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the administration offices, reception, and rooms for chemistry, biology and physics. The wood and metal workshops have been located in the basement, as have the music rooms. The upper floors contain the bedrooms, each with 4 beds, as well as the living-rooms and studies. The sisters, who have their single bedrooms, refectory and oratory here, make the number of people housed within the building up to about a hundred.

The project is essentially a sober one in its appearance. The buildings rest on a one-storey high sub-foundation, the colours used being white and a bluish grey. The interior is similarly coloured with the addition of some touches of red and grey, natural wood being employed to heighten the effect.

Novotny + Mähner

Ernst Reuter School at Offenbach (Main)-Rumpenheim
(pages 290-293)

In 1958 a competition was held and the prize-winning scheme was carried into execution. The siting and town-planning factors were influenced by the presence of a green belt between Offenbach and Rumpenheim. The gymnasium, which is next to the playing-fields, the caretaker's block and the main entrance give onto the access drive.

On the ground floor, which can be reached by four entrances, there are the administration offices, the library, the recreation hall with its display windows and the lavatories. The standard classes with open-air teaching facilities in front of them are recessed. The special classes have been set on the upper floor, which is reached by a staircase running from the hall. The junction corridors between the blocks constitute charming internal courtyards. The recreation yard in front of the porch forms the

central feature. There is a cycle park in the basement.

Natural materials were employed when the school was being built.

Cost of construction including landscaping, playing-fields, gymnastics yard and special work: DM 1,600,000.-. Time of construction: 19 months.

K. + H. Sirén

School at Kauklahti

Project 1955-56, built 1958

(pages 294-296)

On a triangular plot of land about 35 km away from Helsinki a school had to be built containing 4 primary classes, 6 secondary plus classrooms for the natural sciences, domestic science and wood and metal workshops.

The primary block lies to the south. Between this block and that of the secondary classes the architects have set the gymnasium and the special classes. There are three entrances to these buildings.

Special rooms and the caretaker's flat are in the basement. The staff live in two separate buildings, in which seven flats have been installed.

The bearing walls are of concrete; the outer and inner walls are of wood. Asbestos has been used for the external cladding. The ceilings are made of toja panels. The school is heated by radiators; the ventilation is carried out mechanically.

Richard Sheppard,
Robson + Partners

High School at Bloxwich near Birmingham

(pages 297-299)

This secondary school has been built in a district of Bloxwich on a hill

facing north. It is based on the house system and therefore has two buildings with refectory and joint rooms for about 800 boys and girls.

The complex is made up of seven buildings, with entry to the school grounds from the south. The first yard is surrounded by low blocks. To the north of this yard there is the entrance to the administration offices and assembly hall which at library level are linked by a bridge to the block for standard classes. Passing below the bridge, one reaches the second yard, which is surrounded to the north and to the west by the gymnasium, the laboratory block and the special classes. A stage overhangs a pool to serve for open-air performances; the spectators sit on the nearby lawn. The administration wing has two halls-a multi-purpose one and the assembly hall. Between them is the indoor stage, which opens on to the two halls already mentioned. Near the entrance is an exhibition room on two levels. There is a staircase leading to the gallery of the assembly hall.

The classroom block holds 16 classes. The library is on the first floor. The joint rooms can be altered by installing a partition to form 2 standard classes.

The architect has used concrete, brick and wood in this building. The windows are metal. Cost: about Sfr. 3,636,000.-.

Arne Jacobsen

Nyager School at Rødovre

(pages 307-308)

At the present time Jacobsen is building a school with 34 classes, 2 gymnasiums and a number of subsidiary rooms for 900 to 1,000 pupils. The school is sited in a Copenhagen suburb.

The plan is limited to right-angled units. All the classrooms are set facing one another along a central corridor. Sited in the centre is the block for standard classes with the open-air teaching facilities. To the west there is a very long block with a playhall for the infants and the special classes.

To the south we find the 2 gymnasiums and the swimming-pool. To the north there is an infants' playground with covered seating-facilities and three lavatory buildings. Further on there is a similar site for the older children.

The east of the complex is terminated by the caretaker's flat and a cycle park. The external walls are being carried out in unfaced yellow brick.

Those inside are white and have been washed. The bearing element of the roof is a system of projecting reinforced concrete beams resting on a brick partition. The corridors receive light through skylights. The gymnasiums have been carried out in reinforced concrete executed on the building-site.

Ernst Zietzschmann, Balz Koenig

School and Day Nursery at Zurich-Schwamendingen

(pages 311-314)

In a district to the north of Zurich a small plot of land had been laid aside for a school and nursery. The size of the site forced the architect to build up most of the land.

An entrance was envisaged to the remedial speech training school and kindergarten and one to the nursery. These three elements are linked by a junction building, which contains the entrances, the cloakrooms, the lavatories and the equipment stores. The play nooks and the kitchen are adjacent to the three main rooms.

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