

Prefigurative Architecture

COMMUNITY LINK

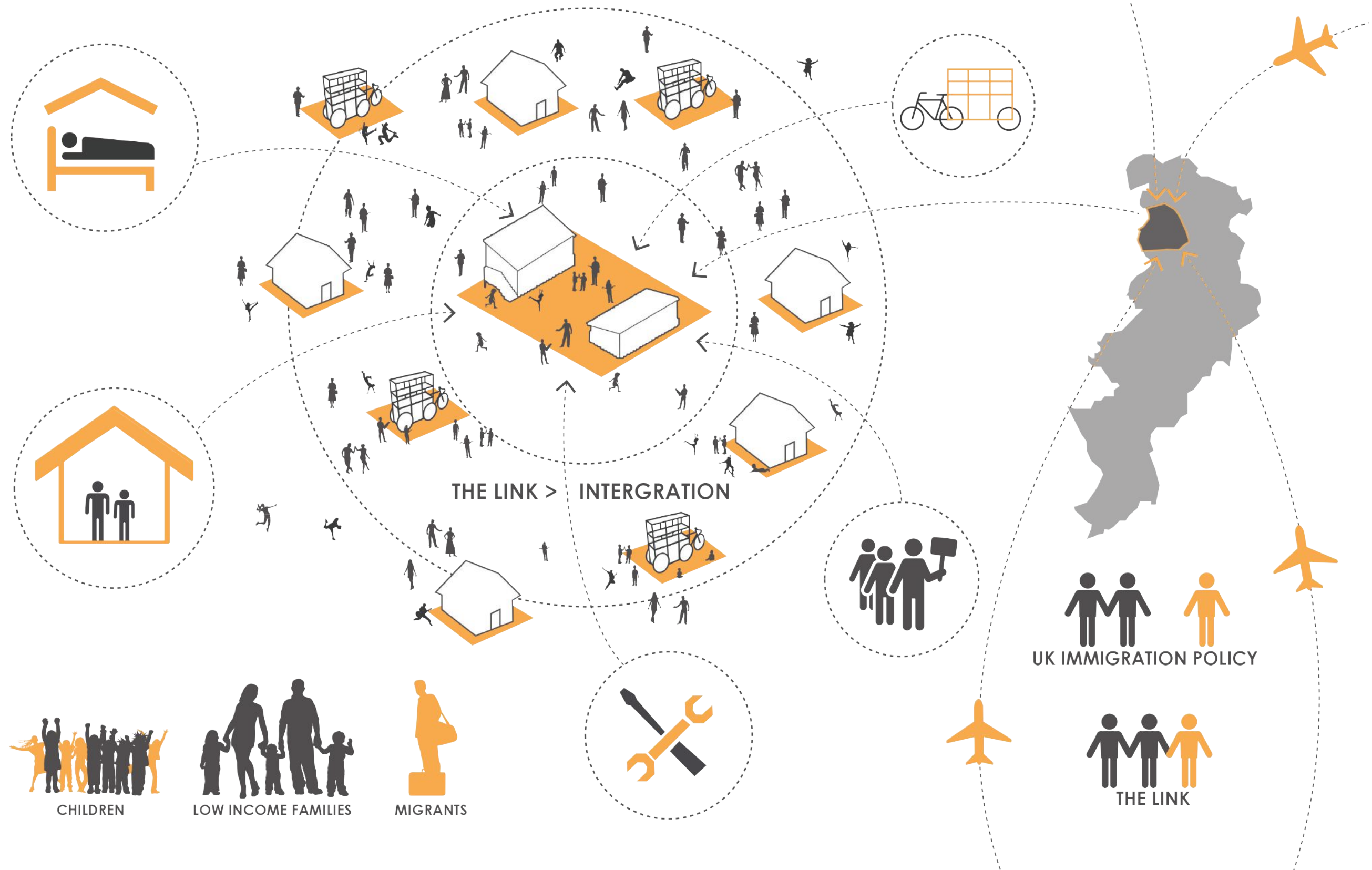
Andrada Calin
Stella Charbit
William Davidson
Adriann Jeevananthan
James Killeavy

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].

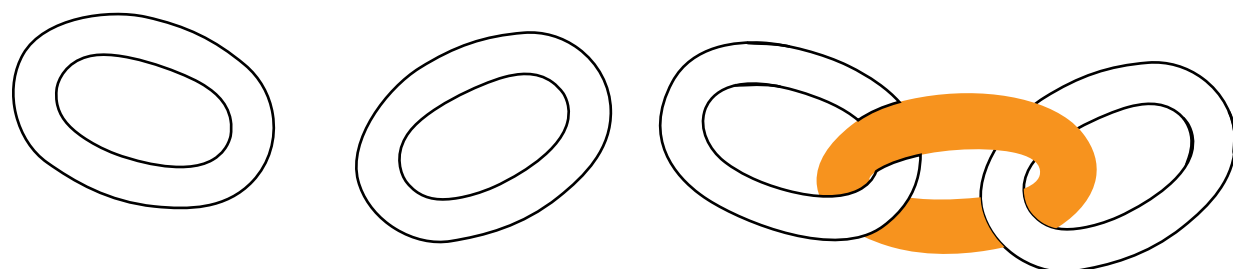
“Government policy initiatives need to explicitly define what is meant by integration, which specific area is targeted, and how success will be measured.”

- [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

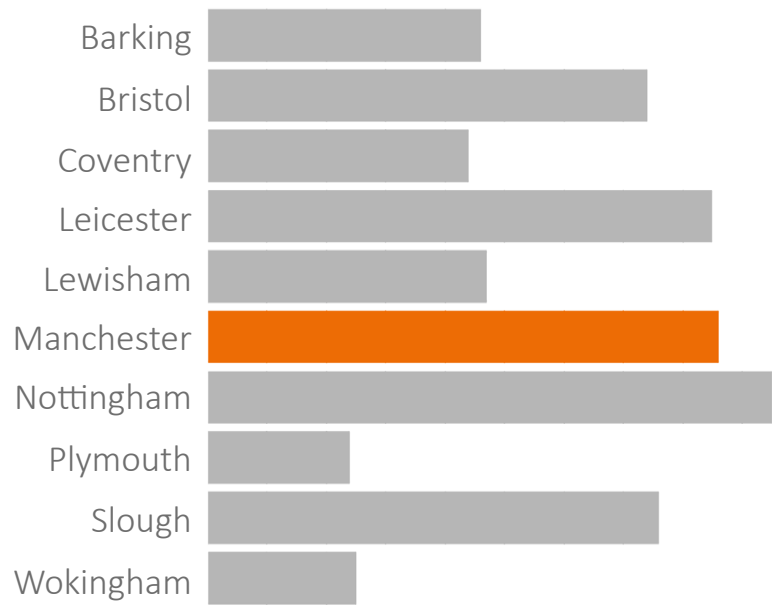


[Ager, A. and Strang, A., 2004]

Ethnicity Groups

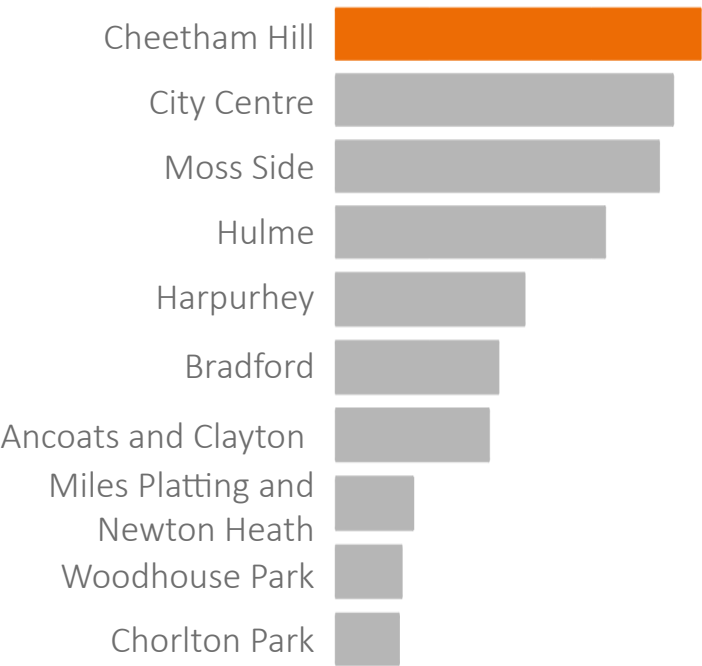
“Ethnicity appears to play an important role in the degree of integration, regardless of country of birth.” [Galandini, S. and Lessard-Phillips, L., 2015]

Net International Migration Rate (2009)



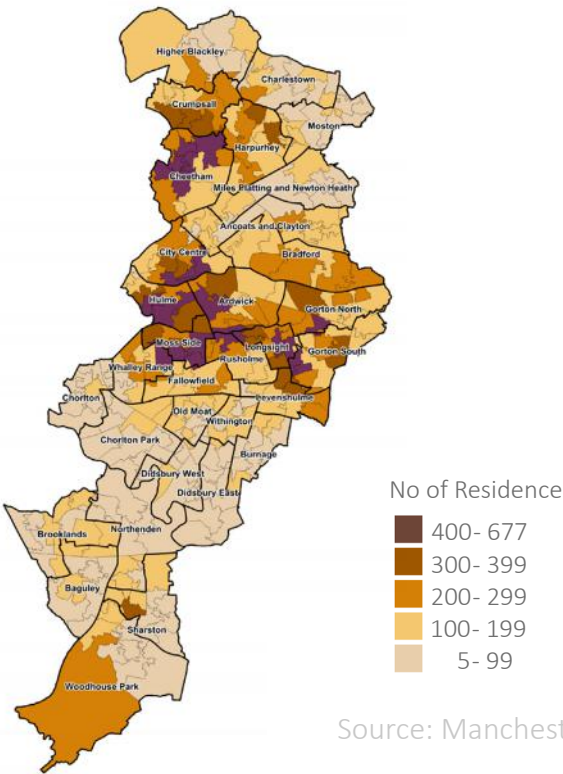
Source: migrationwatchuk.org, 2010

Residents arriving in the UK (between 2001 and 2011)



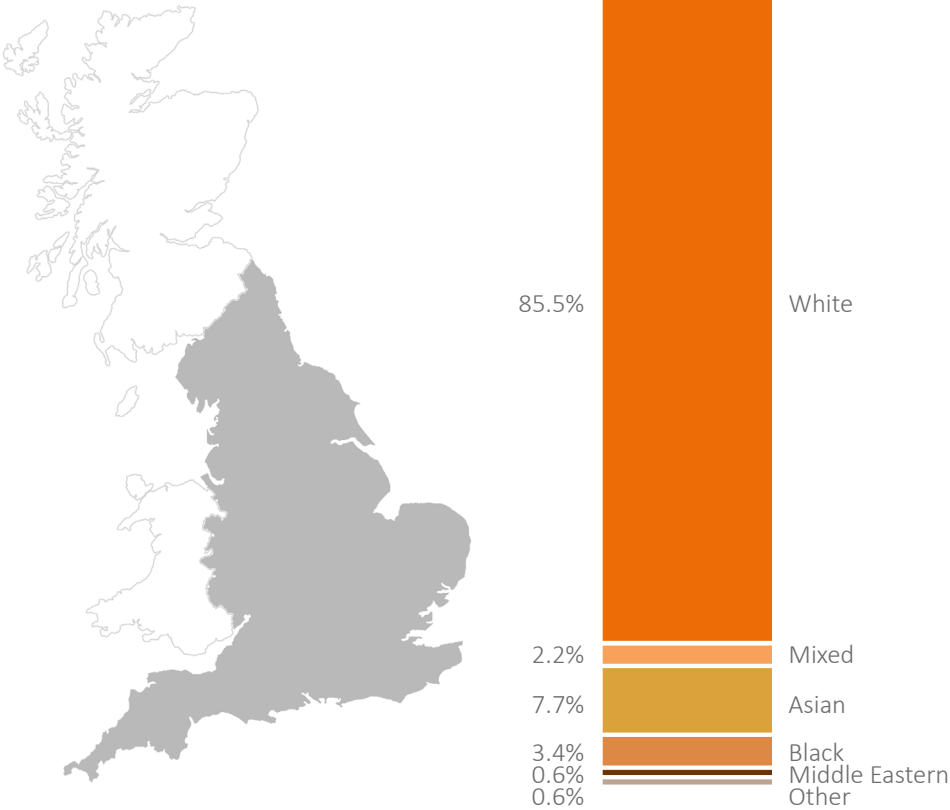
Source: Manchester City Council, 2015

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

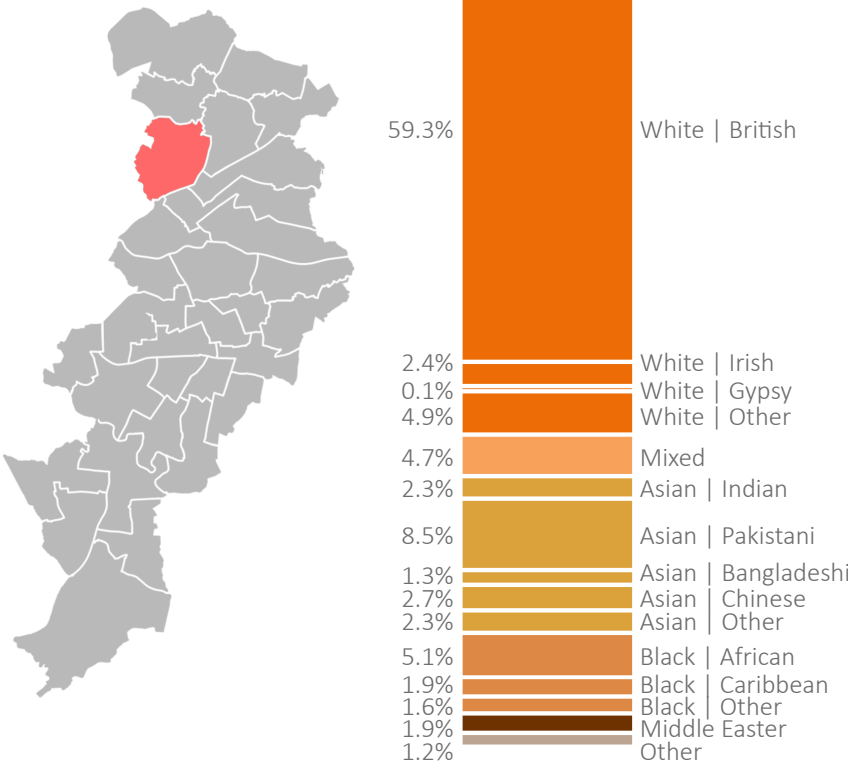


Source: Manchester City Council, 2015

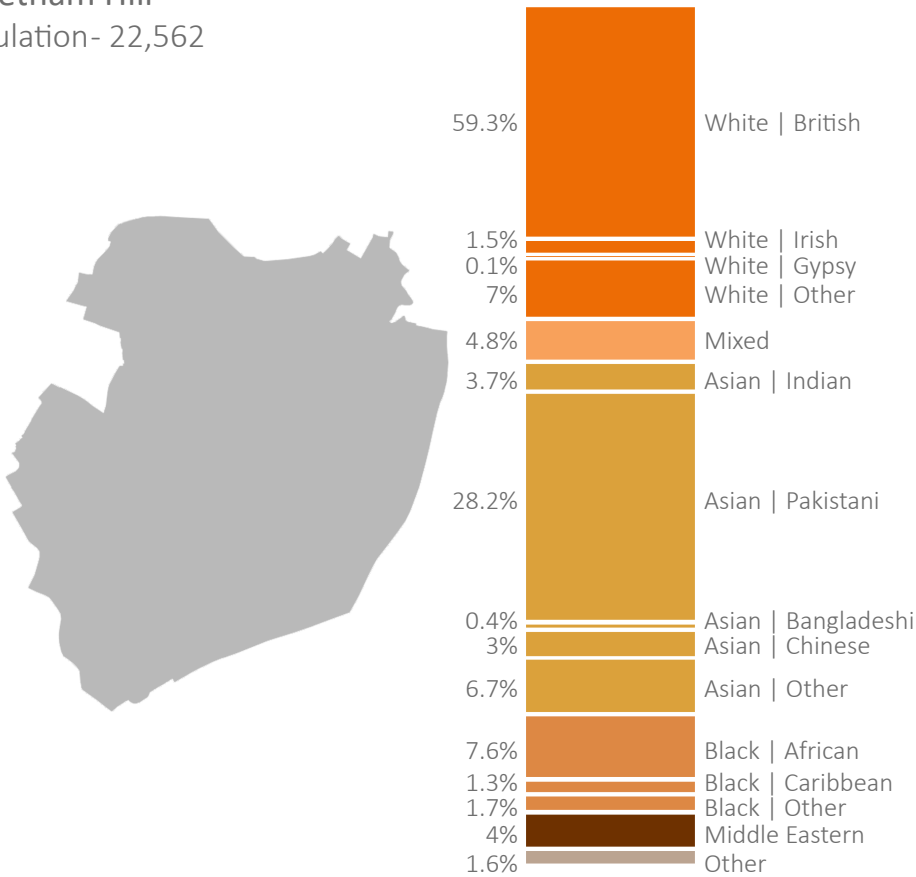
England
Population- 53,012,456



Manchester
Population- 503,127

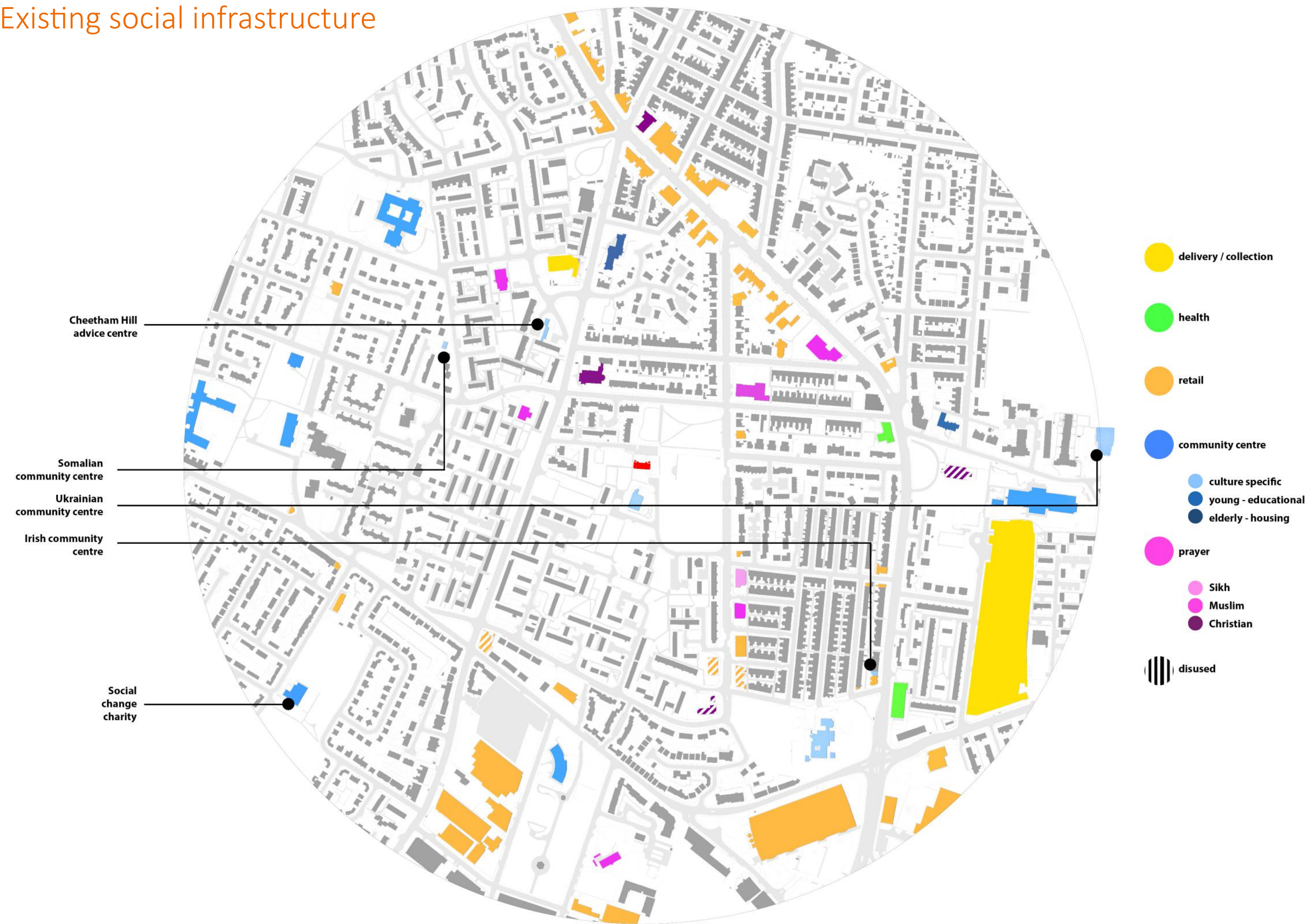


Cheetham Hill
Population- 22,562



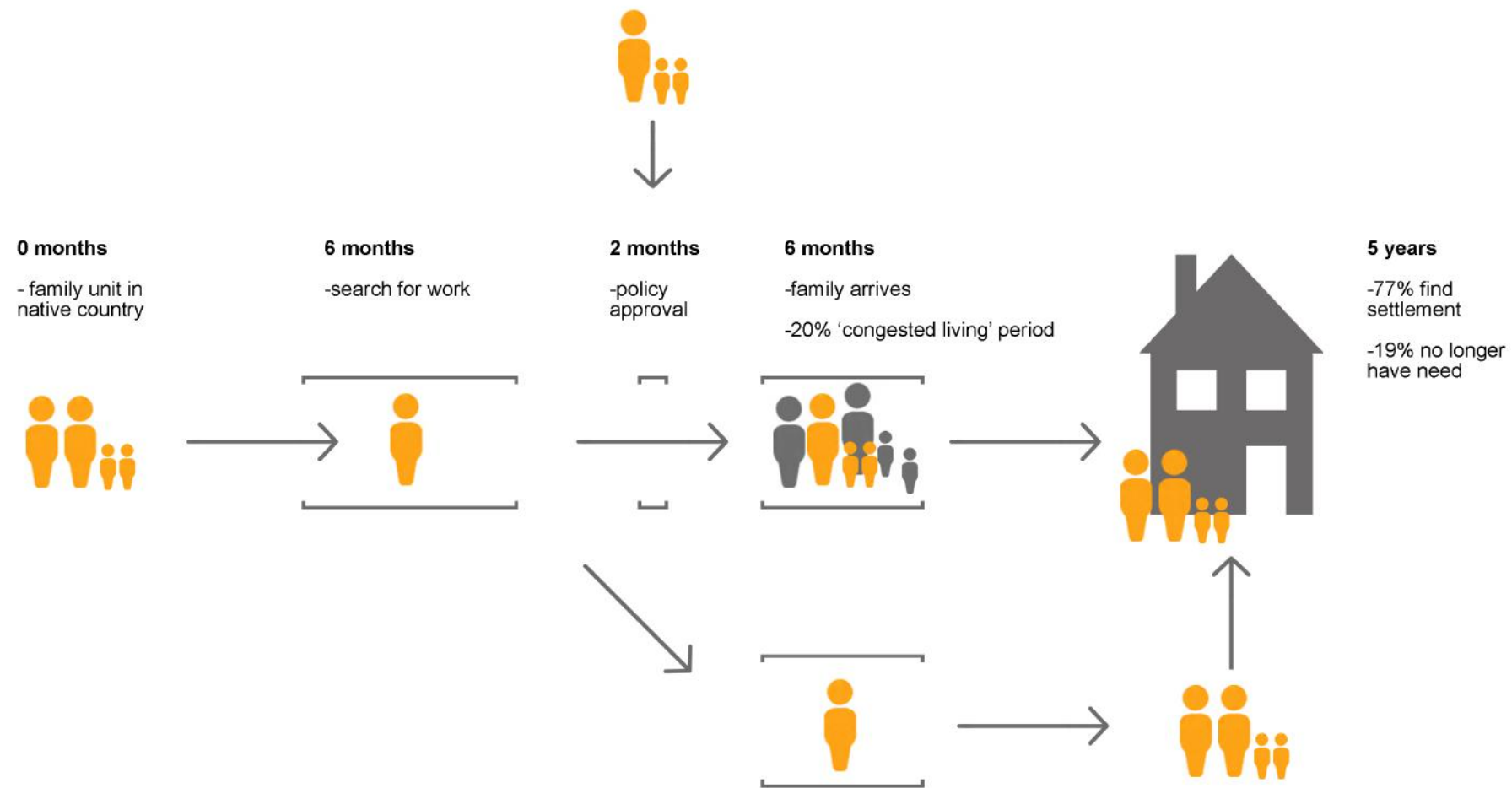
Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011
(Updated 2013)

Existing social infrastructure



IMMIGRATION PATTERNS & POLICY

-segregated migration



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

- The Migration Observatory, 2015

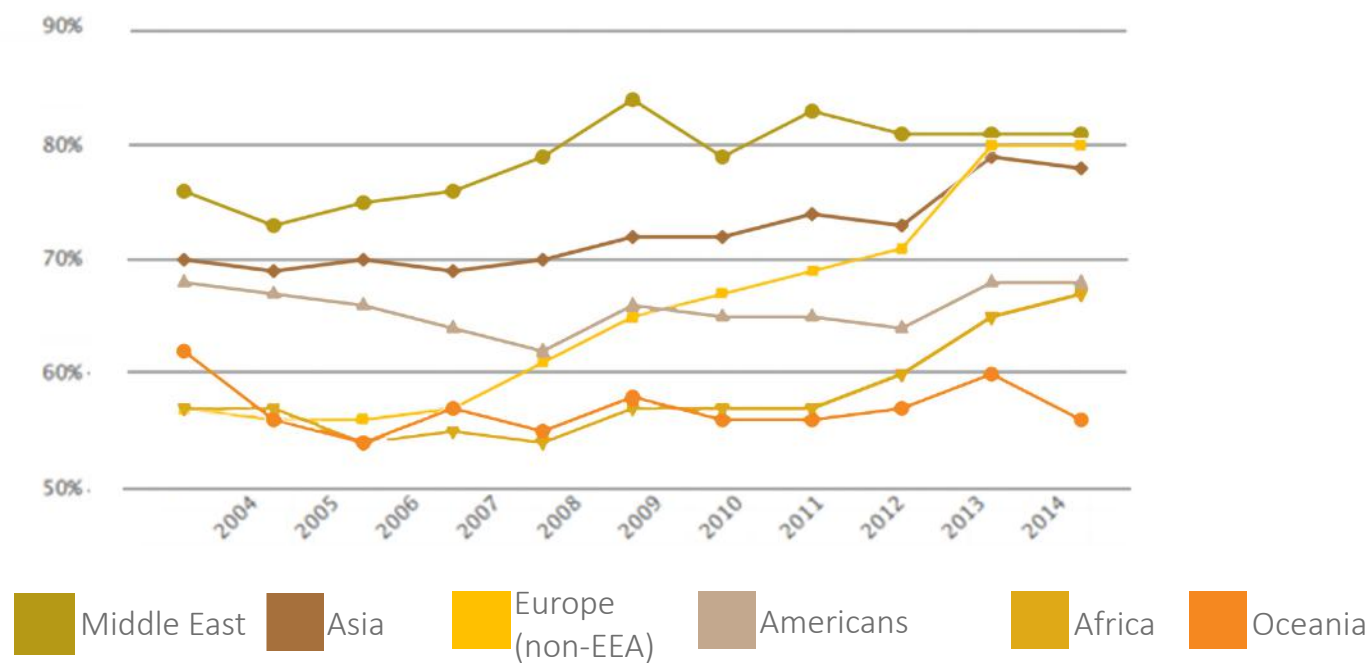
75%

Migrating Women reunified with partner or family after 6 months

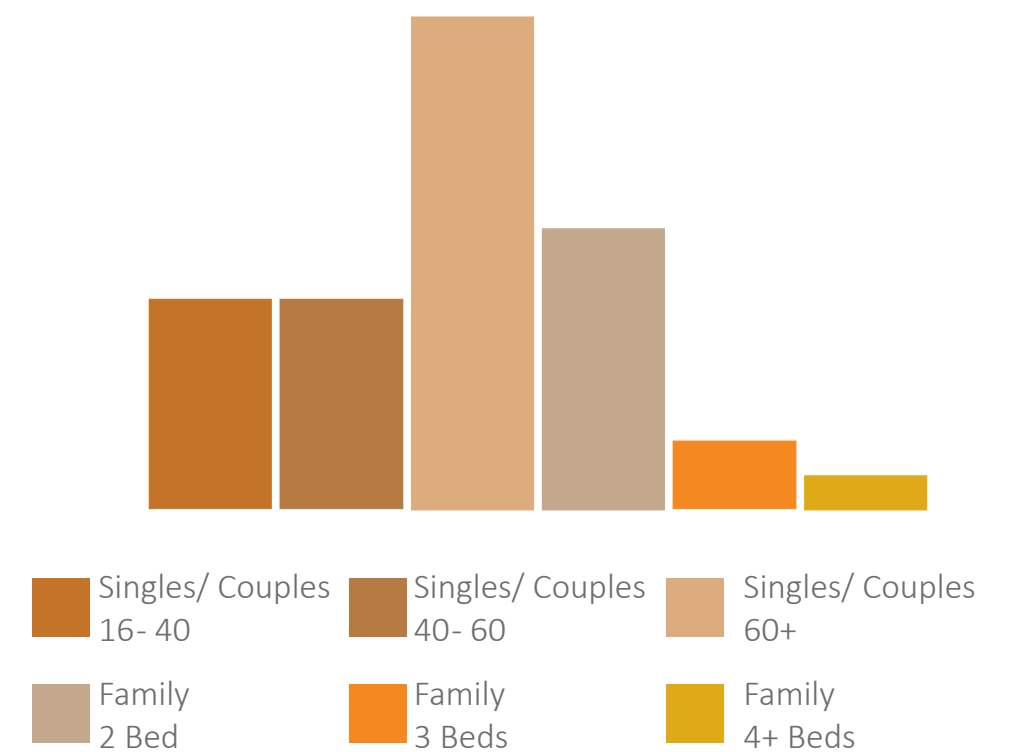
15%

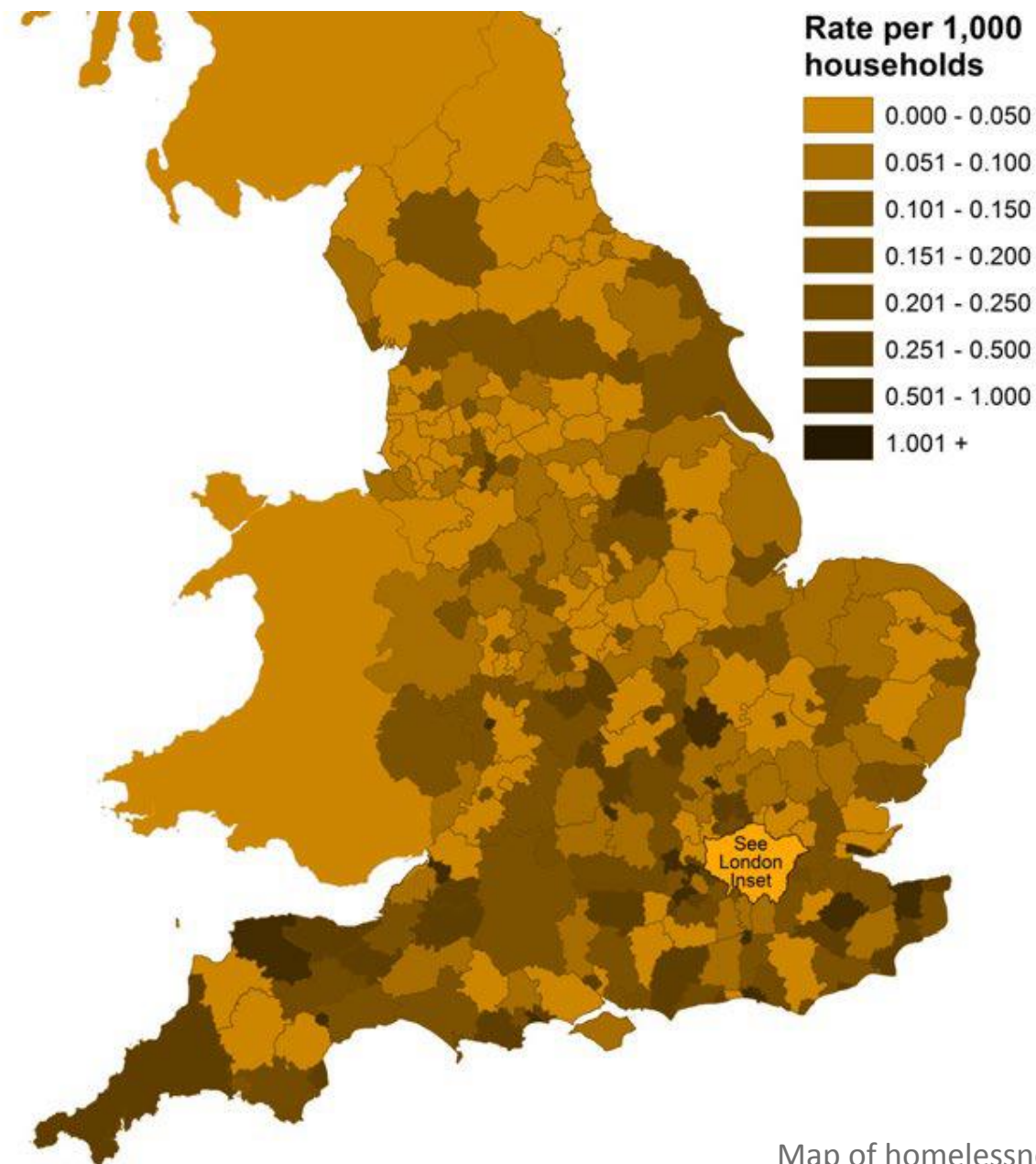
Migrating children reunified with family after 6 months

Percentage female of marital partner migrants



Cheetham Hill - Housing Availability





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.

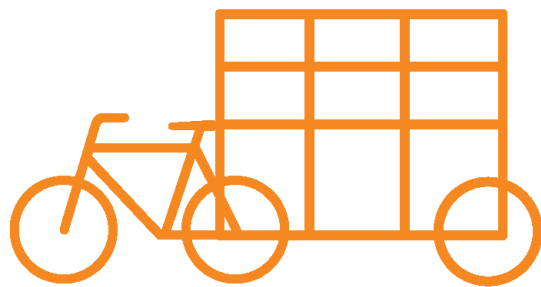
Three Key Elements of Integration



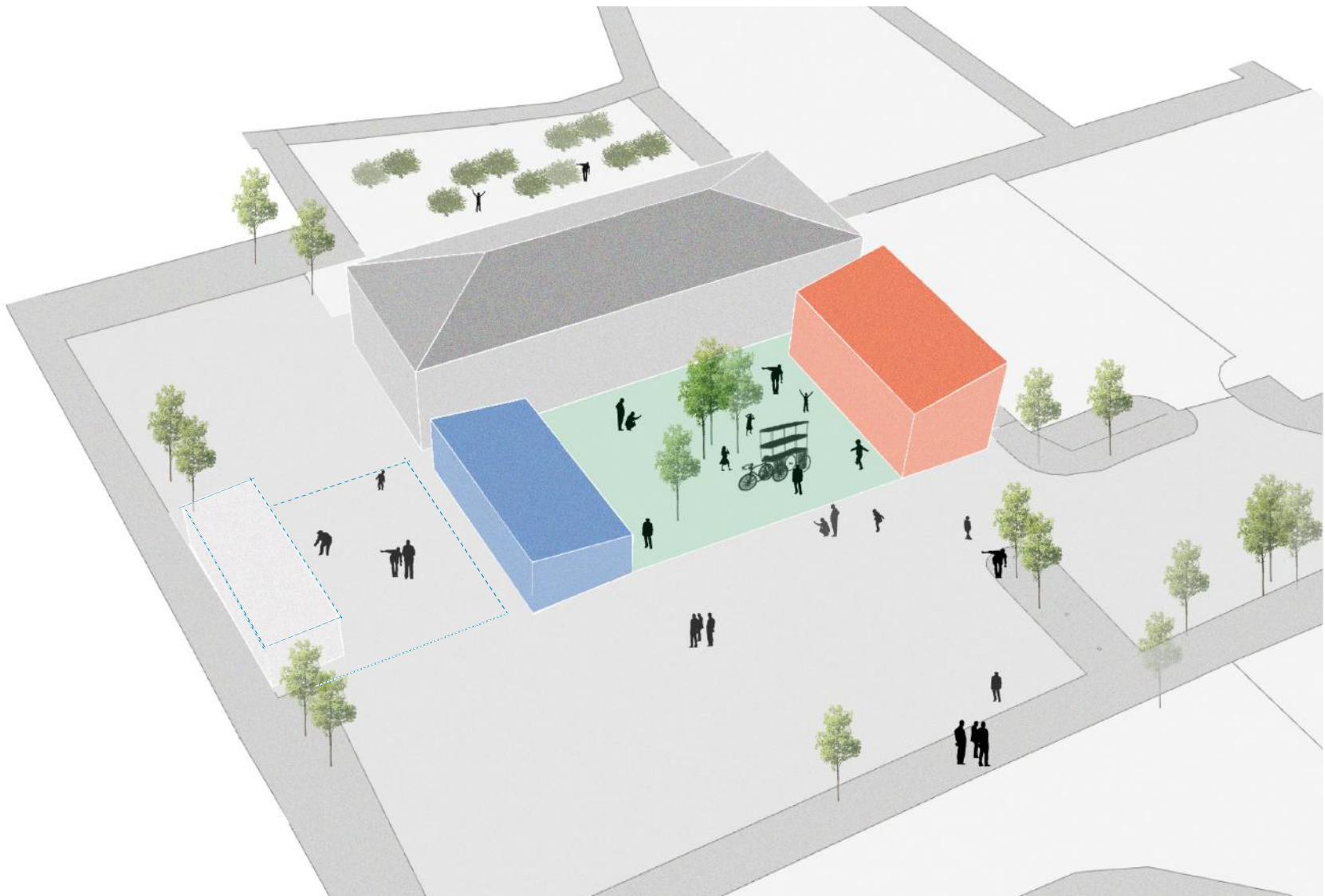
Connections with relevant public services.



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

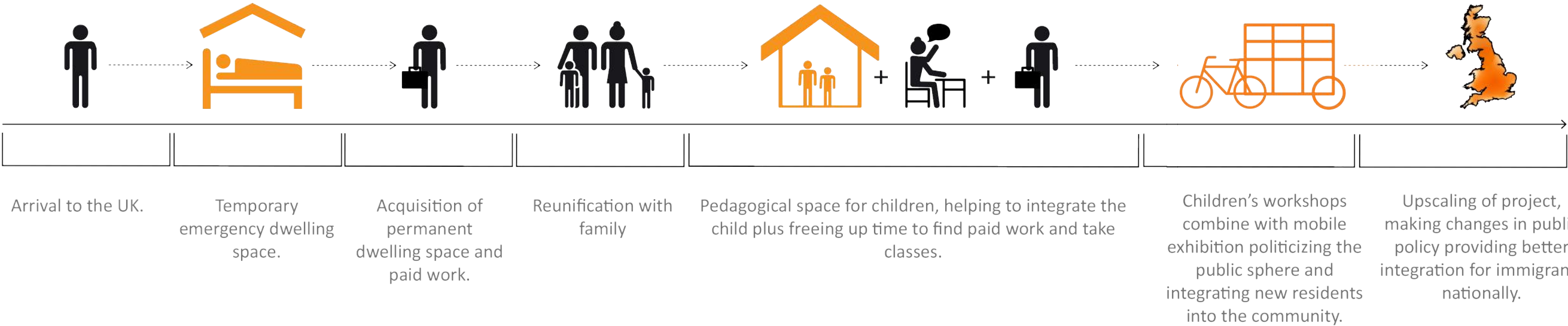
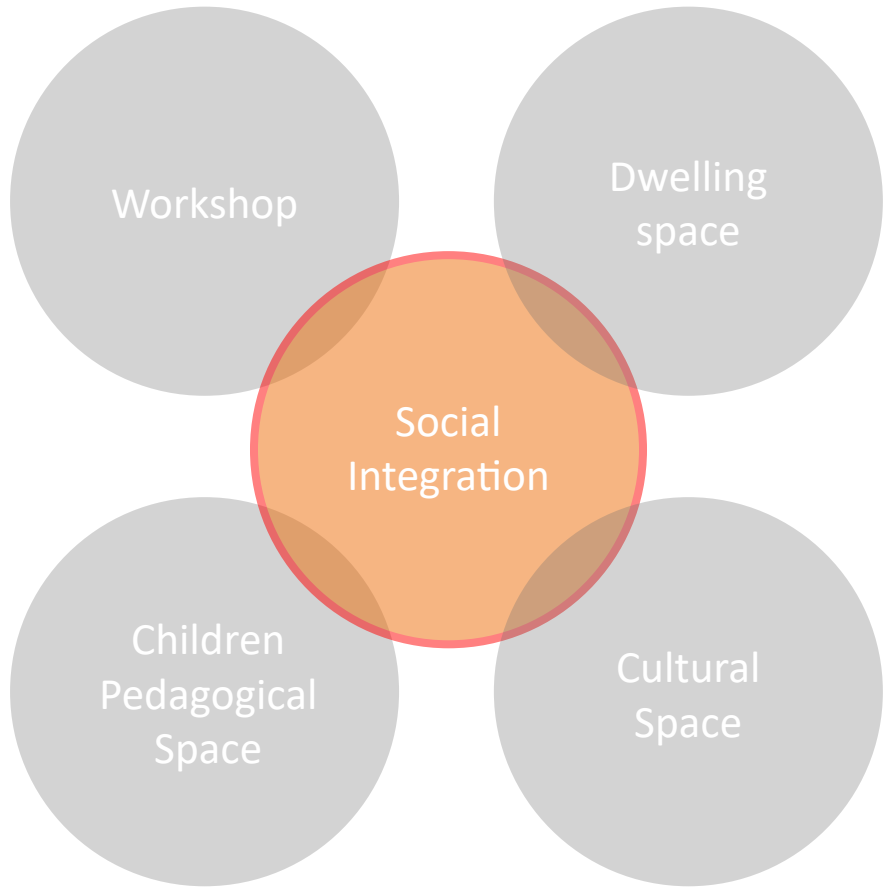


Social connection with their own community, social connections with members of other communities.



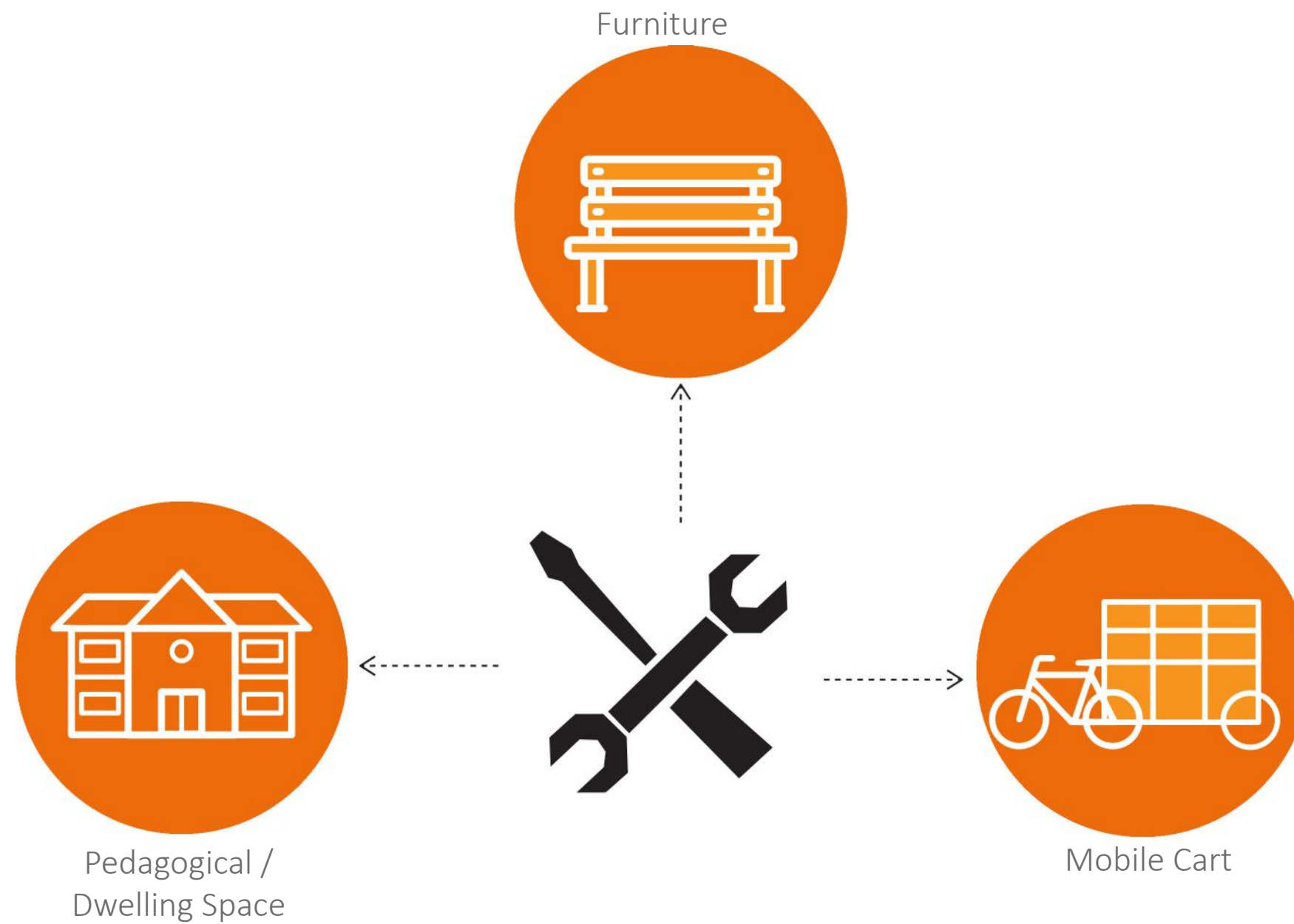
- Existing Community Centre
- Workshop
- Dwelling / Pedagogical Space
- Existing Workshop

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



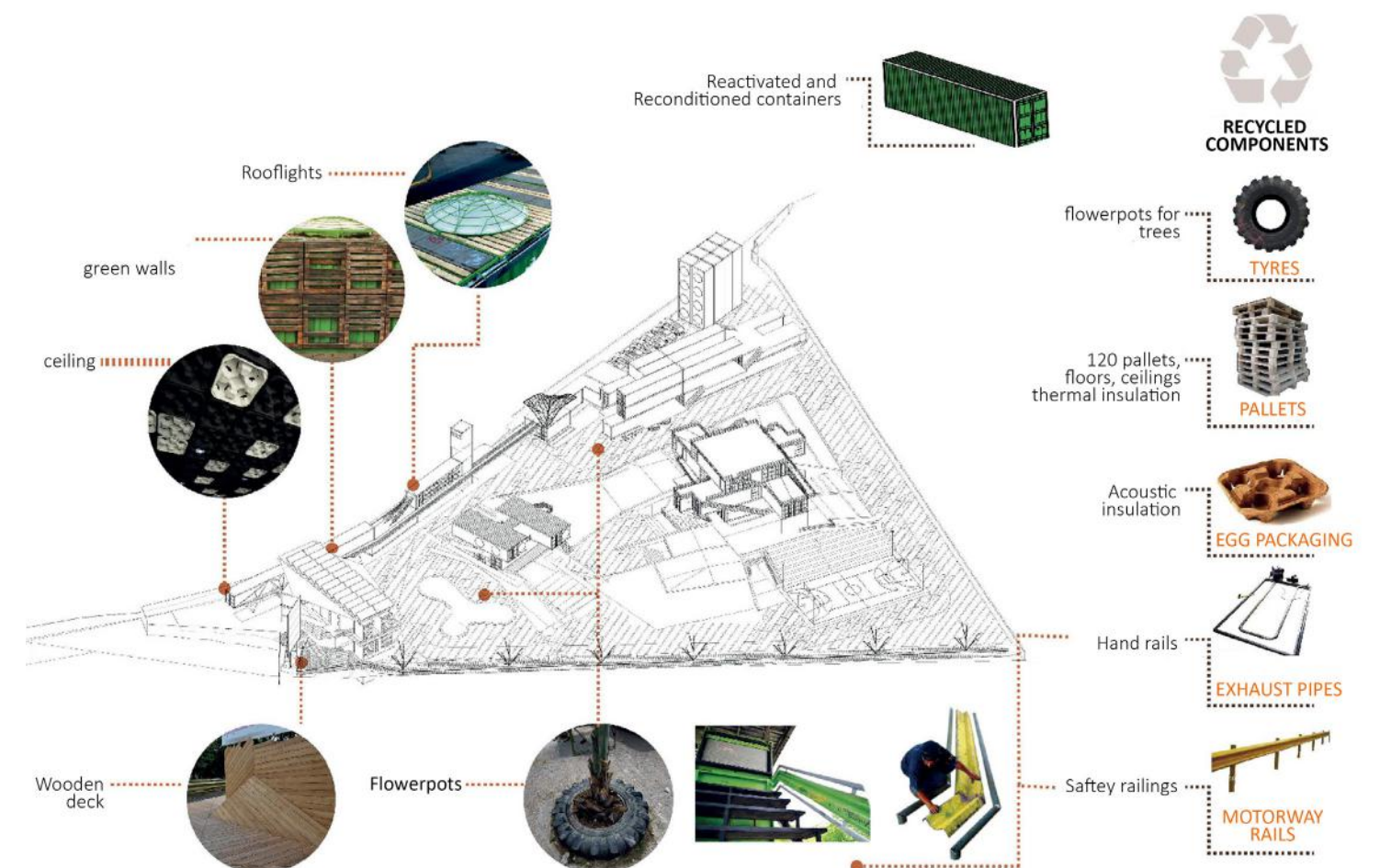
Organisations/
Individuales
needing a space



Use the community
Centre's spaces



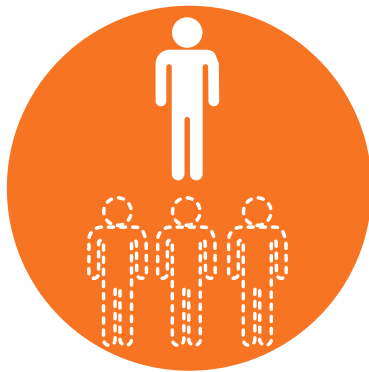
Pay the centre
through teaching



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.

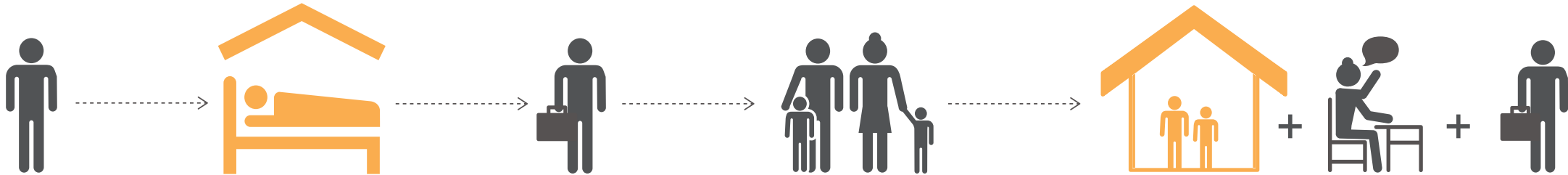
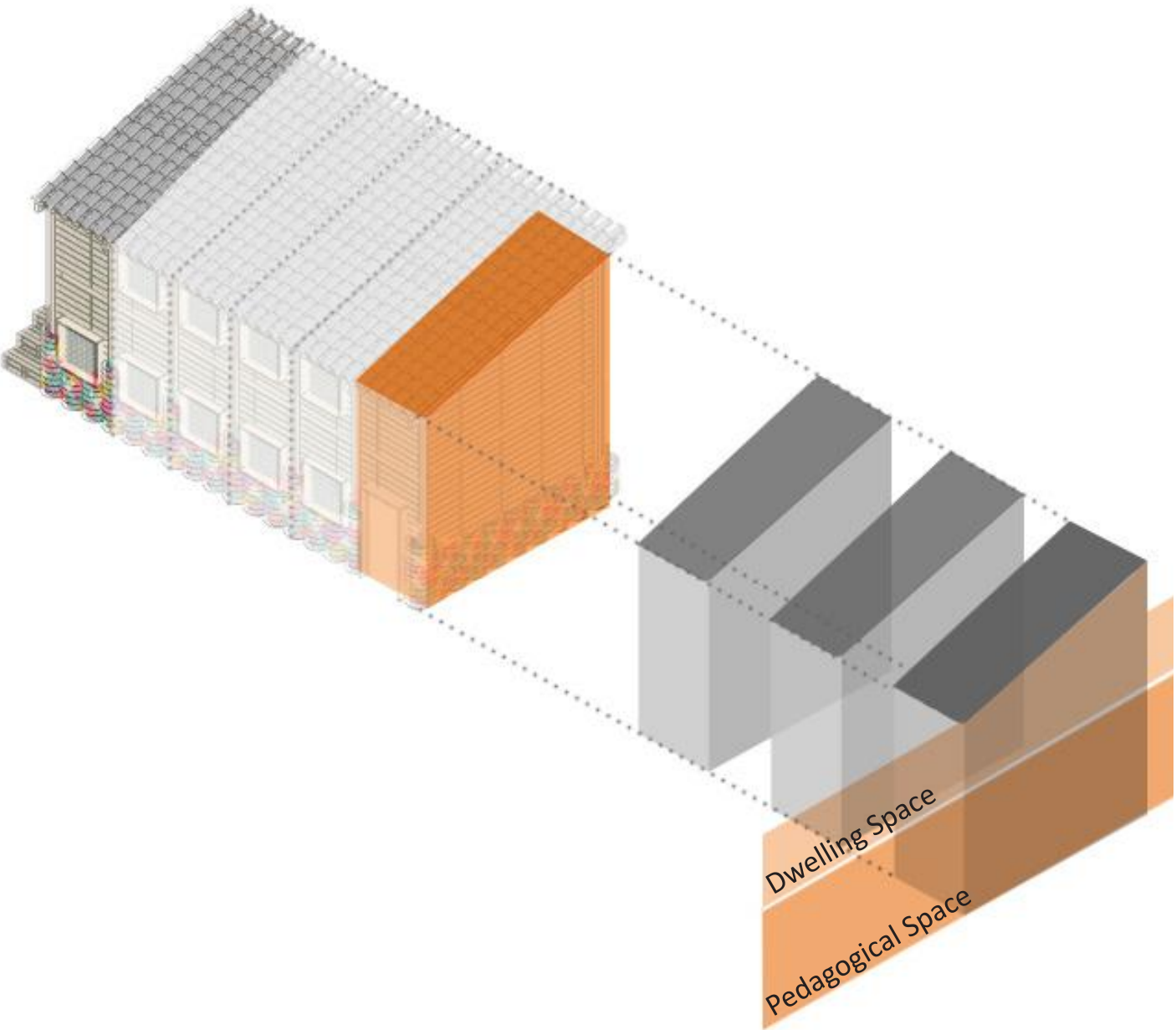
Revenue stream
Identified possible revenue streams. Consistent revenue streams to supply furniture too. Depending on the buyers needs bespoke furniture can be designed and built to supply an income to the workshop.

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.

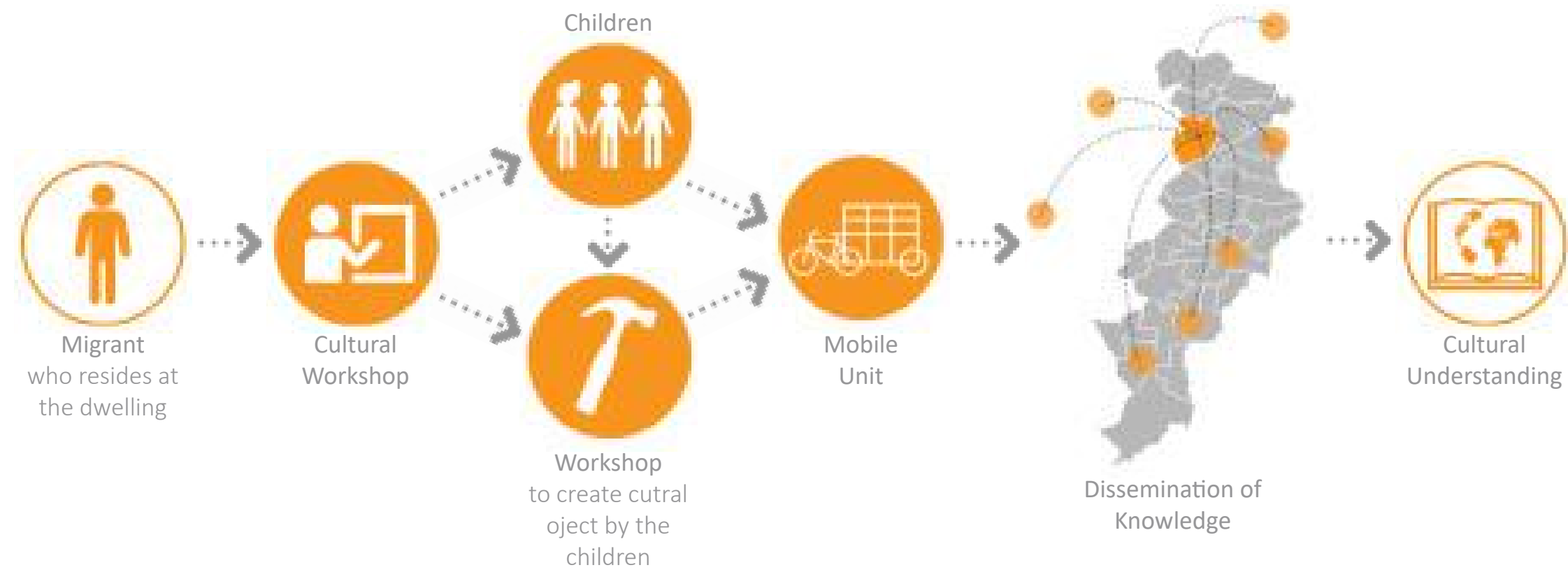
Dwelling Space

“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]



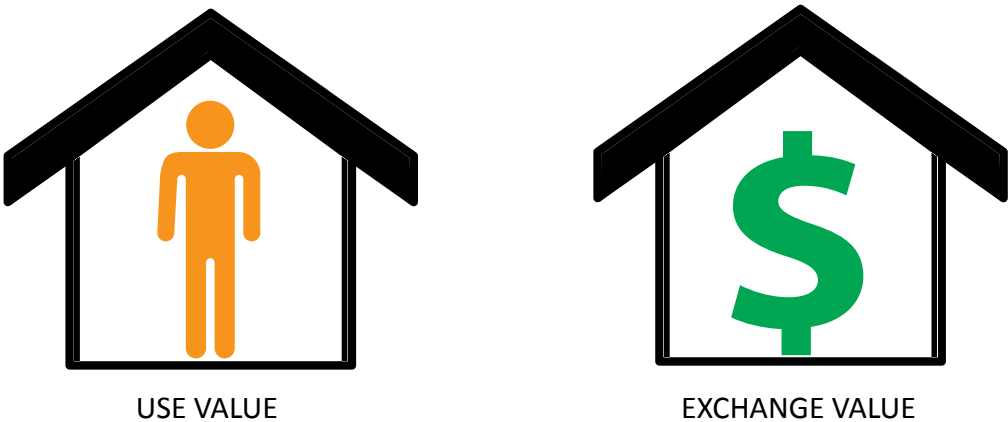
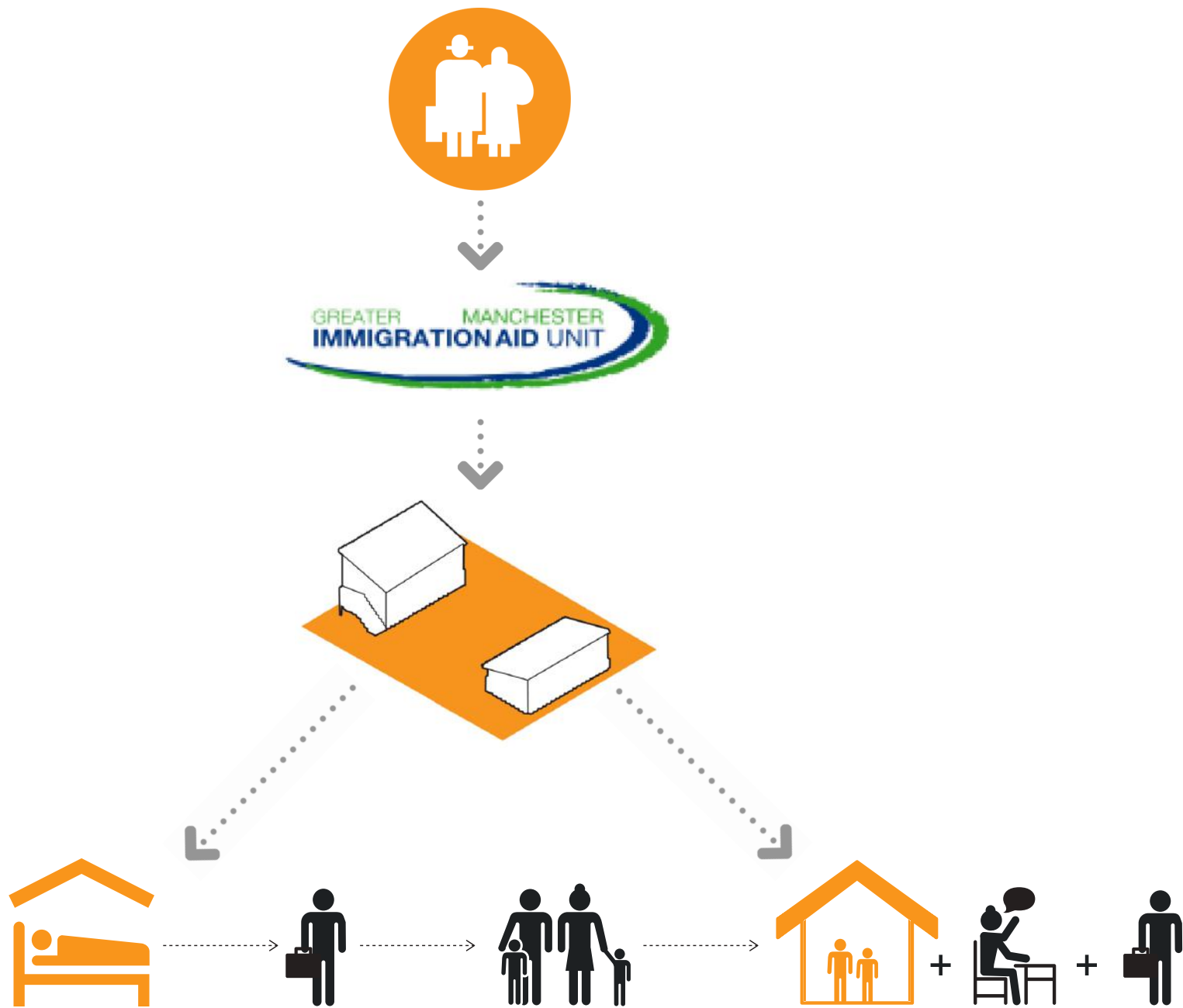
Dwelling and Cultural Relationship



“‘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]

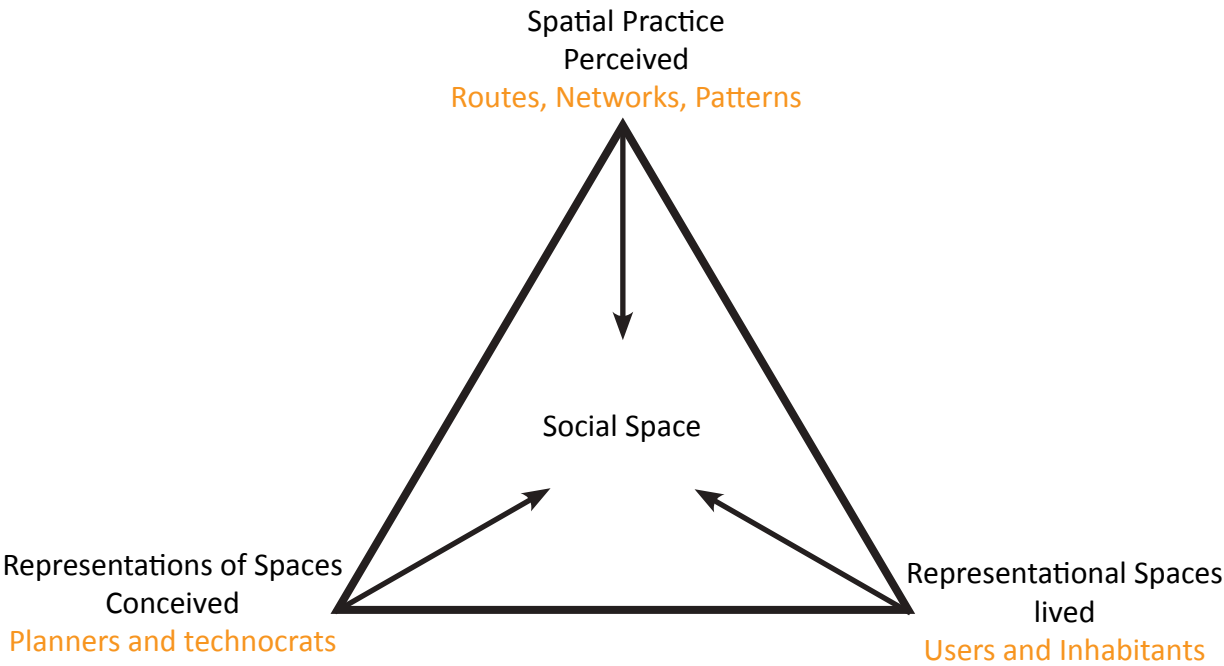
“The residential is political- which is to say that the shape of the housing system is always the outcome of struggles between different groups and classes. Housing necessarily raises questions about state action and the broader economic system.”

[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



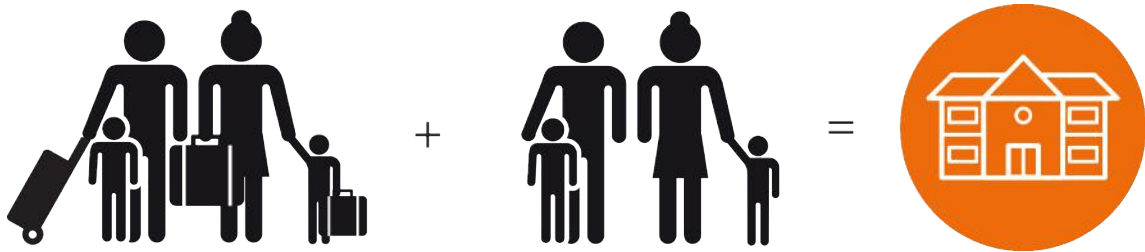
Interview analysis

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



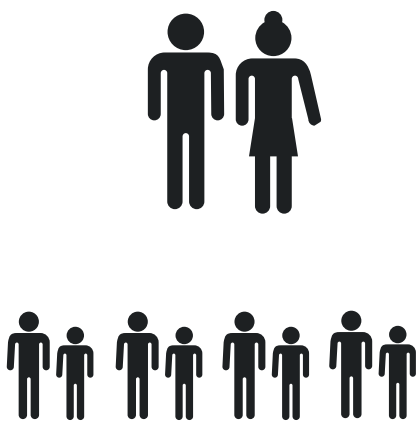
Immigrant families

UK national families

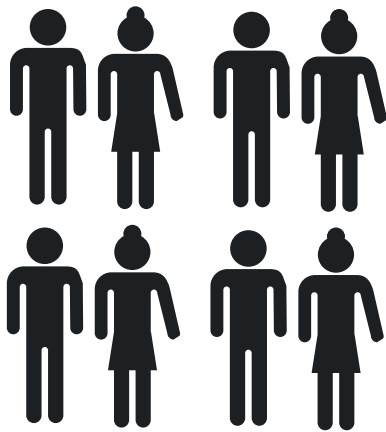
Proposal - Pedagogical Space



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



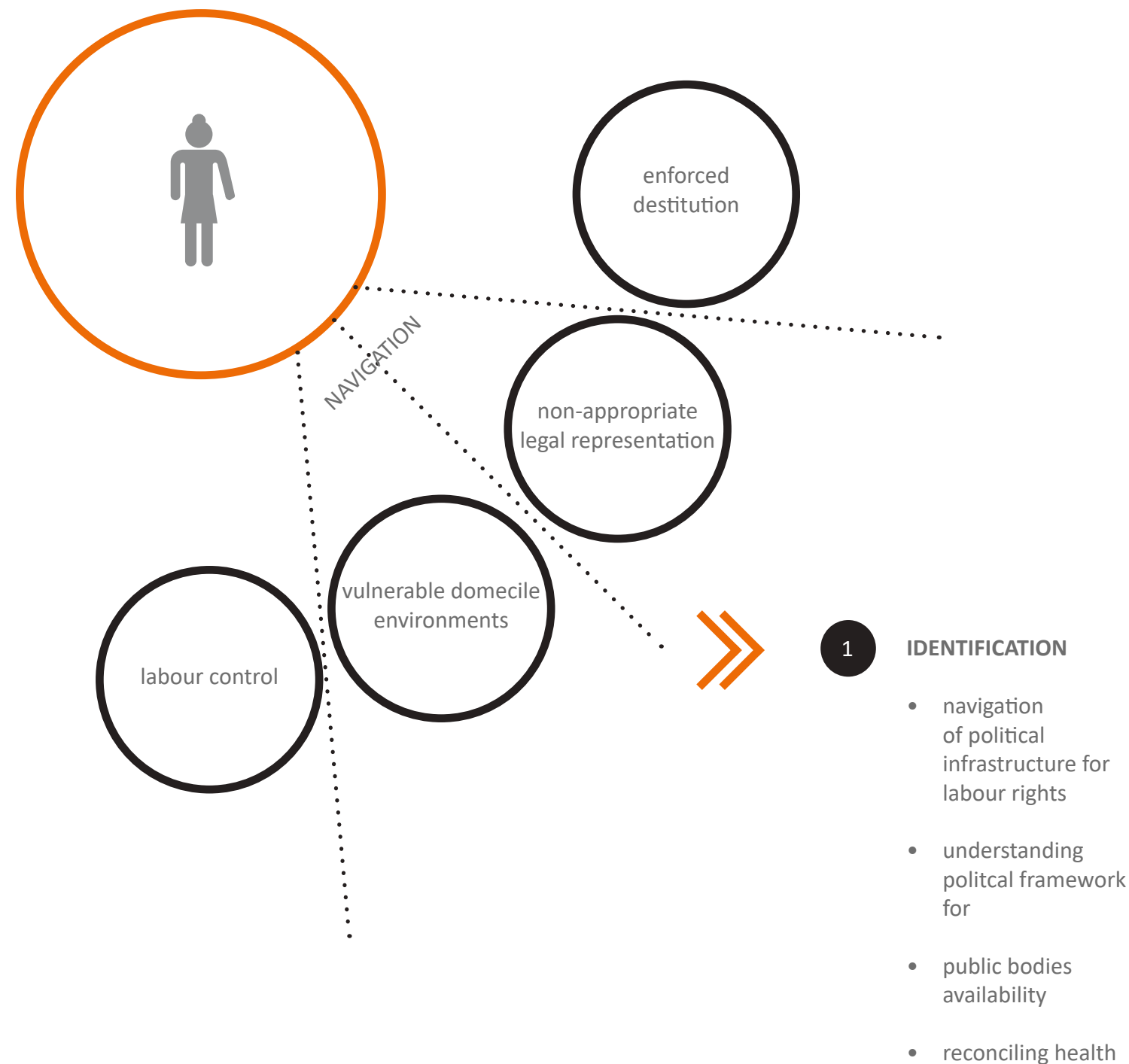
Meeting space for parents

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.



2 COMMUNICATION

Education is at the heart at claiming for people's rights. [Zubechi]

- theres no integration possible without the capacity of creating education.



3 INTEGRATION

- empowering space control
- time for rest

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.’”

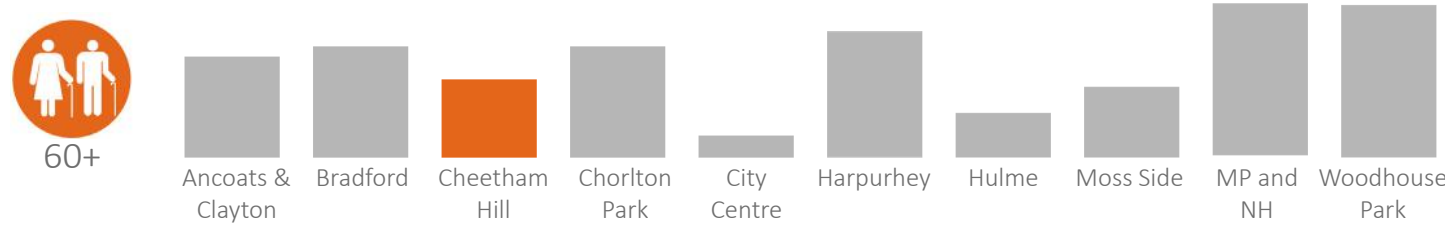
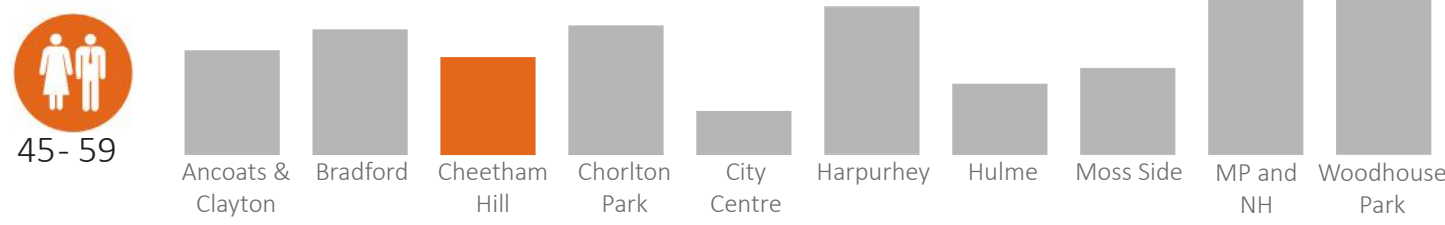
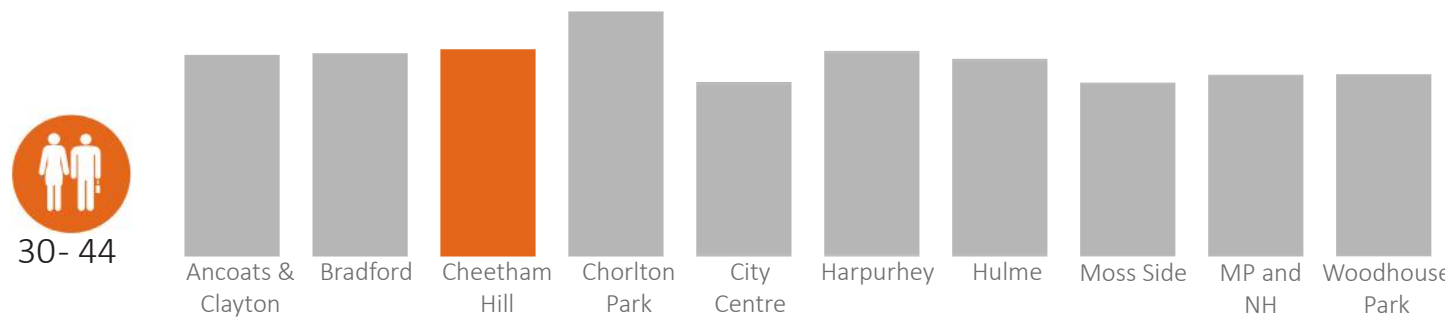
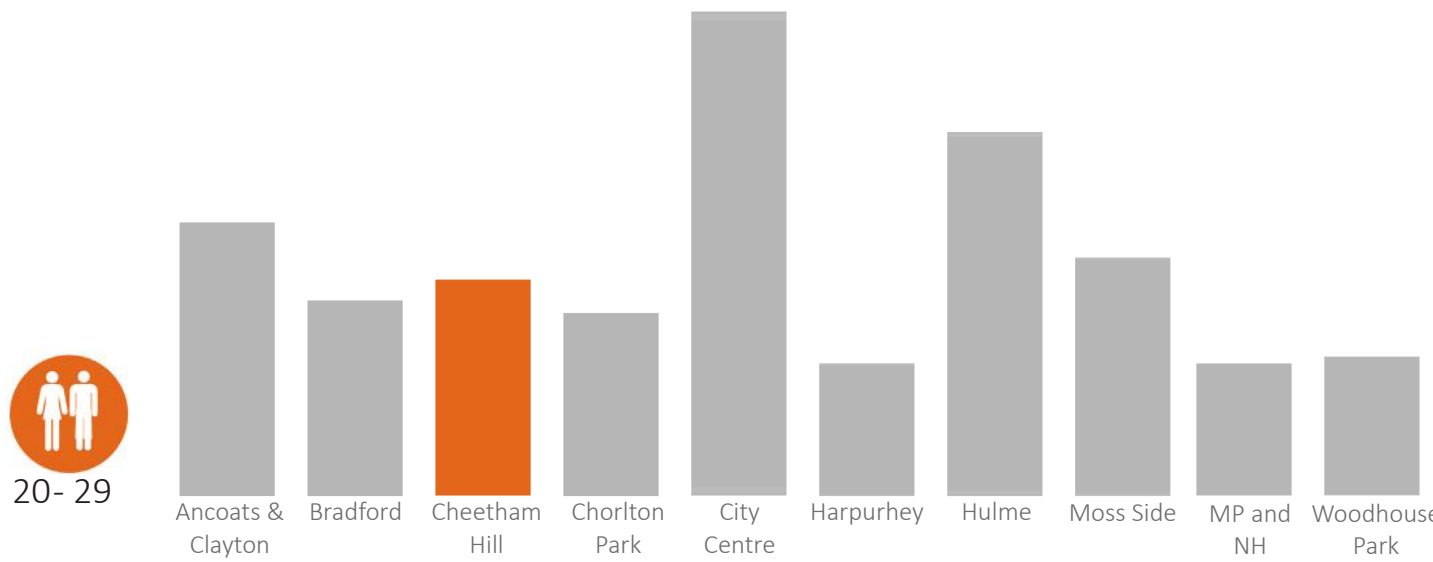
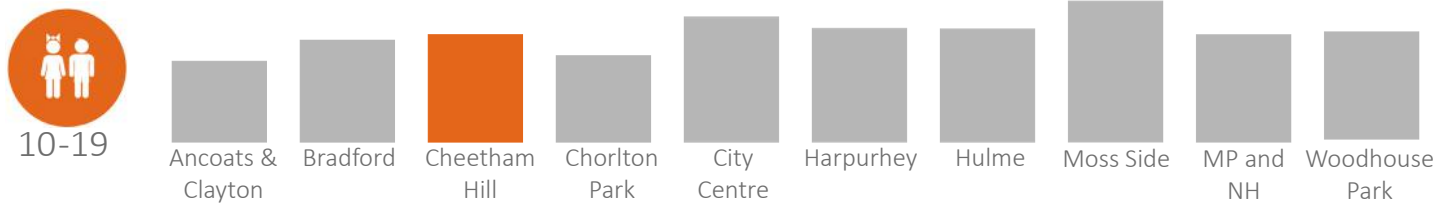
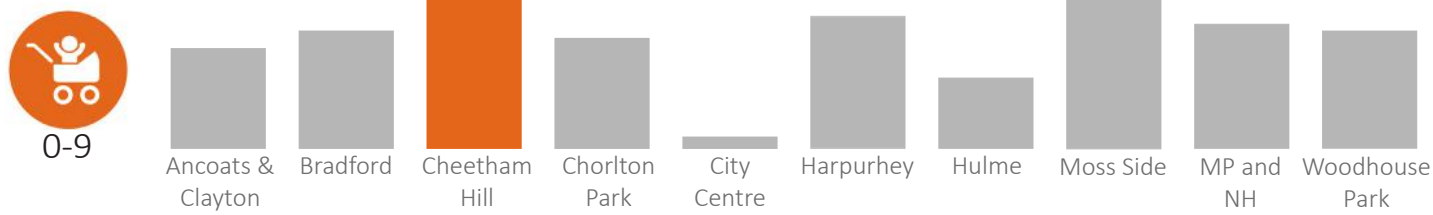
[Colin McFarlane, Learning the City - P.75]

Cooperative

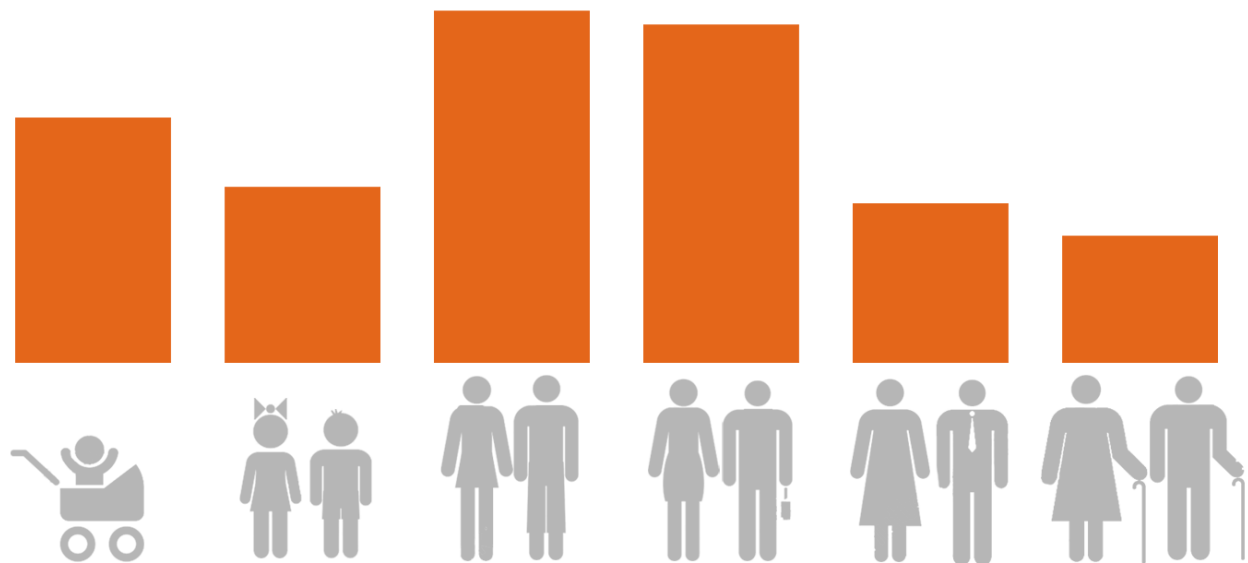


Age Groups

Age Groups in selected wards in Manchester

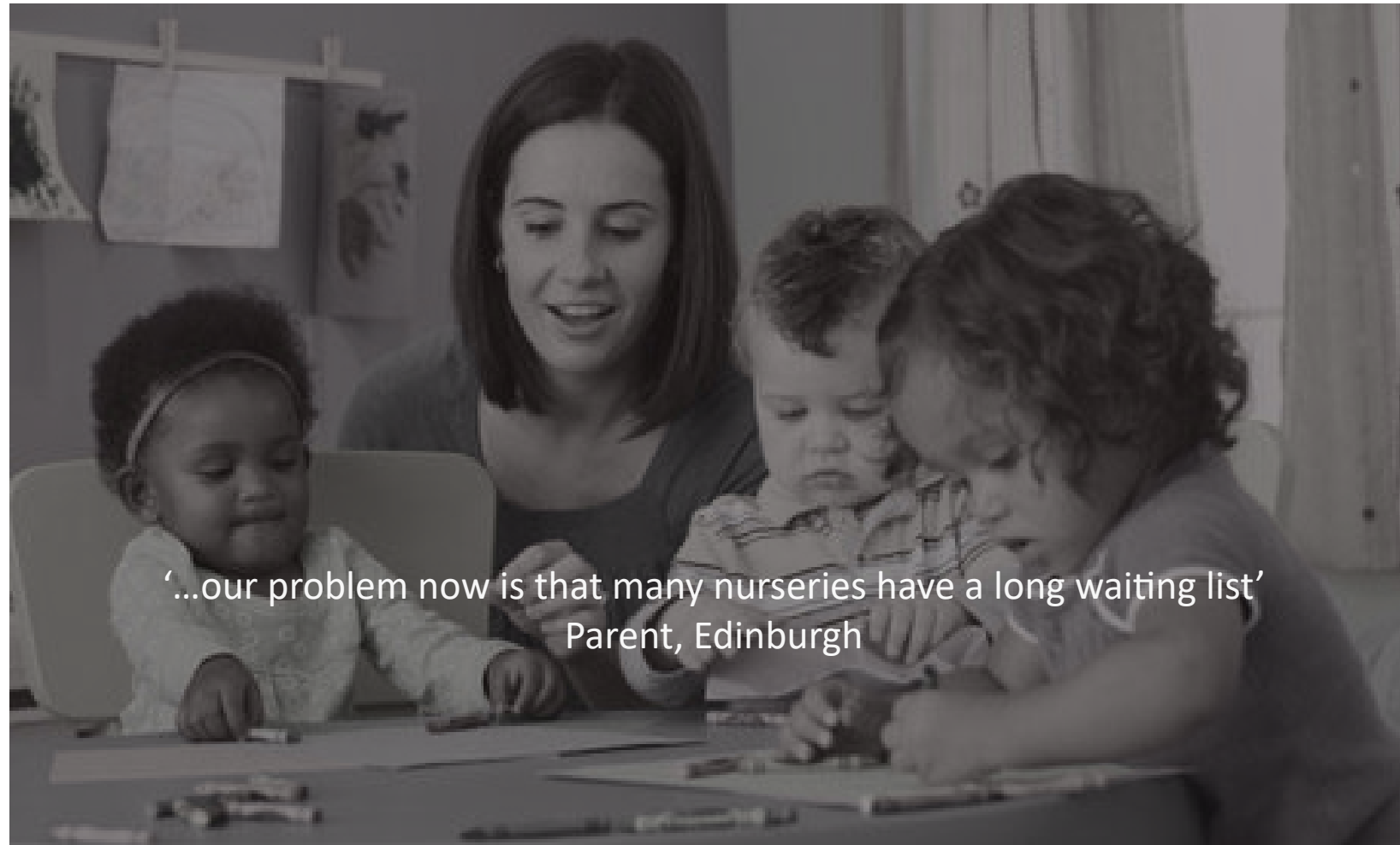


Age Groups in Cheetham Hill



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

Childcare



‘...our problem now is that many nurseries have a long waiting list’
Parent, Edinburgh

<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.



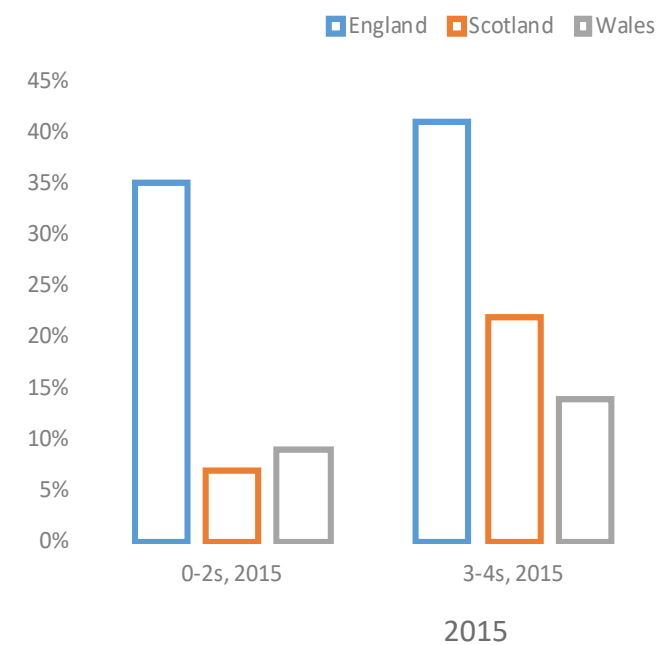
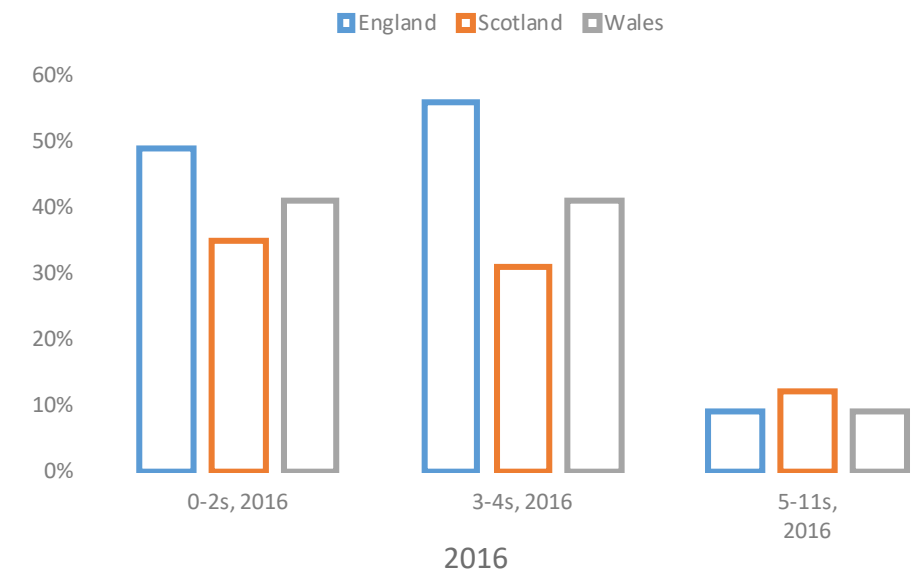
Household

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.

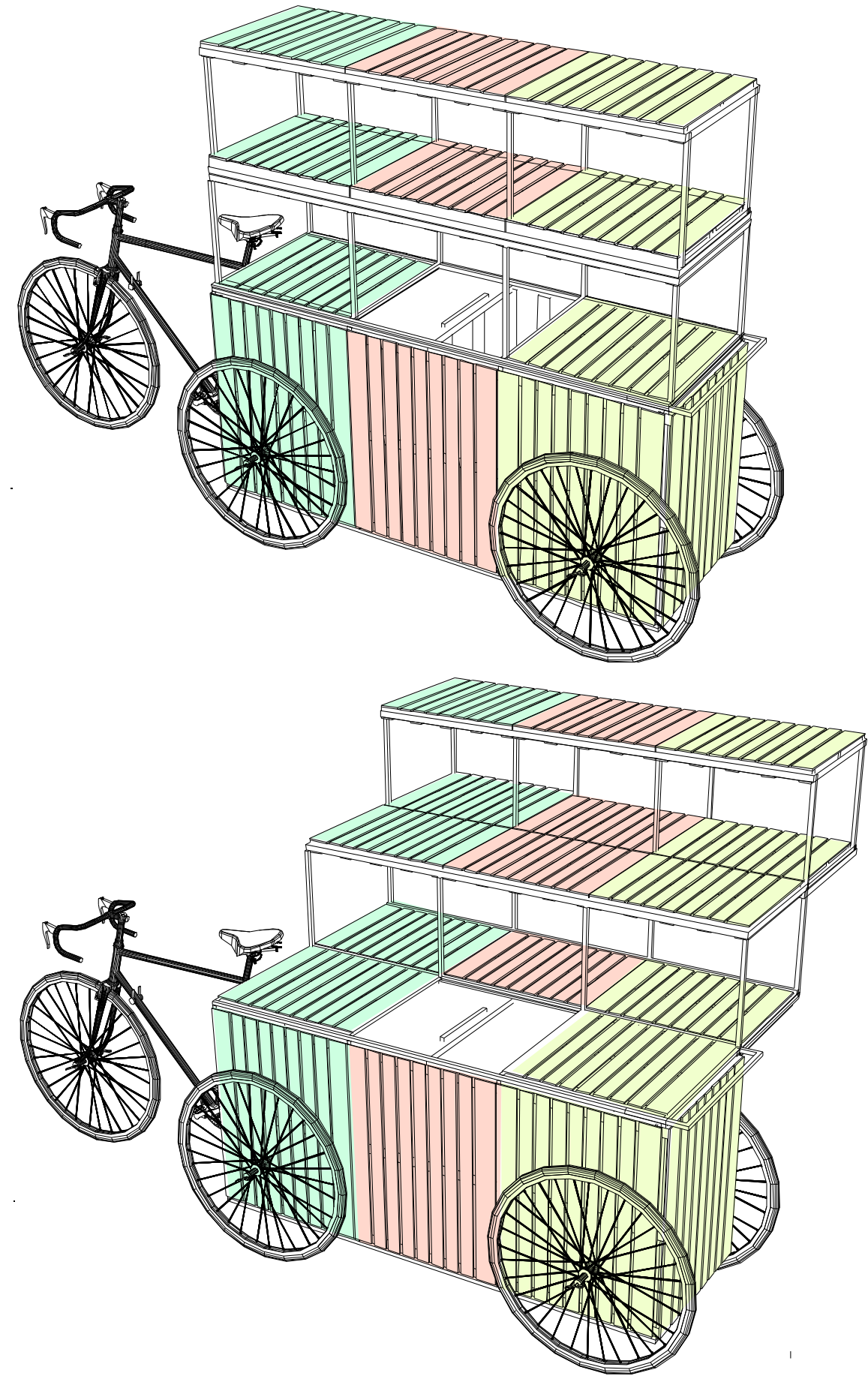
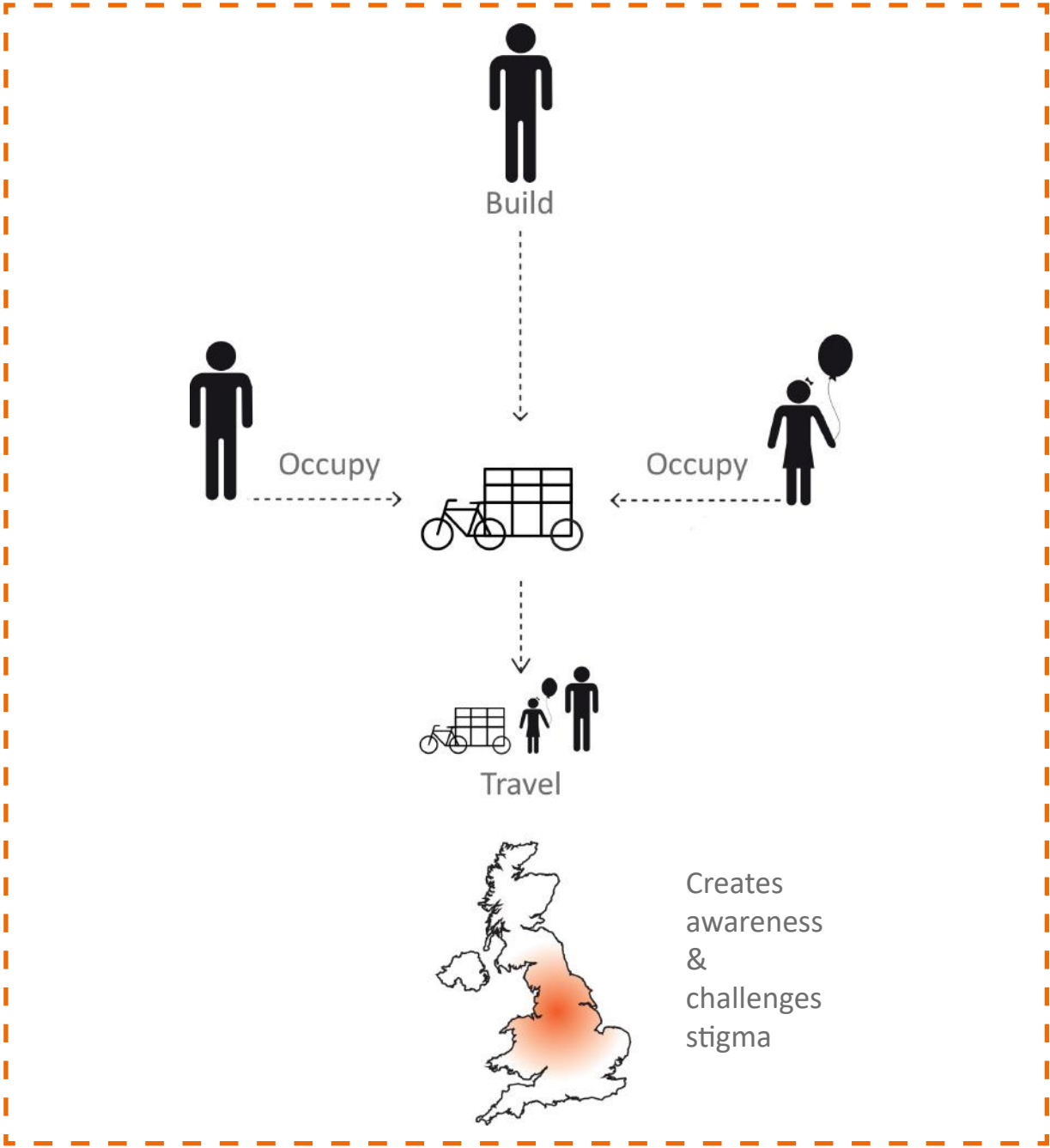
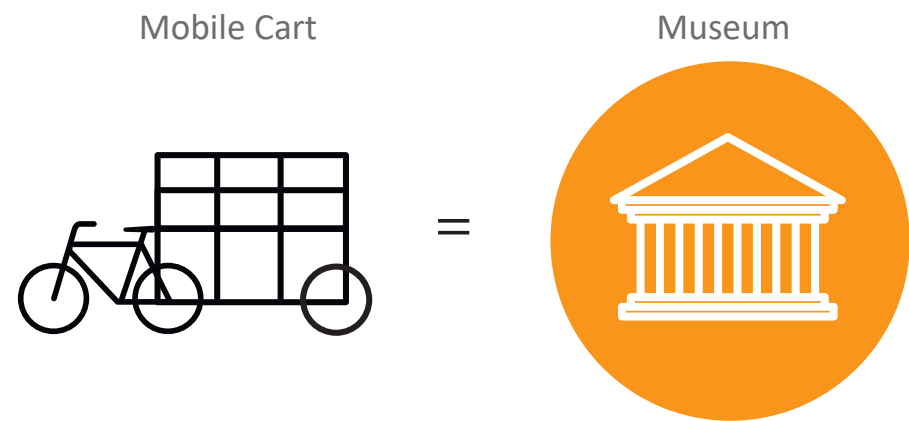
“The struggle for education has always been and remains a struggle for recognition of people’s right....”

“...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.”

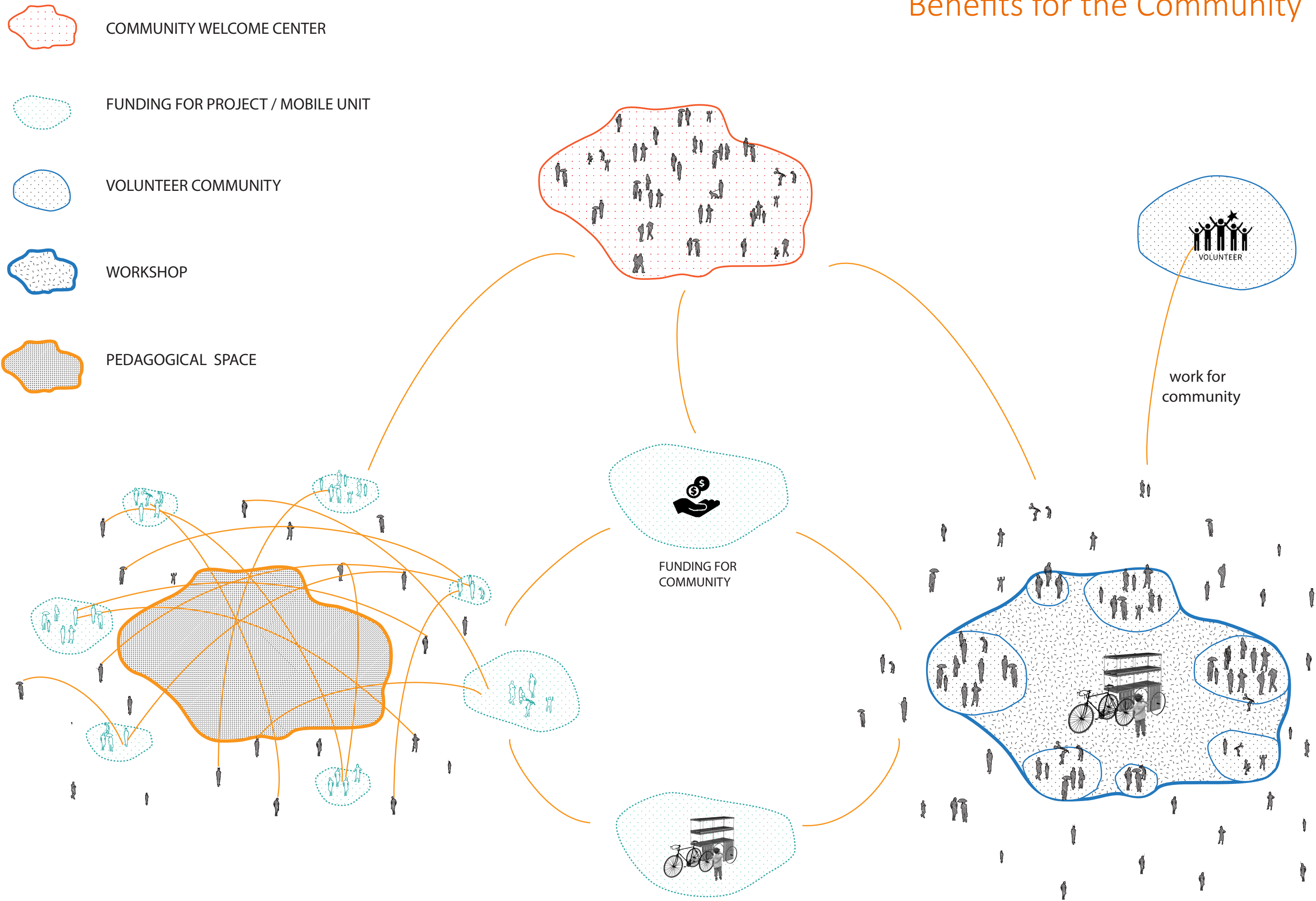
[Raul Zibechi, Territories In Resistance]



The Link

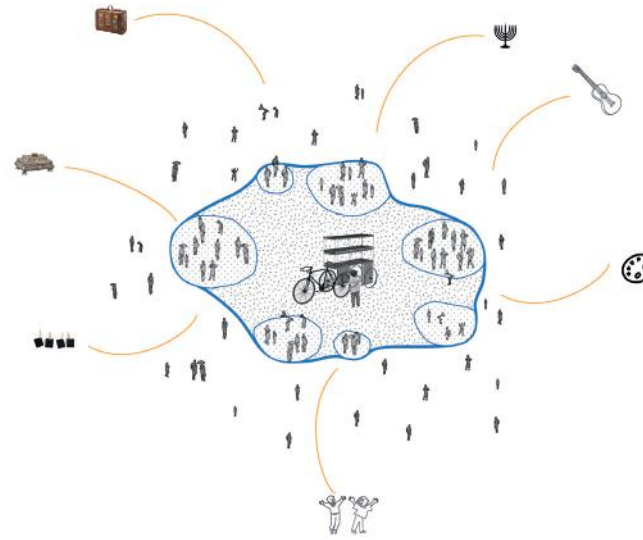


Benefits for the Community



“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



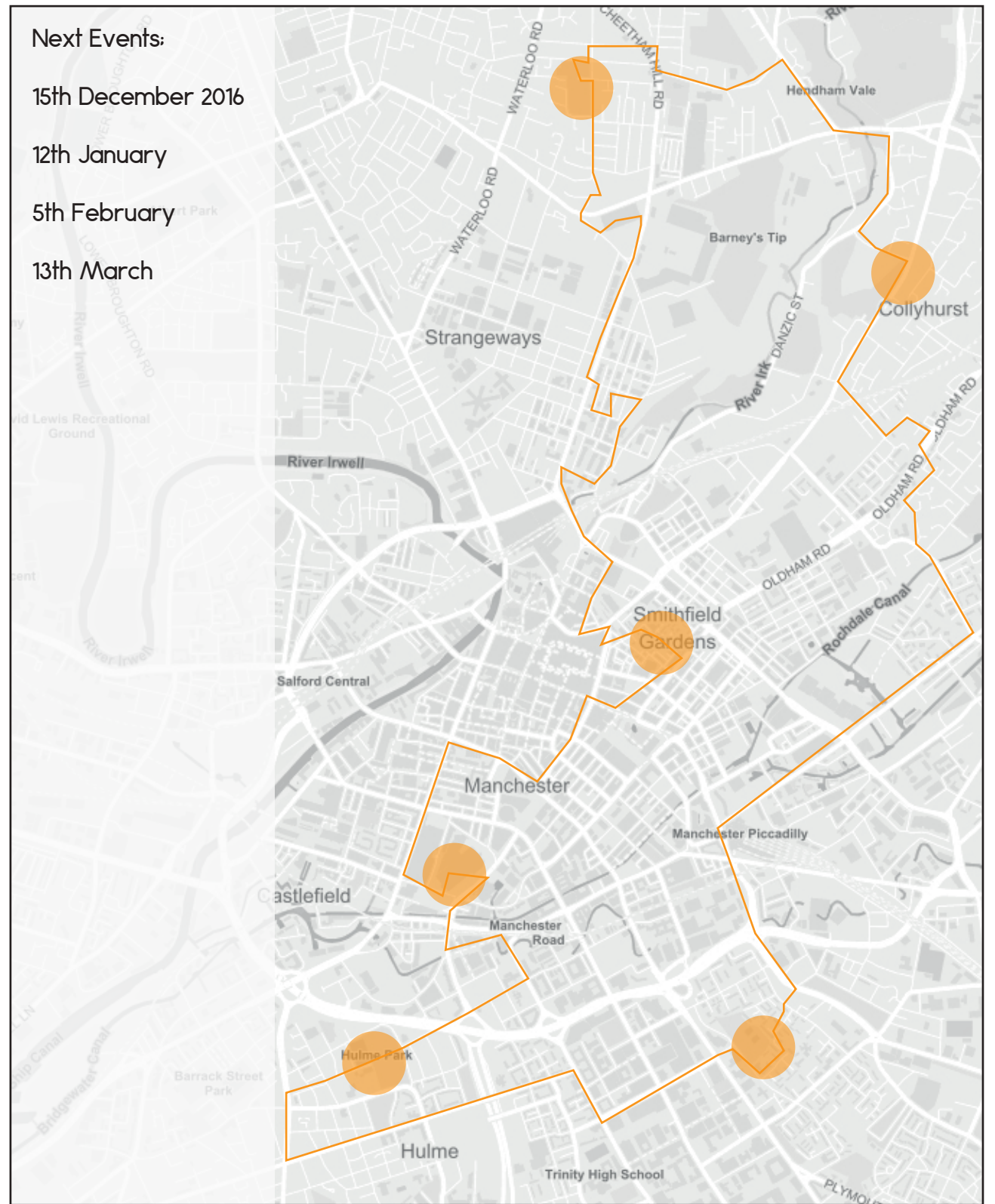
“How integration, immigration and diversity are discussed in the public arena has an important impact on people’s attitudes.”

- 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.

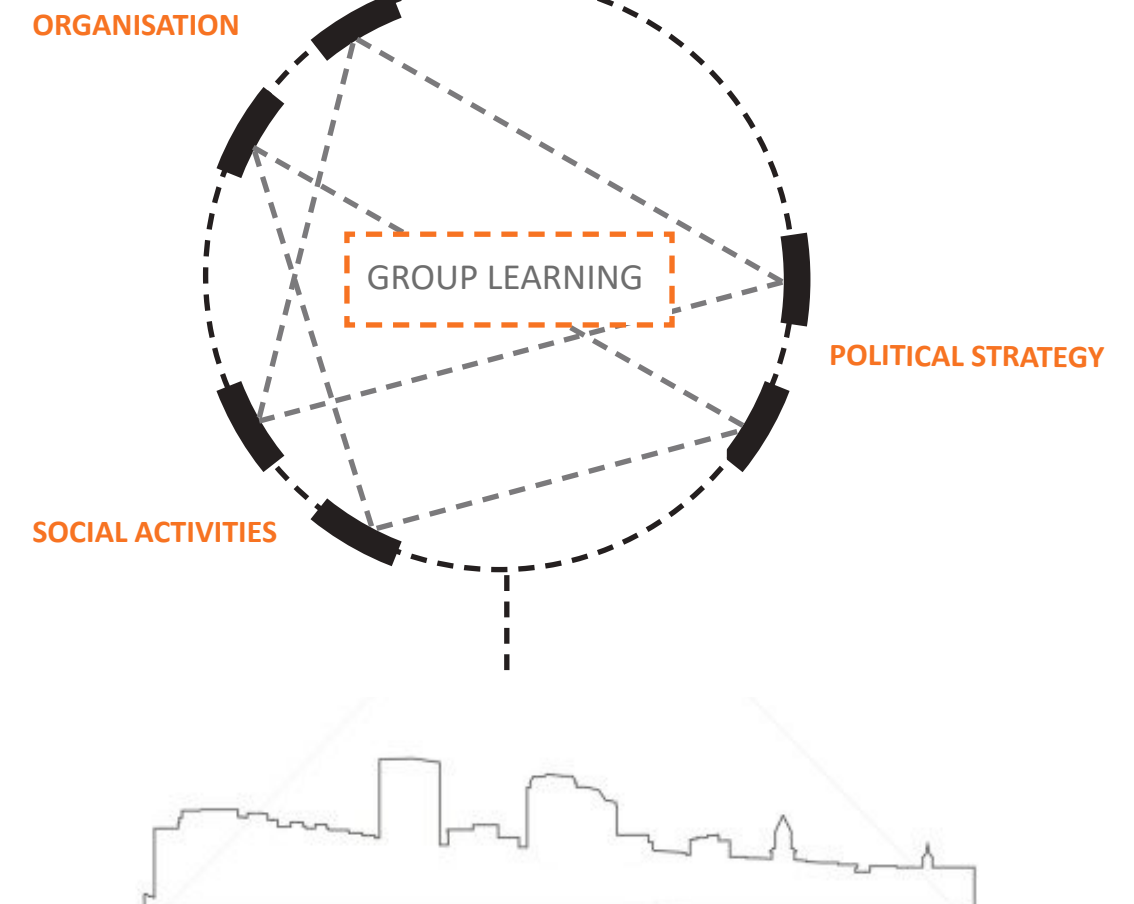
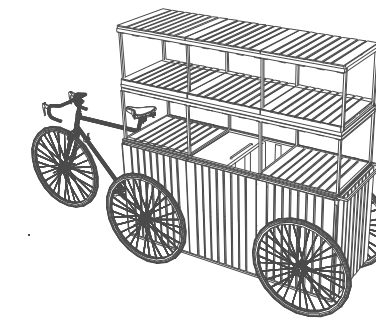


Image Source: <http://skoll.org/organization/slum-dwellers-international/>

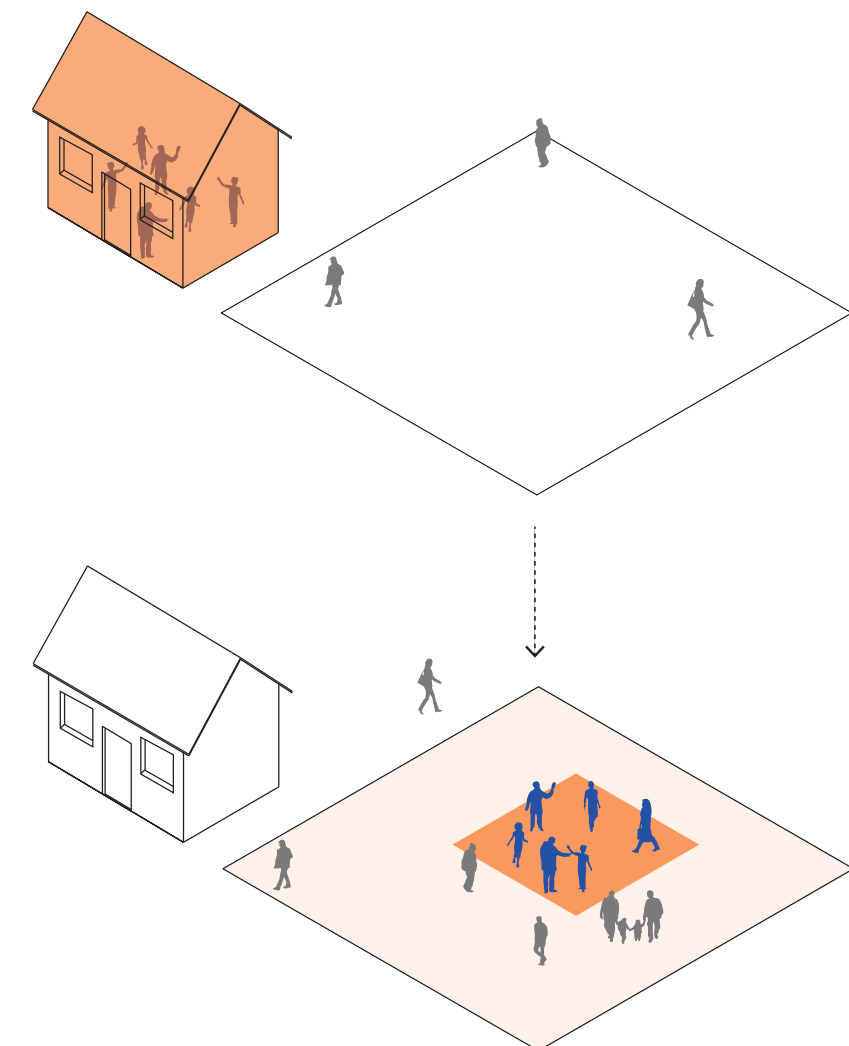


Mme Ruetabaga, Grenoble, France

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



4



2



5



3



6



1. Collect four pallets.
WSaw one pallet in half.
2. Screw the two halves onthe side of another pallet.
3. Insert metal threads through disused bike wheels and
4. 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.

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:

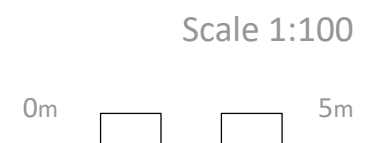
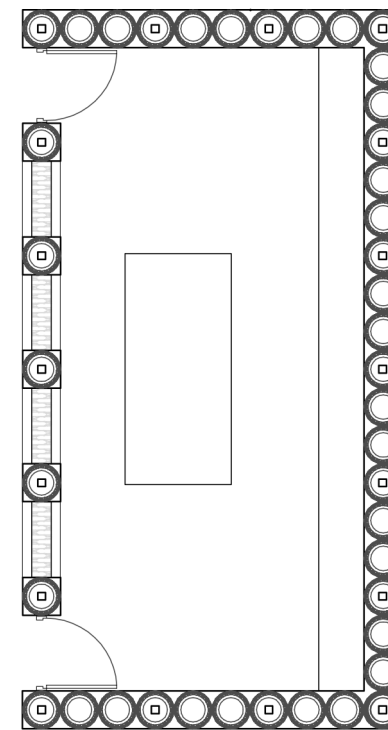
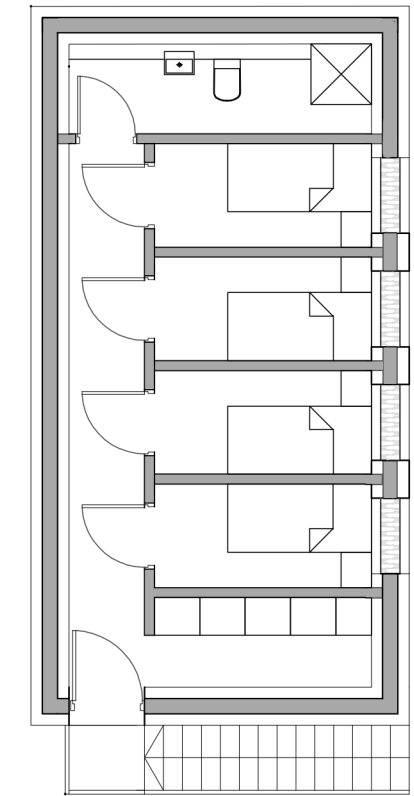
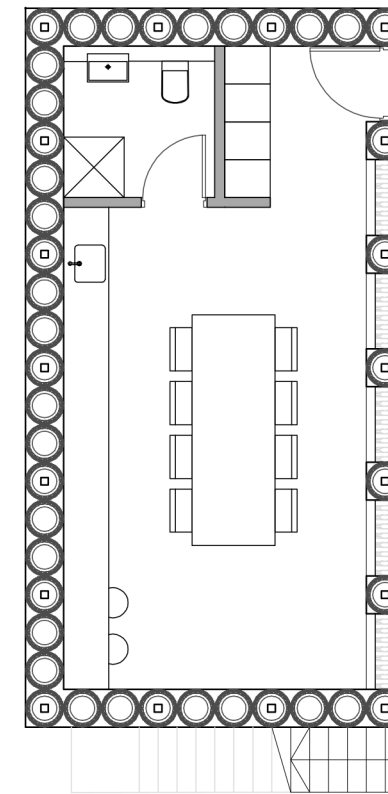
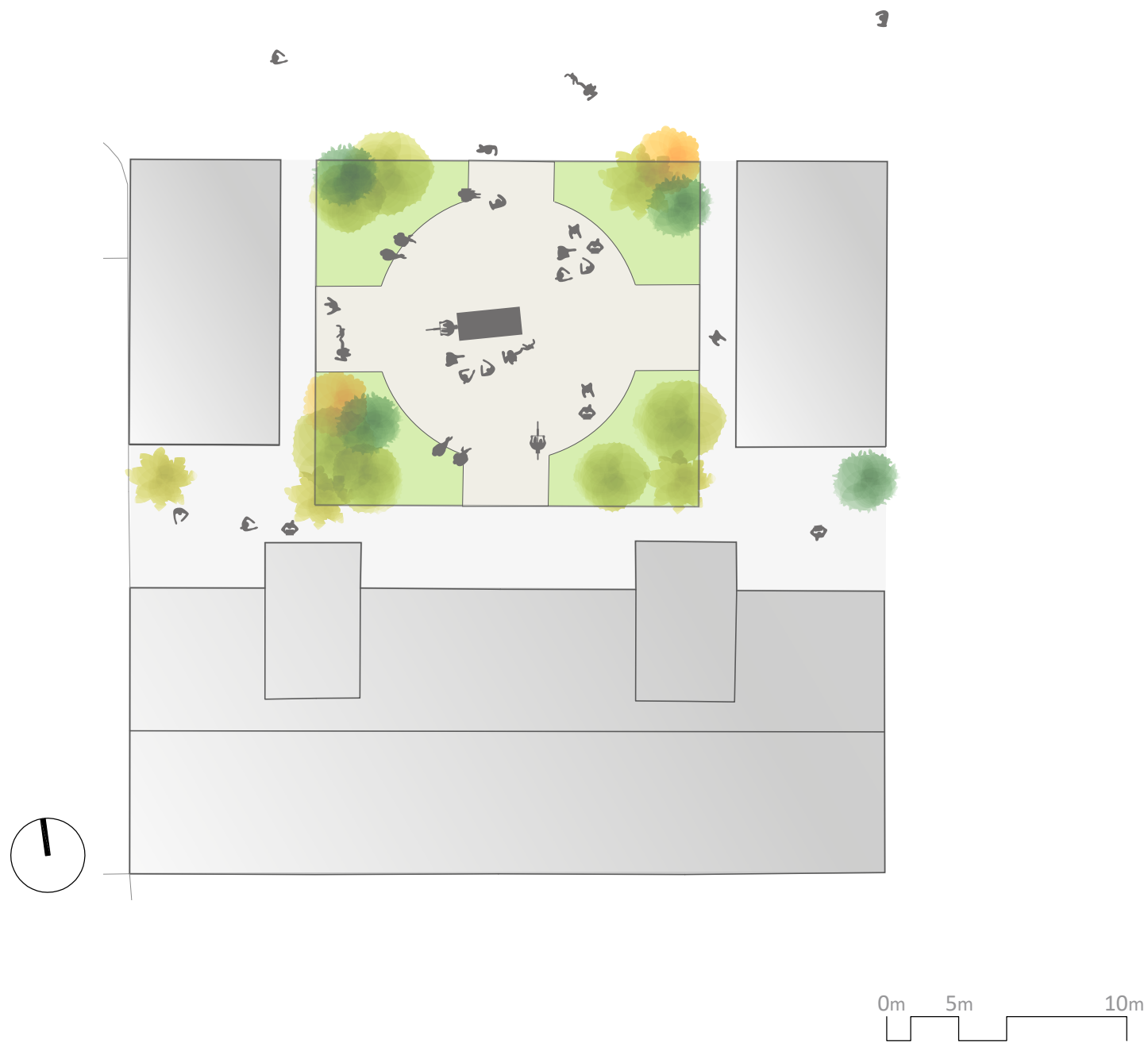
- taking migrant communities into the public sphere with children’s workshops integrated with cultural workshops.

- 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.









Elevation A



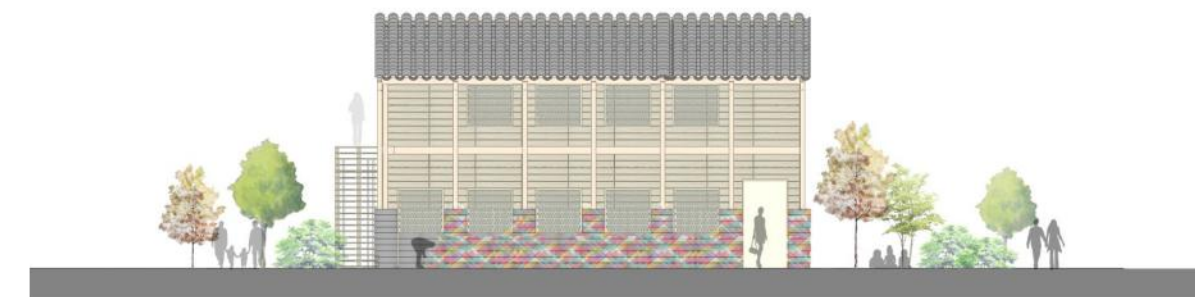
Elevation B



Elevation C



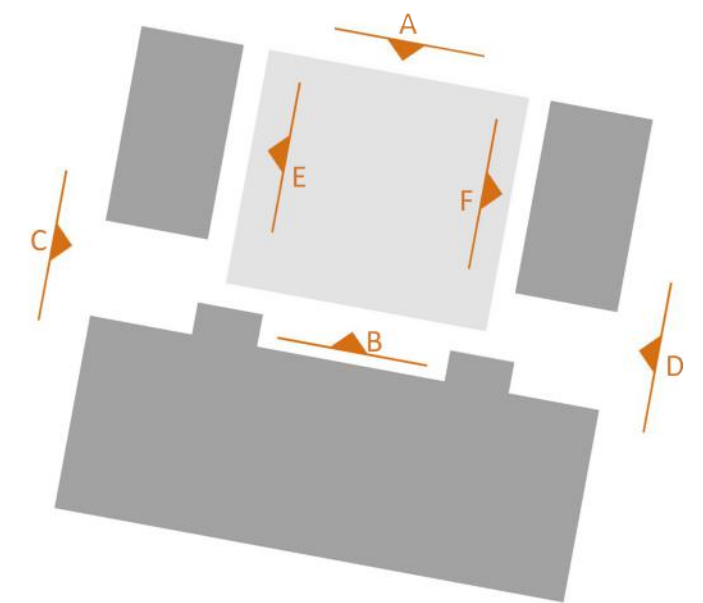
Elevation D



Elevation E



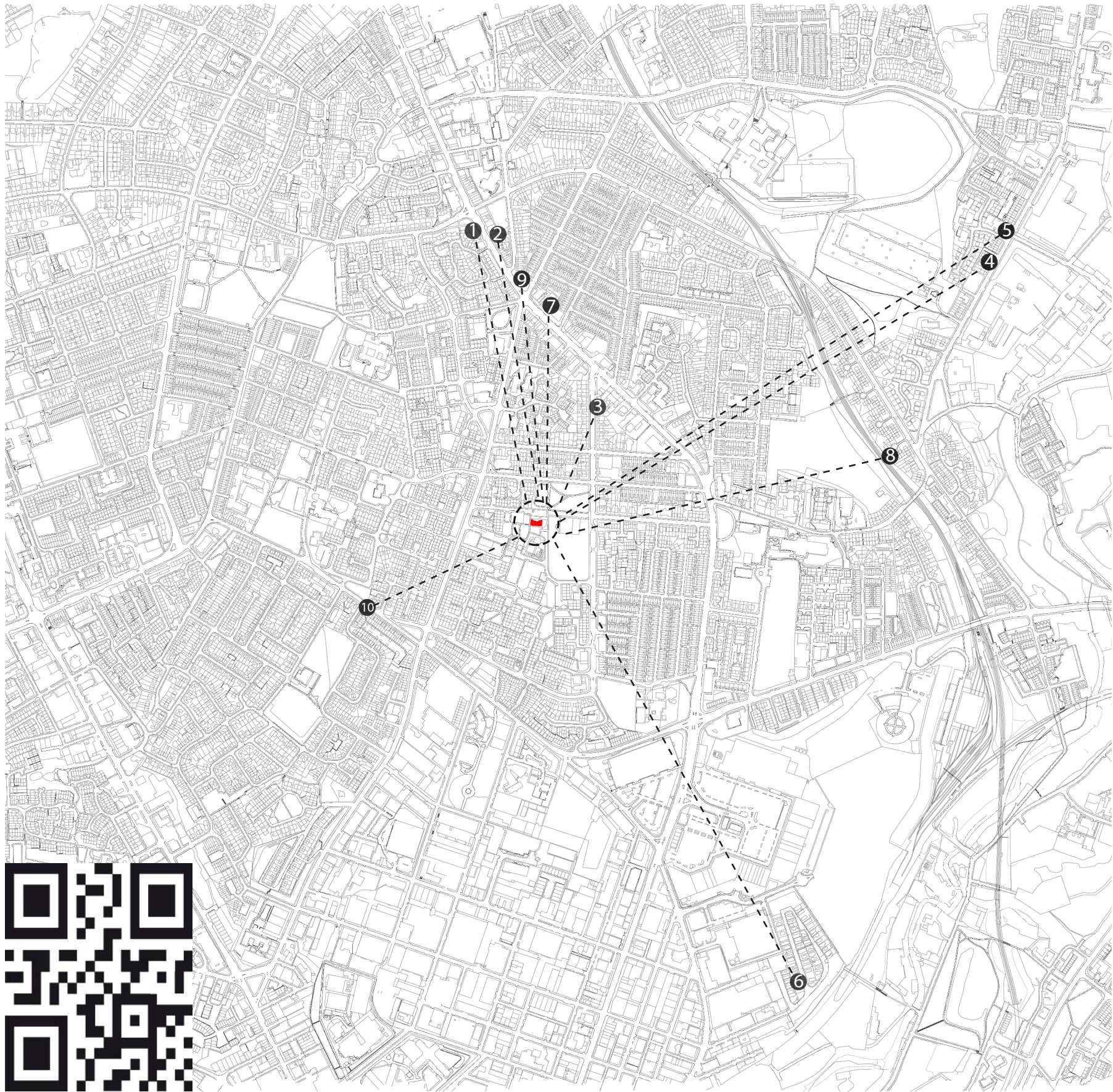
Elevation F



Construction Manual

CULTURAL INTERVENTION

Library of Materials

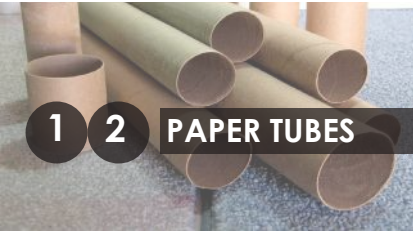


Base Map of Cheetham Hill NTS Source: <https://digimap.edina.ac.uk/>

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



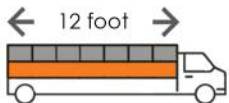
- HAZARDS:**
tubes may have protruding staples on the end
- WEIGHT:**
1.72 kg per 3.65 metre (12 feet) roll
- SIZE:**
12 feet long and unable to be cut on site; large vehicle required.
160mm diameter.
- COST:**
free
- DURABILITY:**
can be treated to improve weather and fire resistance.



Tools required:



Transport needed:



Skill level:



Manpower needed:



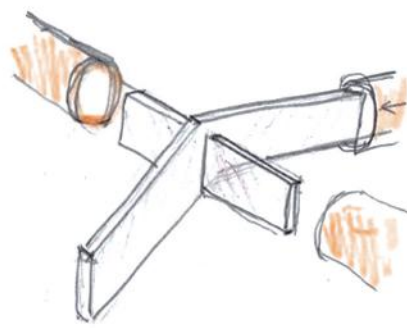
Building performance:



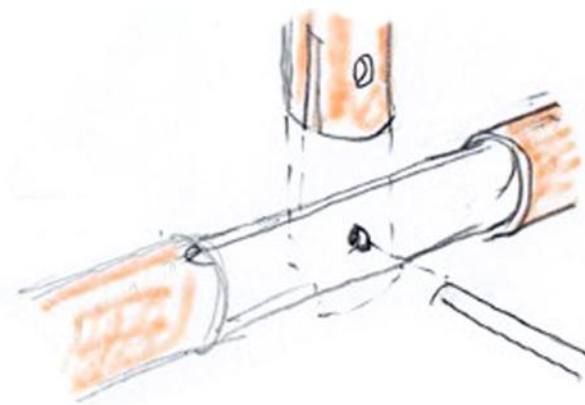
Availability:



joint 1



joint 2



Joint of frame



Assembly

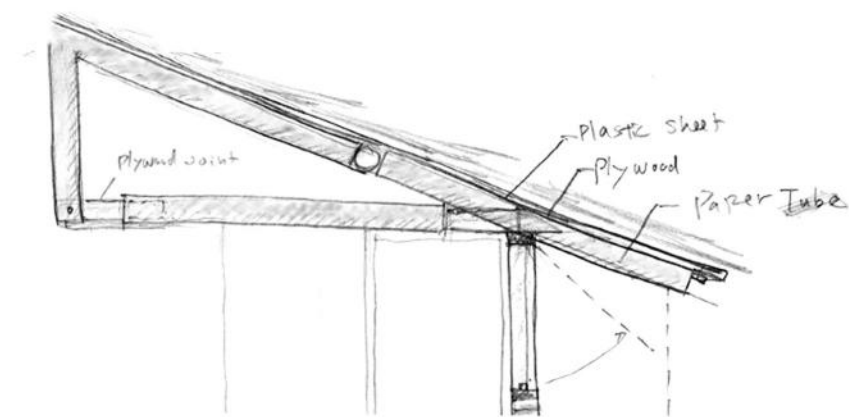


SUITABLE FOUNDATION

beer crates filled with sandbags

ROOF CLADDING

apply roof build up as shown below:



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

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

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.

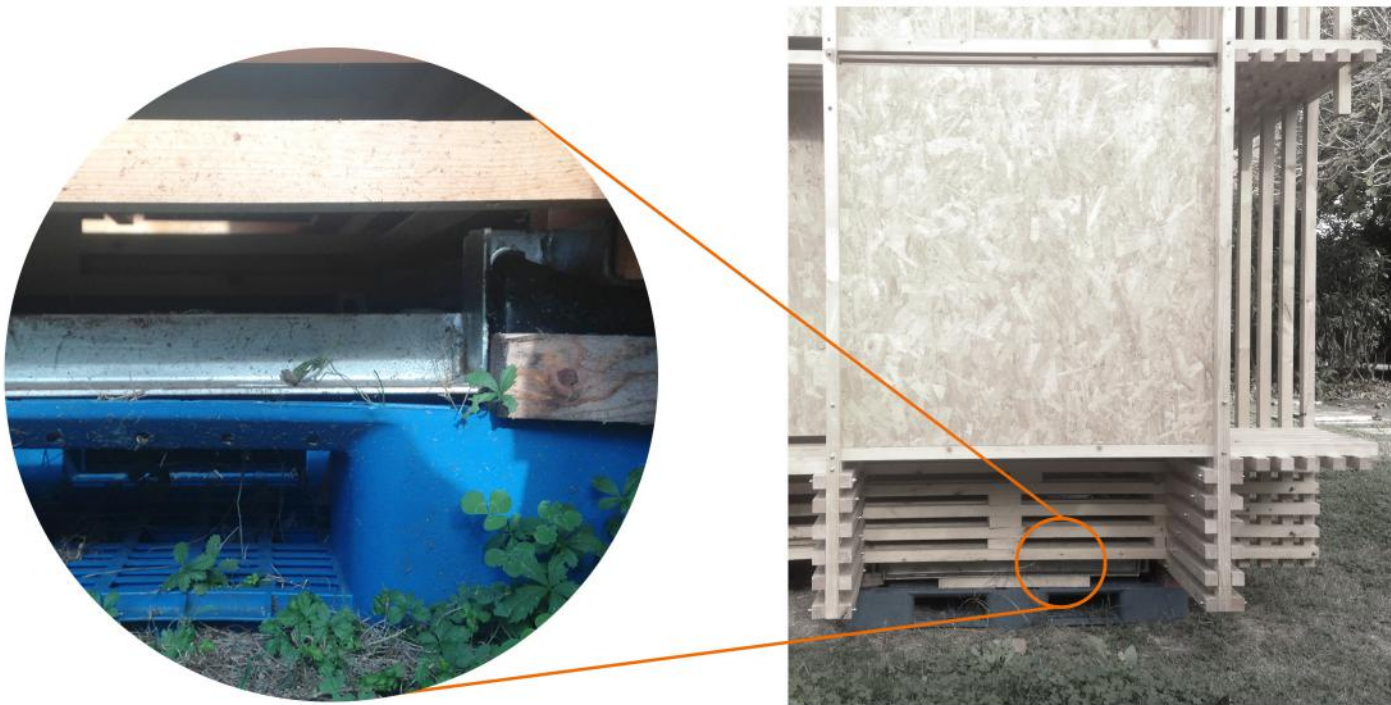
STEP 3

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

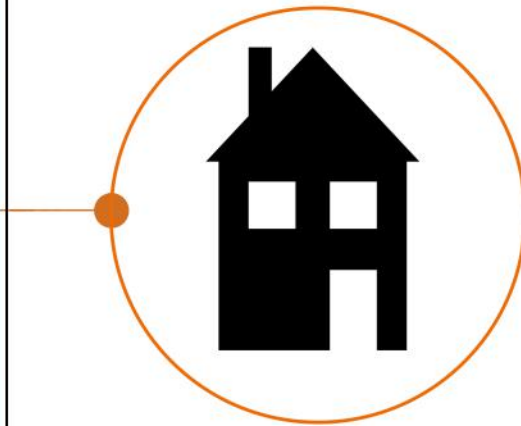
cutting tyres into strips requires supervision

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



1.3

Plasterboard

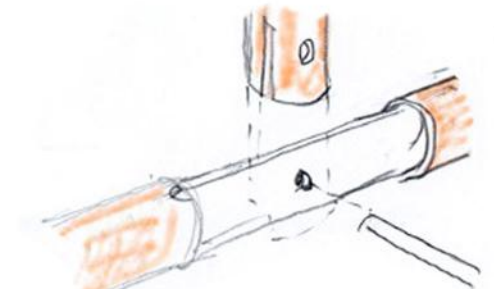
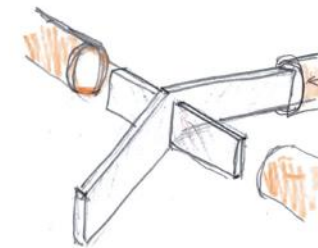


1.4

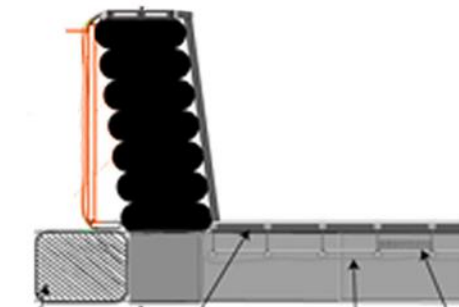


1.5

Joints



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

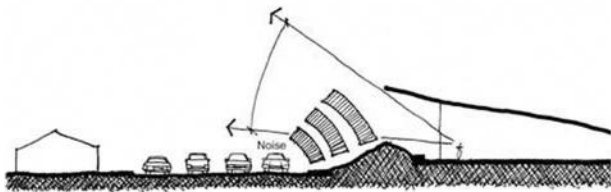
Earth



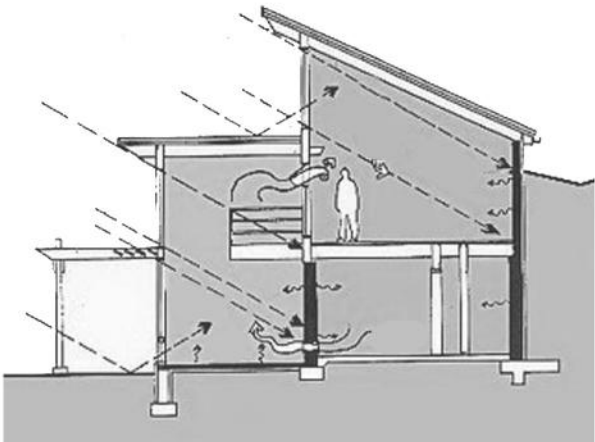
HAZARDS:
toxic materials may be found within pile

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.

SOFT LANDSCAPING



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>



1.1

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

Material Library

Tyres



Hazards:

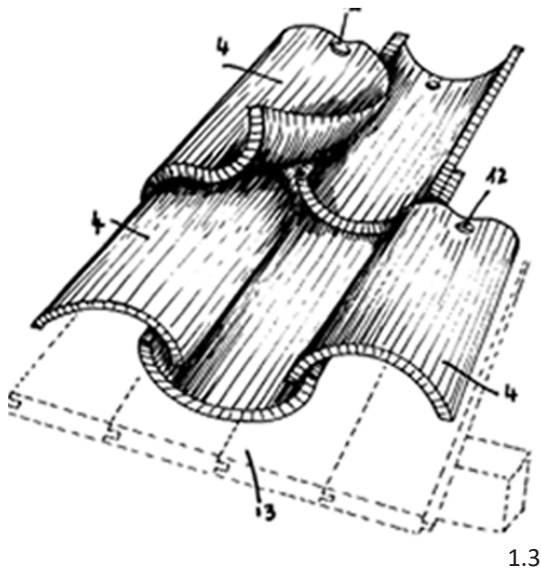
- 'skin' method will have sharp tacs
- cutting tyres into strips requires supervision

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)

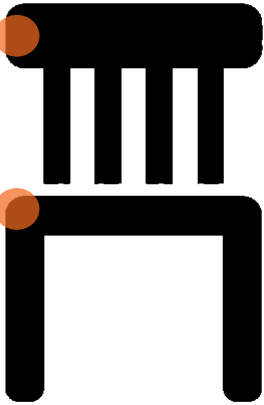
DURABILITY:
5 years maximum



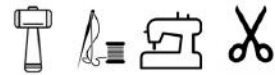
1.2



1.3



Tools required:



Transport Needed:



Skill Level:



Manpower Needed:



Availability:



1.4



1.5



1.8



1.6

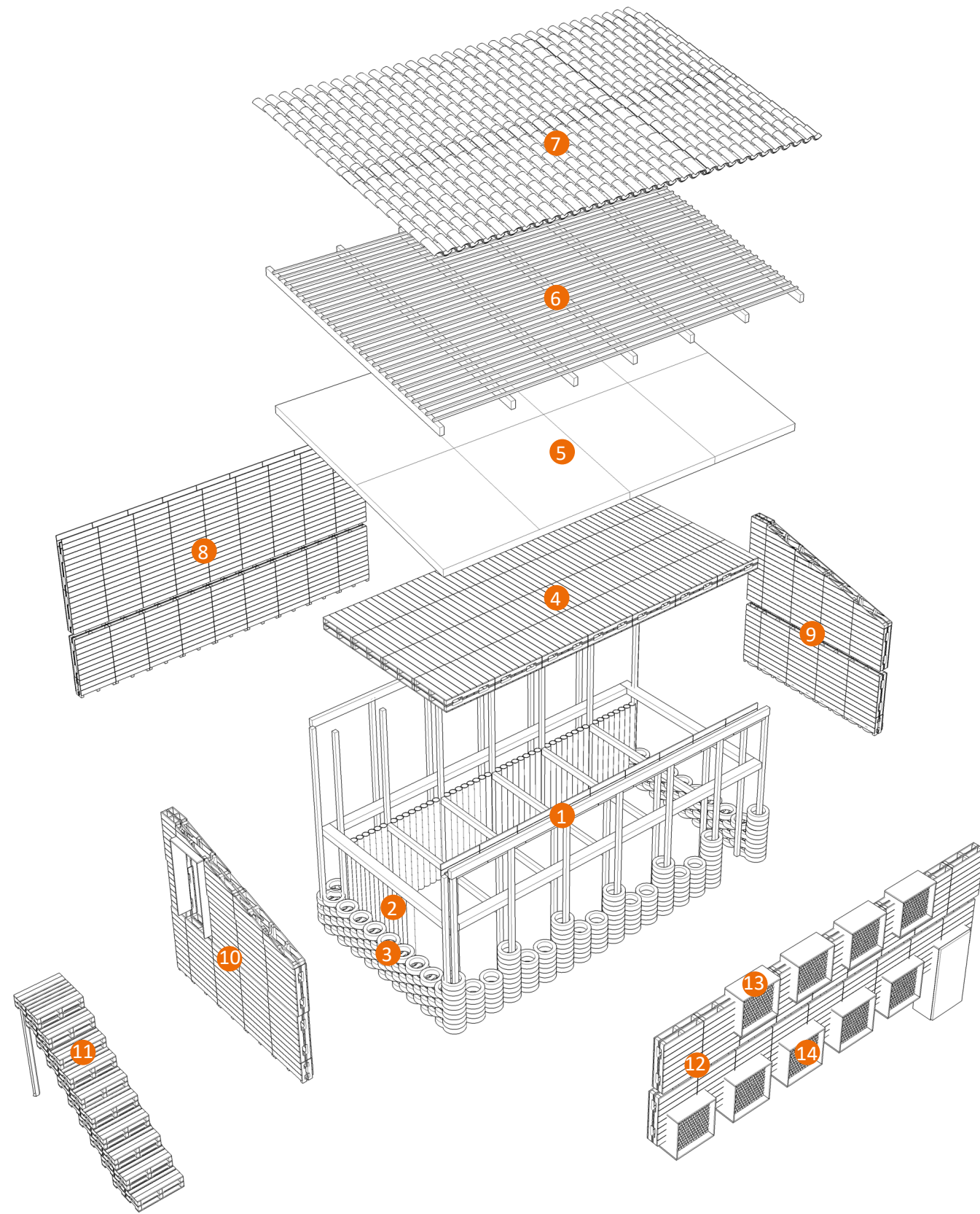


1.7

- 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>

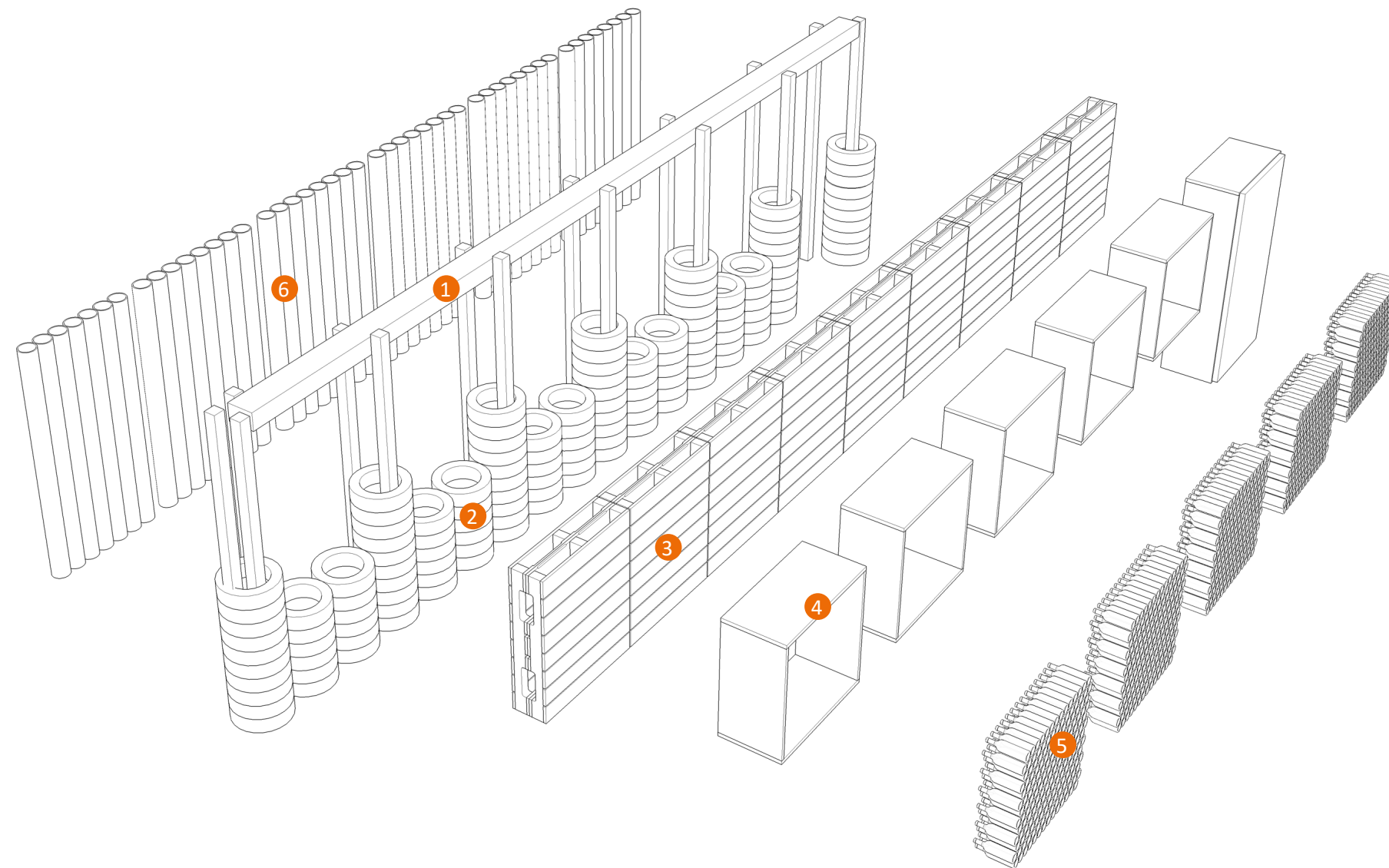
- 1.5 <https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/736x/f4/cf/5d/f4cf5d14b56e58ddf7ae76adfb98e08.jpg>
- 1.6 <https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/736x/09/7c/08/097c08529d98ae40a5075f9b21baf.jpg>
- 1.7 <https://www.glicksfurniture.com.au/image/cache/data/Replica/eames%20armless%20patch%20work%20wood%20small%20web-600x600.jpg>
- 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

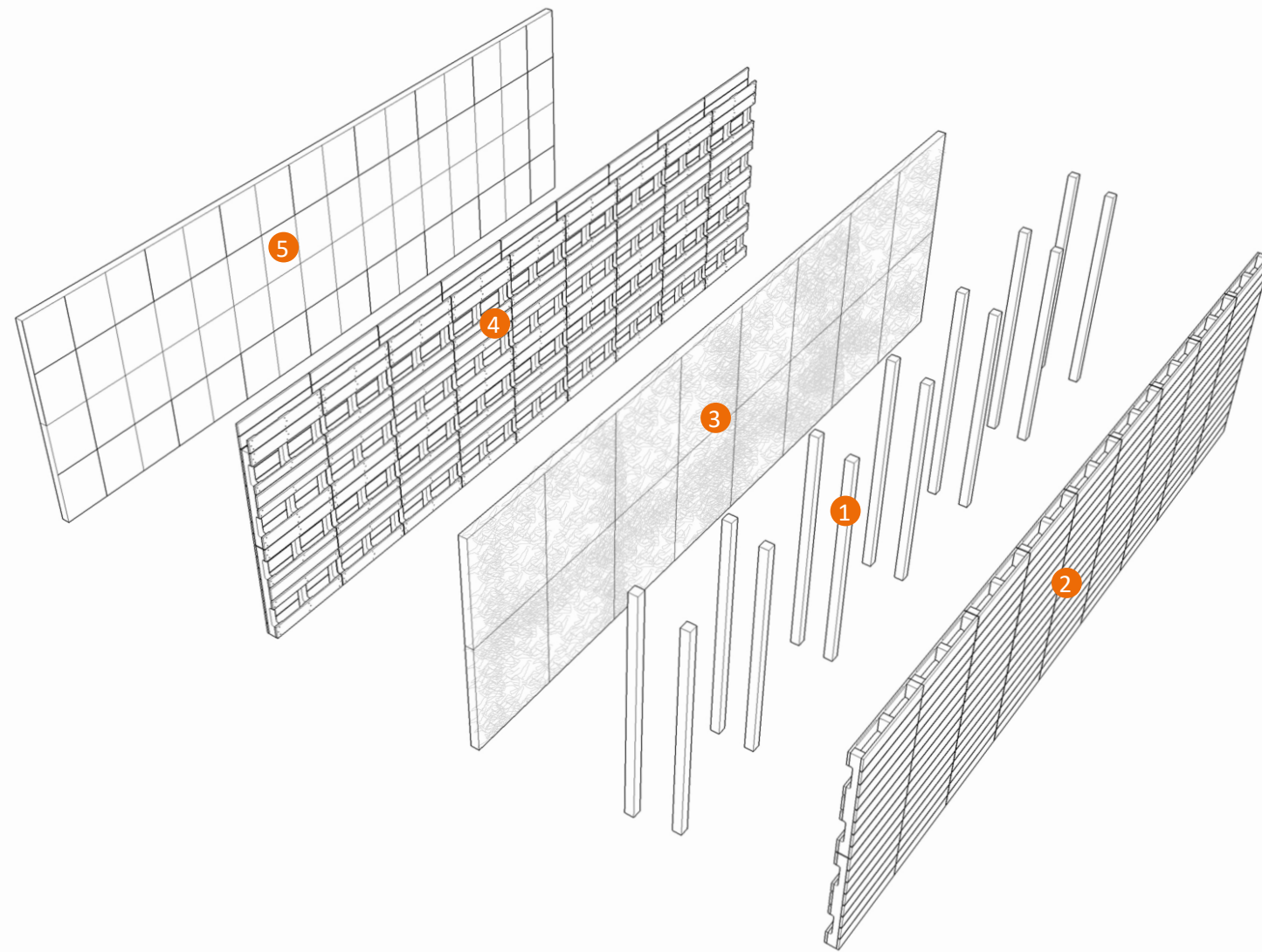


Soil is then shovelled into the tire and compacted by repeated blows with a sledge hammer. Once pocked with dirt, the tyre walls bulge, interlocking with the row below.



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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

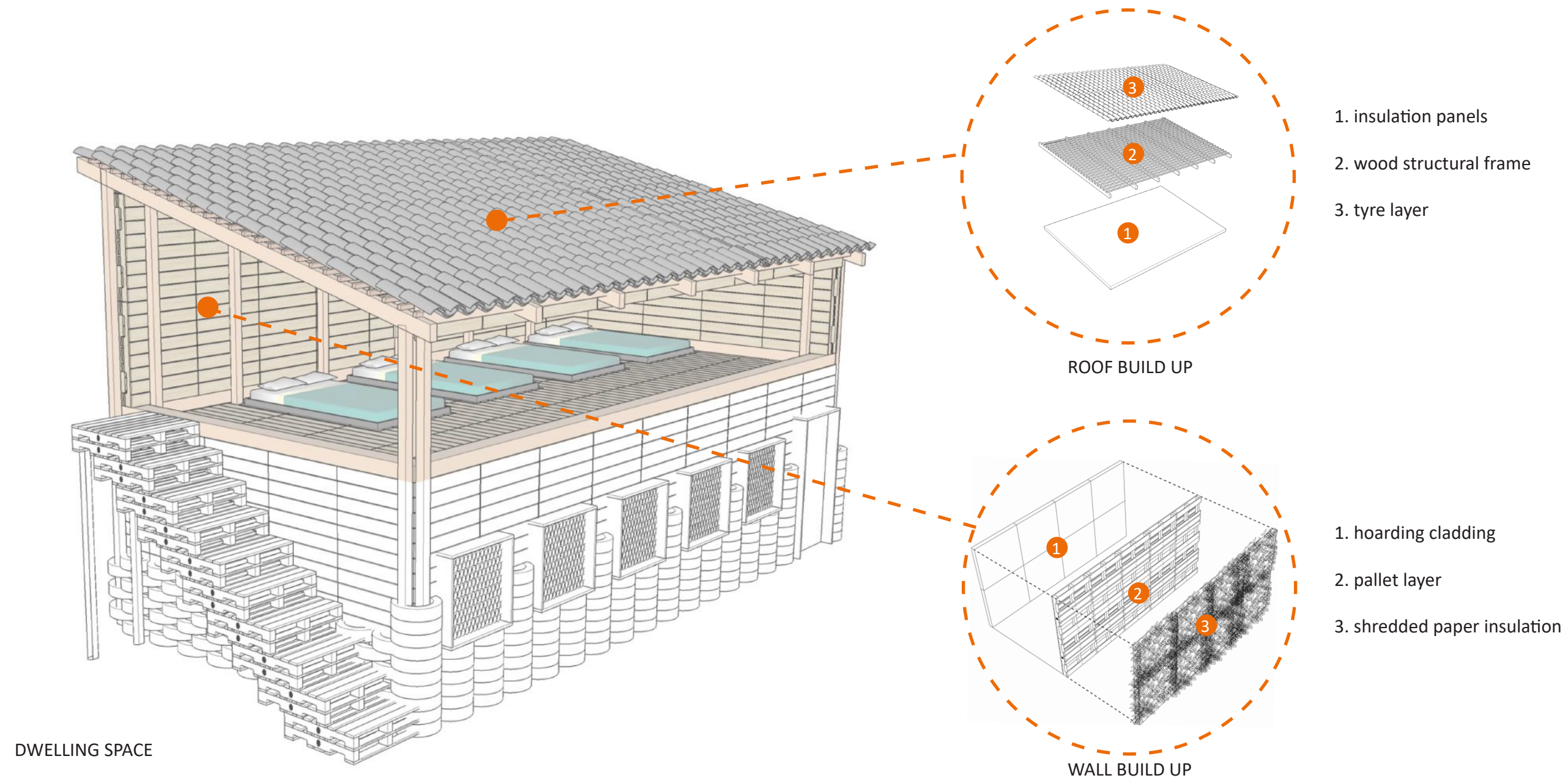


Compact insulation blocks are put in place in between the pallets. The material is quite flexible so it can be forced into any shape easily.

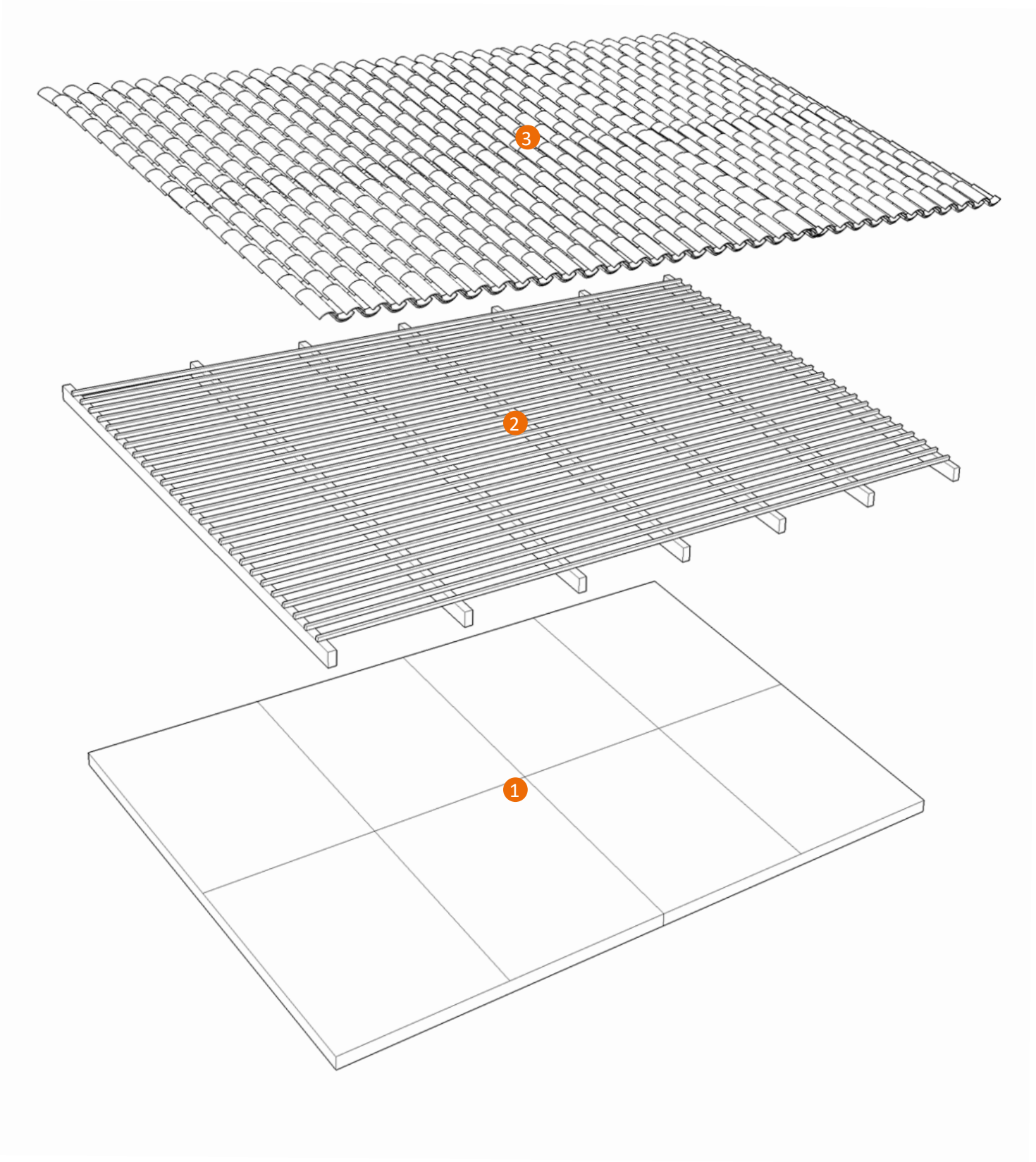
Dwelling Space

‘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

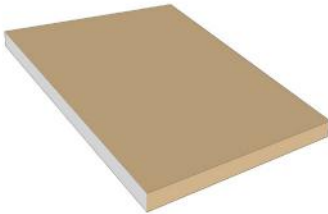
7 X



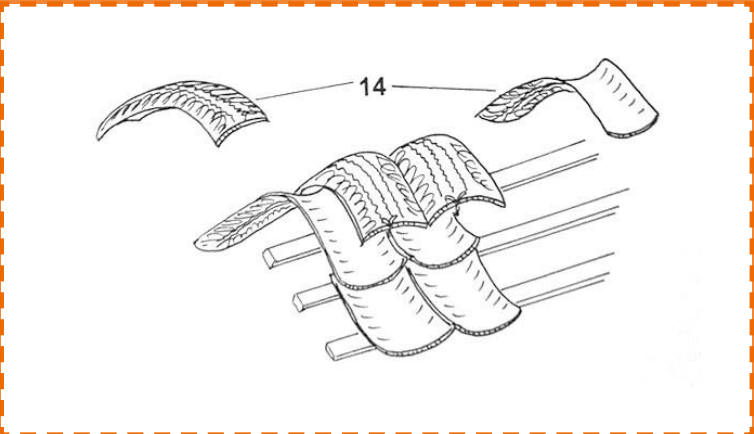
26 X



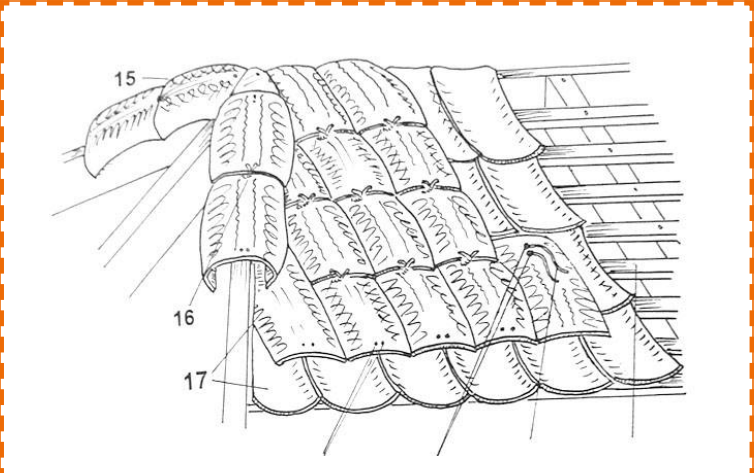
8 X



BUILDING METHOD



Old News Papers and Magazines

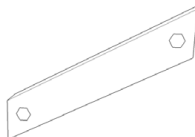
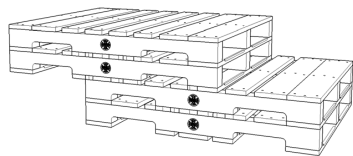
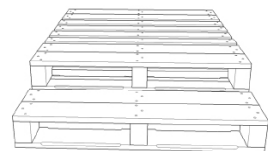
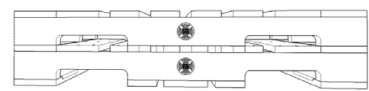


Paper is shredded in order to form compact blocks of insulation. Paper is compacted and mixed with water. After this is put into cast forms.



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



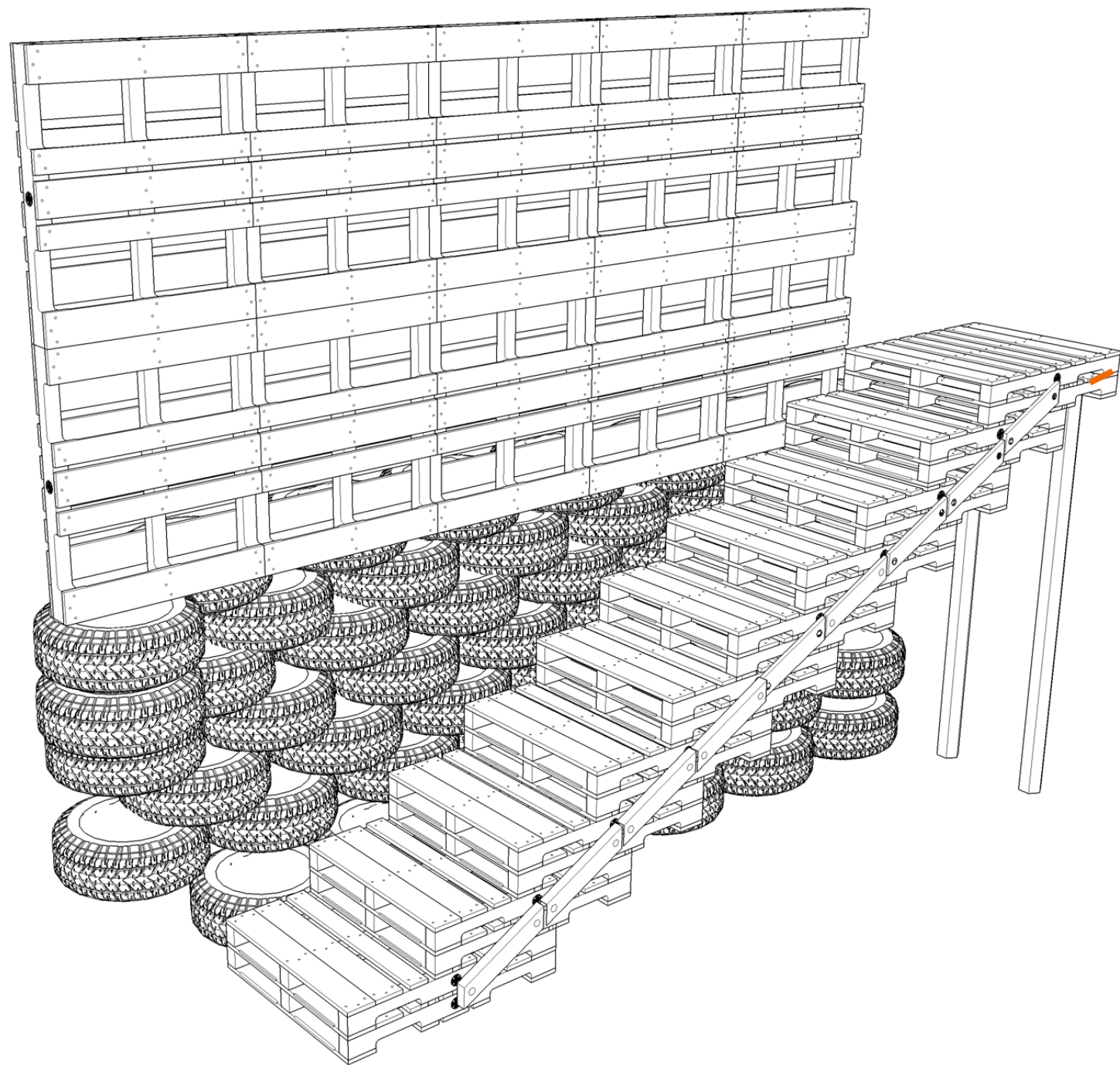
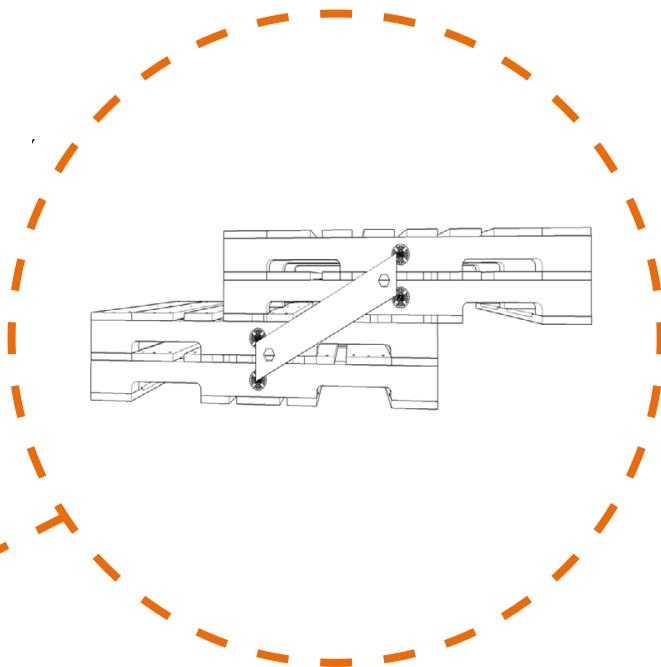
Stairs material :

- pallets
- hammer
- nail



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

Metal bar fixation

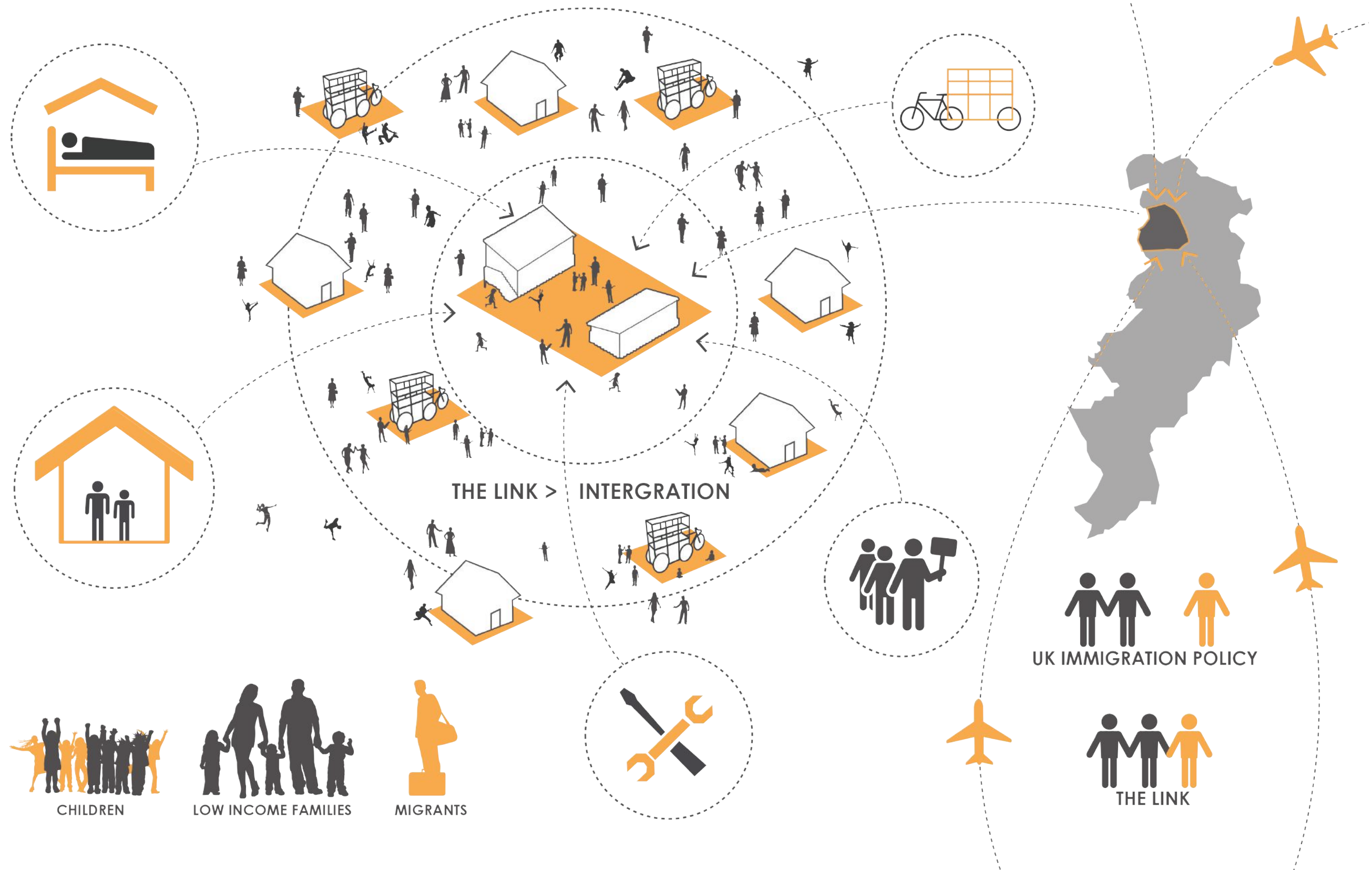


COMMUNITY LINK

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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PREFIGURATIVE ARCHITECTURES

JAMES KILLEAVY

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	4 - 7
MADAME RUETABAGA	8 - 9
SANTIAGO CIRUGEDA	10 - 13
BURNING MAN PROJECT	14 - 15
ESTUDIO TEDDY CRUZ	16 - 17
STALKER COLLECTIVE	18 - 21
SUMMARY	22 - 23
BIBLIOGRAPHY	24

INTRODUCTION

‘The possibility for another world exists’ (Maeckelbergh 2009).

Through the course we have engaged in the political dimension of space. Acting in the present in an anti-hierarchical manner, we have experimented with alternative models of social organisation engaging with urban activism.

This document will provide 5 examples of autonomous and prefigurative architectures. Therefore, explaining the role of prefiguration in modern society. These examples are counter practices which use physical and material supports to prefigure within the existing constraints and conditions of the present. The selected examples are closely related to the group design task. Therefore, it is possible through the examination of these projects to extract their successes and study from their failures in order to strengthen our own project.

The term of prefigurative politics was born in the 1970’s by Carl Boggs, writing about the Russian revolutionary movements, later used by Sheila Rowbotham to the women’s movement of the 1960s and 1970s and various other political movements.

The process of prefigurative politics was found in many counter institutions to disrupt to the societal conditions of the present. It is central that through the participant’s relationships and political forms, they live the practices of their movement. The participants prefigured and embodied their desired society. Anti-hierarchical values and participatory democracy is an essential element of these movements.

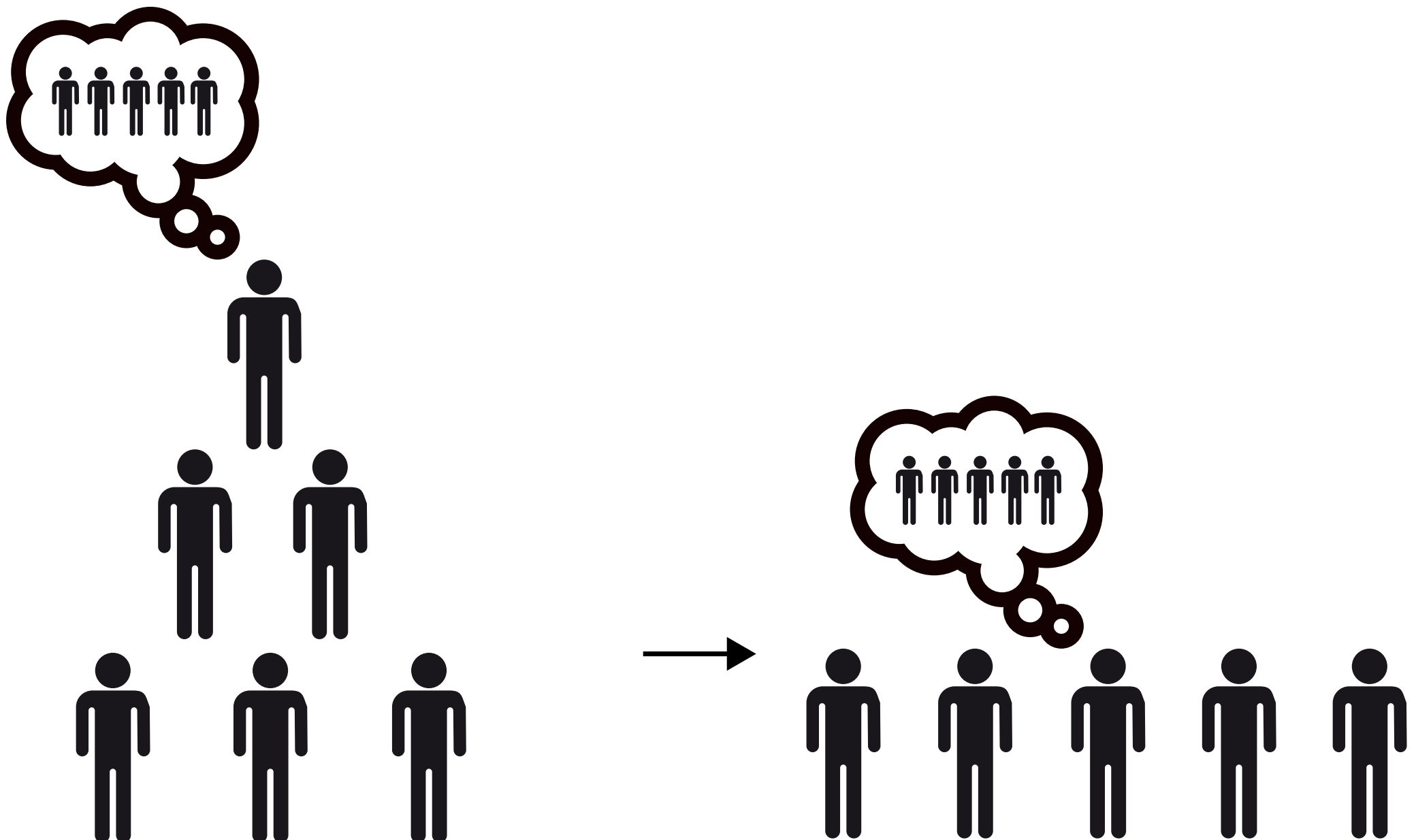


Prefigurative architecture is the application of prefiguration with socio-spatial organisations. Prefigurative architecture can be distilled down into 4 key elements:

- The future becomes an operable terrain in the present.

Unlike the utopian ambitions of modernism in which a top down system of change takes years to change the landscape into a predetermined goal, 'prefiguration is something people do', in the present (Maekcelbergh, 2009). The future is not detached or decoupled from the process. Therefore, to fully understand prefiguration it is important to engage with this type of political action. Stirin states that 'Prefiguration is a practice that assumes the ends and the means to be inextricably linked.' (Stirin)

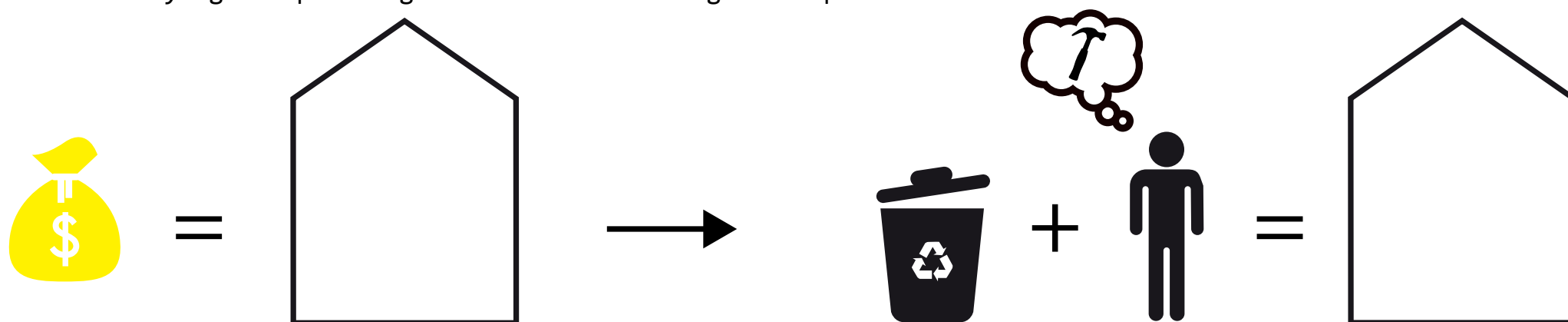
In our group task we aimed to eliminate social inequalities that arise from socio-economic status and national identity as a result of UK policy. Therefore, it is essential that within our group we 'through our social relations, decision making, culture and human experience' (Boggs) acted autonomously, ensuring all members were regarded equally regardless of socio-economic status or national identity. Therefore, prefiguring the society we are aiming for in the future in the present through our social relationships (Stirin) and achieving the ultimate goal of prefiguration.



- As a means of instantiating an experience- of de-commodification.

Commodification is the result of a hierarchal society essential to capitalism. Commodification of space has resulted in a housing crisis on a global scale. UN Habitat estimates that by 2030, 2 billion people will be living in slums, without the necessary infrastructure - transport, running water and decent sanitation. Whilst potential homes in cities lie dormant, reduced down into a piece of real estate. To create change a fundamental reorganisation of socio-economic relations is essential. We must act to de-commodify space.

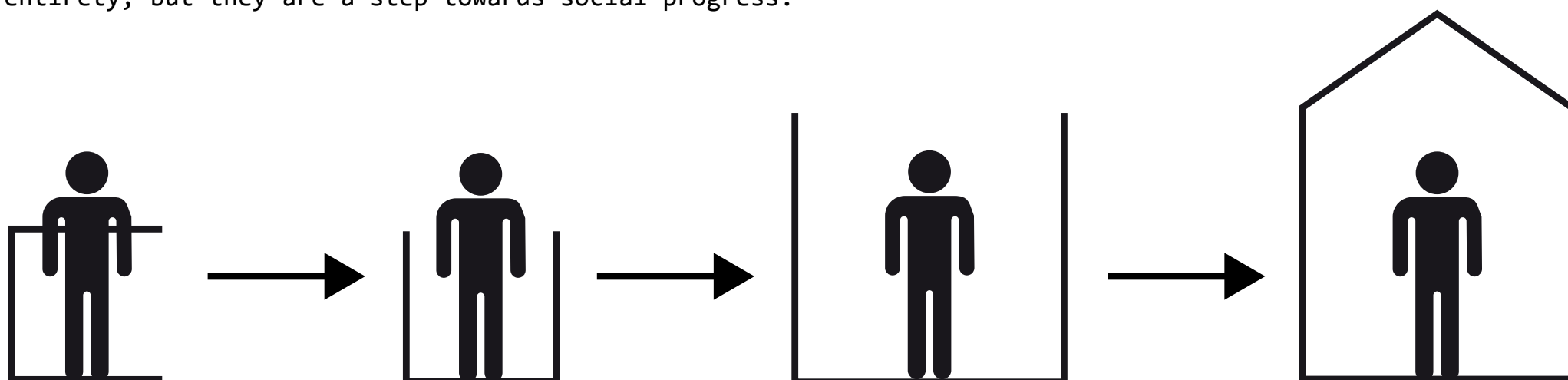
This can be achieved through the use of co-operatives, waste materials, recuperation of techno-popular knowledge and a process of de-territorialisation of space we aimed to challenged global capitalism, de-commodifying recuperating the use value through our spatial interventions.



- Experimentation as a political practice.

Prefiguration is an elaboration on the Marxist utopian outlook of a society that will unfold and progress through its development of ideas. Through the recuperation of the experimental in the present, new forms of social organisation have the opportunity to constantly evolve, incorporating the success into future models and learning from mistakes of each experiment.

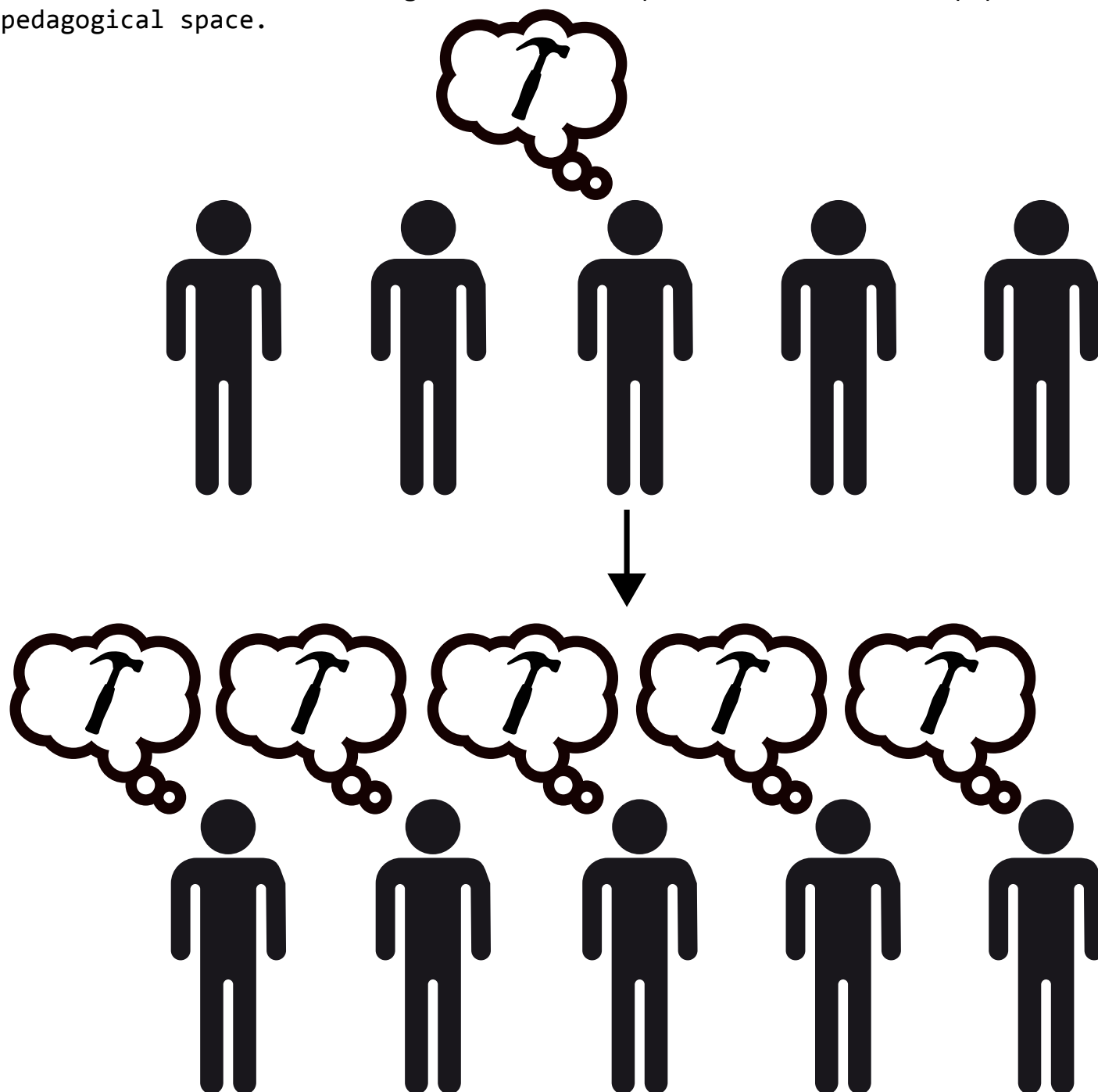
During our group project we performed urban activism through experimentation. Identifying the issues with government policy and showing that it can be run differently. Through our experimentation we focused on an element of public policy, integration. Our socio-spatial experiments are unlikely to be a success in their entirety, but they are a step towards social progress.



- Redistribution and recuperation of knowledge as autonomy.

Prefiguration is an autonomous politics that seeks to alter the way everyday exchanges, associations and circulations manifest in urban space. Architecture is a reflection of class interests resulting in exclusionary architectural typologies through an elitist construction industry, left to a technocracy of architects and planners. A horizontal exchange of knowledge is essential to liberate citizens from the shackles of capitalism, provide them with their 'right to the city' and recuperate the use value of space. This redistribution is a non-hierarchical prefigurative action.

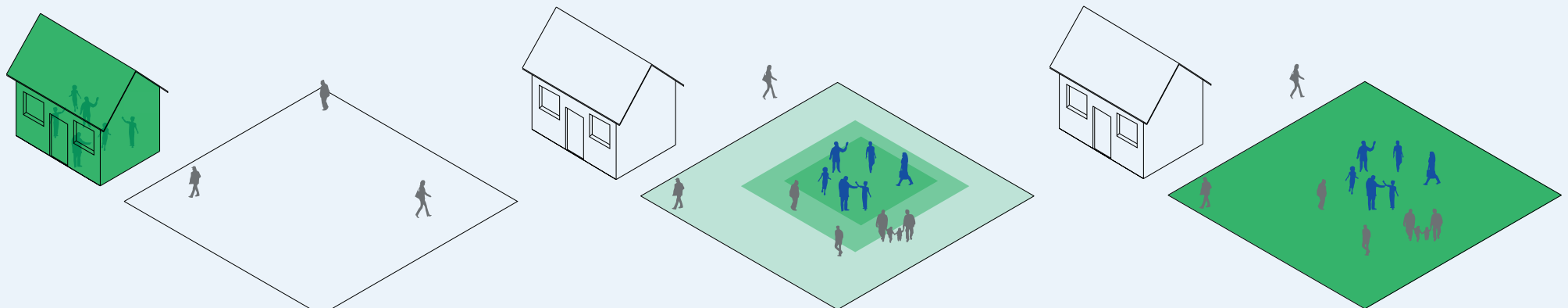
Although operating within a hierarchical nature of the university institution, we attempted to design a process of horizontality. Prefiguration requires a horizontal exchange of ideas and knowledges. Through conversations with those involved in our scheme we achieved a horizontal exchange of knowledge which we will pass on through a construction manual available for everyone. The end product of the scheme itself involved various centres for the exchange of cultural, political and techno-popular knowledges through alternative pedagogical space.



MADAME RUETABAGA - GRENOBLE

PEDAGOGICAL IN THE PUBLIC REALM

‘What makes a space public... is not its preordained ‘publicness.’ Rather, it is when, to fulfil a pressing need, some group or another takes space and through its actions makes it public.’
(Mitchell, 2003)



This example looks at prefiguration in several dimensions.

- Prefiguration as disruption: reconfiguration of the sensible
- Questioning socio-political dynamics of space.
- Prefiguration as the recuperation of techno-popular knowledges.

This example challenges global capitalism, privatisation of cities and the death of public space. Through the reclamation of public space Madame Ruetabaga provides an alternative take on Lefebvre and Harvey's spatial analysis of Marxist theory.

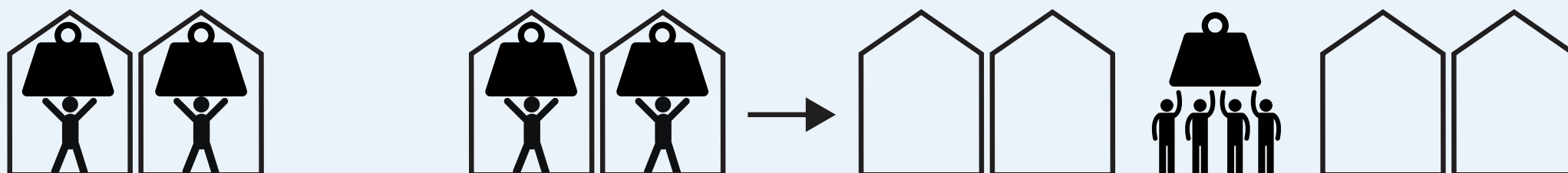
Villeneuve has a large publicly accessible area. However, tensions have arisen, creating struggles over public space. These tensions have arisen between police and youth over the drug trade and occupying space as a symbolic action. Tensions over differences in ethnicity and culture have increased due to acts of terrorism in 2015 and struggles over what is appropriate behaviour for women still persists. These struggles have produced divisions in the social fabric and have created feelings of isolation and placelessness in Villeneuve.

Ruetabaga's mobile workshops provide the foundation for a dialogue that results in an exchange of knowledge and the creation of an understanding that the public realm is a terrain of shared political and physical struggle. A space is created for a conversation in which all can participate, serving to rekindle political action through a horizontal system of participatory democracy. This reclamation of public space reactivates the citizenship of the residents creating a democratic arena for public life. In effect, the workshops reject spatial subordination, working to liberate and empower isolated groups by providing a sense of place and breaking down tensions.

Over the period of the workshops Madame Ruetabaga makes the publicly accessible space increasingly public (Mitchell, 2003) creating a place of public expression, community and political engagement. The participation in the workshops allows all citizens involved to claim their right to the city through materially expressing identity in the public realm through creative activities.

On a smaller scale, Madame Ruetabaga puts into action her ambition of what she strives to see in wider society, achieving this outside the realms of institutions through the alternative pedagogical workshops which liberate and empower the community.

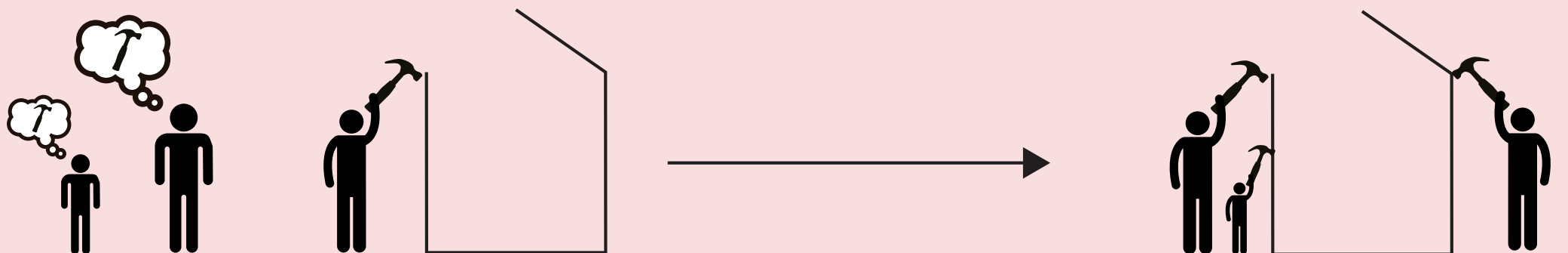
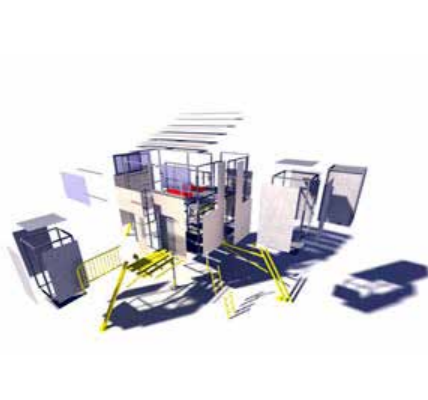
"Prefigure is to embrace the conviviality and joy that comes with being together as radical equals, not as vanguards and proletariat on the path towards the transcendental empty promise of utopia or 'no place' but as the grounded eminence of the 'here' and 'now' of actually making a new world 'in the shell of the old' and the perpetual hard work and reaffirmation that this requires". (Ince, 2012 in Springer, 2016)



SANTIAGO CIRUGEDA - SEVILE

DECOMMODIFIED ALTERNATIVE SCHOOL

‘Construction disrupts the language, practices and organisation through which urban politics is performed.’ (Munichin, 2016)



This example looks at prefiguration in several dimensions.

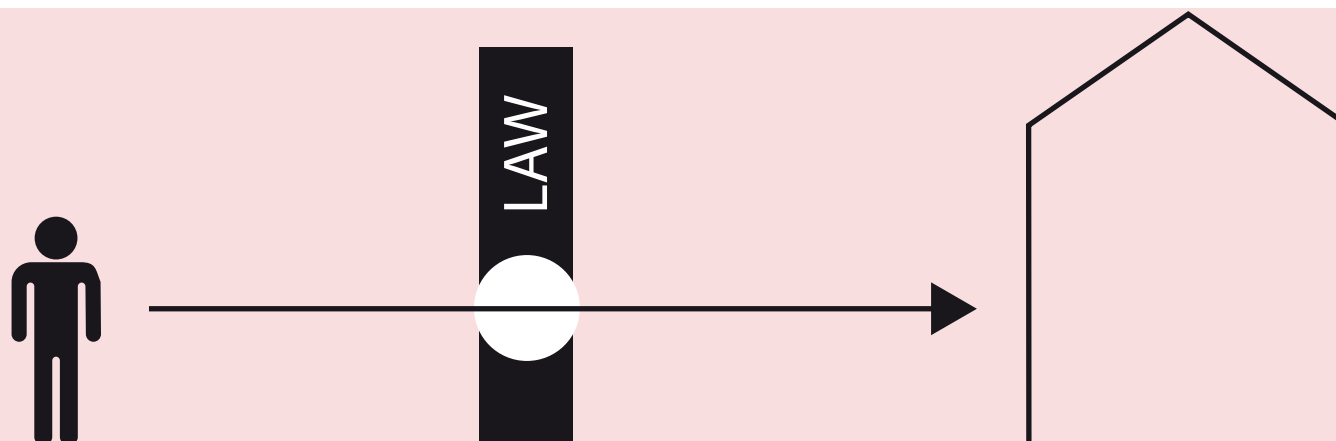
- This example looks at prefiguration as an intervention in the face of policy, planning and established construction practices.
- Prefiguration as de-commodification and the recuperation of the use value of land.
- Prefiguration as the recuperation and redistribution of techno-popular knowledges.
- Prefiguration as a means of disruption.

This example prefigures against global capitalism, commodification of land and institutional hierarchies. Cirugeda works with the community to exploit legal loopholes, challenge social hierarchies and capitalist disempowerment of citizens in relation to their surroundings.

The intervention is a democratic counter institution in the form of an alternative pedagogical space, challenging the hierarchical nature of the government education system. The build project prefigures through democratic participation with the teachers and children. The participatory process of the build educates and empowers the citizens to claim ownership of the city. The redistribution of techno-popular knowledges disrupts social hierarchy's and creates opportunity for the citizens to modify and control their own surroundings.

Cirugeda works autonomously with the community to challenge institutional disempowerment through public policy. Operating in the present and classifying the project as a self-build workshop, Cirugeda justifies the work as an educational experience not a construction site. This manipulation of the legal framework avoids lengthy wait times and possible rejection of the build project, creating a disruption in formal powers, empowering citizens to act in their own locality by showing how it is possible to subvert laws, regulations, and conventions.

Cirugeda questions land ownership and aims for a process of deregulation and de-territorialisation as a means of accumulation. Acting on derelict vacant land, using recycled and donated materials Cirugeda is able to bypass market forces recuperating use value, thus, challenging and liberating the community from an oppressive capitalist agenda.



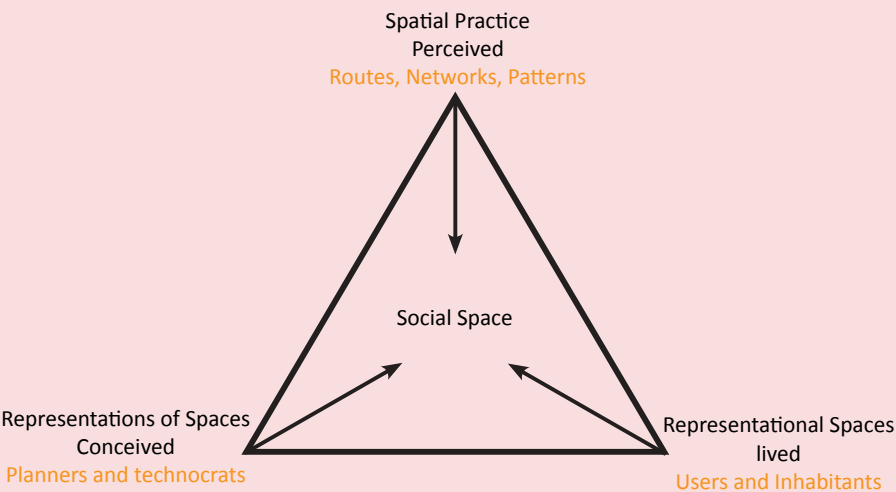
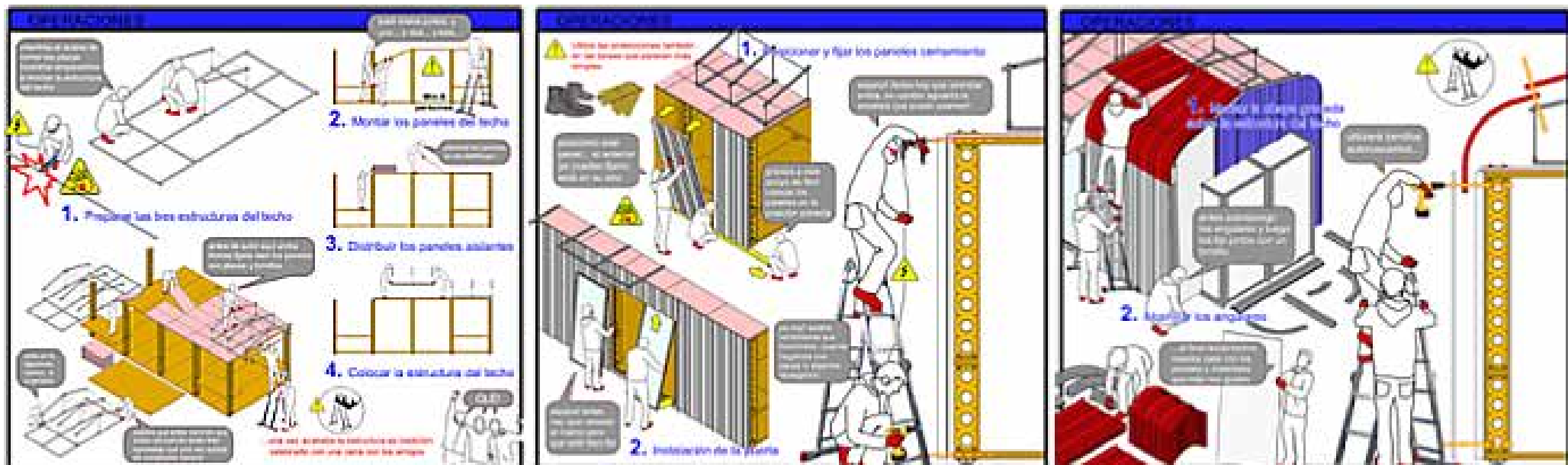
SANTIAGO CIRUGEDA - SEVILE

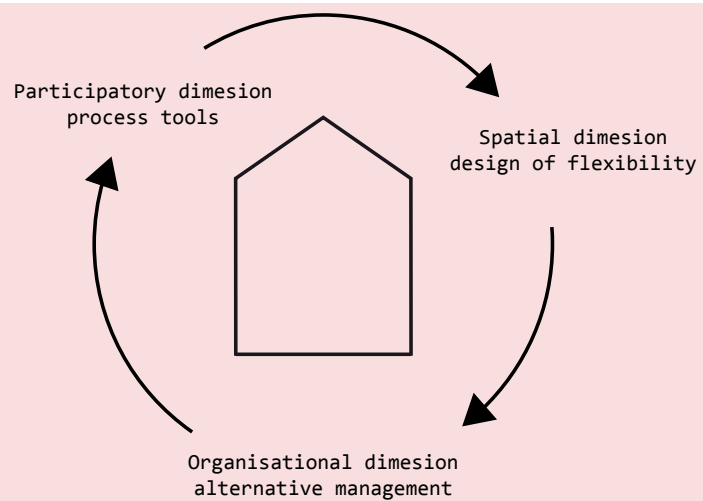
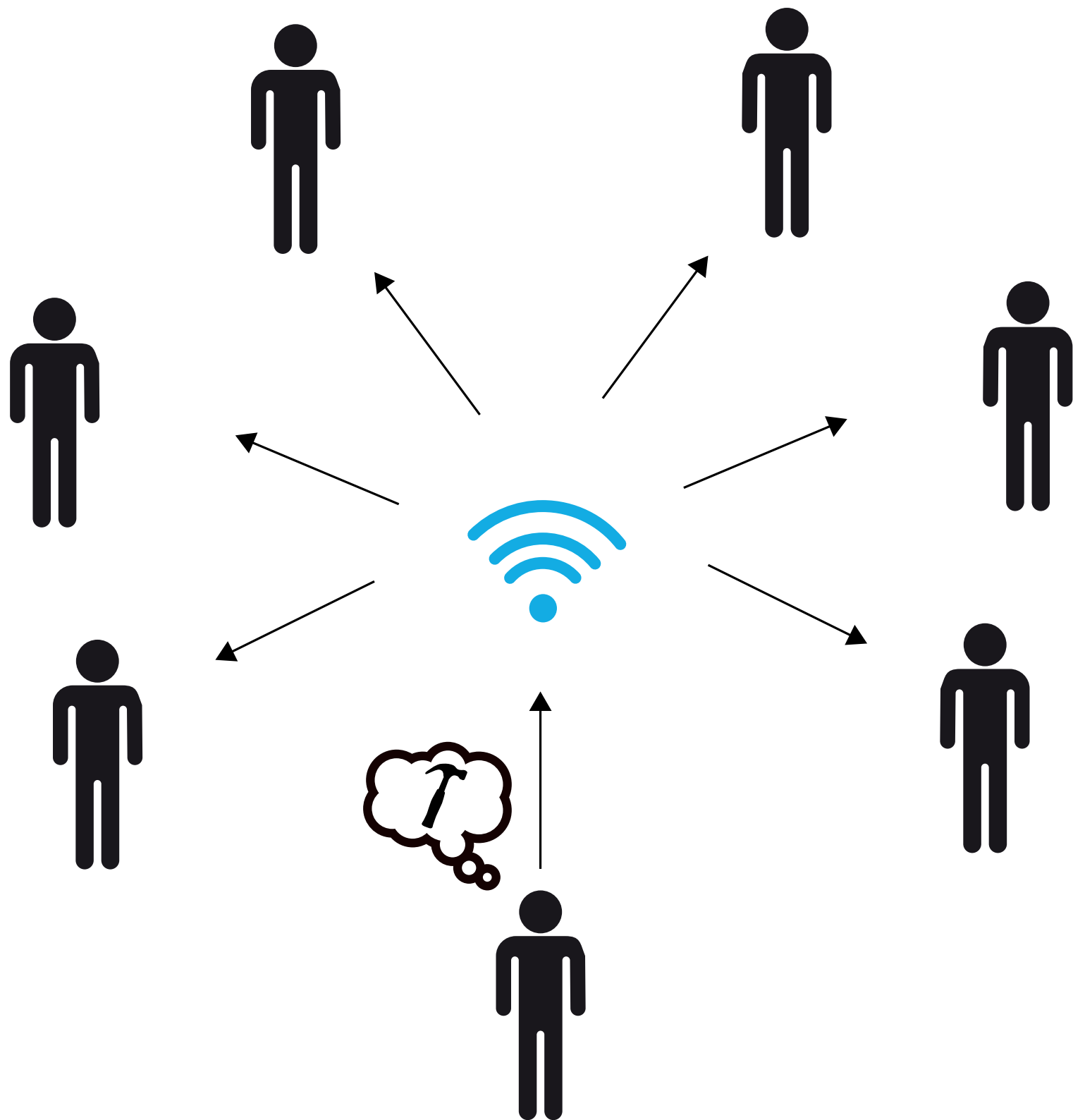
DECOMMODIFIED ALTERNATIVE SCHOOL

‘in the first decades of the twentieth century, it became clear that the commodification of space had proven to be a social disaster.’

The architect further challenges social hierarchies in relation to the production of space, questioning the socio-political dynamics of construction through the extensive distribution of techno-popular knowledges. Using a web platform containing various construction manuals, he creates an open platform of knowledge, liberating citizens from capitalist disempowerment and elitist construction industry.

This is a movement against capitalism, hierarchy and concepts of power as a dominating force. The energy is placed in creating new societies and communities, rather than demanding that the state change or asking state support. Examples such as this coincide with Spain’s 15M social movement of occupants organising in assemblies to defend each other against eviction are a disruptive power in the hierarchical system.

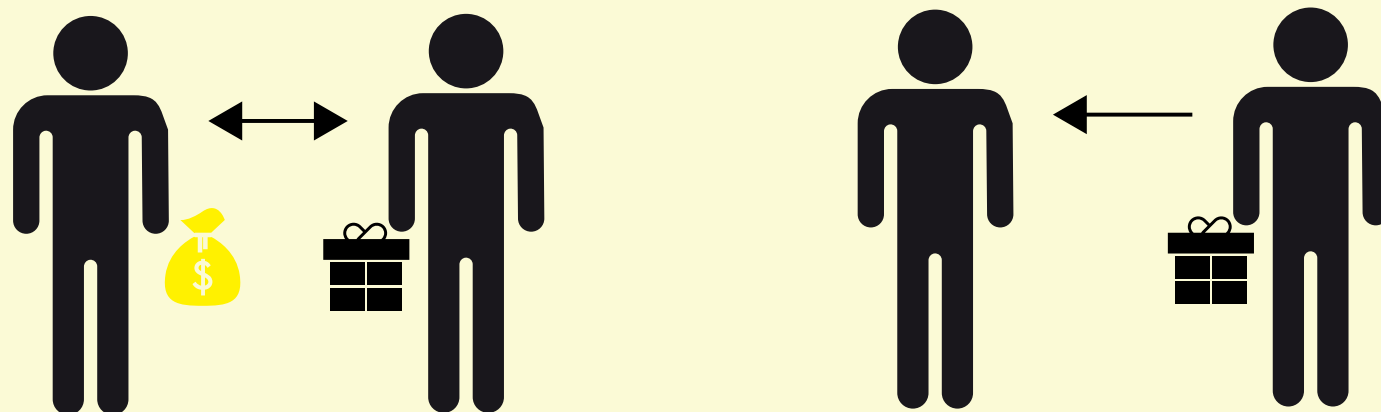




BURNING MAN PROJECT - BLACK ROCK CITY

TEMPORARY AUTONOMOUS ZONE

‘Burning Man shares values prevalent within social movements; lived experience of participatory culture, sustainability (Leaving No Trace), radical self-organization and challenging commodification through ‘gift’ economy.’ (Rees)



The key principles of Burning Man are ones of prefiguration and sustainability. Burning Man co-founder Larry Harvey states the 10 principles of Burning Man are;

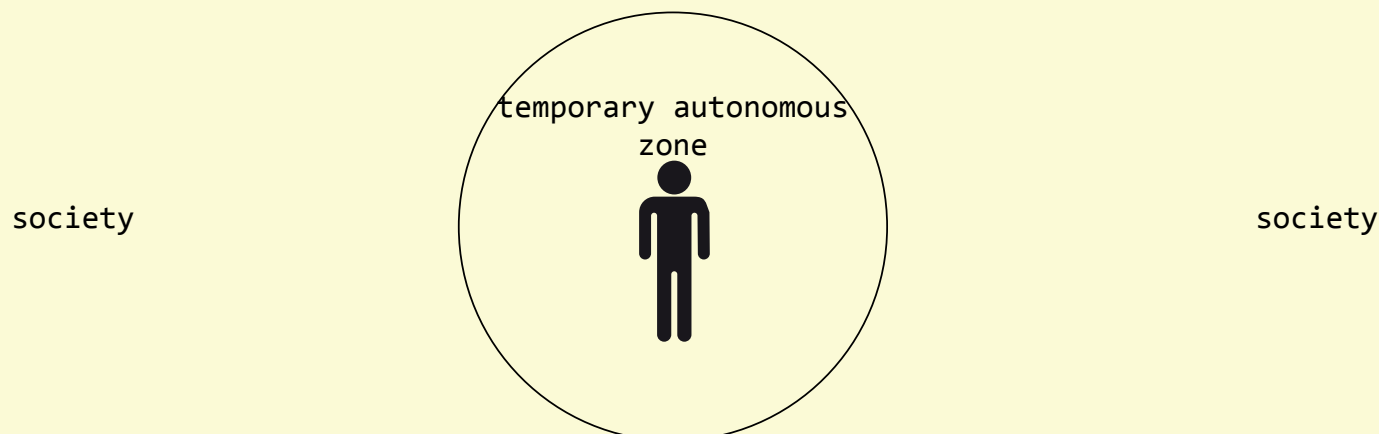
- Radical inclusion
- Gifting
- De-commodification
- Radical self-reliance
- Radical self-expression
- Communal effort
- Civic responsibility
- Leaving no trace
- Participation
- Immediacy

Burning man is a temporary mass gathering. Activists migrate internationally to Black Rock City. The event which describes itself as an experiment in community and art. The event has become a centre for activists to experiment with new forms of social organisation and prefigure new social, political and economic relationships in the present without the constraints of more public protest settings. Burning man is a site of ongoing protest action, however, the activities extend beyond the realm of the pop-up site as participants continue the work and set up community initiatives to develop the ideas of the social experiments in the public realm. Rees states that ‘It provides opportunities for activists to experience prefiguration in an immersive, safe environment, removed from some of the constraints of more public protest settings’ (Rees) therefore empowering future social movements.

The actors involved within the events experience an alternative horizontal societal model. Mcfarlane states, “Horizontal exchanges are translocal urban learning assemblages of materials, practices, knowledge, personal stories, local histories, fundraising and state donor connections.” (Mcfarlane, 2011) Therefore, through the exchange of knowledge and material objects the participants act autonomously eliminating social hierarchy.

A key prefigurative act in which the participants take part in is the process of ‘gifting’. No cash can be exchanged between the participants of Burning Man, therefore a gift economy is used as a process of acquiring goods. This gift economy is not intended as a trade; a gift can only be exchanged on the provision that you don’t expect anything back. De-commodifying material in the present, hence challenging global capitalism and experimenting with a different form of trade.

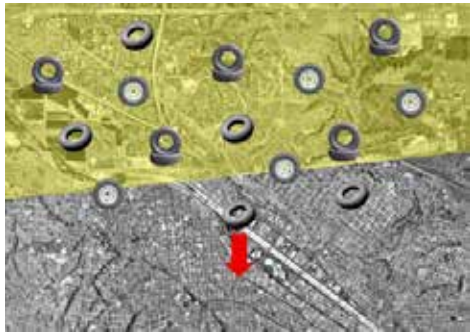
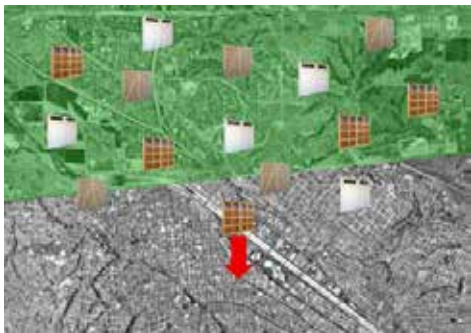
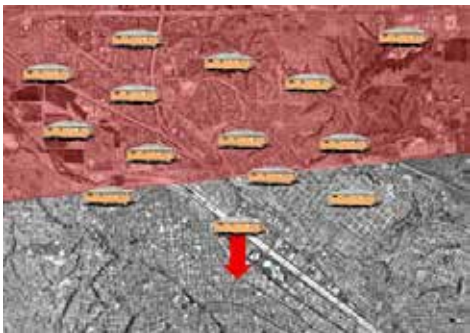
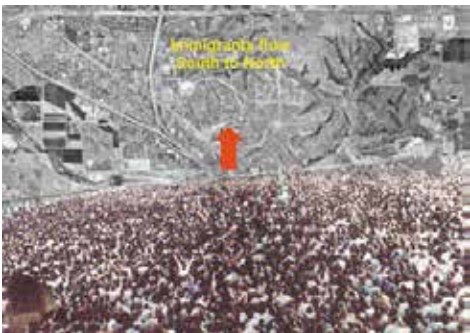
Burning man expects up to 66,000 visitors per year. The sheer scale of the festival provides activists with the opportunity for large scale collaboration in order to strengthen and widen the network and their actions. Therefore, Burning Man enables future social movements to develop, practically and ideologically.



ESTUDIO TEDDY CRUZ - SAN-DIEGO

DECOMMODIFIED INFORMAL SETTLEMENT

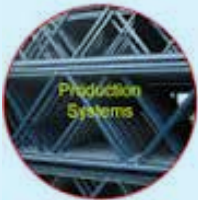
‘I’m tired of our profession being subordinated to the developers. The faulty laws that avoid certain densities and mixtures of use are all designed to help the developer and not the community. We can be the designers of new agencies that reduce poverty.’(cruz, need find)



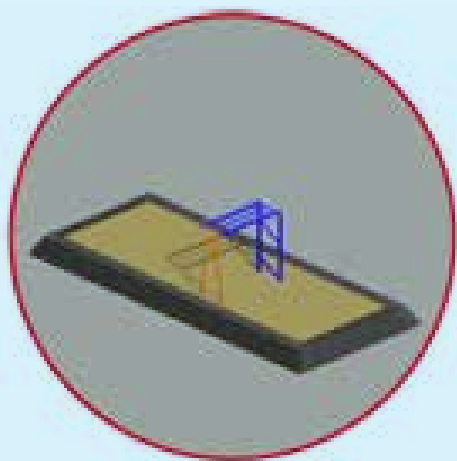
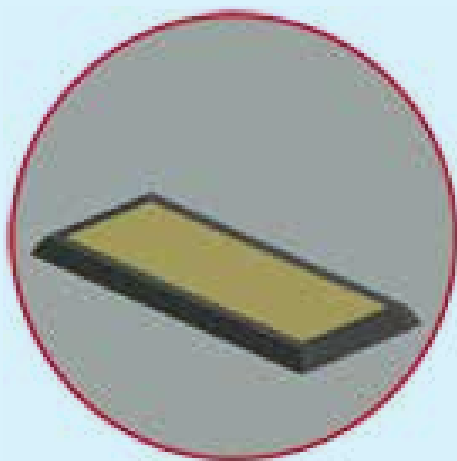
As factories get cheap labor from slums around them



NAFTA
(North American Fair Trade Agreement)



They should contribute with micro-infrastructures for housing



This project is not strictly prefigurative as through his work Cruz disrupts and fights for politicians to take notice, later working with governing bodies and NGO's to make changes to the political infrastructure. Ultimately, Cruz intervenes with infrastructural improvements which serve to ignite the beginnings of a new process. However, this project does share prefigurative actions in the following ways.

- Prefiguration as disruption
- Prefiguration as de-commodification: construction and the repuration of use value

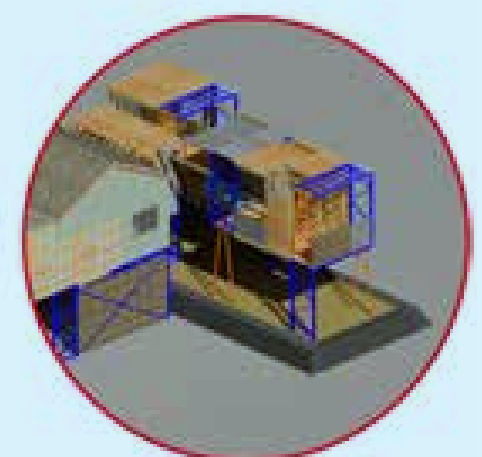
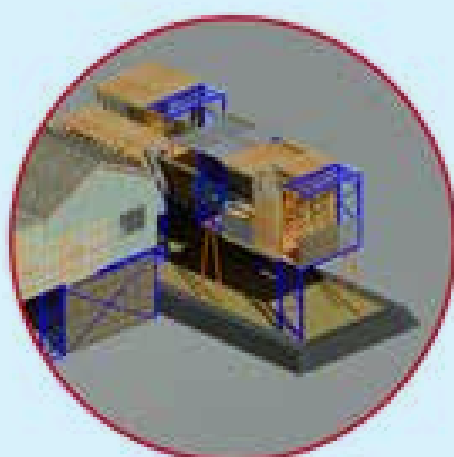
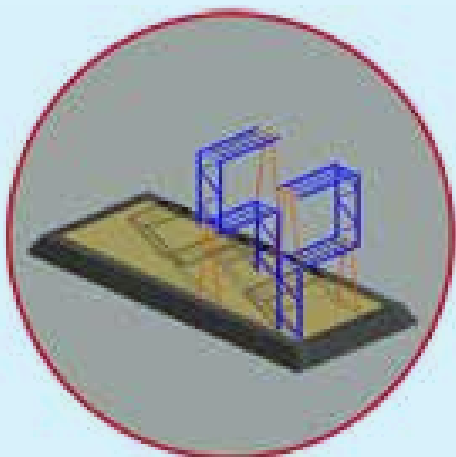
In this project Cruz's work focuses on research into the patterns of migration between people and waste and the role of housing within the strategies of invasion and appropriation that shape the informal communities of Tijuana. 'Transnational solidarities remain an unfulfilled ideal for many activists', (Chatterton and Pickerill, 2010) however, Cruz 's work focused on the potentiality of physical, political and cultural relations on the peripheries of boarder cities. Marcuse states that 'the housing crisis stems from the inequalities and antagonisms of class society.' (Madden and Marcuse, 2016) Marcuse's statement is no more evident than the US/Mexico border zone. Cruz uses this site as an experimental testing ground, paying heed to the rapidly growing informal settlements that spring up around urban cores.

In Tijuana strategic positioning of foreign owned companies such as Sony and Samsung are situated in order to exploit the informal boarder community's in this area. As a result, the foreign owned companies gain an access to cheap labour, low tariffs whilst avoiding having to invest in the development of the minimal infrastructures needed for these start-up neighbourhoods.

The manufactured sites project works with San Diego NGO and the Municipal Planning Institute (IMPLAN) for an informal protocol in Tijuana, developing a model for public-private transnational collaboration. 'The process of deregulation, financializing, and globalization have meant that housing functions as a commodity to a greater extent than ever before. This is what lies at the heart of the present crisis.' (Madden, 2006) This project develops a fundamental reorganization of socio-economic relations.

The result of this is funding, resources and technical capabilities from these foreign owned companies being pumped into the informal start-up housing settlements for much needed infill infrastructures. The companies provide a prefabricated aluminium frame which acts as an essential component for the housing of workers. Although this is provided to the communities indirectly for labour. The use of the frame enables the communities to develop housing from the urban debris collected from San Diego. Therefor a significant step towards the de-commodification of space and reclamation of the use value of housing.

Through a process Cruz describes as 'urban acupuncture' he injects services and small infrastructures into the informal settlements on the city's periphery. The manufactured sites project achieves accumulation through territorialisation of space. Through legitimising and making infrastructural improvements to the informal settlements the project succeeds in providing citizenship based on inhabitancy. A physical manifestation of Lefebvre's theory of the 'right to the city.'



STALKER COLLECTIVE - CAMPO BOARIO

LIBERATION THROUGH ARTISTIC PRACTICE

‘We may also seek to represent the way this space is emotively and affectively as well as materially lived by means of poetic images, photographic compositions, artistic reconstructions. The strange Spatio-temporality of a dream, a fantasy, a hidden longing, a lost memory or even a peculiar thrill or tingle of fear as we walk down a street can be given representation through the works of art that ultimately always have a mundane p-resence in absolute space and time.’ (Harvey 2006, 131)



This example looks at prefiguration in several dimensions;

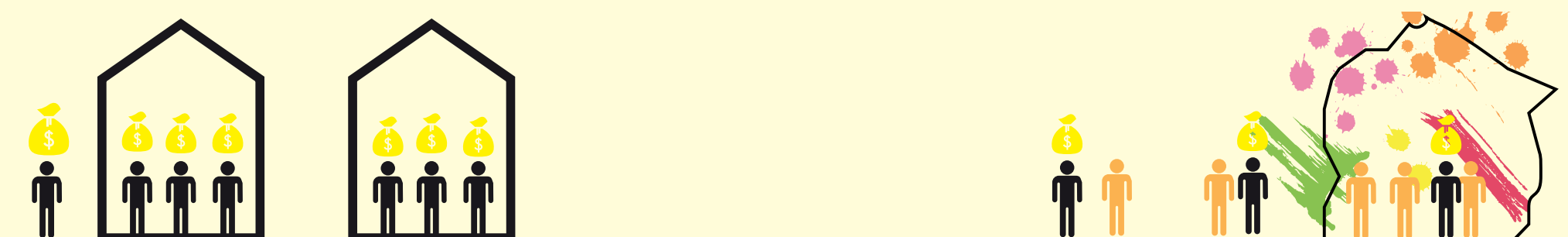
- Prefiguration as decommodification
- Prefiguration as disruption
- And prefiguration as the recuperation of techno-popular knowledges.

Originating within various university institutions Stalker is a collective of architects, artists, activists and researchers working experimentally. The work of Stalker collective is predominately through participation with migrants and other marginalised groups through artistic means, creating self-organised spaces and situations. They aim to ‘create spatial transformations through engaging in social relations.’ (Awan, Schneider, and Jeremy, 2011)

Influenced by the movement of the Situationists, an Avant Garde group of social revolutionaries, Stalker explores the ‘indeterminate’ spatial voids of the city which have long been disregarded or considered a problem. The group refers to this practice of exploring the city as ‘transurbance’. ‘Transurbance’ is the collective mode of expression and a tool for mapping the city and its transformations, of gathering stories, evoking memories and experiences, and immersing themselves with others in a place.

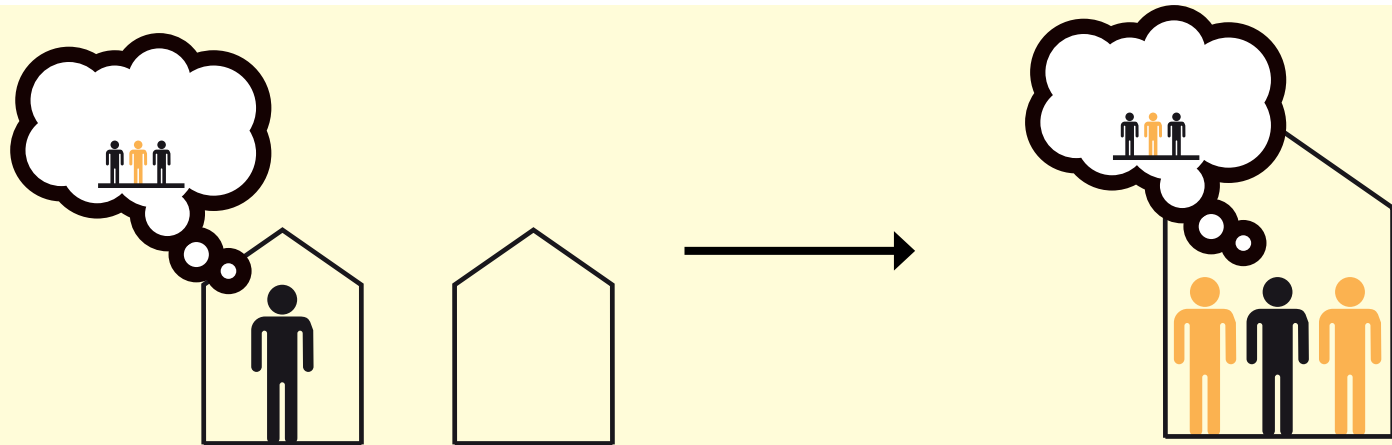
During the process of ‘transurbance’ members of Stalker collective found the site of a former slaughterhouse where a cosmopolitan mix of marginalised communities had settled. The group comprised of an Italian nomadic group, legal and illegal immigrants predominately from North Africa, and Italian homeless men and women. Within this settlement of communities an unregulated self-organised model of community living had been established complete with market place and barber shop.

Peter Lang of Stalker collective describes Italy’s approach to immigration as ‘Draconian policies of containment, seeking to restrict the growing foreign presence,’ and states that these policies leave no option for newcomers other than to develop this underground network of illegal activities and black market economies. (Lang, 2006) This example fights these institutionalised social inequalities within Italian policy. Stalker challenges Italian policy arguing that the ‘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 Cauter, 2008)



STALKER COLLECTIVE - CAMPO BOARIO

LIBERATION THROUGH ARTISTIC PRACTICE



Stalker began to occupy and restore the building. The occupation of the building is a prefigurative act if Stalker's goals are for integration of these marginalised communities into the wider society in the future they must themselves integrate into the community, in the present. This action helped to break down cultural barriers necessary to develop the process of democratic participation for re-building the site and surrounding space, in turn, developing an artistic hub. The intervention required a horizontal exchange of techno-popular knowledges, using the nomadic communities in depth knowledge of metal work and Stalker's in depth knowledge of the arts. For instance, Stalker created a work-base and centre for shows, performances, Kurdish socio-cultural events, festivals and workshops. An example of one of the workshops includes a two-week long workshop and design competition, with collaborations from the French Academy and overseen by well know Italian architect Massimiliano Fuksas, to discuss the future of the site. These workshops serve as an autonomous redistribution and recuperation of knowledge.

Through artistic interventions, the rebranding of the area into a centre for arts along with Stalker's reputation with established arts institutions and universities, the intervention was successful. In effect, Stalker supported and legitimised the illegal immigrant community squatting on state land, in opposition to the local authority's plan. Therefore, deregulating spatial politics and liberating the community from the disempowerment of governing bodies, enabling a 'genuinely heterogeneous transformation in contemporary society's basic makeup'. (Lang, 2006)



Map of transurbanance

SUMMARY

Maeckelbergh states, that a critique of prefiguration was that it 'was not a viable strategy for 'real' social change because it emphasized interpersonal relationships and left political and economic structures untouched.' (Maeckelbergh 2009) although essential to the process, this is idealism over realities may be the main limitation to prefiguration.

Prefigurative architecture is an anti-hierarchical process. Since "participatory democracy" is opposed to the delegation of functions, in practice this can become unfeasible. This became evident in our group project, as tasks that were collectively thought to be less appealing were often left untouched. The result of social loafing within groups could be the source of the issues prefiguration has in terms of up scaling its actions.

'The critical issues of the future society are not likely to involve the deliberate creation of community, which is in some ways a contradiction in terms, much less a specific cultural style of life, or the elimination of hierarchy, but the institutional viability and ecological sustainability of a socialism that is truly democratic.' (Farber, 2010)

In conclusion although prefiguration has its limitations, I believe that this type of revolutionary thinking is essential for contemporary society to progress.

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