



Peaceful, spacious, glass, there's Shade if wanted to study/eat (etc.) outside, visual emphasis on horizontal and vertical lines. Simplification of form used.



Bright colour, levels, spacious, private, outside areas, clean.



Big/spacious, peaceful, it contrasts with environment (wood feature). Visual emphasis on the horizontal and sloping lines.



Spacious/big, glass windows open, outside areas, friendly. Horizontal lines visually emphasised, simple but clean design.

## MODERNISM



Long rectangular shapes, white contrasts with environment, glass windows and doors. It's simple and clean, levels are used and it's private.



Unnecessary details are eliminated. Simple but functional, comfortable, saves un-needed space.



Clean and spacious cupboard area, black and white contrasts with environment, simple living.



Simple, clean, compact, there are six big cupboards which are very useful.



Bright colour, spacious, clean and private, a lot of cupboards high and low are very useful.



Simple, spacious, clean, an elimination of unnecessary details is used.



Light colour, white contrast with environment, simple, spacious.

1

### History of Modern Fashion

In 1909, Gabrielle Coco Chanel was 26 years old and opened her own shop in Paris, France. She made dresses, tops, jeans etc. Once her shop had become famous, women no longer had to follow the requirements of wearing tight corset dresses; they were able to wear loose clothing that they were comfortable in.

### History of Modern Architecture

Modernism had entered popular culture by 1930. In the early 1900's there were only 2 architects. Modern ideas in art were starting to appear in commercials and logos. Edward Johnston had designed the famous London Underground logo in 1919, this being an early example of modernism, clear visual symbols and easily recognizable. After World War II, the modern artists from every cultural centre of Europe's former capital of the art world fled for America. New York City heralded the celebration of the new American abstract expressionism in the 1940's. This was the modern movement that had a combination of lessons learnt from Picasso, Fauvism, and Henri Matisse etc. This started a growing acceptance of the new architecture coming into play around the world. Instead of viewing buildings as a heavy feel, and business, the leading innovators of modern architecture were seeing it as a volume of space, light rooms, which is when glass came into being very popular, and architecture was now about simplicity and "form follows function" and contrast with the environment. Since World War II, modern architecture has admitted a certain amount of free play in buildings of various designs of flexibility, simple and clean. Architects wanted to create new, fresh ideas to get the whole war situation out of everyone's heads, to have everyone not reminded of what happened and it was kind of like an idea of everyone moving on.

2

### What is modern architecture?

The web definition for this is: Modern architecture is characterized by simplification of form and creation of ornament from the structure and theme of the building; involves a break from the past and uses recent technologies and new forms or new combinations of old forms. Modern architecture is about promoting simple designs, "less is more", yet sophisticated. Steel, iron, glass and concrete are the popular materials used to construct these modern designs. Most of the buildings made are usually long in width and rectangular shaped, with usual overhanging roofs and glass walls to show simplicity and sophistication, along with white walls to contrast with the environment, and the floor plans made to be functional and logical, spacious, flexible rooms that flow into another, a more relaxed living environment.

1

In 1930, Mies Van Der Rohe met with the New York architect Philip Johnson, who made his work become known in the United States. From 1930-33 he was the director of the Bauhaus school until it was shut down under pressure from the new Nazi government, he then moved to the USA. He then became the head of the architecture department at the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago from 1938 till 1954. During this time frame, he had become an American citizen and was professionally established. He had designed one of his most famous buildings called The Farnsworth House. He also designed and completed the Twin Towers in 1951, along with the Seagram Building in 1954.



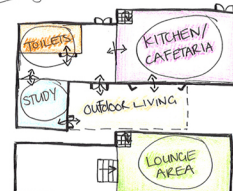
Ludwig Mies Van Der Rohe, a famous modern architect born in Aachen, Germany in 1886. In 1928, he began working for the architect Peter Behrens. Mies Van Der Rohe became a Director of the Bauhaus and his most famous statement was 'less is more'. Because of his design of the German National Pavilion for 1929 Barcelona International Exhibition, one of his most famous buildings, his place in the history of garden design and landscape architecture came into play. He built his first house as an independent architect, a wooden house in the eighteenth century style under the influence and pressure of English structural design.



Another famous house of Mies Van Der Rohe, the Farnsworth house, designed and built from 1946 to 1951.

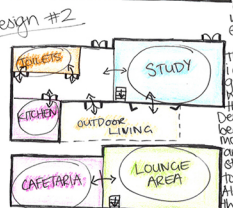
## DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

### Design #1



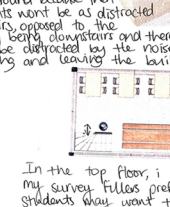
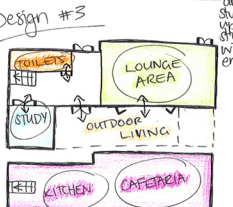
I gave the bathroom 5 toilets as these were the highest voted on my survey, no more, no less. Although I didn't follow through my survey top vote for the bathrooms to have their own cubicles w/ their own basin mirror etc because I thought that four sinks/basins would be more simple and efficient. I guess a student or anyone, needed to wash their hands and they would just access the bathroom basins. It has doors to go in and out of the bathroom making it still private to other building part especially as its highest voted. The kitchen still has a sliding door, this efficient as it is, one again, hygienic and also private to cook whatever students are wanting to make.

### Design #2

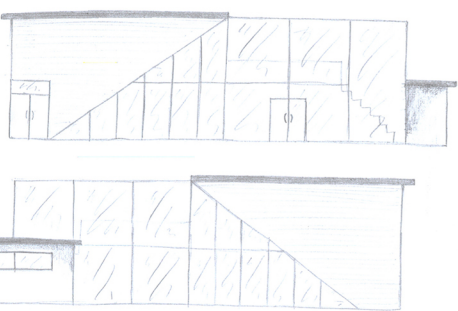


Line Design #3 Design #13 study is downstairs as students will get distracted from their work entering and leaving the building. The design I chose to go through with was this design, because it's the most conventional and efficient for students, especially to access these areas. Although I changed/simplified the study and lounge area because then students won't be as distracted upstairs, opposed to the study being downstairs and therefore students won't be distracted by the noise of students entering and leaving the building. I have put big four tables outside on the deck as my survey informs the likes of tables outside. These tables are placed efficiently as I didn't want congestion to occur when students would come out/in of the common room to go/return to classes.

### Design #3



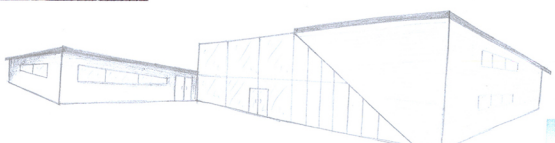
In the top floor, I did a variety of small and large tables because my survey fills preferred 3 big tables, whereas I thought that yr13 students may want their own space or privacy to study (study area) or take with a small group of friends opposed to many students sitting all together at the same table in the cafeteria. All my decision after yr13 students a choice between tables in each the cafeteria and the study.



3



I got my design off this design in the picture as it's really stood out to me as it contrasts well with the environment with the use of wood materials, the glass windows highlighting the idea of modernism.



The overhanging roof influenced me to have one too but not as overhanging. The glass windows and doors were an influence for my design, as it's a perfect example of modernism. Its rectangular, long shapes, simple yet elegant.

I didn't want the study and the lounge area on the same floor so didn't choose this design, although the kitchen next to cafeteria is beneficial as it's easy to access - linkins room.