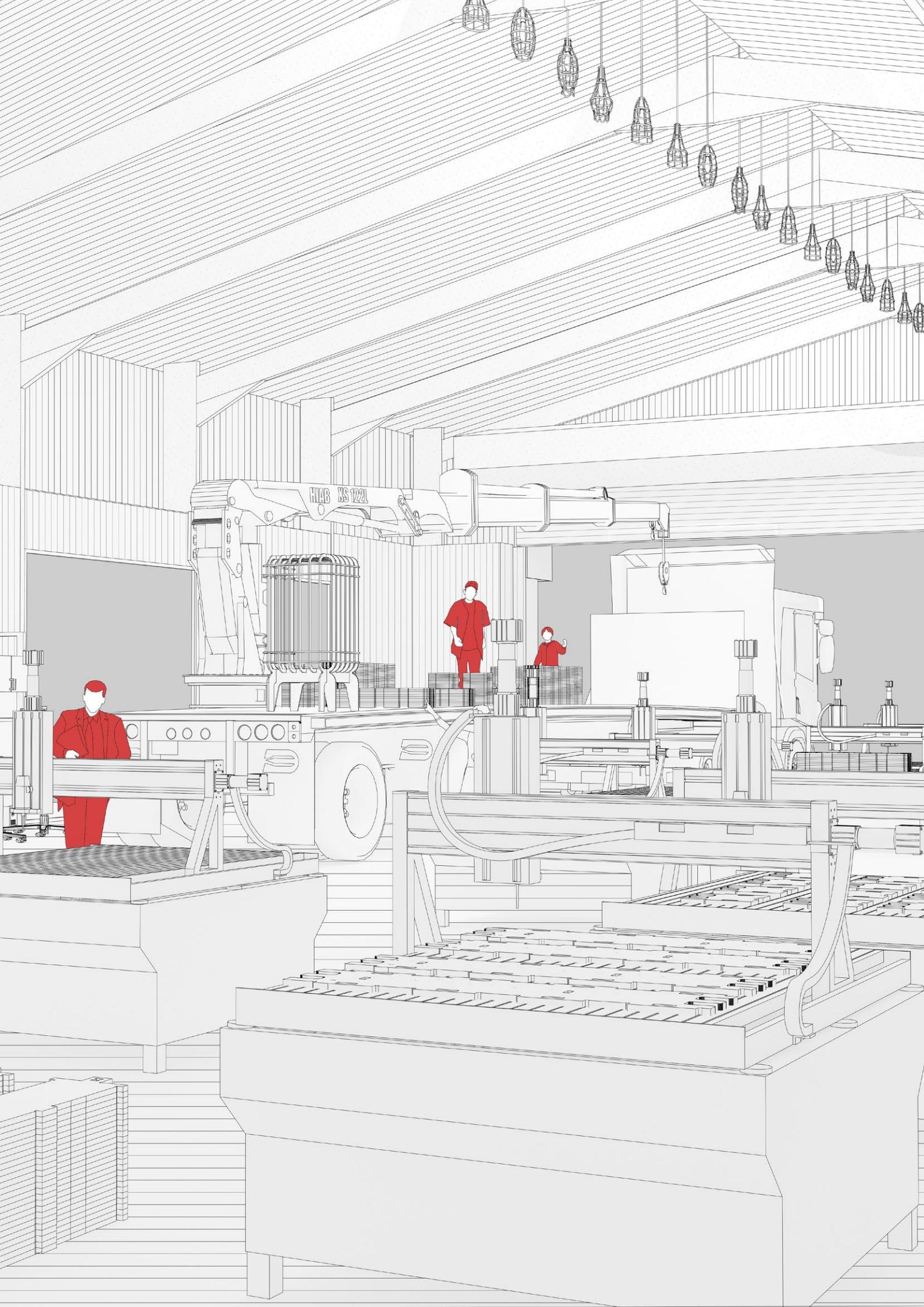


How to Build a Community

Vol 1







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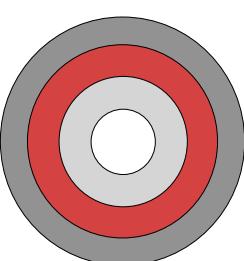
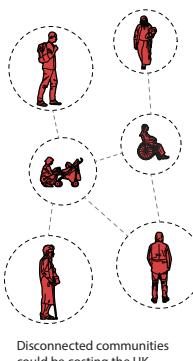


Research into loneliness within the UK's society today.

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

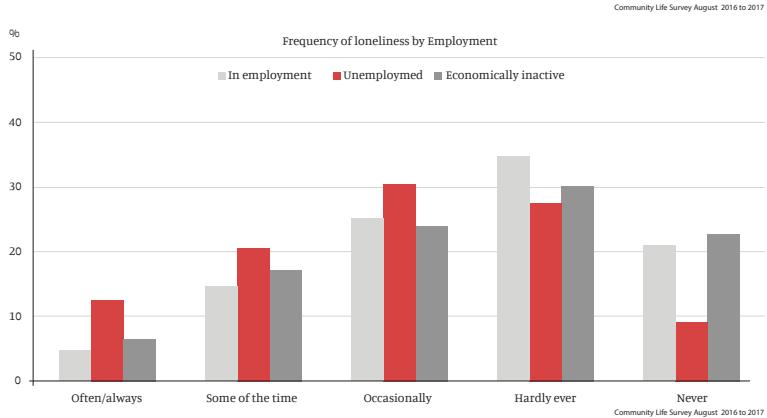
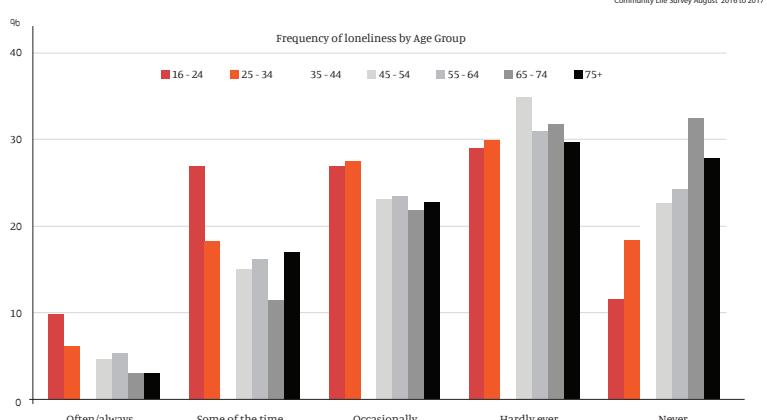
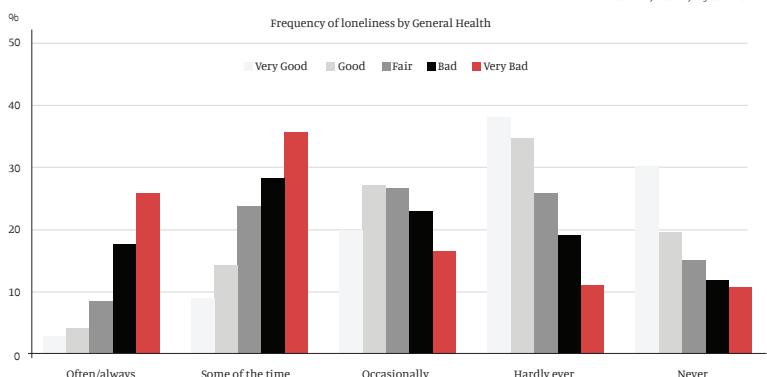
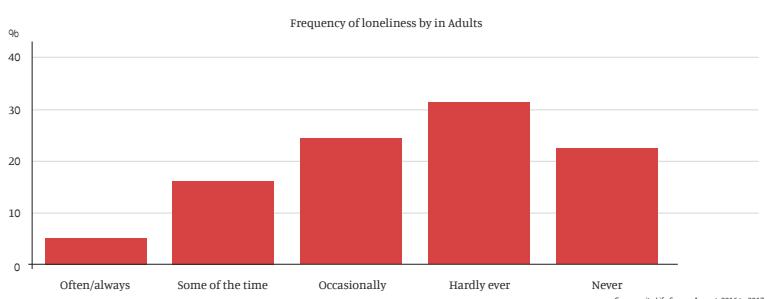
2) Friends and acquaintances, family, colleagues- close- Various members of society are affected by loneliness. The knit bonds can create stability and support for individual. U.K.'s Office for National Statistics(ONS) found that 16 to 24 year-olds reported feeling more lonely than pensioners 3) Social activities, funding cuts, statutory services, between the ages of 65 to 74. Technology, like the internet, transport, neighborhood safety- government influence, is seen as a source of isolation for young people. The graph what is being spent on communities? to the right supports the high rate of loneliness, roughly 4) Social and cultural norms, work/life balance, stigma, 46% of adults the equivalent to 23 million people (Statista digital age, insular communities, political landscape, 2016) feel 'often, sometime of the time or occasionally' financial hardships- societies expectations, is there a good lonely. Data shows that amongst the adult population support network in the community for the individual. in Britain the poor, unemployed, disabled and migrant populations tend to suffer most from loneliness and This research clearly identifies that loneliness is growing isolation—and typically struggle to access adequate support that needs to be addressed within the UK today. support.

There are multiple reasons as to why people feel alienated, sociological and economical aspects are key reasons. The Coop Trapped Bubble Report state four aspects that can affect the individual and trigger isolation:



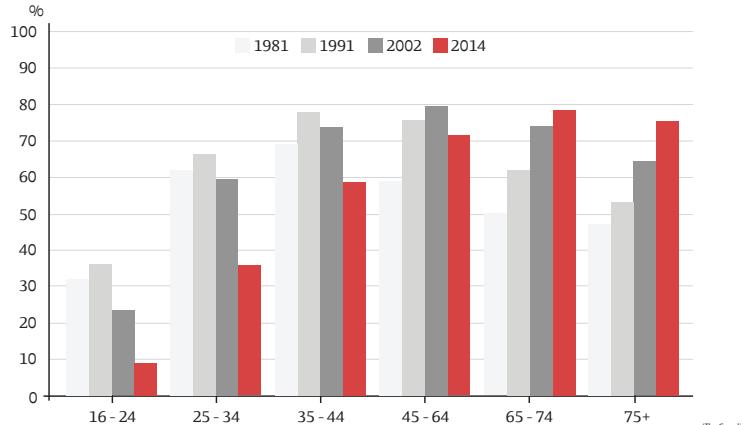
- Sense of self, health, income, energy, confidence, emotions, perceptions
- Friends and acquaintances, family, colleagues
- Social activites, funding cuts, statutory services, transport, neighbourhood safety
- Social and cultural norms, work/life balance, stigma, digital age, insular communities, political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

(Coop Trapped Bubble Report)

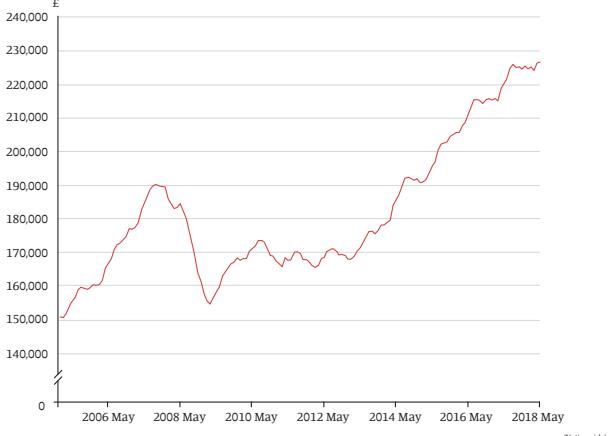




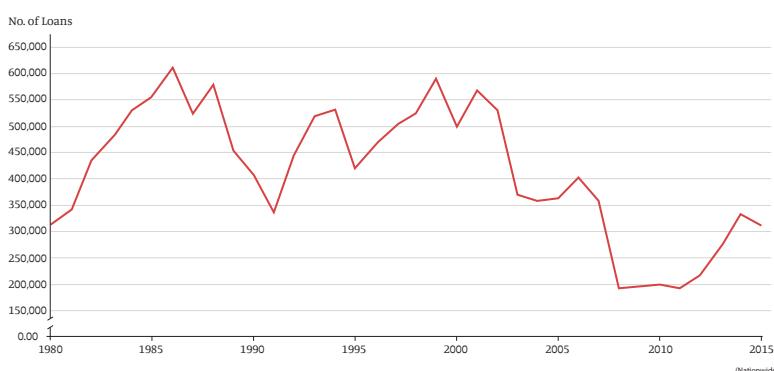
Average home ownership age within the UK between 1981-2014



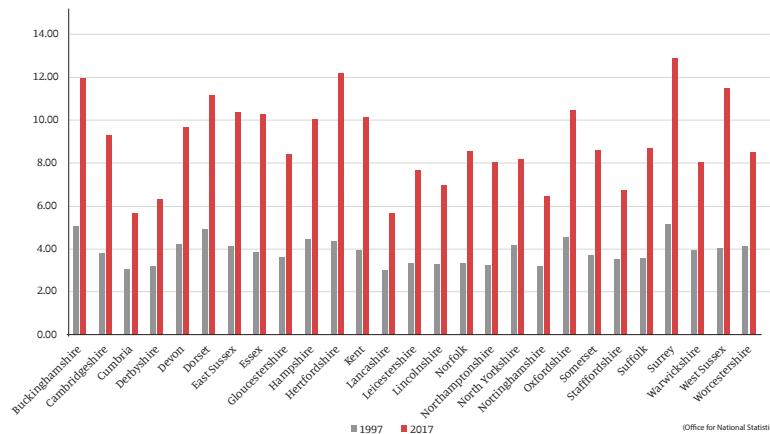
Average house price within the UK between May 2006 - May 2018



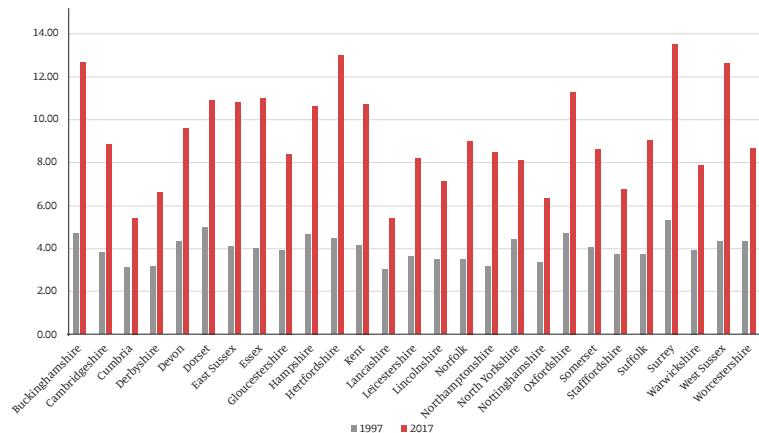
Number of loans granted from the banks within the UK between 1980 - 2015



Ratio of median house price to median gross annual (where available) workplace-based earnings by county, England, 1997 to 2017



Ratio of lower house price to lower gross annual (where available) workplace-based earnings by county, England, 1997 to 2017



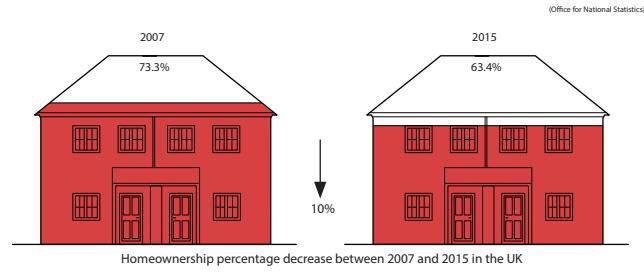
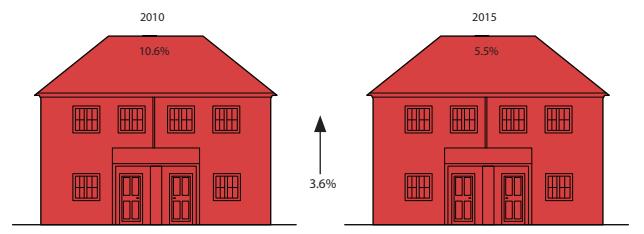
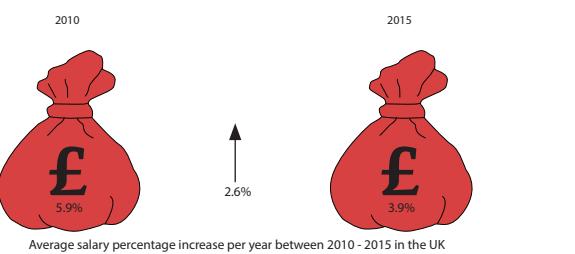
Research into the UK's current housing affordability.

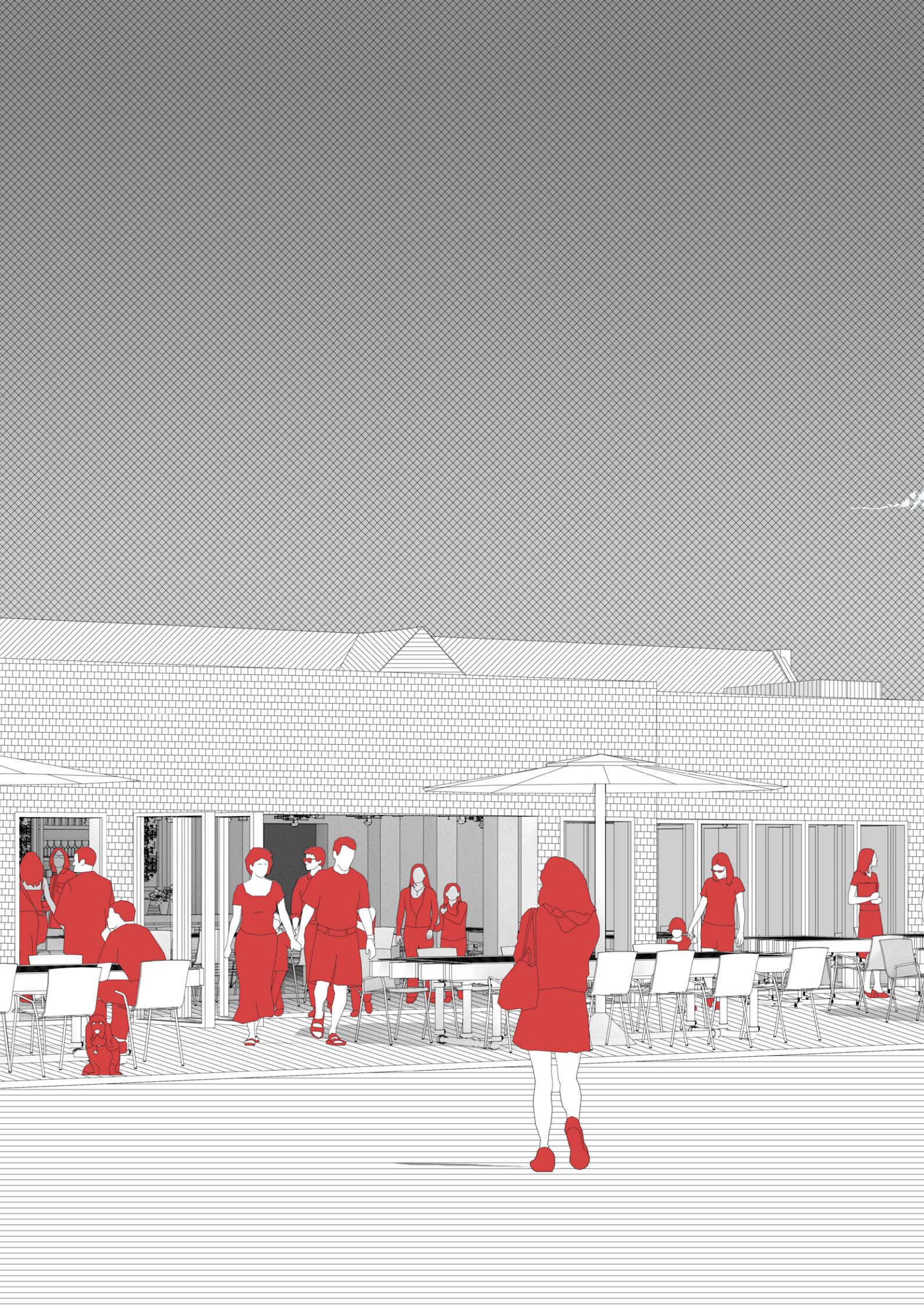
The first graph highlights from May 2004 till May 2018 time buyer buying their house in their thirties compared house prices increased over the years with a starting of to 1960s first-time buyer at 23 year olds (Express, 2018) £150,000 to nearly £230,000, with expectations to increase more. Even though there was a drop-in house prices in 2008 (due to the financial recession), it is important to note why house prices have been growing since. One reason become homeowners. Yet because banks were lending so why houses not many loans, when it came to people having to pay back being built quick enough to meet demand. Shelter (2016) the loans they could not afford to do so because banks notes several reasons as to why this may occur they claim a lack of available land, low government investment or regulations preventing people building on green space.

During the mid-80s loans from the banks were at its highest. This peak led to affordability for people to buy houses. Yet, whilst the increased of house prices occurred, there is a pattern of different age groups and those who are homeowners. From 1981, buying a house and becoming a homeowner was more accessible than 2014, from the graph we can notice a pattern that since 1981 to 1991 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 pattern starts to decrease for younger people buying homes, with those 16-24 and 25-34 being most affected. This is a continuous pattern until 2014 with a drop of more than half of 16-24-year-olds not buying a house since 2002 and nearly half for 25-34 year old. Whilst those at 65+ buying a house is still continuing to increase.

Therefore, it seems for the younger generation buying a home is only getting more difficult- with the average first-

The last two graphs focus on the annual wages and house prices. Even though the median quartile income to house prices is 12 times higher, those at low quartile the price of houses was even more than 12 times higher. Therefore, highlighting how housing is even more difficult for those on low income. Even though the hourly wage percentage per year has increased, again, house prices are constantly increasing more- housing is becoming more and more less affordable.







1

Choose 1 of 68 M.o.D sites closing throughout the UK by 2032.

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 £3billion 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)	Thornleigh 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



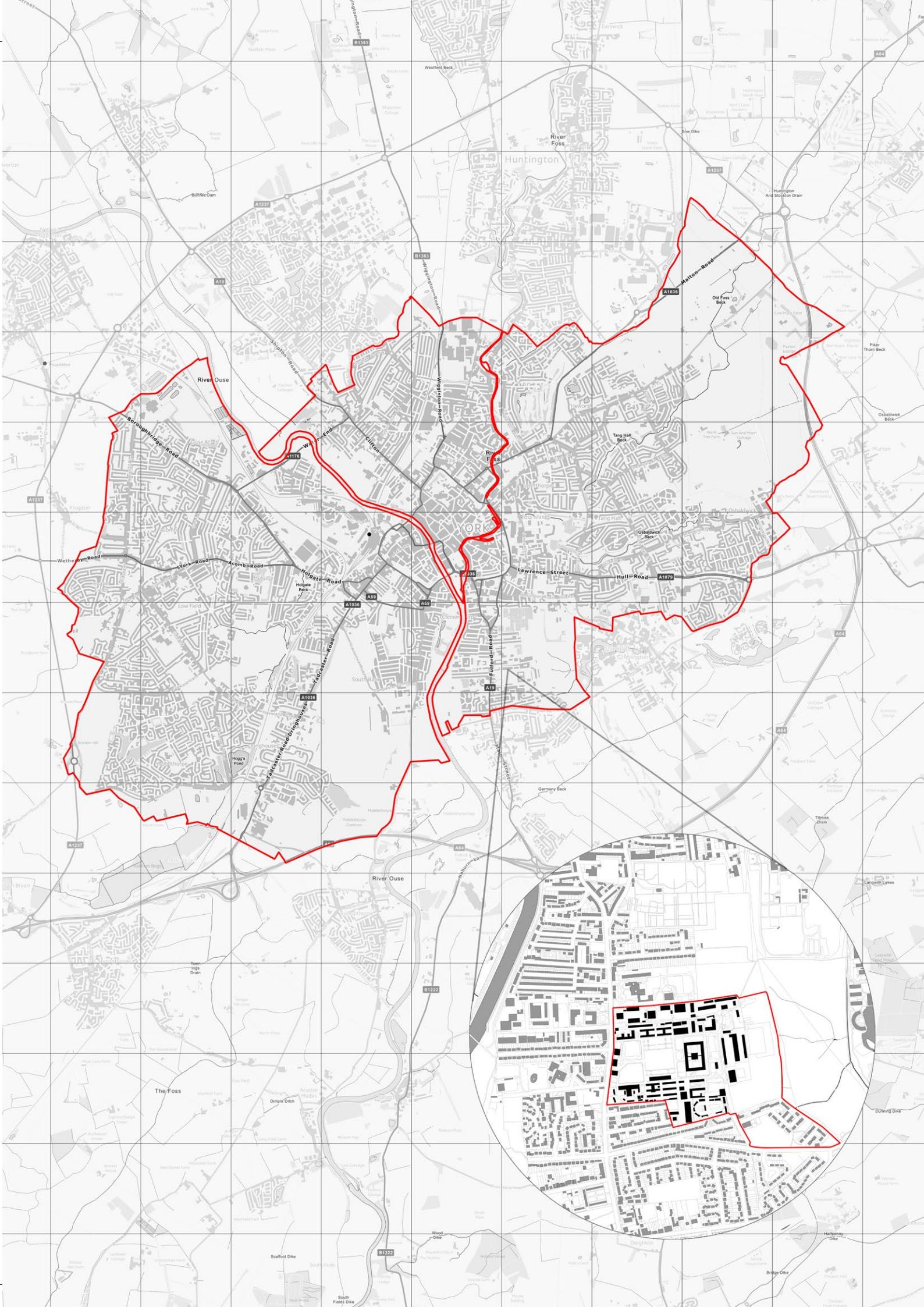
£140 Million running costs over 10 years rising to nearly £3 Billion in total 2040



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

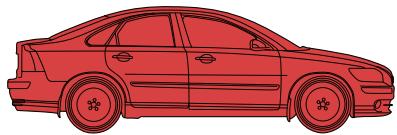


91 of the UK's most expensive sites will be closed by 2040





2



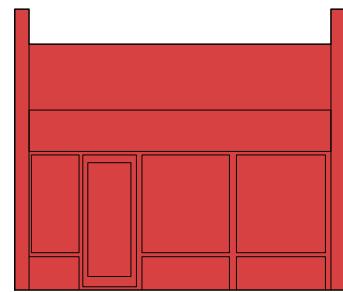
650 cars can park per day in the central carparking area



Approximately 600 military personal work on site



Approximately 600 civilian personal work on site



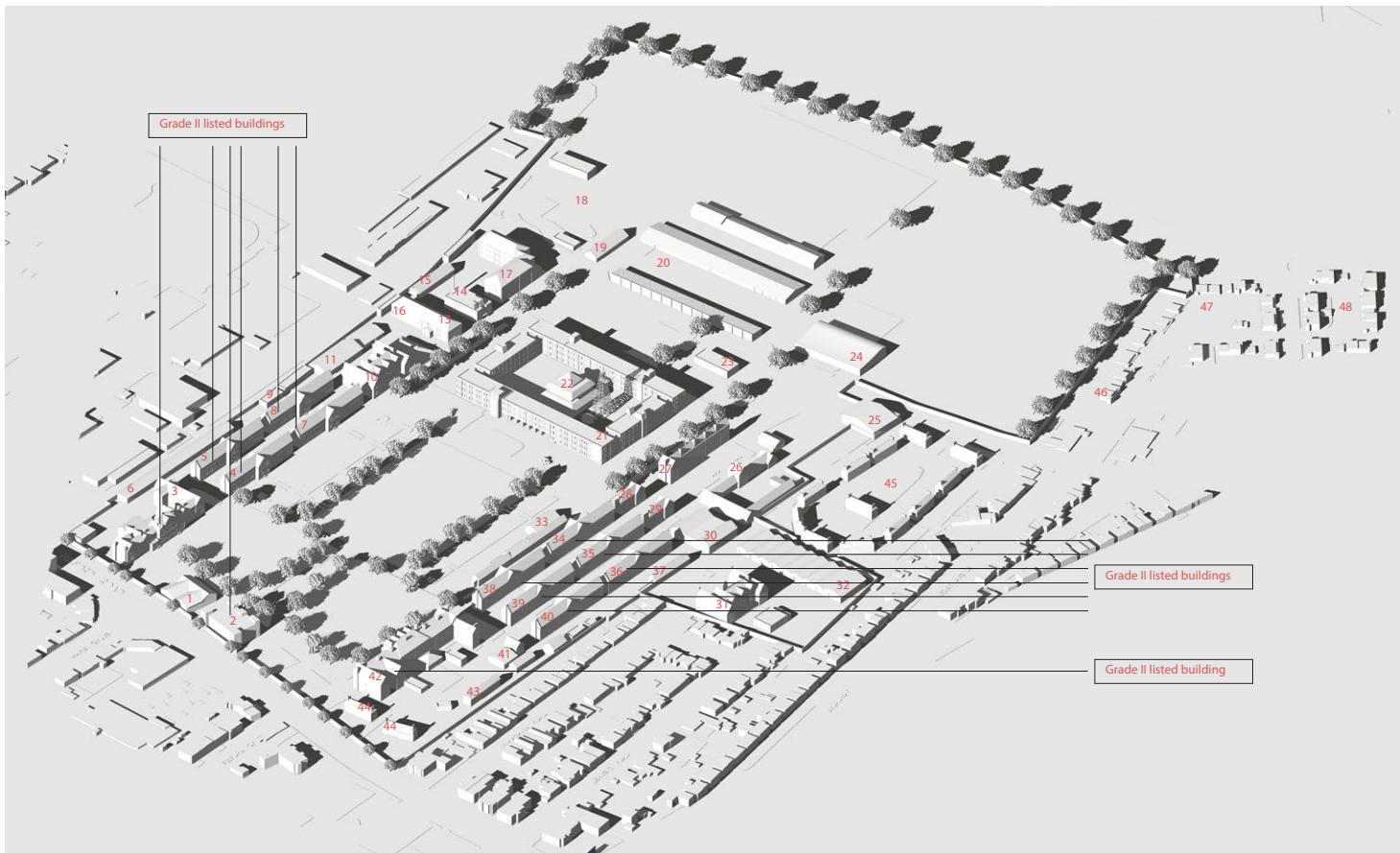
Independent shops are contracted in from the Defense Infrastructure Organisation

(Imphal Barracks Site Visit)

(Imphal Barracks Site Visit)

(Imphal Barracks Site Visit)

(Imphal Barracks Site Visit)



- 1) Guard's entrance room
2) Redundant food area
3) Officers mess (accommodation)
4) Medium rank accommodation
5) Medium rank accommodation
6) Administration offices
7) Medium rank accommodation

- 8) Medium rank accommodation
9) Storage sheds
10) Officer accomodation
11) Training rooms
12) Administration offices
13) Lower rank accomodation
14) Science facilities

- 15) Gurkha temple
16) Green vehicle facilities
17) Lower rank accomodation
18) Petrol station
19) Storage sheds
20) Green vehicle storage
21) Main administration building

- 22) Main meeting building
23) High officer accomodation
24) Sports facilities
25) Armory
26) Administration offices
27) Medium rank accomodation
28) Training rooms

- 29) Training rooms
30) Externally contracted shop
31) Medical centre
32) White vehicle storage
33) Food hall
34) Administration offices
35) DIO civilian offices
36) Education and learning
37) Storage sheds
38) Administration offices
39) Accommodation
40) Quarter master
41) Storage sheds
42) Sargeants (accommodation)

- 43) Administration offices
44) High rank private house
45) Private family home area
46) Family children centre
47) Private family home area
48) Private family home area



Investigate the existing program of the site.

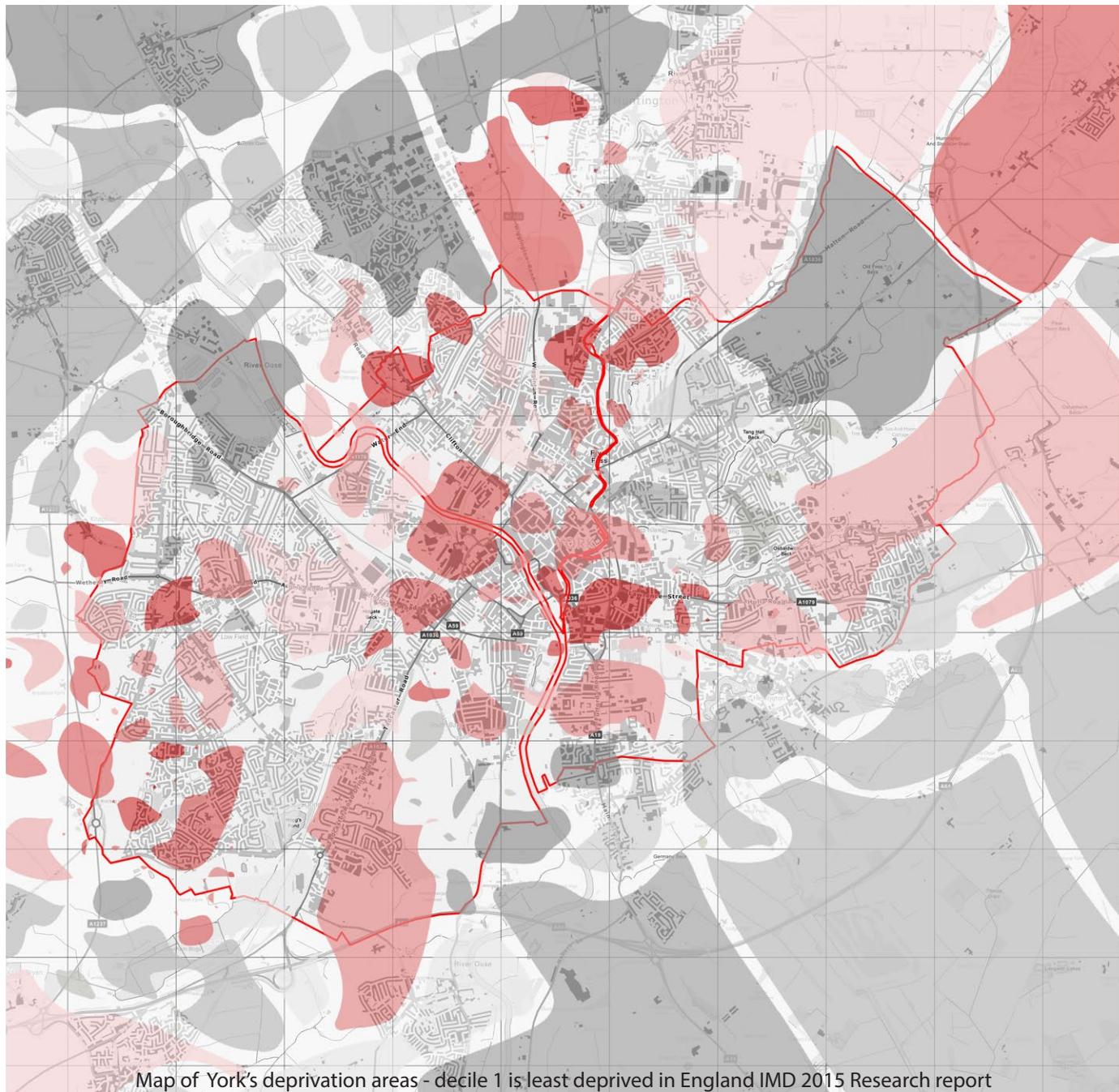
The Imphal Barracks is one of the largest barracks within the UK. It has a unique programme of operations in facilities and infrastructure on site to supply if something comparison to other UK military barrack, in which it has to happen to the outside world. It has shops, food, as many pedestrians on site daily as staff personals. It bars, kitchens, communications and more, all needed not only serves as a home for serving soldiers, but also to form its own society. Continuing the interview, Brian encompasses external industries. For example, labelled speaks of the demographics of the army and what was on the map is the white vehicle storage area. This area once seen as a macho strong person's job, it has spread to are external contractors, employed by the Defence a wider audience with the importance of technology and Infrastructure Organisation. This area is where military the threat of cyber-attacks.

personals attending distant meetings can burrow vehicles with 2-3 days' notice. The Defence Infrastructure Organisation are made up of civilians, mainly ex veterans, who deal with the day to day running of the Imphal Barracks. For example, if a window is broken, a personal will report it to the DIO and it will be dealt with through an external contractor, administrated through the DIO. Not only this, but for larger works a tender process is publicly accessible allowing companies to bid.

The key identifies the listed buildings on site. These buildings are of high importance to the history of the site and currently being used as: higher ranking officers' accommodation with social spaces, sergeant's accommodation with social spaces, education and administration buildings.

Brian Kiernan, The Garrison sergeant major, in an interview,





970 new homes built in 2017.

(York Press 2017)



90 affordable homes built in 2017.

(York Press 2017)



573 assessed need of affordable homes needed per year in York.

(York Press 2017)



Rated greatest inequality between the well-off and the badly-off of any city in the North of England.

(York Press 2017)



1,400 homes to be built on 2 Ministry of Defense sites: Imphal Barracks and Queen Elizabeth Barracks.

(York Press 2018)



769 homes at Imphal Barracks to the south of York, by 2031.

(York Press 2018)



623 homes at Queen Elizabeth Barracks to the north of York, by 2031.

(York Press 2018)



York's rough sleepers increased by 61% in the last year.

(Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2018)



7,288 one parent households in York 2011.

(Office for National Statistics 2011 Census)



70% single parents living in poverty. 8.4% of pupils 2011/2012 reported feeling 'often' feeling lonely in Primary school.

(City of York Child Poverty Strategy 2011 – 2020)



8.4% of pupils 2011/2012 reported feeling 'often' feeling lonely in Primary school.

(City of York Council 2012)

Investigate the local demographic.

After analysis and exploring key spaces within the Imphal Barracks, this page analyses information on the City of York. The map above highlights the stark inequality within York. It highlights deprived areas and ranks them against the UK, clearly illustrating an inequality throughout 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 which is to be implemented in 2019.

an opportunity for a co-living model to be implemented as a strategic intervention for the populous of York.

The information gathered, alongside rising homelessness statistics, an aging isolated population, and a potential site gives

