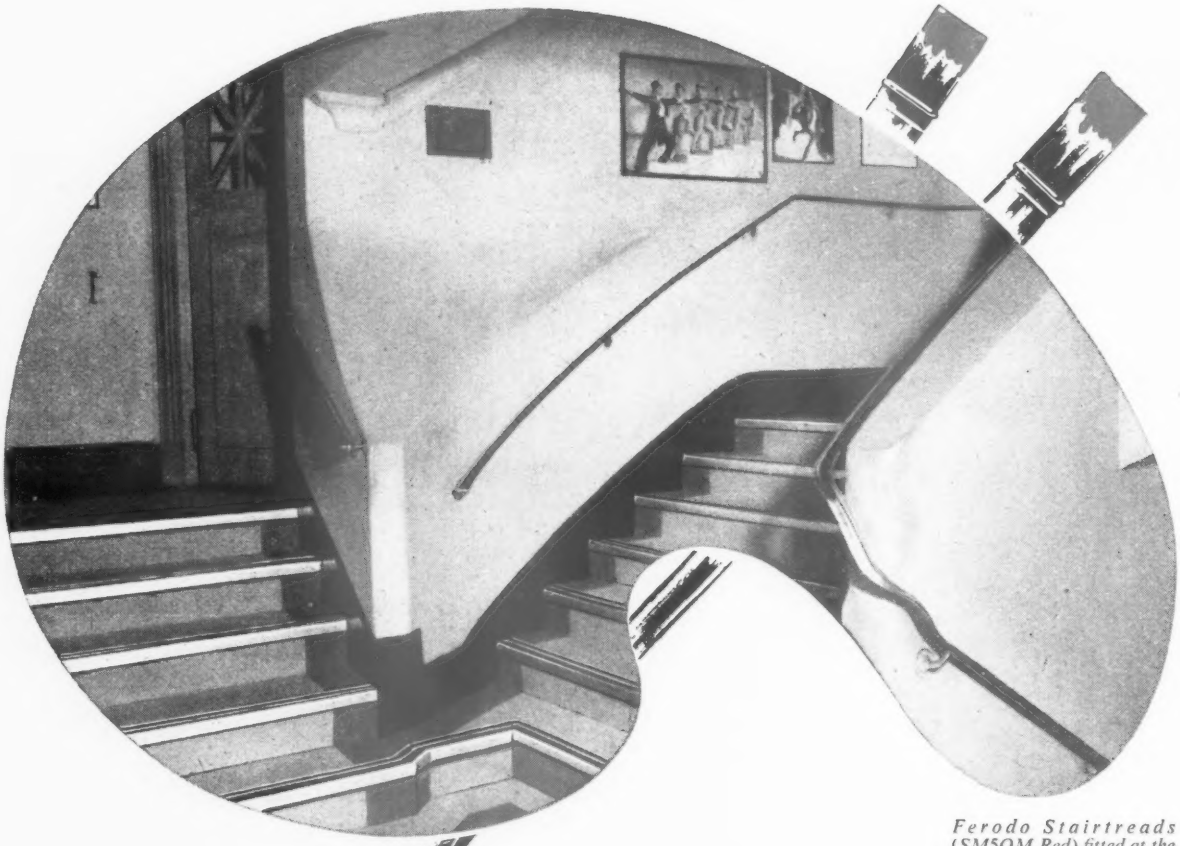
LEWIS'S STORE	G. de C. FRASER SON & GEAREY
PALAIS DE LUXE CINEMA	W. L. LOWE & PARTNERS, GRAY EVANS & CROSSLEY
MERSEY TUNNEL OFFICES	HERBERT J. ROWSE F.R.I.B.A.
COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL, TEULON ST.	ORMROD & BANNISTER
CUNARD WAR MEMORIAL	WILLINK & DOD
CITY TECHNICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN	QUIGGIN & GEE F.R.I.B.A.
OLD SWAN TECHNICAL COLLEGE	R. BRADBURY Ph. D., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.
COMMUNAL GRAVE & COLUMBARIUM ANFIELD	,, CITY ARCHITECT
PHYSICS RESEARCH LABORATORY	WILLIAM HOLFORD M.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I. (W. G. HOLFORD & W. M. SHENNAN)

MARBLE • QUARZITE • TILES

JOHN STUBBS (MARBLE & QUARZITE) LTD

MERSEY WORKS SMITHDOWN LANE LIVERPOOL 7

ESTABLISHED 1839 — PHONE ROYAL 4951



Ferodo Stairtreads (SM5OM Red) fitted at the Windmill Theatre, W.1. Flooring Contractors: Catesby Limited. (Photo by courtesy of Windmill Theatre Ltd.)

SAFETY

In a number of colours

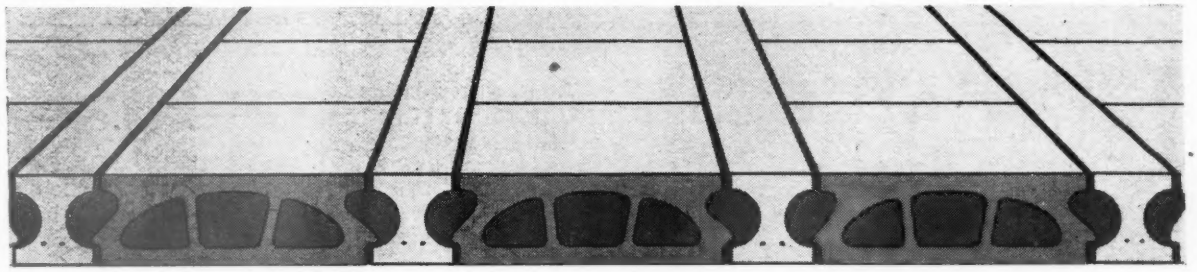
Subtle interior colour schemes are enhanced by Ferodo Stairtreads. In shades of red, green, grey, blue and white composition and brown fabric, they blend perfectly with their settings, and keep their attractive appearance always, with very little attention.

But Ferodo Stairtreads not only satisfy aesthetic demands; they meet functional requirements too. For they are the longest-wearing and—above all—the *safest* stairtreads obtainable: the inlaid composition or fabric gives a more durable, non-slip tread, and the bright aluminium nosing clearly defines the edge of each step.

Please send for samples and a copy of our Stairtread Catalogue, asking for publication No. 732.

FERODO
STAIRTREADS

FERODO LIMITED · CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH *A Member of the Turner & Newall Organisation*



PIERHEAD X7

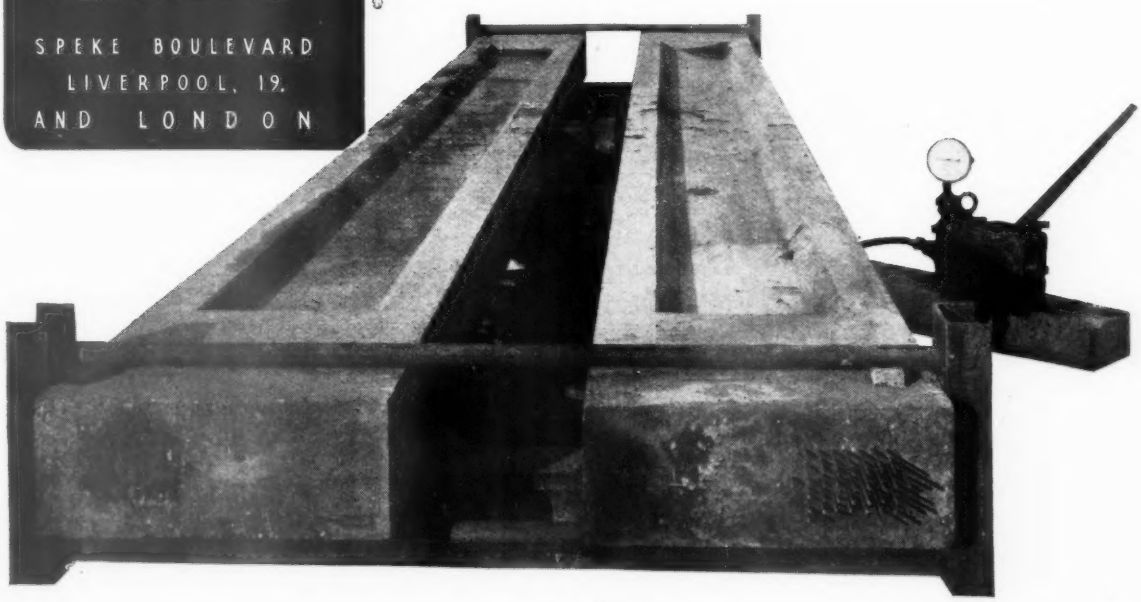
" Freyssinet " prestressed Concrete floors and roofs are economical and simple to erect. Infiller blocks are inserted from the top and require no shuttering or strutting. Pretensioned Main Beams, two of which are illustrated under works test, are manufactured to any section and to maximum lengths suitable for handling. Average saving in Steel, 85 per cent.

RECENT CONTRACTS INCLUDE

London Airport, London County Council Flats,
Blackler's Stores Ltd, Liverpool,
Shops & Maisonettes, Coventry. Gregory Flats.

PIERHEAD *Limited*

SPEKE BOULEVARD
LIVERPOOL, 19.
AND LONDON



Liverpool Rebuilding

THE
TRUSSED CONCRETE
STEEL CO., LTD.

Flats at Hardy St., Speke, LIVERPOOL

Truscon Precast Floors have been extensively used throughout the Liverpool Corporation Housing Programme.

Many Schools, Industrial and Commercial Buildings at Liverpool are included in work recently designed and constructed by THE TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO. LTD.

TRUSCON
Pre-cast Floors

THE TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO., LTD.
REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
TRUSCON HOUSE, LOWER MARSH, LONDON, S.E.1. *Telephone: WATerloo 6922*

Emalux
REGD TRADE MARK

GLAZED CEMENT WALL FINISH

was chosen for

MESSRS. HANSON'S DAIRY, LONG LANE, FAZAKERLEY, LIVERPOOL.

Also specified for :

S. Reece & Sons, Dairy and Bakery.
White Tomkins & Courage, Ltd.
The Lockheed Hydraulic Brake Co., Ltd.
Merseyside & N.W. Electricity Board.
R. & W. H. Symington, Ltd., Kirby.
Walkers Dairies, Ltd.
etc., etc.

Architects: Sir Alfred E. Shennan & Partners

Emalux REGD TRADE MARK makes its mark on Merseyside . . .

The illustration shows one of the many contracts in Liverpool where EMALUX Glazed Cement Wall Finish has been applied by our specialist workmen. EMALUX is a permanent interior wall finish which is impervious to the ravages of time, non-fading, and can be applied in any colour combination. The lack of maintenance makes EMALUX most economical, and its non-dazzle light-reflecting glaze is quickly cleaned with soap and hot water.

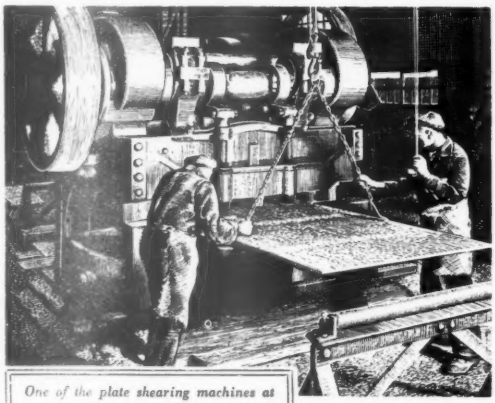
Send for illustrated brochure to:

JOHN ELLIS & SONS LTD., 21 NEW WALK, LEICESTER

Telephone: LEICESTER 56682

ellis

Beat it, boy!



One of the plate shearing machines at the Banister, Walton works, Trafford Park, Manchester.

Let the drum roar. Express yourself in noise; it speaks louder than words. Enjoy your drum now, boy. When you are a man you'll find other ways to tell the world, and the best way will be to do a good job of work. That will need no drum.

Banister, Walton build in steel

LONDON, S.W.1 – 82 Victoria Street MANCHESTER 17 – Trafford Park BIRMINGHAM 18 – 61/63 Western Road

AJ

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

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

No. 3017 December 25, 1952 VOL 116

Subscription rates: by post in the U.K. or abroad, £2 10s. 0d. per annum. Single copies, 1s.; post free, 1s. 3d. Special numbers are included in Subscriptions; single copies, 2s.; post free, 2s. 3d. Back numbers more than 12 months old (when available), double price. Half-yearly volumes can be bound complete with index in cloth cases for 25s. 0d.; carriage, 1s. extra.

CORBY'S PRESS DAY

The Corby Development Corporation recently invited the Press to see what is happening in the newest New Town and to celebrate publication of the Master Plan and Report.* The Corporation has done a great deal and not least in the rate of building. House construction started in March this year, and by now houses and flats are carcassed and coming off the line at the rate of one or two a day; and buildings on three sides of the Market Square are also under construction. But as the coach wound slowly up Elizabeth Street ASTRAGAL'S spy wondered if the bright sunshine, bracing air and Piper-Sutherland views of the steelworks were enough for the fifteen men of the Press. One remembered that Corby was the fourteenth New Town. Was there a drop of news value left in all of them put together? The man who had reported the Italian Campaign stared sombrely at the bogged trucks and one wondered . . .

*

Question time showed the JOURNAL'S representative that his colleagues were very alert on one aspect of New Town news—and that was costs. They found out from the chairman, Henry Chisholm, that the Corby Corporation was formed when the Government had decided to demand 13d. of value for every 1s. spent on New Towns. He also implied that if anyone wanted to challenge Corby on staff, overheads, rate of output and work in hand, he would be happy to meet them. No one did. Rents were discussed instead.

*

Here there was some news. At Corby the Corporation and the UDC are building the same sizes of houses, on neighbouring sites, with the same subsidies and at about the same rate of 400 per year each. Yet UDC rents are about 10s. per week less than the Corporation's. How was this? Mr. Chisholm was very bland: he could not explain the difference. The conference then provided the explanation itself. Four out of five local authorities throughout the country do not reflect the cost of building houses today in the rents charged for those houses (even when allowance has been made for the government subsidy). New Towns are compelled to do just that; and so Corby, where the two systems happen to be in force side by side, you get rather a startling result. It is likely to be specially startling to Corby's new inhabitants.

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

Sir Hugh Casson's Sunday Sermon in *The Observer* of December 14 must have left many people beside ASTRAGAL feeling puzzled. A brilliant literary exercise full of vintage Cassonisms (" Indoor plants, insidious and predatory, invade the lounges of Edgbaston . . .") it had for its theme the difficulty of being original, and for its text the Pause Before the Point, that trick of presentation which makes even the corniest joke sound clever.

*

One agrees that never has fashionable plagiarization been quite so thorough, nor the pressure of tomorrow's cliché quite so insistent, but this seems to meet a solid mental blockage in most architects, an r.c. curtain of sales resistance to all the new decorator's tricks. Sir Hugh must have heard their contemptuous yawns as they open the monthly shinies.

*

Or has he? His essay paints a Kafkaesque picture of a haunted race of men, pursued by the twin spectres of Unoriginality and Vulgarization, wincing as the current number of this or that wallops down on the doormat. Who are these craven creatures? Not, surely, the toilers in big municipal offices grappling with the latest cheeseparings from MOHLG; not the beard-girt advocates of the Neutral Technological Frame; not the " Party-Boys "

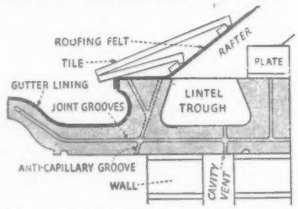
* CORBY NEW TOWN: *A report on the Master Plan*. William Holford and H. Myles Wright. The Corby Development Corporation. Price 7s. 6d.

I tell you — by switching to Finlock Gutters you'll save £15 a house *(says Mr. Fin)*

—and 3 days' construction time *(says Mr. Lock)*

EVERY time FINLOCK pre-cast concrete gutters are used a FINLOCK expert is ready to give advice and assistance. He'll take off his coat if need be, and give practical help as well!
He is a highly qualified technician and an essential member of the FINLOCK team which ensures that we don't just "supply gutters" but see that everybody is really satisfied—right through the job.
That is why the FINLOCK service is so admired by every customer we have—and that number is growing every day as this modern system is adopted by more and more architects and builders.

HOW FINLOCK WORKS

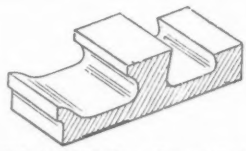


This sectional drawing shows the system in detail and illustrates the ways in which FINLOCK saves approx. 5 yards of brickwork, 80 ft. of rafter, 40 ft. of normal guttering, 40 ft. of fascia, 40 ft. of soffit and 80 ft. super of roof tiling per single house. Painting is eliminated and a reduction in down pipes and drainage is obtained. The complete eaves for a building, with all fittings, can be fixed in one day. Some typical FINLOCK units are shown on the right :—

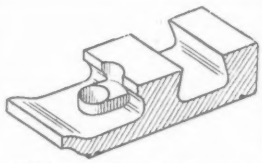
FINLOCK GUTTERS LIMITED

20 ST. JOHN'S ROAD, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT *(Head Office)*
Telephone : Tunbridge Wells 20396/7/8

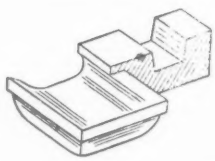
7 WORKS FOR SPEEDY DELIVERIES TO ANY PART OF GT. BRITAIN. BARNSTAPLE, DEVONSHIRE; LEEDS, YORKSHIRE; EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND; CWMBRAN, S. WALES; ROYSTON, HERTS; TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND.



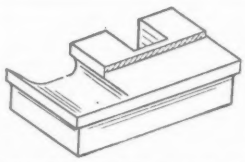
Finlock "N" Type Gutter block enabling lintels to be cast *in situ* if required.



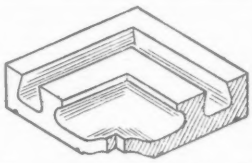
Finlock "G" Type Gutter block enabling lintels to be cast *in situ* if required, but illustrating soil vent.



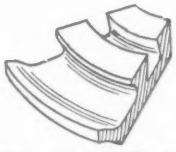
A typical standard stopped end for use on gable end walls, available for all type Gutters.



Illustrating a flush stopped end where this is also made with moulded return, available for all type Gutters.



Illustrates the typical internal angle for use with all Gutters. External angles also available.



Illustrating a special Gutter for quick curves. We manufacture fittings for special purposes to order.

Fully descriptive booklet gladly supplied on request from Head Office

(A.J. Information Sheet No. 33010)

DHB

with their paradoxical Muscovite faith in the English Tradition of Building; nor those other factions who have nailed their flags to the dummy stanchions of Mies's Lakeside Apartments, or the monolithic masses of Marseilles. Was there ever a generation of young architects so pig-headed in their conviction that their own ideas are morally right, or so far from wallowing, as Sir Hugh alleges, in a slough of indecision?

*

The trouble, ASTRAGAL believes, is that Sir Hugh has mistaken architects for decorators, and is, under a cloak of mandarin prose, baring his own predicament to the world. In that case his closing parable of the *cul-de-sac*, into which the architect retires while "the crowd thunders by," may indicate a desire to settle down as an Amiable English Reactionary. Let us hope there is no truth in this. If it is so, ASTRAGAL congratulates him on doing it with his eyes open, and hopes that he will be extremely happy in his new life.

THE PEOPLE'S KITCHEN

A reader writes to suggest that just the thing for the People's House is the 27½ inch square "kitchen" now being marketed in the United States. Apparently this consists of a 4 cubic foot refrigerator, with a storage drawer under and three hotplates and a 12 inch by 16 inch sink on top. It sounds like a space-saver's dream, or nightmare.

*

I'm told that a photograph in *Life* shows a housewife, wearing, of course, an off-the-shoulder dinner gown, simultaneously taking something out of the crowded refrigerator, stirring the porridge, and washing-up a crystal wine-glass—and, apparently, enjoying it. No dumb blonde this, or she would be putting the food in the sink, the saucepan in the refrigerator, and the washing-up on the hotplate.

*

It's just as well the manufacturers have left out the built-in radio, television, telephone and clock, which are surely now standard on all American cookers, or refrigerators—or sinks.

SEASONABLE PARTY

Last week ASTRAGAL found himself watching Sir Compton Mackenzie christen the first stainless steel road tanker for the bulk conveyance of Gilbey's whisky. The name? *Whisky Galore*, of course, and 2,000 gallons (some £35,000) of it. ASTRAGAL doesn't quite know why he was invited, but is none the less grateful, and can recommend mulled claret as an admirable drink for a snowy morning. He supposes that distillers are entitled to break bottles of Scotch at christenings, but would not dream of doing it himself.

ASTRAGAL

NEWS

MOHLG

Small House Building

From January 1 the building licence system will be suspended for houses of not more than 1,000 sq. ft., provided that only the appropriate quantity of softwood timber is used. Builders will be allowed to put up 12 houses at a time. Harold Macmillan, the Minister of Housing and Local Government will retain control through regional officers to safeguard the claims on labour and materials of housing for letting.

Mr. Macmillan has pointed out that it was not proposed to abolish the licensing system. It was proposed to keep the licensing system because it was necessary to control timber and other precious materials. He proposed to exercise control, as indeed he had done during this year through the regional system. He had abandoned the yearly allocation. He had worked on an instalment for each region, according to labour and materials available. Through the system he would be able to protect to the full the council programme, upon which the country must rely for by far the greatest proportion of the contribution.

Mr. Macmillan has also said that applications for houses between 1,000 sq. ft. and 1,500 sq. ft. would be considered by local authorities on their merits.

Mr. Macmillan's announcement was welcomed by the NFBTE who made the following statement:—"This will go a long way towards solving the big problem facing house-builders today—the problem of costs—for the house-builder will now have a chance to organize his work ahead on economical lines, and this is bound to be reflected in the price of small houses. The Minister's decision also provides better opportunities for competition between builders which, as pre-war experience showed, is a vital factor in keeping costs down.

The two sections of the community who will perhaps benefit most from the change are young married couples whose means are limited and, because their families are small, do not require a large house, and the older couples who are nearing retiring age and so far have hesitated to move from large houses in which they brought up their families to smaller houses and bungalows because of the difficulties and uncertainties about licences."

Hatfield Technical College, Hertfordshire, designed by Easton and Robertson in conjunction with the consulting engineer, F. J. Samuely, was opened last week by the Duke of Edinburgh. It will be illustrated fully in a later issue of the JOURNAL.

Correction

In last week's JOURNAL, page 747, we quoted James Riley's comments on modular co-ordination. We incorrectly described Mr. Riley as a director of Firm F (H. Newsum Sons & Co. Ltd.); he is, in fact, general manager of the Riley-Newsum Housing Department.

DIARY

Huts, Houses and Building Stories. Christmas holiday lectures by Hope Bagenal. At 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor: RIBA.) 3 p.m.

DECEMBER 31 AND JANUARY 2

Inigo Jones Exhibition. At 66, Portland Place, W.1. 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Sponsor: RIBA.)

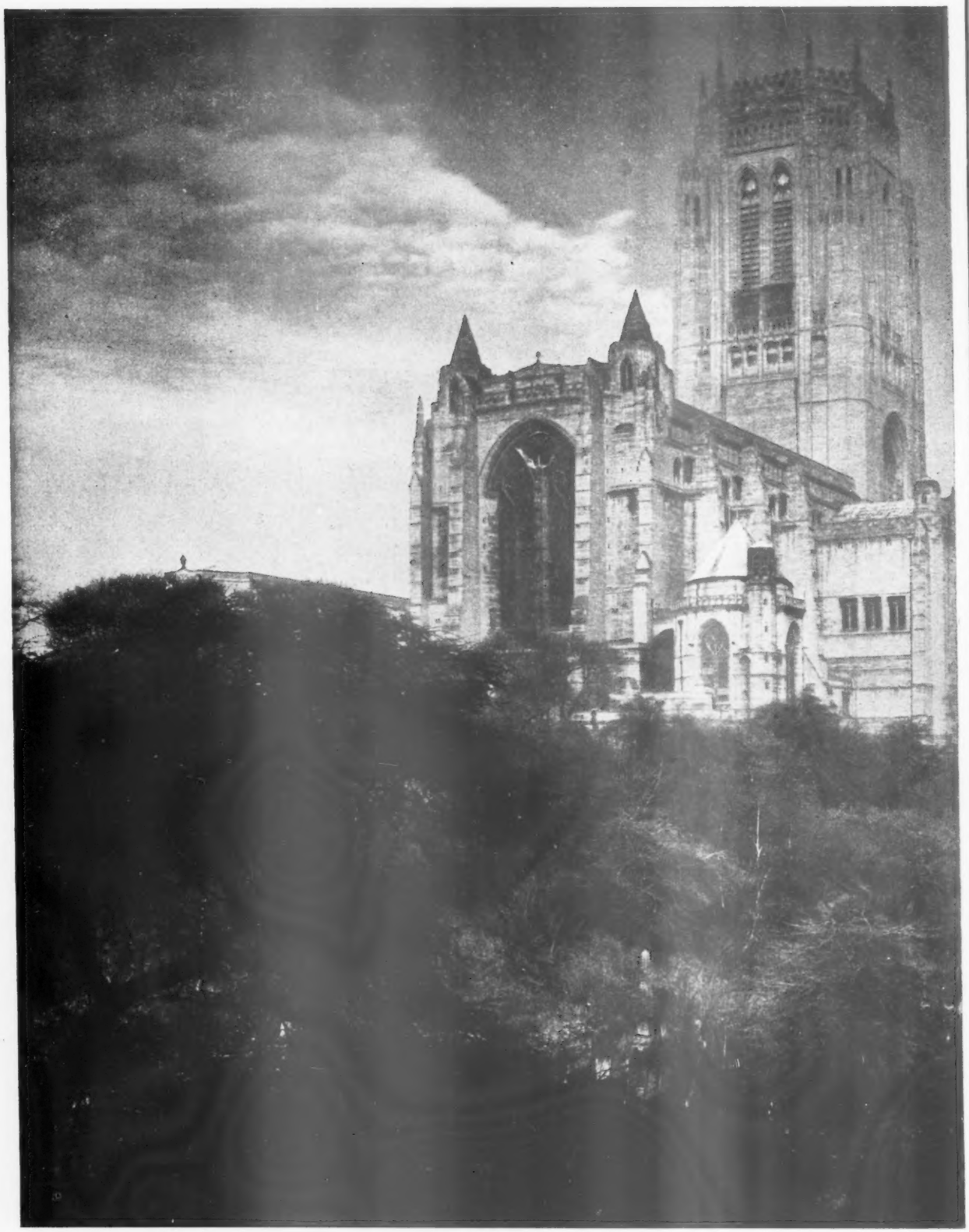
UNTIL JANUARY 3

Domestic Light Fittings Exhibition. At The Building Centre, Store Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.1. 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

UNTIL JANUARY 10

Victorian and Edwardian Decorative Arts: Exhibition. At V and A Museum, Kensington. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays: 2.30 p.m.

UNTIL JANUARY 18



Liverpool's Masterpiece

Just fifty years ago Sir Giles Gilbert Scott as a young man of twenty-one was preparing the final drawing for this great Cathedral which stands on one of the highest and most romantic sites in Liverpool. It represents perhaps the last, but finest, flowering of the Gothic revival and stands as an example and a challenge to those who are endeavouring to re-create a city around it. In this issue of the JOURNAL we briefly indicate the scope and quality of the post-war buildings in Liverpool.

The Editors

REFLECTIONS IN A MIRROR

ALL through the war, and for quite a long way into the peace, students and architects have studied designs on paper for Utopias. Everybody, save the nastiest reactionaries, dreamt pleasant day dreams of the new buildings, of the new towns and villages and of the sports grounds, parks and gardens which would be created after the war. If their mental pictures lacked detail, the architectural papers gave hints. Sweden, Switzerland and South America showed what could be done.

And now, at the end of the seventh year after the war, we present the sixth article illustrating the reconstruction of a blitzed town—Liverpool. Does it match up with our dreams? Here is the crux of the matter. What comes between the architect and his dreams is the client. The student trains by pleasing only himself in his designs. The architect quickly learns that private day dreams are hard to share with others, and harder still to sell. Even so, given a virgin site and a carefully chosen client, as in the New Towns, his day-dream may come near to realization. An existing city, however, which partly needs rebuilding, is another matter.

At the top of this page are the portraits of the three men most responsible for the rebuilding and replanning of Liverpool—from left to right: Dr. Ronald Bradbury, the city architect; Sir Alfred Shennan, leader of the city council and Chairman of the Post-War Redevelopment Committee (and also an architect); and Henry T. Hough, the city engineer, surveyor and planning officer. The future visual environment of eight-hundred thousand people is within their power of control so far as those eight hundred thousand allow them to use it. In this country we get the environment we deserve. If the reader feels that the design of the buildings shown this week is poor he must blame the client almost as much as the architect. If he would wish to alter the standards of architectural design he must re-educate the public, that is the client, just as much as he must re-educate the architect. The three men above are handling a city twice as large as any we have so far illustrated. They have no precedent to go by, and if there are faults no one is more conscious of them than they are. Let those who criticize remember that they may be criticizing themselves in two roles, as citizens and as architects.

In six articles we have shown the work of a typical cross-section of architects. We have not shown only what we think you ought to see—there are no day dreams come true here, and no distortions in this mirror. We hope you are proud of what you have seen, as you have reason to be, but that you are not satisfied.

The City of Liverpool is the sixth in the JOURNAL'S *series of articles on the post-war reconstruction and planning of our blitzed cities. On the following five pages the planning proposals for the City are described and those major post-war buildings of the central areas which have not been designed by Liverpool architects are illustrated. Then follows five pages illustrating the work of the City Architect's Department, and in conclusion is an article on the Liverpool architect followed by eleven pages illustrating some well-known firms and their post-war work.*

LIVERPOOL

A SURVEY BY D. RIGBY CHILDS AND D.A.C.A. BOYNE

TO arrive in Liverpool by train is to undergo one of the most dramatic entries into a city in the whole of England. After a few minutes of steaming through a new housing and industrial estate and areas of typical inter-war suburbs, the train travels through a series of cuttings and tunnels of awesome and grimy grandeur which are part-hewn through yellow rock and part built of blackened stone. This chasm leads into Lime Street station, in the city centre, before which stands St. George's Hall, of even grimmer blackness, to remind the visitor that he has reached a city built at the peak of Victorian prosperity. In all probability, the next building by which the visitor will be confronted is the Adelphi Hotel, the largest in the city and one which was built, they say, for the tourist trade with America. But, even while this hotel was being built at the early part of this century, the big, Atlantic-crossing liners were switched from Liverpool to Southampton, which change over began a downward curve in the graph of the city's prosperity. This was only the first of a series of hard knocks which the city was to suffer; the two most recent being the abolition of the Cotton Exchange and the delay in rebuilding the Corn Exchange. The wealth, therefore, that remains to Liverpool lies firstly in the Docks. As a port Liverpool is second only to London, indeed, her export rate is higher than that of London. A new source of wealth are her great industrial estates which lie alongside her new housing estates on the outskirts of the city. Commerce is also expanding. Nevertheless, these sources of prosperity are as yet not enough to avoid the general impression to the visitor of shabbiness and obsolescence. Those inhabitants who can afford to do so have left the centre of the city; they live either in the outskirts or in the converted houses which surround Sefton Park, or they have gone across the Mersey to the Wirral, which forms an enormous middleclass dormitory suburb. As a result, the centre of the city by night is empty of middleclass people, except those seeking entertainment. The residential areas which closely surround the offices and shops of the centre are slums, or, at the best, lower income group housing, with a sprinkling of the Corporation's blocks of flats.

Bearing this in mind, and the fact that Liverpool is a port with a very mixed population, it is not surprising that the centre of the city is a place which offers few attractions for the casual visitor anxious to enjoy an evening stroll, and indeed, the centre of the city is reputed to have one of the highest crime rates in the country.

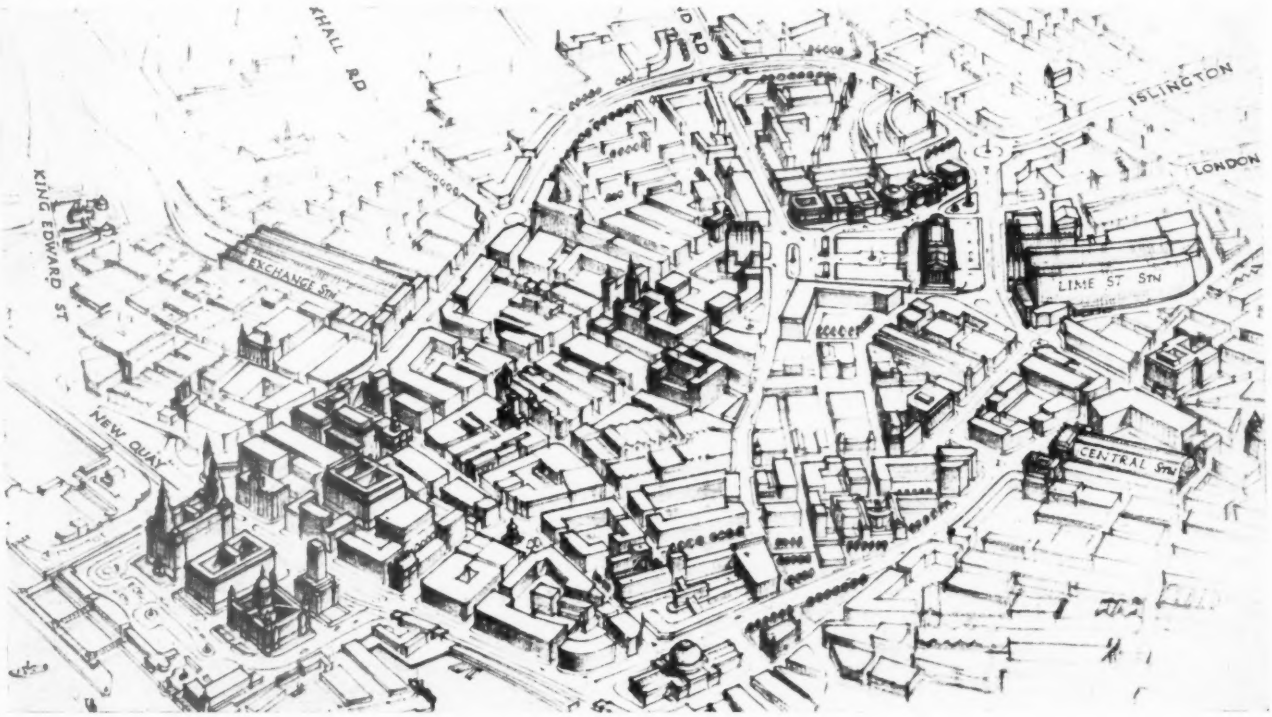
Architecture

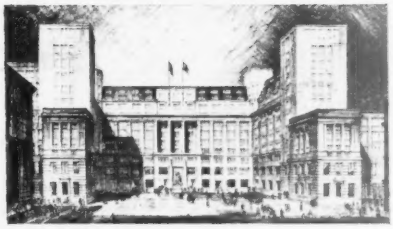
With only two exceptions, the great mass of buildings in the centre are 19th and 20th century—the bulk of them the former. The most characteristic buildings of Liverpool are the gaunt five- or six-storey stone-built offices for the former cotton brokers; they have the large areas of glazing which was necessary to allow the inspection of the cotton samples and high ceilings to give an adequate penetration of light and to impart a becoming dignity to the elevation. Today, converted into offices, while they give adequate light conditions, they are grossly uneconomic in floor areas. Structurally sound, they will be the last to go while present economic conditions prevail.

Outside the centre there remains some rapidly decaying late Georgian and Regency terraces, largely in the area which has been allocated to the University, and which are mainly in use as offices, and some middleclass houses on the perimeter of some of the parks. The rest of Liverpool, apart from shops and industrial estates consists of villas, slums and the famous housing estates of the corporation.

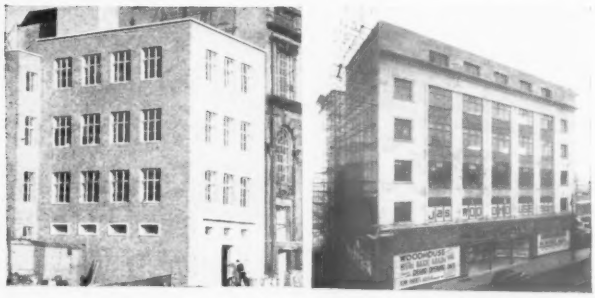
The wealth and strength of Liverpool lies in its docks. The top three photographs show the exterior and interior of one of the new brick and steel dock transit sheds. The bottom photographs show a three-storey concrete shed.

Above is a recent aerial view of Liverpool's centre. In the foreground are the Liver, Cunard and Dock Board buildings which form such a prominent feature of the river front. Beyond, in the centre, is India Buildings, being restored by the architect, Herbert Rowse. Top right corner, is the St. George's Hall, with the entrance to the Mersey tunnel to the left, and beyond, the start of the densely populated central housing area. The scattered nature of the bomb damage can be seen. For comparison is the sketch below, showing the proposed development of the central area, with a proposed inner ring road linking the three main-line railway terminals.

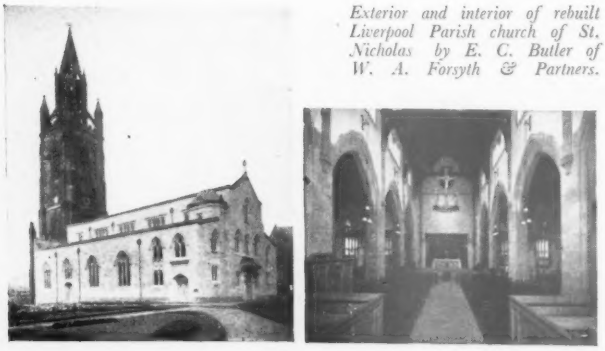




Exchange Buildings, by Gunton and Gunton, a London firm of architects. On the left is the whole building, which is nearly three-quarters built. One of the largest commercial office buildings in the provinces, it was started in 1937, and work resumed in 1946.



Above, right, furniture store for Woodhouse & Son, by North and Partners, and above, left, Telegraph House, designed by J. O. Stevens, superintendent architect of the MOW.



Exterior and interior of rebuilt Liverpool Parish church of St. Nicholas by E. C. Butler of W. A. Forsyth & Partners.

The City and its Regions

The City and County Borough of Liverpool occupies an area of about 43 square miles. Put baldly in this way the size of this city is strikingly apparent. Equally important in determining the character of the present day City is the shape to which the urban pattern has been naturally taken. It is a fan shape: the base is the river frontage 12 miles long and the maximum width of the fan is about 6 miles.

As a city Liverpool is eccentrically balanced. This is immediately apparent to an outside observer. It is difficult to avoid the feeling when travelling about the City that there is no real sense of cohesion about the place, perhaps this is because the heart of the City should not be sought on land at all. The River is really the heart and soul of the City whose basic means of livelihood are the port facilities which place Liverpool second only to London in the volume of trade handled, and which gives the City international standing in the ports of the world. Visually, the ships and cranes ranging along the dock sides on both banks of the Mersey express the character of the City just as much as the architectural creations of the last century.

Merseyside

Liverpool, though it preserves its own rugged individuality is inescapably part of a complex group of towns which collectively have become known as Merseyside. Apart from Liverpool with its population of 800,000, on the Lancashire side, there are the County Boroughs of Bootle (70,000), St. Helens (42,000), and Southport (85,000), on the Cheshire side there are the County Boroughs of Birkenhead (141,000) and Wallasey (100,000). Merseyside, including the smaller local authority districts has a population of over 1¼ million, 75 per cent. of which live in what may be called Central Merseyside. The link between this group of towns is their common direct or indirect interest in the River Mersey. The trade of the port has brought many industries into the area and has resulted in Central Merseyside becoming one of the great commercial and industrial centres of England. The bulk of the trade and industry is concentrated within the City of Liverpool, which, with its excellent shops, a university and other amenities of a great city, is rightly regarded as the metropolis of the region.

It is reckoned that there are seven great conurbations in Great Britain, of these Merseyside is in the company of Greater London and Greater Birmingham in showing a relatively greater increase in size than the national average. Whether the increase in size has benefited Merseyside is another matter. Longstreth Thompson in his report on the Merseyside plan 1944 unequivocally stated that *in its present* form Central Merseyside is too big. The faults he found seem to be those which are common to Liverpool as well.

The present set-up for planning administration in this part of North-West England deserves to become a classic example of what should not be. At one time there was hope of something better. Central government had commissioned the preparation of the 1944 Merseyside plan. Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve visited Merseyside during the active period of the Boundaries Commission and it is known that he was in favour of the pooling of local government resources. The position today is that Liverpool is its own planning authority; Bootle, Birkenhead, Wallasey, St. Helens, and Southport are, too.

Each of these towns submits its own development plan to the Minister. For the areas between, the County Council is responsible. A major weakness of this method of administration compared to the system of having an overriding authority for a region is that the endless series of negotiations tend to become unduly protracted.

South Lancashire

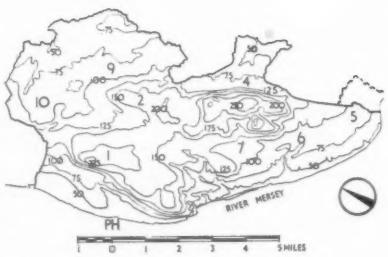
It is not as if Merseyside exists on its own. The Lancashire bank is also part of South Lancashire, which is an area almost without rival in the complexity of problems it presents.

Although planning is practised so extensively on a local scale, a great deal of official and unofficial co-ordination is attained, especially in arriving at agreements on locations for the rehousing of many people for whom accommodation cannot be found in the large towns.

The policy of the Liverpool Council is to reduce the "population overspill to the practical minimum and so make full and economic use of the services which have been built up by their enterprise in the past to serve a great City." Rehousing on land just over the present City boundaries is the principal means by which the Liverpool Council hope to provide for the overspill, but even so accommodation will have to be found for the remaining overspill (66,480 persons) in more distant reception areas, principally within the area of the Lancashire County Council. This County Council's scheme for a new town at Skelmersdale will probably assist the Liverpool City Council toward achieving its purpose.

The city: it's plan

The town of Liverpool rises gradually from the river to a ridge which runs from Everton in the north, where the 225 feet contour is reached, to Woolton in the south, where a 275 contour indicates the highest ground within the City boundary. East of this ridge the levels fall away until the 50 feet contour is crossed in the vicinity of the boundary at Fazakerley and the 25 feet contour is reached at Gateacre.



Plan of contours.

Key: P.H., Pier Head; 1, Everton; 2, Old Swan; 4, Woolton; 5, Speke; 6, Allerton; 7, Mossley; 9, West Derby; 10, Walton.

The natural drainage of the western portion of the City is by gravity to the river, whereas the eastern portion drains inland.

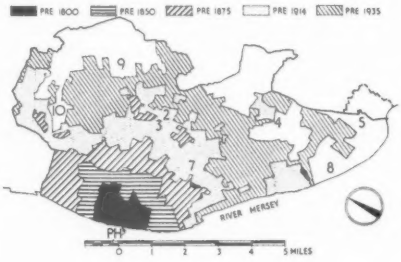
Up to 1836 Liverpool was a mere 1,800 acres odd in size centred around what is the Pier Head. Then the process of enlargement began: the latest instalment was the acquisition through the medium of the Liverpool Extension Act, 1951, of 454 acres at Hale and Halewood where a new residential estate is planned.

The City's heyday

The peak of Liverpool's glory was possibly in the late Victorian and during the Edwardian periods, reaching up to roundabout 1910. It was then that the new port in the south of England emerged as the terminus in this country for the great Atlantic liners. With the rise of Southampton the prestige of Liverpool, apparently, diminished. It has never quite recovered.

What is there in the City which seems to repel people but which in the end after they have been resident for a time exercises a fascination over them? The central area is formless and lacks cohesion; the inner housing areas are a dreary urban waste unrelieved by open spaces. It is true that towards the outskirts the city has such fine parks as Sefton Park. The essence of Liverpool is that it is essentially a hard industrial town, perhaps therein lies a clue to its attractive and its repelling features.

To complete this all too brief sketch of the background of planning and rebuilding in Liverpool we should add that its wealth as a city stands on par with the average for the United Kingdom. The City relatively can do no more than the country as a whole can do.



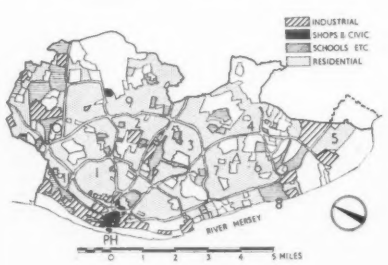
Plan of physical growth.

Key: P.H., Pier Head; 1, Everton; 2, Old Swan; 3, Wavertree; 4, Woolton; 5, Speke; 7, Mossley Hill; 8, Garston; 9, West Derby; 10, Walton.

The development plan

As with so many County Boroughs the responsibility for planning administration in Liverpool is nominally in the hands of the City Engineer, under whom works a full time planning officer. In practice the development of a city is the concern of all departments of a local authority; whatever may be the competence of the officials it is the attitude of the City Council which determines the effectiveness of the planning and development work. The City Council of Liverpool has a record of which it may well be proud.

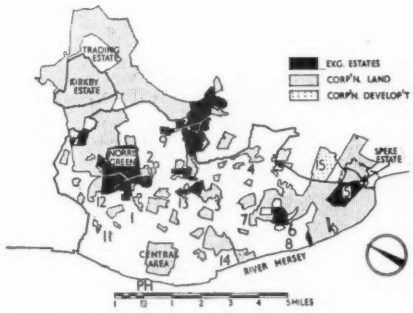
Its activities go back well into the last century. In passing it is interesting to note that the Council will witness shortly the completion of a full cycle of its activities. There will be soon due for renovation a row of dwellings built by the City Corporation in the 1860's. This must be the first case of its kind.



Plan showing land use.

Key: P.H., Pier Head; 1, Everton; 2, Old Swan; 3, Wavertree; 4, Woolton; 5, Speke; 6, Allerton; 7, Mossley Hill; 8, Garston; 9, West Derby; 10, Walton; 11, Kirkdale.

An indication of the scale of civic activity can be gathered from a glance at the diagram below which shows how no less than 30 per cent. of the total of 27,364 acres occupied by the City is owned by the Liverpool Corporation. A well-known example of pre-war development by the Corporation is the suburb of Speke which Longstreth



Plan showing areas of municipal development.

Key: P.H., Pier Head; 1, Everton; 2, Old Swan; 3, Wavertree; 4, Woolton; 5, Speke; 6, Allerton; 7, Mossley Hill; 8, Garston; 9, West Derby; 10, Walton; 11, Kirkdale; 12, Stanley Park; 13, Newsham Park; 14, Sefton Park; 15, Halewood.

Thompson has described as a notable exception among pre-war suburbs on Merseyside for being more than just a housing estate.

The City Council are now in the course of submitting the Development Plan to the Minister of Local Government and Housing. The report on the survey and plan is a commendably straightforward document. It may not cover as much detail as might have been expected for a Report on the planning of a city the size of Liverpool but it is a document which should at least be comprehensible to the City Council.

The docks

About Liverpool's greatest asset the planning report is terse in the extreme: "The dock system extends along the river front from the city boundary at Canada dock in the north to Dingle in the south, broken only by the landing stages at Pier Head. The system is under the control of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. There are also the docks of the Railway Executive at Garston."

The reason for this glossing over of post-war dock developments is that the internal planning of the docks does not come within the purview of the City Plan. In fact within the docks a very large amount of post-war investment has made good the serious war damage sustained. A new shed on the west side of Alexandra dock is 1,597 feet long, 110 feet wide and is composed of three double- and two single-storey sections. It has a quay margin of more than 20 feet, two lines of rails and 27 cranes.

At one time the City Corporation owned the docks.

Industrial developments

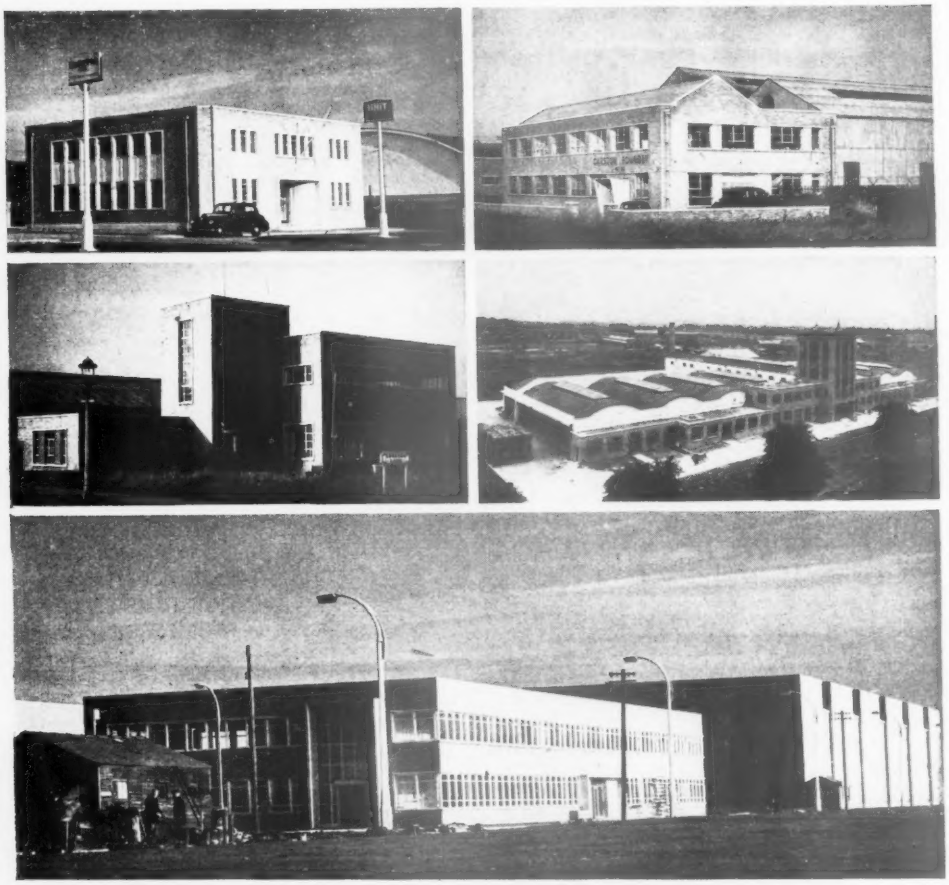
The docks and their tied industries may be the basic industry but the need for other sources of employment has been recognised by the City Council for many years. Its policy for attracting light industries to the area was confirmed in 1949 by the Board of Trade rating Merseyside as a Development Area.

Pre-war the first step taken by the Council was to plan Speke as an industrial and housing estate. This was in 1929. At about the same time an area of some 300 acres was acquired on the north-west side of the City at Long Lane, Fazakerley and is now known as the Aintree Industrial Estate. Employment at Aintree has reached 12,800, and only a small area remains for development.

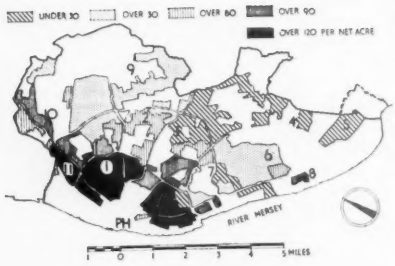
The success of the Speke and Aintree estates has been attributed to the foresight of the Corporation in obtaining from Parliament the powers contained in the Liverpool Corporation Act, 1936. These enabled the City Council to lay out and develop industrial estates and to erect factories for sale or lease on such terms as they thought fit.

The chief post-war development by the City Corporation has been at Kirkby. Again, the planning report, because the estate lies outside the Liverpool planning area, dismisses the Kirkby scheme in a couple of lines. A former Royal Ordnance factory is the nucleus of the estate which is planned to be the biggest in the country with an area of 1,800 acres. Many new factories have been built, including two large ones.

The City Council, surely rightly, considers that the maximum number of people should be allowed, consistent with good living standards, to live near the docks and dockside industrial areas. The experience of the Council is that the people who at present live in the inner areas, close to their work, do not wish to be moved to the suburbs or beyond, and the Council consider that the problem can be solved by the erection of a suitable number of blocks of multi-storey flats—the Council has recently sanctioned the building of ten-storey blocks—to provide part of the accommodation required. In this way it is hoped to obtain a high density per net acre of building land, without sacrificing good standards of open space, light and air.



Some recent factories on the Speke Aintree and Kirkby Trading Estates. Top, extreme left, office for the Unit Construction Co., Ltd. by H. Sherwood F.R.I.B.A. Left, foundry for Garston Foundry Co. Ltd., by A. B. Steele. Centre, extreme left, Building for Kresta Foundry and Eng. Co., Ltd., by Harris and Holson. Left, Factory for Schweppes Ltd. by George T. Morris. Bottom, left, Factory for I.C.I. (Metals Division) by Sir Percy Thomas and Son.



Plan showing existing population density.

Key: P.H., Pier Head; 1, Everton; 2, Old Swan; 3, Wavertree; 4, Woolton; 5, Speke; 6, Allerton; 7, Mossley Hill; 8, Garston; 9, West Derby; 10, Walton; 11, Kirkdale; 12, Stanley Park; 13, Newsham Park; 14, Sefton Park; 15, Halewood.

Density

The density proposed for the inner Residential Area is 140 persons per acre net (corresponding to the large inner area of London planned for 136 density; only Central London goes up to 200 density), reducing to 100 persons per acre net for the middle Residential area. In the outer Residential area maximum densities will probably vary from 40 to 56 persons per acre according to whether the development constitutes infilling of partly developed areas of comparable density, or new development of new areas.

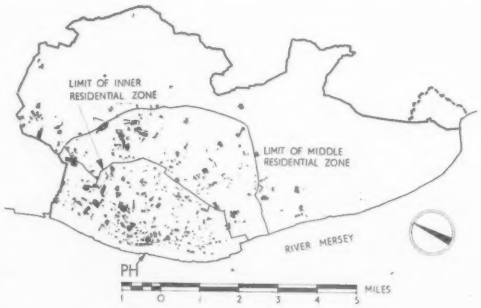
The present population within the City is just over 800,000. By 1971—the end of the phase for which the Development Plan is made—it is hoped that the population will have reduced to 700,000. Within this period, however, it is expected that the population will have grown by natural causes by 31,000. Thus the programme for the estimated overspill is to get 131,800 to move out to beyond the present City boundaries by 1971. Eventually, the population within the present City boundary should be encouraged to diminish to 625,500.

Between them the new suburban estates, Kirkby 45,500, and Halewood 11,700, will absorb a large proportion of Liverpudlians who will live immediately beyond the City boundary. Both these estates are being developed by the City Council in the capacity of, so to speak, a private developer, as the LCC is doing on the out-county estates.

As will be already apparent the City Council has planned these suburban extensions on a sound footing: they are both sited conveniently near industrial trading estates. How vitally important this is. For in the great majority of cases when people are given the opportunity to move to a new home the governing factor is probably the choice of place of work. In Liverpool people are being given the choice of being rehoused in the city or outside.

Bomb damage

We have already mentioned how severely the docks were bombed during the last war. The damage sustained by the City at large was heavy but not concentrated. The Central Area, compared to the central area of some cities, is relatively free from the gashes caused by whole areas being blitzed. The smallness of Liverpool's share in the national allocation of building licences for the rebuilding of bombed cities is a sore point with Liverpudlians. How justified this attitude is, it is hard to say. Certainly other cities may have benefited from the publicity which followed from public interest in their widely published reconstruction plans. Liverpool had none of this publicity.



Map showing bomb damage.

For national security reasons it was always referred to during the war years as a "north-west port." But, it must also be remembered that its shopping interests, in spite of heavy damage, were able to carry on thanks to the high standard of pre-war shopping facilities. It is probably true to say that in 1971 the Central Area will look very little different from the Central Area of today. Apart from bomb-damage rebuilding it is unlikely that the City will decide to devote its resources to pulling down the so solidly built four-, five-, or more-storeyed office blocks, erected in the age of prosperity. But it must, of course, be realised that for the benefit of the country as a whole it was essential that the docks should be put into first class working order as

quickly as possible. To a large extent this has been done and it might be said that Liverpool's cut of the national expenditure on rebuilding has largely gone on repairs to the docks. This is, maybe, satisfactory enough for the dock worker, but small comfort for his wife who has to shop in crowded, out-of-date stores, or for the office worker who may have to work in cramped and uncongenial surroundings.

Need for a Focus

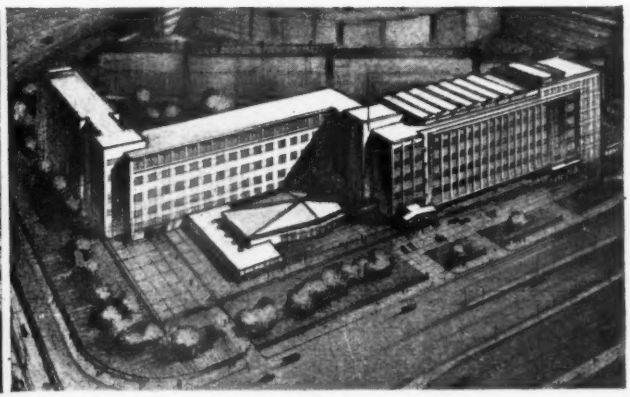
In reviewing the planning of Liverpool we could have written, if space permitted, on many other facets of the City's development: of the road system—of Queen's Drive, an exemplar of a ring road scheme or of the Mersey Tunnel; of the parks and open spaces; of the Otterspool Riverside promenade created by the tipping of two million tons of rubbish over 43 acres of muddy foreshore; or of the diversity of the social composition of Liverpudlians and how this may influence City development. But in concluding there is one further point we do wish to make. It is to stress the need for a focus to what we may call on-shore Liverpool. Socially, the City suffers because it offers little opportunity for the middle class to live near the centre of things; the majority of the business and professional men who work at the centre live outside Liverpool altogether—many of them live across the river on the Wirral peninsular. We gather there is a body of local opinion which believes that were the opportunity to be made many middle class families would jump at the chance of living within a short distance of the Pier Head.

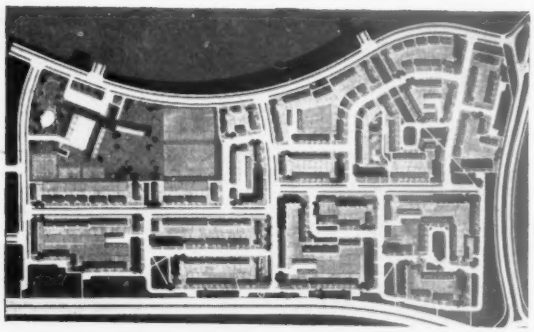
Liverpool, except to the most knowledgeable of its inhabitants, is a formless, incoherent mass. The spine of this whole conurbation is the river and once out of sight of the river, as the majority of the housing estates are, there is nothing to give any sense of form to the City. The most depressing part of the City is, of course, round the Central Areas. Practically entirely composed of working class housing, intermingled with shops and industries, there is no open space of any appreciable size for two miles or more. It is in this area that the most good could be achieved by some really imaginative planning on the part of the authorities. Liverpool has achieved a wide reputation for its vast acreages of cottage development—let it be the first city in these isles to undertake some multi-storey building. We know that they propose to build some ten-storey flats, but this is not what we mean by multi-storey. There is no doubt that in the universally praised Pimlico housing scheme in London with a density of 200 to the acre a considerable improvement could have been made if some of the blocks of flats had been allowed to go to 15 or 20 storeys. This is not anything like a skyscraper in the American sense, but it does mean that a fairly large amount of open space can be left between blocks. As far as the inhabitants are concerned, buildings over five storeys are bound to have lifts, so a difference between, say, eight storeys and fifteen is negligible in travelling time. It should be possible to lay a broad band of such multi-storey development running two miles north and south on a line just east of the Central Area of the City which could achieve several good ends. It could provide at least a small amount of vitally necessary open ground, it could enable much of the rehousing to be carried out without much overspill; it would keep the workers within easy reach of the docks and, it would produce, if the blocks were really well designed and laid out, an incentive for that portion of society which, at the moment, appears to have deserted the city, to return.

THE WORK OF THE ARCHITECTURAL AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF LIVERPOOL

The Architectural and Housing Department of the City of Liverpool undertakes for the Corporation all the architectural work in connection with the City's housing programme, as well as the many buildings required for education and other civic purposes. The Department is under the control of Dr. Ronald Bradbury, Ph.D., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., City Architect and Director of Housing, who succeeded Sir Lancelot Keay on his retirement in September, 1948. He is assisted by E. H. Bloomfield, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.Struct.E., the Deputy Director of Housing, and J. Dryburgh, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.I.C.S., A.M.T.P.I., the Principal Housing Architect, in the design and maintenance of housing estates. The general architectural work for the education programme, and the building requirements of the various committees of the corporation, are supervized by John Patterson, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.I.A.S., Deputy City Architect, with S. E. Mahon, A.R.I.B.A., Principal Architect (General). The Redevelopment Section of the Department, with A. Crighton, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., in charge, is controlled by the Deputy City Architect, and deals with the planning aspects of the Department's work, particularly such matters as slum clearance and central area redevelopment.

Dr. Ronald Bradbury, above left, is not a Liverpool man; he was born in Reading and educated, including his architectural education, at Manchester. Then followed three years at the Avery School of Architecture, Columbia University. Before the war, he was Senior Lecturer in Architecture at Durham University School of Architecture, King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne. He was also in partnership in private practice. During the war he was with MOLNS, at first on administrative work in the Northern Region and latterly in charge of the technical work in connection with the post-war training scheme for the building and civil engineering industries. He was appointed Director of Housing, City of Glasgow, in 1944. Married to an American, he has two children. In his spare time he paints still-life pictures in oils. Below are two projects from Dr. Bradbury's Department; left, a proposed central bus station and helicopter site; right, the proposed technical college in Bysom Street.

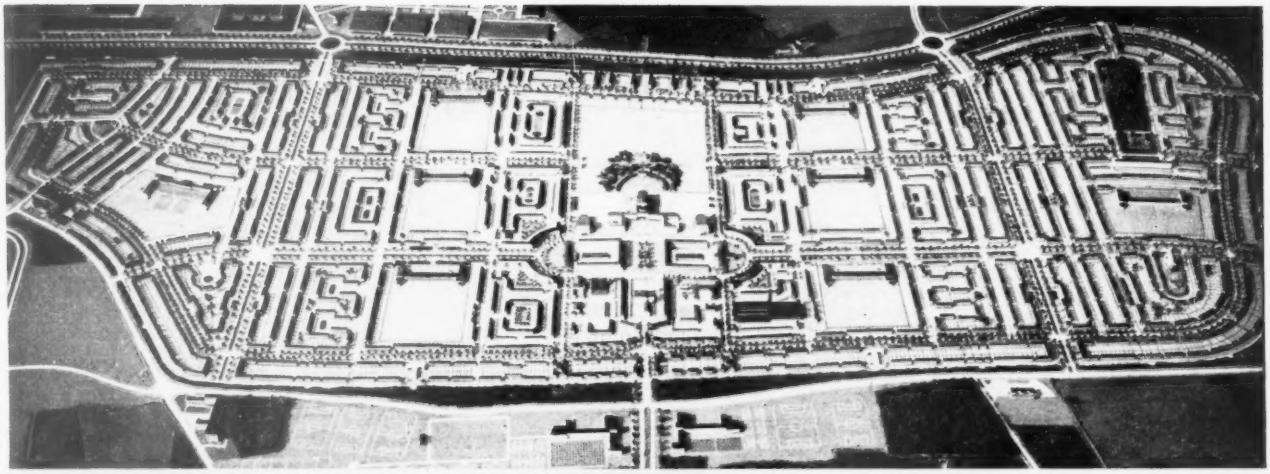




HOUSING

by the city architect's department

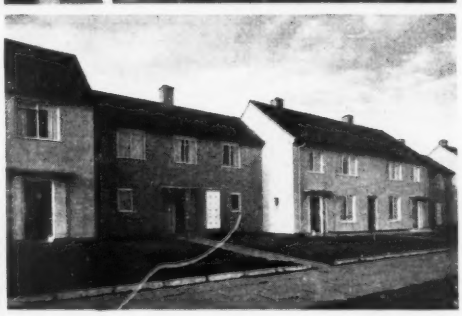
Some of the latest and best of the post-war housing work has been done at Kirkby, the estate which lies outside the city boundary. Left, layout, and below a general view, of a portion of the south neighbourhood unit. At the bottom of the page are six views of housing within the city boundary. The first example, below left, being typical of the kind of redevelopment going on. On the left of the photograph are older buildings being demolished and their replacement by new dwellings as those on the right. These three-storey flats are at Devonshire Place. Below centre, three-storey flats at Linnet Lane, built in a good class residential suburb by direct labour and let at medium rentals. Below right, three storey flats at Hardy Street, in the central area. Bottom left, blocks of three-storey flats at Chaucer Street built on the site of demolished slum properties. Bottom centre, two-storey flats for old people at the Brookhouse estate. Bottom right, houses at Woolton Grove, which have been built on land belonging to a private builder.



Housing

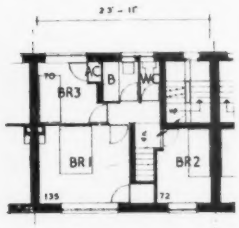
by the City Architect's Department

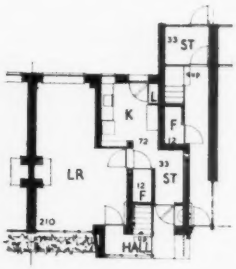
The Speke housing estate was laid out before the war. The whole of the estate, with the exception of the houses in the upper right-hand corner of the model shown at the top of the page, and the buildings in the civic centre, has been completed. To the modern critic this birds-eye view reveals many faults—the major being, perhaps, the monotony of the long straight rows of houses, but bearing in mind the date it was started, 1937, it represents a sound housing achievement. Out of 5,700 buildings proposed, 4,500 are tenanted. Above, from left to right are three general views : a typical terrace cottage development ; a block of three-storey terraced houses, and one of four blocks of grouped houses. Right, a group of neighbourhood shops on the Speke estate. Below right, the layout of the first part of the Croxteth housing estate for 2,000 dwellings. Below, a terrace of two- and three-bedroom dwellings with front access to store and rubbish bin. Bottom right, traditional houses providing variety between "no-fines" concrete houses.

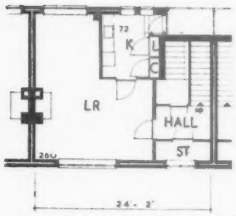


HOUSING, MEMORIALS AND FACTORY

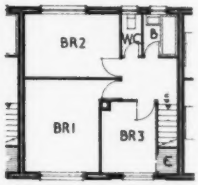
by the City Architect's Department

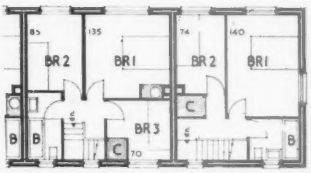


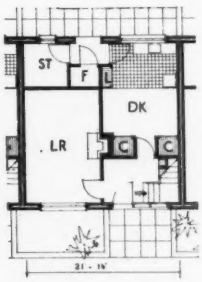




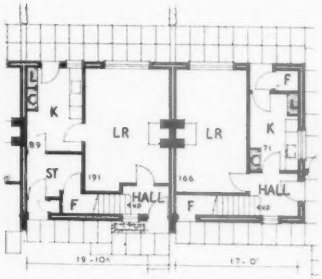
Ground, first, second and third floors of flatted maisonettes for 4 and 5 persons of 790 sq. ft. and 1,115 sq. ft. gross area, respectively



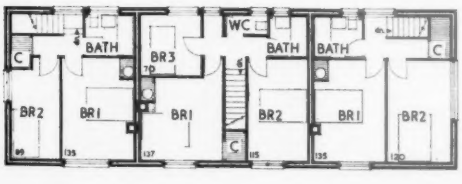


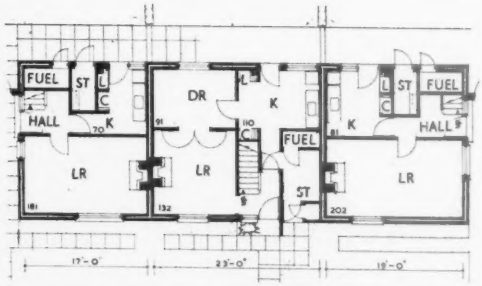


Ground and first floor plans of 5-person house of 919 sq. ft gross area

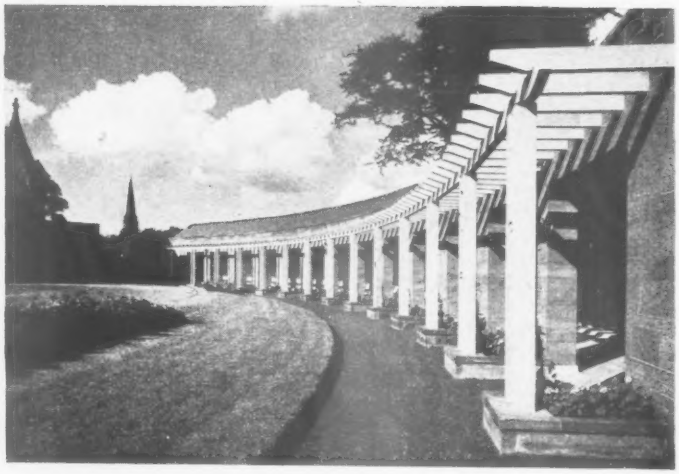


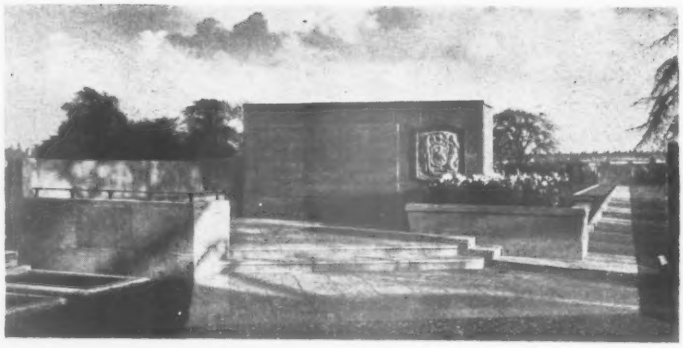
Ground and first floor plans of 4- and 3-person houses of 795 sq. ft. and 680 sq. ft. gross area respectively



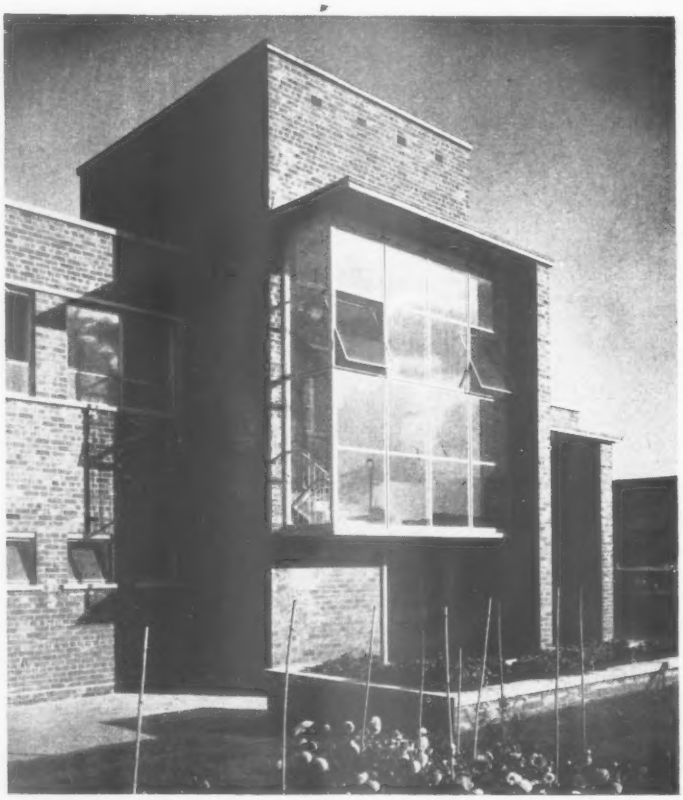


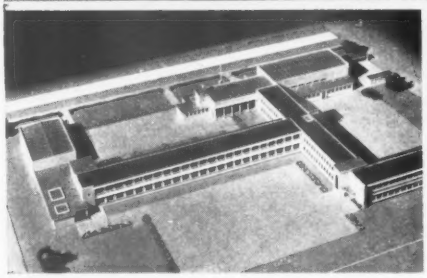
Ground and first floor plans of 3-, 5- and 4-person houses of 680 sq. ft., 920 sq. ft. and 760 sq. ft. gross area respectively

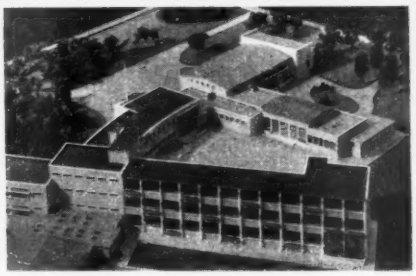


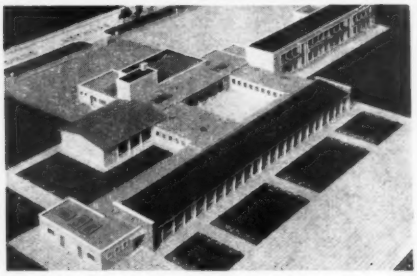


Top, the Columbarium, and above, a communal grave for 554 air-raid victims, both at Anfield Cemetery. Below, main entrance to a factory at Aintree, built by the Corporation.





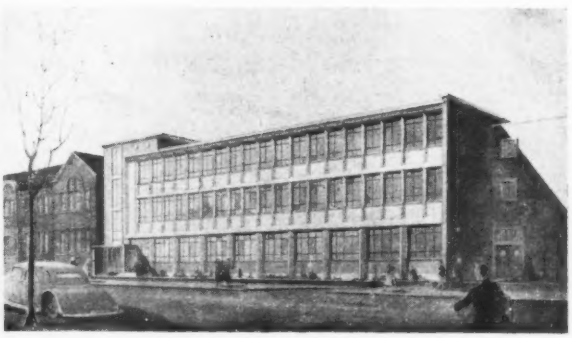




SCHOOLS

by the City Architect's Department

Top, the main elevation of Speke secondary modern school No. 1. Above, from left to right, models of three schools under construction: county secondary modern school No. 2, at Speke, Childwall Hall county college, and Speke primary school. Right, Abbots Lea special school. Below left: new chemistry laboratory and art room, Stonehouse residential college, being a conversion of existing stables. Below centre: part of the facade of Riversdale technical college. Below right: a perspective of main elevation of Old Swan technical college. This building is now nearing completion.



On this and the following page is an account of architects in Liverpool based on a very short stay in that huge city. It serves in part as an introduction to the pages which follow, where the members of a few of the many architectural firms and a selection of some of their post-war work is described and illustrated. The illustration, left, is of the lovely Bluecoat Chambers. Most appropriately, it houses a Society of Arts, the Sandon Studios Society and the Liverpool Architectural Society. Blitzed, it has been restored by A. E. L. Bower, of Shepheard and Bower.

THE ARCHITECT IN LIVERPOOL

TO be asked, "Are you a southerner?" within five minutes of arriving in Liverpool suggests that some invisible frontier has been crossed. And this impression is confirmed after a short walk through the streets. Even allowing for an unusual number of negroes, lascars, Indians, Irish, Americans, Welsh and a dozen other nationalities (which litter the streets like the pages of the *Geographical Magazine* come suddenly to life) the bearing and manner of the native Liverpudlian shows him to be of a harder, rougher breed than the man from the south. This toughness has been surely transferred into the architecture. To the casual observer there is not a beautiful building in the whole of the city. Handsome, yes, attractive, possibly, but nothing so feminine as beautiful. The buildings are large and black, the mouldings and carvings coarse and blacker. Even such a harmless pattern as that of bricks and mortar is toughened by the act of blackening the mortar until it matches, or is darker than, the surrounding brick in tone. As a result the most inoffensive cottage, or graceful terrace has an air of having rubbed its face in grime in order to avoid being thought cissy.

And yet, oddly enough, Liverpool has the only architectural school which positively draws students away from the London area. The University Schools of Architecture and Civic Design are equal to the best that London can produce. It might well be wondered what the influence of this intense course of architectural education has had on the Liverpudlian.

preservation

For it is Professor Lionel Budden's view that no commercial town or port has been more ruthless towards its architectural heritage. This may be due to two causes—firstly the immense confidence of the Liverpudlians, in their heyday, in themselves and in their ability always to improve on what has gone before. And secondly the tough-minded architects' tendency to insist on robust materials which commit visual suicide within a short time of being erected. The principal building material for the major buildings has nearly always been a dark gritstone. The naturally light-absorbing qualities of this material is rapidly doubled by atmospheric pollution so that the citizen becomes as oblivious of the architecture which surrounds him as he is of the dirt which settles on it. Pollution blacks out the buildings into a haze of mouldings, soot and shadows so that they fail to intrude upon the eye of the passer-by. In addition, what the eye doesn't see the heart doesn't grieve about, so, if a building is suddenly removed no ordinary citizen could begin to envisage what was once there, or know, therefore, what he is missing.

heavy humour

At any event, the result is that there is only a handful of buildings remaining today which are worth seeing. In compensation the city has its architectural jokes—once again, in a rather heavy form—such as putting a statue of Queen Victoria on top of a public lavatory, or, in more innocent vein, building the jambs of the dock gates in the form of chess rooks, split in half, to accommodate the heavy steel doors which slide into the thickness of the wall. Also regarded as a joke by many Liverpool architects is Oriel Chambers. To Sir Charles Reilly it was the oddest building in Liverpool, although it is hard to see why. Oriel Chambers is a block of offices, which has been damaged by bombs, but is otherwise structurally sound. The bombs have revealed that it is a cast-iron building with thick panel in-filling and brick-arch floors. The cast-iron columns and beams are slotted together in a delightfully simple way, and the façades consist of boxed out, or oriel, windows between columns. It is as simply functional as the technical knowledge of that time could make it. Remembering its date, 1864, it is to be hoped that Liverpool antiquarians will seek its preservation.

the architects

Liverpool architects can be roughly divided into two camps. There are those who work in the city centre, jumbled together amongst every kind of office in large gaunt Victorian buildings now slightly the worse for wear (the equivalent of Westminster, in London). And there is the other camp which works in Rodney Street—a long terrace of early nineteenth century Georgian—the equivalent of Gower Street, in London. This street runs along the same ridge as the site of the Anglican Cathedral. These two camps have a common meeting place in the Bluecoat Chambers, their headquarters, which is itself a warren of architects' offices and artists' studios. On the whole, as this division into areas implies, it would appear that the architects who work in the city possess a more finely adjusted business sense than the æsthetes on the hill. But there are sufficient exceptions to this to disprove everything.

However, there is no denying that Rodney Street lies on the way to Abercromby Square, and Abercromby Square is to the Liverpool architect what Bedford Square is to the London architect: the place where all those darn students hang out. (It was a student, of course, who said that Rodney Street, which lies below Abercromby Square, between it and the city centre, was the place where the more reactionary Gaderene swine dug their heels in.)

the architectural school

Abercromby Square is right in the centre of the great Professor Holford's plan for a university precinct. At the moment it has the rather seedy air of all squares which were once residential and are now empty by night. Three houses in one corner form a façade block of administrative offices for the School, and a large extension built in the 'thirties in a carefully *moderne* style houses the larger studios. To an ex-AA student the atmosphere is not unfamiliar. The Liverpool School, we all know, was built up into its present state of international

Below, a meeting of the council of the Liverpool Architectural Society in their new Council Room in Bluecoat Chambers. Facing the camera are, left to right, Malcolm Gilling, Hon. Secretary; F. J. M. Ormrod, President, and George V. Collie, secretary, of Hodgson & Morris, accountants, who has probably a closer and longer knowledge of the society than anyone else. Right, at the reception before the annual dinner which was attended by architects outside Liverpool as well as by Liverpool builder Bob Lloyd, right.

repute largely by the efforts of the late Sir Charles Reilly. The glamour connected with this great name has now begun to wear off and those who knew him, while still as loyal as ever, and as certain as ever of his possession of great powers for creating enthusiasm in his students, nevertheless are prepared to temper their praise with a certain amount of friendly criticism. It is certainly true to say that he would never have managed to build up the School in the way he did if he had not had such an able lieutenant in Professor Lionel Budden. After Reilly's retirement there was the inevitable reaction felt, and expressed, that things would not be the same without him. Certainly Professor Lionel Budden's ways were scholarly rather than flamboyant, but he brought to his task as principal the same abilities which enabled him, as Reilly's second in command, to keep the School running with extreme efficiency.

However, it must be stated that the Liverpool School is rather an insidious institution in that its students have managed to attain an extraordinary large number of senior positions in public architectural offices. Probably no one has ever done an exact count—but almost certainly the Liverpool School would lead the vast majority of schools in the production of good official architects.

The new principal of the school is, of course, Robert Gardner-Medwin—yet another example of Liverpool students making good. His views on architectural matters should not be unfamiliar to JOURNAL readers, but it as yet too early to note any marked change of emphasis in the school curriculum due to his influence. In one respect Robert Gardner-Medwin is extremely fortunate. He takes over the school as the last of the inflated post-war years of students goes through the school. From 1953 he will have a school back to its normal size of about 250 students.

civic design

Just across the Square from the architectural school, snug in the only modern building in the centre of Liverpool, is the white-maned Professor of Civic Design, Gordon Stephenson, eager to snatch up the little graduates of architecture for a further year's study in civic design. The work being undertaken here is amongst the most valuable in the country as regards what everyone else lazily and inaccurately calls town and country planning. Here is to be found the beginnings of systematic research into this vital subject, and a staff of lecturers who could awaken interest in the most lethargic and cynical visitor. Deputy to Professor Stephenson, and Senior Lecturer, is R. E. M. McCaughan, a tall, slight Irishman with that breadth and liveliness of mind, coupled with sound scholarship, which makes each of his lectures a source of inspiration to his students. He will talk, like many Irishmen, by the hour, and with considerable charm of manner, while sorting out his large collection of slides, and every now and then passing the odd picture of some slight indelicacy or aptness across to his visitor to enliven the proceedings.

the architectural society

Most provincial architectural societies lack life. The exception, at any rate for the moment, is the Liverpool Society. The President, F. J. M. Ormrod, and his secretary, Malcolm Gilling have managed to inject a burst of activity into the Society. Both are charming, unassuming men who know to a fine art how to make a meeting a success. The key to their achievement in stimulating the life of the society is largely their own enthusiasm. But they have, in addition, a modesty and kindliness of manner which puts a restive audience at ease. And, not least, an appreciation of the value of food and drink to liven up potentially dull and routine occasions.

One of the advantages of being an architect in a city the size of Liverpool is that there is a sufficient number of architects to avoid the animosities and rivalries which tend to disrupt the smaller architectural societies. With their enlarged quarters at Bluecoat Chambers the Liverpool Architectural Society has now every opportunity for becoming a really influential force in the city. Architects in Liverpool are true to form as far as relaxation is concerned. Sketching, of course, comes first. Every other architect admits, if somewhat shamefacedly, that he sketches, and some, like Philip S. P. Morter, whose Christmas card for the ABS should be familiar to you, are extremely talented. The other pursuit to which architects are peculiarly susceptible in Liverpool would seem to be sailing. Many sail to the Lake District, a few, like Miss Rutherford, dare the Mersey Estuary. It seems everywhere the same, architecture and ships go hand in hand.

The city acquired, rather late in its life, a sudden craving for the arts. This craving coincided, fortunately for them, with the rise of the Pre-Raphaelites. As a result the city's Art Gallery has a wide range of their work. Early in the nineteen-hundreds a small group of artists formed the Sandon Studio's Society with their headquarters in the Bluecoat School. It was this society which by ceaseless propaganda eventually ensured the preservation of the building and its use as a centre for the arts, for exhibition purposes, and for artists' studios. The venture is still partly unsuccessful, in that there is a debt of £18,000 and an annual deficit of about £700. It is hard to believe, however, that it could ever fail. The Liverpool citizen at last seems to have realized that here is one building with which he can ease his vandalistic conscience.

annual dinner

The most recent major event of the Liverpool architectural society was the annual dinner. It was, in many ways, including the menu, like all such events: a sufficiency of food and drink and a superfluity of speech. Yet the speeches by the Liverpudlians were particularly interesting because they produced largely nothing but praise for the city. Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, M.P., for the West Derby Division of Liverpool, spoke of the three architectural approaches to Liverpool. By the Mersey Tunnel; from the north, "there one feels the majesty and matchless performance of our seaborne trade," and from the air "to see the sweep of the Mersey and the lights beginning to twinkle . . . The great buildings which mark the triumphs of architecture in Liverpool standing up against the western light, and the extending line of housing . . . on the ground below." The Lord Mayor, Alderman Albert Morrow, said, "The job of making Liverpool a city of beauty lies largely in the hands of the architects, I know from what I have seen that it is in good hands." Sir Alfred Shennan said, "Great new housing developments are growing daily . . . Many new schools have been built . . ." there were "haunting gaps in the centre of the city," and "very soon some 22,000 people will be living at Speke without churches, cinemas, community centres or public houses," and, finally, "we must proceed . . . with the remaking of the older and obsolete central residential areas of the city."

These short quotations are straightforward enough remarks, but they did not sound at the dinner, nor do they read now, as though they were the words of men who lived and worked day and night in the heart of this fearsomely large city. The words seem, like the speakers, to be air, or limousine, borne. The architect's battle in Liverpool has to be fought on the ground, by men who know and understand every inch of it. Liverpool streets, right to the centre, are mean and dirty. There are no quiet squares, no pleasant residential areas within a mile of the centre. The bulk of the city centre is rotting fast, and not one of the august speakers seemed able to give more than token phrases, when speaking to the city's architects, to show the degree to which they understood their heavy responsibilities. A pity, because architects need no rhetoric on their own subject.

bedtime story . . . .

It should be realized that Liverpool is the centre for architects over a wide area around. After the dinner and speeches just mentioned two of the visiting architects wandered through the town to see the sights. Eventually they found their way into a low-ceilinged basement room, economically furnished with four worn sofas and two kitchen tables. Here, to a gramophone, they could dance and drink until dawn. You can visualise these middle-aged architects, immaculate in tails, twirling round on the floor each with a bored young woman intent on keeping her flower-embroidered nylons unharmed. "Tell me, Charlie dear," breathed one in the broad hard vowels of Ulster (where, of course, she'd never been) "tell me, dear," she asked as she danced, gin in hand, "what are you? A waiter, dear, or do you lead a band?"

Sometimes, one wonders.

Top left, Audrey Rutherford, one of the jury who awarded the Honan prize of £50 to K. W. Patterson, shown above left, being congratulated by the President of the Liverpool Architectural Society, F. J. M. Ormrod. With Miss Rutherford is C. W. Matthewman, who inaugurated the Matthewman Scholarship for research and travel, which Miss Rutherford won last year and used to study laboratories in America. Miss Rutherford is in the office of Weightman and Bullen and is working on a scheme for a Medical School for Liverpool University (see page 776). *The new principal of the School of Architecture is Robert Gardner-Medwin (top right) who took over this year from Professor Lionel Budden, above right, who has been principal of the school since Professor Reilly retired in* 1933.

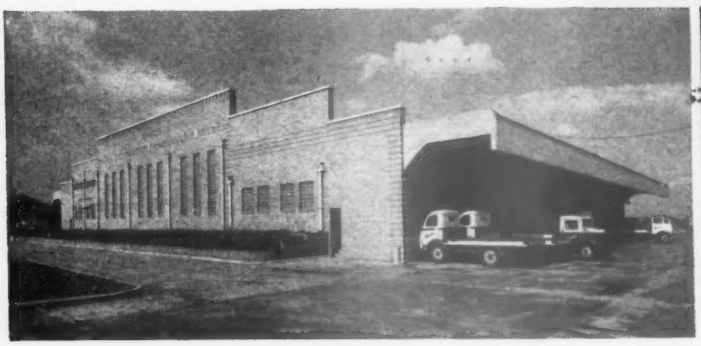
There are dozens of architects' offices in Liverpool—very many more than we could hope to cover in the few pages at our disposal. On this and the following nine pages are most of those firms whose names are familiar all over the British Isles to those interested in architecture, together with some of those firms who are taking a specially active part in the rebuilding of the city. With one or two exceptions, all the buildings illustrated are in, or about, Liverpool. The names in full of the architects, assistants, consultants and general and sub-contractors responsible for the buildings are published on pages 777-779.

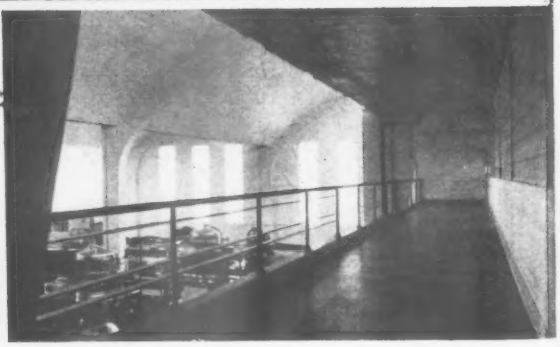
THE ARCHITECTS AND THEIR POST-WAR WORK IN

LIVERPOOL

Sir Alfred E. Shennan

Alderman Sir Alfred Shennan, as Leader of the Conservative Party in the City Council and Chairman of the City's Post-War Redevelopment Committee is probably the only British architect in such an influential and eminent position in local Government. In addition, he is also head of a large architectural practice in Liverpool, with an office staff of twenty-three. His office has been for nearly forty years in North John Street, in the heart of the city. Today, it is housed in a massive brick and stone-faced block, under the shadow of one of Herbert Rowse's tall ventilating towers, which he built himself between the wars. An honorary M.A. of Liverpool University, he is also an honorary freeman of the City. He ignored his father's trade, building, and became articled to a private firm of architects. He is a man of forthright views and very ready to speak his mind. "Architecture," he said, "is in the doldrums. Architects today don't seem to have sufficient energy, enterprise or ambition." He feels that both the RIBA and the Liverpool Architectural Society could have done more to help architects in private practice, though when it was suggested to him that with his considerable talent and energies he should set a lead his abrupt reply was: "I have no spare time." He said that he was very happy about the proposed plan for Liverpool. The ring road, he thought, would bring credit on the planners of our time—future generations will say that we have done well. Asked his views on the possibility of building blocks of flats in the centre of more than four storeys he replied: "I'm not a flat dweller, I think they are a menace at any time. I don't believe in herding the people." With high blocks of flats, he went on "people get up there and some never think of coming down again. Although some, I am afraid, will have to be built in Liverpool, we shall, however, try to keep them to a minimum." Some of his recent buildings are: above right, a printing works in the city centre; right, a factory at Speke, Liverpool, planned by Cyril Townend, resident architect of Lockheed Hydraulic Brake Co., Ltd., and carried out by Sir Alfred Shennan and Partners. Below, interior and exterior of a new dairy at Fazakerley for Messrs. J. Hanson & Sons, Ltd.



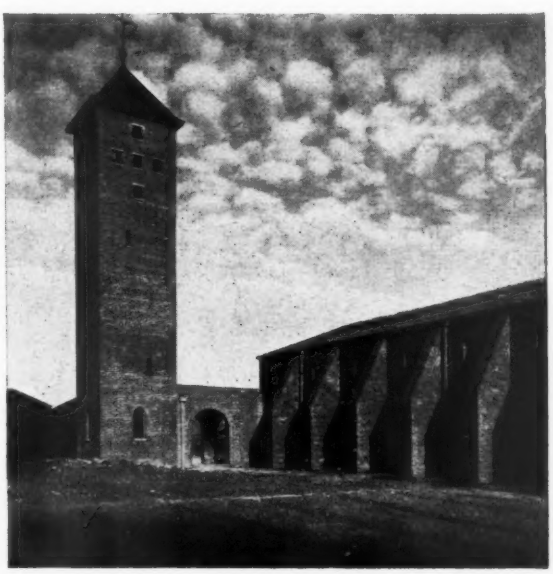


Herbert J. Rowse

Of all the architects in Liverpool none has made a greater mark on the City as it is today than Herbert J. Rowse. His designs for the Mersey Tunnel, of which the Ventilating Building at George's Dock is shown above left, are world famous, and his blocks of offices such as India Buildings, above, and the Martin's Bank Building, in which he has his own office, are amongst the largest in the town centre. Owing to illness, following a visit to India for the MOW, so much of the work of his office is being undertaken by his associate, Donald Bradshaw, shown below left. Although temporarily not so active, Herbert Rowse is nevertheless working as hard as many a fit man, such is his tremendous vitality. He is keenly interested in the replanning and rebuilding of Liverpool and acknowledges the great amount of work which the City Engineer and Planning Officer and the City Architect have accomplished. He would like to see an attempt made to rediscover, so far as is practicable, the historical framework, or anatomy, of the city. He feels that the modern city must be broken down into small communities within which a varied social pattern might healthily exist. Donald Bradshaw, who was trained partly at the Liverpool School under Professor Reilly and partly with private firms, has been for thirty years with Mr. Rowse. The two buildings by Herbert Rowse shown here were both built prewar, and were damaged by bombing—India Building, above, was completely gutted by fire. However, the steel frame survived, and, except for modifications in the interior planning and in detailing, to conform with more contemporary ideas, the building has been rebuilt just as it was. The Ventilation Building, above left, was shattered internally by a land mine, and part of the structure destroyed by bombs. No fire occurred and it was again possible to carry out reconstruction in an identical form.

F. X. Velarde

Known everywhere for his sensitive church designs, Mr. Velarde has just completed a church at Greasby. This is outside Liverpool, but we illustrate it here because, like so many Liverpool architects, he has no major work in the town itself. For a time during the Great War, he was in the Royal Navy, and, on demobilization, at the age of 21, he spent a year at the Liverpool School of Art and then five years under Professor Reilly in the School of Architecture. Wholly engrossed in his work, he does not believe an architect can have a full social or athletic life and remain an architect in the true sense of the word. He has a great love of ships and he delights in the way the design of a ship is composed entirely of practical things. He feels that many architects "live in fairyland—but we are essentially a practical profession." He thinks that all architects should be trained in logic and some practical philosophy. The Greasby church, right, is of brick-arched construction (no steel was allocated), costing £16,000.

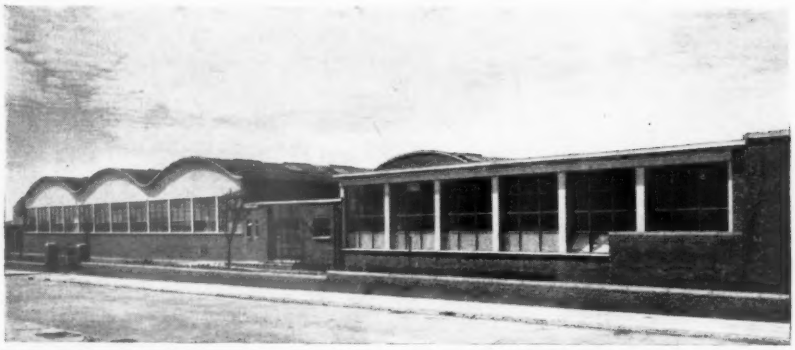


Ormrod & Banister

Francis Ormrod, left, the President of the Liverpool Architectural Society, qualified from the Liverpool School, as did his partner, Harry Banister, in 1931, and worked for some time as assistant to the firm of Quiggen & Gee. On getting the offer of a first job, a shop for the Liverpool Co-operative Society, he set up in partnership with Banister in 1932. Since then the firm has done a great deal of shop and industrial work. On the right, from top to bottom, photographed in Liverpool's changeable winter weather, are: new headquarters for the West Lancashire Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Association, Edge Lane, a county primary school at Teulon Street, and a factory extension at Aintree for W. & R. Jacob & Co. Both partners are married and relax by sailing flying 15's on Windermere, or, in the case of Ormrod, by travel abroad.

Willink & Dod

The firm was originally Willink & Thicknesse, which Harold Dod (seated) joined as a partner in 1920. Both his partners, however, have since died, and he now works in partnership with Malcolm Gilling, the present secretary of the Liverpool Architectural Society. A contemporary with Professor Budden and Herbert Rowse at the Liverpool School under Prof. Reilly Harold Dod lectured at the School before joining the staff of Willink & Thicknesse to work on the head office building of the Cunard Steamship Company. During the Great War he served as staff captain to a Major Montgomery, who is now Field-Marshal Montgomery, and after the war entered into partnership with Willink & Thicknesse, designing interiors for the post-war Cunard ships. A past-president of the Liverpool Architectural Society, and recently appointed J.P., he has done work for Liverpool University, as well as schools, offices and factories. Malcolm Gilling, once a Reilly "office-boy," became a brilliant student and joined the firm on qualifying. Married, with two children, he relaxes from architecture by gardening and sailing—with the Looe fishing fleet. Some of the firm's recent work is shown right. Above right, exterior and interior of offices and factory for C. H. Crichton's ship-repair works. Right, Birkenhead Technical College, the largest in the north, under construction.



William L. Lowe & Partners

This firm incorporates the firm of Gray, Evans & Crossley, which has been going since 1910. William Lowe (nearer camera) was a junior partner who took over the firm in 1941. In partnership with Mr. Lowe is Brian Ferguson, who rejoined the firm after the war. Both were articled students, and were originally in Southport, where they still have offices. In their spare time, William Lowe gardens and Brian Ferguson sketches and takes photos. Amongst post-war work is shown, top, a furniture factory at Fazakerley; centre, extreme left, a canteen at Queen's Dock; centre left, offices for the Liverpool City Caterers; bottom, extreme left and left, the refronted Palais de Luxe, and St. James' cinemas.

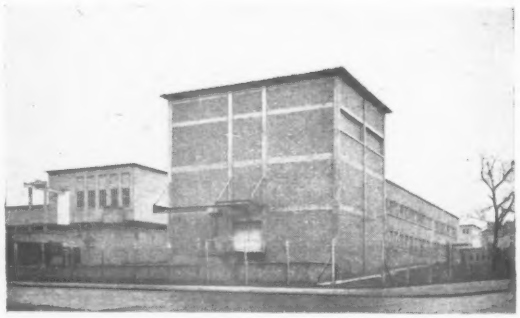
G. de C. Fraser, Son & Gearey

The senior member of this firm, Gerald de Courcey Fraser, died last month at the age of seventy-nine. The practice, in which Mr. Fraser took an active interest until the last, is being carried on by his son, M. G. Fraser, left, above, and his partner, K. W. Gearey.

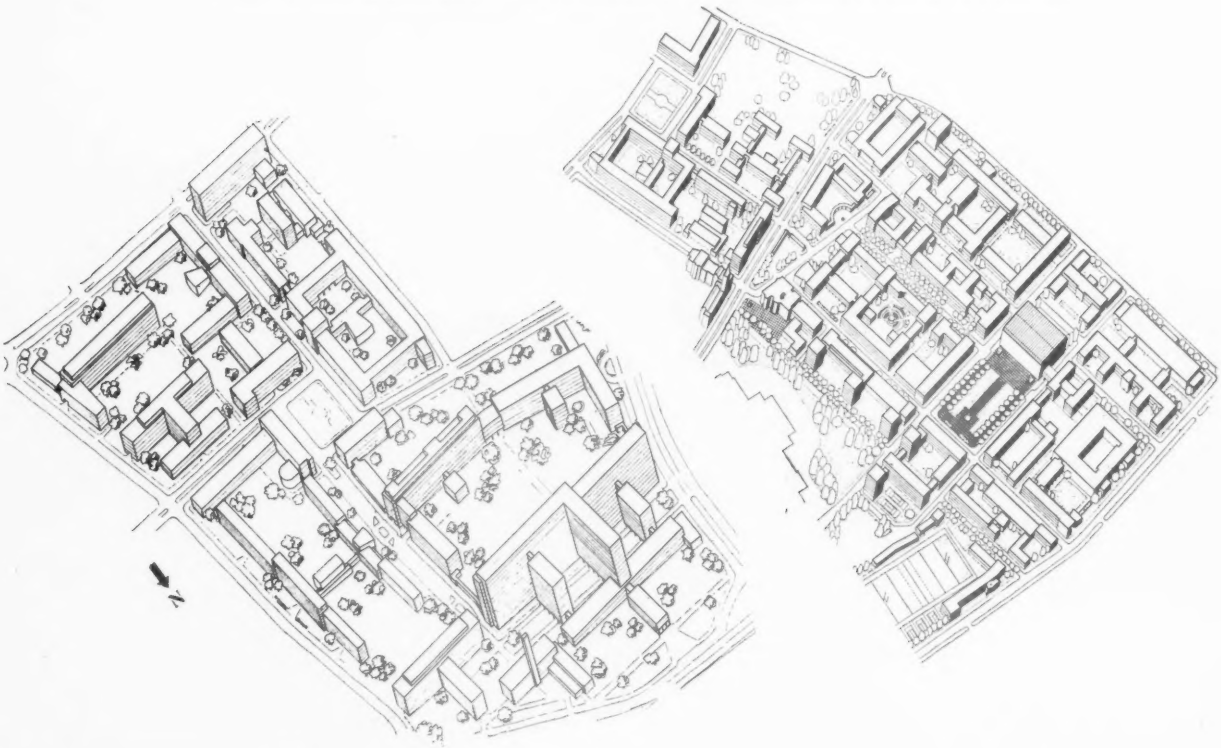
M. G. Fraser was two years at the Liverpool School before joining the army, from which he was invalided out in 1945, when he recommenced his studies, taking his RIBA finals in twelve months. K. W. Gearey was also at the Liverpool School, and worked for Wells Coates and for Derek Bridgwater before joining G. de C. Fraser, whose daughter he married. The firm are engaged on rebuilding the very large department store for Lewis's, shown top, right, (fashion floor by Bronek Katz and R. Vaughan, above right) and also Blackler's Store, above left. Top, left, a project of shop and offices, for Messrs. H. Samuel, Ltd.

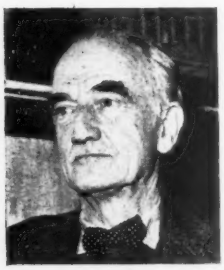
William Holford

Professor William Holford is a national or rather, international, figure in the world of architecture and town planning, so he comes into a survey of Liverpool architects only because it is in Liverpool he runs one of his three offices, in this case in association with Ward Shennan (shown below left). Born and educated in South Africa, Professor Holford was a brilliant student of the Liverpool School, winning a Rome scholarship in 1930. Malcolm Gilling can still recall assisting Holford on his Rome scheme when a Reilly "office boy." He was a Florence Bursar in 1935 and Professor of Civic Design at the University until 1936.



Ward Shennan, however, is Liverpool born and bred and for four years was at the Liverpool School of architecture. He has been with Professor Holford since 1946 and before the war he practised with his father in Birkenhead. Ward Shennan has also had a reputation as a rugger player. A former captain of Cheshire—playing scrum half and back-row forward—he still takes a close interest in the game and is secretary of the Cheshire Rugby Football Union. Above right is a view of the Nuclear Physics Research Laboratory for the University of Liverpool which was illustrated in the JOURNAL of February 21, 1952. This building is one of the post-war developments of the University, for whom Professor Holford prepared a plan which was published in 1949. An axonometric sketch of his proposals is shown below right. At the bottom can be seen the outline of the proposed Roman Catholic cathedral, and above it, to the right, the proposed development of Abercrombie Square with, in the bottom right hand corner of the square, the diagrammatic block which has since been realised in Professor Gordon Stephenson's Civic Design building (see page 773) which will eventually be the Institute of Mathematics for the Faculty of Science. Below left is an axonometric sketch of Professor Holford's proposals for a Medical Teaching Centre for Liverpool, which will be on a site immediately to the west of the University.



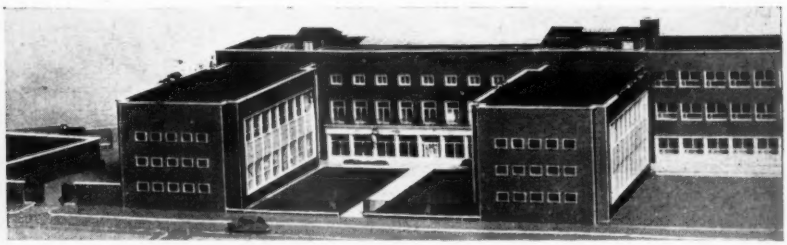


Leonard Barnish

"I was B.C." (before Charles), said Leonard Barnish, one of the oldest of Liverpool architects still in practice, when asked where and when he trained. His work is mainly outside Liverpool, such as the Christ Church Junior School (perspective, right) for the Birkenhead Education Committee, on which work has just commenced. Always in private practice and a winner of competitions, he is a member of the Wirral Society of Arts and a former member of the Sandon Society. In his spare time he paints and fishes. He has strong views on ceiling heights. He worked hard to break the eight-foot ceiling limit, and quotes Frank Lloyd Wright in support of his argument.

Harold E. Davies & Son

H. Hinchcliffe Davies is the fourth generation of architects practising in Liverpool, and his son Anthony, promises to be the fifth, although, unlike his father, he was trained at the Architectural Association School, London, instead of the Liverpool School, and is now working for a local authority. Before the war Hinchcliffe Davies was a partner of Sir Patrick Abercrombie, and after the war was in charge of reconstruction in Germany. His most important project, and certainly one of the most important projects for the city, is the new Liverpool Corn Exchange which is to be built on the old site of the blitzed Exchange. A model and sketch of this project are shown above. The site has been extended so as to provide two floors for car parking. The principal planning problem was to superimpose ten storeys of offices, with a penthouse club at the top, above a large Spot Market and a News Room which both required good daylight conditions. The solution is a dumbell-shaped office block with a combination of top and clear storey lighting for the main rooms on the ground floor. Construction: reinforced concrete frame for the spine block with the outer beams standing above the floors, and box frame construction for the end blocks. The exterior will be veneered in thin slabs of Portland stone. Cost: first phase starting January, about £200,000. Total cost: £950,000.

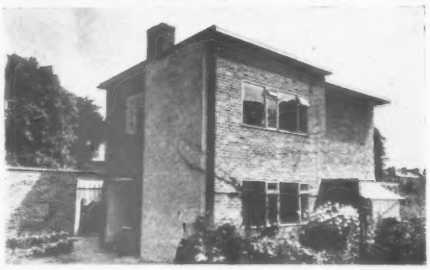


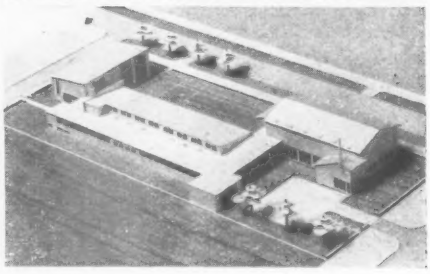
Stephenson, Young & Partners

Professor Gordon Stephenson, in addition to being head of the Department of Civic Design of Liverpool University, runs a practice in partnership with Robertson R. Young. Liverpool born and Liverpool trained he has worked for Wallace Harrison in the USA as well as for two years in Le Corbusier's office. In addition to his work by day for Corbusier he studied town planning by night and then studied for a further two years at the Massachussetts Institute of Technology. After two years with Professor Holford working on Ordnance factories and hostels during the war he moved to the MOTCP where he started a Planning Technique Section, specialising in the study of central areas. Finally he became Professor of the Department of Civic Design in 1948. His partner, Robertson R. Young, breaks away from what is almost a tradition amongst Liverpool architects in that, in addition to going to the Liverpool School for three years, he was apprenticed to MacLaren Souter & Salmond of Dundee. Above are two of the designs by this firm. Left: new building for the Department of Civic Design in Abercromby Square, illustrated in the JOURNAL *of April 3, 1952, and a design for the new Inorganic and Physical Chemistry Laboratories for Liverpool University, now under construction (see the* JOURNAL *of December 13, 1951).*

Herbert Thearle

Mr. Thearle, who has offices in Rodney Street, was articled to Sir Arnold Thornely (of Briggs & Thornely who won a competition for the Liverpool Dock Board Building) and also went to the Liverpool School. He qualified in 1925. His brother, Laurence Bennett Thearle, is also an architect. He has also done, in addition to his practice, some part time teaching at the Liverpool School, and his spare-time hobbies are painting, photography and model yacht sailing. He has three children, but none are likely, he says, to be architects. Some of his post-war work is shown here. Above right: A war damage reinstatement of the Nurse's Home for the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital. The building was damaged by a bomb and besides being restored has had an extra floor added. Total cost £12,284. Right, war damage reinstatement to pair of houses in Ullett Road. The client insisted on the retention of bay windows, but the opportunity was taken of improving the planning. Walls are of 9-in. brickwork, and the stairs of concrete with hardwood treads. Below right: House at Grassendale. A house for elderly people with a bathroom upstairs and downstairs, so as to allow the owners to accommodate a retainer upstairs if necessary. Construction, traditional; heating by slow combustion stove in the hall with four radiators in the principal rooms; hot water, immersion heater supplementing back boiler to living room fire. Bottom right: church at Speke on which work has just started. Below: an extension to the Alsop High School at Walton. Additions consist of an assembly hall, library and art room, with a common entrance or exhibition hall. The assembly hall seats 540 at ground floor level and 190 in a balcony.



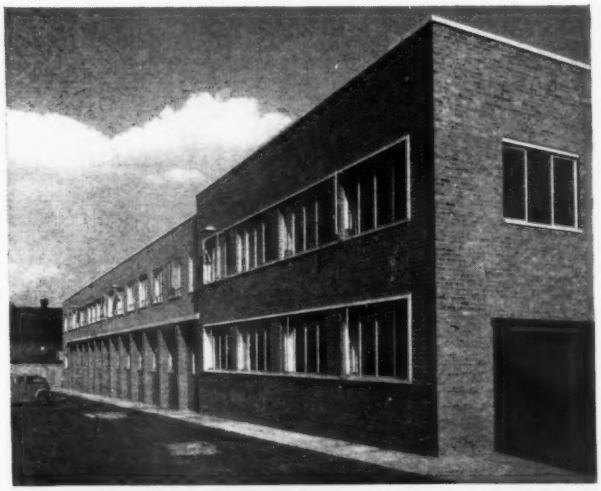


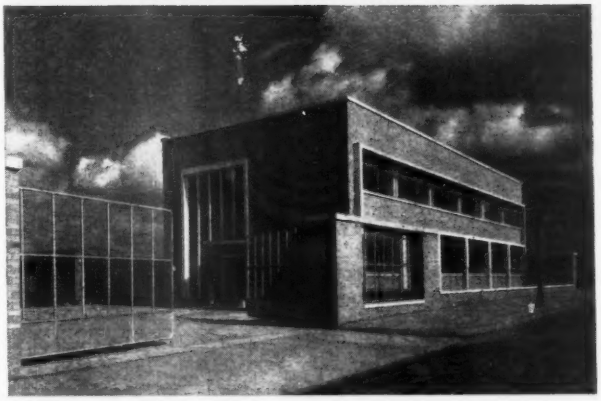
Ernest A. Newton

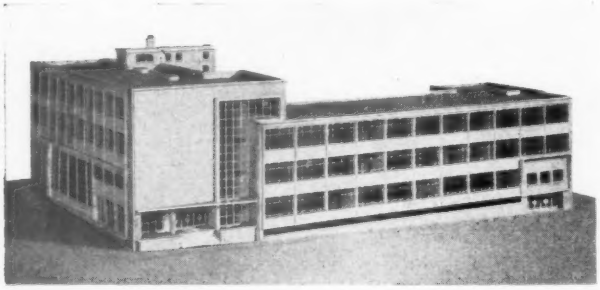
Architects may be used to persuading sculptors to do work for their buildings but they don't often become subjects for sculpture themselves. When Jacob Epstein met Ernest A. Newton he likened his head to that of Chiang Kai-Shek's. The outcome of this was a request to sculpt it with the result seen left: It is a very good likeness. Mr. Newton runs a small office in Rodney Street. He was trained at the Liverpool School just after the Great War on a special grant for ex-service men (he had been in the Royal Artillery). He then worked for Francis Jones of Manchester for six years before setting up in his own private practice in that city for the next twenty years, doing work for Lloyds Bank, as well as building pubs, a road house and a large garage. After the last war Mr. Newton returned to Liverpool, his home town. He has two children, a daughter who is a commercial artist and a son who is a horologist. His most recent building in Liverpool is shown right, the new headquarters for the League of Welldoers, a Liverpool benevolent organization.

Quiggin & Gee

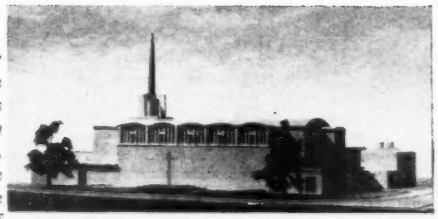
The firm of Quiggin & Gee was founded in 1919 by Edgar Quiggin (who died in 1950) and by Ernest Gee, who took E. H. Cornes and G. R. S. Hoskins into Partnership in 1947, and A. E. Rice became a Partner in 1952. The two former have both been senior assistants in the firm for some years. All were at the Liverpool School of Architecture except for Mr. Hoskins, who received his training in the firm of which he is now a partner. Their offices in Old Hall Street are in an enormous, heavy, nineteenth century cotton office building, with large windows and a most impressive cast-iron staircase with open risers in a toplit stairwell lavishly tiled from top to bottom. Mr. Gee has been both the Secretary and President of the Liverpool Architectural Society, and has also been a member of the Cheshire T.A. Association for over twenty years. Amongst the firm's post-war buildings are ; above right, administration building for Alfred Holt, a shipping company. It is built with load-bearing brick walls, steel beams and precast concrete floors. Right, technical service laboratory at Speke for Beck Koller & Co. (England), Limited, a firm who produce artificial resins for paints and plastics. In one room artificial conditions of the weather in all types of climate can be imitated. Construction : steel frame, 14½-in. brick external walls, reinforced concrete floors and roof. Below right, office building with canteen and welfare facilities for Jas. Dowie & Co., Ltd., a shipping company, and a number of associated companies. Construction : steel frame on 20-ft. piles, 16-in. brick cavity walls, hollow tile and reinforced concrete floors, double windows. Below, City Technical College for Women in Colquitt Street. This school is for the further education of women and covers domestic sciences, catering, tailoring, needlework, dress-making, art, the sciences and upholstery. The first phase of the construction is now well advanced.







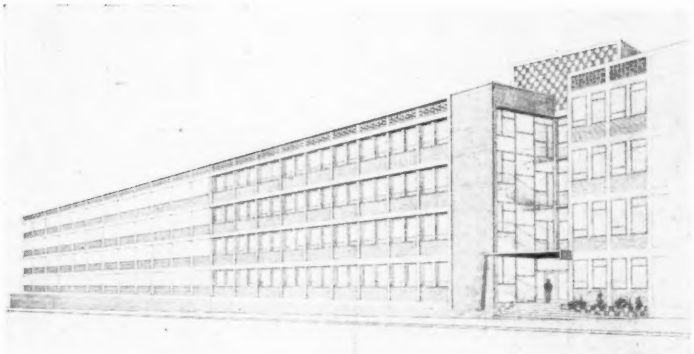
Bernard A. Miller

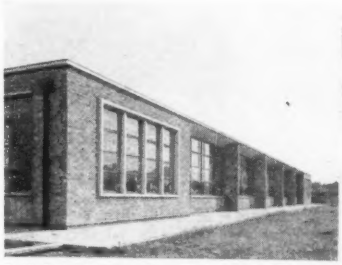


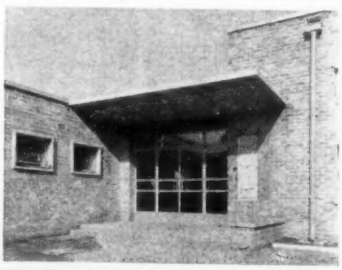
A Liverpool man, Bernard A. Miller trained under Reilly before starting in private practice as assistant to Briggs and Thornely, and afterwards to the firm of Lockwood, Abercrombie and Saxon. For seven years he taught whole-time at the Liverpool School and for three years, part-time. He started by himself in 1933 and specialises in church work. He is architect to the fabric of Chester Cathedral and is also a talented water colour artist. He is a member of the Sandon Society and has done a lot of work recording Liverpool buildings. One of his major projects, seen right, is his design for the main Anglican Church at Speke which consists of a church to seat 500 to 600, a hall to seat 350 and a vicarage. He is proposing to use a shell-concrete roof.

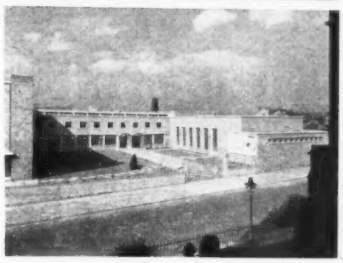
Weightman & Bullen

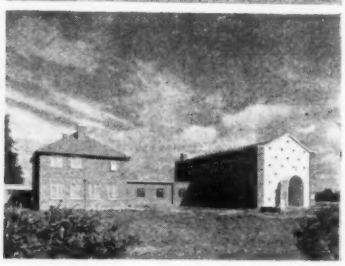
A. G. Bullen runs the practice first formed by his father and Mr. Weightman in the last century. He trained in the Liverpool School under Professors Reilly and Budden, becoming an assistant to his father's firm on leaving. During the war he was with Professor Holford designing hostels and started the firm again in 1945, following the death of his father. He specializes in Roman Catholic schools and churches and is also designing a new medical school for Liverpool University, shown above right. Right: classroom block of the primary school to Christ the King at Broadgreen, Liverpool. Extreme right; the main entrance to the one-form entry primary school of St. Anthony de Padua at Mossley Hill, Liverpool. Below right: the entrance court and one classroom block of St. Anne's secondary modern two-form entry, boys' school, at Edge Hill, Liverpool. This design was published in the JOURNAL *of December 13, 1951. Below extreme right: a church and presbytery at Tarleton. The font for this church, executed by H. Tyson Smith in precast stone, is shown below.*

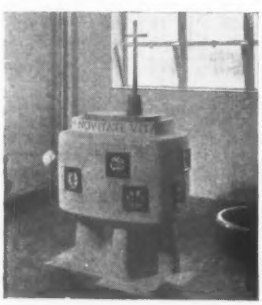




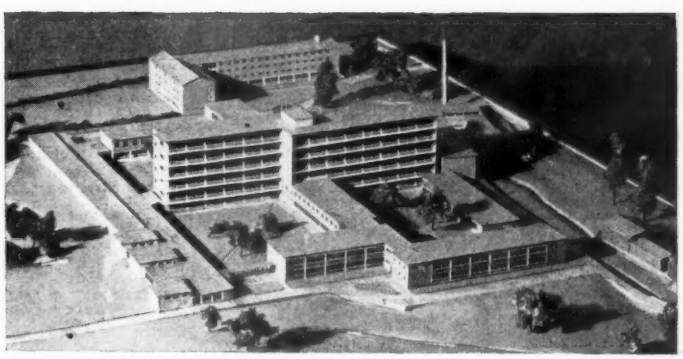








T. N. Mitchell



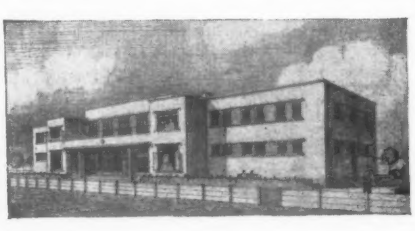
The Regional Architects' Department of which T. Noel Mitchell is chief architect, is responsible to the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board for all capital works for a region which embraces south-west Lancashire and north Cheshire. Some of the work is done entirely by the Department and some by private architects. The staff consists of a deputy, four assistant architects, five architectnral assistants, clerks of works, quantity surveyors and administrative staff. Mr. Mitchell, Liverpool trained, has worked with both private and public architectural offices, being Education Architect to the County Borough of Middlesbrough prior to joining the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board in 1948. New work since the commencement of the Hospital Services in 1948 has been restricted largely to alterations and extensions of existing buildings. One of the major proposals, however, is for a new Radium Institute (above right) which will be sited outside the city. It has been designed by T. N. Mitchell.

Gilbert Fraser

Major Gilbert Fraser, MC, was trained as an articled pupil. On his eightieth birthday this year, he was given the cake he is seen cutting, above, by one of his clients, the nurses and Medical Board of the Southern Hospital, whose building, which he is remodelling, it represents. Much of his work, such as the flats below in Aigburth Road, is for the Territorial Army. He is in partnership with David H. Jones.

Heaton and Crawford

John Heaton is a partner of a firm which only started five years ago. After training at the Liverpool School, he worked for Sir Alfred Shennan. He is an international rugby footballer, playing for England in 1935. *His last international game was in* 1947, *but he still finds time to coach. Below is his proposal for a social centre at Breck Park.*



Buildings Illustrated

Exchange Buildings, Liverpool. (Page 758.) Architects: Gunton & Gunton. General contractors Humphreys Ltd. Sub-contractors: steelwork, Redpath Brown & Co. Ltd.; bituminous roofing, etc., D. Anderson & Son Ltd.; structural floors, The Kleine Co. Ltd.; artificial stonework, Girlings Ferro-Concrete Co. Ltd.; metal windows, The Crittall Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; sanitary engineers, Dent & Hellyer Sanitation Ltd.; electricians, B. French, Ltd.; heating and ventilation, Young, Austen & Young Ltd.; wall tiling & terrazzo etc., Conways Ltd.; lifts, The Express Lift Co.; architectural metal work, The Wessex Guild Ltd.; glazier, L. Keizer & Co. Ltd.; painter, Wm. Gibson & Sons; glazed tiling, Richards Tiles Ltd.

Woodhouse's Furniture Store, Lord Street, Liverpool, for the George Hopkinson Organisation. (Page 758.) Architects: North & Partners. General contractors: R. H. Lynn & Co. Ltd. Sub-contractors: shopfront, A. Edmunds & Co. Ltd.; steel work, Aston Construction Co. Ltd.; electrical work, T. K. Richardson; concrete floors, Concrete Ltd.; stonework, Thornton's; metal windows, Senlac Metal Casements; heating and ventilating, Saunders & Taylor; wood block floors, R. W. Brooke Ltd.; glazed tiling, Richards Tiles Ltd.; sanitary fittings, Rowe Bros. & Co. Ltd.

Reconstructed Liverpool Parish Church of Our Lady and Saint Nicholas. (Page 758.) Architects: E. C. Butler, L.R.I.B.A., (Messrs. W. A. Forsyth & Partners). Quantity surveyor: F. H. Wood, F.R.I.C.S. Contractors: William Thornton & Sons Ltd. Sub-contractors: plastering, Adam Bros.; plumbing, R. W. Haughton Ltd.; glazing, Williams & Watson; heating, Rosser & Russell; special fittings and electrical, Higgins & Cattle; wrought iron, Messrs. C. Hall; roof coverings, The Manchester Slate Co., Wm. Braby & Co.; asphalte, The General Asphalte Co.; oak work and furnishings, J. P. White & Sons; altar ornaments, W. Allen & Sons (Craftsmen) Ltd.; high altar frontal, Miss E. M. Brown; St. George's altar frontal, Miss E. Sinkinson; organ, Rushworth & Dreaper Ltd.; bells, Messrs. John Taylor; glazed tiles, Richards Tiles Ltd.; sanitary fittings, Rowe Bros. & Co. Ltd.

New factory for I.C.I. (Metals Division) Kirkby Industrial Estate, Liverpool. (Page 760.) Architect: Sir Percy Thomas & Son. Engineers: I.C.I. Engineer's Department. General contractors: Richard Costain Ltd., R. M. Douglas Ltd. Sub-contractors: heating, Richard Crittall & Co. Ltd.; steelwork, Fleming Bros.; Dorman Long & Co. Ltd.; windows, Henry Hope Ltd.; sanitary fittings, Rowe Bros. & Co. Ltd.; glazed tiles, Richards Tiles Ltd.

Office for The Unit Construction Co. Ltd., Speke Boulevard. (Page 760.) Architect: H. Sherwood, F.R.I.B.A. General contractors: The Unit Construction Co. Ltd. Sub-contractors: plastering, Pollock Bros. (London) Ltd.; patent roofing, Wm. Briggs; glazing, N. Greenberg (Glass Merchants) Ltd.; floor finishes, Semtex Ltd.; floors, Pierhead Ltd.; cork notice boards, Mundet Cork Products Ltd.; electrical work, Winstanley & Barnett Ltd.

Factory for Schweppes Ltd.; Long Lane, Fazakerley, Liverpool. (Page 760.) Architect: Geo. T. Morris. M.I.STRUCT.E., F.I.A.A., F.I.A.S. General contractors: Gilbert-Ash Ltd. Sub-contractors: reinforcement, Twisteel Ltd.; structural steelwork, Francis Morton & Co. Ltd.; suspended floors & roofs, office block, Diespeker & Co. Ltd.; windows and roof glazing, Williams & Williams Ltd.; heating, G. N. Haden & Sons Ltd.; lighting, H. J. Cash & Co. Ltd.; asphalte, Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co. Ltd.; walls and floor tiles, Cope & Co. Ltd.; office floor coverings, Semtex Ltd.; storage floor area, Steelcrete Ltd.

The architects for the following buildings were: The Architectural & Housing Department of the City of Liverpool, under Dr. Ronald Bradbury, PH.D., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.:—

Housing at Kirkby South Neighbourhood, Liverpool. (Page 762.) General contractors: The Unit Construction Co., Ltd. Sub-contractors: artificial stone, Pierhead Ltd.; metalwork, C. Reid; ironmongery, Campbell & Mabbs, Rowe Bros. & Co. Ltd.; floor finishes, General Asphalte Co. Ltd.; electrical installation, Winstanley & Barnett; metal windows, The Crittall Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; sanitary fittings, etc., Rowe Bros. & Co. Ltd.

Three-storey flats at Devonshire Place, Liverpool. (Page 762.) General contractors: Cregeen & Sons. Sub-contractors: artificial stone, Forticrete Ltd.; wrought iron balustrades, etc., W. J. Bezeck; ironmongery, Quiggin Bros.; floor finishes, R. E. Cawthorne; precast floors, The Trussed Concrete Steel Co.; electrical installation, Winstanley & Barnett; metal windows, The Crittall Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; sanitary fittings, etc., Rowe Bros. & Co. Ltd.

Three-storey flats at Linnet Lane, Liverpool. (Page 762.) Built by direct labour. Sub-contractors: artificial stone, Ferroconcrete (Lancs) Ltd.; wrought iron balustrades, etc., E. Wilson & Co. Ltd., ironmongery, Campbell & Mabbs; floor finishes, R. E. Cawthorne Ltd.; precast floors, The Trussed Concrete Steel Co.; electrical installation, J. Stott & Sons; wood windows, P. H. Barker & Sons.

Three-storey flats, Hardy Street, Liverpool. (Page 762.) General contractors: C. J. Doyle & Sons, Ltd. Sub-contractors: artificial stone, Pierhead Ltd.; wrought iron balustrades, etc., E. Wilson & Co. Ltd.; ironmongery, Baxendale & Co.; floor finishes, General Asphalte Co. Ltd.; precast floors, The Trussed Concrete Steel Co.; electrical installation, Winstanley & Barnett; metal windows, The Crittall Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

Blocks of three-storey flats at Chaucer Street, Liverpool. (Page 762.) General contractors: J. Jones & Sons (Woolton) Ltd. Sub-contractors: artificial stone, Ferroconcrete (Lancs) Ltd.; wrought iron balustrades, etc., Geo. Lowe & Sons; ironmongery, Quiggin Bros.; floor finishes, Val. De Travers; precast floors, The Trussed Concrete Steel Co.; electrical installation, Winstanley & Barnett; metal windows, The Crittall Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; rainwater and soil goods, Rowe Bros. & Co. Ltd.

Terrace of two-storey flats for aged persons, Brookhouse Estate, Liverpool. (Page 762.) General contractors: R. J. Barton & Sons. Sub-contractors: artificial stone, Forticrete Ltd.; ironmongery, Baxendale & Co.; floor finishes, Penmaenmawr & Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co. Ltd.; precast floors, The Trussed Concrete Steel Co.; electrical installation, Winstanley & Barnett.

Houses at Woolton Grove, Liverpool (built on land belonging to a private builder under the arrangements of Circular 92/49). (Page 762.) General contractors: J. W. Jones & Co. Ltd. Sub-contractors: artificial stone, Forticrete Ltd.; sanitary fittings, Perrin Hughes, Dodd & Oulton; ironmongery, Campbell & Mabbs; floor finishes, General Asphalte Co. Ltd.; electrical installation, Winstanley & Barnett.

Housing at Speke, Liverpool. (Page 763.) General contractors: The Unit Construction Co. Ltd. Sub-contractors: artificial stone, Pierhead Ltd.; ironmongery, Campbell & Mabbs, Rowe Bros. & Co. Ltd.; precast floors, The Trussed Concrete Steel Co. Ltd.; floor finishes, General Asphalte Co., Penmaenmawr & Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co. Ltd.; electrical installation, Winstanley & Barnett, Parrys (Electrical Engineers) Ltd.; tiled fireplaces and builders ironmongery, Rowe Bros.

Shops on the Speke Estate, Speke, Liverpool. (Page 763.) General contractors: The Unit Construction Co. Ltd. Sub-contractors: artificial stone, Pierhead Ltd.; sanitary fittings, Perrin Hughes & Co. Ltd.; ironmongery, Baxendale & Co.; floor finishes, General Asphalte Co. Ltd.; precast floors, The Trussed Concrete Steel Co. Ltd.; electrical installation, Winstanley & Barnett.

Housing etc., Croxteth Estate, Liverpool. (Page 763.) General contractors: The Unit Construction Co. Ltd. Sub-contractors: artificial stone, Pierhead Ltd.; metalwork, Charles Reid; ironmongery, Campbell & Mabbs; floor finishes, General Asphalte Co. Ltd.; electrical installation, Winstanley & Barnett; metal windows, The Crittall Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; rainwater and soil goods, Rowe Bros. & Co. Ltd.

The Columbarium, Anfield Cemetery, Nr. Liverpool. (Page 764.) General contractors: Brown & Backhouse. Sub-contractors: lighting, Winstanley & Barnett; mason, C. & E. Smitton; wrought iron, Bowman & Beddows; wirework, W. H. Lunt & Co.; artificial stone, Liverpool Artificial Stone; ironmongery, Quiggin Bros.; terrazzo flooring, J. Stubbs (Marble & Quarzite) Ltd.; special flooring, R. W. Brooke Ltd.

The Communal Grave, Anfield Cemetery, Nr. Liverpool. (Page 764.) Marble and stonework, John Stubbs. (Marble & Quarzite) Ltd.; lettering and sculpture, Mr. H. Tyson-Smith.

Factory for Sam Weller Ltd., at Aintree, Nr. Liverpool. (Page 764.) General contractors: J. & E. Aspinall Ltd. Sub-contractors: structural steelwork, S. & E. Walmesley Ltd.; heating, Young Austen & Young Ltd.; electric lighting and power, Mersey & North Wales Electricity Board; electric fittings, General Electrical Co. Ltd.; hollow tile floors and roofs, Diespeker & Co. Ltd.; steel roof decks, Ruberoid & Co. Ltd.; patent roof glazing, W. H. Heywood & Co. Ltd.; sanitary fittings, Dodd & Oulton Ltd.; ironmongery, Quiggin Bros. Ltd.; metal windows, Williams & Watson Ltd.; artificial stone, Liverpool Artificial Stone Co. Ltd.; terrazzo flooring, John Stubbs Ltd.; special patent flooring, Korkoid Decorative Floors; travelling cranes, Fred. Ellison & Co. Ltd.; steel roller shutters, Sefton Lift & Shutter Co.; fireproof doors, Frank White Ltd.

Speke Secondary Modern School No. 1, *Liverpool.* (Page 765.) General contractors: Lloyd & Cross Ltd. Sub-contractors: heating installation, Young Austen & Young Ltd.; electrical installation, Parry's Ltd.; hollow tile floors & roofs, Diespeker & Co. Ltd.; cloakroom fittings, Cloakroom Equipment Ltd.; metal windows, Crittall Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; wood block flooring, R. W. Brooke & Co. Ltd.; patent flooring, Semtex Ltd.; rubber flooring, Runnymede Rubber Co. Ltd.; ironmongery, Quiggin Bros. Ltd.; sanitary fittings, Dodd & Oulton Ltd.; electric lighting fittings, The General Electric Co. Ltd., Falk Stadelmann & Co. Ltd.; artificial stone, Pearson Bros. & Campbell Ltd.

County Secondary Modern School No. 2, *Speke, Nr. Liverpool.* (Page 765.) General contractors: Morrison & Sons Ltd. Sub-contractors: hollow tile floors & roofs, The Kleine Co. Ltd.; roof lights, The Standard Patent Glazing Co. Ltd.; metal windows, Rea Metal Casements (1932) Ltd.; metal roof decking, The Ruberoid Co. Ltd.; heating installation, Killick & Cochrane; electrical installation, Western Engineering Co. Ltd.; patent flooring, R. W. Brooke & Co. Ltd.; wood block and strip flooring, Hollis Bros. Ltd.

Childwall Hall County College, Liverpool. (Page 765.) General contractors: Tysons (Contractors) Ltd. Sub-contractors: heating, Young, Austen & Young Ltd.; lighting, Parry's (Electrical Engineers) Ltd.; suspended floors, engineering construction and reinforced concrete floors and roofs, precast floors and columns in workshops and heating wing, Trussed Concrete Steel Co. Ltd.; steelwork, Francis Morton & Co. Ltd.; steel roof decking, Ruberoid Co. Ltd.; roof lights, Lenscrete Ltd.

The Speke Primary School, Speke, Liverpool. (Page 765.) General contractors: C. J. Doyle & Sons Ltd. Sub-contractors: hollow tile floors and roofs, Diespeker & Co. Ltd.; precast floors, The Trussed Concrete Steel Co. Ltd.; rooflights, J. A. King & Co. Ltd.; metal windows, Rea Metal Casements (1932) Ltd.; metal roof decking, The Ruberoid Co. Ltd.; heating installation, G. N. Haden & Sons Ltd.; electrical installation, Winstanley & Barnett Ltd.; patent flooring, Semtex Ltd.; wrought iron railings and balustrades, etc., Geo. Lowe & Sons Ltd.; cloakroom fittings, Cloakroom Equipment Ltd.; patent glazing, The Standard Patent Glazing Co. Ltd.; sanitary fittings, Dodd & Oulton Ltd.

Abbots Lea Special School, Nr. Liverpool. (Page 765.) General contractors: Tysons (Contractors) Ltd. Sub-contractors: heating, Killick & Cochrane; lighting, Winstanley & Barnett; metal windows, Williams & Watson; precast floor units, Concrete Ltd.; cavity roof decking, Turners Asbestos Cement Co. Ltd.; wrought iron work, Bowman & Beddows; ironmongery, Campbell & Mabbs; sanitary fittings, Dodd & Oulton; cloakroom fittings, James Gibbons Ltd.; floor finishes, Granwood Flooring Co.; curtain rails, etc., Dix Bros.

New Chemistry Laboratory and Art Room, Stonehouse Residential College, Liverpool. (Page 765.) General contractors: J. B. Johnson & Co. Ltd. Sub-contractors: heating, North Western Gas Board; lighting, Winstanley & Barnett; windows, R. H. Hordern; patent flooring, The Marley Tile Co.; ironmongery, Campbell & Mabbs; sanitary fittings; Baxendale & Co. Ltd.

Riversdale Technical College, Liverpool. (Page 765.) General contractors: Tysons (Contractors) Ltd. Sub-contractors: heating, G. N. Haden & Sons Ltd.; lighting, Winstanley & Barnett; ventilation, John Gibbs & Son Ltd.; structural steel, Frank White Ltd.; metal windows, Crittall Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; hollow tile floors, Diespeker & Co. Ltd.; steel doors and frames, Williams & Williams; sanitary fittings, Perrin, Hughes & Co. Ltd.; ironmongery, Baxendale & Co. Ltd.; cloak room fittings, James Gibbons Ltd.; wrought iron balustrades, etc., Geo. Lowe & Sons; terrazzo partitions, Conways Ltd.; semastic tile floors, Hollis Bros.; special floors, R. W. Brooke Ltd.

Old Swan Technical College, Liverpool. (Page 765.) General contractors: Rimmer Bros. (Liverpool) Ltd. Sub-contractors: heating, Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co. Ltd.; lighting, Parry's (Electrical Engineers) Ltd.; metal windows, Williams & Watson; hollow tile floors, Diespeker & Co Ltd.; sanitary fittings, Perrin, Hughes & Co. Ltd.; ironmongery, Quiggin Bros. Ltd.; wrought iron balustrades, etc., E. Wilson (Collingwood) Ltd.; artificial stone, Liverpool Artificial Stone Co. Ltd.; pressed steel door frames, F. Braby & Co. Ltd.; cloak room fittings, James Gibbons Ltd.; block flooring, Terradura Flooring Co.; semastic tile flooring, Hollis Bros.; terrazzo flooring, J. Stubbs (Marble & Quarzite) Ltd.; shutter gates, Bolton Gate Co. Ltd.

Restoration of Bluecoat Chambers, Liverpool. (Page 766.) Architects: Shepheard & Bower, F/A.R.I.B.A. General contractors: J. B. Johnson & Co. Ltd. Sub-contractors: joinery, R. H. Hordern Ltd.; masonry, Henry Clegg & Sons; plumbing and decorating, James Stott & Sons Ltd.; slaters, Manchester Slate Co. Ltd.; special joinery & cabinet work, W. R. Burden; carved stonework, commemoration panels, etc., H. Tyson Smith; floor construction, Concrete Ltd.; metal windows, patent glazing, lantern lights, Williams & Watson; floorings, Semtex, R. W. Brooke & Sons Ltd., Penmaenmawr & Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co. Ltd.; tower clock, George Eccles & Son; electric light installation, Parry, Electrical Engineers; h.w. heating, Killick & Cochrane; sanitary fittings, Dodd & Oulton Ltd.; w.i. balustrades, Geo. Lowe & Sons Ltd.; asphalte roofing, Ragusa Asphalte Co. Ltd.; flat roofs, Wm. Briggs & Sons Ltd.; steel roof construction, MacIntyre & Sons Ltd.; metal shutters, Sefton Lift & Shutter Co. Ltd.; ironmongery, Quiggin Bros. Ltd.; concrete roof lights, Lenscrete Ltd.; glazed tiling, Richards Tiles Ltd.

New Dairy Premises, Fazakerley, for Messrs. J. Hanson & Sons Limited, Liverpool. (Page 768.) Architects: Sir Alfred Shennan & Partners. General contractor: Wm. Moss & Sons Ltd. Sub-contractors: windows, The Crittall Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; concrete structure, Twisteel Reinforcing Co. Ltd.; steelwork, Redpath Brown & Co. Ltd.; aluminium roof, Structural Mechanical Eng. Ltd.; glass lights, Lenscrete Ltd.; paving, Jas. Stubs Ltd.; metal windows, Ditchburn Equipment Ltd.; scaffolding, Mills Scaffold Co. Ltd.; bituminous roofing, Wm. Briggs & Sons Ltd.; roller shutters, Haskins Roller Shutters Ltd.; metalwork, Metalart Ltd.; metal gates, Bolton Gate Co. Ltd.; heating, Young Austen & Young Ltd.; manholes, etc., Dover Engineering Co. Ltd.; dome lights, T. & W. Ide Ltd.; steel flooring, Stelcon Industrial Floors Ltd.; sika, W. G. Harries Ltd.; faience, Shaws Glazed Brick Co. Ltd.; insulated doors, Mersey Insulation Co. Ltd.; roof vents, Robertson Building Service Ltd.; Turners Asbestos Cement Co. Ltd.; electrical, McGoff & Vickers Ltd.; metal windows, Rea Metal Casement Ltd.; metal screens, Rowe Bros. Ltd.

Reconstruction of George's Dock Building, Liverpool. (Page 769.) Architect: Herbert J. Rowse, F.R.I.B.A. Quantity surveyors: John Dansken & Purdie. General contractors: William Thornton & Sons Ltd. Sub-contractors: passenger lifts, Waygood-Otis Ltd.; plumbing, R. W. Haughton Ltd.; heating & ventilation, Richard Crittall & Co. Ltd.; reinforced concrete steelwork, Trussed Concrete Steel Co.; plasterwork, Adams Bros. Ltd.; high class joinery, Samuel Elliott & Sons Ltd.; floor coverings, Korkoid Decorative Floors; marble mason and tile works, John Stubbs Ltd.; structural steelwork, Redpath Brown & Co. Ltd.; steel windows, Henry Hope & Sons Ltd.; ornamental metalwork, H. H. Martyn & Co. Ltd.; metal doors, The Birmingham Guild Ltd.; metal w.c. partitions, Roneo Ltd.; laylights, Mellows & Co. Ltd.; pavement lights, Williams & Watson Ltd.; electrical work, Higgins & Cattle Ltd.; sanitary fittings, Associated Clay Industries Ltd.; stone carvers, The Art Memorial Works; ironmongery, Quiggin Bros.; painting, H. E. Wilson Ltd.; granite sculpture, J. Whitehead & Sons Ltd.

Reconstruction of India Buildings, Liverpool. (Page 769.) Architect: Herbert J. Rowse, F.R.I.B.A. Quantity surveyors: John Dansken & Purdie. Consultant engineers: R Travers Morgan & Partners. Sculptor: Edmund C. Thompson. General contractors: William Thornton & Sons Ltd. Sub-contractors: structural steelwork, Redpath Brown & Co. Ltd.; electrical work, Higgins & Cattle Ltd.; heating and ventilation, Richard Crittall & Co.; lifts, Waygood-Otis Ltd.; asphalte work, Val de Travers Asphalte Co.; sloan valves, Rowe Bros. & Co. Ltd.; roof tiler work, R. Y. Ames; precast concrete roof, Siegwart Floor Co. Ltd.; reinforced concrete floors, Trussed Concrete Steel Co.; plumbing work, R. W. Haughton Ltd.; metal windows, Henry Hope & Sons Ltd.; sanitary fittings, Associated Clay Industries Ltd.; plaster work, Adams Bros., G. B. Hill, John Cothliff Ltd.; terrazzo work, wall and floor tiling, Conways Ltd.; marble mason work, J. Whitehead & Sons; hardwood joinery, Samuel Elliott & Sons Ltd.; floor coverings, Korkoid Decorative Floors Ltd.; glazing work, Compton Bros, Ltd.; terra cotta dressings in light courts, Shaws Glazed Brick Co. Ltd.; painting, James Stott & Son Ltd.; stone carvers, Art Memorial Works; ironmongery, Quiggin Bros.; general metalwork, Geo. Lowe & Sons Ltd.; acoustic panels, Newalls Insulation Co.; strong room doors, Milners Safe Co.; glazed tiling, Richards Tiles Ltd.

New Headquarters for 359 Med. Regt. R.A., West Lancashire Territorial & Auxiliary Forces Association, Edge Lane, Liverpool. (Page 770.) Architects: Ormrod & Banister, FF.R.I.B.A., MM.T.P.I. Quantity surveyors: J. Youdan Briggs, F.I.A.S., F.I.Q.S. Contractors: Peak Construction Co. Ltd. Sub-contractors: steelwork, McIntyre & Sons Ltd.; reinforced concrete roofs and floors, Ferroconcrete (Lancashire) Ltd.; metal windows, lantern lights, shower screens and glazing, Williams & Watson Ltd.; waterproof roofing finish and aluminium decking, Wm. Briggs & Sons Ltd.; heating, Lewis Hill; plumbing and sanitary fittings, R. W. Haughton Ltd.; electrical, Winstanley & Lambert Ltd.; floor finish, Semtex Ltd.; hoist, Express Lift Co. Ltd.; ironmongery, Quiggin Bros. Ltd.; shelving, Dexion Ltd.; glazed tiling, Richards Tiles Ltd.

County Primary School, Teulon Street, Walton Lane, Liverpool. (Page 770.) Architects: Ormrod & Banister, FF.R.I.B.A., MM.T.P.I. Quantity surveyors: J. Youdan Briggs, F.I.A.S., F.I.Q.S. Contractors: Rimmer Bros. (Liverpool) Ltd. Sub-contractors: precast concrete floors and roofs, Ferrocontrete (Lancashire) Ltd.; metal windows, roof lights and folding sliding screen, Williams & Watson Ltd.; bituminous felt roof covering and insulation, Wm. Briggs & Sons Ltd.; heating, Weatherfoil Heating Systems Ltd.; plumbing, Walter Willcock Ltd.; electrical, Winstanley & Lambert Ltd.; wood block flooring, R. W. Brooke & Co. Ltd.; cloaks fittings, ironmongery and wrought iron balustrade, Quiggin Bros. Ltd.; sanitary fittings, Rowe Bros. & Co. Ltd.; fencing, A. J. Binns, Ltd.; glazed tiles, Richards Tiles Ltd.; iron fittings, Rowe Bros.

Factory Extension, Biscuit Stores and Boilerhouse, Block "D," for W. & R. Jacob & Co. (Liverpool) Limited, Aintree, Liverpool. Page 770.) Architects: Ormrod & Banister, FF.R.I.B.A., MM.T.P.I. Quantity surveyors: J Youdan Briggs, F.I.A.S., F.I.Q.S. Contractors: J. Jones & Sons (Woolton) Ltd. Sub-contractors: steelwork, McIntyre & Sons Ltd.; heating, David Peters (Heating Engineers) Ltd.; electrical, Winstanley & Lambert, Ltd.; bitumetal pitched roofing and bituminous felt roof finish, Wm. Briggs & Sons Ltd.; patent glazing, Henry Hope & Sons Ltd.; pre-cast reinforced concrete roofing and concrete window frames, Ferroconcrete (Lancashire) Ltd.; ventilating, Colt Ventilation Ltd.; ironmongery and railings, Quiggin Bros. Ltd.; plumbing, R. W. Haughton Ltd.; floor finish, Stelcon (Industrial Floors) Ltd.; glazed tiling, Richards Tiles Ltd.; metal partitions and catering equipment, Rowe Bros. & Co. Ltd.

New Works and Offices for C. & H. Crichton Ltd., Liverpool 5. (Page 770.) Architects: Willink & Dod, F/F.R.I.B.A. Consultants: Hurst, Peirce & Malcolm, MM.I.C.E. Quantity surveyors: R. E. Olley & Partners. General contractors: Wm. Tomkinson & Sons Ltd. Sub-contractors: reinforced concrete, The Trussed Concrete Steel Co. Ltd.; bricks, The Ravenhead Brick Co. Ltd.; artificial stone, Ferroconcrete Ltd.; structural steel, Redpath Brown & Co. Ltd.; special roofings, Robertsons Building Service & Wm. Briggs & Co. Ltd.; partitions, The Prenton Brick & Tile Co. & Decorators Ltd.; patent glazing, Robertsons Building Service; central heating, The Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co. Ltd.; gasfitting and plumbing, The Merseyside Plumbing Co. Ltd.; electric wiring and fixtures, Campbell & Isherwood Ltd.; sanitary fittings, Musgraves Ltd.; door furniture, Quiggin Bros. Ltd.; casements, Kaleyards Ltd.; rolling shutters, The Sefton Lift & Shutter Co. Ltd.; metalwork & iron staircase, G. Lowe & Sons; furniture, Heals Ltd.; lifts, The Express Lift Co.; cranes, The Vaughan Crane Co.; signs, The Lettering Centre; glazed tiling, Richards Tiles Ltd.

Reconstruction with alterations of Lewis's Limited, Ranelagh Street, Liverpool. (Page 771.) Architects: G. de C. Fraser, Son & Gearey, F/A/A.R.I.B.A. Chief assistant: S. B. Howard, A.R.I.B.A. Consulting structural engineer: W. Jones, M.I., STRUCT.E. General contractors: Wm. Moss & Sons Ltd. Sub-contractors: steelwork, McIntyre & Sons Ltd.; masonry, Wm. Thornton & Sons; plastering, Pollock Bros. Ltd.; precast floors, steps and beam castings, Ferroconcrete Ltd.; metal windows, Rea Metal Casements Ltd.; fireproof doors, storage tanks, sprinkler system, Mather & Platt Ltd.; diesel alternators, English Electric Co. Ltd.; heating and ventilating switchgear, Brookhirst Switchgear Ltd.; escalators, J. & E. Hall Ltd.; heating and ventilating, Ashwell & Nesbit Ltd.; rising bus bars, Power Centre Co. Ltd.; main cables, B. French Ltd.; electrical distribution and painting, Lewis's Ltd.; oil burning equipment, David Peters Ltd.; boiler house ventilation, Bradshaw Fan Co.; sewage ejectors, Hughes & Lancaster Ltd.; bronze handrails etc., J. R. Pearson Ltd., and W. & R. Leggott Ltd.; ironmongery, Quiggin Bros. Ltd.; cast iron balustrading, W. McFarlane & Co. Ltd.; tiling, John Stubbs (Marble & Quarzite) Ltd., and Bangham & Fleming Ltd.; wood block flooring, W. A. Maudsley Ltd.; sanitary fittings, Associated Clay Industries Ltd.; venetian blinds, J. Avery & Co. Ltd.; asphalt, Penmaenmawr & Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co.; glazed tiling, Richards Tiles Ltd.; sanitary fittings, Rowe Bros. & Co. Ltd

Lewis's Limited, Fashion Floor, Liverpool. (Page 771.) Architects: (Fashion Floor) Bronek Katz, M.B.E., DIPL.ING.ARCH., F.S.I.A., Ernst Pollak, ING. ARCH., M.S.I.A. Contractors: shopfitters, George Parnall & Co. Ltd.; cold cathode lighting installation, General Electric Co. Ltd.; fluorescent and incandescent light fittings, Fluorel Ltd.; plasterwork, Pollock Bros. Ltd.; floor coverings, Korkoid Decorative Floors; carpets, John Crossley & Sons Ltd.

Reconstructed Blackler's Stores Limited, Great Charlotte Street, Liverpool. (Page 771.) Architects: G. de C. Fraser, Son & Geary, F/A/A.R.I.B.A., J. Mather (assistant). Consulting engineer: W. Jones, M.I., STRUCT.E. General contractors: Wm. Moss & Sons Ltd. Sub-contractors: steelwork, McIntyre & Sons Ltd.; masonry, Wm. Moss & Sons Ltd.; structural floors, Pier Head Ltd.; wood block floors, Brookes Ltd.; roof, Wm. Briggs Ltd.; windows, Kaleyards and Williams & Watson; balustrading, J. R. Pearson Ltd.; electrical, Winstanley & Lambert; suspended ceilings, British Plaster Board; plasterers, Pollock Bros. Ltd.; ventilation, John Cribbs; neon signs, David Rowan Ltd.; glazed tiling, Richards Tiles Ltd.

Nuclear Physics Research Laboratory for the University of Liverpool. (Page 772.) Architects: Professor William Holford, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I. Supervising architect: W. M. Shennon, L.R.I.B.A. Assistant architects: K. W. Whitfield, A.R.I.B.A., G. C. Gardiner, A.R.I.B.A., Margaret Howell, A.R.I.B.A., (37-in. cyclotron), F. L. Evans, A.R.I.B.A. Quantity surveyor: Furbur & Sons and (for 37-in. cyclotron block) Dansken & Purdie. General contractors: Bovis Ltd. Sub-contractors: structural steelwork, Redpath Brown & Co. Ltd.; electric lift, Wm. Wadsworth & Sons Ltd.; compressed air, ventilation, heating, hot water, vacuum, cold water, gas, G. N. Haden & Sons Ltd.; asphalte floors, Durable Asphalte Co. Ltd.; asphalte roofing & tanking, Penmaenmawr & Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co.; spiral staircase, H. & C. Davis; chain link fencing, Durafencing Ltd.; blinds J. Avery; false ceilings, Beaumants Ltd.; electric light and power, Troughton & Young Ltd.; special flooring, Mears Bros.; floor tiling, John Stubbs; composition flooring, Granwood Flooring Co.; granolithic flooring, Houghton & James; glazing, Williams & Watson; hollow glass blocks, James Clark & Eaton Ltd.; plastering to 37-in. building, Pollock Bros. Ltd.; rubber flooring, Ioco Ltd.; switchboard cabling, Communication Systems Ltd.; steel flooring in cyclotron room, Steelways Ltd.; steel office furniture, Rubery Owen Ltd.; shutter gates, Bolton Gate Co.; other special ficoring, R. W. Brooke Co.; sprayed "lysoc," Decorators Ltd.; sprayed asbestos, Newalls Insulation Co. Ltd.; acoustic ceiling Gyproc Products Ltd.; felt roofing to 37-in. building and roof of 156-in., William Briggs Ltd.; plastering to laboratory block, Meta-Mica Ltd.; tanking to 37-in. building, Faldo Ltd.; glazed tiling, Richards Tiles Ltd.; sanitary fittings, Rowe Bros. & Co. Ltd.

New Inorganic and Physical Chemistry Laboratories, The University of Liverpool. (Page 773.) Architects: Stephenson, Young & Partners. General contractors: Humphreys Ltd., demolition, Wm. Moss & Sons; steelwork, Redpath Brown & Co.; concrete work, Ferroconcrete Ltd.; roofing and waterproofing, Wm. Briggs & Sons; heating, Richard Crittall & Sons; plumbing, R. W. Haughton Ltd.; electrical work, Troughton & Young; sanitary fittings, Rowe Bros.; tiling, Richards Tiles.

Department of Civic Design, Liverpool School of Architecture, at 76, Bedford Street, Liverpool. (Page 773.) *Architect*: Professor Gordon Stephenson, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I. Assistant architect: Norman Kingham, A.R.I.B.A. Quantity surveyors: Eric Thornely & Partners. Clerk of works: Russell Folk. General Foreman: Robert Jones. General contractor: Wm. Tomkinson & Sons Ltd. Sub-contractors: dampcourse, William Briggs & Sons Ltd.; reinforced concrete (pre-cast floors), Trucson Ltd.; artificial stone, Pearson Bros. & Campbell Ltd.; structural steel, Redpath Brown & Co. Ltd.; hardwood windows, William Thornton & Sons Ltd.; glass, Hill Lambert & Co.; patent glazing, Williams & Williams Ltd.; tiles and terrazzo, Conways Ltd.; patent flooring, Granwood Flooring Co. Ltd.; central heating, Granwood Floor-

ing Co. Ltd. (heating department); electrical wiring, Merseyside & North Wales Electricity Board; electric light fixtures, Merchant Adventurers Ltd.; plumbing, Merseyside Plumbing Co. Ltd.; sanitary fittings, Musgraves (Liverpool) Ltd.; stairtreads, tiling, Conways (Tiles & Terrazzo) Ltd.; door furniture, Chubb & Sons Lock & Safe Co. Ltd.; casements, Wm. Thornton & Sons Ltd.; window furniture, Chubb & Sons Lock & Safe Co. Ltd.; bells, The Merseyside & North Wales Electricity Board; iron staircase, Quiggin Bros. Ltd.; sunblinds, J. Avery & Co. Ltd.; decorative plaster, Decorators Ltd.; metalwork, J. R. Pearson (Birmingham) Ltd.; joinery, Wm. Tomkinson & Sons Ltd.; wallpapers, Cole & Sons (Wallpapers) Ltd, Arthur Sanderson & Sons Ltd.; furniture, Scottish Furniture Manufacturers Ltd., Gordon Russell Ltd., Ernest Race Ltd.; garden furniture, Race Furniture Ltd.; shrubs and trees, Bees Ltd.; clocks, Merseyside & North Wales Electricity Board.

War damage reinstatement to Nurses' Home, Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital, Liverpool. (Page 774). Architect: Herbert Thearle, B.ARCH., A.R.I.B.A. General contractors: William Thornton & Sons Ltd. Sub-contractors: patent floors and roofing, Diespeker & Co. Ltd.; steelwork, W. J. Douglas & Co. Ltd.; heating, Richard Crittall & Co. Ltd.; plumbing, Merseyside Plumbing Co.; electric wiring, Parry's Electrical Engineers; ironmongery, Quiggin Bros. Ltd.; metal windows and screen, Williams & Watson Ltd.; terrazzo and tiling, Magnesite Terrazzo and Mosaic Co. Ltd.; roofing, Val de Travers Ltd.; flooring, Korkoid Decorative Floors; artificial stone, H. Tyson Smith; iron railings, George Lowe & Sons Ltd.; glazed tiling, Richards Tiles Ltd.

War damage reinstatement to pair of houses, Ullet Road, Liverpool. (Page 774.) Architect: Herbert Thearle, B.ARCH., F.R.I.B.A. General contractors: Wirral Timber Co. Sub-contractors: electric wiring, Parry's; sanitary fittings etc., Baxendale & Co. Ltd.; metal windows, Williams & Watson Ltd.

House, Grassendale, Liverpool. (Page 774.) Architect: H. Thearle, B.ARCH., F.R.I.B.A. General contractors: Worthingtons (Contractors) Ltd.; Sub-contractors: metal windows, Williams & Watson, Ltd.; central heating, Richard Crittall & Co. Ltd.; wood windows, Tysons Ltd.; wood doors, Tysons Ltd.; ironmongery, Quiggin Bros. Ltd.; electricity, Parry's Ltd.; roofing, William Briggs & Son; accotile flooring, Korkoid Decorative Floors; sanitary fittings, Baxendale & Co. Ltd.; kitchen fittings, Tysons Ltd.; semastic flooring, Semtex Ltd.; refrigerator, Lancs Refrigeration Co. Ltd.; glazed tiling, Richards Tiles Ltd.

Alsop High School, Liverpool. (Page 774.) Architects: H. Thearle, B.ARCH, F.R.I.B.A., in collaboration with R. Bradbury, PH.D., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I. Architect in charge, L. B. Thearle, A.R.I.B.A., Assistant architects, Z. M. Stankiewicz & S. M. Lancucki. General contractors: Tysons Ltd. Sub-contractors: venetian blinds J. Avery & Co. Ltd.; semastic flooring, Semtex Ltd; stage equipment, The Strand Electric & Engineering Co. Ltd.; electrically operated service hoist, Sefton Lift & Shutter Co. Ltd.; curtains, Watts & Corry Ltd.; dome lights, Williams & Watson; ironmongery, Campbell & Mabbs Ltd.; precast floor units, Ferroconcrete (Lancs) Ltd.; plumbing, W. A. Crawford; magazine racks, Tysons Ltd.; gallery seating, Cox & Co (Watford) Ltd.; joinery fitments, Tysons Ltd.; sump pump, Armstrong Tarry & Co. Ltd.; r.c. frame, floors and roofs, Trussed Concrete Steel Co. Ltd.; metal windows, Henry Hope & Sons Ltd.; heating, Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co. Ltd.; electrical work, Winstanley & Lambert Ltd.; glazed tiling, Richards Tiles Ltd.

Building for the League of Welldoers, 119-121, *Limekiln Lane, Liverpool 2.* (Page 774.) Architect Ernest A. Newton, F.R.I.B.A. General contractors: Tysons (Contractors) Ltd. Sub-contractors: artificial stone, Forticrete Ltd.; plumbing, Wm. Morris & Bro.; electrical, P. Mackinder; cork flooring, R. W. Brooke & Co.; terrazzo, Conway & Co. Ltd.; sculptor, Harold Newton; painting, Wm. Morris & Bro.; asphalte, Penmaenmawr & Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co. Ltd.; lens lights, Lenscrete Ltd.; glazing, L. Keizer & Co.; wrought iron, Robert Walker & Son Ltd.; ironmongery & roller shutter, Quiggin Bros. Ltd.; garden layout, Gardencrafts (Heswall) Ltd.

Odyssey Works, Birkenhead for Alfred Holt & Company, Liverpool. (Page 775.) Architects: Quiggin & Gee. General contractors: Lloyd & Cross Ltd. Sub-contractors: structural steelwork, Whitnall & Gregory Ltd.; plumbing, R. W. Haughton Ltd.; steel windows, Williams & Watson Ltd.; heating installation, Young Austen & Young Ltd.; electrical installation, Grierson Ltd.; precast concrete, Ferroconcrete (Lancs) Ltd.; ironmongery, Quiggin Bros. Ltd.; tiling and terrazzo, Geo. Swift (Tilers) Ltd.

Technical Service Laboratory for Beck Kolier & Co. (England) Ltd., at Edwards Lane, Speke, Liverpool. (Page 775.) Architects: Quiggin & Gee. General contractors: Joshua Henshaw & Sons. Sub-contractors: constructional steel, Bannister, Walton & Co. Ltd.; panel warming, constant temperature, equipment etc., Richard Crittall & Co. Ltd.; electrical installation, Grierson Ltd.; metal windows, W. G. Kaleyards Ltd.; precast concrete and artificial stone, Ferroconcrete (Lancs) Ltd.; terrazzo floors and wall finishes, Conways Ltd.; entrance hall panelling, W. R. Burden; tubular gates and railings, Peakes (1932) Ltd.; thermal insulation, Pyrok Ltd.; ironmongery, Quiggin Bros. Ltd.

Office building at Gladstone Dock, Liverpool for James Dowie & Co Ltd. (Page 775.) Architects: Quiggin & Gee. General contractors: R. Costain & Sons (L'pool) Ltd. Sub-contractors: piling, West Piling & Construction Co. Ltd.; steelwork, Redpath Brown & Co.; floors, Diespeker & Co. Ltd.; heating, Brightside Foundry & Eng. Co. Ltd.; metal windows, Williams & Watson Ltd.; electrical installation, H. C. Woolliscroft & Co. Ltd.; joinery, R. Costain & Sons (L'pcol) Ltd.

City Technical College for Women, Colquitt Street, Liverpool. (Page 775.) Architects: Quiggin & Gee. General contractors: Hale & Williams Ltd. Sub-contractors: structural steelwork, S. & C. Walmsley Ltd.; panel warming, Richard Crittall & Co. Ltd.; slate facings, John Stubbs (Marble & Quarzite) Ltd.; metal windows, Williams & Watson Ltd.; electrical installation, Grierson Ltd.; plumbing installation, Henshaw Bros.; terrazzo work, Carrara Marble Co.; suspended ceilings, W. F. Hollway & Bros. Ltd.; architectural metal work, J. R. Pearson (Birmingham) Ltd.

St. Anne's Secondary School, Overbury Street, Liverpool. (Page 776.) Architect: A. G. Bullen, F.R.I.B.A. (Weightman & Bullen). Assistant Architects: R. C. Blair, A.R.I.B.A., S. M. Pater-Lancucki, R. H. Miller. Statuary, Tyson Smith. Quantity surveyors: Todd & Ledson. General contractor: William Tomkinson & Sons Ltd. Clerk of works: Harold E. Snape. General foreman: Joseph James. Sub-contractors: asphalte, Penmaenmawr & Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co. Ltd.; reinforced concrete, The Trussed Concrete Steel Co. Ltd.; bricks, Proctor & Lavender Ltd.; artificial stone, Forticrete Ltd.; structural steel, W. J. Douglas & Co. Ltd.; special roofing, roofing felt, William Briggs & Sons Ltd; glass, Pilkington Bros. Ltd.; woodblock flooring, Dixon Bros. (Bootle) Ltd.; patent flooring, Semtex Ltd.; central heating, Richard Crittall & Co. Ltd.; gasfittings, plumbing, The Merseyside Plumbing Co. Ltd.; electric wiring, McGoff & Vickers Ltd.; sanitary fittings, Associated Clay Industries Ltd.; door furniture, Quiggin Bros. Ltd.; casements, window furniture, The Crittall Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; folding gates, George Lowe & Sons Ltd.; rolling shutters, The Sefton Lift & Shutter Co. Ltd.; plaster, decorative plaster, John Cothliff Ltd.; metalwork, Quiggin Bros. Ltd.; joinery, William Tomkinson & Sons Ltd.; tiling, Bangham & Fleming Ltd.; textiles, Watts & Corry Ltd.; William Tomkinson & Sons Ltd.; cloakroom fittings, Quiggin Bros. Ltd.; clocks, Smiths Ltd.; stage fittings and equipment, Strand Electric & Engineering Co. Ltd.

TECH ANTI FREEZE

FOR SAFE CONCRETING IN FROSTY WEATHER

TECH ANTI FREEZE SOLUTION PROVIDES THESE SPECIAL ADVANTAGES FOR CONTINUOUS CONCRETING IN ALL WEATHERS

- ★ Allows shuttering to be struck one-third to half the usual time required according to the temperature prevailing at the time of pouring concrete.
- ★ Most economical when used under all conditions.
- ★ Saves time and avoids risk.
- ★ Rapid hardener in water.
- ★ Is the answer for pre-cast mass concrete such as sea walls, docks, harbours and roadways—where speed is essential.
- ★ For lubricating concrete while being pumped.
- ★ Gives greater slump and composition to obtain dense concrete.

Write for full particulars to

TECHNICRETE SALES

95-101 LITTLE ALBANY STREET, LONDON, N.W.1

Telephone: EUSTON 6635

OVER 25 YEARS OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

THERE IS A

Technicrete

PRODUCT FOR ALL CONCRETE PROCESSES

METALLIC HARDENER.
For making new concrete floor toppings withstand Iron Shod trollies, etc.

TRANSO WATERPROOFING SOLUTION. For waterproofing brick and stonework etc. (Transparent.)

DEGREASING COMPOUND.
For cleaning dirty and oil bound concrete floors.

DOUBLE STRENGTH PREMIX.
For waterproofing concrete floors.

NEUTRAL SURFACE DRESSING.
For dustproofing concrete floors.

COLORTHRU
A scientific colouring solution—for new cement or concrete floors.

WAX POLISHES.
For any purpose in any colour.

QUESTIONS YOU ASK YOURSELF ABOUT THAT NEW FACTORY FLOOR

WHAT GIVES ECONOMIC RETURNS OVER CONCRETE?

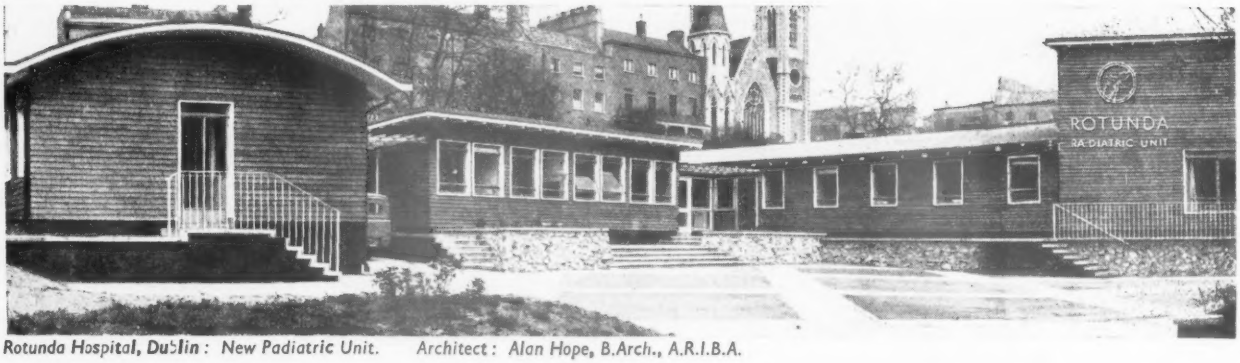
WHAT WILL STAND UP TO MY TRAFFIC CONDITIONS?

CAN I GET A DUST FREE, NON SLIP SURFACE?

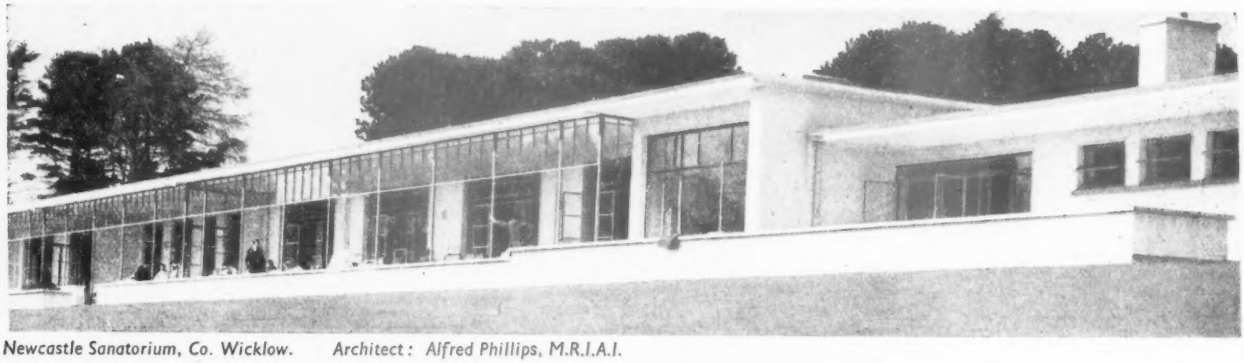
PRODORITE LTD.

PROVIDE THE ANSWER IN A NUTSHELL

HEAD OFFICE · EAGLE WORKS · WEDNESBURY · STAFFS
TELEPHONE · WED 0284 · 5 LINES
LONDON OFFICE · ARTILLERY HOUSE · ARTILLERY ROW · S.W.1
TELEPHONE · ABBEY 3816 · 5 LINES
SPECIALISTS IN INDUSTRIAL FLOOR SURFACES FOR OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY



Rotunda Hospital, Dublin: New Padiatric Unit. Architect: Alan Hope, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A.



Newcastle Sanatorium, Co. Wicklow. Architect: Alfred Phillips, M.R.I.A.I.

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.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST HAM.
BOROUGH ARCHITECT AND PLANNING OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following posts on the permanent establishment of the Department of the Borough Architect and Planning Officer, in connection with the reconstruction programme of the County Borough.

(*a*) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T., Grade VI, £670×£20×£20×£25—£735.

(*b*) ASSISTANT, PLANNING. A.P.T., Grade VI, £670×£20×£20×£25—£735.

(*c*) ASSISTANT, PLANNING. A.P.T., Grade VI, £670×£20×£20×£25—£735.

(*d*) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. A.P.T., Grade I/III, £465×£15—£510, £495×£15—£540, £525×£15—£570.

Applicants for post (*a*) should be A.R.I.B.A. or Registered Architects, and have had experience in Housing works and be able to supervise Contracts.

Applicants for post (*b*) should be A.M.T.P.I., with experience in the administrative problems and development control arising in the reconstruction of war damaged areas.

Applicants for post (*c*) should be Architect/Planner and suitably qualified, and will be required to deal with the layouts for areas of Comprehensive Development.

Applicants for post (*d*) should have had at least three years' practical experience in an Architect's office and preference will be given to candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.B.A.

(London allowance payable in addition to salary.)

Application forms (returnable by 9th January, 1953) to be obtained from the Borough Architect and Planning Officer, Thomas E. North, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., Dist.T.P., 70, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E.15.

G. E. SMITH,
Town Clerk.

West Ham Town Hall, Stratford, E.15. 7895

NORFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointment :—

SENIOR SHOP ASSISTANT (King's Lynn Office) : Salary A.P. & T. Grade VI (£670—£735). Applicants should possess the professional qualifications set out in the form of application and should also have had good general experience in the administrative and technical work of a County Planning Department, including development control, survey, research, and Development Plan proposals.

The person appointed will be required to provide and maintain a motor car, for the use of which a travelling allowance will be payable in accordance with the County Council's scale. The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the passing of a medical examination.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Clerk of the Norfolk County Council, County Offices, Thorpe Road, Norwich, and must be completed and returned to him not later than 10th January, 1953.

Canvassing will be a disqualification.

H. OSWALD BROWN,
Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices,
Thorpe Road, Norwich.
15th December, 1952. 7913

CITY OF WAKEFIELD.
CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
CHIEF TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT.
GRADE A.P.T. VII (£710—£785)

Applications are invited for the above superannuable appointment. Candidate must have suitable Planning qualifications with additional architectural or engineering experience.

Applications endorsed "Chief Town Planning Assistant" stating age, qualifications, present and previous appointments and details of experience, together with the names of two referees, should be sent to me not later than the 6th January, 1953. Canvassing will disqualify.

Consideration will be given to the provision of housing accommodation for the successful applicant if married.

W. S. DES FORGES,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Wakefield.
16th December, 1952. 7902

SALOP COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, A.P.T., GRADE VIII.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a Senior Assistant Architect on A.P.T., Grade VIII (£760 to £835 per annum).

Applicants should be Registered Architects, preferably Members of the R.I.B.A., and must have had experience in the design of public buildings.

The appointment will be subject for its termination to two calendar months' notice in writing on either side.

A separation allowance of not exceeding 30s. a week will be paid to a married officer taking up this appointment, together with third-class return railway fare once a month to visit his family, such allowances to be limited to a period of six months or until such time as the officer is able to obtain accommodation for himself and his family in Shropshire, whichever is the earlier.

Application forms may be obtained from the County Architect, C. H. Simmons, A.R.I.B.A., Dip.T.P., Column House, London Road, Shrewsbury, to whom they must be returned, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, not later than Wednesday, 7th January, 1953.

G. C. GODBER,
Clerk of the Council.

Shrewsbury.
December, 1952. 7887

EAST GRINSTEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
TECHNICAL ASSISTANT—HOUSING.

Applications are invited for the above appointment within the Capital Works section of the Engineer and Surveyor's Department at a salary within Grade A.P.T. III : £525—£15—£570 p.a. (commencing point within the Grade being fixed in relation to the experience and/or qualifications of the successful candidate).

Candidates must be experienced in the preparation of plans and specifications in connection with the design of Council houses including estate lay-outs, and it will be considered an advantage if candidates hold the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.B.A. or R.I.C.S.

The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the terms of the National Joint Council's Scheme of Conditions of Service, and terminable by one month's notice in writing on either side.

Applications stating age qualifications, present and previous appointments and experience, together with copies of three testimonials, must reach the undersigned endorsed : "Technical Assistant—Housing" by not later than noon on Saturday, 10th January, 1953.

Housing accommodation will be made available if required.

L. R. BENNETT,
Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices, East Court,
East Grinstead, Surrey. 7894

BOROUGH OF SLOUGH.

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, Grade A.P.T., V. For further particulars apply Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Slough, Bucks. Tel. : Slough 23881. 7893

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.
BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointment :—

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT I.—Salary Grade A.P.T. IV £555—600 per annum. Unestablished Post.

Applicants must have had two years' experience after passing R.I.B.A. Intermediate examination.

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

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

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

No assistance can be offered regarding housing accommodation.

Applications, on forms to be obtained from the Borough Architect, Town Hall, Bournemouth, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, to be returned to the undersigned in envelopes endorsed "Staff Architectural," not later than 10 a.m., Saturday, 3rd January, 1953.

A. LINDSAY CLEGG,
Town Clerk.

7891

BUCKS COUNTY COUNCIL.

Applications are invited from qualified ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS for posts in the under-mentioned grades on the staff of the County Architect :—

A.P.T., Grade X—(£895—£1,025 p.a.).
A.P.T. Grade VIII—(£760—£835 p.a.).
A.P.T. Grade VI—(£670—£735 p.a.).

The posts offer scope for initiative and enthusiasm. Applicants should preferably have been trained at a recognised School of Architecture.

The appointments are superannuable and subject to medical examination.

A weekly allowance of 25s. and return fare home once every two months may be paid for six months to newly appointed married officers of the Council unable to find accommodation.

Further particulars and form of application may be obtained from the County Architect, County Offices, Aylesbury, to whom applications must be delivered by 10th January, 1953. 7910

COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT GRADE V.

Applications are invited for the above appointment in the Architect's Department in the office of E. J. Manson, B.Eng. A.M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer, at a salary in accordance with Grade V of the A.P.T. Division of Scales £595—£645.

Applicants must be Registered Architects and Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and preference will be given to those having previous experience in the design of school buildings.

Applications, to be endorsed Architectural Assistant, stating age, qualifications and details of experience, together with names of two referees, should be received by me not later than 12th January, 1953.

Canvassing will disqualify.

JOHN S. WALL,
Town Clerk.

Municipal Offices, Rotherham. 7906

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON requires under N.J.C. service conditions :

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, salary £495—£540, (A.P.T. II). Should have had experience in Local Authority Housing and preference will be given to student members of the R.I.B.A.

Apply, with copies of two testimonials, to the Borough Engineer, Civic Centre, Southampton, by Tuesday, 6th January, 1953.

December, 1952. 7905

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.
CHIEF ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.

Applications are invited for unestablished posts of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT in the Ministry of Finance. Successful candidates will be eligible for appointment to pensionable posts from time to time and to a higher grade on obtaining professional qualifications.

The commencing salary will be £450, except in the case of candidates possessing special qualifications or experience who may enter at a higher figure. The maximum of the salary scale is £575. Pay addition of 10 per cent. on first £500 plus 5 per cent. on remainder is payable.

Candidates must have passed the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.B.A. and have at least two years' experience in an Architect's Drawing Office.

Preference will be given to candidates who have served with H.M. Forces in wartime, providing that such candidates can, or within a reasonable time will be able to, discharge the duties efficiently.

Applications, giving date of birth, full details of training and qualifications, should be sent to the Director of Establishments, Ministry of Finance, Stormont, not later than 6th January, 1953. 7903

BOROUGH OF AYLESBURY.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above appointment at a salary in accordance with Grade VI of the National Scale of Salaries and Conditions of Service (£670 to £735 per annum).

Candidates must be Associate Members of the R.I.B.A., have had a sound experience in the layout of housing estates, and the design of houses and flats and other building works for which he will be directly responsible to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and will be determinable by one month's notice in writing on either side. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, etc., accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, and endorsed "Architectural Assistant," must reach Mr. J. D. Dugdale, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Aylesbury, not later than the 5th January, 1953.

Canvassing in any form will be a disqualification.

H. CROOKS,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Aylesbury, Bucks.
16th December, 1952. 7911

GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

Applications are invited for the permanent and pensionable post of ASSISTANT (STRUCTURAL) ENGINEER in the Directorate of Works and Public Buildings, Ministry of Finance.

Salary scale : £600 by £25 to £750 by £30 to £900 plus pay addition of 10 per cent. on first £500 of salary and 5 per cent. on remainder. The commencing salary of £600 per annum is linked to entry at age 26 with an increase of one increment for each year above that age subject to a maximum entry point of £810 (*i.e.*, £875 10s. including Pay Addition).

Candidates must be Corporate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or (by examination) the Institution of Structural Engineers and have had experience of reinforced concrete design applied to building structure.

Preference will be given to candidates who served with H.M. Forces during wartime, provided that such candidates can, or within a reasonable time will be able to, discharge the duties efficiently.

Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Stormont, Belfast, to whom they should be returned together with copies of two recent testimonials not later than 16th January, 1953. 7892A

LETCHWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
ASSISTANT CLERK OF WORKS—HOUSING.

Applications are invited for the temporary appointment of an Assistant Clerk of Works at a salary in accordance with Grade A.P.T. II (£495—£540).

Applicants must have sound knowledge of building construction and be capable of supervising housing contracts. The appointment will be subject to the Conditions of Service of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities A.P.T. & C. Services. Applications, stating age, qualifications, present and past appointments, with details of experience, and the names of two referees, must be sent to the undersigned by first post on Monday, 12th January, 1953.

H. PLINSTON,
Clerk of the Council.

The Council House.
Letchworth, Herts.
24th December, 1952. 7904

BOROUGH OF WIDNES.
BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for the appointment of an ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, at a salary in accordance with A.P.T., Grade IV, of the National Scale of Salaries, commencing at the minimum of the grade.

Applicants must be student R.I.B.A., and have worked in an Architectural office for at least two years subsequent to having passed the Intermediate Examination.

The appointment will be subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service as adopted by the Council, and to the Local Government Superannuation Act, October, 1937, and to the successful candidate passing a medical examination.

Applications, stating full particulars of age, experience and qualifications, etc., together with names and addresses of two referees, to be sent to the Borough Architect, Brendan House, Widnes Road, Widnes, not later than Friday, 9th January, 1953.

Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify.

FRANK HOWARTH,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Widnes.
11th December, 1952. 7892

THE UNITED LEEDS HOSPITALS.

The Board of Governors invite applications for the post of GROUP ENGINEER to these Teaching Hospitals. Candidates must have high professional qualifications.

The duties consist of the planning and supervision of the construction or alteration by contractors of all types of hospital departments and responsibility for the maintenance work and engineering services of the Group (1,046 beds). Salary scale: £950×£40—£1,150 p.a., subject to superannuation regulations and the conditions of service laid down by the Whitley Council for the Health Services.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and details of previous appointments (with dates), should be forwarded, together with the names of three referees, to the undersigned not later than 10th January, 1953.

S. CLAYTON FRYERS,
Secretary to the Board.
General Infirmary, Leeds, 1. 7915

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.

LONDON Company, associated with manufacturers of prefabricated timber buildings require services of an ARCHITECT or SENIOR ASSISTANT, with considerable experience of timber construction. Duties will include drawing up of specifications, responsibility for constructional details and discussions with official architects. Knowledge of German an advantage. Send full details, including age, experience and salary required, to Box 7830.

JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT urgently required in office of small private practice in a small town of the Home Counties, to work on schemes of a varying nature, mainly domestic. Opportunity for practical experience and initiative. Applicants to state age, experience and salary required. Box 7896.

JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, male or female, Intermediate standard, required for general private practice in Westminster. Reply stating age, experience and salary required to Box 7898.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required up to R.I.B.A. Final standard, having had office experience in preparing ¼ in. scale drawings, ½ in. details, specifications and supervision for general practice. Write stating full particulars and salary required to Box 7900.

ASSISTANT required in small but busy office in West End of London. R.I.B.A. Intermediate standard. Salary according to experience. Write Box 7888.

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required in Birmingham office. Varied and interesting work, with excellent prospects for suitable man. Box 7897.

SENIOR AND JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required immediately for Industrial and Hotel work. Apply in writing stating full qualifications to J. Stanley Beard, Bennett & Wilkins, 101, Baker Street, London, W.1. 7908

Architectural Appointments Wanted

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (21) with four years' experience, requires position in London or S.E. suburbs. Edward W. Cave, 84, Yorkland Avenue, Welling, Kent (or Box 623).

A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., school trained, 26, single, requires position country practice, preferably Scotland. Good references. Box 624.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT with 10 years' practice in London offices, with Continental Degree, seeks part time appointment. Studying for final. Box 7901.

JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (25), Inter. standard, school trained, seeks post in large industrial civic or private office. 2 years' office experience, site surveys; drawings available. Desires interview. Box 625.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENT requires part-time employment, one day free essential. Work Saturdays, late evenings, etc., until full-time Final course at leading architectural school in late 1953. Box 7914.

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.

LARGE INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION in London require a Junior Assistant Quantity Surveyor. Must have had at least two years' practical experience in a professional office. Salary according to age and experience. Apply in writing giving full particulars to Box N 9792, A.K. Advg., 212a, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2. 7912

DRAUGHTSMAN (M or F) with knowledge joinery able to prepare layouts, perspectives, etc. Peerless Built-in Furniture Ltd., Perivale. 7889

Partnerships

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

CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEER, with good class clientele, experienced in most modern methods of construction, requires Partnership with Architect. Box 7838.

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, 30, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2. TEM. 3002. 7606

A. R.I.B.A., with good all round experience, requires part-time or free lance work to help his growing practice. MUSeum 9106. 7205

SENIOR EXECUTIVE seeks responsible sales and administrative position in progressive company. Extensive personal connections with architects, Government Departments, and local authorities. Excellent references. Box 7880.

ARCHITECT / BUILDING SURVEYOR. Services available for 12 months only seeks temporary appointment. Specialises in Schedules/ Quants. of Dilaps, Maintenance and War Damage. Claims negotiated. Box 7899.

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

SIX DRAWER STEEL PLAN CABINET £16; steel 14 drawer Kardex cabinet £28; single pedestal steel typist desk. £19. Ealing 6180. 7907

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.

FENCING FOR ALL PURPOSES supplied and erected. Established over 100 years. Cloakroom equipment also a speciality. Write Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd., 80, Broad Street, Birmingham, 1. (MIDland 5001.) 6526

FREE ADVICE ON YOUR HEATING. Our representative will call and advise without obligation on heating your office, factory or home with Hurseal oil-filled electric, gas, liquid gas and paraffin-operated equipment. Rental terms available. Write or 'phone now. Hurseal Ltd., 229, Regent Street, W.1. REG. 1051. 7909

Educational Announcements

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

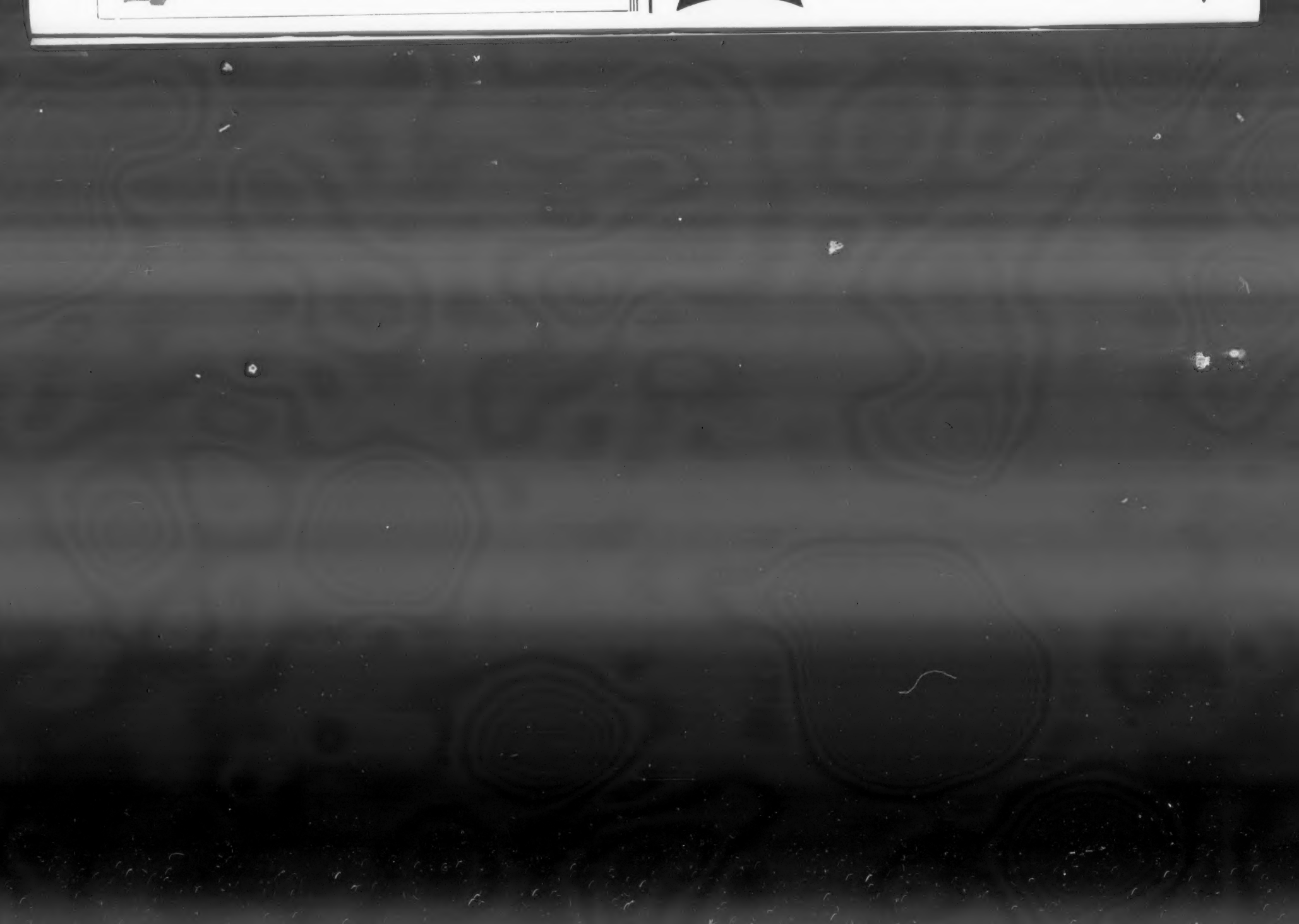
R.I.C.S., I.A.A.S., and I.Q.S. Exams.—Postal Courses conducted by the Ellis School (Principal: A. R. Waters, M.B.E., G.M., F.R.I.B.A.), 103B, Old Brompton Road, S.W.7. KEN. 4477/8/9. Descriptive Booklet on request. 7020

R.I.B.A. and T.P.I. EXAMS.—Stuart Stanley (Tuton Sch. of Arch., Lon. Univ.) and G. A. Crockett, M.A./B.A., F./A.R.I.B.A., M./A.M.T.P.I. (Prof. Sir Patrick Abercrombie in assn.), prepare Students by correspondence tuition. 10, Adelaide Street, Strand, W.C.2. TEM. 1603/4.

Alphabetical Index to Advertisers

For Appointments (Wanted or Vacant), Competitions Open, Drawings, Tracings, etc., Education, Legal Notices, Miscellaneous Property, Land and Sales, see lxxix, lxxx, lxxxi.

PAGE



Printed in Great Britain for the Proprietors of "THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL" (The Architectural Press Ltd.), 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, by HARRISON & SONS LTD., Printers to the late King George VI, London, Hayes (Middx.), and High Wycombe.

46.Z (G-P) ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO DEC. 25, 1952

46.Z (R-Z) ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO DEC. 25, 1952