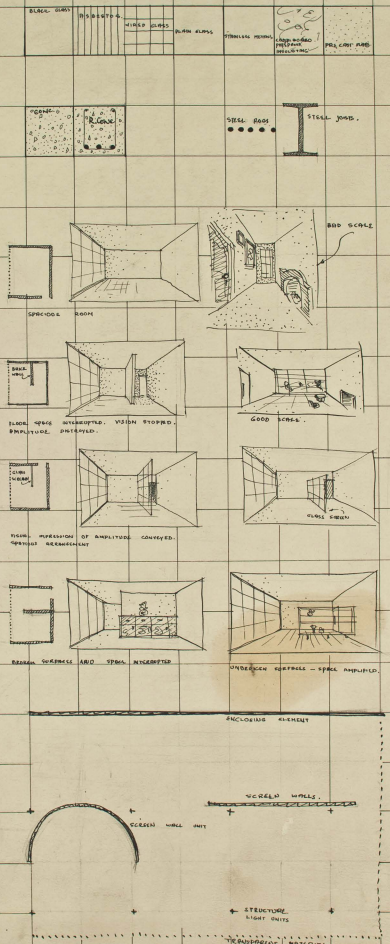
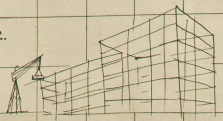
SPACE & STRUCTURE.

- SCIENCE OF STRUCTURE INVOLVES.
- KNOWLEDGE OF ALL THE MEANS AVAILABLE IN PAST AND PRESENT OF ERECTING & EQUIPPING BUILDINGS. METHODS OF BRIDGING SPACE, AND WITHIN THAT SPACE EQUIPING THE COMPLICATED NETWORK OF SERVICES — HEATING, VENT., LIGHTING, PLUMBING, LIFTS, ETC.
- GOOD PLANNING IS GOOD ORGANIZATION.
- UTILISATION OF SPACE - ENCLOSED BY WALLS & ROOFS PARAMOUNT IN PLANNING.
- ARCHITECTURAL EFFECTS TYPICAL OF HISTORIC STYLES ● MAINTENANCE OF VISTAS & AXIAL LINES OR CULT OF PICTURESQUENESS & EMOTIONALISM.
- UTILISATION OF SPACE AS LENGTH, BREADTH, AND IN ITS 3RD DIMENSION OF HEIGHT.
- SCIENCE OF PLANNING PRACTICAL REARRANGEMENTS AND EQUIPMENT. UTILISATION OF SPACE TO PRODUCE MAXIMUM OF VALUE.
- UTILISATION OF SPACE AS AREA ACTUALLY AND MATERIALLY AVAILABLE.
- UTILISATION OF SPACE AS SURFACE CONVEYING VISUAL IMPRESSION OF AMPLITUDE.
- SPACE CREATED BY STRESS OF FORM
- SPACE CREATED BY COLOUR.
- SPACE CREATED BY TRANSPARENT MATERIAL — LIGHTNESS OF MATERIAL
- SPACE CREATED BY CREATION OF ILLUSION OF DISTANCE.
- DIVISIONS, SCREENS NEED NOT BE CARRIED FULL HEIGHTS.
- TREATMENT OF WALLS WITH REFLECTING SURFACES, GLASS ETC., SMALL SURFACE IS SUGGESTED TO THE EYE — EXTENDING CEILING APPARENT TO THE EYE.
- SPACE DEVELOPED BY MATERIALS, FORM, COLOUR.
- STRUCTURAL SYSTEM SHOULD NOT DOMINATE PLAN CONCEPTION.



SPATIAL ARRANGEMENT.

- STRUCTURAL SYSTEM SHOULD SERVE PLAN CONCEPTION.
- SPACE PRODUCTION GIVES GREATEST SUPPORT.
- SCALE OF INTERNAL ELEMENTS OF BUILDINGS — WALLS, CEILINGS, DOORS, WINDOWS, FIRE PLACES, FITTINGS, MUST BE CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.
- GOOD SCALE. — RELATIONSHIP OF SIZE AND RELATIONSHIP OF THE PARTS AND THE WHOLE TO SOME FIXED STANDARDS.
- RELATION OF SCALE TO AREA DEALT WITH, IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE.
- RELATION OF SCALE — NO LONGER SMALL ROOMS WITH TALL WINDOWS & HIGH CEILINGS
- RELATION OF SCALE — NO LONGER SMALL ROOMS WITH HUGE FIRE PLACES & BROAD DOORS
- RELATION OF SCALE — NO LONGER SMALL ROOMS WITH TERRIFIC LENGTH DIMENSIONS.
- RELATION OF SCALE — LENGTH, HEIGHT, BREADTH, AND HUMAN SCALE MUST BE ACCOUNTED FOR.
- EFFECT OF LATERAL EFFECT BOUGHT FOR.
- STRUCTURAL SYSTEM.
  - WIDE SPANS, DEEP BEAMS, LARGE COLUMNS, EXPENSE.
  - LIGHTER UNITS AT CLOSER SPACING — ECONOMIC - WHOLE IN DESIGN. CLOSE SPACING OF STANCHIONS — INTERFERENCE WITH FUNCTION OF BUILDING AND AMENITIES OF BLDG.. FLOOR SPACE BROKEN — SPACE AND BROAD EFFECT DESTROYED — PLANNING LIMITED.
- MODERN CONSTRUCTION NO LONGER DEMANDS VAULTS & CONTINUAL COLUMNS. THE ELEMENTS ARE STANCHIONS, FLOOR SLABS, SCREEN WALLS, WHICH ENCLOSE & SUBDIVIDE SPACE.
- WALLS NO LONGER USED AS SUPPORTS.
- WALLS USED AS ELEMENTS FOR ENCLOSING SPACE ● WALLS AS SCREENS.
- INTERNAL PARTITIONS AND STAIRCASES ARE UNITS. ● NO LONGER NEED FOR WALLS ON GROUND FLOOR.
- USE OF CONCRETE — WALLING AND ENCLOSING PROPERTIES AS WELL AS STRUCTURAL USE
- LARGER SPANS ● FREER SPACE — UNOBSTRUCTED
- NEW USE FOR STEEL ● STEEL FRAMES ● FRAME FORM SKELETONS
- MECHANISED BUILDING METHODS — LARGE BUILDINGS NOW ENTIRELY SUPPORTED BY ROLLED STEEL JOISTS RIVETED & BOLTED TO FORM A RIGID FRAME WORK.
- LARGE SPANS EASILY MADE
- FREE PLANNING SIMPLIFIED
- LIGHTER WALLS, LARGER WINDOWS, LESS WT OF BUILDING MATERIAL ● TALLER BUILDINGS WITH FAR GREATER CAPACITY ON SAME AREA. WEIGHT OF BUILDING BROUGHT TO ISOLATED POINTS
- UNINTERRUPTED FLOOR SPACES, DIVISIBLE AT WILL, CANTILEVERS, FLAT ROOFS, LIGHT AND AIR.
- MATERIALS PREFABRICATED
- STANDARDISATION
- RATIONALISATION
- SPEED IN ERECTION



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