Welcome

CHEAD Research Alliance

Design Research Seminar 2nd February 2017









Norman Potter

What is a designer things.places.messages





8th biennial international Interieur Design award

22 The Bristol experiment

The brief notes that follow concern two phases of the Construction School (1964–79), originally of the West of England College of Art. The work of the School was fully documented, but a detailed account would be out of place here.

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The School was established by a team of eight people from London (mostly from the Royal College of Art) including a philosopher and an English language specialist, supported, informally, by a group of architects and designers sympathetic to its aims. The work of the group was grafted on to an existing small school of furniture design with excellent craft traditions, the Head of which (Dennis Richard).

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IDI Design Award

FLUX



20th Century collection V&A museum., London Museum of Modern Art collection, Prague.



THE OBSERVER SUNDAY 21 SEPTEMBER 1986

MILAN 1986

Flair at the fair

The best of British has made its mark at

to set up their own business. For example, Paul Chamberlain, who first exhibited at New Designers, now

runs his own design company, Flux, and 'stole the show' at Milan '86.

Yet in junk. Memphis

ith Italian roportions took the onal Hall

these days is our own One Off, who first exhibited at Milan in 1984. This year they have followed Memphis's example and set up camp outside the fair, exhibiting their astonishing range of post-nuclear tables and chairs (designers: Ron Arad and Denny Lane) in a showroom in the city centre.

at the fair, the stands of Miles/ Carter, Sheridan Coakley, and Flux, a small outfit set up by ex-RCA students Peter Christian and Paul Chamberlain, stand out as among the most interesting in the

Making without designing is a and Paul

much to Eileen Gray, while the lightness of Morrison's even more austere concoctions possesses more than aesthetic advantages -Coakley exports them by air. Peter Christian and Paul Chamberlain are young British designers at their most enterprising. Half their exhibits are produced by the firm of Hoskins, a traditional metal-basher from the Midlands.' Faced with a stagnant market in their staplehospital beds for the NHS—they had the idea of finding good designs by recent graduates which

It's a rib-tickling success Festuge Testuge

Designers need business sense to succeed today

I be British ar notorious for having good used to be selected in heavy good and the beautiful be

give manufacturers, retailers and design consultants the opport tunity of seeing the best of new talent in one place, while for the Gurden magazine and the sponsorship of Gordon

Christian Peter Chamberlain are young British designers at their most enterpris-ing. Half their exhibits are

This is deliberate, according to could use the same pipe-bending Carter: a chair for a reception machinery.

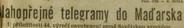
Pilleti a L. Adamce



skopřání G. Husáka

ivštėva M. Jakeše





Rozhovory M. Gorbačov-F. Castro

O uktualnich ükolech

K ekonomické spoluprác

Odpovědná příprava krajských konferenc z pracovní porody vedoucich tujemníků KV čst

LIDÉ-VĚCI-UDÁLOSTI

Nábytek jako umělecký předmět

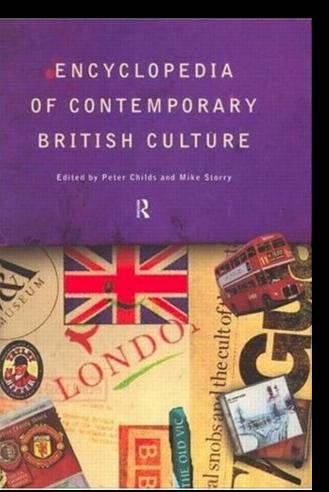












material technologies during the 1960s, Robin Day's ubiquitous Physopythus Stacking Chair for Hille (1962) demonstrated how an innovative manufacturer combined contemporary design with new technology (Garner 1980).

American architect Charles Eames was a major influence on the work of many British designers including Fred Scott. Scott's philosophy of restraint, informed by a careful study of ergonomics and a fluent knowledge of material and production technology, placed him at the centre of a new modernist movement. His Supporto Chair (1979) is widely acclaimed as a twentieth-century design

Leading architects have helped to raise awareness of innovations related to contract furniture design; for example Norman Foster's Norman Conference Tables for Tecno (1986) and Francis Duffy's expertise in office system design have informed many British manufacturers. However, the most important influence on the emergence of the British new wave is the interest and commitment of design entrepreneurs such as Zeev Aram, Tesence Conran and Sheridan Coakley.

Terence Conran changed the complexion of

in the early 1980s (Sparke 1987).

Meanwhile, Ron Arad and colleagues at the Architectural Association (AA) rejected postmodern design as ephemeral (Sudjic 1989). Arad studied at the AA until 1979, in a time of experimentation and the pursuit of architectural ideas over technique. His Rover Chair, designed in 1981, utilizes car seats as 'creative salvage'. After working for leading European furniture manufacturers in the 1980s and 1990s, Arad was appointed by the Royal College of Art (RCA) as Professor of Furniture Design in 1988.

Many British manufacturers failed to meet the aspirations of young designers, and a rift opened between what architects prescribed and what manufacturers were producing. Spurred on by what was happening in Italy, enterprising designers such as Rodney Kinsman of OMK (Dormer 1987) began to compete for the attention of influential architects during the 1980s by organizing design and production. At the forefront of this movement were Peter Christian and Paul Chamberlain of Flux.

In the mid-1990s, London reclaimed its reputation as a leading centre for fashion and the

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CONTEMPORARY BRITISH CULTURE

Edited by Peter Childs and Mike Storry

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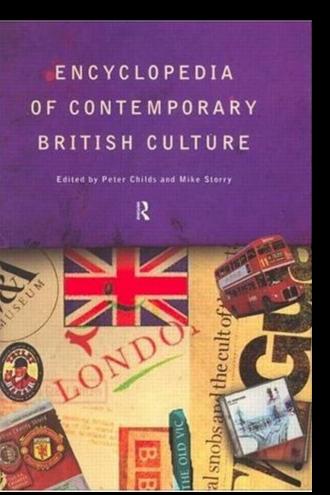
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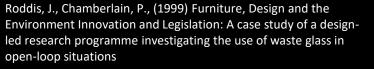
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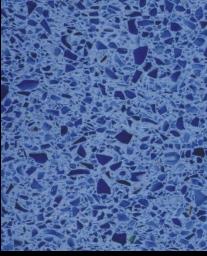
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International Design Resource Award

tac-tile sounds system



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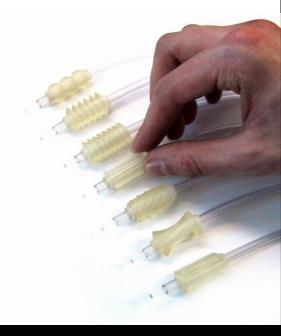


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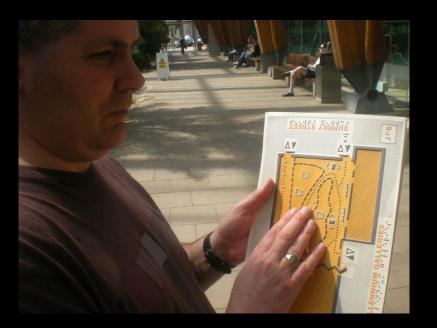


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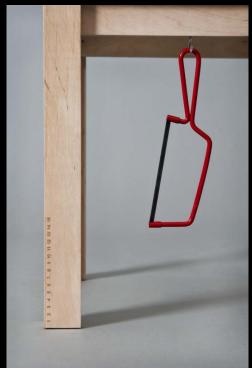


International design award

stigmas







this is a chair to sit on

the rest of your life

adjustable chair





Infusion lamp



secure unit



Grande commode







