Figure 5.27 *F. Simpson, Emerson Chambers, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1903. From* Newcastle upon Tyne, *Allsopp, B., Oriel Press.*

Figure 5.29 *Terry Farrell, Office Building, Soho, London, 1987.*

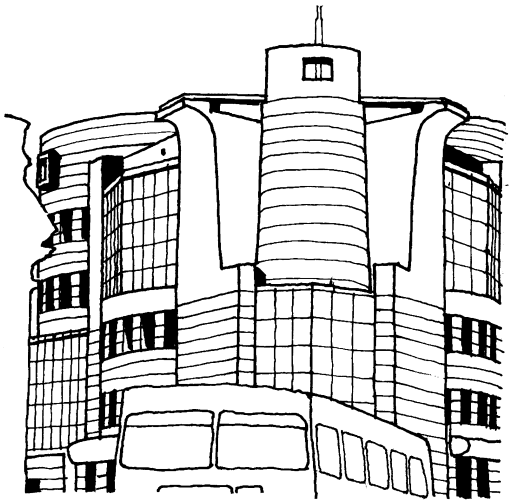

Figure 5.28 *James Stirling and Michael Wilford, No. 1 Poultry, London, 1997. From* RIBA Journal *10/97, p. 30–31.*

Farrell uses simple means of achieving this like intensifying the fenestration pattern and introducing increasingly decorative brickwork patterns as a prelude to the corner which in each case is formed by a careful articulation of two adjacent façades. To the modernist, the idea of celebrating the corner was somewhat more problematic, but the corner and particularly the corner column, how it is fashioned and how it joins to beams, wall and roof cladding, has assumed a central importance in the appearance of framed buildings, particularly those employing an exposed steel frame (**Figures 5.30, 5.31**).

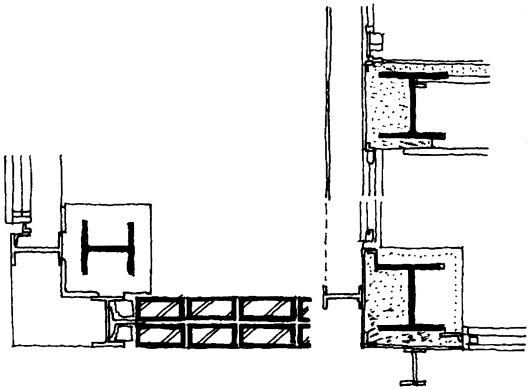

Figure 5.30 *Mies van der Rohe, Corner columns, Illinois Institute of Technology, 1946, Lake Shore Drive apartments, Chicago, 1951. From* Architecture Since 1945, *Joedecke, J., Pall Mall, p. 45.*

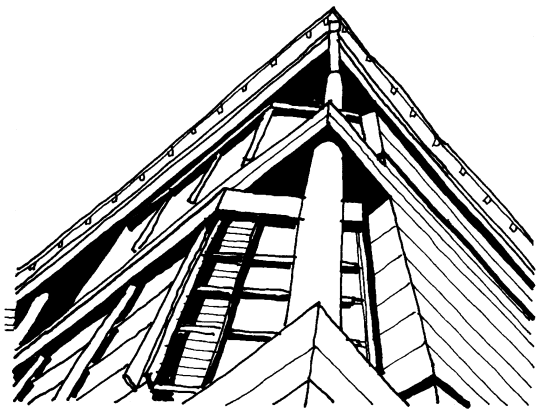

Figure 5.31 *David Thurlow, Eurocentre, Cambridge, 1985.*

SCALE

In this discussion of how designers can determine how their buildings look, architectural scale has been alluded to. But what do we mean by scale in the context of architectural design? Scale is not synonymous with size; even buildings of modest size can be imbued with monumental scale and vice-versa.

There exists here an analogy with the scale drawing of a building where a trained eye can accurately deduce the correct size of its constituent elements. In like fashion, the building itself possesses a 'scale' which allows us to deduce its actual physical dimensions; if that scale is 'normal', then we deduce its size correctly but increased or reduced scale misleads or confuses (either as intended by the architect or otherwise) leading to a distorted assessment of size.

Scale clues

But architectural plans, sections and elevations have a fixed scale-relationship with an observer who is interpreting them, whereas the scale-relationship between a building and an observer constantly changes as the building is approached and as more scale clues are revealed. So-called scale clues allow us to assess the size of a building by comparison with the sizes of known elements