

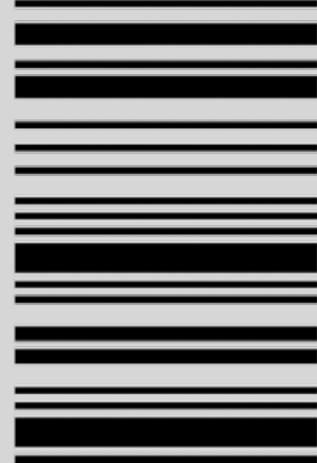


Ticket No. 001

Take ticket to main gate of:
The Imphal Barracks,
Fulford,
York,
YO10 4HD

2025

Entry Ticket 001 to THE LONELY CLUB



The Lonely Club - Re-establishing a Social Network Friday 18 January, 2019 Issue No 0001

| Thesis Insight



Friday
18 January, 2019
Issue No 0001
£0.00

The Lonely Club

Re-establishing The Social Network



Abstract

Context:

Throughout "Sapiens- A Brief History of Humankind" Dr. Yuval Noah Harari argues that Homo Sapiens are social animals and that the Digital Revolution is asking Sapiens to evolve faster than ever in our history. Theoretically the Digital Revolution offers infinite opportunities for social exchange, knowledge transfer and social mobility and yet, paradoxically, the UK population is experiencing alarming statistics of social and economic division, loneliness and isolation. The once social animal is now struggling to keep pace with evolutionary demands, resulting in a frustrated and antisocial UK.

As feelings of disenfranchisement and disempowerment grow alongside unaffordable contexts, this generation has been raised in a social media world. Yet, alarming statistics from Generation Z are starting to show the rejection of social media platforms and traditional social constructs. Resulting in a generation rethinking the live, work and learning patterns passed from our predecessors, as well as rediscovering analogue, rather than digital, social networks. Through Co Habitation, Co-Living, Co-Working models Open Source Learning and Free Ware initiatives the sharing of physical, intellectual and technological space is increasing, becoming the norm, rather than the exception.

Thesis:

Within this context, this thesis explores different models dwelling, through retrofitting and governed space standards, developing a mixed-use proposal that focuses upon progressing a live, work, free knowledge and skills exchange co-living model, which has the potential to be a viable alternative to the current UK housing crisis. Through sharing and cohabitation, this thesis, explores a substitute to current housing policies and addresses issues of affordability, social mobility, exchange and healing whilst creating a physical truly social network.

Site:

The mass disposal of M.O.D Barracks sites within our Cities provides the potential canvas for beginning to explore the formation of this societal shift. Economically by Local Authorities, gifting this land to the vulnerable and gaining capital from those able to do so, this thesis argues that the longer-term State burden of providing social housing, adult education, un-employment and sickness benefits could be proven to be dramatically reduced through long term goals, rather than a short financial gain. Conceptually the historic physical and social structures of the barrack's highly controlled micro community, which has a wider role in the protection of society, provides an interesting counter point to, and synergy with, the emerging thesis. These sites provide existing infrastructure, which are explored through time lined phases within this thesis, and is developed upon to maximise the sites potential, reduce financial burdens on the Local Authorities, whilst creating a in a co-living community.

Research into the current 'digital revolution' and humans as social creatures.

Sapiens is a grand narrative on the evolution of Homo Sapiens, published in 2011 and written by Yuval Noah Harari. Throughout this book, Harari breaks the evolution into four key revolutions and suggests we may be living in the fifth. The Cognitive Revolution discusses the religions, the wielding of power, political gain movement of Homo Sapiens, the evidence of other Homo species coexisting with Homo Sapiens. The revolution describes the evolution of weapons and how there are so many things that we do not know as truth. It shows the defiance of the scientific revolution to admit ignorance to its ancestors and how there are so many things that we do not know as truth. It shows the defiance of the Industrial Revolution to admit ignorance to its ancestors and how there are so many things that we do not know as truth. It shows the defiance of the Agricultural Revolution to admit ignorance to its ancestors and how there are so many things that we do not know as truth. It shows the defiance of the Digital Revolution to admit ignorance to its ancestors and how there are so many things that we do not know as truth.

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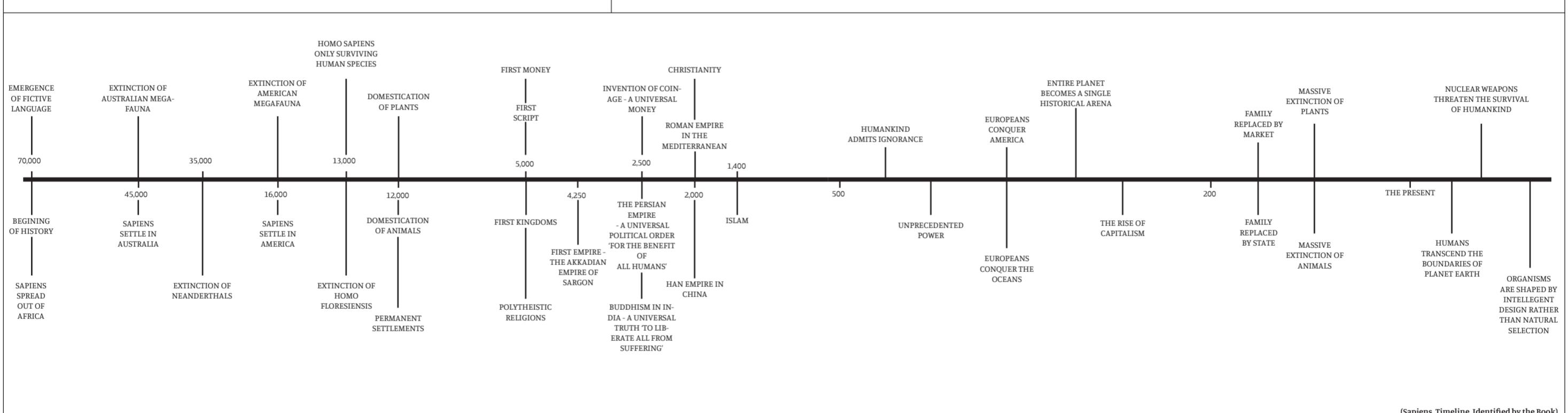
The Agricultural Revolution explains in depth infinite possibilities for knowledge transfer, how we grew our populous at extra ordinary economic transfer and social transfer. Yet, rates through the means of tools and the 'as man becomes God' it could lead to its own destruction.

The transition from our social forester ancestors to a private possessive animal, the invention of This book created a springboard for Thesis 01, universal currency – coinage, the invention of starting as a catalyst for the research to follow.

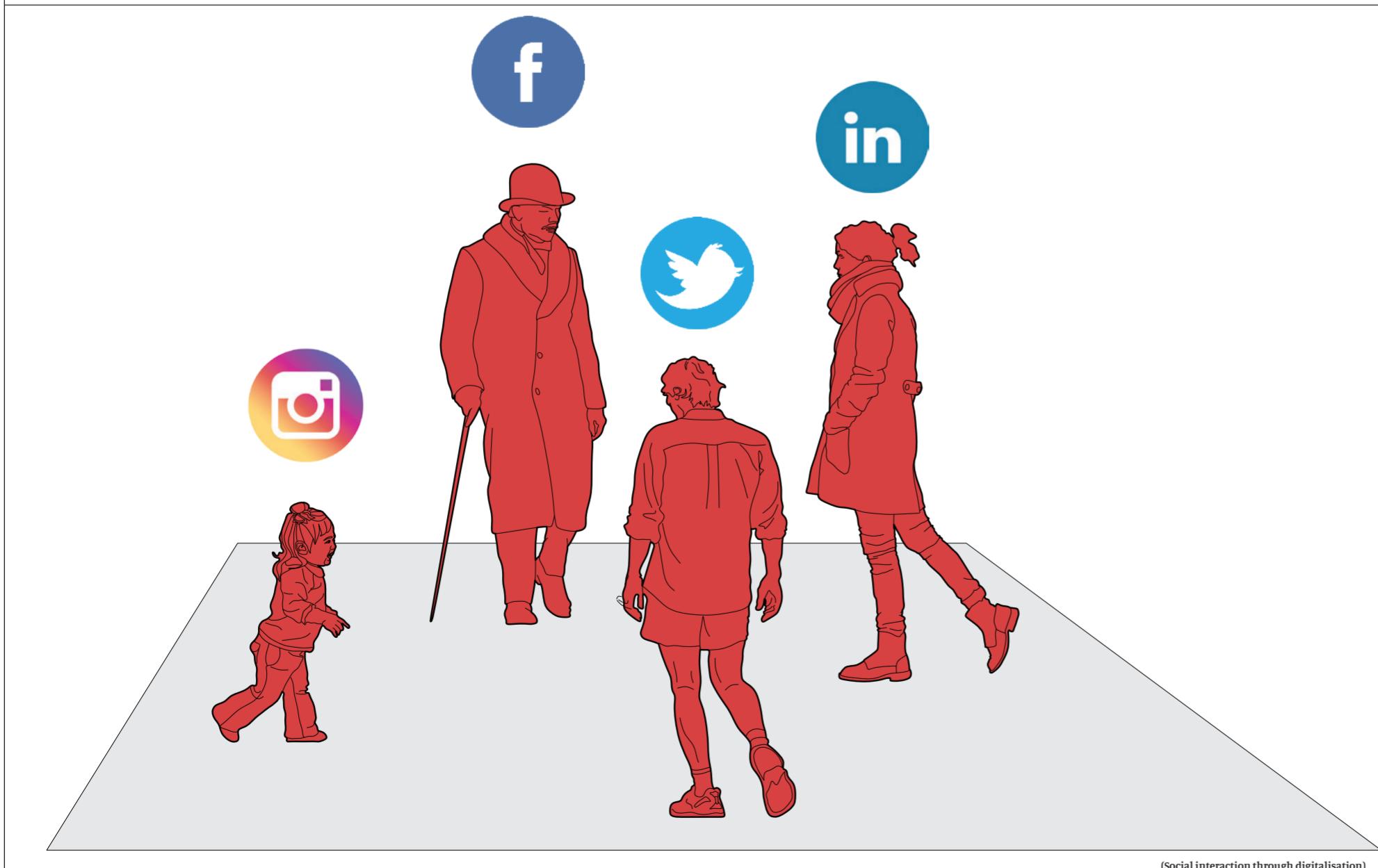
universal political orders – for the benefit of all humans and the invention of universal truths – religions. This information complementing the cognitive revolution, through the concept of shared beliefs in myths to allow social control.



(Collage representation of the 4 revolutions described within Harari's Sapiens book)



(Sapiens Timeline. Identified by the Book)



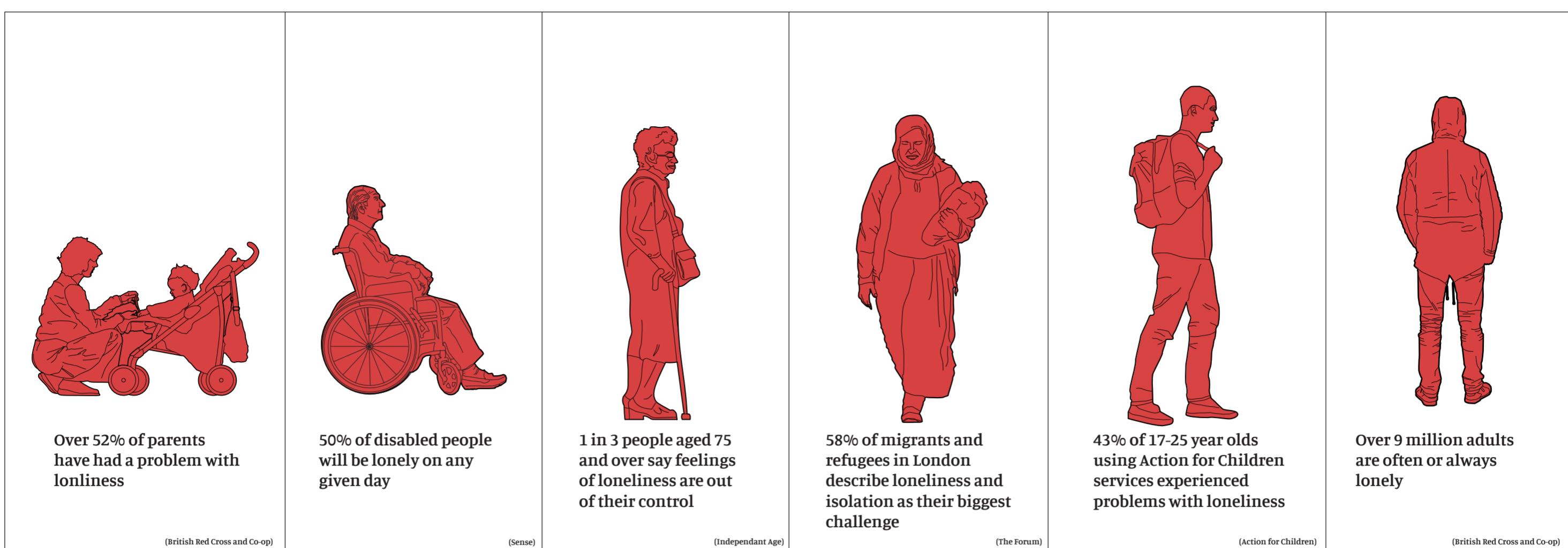
(Social interaction through digitalisation)

Does technology allow humans to become more social?

Complementing Yuval Noah Harari and his book, 'Sapiens' many philosophers and theorists have suggested that humans are 'social animals'. In Aristotle's writings of 'Politics' he claims humans naturally seek companionship of others as part of our wellbeing- we rely on social interactions to make us feel good. In addition, child development theorists such as Bruner and Vygotsky state the importance of social interactions from a young age, children learn to communicate and adapt to the world by learning from those around them, all babies have a natural curiosity and want to understand, these social connections form from a young age and are embedded within humans.

In fact, the world we live in has advanced far from pen and paper. We live in an interconnected world where social interactions are instant. Technology has led us to this point, no longer do we need to wait for a reply from our friends across the globe. A simple instant email, phone call and facetime can defy time and space and put us together. Therefore, it can be argued technology made us instantaneously connected, creating more social interactions.

Yet, is screen based interactions the same as face-to-face? The difference between screen based and face-to-face is distance. Arguably, rather than having physical relationships technology has done the opposite and kept us behind closed doors. One suggestion for this, may the notion of escapism and technology, for example, the virtual creates a parallel reality distant from the real-world. Furthermore, once what started as a small sharing media platform, Facebook has become apart of everyday life- as of the third quarter of 2018, Facebook had 2.27 billion monthly active users, providing a social virtual world where people can share their opinions and communicate. In addition, it seems even when out socialising with friends the online is still apart everyday practice, documenting their lives to friends and even strangers (public profiles), "My friends and I go out to London, or cycling. We might go to a cute cafe and take pictures. (Iqbal, The Guardian, 2018)". In sum raising the question, does social media allow a wider group of relationships or is promoting vanity and self-recognition?



Research into loneliness within the UK's society today.

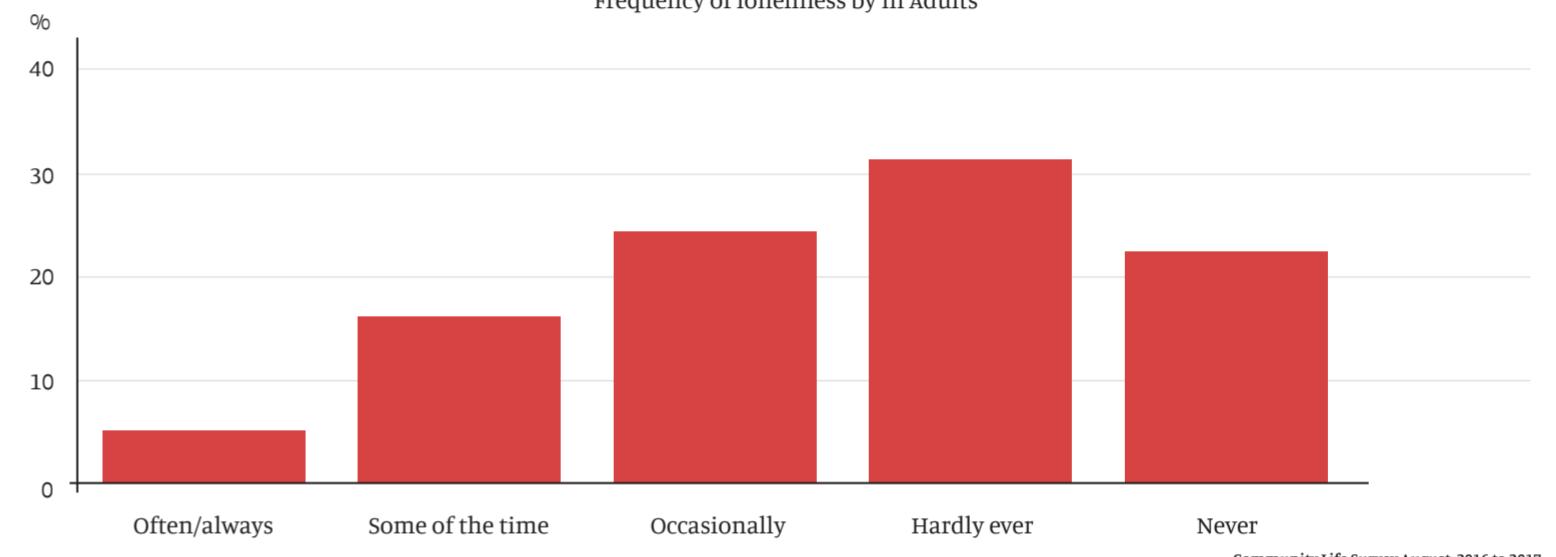
Statistics provide evidence for loneliness, over 9 million 1) Sense of self, health, income, energy, confidence, adults are often or always lonely (British Red Cross emotions, perceptions- how people perceive themselves, and Co-op)- around 14% of the population. With such for example, someone of low income may see themselves a rise this has even led the government to respond . In at the bottom of society as their jobs are not regarded as mid-January 2018 London appointed a "minister of the 'best' due to the type of work and income society has loneliness"—the first European nation do so. labelled, creating a negative perception of themselves.

Various members of society are affected by loneliness. 2) Friends and acquaintances, family, colleagues- The U.K.'s Office for National Statistics(ONS) found that close-knit bonds can create stability and support for 16 to 24 year-olds reported feeling more lonely than individual.

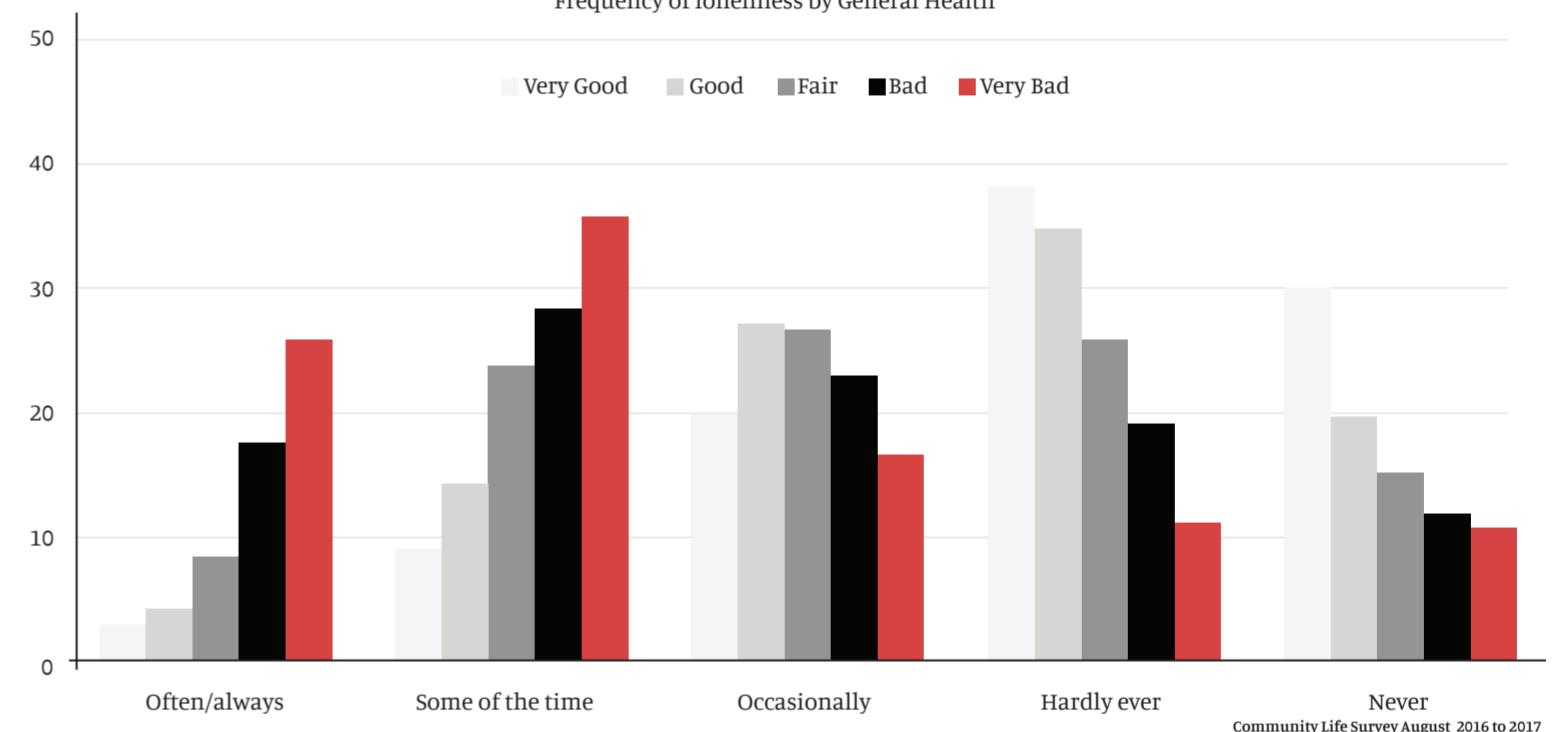
pensioners between the ages of 65 to 74. Technology, like the internet, is seen as a source of isolation for young 3) Social activities, funding cuts, statutory services, people. The graph to the right supports the high rate of transport, neighborhood safety- government influence, loneliness, roughly 46% of adults the equivalent to 23 what is being spent on communities? million people (Statista, 2016) feel often, sometime of the 4) Social and cultural norms, work/life balance, stigma, time or occasionally lonely. Data shows that amongst digital age, insular communities, political landscape, the adult population in Britain the poor, unemployed, financial hardships- societies expectations, is there disabled and migrant populations tend to suffer most a good support network in the community for the from loneliness and isolation—and typically struggle to individual. access adequate support.

This research clearly identifies that loneliness is There are multiple reasons as to why people feel alienated, growing problem that needs to be addressed within the sociological and economical aspects are key reasons. The UK today. Coop Trapped Bubble Report state four aspects that can affect the individual and trigger isolation:

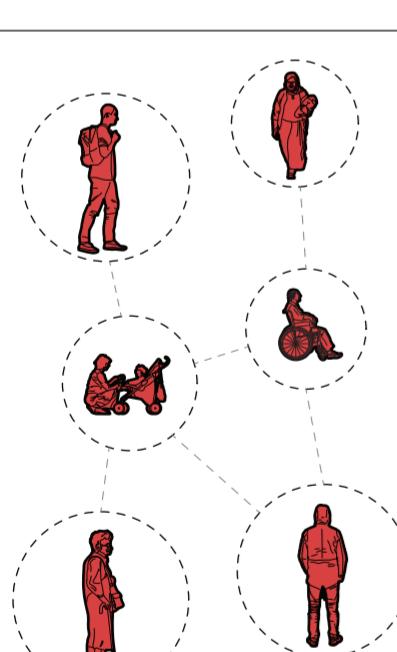
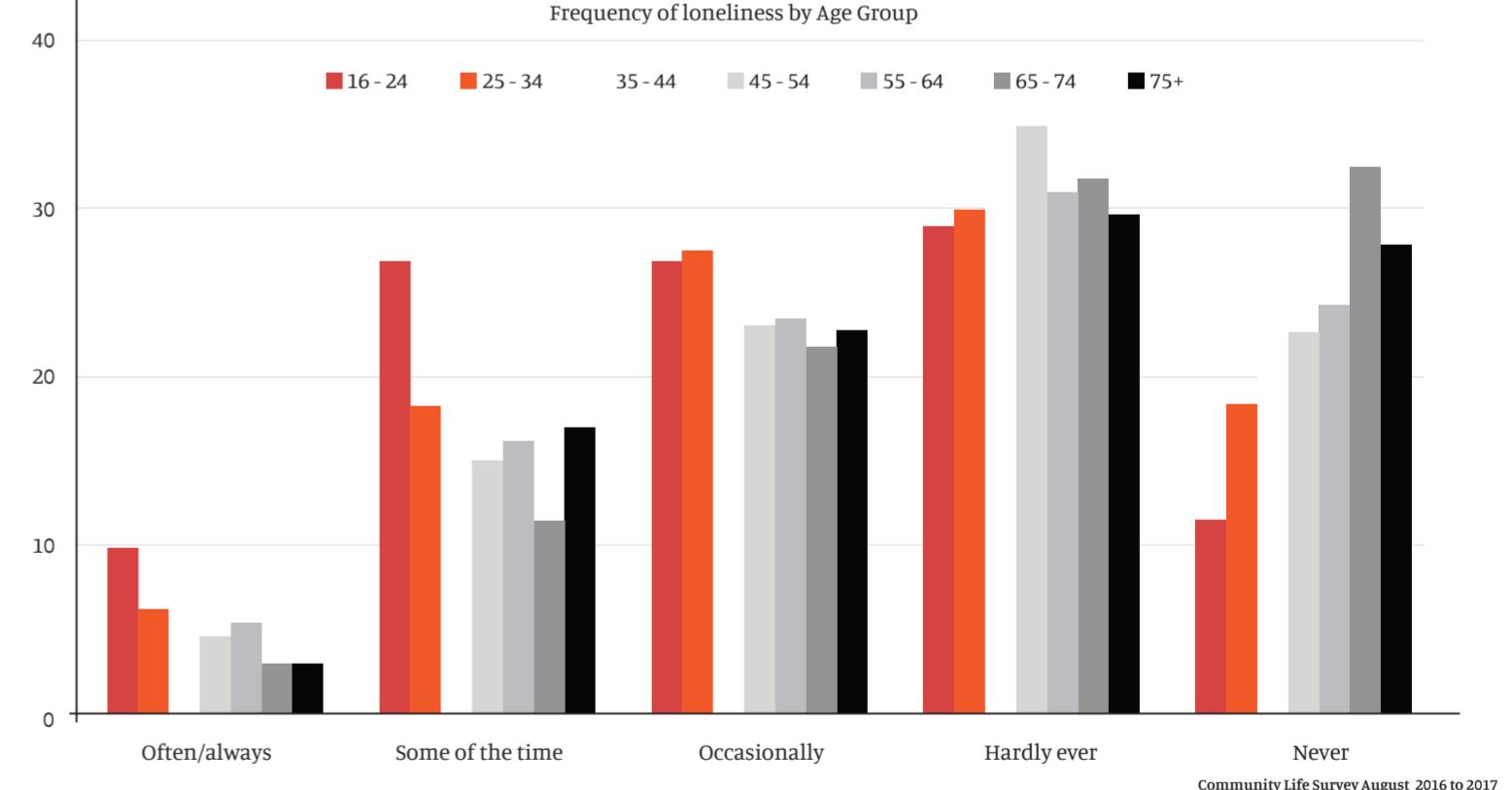
Frequency of loneliness by in Adults



Frequency of loneliness by General Health



Frequency of loneliness by Age Group



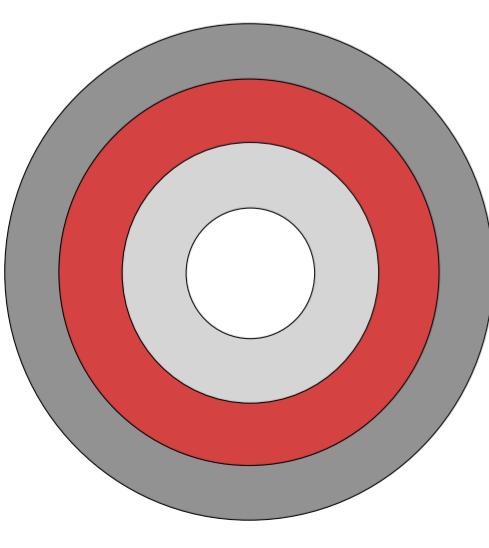
Disconnected communities could be costing the UK economy £32 billion per year
(Big Lunch)



1 in 10 doctors questioned reported seeing between six and ten lonely patients a day.
(Campaign to end loneliness)



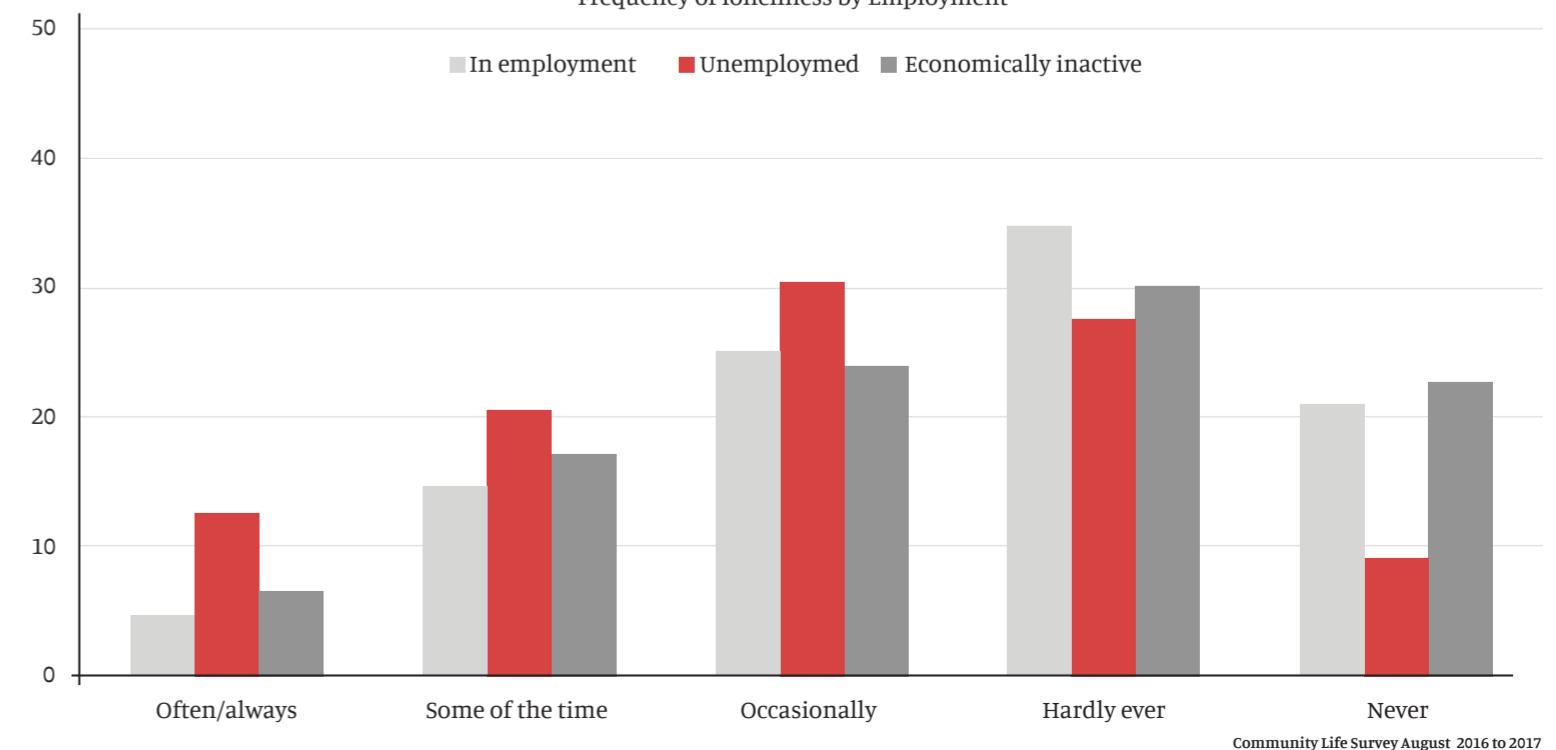
Loneliness costs UK employers £2.5 billion per year
(Co-op)

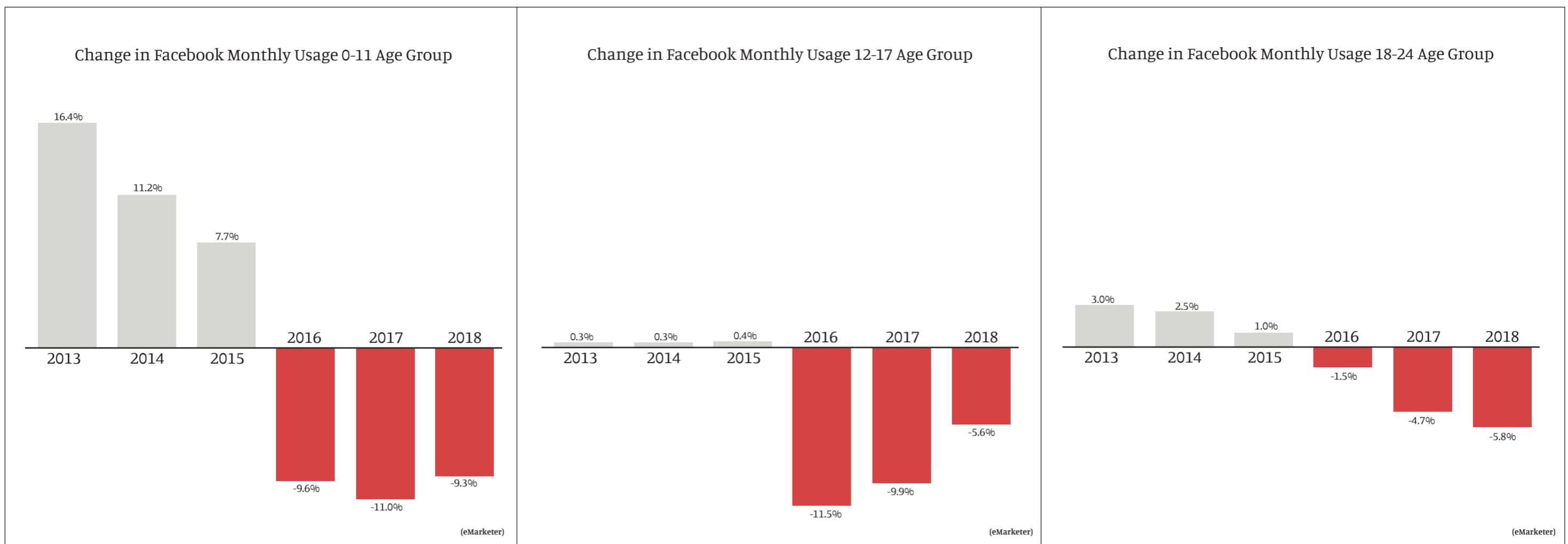


- Sense of self, health, income, energy, confidence, emotions, perceptions
- Friends and acquaintances, family, colleagues
- Social activites, funding cuts, statutory services, transport, neighbourhood safety
- Social and cultural norms, work/life balance, stigma, digital age, insular communities, political landscape, financial hardships

(Coop Trapped Bubble Report)

Frequency of loneliness by Employment





Research into social media trends and Generation Z rejecting social media.

Generation Z is a generation of people who are born after millennials. They are a certain age group who have a 'break' from social media can cause major effect, for example, 'celebrity' Kylie Jenner deleting Snapchat which with the likes of technology and social media. They are regarded as the 'open-minded' (Guardian) generation.

Furthermore, the endorsement of celebrities 'taking after millennials' has been brought up with technology and are comfortable with the likes of technology and social media. They are regarded as the 'open-minded' (Guardian) generation.

shares sinking to as much as 7.2 percent, wiping out \$1.3 billion in market value (Time, 2018).

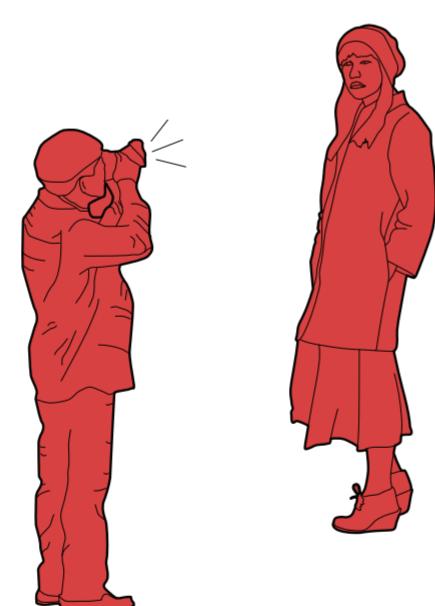
However, Generation Z is taking a rebellious approach to technology, in particular with social media. Although Facebook has billions of accounts, the active usage of this social media platform has declined. The graphs on this page identify this, for young adults using Facebook the number has declined, as one male from the Guardian (2018) suggests why, "I hate putting up a picture and waiting to see if anyone likes it. It's scary".

Concluding, from the data provided and the articles published, although social media is seemly growing, there is a minority starting to notice trends between their activity and actions online and the consequences related to them. In addition, young adults are becoming older generation are turning to social media, potentially aware of the pressures of society through social media as a solution to rising statistics of loneliness, feeling it and being aware of their own mental health- they are realising they are not satisfied, everything you see lead to even more isolation, heightened insecurities and online is not as it seems and the awareness of addiction being linked to health, have a negative impact on society. levels of spending hours on one social media app to then spend hours on another one is causing the decline.



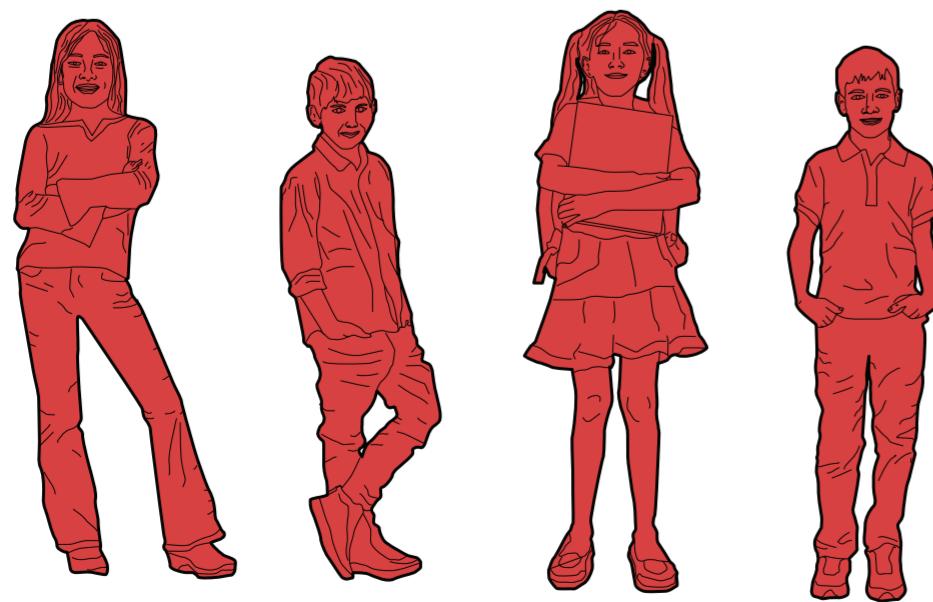
'A study of 9,000 internet users aged 18-24 showed in 2016 66% agreed that social media is important to them, whereas in 2018 57% agreed that social media is important to them.'

(Ampere Analysis)



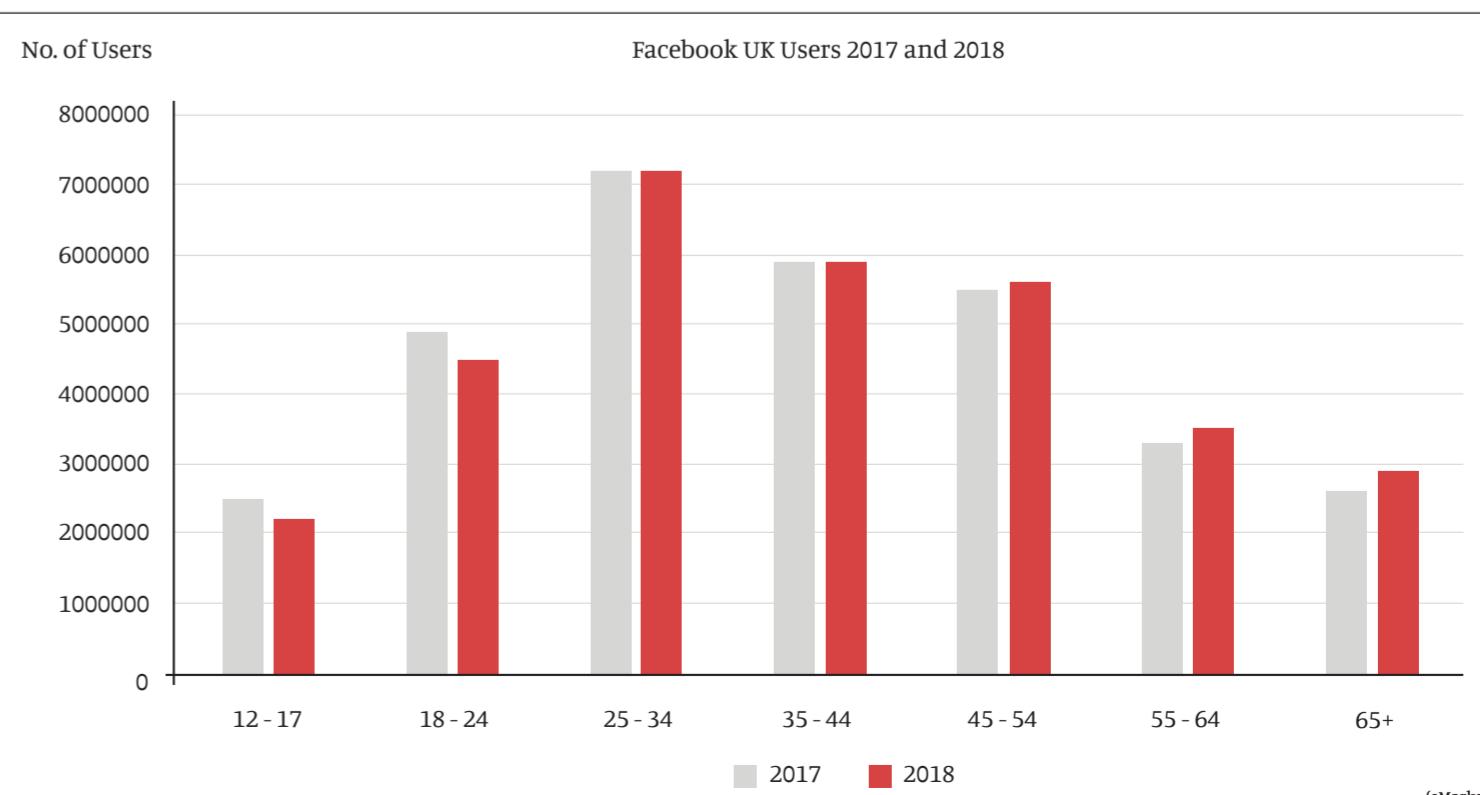
'Celebrities such as Kanye West, Justin Bieber and Lindsey Lohan have all undergone some form of digital detox and some have quit all together.'

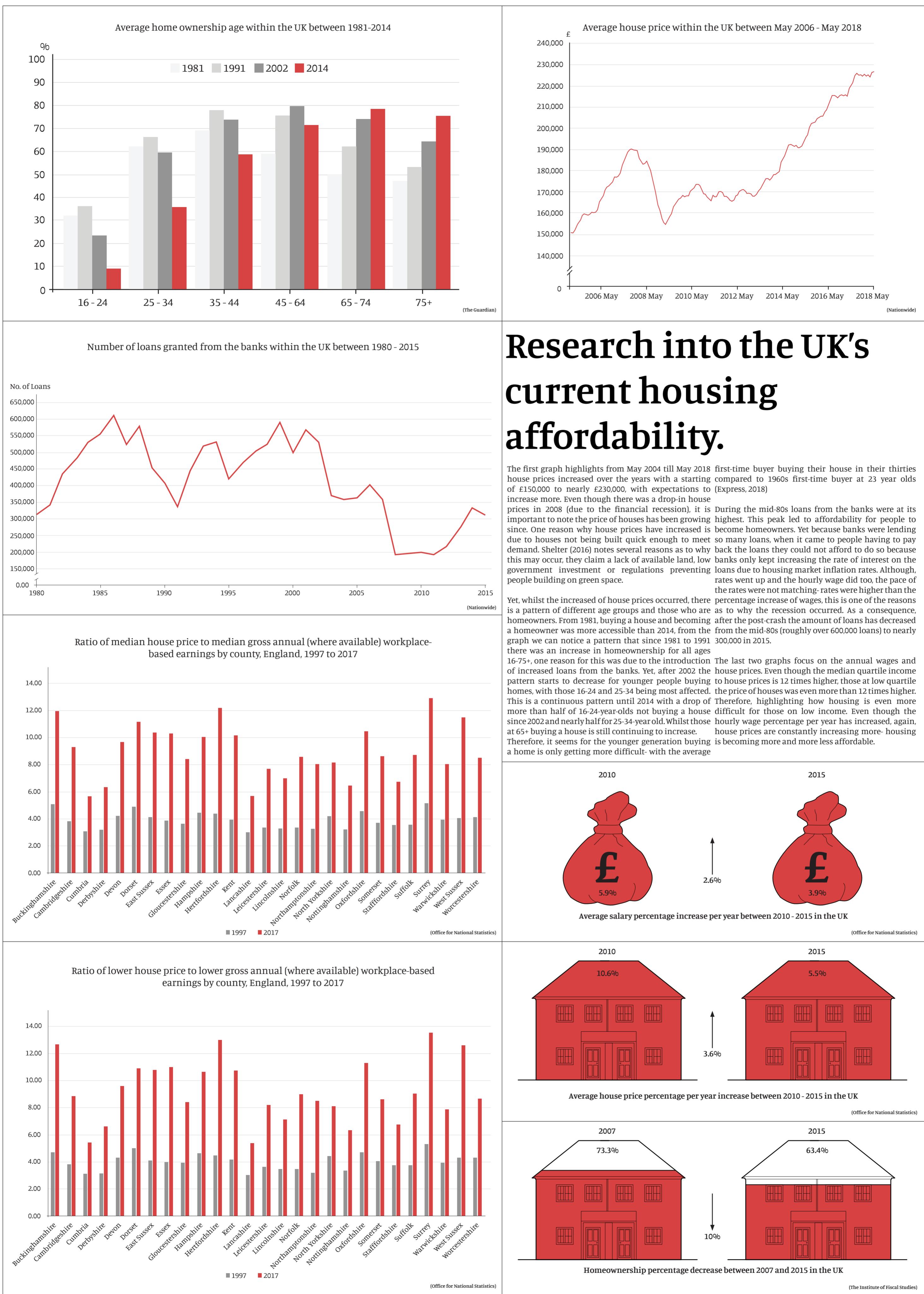
(The Guardian)



'A study of 5,000 students showed that 63% said they would not care if social media did not exist and 71% have had a break from social media.'

(Digital Awareness UK)



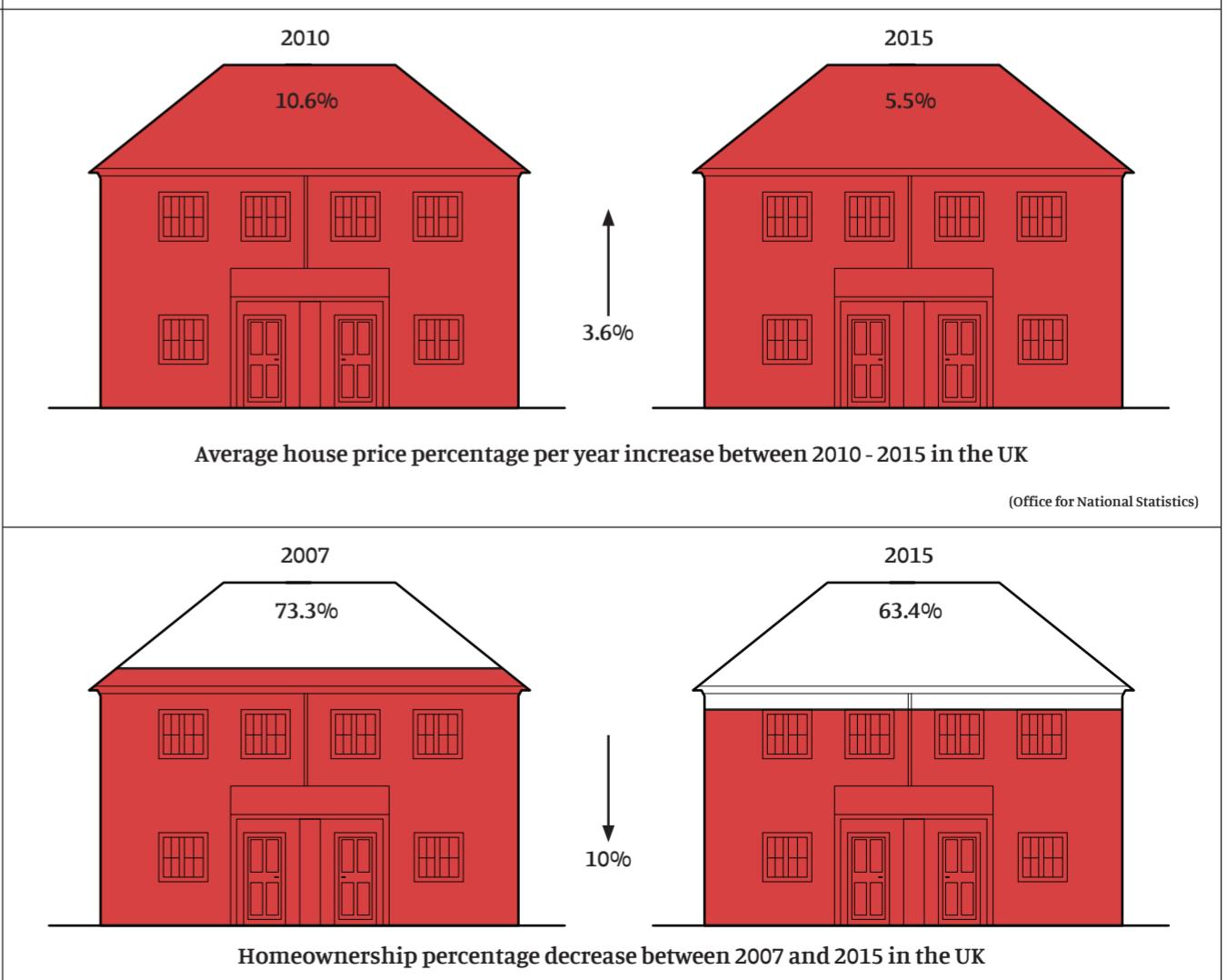
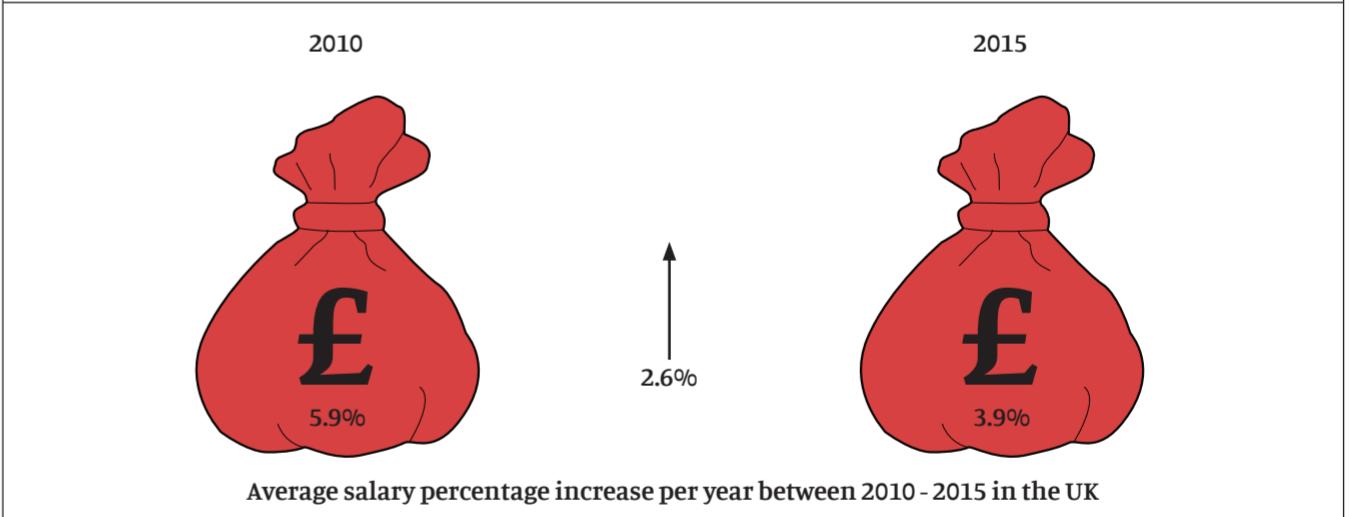


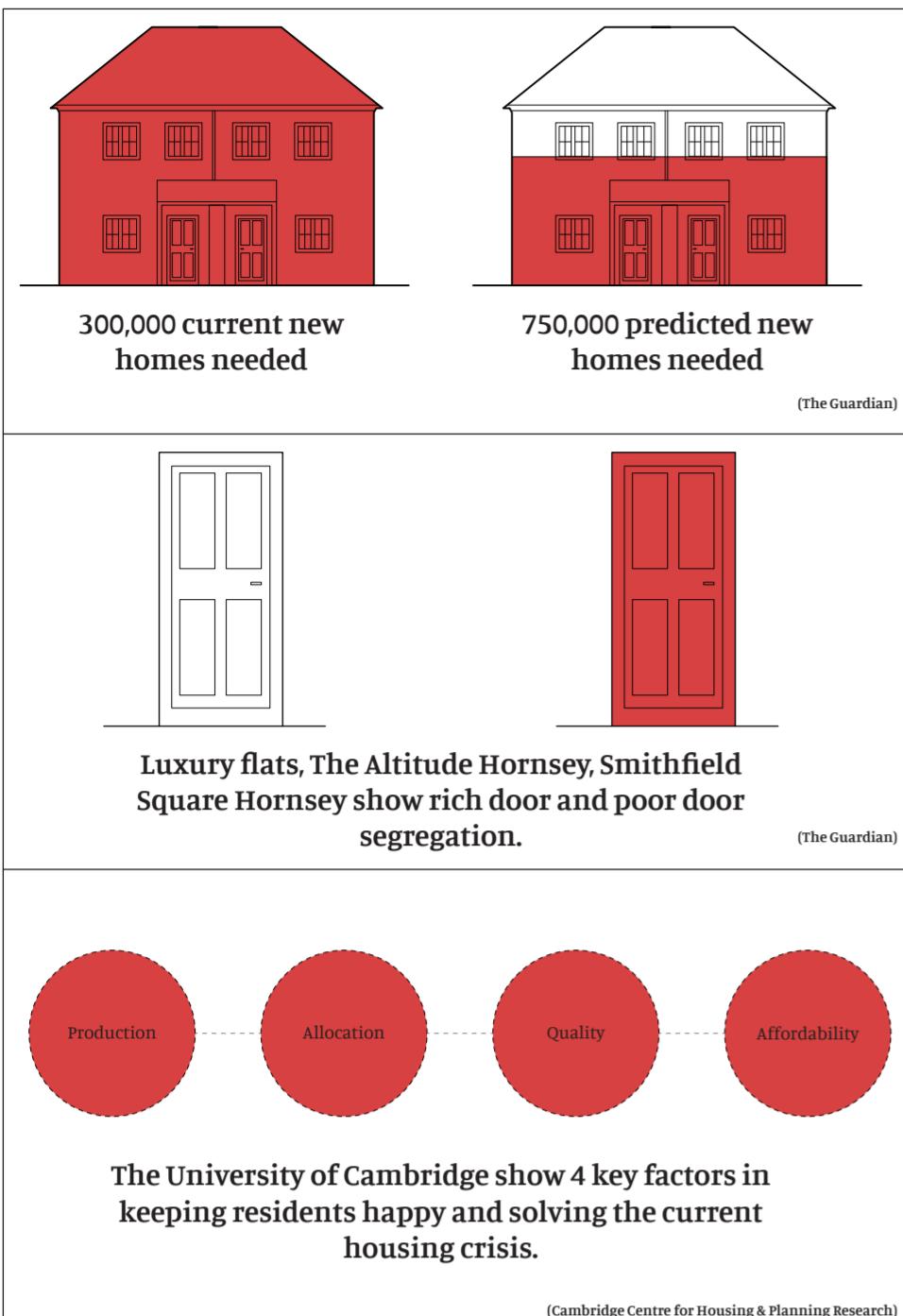
Research into the UK's current housing affordability.

The first graph highlights from May 2004 till May 2018 first-time buyer buying their thirties house prices increased over the years with a starting compared to 1960s first-time buyer at 23 year olds of £150,000 to nearly £230,000, with expectations to (Express, 2018) increase more. Even though there was a drop-in house prices in 2008 (due to the financial recession), it is important to note the price of houses has been growing highest. This peak led to affordability for people to become homeowners. Yet because banks were lending due to houses not being built quick enough to meet so many loans, when it came to people having to pay demand. Shelter (2016) notes several reasons as to why back the loans they could not afford to do so because this may occur, they claim a lack of available land, low banks only kept increasing the rate of interest on the government investment or regulations preventing loans due to housing market inflation rates. Although, rates went up and the hourly wage did too, the pace of people building on green space.

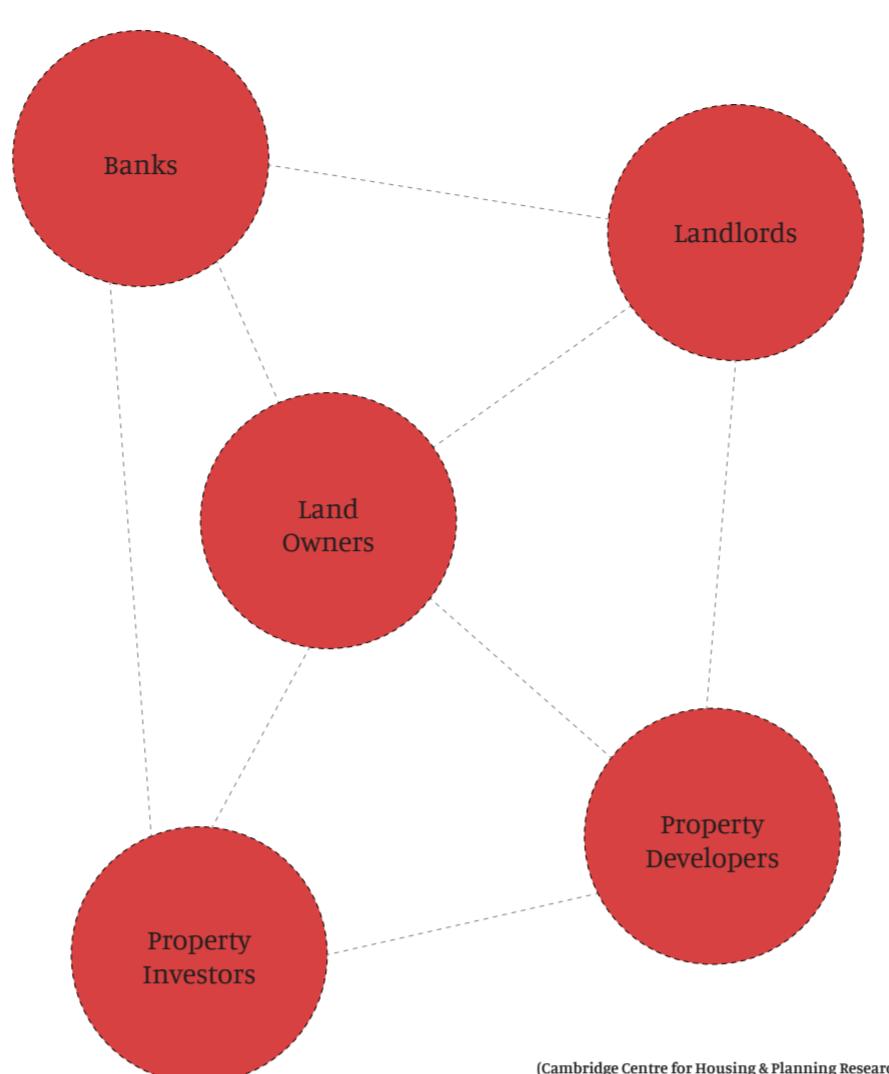
Yet, whilst the increased of house prices occurred, there is a pattern of different age groups and those who are as to why the recession occurred. As a consequence, homeowners. From 1981, buying a house and becoming a homeowner was more accessible than 2014, from the mid-80s (roughly over 600,000 loans) to nearly 300,000 in 2015. There was an increase in homeownership for all ages.

16-75+, one reason for this was due to the introduction of increased loans from the banks. Yet, after 2002 the house prices. Even though the median quartile income pattern starts to decrease for younger people buying to house prices is 12 times higher, those at low quartile homes, with those 16-24 and 25-34 being most affected. The price of houses was even more than 12 times higher. This is a continuous pattern until 2014 with a drop of Therefore, highlighting how housing is even more than half of 16-24-year-olds not buying a house difficult for those on low income. Even though since 2002 and nearly half for 25-34-year-old. Whilst those hourly wage percentage per year has increased, again, at 65+ buying a house is still continuing to increase. house prices are constantly increasing more- housing Therefore, it seems for the younger generation buying a home is only getting more difficult- with the average





Demand and supply - The people who benefit and are meant to save the UK from the housing crisis.



National Planning Policy Framework - (NPPF).

- 1) Should be genuinely plan-led.
 - 2) Should be a creative exercise, not just one of scrutiny.
 - 3) Should be proactive in driving and supporting sustainable development.
 - 4) Should seek and secure high quality.
 - 5) Should take account of the diverse character of different areas.
 - 6) Should support the transition to a climate-resilient, low-carbon economy.
 - 7) Should contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution.
 - 8) Should encourage the use of brownfield land.
 - 9) Should encourage mixed-use development.
 - 10) Should conserve heritage.
 - 11) Should maximise the use of public transport, walking and cycling.
 - 12) Should support health, social and cultural wellbeing.
- (National Planning Policy Framework)

What are affordable homes?



2015 David Cameron led the Conservative party conference to redefine affordable homes. The NPPF Policy is aimed at affordable rents (Social Rented Housing, Affordable Rented Housing and Intermediate Housing) and thus he made policy for affordable homes to be sold at a maximum of 80% of the market value.

(National Planning Policy Framework)

Affordable Homes Programme (2015 - 2018).

The affordable homes programme seeks to offer help to the demand of homes within the UK. Specifically aimed towards the lower quartile rent income of the UK's population. As well as this the programme states 'The Affordable Homes Programme 2011 to 2015 aims to increase the supply of new affordable homes in England.'

The programme offers help in a variety of ways including:

- 1) Empty Homes – currently there is 3% of the UK's housing market empty. This policy seeks to bring the property back onto the housing market.
- 2) Affordable Homes Guarantees Programme - this policy seeks to help the developers and companies actively seeking to build affordable homes by providing them with guaranteed debt.
- 3) Affordable Home Ownership - is tackled through the Help to Buy Programme, to get people own property. The programme includes: Help to Buy, Help to Buy shared ownership, Help to Buy equity loan.
- 4) Affordable Rent - is rent up to the maximum of 80% of the market rent value, supplied to people like social housing.
- 5) Mortgage Rescue Scheme - supports owner-occupiers who are at risk of repossession and who are vulnerable.
- 6) Rent to buy - gives housing providers low cost loans.

(Affordable Homes Programme (2015 - 2018))

Affordable housing and viability SPG and Section 106 agreements.

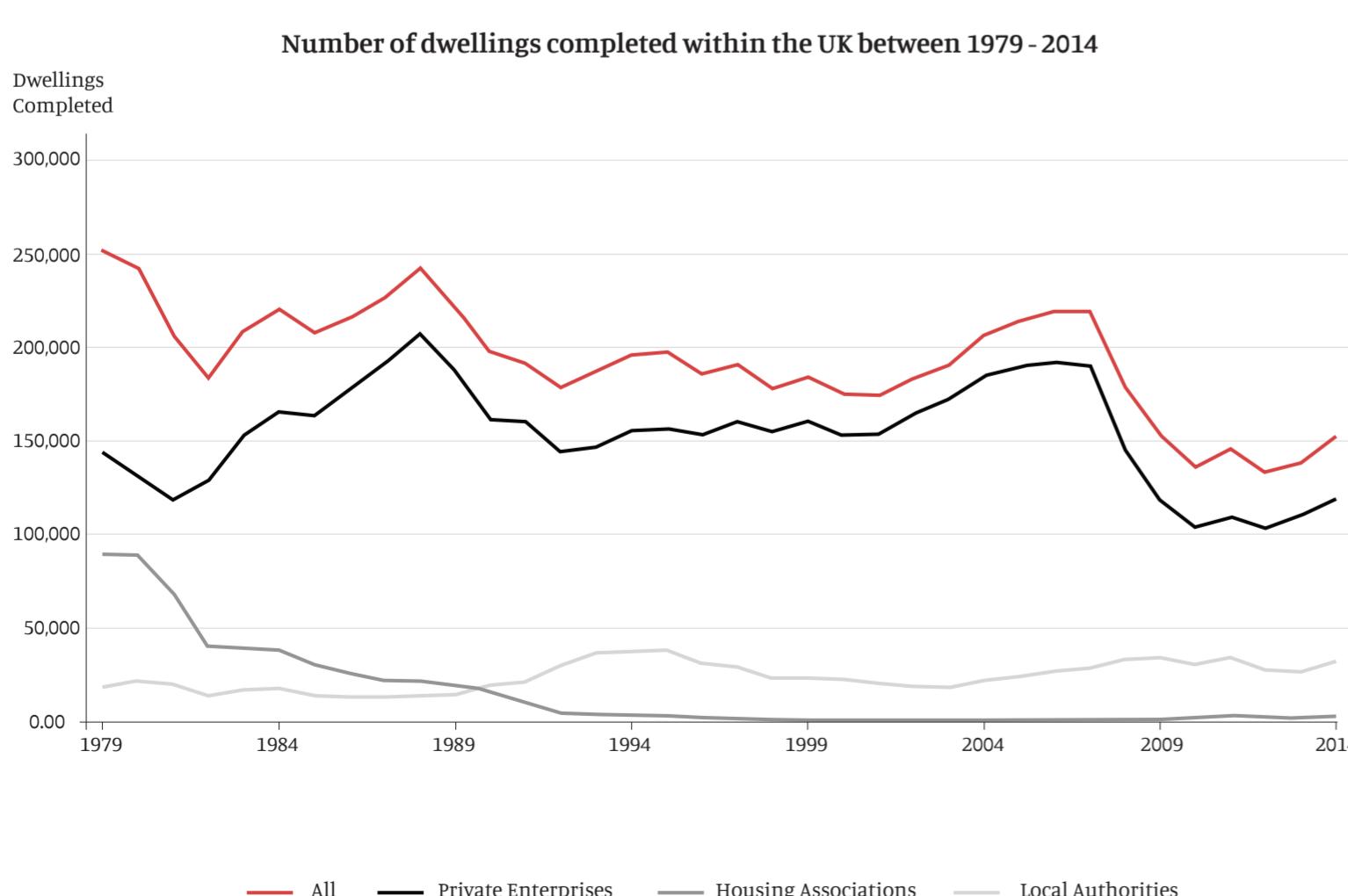
2017 Mayor of London Sadiq Khan sets a new aims for the London Plan 2019 saying that he wants an increase in the supply of affordable homes to try and meet demands within the UK.



Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 are enforceable obligations set to reduce the impact of development proposals.

They are bound to the land upon which an application is made and transfer with the sale of land.

Section 106 agreements can be negotiated and have been in the past as developers say they cannot meet the demands of that particular Section 106 agreement and that it makes the development financially unviable.



Research into the UK's current housing crisis - and current solutions.

Cambridge Centre for Housing & Planning Research from the high costs of the housing market: Banks (with higher interest loans), land owners, property developers and property investors. Therefore suggesting, the Government, like countries France and Gibraltar, could offer incentives towards those with experience of helping address the housing crisis. These policies are aimed at the demand of the homes needed, to help those in tax breaks to new developments and as such yield a need and first-time buyers get into property and on greater profit but deliver affordable homes. The Affordable Homes Programme, offers support through a number of grants, loans, The National Planning Policy Framework is a policy set reduction and more, which are current policies to help to help deliver healthier developments, not only to the address the demand of homes for the UK's population. Yet, should the current demand be met by supply, the cost of the housing market is guaranteed to fall making delivery of new homes would ensure people get a more affordable places available. However, the people quality of life and help support local infrastructure.

Department for Communities and Local Government Technical housing standards - nationally described space standards

Number of bedrooms (b)	Number of bed spaces (persons)	1 storey dwellings	2 storey dwellings	3 storey dwellings	Built in storage
1b	1p	39 (37)			1.0
	2p	50	58		1.5
2b	3p	61	70		
	4p	70	79		2.0
3b	4p	74	84	90	
	5p	86	93	99	2.5
	6p	95	102	108	
4b	5p	90	97	103	
	6p	99	106	112	
	7p	108	115	121	3.0
	8p	117	124	130	
5b	6p	103	110	116	
	7p	112	119	125	3.5
	8p	121	128	134	
6b	7p	116	123	129	
	8p	125	132	138	4.0

Exploration into how much space humans need to live.

Continuing from the previous pages of the UK's housing markets and affordable housing, this page explores the current spaces set out by the UK's Technical Housing Standards. The table shows the minimum area needed to be provided by a new development to meet building regulations. The standards also supply information on minimum room widths and minimum ceiling heights.

This exploration focuses upon the 1 storey dwelling and a sample plan and model for each. In doing so there is a fictional sense of space. The standards are in place to deliver a quality of space as it has a direct link to the necessary utilities are provided for living. Furthering this notion of space, this exploration tests boundaries of how much space do we need?

The testing begins with the private bedroom for a single person. The new space provides enough space for a single bed, a small cupboard and enough space to turn sleep, without meeting the specified space standards? After creating a 2m x 2m room, the plan is rotated four

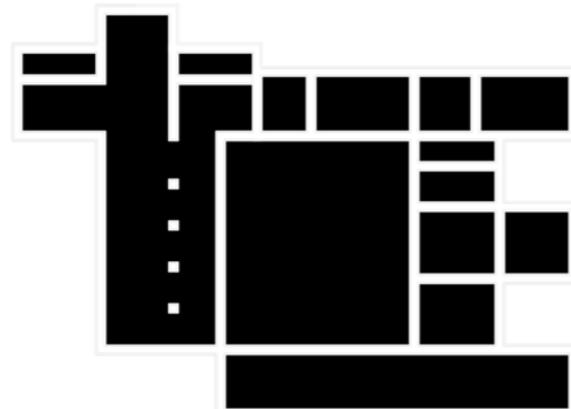
continues from the previous page. The 'pod like rooms' are then pushed apart by 1m to create an access to this space. Once this tartan grid is inserted, tightly compacted spaces are plugged into it to create the utilities that a home would need. The total space for 4 single bedrooms totaled 50m². For 4 people the space required by the standards is 74m² and for 4 bedrooms 5 people 90m². This testing has reduced the total m² set out by the standards, whilst also providing the bare minimum for a home. Testing further explores extra levels, adding circulation cores for stacking, and expands upon the singular plane. It can be argued the quality of space has been drastically compromised through this process, but provides the required minimum space needed for survival with the benefit of a reduction in material costs.

The Biennale Venice study visit in the summer gives an insight into 'free space', a term used heavily throughout the world today and has a direct link to this page. The Switzerland pavilion explores domesticated spaces. Can a room still provide its purpose, of being a space to sleep, without meeting the specified space standards? Throughout this pavilion the sense of space provokes feelings of comfortability, tightness, spaciousness and the stupendous. Whereas the Nordic Countries pavilion around a central space, where the access will follow. provides comfortability with nature and spaciousness.

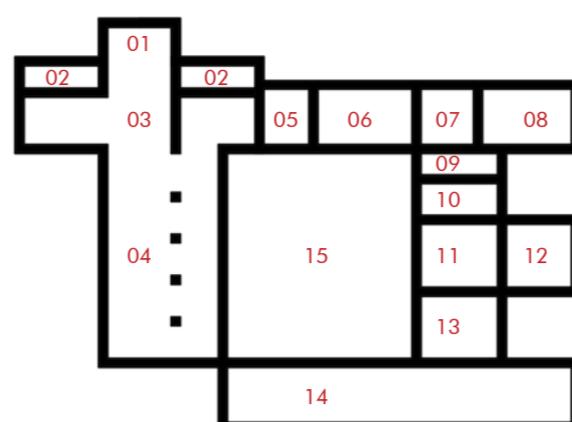
(1:500@A2 example of a minimum 1B, 1P 39m ²)	(1:500@A2 example of a minimum 2B, 3P 61m ²)	(1:500@A2 example of a minimum 3B, 4P 74m ²)	(1:500@A2 example of a minimum 4B, 5P 90m ²)	(1:500@A2 example of a minimum 5B, 6P 103m ²)	(1:500@A2 example of a minimum 6B, 7P 116m ²)
(Isometric 3D model of the 1B 1P living space)	(Isometric 3D model of the 2B 3P living space)	(Isometric 3D model of the 3B 4P living space)	(Isometric 3D model of the 4B 5P living space)	(Isometric 3D model of the 5B 6P living space)	(Isometric 3D model of the 6B 7P living space)
(1:200@A2 - breaking space standards, private space 1b 4m ²)	(1:200@A2 - plugging 4 private spaces together 4b 16m ²)	(1:200@A2 - Adding circulation space 4b 16m ²)	(1:200@A2 - Adding social living spaces 4b 50m ²)	(1:200@A2 - Adding social living spaces 4b 59m ²)	(1:500@A2 - Testing 4 blocks connected 16b 280m ²)
(Biennale Venice Study Visit)	(Biennale Venice Study Visit)	(Biennale Venice Study Visit)	(Biennale Venice Study Visit)	(Biennale Venice Study Visit)	(Biennale Venice Study Visit)



(Rushen Abbey - Image from Google)



(Rushen Abbey Massing Plan)



(Rushen Abbey Plan)

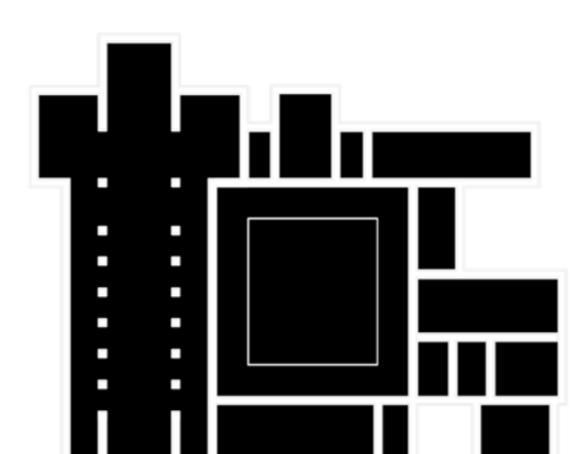
- 1) Altar
- 2) Chapels
- 3) Choir
- 4) Nave
- 5) Slype
- 6) Chapter House
- 7) Parlour
- 8) Writing Room
- 9) Stairs
- 10) Warming House
- 11) Refectory
- 12) Refectory
- 13) Kitchen

- 14) Sleeping
- 15) Cloister

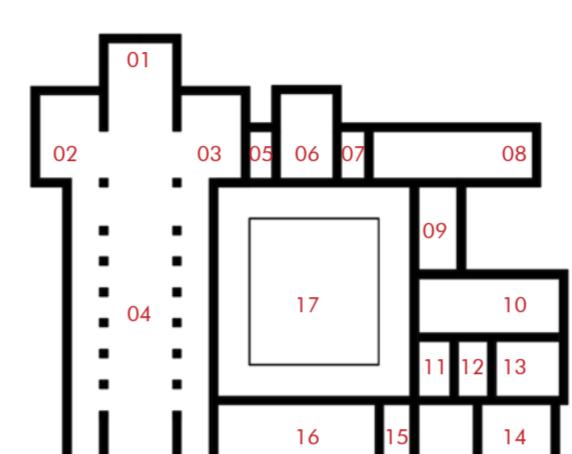
(Rushen Abbey Key)



(Bindon Abbey)



(Bindon Abbey Massing Plan)



(Bindon Abbey Plan)

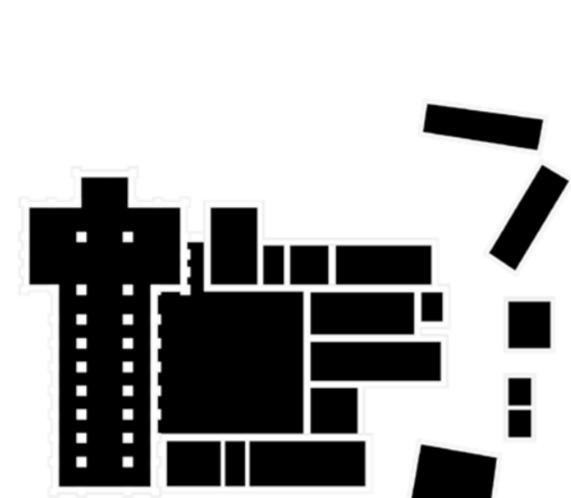
- 1) Altar
- 2) North Transept
- 3) South Transept
- 4) Nave
- 5) Sacristy
- 6) Chapter House
- 7) Passage
- 8) Day Room
- 9) Warming House
- 10) Frater
- 11) Store
- 12) Kitchen
- 13) Store

- 14) Sleeping
- 15) Entry
- 16) West Range
- 17) Cloister

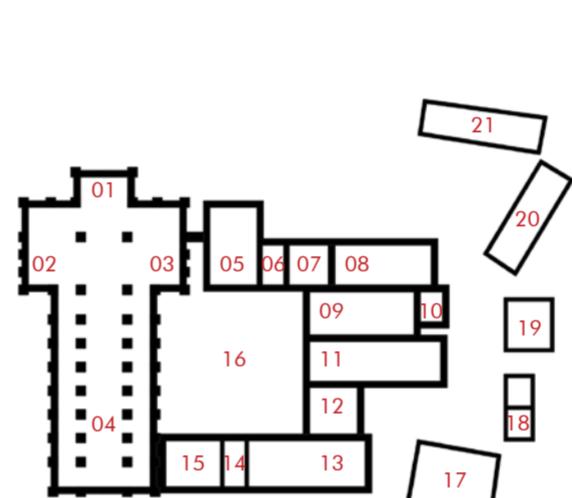
(Bindon Abbey Key)



(Roche Abbey)



(Roche Abbey Massing Plan)



(Roche Abbey Plan)

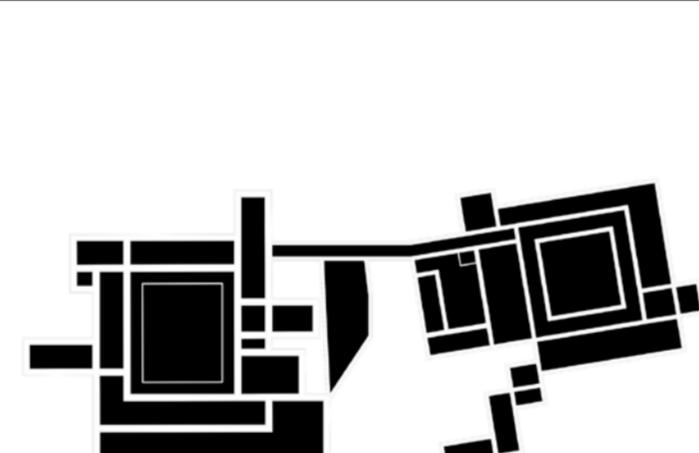
- 1) Altar
- 2) North Transept
- 3) South Transept
- 4) Nave
- 5) Chapter House
- 6) Parlour
- 7) Monks
- 8) Dorts Over Cellar
- 9) Warming House
- 10) Store
- 11) Frater
- 12) Kitchen
- 13) Dorts Over

- 14) Lay Brothers
- 15) Lay Brothers
- 16) Cloister
- 17) Infirmary
- 18) Bathroom
- 19) Abbot's Kitchen
- 20) Abbot's Lodging
- 21) Infirmaer's Lodging

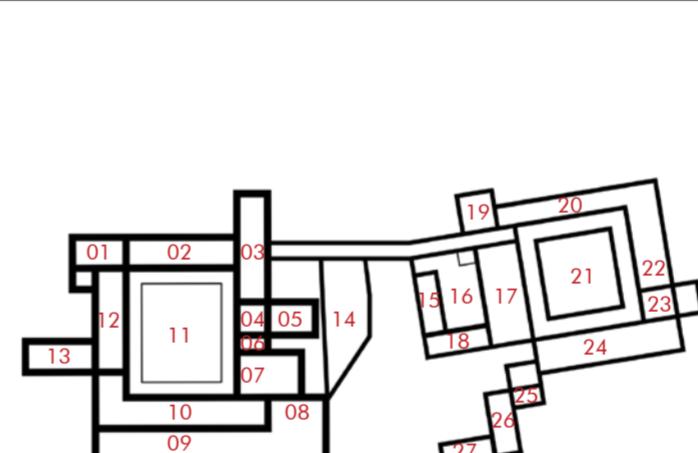
(Roche Abbey Key)



(Watton Abbey)



(Watton Abbey Massing Plan)

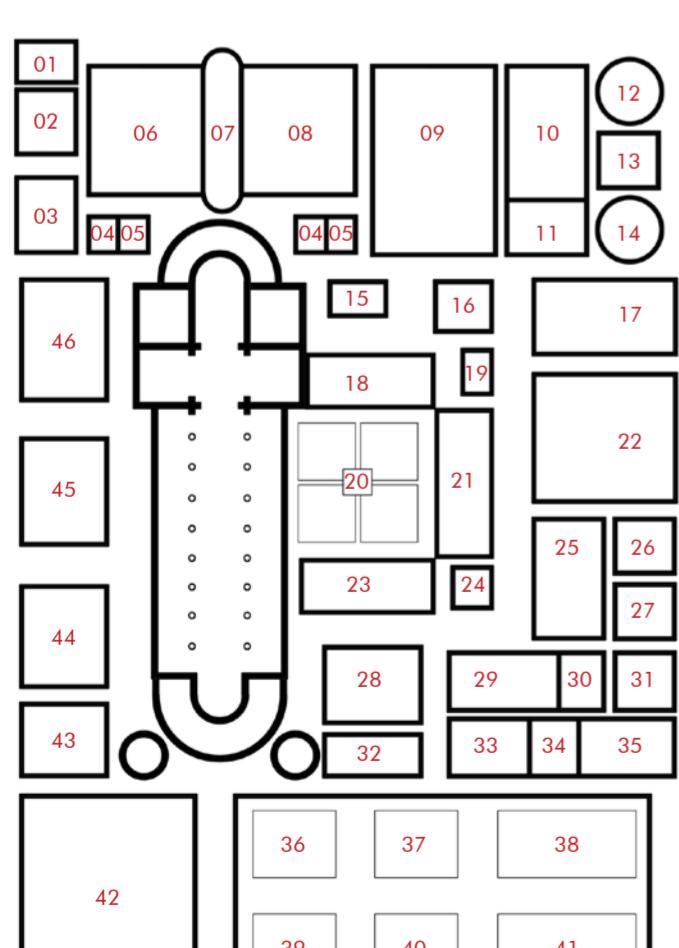


(Watton Abbey Plan)

- 1) Kitchen
- 2) Nuns Frater Over Cellar
- 3) Nuns' Dorts
- 4) Warming House
- 5) Chapter House
- 6) Parlour
- 7) North Transept
- 8) Altar
- 9) South Aisle
- 10) Nave
- 11) Nuns' Cloister
- 12) Lodgings
- 13) Guest House

- 14) Cemetery
- 15) Little Garden
- 16) Yard
- 17) Old Hall with Cellar
- 18) Two Chambers
- 19) Canons' Kitchen
- 20) Frater Over Cellar
- 21) Canons' Dorts
- 22) Chapter House
- 23) Cannons Chapel
- 24) Canon's Lodging
- 25) New Hall
- 26) Kitchen

(Watton Abbey Key)



- 1) Herbs
- 2) Physician
- 3) Leeching
- 4) Kitchen
- 5) Bathroom
- 6) Infirmary
- 7) Chapel
- 8) Novitiate
- 9) Orchard Cemetery
- 10) Garden
- 11) Gardener
- 12) Geese
- 13) Caretakers of Fowl
- 14) Chickens
- 15) Preparation Room
- 16) Latrina
- 17) Barn
- 18) Galefactory
- 19) Bath
- 20) Cloister
- 21) Refectory
- 22) Shops
- 23) Cellars
- 24) Kitchen
- 25) Brew House & Bakery
- 26) Mills
- 27) Press
- 28) Almonry
- 29) Turners Coopers
- 30) Brewery Grain
- 31) Kiln or Drying House
- 32) Kitchen for Almonry
- 33) Servitors Mares
- 34) Stable
- 35) Servitors Bulls
- 36) Sheep
- 37) Goats
- 38) Cows
- 39) Servitors
- 40) Pigs
- 41) Horses
- 42) Hostel
- 43) Kitchen for Guests
- 44) Guest House
- 45) School
- 46) Abbot's House

Exploration into self sufficient monasteries and their key spaces.

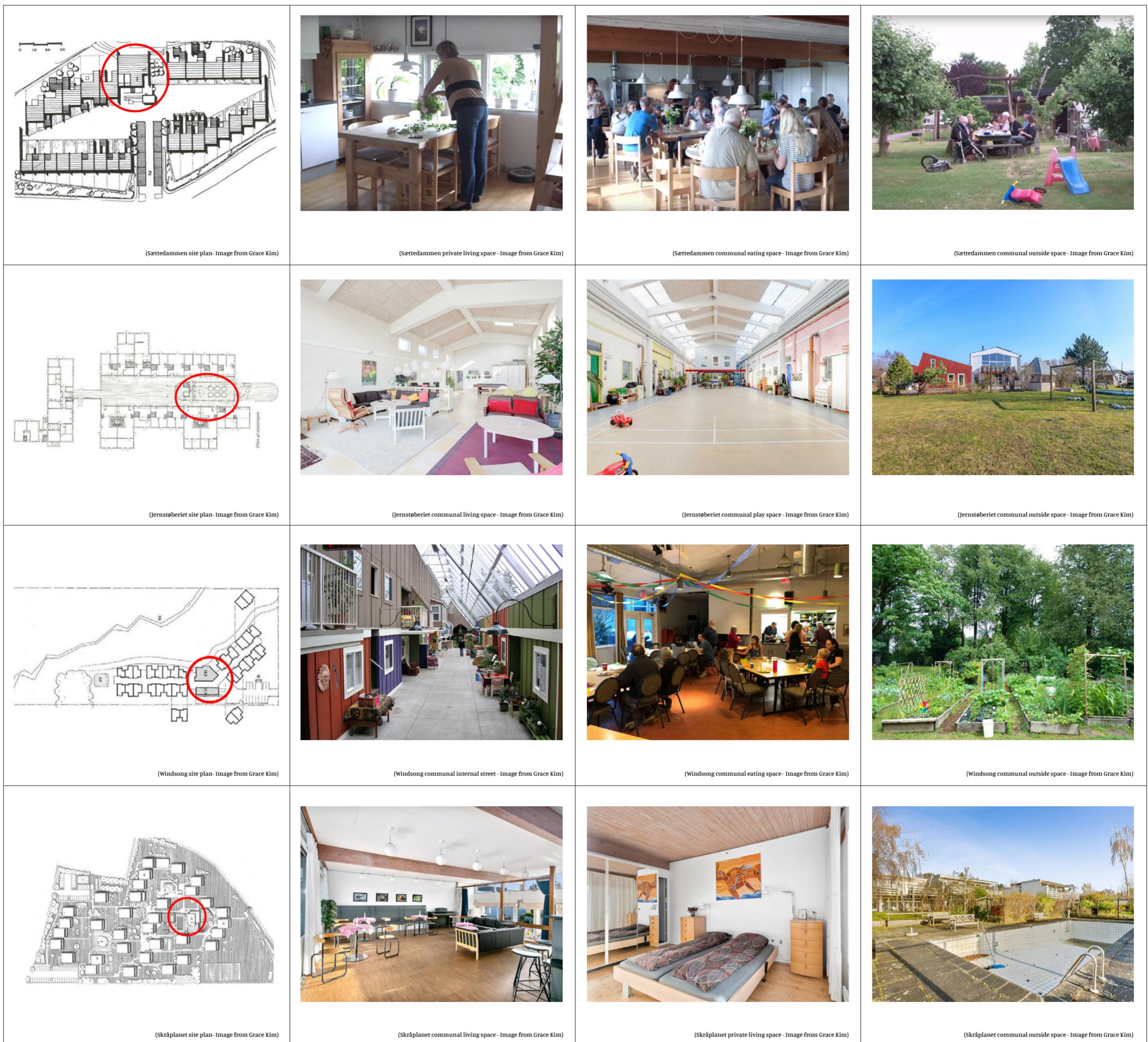
Focusing upon a sense of community, this page explores of woman and man, however by devoting your life to self-sufficient historic monasteries and primarily the God and choosing this way of life, the architecture of spaces that allows them to function. The exploration the monastery can protect you from the suppression of focus is to understand what people live in this way, why the society at the time. Possessions are meaningless as people choose this way of life and how architecture everything is owned by the church. Monks and nuns have instructed timetables of devotion, prayer, silence and work, all undertaken for the upkeep of the monastery and for God.

The exploration addresses 5 monasteries:

Rushen Abbey – Isle of Man
Bindon Abbey – Dorset
Roche Abbey – South Yorkshire
Watton Abbey – East Yorkshire
St. Gall – Switzerland

The importance of monasteries as a defensible only are the monasteries a place to serve God, they are space coexists throughout the history of monastic protection from the outside world and are self-sufficient communities. History shows evidence of many battles communities founded upon shared beliefs and wars due to conflicts between religions. However, a monastery serves a greater purpose than just a defensible space to enemies. It is a place of worship and sanctity but also offers refuge and safety to the outside world, becoming its own society. The hierarchy is simple, God is all and everything else is an aid to help you serve him. History speaks clearly of the inequalities

A pattern can be seen when exploring the spaces that make the monasteries, purposefully designed to offer: food, domestic animals, herbs for medicinal purposes, cellars for wine, prayer spaces, cemeteries, infirmaries, space for guests, private rooms, baths, kitchens, toilets, education and more. Therefore, not



Exploration into cohousing communities and their key spaces.

From past to present this page is an exploration into the Capitol Hill, Seattle — an urban development consisting of 4 dwellings. This exploration identifies 5 projects, the private and shared spaces within them, why people choose to live this way and the potential for evolution upon the concept of cohousing. The inhabitants of cohousing all have shared values, and the modern concept of cohousing is first to share the view of social connection and as such the acknowledged from Denmark, however the origins of spaces around them inform us much. A critique upon the concept of cohousing can be seen in the writings of Plato.

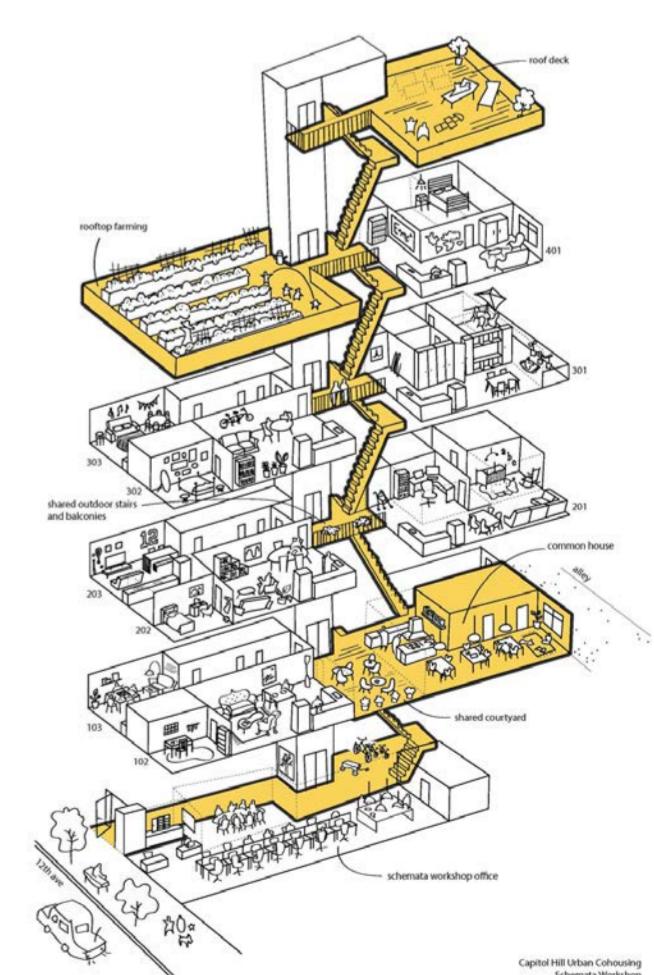
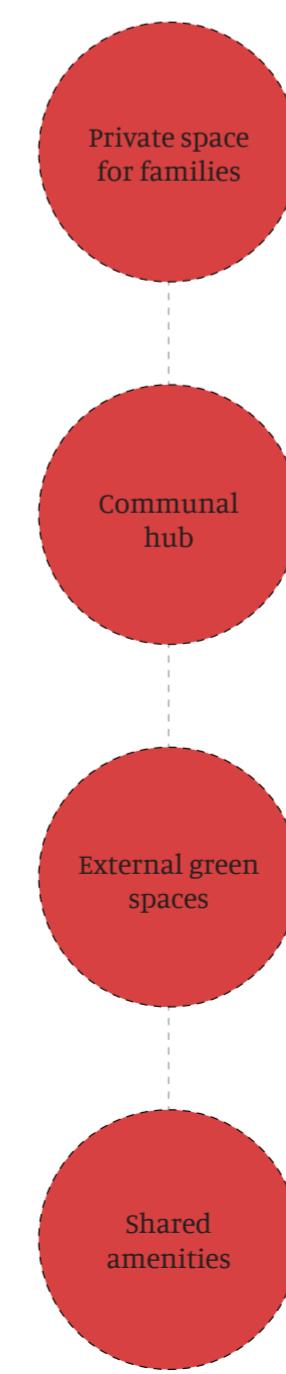
The 5 projects are as follows:

Sættedammen, Denmark — a suburban development consisting of 34 units and was established in 1972.

Jernstøberiet, Denmark — a suburban retrofit of an iron foundry, consisting of 20 suburban units.

Windsong, Canada — a suburban development of 34 town houses.

Skrålplanet, Denmark— a suburban/rural development of 33 detached homes.



(Fundamentals of communal living)

(Capitol Hill Urban Cohousing - Image from)

Research into Ministry of Defence sites closing.

Headlined across both national and local news industries is the UK's plans to close 68 Ministry of Defence sites. The closure will save the country £3 billion in running costs by 2040.

The 'A Better Defence Estate Nov 2016' shows the foreclosure of these sites and the map indicates where these sites are located. The strategy states that 91 of the most expensive running sites will be closed, implying due to running costs of the existing infrastructure.

The strategy is to sell the land to developers and predicts 55,000 new homes to help parliament meet the current housing demands.

ARMY BARRACKS

- 01) Buckley Barracks (Hullavington Airfield) 2016
- 02) Chalgrove Airfield 2016
- 03) Copthorne Barracks 2016
- 04) Somerset Barracks 2016
- 05) Abercorn Barracks 2018
- 06) Craigiehall 2018
- 07) Catterick Town Centre Parcel 2018
- 08) Harden Barracks (Duchess Of Kent Psychiatric Hospital) 2018
- 09) Burgoyne Barracks 2019
- 10) Claro Barracks 2019
- 11) Fitzwygram House (Royal Army Veterinary Corps Centre) 2019
- 12) Commander and Staff Trainer (North), Catterick 2020
- 13) Calvary Barracks Hounslow 2020
- 14) Kneller Hall 2020
- 15) Parsons Barracks Donnington 2020
- 16) Prince William Of Gloucester Barracks 2020
- 17) St George's Barracks North Luffenham 2021
- 18) Venning Barracks 2020
- 19) Middlewick Ranges 2020
- 20) Chilwell Station 2021
- 21) Queen Elizabeth Barracks 2021
- 22) Sir John Moore Barracks Winchester 2021
- 23) Towthorpe Lines 2021
- 24) Thornehill Barracks 2021
- 25) Clive Barracks 2022
- 26) Fulwood Barracks 2022
- 27) Kinnegar Logistic Base 2022
- 28) Meadowforth Barracks (HQ 51 Highland Brigade) 2022
- 29) Redford Cavalry Barracks 2022
- 30) Redford Infantry Barracks 2022
- 31) Dale Barracks 2023
- 32) Aldershot Distribution Outlet 2024
- 33) Cawdor Barracks 2024
- 34) Leighton House (AOSB Westbury) 2024
- 35) Southwick Park 2025
- 36) Brecon Barracks 2027
- 37) Beachley Barracks 2027
- 38) Invicta Park Barracks 2027
- 39) MOD Woodbridge (Rock Barracks) 2027
- 40) St David's Barracks 2028
- 41) Vauxhall Barracks 2028
- 42) Woolwich Station 2028
- 43) Buckley Barracks (Hullavington Barracks) 2029
- 44) Dalton Barracks including Abingdon 2029
- 45) Azimghur Barracks 2031
- 46) Carver Barracks 2031
- 47) Dishforth Barracks 2031
- 48) Imphal Barracks 2031
- 49) Robertson Barracks 2031
- 50) Fort George 2032
- 51) Glencorse Barracks 2032



RAF BARRACKS

- 52) Swansea Airport 2016
- 53) Moat House 2017
- 54) Newtonards Airfield 2018
- 55) RAF Henlow Technical Site and Airfield 2020
- 56) 1300 Parkway Bristol 2020
- 57) RAF Barnham 2020
- 58) RAF Mildenhall 2022
- 59) RAF Halton Airfield 2022
- 60) RAF Molesworth 2023
- 61) RAF Alconbury 2023

NAVAL BARRACKS

- 62) Royal Marines Condor 2020
- 63) HMS Nelson Wardroom 2021
- 64) Royal Marines Stonehouse 2023
- 65) The Royal Citadel 2024
- 66) HMS Sultan 2026
- 67) Chivenor Airfield and Barracks 2027
- 68) Norton Manor Camp 2028



£140 Million running costs over 10 years rising to nearly £3 Billion in total 2040

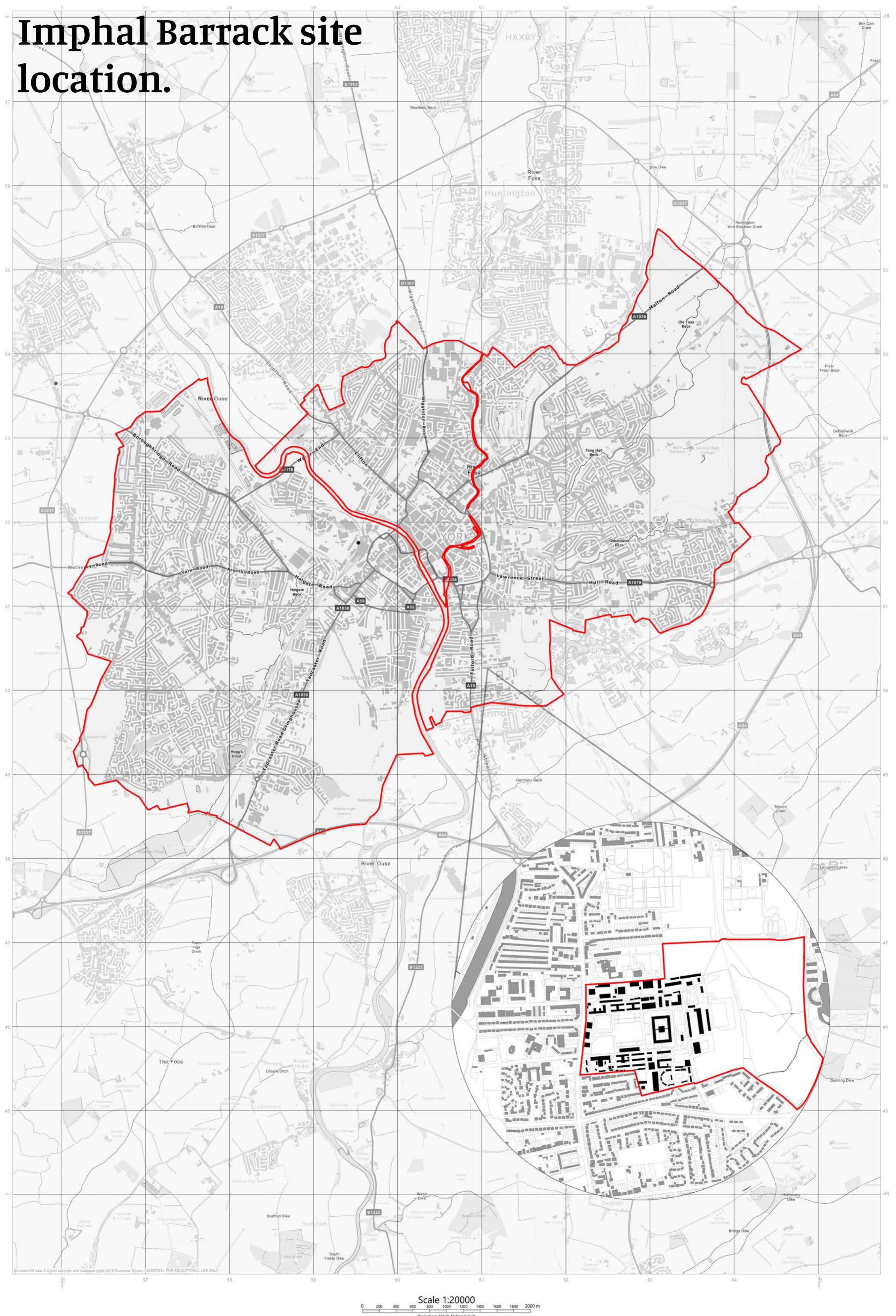


Over 40% of built assets are over 50 years old and will need maintenance



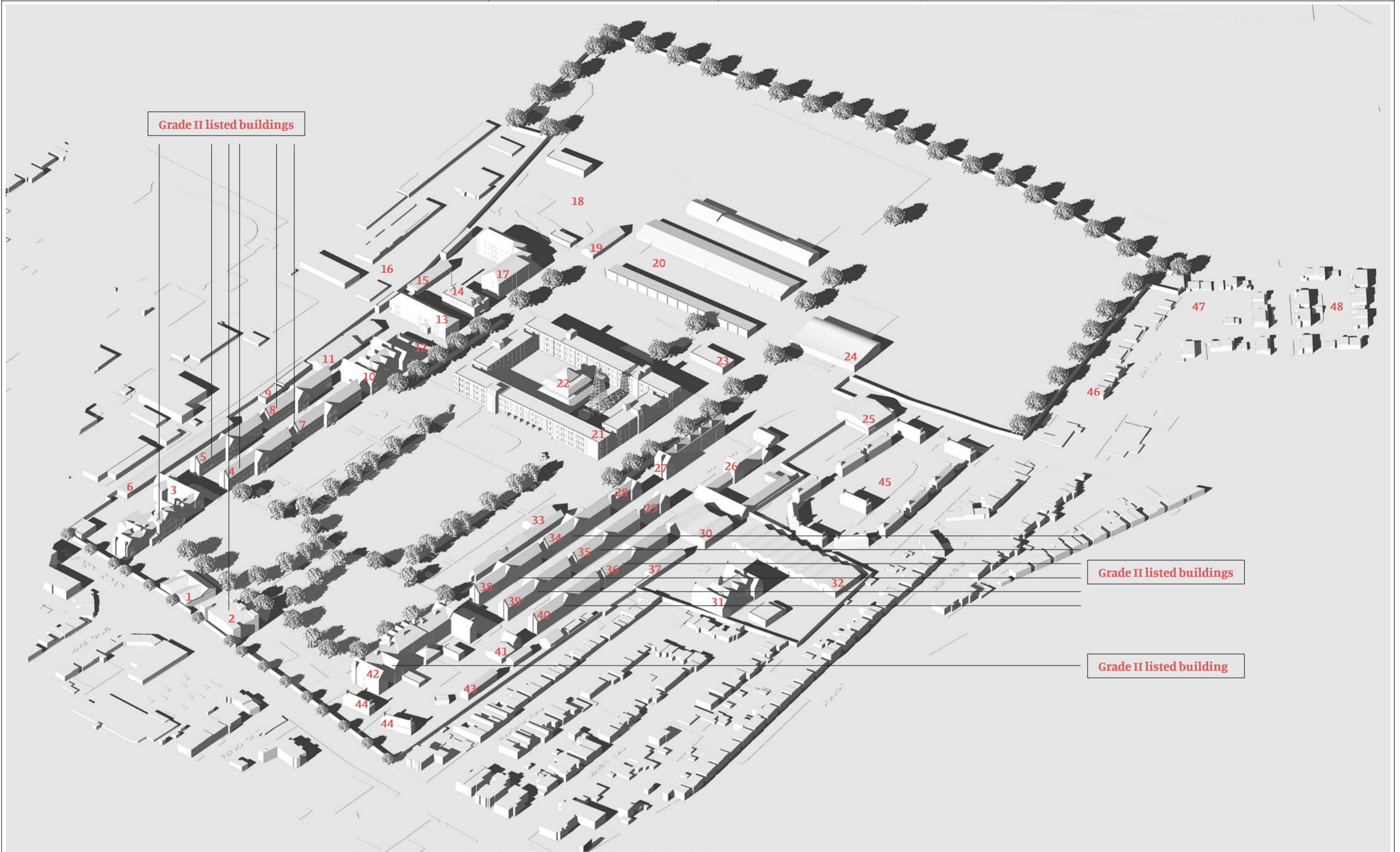
91 of the UK's most expensive sites will be closed by 2040

Imphal Barrack site location.

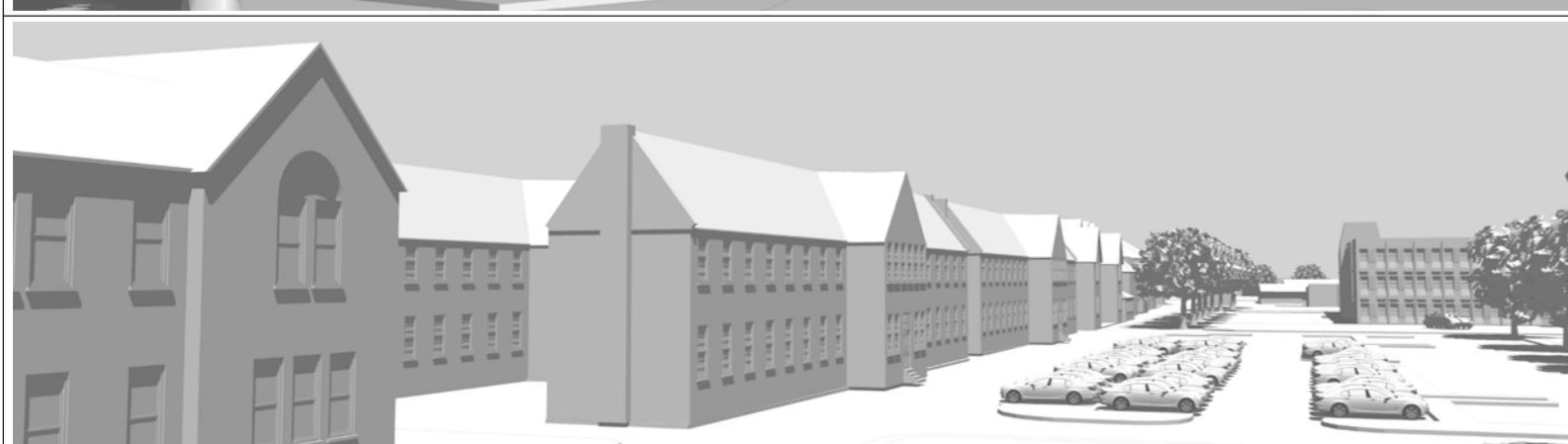


Scale 1:20000

Projection: British National Grid

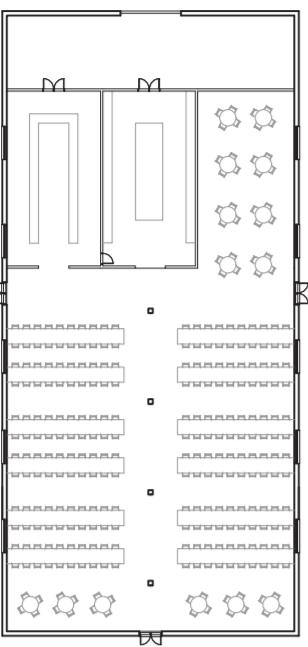
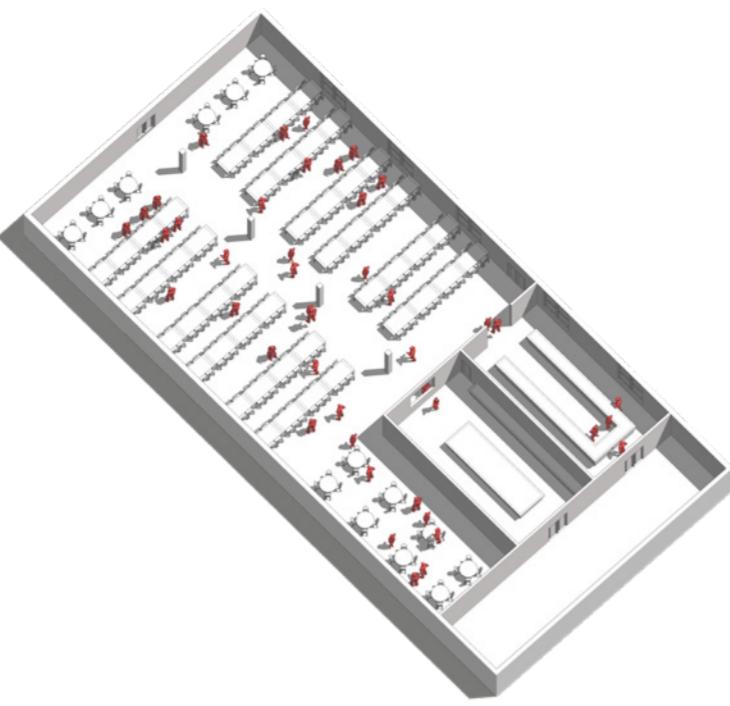
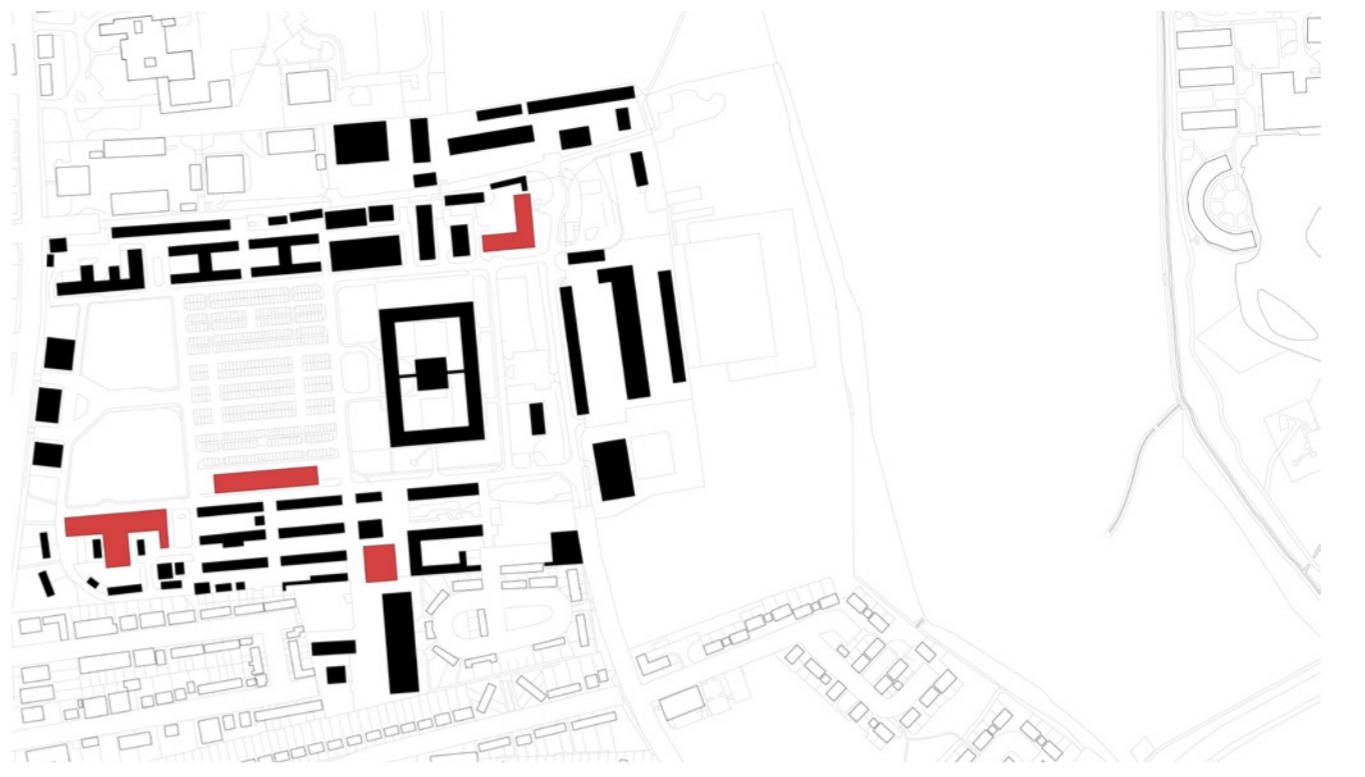
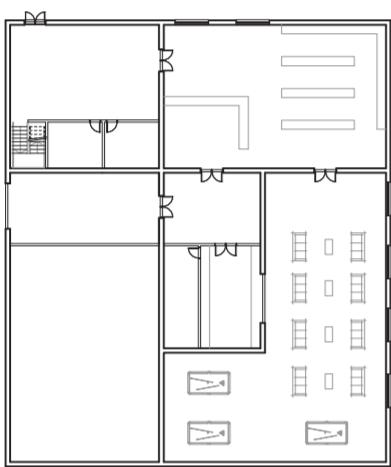
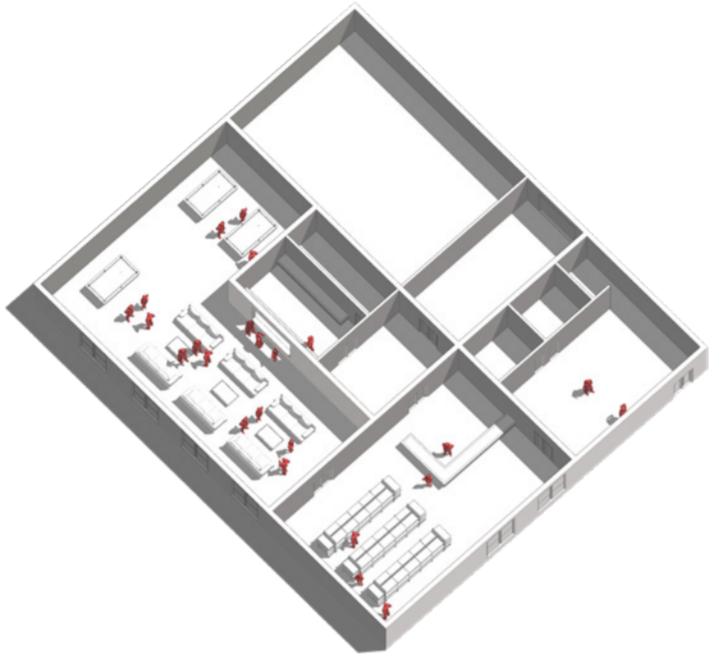
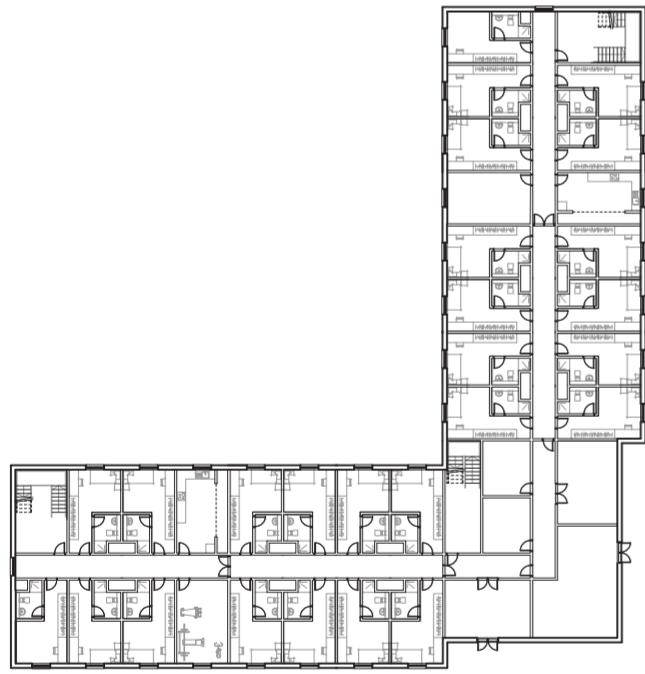
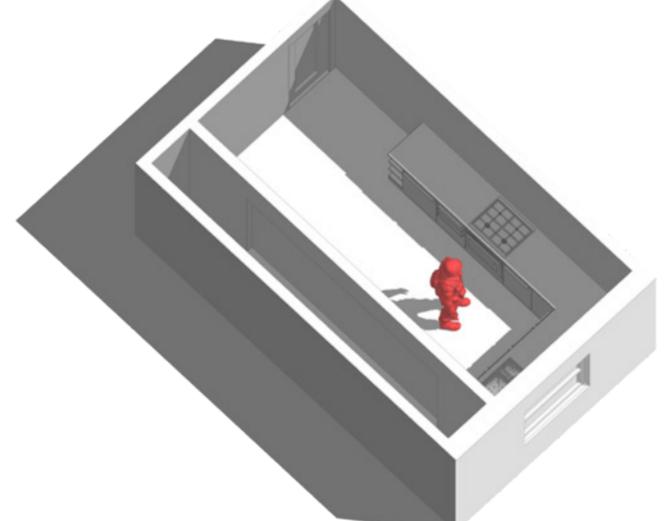
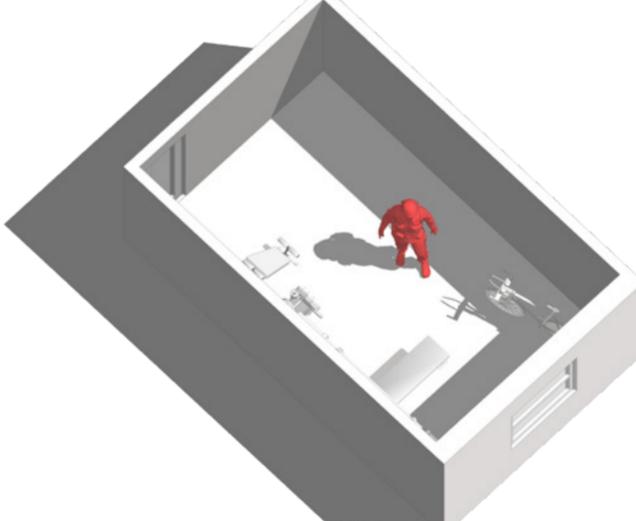
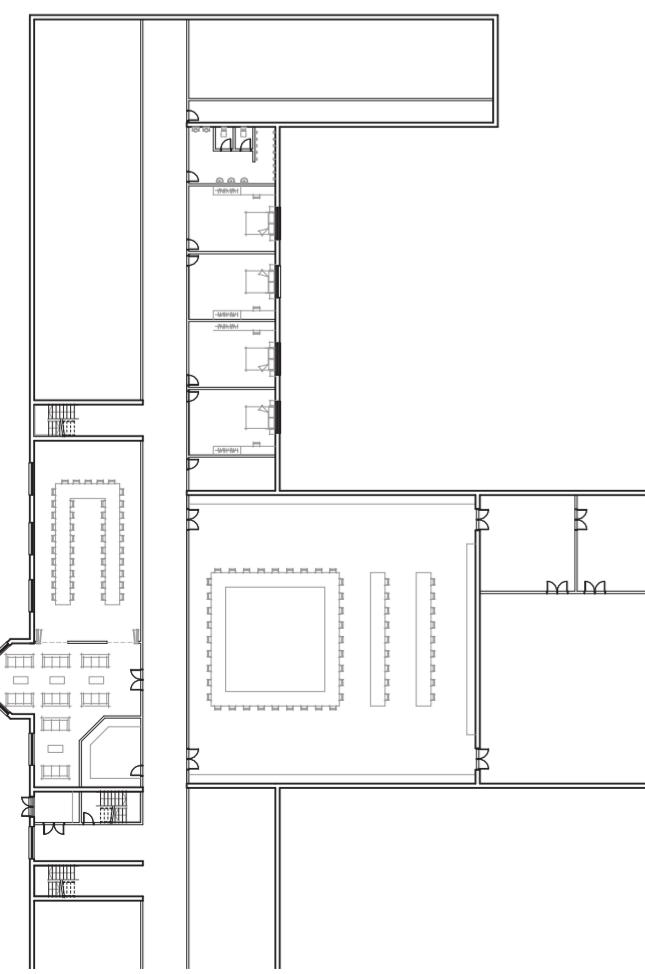
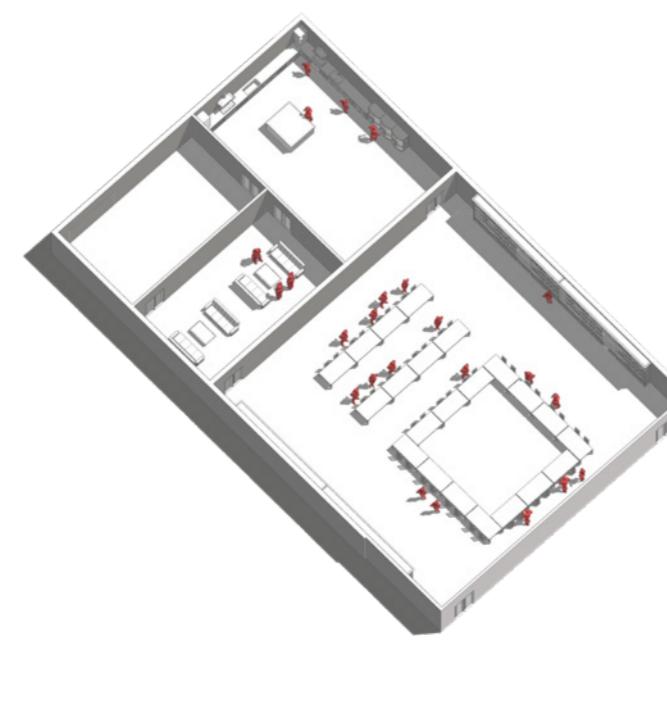
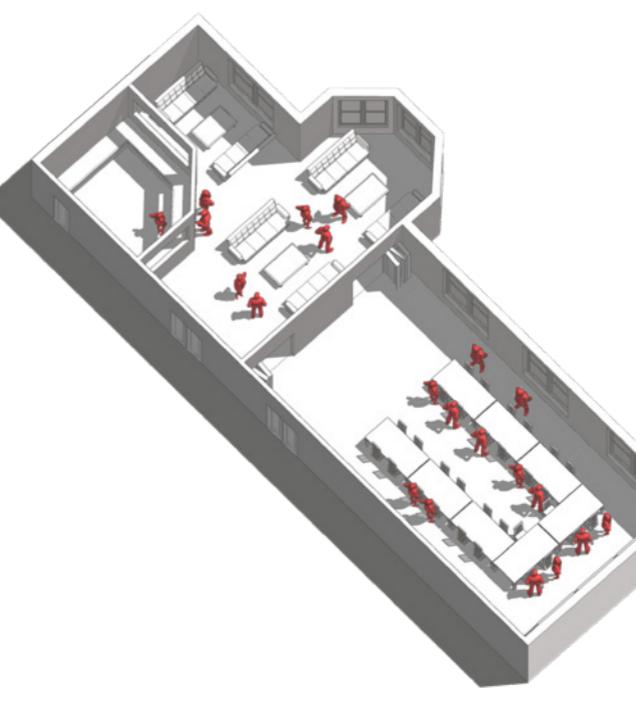


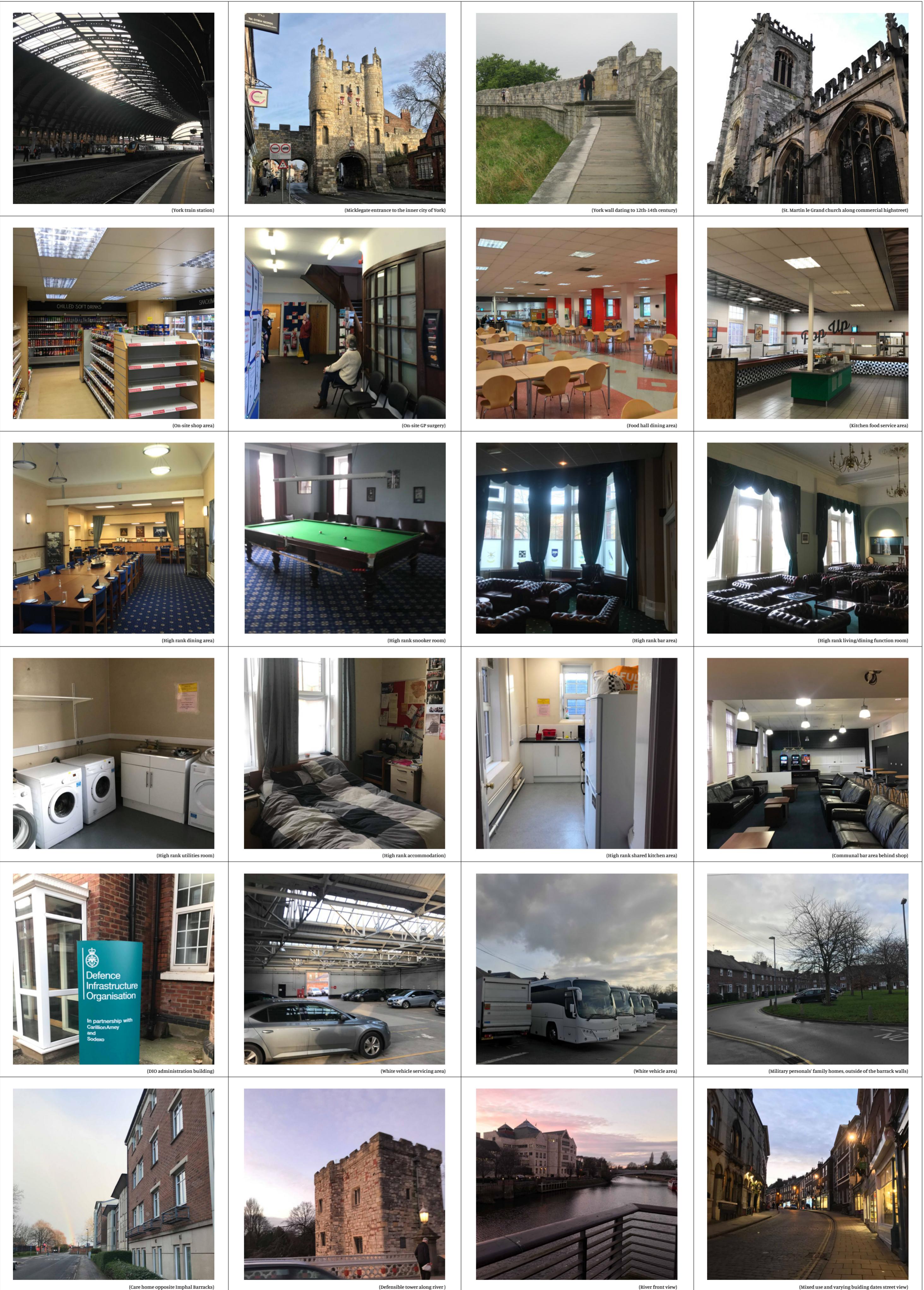
- | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Guard's entrance room | 8) Medium rank accomodation | 15) Gurkha temple | 22) Main meeting building | 29) Training rooms | 36) Education and learning | 43) Administration offices |
| 2) Redundant food area | 9) Storage sheds | 16) Green vehicle facilities | 23) High officer accomodation | 30) Externally contracted shop | 37) Storage sheds | 44) High rank private house |
| 3) Officers mess (accomodation) | 10) Officer accomodation | 17) Lower rank accomodation | 24) Sports facilities | 31) Medical centre | 38) Administration offices | 45) Private family home area |
| 4) Medium rank accomodation | 11) Training rooms | 18) Petrol station | 25) Armory | 32) White vehicle storage | 39) Accomodation | 46) Family children centre |
| 5) Medium rank accomodation | 12) Administration offices | 19) Storage sheds | 26) Administration offices | 33) Food hall | 40) Quarter master | 47) Private family home area |
| 6) Administration offices | 13) Lower rank accomodation | 20) Green vehicle storage | 27) Medium rank accomodation | 34) Administration offices | 41) Storage sheds | 48) Private family home area |
| 7) Medium rank accomodation | 14) Science facilities | 21) Main administration building | 28) Training rooms | 35) DIO civilian offices | 42) Sargent's mess (accomodation) | |

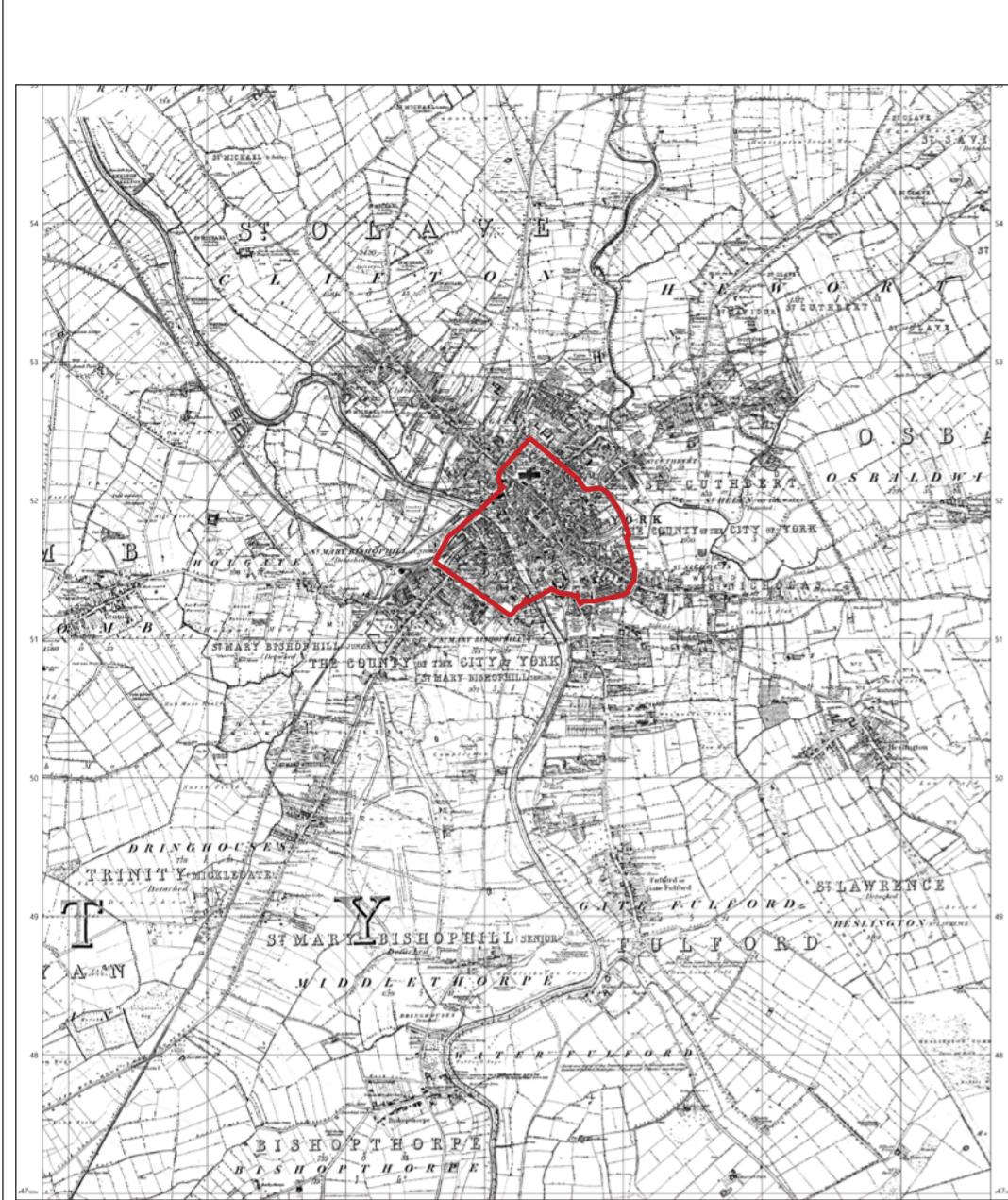


Exploration of current programme at the Imphal Barracks. Post site visit.

The Imphal Barracks is one of the largest barracks. The key identifies the listed buildings on site. These within the UK. It has a unique programme of operations buildings are of high importance to the history of in comparison to other UK military barrack, in which it the site and currently being used as: higher ranking has as many pedestrians on site daily as staff personals. officers' accommodation with social spaces, sergeant's It not only serves as a home for serving soldiers, but also accommodation with social spaces, education and encompasses external industries. For example, labelled administration buildings on the map is the white vehicle storage area. This area are external contractors, employed by the Defence Brian Kiernan, The Garrison sergeant major, in an Infrastructure Organisation. This area is where military interview, describes the barracks as a 'close community...' personals attending distant meetings can burrow having the facilities and infrastructure on site to supply vehicles with 2-3 days' notice. The Defence Infrastructure if something were to happen to the outside world.' It Organisation are made up of civilians, mainly ex has shops, food, bars, kitchens, communications and veterans, who deal with the day to day running of the more, all needed to form its own society. Continuing the Imphal Barracks. For example, if a window is broken, a interview, Brian speaks of the demographics of the army personal will report it to the DIO and it will be dealt with and what was once seen as a macho strong person's job, through an external contractor, administrated through it has spread to a wider audience with the importance of the DIO. Not only this, but for larger works a tender technology and the threat of cyber-attacks. process is publicly accessible allowing companies to bid.

			
(Ground floor food hall area 1:500 @A2)	(Isometric 3D model of food hall area)	(Key showing areas explored)	
		<h2>Exploration of spaces within the Imphal Barracks. Post site visit.</h2> <p>The Imphal Barracks offers shelter from the outside world. Through its physical external wall, it provides a sense of security for those returning from bare essentials needed onsite. A comparison with University Halls of Residence can be made, as they provide a bed space, leave freely when off duty. It offers onsite accommodation, a desk space and shared kitchen and living areas. A note here is that the living areas are mainly used for formal social exchange, through the DIO, outside family 2-3 bedroom houses. The exploration identifies existing on-site infrastructure, personal gym equipment, although having a sports facility, and how much space is necessary for a good quality of life. This is due to the fitness levels required of the military and whilst living on-site.</p> <p>The food hall area is the most populated space, followed by the higher-ranking personals' mess. Finally, the lower-ranking personals' mess is a contrast to the lower ranking personals. The importance of the food hall area as the main social exchange point for all ranking personals.</p> <p>Also explored, are the smaller bar and shop areas on site, which give insight into what they can achieve. A note here is that these areas offer again social exchange for all ranking personals. However, higher-ranking personals tend not to have their own exclusive bars, as they have their own exclusive staff.</p>	
(Ground floor shop and shared communal area plan 1:500 @A2)	(Isometric 3D model of shop and shared communal area)		
			
(Ground floor low ranking personals plan 1:500 @A2)	(Isometric 3D model of low ranking personals kitchen area)	(Isometric 3D model of low ranking personals communal area)	(Isometric 3D model of low ranking personals bedroom area)
			
(Isometric 3D model of high ranking personals kitchen area)	(Isometric 3D model of high ranking personals communal area)	(Isometric 3D model of high ranking personals bedroom area)	

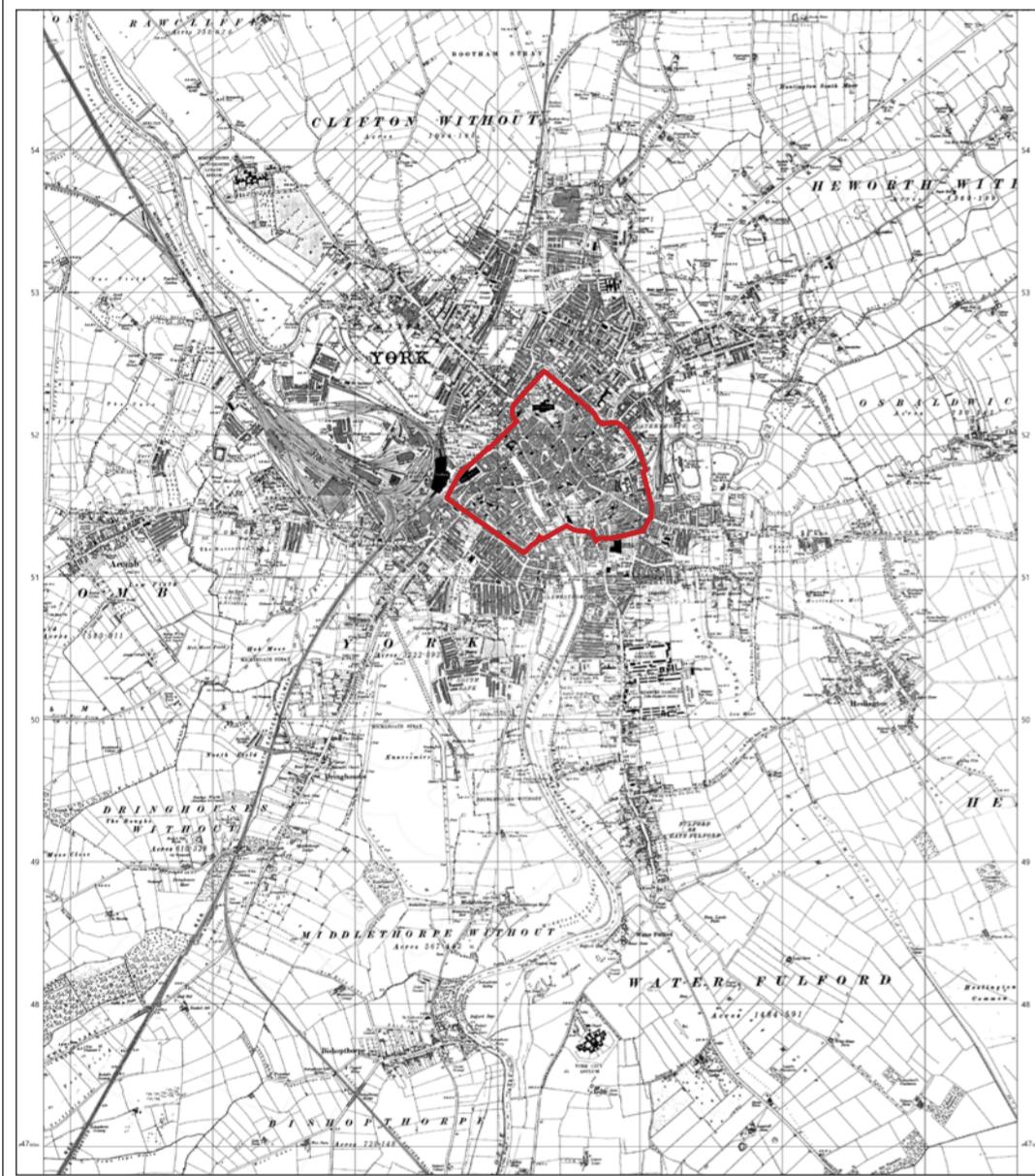




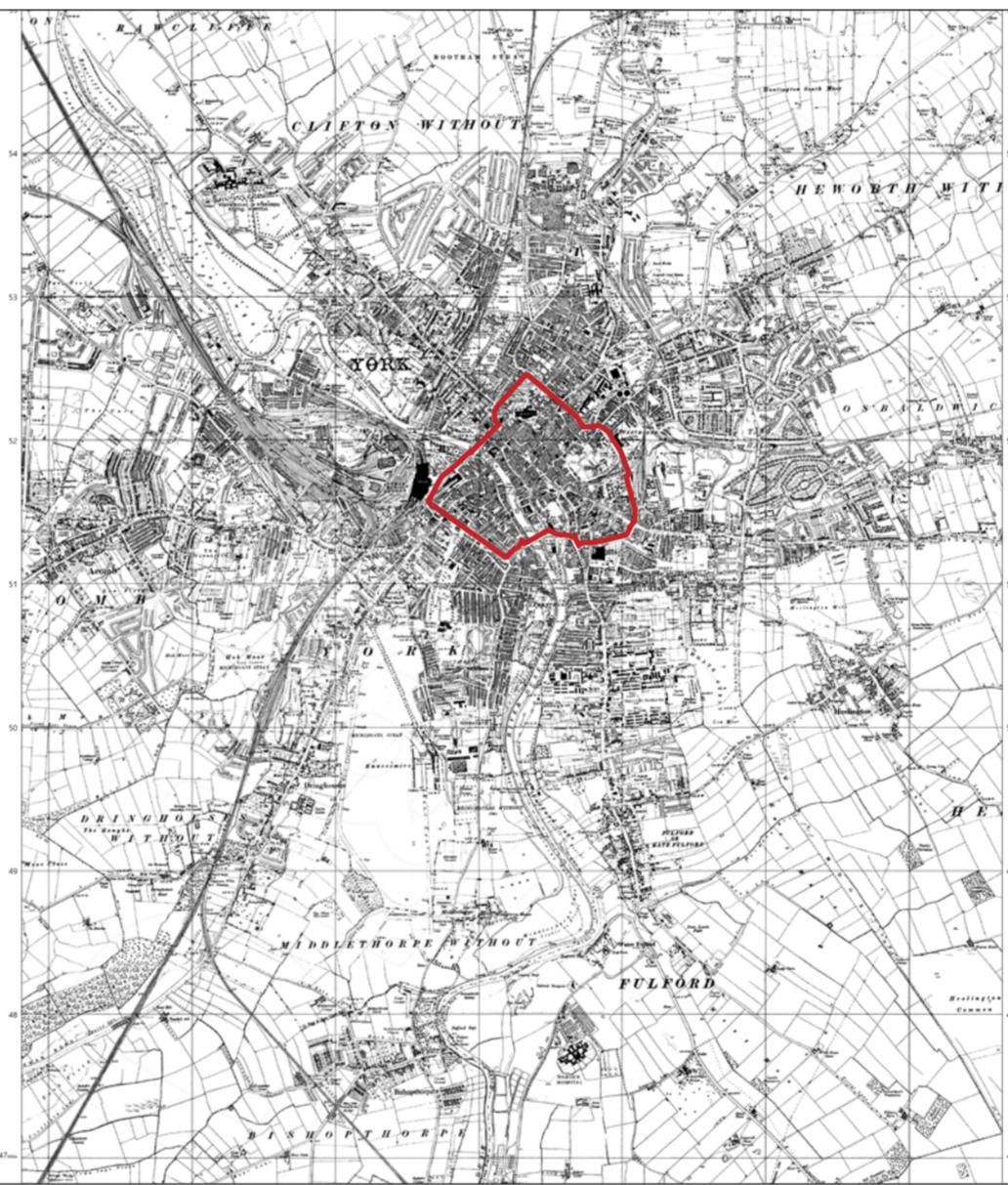
1850



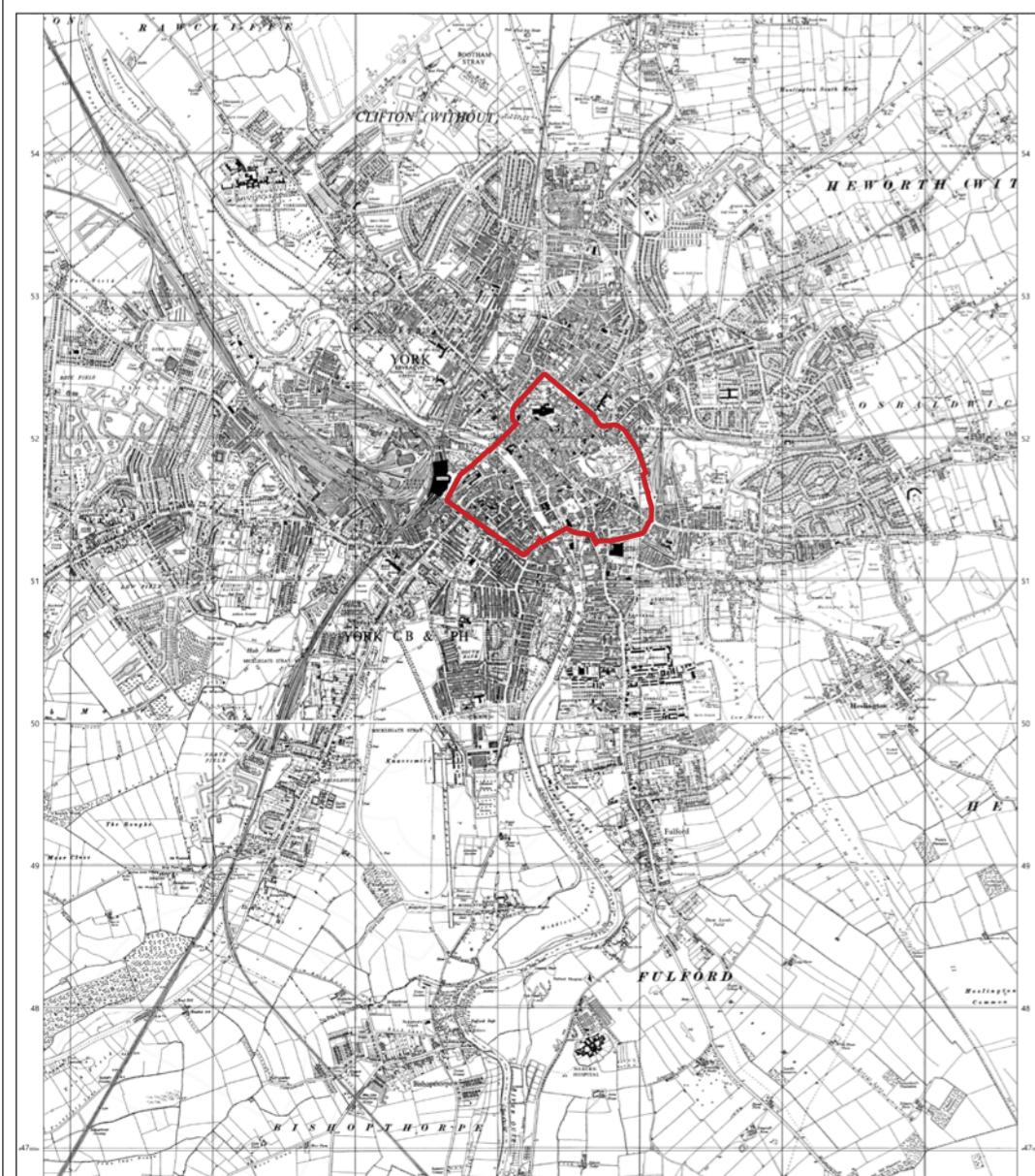
1890



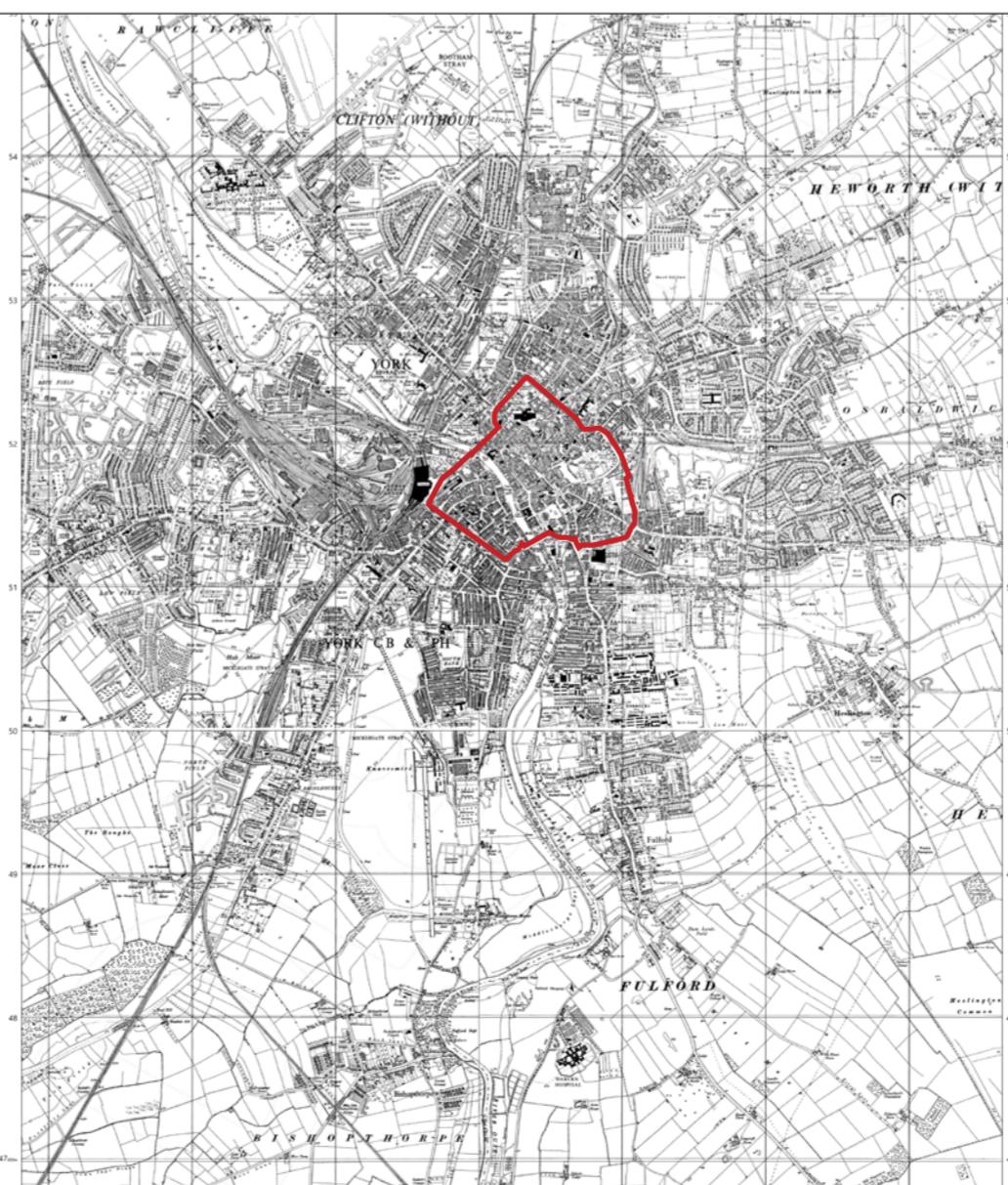
1910



1930



1950



1980

Reaseach of York's history and city wall.

York is a place within the UK has a very rich historical past. Early walls and settlements can be traced back to the Roman era. The River Ouse forks at the entrance to York, and as such provided the perfect site location for Romans to settle. It allowed access, militant defense and water infrastructure. As such the first walls were erected.

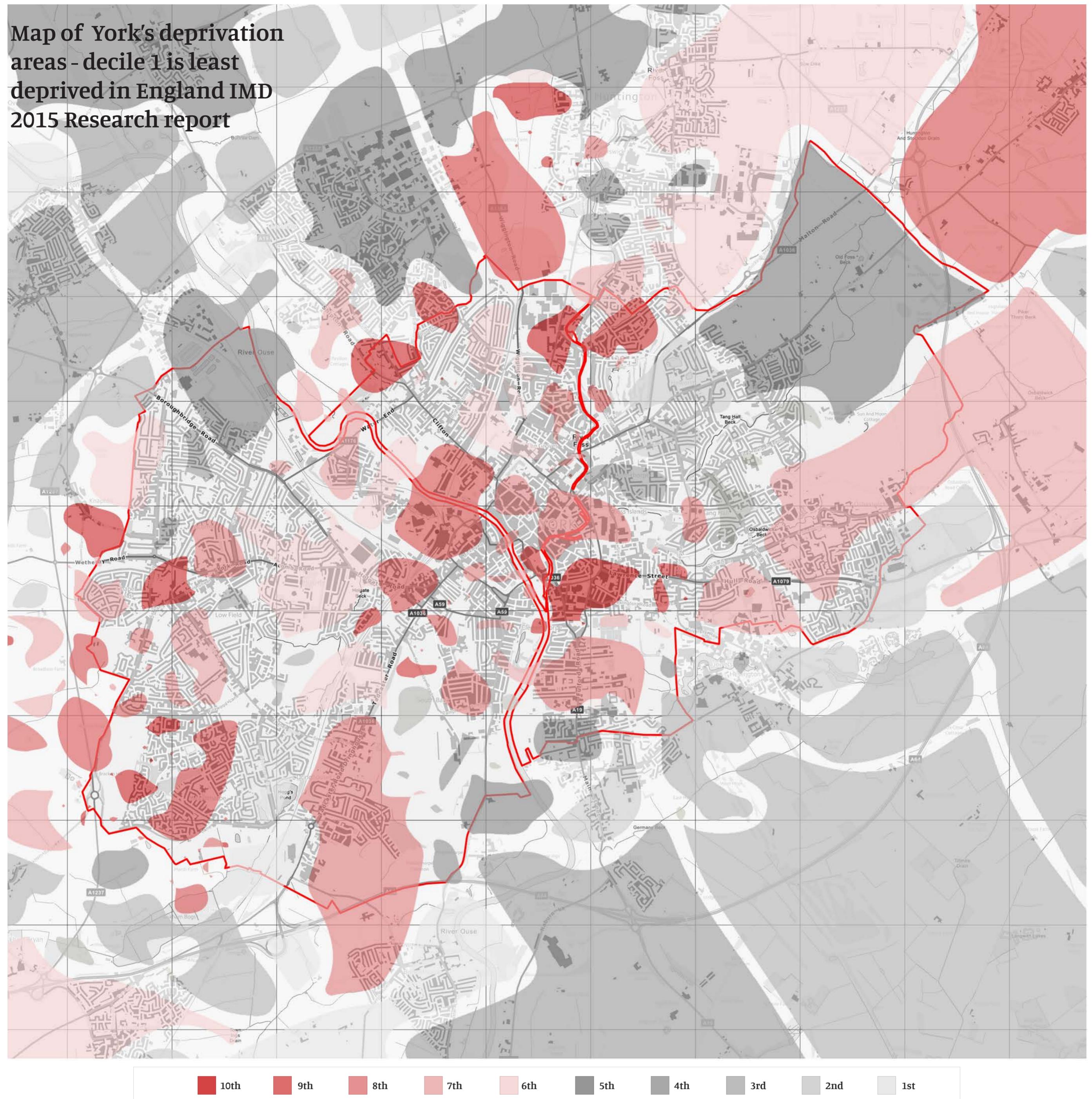
Following the post roman York came the Anglo-Saxon era 5th century—9th. During this time, the first wooden minster was built, and York was a strong religious area home to kings. During the Northumbrian rule York was an information hub of knowledge exchange.

York was captured in 866AD by Danish Vikings. There is a Viking museum, within the city walls of York, that have reconstructed a typical Viking street with the materials used to build their infrastructure. Vikings occupied the city until 945AD.

York expresses its medieval architecture through current reoccupied infrastructure. The York city wall was constructed between the 12th -14th century, expanding the city's reach from its fortified Viking era. More churches were built, and the York minster was also constructed.

The industrial revolution, allowed for supporting transportation links and throughout the last 100 years, (see maps) York has spread far beyond its original city walls to a population of approximately 198,051(2011 census Office for National Statistics).

In recent years the population of York has grown greatly, due to its centralised UK location and its rich history. Average house prices at £246,559 in May 2017 (York Press 2017). For a 3 bedroom house York is ranked 7th in the UK for price and 5th in England. (money supermarket 2018).

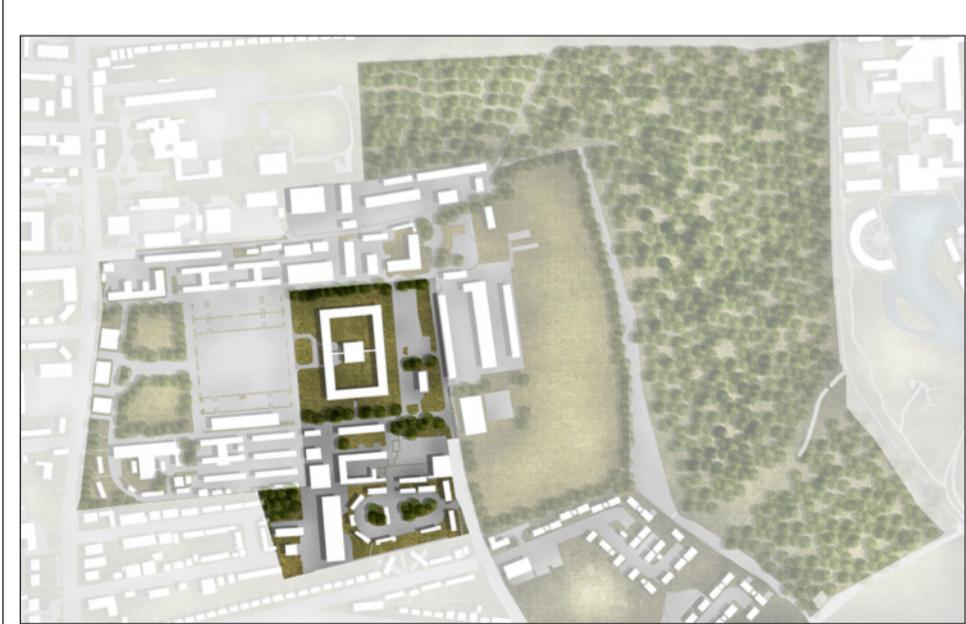
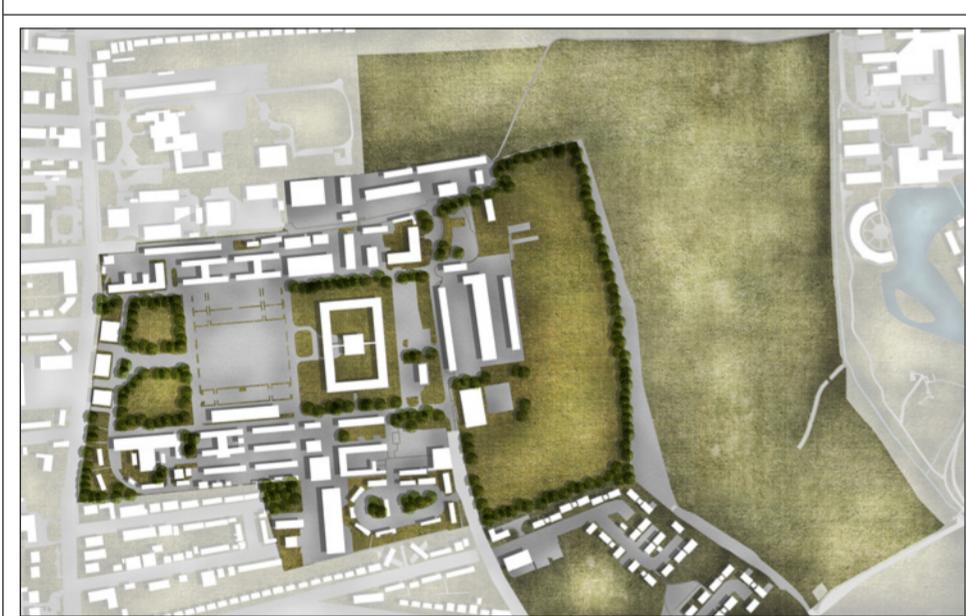
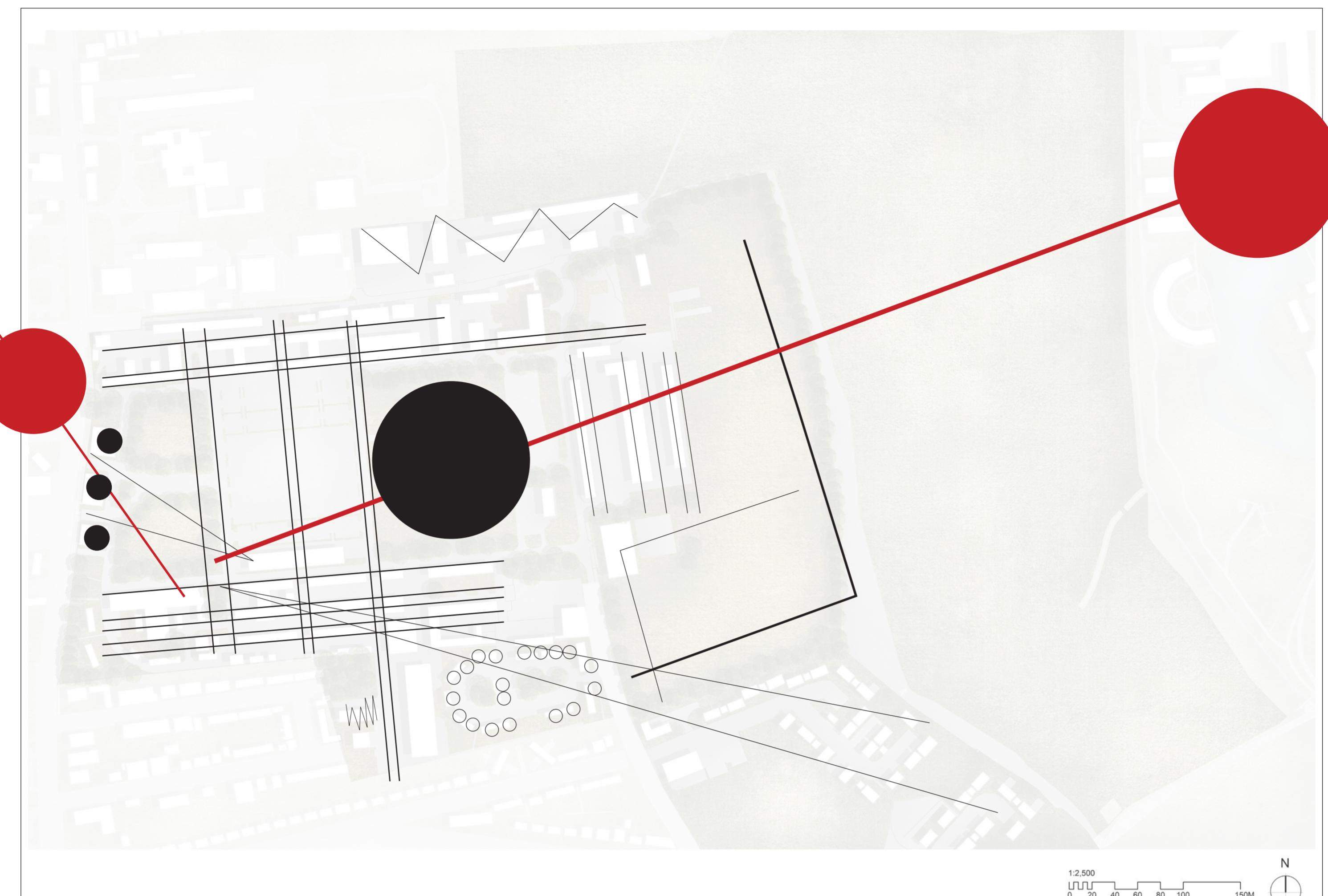


				<h2>Research into housing and loneliness in York.</h2>
970 new homes built in 2017. <small>(York Press 2017)</small>	90 affordable homes built in 2017. <small>(York Press 2017)</small>	573 assessed need of affordable homes needed per year in York. <small>(York Press 2017)</small>	Rated greatest inequality between the well-off and the badly-off of any city in the North of England. <small>(York Press 2017)</small>	
1,400 homes to be built on 2 Ministry of Defense sites: Imphal Barracks and Queen Elizabeth Barracks. <small>(York Press 2018)</small>	769 homes at Imphal Barracks to the south of York, by 2031. <small>(York Press 2018)</small>	623 homes at Queen Elizabeth Barracks to the north of York, by 2031. <small>(York Press 2018)</small>	York's rough sleepers increased by 61% in the last year. <small>(Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2018)</small>	
7,288 one parent households in York 2011. <small>(Office for National Statistics 2011 Census)</small>	70% single parents living in poverty. <small>(City of York Child Poverty Strategy 2011 – 2020)</small>	8.4% of pupils 2011/2012 reported feeling 'often' feeling lonely in Primary school. <small>(City of York Council 2012)</small>	8.4% of pupils 2011/2012 reported feeling 'often' feeling lonely in Primary school. <small>(North Yorkshire Older People's Partnership Board 2013)</small>	

After analysis and exploring key spaces within which is to be implemented in 2019.

The information gathered, alongside rising homelessness statistics, an aging isolated population, and a potential site gives an opportunity for a co-living model to be implemented as a strategic intervention for the populous of York.

The City of York Child Poverty Strategy approximates 70% of single parents are living in poverty. This suggests an approximation of 5,101 people, in York, live in poverty. Furthermore, during 2017 970 new homes were built, but under 10% of them were affordable. The Prime Minister (2018) claims York has not had a Local Plan for over 50 years (Guardian). The City of York Council submitted its proposal (May 2018) for the City's local plan



Exploration Site into site and phasing diagrams.

The site analysis drawing above overlays architectonics, line weights and shape fills, to identify key areas, direction lines and potential connections the existing site has and could have with the surrounding context, whilst also showing the rigidity, symmetry and order the current infrastructure has.

Phase 1 - Live-work cooperative community at the Imphal Barracks York.

- 1) Couples and singles accommodation
- 2) Small family accommodation
- 3) Administration
- 4) Education
- 5) Sports facilities
- 6) Communal food hall
- 7) Timber plantation, green space and storage

Phase 2 - Live-work cooperative community at the Imphal Barracks York.

- 1) GP Surgery
- 2) Office space
- 3) External shops
- 4) Family accommodation
- 5) Singles accommodation
- 6) Elderly accommodation

Phase 3 - Live-work cooperative community at the Imphal Barracks York.

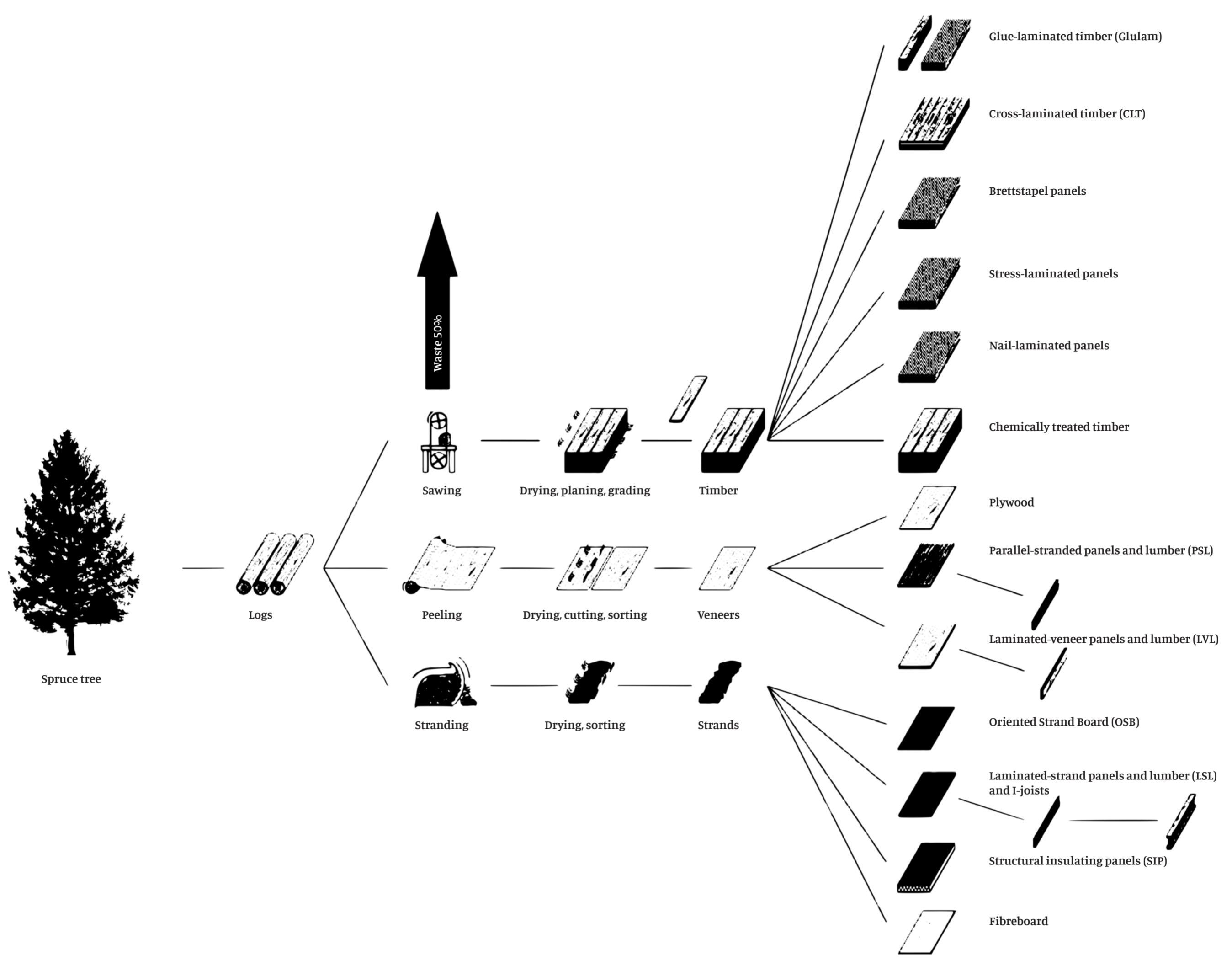
- 1) Couples and singles accommodation
- 2) Small family accommodation
- 3) Temporary accommodation
- 4) Office space
- 5) Education space
- 5) Communal food hall
- 6) Communal cinema

Phase 4 - Live-work cooperative community at the Imphal Barracks York..

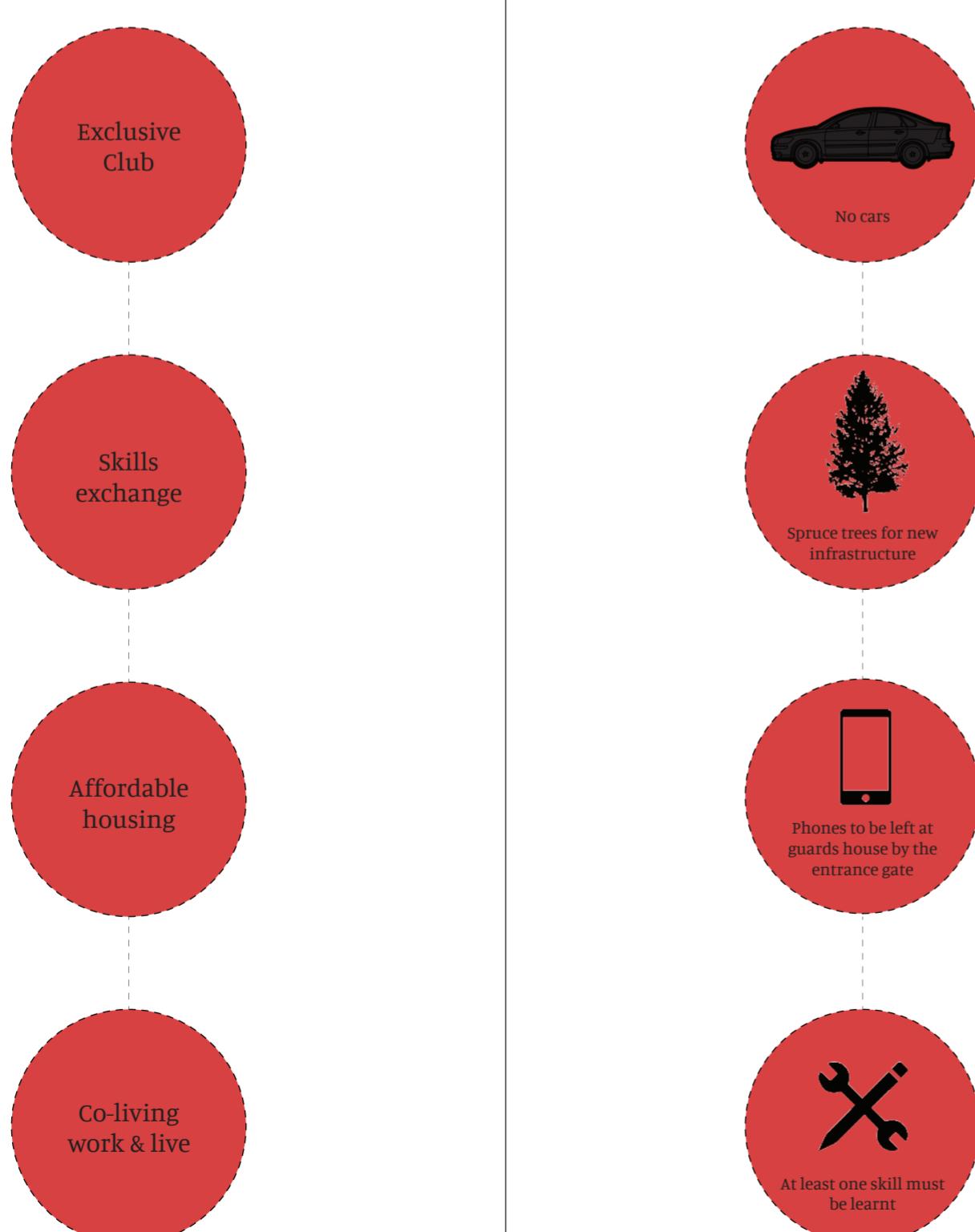
- 1) Educational workshops
- 2) Timber drying storage
- 3) Timber cutting workshops
- 4) Office spaces
- 5) Allotment space

Phase 5 - Live-work cooperative community at the Imphal Barracks York.

- 1) Couples accommodation
- 2) Nursery



(P.H. Fleming 2017)



(Co-living community aims)

(Co-living community rules)

Exploration into timber and Thesis project proposal introduction.

Project: Re-establishing a Social Network through retrofitting and governed space standards, the co-living model a mixed-use proposal that focuses upon progressing a live, work, free knowledge and skills exchange co-living model, where mobile phones are left at the door, which has the potential to be a viable alternative to the current housing crisis with York and the UK. Through sharing and cohabitation, this thesis explores a substitute to current housing policies and addresses issues of affordability, social mobility, exchange and healing whilst creating a physical truly social network.

Post retrofitting, the goal for the future will be to incorporate sustainable infrastructure produced on site. Research into the UK's most popular timber tree, the Spruce tree, will allow for a timber contrast to the brick existing buildings as the scheme develops and grows. The timber will be planted and manufactured onsite, with the repurposing of the current mechanic sheds. Existing infrastructure will be transformed to allow a more organic variation on the rigid, ordered, symmetrical existing infrastructure.

Phase 1 will happen move into the site will be in 2032, once the newly designed retrofit has been implemented. This will be when the Spruce timber trees will be planted ready for 2072, approx 35-40 years to mature. During this small phase an approximate 300 people will be able to move into the site from a variety of backgrounds. City of York Council will provide 50% entry tickets to those seeking current social housing, to help aid the City of York Council's Local Plan proposal 2019. This

alongside working people and elderly people will allow for inhabitants to live with one another. People who do not qualify for social housing will have to pay a monthly fee to the club, (varying per salary), to provide for the services, waste and accommodation on site. These people will have to contribute to the skill exchange. For example, a person who leaves for work, would have their child cared for by an elderly retired person. In return once home, a non-working single parent could cook for the community. As such the working person could wash dishes. The objective is to not only create a co-housing project, but to create a co-living scheme. Upon later phases other buildings would be retrofitted to supply office spaces, this will then encompass a co-working scheme also, due to the expanse of the site. These spaces would work on a monthly club fee but would allow use of all the amenities and social activities on site as well as an opportunity to exchange skills. This club fee will be reduced subject to the employment of a person who lives within the co-living community, and scale according to x number of employees to a cap.

The retrofit will be in conjunction with the National Planning Policy framework and seek to produce a high quality of design. Companies developing in the surrounding context can trade section 106 agreements for financial support to the community. Products from the site, such as communally grown wine, food, clothes etc can be sold to people outside of York, but the money earned goes back to the City of York Council, to provide for the retrofitted barracks.