

# Housing A Critical Perspective

## Conference Theme Keynote Speakers Abstracts

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### Overview

This two day interdisciplinary conference on the global theme of affordable housing provision is organised by the Sociology Department of Liverpool University, the Architecture Department of Liverpool John Moores University and the scholarly journal and research group Architecture\_MPS. It forms part of a UK based broader program of international events and publications organized around this theme by Architecture\_MPS called Housing - Critical Futures. Running over three years from 2015 - 2017 further events are planned in the UK, Spain, Cyprus, Mexico, the United States, Australia and elsewhere. These will be accompanied by publications and other related activities. This conference in Liverpool represents the first of these academic events.

**08-09 April 2015**

Eleanor Rathbone Building,  
Liverpool University.

John Lennon Art & Design Building  
Liverpool John Moores University

## Conference Theme

The provision of adequate housing is one of the most important political issues today. Against a background of disparate policy interventions, resistances and conflicting aspirations, the Housing – A Critical Perspective conference seeks to bring together disparate voices: architects, planners, developers, sociologists, artists, housing associations, community representatives and policy makers. The aim is to better understand all sides of this issue. Reflecting the belief that housing and its social implications are not discipline-specific concerns the conference invites cross-disciplinary and creative thinking from those engaging in research and practice from both inside and outside academia.

The questions we are asking are multiple: In what ways can architects contribute to providing more affordable homes? What role will the state and the private sector have in the housing solutions of the future? How has sociology made sense of local contexts and wider issues? How have recent policy interventions impacted on housing provision? What insights do socially-engaged art projects and local activists offer? What role is there for critical planning theory vis-à-vis housing?

### Context

The context today is characterised by dwindling supplies of state funded housing, a perceived failure from the private sector to meet the shortfall, and exponential growth in many cities. Recent press headlines in the UK, for example, claim that “housing squalor is back”, and that the worst living conditions in today’s cities result directly from government policies amounting to a “let-the-poor-be-poor crusade”.

On the reverse side, it is argued that government intervention has been the problem all along and that regulation prevents the private sector meeting the needs of the country. Again, in the UK, the 2010 government reforms of planning policy and the freeing of greenbelt land for residential development are the most obvious manifestations of this position. The shift in planning policy to an ‘assumption of favourability’ is another. In this case, responding to housing need is seen as a dual solution – meeting housing shortage and boosting a flagging economy.

Following the position of Bernard Rudofsky’s Architecture Without Architects however, others reject either the government or private sector dichotomy. Looking to local development projects led by local residents as the way forward, multiple activists and community groups are seeking a DIY approach. From this perspective, externally led projects will inevitably result in a dilution of the user’s voice and a blurring of their needs.

### Participants

It is against this background of contradicting positions that Housing – A Critical Perspective seeks to create an open space for debate and analysis around these issues. Drawing parallels between the UK scenario and situations across the world it looks for solutions in the future, as well as to the failures of the past. It will place the arguments and concerns of sociologists alongside those of architects; the approaches of financiers next to those of social groups; the opinions of the user aside those of the developer. It seeks to operate across disciplines, and engage researchers, planners, architects, residents and artists from both inside and outside academia.

#### References:

- Asthana, Anushka. The Spirit of Rachman Walks the Streets of London. The Observer, 30 October 2010.  
Toynbee, Polly. Housing squalor and exploitation are back. But where is Labour’s outrage?. The Guardian, 14 January, 2014.  
Meek, James. Where will we live? London Review of Books. Vol. 36, No1.  
Clark, Greg. Planning system reforms – as it happened. The Guardian Environmental Blog. March, 2012.  
O’Brien, Neil. Budget 2012: Osborne is right about the planning system, but will he really change it? The Daily Telegraph. March 21st, 2012.

## Keynote Speakers 8th April

### Dr Paul Chatterton

Since completing my PhD in 1999, including a one year career break volunteering in Mexico between 2002-03, I have won research grants totalling almost £340,000 (including 2 ESRC grants both in excess of £120,000) published 20 peer reviewed journal articles and completed five books. My work focuses on three significant themes: processes of urban change and regeneration policy, alternative models for organising social and economic life, and sustainable and international development - with a focus on the Argentinian popular rebellion and the Zapatista uprising in Mexico. My PhD research examined the cultural impacts of universities in their urban settings. In subsequent post doctoral work I further explored the impacts of universities on their local communities. This led me to an ESRC award which focused upon the growing evening or night-time economy in cities which developed a socio-spatial, and political-economy informed, analysis of the production, regulation and consumption of urban nightlife. Research with various users of the night time economy were undertaken in six cities (three UK and three overseas), with findings revealing more segmented consumer patterns, greater influence from corporate developers, and more systematic surveillance.

### Dr Kirsteen Paton

My research is situated under the broad category of urban sociology, taking in cities, class, crime and social policy. This is underpinned by a theoretical interest in the phenomenological and material relations of class within the context of urban restructuring which are explored through theories of neoliberalism, Western Marxist theory and new theoretical approaches in stratification: New Working Class Studies and Cultural Class Theorists. My research draws from Gramsci's concept of hegemony to understand the political project of neoliberalism and the reciprocal relationship between urban restructuring and the remaking of contemporary working-class culture. My recent research involves looking at the formation of modern patterns of consumption considered risky (drugs and gambling) in relation to class.

## Keynote Speakers 9th April

### Councillor Ann O'Byrne

Assistant Mayor & Cabinet Member for Housing. Labour Party. Responsibilities include: Cabinet Member for Housing; Committee appointments; Cabinet (Cabinet Member); City Council Annual Meeting; City Council Budget Meeting; City Council Extraordinary Meeting; City Council Meeting; Liverpool Health and Wellbeing Board; Traffic & Highways Representation Committee. Appointments to outside bodies: Ground Safety Advisory Group; Hillsborough Disaster Working Part; Housing & Spatial Strategy Advisory Group; Local Government Association General Assembly; North West Housing Forum; Regeneration Liverpool (formerly InLiverpool Board) (Chair).

### David Waterhouse

As Head of Strategic Development for Cabi at Design Council, I identify new business opportunities and lead our work on policy development and influencing government and cities across the urban design, planning and regeneration agendas. Prior to joining Cabi at Design Council, I was Associate Director and Head of Local Government Affairs at JBP PR & Parliamentary Affairs with specialist knowledge on local and national government, the localism agenda and Whitehall. I spent four years as Head of Planning and Renewal in the Housing and Growth Directorate at the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) where I was responsible for the Housing Market Renewal and Growth Point Programmes across England. I also advised on the Eco Town programme and authored the Government Planning Policy Statement on Eco Towns. I am a chartered town planner, a Trustee of the Town and Country Planning Summer School, a Trustee and Honorary Treasurer to Planning Aid for London, an external dissertation examiner at the Bartlett School for Planning at UCL, and an Academician at the Academy of Urbanism. I have recently been appointed as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

### Stephen Hodder

Stephen Hodder has been in practice since 1983 and in 1992 formed Hodder Associates which won the Royal Fine Art Commission / Sunday Times Building of the Year Award for Colne Swimming Pool. Shortly afterwards he won a competition to extend Arne Jacobsen's Grade I Listed St Catherine's College in Oxford and established a client relationship which has extended for some 20 years. In 1996 Hodder Associates received the most important award in British Architecture for a single building, the inaugural Stirling Prize for Architecture for the Centenary Building, University of Salford. The Practice has now won over forty major awards and has realised significant projects in all sectors. Professionally, Stephen has been President of the Manchester Society of Architects, RIBA North West Region Chairman, and a member of the RIBA Awards committee. He is a past member of the Education Committee and Conservation Register Steering Group. He is currently President of the RIBA, having previously been Vice President Membership, Nations and Regions. Stephen has written and lectured widely, has been a visiting examiner at a number of schools of architecture and between 2002 and 2005 was visiting professor at the Birmingham School of Architecture. He has recently been appointed visiting Professor at the Belfast School of Architecture. He regularly acts as an assessor for architectural competitions and awards. He sits on the Design Review Panel for Places Matter! and formerly for CABI. He was awarded an MBE for services to architecture in the Queens Birthday Honours List, 1998. He received an Honorary Doctorate in 2006 from the Manchester Metropolitan University for his regional, national and international contribution to architecture and won the Roses Design Award of 'Architect of the Year' in the same year. Stephen received an Honourary Fellowship from the University of Central Lancashire in 2013 for his contribution to Architecture.

## Session 1.1

10.45 - 12.45pm

## Housing and urbanism

### Urban Growth, Reurbanization and the challenge for municipal housing policy in Germany

**Author(s) Name:** Dieter Rink, Annegret Haase  
**University:** Department of Urban and Environmental Sociology, Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ Leipzig, Germany

#### Abstract

Since the mid-2000s, many large cities and metropolitan areas in Germany have seen an upswing and rising immigration, a process that is being also discussed using the term of reurbanization. It is especially metropolitan areas, large and some smaller university cities that are affected by this phenomenon. While some of these cities such as Berlin, Hamburg and Munich are hit by an increasing housing shortage, larger-scale gentrification and rising socio-spatial polarization, other cities such as Leipzig - that were shrinking for a long time - see new growth and a housing market that is moving from high supply surplus towards increasing demand and decreasing oversupply.

As a consequence of the described situation, the housing issue is back on the political agenda. Within the last few years, the German welfare state has largely withdrawn from the sector of municipal housing construction as a federal task within the course of federal state reforms and an austerity policy. Also, governmental funding available for municipal housing policy was considerably cut. As a result, we observe today a "renaissance" of housing policy as a municipal task. Many cities, in both western and eastern federal states, have developed new housing policy concepts. The opportunities to act for cities are, however, limited. This applies to financial facilities, municipal housing stock and planning instruments.

Set against this background, this paper wants to discuss what opportunities municipalities have to act in these (re)growing cities. Are rising housing costs, demand surplus, housing shortage and displacement inevitable consequences of the present development? Can municipalities develop policies and strategies to counteract the logics of neoliberal market development in order to ensure a more balanced/sustainable development? We will discuss these questions using two examples, Munich and Leipzig, representing somewhat distinct cases but showing the scope and variety of challenges of urban housing markets in Germany at present.

#### Author(s) Biography

Prof. Dr. Dieter Rink studied Cultural Science. He has a PhD in philosophy from the University of Leipzig. He is senior researcher at the Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ since 1994, and currently he works as urban sociologist in the Department of Urban and Environmental Sociology. Since 2013 he is honorary professor at the University Leipzig. His main research topics are: urban inequalities, suburbanisation, shrinkage, sustainable development, land use and social movements.

Dr. Annegret Haase holds a PhD in cultural studies since 2000. She works at the Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ as a postdoc researcher since 2002 studying the impacts of global demographic, social and environmental change for European urban regions. Her main research interests are urban land use, shrinking cities, reurbanization, residential change, urban inequalities and governance as well as postsocialist cities. She widely published with respect to these topics, nationally and internationally and carried out a number of international projects (e.g. EU, FP).

### The case of user movement in city, -of the transformed housing area-Sarıgöl, Istanbul.

**Author(s) Name:** Ilkim Markoc, Assn. Prof. Dr. Candan Cinar  
**University:** Yildiz Technical University

#### Abstract

In Turkey the 1980's was a period of some urban problems which were the results, among other things, of industrialization. Cities began to develop with large-scale projects within a context of seismicity, corruption and high economic expectations. Like as so many cities around the world, urban transformation was becoming one of the most effective tools for urban planning and economic regeneration in Turkey. However, some particular issues were disregarded such as social justice, accessibility and the equal sharing of surplus value in large-scale projects.

Since 2003, with the "Urban Renewal Act", the transformation activities have accelerated and the cities have denaturalized by fragmentation. The projects, especially those carried out in high rent residential areas, have forced the disadvantaged to move from their homes. Urban renewal-caused and suburb-directed movement of residents is obvious. People who are not able to continue living in these areas - due to various economic, social or physical impossibilities - are obliged to choose from one of the two options; to move to the another part of the city suggested by the government, or to stay in the same place but in unrenovated houses.

The reasons behind this, and the housing features thereof, are considered in various ways by this study. Sarıgöl, selected as the research area, is located in the Gaziosmanpaşa district of Istanbul, and is very close to the main transportation axis. It is also known as a settlement for some disadvantaged persons who live in illegal low-rise buildings. The study examines: the condition of the houses owned by the affected people in Sarıgöl; the choice of housing as a result of urban renewal; the aspect of the houses in new living spaces; and housing mobility in the Sarıgöl transformation area. This will be evaluated in the context of housing and life quality.

What constitutes the database of the study are: the existing literature, the results of research undertaken by the public before the urban transformation; surveys and in-depth interviews conducted for this study. The aim of the study is to provide modes to aid in the transformation of the site.

#### Author(s) Biography

Ilkim Markoc has several research areas, including: Housing quality, housing mobility, transformation. He has participated in conferences and symposia:

Eryazicioglu, Markoc, 2014, 'Urban Identity And Disidentification Issue In The Context Of Urban Projects, The Case Of Istanbul', 1.st International Urban Planning-Architecture-Design Congress, UPAD, Kocaeli.2014, 'Urban Identity And Disidentification Issue In The Context Of Urban Projects, The Case Of Istanbul', 1.st International Urban Planning-Architecture-Design Congress, UPAD, Kocaeli.

Markoc, Eryazicioglu, 2014, 'Urban Segregation Issue In The Context Of Urban Projects, The Case Of Istanbul', Bursa Markoc, Eryazicioglu, 2013, 'Küreselleşme ve Merkezileşme Sürecinde Kentsel Mekan ile İlgili karar Almada Toplumsal Katilimin Sağlanmasına Yönelik Yeni Arayışlar', 3. Kent Sempozyumu, İst

## Session 1.1 cont.

### A critical analysis of urban regeneration programmes in Europe

**Author(s) Name:** Gábor Csanádi; Adrienne Csizmady; Mirjana Devetakovic; Viera Joklova; Karim Hadjri; Leandro Madrazo  
**University:** University of Central Lancashire

#### Abstract

Urban regeneration is informed and driven by the causes and effects of globalization, climate change, the global economic crisis, and lifestyle changes. In Europe, there is currently a pressing demand to redevelop brownfields areas, inner-city heritage sites, post-conflict and post-disaster areas, and large-housing estates. Housing regeneration tools range from large-scale to micro-scale interventions that lead to a complete change to the physical features of neighbourhoods and the life of their residents.

This study presents a joint activity within the OIKONET Erasmus Lifelong Learning Project, by highlighting that regeneration is an important issue driving the production of contemporary housing in Europe. The presented research is part of a wider research activity aimed at identifying significant contextual changes producing a regeneration demand, that need further investigation. This paper seeks to demonstrate and compare the physical and social effects of urban regeneration programmes on different types of neighbourhoods in selected European countries, i.e. the UK, Serbia, Slovakia, Russia and Hungary.

It will identify issues emerging from regeneration processes due the planned versus unforeseen changes in the physical circumstances. It will also investigate the role of local authorities and their policies to handle the social change and its impact on affected residents. It will test how policy measures could change the symbolic meaning of the area, and analyse the social and economic sustainability of these new emerging parts of important cities. Finally it will identify common patterns of change and draw conclusions for future research and pedagogical content that will inform existing learning activities of Oikonet and the wider educational and professional communities. The paper argues a need to rethink the actual housing conditions according to diverse contextual changes driven by globalisation, climate change, economic crisis, living styles, social issues, post-conflict and post-disaster recovery.

#### Author(s) Biography

Gábor Csanádi is a professor h. of Sociology at the Institute of Empirical Studies, Department of Social Methods, Faculty of Social Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary. He is a sociologist with a Master of Economy (1971) and a Doctor of Philosophy (1992) in sociology completed at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Adrienne Csizmady is an associate professor of sociology Institute of Empirical Studies, Department of Social Methods, Faculty of Social Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE) and a senior research fellow at the Institute for Sociology, Centre for Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Mirjana Devetakovic teaches BIM, CAAD principles, 3D Visual Communications and a range of elective courses titled: Habitat Regeneration Strategies, Parametric modelling of architectural form, Generic Explorations, etc. Her PhD thesis (def. 2009) is titled: Codification of Architectural Knowledge in Virtual Learning Environments.

Viera Joklova is an associated professor, PhD., and head of the Department of computer and multimedia design at the Faculty of Architecture, Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava. Practiced in the architectural and landscape design (since 1986).

Karim Hadjri is a professor and academic lead of Architecture at The Grenfell-Baines School of Architecture, Construction and Environment, University of Central Lancashire. Karim is an architect with a Master of Philosophy (1989) and a Doctor of Philosophy (1992) in housing studies completed at the Joint Centre for Urban Design at Oxford Brookes University.

Leandro Madrazo is professor at the School of Architecture La Salle, Universitat Ramon Llull, Barcelona. He graduated at the Polytechnic University of Catalonia, obtained his Master degree from the University of California at Los Angeles, and completed his PhD at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology.

### Actions to recover the absent city - Simultaneity and hyper socialization - Strategies of intervention in a neighbourhood on the periphery

**Author(s) Name:** Eusebio Alonso  
**University:** Universidad de Valladolid (Spain)

#### Abstract

This paper explores intervention projects aimed at recovering the quality of public space and private living conditions of residents in a paradigmatic Spanish neighbourhood, La Rondilla on the periphery of Valladolid, Spain. La Rondilla was developed in the 1960s on the formerly agricultural periphery of Valladolid which, at the time, was composed of new working-class neighbourhoods resulting from private and speculative construction. It is a dormitory town, dense and compact but it lacks infrastructure and public spaces. It is composed of an obsessive succession of parallel six-storey blocks, separated by narrow streets. Its density of dwellings make it good from the perspective of the market, but its minimum public spaces make it a place that is not so good for living.

In July 2013 it was subject to an international workshop, "Accommodation for other ways of life", in which twenty-two students of architecture from Valladolid, Madrid, Porto and Rome, worked for ten days with their teachers and other participants. The workshop analysed the urban space of this populous neighbourhood and developed intervention proposals at different scales - the neighbourhood as a whole, neighbourhood blocks and, importantly in the context of this conference, its housing. The aim was to increase the complexity of social spaces and improve the everyday lives of residents. Within the framework of this workshop contemporary epistemology was used to give the participants working models of intervention in the inherited city. This involved re-appropriation of the roofs, lower floors and interstitial spaces of the housing blocks for collective enjoyment. They are models premised on recovering relational and meeting spaces and restoring the right to the city in the 21st century. The workshop led to the development of four thematic approaches: 1. Break, free, recover; 2. inhabited roofs; 3. The inclusion of new building benchmarks; 4. the street belongs to everybody. These approaches tested different mechanisms of appropriation including: spacing the House, inhabiting the city, inhabiting the sky, recovering the absent city. The need to reorganise planning, financial, legal, institutional and private agreements, to implement these ideas does not invalidate their capacity to improve the quality of residential construction and life. Such changes are needed.

#### Author(s) Biography

Eusebio Alonso García, Architect ETSA Valladolid (1984), Professor of design, 1992, Professor of projects, 2006. Scholarship MEC (1988-1992). Prize Academy of Spain, Rome (1990-91). Doctor architect ETSAV (2001, outstanding cum laude). Finalist IV award Arquithesis (2003). Award doctorate extraordinary, ETSA, Universidad de Valladolid, 2002-2003. Court PFC ETSAV (2002-2008). Professor Master of research in architecture, ETSAV.

Publications: Transparency and opacity in the houses of Marcel Breuer (2002); San Carlino: geometric machine of Borromini (2003, Prologue : Paolo Portoghesi); Mario Ridolfi, architecture, contingency and process (2007, 2014); Alvaro Siza (BAU 1996), Fisac (2008), Paulo Mendes da Rocha (DPA UPC 2014); .

Awards: First prize Benta-Berri, 1993; Finalist European III, 1993; First prize and second prize Castilla y León 98-99; Mention V Prize Julio Galán Carvajal, 2001; Selected VI HISPALYT award, 2002; Third prize sports building, Santander, 2002; Honorable mention sustainable construction in Castilla y León, 2007; First prize and finalist Castilla y León 2008-10; Zamora siglo XXI, 2011; Third prize Center entrepreneurs, Torrelavega, 2013.

Conferences: Of Ronchamp to Venice hospital. Myth religious and memory collective in the last LC (Conference: places symbolic of the modernity, Covarrubias, 2014); Hallucinatory Strategies in the last LC (Conference: Critic All, Madrid, 2014); Firmity Church and the machine à émoi of LC (Conference: CEAA, Porto, 2012).

## Session 1.2 10.45 - 12.45pm Co-operatives

### Shared Exclusivity – Housing co-operatives and urban solidarity

**Author(s) Name:** Carolin Schröder  
**University:** Centre for Technology & Society, Technische Universität Berlin

#### Abstract

Some ten years ago, several economic crises across the globe triggered a fundamental questioning of capitalist systems in Western Europe. In consequence, more sustainable forms of organisation and entrepreneurship were rediscovered that combined economic with social (and sometimes ecological) aspects at the local level. During that time, many small housing co-operatives were established in Germany as a viable counter-strategy to the privatisation of housing, as a shared place of social inclusion, but also as a form of organisation that promotes democracy and solidarity, and supports civic involvement in neighbourhoods. Results from a research project on German co-operatives suggest that the relation of democracy, solidarity and sustainability in co-operatives is indeed very specific. However, they also suggest that the surrounding legal, political and economic conditions limit the development of the co-operative housing sector in Germany. Rising land prices and changed legal frameworks and a lack of political support results in comparatively high rents. Also, quite contradictory to their initial aim, most people with little money are not able to join these democratic, solidary organisations. Seen in the context of recent discussions on the sharing economy (as exclusive and mainstream capitalist), this contribution discusses the actual potential of collective approaches to the housing crisis. The paper is based on eighteen qualitative interviews and four years of qualitative research, as well as several international workshops.

#### Author(s) Biography

Carolin Schröder is an urban planner and the Head of the Participation Research Unit at the Centre for Technology and Society, Technische Universität Berlin, Germany. After earning a doctorate at RWTH Aachen, she received several grants for research projects. Schröder also taught at several universities across Germany in various disciplines and backgrounds (economics, urban planning, social work, political sciences, and management). Recent research projects are "Solidarische Stadt" (City of Solidarity - funded by the German Federal Ministry for Education and Research) and "Delikat" (Dialogues on the Future of Deliberative Democracy - funded by the German Federal Agency for Environment). Her most recent project is "FlashPoll - Developing a municipal decision-making App," funded by the European Institute of Technology, ICT KIC. Her research focuses on participation, sustainable urban development, and on inter- and transdisciplinary research. Recent publications are: Schröder, Carolin, and Heike Walk. "Co-operatives and climate protection - Housing Co-operatives in Germany." In *Mainstreaming Co-operation*, edited by Tony Webster and Rachel Vorbergh-Ruth. Manchester University Press, 2015. Schröder, Carolin. "Some reflections on possible uses of E-participation for the local level. In *Proceedings of the CeDEM14, International Conference for E-Democracy and Open Government 2014*. Krems, Austria. <http://go.shr.lc/1tVym6>. Schröder, Carolin, and Heike Walk. "Chances and limits of cooperatives in time of socio-ecological transformation." In *Modernizing Democracy: Associations and Associating in the 21st Century*, edited by Matthias Freise and Thorsten Hallman. Springer, 2014.

### The role of social movements in the construction of housing solutions in Rio de Janeiro

**Author(s) Name:** Marianna Fernandes Moreira; Rafael Gonçalves de Almeida  
**University:** FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO (UFRJ)

#### Abstract

Historically, and up to the 1920's, the issue of social housing in Brazil included a liberal approach in which the state favoured the private sector and did not intervene in the housing market (except with tax exemptions to private companies. Between the 1930's and 1960 another approach was tried in which the production of social houses by the state was predominant. More recently, an approach marked by a policy of high state subsidies to the private sector has been tried. During the Brazilian military dictatorship this involved the National Housing Bank (BNH) and, more recently, it is centred on the current Program "My House My Life" (PMCMV) which was created by the Workers Party (PT).

Although the offer of subsidies and credit of these recent schemes have helped to increase the stock and availability of housing, and facilitated its acquisition by the middle sectors of society, it has not been able to meet the needs of low income sectors of society. However, recently, inspired by the Uruguayan experience of housing cooperatives, federal programs have begun to invest in self-managed projects - such as The Solidarity Credit and the PMCMV-Entities. Despite the reduced quantitative gains (since these programs only reach 2% of the total units provided by the government housing programs), they have resulted in qualitative gains in the production of housing units.

The work presented here was conducted over five years. It involved participative observation, attendance at meetings and demonstrations, as well as interviews, documentary and bibliographical research. We examine three experiences of housing cooperatives and associations in the city of Rio de Janeiro that are linked to popular housing movements in order to discuss the economic and qualitative benefits of the projects, as well as the practical and institutional obstacles encountered, and the creative solutions found by people to overcome the difficulties.

#### Author(s) Biography

Marianna Fernandes Moreira is a doctoral candidate in Geography at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Brazil. Moreira is currently a postgraduate research associate at Queen Mary University of London and a visiting research assistant at the University of Leeds. Since 2006, she has been engaged as an activist in the Squatters' Movement of Rio de Janeiro by participating in different kinds of activities, including projects of education and of cooperative economics, as well as the planning and execution of direct action. Her research focuses on social housing policies with an emphasis on projects of cooperative housing and the geography of home and family related to the spatial practices and strategies of homeless women in Rio de Janeiro. Her investigation concentrates on the specific characteristics of the exercise of power through family and domestic organisation within standardized social housing developments and in families that, due to extreme poverty, are forced to move constantly from place to place in search of a home.

Rafael Gonçalves de Almeida is a doctoral candidate in Geography at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. He also has worked as a lecturer at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro from 2012 to 2014. Rafael is currently a postgraduate research student at the Brazil Institute at King's College London and a visiting research assistant at the University of Leeds. His research focuses on housing policies, social movements and the historical geography of the favelas (slums) of Rio de Janeiro. His current investigation concentrates on how concurring projects of governmental intervention in slums proposed to use spatial organization strategically in order to make governing of these areas feasible. For the past eight years, he also has participated as an activist in the Squatters' Movement of Rio de Janeiro organising workshops and educational activities, as well as taking part in direct action.

## Session 1.2 cont.

### Don't answer back! The Community Land Trust and narratives of urban resistance

**Author(s) Name:** Alan Southern; Udi Engelsman; Mike Rowe  
**University:** University of Liverpool

#### Abstract

A small part of the self-help housing campaign has been the slow emergence of the Community Land Trust (CLT) movement. CLTs are heterogeneous not only in terms of their scale and urban/rural contrast, but because the motivation behind their inception appear to be so different. In this paper we draw on the concepts of resistance put forward by those such as Ward (1996) and Scott (1985) and look specifically at two CLTs. This allows us to examine the contradiction between housing as commodity and housing as a process, something that is a central dialectical puzzle to the CLT movement. Our work shows that through the provision of housing the CLT is both an accommodation of dominant property owning ideology and a resistance to the hegemony of private capital and the state. In our two cases activists who stand against this work within the conditions and constraints under which home ownership ideology is generated.

We present two cases both located in major US cities, one in Boston and one in New York, and offer an insight into why a particular type of community organizing took place. One of our cases shows a stand against gentrification in what has been described as the real estate capital of the world. We see here, in the heart of Manhattan, radical action to secure the ownership of land and to prevent gentrification in a Lower East Side neighbourhood. In contrast, the second case shows a stand against the violence exerted in the degeneration of a South Boston neighbourhood, were a community conversant with civil rights struggles were able to secure the compliance of the local state through their direct action. We pay particular attention to the narrative of resistance by local activists and bring into the analysis some recent CLT developments in the UK, one in South Liverpool and one in East London.

#### Author(s) Biography

Dr Udi Engelsman has recently completed his PhD, a study on regeneration in three communities, in New York, Boston and Liverpool. His research interests include stakeholder relationships and power dynamics in urban regeneration and community empowerment in inner city neighborhoods.

Dr Mike Rowe is a lecturer at the University of Liverpool Management School. His research interests include the changing role of the state and of state actors at the street-level.

Dr Alan Southern works at the University of Liverpool Management School. His research interests are focused on community assets and how to stimulate new forms of enterprise in low-income communities.

### The Role of Partnerships in Community Led Housing: Case study findings from a national evaluation of the Empty Homes Community Grants Programme

**Author(s) Name:** Dr H Sacranie  
**University:** University of Birmingham

#### Abstract

This paper is based on the recent findings of case study research, commissioned by the Building and Social Housing Foundation, to evaluate the impact of the Empty Homes Community Grants Programme (EHCGP) in England. The EHCGP has seen the allocation of just under £50million of capital funding to 110 community based organisations to bring empty homes or properties back into use and has been regarded as a bold departure from the large scale procurement of affordable housing schemes (Mullins and Sacranie, 2014). Definitions of community-led and self-help housing are considered and the scale and scope of the EHCGP are outlined, including its policy context and links to the government's Localism agenda. Empirical evidence from 15 case study community organisations in the Midlands, the North East and Yorkshire is used to highlight project successes as well as challenges faced by these organisations.

Building on Mullin's (2011) 'five essential ingredients of self-help housing', this paper proposes that partnerships are a key catalyst to the success of the EHCGP self-help projects and a critical element of community led housing. Using the findings from the case study research, a diverse range of partnerships is identified and mapped in a typology of partnership models for community led housing.

#### Author(s) Biography

I am an honorary research fellow based at the Housing and Communities Research Group at the University of Birmingham. Prior to this I completed my PhD in Urban and Regional Studies at the University of Birmingham in 2011, and my MSc in Business Studies at Aston University in 2005. My Master's thesis considered the macro-economic implications of certain types of mortgage markets in the UK, while my doctoral research focused on the changing strategic direction and management of community investment in housing associations and hybrid third sector organisations, as influenced by changing organisational cultures and shifting institutional logics.

As a research fellow, I am involved in research projects, teaching and consultancy. My research within the Housing and Communities field aims to extend knowledge on the changing forms of large scale hybrid organisations that have emerged in the housing sector, as well as to complement research on small, community-led organisations such as self-help housing groups. I am currently working on case study research as part of a national evaluation of the Empty Homes Community Grants Programme for Self-Help Housing (2012-15).

## Session 1.3

10.45 - 12.45pm

## Resident Participation

### The real 'Housos' - reclaiming identity and place. Author(s) Name: Michael Darcy and Dallas Rogers

University or Company Affiliation: Urban Research Centre,  
University of Western Sydney

#### Abstract

In both the popular imagination and in policy discourse, recognizable features of the built form of public housing are commonly conflated with negative stereotypes of the people who live there, and particular places, along with their residents, have become the focus of fear, resentment and drastic intervention. Faced with threats of demolition and redevelopment of their neighbourhoods, dispersal of tenants and communities, and with persistent stigmatization and demonization in mainstream media, some residents of public housing in Australia are attempting to use video and other creative media to begin to generate a counter discourse.

This paper and presentation will review some tenant initiatives aimed at reclaiming the collective identity of tenants and communities. These initiatives emerged during a 4 year project entitled 'Residents Voices - Advantage, Disadvantage, Community and Place' whose aim was to challenge conventional approaches to understanding the connections between place and disadvantage through collaborative knowledge production, leading to new forms of theorizing about this relationship based in the lived experience of residents.

Three examples are drawn upon in the paper (video extracts from each will form the basis of the presentation) where tenants broach the contemporary challenges of living in public housing communities, many of which arise well outside the estate. These are: digital story telling disseminated through a website; tenant driven media analysis of the popular Australian television parody 'Housos'; and a short dramatic (fictional) film written and directed by tenants in a highly stigmatized estate. In these examples, public housing residents speak back to popular stereotypes, yet in each case their primary purpose was not to influence public perceptions or the policy agenda, but rather to reclaim and affirm their own identity and connection to place.

#### Author(s) Biography

Michael Darcy is Director of the Urban Research Centre at University of Western Sydney. His research interests are focussed around social housing policy and management, and the connections between social disadvantage and place. His work questions orthodox approaches to concentration and de-concentration of disadvantage, and the way in which constructs of social capital and social mix have been deployed in public policy. His research approach reflects a commitment to deep engagement with local communities and organisations, and he is a frequent commentator on these issues in the media. Michael has served as an expert member of the NSW Housing Assistance Plan Advisory Committee and as a Board Member of Shelter NSW and Australia New Zealand Third Sector Research. He is currently a member of the Executive Board of Research Committee 43 (Housing and Built Environment) of the International Sociological Association. Dallas Rogers is AHURI Research Fellow at University of Western Sydney. His primary interests are in urban infrastructure and urban poverty. He has completed research projects for state and local governments, the private sector and non-government housing managers. He is a regular commentator on housing and urban policy and has appeared in local and international media, participated in a parliamentary briefing, is regularly invited to speak at industry and professional forums and frequently publishes on urban and housing matters in academic and industry journals. He is currently the Online Editor for Research Committee 43 (Housing and Built Environment) of the International Sociological Association. Dallas' current research interests focus on: (1) the intersection between democracy, private sector development and state intervention; and (2) the changing nature of Asian-Australian economic, technical and cultural relations, particularly in the areas of housing and urban infrastructure.

### Exploring the Possibilities of Governing Housing through Neighbourhood Planning in the Greater Carpenters Neighbourhood, London

Author(s) Name: Cecil Sagoe

University or Company Affiliation: University College London

#### Abstract

Is it possible for neighbourhood communities in London, marked by landscapes of difference, to come together to meaningfully influence housing governance in their neighbourhood through Neighbourhood Planning? This paper seeks to provide initial reflections on this theme by exploring how a diversity of neighbourhood-level actors within the Greater Carpenters Neighbourhood (Stratford, London) are currently attempting to work collaboratively (through Neighbourhood planning) to meaningfully influence housing governance within their neighbourhood.

Currently the English planning system is regarded by some critical planners as 'a variety of post-politics that has sought to replace antagonism and agonism with consensus' (Allmendinger and Haughton 2011: 89). This perspective has significant ramifications for the extent to which community groups can use Neighbourhood Planning to radically influence the governance of housing within their neighbourhood; especially in light of the structural reality that any 'formal' housing plans these actors produce through Neighbourhood Plans must be in 'general conformity' with housing plans drawn up at 'higher' strategic scales. Can communities subvert this scalar-structural planning constraint?

Drawing from planning document analysis and ethnographic research carried out on residents and workers within Greater Carpenters over the last year this paper will reflect on the structural and procedural challenges they face in trying to produce a Neighbourhood Plan that adequately reflects their housing visions for their Neighbourhood. Crucially, this paper will also explore how intra-neighbourhood power relations influence whose voices are heard, whose interests predominate and subsequently what housing visions are pursued in the space of Neighbourhood Planning.

Allmendinger, P. & Haughton, G. (2011) 'Post-Political Spatial Planning in England: A Crisis of Consensus?', Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers, vol. 37, no. 1, pp. 89 - 103.

#### Author(s) Biography

Cecil Sagoe is an ESRC funded PhD candidate within the Geography department at University College London. His research interests lie in the area of urban housing governance. These interests are reflected in his PhD project which is titled: Return of the Urban Development Corporation - Exploring Real-Estate and Housing Governance in Post-Olympic Stratford. Within this project he is examining the implications of the London Legacy Development Corporation's establishment as a planning authority in 2012 for real estate and housing governance within three housing sites in Stratford: the Carpenters Estate, East Village and Chobham Manor.

## Session 1.3 cont.

### Mapping London's Housing struggles: acting as a knowledge broker and going on a search for alternatives to the housing crisis

Author(s) Name: Albane Duvillier  
University: Architectural Association School

#### Abstract

By mapping the current housing struggles and being physically involved in the resistance movement, I am acting as a knowledge broker in order to bridge the gap between fields that are currently ignoring each other - planners, developers, architects and residents. The "Mapping London's housing struggles" facts are spread through various networks (from activists to traditional media). I am making information visible and outing the actors involved in the housing crisis by using different mediums: internet, social network, banners in protest, printed matter. For example, there are now three maps circulating in the activist network:

- a map showing the extent of the regeneration process in London today (more than 70 social housing estates being demolished, 160 000 residents affected/evicted, this is the equivalent of 15,5km<sup>2</sup> and the value of the land is £52 billions) - a map showing the developers and housing associations involvement in this process of regeneration (joint venture partnership with council, amount of public land changing ownership and sold to private investors...)

- a map showing the organization of the resistance towards this "regeneration process", celebrating the vitality and the self organization aspect of this movement. This map is also evolving into a closer collaboration with Radical Housing network and will have different forms (printed matter, internet...). In doing so, I am creating unexpected connections between people: I am trying to disturb the existing condition and create new situations. I am also making visible the actors and the existing loopholes in the law or in the economical mechanisms, which then become interesting design opportunities.

The identification of these opportunities are leading me in collaboration with other groups (such as Radical Housing Network, Feminist Fightback and FocusE15) towards the creation of a series of alternatives to the current housing crisis in London, such as a mobile planning unit, a translation agency (translating the planning process to residents affected), a proposal to modify the planning law...

This project is therefore trying to articulate what the role of the architect can be today towards the housing crisis. I have no definite answer but I have a clue to go on a search given by Cedric Price "Architecture should have little to do with problem-solving - rather it should create desirable conditions and opportunities hitherto thought impossible."

#### Author(s) Biography

Recently graduated from the Architectural Association School, London as a part I RIBA in 2013, currently studying diploma Part II. At the Architectural Association Albane Duvillier worked in 2013-2014 for muf architecture art, in London.

Albane Duvillier created Anthropophagic Architecture in 2013 with Lili Carr - an open action and thinking practice attempting to question the architectural culture in London, using anthropophagy as a strategy of assimilation and creative transformation to create polemic, trigger change and reintroduce pleasures. Albane Duvillier through her involvement in the current housing struggles in London is trying to push for an inclusive, socially and politically engaged mode of design, considering London's architectural culture and its inhabitants as the ultimate creative battleground.

Awards: Julia Wood Prize, AA school, 2010 ; AATravel studentship Award, 2013.

Projects : Design of Peter Märkli exhibition, Betts Project, London, May 2014.

Publication: "A process of Erasure", Fulcum, issue 72, London : Bedford Press (7 October 2013)

### Dilemma at Renewed Housing Zones: Bomonti Sample

Author(s) Name: Bengi Yurtsever, Çiğdem Polatoğlu  
University: Yıldız Technical University

#### Abstract

According to Harvey the human right in the city means that change and the renovation of city is related to the people who live in it. However, this change does not refer to an individual, it refers to and requires a collective approach. Nowadays, it is hard to see this collective approach in the evolution and transformation of our cities as settlement zones are formed artificially with the aim of making profit and the decisions taken in the process are clearly dependent on political forces. When renewing areas of the city lip service is paid to housing needs but, once a project is begun, all too often, words fail to materialize into reality and housing is left as a secondary concern. Gentrification is one common result of renovation schemes with users who haven't used or lived in the area before settling in the "new" area. In time, renewed areas often house both user groups whose lives are often distinct and impact differently on the use of the environment.

In the Turkish context, this paper will examine an area named Ant Hill Residence in the Feriköy/Bomonti district of Istanbul. Formerly a factory district, today there are very few remains of its previous life. In particular, the area started to change in the 2000's, and it has become an area of high rise housing since 2007. Considering the nature of urban renewal in the Turkish context the paper will consider the effects on the environment of the urban transformation of the area into a housing zone. The everyday life of the environment will be analyzed according to physiological, sociological and psychological perspectives. The study will be supported with Harvey's approaches on collective city, Adorno's ideas about "fake" in "The Jargon of Authenticity" and Foucault's concept heterotopic space.

#### Author(s) Biography

Res. Asst. Bengi Yurtseve was born in Ankara, Turkey in 1987. She graduated from the Architecture Department at Karabük University Safranbolu Fethi Toket Fine Arts and Design Faculty in 2008. She completed her master's thesis in the Architectural Design Program of Istanbul Technical University Graduate School of Science, Engineering and Technology in 2011. The subject of her master's thesis was "The Role of Critical Thinking Skills in Architectural Education: First Year Design Education." She worked as a research assistant in the Architecture Department of Karabük University Safranbolu Fethi Toket Fine Arts and Design Faculty from 2009-2012; as an architect in Cankaya Municipality Culture and Social Works Department from August to November 2013; and as research assistant in Faculty of Architecture of Mugla Sıtkı Kocman University from November 2013 to May 2014. Presently, she is a research assistant in the Yıldız Technical University Faculty of Architecture and continues her Ph.D. studies in the Architectural Design Program of Yıldız Technical University Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences.

Born in Araklı, Turkey in 1964, Çiğdem Polatoğlu studied at Mimar Sinan University Faculty of Architecture. She concluded her master's thesis in 1987 and her Ph.D. in 1994 at Istanbul Technical University. Currently, she conducts courses such as, "Architectural Design Studio 3-5-7," "Architectural Approaches in New Building Designs in Existing Environments," "Impact Analysis in Visual Environment," "Building Evaluation" and "Building Theory and Design." She is especially interested in and has worked on a number of applications about "Architectural Design" and "Revitalization of Historical Environment." She has received awards in both international and national project competitions. She has been in TU/e - Netherlands, Brno Technology University-Czech Republic and Università degli Studi Firenze, on behalf of LLP-Erasmus Teaching Staff Mobility programme. She has written two books and several chapters in national and international books, as well as numerous articles and papers. She has worked at Yıldız Technical University, Department of Architecture since 1986.

## Session 2.1

1.45 - 3.15pm

### Perception and Communication

#### [Favourite housing] how to create new architectural communication methods - customized for the development of future housing

Author(s) Name: Moa R. Liew & Christel S. Nisbeth  
University or Company Affiliation: Within Walls I/S

##### Abstract

The studio Within Walls works with architecture and storytelling. The complexity of space needs the simplicity of a clear language. To create that language Within Walls work within the field of film, architecture and user participation in the building process. By operating in the borderland of experimentation, praxis and theory, the results create a poetic landscape of our surrounding environment.

This film, Yndlingsbolig, won first prize in the Danish national competition 'Bo Tæt' [Dense Living] announced by The Danish Arts Foundation. The aim of the film is to change the public's perception of housing, focused on square meter measurements and, switches emphasis onto the issue of quality vs. quantity. The film presents a modern urban collective in which prestige is no longer measurable in square meters but in quality of life. Yndlingsbolig is not about the structure that creates space, but about the life that is lived within.

The film encourages us to concentrate on the rooms that are important to us. It enables us to rearrange our mindset regarding how we consume and inhabit space. The film literally puts the "petty bourgeois" dream of perfect housing coated with prestige and ideals through a mincer. Through its preposterous aesthetics, the film reaches the conclusion that size doesn't matter. Different people have different spatial needs and the housing of the future should focus upon the meaningful value of adaptation.

This presentation will include a screening of the film, a description of the methods used by Within Walls, and a discussion about the aims and objectives of the studio's work.

##### Author(s) Biography

Moa R. Liew (cand.arch.) & Christel S. Nisbeth Madsen (cand.arch.)  
Founders of Within Walls - a studio that develops architectural representation methods and investigates the potentials in re-implementing these methods into the creation of space.

Through their work they have set a new agenda for the architectural debate in Sweden and Denmark. Their experimentation in media, innovative design processes and revolutionary ways of addressing modern issues within the field of architecture proposes a new architectural vocabulary. Their award winning films Yndlingsbolig (1st prize winner of the Danish Arts Foundation), Within the Walls (1st prize winner of Laser Works) and Architecture and Palliation (Official selection: New York Architecture & Design Film festival and the International Architecture Film Festival Lund) demonstrate a new way of communicating architecture to a broader audience.

#### The House as Home:

a cross-cultural study in Iran and Australia of how adults' perceptions of their present houses are affected by memories of their childhood homes

Author(s) Name: Mahnaz Pejam. Company Affiliation: Insight Architecting

##### Abstract

This paper presents a summary of research conducted into adult preferences in relation to the home in Iran and Australia. It includes consideration of the perceptions and preferences of migrants from Iran to Australia and draws on the work of Custer and Aarts (2003), Cooper (1974), Pallasmaa (1994) and Wise (2003). The results suggest that adult preferences are conditioned by the individual's childhood experiences of home and the presentation will propose that this should be an issue of interest to those providing large numbers of homes in the current Australian context.

The research involved standard surveys, recollections from participants and the use of drawing as a tool to elicit responses and preferences. This paper will show these images, relate these stories and quotes, and will also discuss the systems of interpretation that can and have been applied to these materials.

The study on which the paper is based was conducted at the University of Newcastle Australia. It represents a preliminary investigation into better understanding how preferences regarding housing depend on childhood experiences which then becomes a base to measure choices later in life. The results suggests that recognition of a clients' self-identity and self-expression is an important aspect in the design of the home. They also suggest the importance of a connection with the natural environment in childhood and its positive effects on adulthood attitudes toward the house.

Such initial findings begin to indicate suitable models for house design and, as such, potentially offer useful data and information to architects and psychologists in the process of house design. More specifically, in the context of concerns about meeting housing needs, this research also offers information for understanding current cultural preferences in both Iran and Australia - a potentially important factor to keep in mind when architects, planners and policy makers attempt to ensure suitable, affordable, healthy and psychologically beneficial housing is provided in these contexts.

##### Author(s) Biography

Mahnaz Pejam has been practicing architecture since 1989. She was born in Tehran and studied architecture in the Faculty of Fine Arts of Tehran University. She received her Masters in architecture in 1989.

She migrated to Australia in year 2000 and started her PhD research at the School of Architecture, University of Newcastle in 2001. Her supervisors were Professor Rob Cowdroy (architect) and Professor Daphne M. Keats (psychologist). She was awarded with the Doctor of Philosophy in 2007 and was the graduate speaker at the graduation ceremony.

She was awarded with the postgraduate research Prize from the University of Newcastle in 2004. Her paintings and sculptures were exhibited in group art exhibitions in Iran, Italy and Australia. Mahnaz is a registered architect in NSW and established a research based architectural practice in 2010 (Insight Architecting). She offers a new architectural consultation service to the clients based on the result of her PhD research. This consultation assists the client in defining the meaning of home and provides him/her with a brief that can be used for designing house or finding a suitable existing house for that client and his/her family where they feel home.

## Session 2.1 cont.

### The outcomes of rent perception of urbanites during urban transformation in Istanbul

**Author(s) Name:** Serhat Basdogan, Candan Cinar  
**University:** Yildiz Technical University / Faculty of Architecture

#### Abstract

The housing market has been speculatively developing in Turkey since the 2000s while the finance sector and urban transformation policies have developed in parallel. This study discusses urban transformation policies regarding housing investments in Istanbul, the changing rent perception of urbanites, and its effects on capital accumulation. In recent years housing production has become a direct tool for a multilayered political organization in Istanbul. Within this multilayered neoliberal political organization, owning a housing property has come to the fore as the main issue shaping the demand decisions of housing consumers. The two primary reasons behind this are i) housing being one of the most significant investment tools in Turkey, and ii) flaws in state policies which support urbanization based on rent. Twenty years ago the insufficient and low-quality housing stock in Istanbul was a major problem. Today, distinct issues are discussed as problematic. For example, housing that is unaffordable for the population, the generation of housing demand, and conspicuous consumption.

In the housing market mechanism (which develops independently from housing need and planning) there are two major facts that generate housing demand. Both involve seeing various socio-demographic groups as housing consumers. Firstly, it is perceived that added value (unearned income) can be created over time by acquiring a house - which is thus seen as an investment tool. Secondly, the social status to be gained through the purchase of a house - which brings us to the issue of conspicuous consumption. Only interpreting these two issues within the parameters of free market conditions is of course inadequate. There is no doubt that it is also important to interpret these issues alongside the policies shaping the market - in which the government has been directly or indirectly involved since the 2000s. The main argument of this study is that the housing production mechanism that creates housing demand in Istanbul - by increasing the rent expectations of housing consumers through "urban transformation" policies - is skewing the market by shaping consumer expectations of housing.

#### Author(s) Biography

Serhat Basdogan belongs to the Faculty of Architecture in the Housing and Building Management Program at Yildiz Technical University. Basdogan received a license degree in architecture from Yildiz Technical University, a master's degree in architecture and real estate from Technische Universiteit Eindhoven in 2007 and a Ph.D. in architecture and real estate from Yildiz Technical University in 2013. Basdogan has published articles in both national and international journals and taken part in national and international conferences.

Candan Cinar is an associate professor in the Faculty of Architecture, Housing Production and Building Management Program at Yildiz Technical University. Cinar received a license degree in architecture from Istanbul Technical University and a master's degree and Ph.D. in architecture from Yildiz Technical University.

## Session 2.2

1.45 - 3.15pm

## Wealth & Development

### Housing Issue and Spatial Exclusion in Transforming Historic Urban Centers, Re-reading Tarlabasi

**Author(s) Name:** Feride Önal, M. Zafer Akdemir  
**University:** Yıldız Technical University, Faculty of Architecture

#### Abstract

Along with debates about neo-liberalism and globalization the urban fabric has been subject to criticism as it has witnessed significant change in recent years. Within this neo-liberal globalized context urban centers are becoming key issues that are subject to new processes of transformation as they adapt to attract capital and investment. One example of this in the Turkish context is the Beyoglu districts of Istanbul. Subject to various changes and transformations over time, this study aims to re-read the multi-layered transformation of one of its residential areas, Tarlabasi, in terms of social, economic and spatial dynamics. The 19th century Beyoglu district was a commercial and cultural center in Istanbul, with quality housing, streets, theaters and embassies. Within Beyoglu, Tarlabasi was a residential area of the middle and lower-middle classes and, until the 1960s and 1970s, a significant part of the its population was non-Muslim. From that period onwards much of its residents were replaced by rural migrants from central Anatolia in a period of rapid urbanization that actually began in the 1950s. Since the 1990's, many areas that have been through similar changes have been defined as slums. Tarlabasi has witnessed major shifts recently such as the displacement of its population, the construction of a boulevard which disrupts its spatial linkage with the rest of the city, together with demolitions in various neighborhoods. As a result of this the area has entered a process of deterioration and has change in terms of its socioeconomic and physical conditions. Today seen as a problematic area. According to a law constituted in 2005, which enables regeneration in historic areas, parts of Tarlabasi were declared "urban renewal" areas. The intention was to convert the district into a place of hotels, shopping spaces and quality residences. It is now experiencing a physical and social transformation based on purely economic motivations and ending with gentrification and spatial exclusion – all in line with the regulations of local and central authorities. This paper offers a critique of the process.

#### Author(s) Biography

Feride Önal, Assoc. Prof. Education: Mimar Sinan University Faculty of Architecture (1983) Yıldız Technical University (1996) PhD on Architectural Design. Associate Professor 2009-Yıldız Technical University (YTU) Faculty of Architecture  
Selected publications: Gallipoli Peninsula Park As A Peace Land. International Multidisciplinary Canakkale Congress, 2006.  
The Sustainability Of Cultural Identity In Context Of Urban Space: Turkey/Bolvadin Case Study" XXII World Congress of Architecture UIA, 2005-Istanbul.  
Project of Settlement for Earthquake" International 14th Urban Design and Implementations Symposium / Urban Regeneration and Urban Design. 2003-Istanbul.  
"The Changing Uses of Public Space in Traditional Anatolian Settlements, International Association For SEE Anthropology 3rd Conference: University of Belgrade, 2005.  
Competitions and awards Gallipoli Peninsula Peace Park International Ideas and Design Competition, 1998, Prize, Turkey.  
Architectural Ideas Competition for Earthquake Settlements 2002, I.Prize, Turkey.  
Söğüt / E. Gazi Cultural Center and Environment Design Architectural Competition, 1993, Prize.  
Directorate Of Development Of Small And Medium Industry Administration Building Architectural Competition ,1993, Prize.  
Istanbul / Gaziosmanpasa Municipality Building Architectural and Urban Design Competition , 2004, Honorable Mention.  
Antalya / Karaalioglu Historical Park and Municipality Building Urban Design and Preservation Competition , 2002, Honorable Mention.  
City of Denizli, State House Architectural Design and Urban Design Competition, Honorable Mention Award, 2009

### Opposite extremes: the monotony of design in fossil fuel-based economies

**Author(s) Name:** Shreepad Joglekar and Nathan Heuer  
**University:** Kansas State University and Indiana University of Pennsylvania

#### Abstract

This presentation will focus on two peculiar architectural phenomena: first, the deliberately isolated mega-houses that are common to the fringe subdivisions and gated communities, and second, the on-site worker's settlements, provided by oil and gas industries, that feature mass-produced utilitarian shelters. As artists, the authors of this presentation have worked in collaboration for several years, exploring the phenomenology of constructed environments (primarily in small towns in the United States) and their social impacts. Over the last fifty years, despite a fluctuating economy, the average size of the single-family house in the United States has doubled. This growth is visible not only in suburban housing developments, but also in communities in the rural outskirts. These houses are often formulaic in their design, and frequently strive for high privacy, a privileged access to nature, and comfortable isolation; values that are historically coveted across economic classes in the US. On the other hand, the temporary on-site worker's settlements exhibit a strictly utilitarian perspective, designed to minimize overhead for companies looking to maximize profit, but at an arguably severe cost to the quality of living for workers. The same shelter designs are also commonly used as temporary housing in disaster relief, in events such as floods and forest fires. At first the economic gap between the classes that occupy these two environments is pronounced. Through the creative process the authors analyze these two environments to find several overlaps in the visual, conceptual, and political aspects of their existence. Through poetic visualizations, forced juxtapositions, and creative comparison the authors intend to question how the a priori status of fossil fuel based economies contributes to the evolution of these environments. To further the discussion on the potential of creative research the authors propose an exhibit of the artworks produced during their investigations.

#### Author(s) Biography

Shreepad Joglekar, a lens based artist, was born in Solapur, India. He holds a BFA from Sir J.J. Institute of Applied Art in Mumbai, India, and an MFA from Texas Tech University. Joglekar has participated in residencies at Weir Farm National Historic Site in Branchville, CT, the Millay Colony for the Arts in Austerlitz, NY, and A.I.R. Studio in Paducah, KY. His recent exhibitions include American Sites at Kalamazoo College Gallery in Kalamazoo, and Filtered Permeability at Indiana University Southeast in New Albany. His work has also been shown in several galleries in the US, Canada, China, Egypt, Germany, India, and the United Kingdom. He has presented at interdisciplinary conferences in the US, France, and the United Kingdom. Exploring natural, cultural, and intellectual environments has been a dominant theme in his work. Joglekar is currently Assistant Professor and Area Coordinator for Photography at Kansas State University.

Nathan Heuer is Assistant Professor of Drawing at Indiana University of Pennsylvania. He has presented at a number of conferences in the United States and the United Kingdom. Recent appearances include the Second International Conference on the Constructed Environment in Chicago, USA, the Port Towns and Urban Cultures Conference in Portsmouth, UK, and the Second Annual Cognitive Futures in the Humanities Conference in Durham, UK. He is also an actively exhibiting artist, with a number of exhibitions in the United States and abroad. He has proposed a paper for this year's Cognitive Futures in the Humanities Conference entitled An Empty Seat at the Table: Why Have the Arts Been Absent from the Cognitive Revolution? He can be contacted at nheuer@iup.edu.

## Session 2.2 cont.

### From the Kebele to the Condominium.

Rethinking the Presence of Vernacular Social and Spatial Practices in Ethiopia's Politics of Affordable Housing

**Author(s) Name: Nelson Mota. University: Delft University of Technology**

#### Abstract

One decade ago in the capital city of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, more than 80% of its four million inhabitants lived in the so-called kebele houses, which are the local variant of a well-known urban figure, the slum. In order to cope with the housing backlog sparked by the need to replace the dilapidated kebele houses, to accommodate the city's natural growth, and to deal with the massive rural-urban migration, the government created in the mid-2000s the Integrated Housing Development Programme (IHDP).

This program aimed at building throughout the country 360,000 dwelling units in five years based on a standard mid-rise housing block type that eventually became ubiquitous, especially in Addis Ababa's built landscape. Over the last decade, the IHDP actually created "only" an average of 35,000 new flats per year, half of the expected turn out. In any case, "the condominiums", as they are commonly known, have succeeded in upgrading the material living conditions of thousands of people. However, they have also disrupted established social networks and vernacular patterns of inhabitation. Further, the IHDP triggered a conspicuous strategy of marginalization of the urban poor that occupied premium real estate in the city centre.

In this paper I will deliver a critical review of the condominium settlements using literature review, empirical evidences gathered from site surveys, and analytical accounts of Addis Ababa's housing figures. I will argue that the spatial qualities of the new housing complexes were overlooked in favour of a technocratic approach. I will further contend that the IHDP has some emancipatory potential, though more attention should be given to the social and spatial practices of the kebele compounds and cooperative housing to re-conceptualize the politics of affordable housing in Addis Ababa, gearing its approach towards the development of a more inclusive city.

#### Author(s) Biography

Nelson Mota is an architect and Assistant Professor at Delft University of Technology where he currently teaches the graduation studio "Global Housing: Cross-cultural Methods and Positions / Addis Ababa". He is a graduate (1998) and post-graduate master (2006) from the Department of Architecture at the University of Coimbra (Portugal) and a PhD (2014) from Delft University of Technology.

His Ph.D. dissertation "An Archaeology of the Ordinary. Rethinking the Architecture of Dwelling from CIAM to Siza" focuses on the entwined relations between the vernacular tradition and architecture's involvement in shaping and accommodating the social and spatial practices related to the architecture of dwelling. He regularly contributes articles to trade journals, essays to academic publications, and papers to conferences. Nelson was the recipient of the "Alexandre Herculano" 2003 National Architectural Prize (with glt-Montemor-o-Velho), was awarded the Fernando Távora Prize in 2006, and won the 2013 National Prize for Architecture in Wood (with comoco arquitectos). Since 2013 Nelson collaborates with The Berlage Center for Advanced Studies in Architecture and Urban Design as a guest scholar in The Berlage Master in Architecture and Urban Design. He is production editor and member of the editorial board of the academic journal Footprint.

## Session 2.3

1.45 - 3.15pm

### DIY

#### A Social Ecology of Collective 'DIY' Approaches to Housing in UK

**Author(s) Name:** Dr. Cristina Cerulli  
**University Affiliation:** University of Sheffield and Studio Polpo

##### Abstract

The UK housing crisis is the product of the complex interaction amongst several factors, many of which are politically and financially constructed. Growing house prices, for instance, are generally seen as a welcome proxy of economic development and, for this reason, they are often celebrated without articulating their consequences in full, nor scrutinising those who gain from them. However, the UK is also witnessing the emergence of self-initiated and collective models of housing that, at least in part, try to address the inadequacies of UK housing provision in terms of equality, accessibility, affordability and ecologic performance. This paper explores the growing range of collective DIY' housing models that have developed in recent years in UK and discusses them both in the context of the current political, financial and policy context, and in relation to their potential to significantly alter such context by promoting a shift towards housing provision that is more just and equitable. A social ecology of collective DIY approaches to housing is put forward as a tool to understand emerging initiatives and to transform dominant models of housing provision. Housing models ranging from co-housing, housing coops, communes, informal settlements and collective custom build, will be discussed in the context to this ecology and their potential for scaling up will be explored. The paper also puts forward recommendations for strategies and tactics to strengthen this emerging system of housing initiatives. Particular emphasis is placed on support systems needed and policy changes required to make those systems structural, especially within Local Authorities policy frameworks.

##### Author(s) Biography

Cristina qualified as an architect in Florence in 1999 and since then she worked in and across practice and academia in Sheffield and London. She currently splits her time between the School of Architecture, University of Sheffield, and Studio Polpo, the social enterprise architecture practice that she co-founded with Mark Parsons in 2008. Collaborative and self-procured models of housing have been a central feature of her work in recent years through professional practice, teaching, research and knowledge transfer. In 2008 and 2009 She co-run with Tatjana Schneider a MArch design studio, Housing + looking holistically at the production of housing with an emphasis on collective production and, in 2013, studio DIT (Design It Together) looked at collective DIY approaches to housing. Her book *A Right To Build*, with Alastair Parvin and David Saxby of Architecture 00:/ and colleague Tatjana Schneider, won the 2012 RIBA President's Awards for Outstanding Practice-located Research. More recently she worked on the Motivating Collective Custom Build project, collaboration between the University of Sheffield, Ash Sakula and Design for Homes, where the team looked at reviewing research and emerging practice to support development of collective custom build. With Studio Polpo she is currently working on a temporary collective housing project, a new build + refurb co-housing scheme and has recently completed an installation/performance project where a disused shop unit was transformed into a home, all in Sheffield.

#### A Critical Analysis of Exemplary Self-build Projects: Propositions For More Sustainable Housing

**Author(s) Name:** Andrew Jarman  
**University:** Liverpool John Moores University

##### Abstract

The purpose of the study documented here is to explore contemporary self-builds. Discussing the issue of self-builds as a typology in their own right and as part of the answer to the current housing crisis simply can't be done comprehensively without acknowledging the role that sustainability plays in the design and construction of housing. Sustainable housing is arguably one of the most pertinent issues facing us today, and self-builds will play a key role in any attempts to try and house growing populations that want cheaper housing and a better quality of life. The key aim of the study is to develop a series of simple, hierarchical design guidelines that can aid those who are trying to build their own sustainable self-build. These guidelines will be formed by the process of analysing exemplar case studies and comparing and contrasting the sustainable merits of each. Specifically, by analysing each case study in detail and by understanding the motivations and drivers of the design, the diversity of form can be isolated from the whole building as a solution to a problem and subsequently, more general ideas and strategies can be garnered from the design and put forward as guidelines in a more widely applicable way. Through discussing the methods of construction, use of recycled materials and use of off the peg components, it will also be possible to create guidelines which can suggest designs which are more practical and viable for an unskilled labourer. In order to relate these guidelines to housing and to provide a wider context as to where these guidelines can become more useful, the study will also touch upon a history of self-builds with reference to sustainable issues. The study will conclude with a projection for the future of self-builds with reference to sustainable issues, and will look at how imposing the guidelines set out in the study might aid a model of custom building.

##### Author(s) Biography

Andrew Jarman is a 5th year Master of Architecture student at Liverpool John Moores University. Andrew gained his undergraduate degree at Sheffield Hallam University, the place that sparked his interest in environmental design. His interest in environmental design grew as he studied, and after finishing Andrew spent time volunteering for Architecture for Humanity and Habitat for Humanity Liverpool, two architectural non-profits who aim to help those in need. Andrew spent 14 months at a small architecture practice in Birkenhead after his studies and decided to stay in Liverpool and return to architectural education at LJMU in September 2014. Andrew is interested in small scale practice and engaging with the community, and was part of the Merseyside Civic Society team that organized and ran State of the City 2 at the Bluecoat in June of 2014. He is also a member of the Liverpool Architectural Society and a keen photographer.

## Session 2.3 cont.

### Towards democracy in dwelling design: urban community land trust development in Liverpool

**Author(s) Name:** Matthew Thompson  
**University:** University of Manchester

#### Abstract

The old heartlands of global capitalism – especially Liverpool – have long faced intractable problems of decline: mass unemployment, deprivation, depopulation, housing vacancy, dereliction and abandonment; a complex set of ‘wicked’ problems encapsulated by ‘shrinking cities’ discourses (Couch & Cocks, 2013). Under neoliberalism, state-led urban intervention is internationally aligning around policies increasingly geared towards the market and private property – market restructuring and ‘mixed communities’ programmes based on demolition, displacement and rebuild (Flint, 2012); and most ambitiously in the Housing Market Renewal (HMR) Pathfinder programme across deindustrialised Northern English cities, notably Liverpool.

However, such large-scale market-led approaches are proving incapable of resolving persistent socio-spatial problems of decline. With our emerging era of austerity localism – and the premature cancellation of HMR – a space has opened for small-scale DIY experiments that work within the ‘cracks’ of neoliberal urban policy for more inclusive and sustainable forms of urban regeneration. In Liverpool, grassroots resistance to HMR has emerged in the form of campaigns to establish Community Land Trusts (CLTs) as common property vehicles to bring empty terraced homes back into use under community ownership (Thompson, forthcoming).

Drawing on PhD research into the urban history of Liverpool collective housing, this paper examines these innovative urban CLT initiatives – specifically Granby and Homebaked – comparing their socioeconomic contexts, political catalysts, and institutional drivers in order to assess their future prospects. Building on John Turner’s (1977) and Colin Ward’s (1974) radical ideas of dweller control and self-help housing, I explore the prospects for an alternative form of neighbourhood regeneration and housing management that utilises local skills and labour, and engages residents in participatory design and DIY construction, through community homesteading. A genealogical comparison with the design democracy and community architecture pioneered by Liverpool’s 1970s housing cooperative movement aims to help us understand how models for collective dweller control may be successfully mobilised and institutionalised across time and space through place memory, viral replication and mutual learning – without diluting or co-opting their radical potential for land reform.

#### Author(s) Biography

I am a final year doctoral student in urban planning at the University of Manchester, with a first degree in philosophy, politics and economics, and a masters in spatial planning. I then worked briefly as an urban planner in London, which both radicalised me, and inspired/aggravated me to pursue a PhD. I now teach urban studies and planning theory whilst attempting to write-up my thesis and stay involved with the community campaigns for collective ownership of empty homes in Liverpool that form the contemporary focus of my research. I hope to deepen my understanding and contribute to the political struggle of land reform through postdoctoral research.

## Session 3.1

3.45 - 5.15pm

## Art Projects and Community

### Residential Performance as Architectural Research Open for Inspection

**Author(s) Name:** Jonathan Orlek  
**Company Affiliation:** Studio Polpo

#### Abstract

Contemporary architecture practices are increasingly articulated as a performed negotiation of decisions, desires and concerns. Static, factual and abstracted representations of architecture are increasingly replaced by networks of evolving, contingent relationships. Ethnography is presented as a lens through which a discourse can be heard from noise. It is within this context that Studio Polpo has explored collective forms of living. One example of this is a series of residential performances called OPERA; Open Public Experimental Residential Activity. OPERA explores the intersections of art, performance and living. It uses the freedom and stealth afforded to performance to introduce temporary and sociable residential uses into city centre locations. During OPERA #1 Studio Polpo turned part of an empty department store in Sheffield into a House. Temporary eating, living and sleeping facilities were installed and this experimental residential space was opened to invited guests and members of the public. Each evening guests were invited to cook and share a meal, host domestic activities and discuss issues surrounding housing, shared living and empty buildings. Through the OPERA project a space emerged in which a multiplicity of desires could overlap through shared and convivial events. This paper critically explores OPERA and other performative housing research by Studio Polpo. It uses collective ethnographic storytelling to describe their transformative potential and questions how these intense, prototypical performances could be incorporated into more conventional architecture trajectories.

#### Author(s) Biography

Jonathan Orlek is a director of Studio Polpo, a research driven architecture practice and social enterprise based in Sheffield. He is interested in collective housing, relational practice and the connections between architecture and performance. Prior to working with Studio Polpo Jonathan collaborated with public works - an art and architecture practice - and ran the Union Press project, an ad-hoc publishing house in Southwark. Jonathan is also a member of The Folly Project, a cross disciplinary group currently working to turn Perrott's Folly in Birmingham into a hub and residency space for architects and artists.

**Author(s) Name:** Keely Macarow  
**University:** RMIT University, Melbourne

#### Abstract

Australia has a rapidly growing population but little investment in social and affordable housing, preferring a market led economy approach to housing. Not surprisingly this approach has led to Australian cities (such as Melbourne) currently ranking as some of the least affordable cities in the world for housing affordability. Sweden in comparison, has invested in large-scale social housing initiatives since the mid 1960s and around 1.5 million people (out of a population of 9.5 million) currently rent their homes from Swedish social housing stock. From 26 June - 26 July 2014, Keely Macarow, Neal Haslem, Mim Whiting, Margie McKay and Mick Douglas of the Untitled Collective exhibited Open for Inspection in West Space gallery, (Melbourne, Australia) to explore how Australia and Sweden deal with housing stress, affordable housing and homelessness. The exhibition included a floor drawing, video, tea towels and a domestic setting and four participatory events which were designed for the collective to engage with gallery visitors perceptions of housing and home so that they could create new works in situ. This paper will examine the creative and social context of Open for Inspection to discern how socially engaged art, political and housing activism, urban and participatory design can facilitate innovative housing initiatives. It will highlight the Untitled's Manifesto for Full Housing: the backbone of the Collective's projects, including Open for Inspection. The Manifesto insists on sustainable and affordable housing for all and is the conduit for the Collective's engagement with curators, gallery visitors, housing activists and architects. The Manifesto's bold demands for a large scale increase in affordable and sustainable housing programs, housing rights and equity could be applied to countries outside of the Australian/Swedish frame of reference, and will be synthesized with a discussion of Open for Inspection and its community of practice.

#### Author(s) Biography

Associate Professor Keely Macarow is Deputy Head, Research & Innovation, School of Art, RMIT University. Keely's practice based research is focused on socially engaged art and social justice. She is a member of the Untitled (a collective of artists, urban and graphic designers, architects and housing researchers based in Melbourne and Stockholm) who research and produce creative interventions in Australia and Sweden to advocate for homefulness (rather than homelessness). The Untitled exhibited Open for Inspection, West Space gallery (June/July 2014, Melbourne) and were finalists in the 2012 Homelessness Design Challenge (Federation Square, Melbourne). Keely has presented papers on socially engaged art responses to housing stress and homelessness at Auckland Art Gallery's symposium, Engaging Publics? Public Engagement, (Sept 2014) and at the Homefulness Roundtables, Fargfabriken, Stockholm, (Dec 2012). The Untitled Collective have also presented at the Nordic Network for Homelessness Research's conference: Housing First, a flexible context, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden, (12-14 April 2013). Keely also researches around art, design and health with projects: Emergency Jewellery, (RMIT University, St Vincent's Hospital and the Nossal Institute for Global Health, Melbourne). She was a researcher for the Australian Research Council funded project Designing Sound for Health and Wellbeing with RMIT and St Vincent's Hospital (2008-2011).

## Session 3.1 cont.

### A House for Today

**Author(s) Name: Mark Parsons and others.**  
**Company Affiliation: Studio Polpo**

#### Abstract

The shared dinner (often between strangers) is a format used by Studio Polpo to bring those with overlapping interests, but sometimes conflicting ideas, together to discuss these around something familiar to all of us - a meal. The familiar, domestic routines of preparing, eating and cleaning away a meal immediately provide a shared experience, something for strangers to have in common. This can often lead to more meaningful and relaxed dialogue; weighty issues discussed over a bowl of washing up, and anecdotes swapped whilst peeling vegetables for example.

Our OPERA project recently invited guests to share a meal and stay the night in a temporary 'house' built by us in a former department store. In 'A House for Today' a group of strangers from diverse backgrounds (including academics, council officers and artists) will gather in a new location, an unconventional space that is transformed into a house for a day and night, to talk, reflect upon, and discuss issues around domestic space in the city. The short film will capture the essence of what we need from a home to facilitate and make special the everyday rituals of washing, eating and sleeping, look at how we define what is private and what is public, and our interactions with others.

A House for Today is a documentation of our continuing research into the use of arts practice to explore issues around housing and space in the city, and an exploration of film to disseminate these questions to a wider audience. Housing - A Critical Perspective conference would potentially be the first showing of the film.

#### Author(s) Biography

Mark Parsons is an architect and co-founder of Sheffield-based Studio Polpo, an architectural practice set up as a social enterprise and working across research, design and making.

Mark also has a long-standing association with Architype, one of the UK's leading sustainable design practices, and has taught at the University of Sheffield's School of Architecture since 2005.

Mark's work at Studio Polpo has ranged from the design of furniture items, and flexible small-scale architectures, often in collaboration with artists, to housing - currently he is working on a joint Studio Polpo and Architype project to design a cohousing development for a Sheffield group, a mobile performance space for (and with) theatre groups, and an inventive retrofit of a Sheffield-based gallery.

## Session 3.2

3.45 - 5.15pm

### Liverpool Housing Co-operatives

#### Alternative Third Wave Housing Futures; New Roles for the housing architect in the Future City.

**Author(s) Name:** Dr Robert G MacDonald, Bill Halsall, **Panelists:** Tony McGann, George Evans

**University & Company Affiliation:** LJMU & HL Partnership

#### Abstract

In part one of this paper we discuss the origins and development of alternative forms of housing co-operatives in the City Region of Liverpool. We will consider the co-operative housing movement in the 1980's and observe the attitudes of the major agencies that held power. In part two we consider the challenges of the housing co-operatives and how these previous developments have led to current approaches to master planning. Finally, we discuss the lessons of housing co-operatives and how they might inform future possibilities for social housing during a possible period of housing boom. Our paper and presentation will be of interest to academics, architects, residents and housing managers.

#### Author(s) Biography

Dr Robert G MacDonald RIBA is an architect and was Secretary to the Weller Street Housing Cooperative and was project architect for Portland Housing Cooperative, Leta Claudia and Fieldway Cooperative for the Elderly. He worked on design participation with the Eldonian Cooperative. Currently, Rob is developing a "Design for Dementia" research project and a "Health & Well Being Centre". Rob's Phd at Liverpool University School of Architecture was about "The Appropriation of Space inside The English Terraced House" and followed a Participation Observation Methodology. In 2010 he Edited and Published "DIY City: an intergrated Do it Yourself City".

Bill Halsall RIBA is an Architect and Landscape Architect. Bill is a Senior Partner at The Halsal Lloyd Partnership and he has pioneered innovative approaches to participatory design and user consultation over forty years. His work is based on an inclusive philosophy, generating good design through participation and involvements of clients, communities and user groups. Bill brings his extensive experience, as an architect and landscape architect, to a large number of community led projects and with his user led clients, his work has received numerous awards. Bill Halsall was the Architect of The Weller Streets and The Eldonian Village.

Tony McGann is the Leader of The Eldonian Housing Cooperative and has initiated numerous major Urban Regeneration. Tony has galvanized his community which has resulted in the highly successful Eldonian Village which has become a model for other to follow, nationally and intertnationally.

George Evans is a Housing Manager and has worked with the Eldonians for many years. George is a close friend and supporter of the Eldonian approach.

**Session 3.2**  
cont.

## Session 3.3

3.45 - 5.15pm

Mutiple Themes

### A home for life? A critical perspective on the 'down-sizing' debate in the UK.

**Author(s) Name:** Adam Park and Dr Friederike Ziegler  
**University:** University of Sheffield

#### Abstract

The pressure of meeting the demand for attractive and affordable housing is one of the most highly contested issues facing local and national government in the UK. These pressures are exacerbated by a failure of the market to match demand across a whole range of housing types, including accessible or 'age-appropriate' housing for older people. These issues form part of the context of the DWELL research project , which is investigating how the design of houses and neighbourhoods can facilitate the mobility and well-being of older people. Within recent policy and research, competing discourses around 'ageing in place' and 'downsizing' have emerged as particularly dominant. Proponents of 'downsizing' strategies argue that the motivation for older people should be self-evident: difficulties with maintenance, heating bills, getting up stairs, and the increasing risk of falls are all commonly referred to. This rationalist outlook also highlights the economic benefits of downsizing to 'age-appropriate' housing, particularly in relation to saving for health and social care budgets.

Drawing upon participatory research with a range of older people in Sheffield, this paper critiques the discourse around downsizing, 'over-occupation', and the need to 'free up' larger 'family' housing. This includes an urgent need to reframe housing from a life-course perspective, and to recognise older people as active citizens, for whom their homes are an essential basis for continuing to contribute to family life and society. We argue for a more nuanced debate around 'downsizing' and 'ageing in place', and call for policy-makers to recognise the risk of spatially and socially marginalising older people through current limitations in housing choices.

#### Author(s) Biography

Adam Park  
Research Associate, University of Sheffield, School of Architecture.

Adam is both a practicing architect and research associate at the University of Sheffield School of Architecture. He is currently working full-time on the DWELL design-research project, which is exploring the role of residential design (homes and neighbourhoods) in improving the well-being of older residents. Adam is also in the final stages of completing his PhD, which examines the role of contemporary 'site-specific' performance practices as participatory mapping tools. After completing both Undergraduate and MArch studies at the University of Sheffield, he gained professional accreditation as an architect in 2010. In practice he has worked on a number of large-scale education and housing projects at the interdisciplinary design firm BDP, including the Heslington East expansion at the University of York. Although his interests in architecture and urbanism are wide-reaching, much of his practice and research has been focussed around participation in the design process.

Dr Friederike Ziegler  
Research Associate, University of Sheffield, Town and Regional Planning.

Friederike is currently a research associate in the Department of Town and Regional Planning at the University of Sheffield. She has been working on the DWELL project since early 2014. Friederike gained a PhD in Human Geography from the University of Durham in 2010. She has since been working with older people on issues around mobility, social participation and mental health in different locations and applies a geographical lens to many of these issues. Friederike has a particular interest in participatory research methods. She has published on issues around ageing and mobility, PAR and community participation of older people.

### New Sustainable Housing Models for an Autarkic Rural Community

**Author(s) Name:** Dr Neil Burford and Carol Robertson  
**University:** Architecture and Planning, School of the Environment, University of Dundee

#### Abstract

Autarky, the quality of being self-sufficient, potentially provides a new sustainable, economic model for rural living that could reverse recent high-carbon settlement practices and the associated costs of rural home ownership (Owens et al. 2014). This paper explores new spatial forms of autarkic housing for a rural site owned by the National Trust for Scotland in Cottown, Perthshire where the demand for new housing in near rural areas is predicted to increase by as much as 33% (Scottish Government, 2012). The Grade-A listed thatched and earth-walled Schoolhouse, a relic from a lost local vernacular once widespread throughout the Carse of Gowrie, acted as a catalyst for sustainable thinking along with a body of thematic research into national, regional and local trends in population, housing demand and energy consumption.

The research directed proposals for alternative theoretical models and spatial concepts for affordable, low-energy regionally responsive housing development. The study uses map progression and measured survey work analysing the layout and building characteristics of the hamlet. While density studies identified the current capacity of the developer model, setting the benchmark for financial viability, proposals are based on urban densities whilst maintaining overall numbers of units with the objective of intensifying the reading of landscape between built form and open space, and releasing land for community use, food and energy production.

Intended as an alternative to mass-market housing, the proposals address the broader requirements of the Scottish context in terms of sustainability, low energy use, low-carbon material resources, and the competitive market place. The spatial quality of the proposals at intimate and distant scales are key considerations in developing imaginative and appropriate solutions for new forms of sustainable living, with forms and an identity directly related to the site's particular geographical location and peculiar regional sustainable building traditions.

#### Author(s) Biography

Dr Neil Burford is an architect and Senior Lecturer in the Department of Architecture and Planning at the University of Dundee. His interests are in the design of sustainable communities and low-energy housing which is supported by his teaching an MSc in Zero-Carbon Buildings and the MacroMicro© MArch design unit that undertakes live projects. His research is both practical and academic: as consultant, he was a finalist on the British Homes Awards, 2010 and the 100 Mile House, 2012. His most recent writings posit new concepts in sustainable rural housing and the relationship between housing energy efficiency and regional climate. During the early part of his career he developed and led an interdisciplinary research group in Lightweight Structures in collaboration with industry, practice and academia in the UK and abroad which resulted in a number of innovative award winning minimum energy structures.

Carol Robertson is a lecturer in teaching and scholarship and a registered architect who has been engaged in education and practice for over 15 years. She joined the University of Dundee part-time in 2006 with several years' experience as a project architect, responsible for a range of projects including affordable housing, urban regeneration, community arts and small scale residential. Carol contributes to teaching, course development and assessment across all levels of the MArch course, and acts as an Examiner for the Architects Registration Board Part 1 and Part 2 examinations.

Research interests include the relationship between form, space and material; sustainable, low energy communities and regional identity; live projects, peer learning and communication in architectural education. Carol holds a Postgraduate Certificate in Teaching in Higher Education, and is a Fellow of the Higher Education Academy.

### Session 3.3 cont.

#### Reinventing Luanda - The Urbanization Plans of the Luanda's City Council Urbanization Office

**Author(s) Name:** Filipa Fiúza, Ana Vaz Milheiro  
**University or Company Affiliation:** ISCTE-IUL, DINÂMIA'CET-IUL

##### Abstract

From the 1960s on, the Estado Novo intensified the occupation politics of the African territories in order to establish a white colonial population, mostly from the middle-class, in the Portuguese territories. Luanda's case is paradigmatic in the Angolan context. The growth of inhabitants largely resulted from the rural exodus from the Angolan outback due to the Colonial War (1961-1974). Also important however, was the revocation of the Estatuto do Indigenato (Native's Statute) and the corresponding attribution of Portuguese citizenship to all inhabitants of overseas provinces by the Overseas Minister Adriano Moreira. This increased mobility between the territories and would be a key factor in demographic change. In 1961, the Luanda's City Council Urbanization Office was fully functioning and was a multidisciplinary team headed by architect and urbanist Fernando Lopes Simões de Carvalho. The outbreak of the Colonial War and the desire to mitigate segregation in the capital forced Carvalho to adopt a very pragmatic approach. Applying the knowledge acquired at the Sorbonne he rejected the most diagrammatic aspect of the Athens Charter and started the design of a hundred detailed plans for the city. His finished Master Plan for the city was never approved.

It was through the plans that he designed in the City Council Office that the architect was able to approach the vision he had of the discipline of Urbanism, as a motor for the development and improvement of living conditions. He himself considered that "the history of urbanism shows us that where there is any economic, social or racial segregation, there are always imbalances, there are always riots, there are always crimes. And I, as a native of Luanda, every time I went there, felt bad about this separation" (Carvalho in Prado, 2011: 230). It is a segregation that was clearly evident in housing and its analysis will be the focus of this paper.

##### Author(s) Biography

Ana Vaz Milheiro (1968), PhD, holds a degree in Architecture (1991) and a Master degree in Architecture (1998) from the Technical University of Lisbon. She has a PhD in Architecture and Urbanism from the University of São Paulo, Brazil. She is the author of the following books: *A Construção do Brasil - Relações com a Cultura Arquitectónica Portuguesa* (Porto: FAUP Publicações, 2005), *A Minha Casa é um Avião* (Lisbon: Relógio d'Água, 2007), *Nos Trópicos sem Le Corbusier, arquitectura luso-africana no Estado Novo* (Lisbon: Relógio d'Água, 2012) and *Guiné-Bissau, 2011* (Porto: Circo de Ideias - Associação Cultural, DG-Artes, 2012). She is a critique of architecture in the journal *Público* since 1995. She was Deputy-Director of *JA-Jornal Arquitectos, Ordem dos Arquitectos* (2000-2004 and 2009-2012). She is professor at the Instituto Superior das Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa and researcher at DINÂMIA'CET-IUL. She was the head of two research projects focused on urban planning issues in the Lusophone African countries, financed by the Foundation for Science and Technology: "The Colonial Urbanization Offices: Architectural Culture and Practice" and "Homes for the biggest number: Lisbon, Luanda and Macao"

Filipa Fiúza (1988), holds a Masters Degree in Architecture (ISCTE - IUL, 2010), with a dissertation on "An English Project: the influence of British architecture in the Alfragide Towers", of which an abridged version was published in the call for papers section of *Jornal Arquitectos* (the journal of the Portuguese architects association - Ordem dos Arquitectos). She co-organized "Habitar em Colectivo: arquitectura portuguesa antes do S.A.A.L." (ISCTE-IUL, 2009), an exhibition, conference and catalogue devoted to Portuguese multifamily housing between 1948 and 1974. She has collaborated in several academic research projects such as "The Colonial Urbanization Offices: Architectural Culture and Practice" and is now integrated in the research project "Homes for the biggest number: Lisbon, Luanda and Macao", coordinated by Ana Vaz Milheiro, as a fellow researcher.

## Session 4.1

10.45 - 12.45pm

### Re-use and Flexibility

#### The obsolescence of the housing typologies of the residential estates constructed in Spain between 1950 and 1976.

**Author(s) Name:** Carlos García Vázquez  
**University:** University of Seville (Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura)

##### Abstract

The paper focuses on housing typologies as one of the main reasons for the current obsolescence of the so called "polígonos" (social housing estates built in Spain during Franco's dictatorship). These housing estates were relatively homogeneous, due to the fact that they were the result of processes determined and controlled by the government through laws, norms and regulations, mostly during the decade of the 1950s. The author contends that the architectural typologies derived from these prescriptions contribute to their obsolescence because they are now a mismatch with contemporary social and cultural reality.

The paper identifies and discusses four main mismatches between their housing typologies and contemporary needs.

- **Dimension and distribution:** On average, the surfaces of the polígonos' apartments went from 5 to 7 m<sup>2</sup> per inhabitant (the average Spanish family in the 1950s consisted in the parents and 4 children), normally distributed in: living room, kitchen, 1 bathroom and 3 bedrooms. Today, 45% of the Spanish houses are inhabited by 1 or 2 people, having 1 or 2 bedrooms.

- **Functionalism:** Following the modernist tradition, the polígonos' apartments were highly hierarchic and strictly monofunctional. Contemporary society characterizes by permanent changes in personal status and by the habit to work at home.

- **Cultural changes:** The polígonos' apartments were designed for a patriarchal society where the role of the women was limited to houseworks. The spatial segregation and small dimension of these apartments' kitchens show it. They were also designed for a homogeneous society in terms of race, nationality and religion. On the contrary, the people currently requesting social housings in Spain are mainly immigrants.

- **Age:** The population that went to live to the polígonos in the 1950s and 1960s is nowadays an aged population, mostly retired. Their apartments are not suitable to their age needs. However, they can be an interesting residential option for young collectives who need unexpensive urban apartments (students, young professionals, etc.).

Finally, the paper proposes design strategies to overcome these problems and adapt the polígonos' apartments to the contemporary needs.

##### Author(s) Biography

Carlos García Vázquez Architect. Full Professor at the Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura (Universidad de Sevilla, Spain) and Visiting Professor at the Scuola Architettura e Società (Politecnico di Milano, Italy). Research fields: contemporary urban phenomena and social housing. Regarding the first one, he is the author of several books of international significance: *Berlín-Potsdamer Platz: metrópoli y arquitectura en transición* (Fundación Caja de Arquitectos, Barcelona, 2000); *Ciudad Hojaldré. Visiones urbanas del siglo XXI* (Gustavo Gili, Barcelona, 2004); and *Antípolis. El desvanecimiento de lo urbano en el Cinturón del Sol* (Gustavo Gili, Barcelona, 2011).

As for the social housing research field, García Vázquez has written several articles: "Tre decadi di casa pubblica nella Spagna democratica", from *Casa pubblica e città*, (Parma Urban Center, Parma, 2009, pp. 42-61); "Ciudad y vivienda social en la España democrática: muerte y resurrección de la Carta de Atenas", from *SAMBRICIO*, Carlos (editor), 100 años de historia de la intervención pública en la vivienda y la ciudad (AVS, Madrid, 2008, pp. 214-229).

However, the main focus of García's social housing researches is on the nowadays obsolescence and possible renewal of the compounds built in Europe during the 1950, 1960 and 1970. He is currently working on the project: "Intervención en barriadas residenciales obsoletas: Manual de Buenas Prácticas", financed by The Andalusian Regional Government and the European Union. The aim of it is the definition of a Best Practices Manual for the adaptation of the postwar social housing compounds to the contemporary social needs.

#### The Inadequate Provision of Disability Housing Adaptations: a Research Agenda

**Author(s) Name:** Ian J. Ewart and Chris Harty  
**University:** University of Reading

##### Abstract

A shortcoming in the provision of adequate housing is the consistent lack of suitable accommodation for disabled people. Disabled families rely on the provision of appropriate home adaptations to allow them to enjoy a fulfilling personal and social life, whilst also aligning with policy agendas to move more health and social care away from institutions, such as hospitals, and into the home (Ham et al. 2012). Along with other researchers, Heywood (2004) has emphasised the difficulties in accounting for personal needs when designing adaptive installations, especially when they run counter to conventional therapeutic advice (Heywood 2004, 2005; Gitlin 2009). Therefore it should come as no surprise to find that there are a substantial number of adaptive installations that are unsuccessful or unused, despite the best efforts of healthcare professionals (Heywood 2004; Hoffman and McKenna 2004). However, the scale and underlying causes of these problems are little understood.

To develop our understanding of this problem, we report here on an analysis of the annual 'English Housing Survey'. This investigated the provision of disability adaptations and identified a substantial increase in the proportion of adaptations that had been provided but were not needed, from 7% in 2004 to 25% in 2010. We recognise that a level of redundancy would be expected, for reasons including changing medical conditions, house moves, the lifetime homes agenda, poor specification etc. (Hanson 2001; McCreddie and Tinker 2005; Ramsay 2010; Peace et al. 2011) but conclude that these do not explain a significant increase over that 6 year period. We then discuss other possible sources of discontent, including revisions to the Disabled Facilities Grant, the development of a market for adaptations, cultural misconceptions, and restrictions imposed on the specifying therapists. We conclude with a research framework, devised to expose the underlying causes of inadequately adapted disabled housing.

##### Author(s) Biography

Ian Ewart is a Research Fellow in the School of Construction Management and Engineering at the University of Reading. He worked in industry as a mechanical engineer before graduating in 2012 with a DPhil in Anthropology from the University of Oxford, following fieldwork in rural Borneo studying house- and bridge-building, and steam engine restoration in the UK. His research interests are focussed at the intersection of technology and culture, and in particular the socio-cultural contexts of design and use. He is currently working as an ESRC Future Research Leader on the 'Designing Healthy Homes' project, which seeks to understand how the use of spaces in the home allows or constrains everyday practices of health and wellbeing, and how this might be different.

Chris Harty is Associate Professor of Design and Construction Innovation in the School of Construction Management and Engineering at the University of Reading, and a Visiting Professor in the Department of Organization, Copenhagen Business School. A sociologist by background, he has been Director of EPSRC centres in the areas of Healthcare Infrastructure and Design Innovation, and has published widely in construction management, organization studies and technology management.

## Session 4.1 cont.

### Social housing: Flexible Types of Dwelling

**Author(s) Name: Alexandra Saranti**  
**University: Technical University of Crete (TUC)**

#### Abstract

This research focuses on the formation of a habitation system (HS) that allows different types of residence. This HS can be reformed to provide possibilities for temporary residence, collective residence and workplace. Flexible housing is a future challenge as habitation is no-more a permanent issue. Housing should be considered as a potential system that includes different environmental, economic, social parameters. Moreover, the study examines the form of interpretation of these HS by humans in order to understand the use and effects on them. This procedure is based on the different cultural background of each subject of study as well as the parameters mentioned above. Methodologically this research uses the HS that allows the possibility of extending itself as long as necessary in order to highlight how the user can commit himself with the design process as well as the built environment. Finally, we study the multiplicity of form that encourages "participation" of human in the architecture process. The involvement of the subject with its surroundings, redefines the communicative relationship which is developed between the architect and the user. The "participation" is meant as catalyst that differentiates the behavior of the individual as a user of the site and as a citizen of society.

#### Author(s) Biography

Alexandra Saranti studied Architecture at Technical University of Crete (TUC). She is a postgraduate student in Environmental Engineering School of TUC, awarded with two scholarships. Through this Msc she tends to combine architecture with energy and bioclimatic design methods. Additionally she works as an architect in the field of design, construction and intervention on the built environment.

During her undergraduate studies she seeks the relationship between the architect and the user, the perception methods of space and participatory design. At this period of time her research interest focuses on the social part of collective habitation. She examines different residence approaches that let each user to express himself according to his cultural and social background.

She was awarded with two scholarships for attending two workshops (Terra insola DIY computational workshop | June 2013, Advanced technologies in Product Design Engineering and Manufacture | June 2014). She was honored in two architectural competitions concerning public space. She participated in research programs for spatial perception in childhood, in workshops and exhibitions focusing on public space, ecological building, and parametric design.

Finally she strongly believes that architecture should be considered as a multidisciplinary subject that will flourish through the cooperation with other sciences.

### Adaptive Re-use of Residential Buildings: The case of Lacaton&Vassal's Architecture

**Author(s) Name: Arbil OTKUNC**  
**University: Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Faculty of Architecture, Istanbul, Turkey.**

#### Abstract

Architects who aim to address social issues or to be cost conscious in construction are often treated as 'socially responsible activists' but are given very little say regarding the fundamentals of design problems. In this mindset, an approach to design that takes into account sociology or economics can also be considered detrimental to creative process - from the viewpoint of the architect's outdated self-image. This particular position disguises how creativity itself can be stimulated by "real world constraints", as revealed in the works of architects Anne Lacaton & Jean-Philippe Vassal.

Based on the author's research on Lacaton & Vassal's architecture and her on-site observations of their works, this paper argues that their approach to residential design and renovation does not rely on a "conventional" understanding of architecture. Rather, they provide us with a rare conceptual point of view (and accomplished project) that ask us to re-think residential design and renovation projects, especially with respect to modern housing developments that were built in 1960's and 1970's.

This paper claims that Lacaton&Vassal's pioneering study "Plus" may provide an alternative design tool that invites us to leave our comfort zone by practicing a simple, calm, modest, economic architecture, which focuses on the user as the essence of the design. Their project for the Bois-le-Prêtre Tower in Paris (2011) is a very representative and inspiring example. Rather than demolishing an existing building to construct a new one, the architects completely transformed a low rent housing block (originally built in 1959) over the period of half a decade. This application is as much a manifesto as it is a project, because they reject the approach of the tabula rasa and refuse large-scale demolition in order to reveal the potential for transformation and rehabilitation of the existing building. Creating awareness and exploring the examples of the adaptive re-use of residential buildings - without demolition and displacing residents - can contribute to the formation of a sustainable and enriched urban fabric today. It will be suggested that these powerful examples are capable of changing the way architecture with social constraints is made and perceived.

#### Author(s) Biography

Arbil Otkunc is graduated from the Department of Architecture, Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University (MSGSU), Istanbul, Turkey, in 2002. She has got a masters degree from Bordeaux National School of Architecture and Landscape (France), in 2004 on the topic of "Built Heritage and Major Natural Hazards". She has a second masters degree in Architecture, from MSGSU, in 2005, with her thesis titled "Transit places: Non places in modern architecture". She received her Doctor of Philosophy in Urbanism/ Architecture, in 2010, from University of Grenoble (France), with the dissertation "(Re)constructing the place, About architecture of Rafael Moneo and Jacques Herzog & Pierre de Meuron". Currently she is working as an Assistant Professor at the Department of Architecture, MSGSU, where she has been part of the academic team since 2003.

She has several awards from urban and architectural national competitions; and has published book chapters, articles and papers. Currently, while she is working on the issues of "place" as a generative force for architecture, she also studies modernist architectural heritage in Turkey. She publishes these studies as architect and building monographies in architectural journals.

## Session 4.2

10.45-12.45pm

### State Agencies & Policies

#### Can the Detroit Housing Market Recover?

**Author(s) Name: Gary Sands**  
**University: Urban Planning Wayne State University**

##### Abstract

Can the Detroit housing market recover? Or has Detroit's collapse been so severe that it exceeds the capability of the prevailing neoliberal model to cope with it?

Government interventions are often justified as a response to market failure; that is, government regulation or direct participation in private markets is necessary to ensure optimal outcomes. This model proved inadequate to prevent the widespread collapse of housing markets and the ensuing recession. While some markets have begun to recover, prevailing neoliberal ideology has allowed few substantive changes in the regulatory and institutional environment.

These circumstances are particularly problematic for the city of Detroit, Michigan, which has seen the almost total collapse of its property market. Economic and demographic decline have left tens of thousands of vacant properties. Public agencies hold title to well over one-fifth of the land parcels in the city, largely as a result of property tax foreclosures. About one-third of current real estate listings bear an asking price of less than \$10,000.

The supply of housing is many times the current level of demand. The downward trajectory of housing prices has left public agencies with a huge inventory (over 70,000 parcels), most of which has negative value. That is, the cost of rehabilitating these homes is estimated to exceed the property's market value upon completion. Since many of these homes are subject to tax and other liens, the required investment exceeds the ultimate value, even if they are given away.

Solving Detroit's housing problems will require more than marginal changes in regulations and a modest increase in public investments. If structural changes, on a scale that has not been contemplated, do not occur there may simply be no recovery for the city. Yet, the 140 square miles of the city will remain, along with perhaps several hundred thousand residents.

##### Author(s) Biography

Gary Sands, AICP, is Professor Emeritus of Urban Planning at Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan. During his 35 year teaching career at WSU, Sands taught graduate classes in Housing Policy, Housing Development, Local Economic Development Finance and courses on preparing and implementing neighborhood plans. He also held a faculty appointment at the University of Windsor, Canada and has taught at El Colegio de Mexico in Mexico City. Professor Sands holds a Master's degree in Urban Planning from Wayne State University and a doctorate in Housing and Public Policy from Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. Prior to his academic career, Sands was a Senior Economist for the City of Detroit.

Over the years, one of his research interests has been on the structure of local housing markets and how the functioning of these markets is influenced by government development regulations and controls. Sands is the author or co-author of seven books and symposia and more than 50 book chapters and journal articles, in addition to numerous technical reports and working papers.

#### Critical NYCHA: New York City Housing

**Author(s) Name: David Leven and Andy Bernheimer**  
**University: Parsons The New School for Design**

##### Abstract

The research agenda of the Housing Studio at Parsons, led by Andy Bernheimer and David Leven is positioned in direct relation to momentous paradigm shifts in the ways that New York City approaches the responsiveness and adaptive nature of existing public housing typologies and living systems. We are focusing on urban dwelling with a renewed approach to resilience and adaptation, both environmental and architectural, reframing the way that our metropolitan housing stock is perceived, conceived, and reconceived.

The initial section of New York City's PlaNYC 2030, is titled Housing and Neighborhoods. PlaNYC 2030 is a governmental document envisioning our future metropolis, and the primacy of this subject is intentional. The introduction to "The Plan" proposes a "bold agenda to build a greater greener New York", and clearly states a commitment to affordable, sustainable, and transit-oriented housing. Our research envisions strong synthetic links with infrastructure and natural systems while addressing the necessities of aggregated, dense dwelling, especially as it relates to adaptation of the existing, worn out and expansive stock of the New York City Housing Authority.

This presentation is two fold. First, building adaptation and resilience approaches executed in design studios in response to the student challenge to rethink New York public housing. Second, an in depth view of building typologies and the extensive scope of the New York City Housing Authority's holdings with a critical piece that examines a series of adaptation strategies based in existing building logics and opportunities coupled with integrated programmatic approaches. These examples will be presented with full visual examples from photographs, renderings and graphic based diagrams.

##### Author(s) Biography

Andrew Bernheimer a Brooklyn-based architect the Director of the Master of Architecture program and an Assistant Professor at Parsons the New School for Design, as well as the principal of Bernheimer Architecture. As Director of the MArch program Bernheimer oversees a graduate program known for its connections between theory and practice, which includes a signature design-build studio and cross-disciplinary curricular opportunities with graduate programs in lighting and interior design.

David Leven is a partner at LEVENBETTS, an award winning New York City based architecture practice, and an Associate Professor at Parsons School of Constructed Environments. LEVENBETTS was founded by David with Stella Betts in 1997 and focuses on projects at all scales of urban design, public buildings, houses and housing, workspaces, exhibitions and furniture. LEVENBETTS has won several NYC AIA awards (2011, 2008, 2005, 2004, 2003), the Architectural League's Young Architects Forum and Emerging Voices Awards (2009), Architectural Record's Design Vanguard (2007) award, I.D. Annual Design Review Award (2004) and been exhibited widely. The work of LEVENBETTS has been published in various design magazines and books, and Princeton Architectural Press published a monograph on the firm's work in 2008, called Pattern Recognition. David has lectured widely and has been invited jurors at Columbia, Yale, Princeton, Harvard and University of Pennsylvania.

## Session 4.2 cont.

### The role of the Government in subsidising affordable housing

**Author(s) Name:** Emma Lindley  
**Affiliation:** Futures Housing Group

#### Abstract

Against a background of a severe housing shortage, unprecedented levels of un-affordability across all tenures, increasing homelessness in-work poverty, sky high housing benefit expenditure and rock bottom capital investment in housing by the Government, this paper provides an essential and timely review of the role of the UK Government in subsidising affordable housing. It draws on both secondary (literature review) and primary (questionnaire of housing professionals) research; firstly the context is considered, including some of the reasons for, and impacts of, the affordable housing shortage. Secondly, it considers why affordable housing is important including what the term affordable means, if and why there is an affordability problem, and what the costs and consequences of this problem are. It also considers why affordable housing subsidy is required and discusses the arguments for and against Government intervention in the provision of affordable housing and the advantages and disadvantages of adopting an object subsidy approach. Next, current and past Government approaches to object subsidy are discussed and, finally, the impact of the current Affordable Rent programme is examined. Following this thematic comparison and analysis of the primary and secondary research findings, which reveals points of agreement and disagreement with attempts made to explain, rationalise and balance these, this report concludes with recommendations on what an effective Government subsidy programme would look like. The prevailing view from the research findings suggests that the most effective role for Government is providing substantial amounts of object subsidy to the social housing sector. However, the findings acknowledge that in times of austerity, where a return to substantial object subsidy programmes is highly unlikely, the most effective role a Government in these times can play is to support the sector in self-financing and to deliver mixed communities.

#### Author(s) Biography

Emma Lindley is a recent graduate of De Montfort University, where the research for this paper was completed as part of her BSc Housing (Hons). Emma is Private Rented Sector Coordinator at Futures Housing Group, where she oversees an innovative and self-financing project that addresses local housing need by leasing and managing privately owned properties. She is a chartered member of the Chartered Institute of Housing and is a member of the CIH East Midlands regional board. In 2013, Emma was crowned CIH Midlands Student of the Year and in 2014 she was a finalist in the CIH Rising Stars competition, Derbyshire Chamber of Commerce Young Person in Business award finalist and her partnership working with Amber Valley Borough Council to bring empty properties back into use as affordable housing was nationally recognised by the Empty Homes Network. Emma is an associate with the Housing Quality Network specialising in the private rented sector and blogs regularly on a variety of housing-related topics.

### Architectural Responses to Housing Crisis: The Production of Public Housing Projects in Riga within Two Periods of Capitalist Development

**Author(s) Name:** Karlis Ratnieks  
**University:** Estonian Academy of Arts

#### Abstract

This paper explores two models of public housing production in Riga (1925-1940 and post-1991), in an attempt to reveal the main architectural typological and political differences. If the democratic state of the interwar period was based on a political party representing interests of a certain social class within capitalism, with public housing being a collective good, then in today's condition social responsibility has become more a matter of personal provision. After the proclamation of independence in 1991, and with the emergence of neoliberal governance, mass public housing became denationalized, privatized, and the renters-market transformed into owners-market - transforming housing from a social right into consumer good. Today, public housing has been driven into a marginal practice, assigned for a very specific group of people, conceptualized as "vulnerable and socially disadvantaged" - referring to tenants who suffered from denationalization and restitution, as well as those people who can be categorized as unproductive in relation to the labour market. This paper aims to contribute to the discussion of the future of public housing in Eastern Europe, by analysing the present in parallel to past practices, as well as indicating a need for a new model for public housing.

#### Author(s) Biography

Karlis Ratnieks studied architecture at Riga Technical University and urban studies at Estonian Academy of Arts. He received a masters' degree with his thesis on production of public housing in Riga within two periods of capitalist development. Besides holding a seminar on housing at Estonian Academy of Arts, Karlis Ratnieks works as an architect on large-scale projects in Latvia.

## Session 4.3

10.45 - 12.45pm

### Prototypes and Models

#### From housing as a verb to housing as a product. Contemporary tendencies in Hispano-American metropolitan regions.

Author(s) Name: Kathrin Golda-Pongratz

University: Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences, Frankfurt/ Germany

##### Abstract

The production of housing, beyond its role as a primary response to the human right of dwelling and provision of human shelter and welfare, has gradually shifted towards being a synonym of the capitalization of land, and of profitability and speculation in metropolitan regions worldwide. Only half a century ago, in Spanish post civil-war contexts, the (silenced) informal production of housing on the one side, and the state-driven provision of mass housing in growing metropolises like Barcelona or Madrid on the other, responded to a massive demand. During that same period, the British architect John F. C. Turner studied informal housing production and strategies of self-organization in Peru, also in a demand-responding context, which led him to finally write his article "Housing as a verb" (in: Freedom to Build, New York, 1972), where he describes the making of housing as a process and an activity that corresponds to the real needs of its inhabitants in each step of their personal biography and development.

At the turn to the 21st century, Spanish major urban agglomerations have shifted from a necessity-driven housing production towards merely speculation-driven dynamics, disconnected from real needs and a human-oriented urban development. In a contemporary context, and as a consequence of the global financial crisis, those housing complexes built as pure products have become underutilized and even inaccessible products to possible users. As such, they have completely transformed the perception of housing production. Meanwhile, Latin American cities reinvent new mechanisms and policies of mass housing production, still in order to respond to an existing demand, but neglecting any participatory achievements of a past half-century, and are gradually evening the path towards adopting similar speculative tendencies in a post-colonial context.

The paper and photographic essay calls for a contemporary (re) definition of housing as a verb and an activity and defines both forms of urban activism and manifestations of urban memory as motors to achieve a reorientation of housing policies in contemporary Hispano-American contexts.

##### Author(s) Biography

Kathrin Golda-Pongratz is an architect, urban researcher and photographer. She holds a diploma from TU München and a PhD in architecture and urban planning from Universität Karlsruhe (KIT). She is a professor of international urbanism at the University of Applied Sciences in Frankfurt am Main (Germany) and visiting professor at the Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería in Lima/ Peru. She lectures at LaSalle-Universitat Ramón Llull and at the Master of International Cooperation Sustainable Emergency Architecture at the Escuela de Arquitectura EsArq in Barcelona (Spain). Her teaching and research focuses on urbanization processes and migration, Latin American urbanism, informal urbanism, housing policies, (post)colonial urbanism, public space, structural changes of urban societies, urban perception and urban memory. She has edited and published internationally, in Architectural Design (London), werkundzeit (Darmstadt), ur[b]es (Lima) and MONU (Rotterdam), among others. Her photographic work has been exhibited internationally, recently in a show at the Fundació Miró Museum in Barcelona.

#### Synergies of a Shared Household

Author(s) Name: Eleni Katrini

University: Carnegie Mellon University (Pittsburgh, PA)

##### Abstract

Housing is considered affordable in the US when its expenses do not overcome 30% of the household's income. Nonetheless, affordable housing seems far from reality in many US cities nowadays. Housing prices have risen to a point that they are not even affordable for the middle class, creating a crisis for the future living of an ever-growing urban population. The percentage of median household income spent on rent has risen up to 30% in many US cities and even up to 47% in some cases like Los Angeles. Governments' centralized solutions to housing issues through reforms and acts for affordable or social housing have fallen through.

In the meantime, while such approaches fail to deal with the problem in a top-down manner, there is a significant rise of social bottom-up movements and trends. Due to the significant increase in costs, the amount of doubled-up households (households shared by two or more working adults with no relationship between them) has escalated incrementally over the past years accounting today for 18.3% of all US households. The increasing cost of living and the stagnant wages, have led people to find novel ways to deal with those issues by sharing a house, goods and resources.

Even though the initial reason might be financial, there are additional social and environmental benefits when people are sharing a house. This paper will explore the benefits and synergies that emerge when different people from diverse backgrounds, ages and income levels are living together. What are the positive externalities from sharing that create more social, environmentally-friendly and affordable housing, with benefits that cannot be capitalized upon? Can architects design such inclusive urban housing models aiming intentionally to create such beneficial synergies?

##### Author(s) Biography

Eleni is a professional architect currently pursuing a PhD at the School of Architecture at Carnegie Mellon University. She has worked on community planning and visioning projects with EvolveEA in Pittsburgh. Her priorities include community planning and engagement, urban sustainability, green infrastructure and issues of social equality. Prior to her work in the US, she collaborated with several firms in Athens, Greece and worked independently for architectural competitions. Her projects have taken part in exhibitions in Barcelona, Puerto Rico and the Biennale for Young Greek Architects in Athens. As a research assistant in Carnegie Mellon University for the Energy Efficient Buildings Hub project, she has gained expertise in energy simulation, return of investment calculations, evidence based design and research results communication. Her Masters' thesis on urban regenerative environments has been presented both in US and Greece.

Eleni is a Fulbright and Onassis scholar and a registered architect in Greece. She obtained her diploma in Architectural Engineering from the National Technical University of Athens (NTUA), her MS in Sustainable Design from Carnegie Mellon University and she has studied urban design in Barcelona. She is an active photographer and she is using photography as a tool for documentation and exploration.

### Session 4.3 cont.

#### The Hyperdense-Hyperdispersed City: Current Housing and Urban Futures in the UK

**Author(s) Name:** Tom Jefferies and Kevin Logan  
**University or Company Affiliation:** Manchester Metropolitan University (Manchester School of Architecture); Maccreeanor Lavington Architects

##### Abstract

The current population density of the UK shows a 160% variation across the country (between 9 to 14517 PPL/km<sup>2</sup>), yet there are continuities and connections across this range. These extremes reflect the marketisation of the UK housing landscape since the 1980's that has seen the removal of balancing mechanisms between the public and private sectors in the provision of domestic space. The paper will identify how this range is not a limit, and will consider extreme dense and diffuse forms of urban space emerging in the early 21st century in the UK.

The key facets of this are: the demand for monetary value to be ascribed to housing, social value is secondary; the market demand for products that are premium, new or collectable; the emergence of dwelling as a secondary characteristic of housing; the maintenance of shortage as an essential to context for profit; the repositioning of housing affordability within a global context

Within the context of the UK the paper will explore current trajectories in housing design and delivery; consider the distortions to the contemporary understanding of housing created by the market and media coverage; discuss the density limits of the UK market within the context of London and its effect on the production of housing across the UK

The paper will use case studies to highlight the limits of urban density within the current UK context, the drivers behind these and the resultant forms of housing, and aims to identify future scenarios for housing and occupation patterns within the UK, connecting Central London to the Scottish Highlands. The sustainability of the divergent forms of urban space seen in both these contexts will be considered and questioned within this discussion.

##### Author(s) Biography

Prof. Tom Jefferies

An architect and urban designer, Tom is Head of Manchester School of Architecture. His work, recognised through international prizewinning competitions, connects academic and professional activity to develop new relationships between architecture, culture, space, landscape, heritage, policy and sustainability. He is interested in scale and the possibilities of trans-disciplinary collaboration that respects the importance of disciplinary identity. The role of architecture in facilitating and defining diverse forms of urban space underpins his work. Originally from South London, Tom trained in Liverpool, lives and works in Manchester and has worked in London, Dordrecht, Birmingham and Nelson.

Kevin Logan

Kevin is an architect and urban designer. He is an associate director of Maccreeanor Lavington, where he is responsible for leading many of the offices large-scale urban regeneration projects.

Kevin has extensive experience in the production of urban strategies, policy, large-scale masterplans, urban regeneration and mixed-use residential projects and has a particular interest in the dynamics of contemporary urban conditions in cultural, social, political, and economic contexts.

Kevin is actively engaged in research and teaching, and maintains affiliations with a number of schools of architecture. Current research activities focus on the re-culturalisation of the urban fringe, residual infrastructure, and long-term affordable housing strategies.

Kevin resides in Rotterdam and operates predominantly within Europe.

#### Criteria Framework for the Conception of an Adaptive Housing Model for African Sub-Saharan Region

**Author(s) Name:** Inês Ramalhete; Miguel P. Amado; Hugo Farias  
**University:** CIAUD, Fac. Arch. of Lisbon University; GEOTPU, Fac of Sciences and Technology of NOVA University of Lisbon; CITAD, Lisbon.

##### Abstract

Population growth in sub-Saharan African cities, coupled with the political and economic context, is leading to massive internal migrations from rural to urban areas. Housing policies are looking to solve the problem through imported solutions, namely the application of Western and Asian models. However, these models are not suitable for various reasons - social and economic, but also territorial and environmental. This paper presents research on the housing conditions in the Sub-Saharan African Region that seeks a new approach that embodies an adaptive model, more suitable to the social, economic, territorial and environmental context of the area.

The research documented thus seeks to develop an approach that is potentially replicates the housing policies and initiatives of governments, local entities or the private sector. It uses a case study approach that studies of the evolution of social housing policies and initiatives in Portugal, their repercussions in former African colonies. It is argued that through the identification of the main criteria related to housing it becomes possible to create parameters for an adaptive model that is able to efficiently solve identified housing needs and, simultaneously, to consider issues related to the environment.

The paper documents the first stage of this research that is aimed at defining the framework criteria. This is structured in four domains that are mutually interdependent: society, economy, environment and territory. Further research, based on the criteria framework, will enable the creation of parameters and guidelines for the housing model conception that, in the end, will be adapted to local context of Angola - specifically Luanda Province where the research is focused.

##### Author(s) Biography

Inês Ramalhete received a master's degree in architecture at the Lisbon University Institute - IUL- ISCTE, in 2011. In 2012, der postgraduate studies focused on Sustainable Construction at the Faculty of Science and Technology of Nova University of Lisbon - FCT-UNL. She also participated in consulting projects, namely the General Urban Plan of Katembe in Mozambique in 2012. Her participation in urban planning and building projects and development of low-cost sustainable housing for developing countries, has taken place in namely the African Portuguese-speaking Portuguese countries (Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau).

Miguel Pires Amado, Ph.D. is an architect and urban planner. He has a master's degree in planning of the territory and a doctorate in engineering sciences. Amado is an assistant professor in the Faculty of Science and Technology, New University of Lisbon, and visiting professor at the Faculty of Architecture of Lusitana University of Lisbon.

Hugo Farias received a Ph.D. in Architecture in 2011 from the Technical School of Architecture of Madrid at the Polytechnic University of Madrid (ETSAM-UPM). At the Faculty of Architecture of the Technical University of Lisbon (FA-UTL), he completed advanced studies in architecture of housing in 1996 and in architecture in 1992. He is a permanent member of the Research Center in Architecture, Urbanism and Design (CIAUD). His research field is the study of Portuguese architecture of the 20th century. He has developed research that focuses mainly on the architecture of dwelling of the post-war period - collective residential architecture, housing and single-family dwelling architecture.

## Virtual Session 5.1

1.45 - 3.15pm

### Social Demographics Asia Pacific

#### Design Affordable Housing towards Sustainability Standards

**Author(s) Name:** Bing Chen and Nianxiong Liu  
**University:** Xi'an Jiaotong-liverpool University; Tsinghua University

##### Abstract

The National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China issued the 'Action Plans for Green Buildings' in January 2013, which highlights the importance of designing and delivering affordable housing towards sustainability standards. This paper aims to explore the performance of affordable housing in China from a socio-technical perspective and to provide critical suggestions on its future development. Some important socio-technical issues have been taken into account, including ecological footprints, fuel-poor householders, Khazzoom-Brookes postulate, etc. It is found that there is an urgent need to nurture an evidence-based learning environment that can support innovation in the procurement of sustainable affordable housing. Some technologies such as Building Information Modelling (BIM), Cloud Computing and Big Data can be used to underpin the evidence database and thereby support the transition of affordable housing towards sustainability standards. It is expected that some research findings would be of mutually beneficial to similar research in the UK. (This research is funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC No: 51178238))

##### Author(s) Biography

Bing Chen (PhD) is lecturer in the Department of Urban Planning and Design, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University (XJTLU). He is also senior research consultant in the Institute of Sustainable Architecture and City Optimization (SACO) Suzhou & Chinese Academy of Science, member of Chinese Built Environment Experts (C-BEES), member of Society of Building Science Educators (SBSE), and member of Architectural Society of China (ASC). His research interests lie in 'sustainable planning/design strategies (from eco-city to green architecture)', 'evidence-based design', 'building environmental assessment methods' and 'education for sustainable development' etc. Prof. Nianxiong Liu (PhD) is Professor in School of Architecture, Tsinghua University. He is also a registered architect and practise architect in China, and member of Architectural Society of China (ASC), Deputy Secretary General of Institute of Chinese Architect (ICA,ASC).His research interests lies in 'Sustainable Architecture and Urbanism'.

#### A critical approach to the housing of the 21st century in the Southeast Mexico: Merida.

**Author(s) Name:** Gladys Arana-Lopez  
**University:** Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán (UADY), México

##### Abstract

Geographically distant from other parts of the republic, the Yucatan Peninsula, and particularly the city of Merida, has been regarded over recent years as one of the country's safest areas, which has led to a demographic increment. As a result, the amount of housing has soared and can be typologically classified in three large groups:

- 1.Neighborhoods with one-family homes and high density occupancy for people with mid-low incomes, developed in what are considered overlapping zones located outside the consolidated urban patch of Merida, and close to rural villages with strong traditions and particular urban growth dynamics.
- 2.Luxury private housing complexes for single families in low population density settings, built away from the urban patch, but near small rural villages.
- 3.Luxury vertical housing complexes built for an emerging social group, especially migrants, in urban settings still under consolidation.

This paper presents an analysis of the housing built for the working class and migrants from rural communities in urban areas and argues that the design of these houses is based purely on questions of economics and ignores the real needs desires of their inhabitants. This, it will suggest, is partly based on the presumption by many residents, architects and planners that is better to own a house - whatever that is - than to not own one. Thus, aspects like quality, location, and even habitability are seen as secondary to cost.

The analysis proceeds through a study of two housing developments, Ciudad Caucel and Las Americas, both recently created by different housing developers. It will compare the culture, needs and original lifestyle of the population of these places with the spaces they currently inhabit. The results of the study point to the need to ensure that a knowledge of the circumstances and problems of people in need of housing should be a priority in design and planning - especially if they are to be successful in an area experiencing major in-migration as is the case with the Yucatan Peninsula. It further suggests that this attitude must be nurtured in the formative periods of designers and planners by linking academia with practical issues, theory and practice, and the ideal with the real.

##### Author(s) Biography

Gladys Arana-Lopez trained as an architect and works as a lecturer and researcher in Architecture at the Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán (México). She lectures in theory, criticism and history of architecture and supervises research projects on architecture in relation to heritage and the urban environment. Her research focuses on Mexican architecture in the nineteenth century - the home, the interior and everyday life, within both a material -and immaterial- cultural perspective. Her PhD, *La vivienda de la burguesía en Mérida al cambio de Siglo, 1886-1916: La vida Cotidiana en el Ámbito Privado*, examined the transformation of the middle-class home in Merida during the Porfiriato (Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo, Mexico). Gladys has an MA (Universidad Internacional de Andalucía, Spain) in sustainable sources of energy applied to architecture and engineering. Currently she is developing a research project on domestic architecture titled '*Aproximaciones a la Arquitectura Doméstica. Vivienda y Hogares*', with the collaboration of Latin American and European scholars. In connection with this project, she is editing a book, *El Espacio Doméstico: De la Arquitectura más Íntima al Consumo Profano*. Among her recent journal articles are, '*Los espacios de transición en la arquitectura habitacional porfirista: La vivienda burguesa en Mérida*' (Academia XXII, UNAM, 2013) and '*Los Espacios de la Cocina Mexicana al Albor del Siglo XX. La Creación Alquímica de Olores, Sabores y Texturas*' (Apuntes, Colombia, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, 2012).

## Session 5.1 cont.

### Ageing population growth and the critical housing question in New Zealand.

**Author(s) Name:** Olufunto Ijatuyi, Errol Haarhoff, Alessandro Melis  
**University:** The University of Auckland, New Zealand.

#### Abstract

The housing crisis is a global phenomenon and it appears to be a lifetime question. The housing situations of ageing people are multifarious and are challenging to address due to the fact that housing needs encompass an intricate array of changing factors. Housing solutions to the world's ageing population have been the theme of many conferences, government reports and initiatives for some time. For instance, the positive ageing strategy was launched by the New Zealand Government in 2001. To date the goal of this strategy has not been fully realized.

This paper locates some critical housing questions within the context of the ageing population growth in Auckland, New Zealand. The need for appropriate housing that best meets the needs of the ageing cohort is emphasized. Critically evaluating literature and observational studies, the paper identifies and explores emergent residential patterns in Auckland within key concerns such as accessibility, increasing cultural diversity, income levels, the maintenance of neighbourhoods, a changing environment and, in particular, the needs of an aging population. While the housing concerns of the aged are demanding the authors are optimistic and suggest that achieving appropriate housing that best meets the needs of the ageing population is possible. Using the Auckland case, it suggests a systematic approach and the concerted efforts of numerous stakeholders are able to deliver buildings and neighbourhoods that can express the value and needs of these, and other, users.

#### Author(s) Biography

Olufunto Ijatuyi is a Ph.D. student in the School of Architecture and Planning at the National Institute of Creative Arts and Industry, University of Auckland. His specific research is in the area of age-friendly housing within the built environment. Olufunto Ijatuyi graduated from the Federal University of Technology, Akure, Nigeria. He also participated in both teaching and research at the Federal University of Technology, Akure. His broader interests cover human settlement studies and the liveability and sustainability of the built environment.

Errol Haarhoff is a professor in the School of Architecture and Planning at the University of Auckland, New Zealand. His area of expertise includes urban design, architectural design, urban growth management, urban housing, urban settlement history, and urban design theory. He is a member of the New Zealand Institute of Architects and the International Planning History Society. He has won several awards in the area of research excellence and sustained teaching excellence.

Dr. Alessandro Melis teaches sustainable design. His specialist teaching, supervisory and research interests are in the fields of climate design, radical theory and criticism, extreme architecture, sustainable urban strategies and conservation. He has been a guest professor in institutions such as die Angewandte Vienna, the Anhalt University Dessau, and the University of Sassari. Melis also has been an honorary fellow at the Edinburgh School of Architecture and lectured in Florence, Rome and Perugia amongst other cities. He has written several books, articles and essays published in Europe and the United States of America. In 1996 he founded Heliopolis 21, an international firm based in Italy (Pisa) and Germany (Berlin).

## Virtual Session 5.2

1.45 - 3.15pm

### Participation and Resistance

#### Housing, ecology, and the promise of community: A perspective on housing in 21st century New York City

**Author(s) Name:** Gregory Haley AIA AICP LEED AP  
**Company Affiliation:** Associate, Grimshaw Architects (New York City)

##### Abstract

Urban Housing is the building block of cities, both in terms of its physical morphology as well as its social fabric. In our rapidly urbanizing world, migration to and investment in existing and new cities are quickly transforming the majority of us into urban dwellers. The composite of population pressures and the need for our cities to mitigate and adapt to climate change, have positioned housing as ripe for re-assessment. In New York City, where a phenomenal rise in housing costs are matched with stagnation in real income levels, affordability and thus accessibility to housing has become critical, even in advance of other issues, for the maintenance of a just city. In face of federal disinvestment, expiring subsidy and cost control regulation programs, and skyrocketing housing costs, both the previous Bloomberg, and the current de Blasio mayoral administrations have made bids to address affordable housing in New York by means of leveraging private real estate investment. Against this background this paper will explore and critique two New York City housing developments designed by Grimshaw Architects that provide interesting case studies through which to probe the role that design has to play in the provision of affordable housing, and the building of the neighborhoods. The first of these, the "Via Verde" development in the south Bronx, is an affordable housing complex completed in 2013 that originated out of a publicly sponsored design competition. The second project is a proposal submitted in response to a public Request For Proposals issued for the then Mayor Bloomberg's showcase affordable housing development in the Hunters Point South section of Long Island City, Queens. While not built, the design challenges faced, and the objectives of Grimshaw's proposal, provide another lens through which to think about the issues of housing and affordability and to investigate the potential of housing design for defining the future of the city.

##### Author(s) Biography

Gregory is an Associate with Grimshaw Architects, where he focuses in housing, transit infrastructure and urban design projects. Prior to Grimshaw, Gregory worked with several other practices including Rafael Vinoly Architects, Polshek Partnership (now Ennead), and Deborah Berke & Partners. In addition to professional practice, Gregory has taught architectural design studios at the New Jersey Institute of Technology, the New York Institute of Technology, and the Boston Architectural Center. He is also frequently serves as a guest critic at numerous universities, including the University of Pennsylvania, Columbia University, Pratt Institute, and Parsons. Gregory received his Masters of Architecture in Urban Design from the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University, and his Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Minnesota. He is licensed as both an architect and urban planner. He is a board member of the Harvard Architectural and Urban Society Alumni and a fellow of the Institute for Urban Design.

#### Cohousing and participatory design in the Center for Senior Citizens of Cooperative Trabensol

**Author(s) Name:** Juan Arana, Álvaro Moreno, Luis Perea, Rogelio Ruiz.  
**Company Affiliation:** Ecohousing (Equipo Bloque Arquitectos slp)

##### Abstract

Cohousing is growing as an alternative to the limited options of the stagnated building sector in Spain, specially for the senior citizens. The aging of the population and the growing awareness of the deficiencies of existing facilities for elderly people team up with the necessity of the users to actively participate in the design of their living environment from the beginning. Thus, the initiative of Trabensol Cooperative to build their Senior Center in Madrid is pioneering in Spain new ways of promoting and living together. The professional and personal experience as architects for Trabensol Cooperative in the development of their Center for Coexistence, Assistance and Senior Services since 2007, has shown us that it is necessary to reformulate the role of the client and architect in the architectural project. It has proved for us that a truly participatory peer to peer process involves a bidirectional sharing of knowledge: the client is trained in the technical aspects and the architect in the dialectical aspects and shared decision making. The model opens up an enormous field of possibilities, so far limited to the individual scale or the more or less subsidized projects. The common participative project is powerful because it uses the capacities of all the stakeholders. It can be included into the field of collaborative consumption and it incorporates services, materials and quality systems because its amortization possibilities are valued. These issues are not always strictly architectural, but can hardly take place in an architectural project that does not take them into account. The achievement of Cooperative Trabensol is to make their Center an example of truth architecture of participation. Meaning by participation on one hand a community focused way of life and on the other hand becoming the main actors (not mere recipients) and taking part in its conception, realization and evolution.

##### Author(s) Biography

eCOHOUSING is an initiative of Equipo Bloque Arquitectos slp focused on studying, sharing and designing cohousing models. JUAN ARANA. Architect by the Universidad Politécnica de Madrid and Arch. Dip Bartlett University College London. He is currently a PhD candidate. After working in a number of architecture studios, he became founding member of the Equipo Bloque Arquitectos office. ALVARO MORENO. Architect by the Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, 2001. Erasmus scholarship at Bauhaus-Universität Weimar. He is a PhD candidate and lecturer at the ETS Alcalá de Henares (2007-2012) and the ETSAM, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid since 2012. He organises various workshops at the Design Department of the ETSAM UPM. LUIS PEREA. Architect by the Universidad Politécnica de Madrid and graduated in Economics. At present he is carrying out his PhD research, focused on the quantitative analysis for the informal city according to the Basic Habitability vision. As a free professional he has collaborated in several planning projects, and architecture and urbanism projects. Founding member of Equipo Bloque Arquitectos in 2004. Since 1999 he works at the School of Architecture, CEU San Pablo University and since 2010 he collaborates in Graduate Courses on Development Cooperation. He has also participated in various publications related to academic and professional matters. ROGELIO RUIZ. Architect by the Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, 2002. Erasmus scholarship in the Facoltà di Architettura di Firenze. He is lecturer in Building Infrastructures at the ETSAM UPM since 2009 and in Building Technology at the ESAYA de la Universidad Europea Madrid (2006-2009). He works as project leader for Arch. Andrés Perea on the Peter Eisenmann building of the Opera Theater at the Ciudad de la Cultura de Santiago de Compostela (2009) He is currently a PhD candidate focusing his research on Acustics and Heritage and founding member of Equipo Bloque Arquitectos since 2004.

## Session 5.2 cont.

### Struggles to Create Collective Housing in Berlin: From the Alternative Bourgeoisie to Autonomist Anarchists

**Author(s) Name:** Kenton Card

**Company Affiliation:** Housing California & Planning and Conservation  
League (Sacramento, CA)

#### Abstract

People are struggling to create new models of collective housing as a response to economic hardship in an ongoing recession. Within the post-1989 context—post-socialist transition, neoliberal defunding of public programs, and incentivizing private market development—architects, planners, urbanists, activists, and citizens are experimenting with new models of collective housing as an opportunity to secure long-term affordable places to live.

This paper extends the housing discussion beyond the classic dichotomy between the state and private market housing by juxtaposing those models with a form of commons housing. First, I will introduce three variations on collective housing in Berlin, Germany: (1) tenant movements to resocialize housing at Kottbusser Tor (Kotti & Co), (2) new collectively design-built but individually owned projects (Baugruppen), and (3) a networked approach of commons housing (Miethäuser Syndikat).

A brief musing—on the life and death of the Berlin-based radical magazine *An Architektur* and its members' participation in creating new privatized and commons housing models—reveals the quagmire and disjunction of praxis. Finally, a number of questions will be posed: What are the implications for an emerging housing commons to address spatial inequality within our liberal capitalist democracies? How might the housing commons expand to address the scale of those in need of adequate housing? Finally, what conclusion can be drawn from the various spatial interventions and ways of theorizing resident agency, and its implications within the postpolitical configuration?

Methodologically, the paper draws on documentary film interviews and fieldwork gathered from participants in the Kotti & Co, Baugruppen, Miethäuser Syndikat, and *An Architektur*. The paper hypothesizes that each model contributes to forming new housing imaginaries. However the discursive dominance in Berlin of the Baugruppen to secure adequate housing is misplaced, perpetuating the fetish of housing as a real estate commodity for creating wealth, continuing the fetish of exchange value over use value.

#### Author(s) Biography

Kenton Card is a researcher, community organizer and architectural designer. He has an Architecture M.S. from a program across Europe and the Middle East, and a Sociology B.A., High Honors, from Marlboro College. Kenton has conducted research on architecture and social justice around the world. He also launched a yearlong public knowledge project at The Public School: published in *The City* and the *Political Papers*. His writings have been published in the peer-review journals *Architectural Theory Review*, *Design Philosophy Papers*; and professional journal *Horizonte: Zeitschrift für Architekturdiskurs*. He has gathered 100+ interviews that culminated into films: "Architecture for the Underserved," "Politics and the Political: Interview with Erik Swynedouw," and "Berlin's Urban Fights." He has been invited to lecture at UC Berkeley and at universities in New York City, London, Berlin, Beirut and Darmstadt. He is currently a Research Fellow at Housing California conducting research on anti-displacement policies in California and co-coordinates the statewide strategy to build resident leadership called the Residents United Network.

## Virtual Session 5.3

1.45 - 3.15pm

### International

#### Tracing Solo-living in Urban Settings for Working-age Adults – Finnish Perspective in Global Context

**Author(s) Name:** Virve Väisänen

**University:** University of Oulu, Oulu School of Architecture

##### Abstract

The functionalist housing innovation – the organization of space around the model of a family consisting of the mother, the children and the father (and the spatial division into bathroom, kitchen, living room and bedrooms) – still defines the spatial organization of today's dwellings in Finland. Meanwhile, households and domestic life have changed drastically. Living alone has increased significantly in the last decades along with socio-economic changes, such as urbanisation, the rise in the standard of living and population ageing. All around the world people live alone more than ever before. In Finland – a country of five million inhabitants with over one million one-person-households, and one the highest levels of solo-living in the EU and U.S. – the amount of one-person-households is going to rise to 45% in the year 2025. My aim in this paper is to trace out and understand the Finnish solo-living of working-age adults in urban settings in a European and global context. I will capture the current discussions and questions about solo-living in Finnish and international contexts through a literature review of the most topical scientific periodicals available. It is part of research aimed at laying out the foundation for future scenarios for improving solo-housing in practice so as to meet the preferences and needs of solo-dwellers. In this regard my research will involve developing design scenarios concepts (using a research-by-design approach) which will build on the findings presented here. The intention is to improve the socio-spatial quality of solo-living environments and the architectural quality of solo apartments.

##### Author(s) Biography

Virve Väisänen is a Finnish architect, born in 1979. Väisänen is a co-founder and a partner in Oulu-based LUO architects, working extensively in the field of housing design in her own practice. In addition, Väisänen teaches contemporary architecture and housing in the Oulu School of Architecture.

Väisänen is currently working on her doctoral thesis "Solo-living in Urban Context for Working-age Adults." With a research-by-design approach, Väisänen aims to produce new design knowledge in order to improve the socio-spatial quality of the solo-living environment and the architectural quality of solo apartments.

Väisänen has a passion for studying, exploring and developing architecture by various means, such as participating in the discussion of architecture as a freelance journalist in Finnish architectural journals and by successfully taking part in open architectural competitions in the fields of housing and urban design.

#### On being blue: long after the ring mass housing may not be apocalyptic

**Author(s) Name:** Mónica Pacheco

**University:** ISCTE-IUL / Dinâmia-Cet, Lisbon

##### Abstract

Charles Jencks proclaimed the "Death of Modern Architecture", metaphorically through the demolition of the Pruitt-Igoe housing estate, more than 40 years ago – precisely at a time when the private sector started to take over the welfare state almost everywhere. The paradox of claiming an "architecture for the people", while promulgating an economic-driven market which was obliterating the moral ambitions of architecture is outlined in the case study of the present paper which looks at mass-produced housing projects – one of the principles of Modern Architecture – developed by the private sector in the outskirts of Lisbon for the upper middle class.

Built over the 60's and 70's, these projects are paradigmatic of a self-representing image that arrived in the capital from the ex-colonies and was promulgated for and by the emergent middle class at the time – they presented an image that was paradoxically linked with the provision of cheap houses for the working classes.

The idea of a modern lifestyle was welcomed. It involved the car, the garage, the lift, the highway, and even the stereotyped anonymous character of the architecture – as opposed to the 'ideal' of individual suburban houses with private gardens. But, despite the modern character of the urban plan, the dwellings enclose a bourgeois Victorian vision of how private life should be lived. It became the model of the housing approach in the years to come and was popular. Thus, this paper will argue that 'housing for the biggest number' in the periphery of cities, as this project does, is not necessarily synonymous of 'miserabilism', as is the case with countless examples elsewhere.

The reasons for this popularity might be manifold and deserve rigorous scrutiny. This paper opens the door to that. It also opens up a wider question about how the socialist ideals behind modernism could be so easily absorbed by liberalism and the private sector. It offers an alternative reading of the saying "so it's true: being without being is blue".

##### Author(s) Biography

Mónica Pacheco is an architect based in Lisbon. She received her master's degree in Housing and Urbanism at the Architectural Association and completed a Ph.D. at FA-UTL. She worked at UnStudio and OMA, collaborating in international projects, such as Casa da Música in Oporto.

She is an assistant professor in the Department of Architecture and Urbanism at ISCTE-IUL, running design studios since 2004. She also has been guest professor at the Università di Salerno and Artesis in Antwerp. Her research interests focus on issues related to drawing, representation, and the correlation between urbanism, housing and domesticity. Pacheco is a member and researcher of CIAAM and DINÂMIA-CET. She has been involved with the organization of exhibitions and international workshops in research projects. She is currently part of the international investigation "Housing for the biggest number: Lisboa, Luanda, Macau."

## Session 5.3 cont.

### Historical Heritage and social housing: a sustainable opportunity

**Author(s) Name:** Donatella Rita Fiorino  
**University or Company Affiliation:** University of Cagliari, Department of Civil-Environmental Engineering and Architecture (DICAAR)

#### Abstract

The present study aims to prove that the restoration and the refurbishing of ancient cultural buildings could represent a key opportunity for Social Housing. It specifically references historic military sites already decommissioned or likely to be decommissioned in the coming years. During this period of 'peace' military sites all around the world, and especially in Europe and in the USA, are being put to civilian use. This means that entire quarters, sometimes villages, but more often large architectural complexes, are going to be available for new functions. Military decommissioning is not only an Italian issue and, as a result, an international debate is needed. Italian military sites are very often located in areas with outstanding landscapes or, alternatively, inside cultural historic centers. Buildings are usually well designed and of safe construction. They are also characterized by formal decorum and interesting ornaments but are only rarely declared national monuments. Moreover, many of these buildings are modular and have sometimes already been residences. For this reason they are potentially ideal for conversion into housing. The Venice Charter for the conservation of cultural heritage (1964) recommended compatible reuse in order to limit demolitions and damage to cultural structures. The use of ex-military sites for social housing could ensure the maintenance of these historic buildings and, at the same time, ensure that social housing is of the highest quality of historical architecture in terms of values and materials. Undoubtedly, this kind of strategy needs the synergic work of a multidisciplinary team of restorers, architects, historians, designers, economists and sociologists, but the results could be meet the needs of both politicians and residents. This paper illustrates some proposals.

#### Author(s) Biography

Donatella Rita Fiorino is an engineer. She received a Ph.D. in Conservation of Architectural Heritage and specialized in Restoration of Monuments at Milan Polytechnic. Since 2012, she has worked as the Architect for the Italian Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Tourism. Beginning in 2015, she is a Researcher and Professor of Restoration at the University of Cagliari, Department of Civil-Environmental Engineering and Architecture (DICAAR), Cagliari. She has contributed essays and participated in various national and international conferences.

## Session 6.1

3.45 - 5.15pm

### Design & Planning Strategies

#### Chasing the Grail - reconciling priorities to improve new housing

**Author(s) Name:** Dr Charlie Smith  
**University:** Liverpool John Moores University

##### Abstract

In recent years there has been a plethora of proposed improvements to housing in the UK. These include: increasing space standards, improving "sustainability" and making housing more affordable.

The UK produces the smallest new housing in Western Europe, and the Government recently set out its vision for a national space standard for new homes. At the same time barely a week passes without the media decrying the rising cost of housing and identifying a generation that will be unable to afford their own homes. Research is all but conclusive that the planet's climate is changing, and that the sustainability of all buildings must be dramatically improved to mitigate this.

Each is, therefore, a laudable ambition. This paper debates whether these strategies to improve the quality of new housing are reconcilable. How can homes be made larger, but at the same time more affordable? How can environmental impact be reduced without increasing cost? Are we in fact doomed to chase conflicting ambitions - some kind of housing Grail? If so, where should new housing design position itself between these three pillars?

The paper draws upon a broad church of research in both housing and sustainable architecture, and makes reference to project work in the postgraduate Architecture studio at Liverpool John Moores University. It argues that by thinking creatively, it is just possible that the individual benefits of these improvements can be used to their mutual advantage. In so doing, new housing can be created which is more spacious, sustainable and affordable. This would be a goal worth seeking. But time is ticking by. As it does so the housing shortage grows increasingly acute, more and more people are priced out of the housing market (both rented and owned), and opportunities to address climate change and environmental degradation slip away.

##### Author(s) Biography

Dr Smith is a Senior Lecturer in Architecture at Liverpool John Moores University. He teaches across both undergraduate and postgraduate programmes, specializing in sustainability and design. In the postgraduate studio he runs both design and research projects dealing specifically with contemporary housing design in urban areas. His doctoral thesis studied ways in which to dramatically improve the sustainability of housing in UK cities. In this work the term "sustainability" encompassed a broad church, including issues such as affordability and space standards. All of these factors were identified as interconnected, and the thesis proposed that they must be considered holistically, and never in isolation.

Dr Smith has also worked as a consultant on a range of progressive carbon-neutral buildings, working collaboratively with architectural practices. This work has included winning and shortlisted projects in national and international housing design competitions.

#### Density: a numbers game, but what's the alternative?

**Author(s) Name:** Claire Harper  
**University:** University of Westminster

##### Abstract

At its most basic, density is a simple ratio of matter to space. Typically, in the planning and design of the built environment, that 'matter' is defined in terms of dwelling units, floor area or people. Space is measured in abstract hectares. In spite of its relatively narrow definition, however, the concept of density is implicated in a vast range of issues and attributed a range of social, economic, ecological, psychological and architectural consequences. The current impetus towards higher density urban development is informed by each of these assumptions. However, most potent in light of the current critical demand for housing in the UK is the intrinsic connection that exists in development rhetoric between density and quantity. Under reportage of a shortage of housing in quantitative terms, density ratios are (once again) an essential element of the planner's toolkit. Yet the impact that this has for design, and furthermore for the urban environments that are being created, has received relatively little critical consideration.

The paper begins by exploring briefly the conception of density as a numeric ratio - what it measures and how those measurements are used. It will then explore these questions in relation to a number of case study projects in Bromley by Bow, East London. The area is currently a hotbed of development activity, and common to all of the new developments currently underway is an emphasis on increasing urban density. The analysis focusses on the spatial qualities and attempts to draw out an alternative index of density based on qualitative, designerly issues. This is presented as a counter to numeric ratios, shifting the focus from quantity, to the quality of our built environment.

##### Author(s) Biography

Claire is an architect, researcher design tutor. She has recently completed her PhD entitled: *Compaction, Scale and Proximity: An investigation into the spatial implications of density for the design of new urban housing* at the University of Westminster. She currently works in practice where she specialises in housing and residential environments, and teaches part time in design and theory at the University of Westminster. She is also co-author of the website (and forthcoming publication) 'Something concrete, and modern', an on-line archive documenting the post-war architectural heritage of the north east region, which was the recipient of an RIBA Research Grant in 2013.

Arza Churchman, "Disentangling the Concept of Density," *Journal of Planning Literature* 13, no. 4 (1999): 389-411.

A notable exception is Duncan Bowie, *Politics, Planning and Homes in a World City, Housing, Planning and Design* (Oxon: Routledge, 2010), however, his focus is planning rather than design oriented.

The case studies were documented as part of the research for my recently completed PhD entitled: *Compaction, Scale and Proximity: An investigation into the spatial implications of density for the design of new urban housing*.

## Session 6.1 cont.

### A Creative Response to the Legacy of HMRI in Liverpool

**Author(s) Name:** Gemma Jerome and Marianne Heaslip  
**University:** University of Liverpool / URBED

#### Abstract

'Terrace 21' is a creative response to the legacy of empty terraced houses resulting from the incomplete housing market renewal initiative (HMRI). Since 2011, the 'Terrace 21' collective, which includes an architect and planner, have been refining a proposal to refurbish five individual housing units in Granby, Liverpool 8, to 2050 energy standards. It is expected that once complete there will be a significant reduction in fossil fuel use vs a standard refurbishment, as well as large comfort and health benefits to occupants. The Climate Change Act (2008) commits the UK to an 80% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2050, whilst at the same time fuel poverty is an everyday reality for many individuals and families in the UK. Investment in improved building energy performance, and in particular access to the technical skills and materials needed to affordably retrofit existing housing stock, is the only chance the UK has of both meeting climate and averting a fuel poverty, and thereby housing affordability, crisis.

With planning permission for their modest scheme granted in December 2014, completion of the five units is due in 2015. The adopted model of mutual home ownership (MHOS) is relatively little understood in the UK, though with a strong precedent established in Germany and the USA. It offers a viable alternative to individual home ownership, sharing the risk of borrowing across a collective of householders, whilst providing a mechanism for individual financial and social return on investment. MHOS is affordable, secure and democratic and presents an alternative for those in the 'intermediate market', who may be struggling to find a home currently in the UK, their incomes being too high to be eligible for social housing, yet too insecure to be acceptable to many conventional mortgage lenders. Moreover, as an alternative housing solution, MHOS opens up funding streams in the private sector such as ethical building societies and private concerns looking for ethical investment opportunities.

During this presentation, 'Terrace 21' members architect Marianne Heaslip and planner Gemma Jerome will outline the complexity of process so far necessary to achieve their aims, as well as presenting insight into the technical steps necessary to deliver terraced housing which is fit for the twenty first century; comfortably satisfying both material, financial and social constraints.

#### Author(s) Biography

Gemma is a graduate planner and final year PhD candidate at the University of Liverpool's Department of Geography and Planning. Her research study focuses on the role voluntary community groups play in managing and delivering a diversity of small scale green spaces in Merseyside. She has been active at the local level in the voluntary, community and social enterprise sector in Liverpool since arriving in 2007, supplementing her academic commitments by pursuing interests in environmental education and setting up a consultancy, 'At Home on the Earth', in 2011 to deliver such projects in a professional capacity.

Marianne is an architect with interests in urban design, sustainability, and participative design. She is a resident of Liverpool 8, and works for URBED (Urbanism Environment Design Ltd) in Manchester. She has been a member of the cooperative working to deliver the Terrace 21 project in Granby, Liverpool, since 2011. Marianne studied architecture at the Universities of Liverpool and Sheffield. She holds an MSc in Architecture: Advanced Environment and Energy Studies from the Centre for Alternative Technology/ University of East London and is a Certified European Passivhaus Designer.

## Session 6.2

3.45 - 5.15pm

Ageing, Design & Energy

### Senior Housing: Critical Perspectives of Residents, Developer, and Architects

**Author(s) Name:** Amanda Smoot, PhD Candidate and Marilyn Bruin, PhD  
**University:** University of Minnesota, Housing Studies Program, College of Design

#### Abstract

This qualitative study explored the perspectives of nine African Americans over the age of 65 living in three subsidized independent senior housing developments, as well as the philosophy of the developer/manager, and architects in St Paul, Minnesota. The first building was developed in 2002, the second in 2007, and the third in 2011; the three developments are important components of neighborhoods impacted the construction of a light rail line completed in 2014. The researchers used the Ecological Model of Aging to frame the analysis of the combined effects of design, management, and location on fit and environmental press. In the semi-structured interviews, the African-American elders described living in mission-driven, affordable senior housing helped to alleviate effects of poverty and discrimination. Several participants remarked that since moving into senior housing, they had feelings of peace, safety, and acceptance. Some elaborated that these were new feelings that they had not expected in their lives. The participants also described property managers who cared about their residents and presented a humanistic comprehensive program. The nine African American elders in the study were thriving and described the psychosocial benefits of life with good property management combined with accessible, aesthetic, and supportive architectural design principles. These findings were consistent with the groundbreaking study by Leavitt and Saegert (1990) with African Americans elders in Harlem. Furthermore, the African American elders in Saint Paul, preferred living in economically and racially diverse neighborhoods - neighborhoods that were often overlooked by private profit-driven developers. The researchers provide a critical perspective for how the architects and developer's philosophy responds to the affordable housing crisis through supportive design principles and valuing the social lives of residents and neighborhoods framed within the structural issues of discrimination and poverty to serve as a model for the wide psychosocial benefits quality affordable housing provides.

#### Author(s) Biography

Amanda Smoot is a PhD Candidate in the Housing Studies program in the Department of Design, Housing & Apparel, College of Design, University of Minnesota. Her dissertation research seeks to understand the relationships between aging, health, housing and community among African American older adults. Prior to beginning her graduate education, Amanda worked in the field of affordable housing as a Community Development Manager for two suburban counties responsible for the delivery of pre-purchase counseling and education, foreclosure prevention counseling, and local, state and federal housing rehabilitation loans and grants. She also served as a non-profit Program Director responsible for the development, implementation, and quality delivery of a statewide, nationally acclaimed, homeownership education and counseling program.

Marilyn J. Bruin, Ph.D. earned a doctorate in Human Development and Families Studies with minors in Economics, Housing, and Political Science at Iowa State University. Lyn's teaching, research, and outreach interests focus on households at risk for maintaining independent, stable, adequate, and affordable housing. She is a professor in Housing Studies in the College of Design at the University of Minnesota teaching courses on housing development, senior housing, research ethics, methods, and grant-writing. She serves as Director of Graduate Studies of the Graduate Design Program and on the Graduate Education Council. She also co advises the University of Minnesota Habitat for Humanity student chapter and is associate editor of *Housing and Society*. In 2011, Lyn co-curated the Smart House, Livable Community, Your Future exhibition through the Goldstein Museum of Design and a 30 minute public television program. She also participated in the Aging Initiative at Hennepin County Minnesota.

### Looking Towards Retirement: Housing Older People & Moving Beyond Shades of Grey

**Author(s) Name:** Sam Clark  
**University:** Newcastle University

#### Abstract

"Housing providers, whether they are local authorities, registered providers, charities or private providers, need to consider the future of their specialist housing provision for older people." Institute of Public Care (2012)

"Whether for sale or rent, housing for older people should reach a standard which makes it a positive choice." Levitt Bernstein (2011)  
This is an interesting time for the UK retirement housing sector. Many 'grey consumers' do not consider themselves 'old' and will do anything to avoid the stigmas associated with belonging to this category, not to mention leave their home(s). Many actively reject older person settings as 'not for them' or 'not yet'. Indeed one housing developer provides a single 'product' for the older person that needs to move - typically a 79 year old widow, leaving her familial home at a time of bereavement/crisis. However, research suggests this traditional customer base is changing and attentions are turning to a generation of so-called 'baby boomers', which are thought to "re-define markets as they pass through them" (McCarthy & Stone, 2012). There is a palpable sense that housing providers - public and private - are looking to re-imagine, or at very least re-image, their products.

The author draws upon recent fieldwork exploring the diversity of older peoples' meanings of home, motives for moving and images of home. The work includes reportage of older people that have made 'positive' or 'early' moves to private retirement apartments - "their home, not a home". The author presents 'consumer' opinions of a standardized product, and questions the value residents place on the architectural environment. These are observations from an architect, questioning how architects can contribute to advancing the provision of affordable, yet desirable (non-grey) homes for older people.

#### Author Biography

Sam Clark  
MA(Cantab) BArch PgDip ARB FHEA  
PhD Student at Newcastle University

Sam is an architect engaged in practice, teaching and research. Sam considers these to be fundamentally interdependent disciplines; all three involving cyclical design processes rooted in making things - artefacts, designs and buildings - and making things happen. Sam is currently working towards a PhD by Creative Practice, through Newcastle University, in collaboration with a developer of retirement housing. In his first year Sam researched the older person socio-economic context; tracked the evolution of specialist forms of accommodation; conducted a multi-disciplinary literature review, including UK planning policy, government and industry reports; mapped contemporary housing options for older people, and initiated fieldwork within residential settings, ranging from local authority homes through to private developments. Sam is also a lecturer at the Welsh School of Architecture, Cardiff University.

## Session 6.2 cont.

### Beyond rent and mortgage repayments: energy poverty as a housing affordability issue in Central and Eastern Europe

**Author(s) Name:** S Tirado-Herrero, S Bouzarovski, SPetrova  
**University:** School of Environment, Education and Development;  
University of Manchester.

#### Abstract

Providing affordable housing is an on-going concern of decision-makers and practitioners that as a subject of scholarly research has primarily focused on a household's capacity to adequately satisfy its housing needs given certain income constraints. Yet the concept of affordable housing necessarily extends beyond rent and mortgage repayments as the cost of essential household services such as energy, water or telecommunication services represent a significant share of a household's budget, and given that lower quality properties tend to have higher unitary costs of domestic services provision.

Looking at these issues through a domestic energy deprivation lens allows for a broader understanding of affordable housing provision that considers the dwellers' ability to pay for the running costs of the home, in particular of domestic energy services. Based on primary and secondary data (Household Budget Survey datasets and interviews with relevant institutional actors at the local and national level) collected for the purposes of the EVALUATE project in Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary and Macedonia, the paper presents empirically grounded reflections that identify energy or fuel poverty as a relevant sub-theme of affordable housing provision in the regional context of Central and Eastern Europe. With this aim, the paper examines the extent and characteristics of energy poverty in case study countries, and explores through housing quality proxies (i.e., housing typology, age of the property) the relevance of energy efficiency as a determinant of domestic energy affordability. It then provides a critical examination of top-down, state-supported residential energy efficiency programmes that are contributing to reduce household energy expenditures in selected locations (primarily in multi-apartment block estates built in urban areas during socialism) but are largely missing other building and household typologies and failing to address key aspects of the energy poverty challenge in these countries.

#### Author(s) Biography

Sergio Tirado Herrero is a Research Associate of the Centre for Urban Resilience and Energy at the University of Manchester. An environmental scientist by training, he is specialised in the socio-economic assessment of environmental issues and environmentally relevant problems. In his PhD thesis, he carried out an in-depth analysis of fuel poverty in Hungary as a case study of an energy-related challenge that represents a growing threat to the welfare of the households of post-socialist Central and Eastern European states.

Stefan Bouzarovski is Professor of Geography at the University of Manchester and Director of the Centre for Urban Resilience and Energy. His research interests revolve around human geography (particularly social and political geography), social environmental science, political ecology, architecture, urban planning, development, and welfare economics. His work has mainly focused on the socio-technical, economic and political dynamics in the rise of energy poverty in developed and developing countries alike. Prior to coming to Manchester, Stefan was based at the Universities of Oxford, London and Birmingham, in addition to holding visiting university appointments in Prague, Bruges, Berlin, Stockholm, Brisbane and Turin.

Saska Petrova is Lecturer at SEED and Research Co-ordinator of the Centre for Urban Resilience and Energy. She is a social environmental scientist with research interests in intra-community relations and vulnerabilities as they relate to natural resource management, energy flows, social justice and local governance. Many of these themes were a crucial component of her PhD research, which she undertook at Charles University's Faculty of Science.

## Session 6.3

3.45 - 5.15pm

### Typologies, Forms, Materials

#### Title: Parametric Elements to Modular Social Housing

**Author(s) Name:** Miguel Pires Amado  
**University:** Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Portugal

##### Abstract

The paper discusses the housing problem in developing countries and the innovative solutions of modular houses. It is argued that modular solutions for eco low-cost houses based on a pre-fabricated modular wall systems are environmentally sustainable, socioeconomically acceptable and can provide a contribution to dealing with the global housing deficit. The paper presents findings from studies on various projects in African countries.

Key findings of existing approaches include: The construction materials are varied and sometimes show creative solutions. The most commonly used construction materials are zinc sheets, adobe bricks, wood beams and boards. Roof materials tend to be metal sheets - with a few examples of fiber-cement sheets or tiles. These are often connected to the pre-existing neighboring buildings. Spatially, the study focused on the core habitation unit model - of living space, bedroom, kitchen, sanitary spaces and a small courtyard. These dwellings tend to start with one compartment where house activities are done, are small and both allow and oblige residents to change their homes according to their needs over time. They tend to have one floor level with a low ceiling height. This paper suggests modular wall solutions can facilitate the use of local materials made by non-specialized workers. Modular wall solutions require performance conditions of safety and interior comfort, while maintaining the capacity of expanding the size of the house. The research this paper documents established parameters for dimensions, materials and the construction processes of the existing housing stock in several African countries. Features such family size, typology, different uses, common materials, existing regulations, minimal living conditions, safety, and comfort were all considered to achieve the most economical, sustainable and flexible solution.

##### Author(s) Biography

Miguel Pires Amado, Ph.D., is an architect and urban planner. He has a master's degree in planning of the territory and a doctorate in engineering sciences. Amado is an assistant professor in the Faculty of Science and Technology, New University of Lisbon, and a visiting professor at the Faculty of Architecture of Lusíada, University of Lisbon. He is the coordinator at GEOTPU (Group of Spatial Planning Studies and Urban Planning) and also is responsible for the course of postgraduate studies in Sustainable Building at the Faculty of Science and Technology. He also serves as a researcher at the CITAD - Land Research Center, Architecture and Design of the University Lusíada. Amado participates in various national and international Technical-Scientific Commissions and committees. He is responsible for collaborations with public bodies in Angola, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe and Mozambique.

#### Title: Terraced house typology as polis – Siedlung Halen as a long-term development

**Author(s) Name:** Claudia Volberg; Dr. Marisol Vidal  
**University:** Institute of Architecture Technology|Technical University Graz

##### Abstract

For five decades accelerating cultural change combined with an increasing demand for more living space has been affecting the urban housing market. Meanwhile the influx of new inhabitants to many German cities has been pushing the need for an increase in residential supply. On addition to this, due to a lack of renovation strategies, the housing stock of the 60s and 70s cannot provide the living standard required today. Concurrently, political interests and social prejudices regarding this period's residential architecture as "blots" are making it unattractive residential stock. Low occupancy and demolition is the consequence, followed by new low-density constructions, resulting estates without urban character. Decision makers following this logic are excluding investigations on the relevant and valuable existing typologies of the period of late 50s to 70s, which could provide the innovative sustainable living environments, so as exemplified in proposals for terraced housing of these decades.

In response to this the paper proposes a research approach based on creating resilient typologies and making use of valuable sources for next generations by providing housing as polis. It suggests this could be a holistic way to develop urban flexible residential buildings that would ensure the qualities of existing typologies could continue being considered contemporaneous housing which is innovative and offers high urban living standards.

In this paper, the Siedlung Halen (Housing development Halen; 1955-1961 - atelier 5) will be discussed as one significant example of the terraced house typology, analysing its potential to continue the narrative of contemporaneous liveable housing. It is one of the first projects that achieved the goal of being a small city with its own individual atmosphere. After fifty years, Halen is still considered one of the most popular Siedlungen but construction problems and contemporaneous standards mean a technological update is required to maintain its sculptural character and identity as vivid polis.

##### Author(s) Biography

Claudia Volberg (Lima, 1975) graduated from the RWTH Aachen (Aachen University of Technology) in 2002. During her studies, she worked as an intern at Becker & Ferrari Arquitectos in Buenos Aires and studied at the ETSAM (Madrid School of Architecture) within the frame of the Erasmus Exchange Program (1999). After her graduation as an architect in 2002, Claudia Volberg worked as a project-leader in different offices of urbanism and architecture in Valencia and Murcia (Spain), where she was responsible for competitions and realization projects of housing and public buildings. After several years of working experience, she graduated at the ETSAB (Barcelona School of Architecture) from the postgraduate master in Theory and History of Architecture in 2010.

Marisol Vidal (Cartagena, 1974) studied architecture at the Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura in Valencia (Spain). She moved to Graz (Austria) in 1998, where she has worked in several offices (e.g. xarchitekten, Riegler Riewe Architekten). Since 2003 she is university assistant at the Institute of Architecture Technology of the Technical University in Graz. Since 2010 she became departmental coordinator for International Relations of the Faculty of Architecture. The common denominator of her work in both teaching and research lays on the interrelationship between design and construction in architecture. Her research focuses on design strategies for exposed concrete. Her PhD Thesis (2008) explores the parallelisms between concretism (as in the work and writings of Max Bill) and concrete design in contemporary architecture.

## Session 6.3 cont.

### Grey-haired neighbourhoods: factors for rejection or acceptance of aging concrete in residential buildings

**Author(s) Name:** Dr. Marisol Vidal, Claudia Volberg  
**University:** Institute of Architecture Technology|Technical University Graz

#### Abstract

The urgent need for affordable housing in the years after the 2nd World War has left a considerable housing stock in exposed concrete throughout Europe. These neighbourhoods were built from the 1950s to the mid-1970s and are therefore reaching their "mature years" now. The acceptance of exposed concrete for housing purposes had also some highs and lows in these decades, starting with the optimistic, almost naïve love for the material of the late modernism, but clearly down trending since the late 1970s.

However, if there is something worse for those reluctant to the material than concrete itself, it is aged concrete. Concrete does not age gracefully, even if there is no structural damage. Water stains, moss and lichens appear often, especially in damp, cloudy or maritime climates. Moreover, the raw nature of concrete is often perceived as incomplete, making it the perfect canvas for graffiti and prone to vandalism, accelerating the process of decay. In most cases, poor maintenance just does the rest. Demolition or disfigurement through shallow renovation were too often the consequences but they are fortunately not the only possibility. There are also examples of successful concrete neighbourhoods, which haven't lost but rather gained acceptance with the years, whatever social classes they were built for. The paper will analyse some of these examples and study the possible reasons for their success. The focus will be laid on the possibility that their acceptance is not so much a question of the concrete surface itself but of the intellectual value - respectively the amount of care - put into the whole design. This could give an outlook about how simple - and therefore affordable - design strategies can improve the acceptance of concrete in housing in the future.

#### Author(s) Biography

Marisol Vidal (Cartagena, 1974) studied architecture at the Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura in Valencia (Spain). She moved to Graz (Austria) in 1998, where she has worked in several offices (e.g. xarchitekten, Riegler Riewe Architekten).

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After several years of working experience, she graduated at the ETSAB (Barcelona School of Architecture) from the postgraduate master in Theory and History of Architecture in 2010.

From 2007 - 2009 she increased her knowledge as a project-leader at Diener & Diener Architekten in Basel. Where she continued in 2011- 2014, after one year's experience as PR-Director of Dellekamp Arquitectos in Mexico City.

Since 2014, Claudia Volberg is part of the teaching team at the Institute of Architecture Technology (IAT) of the TU Graz. Meanwhile, she is working on her PhD-thesis about the potential of terraced houses in reinforced concrete of the booming years, tutored by Prof. Roger Riewe.