

Katie Lonigan

March 6th 1981

The buildings on our school field

Our school field was a big field one time, but now it's been made into a small field. Some builders came and are now building an old people's home. It will be very disappointing for the infants because they will have no field in the summer. We won't be able to have our summer fete there now because of the Old People's Home. The footballers will have to be careful with the balls in case they break a window or hurt one of the old people. The old people will be allowed round the grounds of the school. It will be finished probably in 1982 may and. The infants climbing frame will have to be moved because it's placed on the building site. So it's farewell to the field. The Mooses of the muachuney are very loud. It looks very dangerous from the playground, but interesting. To build the old people's home you need an architect, a mathematician and a site manager. I wonder what it will look like when it is finished.

Chris Tomsett

I am sad because the school field is going. The infants will not be allowed on field to sit under the trees. And we cannot play football there any more. We can't have the Summer gate on that part of the field. The trees might be sad because the children are not there any more or they might be glad that the children are not there. Miss Tomlin said that the trees will stay.

On the 2nd March work began a big crane come and put two huts down. The builders used some instruments to measure the height of the ground.

Robert Woodward June 19th

The Fut Week of
Bifrons Park.

We are going to miss the field now. We are going to say farewell to it. There will be no more football on the top. The infants will not be able to play on the field. We will have to go on the lumpy. The trees will have to go with a lot of noise, and discomfort. The Summer Fete will not be in the field any more. It will be in the lumpy and we have got quite a lot of ground left. The trees may be glad with out the children's round them, or they may miss the shouting children!

Julian Daniels 19th June. 1981

Old to new

The infants enjoy the field that is going to have an old peoples home on it. The football pitch is now where the give a side pitch was. The field is a (big) large space. So I will be sad that room has gone! But we have lots of other ground like the hump. In Summer we usually have a Fate on the field so we will have it on the other side of the school. The trees will not have children leaning and and skipping round them.

One day men came and built tin huts for offices. Next day they marked out the building. They brought in instruments which they measured the height of the ground which the building is going to be built on.

Raymond Kennell 6th March 1981

Just imagine all our field being taken up. In the Summer the infants will not be allowed to go up and sit under the trees. But we will have plenty more room to play in.

We will not have our Summer Fete where we usually have it. We will not have our Football pitch where we usually have it. But we have lots more room to play in.

Now up the top of the field it is all (marked out) marked out to show where the Home will be built.

yesterday (two) big lorries came to deliver some bricks.

They stacked them on the grass there were a lot of them.

✓ Good Raymond

Lee Brown

6th March 1981

I am sad about the field closing down.

Because of the football pitch and the infants will not be allowed to go on the field either.

We will not have the Summer Fete on the top field now.

Now we will not be allowed to play by the trees.

I will not hear the infants screaming, and shreeking with laughter.

I am sad they have put their machinery up there the field.

The men charge of the site are Clerk of works - Mr - Abbott and Site Manager - Mr Padden.

The men have brought three offices to have their snocks in them.

The men have brought some of the bricks.

✓
Very good Lee

Claire Herrington

Tuesday March 31st

Building of Byrons Park

(A) Introduction

On our school grounds there is going to be an Old People Home. The ^{firm} which are building it are E.P.P.S. It is called Byrons Park because the land used to belong to Marchioness of Conyngham.

(1) The Need.

The need for Byron Park is because in the old Close there were stairs which made it very difficult for old people in wheel chairs. It was also an old building it was built in 1835.

(2) The idea

The idea for having it in our school grounds was so the old people could enjoy seeing all the children.

(2) b The Team

There is a man with a yellow crash helmet on, and it has got a chief indian headdress on the front. He is in charge of the building ^{and} to tell the builders what to do. An Architect and Architecture are very important.

(3) Plans

An Architect draws the plans for the building from top, side and back view. There is a big book consisting how many bricks and much sand they need and other things.

(B) Preparation.

The (main) machinery has to be prepared and make sure there are enough bricks and sand. When the plans have been completed the builders can begin to build Byrons Park.

(4) Earthworks.

There are many big viachals ready to dig.

Sharon Daye

Tuesday, February 17th

The School

In 1849 the old school opened. When the workers put the first stone into the foundation there was a big ceremony.

There was a celebration and the report was put into the Kentish Gazette.

The stone was put in a very good place. The foundation was built near the banks of the lower Stour, and behind the main street of Bridge. The stone was laid by the Marchioness of Conyngham. As soon as the stone was lowered the Marchioness gave it three strikes with a maul. After the school was built the Reverend J. Stevenson got the children together and sang hymns.

Michelle Stamp

Tuesday, February 10th.

The death of Jane Marchioness of Conyngham.
On the 29th of January 1876 the Marchioness of Conyngham died. She had a short illness a few days before. She died on the Marine Parade in Folkestone. She was born in 1798. She married the Marquis in 1824. She had a family of two sons and four daughters. The following Wednesday her body was taken to the vault of the Conyngham family in the chancel of Patixbourne Church. At that time the chief mourner was Earl of Mountcharles. The church was filled with people from Bekesbourne, Patixbourne and Bridge. The Kentish Gazette noted about her death. The Marquis of Conyngham was unable to be there because he had a sudden attack of rheumatism. Lord Francis, the Marchioness's son was unable to be there for he was travelling in Egypt.

Sharon Daye

Tuesday, March 31st

The building of Bifrons Park.

INTRODUCTION

At the top of the playing field, there are men who are building Bifrons Park. The name, Bifrons Park comes from the house in Patrisbourne, where the Marchioness of Conyngham lived. She was a very wealthy woman.

NEED Bridge needed a new Old Peoples Home because the Close was getting very old and also it needed a lot of repairing.

20
22
TEAM The idea was made by the Kent County Council.

They needed a lot of men to build the Old Peoples Home. The Kent County Council made Mr. Abbot the manager. He comes two or three times a week, to make sure the men are getting on alright. Mr. Pegdon is the site owner. He is the person with the yellow hat on. He has to cope with all the problems.

PLANS The Architect has to draw all the plans. He has to cope with how high the building is to be, how long it has to be and how fat it has to be.

b The workmen need a lot of material to build the Old Peoples Home. They have got to build some tin huts to keep the cement in, so it doesn't lose its moisture.

4. EARTHWORKS The men who do the earthworks have to put drains in to the earth.

So then when Prince Charles dies one of his brothers or sister would become king or queen. That is why so many people are glad he is getting married.

Susan Wilsoner

July 2nd

An early Iron Age Site was found on Bridge Hill, and some Pottery, Bronze coins and some animal bones were found and put in a museum.

for the Church when it needed restoring and it's to her that we owe the striking Kentish flintstone of the exterior.

Leigh Vamham

Tuesday, February 10th

The coming of age in October 1878 of the Earl of
Mountcharles

The first thing of the day took place at the union where the whole of the poor people who lived and worked at the union. They were entertained in a most generous way. The rooms and wards were covered in beautiful decorations. At one o'clock the old men and women, and children sat down in their different wards to eat Roast Beef and plum pudding with beer.

Grace was said by the Vicar of Bridge. Other Ladies and Gentlemen. all of the people lent willing hands to the task of attending to the happiness of the poor people and young children.

Well dinner was still in progress, the Marchioness of Conyngham entered, accompanied by Lady Blance and Lady Constance, and went through the the various rooms and wards and also the Infirmary, the keepers of which were likewise well looked after.

Tuesday February 3

Count Zborowski

Mr. Gay sold 'Highland Court' to Countess Zborowski who died before great alterations were made. Her son, Count Zborowski inherited it. Count Zborowski derived much satisfaction from building a model railway up on Barham Downs, which attracted many notable actors, novelists and actresses, before he met his death, while motor racing on the Continent. He also drew plans for Chitty-Chitty Bang-Bang. Mr. Whigham then bought it and it was renamed 'Highland Court'.

Andrew Knight

Rebecca Vye

Tuesday March 31st

Bigrons Park

The Need

1. The main reason that Bigrons Park is being built is because that the old, old peoples home (The Close) which was built in 1835 is getting old itself and does not have all the modern facilities that Bigrons Park hopes to offer. The New old peoples home hopes eventually to house 50 Senior citizens.

The Idea

2.

The Section of the Kent County Council that deals with the difficult problem of housing many old people throughout the year are called the Social Services department and they along with the parish council decided that Bigrons Park would be situated on our School grounds. As we own a lot of land anyway.

The Team

2. The building of Bigrons Park will include several builders a quantity surveyor a architect a electrical Engineer a Clerk of works and a mechanical Engineer. The job of a quantity surveyor is to measure up exactly how much material like carpets or bricks they need then he jobs it all down in a book and adds up how much the building of Bigrons Park is going to cost. The job of a architect is to draw with utmost precision the whole plans of the building this may take from 18 hours to six weeks.

The Site

On the site where this new building ^{is} being constructed. There are several huge diggers lorrys and JCBs. There are also three blue work-man's huts one of which is called the site office where the men have to report every morning.

Design

The building will eventually look like 8 to 9 bungalows placed in the shape of a H the matron will have her own bungalow slightly separate from the others, ^{but if they} want her suddenly in the middle of the night they just ring a bell by the side of these beds and a light would show up in the matron room.

Functions of The Building

The functions of Bigsons park are to provide a safe and happy home for old people with all the modern (facilities) facilities need like switchboards, televisions and press-button alarm-calls.

The Cost

(The ~~men~~ clerk of works and ^{the} quantity-surveyor and) They estimate the ~~the~~ building ~~it~~ will cost about half a million pounds.

The Time

The time until the building is completed will be about 13 to 14 months.

Tuesday, May 5

Building Materials

Foundations

Few
or
to
weig
and
aggr

Seu
by

Ceme
182lb
Gra
four
heat
very
in
ceme
in
him

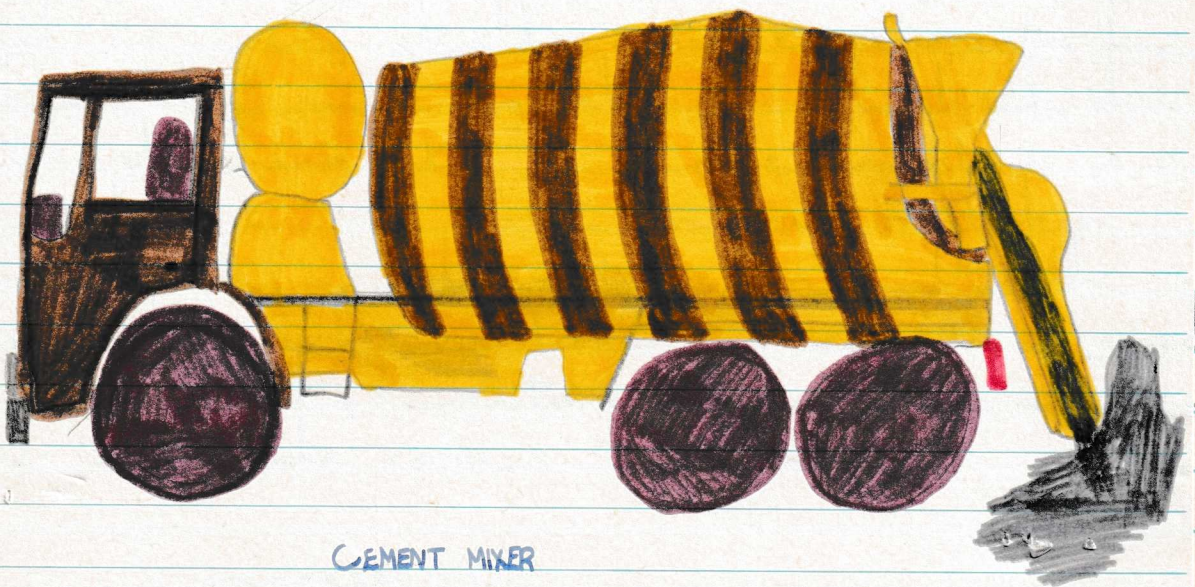
Conc
years to

Lee Woods

Concrete Mixers

Tuesday, May 19th

A material that is used in large quantities concrete. Most concrete mixers are driven by electric or diesel engines. Inside the drum there are mechanical stirrers so as the drum rotates the stirrers mix the concrete up. When it is finished it slides down a chute from the mixer. Sometimes lorries carry drums driven by a motor behind the drivers cab and it mixes up the concrete as it goes to where it is needed. Finally where it is needed it slides down the chute into a little tractor or on the floor.



CEMENT MIXER

years to make concrete we use aggregate sand and

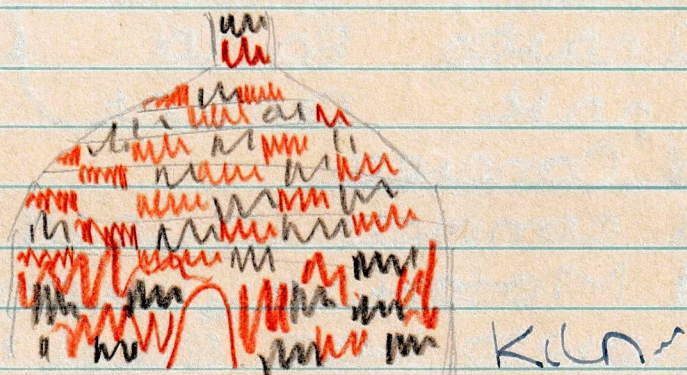
in a mould. The steel rods make the bridges or buildings much stronger.





Bricks

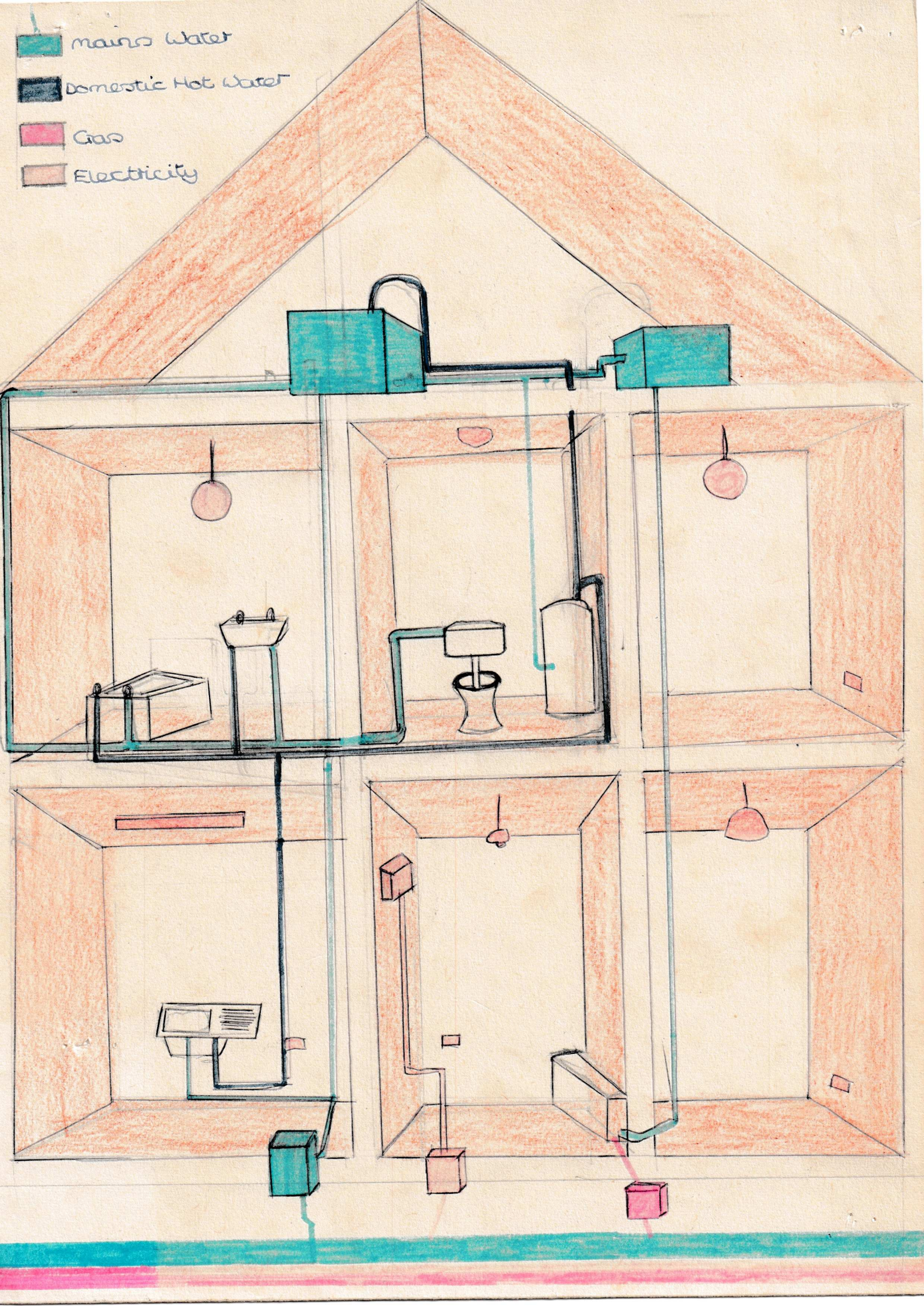
Most bricks are usually 9" x 4" x 3" in size.

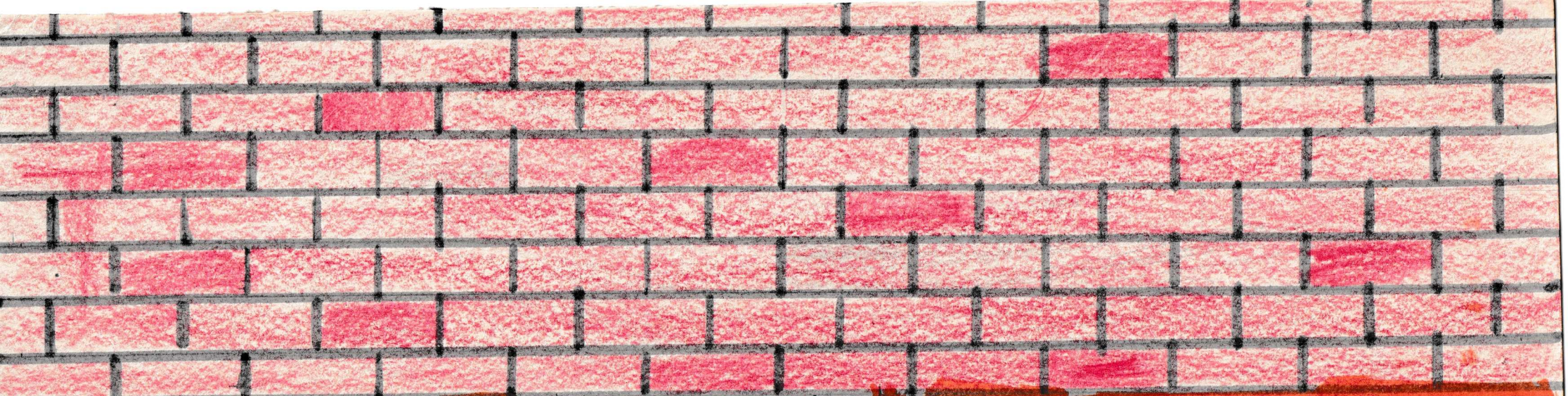
Process

1. All the clay has the ^{large} stones removed from it then it is crushed.
2. Then the water is added.
3. Then the clay is taken to a Plug Mill. While there clay is in the Plug Mill it is mixed into a nice smooth texture, then all the air is removed.
4. Then the clay is passed through a long rectangular hole. At the other end the clay has come out as a long long rectangle. Then the rectangular clay is cut in 9" long blocks.
5. The they are taken into a drying room to dry.
6. Then the dry bricks are placed in a kiln to be fired. The temp. is 1000°C or 1832°F . The fires never die out.

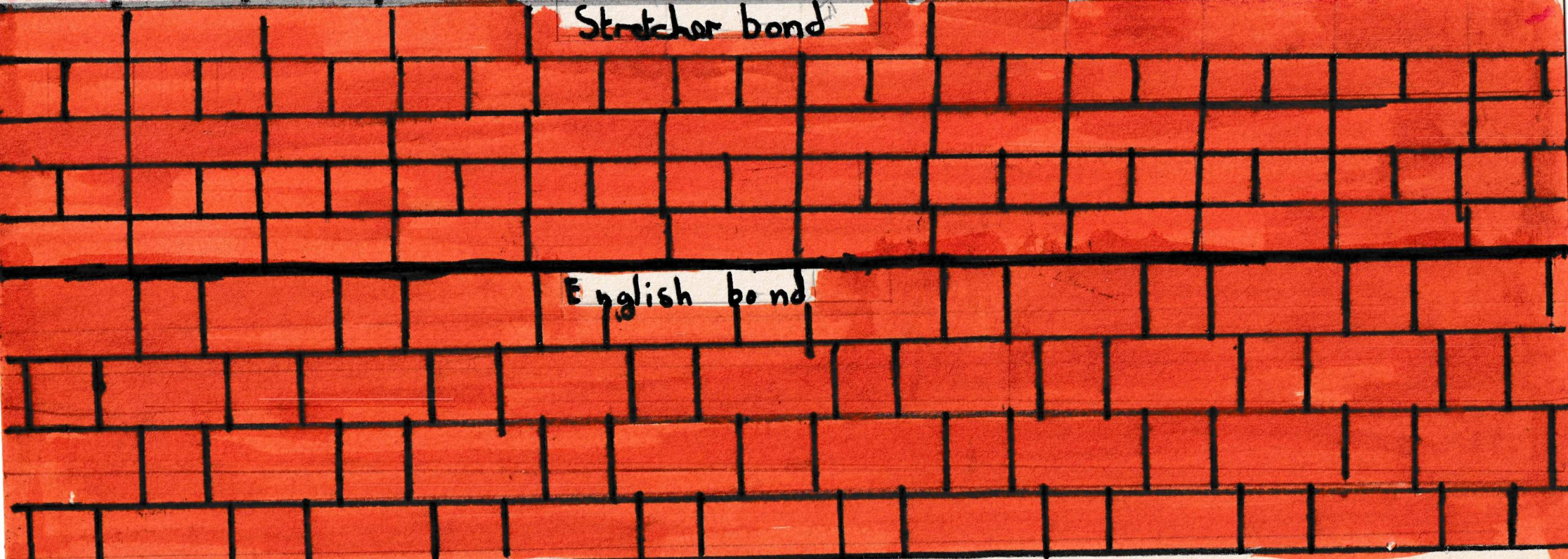


-  Mains Water
-  Domestic Hot Water
-  Gas
-  Electricity





Stretcher bond



English bond

Flemish bond

A.P. James Raraty.

Tuesday, May 5th

Building Materials.

The first stages in constructing a building are to dig the foundations and lay the drains. The foundations of a house are trenches lined with concrete. These trenches must be wider than the walls to take the weight of both walls and roof.

The sewers are then laid and connected to the main drains.

Concrete is needed to ~~now~~ line the ~~trench~~ foundations and is mixed ~~so~~ from 3 parts of gravel^(aggregate), 2 parts of sand and 1 part of cement. This is all mixed together with water, poured into the trenches and left to set. Sometimes concrete is reinforced by mounting setting steel rods through it. This type of concrete is used for making large buildings and motorway bridges.

Probably ~~now~~ one of the most important ingredients of any house is cement, without which ~~build~~ buildings would simply collapse under their own weight. It was invented in 1824 by Joseph Aspdin who discovered that if you mixed Chalk and Clay together, heated the mixture and then crushed it, you got cement. Now, limestone is used instead of chalk.

Another extremely important ingredient is the brick. Bricks are usually made to be 9" x 4" x 3" and are ~~now~~ constructed of clay, which is dug out of quarries. Brickworks are usually quite near to a quarry.

The first step in brick making is to crush the clay to a fine ~~to~~ powder, then water is added and the Pug, as it is now called, is fed ~~to~~ to the pugmill. This mixes the pug and removes any air bubbles. After the pugmill the mixture is forced through a rectangular hole and then wires cut off 9" lengths. After this the bricks are taken off to the drying room.

Richard Bevan

Tuesday May 18th

Roofs And Tiles

There are many types of roofing. Flay, Mansard, Gabled, Hipped and low pitched. In the sixteenth century, clay tiles were made by hand and were baked in a kiln. The tiles were fixed to the battens with two wooden pegs. A exhausting job needing skill and patience. In some places of England where there was no suitable clay for tiles.

Roofs were having to be made with stones slabs, which meant you had to have a small pitch on the roof. In other places where there is no clay suitable for tiles and the stones would not slit into slabs, thatch was the commonist material most used for roofs.

Nowadays mass-produced tiles can be fixed in place quickly and easily. In fact only one tile in three needs to be nailed. Slate is the best roofing because it splits into thin layers. By the nineteenth century slate was being used all over the country even where there were no slate quarries.

Jenny Clarke

Thursday, April 30th

Gas and the Building-Site

Gas-pipes have to be fitted, in deep trenches, from house to house. These branch off, from the gas-mains, which are much bigger pipes, and are usually placed, underneath roads. When gas passes to and from each house, it goes through a meter, which shows how much of this energy is being used.

Before fitting these pipes, the Architect, has to draw plans, of where they are to be laid. A man then goes down holes, made in the ground, on the site, to make sure that the ground is stable, for where the pipes are going to be put. The process, would then be ready for completion. If you looked at a building-site, unearthed, the gas-piping would look a network of lines.

Gas is measured from a meter, in therms, a needle points to a certain mark on the dial.

Sharon Daye

Friday, May 15th

Slates.

Before you put slates on to the roof you have to put beams up. This is the job that the Carpenter does.

The slater knocks, does neat little holes in the slates. If you use a hammer and nails you may crack the slate.

Flat roofs are covered with special materials this is big sheets of water-proof, such as roof felting and lead.

When the workman put the slates together, they overlap them like fishes scales.

Rebecca Hollister Wednesday, May 13th

Brick Houses.

To bond bricks means to put them together in a certain way. They must be arranged so that the ends of the bricks are not in the same place as those in the rows above and below them. There are many different ways of bonding bricks including, the English Bond, the Flemish Bond, the Garden Wall Bond and the Stretcher Bond. The first three courses of the English Bond are laid as shown in the drawing.

Brick Houses became quite common in the seventeenth century in the patches of Britain where the clay was thought suitable for its purpose. To make bricks you pour wet clay into a mould which is then put into a kiln and baked until it is hard.

Leigh Varnham

Friday, May 15th

Plastics

This is what I expect the Old peoples home will have to use:
Teflon, a highly resistant plastic, is used as the non-stick coating on kitchen ware. Somethings like flasks, food mixers and irons use plastics called thermosetting plastics. The first fully man-made plastic was a thermosetting material called Bakelite

Michelle Clark

6th March

The Building site.

I am sorry to lose the field because we used to have our Fete up there.

There trees will be unhappy because of the infants not playing round them.

The boys will be unlucky because the football pitch had to be moved down to the other side. We will have to bring down the climbing frame where the children play.

Day by day I watch the machinery. One day I saw a big lorry it had bricks on it. There are lots of interesting things to look at.

Robin Young

Tuesday 19th May

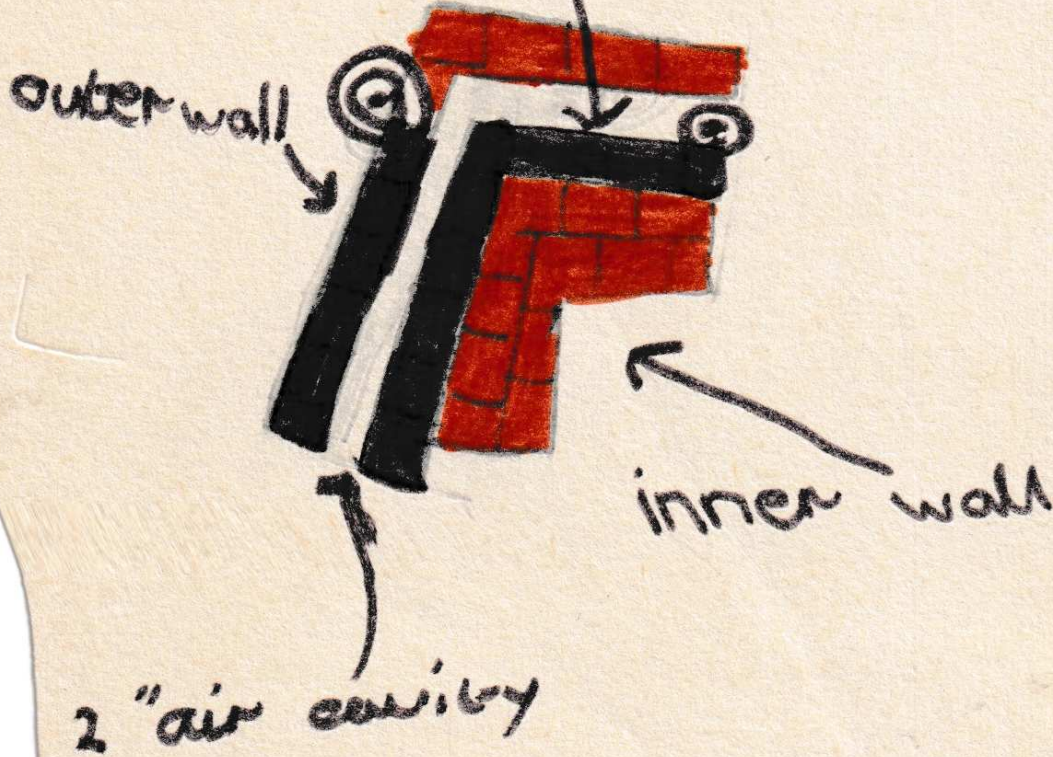
The foundations are the beginning of the walls. They begin about 1 meter from the surface. At the moment at Bifrons Park they've nearly finished laying the foundations

TRENCH



concrete

Damp PROOF course



outer wall

inner wall

2" air cavity

James Raraty,

Friday, May 15th.

Building.

When materials like wood and stone are not suitable bricks are used for building. The first bricks were made of clay and water. The clay was moulded into shape and left to dry in the sun. Today bricks are made by machine and baked in a kiln at a very high temperature.

In walls bricks are never laid directly above one another. If they were, the wall would be too weak. So, the bricks are laid in special patterns or bonds.

Before the bricks can be fired the clay must be crushed and water added. Then the mixture is passed through the pugmill which mixes it and removes any air. Then it is forced through a rectangular shape and wires cut off 9" lengths. After that, the bricks are taken to the drying room and then to the kiln where they are fired at approximately $1,000^{\circ}\text{C}$.

However, even bricks and stones are not strong enough to build tall buildings. For this, concrete and steel are needed. The concrete is mixed from cement, water, sand and gravel. Steel rods are put into the concrete to reinforce it. Roofs are sometimes made of

Joanne Reynard

6th March 1981

I am going to miss the field because of the bees and because we will not be able to have the Summer Fete there any more. We are still lucky to have some room left to play on. In the Summer we will not be able to hear the childrens voices like we used to. The boys would miss the football pitch that used to be up the top because that was where they had all the football matches against other schools. The infants still have the humps to play on and then Juniors have the field where we have the sports.

Mr Abbott first decided to build Bifrons park on March 2nd. They started by drawing the plans and then they started measuring out the grounds. The second day they got a crane to come and start digging. Soon the whole site was full of machines, benches and men working.

have managed to fit the water pipes into its position they take away the big cement rings away then they place gravel around the pipes then place soil on top of the gravel then place some top soil on top of the earth.

5 The site

The ~~site~~ is very dangerous for children and adults who do not work there.

The site is getting very messy now with all its machinery going over the grass and with all the J.C.B.'s digging away.

6 The design.

The design is drawn by the Architect who takes about six weeks to plan and draw. Then with all the Electrical Engineers planning and the Mechanical Engineer planning it takes more than six weeks.

7 Functions

The junctions that shall be used for the old people are varied.

In the Matrons bungalow she shall have a switch (kind of board) which shall ~~she~~ have three different coloured lights (red, green, and yellow). These are connected to a ~~switch~~ switch underneath

A) Introduction

1) The Need

In Bridge there is an Old Peoples Home down Union Road. This building ^{which was built in 1835} use to be a Work Shop. As the years have gone by the Close (that is the Old Peoples Home) has become old and shabby. Dampness is forming on the ceilings and the Old People are getting lonely. The Kent County Council took this matter in consideration. They came to decision that they would have to bye new facility for the Old People.

2) The Idea

The idea has taken quite a while to decide on by the Kent County Council for the Old Peoples Home will cost half a million pounds (£½m). The Kent county council and ~~the~~ Bridge Parish had both made the decision was "Yes" So now people will have to start buildings.

2) The Team

"Epps," are the building company and are very well known in Kent.

At the moment there are about ten men working. Usally there are about twenty. Mr Pegden is the (Chief) Site Manager. If you ever see any one working on the site with Chief stencil printed on his helmet you will know who it is.

3) The Plans

The Plans take a while to do. First you have got to find a very good Architect. Which Epps did. Now they have the

the old People pillows. Now if the old # People have any trouble during the night all they have to do is to reach their hand underneath the pillow and Press the button. But in the matrons ~~to~~ bungalow there are different coloured lights. These light help the matron to show which part of the building the old People is in.

In the old peoples bed room there are three ~~to~~ five in a room. Each person has his or hers own television so they are very lucky.

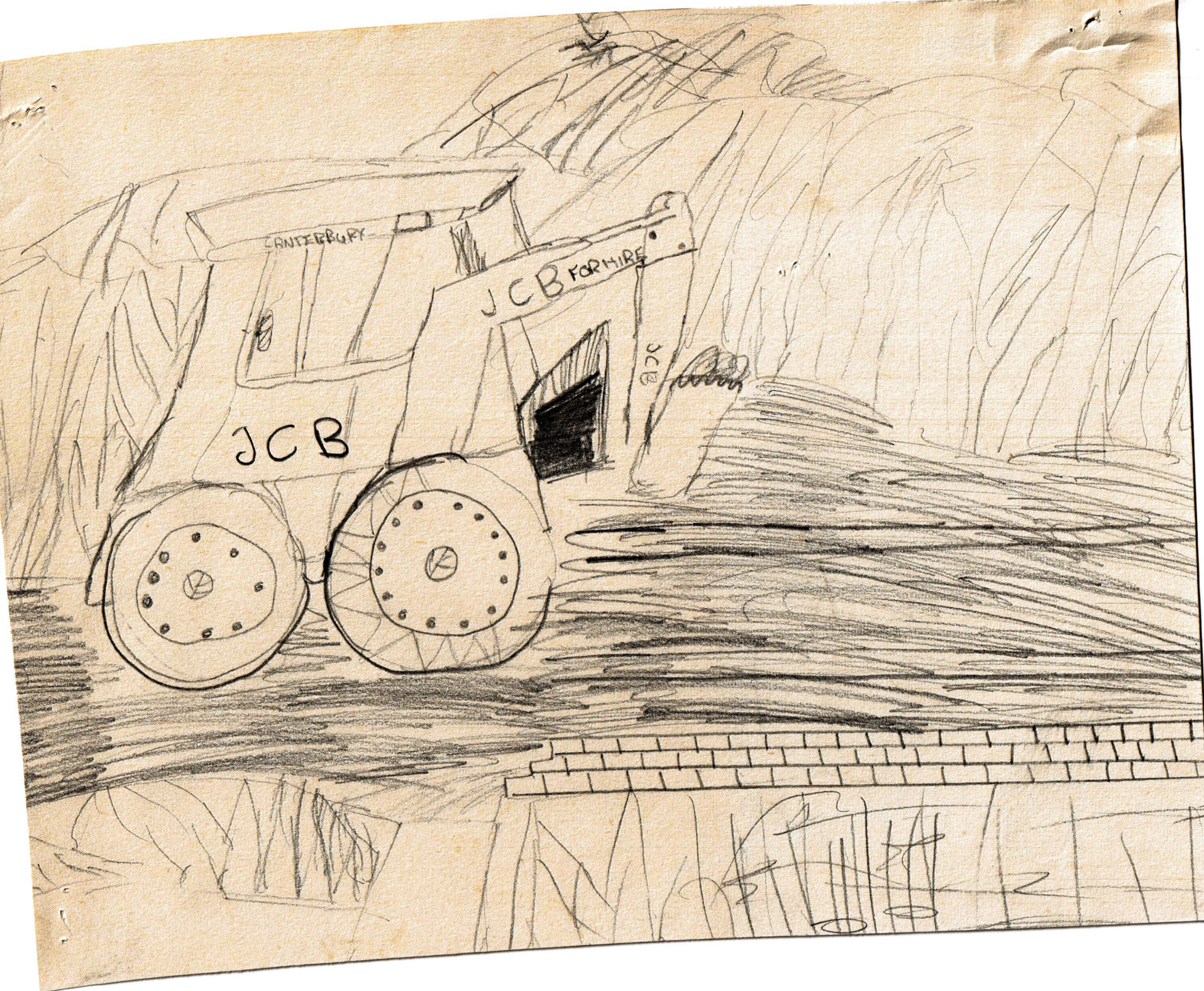
Looking forward

I am looking forward very much to the old People's home opening. The only problem is I may not be here for the ceremony. I hope every body will there at the opening.

Architect he has got to start planning. He starts to draw the North side, South side, East side and West side. When he has done that he starts to plan from the top view. In all ruffley this should take the Architect about six weeks. Then when that job the quantity surveyor does his job. The quantity surveyors job is to say how many bricks they shall need, ~~the~~ tiles and cement. Then the Electrical engineer helps my showing on a plan where all the power plants will be. Then the Mechanical Engineer has a plan showing where all the radiators shall be and all the plumbing and pipes shall be fitted. And that is the beining of the building

4 Earth works.

The earth works are a very difficult job. This is one of the first stages of the building's to start to excavate the earth then finding the main water works. Then ~~the~~ when the builders have found the main water works they start to dig very carefully. When they have finished digging they place a couple of girformube cement rings placed so that the walls do not cave in on the workmen while they are fitting the water pipes to the water main. When the builders



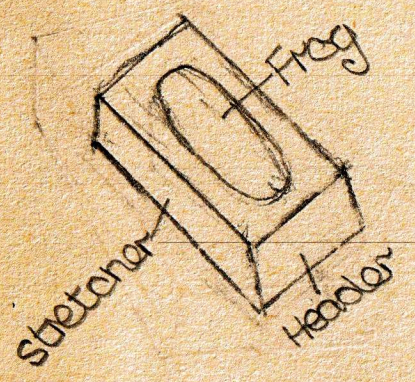
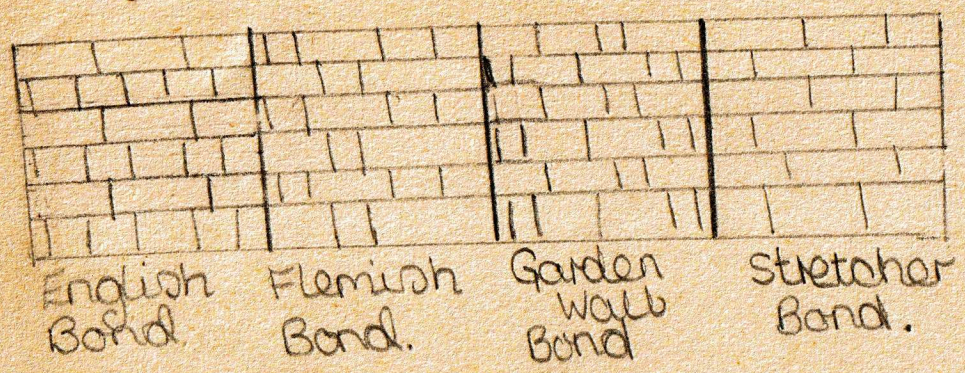
CANTERBURY

JCB FOR HIRE

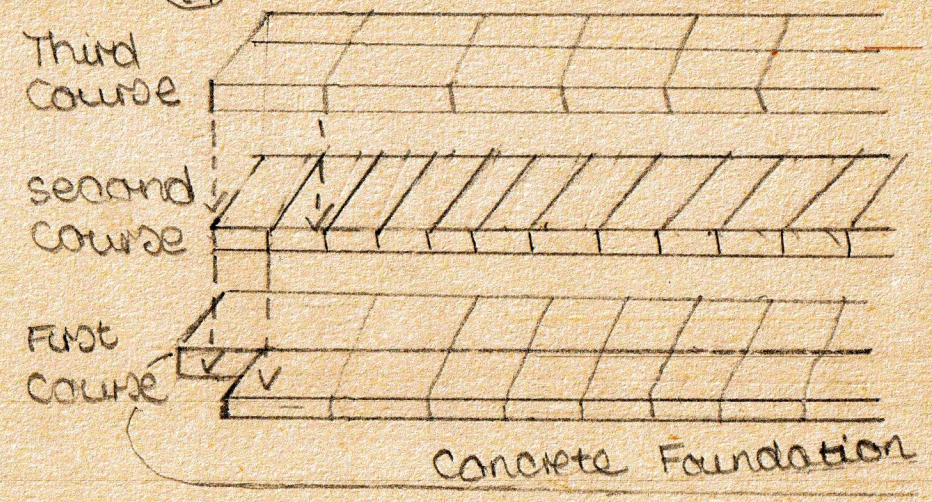
JCB

JCB

①



②



Kevin Harding

Tuesday, March 31st

The Old Peoples Home

A. The Introduction The Need

The Need for the old people's home is very great indeed because of the difference and style of it all. We need the Old Peoples because the Close is rotting away and in need for new facilities. The name for the new home is going to be called Biron's Park. The name Biron's Park came from the a local manor house which was called "Biron's". The lady who lived in Biron's was a very famous person, she was called The Marchioness Of Conyngham. She owned a large quantity of ground which covered a big area near Bridge + Patrisbourne..

a. The Idea

b. The Team

The Place where they are going to be building this new home is right next to a 10 year old school. In making this home they are to be moving a new football pitch and moving it right down were are five a side pitch was. Luck was giving to us when we heard that the post trees were not

why dont we use a tipper to take the mud away.

The Site

Of course the manager and some other workers will need some where to rest while some other people take over for some hours. So they brought along two huts and a small one for the manager on some trailers. To lift these off we used a crane. And placed them down gently.

One of the two was used for a cafe.

The Design

The Design of the ~~was~~ building was very flashy and well equipped with with good things, such as a smoke detector which when smoke is in the air lets off a sound. They even had television's, say if you wanted to watch Blue Peter on BBC 1 and the ITN news you could into the other room.

Andrew Pearson

Tuesday, May 5th 1981.

Building Materials.

The very first thing to be done in building a building is to dig the foundations. The trench is dug and then it is lined with concrete. The Foundation bricks are put at the on the walls of the trench. The trench must be dug wider than the actual walls so as to take the weight of the walls of and the roof.

Before the building actual building and after the foundations have been put in drains must be put in. The drains are very important. Later the sewer pipes and drain pipes are put in in and joined to the main pipe.

Cement is a vital material for building with. It was invented in 1824 that was about 1500 years ago by Joseph Aspdin. He lived at Grosvenor. He put chalk and clay to get together and heated it up. Later he crushed it, it made a fine white powder. Instead of chalk you can use limestone.

Concrete which is used in building. It is made of aggregate (small stones and sand), sand, water and cement. The amount of ingredients are worked out in parts.

Most common concrete is 3 parts aggregate, 2 parts sand and 1 part cement. There is reinforced steel. That is used for Motorway bridges and a few other things. Steel rods are put into the moulds so the concrete dries round it and makes it stronger.

The B bricks 9" x 6" x 3". The process of of the brick bricks is first clay is crushed then some water is added. It is the The mixture is then put into a place called a pugmill. That mixer ^{up} all the mixture and gets all the air bubbles out.

Rebecca Hollister: Thursday, April 30th

Gas

Gas is often used for heating, cooking, and refrigeration.

Before it is put onto a ship and carried to England the Gas has to be processed. All of the unwanted gases such as carbon dioxide, nitrogen and helium have to be removed by chemical processes. As soon as the gas is clean and dry it can be transported. By cooling it, the Gas becomes liquefied which means that more gas can be put into a given space. LNG ships are used to transport the gas. These ships have special tanks in them to keep the gas liquefied. Once on land the liquefied methane is turned back into gas before it is distributed out by pipeline under great pressure. Gas is also supplied at low pressure along local smaller pipelines. You can not see pipelines in the countryside as they are often hidden underneath fields with crops in.

Mains services

Friday, May, 15th

People need something to drink, something to light and heat the house, this is where, water, gas and electricity comes in.

When building a house, the architect has to draw many complicated plans, of the gas, water, and electrical points. All these essential things, are brought to a house, by small pipes, branching off from large pipes, (the mains).

Water is taken to the sinks, the baths, the lavatories, the water-tanks in the attic, and suchlike. Electricity is taken to all lighting facilities and fuse-points. If gas is used in a house, it is taken to all heating systems.

Tuesday May 19th

Roofs

The highest beam of a roof is called the ridge. The sloping beams are called rafters. The rafters are (the) covered with water-proof materials like roofing-selt or lead then the battens (long narrow strips of wood) are nailed on. A tile gives the tiles on to the tiling laths (battens) so that they overlap each other. Nearly all tiles are made of fired clay or concrete. In South-east England thatch and plain clay tiles are the traditional types of roofing materials. Stone tiles are common in the Weald of Kent, Sussex and Surrey. The roofing materials in Wales and the west include slate tiles, thatch, and stone slabs. In the towns around the Severn Estuary flat square tiles called pantiles are used. Traditional roofing materials in Scotland are stone slabs and tiles and slates. In the north and West of Scotland heather thatch is common.

Kevin Harding

Tuesday, May 19th

Load Bearing Construction

With the foundations in the builder can begin to put the buildings on top of them. Small of bricks or blocks laid one on top of another. They are bonded or interlocked for strength.

The bricks or blocks are made from burned clay or dinker. Sometimes they may be cut from a solid, natural rock like stone or granite. But what ever the blocks are made of, they have to carry the weight of the building inside. The floors, the roof and everything the bottom have to carry the weight of those above - like the bottom man of a team of acrobats.

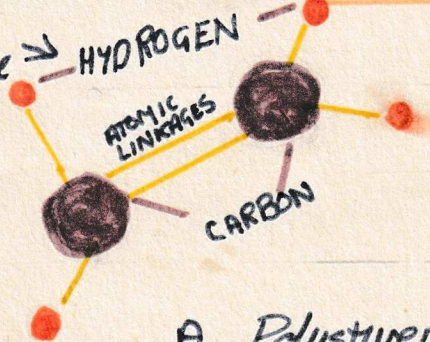
Wednesday, May 13th

Leigh Varnham

The construction of a

Plastics

ethylene molecule →



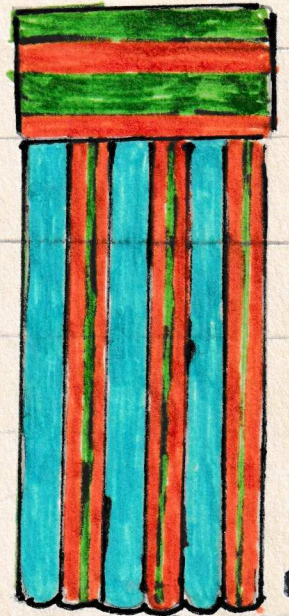
A Telephone →



A Polystyrene →



Cup



A plastic Seat →

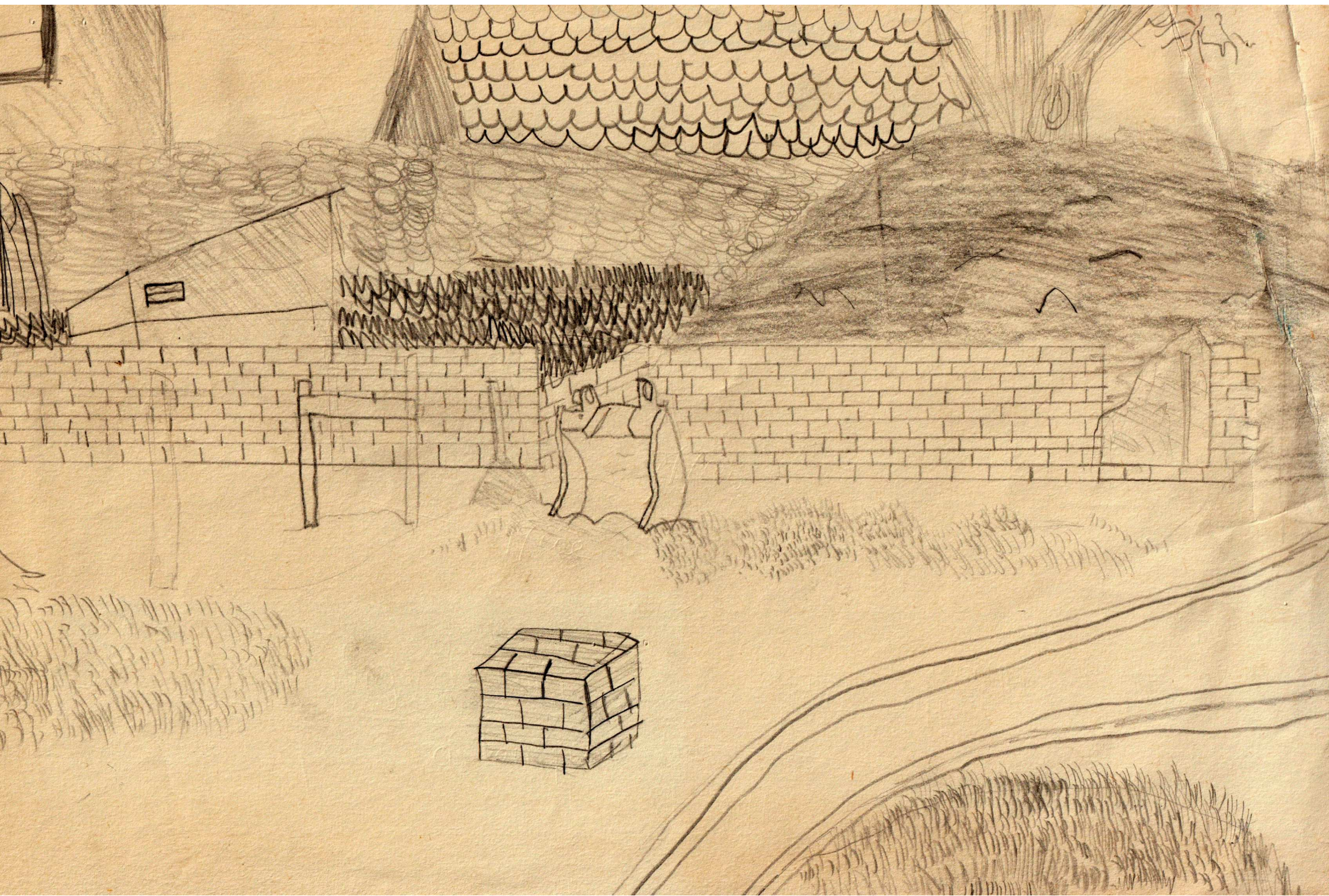


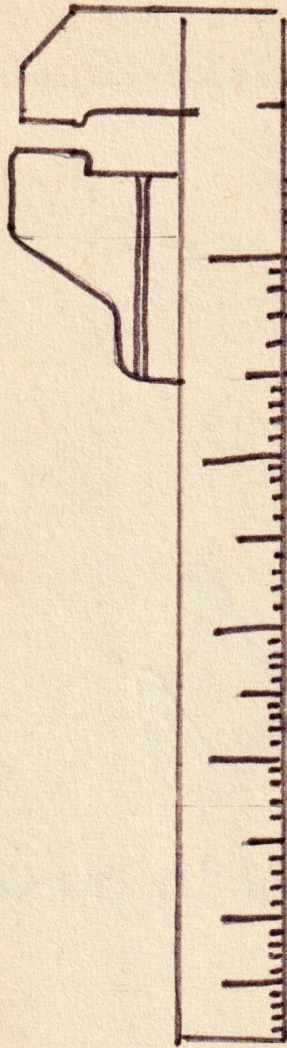
A Plastic Air Bed

A Plastic Space Hopper

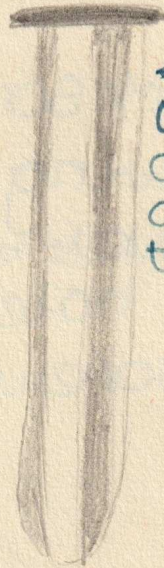
A ~~Rob~~ Plastic Wellington Boot



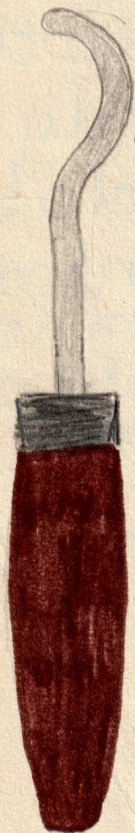




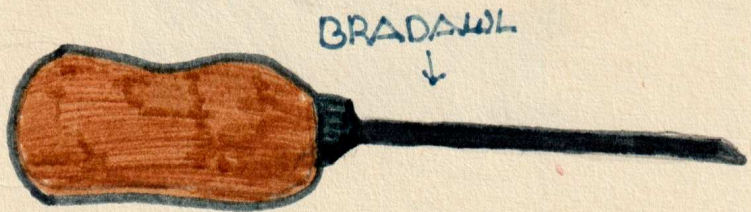
This is one measuring tools builders use. If you are at school you would use a wooden one or plastic. ← but builders need big ones because they need them for measuring big areas.



← All tools with sharp cutting edges are wedge tools.

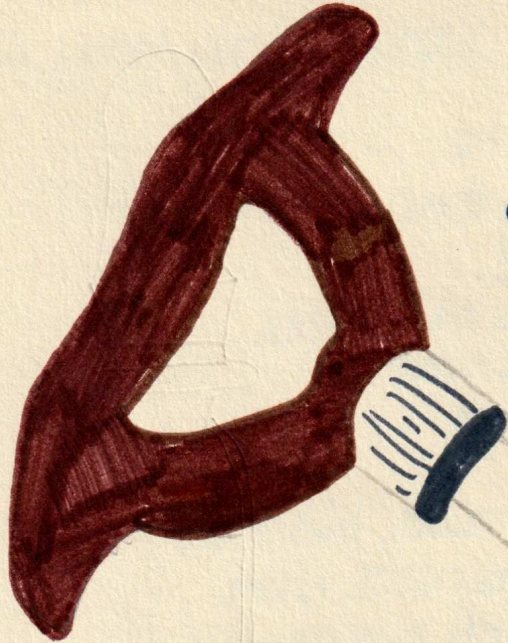


← This is called a gouge it gauges out wood.

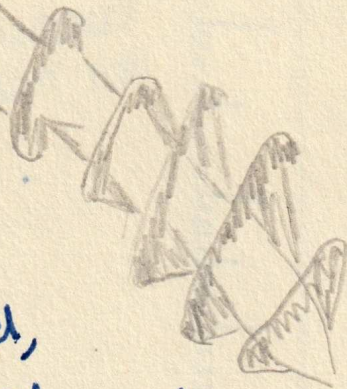


BRADAWL
↓

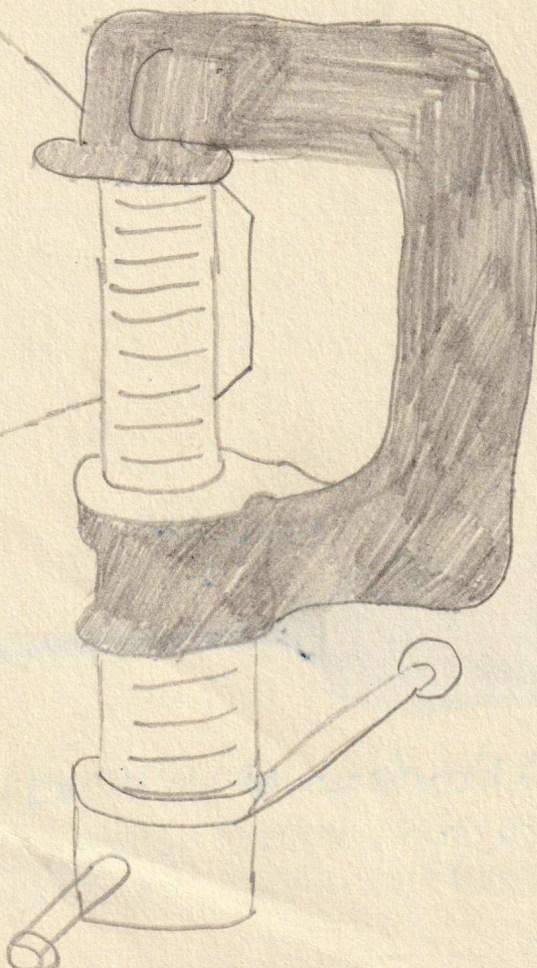
III A Bradawl is used to cut through hard wood so it is easier to drive a screw through it.



corkscrew



A corkscrew is for screwing into wood, It takes ~~wood~~ wood out of a hole to make it easier to drive big screws into.



clamp hold things together firmly
If you had a table and you wanted to stick a bottom layer on you would probably use one of them.

March 2nd 1981

— Site work for
the new

Bifrons Park

Commences

