

Figure 3.18 C. Aslin, County Architect, Hertfordshire, Aboyne Infants School, 1949.

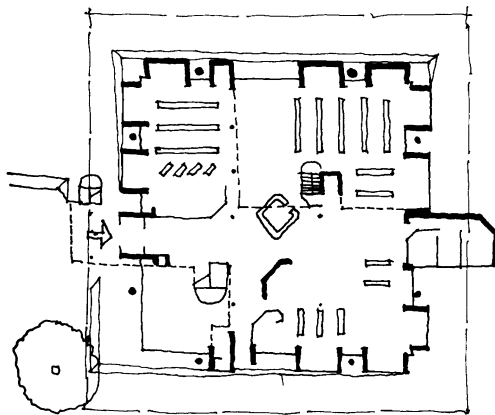


Figure 3.19 Ahrends, Burton and Koralek, Maidenhead Library, 1972. From ABK, Architectural Monograph, Academy Editions, p. 65.

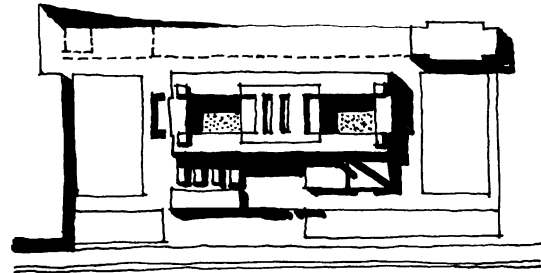


Figure 3.20 Alison and Peter Smithson, Hunstaston School, 1954. From *The New Brutalism*, Banham, R., Architectural Press.

School where a linear plan type not only responded to its London square context but also to the notion of an internal 'street' where informal social contact could take place (**Figure 3.21**).

Similarly, pressures to conserve energy by utilising natural ventilation and lighting led Michael Hopkins to adopt a narrow plan for his Inland Revenue offices in Nottingham in 1995 (**Figure 3.22**). This has been configured within a courtyard type effectively replacing the established deep-plan orthodoxy of the office type which the development of mechanical ventilation and permanent artificial lighting (both high energy consumers) had facilitated. Moreover, the courtyard has generated an acceptable urban form with a public domain of tree-lined boulevards and a private domain of enclosed courts (**Figure 3.23**). Consequently, Hopkins has capitalised on one severe constraint not only to challenge an accepted

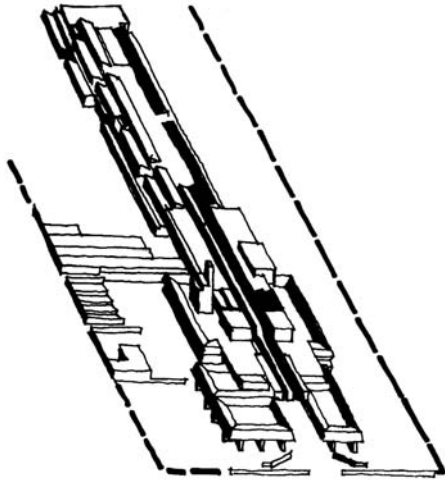


Figure 3.21 John Bancroft (GLC Architects' Department), Pimlico Secondary School, 1966. From *Architectural Review* 1/66, p. 31.

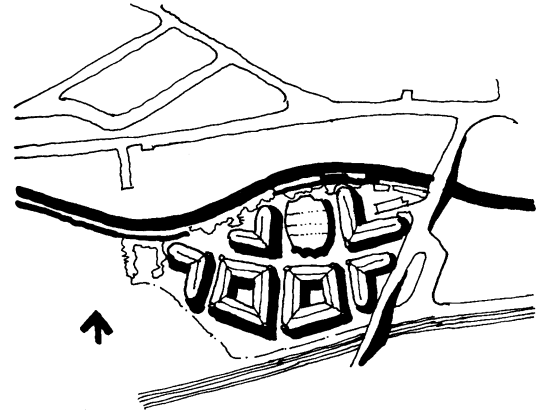


Figure 3.23 Sir Michael Hopkins and Partners, Inland Revenue Offices, Nottingham, 1995. Site plan. From *Architectural Review* 5/95, p. 34.

office type, but has also been able to offer a model at an urban scale for controlling the chaotic growth of our cities.

ORGANISING THE PLAN

As the building design develops from the initial diagram, it is essential on the one hand to maintain the clarity of that diagram and on the other to keep testing its validity as the architectural problem itself is clarified so that the *parti* is constantly revisited for reappraisal. This whole process of establishing in detail the building's three-dimensional organisation is best explored through the medium of drawing; a facility for drawing in turn facilitates

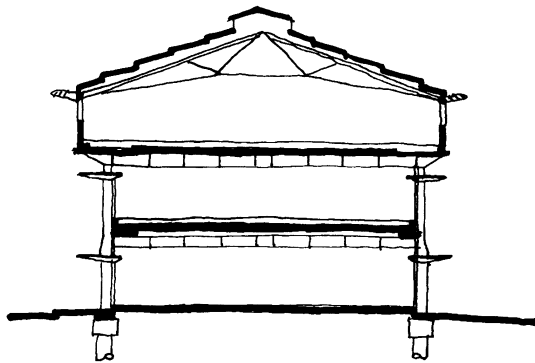


Figure 3.22 Sir Michael Hopkins and Partners, Inland Revenue Offices, Nottingham, 1995. Section. From *Architectural Review* 5/95, p. 34.