

SYMPOSIUM ON MOORE STREET

An agreed vision for street and neighbourhood

Moore Street Advisory Group October 2017



Designing with Communities

- Engaged research
- DIT Learning with Communities
- Case Studies
 - Play & the Public realm Strategy for Carlow Town
 - Cooperative Housing Systems
 - WhiteFriars Priory with DCC

What is engaged research?



- Engaged research describes a wide range of rigorous research approaches and methodologies that **share a common interest in collaborative engagement with the community** and aim to **improve, understand or investigate an issue of public interest or concern**, including societal challenges. Engaged research is **advanced with community partners rather than for them**.

*Engaged Research Addressing Grand Societal Challenges Together
IMA IRC Campus Engage*

Impacts

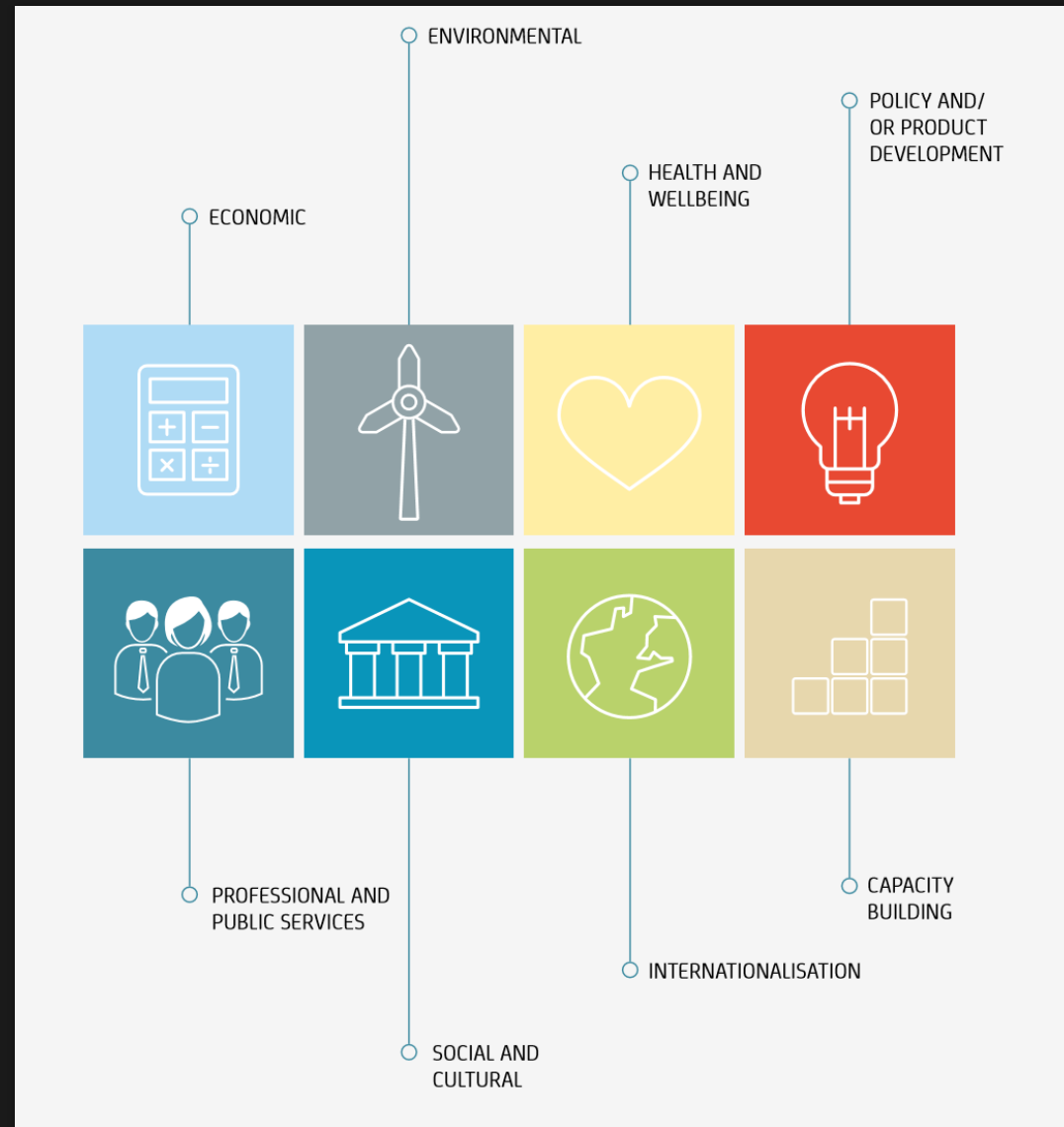
Presenting a single all-inclusive and transdisciplinary framework for engaged research and design.

Questions

- Who is the community?
- How do they participate in the process?
- What are the outputs of the research?
- What are the short-term outcomes and the longer-term impacts of the research?

Challenges

- Meeting expectations
- Building infrastructure
- Implementing policies
- Streamlining funding
- Leadership for innovation



DIT ACCESS & CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

The screenshot displays the website for DIT Access & Civic Engagement. At the top left is the DIT logo with the text 'DIT Access & Civic Engagement'. To the right, contact information for the office in Grangegorman Lower, Dublin 7, Ireland is provided. A navigation menu includes links for ABOUT, SPONSORS, TESTIMONIALS, RESOURCES, and NEWS. Below the menu is a row of six service icons: Access and Civic Engagement Office, DIT Access Service, Students Learning with Communities, Engagement Outreach, Grangegorman ABC Programme, and Disability Service. The main content area features a red header for 'Students Learning with Communities' above a video player showing students in a lab. To the right of the video is a vertical list of red navigation links.

DIT Access & Civic Engagement
Grangegorman Lower, Dublin 7, Ireland
Tel. + 353 1 402 7604, +353 1 402 7613

ABOUT SPONSORS TESTIMONIALS RESOURCES NEWS

Access and Civic Engagement Office | DIT Access Service | Students Learning with Communities | Engagement Outreach | Grangegorman ABC Programme | Disability Service

Students Learning with Communities

Students Learning with Communities

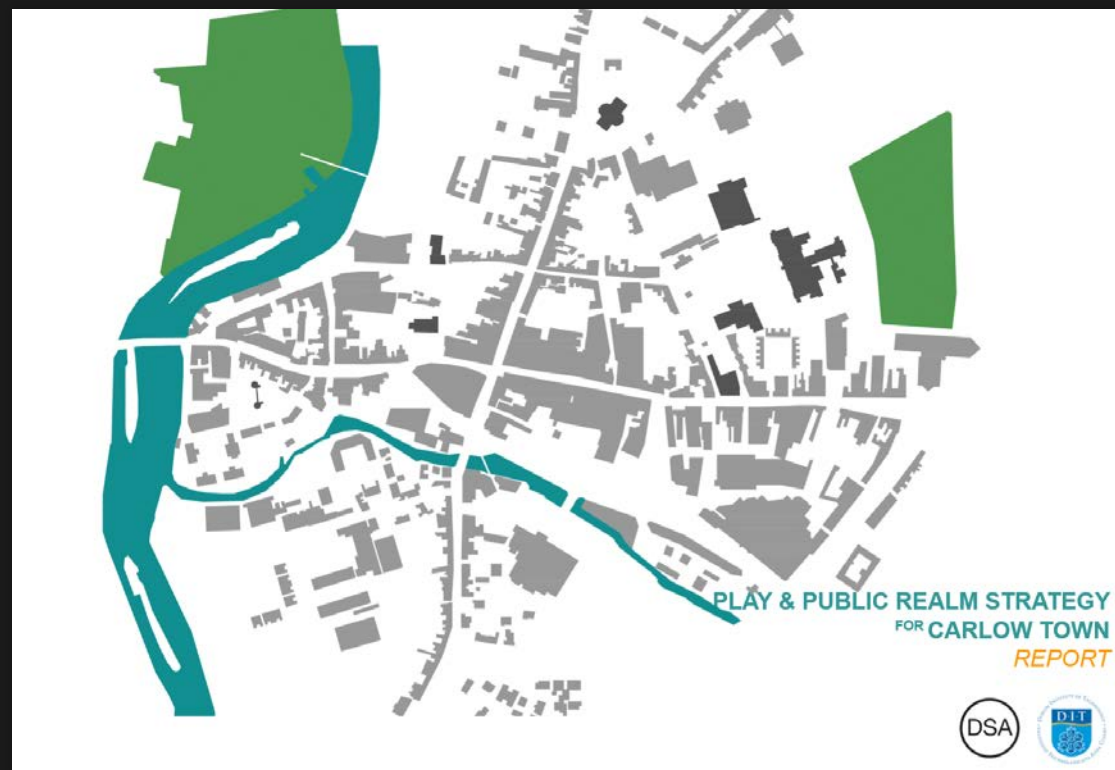
- I'm a lecturer, where do I start?
- I'm a student, where do I start?
- I'm a community partner, where do I start?
- Can I see current ideas from communities for projects/research?
- What projects have DIT students worked on with communities?
- Where can I find the outputs from completed research projects?
- What do participants say?
- Where can I read more about Students Learning With Communities?

Engaged Research and Design Framework

'Engaged research describes a wide range of rigorous research approaches and methodologies that share a common interest in collaborative engagement with the community and aim to improve, understand or investigate an issue of public interest or concern. While every research project is unique, the **Engaged Research Framework** encourages researchers to consider opportunities for engagement that exist at each stage of the research project.'



PLAY & PUBLIC REALM STRATEGY for CARLOW TOWN





Sketch of Dublin Street



Sun Path



Sketch Tullow Street



Vacant premises



Frontages



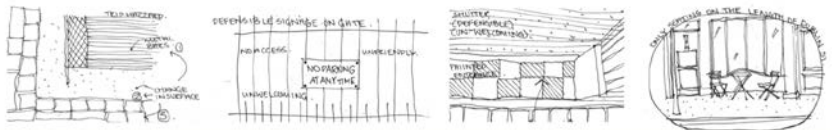
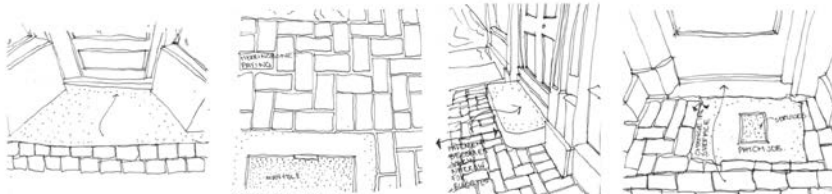
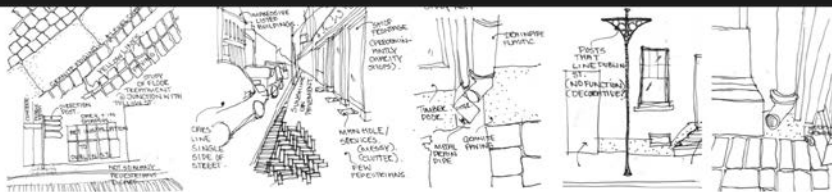
Sketch of College Street



Parking



Sketch of Potato Market



PLAY & PUBLIC REALM

EXISTING PUBLIC SPACES

Existing public spaces have been studied and taken as a reference for our proposals. The most important ones are collected in the following page in order to transmit their ideas and materializations. Continuity of different textures and pavements as in the "Exhibition Road" or in the "Thomas Davis Square", use of furniture as multiuse elements and barriers in "Plaza Santa Maria dels Herois" or use them like the main attractive of the public space like in "Brighton" and integrating the playground in the circulation and public space like in "Plaza Nicaragua" are the main strategies used in our proposals.



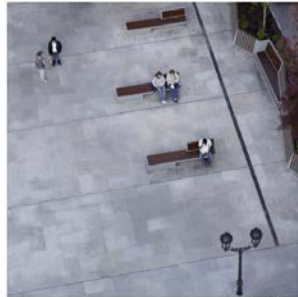
Plaza Nicaragua
in Montcada, Barcelona
by Flores y Prats



Thomas Davis Square
in Mallow Town, Cork
by Giulia Vallance & Cork
County Council Architects



"Paving the way for city
change"
in Brighton, UK
by Jan Gehl



Placeta



Exhibition Road
in London
by Dixon Jones architects

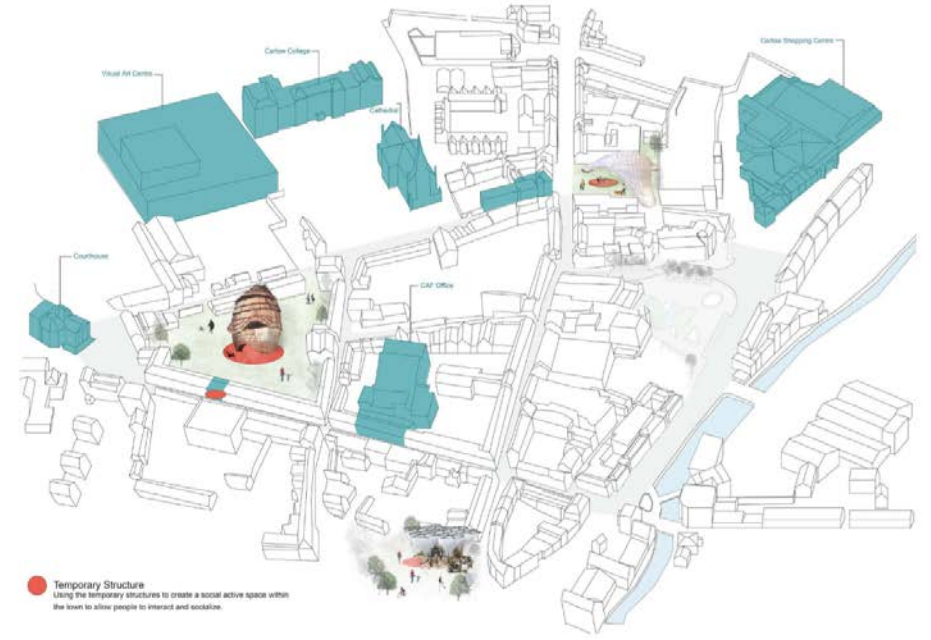
PROPOSALS: CONCEPTUAL ACTIVATION

POCKET PARKS

By carrying out the survey and analysis, we noticed that there are many abandoned houses and plots around the town center. For areas like College Street where large amount of students that pass through the street and with plenty of sunlight, we think is a very suitable area to propose small pocket parks. The pocket parks can also be a space that invites the local restaurants and small businesses set up small kiosks. This can not only attract the local community but also benefits the local businesses.

TEMPORARY USE FOR ABANDONED SPACES

A design of proposed derelict site to prevent spaces to be forgotten. The process of the proposal to allow the town people to see the intriguing option that produced to create an essential space in the city. The first highlight space is existing that need to be looked at for assessment. The proposal design is a teaching space for the students in the town to allow them to visualize the materials and understand the working of a construction project.



COOPERATIVE HOUSING SYSTEMS

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SYSTEMS

An Elective Module in 4th Year Architecture.

STUDENTS

AIFRIC CARROL
ANDREW GHANEY
PARAIG WALSH
JAMES FORBES
MICHEL NITYCHORUK
SELENE MURPHY
OLIVER REDMOND

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

IRISH GLASS BOTTLE HOUSING ACTION GROUP
MARK PRICE ARCHITECT
OANA MICULAS ARCHITECT
PADRAIG FLYNN ARCHITECT

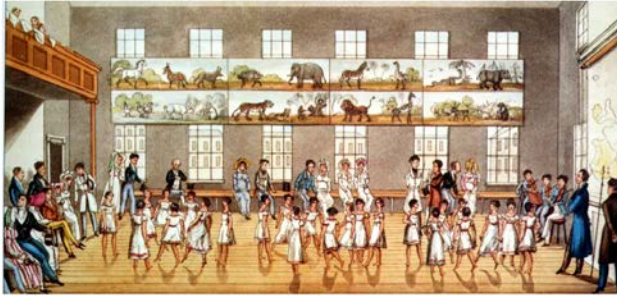
MODULE CO-ORDINATOR

JIM ROCHE



TIMELINE RESEARCH TOPIC

Dating from 1800 to 1970



In 1798 a young Whigman by the name of Robert Owen visited New Lanark, a small village located outside Glasgow. He was there to meet Caroline Dale, the daughter of Glasgow's wealthiest businessman David Dale. Dale was the owner of New Lanark which was primarily a cotton spinning village on the river Clyde. Owen decided to partner up with two Englishmen to buy the potentially lucrative village.

In 1799 Owen and his business partners bought New Lanark from David Dale and took it upon himself to manage the cotton spinning factory. Owen immediately started to fantasize about the future of the village and its inhabitants. He wanted to bring about changes to better the output of the cotton factory in order to keep his business partners content. He started with small changes including increasing the working hours in the factory from 13 to 14 hours a day and providing rations to the street via a public kitchen to stop drunkenly drunken behavior after work hours.

However, as time passed Owen's social agenda for New Lanark became more prevalent in his actions as manager of the village. In 1809 he cleared land for the construction of a school which would educate the inhabitants and by doing so, increase the overall quality of life and the output of work of the local residents. This school was not deemed to be financially viable however by Owen's English counterparts and the partnership subsequently dissolved in 1810 after the two met in Glasgow.

Owen searched for new partners in the following three years but couldn't find any suitable matches. In 1813 he traveled to London and met with 6 Quaker businessmen who were socially ambitious enough to join him. At the same time however, his two former partners had also found a new businessman who was interested in taking over New Lanark. An auction was held and after a lot of deliberation and back and forth, New Lanark was sold to Owen and his London partners for £114,000.

During the following years, Owen developed his theories on modern society and published them in numerous books and essays. By 1814, Owenism was born, describing the first principles of Owenism, he wrote,

"... is concerned the most important experiment for the happiness of the human race that had yet been hatched in any one in any part of the world"

Owen's theory was that societal contentment led to economic stability. He opened a village store which sold at cost prices as opposed to the previously highly-inflated prices. A village infirmary was also constructed and paid for out of the wages of the factory workers. At the heart of the society was education and this was literally manifested through a centrally-located school which was finally constructed almost seven years after the initial falling out between Owen's original business partners.

The school aimed, above all else, to develop human character. Owen described it as the "Use suitable for the Formation of Character".



SB Living Lab

Location: Chalmers campus in Gothenburg, Sweden
Client: Tengbom Architects
Occupation: 30-40 Students in 29 apartments
Construction: Prefabricated modules assembled at the site (Within 10 days)
Completion: June 2015
Project Duration: 2015 - 2025
Project Lead: [Name]

HSB Living Lab is constructed with pre-fabricated modules assembled at the site. This construction method allows to assemble all modules on the site within 10 days. There are 29 apartments (mix of 1 and 2 beds), each apartment has private bathroom, and work space as well as living space at mezzanine level. All residents share communal kitchen, laundry facilities and living space. All these facilities are available each floor.

Lectures / Seminars / Meetings

Jim Roche lectures / seminars

Introduction and Q&A

1. Ballinfolle Feasibility for Galway City Council by SHA – collaborative workshop methodologies and feasibility for the estate.
2. Pruitt Igoe and Ballymun; perceived housing failure – a study of two seminal social housing projects in USA and Ireland.
3. York Street Housing for Dublin City Council; consultation processes and design solutions on an award winning social housing project in Dublin.
4. Oikonet; International Lisbon Workshop 2013 – multidisciplinary workshops for reconfiguring two different housing projects in Lisbon, Portugal.

Guest lecture / seminars

1. Dominic Stevens DSA; Walter Segal Method and new co-housing in Ireland.
2. Colin Mc Donnell Architect; Cohousing as Emerging Typology - Co-Productions and Co-Habitations
3. Geoff Corcoran / Dermot Sellers, Co-operative Housing in Ireland; the Cooperative Movement and international and Irish coop housing case studies
4. Miriam Delaney Architect DSA; Meath Street Housing for DCC by Delaney McVeigh Pike Architects – response to community activism
5. Mark Price Architect UCD & QUB; Glass Bottle Site Housing Action Group Campaign



About the project:

HSB Living Lab is a cooperative project between three Swedish organizations; HSB Housing Corporation, Johanneberg Science Park and Chalmers University. This innovative experiment will test new technologies within the building with help of over 2000 sensors that are built in the house. The project will run for 10 years and will be home to almost 40 students of Chalmers University. The aim of this project is to test how tomorrow living can evolve and become more efficient and sustainable.

About the technology:

Built-in technology will control and manage for example moisture and humidity level within the building, based on this measurement the technology will control ventilation to achieve ideal standards. The technology will also record what actual energy consumption is, where potential waste of energy could happen and how this could be resolved. The specialist software will keep records of how residents use the building, in terms of energy and water consumption, when they open and close windows, waste management etc. The result of this experiment and information gathered over 10 years will help to design homes of tomorrow which energy use will be minimized (almost to zero) and will be fully sustainable.

By using 'apartment cloud' software the residents will be able to check up-to-date information about the building, book the laundry room or see who their neighbors are. The result of the experiment will be a base point for designing homes for most to-date needs.



Picture 1: Living Lab concept render
 Picture 2: Section and plan diagram
 Picture 3: Communal living space
 Picture 4: Private accommodation
 Picture 5: Construction of the building

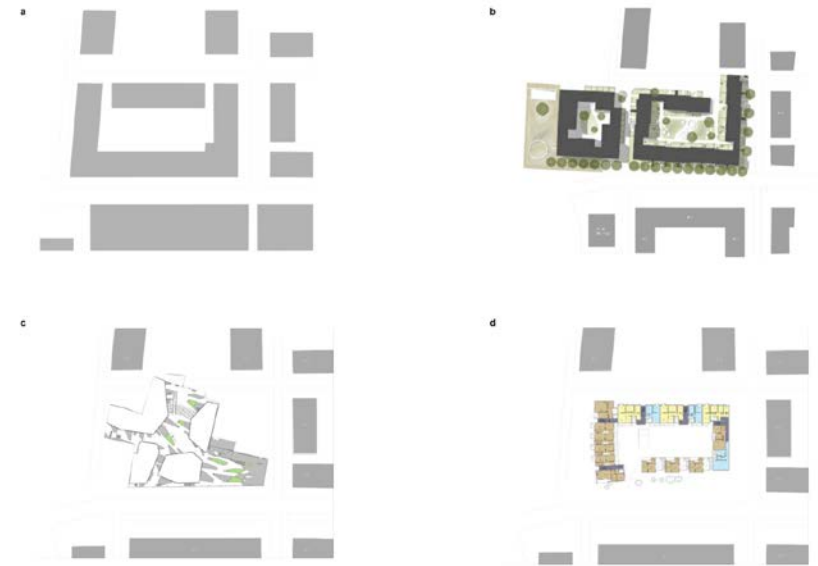
COLLABORATIVE WORKSHOP 1

In conjunction with the Irish Glass Bottle Housing Action Group at Ringsend Community Centre

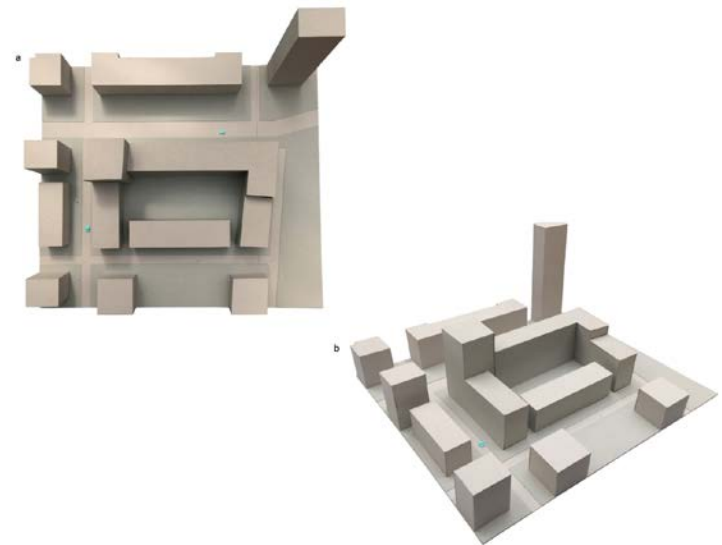
Workshop Outline

In preparation for Workshop 1 the students agreed amongst themselves to do the following:

1. Make physical block model of a typical courtyard block – Aifric, James, Padraig
 2. Make sketch up model of whole SDZ and more detailed model of the study block / courtyard i.e. show floors - Oliver
 3. Do overlay of familiar housing schemes on the study block / courtyard in SDZ to the same scale - Andrew
 4. Test housing typologies and sizes suitable for the given dimensions of the study block / courtyard – all / Jim
 5. Test densities achievable in study blocks - Michal
 6. Do shadow studies on study blocks - Oliver
 7. Collate a number of relevant precedent studies e.g. series of Interlinked squares, courtyards, streets etc., open blocks and active streets versus closed courtyards (Berlin, Amsterdam, Lisbon, Cracow etc.) and prepare short POWERPOINT - James, Michal, Galine, Jim
- Devise a series of questions to ask the group - all



a Proposed SDZ Poolbeg Development c Somershof Go - Dp Housing - Scheme superimposed on proposed SDZ master plan
b Solvæg Neighborhood, Copenhagen d York Street, Dublin, Ireland - Scheme superimposed on proposed SDZ master plan



a Model of proposed SDZ Poolbeg development scheme - Top down view
b Model of proposed SDZ Poolbeg development scheme - Aerial perspective view



QUESTION 2:

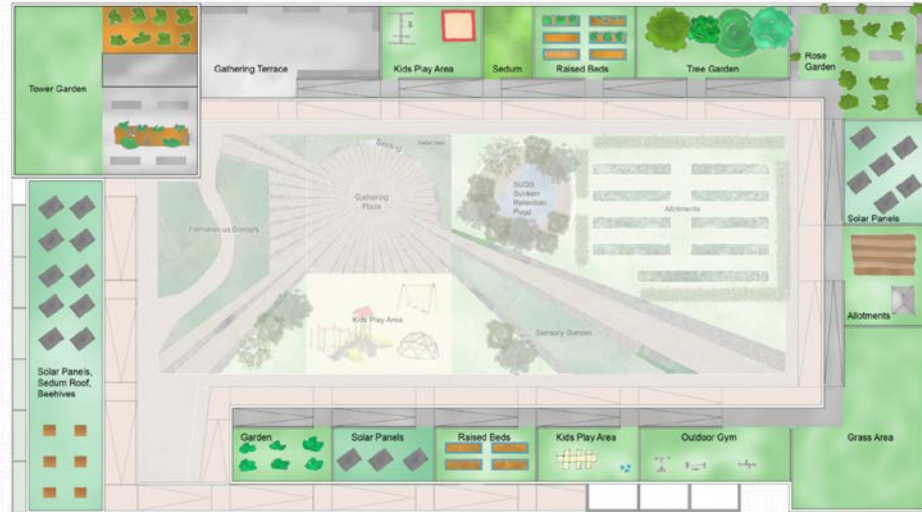
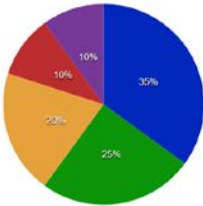
HOW DO YOU INVISAGE THE COURTYARDS BEING USED AND HOW SHOULD THEY LOOK, WHAT KIND OF FACILITIES ETC.?

ANSWERS:

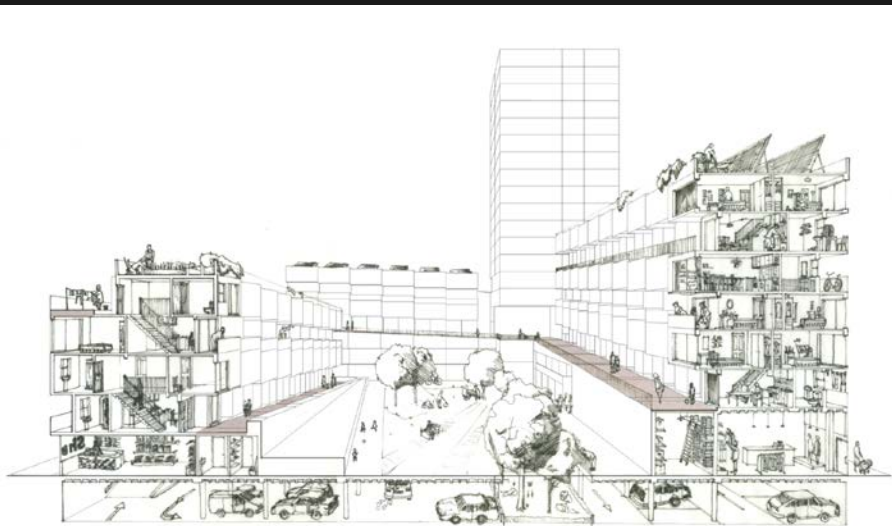
- Playground
- Green Space
- Seating
- Sunshine
- Gardens/Abotments
- Passive Surveillance
- No Concrete Seating
- Football Areas
- All Common Areas
- Half Artificial Surface (No Maintenance)
- Trees/Natural Planting
- No Abotments
- Closed/Secure
- See/Know who comes and Goes
- No gates but secure
- A Place for a Cup of Tea
- Plant Sticks with Communal Tools
- Area for Elderly i.e. Chess/Seating

SUMMARY:

- Green Area
- Seating
- Playground
- Football Area
- Sunshine



Proposed roof plan and courtyard design



The local young working couple in Co Housing



One of us grew up locally. We bought a flexible shell unit in this scheme so we could then fit it out to our liking within reason and to approval by the Coop Trust and DCC. The Trust helped us with finance and we are paying our loan every month. We can never sell our dwelling for profit and the Trust have to approve who the new buyers are as they need to not only purchase the dwelling but to buy in to the ethics of the community which is democratically voted on twice yearly. We are fairly active in the Coop Trust and participate in the communal activities that are organised. Everyone who lives here and who can afford to, pays a little into the Trust to organise the support and communal activities.

WHITEFRIARS PRIORY

Collaborative Design Project

Students work in small groups to develop complex design proposals in response to briefs provided by community partners. The groups engage with a consulting architect who develops the strategy & steers the design development of the project.

In 2014 the students were given the opportunity to work with Dublin City Council and the community groups associated with Whitefriars Priory on Aungier Street to develop proposals for the refurbishment and upgrade of the existing buildings and also develop design concepts for new community facilities on the site.

The project was led by Dublin School of Architecture staff Emma Geoghegan, Tim O'Leary, Dave Wright with support from Dublin City Council and the following consulting architectural practices: Studio Red, Carson & Crushell, Tun Architecture, Robert Bourke Architects.



Working Together

The priests from Whitefriars Priory and other groups using Carmelite Community Centre met with the students regularly and discussed their needs and aspirations for the buildings on the site.

Throughout the design process, good communication between the student groups and the community partners allowed proposals to develop which responded to real needs articulated by the users of the existing buildings.



Design Proposals

The project ran for a semester and culminated in a presentation back to all the groups involved and representatives from Dublin City Council. The proposals varied from ideas on how to upgrade the existing Priory Building and Community Centre to make it more energy efficient and accessible to suggestions for new buildings providing creche and afterschool facilities on the site.



The community partners benefited from the creation of detailed drawings and models of their buildings and site along with proposals for future projects. The student groups were given the opportunity to explore their ideas on a real site with a real client.