Tuesday May 5th

Building Materials

Foundations

The trench is lined with concrete wider than the wall to take the weight of the walls and the roof.

Drainage

The Sewer are dug then connected with the main drains.

Cement

A man called Jozeph Aspdin invented cement in 1824. He lived in a very chalky area of Kent called Gravesend and he discovered that if you mixed chalk with Clay and added some heat it made cement. Somtimes instead of chalk they use limestone. This is dug or Sometimes blown out of a quarry.

Concrete

Concrete is made with aggregate (sand and small stones) water, Sand, and cement. To make it all you have to do is mix up 3pts of gravel 2 pts of Sand and 1 pts of cement and then add some water.

Reinforced Concrete.

To make Reinforced concrete Steel rods are put in the mould to make it strong. It is wrally made to Build large Buildings and motorway bridges

Bricks

The size of a normal brick is 9" x 4" x 3" it is made from clay which is fired (heated in a Kiln)

Proceer

(1) First the clay is crushed
(2) Then water is added to make a mixture called pug.

Tuesday May 5th

Building Materials

Foundations

The foundations are big trenches made in the earth. You have to do this first so then when it comes for making a building it won't keep sinking into the ground. The foundations are filled with concrete so then the bricks and roof won't fall in.

Drainage

The sewers need to be dug and concreted to the main drains.

Cement.

A man named Joseph Aspdin invented cement in 1824. Cement is made up of

CHALK + CLAY + HEAT - CRUSHED

↓ ↓

LIMESTONE CEMENT (fine powder)

Concrete.

Concrete is mostly used for foundations and big office blocks. The ingredients is made up of

AGGREGATE	3pts of GRAVEL
SAND	2pts of SAND
WATER	1pt of CEMENT
CEMENT	

Reinforced Cement

Julie Roblin Tuesday May 5th

Building Materials

Foundations

First the trench is dug and then lined with concrete. The foundation has got to be much wider than the walls. The foundation as to be much wider because it has to hold the weight of the walls

Drainage

The sewers have to be dug and when that is dug they have to be connected to the main drains.

Cement

Joseph Aspdin was the very first man to ~~discover~~ invent cement in 1824.
In Kent we have lots of chalk It is one of the most Popular Place that has chalk because we have so much of it. It is mostly found in a Place called Gravesend.

Concrete

The Ingredients of concrete is aggregate (small stones Sand water cement gravel. ~~About~~ To make it you will need about 3pts gravel
2pts Sand
1pts cement
you need lots of water as well as 3pts gravel 2pts Sand and 1pts cement.

Reinforced concrete

Reinforced concrete is used for moterway Bridges because it is very strong.

Stuart Kallhoff. Tuesday May 25th.

Building Materials.

Foundations

The Foundations of are the most important part of a building. They have to hold up the walls and the roof. If a building had not got any foundations the building would gradually sink into the ground.

Cement

Cement was first discoverd in 1824 by Joseph Asdin. He lived in Gravesend and was experimenting in the chalk quarrys when he discovered cement. It was a mixture of chalk and clay then heated and crushed. Instead of chalk limestone could be used. It comes out in a fine powder. It is then put in bags or in big tanks.

Concrete.

Concrete has been used for hundreds of years. It consists of aggrete, small stones, sand and water and cement. When you mixe concrete you do in parts. Like when you bake a cake. So it now looks like this.

3 parts of gravel.
2 parts of sand.
1 part of cement.

Reinforced ~~cement~~ concrete

Buildings
Motor way Bridges.

Reinforced Concrete consists of concrete with steel rods set in it. This makes it very strong.

Bricks.

Lynn wheeler Tuesday, May 5th.

Building materials.

Foundations

First a trench had to be lined with concrete The concrete had to be wider than the wall so that it will hold the whole wall.

Draincage

Sewers have to be dug, and then connected to the main drain.

Cement

Joseph Aspdin first enuented cement. He enuented it in 1824.
Joseph Aspdin lived in Gravesend which was a very chalky place.
Cement is Somtimes stored in big tanks and some is sold in bags. He saw that is you mix chalk + clay + Heat then crush it, it makes ~~chalk~~ cement.
Limstone is somthing you find in Quarrys. Somtimes it is put in cement instead of chalk.

Concrete

Concrete is made from small stones and sand. Concrete is used for holding houses up. The ingredients are 3pts gravel + 2 lots of sand + 1pt cement.

Reinforced concrete

Reinforced concrete is used for Building, Motorway Bridges. Reinforced concrete is concrete that has steel

Alison Sinnock. Tuesday May 5th

Building Materials

Foundations

First of all the foundations are built. They have to be whider than the building. The foundations are lined with concrete. The foundations have to be strong to withstand great presser from the building.

Drainage.

The sewers are dug and connected to the main drain.

Cement.

Joseph Aspdin invented Cement. He lived in Gravesend where there was lots of chalk. He found out that chalk and clay mixed and then heated and crushed made a fine powder which he called Cement. Instead of chalk limestone could be used.

Concrete

The ingredients to make concrete is small stones and sand and ~~gravel~~ cement and water. The amount needed of each thing was 3 parts of gravel 2 parts of sand and one part of cement. Every thing is then ~~is~~ mixed with water.

Reinforced concrete

Reinforced concrete is steel rods set in moulds makes it stronger. It is used for things like motor way bridges and offies.

Jamie Bishop Tuesday May 5th

Building Materials

The main thing in building is to get the right materials and building the foundations and building the drains. Joseph Aspdin invented cement in 1824 he used the method of limestone and clay and heat crushed together which makes cement. Cement is a fine powder. Limestone is dug out of quarry this is called quarrying. The ingredients for concrete is aggregate which is small stones and sand, sand, water, and cement. The amount you have is.....

3 parts of gravel
2 parts of sand
1 part of cement which is then mixed with water

Reinforced concrete is used for motorway bridges. Concrete is put into a mold then put through steel rods which makes it stronger. Bricks are usually made 9"X4"X3". Clay is the mane ingredients. Clay has to be crushed then the water is added which makes it into a mushy mixture. After that it goes through a pugmill which removes the air and mixes. It is then forced through a rectangular hole which of course is the shape of the brick. Wires cut off 9" inch lengths then taken to a drying room. The bricks are packed in a kiln for firing A temperature of 1,000C° or 1,832F°.

Ian McPherson Building Materials

Foundations

The concrete is wider than the wall to carry the walls the roof and whore things.

Drainage

The Sewers have to be dug for the old people. The drains have to be dug for the old people So they can do the washing up and other things.

Cement

In graves end they make cement it is made up with chalk + clay + Heat then it is crushed up to make a fine powder, lime Stone comes from a Quarry

Concrete

is made up of small Stones and sand as well as fine powder. concere is made from Sand, wate, and cement.

(3 part gravel)
(2 part Sand)
(1 part Cement)

Reinforced Concrete

Reinforced concrete they use it in motorway briges they are Steel rods Set in the bridge to make it stronger.

Bricks

The Shape of the bricks were 9 1/4 x 3" they baked them in a oven. they Put it in a rug mill to get all the air bubles out. It was forced through a hole shape. The lenght of the bricks are 9 inches long, They are put in a oven at a temple of 1,000 C° 1,832 F° The bricks are made out of clay put into a oven and then they are

Claire Heinston — Tuesday May 5th

Building Materials

Foundations

Fist a trench is built and then lined with concrete. The foundation has to be wider than the wall because it has to hold the weight of the walls and roof.

Drainage

The sewers are dug and then connected to the main drain.

Cement

Joseph Aspdin was the fist man to ~~discover~~ invented cement in 1824

Kent is very popular for chalk exsopecally at Gravesend. Joseph Aspdin lived in Gravesend and did lots of experiments and found if he mixed chalk, clay and heat all crushed together he got cement which was very fine powder. Some lime lime Stone is used instead of chalk. limestone is found in quarrys on rocks and has to be dug out.

Concrete

The ingredients of concrete is aggregate (small stone and sand) sand, cement and water.

3 parts Gravel
2 parts Sand
1 parts cement

Reinforced Concrete

Reinforced Concrete is used on bigger building like Motorway Bridges & Office Blocks

Steel rodes are put in the moulds to make it stronger.

Bricks

The Size of the bricks are usely 9"x 4"x 3". The bricks are made out of clay with

Richard Bevan

Tuesday May 5th

The Building Materials

The Foundations

The main thing in buildings ~~building~~ is building the foundations, and having the right materials at the right time. The treach which has to be filled with concrete. The concrete foundations have to be wider than the wall so they can take the weight of the walls and roofing materials.

Drainage.

In all buildings there have to be drains and Sewage pipes. The Sewage and drains pipes are also one of the first things to be dug and put in.

Cement

Joseph Aspdin was the first person to discover cement in the year 1824. He lived in Gravesend and of course it is very chalky there. One day one of his many Experiments he found that if you mixed chalk and clay and then crushed it you will have cement. You can have lime stone and give the same effect. The lime stone is found in quarrys.

Concrete

The ingredients of concrete is aggregate made by small stones, and Sand mixed. Then the water is added. The cement is put in to bond it together. The mixture is

3 parts of gravel
2 parts of Sand
1 parts of cement.

Tuesday, May 5th

Building Materials

Foundations

First a trench is built and lined with concrete. The concrete has to be wider than the wall, to take some of the weight off the bases and walls.

Drainage

Sewers are dug and the they are connected to the main drains.

Cement.

Cement was invented by a man called Joseph Aspidin he discovered it in 1824. Where he lived there was a lot of chalk and soil. He worked at graves end, and discovered all sorts of experiments. If you mixe chalk and clay, heat it and then crush it all up together you have made some of cement. Cement makes very gated powder. It is sometimes stored in big tankers. You can use time stone instead if you want. You get it from rocks with come from quarrys.

Concrete.

Concrete has been used for a long time. The ingredients are aggregate, small stones and sand.

Reinforst Concret.

Some steal rods are placed in the concrete to make it stronger, this is used for motorway bridges.

Bricks.

Bricks are usually 9 inches ± 4 inches - 3 inches. To make bricks you need clay which is the mains ingredients this is heated in a kiln. First of all the clay is crushed, all the big stones have to be removed, than the water is added. They have to go into a pug mill it gets all the air out of it, afterwards it is forced through rectangle hole and it comes out in a long

Building Materials. Alison Curtis. Tuesday 5th May.

Foundations.

First you have to start with a trench lined with concrete. It has to be wider than the wall to take the weight of the walls and soot.

Drainage.

Sewers dig near the main drain so that they can have lots of other drains leading into the main big drain.

Cement.

A man named Joseph Aspdin (who) lived in Gravesend, was experimenting (when) he found out that, if you mix chalk with clay and then heat it then crush it you can make cement. Limestone is used sometimes as well. You find Limestone in a Quarry.

Concrete.

The 3 ingredients that go into concrete is:
Aggregate,
Sand,
Water,
Cement.
3 parts ~~gravel~~ gravel
2 parts sand.
1 part cement.

Reinforced Concrete.

Steel Rods are set in a mould so that it is

Michelle Stamp. May 5th 1981

Building Materials

Foundations

First a trench has to be dug then lined with concrete. It has to take the weight of the walls and the roof.
Sewers have to be dug then connected to the main drains.

Cement

Cement was invented in 1824 by a man called Joseph Asdin he lived in a chalky place. Gravesend is a chalky place.
To make cement you will need Chalk and clay and heat. First you put the chalk and clay together heat it then crush it and then you will have some cement
Builders Collect Cement from big tankers.
Sometimes limestone is used instead of chalk. Which gives the same effect.
Limestone is dug from a quarry.

Concrete

The ingredient for cement is aggregate which is small stones and sand, Water, cement and Sand.
The recipe is 3parts of gravel 2 parts of Sand 1 part of Cement. All mixed together with water.

Reinforced Concrete

Reinforced Concrete is used for making Motorway bridges and big ~~tall~~ building like office blocks.
It is made of normal concrete with steel bars put in the moulds.

Bricks

Bricks are 9 inches 3 inches 4 inches.
Bricks are made of clay that is

Catherine Ash.

Building Materials 5.5.81

The Foundations.

A foundation is a trench lined with concrete. The foundations have to be wider than the walls to take the weight of the walls and the roof.

The Drainage.

Sewers have to dig and connect the smaller drains to the main drains

Cement.

Joseph Aspdin invented cement, he discoved it in 1824 and he found it in Gravesend. He found out that if you mix chalk with clay and then you heated it and then crushed it it made cement. (Which is a fine powder.) Instead of chalk you could use limestone which has the same effect as chalk. We find limestone in quarrys. It is quarried or dug out.

Concrete.

Aggregate is small stones and sand.

Aggregate, sand, water and cement all mixed together make concrete.

The mixture.

3 parts gravel.
2 parts sand.
1 part cement.

Then you mix it with water.

Reinforced Concrete.

Reinforced concrete is used for Multistorie car parks. & Moterway Bridges.

Steel rods placed in moulds with concrete makes reinforced concrete.

Bricks.

Bricks shape is 9" x 4" x 3". Bricks are made from clay baked in kilns and the clay comes from underground.

Process of the Clay.

Clay has to be crushed then water is added, now it is a mixture called pug, then it is put into a pugmill where it is spun to get the air out. Then it is forced through

Catherine Ash.

a rectangular hole then it gets cut into brick shapes which is (in this case) 9" by a lot of big wires. Now they are taken to a drying room and packed into a kiln for baking at a temp of 1,000C° or 1,832F°

Revecca Hollister Tuesday, May 5th 1987.

Building Materials.

Foundations.

All buildings have to have foundations. To start with a trench is dug which is then lined with concrete. This has to be wider than the bricks so that it can take the weight of the walls and roof.

Drainage.

Next the sewers are dug and are connected to the main drains.

Cement.

Cement was invented in 1824 by an man named Joseph Aspdin. Joseph Aspdin lived in Gravesend which is in Kent. Gravesend is a very chalky place. He made cement out of chalk, and clay which he heated and then crushed. Sometimes instead of chalk he would use limestone which he received from Quarrys.

Concrete.

Concrete is made out of aggregate (small stones and sand.) sand, water and cement. All you have to do to make it is just to mix three parts of gravel, 2 parts of sand and one part of cement with water.

Reinforced Concrete.

Reinforced concrete is goten used (to) in large Buildings and Motorway Bridges. Steel rods are set in the mould to make it strong.

Bricks

Bricks are usually 9"×4"×3" in size. They are made out of clay which is fired (heated in a Kiln.)

Process.

To start with the clay is crushed. Then water is

added. After this has been done it is put into a Pugmill which mixes it together and removes all of the air, because if it had an air bubble in it when it was heated it would crack. The clay is then forced through a rectangular shape to give it the shape of a brick. It is then cut off at 9" lengths with wires. After it has dried it is packed into a kiln to be fired. The temprature which they are fired at is 1,000 C° or 1,832 F°

Building Materials

Tuesday May 4th

Lee Woods

Foundations

When you would start a building you would'nt just go in a middle of a field and put the bricks down you would have to dig a trench, and do the drainage then make a concrete floor. If you had two lots of bricks next to each other you would have to fill the middle up with concrete to hold the bricks and roof.

Cement

Cement was invented by Joseph Aspain in 1824. He lived in Gravesend. He used Chalk and Clay and then mixed it together and then heat it up and then crushed it and it turns into cement. Cement is very fine Powder. Limestone is a bit like cement and it comes from Quarrys.

Concrete

To make Concrete you would use sand Gravel water cement.

3 parts Gravel 2 parts Sand 1 part Cement.

Reinforced Concrete is used for Motorway Bridges and Buildings. Steel rods are put in a mold to make it strong.

Bricks

The size of bricks are 9" x 4" x 3". Bricks are made from clay and it is fired and heated in a kiln.

1. Clay is Crushed. 2. Water Added. 3. Put in a Pug Mill which mixes it together and then removes air. 4. Forced through a rectangular shape. 5. Wires cut 9" lengths. 6. Then taken to a drying room. 7. Pack in a Kiln. (firing)

Temp 1,000C° 1832 F°

Building materials J.Clarke Tuesday, May 5th

Foundations

The foundations are the most important part of a building. They are deep trenches in the ground that are lined with concrete. These foundations have to be wider than the walls, to take the weight of the building. But before the foundations are made the drains have to be lain.

Cement

Joseph Aspdin invented cement, in 1824. It is made from chalk and clay, mixed together. The combination is then heated and crushed into a fine powder. From quarries, limestone is taken, this can be used instead of chalk.

Concrete

Concrete is made from aggregate, (small stones and sand), sand and cement, water. It is mixed in parts, 3 parts gravel, 2 parts sand, 1 part cement, and to bind it together, water.

Reinforced Concrete.

This is just ordinary concrete, with steel rods set in it, to strengthen it. This is used for the construction of motorway bridges, and office blocks etc.

Bricks

The measurements of bricks, are nine inches by four inches, by three inches. Most bricks are made from clay. This clay is taken from quarries. First of all, the clay is crushed, and the large stones are removed. Then the water is added. The mixture now goes to a "pug mill", which mixes the ingredients, and takes out the air. It is then forced through rectangular holes, into a long rectangular shapes. Then wires cut it into nine inch lengths. The bricks are then left in a drying room, and afterwards are taken, and packed into kilns, and fired at 1000 C°, or 1,832 F°.

Tuesday May 5th Building materials

Foundations

The foundations are like a trench lined with concrete, it needs to be wider than the building to take the weight of the walls and roof.

Drainage

The sewers need to be dug, and connected to the main drains

Cement

Joseph Aspdin invented cement in 1824 at Gravesend. Chalk and clay together with heat and crushed makes concrete, now they use limestone instead of chalk.

Concrete

Ingredients

aggregate (small stones and sand)
Sand
water
cement

3 pts gravel
2 pts Sand
1 pt cement

Reinforced Concrete

buildings
Motorway bridges
Steel rods set in mould makes the buildings Stronger.

Bricks

A normal brick measures 9 centimeters by 4" x 3"
Before a brick is made the clay is fired (Heated in a Kiln)

Process

1. 1st the clay is crushed
2. Water is added next
3. Then it goes in the pugmill the air is removed.
4. After that it's forced through a rectangle shape
5. Wires cut off 9" lengths
6. drying room
7. packed in kiln (Fired)
8. Temp 1,000 c° 1,832 F°

Tuesday May 5th.

Building Materials

Foundation.

The trench is one of the first things of a building. It is lined with concrete. The trench is wider than the walls to take the weight of the walls and roof.

Drainage.

The sewers have to be dug and connected to the main drains.

Cement.

A man called Joseph Aspdin invented cement in 1824 at Gravesend. Cement is made of Limestone (Chalk) + Clay + Heat and then crush it all

Concrete.

Concrete is made up of Aggregate (Small stones and sand.), Sand, Water, and cement. 3 Pts gravel. 2 Pts sand. 1 Pt cement.

Reinforced Concrete.

Reinforced concrete is made up of steel rods and concete. And all this dose is make it stronger and harder to demolish.

Bricks.

The bricks are 9" X 4" X 3" the bricks are made of clay and are fired a kiln.

strong.

Bricks.

The length of a brick is 9"
The hight of a brick is 4"
The width of a brick is 3"
They are made of clay only. The clay is fired in a Kiln.

Process

1. First the clay is crushed.
2. Then water is added.
3. Then they go into a pugmill. (Which mixes and removes air)
4. Then the mixcture is pushed through a rectangular shape.
5. The wire is cut off every 9".
6. Then the bricks are put into a drying room.
7. Then last of all they are packed into a Kiln (firing Temp 1,000C° or 1,832F°.

rectangle by when it comes out the other side the bricks are rectangle and cut into shape by a some wirers. Then it is taken to a drying room, then packed in a kiln for firing. Temp was 1,000°c 1832°

Reingorced Concrete.

Reingorced Concrete is used by big bruildings such as Sky scrapers and motoway bridges. It has steel rods put in the mould and thats it.

Bricks

The bricks sizes are 9" by 4" by 3". The main ingredients are clay and water which is heated in kiln. It is crushed and the large Stones removed. This is then called pug. The pug grows through a pugmill, to get out the air. Then gorced through a rectangle Shape, hole which it then the wires cut the pug in to brick shapes. The next steps is for a drying room and back in to a kiln for fireing. Which the heat is set a temp 1000°C 1832°F.

is fired and the heated in a kiln

Process

The first stage is the clay is crushed.
Second Some water is added.
Thired it gose throug a pug mill which gets all the air out, other wise it would crack.
Fourth It is forced through a retangelar shape. Some wire cuts the long strip of clay up in to 9"x4"x3"
Fith it gose in to a drying room
Sixthly its is packed into a kiln at a tempeture of 1,000C° or 1,832 F°

Bricks

The size of each brick is 9 inch by 4 inch by 3 inches. They are made of clay. fired which means heated in a kiln.

Procem

This is the prosess of making bricks.

1 The clay is crushed
2 water is added } = The to things missed are called Plug.
3 It is then taken to a pug mill and there it is missed and the air is removed.
4 It is then forced thourgh a rectangle shape.
5 Then it is cut every nine inches.
6 Then it is packed in a kiln and fired. Temp. 1,000 C° 1,832F°

Rods that are used to keep the building straight.

Bricks.

Bricks are made 9" X 4" X 3 inches
They are made of clay. After they are made they are put in a heated kiln to make them hard.

Prosses

The clay is crushed and the large stones are removed and the water is added.
The clay is crushed in a pug mill it also removes the air. They have 9 inch wires that cutoff the brick to the right side.

Bricks

The Size of the bricks are about 9" x 4" x 3".
The bricks are made from clay and water and then fired.

Process

(3.) This is put in a pugmill to mix it and remove all the air.
(4.) It is then forced through a rectangleular Shape
(5.) Wires cut off 9" lenghts.
(6.) Then it is put in a drying room
(7.) Finally it is packed in a Kiln Temp 1,000c° 1,832 F°

sand), sand, water and cement the cement is to bind the mixture together

These are the quantitys needed

3 parts of gravel.

2 parts of sand.

1 part of cement.

Reinforced Concrete

This is for Motorways, Bridges and Buildings. Why is it stronger? because of some steel rods inside the concrete ~~The concrete is set in a mould~~. The concrete is set in a mould.

Bricks

Most bricks measure 9 in X 4 in X 3 in. Clay is the main material in bricks. The clay is fired to make it strong (in a Kiln). Below are the stages that take place.

1 The Clay is crushed and stones are removed.

bridges and any kind of building.

Bricks

The measurements of bricks are nine inches times four inches times 3 three inches. Bricks are made from clay which is fired. The Process of making bricks is this first the clay is crushed and the water added then it goes through a pug mill which mixed it and removes the air. (the mixture before it went through the pug mill was called "Pug".) Then it is forced through and rectangler shape and comes out in a long rectangular pillar shape and wires cut it off ~~and~~ at 9 inch periods. Then the pieces are taken to a drying room before they are fired in a kiln Tepreture 1,000 centigrade or 1832 Farnanheight. When they come out they are Bricks (hopefully).

C. Humphriss.


BATES

Stephen Harding July 13th The Building of the old peoples Home

The mens cabins are here
Soon the diggers will appear
Making very large holes
Disturbing the moles.

The bricks are here
But we will not cheer
They have taken our land
Where the football was grand

Please: don't take our trees
Because we realy do want these
In the trees birds build their nests
So they can go home and rest.

James Ides May 5th Tuesday

Building Materials

Foundations

The trench is lined with concrete. The trench is wider than the wall so it can take the weight of the walls and roof

Drainage

Sewers are dug and connected to the mains and taken to the sewage dumps

Joseph Aspdin Cement

Tracy Churchward Friday 15th May

How Bricklayers Work

Bricklayers build the wall of a house from the foundations, putting a water proof layer just above the ground to stop the damp rising from the earth into the houses.

As they build higher they work from planks an scaggolding.

When the walls are built the carpenter fixe the wooden fram work from the wind-ows.

When the building is nearly finished other carpen-ters will put in window sills, doors, bannisters and kitchen units.

Alison Sunnock

The Building Of Bifrons Park.

This is a picture of the build-ing process at Bifrons Park. In it there is a part of a JCB. It is the diging part. There is also a temporary office.


PRIESKMAN

Stuart Kollhoff

Tuesday, March 31st.

The Building of Bifons Park.

(A) Introduction; The Need.

The need for a new Old Peoples Home in Bridge is because the Close in union road is too old for the amount of old people that live in it. It is also falling apart and there is a lack of equipment. The Close was first built in 1835 as a Work House.

2. The Idea, The Team

The idea for putting the Bifons Park building on the school grounds is because the Kent County Council Social Services (the people who are paying for the building) didn't want to move the old people away from the village. So they chose to put it on the school playing field. Also most old people like children. They will be able to see us at our playtimes. The team of workmen needed to make the building consists of an Architect, Quantity Surveyor, Builder, Electrical engineer, Mechanical engineer.

3. The Plans.

To make a building you first have to get an Architect to draw some plans. He has to draw about 7 plans. To begin with the Architect draws a plan of the shape of the building for the amount of people who are going to live there. For drawing the plans the Architect uses a spiecal pen. Next he draws a dimension plan. The Architect draws lots of other plans.

4. Preparations

Earthworks.

After the Architect has drawn the plans the Preperains and earthworks start. A Quantity servaor comes and estimates how many bricks and other materials the builders will need. There are a lot of earth-moving vehicles on the site. A lot of earth has been taken away or moved to another place. A J.C.B. earth digger has dug some holes in the earth. Lorries and other vehicles hurry about carry the earth.

5. The Site

The site is very muddy and dirty and looks such a mess. The site takes up much of the playing field. There are some huts at one end.

where the men can go at ~~they~~ breaks.

6. The Design

The Design of the building has been very well planed. It is in an H shape. With a bungalow by it.

7 Functions of the buildings

Once the building has been finished a lot of things need to be put in the buildings. Like power points

Matthew Rance June 19th

I shall miss the playing fields. In the summer the infants will not be allowed to sit under the trees. And they will not be allowed to play on the climbing frames. The men building the old peoples home means losing the large football pitche. I, ll be sad because we will not be able to have a Summer Fete on the big field because of the home being there. I will miss the lucky dip, the motor bike rides and the other games. I hope the trees will not be knocked down because it will spoil the field. What a shame. The noise will be awful. Yesterday a lorry came with lots of bricks on the back of it. The site is very busy with the crane and the men measuring the fondations. On the back of the lorry there is a crane for lifting bricks.

Simon Fagg June 19th

The first week of Bigrons Park

We will not be able to have the Summer Fete one the field. The replacement for the Close is being built on the field. The infants will not be able to play on the field in the summer. I don't think the trees enjoy the change. I am sad that we will not be able to play football on the field. We will not be able to see the bands and majorettes on the field. We will not be able to sit under the trees.

Architects and Mathematicians lay out the plans for Bigrons Park. There is a lot of noise as machinary and intruments move about. There are three huts and ofices for working and resting in. Bricks have arived and were neatly stacked on the grass by a machine like a cross between crane and a fork lift.

Workmen have measured the foundations and marked them out. You can see the shape of Bigrons Park.

Darren Amison June 19th
Byrons Park

When our school heard about the Bridge Close is going to be built on the playing field we didn't like it because there will not be a Summer fete there now. We hope that the oak tree and the to pine trees will not be cut down for the old peoples home. The infants playing field will be the place were the top class play football has been moved down. We have moved down the Five-a-side pitch marking were made after the marking for the big pitch. The architects have drawn out the plan for the new old peoples home. It is dangerous because there is machinery around. The offices where the workmen have their break are being built now. A couple of weeks ago a truck came and dumped some grit down beside the pites that they put there. Yesterday a big truck could a T.I.R. came with a crane and a fork lift put together lifted off bricks. There will be a lot of noise in the next year and two months. The men used many instruments to build the new old peoples home.
The mathematicians took a long time to work out the plans for the old peoples home.

Michelle Richards — march 6th 1981

It is a shame that we are going to lose the field. The infants will not enjoy themselves so much in the summer. Also there will not be the summer fete on the usual (stot) spot it will have to be down the bottom end of the school. The trees will feel unhappy with no children to sit under them or run around them. And the football pitch has to be moved down lower to the bottom of the field. The noise will be terrible what the work men shall make. Already in the first week there has been arrivals of huts and machinery. A lorry full of bricks which were lifted out with a kind of crane with a fork lift fixed on top. The work men have been measuring the ground so it is (law) level. Day by day more instruments are coming One day last week the school bus could not get down to the school so we had to walk up to the bus.

001 108 00 6W

Wendy Lewis

6th March 1981

I do not want to say farwell to the field. I am going to miss the field with its trees. The infants will be sad because they can not play round the big tree roots.

The School will not have thier Summer Fete up on the top field. Boys would not play thier football matches up on the top pitch. We are lucky to have some more playing fields. we will not hear the children's voices playing The infants might be able to play with the Juniors on our field.

The noise will be much louder.

Mr Abbott decided to build an old peoples home. They Started on the 2nd March. They have some bricks stacked on the grass. They need the help of an Architect and a Mathematician. The builders use a crane lift to lift the bricks.

Adrian Jenkins 6th March 1981

The building of Bifrons Park

The new building was started on the 2nd of March. I mean Bifrons Park. After discussions between the Council and the local people it was decided to replace The Close. Now they are building one on our school grounds. For instance we won't be allowed on the big field in the Summer nor will the Infants. And we won't be able to have our football pitches which are on the top of the field. But the trees are going to stay Miss Tomlin said. I like the trees because if it is a hot day we sit under the tree and cool off. I have been looking at how the plans are being ~~made~~ made the last few days. Intruments and all different kinds of machinery. Already the bricks are there Some of the machinery are like dinorsaurs. The theodolite measure the height of the ground. They will have to do ~~some~~ some digging to level the ground. They have to have an architect and a good mathematician.

James Ranaty. Tuesday, March 31st.

Building of Bisrons Park.

A. Introduction.

1. The Need.

There has been an Old Peoples Home in Bridge for quite some time, the present one being at The Close, a building which has stood for over a century since 1835. It was originally used as a workhouse and because of its age, it has become rather flimsy. It also has stairs which some old people find dissicult to climb. So, the Social Services Department of Kent County Council decided to ~~add~~ build a new Old Peoples Home in our school grounds.

2.a). The Idea.

The Idea of calling the new building Bisrons Park Old Peoples Home came from the old house and estate that used to excist near Patrixbourne called Bisrons. This was the home of the Marchioness of Conyngham, a famous beauty at the court of King George IV. The house has almost completely dis~~x~~appeared now however and only a few outhouses remain.

2.b). The Team.

Many people are involved in the building of Bisrons Park, there is the Quantity Surveyor who makes out a list of the quantities of materials needed to build Bisrons Park. There are Architects who plan and measure each part of the building. There are also Mechanical and Electrical Engineers who decide where the plumbing and electricity will go. Above all there are the builders, Epps of Ashford, who, led by their chief Mr. Pegden, clear the site and do the building.

3. The Plans.

The Architect has a great responsibility. He must design and plan the building. He has to say where the drains will go, where the plumbing and electricity wires will go and he has to decide on the measurements of ~~eat~~ each room. The Architect must make several very accurate drawings to show the builders

exactly where to put everything and how big everything needs to be.

B. Preperation.

4. Earthworks.

At the moment everything seems to be rather a mess because there are huge spoil heaps of earth and pieces of wood sticking out of the ground all over the site. There are many large vehicles continually shifting earth from one place to another and removing the topsoil. This topsoil will later be used for making gardens around the finished building. The first thing that has to be done is put the drains in and this is what they are doing now. Also the Home does not need to be on a slope so piles of earth are built up to keep the building level.

5. The Site.

The building is now well on its way and most of the ~~earth~~ earthmoving vehicles have now dispersed. There used to be a large foriegn truck stranded on the site and large concrete rings to protect the men when they dug holes. There are huts around the site for the men and piles of building materials.

6. Design.

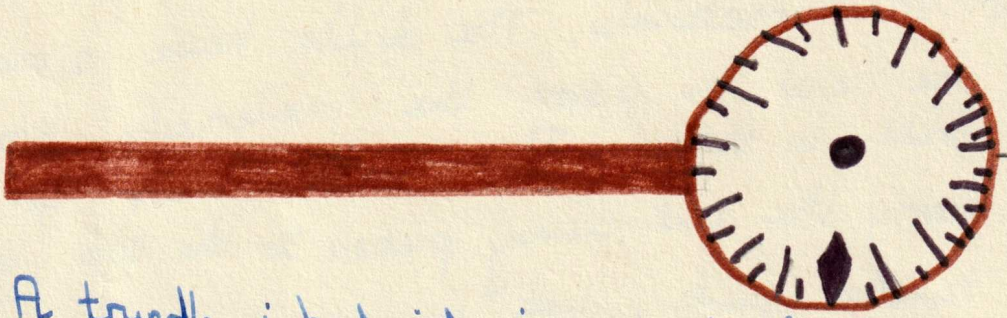
When it is finished the building should be a great improvement on the old home. It will have a special house for the matron set apart from the main building. Under each patients bed will be a button, which when pressed will send a signal to the matron, telling her that the patient needs assistance. ~~Each~~ Most bedrooms will have beds for three or four people, although some will be single rooms. There will be several lounges for the old people to meet, some with televisions.

7. Functions of the building.

When the building is finally finished it will provide a home for many old people and jobs for many more people. However, it uses up a lot of our land.

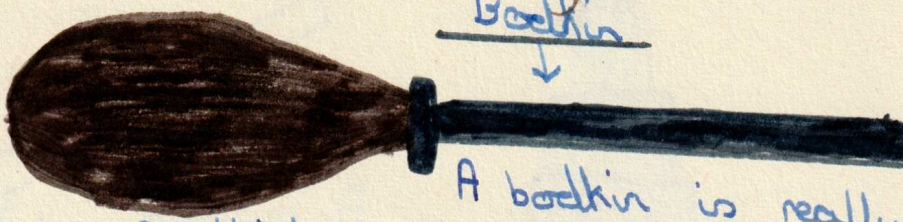
Claire Herrington

Wednesday May 13th



Trundle Wheel

A trundle wheel it is used for measuring large aera of land. It clicks after every meter and you can count the clicks and you have your measurement.



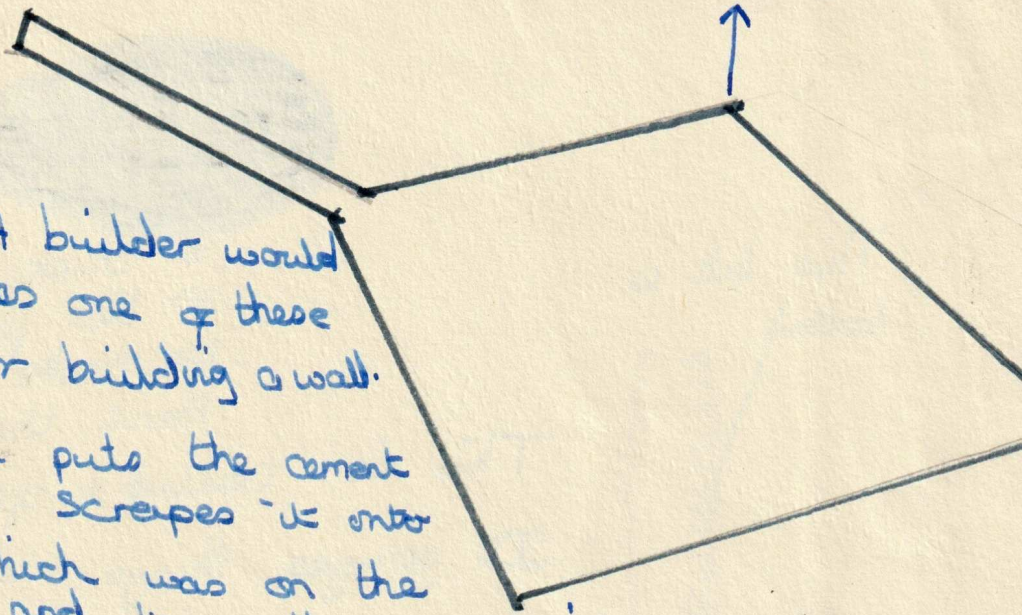
Bodkin

A bodkin is really a thick needle. The one in the picture, has a handle to make it easier to push the point through materials such as Cardboard leather or Soft wood

This bit is hollow

This is called a gouges. It gouges things out. If you wanted a strip taken out of some wood you may use one.

Twist drills cut out holes in wood, metal and other materials. The drills have a point at one end to pierce the materials as the drill is turned. The twisted sides of the drill carry the cut-away pieces to the top of the twisted part, just as your pencil pair was carried to the top of the screw threads.



A builder would use one of these for building a wall. He puts the cement on it then screapes it onto the brick which was on the row befor and lays the new brick.

All tools with a a Sharp cutting edge are wedge tools

Anita Crawley 6th March 1981

In our school, on the topfield where the infants play. They will not be able to play there any more.
The boys will not be able to play football any more on the field.
Because some men are making a home for the old people to live in. In the Summer we will not be able to have a Summer Fete There.
I like the (ll) lucky dip. And buying raffles and buying ice-cream.
The children will miss sitting under the trees. laughing and playing around the trees.
It will be very noisy.
There will be three Offices where the work men work and have their Coffee.
Last week a Crane came and brought some bricks to our School. The work men are planning it out. They are measuring out the field to see how long it is going to be.

Nicholas Jarrett March 6th 1981

The Bridge School is losing a lot of ground. We are saying farewell to it. The infants will not be allowed to play on what we call the top pitch. We will not lose the trees and will not be able to have the summer fete there. The fete will be somwhere else. There is going to be an old peoples home (the) on the ground. This will mean losing the football pitch. There will be a lot of noise. Lots of offices will be put. It will be like a workers village. There will be a lot of machines and instruments. The teachers have discused the dangers of the building site. I will be sad to lose the pitch. Yesterday bricks came on a lorry. They were unloaded by a crane. They are measuring the ground and levaling it out. They have layed it out.

001 108 00 6W

Brian Day 6th March 1981.

Just imagine all the trees being taken down. In the Summer we will not be allowed to have the Summer Fete on The usual field. So we will have the Summer Fate on the bottom field. All the old men and ladies will enjoy themselves. We will not be glad that the pitch has been moved, but we can choose from two now. So the infants will not be allowed to sit under the tree.

The men have made three offices to work in while the men build the home. The bricks were lifted by a fork truck and stacked nicely.

Well done Brian

Rebecca Tombs 6th March 1981.

Bigrons Park

I dont want to say goodbye to the field. Losing the field means we want be able to have the Summe Fete on it. The infants enjoyed playing on the field but now they cannot play on it. They will have to play on the humps. The trees will stay on it. There will be lots of noise. Machinery will be on the field. Some of the bricks are already on the field.

Caroline Bonterre 6th March 1981.

Now we are going to have the old people at the top of the field we will not able to play up there. The infants will not be allowed up on the climbing frame. And we won't be able to have a School fete. we call it the Summer Fete. The trees might be Sad because they won't have the children running around the trees. The footballs children won't be able to play football. And the trees won't be ably hear the childrens voices I am talking about the trees.

Alistair Bedford 6th March 1981

I am sad at losing them the big field but we said we have got bags of room to play. We hope we will not have the trees cut down we hope we can have the Summe pete on the usual place and the childen will not be able to play on the field. The infants will not be able to play on the log and under the trees but miss Tomlis dos not want the trees down. And now we can not go up there. The builders have got loose pipes, bricks and sight offices and they are planning it out and soon there will be a crane with some more bricks.

Good

Philip Relf March 6th

The building of the old people's home.

The building of the old people's home means losing the football field. It will prevent the Infants from playing up on the field. The trees will not see children playing underneath them. We will not be able to have the Summer Fete on the usual field. We will have to be careful where we kick the balls when we play football on the new pitch. We will not be able to walk on the field when we come home because there will be machinery up there. The old people's home is going to be a problem. In the last few days we have seen the workmen bringing some bricks on a lorry which was a cross between a crane and a fork lift truck. The workmen brought some pipes as well. The men such as the architects and mathematicians have to have a lot of experience. The architects draw the plans. The mathematicians have to be good at maths and know how to level the ground. Theodolites measure the heights of the ground. There are huts and machinery up on the field. There is a village of huts on the field. There are engineers up on the field. There is a lot of noise. The men negotiate with their Site manager Mr Pegden on what to do. The Site manager comes from Epps of Ashford building.

Stephen Harding. March 6th. Building the old Peoples Home.

Our school is losing a lot of space. We are having an old peoples home in the field above the school. In the summer the Infants will not be allowed to go up on the field. We will not be able to have the Summer Fete there. We have already lost a football pitch. The Infants in the Summer used to go and play on the dumbling frame. The Infants will not be able to sit under the tree to cool off. The Teachers have discussed the danger of the building site. Yesterday the bricks came on a lorry. The crane on the back of the cab took the bricks down off of the lorry. Three portacabins have been placed on the field to be used as offices and for shelter for the builders to have their lunch and for the Architect and Mathematicians to work in.

Crispin Woodhough

June 19th

Bfrons park.

Our school has an old peoples home being built. We hope the trees are not going to be pulled down and the infants enjoy playing on the field where the old peoples home is going to be built. The pitch where top class play football has been moved. The summer fete has been moved too, and we dont no where it is going to be this year. The summer fete used to be where the infants played on the field. I expect the trees and the football pitch feel a bit sick with all the action.

The architect and the mathematicians, their job is to make the plans and mark out the place is with a post. The noise is horrible and it is very dangerous with all the machinery moving about. A lorry came on Wednesday with a load of bricks and connected to the lorry was a crane it was between a crane and a fork lift. The architect has got all kinds of instruments and next the school road there were lights, machinery and two offices. There will be alot of noise in a year and two months. The laying out has just began, putting in the posts.