

Prefigurative Architecture

Project Booklet

Adriann Jeevananthan
Student No.: 16054352

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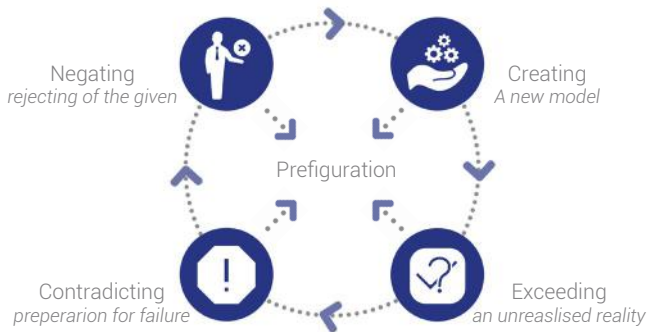
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Introduction

Prefigurative Architecture

"Everyone thinks, everyone speaks [...], but the prevailing division of labour and configuration of society ensures that only certain classes of people are authorised to think." (Boano & Kelling, 2013). We currently live in a world where only the elite few make decisions for the majority, this is proven to be a vicious cycle. The ever-expanding symptom of Capitalism of the 21st Century is creating greater divisions between people and classes. Ernst Bloch, a 'Humanist Marxist' recognised this division and calls it a "the struggle against the deshumanisation which culminates in capitalism until it is completely cancelled." (Dinerstein, 2014). Bloch expresses that there is a class struggle in the capitalist world, a world where we only look toward the end goal rather than the now, hence it will become a broken world. Humanity is still to grow beyond and is not able to be drive into a singular direction of thought. Hence, Bloch places the notion of the 'not yet' at the centre of humanity (Dinerstein, 2014).

Therefore, there needs to be a social change. Prefiguration is a strategy followed by many to create an alter-globalisation. Prefiguration is no utopian ideal, it is the act of doing. It doesn't set any rules or plans for an extended period, "it theorises through action through doing". (Maeckelbergh, 2011). This relates to Bloch's notion of the 'not yet'. Unlike Capitalism and other ideals, which predetermines the livelihoods of society, prefiguration develops an understanding through experience of the here and now and creates an alternative through practice.



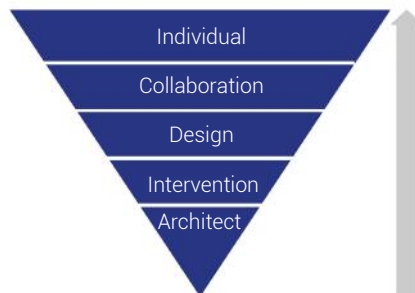
Prefiguration self-access itself, "it aims to look inward towards the movement itself as a community to be culturally transformed." (Maeckelbergh, 2011). The way prefiguration works is by not trying to alter political structures with a long-lasting it organisation. The movement explores to different experiments of social and political interventions which focus on the community and the individual, highlighting the importance of identity, livelihood and culture. To tackle the issue of the individual horizontal networks which are cultural, unorganised and proceeds without a goal are created. This process will have benefits but also may have drawbacks. Ana Dinerstein (2014) explains that there are four ways of achieving an autonomy reality, which directly links to a prefiguration, these are "negating, creating, contradicting and excess".

This creates a circular system where the “means are the result of the past ends and the result in future ends...” (Maeckelbergh, 2011). Therefore, the key element is the process, which can develop over time through scale, location and culture.

Prefiguration is expanding and creating cross-disciplinary platforms which highlight political discrepancies with the capitalist system and has allowed for urban social movements in form of architecture (Material Politics, 2016). In recent years, architecture has been guided by the market forces to determine who we design for, shaping our profession to only serve a few, the high class. However, architecture has been and has got the potential to provide good design to the masses. Samuel Mockbee states, architects should “stand for solutions that service a community’s physical and social needs, and not just the complacent status quo” (Bell, 2004). The focus of the architect must shift to provide quality to all citizens, including the underprivileged and underserved. Thus, this “challenges structures of domination and, in the process, calls capitalism itself into question.” (Jones & Card, 2011).

Architecture needs to expand to meet a political engagement. Designing with political engagement encourages “architectural ideas, strategies, practices and values are developed and disseminated in collaboration and contestation with greater society”. (Bell & Wakeford, 2008). This design process enables modes of collaboration with architects, clients and the labour force, forming a horizontal approach to design, where there is no hierarchy and where all parties are empowered. A bottom-up approach to architecture.

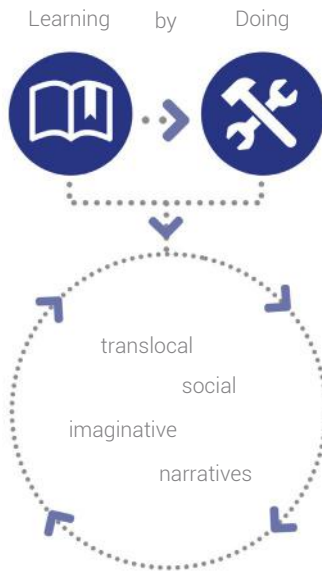
Prefiguratively Architecture is about the individual, the community and its culture. It’s the redefinition of architecture, a transformation “from a reactive process to a proactive one” (Bell & Wakeford, 2008). This creates the emancipation of the design process, freeing architecture to reflect the individual and not create and determine a universal standard. This will foster a human relationships and a stronger sense of design, community and politics. As the foundation of prefigurative architecture is not a fixed identity, a physical place, or a social role, but the human relations which we share life.” (Zibechi, 2014).



Post-war Collective

Robust Architecture Workshop

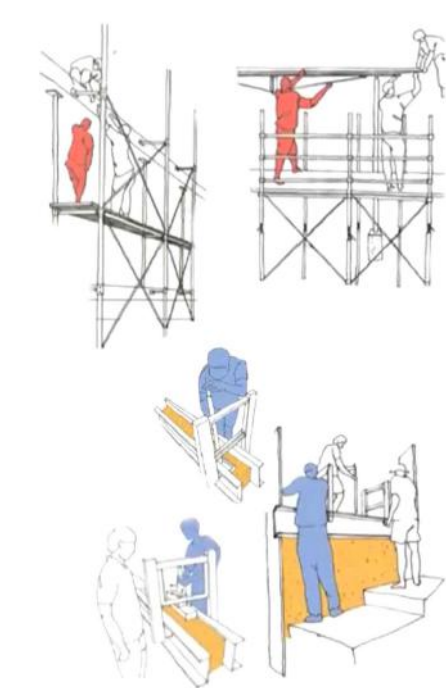




Sri Lanka has been going through a brutal civil war which lasted 25 years. Now, the war is over it is time to de-militarise and discharge soldiers from the army. Many soldiers were young when joining the army and never finished their formal education, having to leave their regiments they are left to re-integrate into society with a few skills.

The Post-war Collective is a project has challenged this by creating a community library on a former military base, built by discharged soldier. The project used relatively simple construction methods so the soldiers can learn key construction skills in Sri Lanka. McFarlane (2001) expresses the importance in learning through construction as "...an assemblage of learning-by-doing that is at once social, practical, material, imaginative and translocal, and... translations between information... narratives of change, and circulating tactics." The Post-War collective prefigures as it has recuperated, built labour workforces and fostered sustainable developments but moreover, it disseminated knowledge through the sharing building skills, hence enabling circulate pedagogy as the soldiers will proceed and teach others in the future.

Post-war Collective
Robust Architecture Workshop





Through the act of the building process of the volunteering soldiers, the community library is de-commodified. However, Leandro Minuchin (2016) explains decommodification goes beyond volunteerism, “de-commodification of the moment of construction extends beyond the nonpayment of the labour force involved in the building process. It impregnates and defines the types of programmes, relations and subjects that populate the autonomous specialities.” The project does go beyond the non-payment of labour is exchanged for build knowledge. It provides techno-popular knowledge to soldiers so they may be integrated into society and provides the community access to knowledge and facilities which they lacked through self-sufficient means.

The Post-war collective project seemed to be very much dictated by the architect and their vision. The project could have been greater if the architects followed a bottom-up approach by creating a relationship between knowledge, participation and empowerment, where “a direct experience of people determining their own environment” (Blundell-Jones, 2005) and allowing the wider community to be involved in the design and construction process.

Tiuna el Fuerte Cultural Park

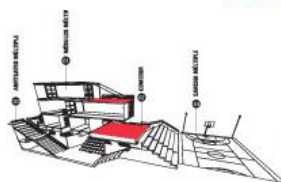
LAB.PRO.FAB.



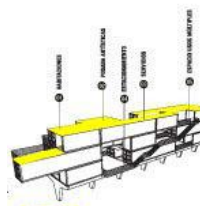
NAVE 1 2005 - 2008



NAVE 2 2009 - 2009



NAVE 3 2012 - Escavación



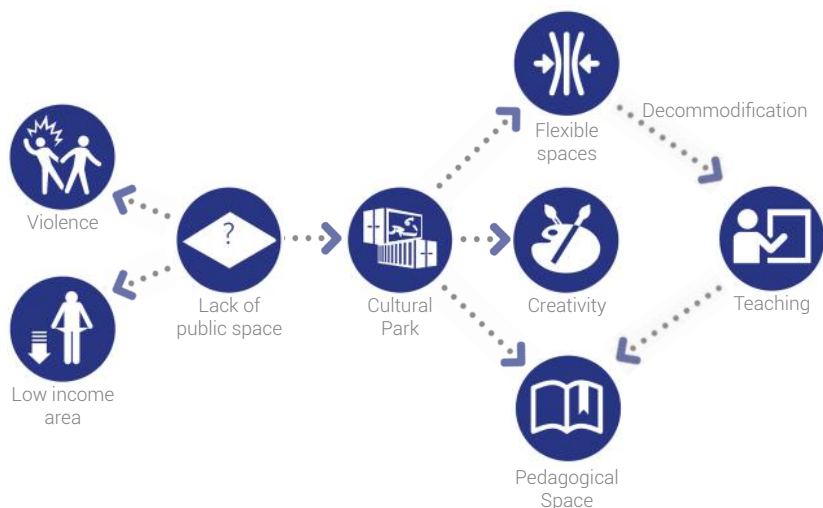
NAVE 4 2009 - Construcción



NAVE 5 2009 - Construcción



2.3



Tiuna el Fuerte Cultural Park is a learning and reactional centre in Caracas. It is in a low-income area on a former parking lot and strives to provide an alternative to violence for the youths by encouraging personal development programmes through the means of artistic expression.

Raul Zibechi (2012) expressed that, “productive work is educational if it is transformative; that is, if it is not only productive but a way of building human relationships.” A key element of the Cultural Park is that the space is to provide a space for children to learn and express themselves in creative ways. Producing a horizontal platform where the youths are enabled to express themselves without a competitive and hierarchical systems, individuals can exchange their experiences and knowledge liberally – developing relationships.

The creation of a new public space can be linked to Henri Lefebvre's “representation of space – act to “pin down” inseparable connection between places, people actions and things.” (Simone, 2004) Tiuna el Fuerte has opened a new public space in an area where there was a lack of social infrastructure and interactions. This liberated space has provided the community with a social morphology: it is to live experience, in the form of a living organism. (Lefebvre, 1991). What Lefebvre talks about is that a space is a place to live and experience which forms social communities. The Cultural Park does this, it “facilitates the interchange, self-expression, formation, recreation and inclusion of lower income youth” (Architecture and Humanity, 2012) and the wider community.

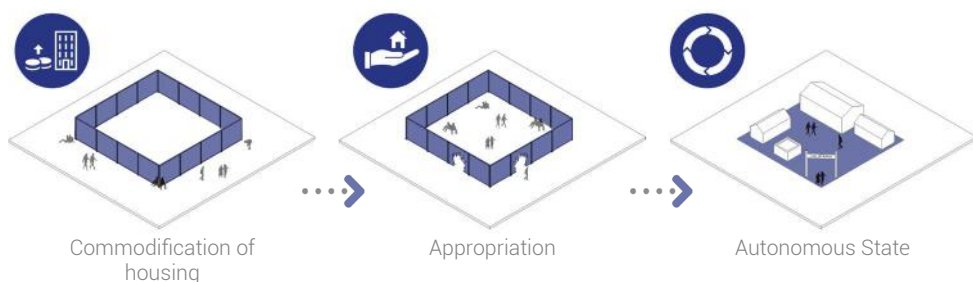
As the project grew in scale, it started to include flexible spaces that organisations or individuals may use, but in exchange they must teach a course to the youth. This de-commodifies the units, shifting the exchange value to a pedagogical value. The flexible spaces are “capable of different social users” and “capable of different physical arrangements” (Schneider & Till, 2005), providing a range of activities and organisations teaching the young people of Caracas.

The Freetown of Christiania

Copenhagen, Denmark



3.1



The Capitalist nature of Copenhagen was growing in the 1960s. This encouraged a group of activists to rebel against the consumer society which materialised, alienated and commodified, and wanted it to be replaced by “practical socialism that enables participation and self-determination to the individual person” (Thörn, et al., 2011). The group occupied an abandoned military base in the centre of the city. The experiment created a community with participatory ideals - following anarchist, squatter and socialist movements.

The citizens of Christiania opposed market values, so individuals could dwell freely within the community by either occupying abandoned buildings or building your own home and workspace. The bottom-up approach creates a horizontal form of democracy which strives “for consensus and processes in which attempts are made to ensure that everyone is heard and new relationships are created” (Sitrin, 2014). Sitrin express the exact notion of what Christiania wanted to create - a necessary change of a non-hierarchical system that does not isolate but rather highlights every individual and establishes a real democracy.

The Freetown of Christiania

Copenhagen, Denmark



3.2



3.3



3.4



The Freetown was part of the autonomous movement in Europe. The movement highlighted the struggles of mainstream politics and social systems in place. Christiania was seen as the core roots of a post-capitalist world. Lefebvre has always imagined a future where the needs of people are not valued through economic means, where different classes live together, where equality and differences are the basis of our social and political life. (Marcuse & Madden, 2016).

The community welcomes everyone – it includes the excluded. Rancière describes this as 'Politics proper', "...to question the given... to question the whole and its partitioned spaces, and to verify the equality of any speaking being to any other speaking being." (Boano & Kelling, 2013). Christiania brings social rejects, homeless, drug addicts and mentally incapable together to live freely and as equals with a society that does not have social parameters.

However, even though Christiania proclaims itself as being an autonomous state and anti-capitalist the Freetown had to collaborate with the government and pay taxes for water and electricity. But on the other hand, it was a small price to pay to live equally within a self-governing system.

Mad Housers

Atlanta, Georgia, USA



4.1



4.2



4.3



The idea of a society is an illusion, where many are expelled by through homelessness and joblessness. A group of young activist architects called Mad Housers have taken a step to include the excluded by providing homes for the homeless. They designed modest huts and pods which provided a safe and lockable space to sleep and storage are made of recycles and salvaged materials.

The commodification of housing is based on payment which provides a profit. However, the ability to pay for shelter is unequal, however the need for a place to live is universal (Marcuse & Madden, 2016). The Mad Housers have highlighted this inequality by constructing shelters without any permits or permissions or the landowners. The group designed two types of shelters, one being a hut and the other a low-lying design to be discrete. These homes are usually set up where homeless population were not noticed too much, such as highway underpasses and other lost urban spaces.

The group also tries to give individuals a home coming gift when they can, which normally is a bicycle and a mobile phone, which even without a service provider can be used to phone emergency numbers.

A "perpetual social visibility within the community (and invisibility in the eyes of the state) becomes an asset that enables the mechanisms of "a self-sufficient and self-run society" (Appadurai, 2001). Appadurai talks about how communities that are not governed become post-capitalist states, which the Mad Houses have archived. These homeless camps become autonomous societies where the use of water collection strategies and off the grid generators are utilised. The Mad Houser group has empowered the homeless people, allowing them to take control of their own environment and "combat the pervasive depression and personality disintegration among homeless people." (Architecture for Humanity, 2002)

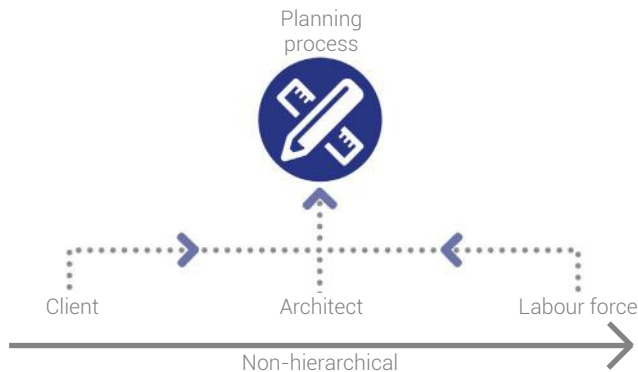
The guerrilla tactics of the Mad Housers has creates controversy within the wider communities and many cities decide to demolish the communities. However, Butler argues that informal settlements create true spaces - organisations of the people that interact with each other, a space which "lies between people living together" (Butler, 2011) can take place anywhere and can always reformed.

Sun Moon Lake

Hsieh Ying-chun



5.1



Hsieh Ying-chun is an architect who specialises in architecture in natural disaster stricken zones. He could be defined as an activist architect, an architect who seeks to engage with the community and look for a need to design in the community. (Bell & Wakeford, 2008). Hsieh left his conventional architectural practice and started designing for abandoned communities.

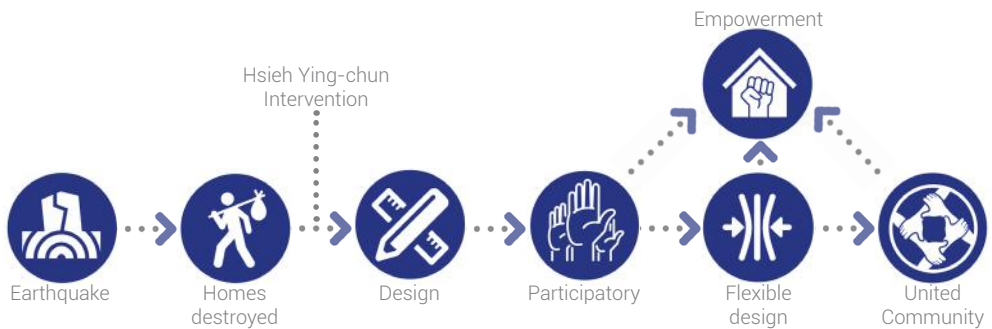
The rural Sun Moon Lake and its wider context was hit by a major earthquake in 1999, destroying many homes and destroying the livelihoods of communities. Hsieh Ying-chun engaged the community and proposed a self-reliant and community empowerment approach to design.

Hsieh re-established traditionally used construction methods and materials and altered them to be easier and inexpensive to assemble. This enabled a self-building architecture that creates a participation of the architect, the builders and the community which are all engaged in the design and construction of the building. Giancarlo De Carlo believes in this practice of architecture, he writes, "All barriers between builders and users must be abolished, so that building and using become two different parts of the same planning process." (Blundell Jones, 2005). De Carlo expresses that there needs to be a closer relationship in the construction process, a need for participation and re-empowerment of the user. Hsieh succeeds in this, as the altered construction systems allows self-build possibility, where only the use of basic tools is used.

Sun Moon Lake

Hsieh Ying-chun





De Carlo also believed in the rejection of decision making by one individual and rather move to joint process. (Blundell Jones, 2005). A joint process produces a strong community spirit through the exploration of ideas. The Sun Moon Lake project's social interaction through architecture has provided a key role in uniting the people the tribe after the disaster.

Hsieh designs for the Sun Moon Lake project are flexible spaces with a few fixed points, leaving open floor plan and bare walls for residence to decorate and manipulate. Arsène-Henri, a French architects, says that flexible housing is "a private domain that will fulfil each occupant's expectation...[it] aims to provide a space which can accommodate the vicissitudes of everyday use over the long term" (Schneider & Till, 2005). Arsène-Henri The resident is in control of their own home and make it their own, giving it identity. Hsieh Ying-chun again celebrates the notion of participation and empowerment in his project without presuming how one lives.

List of Illustrations

- 1.1 LafargeHolcim Foundation. (2016). Post-war: Collective: Post-war collective community library. Retrieved from <https://www.lafargeholcim-foundation.org/Projects/post-war-collective>.
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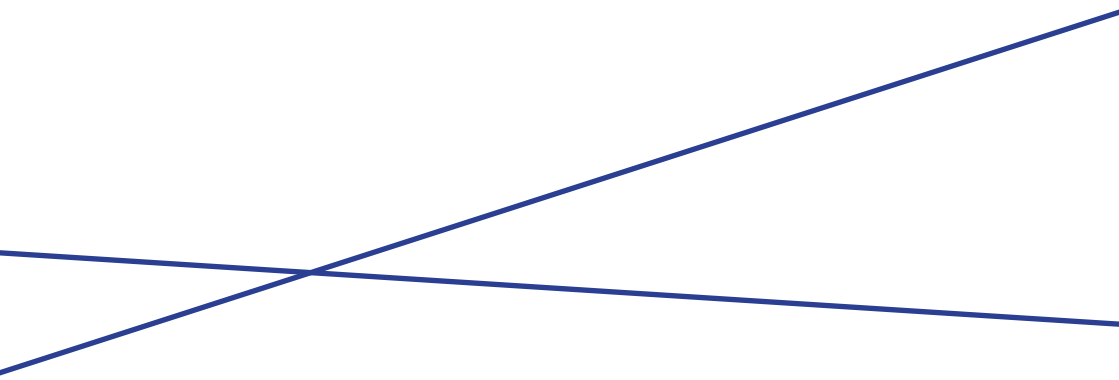
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Prefigurative Architecture

COMMUNITY LINK

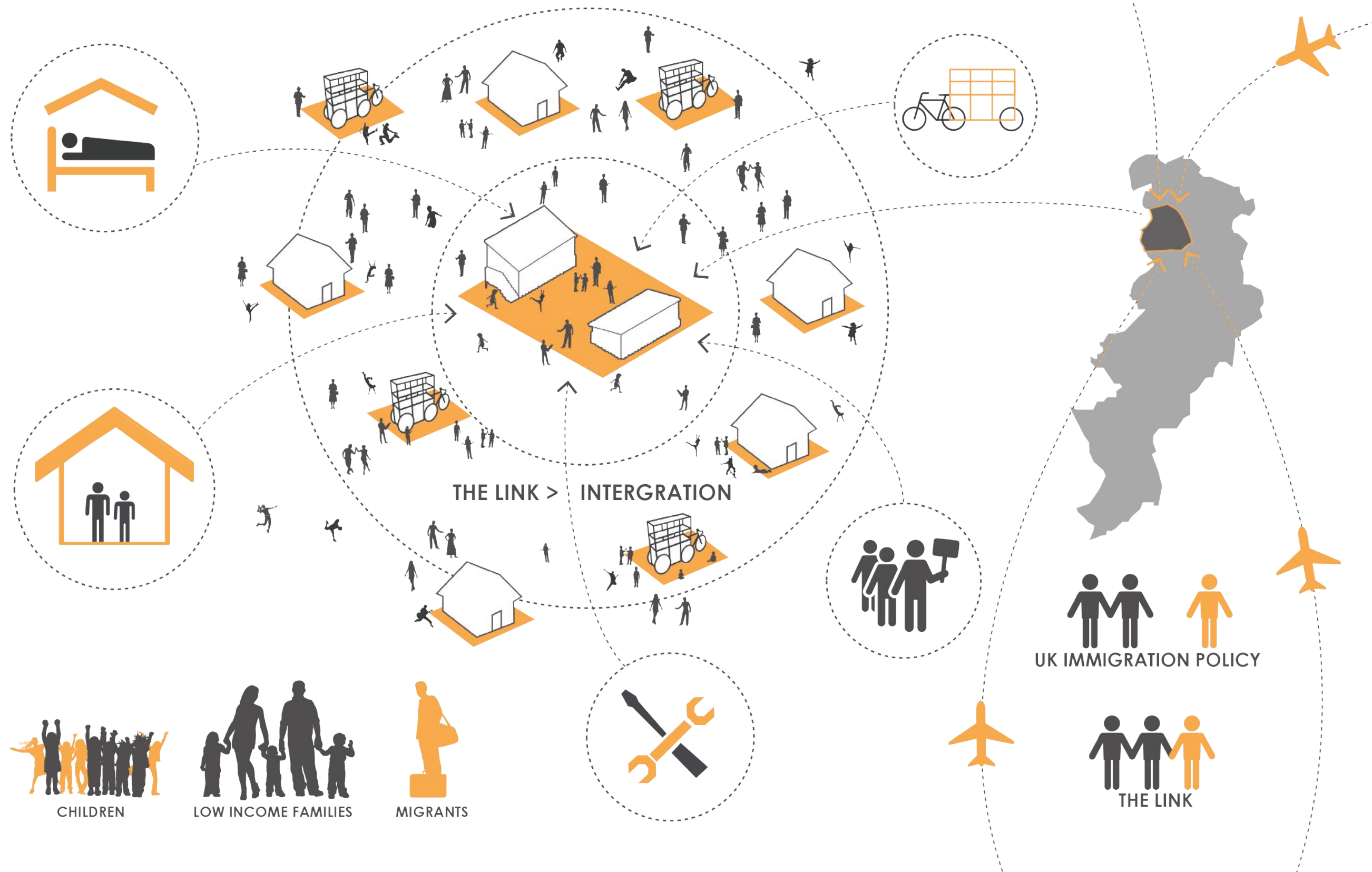
Andrada Calin
Stella Charbit
William Davidson
Adriann Jeevananthan
James Killeavy

COMMUNITY LINK

We focus on the **failed integration** of low income families, currently not catered for by political infrastructure.

This spatial experiment will facilitate and accelerate the process of integration of families into society.

Pedagogical space and cultural infrastructure can **challenge the unequal societal conditions** and aims to carve out new economic, cultural, social and political relations. [McFarlane]



Context

Cheetham Hill



“A lack of integration of immigrants has resulted in British hostility towards immigration.”
- [Oxford Migration Observatory, 2016]

Image Source : <http://www.northernsoul.me.uk/photos-cheetham-hill/>

There is no consensus on the meaning and application of the notion of integration.

Within government organisations “integration is a chaotic concept: a word used by many but understood differently by most.” [Ager, 2004].

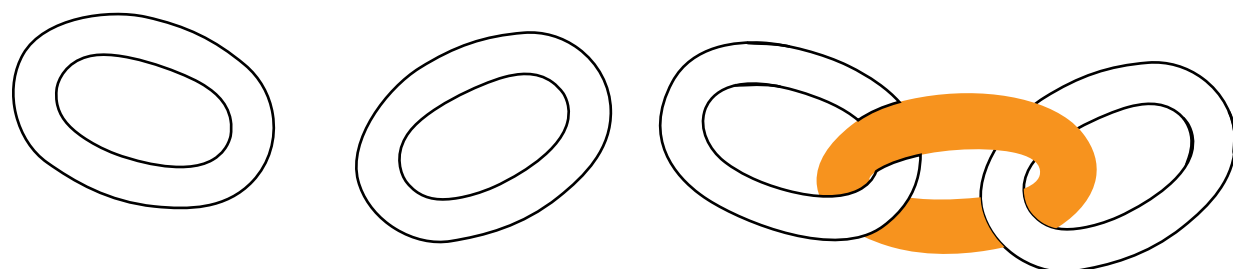
“Government policy initiatives need to explicitly define what is meant by integration, which specific area is targeted, and how success will be measured.”

- [Galandini, S. and Lessard-Phillips, L., 2015]

How can we provide this in Cheetham Hill, an area famous for migration?

“Integration is mainly presented in the media as a one-way process, with the onus being on immigrants to adapt.” [Galandini, S. and Lessard-Phillips, L., 2015]

Missing link



Ignoring the issue



Finding a Solution

“...placelessness has become the essential feature of the modern condition, and a very acute and painful one in many cases.”

[Escobar 2001]

The Indicators of Integration

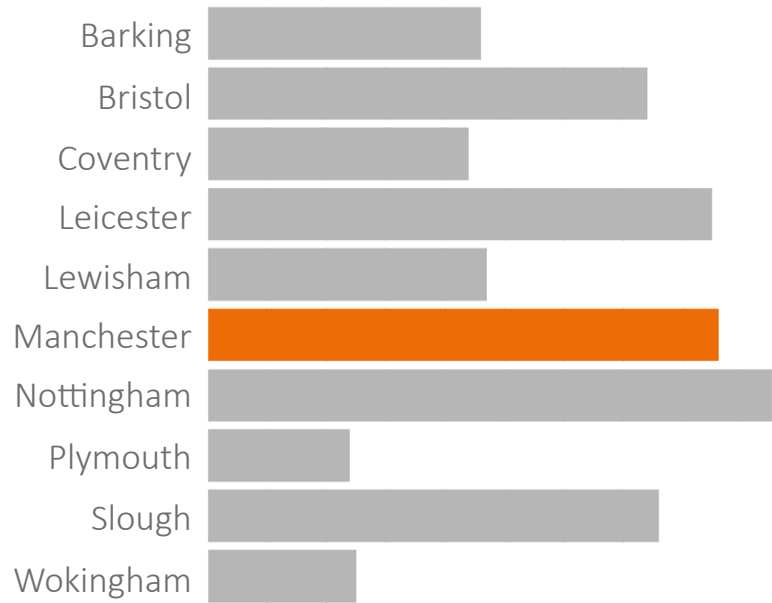


[Ager, A. and Strang, A., 2004]

Ethnicity Groups

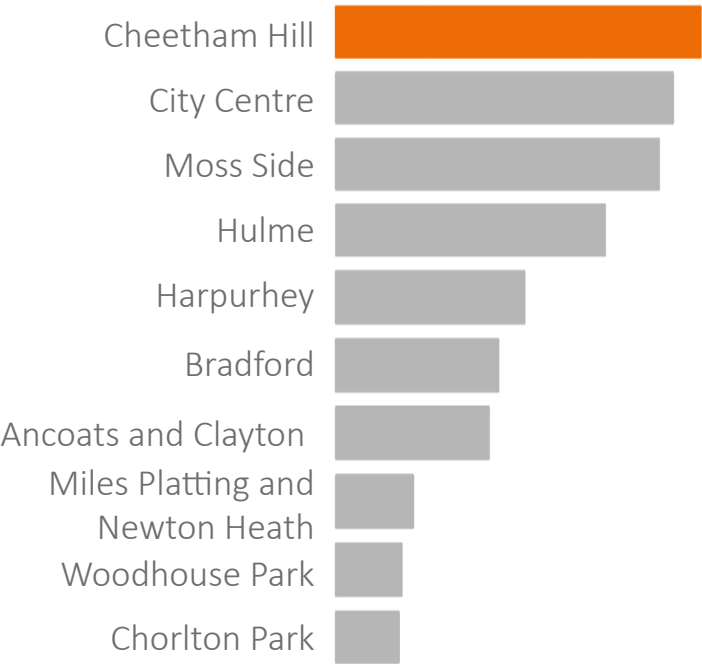
“Ethnicity appears to play an important role in the degree of integration, regardless of country of birth.” [Galandini, S. and Lessard-Phillips, L., 2015]

Net International Migration Rate (2009)



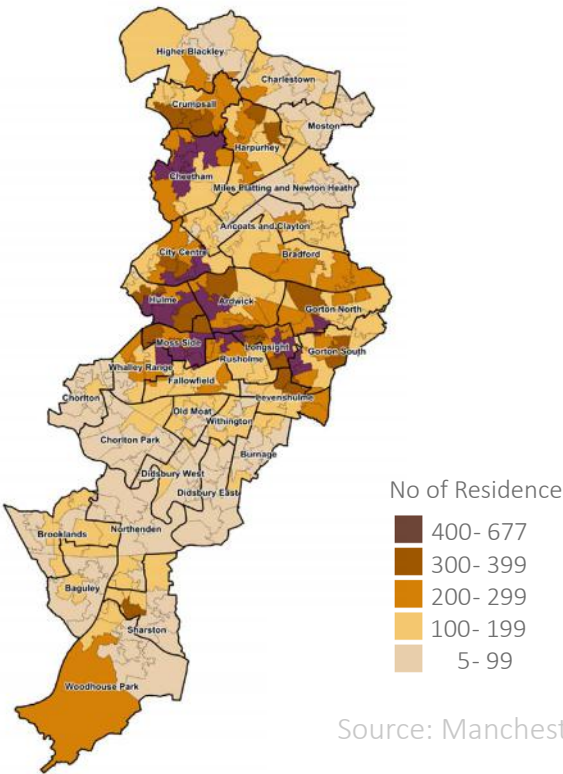
Source: migrationwatchuk.org, 2010

Residents arriving in the UK (between 2001 and 2011)



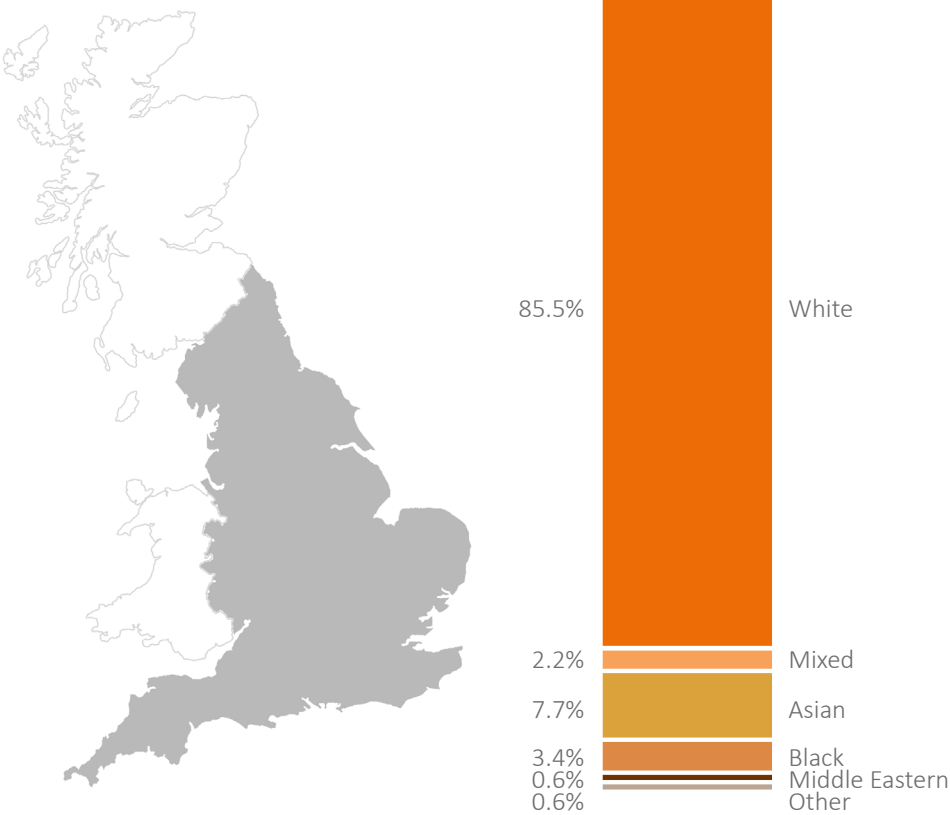
Source: Manchester City Council, 2015

Location of residents arriving in the UK (between 2004 and 2009)

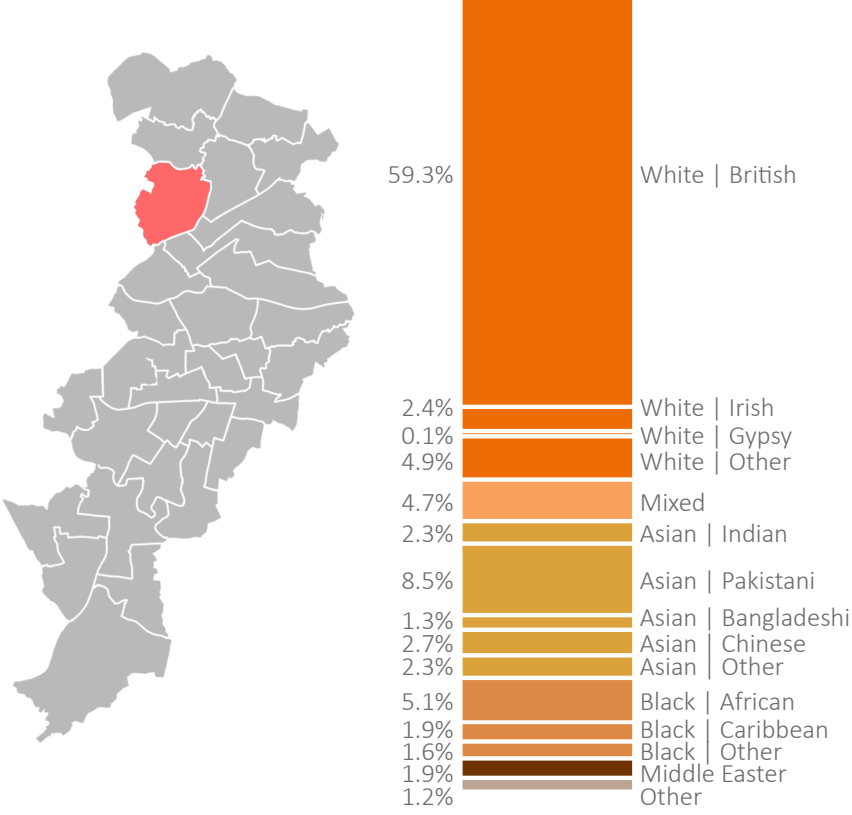


Source: Manchester City Council, 2015

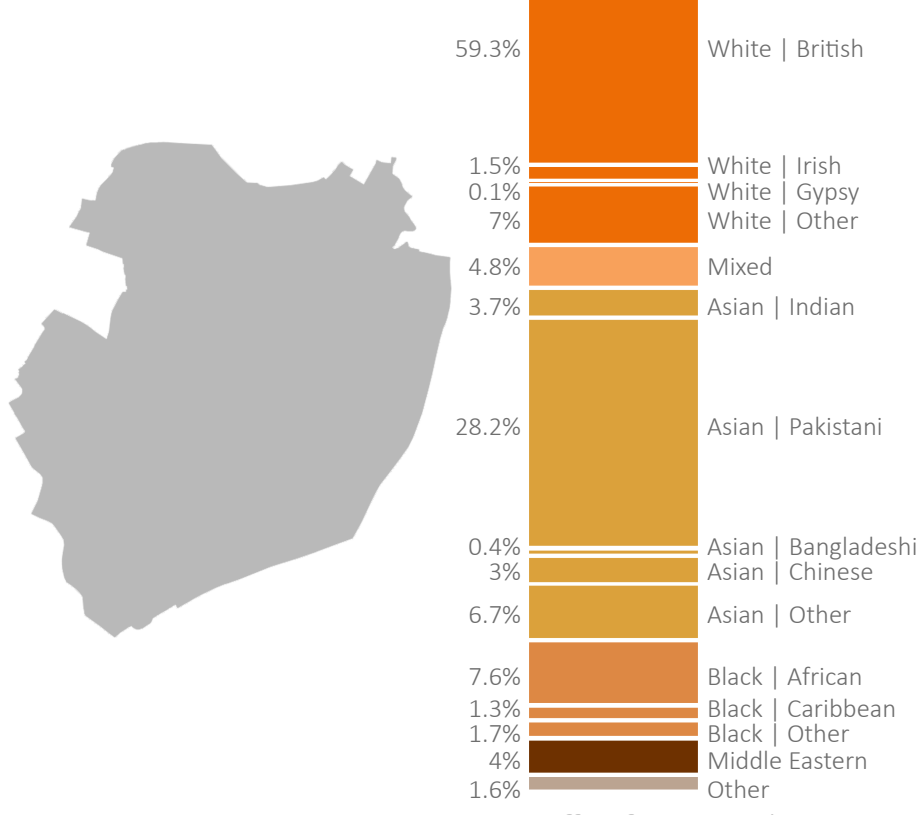
England
Population- 53,012,456



Manchester
Population- 503,127

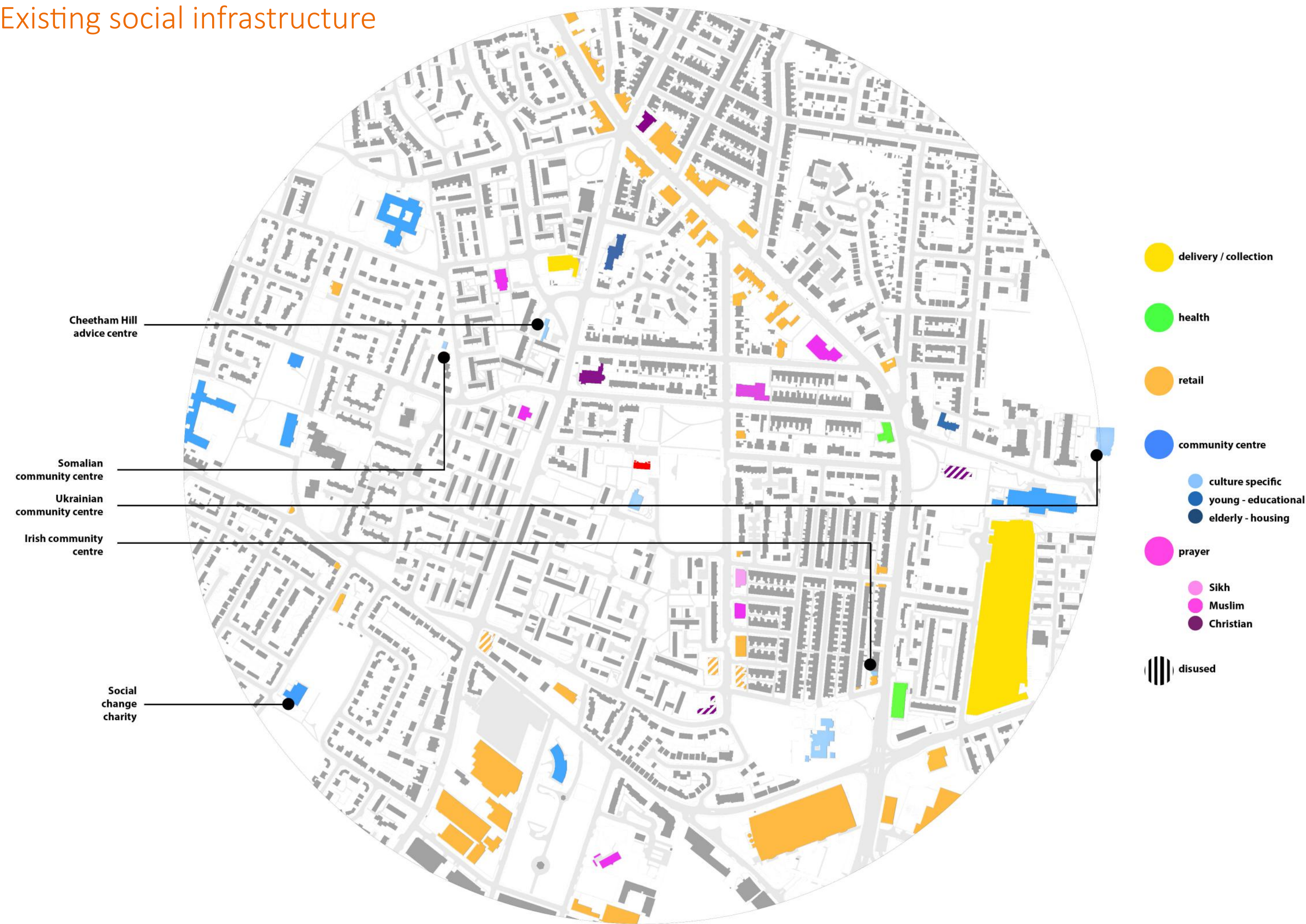


Cheetham Hill
Population- 22,562



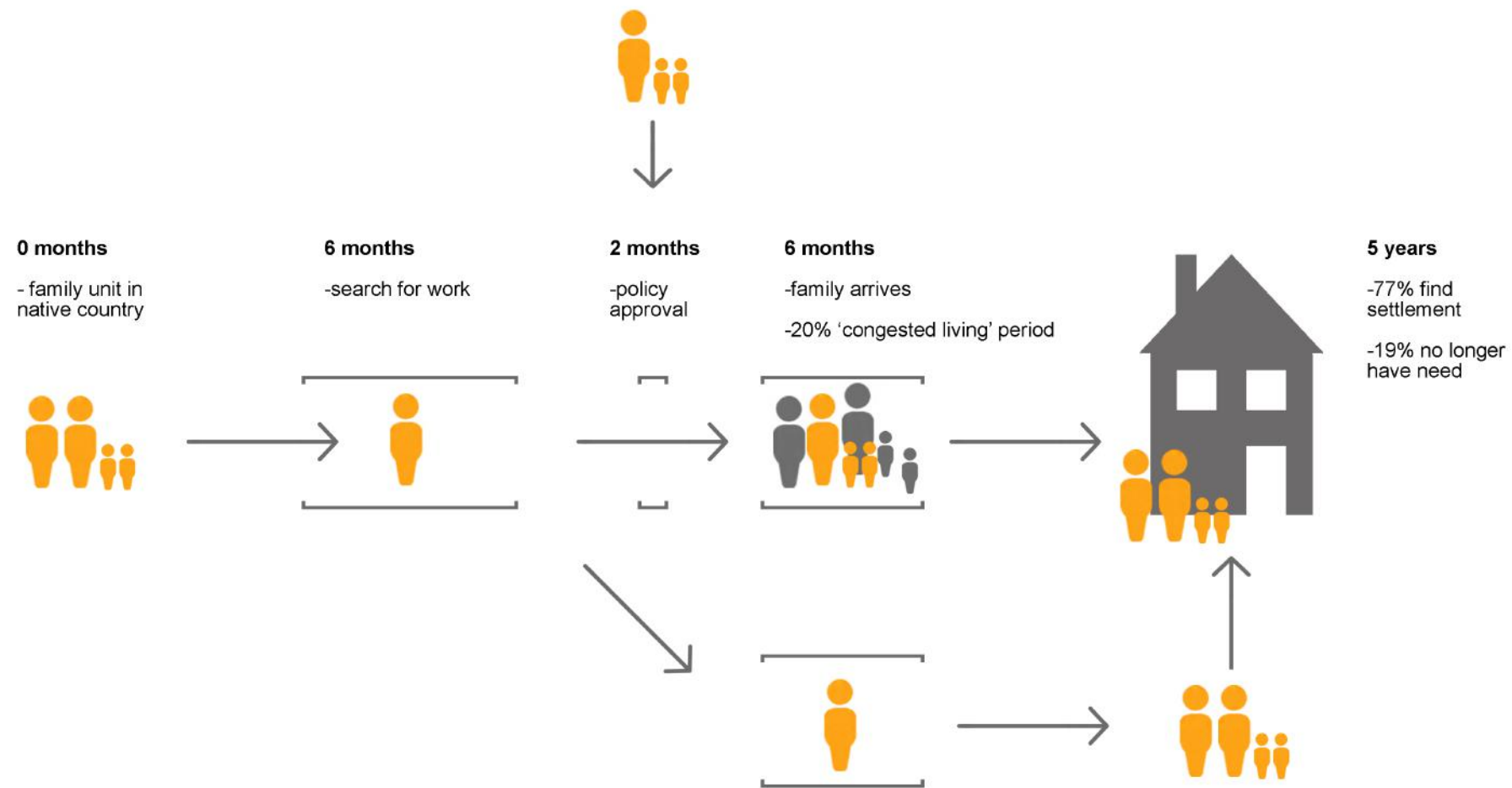
Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011
(Updated 2013)

Existing social infrastructure



IMMIGRATION PATTERNS & POLICY

-segregated migration



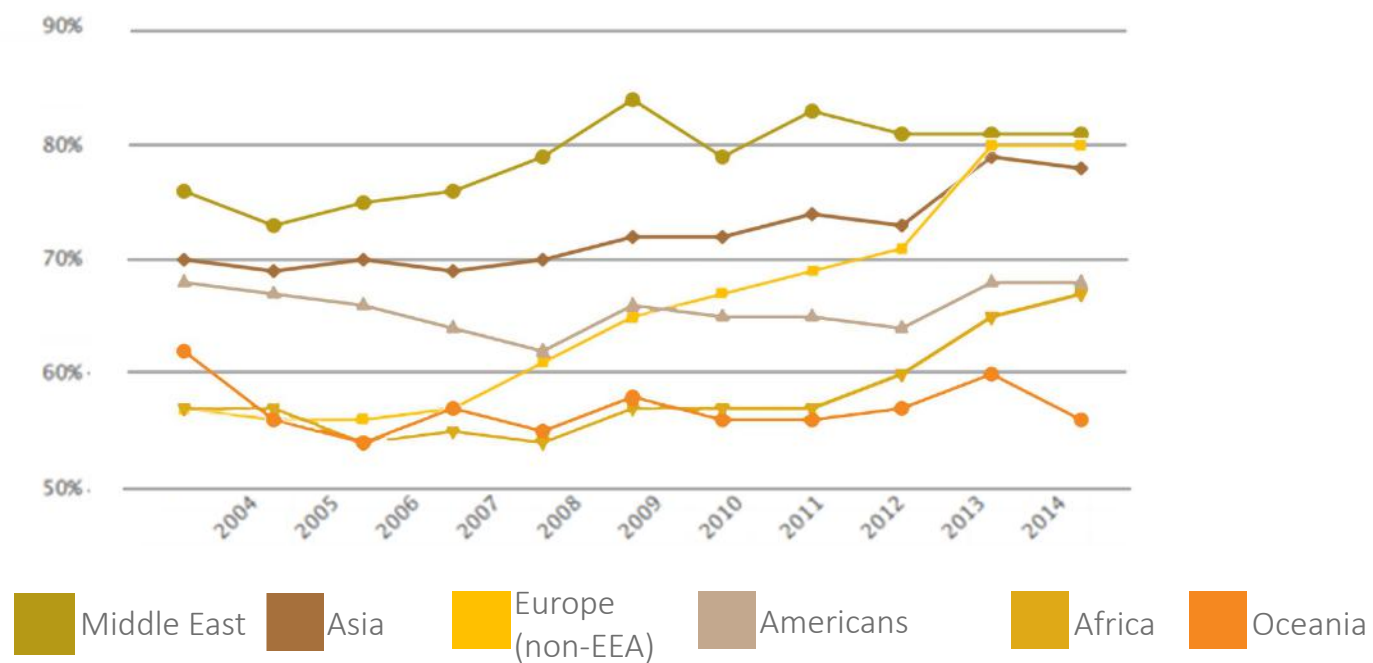
75%

Migrating Women reunified with partner or family after 6 months

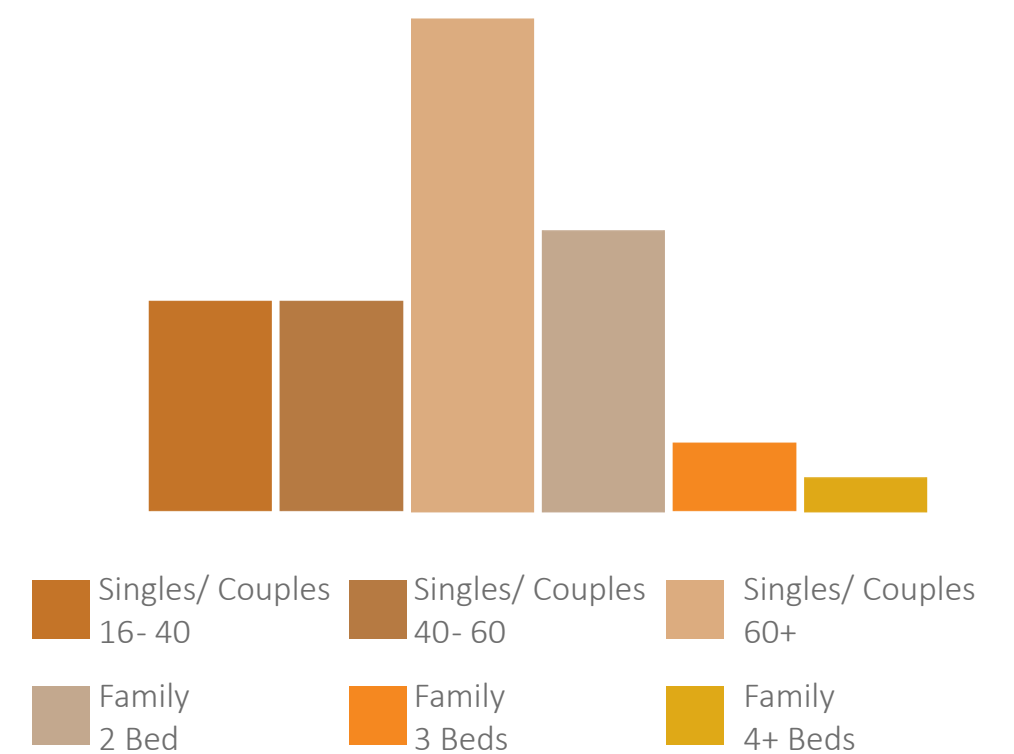
15%

Migrating children reunified with family after 6 months

Percentage female of marital partner migrants

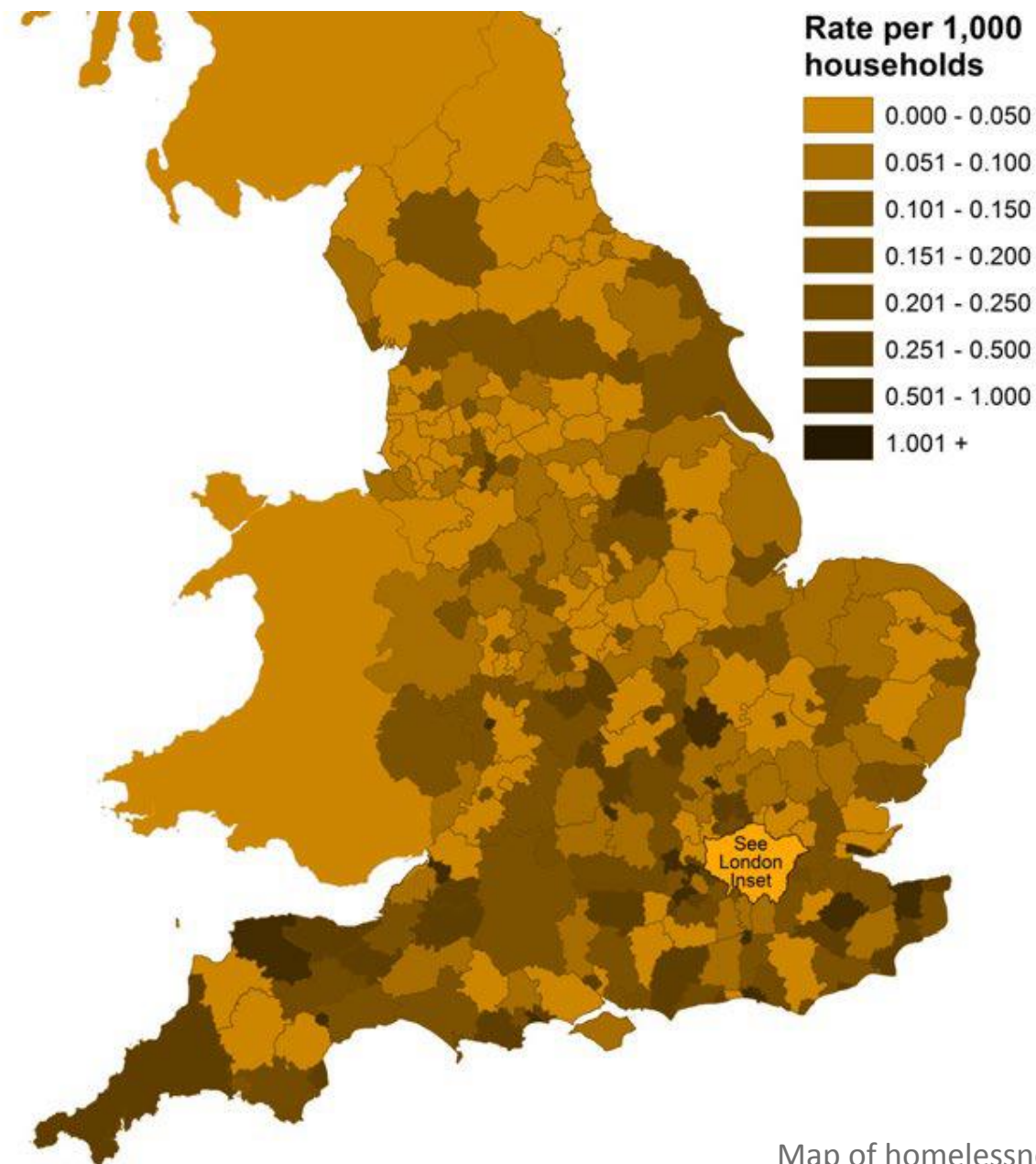


Cheetham Hill - Housing Availability



"...the public are not aware of facts about migration trends and policies."

- The Migration Observatory, 2015



Map of homelessness



If you live permanently in the UK, you'll usually be eligible for assistance. If you're from abroad, you may not be eligible because of your immigration status.

<https://www.gov.uk/emergency-housing-if-homeless>



Approximately 25% of homeless people in Manchester are EU / EEA nationals.

<http://www.citycentrevoice.co.uk/homelessness>

Reasons why migrants become destitute:

'local is now part of the global, that national interests are related to transnational systems, and the environment is an inherently global condition outside any single country's partial interests.' (De Caute, 2008)



They may not know about the benefits or services they are allowed to claim.



The people administering benefits and services may refuse them to migrants who are allowed to claim them, because they do not understand the rules or are administering them wrongly.



There may be delays in paying benefits or providing housing: this is a particular problem for people who have just got refugee status, for example.



Some people are in the UK with leave to remain on condition they can accommodate and support themselves with 'no recourse to public funds' and so cannot claim many benefits or apply for some council housing services.



Citizens of EEA countries may be told that they have 'no right to reside' in the UK or that the right to reside they have does not allow them to claim benefits or housing.

<http://www.housing-rights.info/people-who-are-destitute.php>

Thus, we can identify the areas that need intervention.

The Indicators of Integration



[Ager, A. and Strang, A., 2004]

Housing is a feature in Cheetham Hill that can catalyse the process of integration.

It is **preventing complete migration of the family unit**, thus integrating health and education will follow.

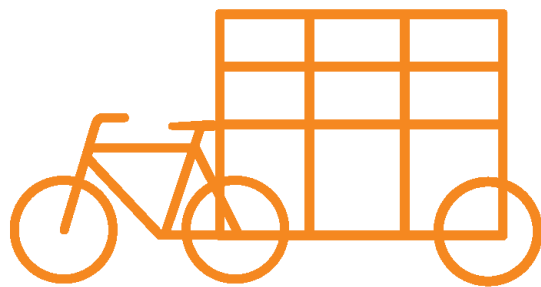
Three Key Elements of Integration



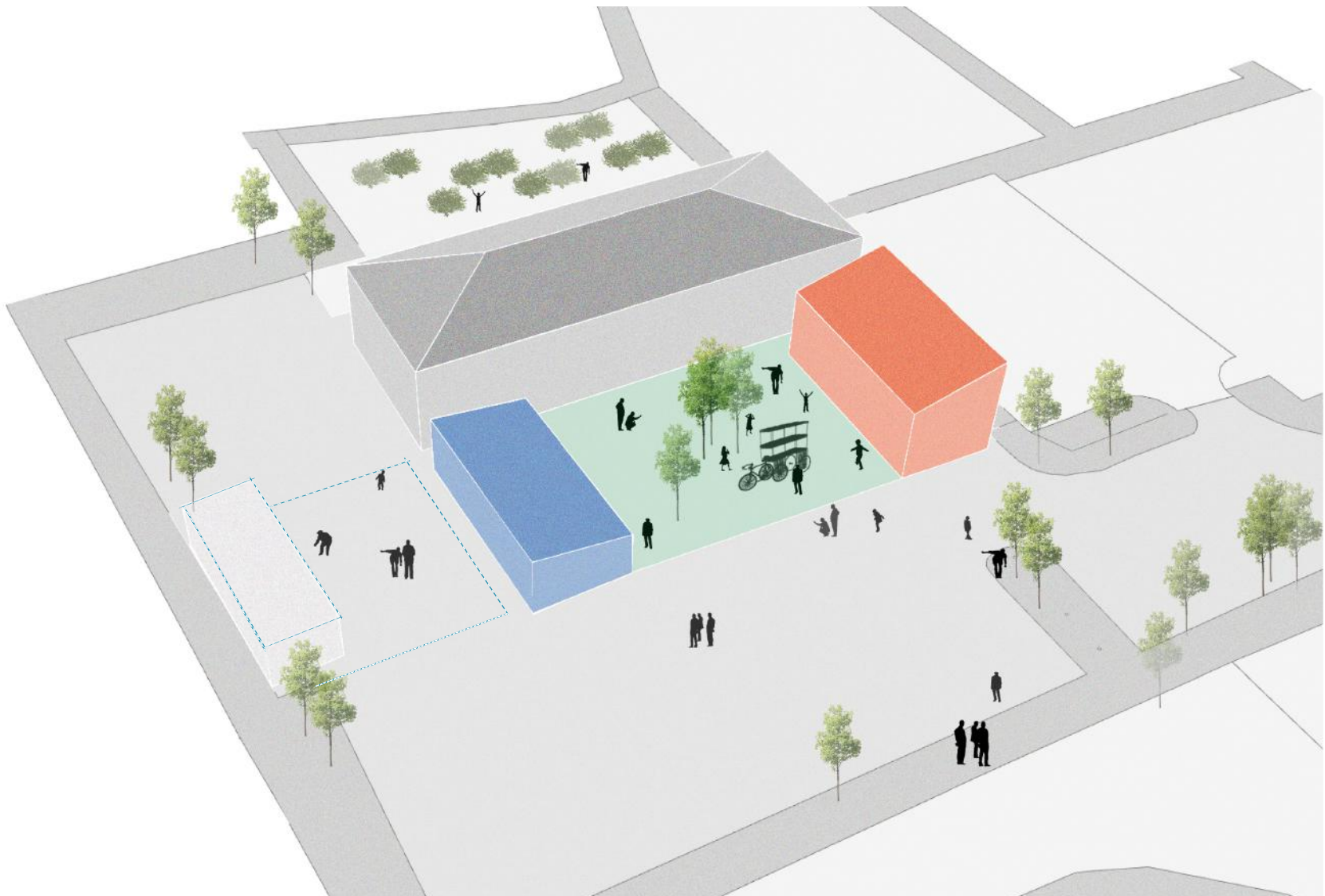
Connections with relevant public services.



Having sufficient linguistic competence, cultural knowledge, a sense of security and stability reflecting shared notions of nationhood and citizenship.



Social connection with their own community, social connections with members of other communities.



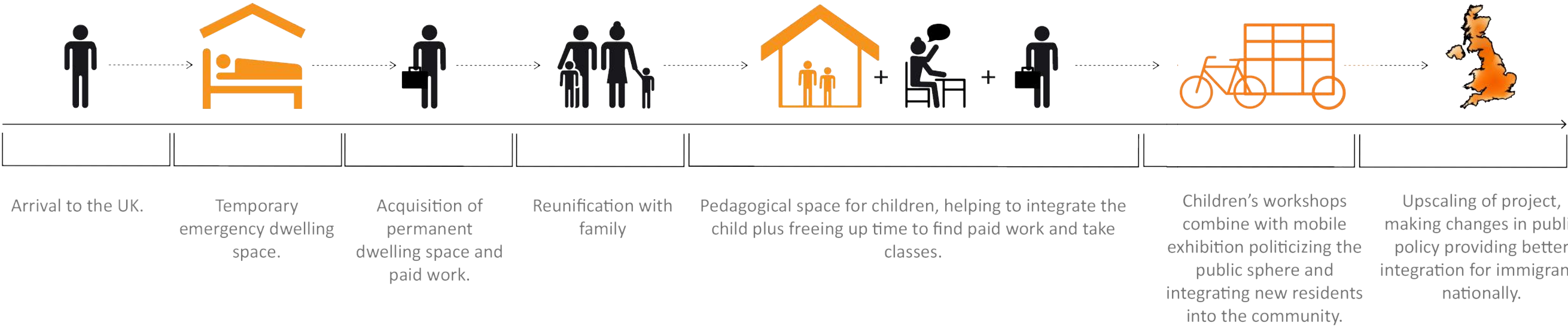
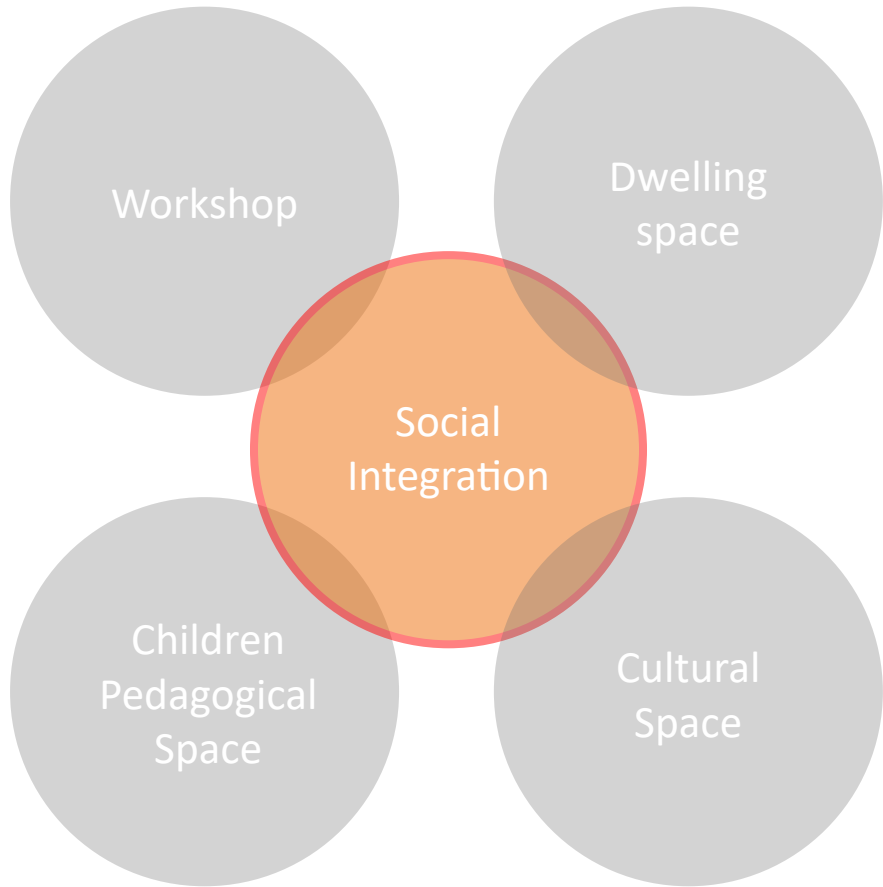
Existing
Community Centre

Workshop

Dwelling /
Pedagogical
Space

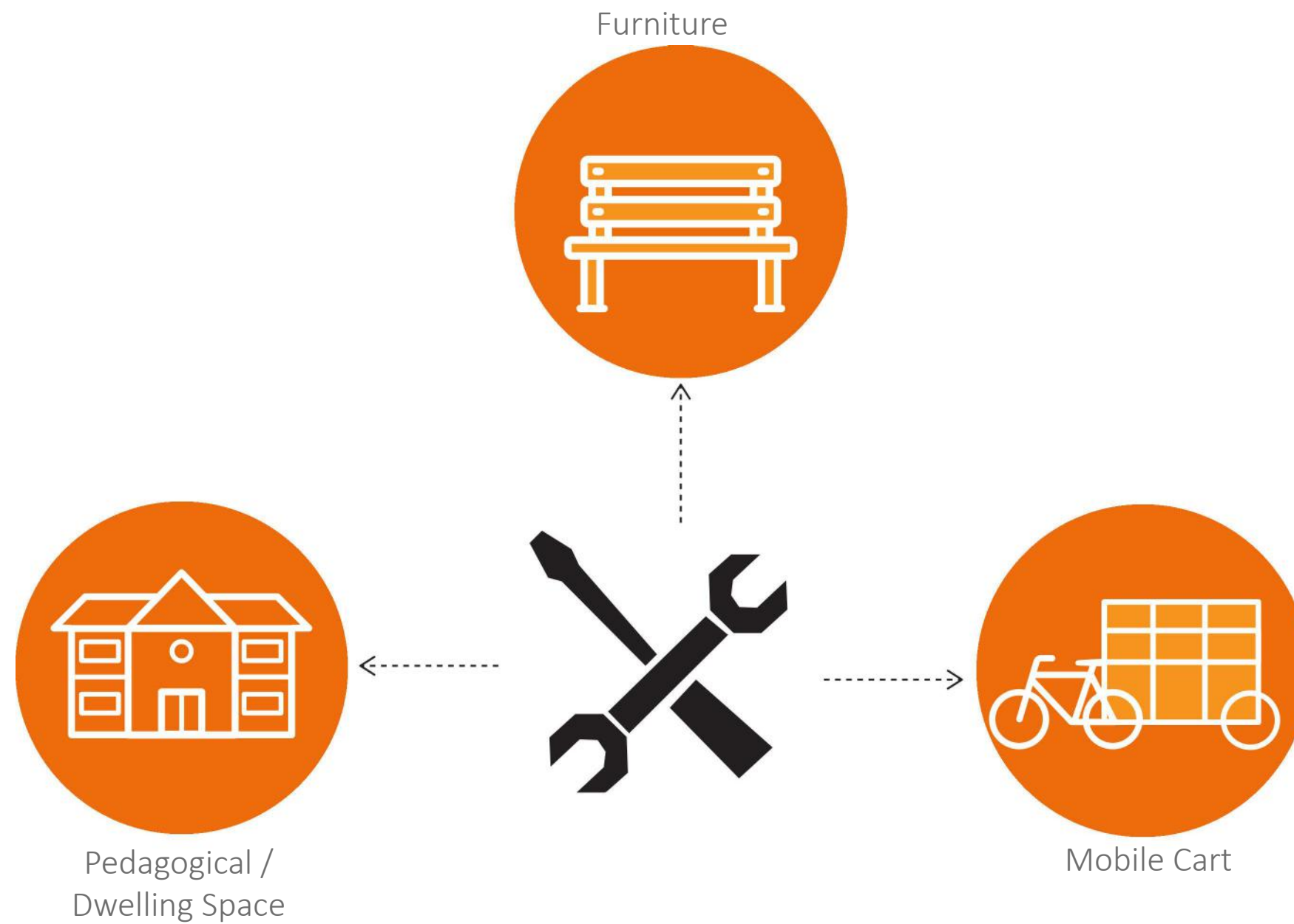
Existing
Workshop

The Proposal



The Workshop

the hearth of the community centre



“The principles of activism and volunteerism are folded back into constructive practices: the de-commodification of the moment of construction extends beyond the nonpayment of the labour force involved in the building process.”

[Leandro Minuchin, 2016]



Tiuna el Fuerte Cultural Park, Caracas, Venezuela

Representation of space – act to “pin down” inseparable connection between places, people actions and things [Simone, 2004].



Anti-social
behaviour



Community
Centre educates



Alternative to violence
through art



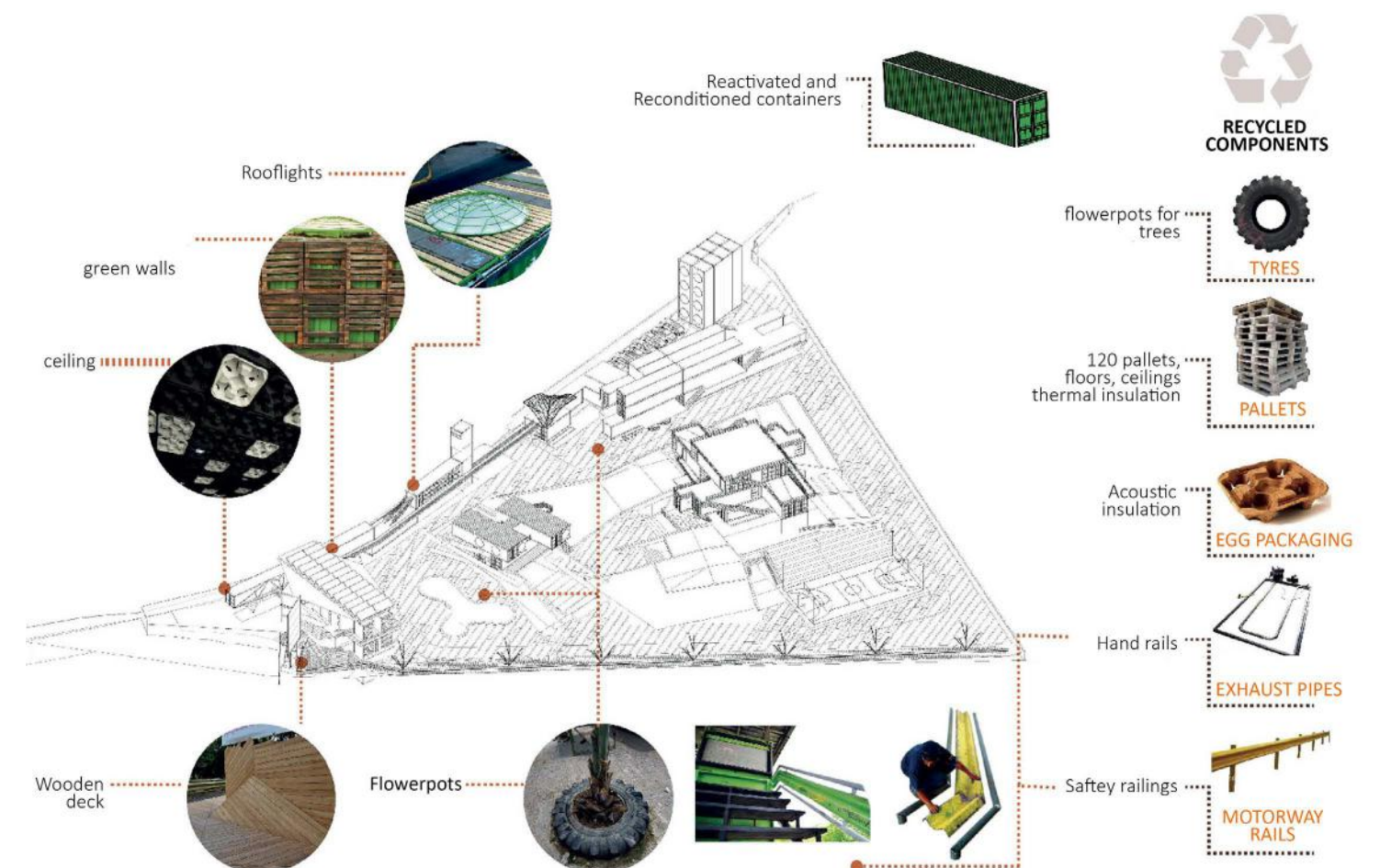
Organisations/
Individuales
needing a space



Use the community
Centre's spaces



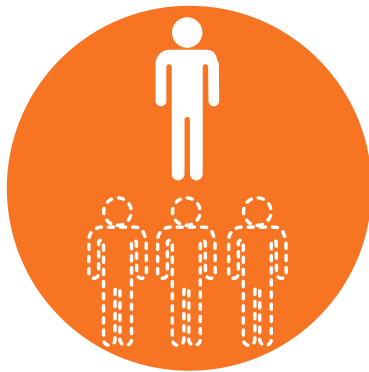
Pay the centre
through teaching



The Workshop

Princes trust enterprise program

The princes trust enterprise scheme is for 18 to 30 year olds, living in the UK and unemployed, or working fewer than 16 hours a week. The princes trust provides support to plan and test ideas and give you the opportunity to apply for funding.



De-commodification
Induviduals and organisations may use the workshops facilities but inexchange they will have to create a workshop day or teach at the Pedagogical Space.

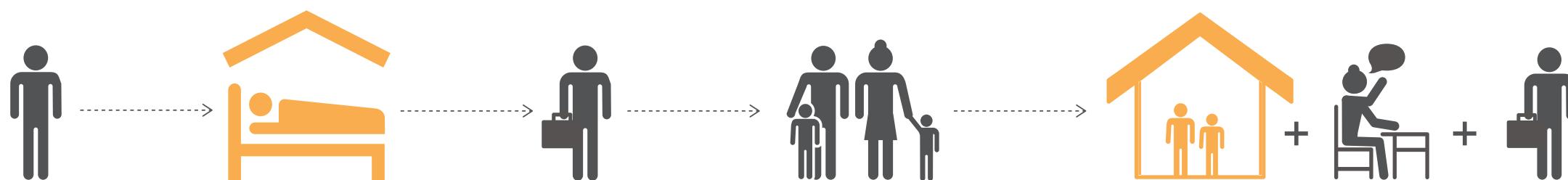
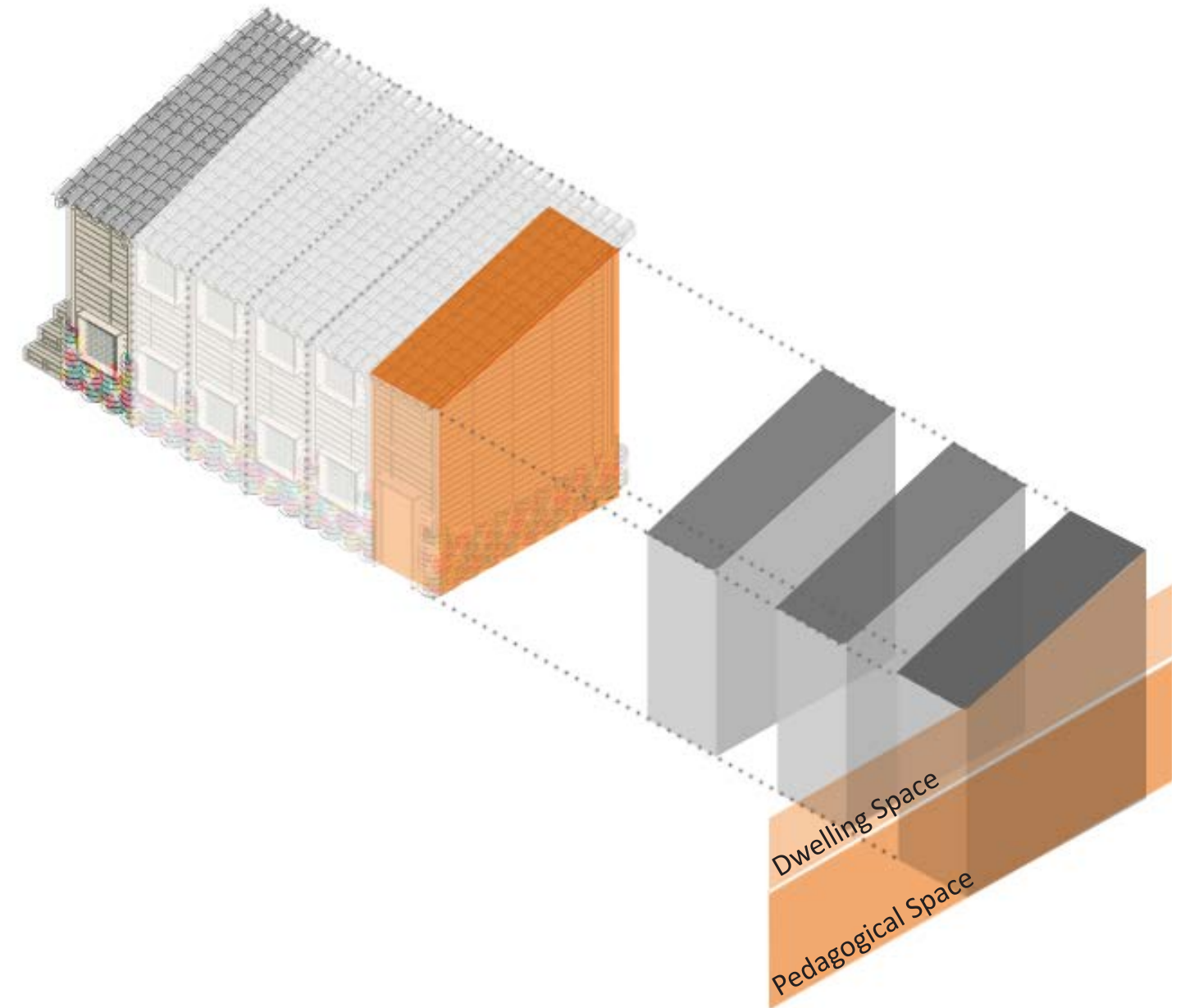
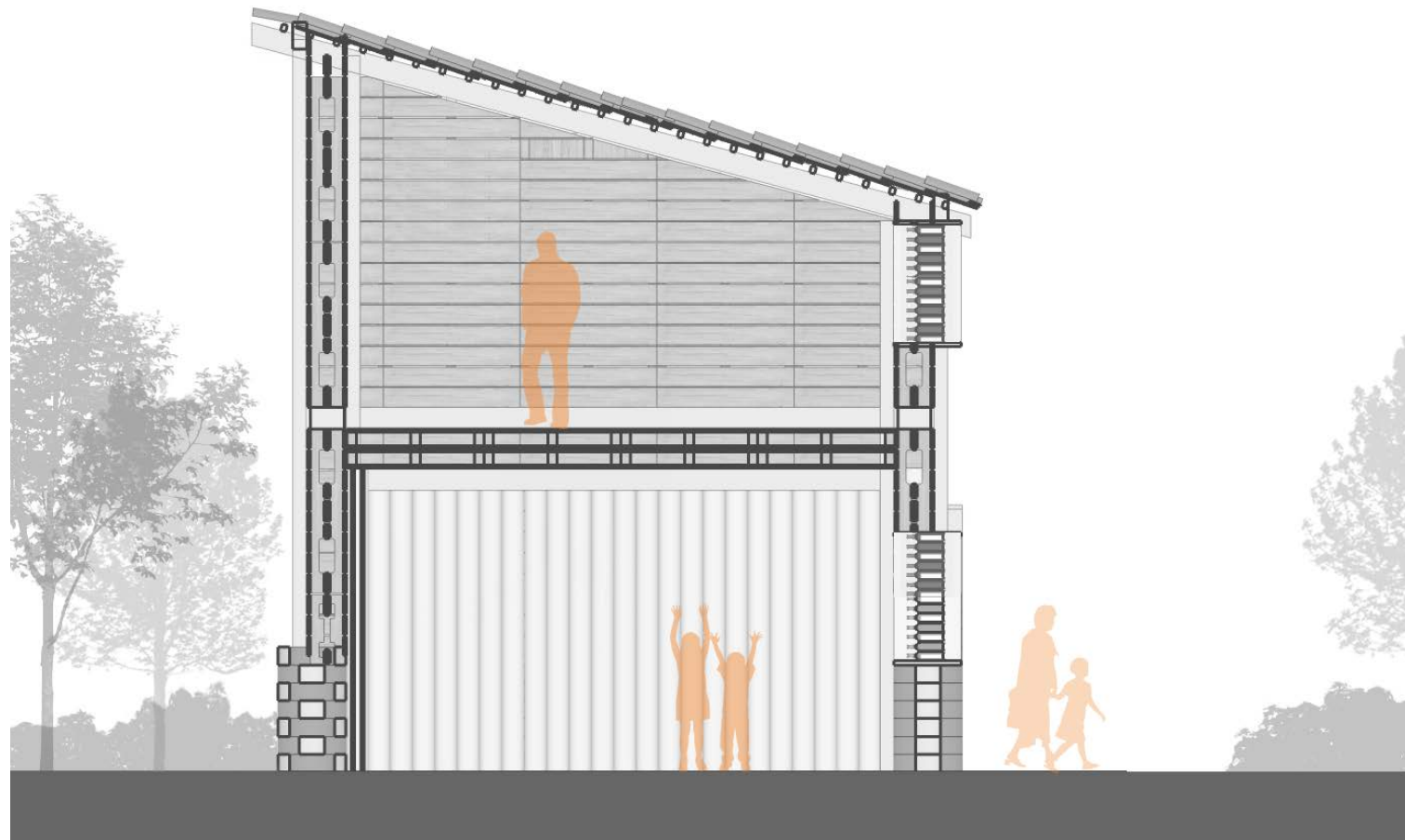
Revenue stream
Identified possible revenue streams. Consistent revenue streams to supply furniture too. Depending on the buyers needs bespoke furniture can be designed and built to supply an income to the workshop.

Furniture
We will design some furniture to be built for a consistent revenue stream. This will provide a basis to teach wood working skills. When established the workshop be used to build panels for housing.

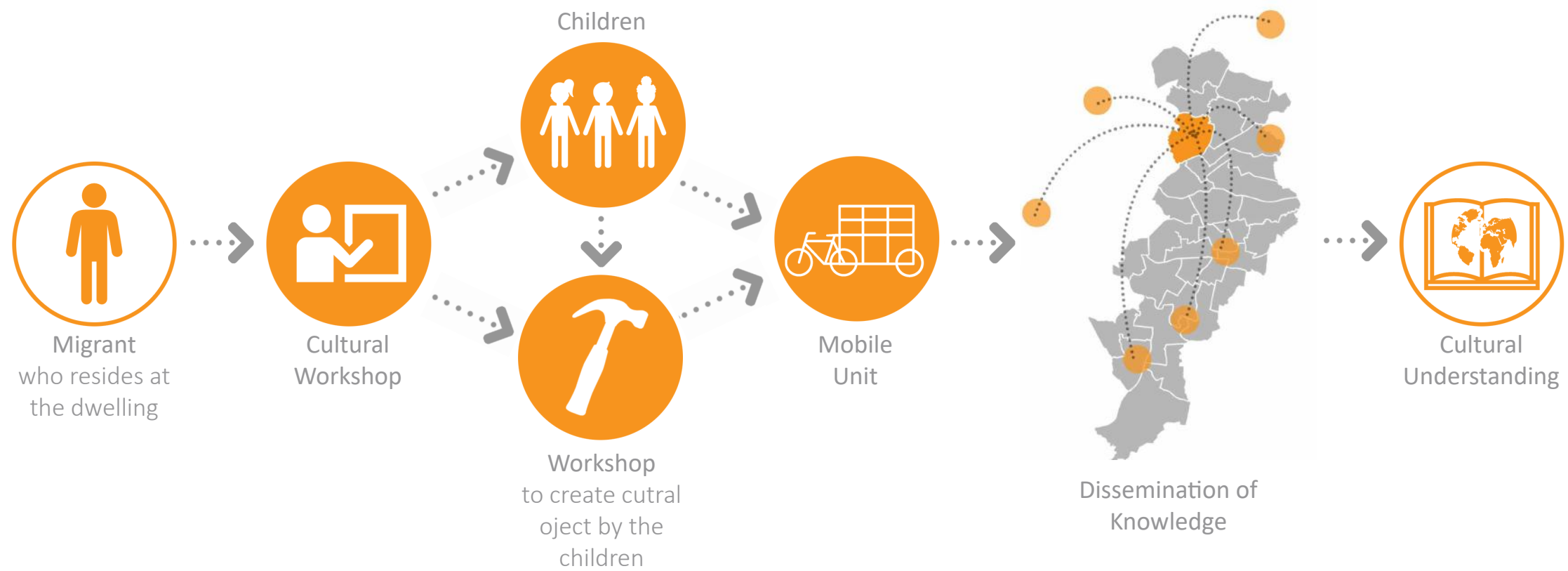
Dwelling Space

“The relationship between learning and representation is important not just because it influences the nature of knowledge creation, but because it is central to learning translocal political organization.”

[McFarlane, Learning in the City P.12]



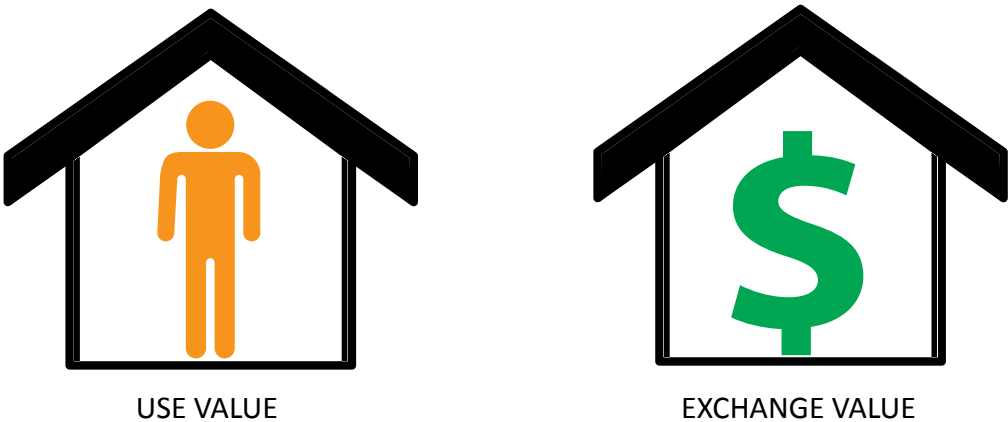
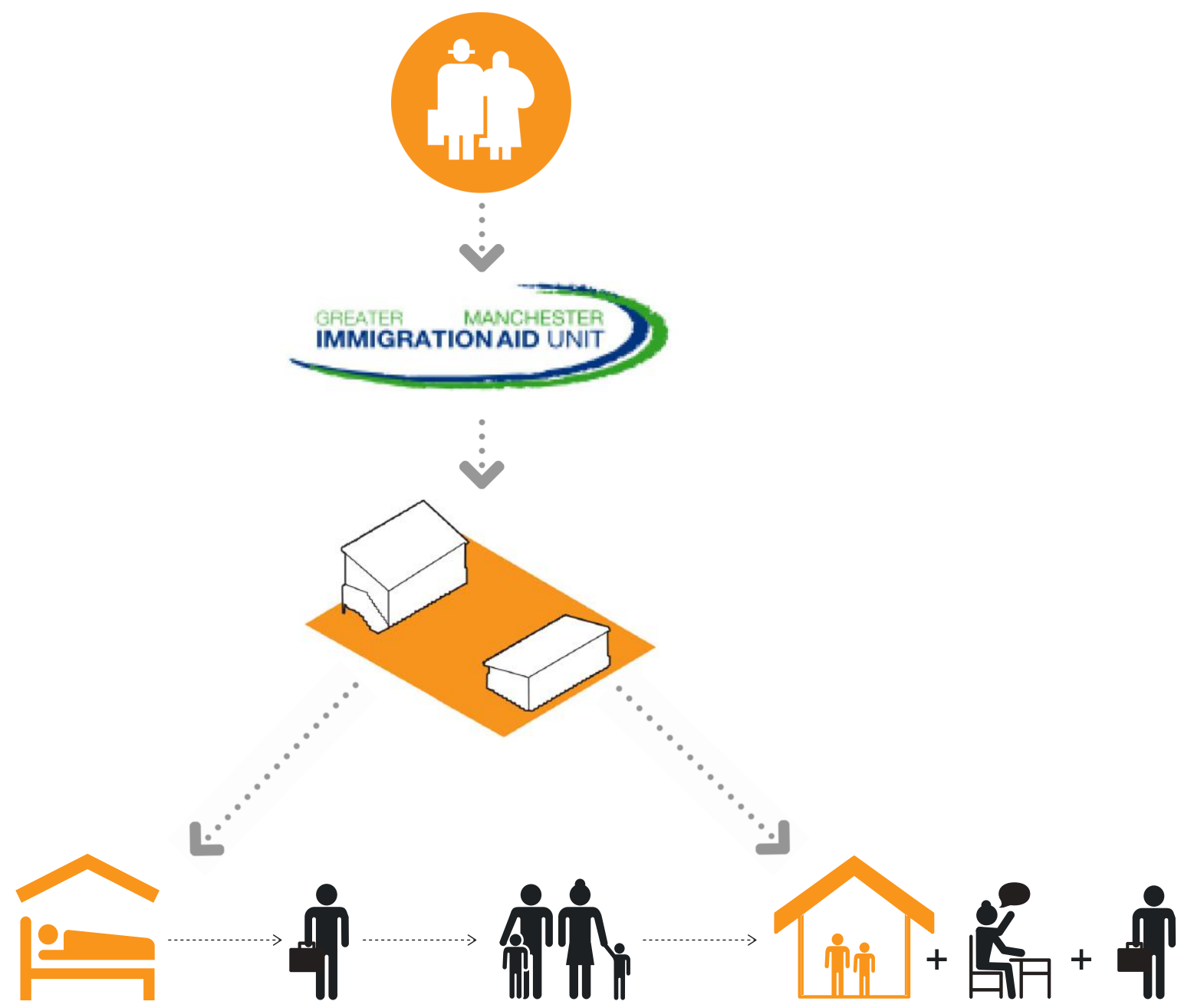
Dwelling and Cultural Relationship



“‘Transnational civic networks’ are an example of knowledge transfer between different social movements that help us understand that civil knowledge travels as a necessity in most cases.”
[McFarlane, 2011]

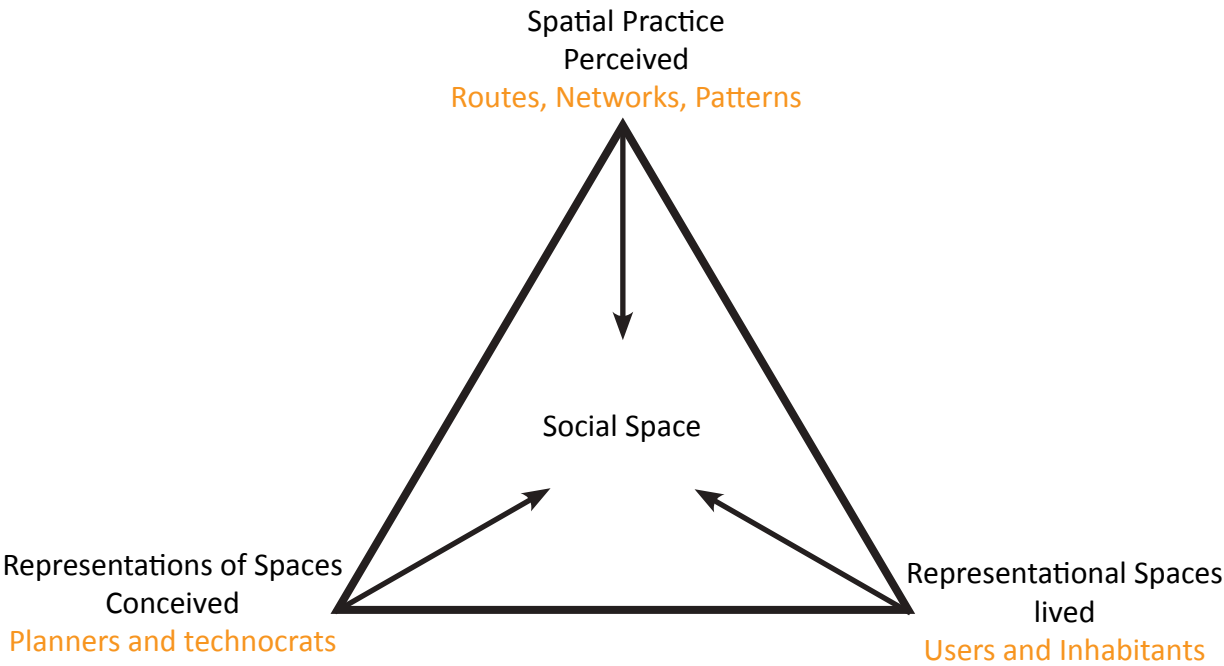
“The residential is political- which is to say that the shape of the housing system is always the outcome of struggles between different groups and classes. Housing necessarily raises questions about state action and the broader economic system.”

[Marcuse, In Defense of Housing P.4]



‘commodification is the name for the general process by which the economic value of a thing comes to dominate its other uses.’

‘housing is becoming ever less an infrastructure for living and ever more an instrument for financial accumulation.’



Henri lefebrve

The Pedagogical Space



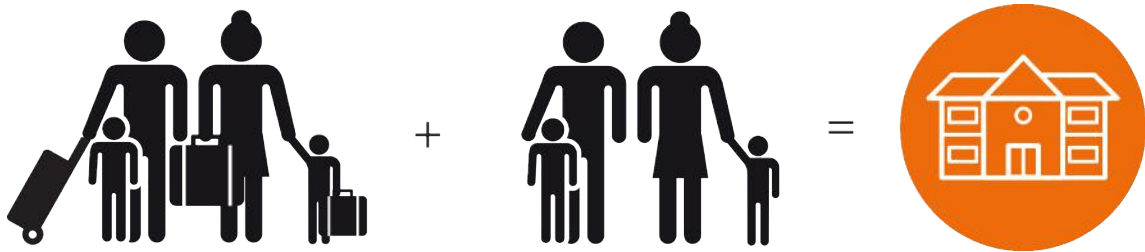
Interview analysis

Italian family arrived in UK 2 months ago. Children waiting to be enrolled in a school, thus, constant care from parent is required.

Present



Due to a shortage of schools, migrants arriving in the UK experience several months of waiting times before their children start school. This results in parents having to take care of children during this period so can not attend language and skills classes or find paid work



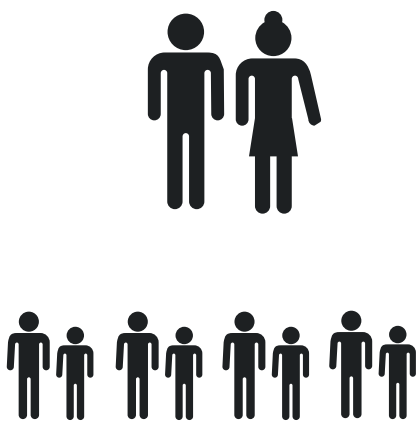
Immigrant families

UK national families

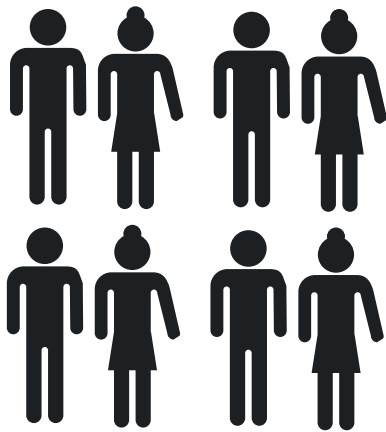
Proposal - Pedagogical Space



This proposal provides a space for a co-operative of parents to take care of the children whilst on the School waiting list, freeing up time to find paid work and take classes. This proposal may also act as an informal school or play group.



Children's learning space



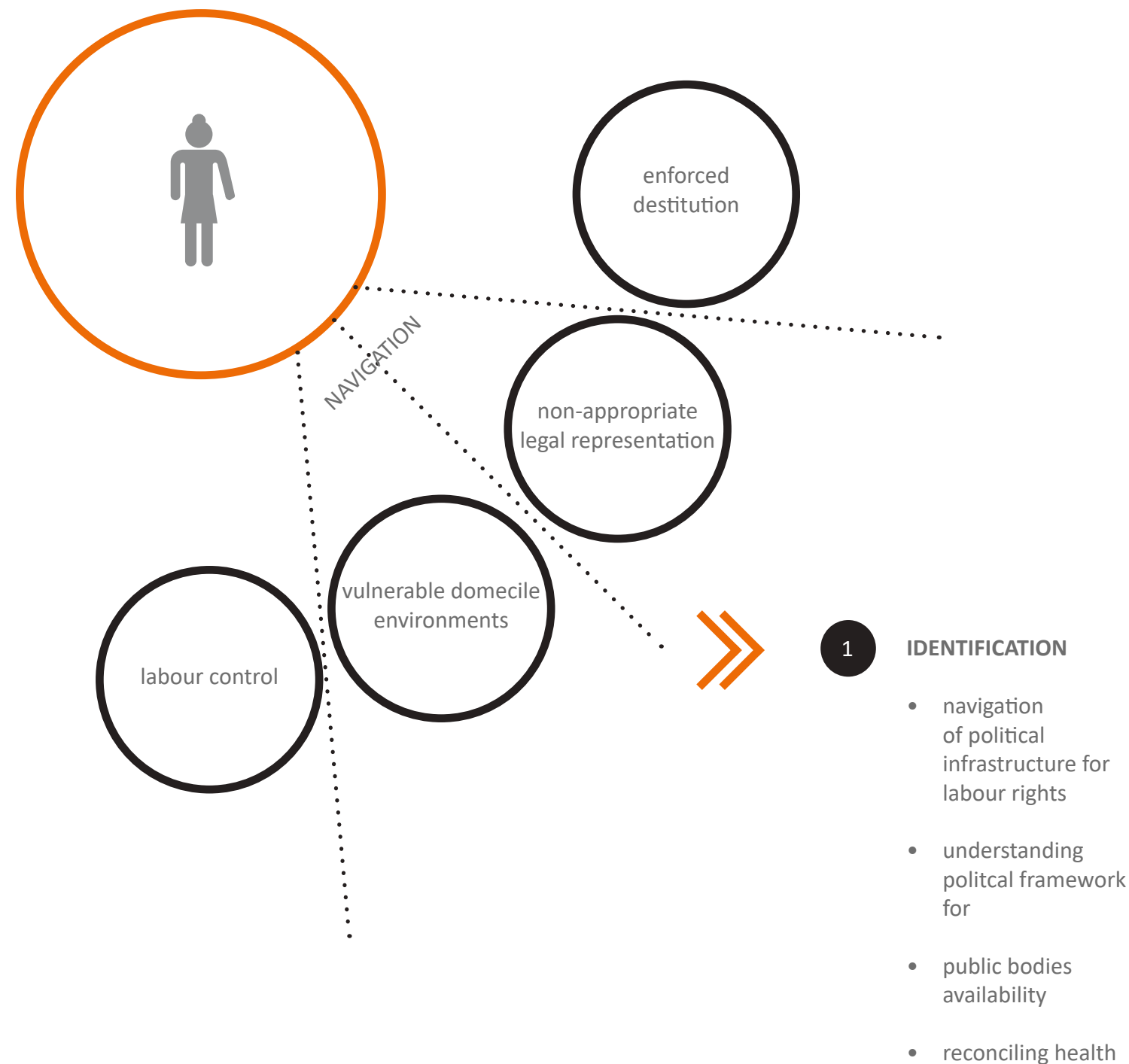
Meeting space for parents

ORGANISING A NEW RELATIONSHIP

what childcare means, the value of a liberated gender

Gender is performative, however, culturally it is not treated like this. [Butler]

Thus, when considering the process of one crossing a cultural barrier, problems related to traumas and deprivations are compounded.



Spatial heirachies that govern the family

“the very notion of domesticity seems to emerge as a negative category where sexual identities are compartmentalised, gender roles are solidified, and the female element is repressed...**domesticity is not a notion to be disregarded, but one that needs to be thought about differently**”

[G. Baydar]

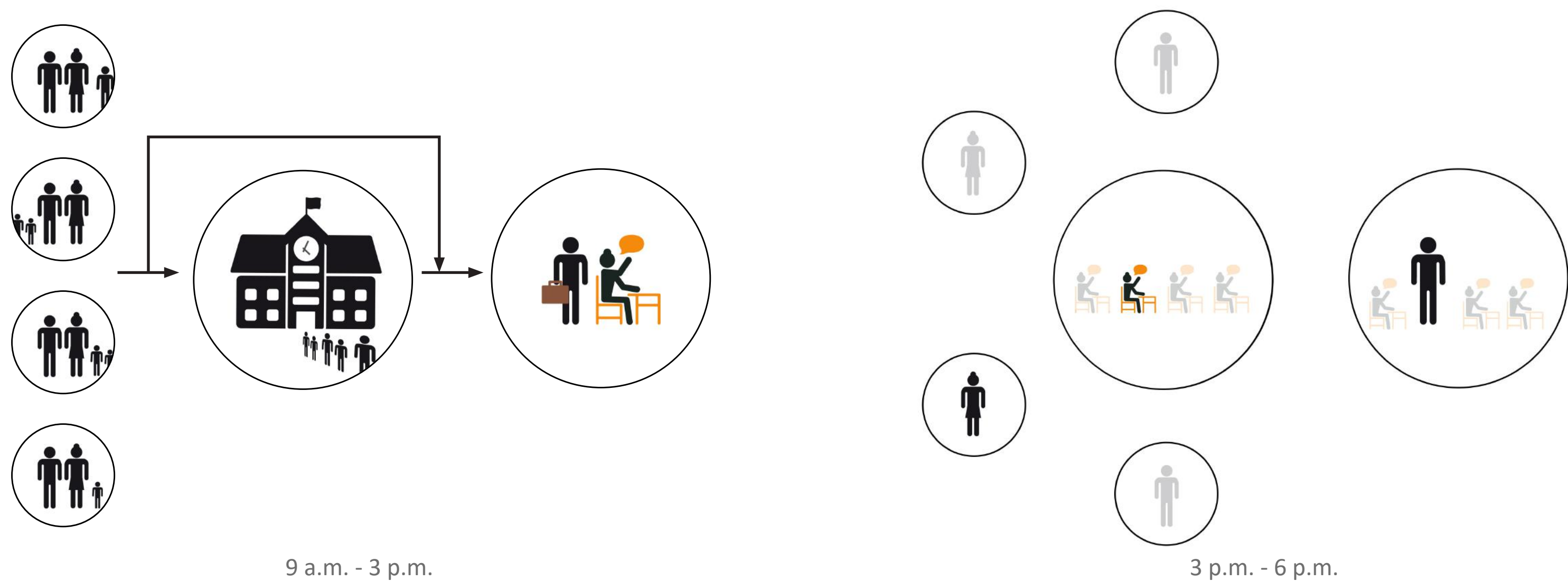
If childcare is thought about differently current spatial models which constrain the labour and political dynamics can be addressed.

Organisation

“Keck and Sikkink (1998:24) highlighted the importance of communicative action in transnational advocacy networks - ‘vehicles for communicative and political exchange, with the potential for mutual transformation of participants.’”

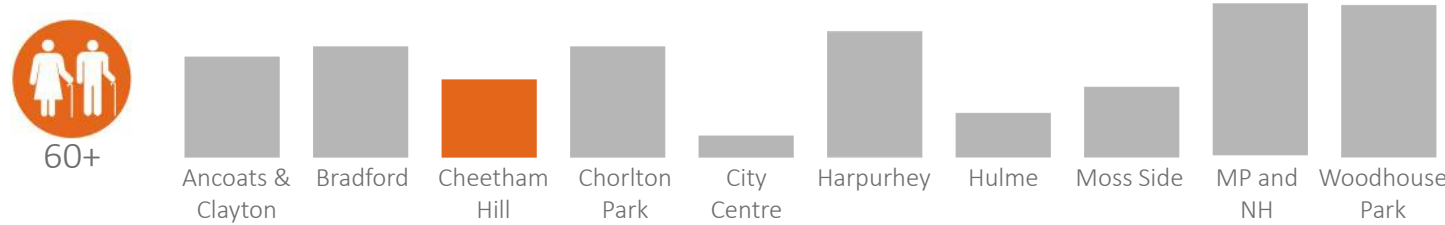
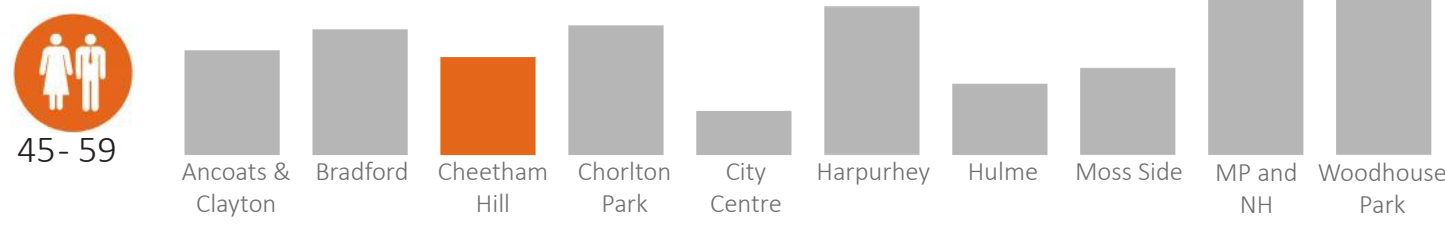
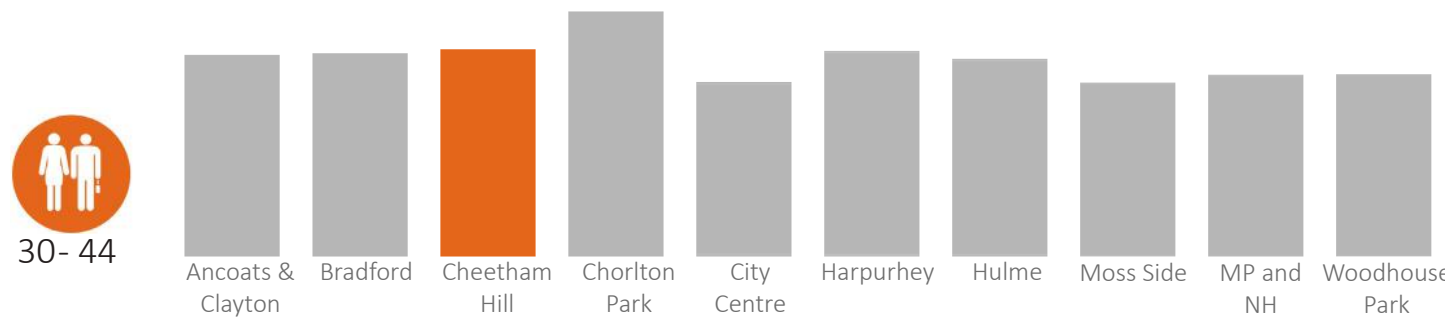
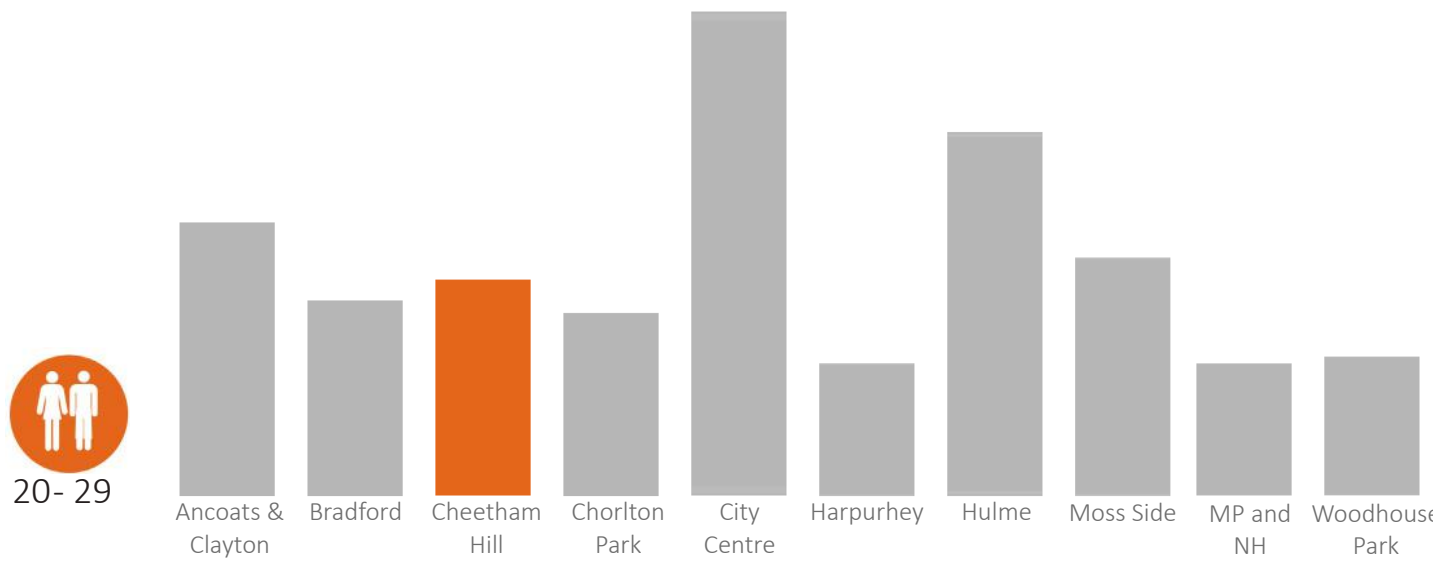
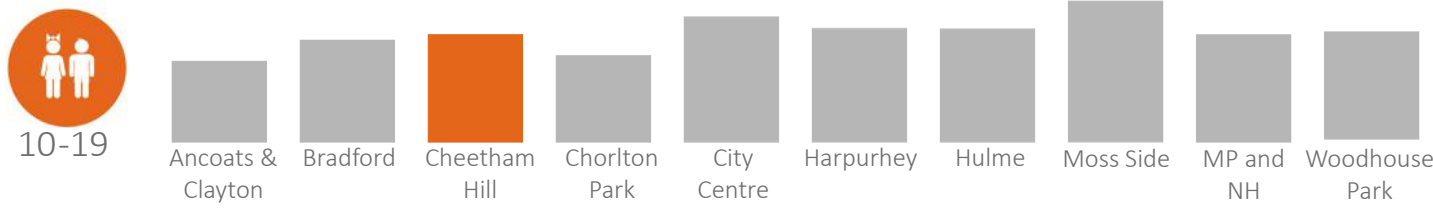
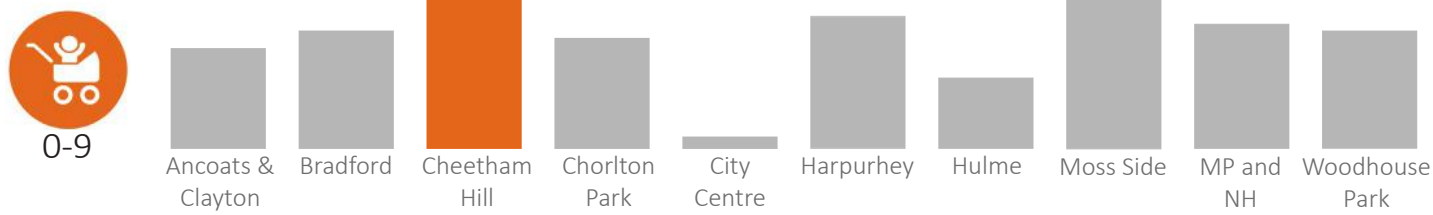
[Colin McFarlane, Learning the City - P.75]

Cooperative

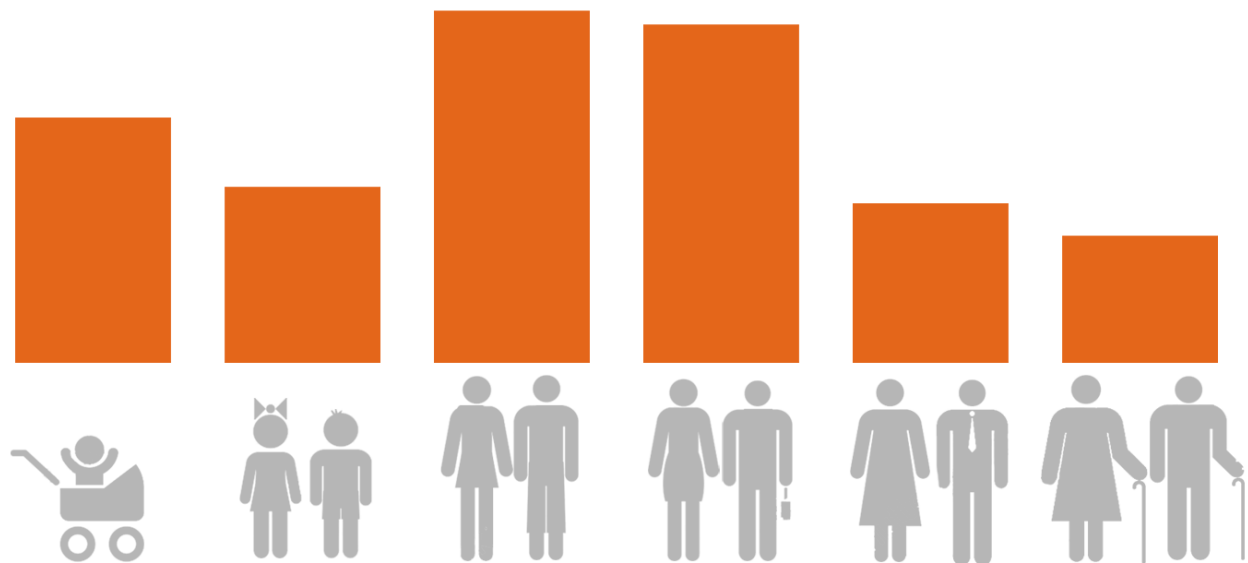


Age Groups

Age Groups in selected wards in Manchester



Age Groups in Cheetham Hill



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011
(Updated 2013)

Childcare



<http://workingmoms.about.com/od/childcareissues/a/5-Important-Infant-Daycare-Questions.htm>

Parents with atypical working hours



27%

Families use informal childcare during term time.

'Shiftparenting' is another caring strategy, where parents work at different times and share care between them.

Parents with a disabled child



15%

English local authorities have enough space for disabled children needing childcare.



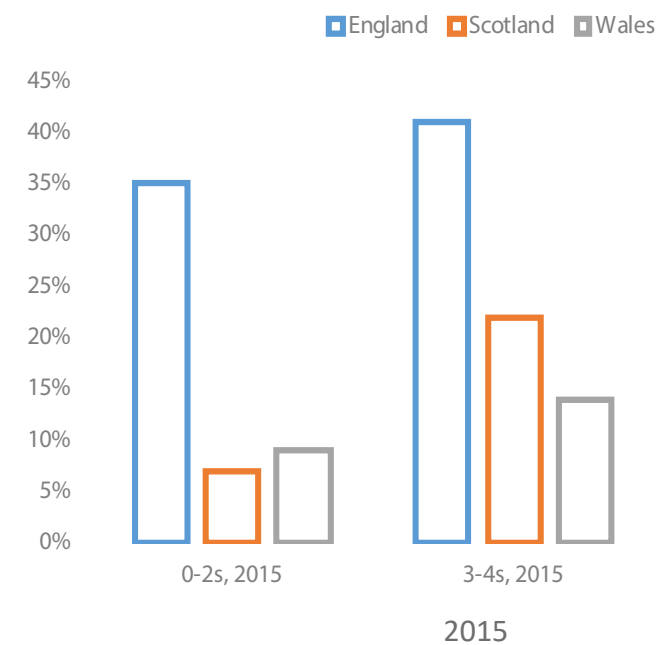
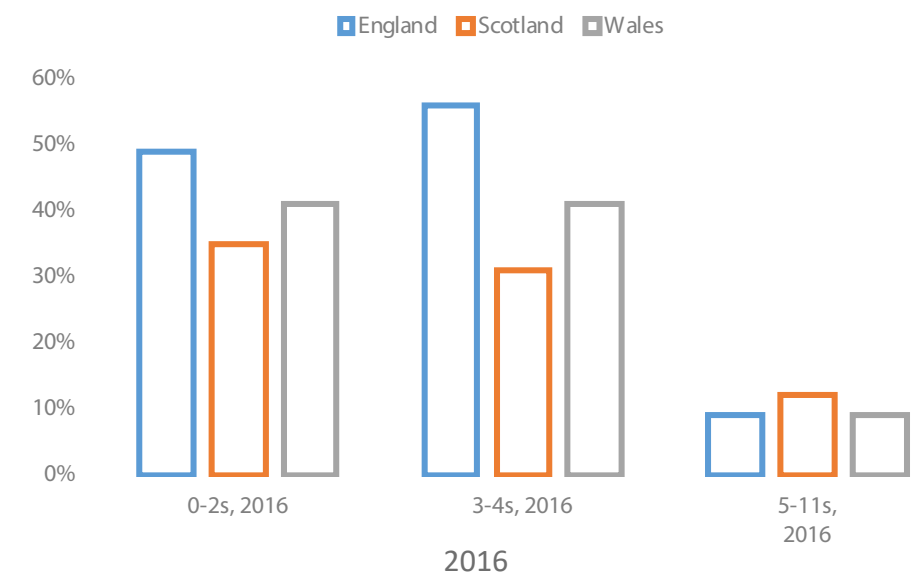
Household

Cheetham hill (M8 TW0) has twice the amount of lone parents compared with the national average.

UK Childcare Shortage

Since last year, the number of English local authorities reporting a shortage of free early education places for three and four year olds has more than doubled. More than a third of councils are now struggling to meet demand. These gaps mean that children are missing out from free early education, parents are prevented from working and the Government may find it more difficult to deliver on its pledge of expanding free childcare in 2017.

Percentage of local authorities reporting sufficient childcare



Jill Rutler, 2016 Childcare Survey from <http://www.familyandchildcaretrust.org/>

Childcare



UK Childcare Costs

Childcare remains a substantial item of family expenditure. High costs remain a barrier to parental employment. Parents often still struggle to find the flexible childcare that enables them to work.

The price of sending a child under two to nursery part-time (25 hours) is now £116.77 per week in Britain, or £6,072 per year, which is a 1.1 per cent rise since 2015.

The poorest parents get help with their childcare costs through Working Tax Credit, although there is a maximum cap on the money they can get. In 2016, there are 11 local authorities where the average cost of part-time childcare exceeds this cap, leaving the poorest working parents having to pay an average of £81.53 per week or £4,240 per year out of their own pocket.

High Income Families

£ 116,6 /week
£ 6,072 year

Low Income Families

£ 81,53 /week
£ 4,240 year

The Pedagogical Space

Creating a platform to develop social connections for both children and families with the wider community, creating a service for learning languages, freeing up parents time therefore providing them with time for paid work and language classes.

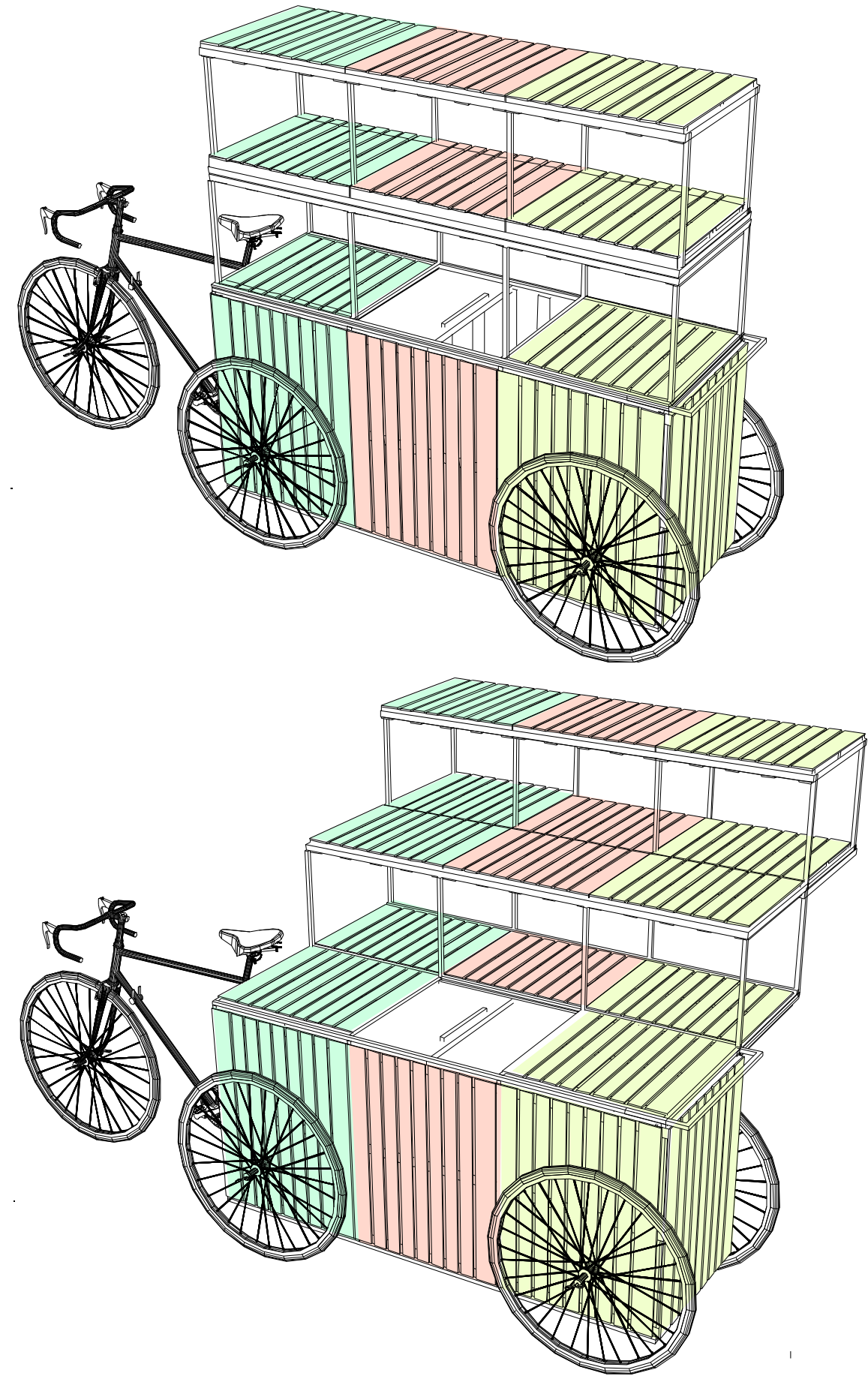
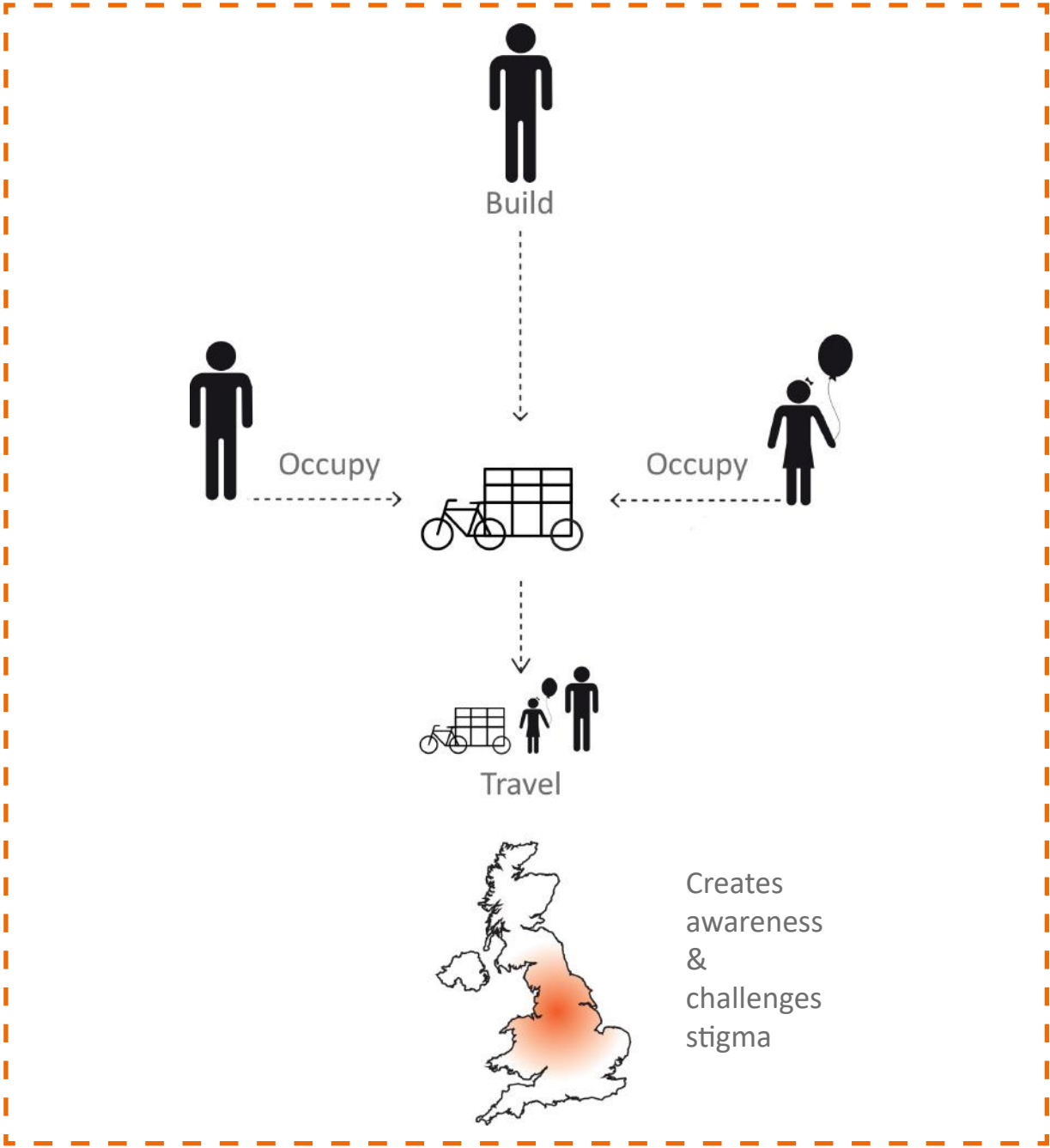
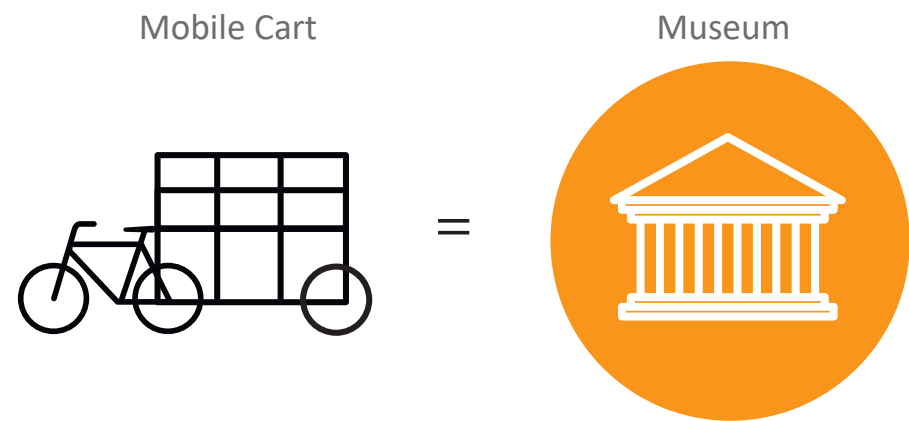
“The struggle for education has always been and remains a struggle for recognition of people’s right....”

“...the production of knowledge is, in itself, a social practice and what distinguishes it from other social practices is the thinking or reflecting on actors, actions and their consequences in the contexts where they take place.”

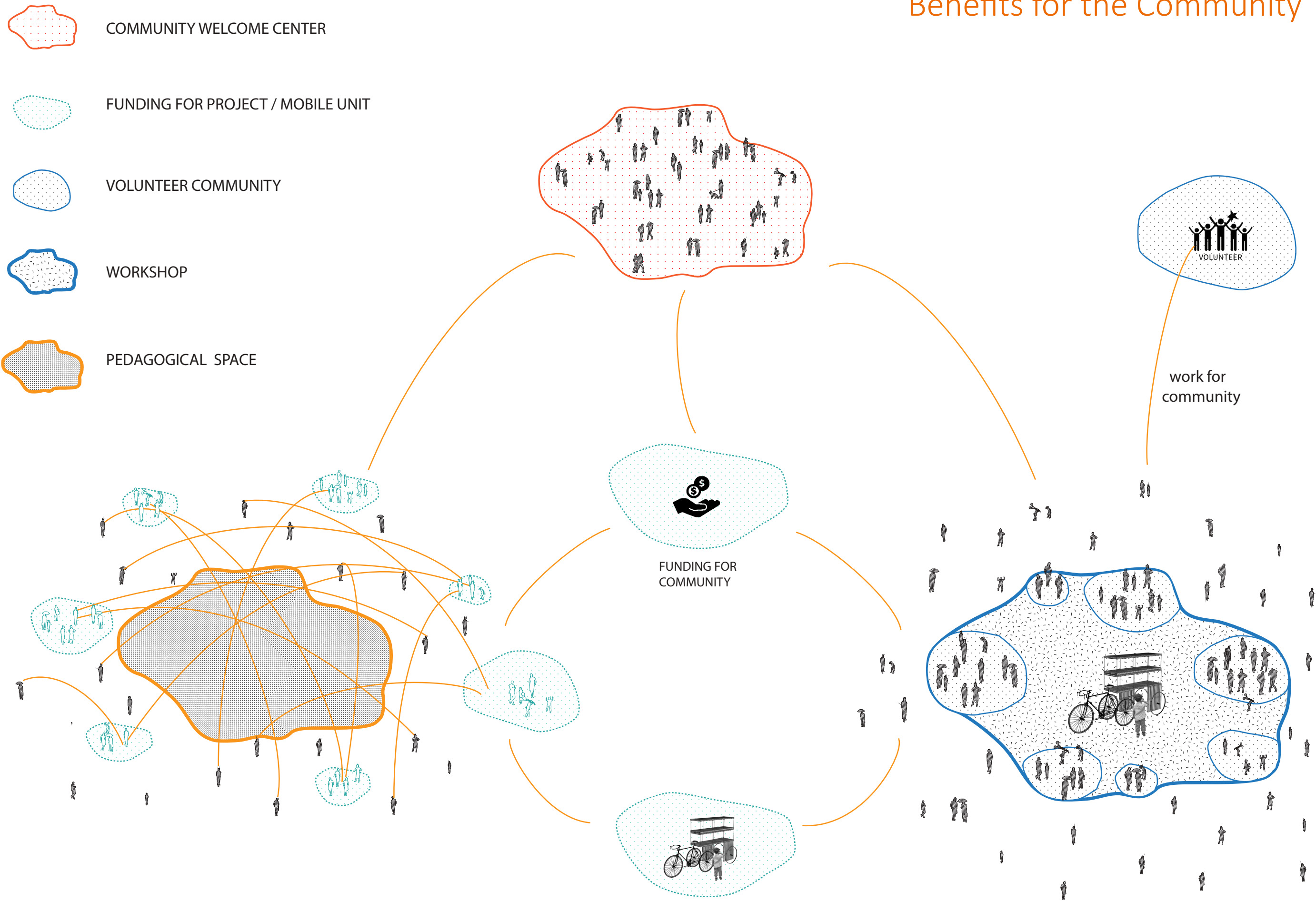
[Raul Zibechi, Territories In Resistance]



The Link

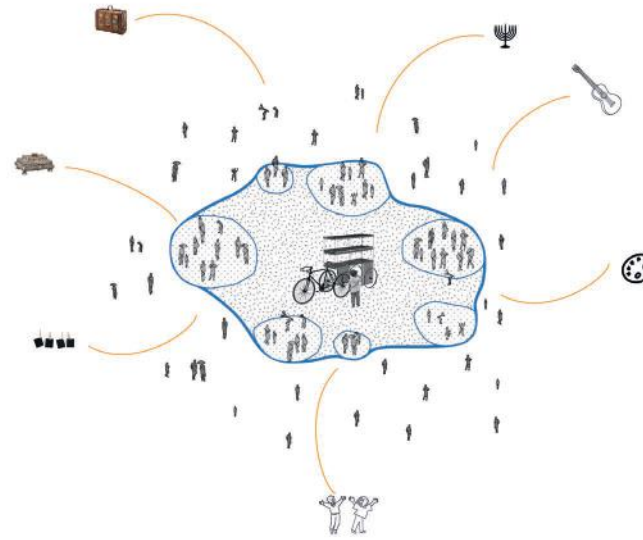


Benefits for the Community



“horizontal exchanges are translocal urban learning assemblages of materials, practices, knowledge, personal stories, local histories,... fundraising and state donor connections.”

- Colin McFarlane, Learning the City - P.69



“How integration, immigration and diversity are discussed in the public arena has an important impact on people’s attitudes.”

- Galandini, S. and Lessard-Phillips, L., 2015

THE LINK



A chance to join the debate on migration policy, take part in a cultural exchange and participate in the education of your community.

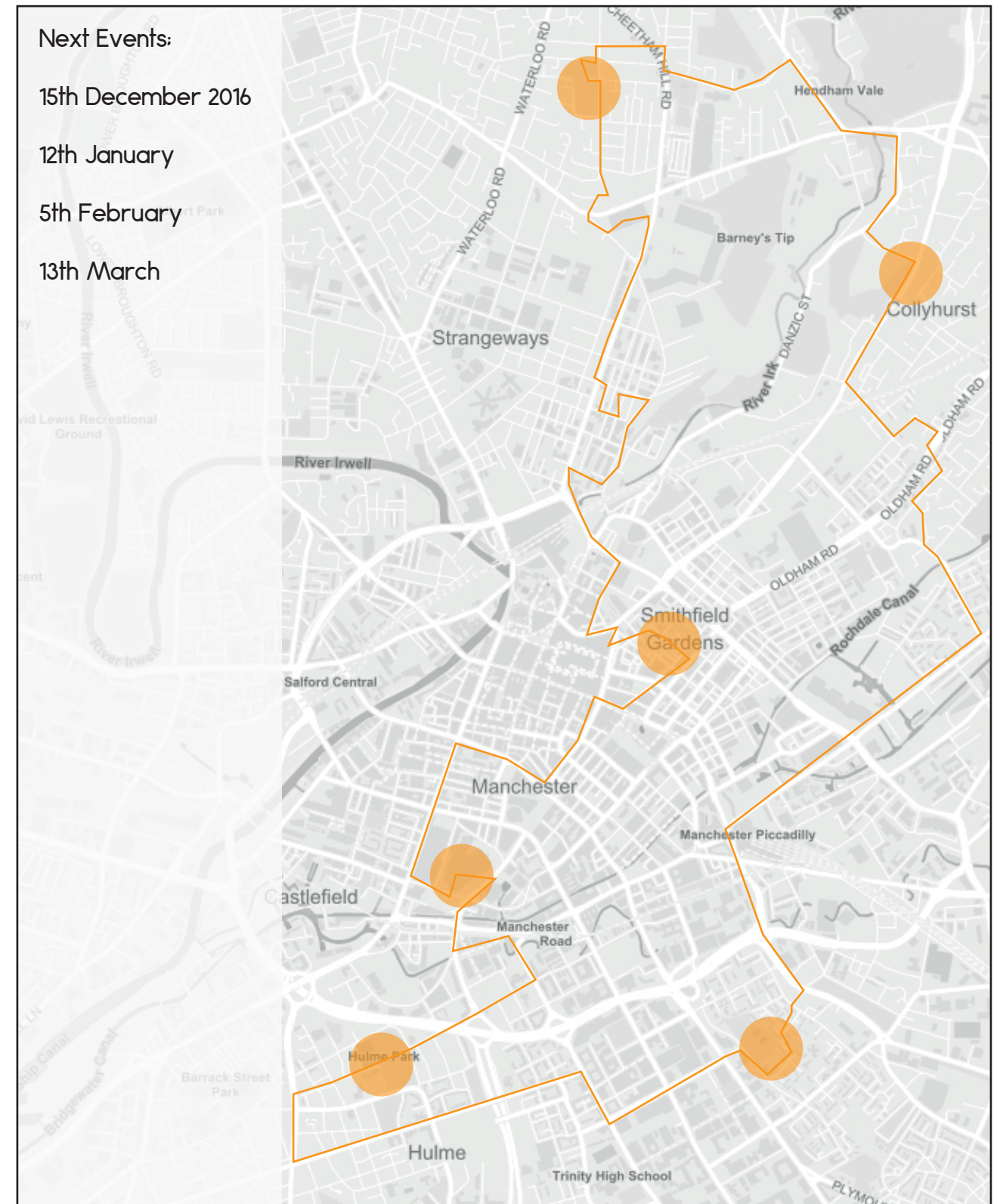
<https://www.facebook.com/thelink/>
<https://twitter.com/thelink>

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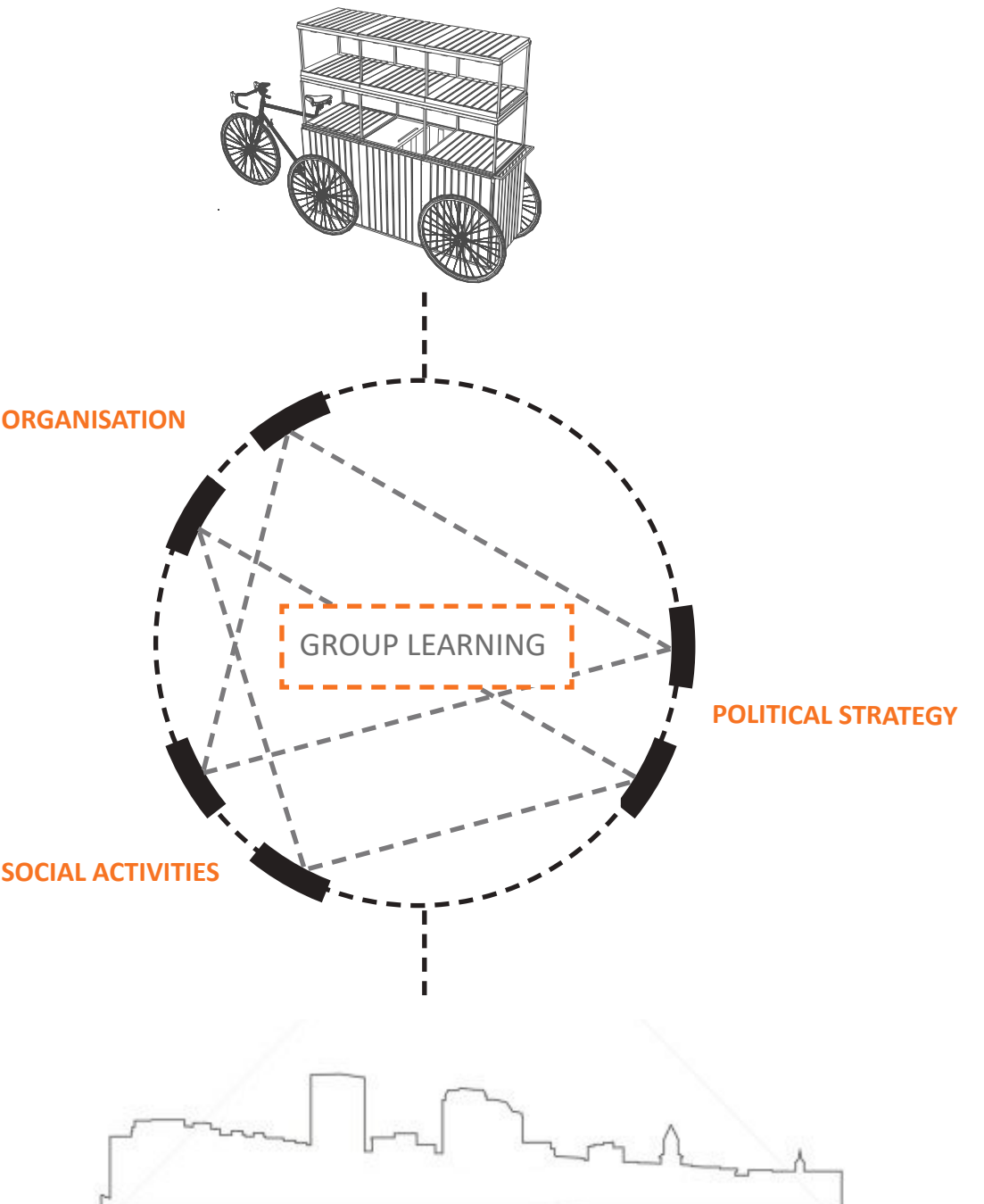
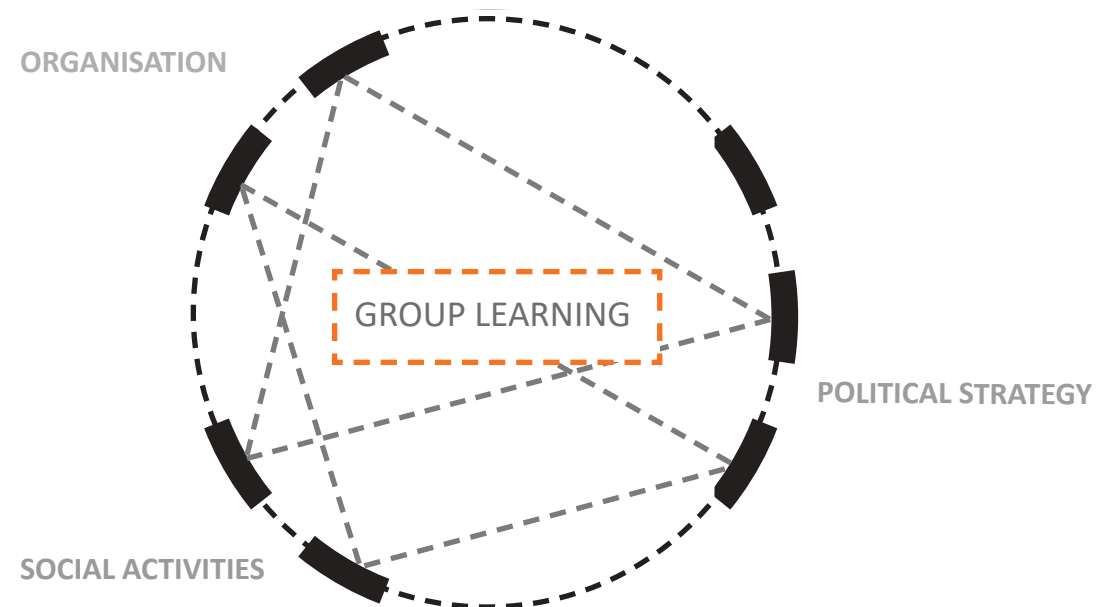


Slum Shack Dwellers International (SDI)

SDI is an example social practice which emphasises in learning in groups. This is key for the formation of their political organisation. At the core of this movement is learning and documenting how urban assemblages work, especially in informal settlements.

'Transnational civic networks' are an example of knowledge transfer between different social movements that help us understand that civil knowledge travels as a necessity in most cases. SDI represents an experiment to create a new way of urban sociality characterized by horizontal exchanges of knowledge.

In making learning an explicit and central part of its activities, SDI acknowledges what many accounts of social movements fail to account for: the central role of learning in the activities, organisation and political strategies.



1. 'Community Link' project focuses on promoting 'learning the city' through the perspective of producing and spreading knowledge in groups.
2. By associating a pedagogical space with dwelling units we are encouraging integration in society by learning about the history of the place, in this case Cheetham Hill.
3. Integration is achieved by learning about the history, the language, the habits and traditions of the new 'home' of the immigrants and refugees. Knowledge production is also represented by techno popular expertise encouraged through the running of the workshop.
4. As a continuation of this knowledge exchange between new comers and the locals, we are proposing knowledge circulation by using mobile units that go out in the city and collect and exhibit memories and stories of the previous homes of the new comers.



Image Source: <http://skoll.org/organization/slum-dwellers-international/>

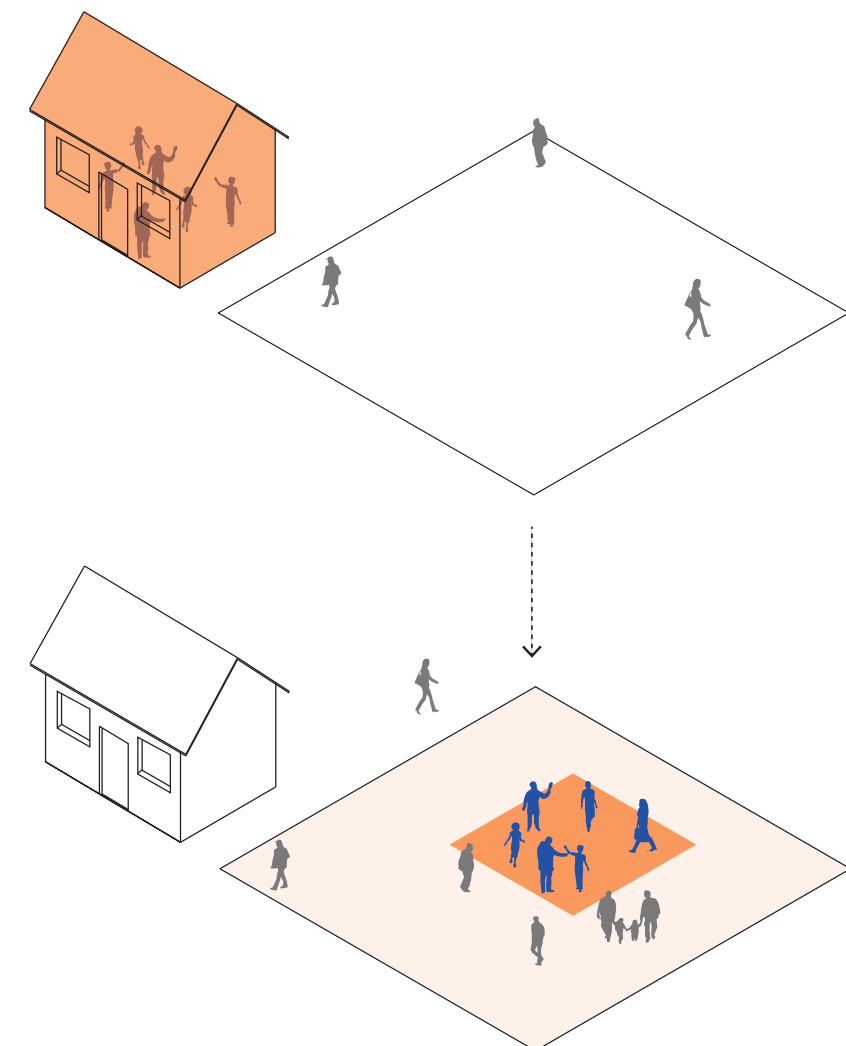


Mme Ruetabaga, Grenoble, France

The group is interested in the political function of the creation of public space, Mass movements and challenging global capitalism. They Set up workshops reclaiming public space for children in a social housing neighbourhood in Grenoble.

The workshops have been born from a critique of the education system; of public space; of capitalism and in favour of a public that doesn't find a place anymore in traditional institutions (Dababi, 2012).

Parents indeed have complex relations with institutions and school in particular as a result of the **disqualification, stigmatization and relegation that they may experience**. The values carried out by the association are the horizontality of relationships, autonomy, no taking power over, no measuring of performances and no judgement.



The Link- Prototype I (the linkster)

1



2



3



4



5



6



1. Collect four pallets.
2. Saw one pallet in half.
3. Screw the two halves on the side of another pallet.
4. Insert metal threads through disused bike wheels and secure with nut and bolt.
5. Dismantle other pallets with chisel and point and remove nails with claw hammer. Screw these to base to build up the frame.
6. Apply slats to frame where necessary; it is suggested you consider weight and functionality in the approach.

Bikes can be found on site in the shipping container.

The Link- Potential Collaborators

The Jewish Museum - walking tours



Cheetham Hill Community Centre



Wai Yin Society - satellite sites

Family Unit Programming -
“The Family Unit has four projects running; CHOPSTIX (Youth) Project, Family Learning Project, Parenting and Women Project and Safe in the Northwest Project.”



The Mobile Cart

Having sufficient linguistic competence, cultural knowledge, a sense of security and stability reflecting shared notions of nationhood and citizenship.” [Agar, 2004]

Building a welcoming sense of national identity is currently not a subject with public policy programs. These cultural infrastructures are essential for integration of immigrants into the UK.

Manchester council provides space for linguistic support through the community centre.

However, it lacks cultural infrastructure that provides cultural knowledge and shared notions of nationhood and citizenship essential to create a sense of inclusion and sense national identity.

Nor does public policy encourage the development of space to create a sense of place, which provides security and stability need for successful integration.

CULTURAL / DWELLING PARADIGM

Through the mobile unit, we can develop cultural knowledge of both the UK and develop notions of nationhood and citizenship. We aim to aid integration by:

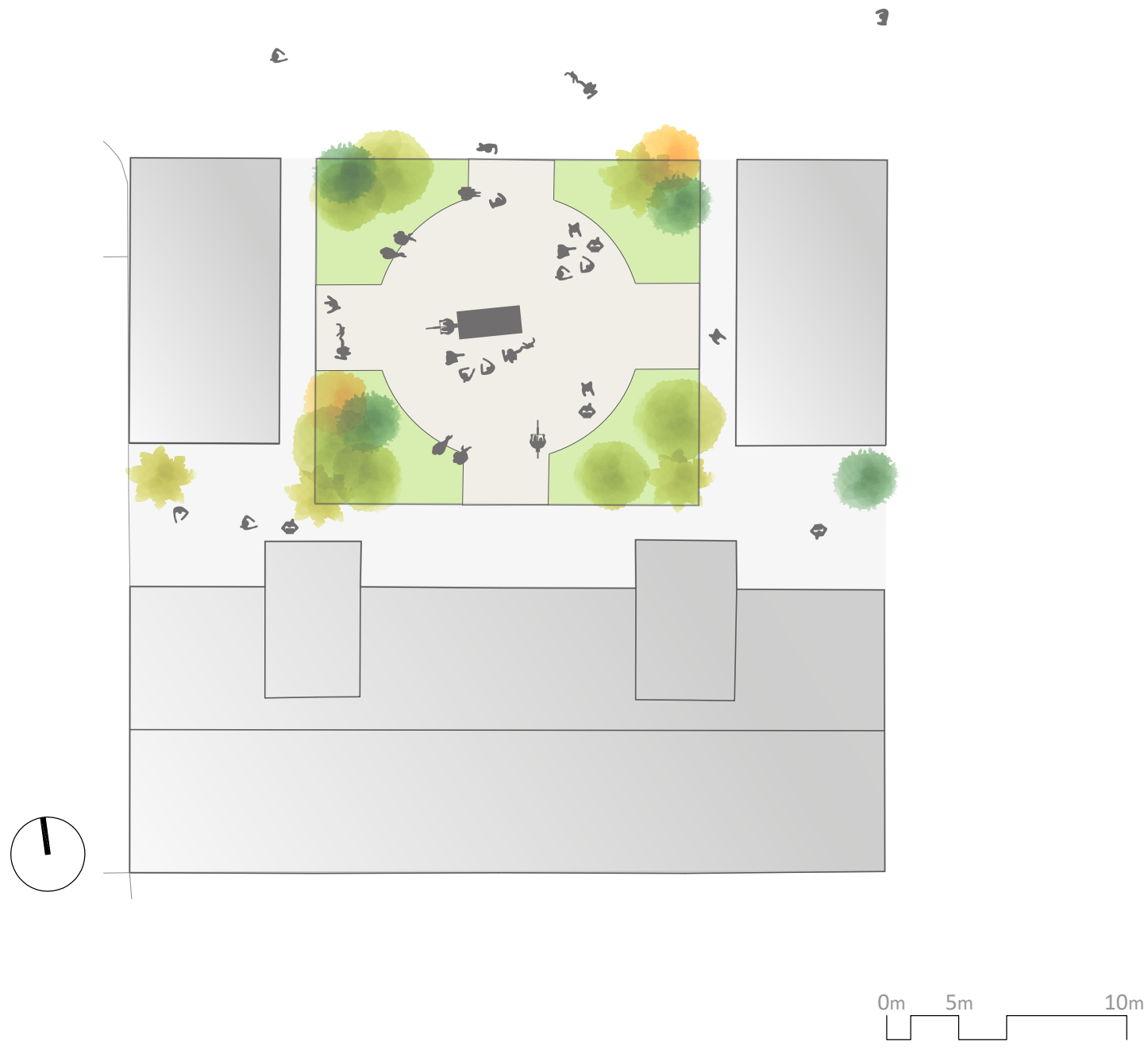
- taking migrant communities into the public sphere with children’s workshops integrated with cultural workshops.

- using a soft approach to activism whilst positively affecting the integration of the people of Manchester.

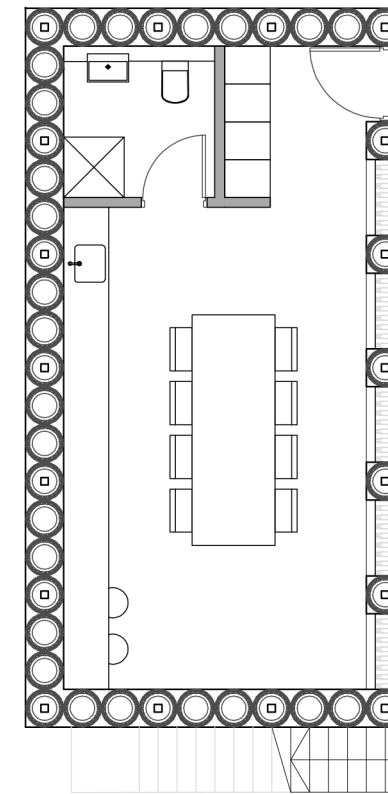
- developing a sense of national identity whilst reflecting on virtues of nationhood and citizenship.



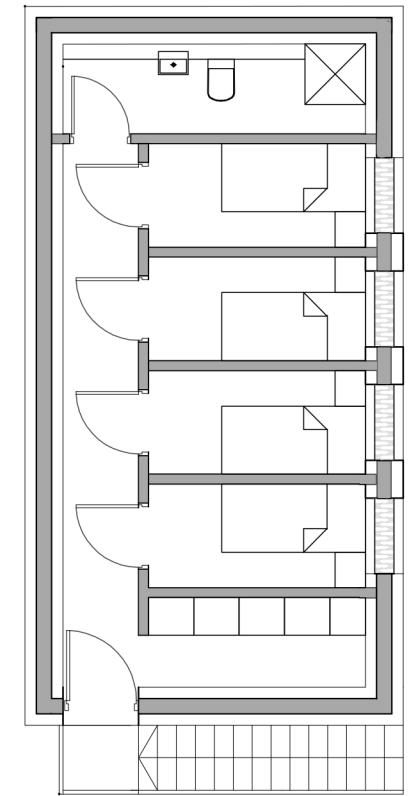




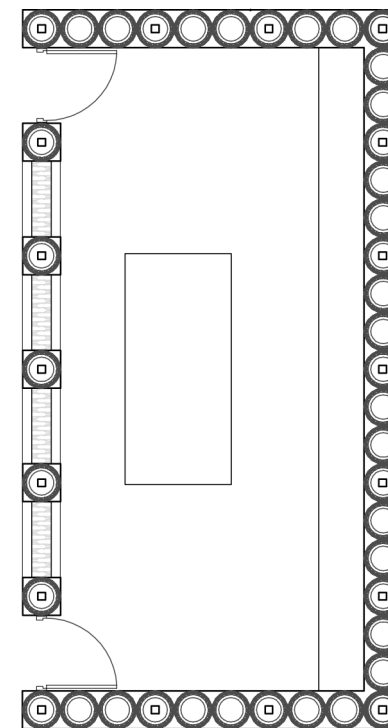
Site Plan
Scale 1:200



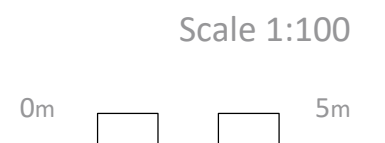
Pedagogical Space - Ground Floor
Scale 1:100



Pedagogical Space - First Floor
Scale 1:100



Workshop - Ground Floor
Scale 1:100



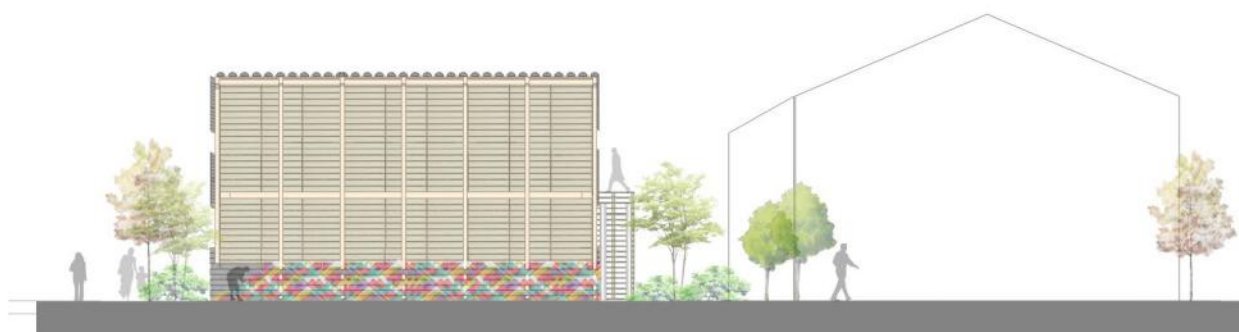
Scale 1:100



Elevation A



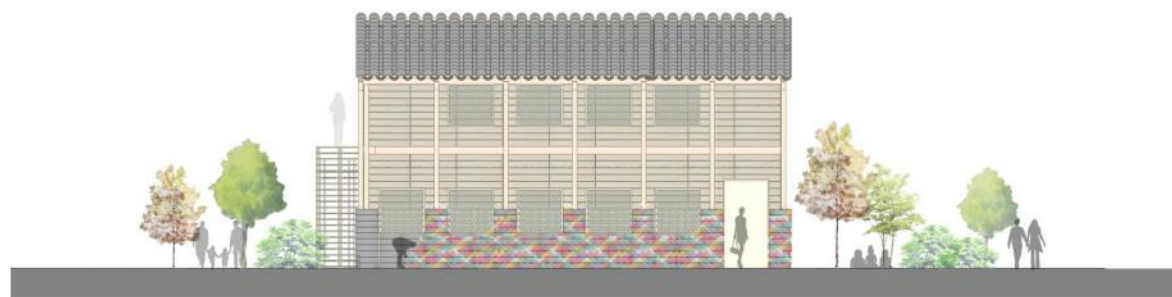
Elevation B



Elevation C



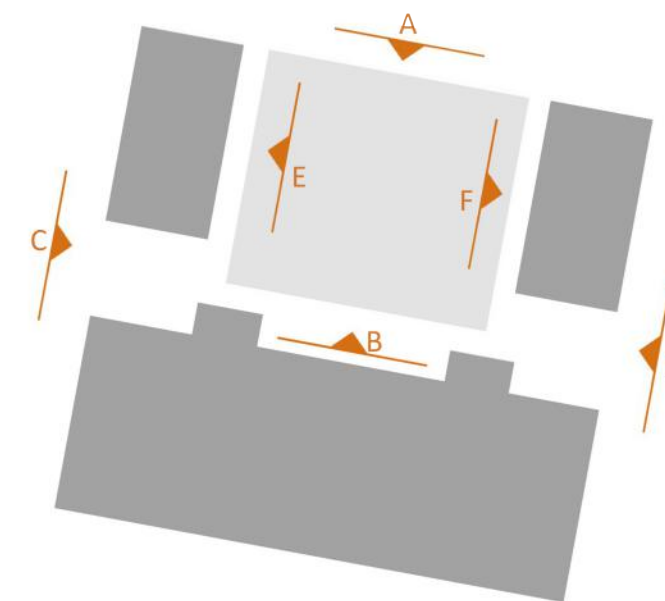
Elevation D



Elevation E



Elevation F

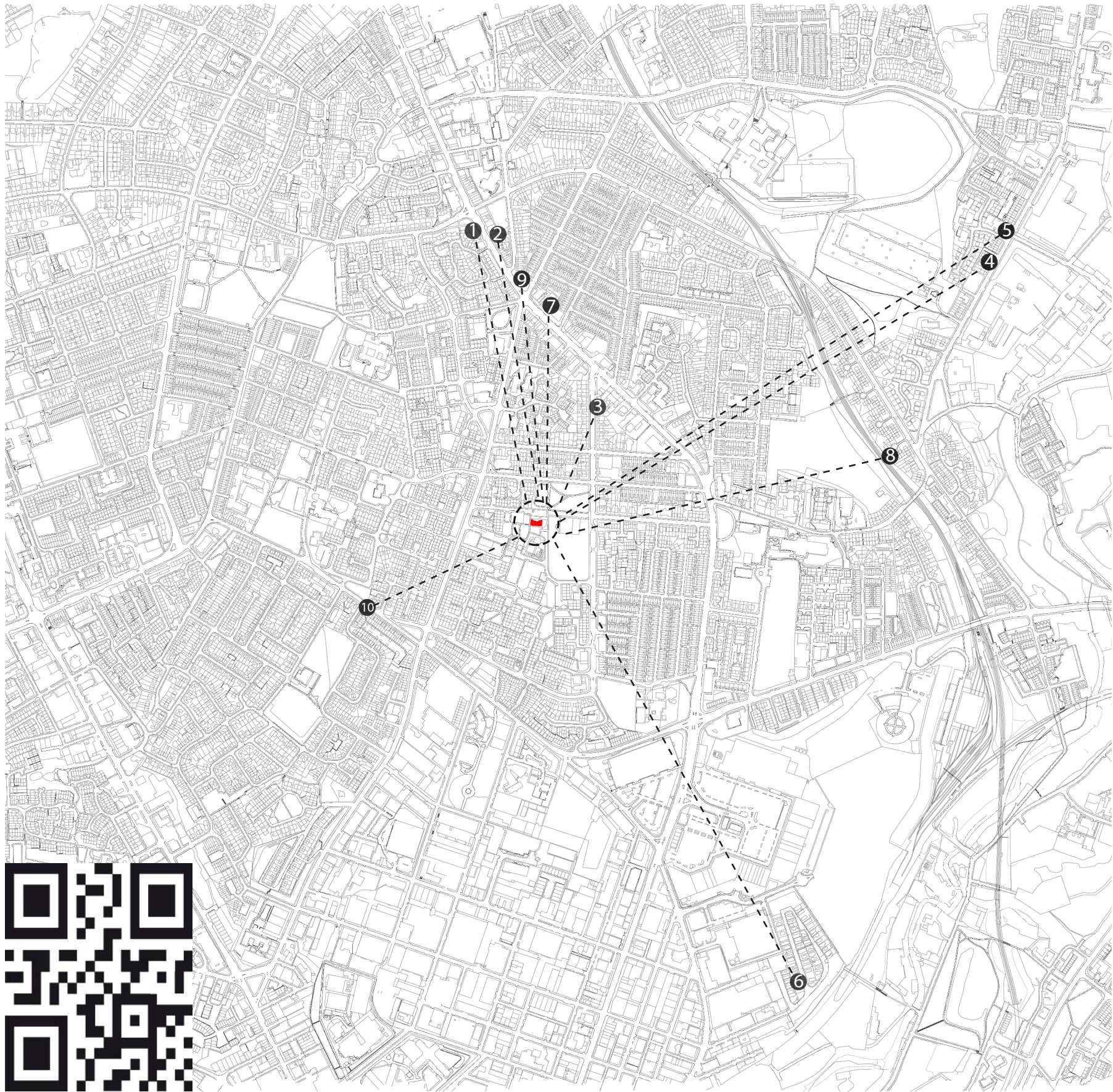


0m 5m 10m

Construction Manual

CULTURAL INTERVENTION

Library of Materials



Base Map of Cheetham Hill NTS Source: <https://digimap.edina.ac.uk/>

1.SUPREME CARPETS
446 Cheetham Hill Road
M8 9LE

MEHMOOD PATEL
Operation Manager
07818 001 978

2.BHATTI FABRICS
515 Cheetham Hill Road
M8 9HD



1 2 PAPER TUBES

1.SUPREME CARPETS
446 Cheetham Hill Road
M8 9LE

MEHMOOD PATEL
Operation Manager
07818 001 978

2.BHATTI FABRICS
515 Cheetham Hill Road
M8 9HD



1 2 FABRIC OFF CUTS

3. D M TYRES
180 Heywood St
M8 0PD
0161 740 7797

5. SK HAWK
Unit 3, Hazel Bottom Rd
M8 0GQ

4. M8 AUTO CENTRE
Unit 5, Hazel Bottom Rd
M8 0GQ

ABDUL MATEEN MIAN
07428 643 616

6. M8 TYRES
Unit 1 Collingham St
M8 8RQ
0161 834 84 83



3 4 5 6 TYRES

7. MANCHESTER SUPERSTORE
382-386 Cheetham Hill Road
M8 9LS
0162 721 4495



7 PALLETS

8. DEMOLITION SITE
8 Smedley Ln
M8 8XG



8 EARTH

9. MILES NEWSAGENT
75 Cheetham Hill Rd, Manchester
M4 4ER
0161 839 8225



9 SHREDDED PAPER

10. DEMOLITION SITE
10-12 Whitworth Street
M1 3BG



10 HOARDINGS

Material Library

Cardboard Tubes



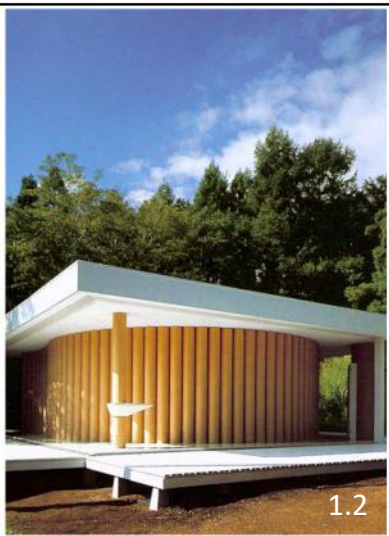
HAZARDS:
tubes may have protruding staples on the end

WEIGHT:
1.72 kg per 3.65 metre (12 feet) roll

SIZE:
12 feet long and unable to be cut on site; large vehicle required.
160mm diameter.

COST:
free

DURABILITY:
can be treated to improve weather and fire resistance.



Tools required:



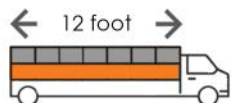
Skill level:



Building performance:



Transport needed:



Manpower needed:



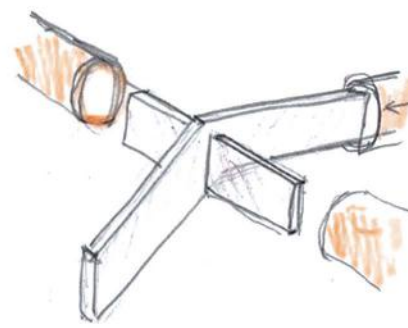
Availability:



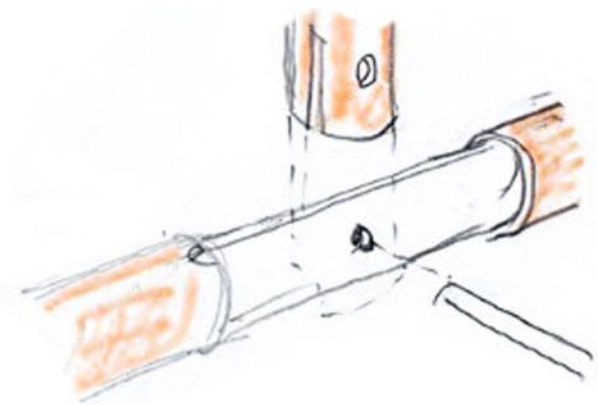
1.1 <https://uk.pinterest.com/pin/443252788298610735/>

1.2 http://www.shigerubanarchitects.com/works/1995_paper-house/

joint 1



joint 2



Joint of frame



Assembly

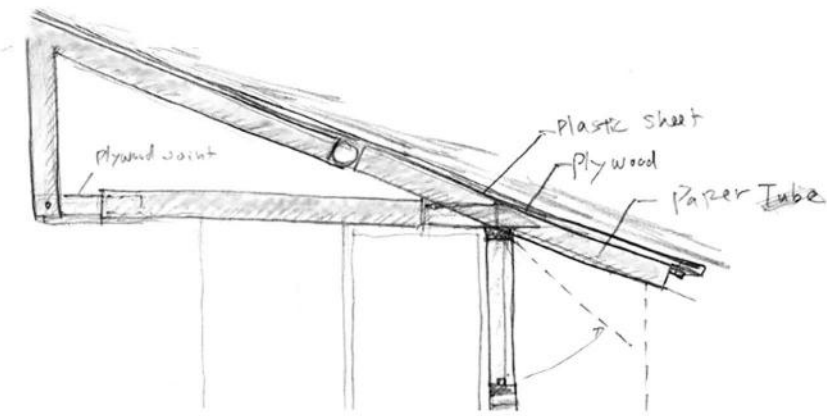


SUITABLE FOUNDATION

beer crates filled with sandbags

ROOF CLADDING

apply roof build up as shown below:



1.3 <https://uk.pinterest.com/pin/273945589808448287/>

1.4 <http://www.peluangproperti.com/berita/ragam/perhal=100/page=4>

1.5 <http://www.peluangproperti.com/berita/ragam/perhal=100/page=4>

Material Library

Pallets



HAZARDS:
tubes may have protruding staples on the end

WEIGHT:
1.72 kg per 3.65 metre (12 feet) roll

SIZE:
12 feet long and unable to be cut on site; large vehicle required.

COST:
free

DURABILITY:
can be treated to improve weather and fire resistance.



1.1



Tools required:



Skill level:



Building performance:

multiple use



Transport needed:



Manpower needed:



Availability:



1.1 <https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/236x/c8/d6/39/c8d6391a0fe88a0ebcfd7b382634e26.jpg>

1.2 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-iC8ywmdwB8>

PANELLING WITH INSULATION

STEP 1



1.2

Once nailed in place, fill the cavity with earth and wood chip.

STEP 2



1.3

Nail a 2x6 to the top of the cavity to seal up the unit.

STEP 3



1.4

Render the outside as necessary with the wood chip and earth mix.

SUITABLE FOUNDATION

Screw the metal channel on top of the pallet, then screw the brackets to the channel on one side and the batons on the base of the structure to the other. Place each pallet with 2-4m distance between.



1.3 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-iC8ywmdwB8>

1.4 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-iC8ywmdwB8>

Material Library

Hoardings



HAZARDS:
'skin' method will have sharp tacs

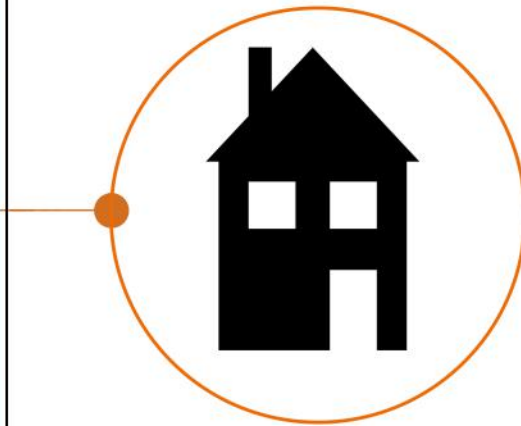
cutting tyres into strips requires supervision

WEIGHT:
5-6kg per metre panel

SIZE:
varies, usually 2-2.5metres in height

COST:
free

DURABILITY:
typically soft wood that can be sanded down to be repurposed.



Tools required:



Skill level:



Building performance:



Transport needed:



Manpower needed:



Availability:



MULTI PURPOSE PRODUCT

Screed / flooring



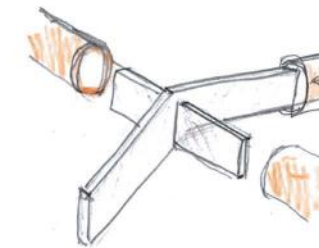
1.2

Plasterboard



1.4

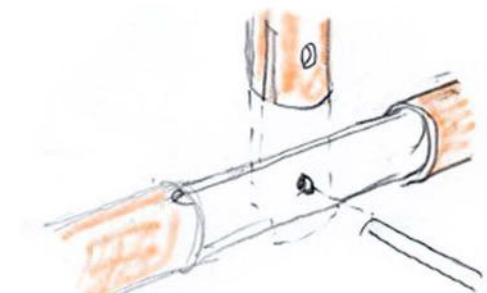
Joints



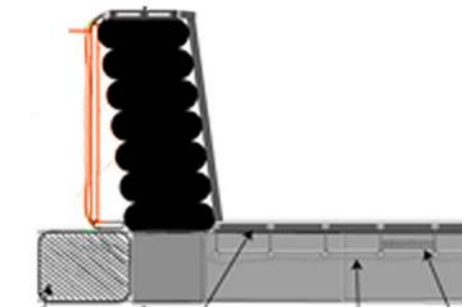
1.3



1.5



Reinforcement for earth berming



1.6

1.1 https://www.thisoldhouse.com/sites/default/files/styles/content_box_mp/public/migrated/images/03-paint-finisha.jpg?itok=3Hu1Dhl×amp=1470183155

1.2 <http://www.tensquaremetres.com/images/utilities/screed/duct.jpg>

1.3 <http://travisperkins.scene7.com/is/image/travisperkins/lay-plywood-2?scl=1>

1.4 <http://www.gyprock.com.au/In%20Page%20Images/Gyprock%20%20installation.jpg>

1.5 <http://www.gyprock.com.au/News%20Images/Gyprock-SupaCeil-120.jpg>

1.6 <https://redoubtreporter.files.wordpress.com/2010/04/earthship-packing-tires-web.jpg>

Material Library

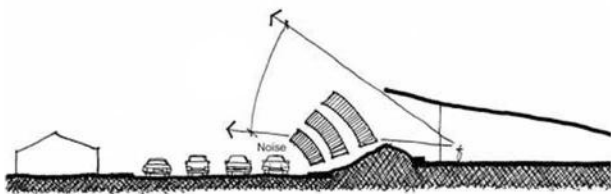
Earth



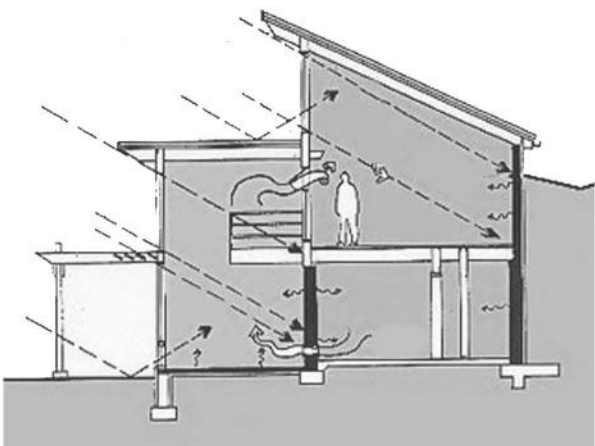
HAZARDS:
toxic materials may be found within pile

WEIGHT:
1200-1700kg per m³

COST:
free



1.2
Placement of a wall away from the building as a means of creating a micro-climate.



1.3
Less heat loss due to insulation and mediated temperature difference year round.



1.1

SOFT LANDSCAPING



1.4

Tools required:



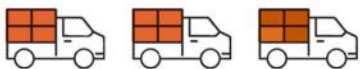
Skill level:



Building performance:



Transport needed:



Manpower needed:



Availability:



1.1 <http://assets.inhabitat.com/wp-content/blogs.dir/1/files/2013/07/Eatwell-farm-house-7.jpg>

1.2 https://buildingdata.energy.gov/sites/default/files/styles/slideshow_image/public/nv_data/projectfiles/project_1060/Berm%20copy.jpg?itok=lyTNzZob

1.3 <https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/originals/25/9b/2e/259b2ee24c0a10bc5beadfb9d7431bc7.jpg>

1.4 <https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/736x/cd/0e/b7/cd0eb746d49f8867d0c35603500c0d36.jpg>

Material Library

Tyres



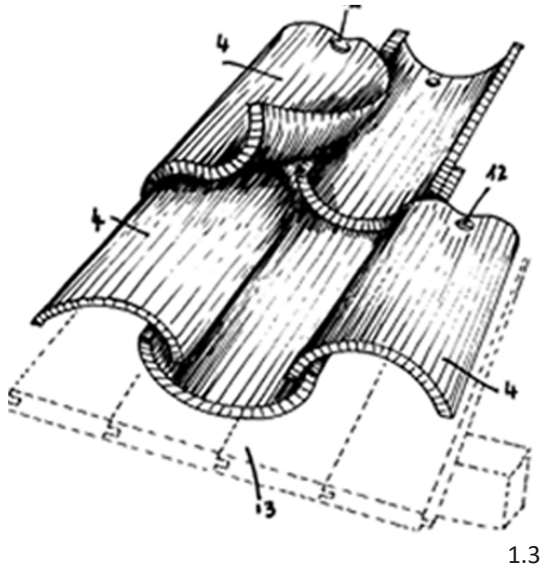
Hazards:
- 'skin' method will have sharp tacs
- cutting tyres into strips requires supervision

Weight:
75/65 R14 = 6.5 - 7.2 kg

Size:
most often 508 mm in diameter

Cost:
free (governemnt recycling incentives may change this in the near future)

Module Typology 01



Module Typology 02



Tools required:



Transport needed:



Skill level:



Manpower needed:



Building performance:



Availability:



1.1 <http://www.recyclart.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/tire-roof.jpg>
1.2 <https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/564x/65/bb/15/65bb151b4092c2c68c23c24eb815bad4.jpg>
1.3 https://c2.staticflickr.com/4/3101/2927986424_41f4a32216_b.jpg

1.4 <https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/originals/25/9b/2e/259b2ee24c0a10bc5beadfb9d7431bc7.jpg>
1.5 http://www.madehow.com/images/hpm_0000_0003_0_img0133.jpg http://www.madehow.com/images/hpm_0000_0003_0_img0133.jpg
1.6 <https://redoubtreporter.files.wordpress.com/2010/04/earthship-packing-tires-web.jpg>
1.7 <http://bristolgreenhouse.co.uk/site/pics/mon-14th-aug-4b.jpg>

Material Library

Fabric



1.1

HAZARDS:
Minimum danger

WEIGHT:
Extremely light

SIZE:
Different sizes

COST:
Free (but limited in monthly amounts around 1-2 bin bags per month)

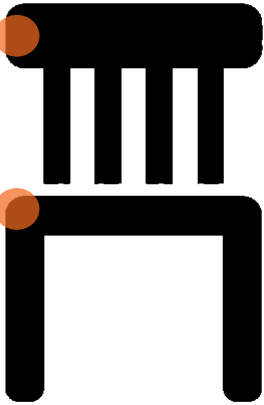
DURABILITY:
5 years maximum



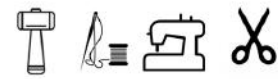
1.2



1.3



Tools required:



Transport Needed:



Skill Level:



Manpower Needed:



Availability:



1.4



1.5



1.8



1.6

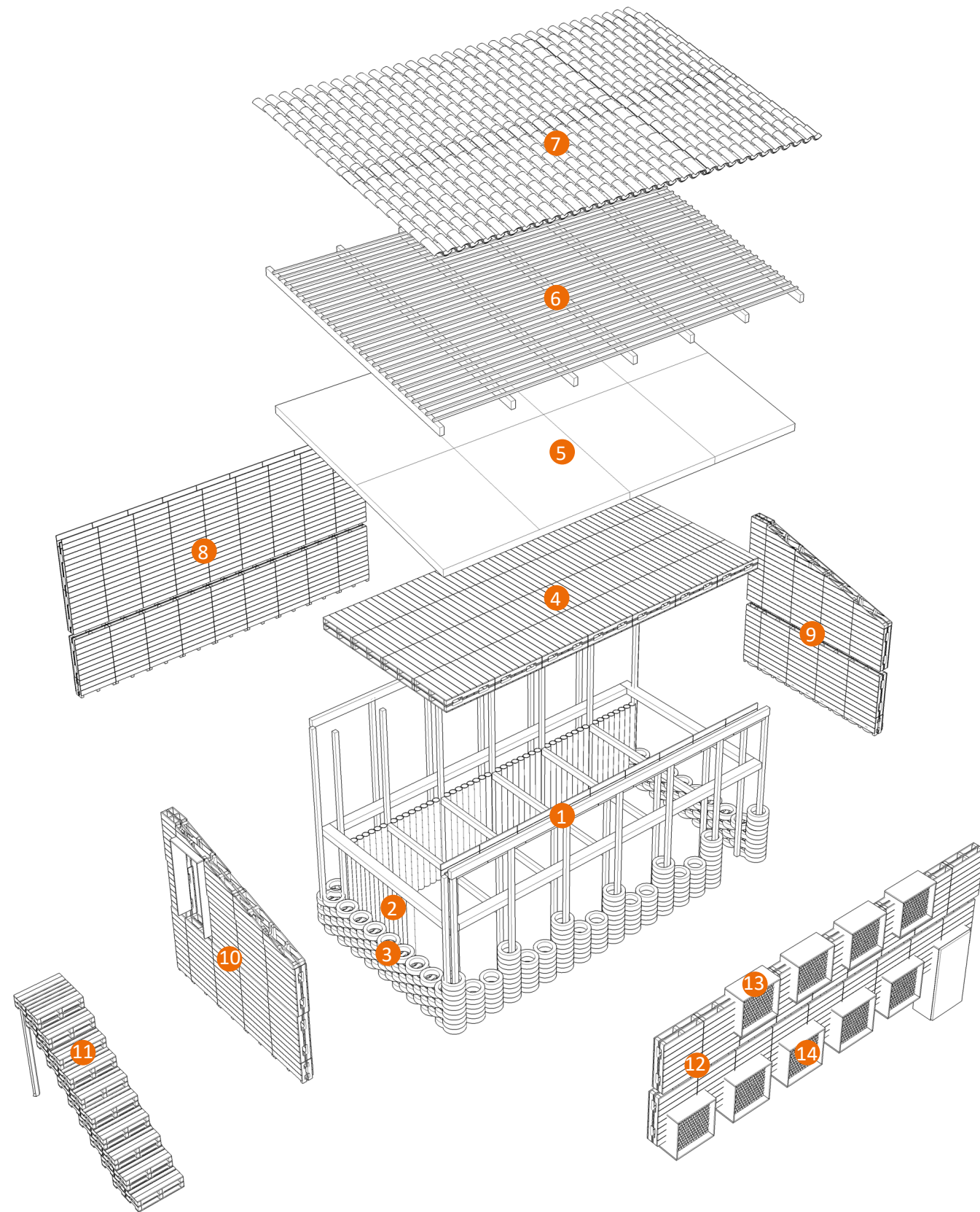


1.7

- 1.1 https://img0.etsystatic.com/130/0/6862231/il_340x270.1013940058_29gb.jpg
- 1.2 http://blog.thebehaviourexpert.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/IMG_0172.jpg
- 1.3 <https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/736x/8a/22/68/8a226842c2a2656d0d7f9b6223b8affd.jpg>
- 1.4 <https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/236x/56/a3/84/56a384a95d921a3d4249066b0d409658.jpg>

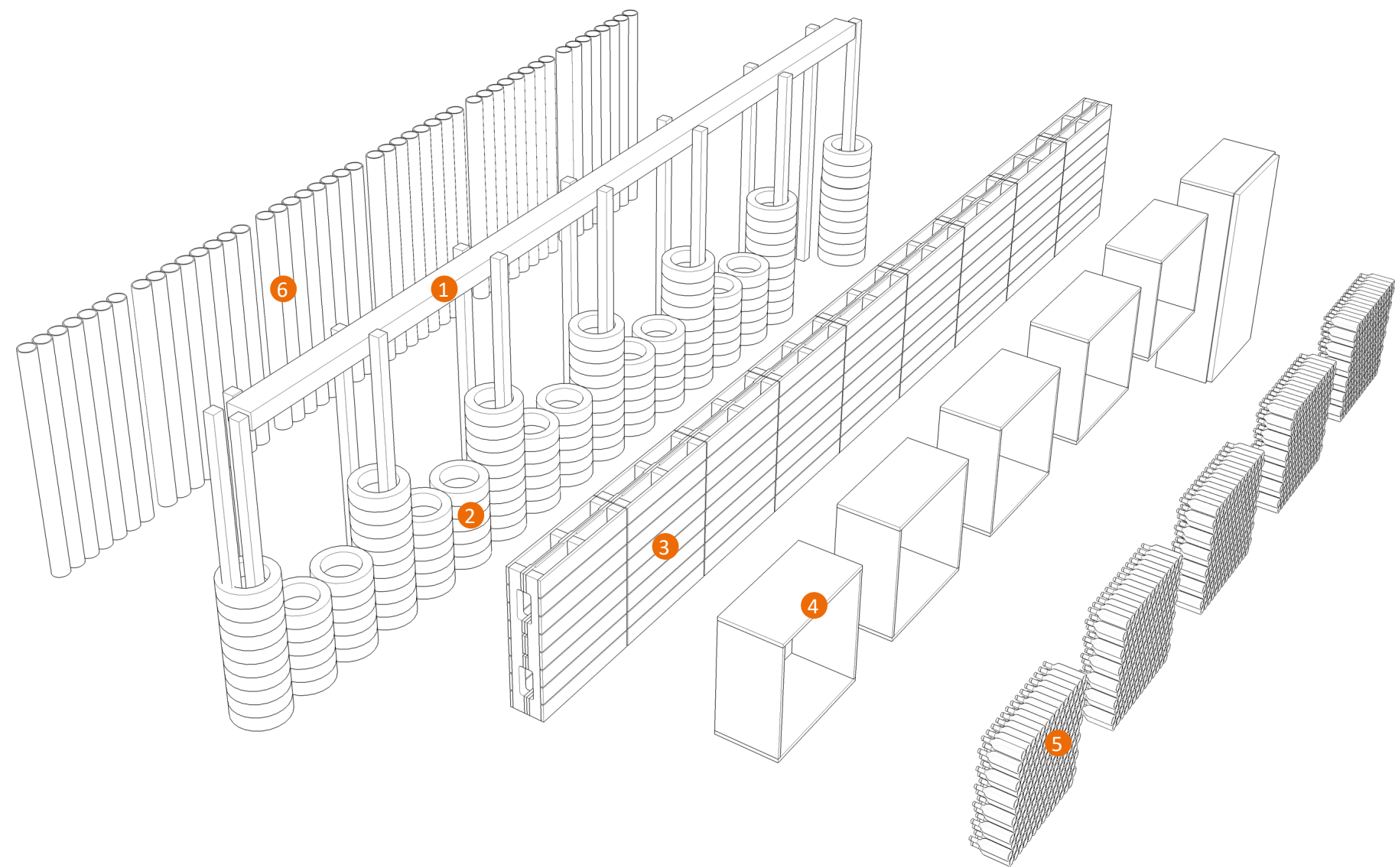
- 1.5 <https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/736x/f4/cf/5d/f4cf5d14b56e58ddf7ae76adfb98e08.jpg>
- 1.6 <https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/736x/09/7c/08/097c08529d98ae40a5075f9b21baf.jpg>
- 1.7 <https://www.glicksfurniture.com.au/image/cache/data/Replica/eames%20armless%20patch%20work%20wood%20small%20web-600x600.jpg>
- 1.8 <http://runningwithsisters.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/Step-2-Sew-Fabrics-Together.jpg>

Module Construction



1. Timber Structural Pillars and Frame
2. Cardboard Tubes
3. Tyres
4. Pallets Slab
5. Kingspan Insulation Boards
6. Timber Frame
7. Flatten Tyres 2 Layers
8. Pallet Wall
9. Pallet Wall
10. Pallet Wall with Door Opening
11. Exterior Pallet Stair
12. Pallet Wall and Shredded Paper Insulation
13. Timber Window Frame
14. Glass Bottles

Ground Floor Wall Construction



- 1. Wood Structural Pillars and Wood Frame
- 2. Tyres
- 3. Pallets
- 4. Timber Window Frames
- 5. Glass bottles
- 6. Cardboard Tubes

BUILDING METHOD



Wall framing using automotive tyres

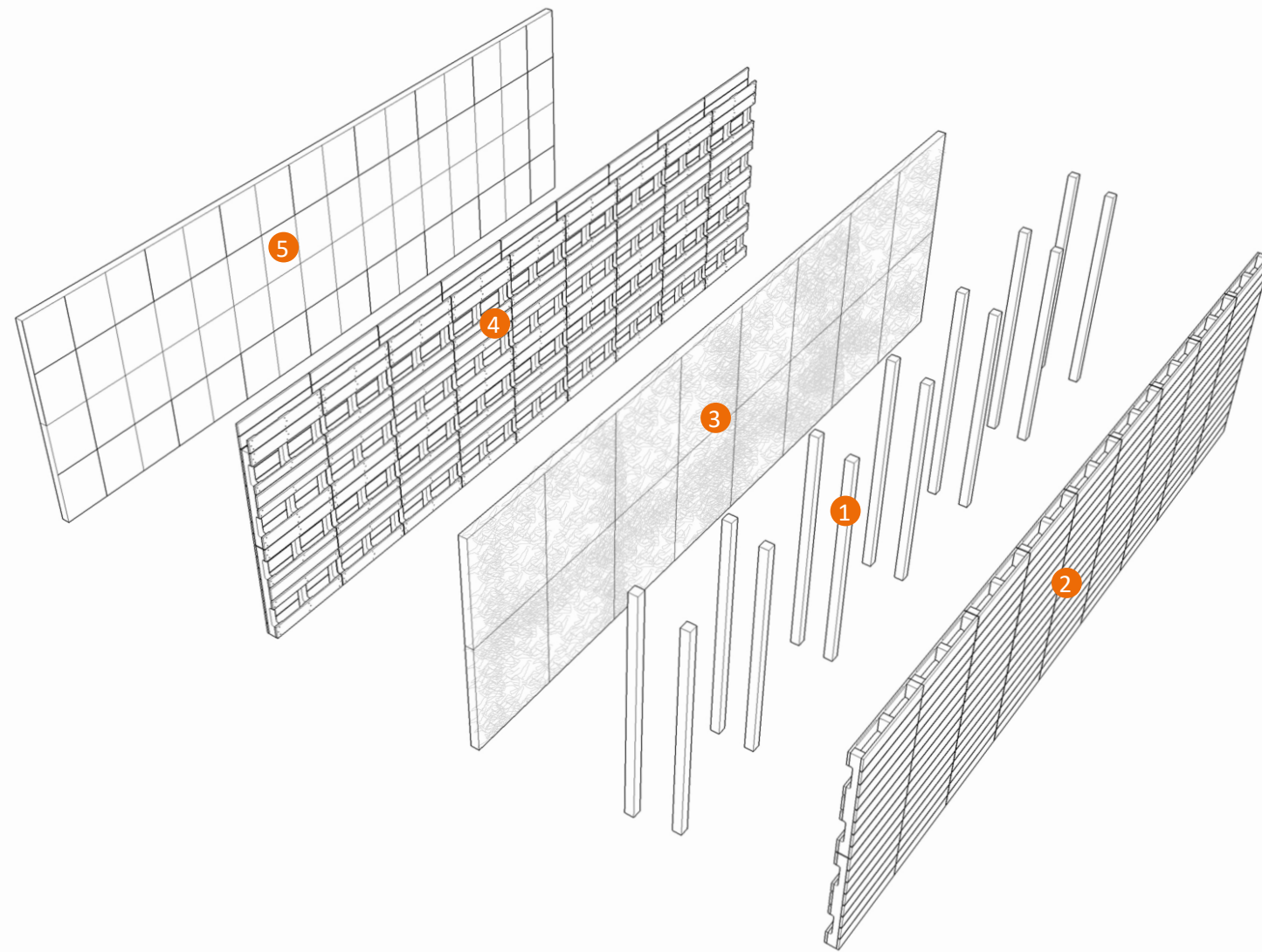


Soil is then shovelled into the tire and compacted by repeated blows with a sledge hammer. Once pocked with dirt, the tyre walls bulge, interlocking with the row below.



The walls of the rammed-earth tyre house are constructed by stacking tyres on top of each other in a running bond type. Each row is off ½ tire from the one above and below.

First Floor Wall Construction



1. Wood Structural Pillars
2. Reclaimed Pallets
3. Shredded Paper Insulation Blocks
4. Reclaimed Pallets
5. Cladding obtained from wood hoardings

18X



14 X



16 X



16 X



BUILDING METHOD



Old News Papers and Magazines



Paper is shredded in order to form compact blocks of insulation. Paper is compacted and mixed with water. After this is put into cast forms.

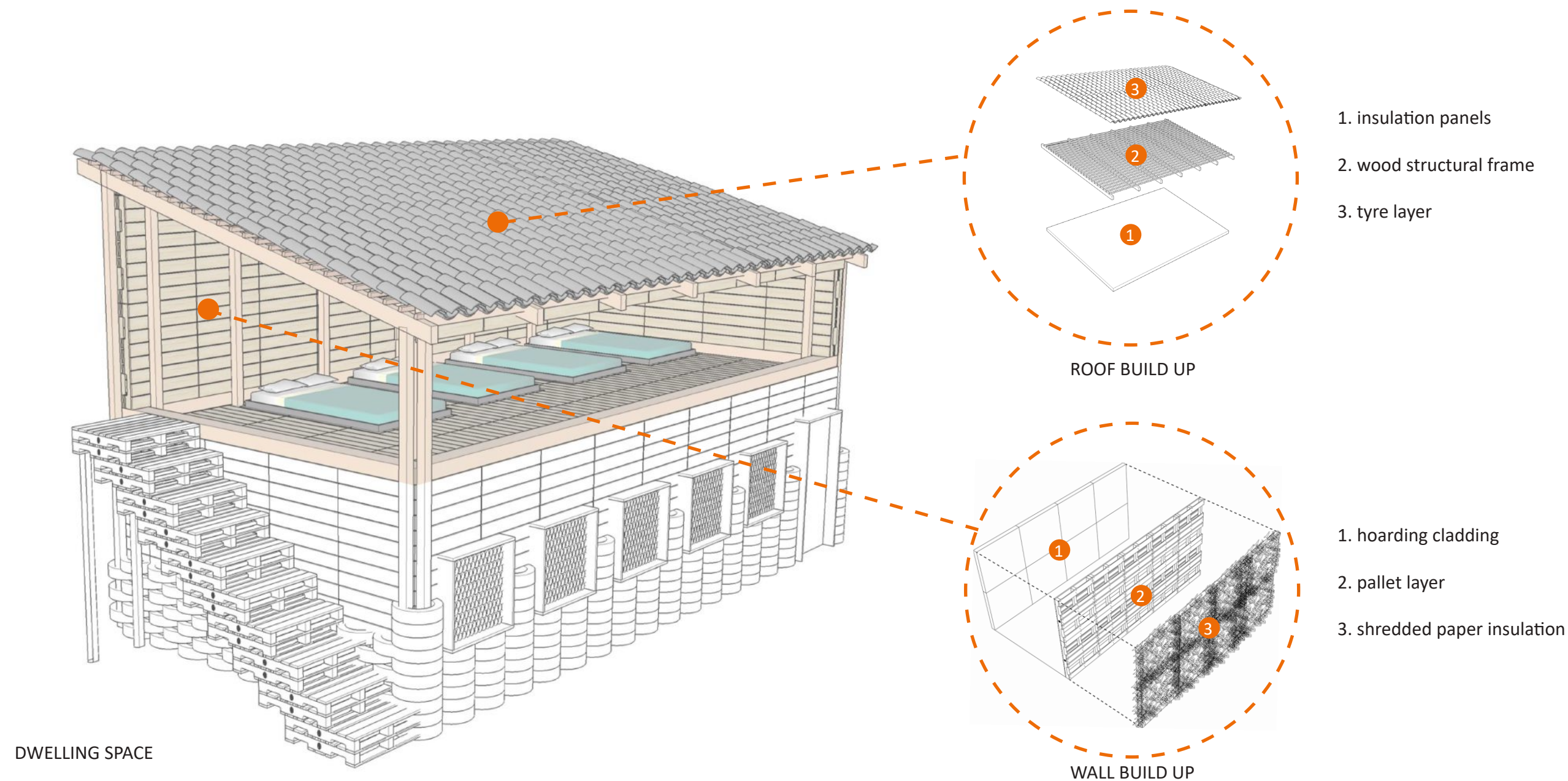


Compact insulation blocks are put in place in between the pallets. The material is quite flexible so it can be forced into any shape easily.

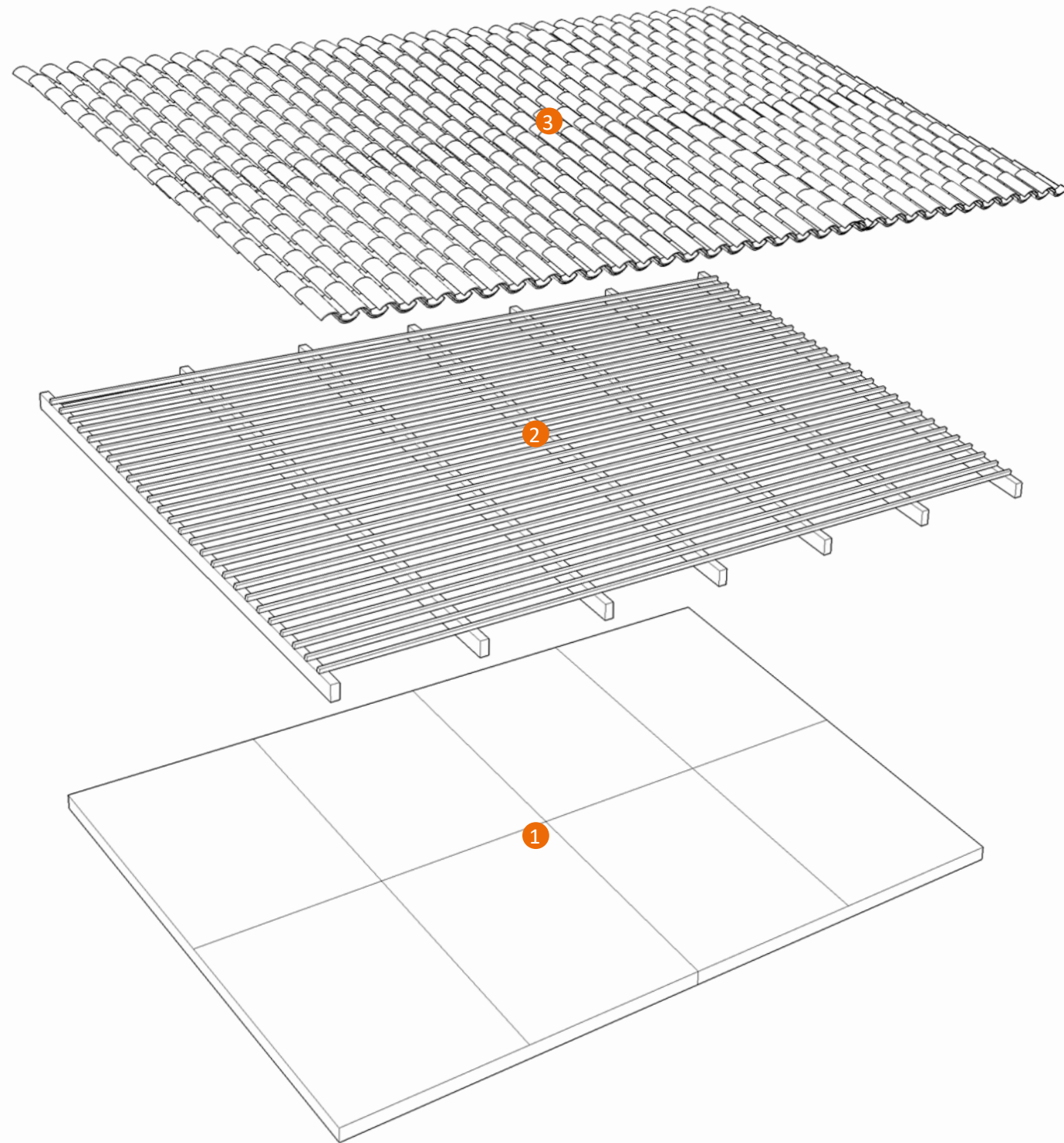
Dwelling Space

‘The residential is political- which is to say that the shape of the housing system is always the outcome of struggles between different groups and classes. Housing necessarily raises questions about state action and the broader economic system.’

Marcuse, In Defense of Housing pg.4



Roof Construction



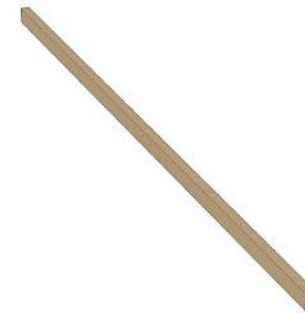
1. Kingspan Insulation 200 mm
2. Recycled Wood Frame
3. Flatten Tyres Layer

128 X



dimensions

7 X



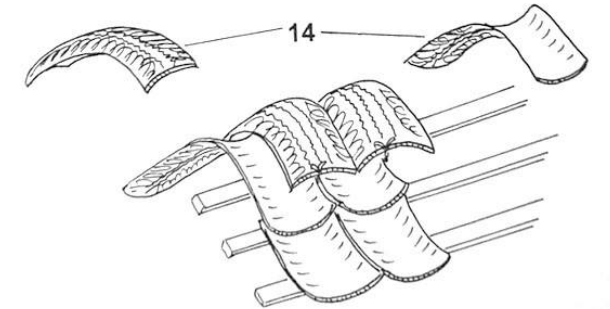
26 X



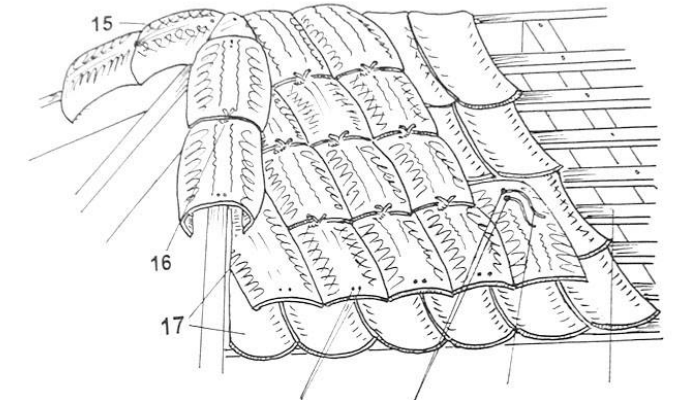
8 X



BUILDING METHOD



Old News Papers and Magazines

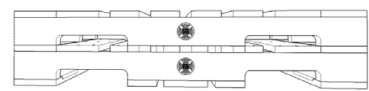


Paper is shredded in order to form compact blocks of insulation. Paper is compacted and mixed with water. After this is put into cast forms.



Compact insulation blocks are put in place in between the pallets. The material is quite flexible so it can be forced into any shape easily.

Stair Construction

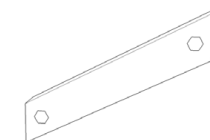
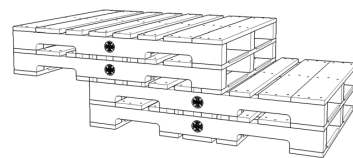


Stairs material :

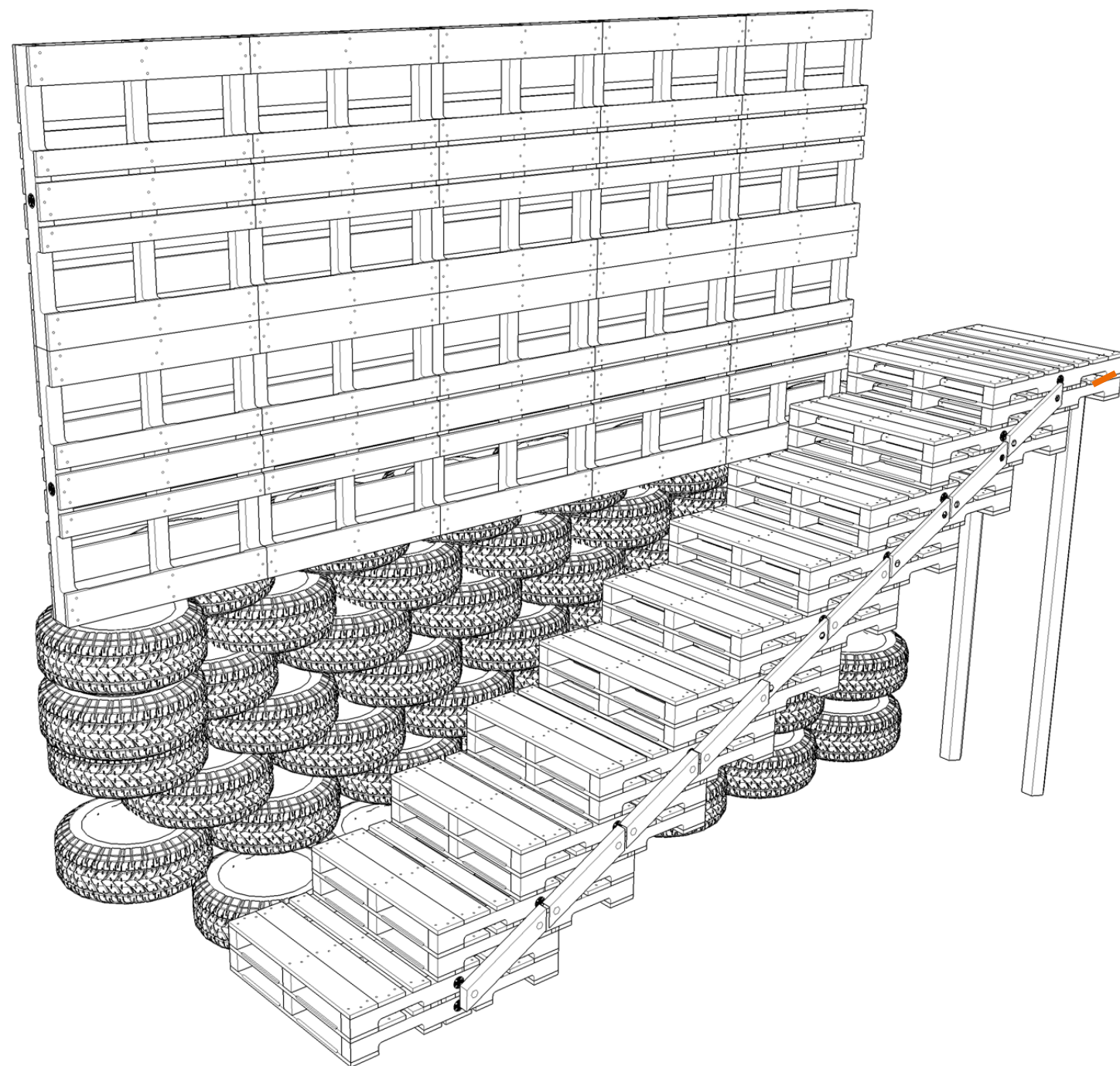
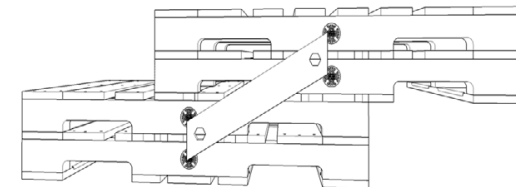
- pallets
- hammer
- nail



20 pallets
pallet dimension :
1016 mm x 1220 mm
x 143 mm
stairs height : 2.80 m



Metal bar fixation

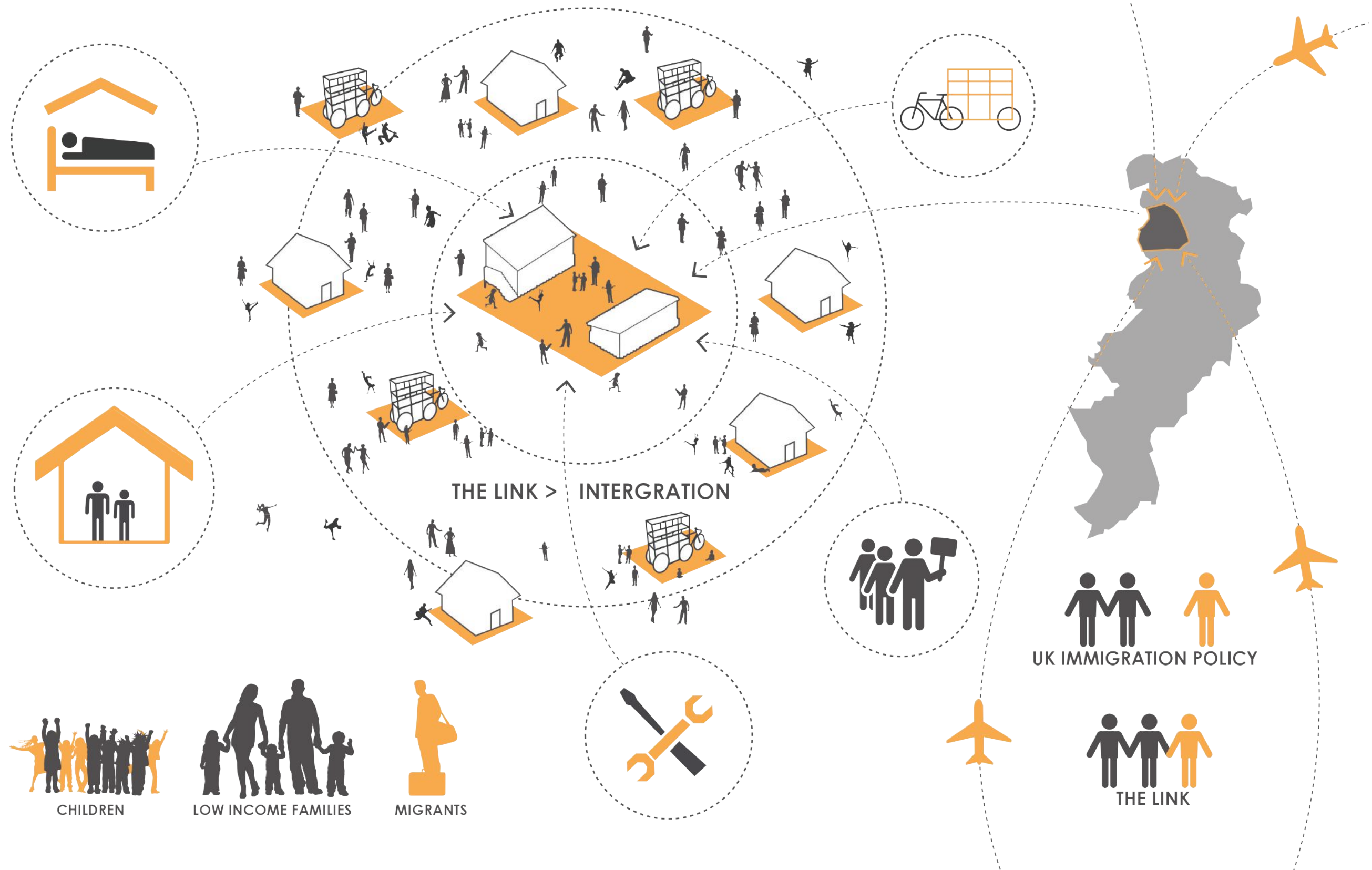


COMMUNITY LINK

We focus on the **failed integration** of low income families, currently not catered for by political infrastructure.

This spatial experiment will facilitate and accelerate the process of integration of families into society.

Pedagogical space and cultural infrastructure can **challenge the unequal societal conditions** and aims to carve out new economic, cultural, social and political relations. [McFarlane]



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