



ESALA, MA Architecture, Final Design Studio May 2013

Civic Fabrication

Making [Sense] of Place

Fabrication #2

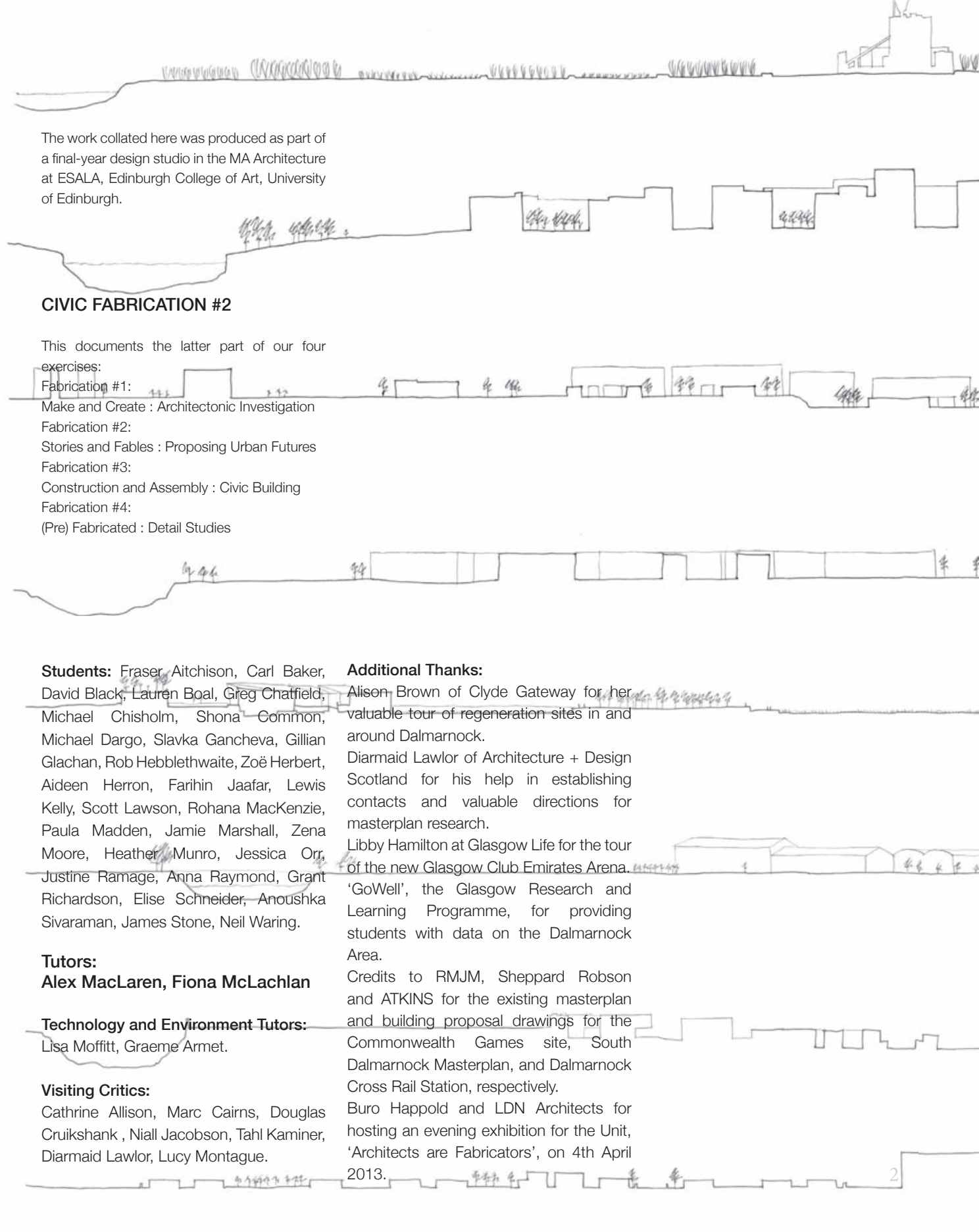
Stories + Fables : Proposing Urban Futures



THE UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH
Edinburgh College of Art

ESALA
Edinburgh School of Architecture & Landscape Architecture

“Architects are Fabricators- In both senses of the term. In the sense of those who make things and make up things. [...] All architects make real the imaginary, make up imaginary worlds in order that they can be constructed, that they fabricate reality..... with intent to deceive or conceive?” M Rakatansky, 2012



The work collated here was produced as part of a final-year design studio in the MA Architecture at ESALA, Edinburgh College of Art, University of Edinburgh.

CIVIC FABRICATION #2

This documents the latter part of our four exercises:

Fabrication #1:

Make and Create : Architectonic Investigation

Fabrication #2:

Stories and Fables : Proposing Urban Futures

Fabrication #3:

Construction and Assembly : Civic Building

Fabrication #4:

(Pre) Fabricated : Detail Studies

Students: Fraser Aitchison, Carl Baker, David Black, Lauren Boal, Greg Chatfield, Michael Chisholm, Shona Common, Michael Dargo, Slavka Gancheva, Gillian Glachan, Rob Hebblethwaite, Zoë Herbert, Aideen Herron, Farihin Jaafar, Lewis Kelly, Scott Lawson, Rohana MacKenzie, Paula Madden, Jamie Marshall, Zena Moore, Heather Munro, Jessica Orr, Justine Ramage, Anna Raymond, Grant Richardson, Elise Schneider, Anoushka Sivaraman, James Stone, Neil Waring.

Tutors:

Alex MacLaren, Fiona McLachlan

Technology and Environment Tutors:

Lisa Moffitt, Graeme Armet.

Visiting Critics:

Cathrine Allison, Marc Cairns, Douglas Cruikshank, Niall Jacobson, Tahl Kaminer, Diarmaid Lawlor, Lucy Montague.

Additional Thanks:

Alison Brown of Clyde Gateway for her valuable tour of regeneration sites in and around Dalmarnock.

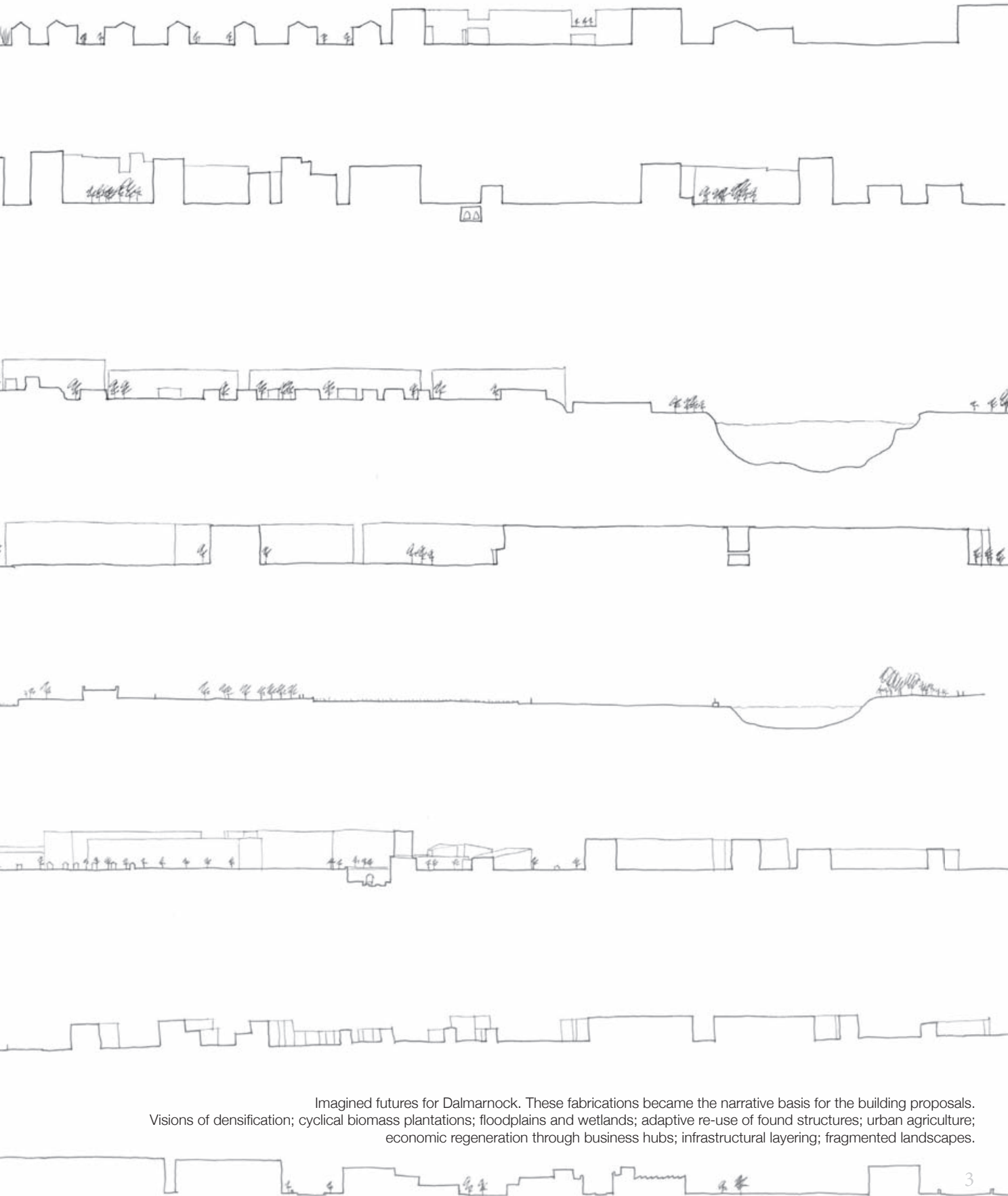
Diarmaid Lawlor of Architecture + Design Scotland for his help in establishing contacts and valuable directions for masterplan research.

Libby Hamilton at Glasgow Life for the tour of the new Glasgow Club Emirates Arena.

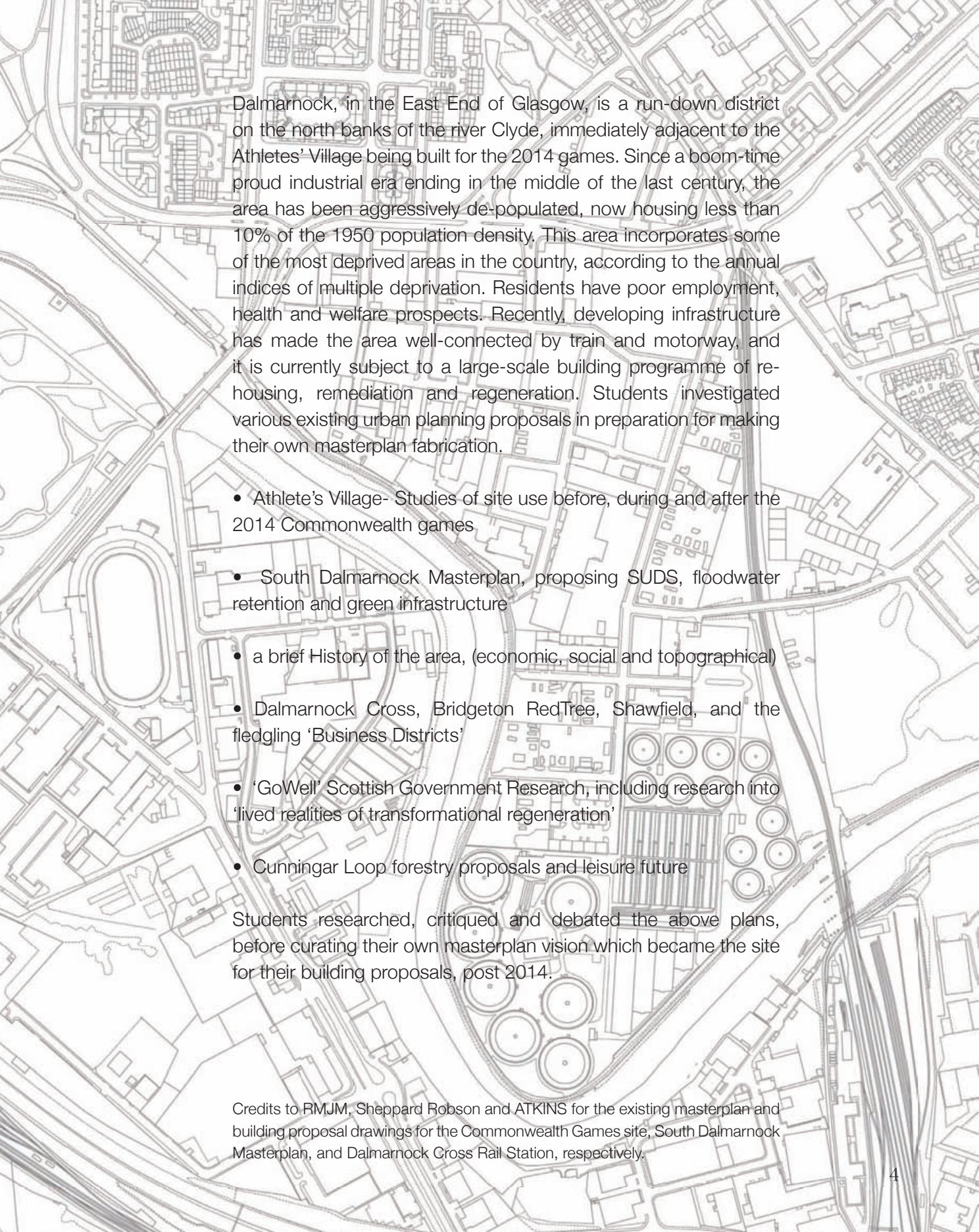
'GoWell', the Glasgow Research and Learning Programme, for providing students with data on the Dalmarnock Area.

Credits to RMJM, Sheppard Robson and ATKINS for the existing masterplan and building proposal drawings for the Commonwealth Games site, South Dalmarnock Masterplan, and Dalmarnock Cross Rail Station, respectively.

Buro Happold and LDN Architects for hosting an evening exhibition for the Unit, 'Architects are Fabricators', on 4th April 2013.



Imagined futures for Dalarnock. These fabrications became the narrative basis for the building proposals. Visions of densification; cyclical biomass plantations; floodplains and wetlands; adaptive re-use of found structures; urban agriculture; economic regeneration through business hubs; infrastructural layering; fragmented landscapes.



Dalmarnock, in the East End of Glasgow, is a run-down district on the north banks of the river Clyde, immediately adjacent to the Athletes' Village being built for the 2014 games. Since a boom-time proud industrial era ending in the middle of the last century, the area has been aggressively de-populated, now housing less than 10% of the 1950 population density. This area incorporates some of the most deprived areas in the country, according to the annual indices of multiple deprivation. Residents have poor employment, health and welfare prospects. Recently, developing infrastructure has made the area well-connected by train and motorway, and it is currently subject to a large-scale building programme of re-housing, remediation and regeneration. Students investigated various existing urban planning proposals in preparation for making their own masterplan fabrication.

- Athlete's Village- Studies of site use before, during and after the 2014 Commonwealth games
- South Dalmarnock Masterplan, proposing SUDS, floodwater retention and green infrastructure
- a brief History of the area, (economic, social and topographical)
- Dalmarnock Cross, Bridgeton RedTree, Shawfield, and the fledgling 'Business Districts'
- 'GoWell' Scottish Government Research, including research into 'lived realities of transformational regeneration'
- Cunningar Loop forestry proposals and leisure future

Students researched, critiqued and debated the above plans, before curating their own masterplan vision which became the site for their building proposals, post 2014.

Credits to RMJM, Sheppard Robson and ATKINS for the existing masterplan and building proposal drawings for the Commonwealth Games site, South Dalmarnock Masterplan, and Dalmarnock Cross Rail Station, respectively.

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Project Brief

This unit investigates the 'civic' as an architectural design challenge. We propose that a sense of place, communicated by architecture, is key to a successful urban environment. Using material investigations and tectonic experiments as our starting point, we have developed building designs for a regeneration site in Glasgow. Students have proposed a small public building [a Healthy Living Centre] to establish and articulate civic presence in a depressed context void of coherent identity.

civ•ic (adj) *of or relating to a city, citizens, or citizenship etymology C16: from Latin civicus, from civis citizen*

[source: Collins English Dictionary, 2012]

Site

Our site is Dalmarnock in the east end of Glasgow. This run-down district on the north banks of the river Clyde, is immediately adjacent to the Athletes' Village being built for the 2014 games. We have invited students to research and critique various existing urban planning proposals in preparation for making their own intervention. Students' building propositions are designed for post-2014; as part of a civic/social centre for the huge influx of new residents to the 700+ homes suddenly available after the Commonwealth Games.

The programme of the building is a Healthy Living Centre. These are effectively hybrid buildings, and offer the opportunity to interpret the architectural language of a contemporary community building and its place in establishing a civic identity.

Parallel Investigations

The unit commenced with two exercises in tandem.

1/ A personal, scale-less investigation into a material tectonic, quick making, drawing, photographing, revising and revisiting the theme of an initial art piece. The emphasis was on fabrication [MAKING]- iterative, instinctive, energetic creating building up a body of work in different media which could be bring to bear on the later architectural proposal. This exercise developed an individual theme for tectonic investigation and in some cases also informed a means of drawing and representing that theme throughout the semester. *This exercise is documented in a companion book volume, 'Fabrication #1'*

2/ A group-based critique of existing masterplans for the Dalmarnock area, considering pre-existing fabrications [STORIES] about the civic future of this barren site. An critical understanding of these civic ambitions for our site prompted the individual narrative contexts for the building proposal.

These two initial exercises set up a key body of work and knowledge of the site, from which we launched the main brief in week 4.

Working with Scale

Our unit premise defines fabrication and the physical construction of architecture as key to the civic legibility, and ultimately success, of the building proposal. It follows that the detailed construction of one part of the building (a room or component) has a relationship to the tectonic intent of the proposal at the urban scale (a 'city room').

The initial parallel investigations set up a theme of working between scales in developing a proposal. Outputs from Fabricate#1 can be considered at the urban, building, or component scale. The development of the building proposal (Fabricate#3, Healthy Living Centre) were similarly progressed on both an urban scale (1:200, 1:500) as part of the civic narrative, and at an intimate scale, culminating in the investigation of one part of the building at 1:1 scale in a one-day charette towards the end of the semester.

Considering Time

Dalmarnock is an extraordinary site, in part due to the absence of built environment context. In the past this was a thriving industrial area, but very little of this building typology remains, and the residential developments are isolated and unsupported by civic infrastructure. This lack of any apparent connection with the past is a contributory factor in the lack of civic identity.

The various masterplans (STORIES) we studied, critiqued and proposed imagine the development of the character of this area over time as, variously; industrial (hi-tech), sport-related, leisure-related, community-led, or nature-based, linked to the green forest area across the Clyde. These various imagined futures will not appear immediately, but grow organically. Students' building proposals will be the first part of a new civic future for Dalmarnock and form a core around which the area will develop. Student projects will be asked to consider the changing civic context of their proposal through time, and the material development, aging, and renewal of their building construction.

Sustainability Strategies

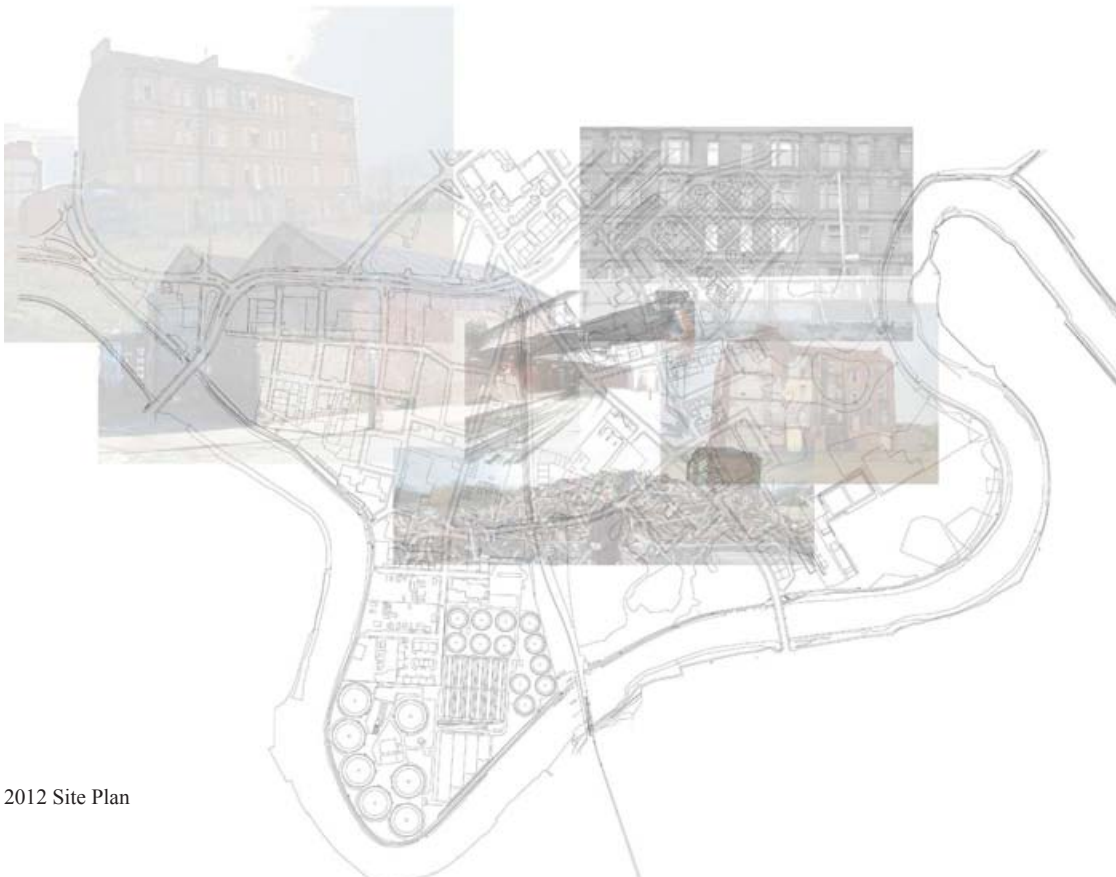
'Sustainable' design is imperative to successful architecture. Students have investigated, variously, Greening, Energy Generation, Food Production, Water Retention/Management, Social Sustainability, Adaptive Re-use, and Solar Orientation/Climate, as formative central catalytic themes around which to develop their proposals.

Remembered Railroads

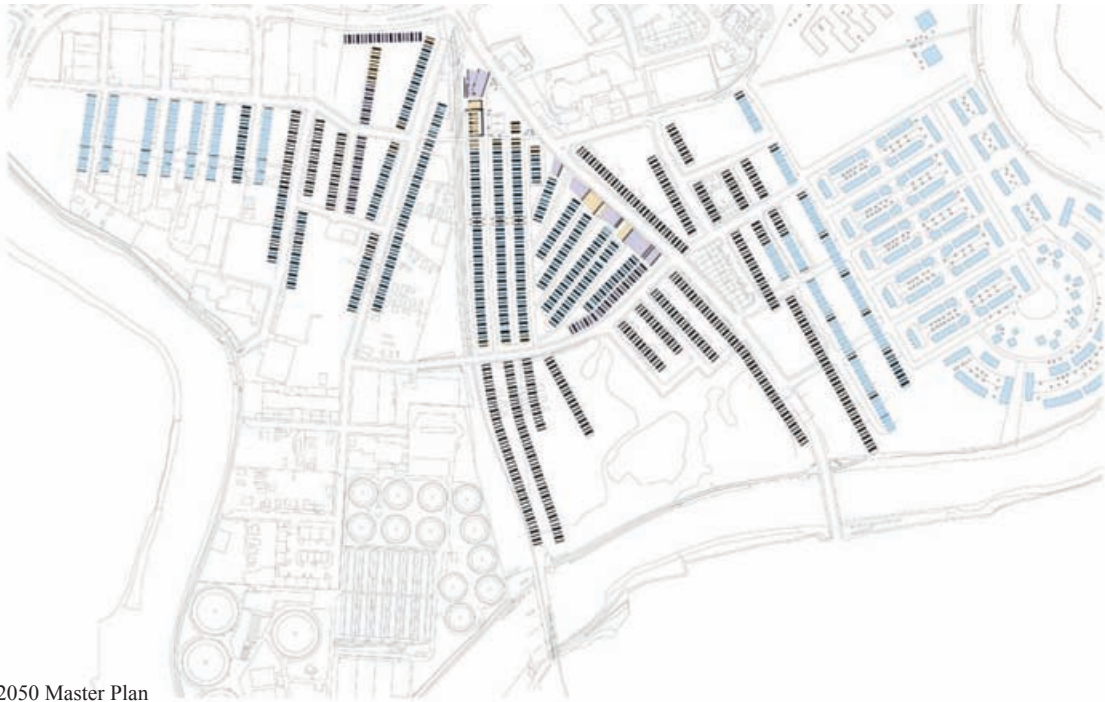
Fraser Aitchison



1960 Site Plan



2012 Site Plan



2050 Master Plan

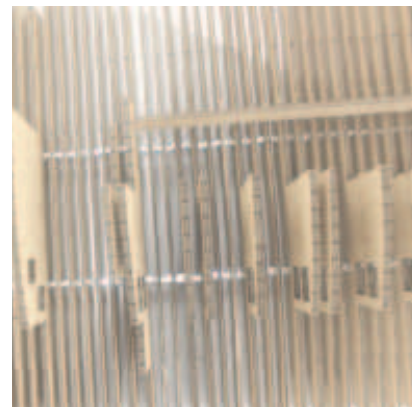
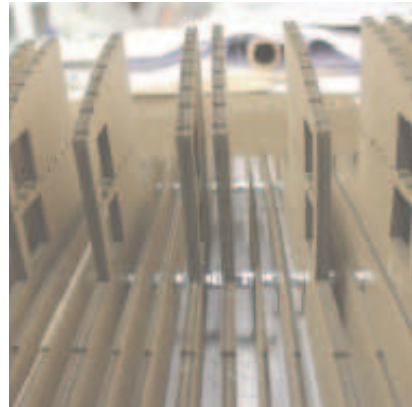
A Memory Creates a Connection

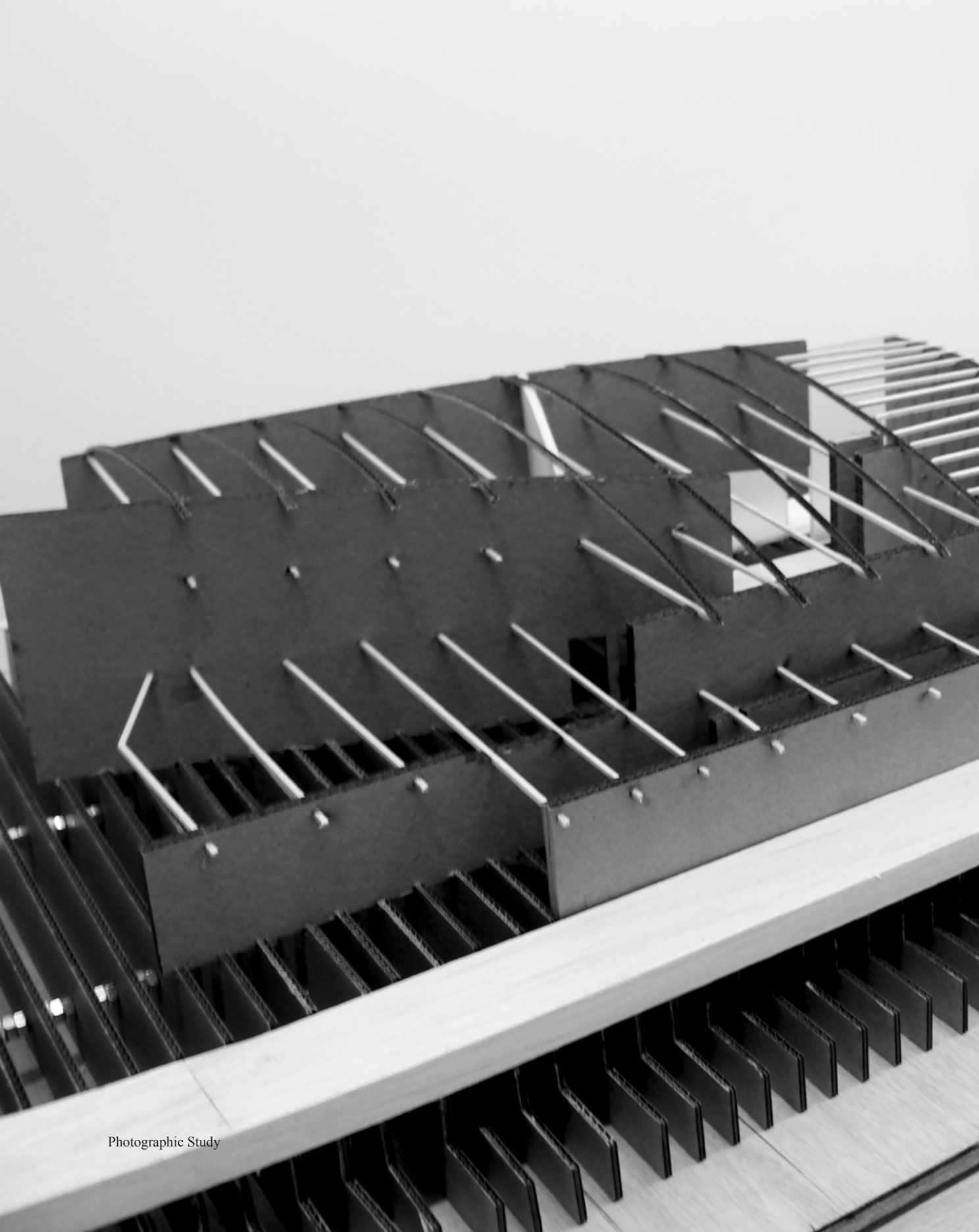
Dalmarnock is an area broken into shards of different uses. The lack of any apparent connection with the past is a contributing factor in the lack of civic identity. Every thirty years or so the entire site of Dalmarnock has been wiped clean and redeveloped on removing any existing civic fabrication. To create a civic identity my master plan incorporates the sustainable idea of adaptive reuse. To link the different shards of Dalmarnock, I have used the lines of the old railways to create a civic memory in which to build my master plan. The adaptive reuse consists of load-bearing brick walls with built in utilities running in parallel along the Old railway lines. The spacing of these walls is based on the spanning limits of steel and wooden beams and the average space required for basic housing/ commercial units. They can be changed and adapted over time depending on the current need and demand. Making a connection to the past creates a connection for the future. My healthy living centre sits at the centre of the Dalmarnock shards, creating a civic link which connects these areas together. The building is situated at the end of a long line of adaptable walls forming part of the overall sustainable strategy.

Adaptive reuse is key to creating a civic identity for Dalmarnock.

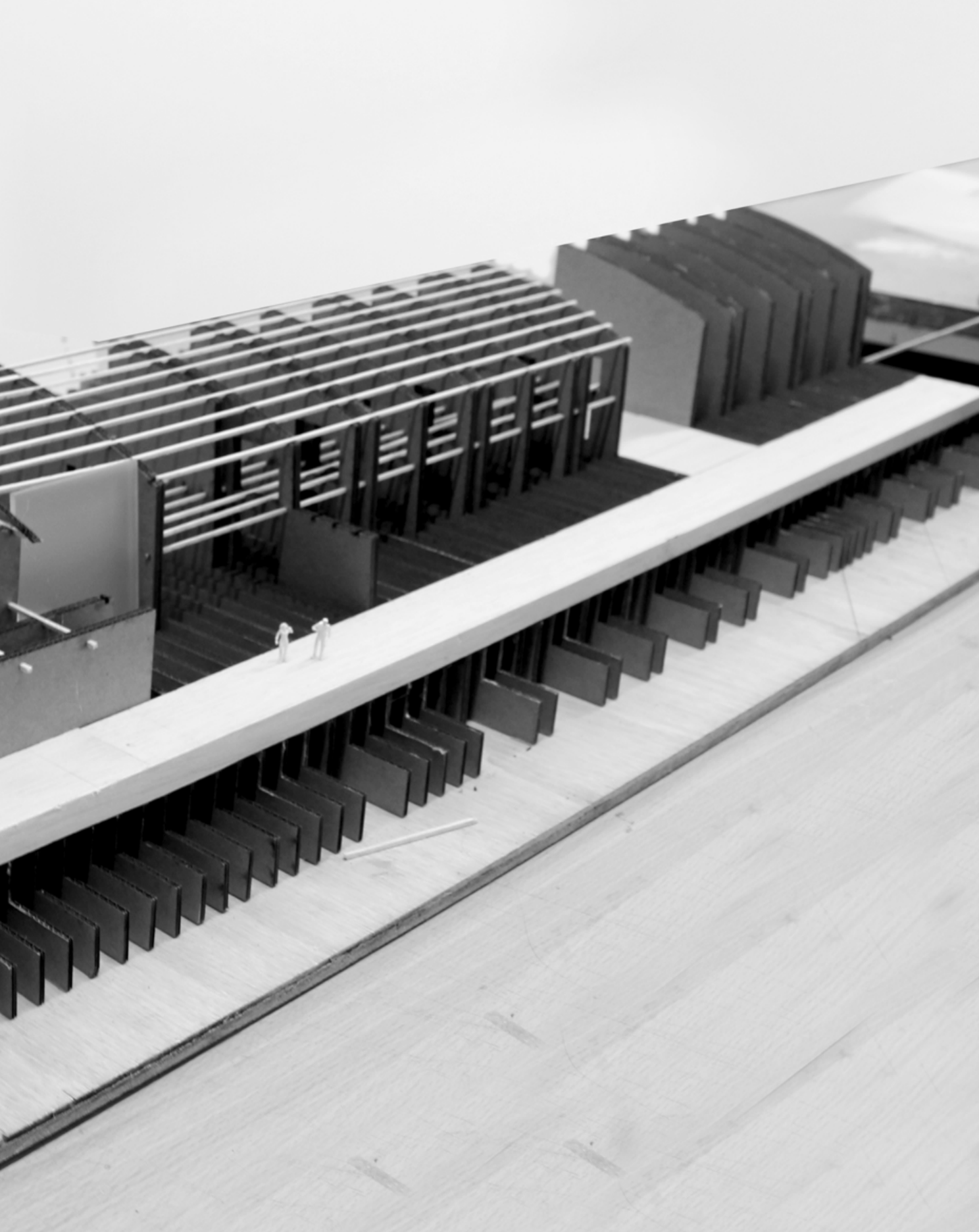
(Right) models of adaptive walls

(Next Page) Model of healthy living centre





Photographic Study



Reflective Transition

Carl Benjamin Baker

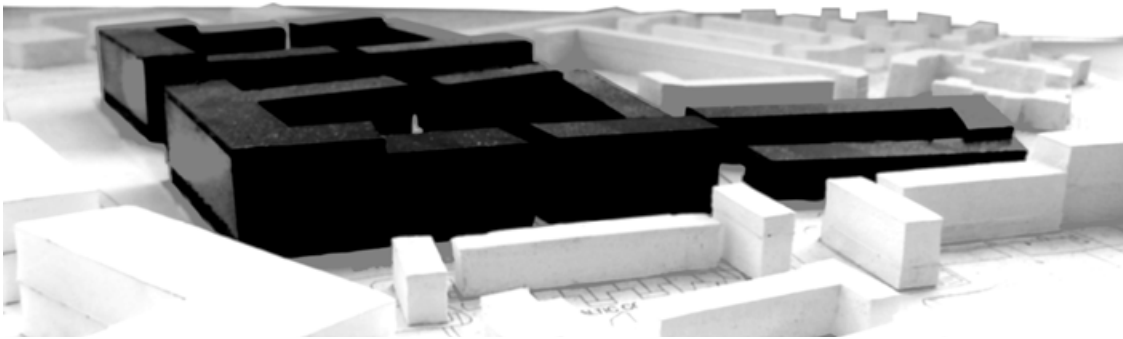
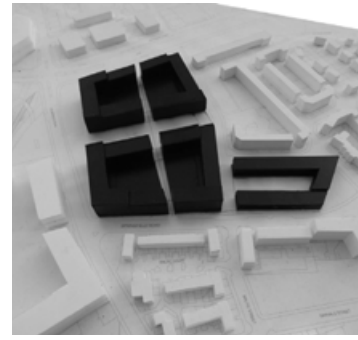
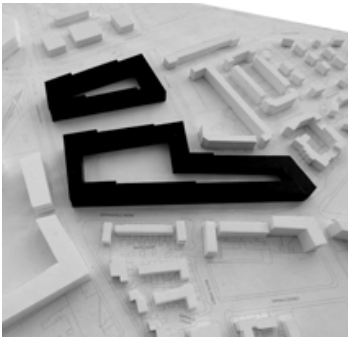
A Possible Future

The proposed site of intervention is split between two future masterplans, it is the point of tension where low density, small scale suburban housing meets the increased scale of the Shepard Robson masterplan. This creates discord across an area which is intended for mixed use: Residential; Retail; Office and Leisure. Presenting itself as an opportunity to readdress the location on an urban and civic scale. Unintentionally the site has become a transition zone, the uniting element between two visions of Dalmarnock.

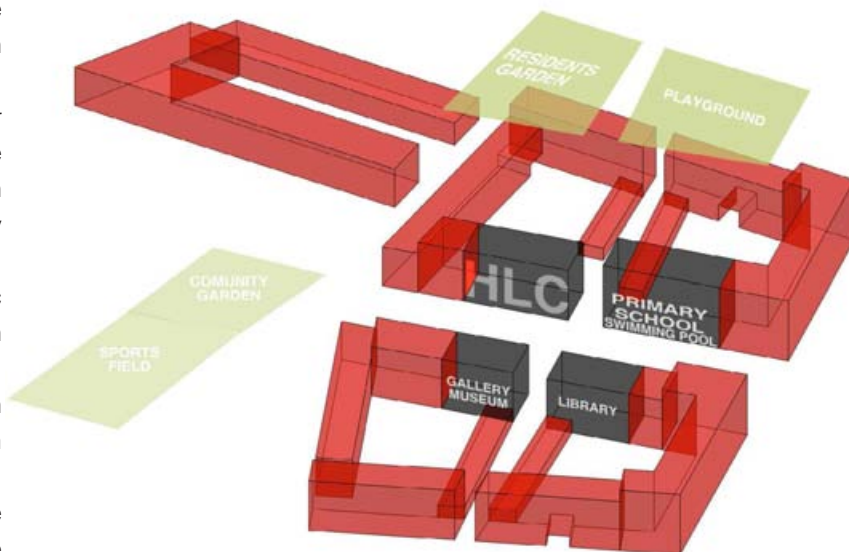
The masterplan is designed to be fully adaptive to the changing needs of the local community over decades of use. Perimeter defining blocks are constructed from concrete post and slabs, allowing for infinite configurations of internal floor space and overlapping use.



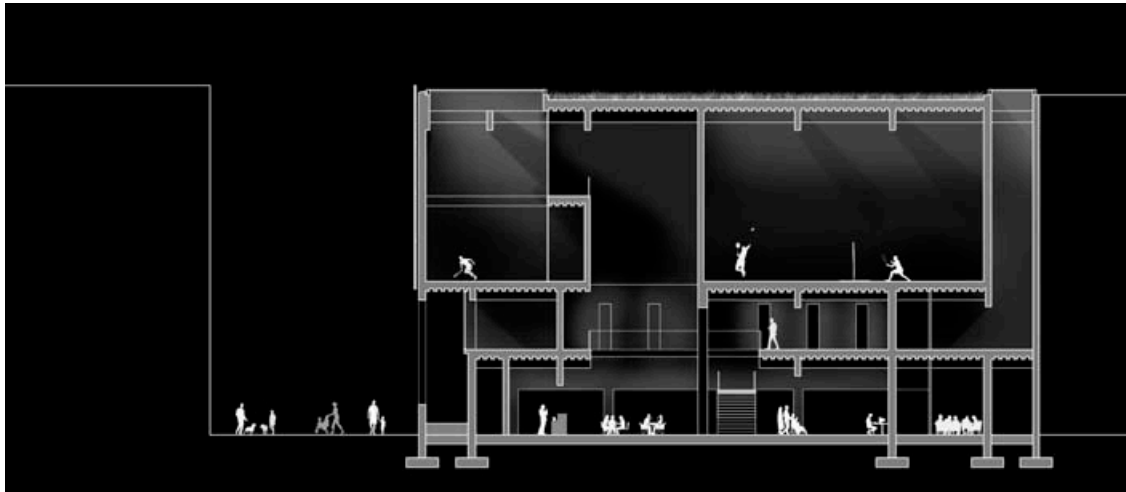
From Top:
Present Dalmarnock
Future Dalmarnock
Masterplan Development -
Line of Reflection



Local entrepreneurialism will be actively encouraged, along with local co-operatives. At the heart is a quadrate of civic buildings which anchor the intervention, whilst providing for existing and future residents. Participation within the community is actively encouraged through the semi-public raised gardens which cover car-parking. The primary school can take advantage from the amenities provided, promoting an active participation within the local community.



From Top:
Development continued
Transition in Scale
Social Sustainability



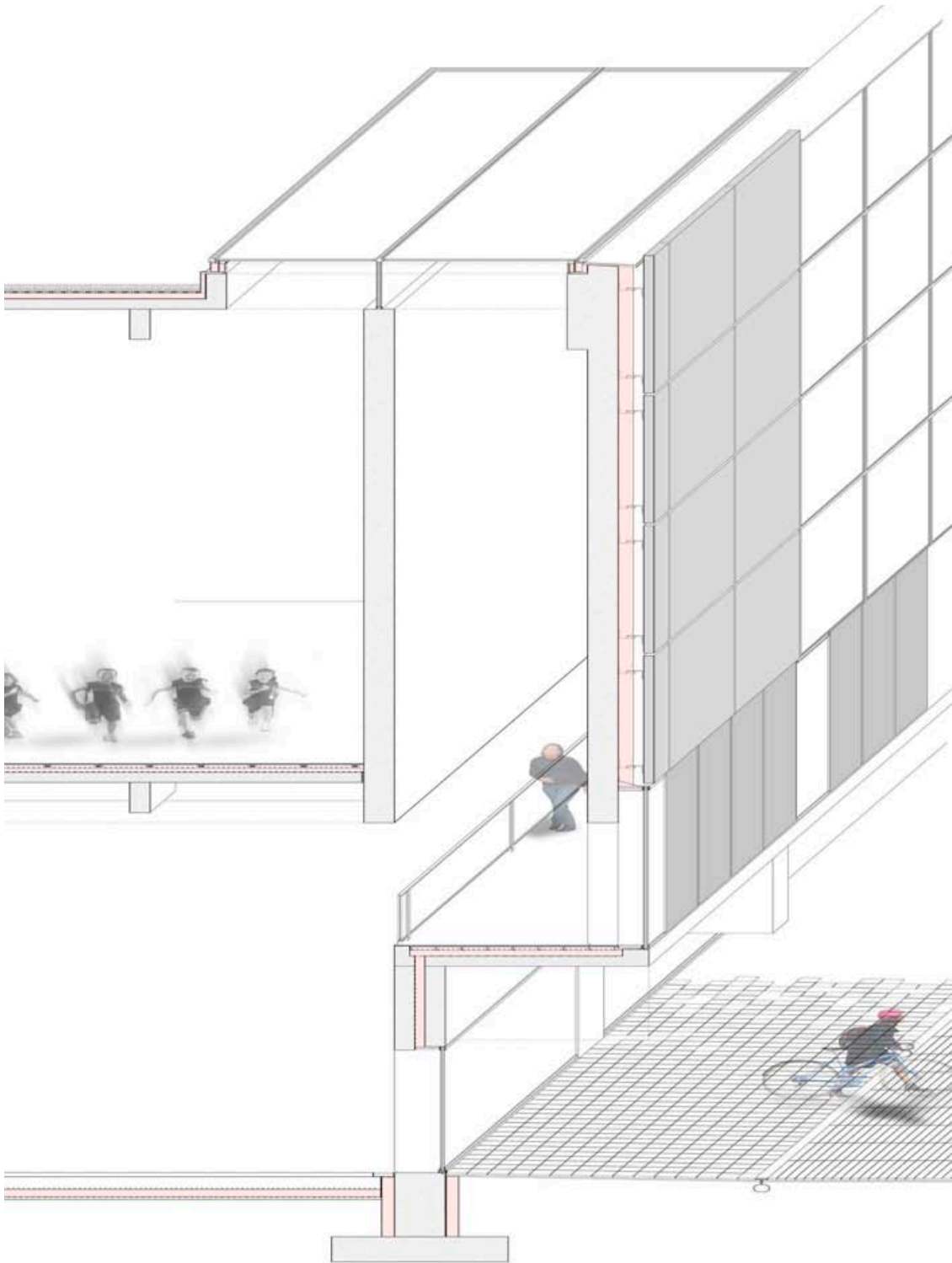
Section

The HLC occupies one of the anchoring corners in the masterplan, each of which will be designed individually to the grid. The initial stage of design was to arrange each use of the building through a vertical hierarchy around an atrium. This void was then altered and shifted to change the view from each vantage point and alter the

users perception. Floor heights vary to create the appropriate atmosphere and accommodate each use, reflecting back to early exploration. This is also carried through materiality and the treatment of concrete and floor surfaces. The construction is a hybrid of in-situ and prefabricated elements.



Internal perspectives
Multi-purpose Hall
Main Atrium from Cafe



A Courtyard for Change: Growing the Community of Dalmarnock

Shona Common



The project originates from tectonic investigations into Klee's painting, "Ancient Sounds" which initiated exploration of connectivity, infiltration and social levelling through architecture.

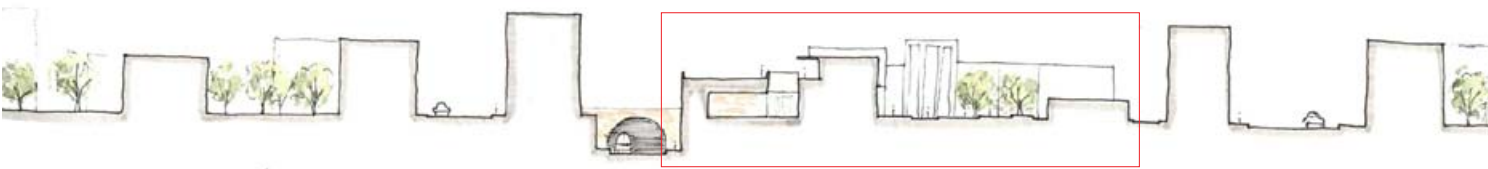
The proposed rebuilding and extension of the elevated disused railway line cutting through Dalmarnock connects key sites of civic value across the town, cultivating an ecological corridor of pedestrian and cyclist networks, elevated above the existing dominant road and rail system.

This promotes healthy living, through social connectivity and interaction and through physical activity reducing reliance on transport, inverting the hierarchy to place the person above the car and train. The new heart to the community is located where these new green networks meet: the Healthy Living Centre.



Top Left: Paul Klee (1925) Ancient Sounds; Below: final explorative volumetric study.

Right: Dalmarnock Masterplan 2030 indicating ecological corridors across the town.



Top: Initial maquette studies;
Below: Notional urban sections;

Right: Development sketch illustrating embrace of courtyard, connection to viaduct cycle and walking path and architectural language which began to consider levelling and civic identity within the surrounding urban fabric.

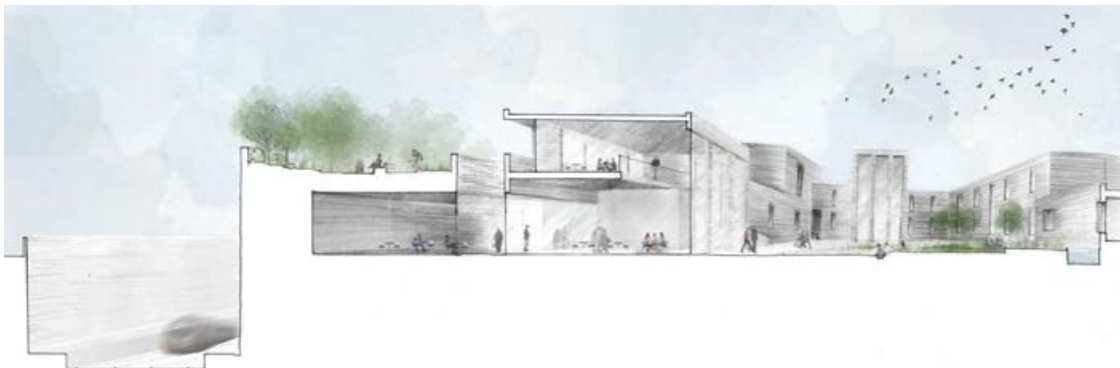


Right: Landscaping of Ground Plane

Protected from the main road, within the embrace of a GP surgery, Citizen's Advice Bureau and activity hall is the heart to the centre and to the community in the landscaped courtyard. This serves as both retreat and point of connectivity to the public café, open market square, narrow lane of community run shops and elevated

walking and cycle path.

The architectural speaks with a intended language to which people can relate, with simple, classical and easily read architecture, enhanced with brick construction, a common material in the industrial area.



Above: cranked section;
Below: section through courtyard.

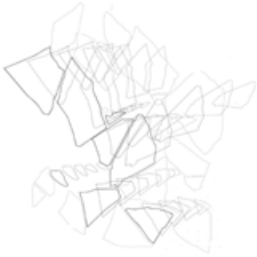
Right: Sketch visualisation showing use of external space; Below: Detailed perspective section through arrival hall to connecting courtyard.



The external space informs the centre which sits around it; it is the anchor to the project. Here, the People of Dalmarnock gather and from here, the Community of Dalmarnock grows.

Engaging Hydrology

Michael Dargo



Make and create study of spatial migration in ice fragments

To alleviate local flooding and drainage concerns, the proposed masterplan establishes a landscape of wetlands and flood plains that provides a channel to convey collected water from Dalmarnock, Bridgeton and Parkhead towards the river Clyde. This systems also creates an area of containment that can collect and retain water within the landscape during flooding. This limits the volume of water being outputted into the Clyde, providing a regional

and local SUDS scheme that helps drain the area whilst reducing flooding in other vulnerable districts. The adjacent terraced landscape provides an opportunity for urban agriculture, with the land upon these established flood plains providing vacant space for crops. Within this landscape, a network of paths integrates with the surrounding roads and walkways to provide a framework of pedestrian circulation within this area.



Reed beds and circulation network within central wetland channel



Conversion of existing railway into pedestrian/cycle path



Dalmarnock masterplan - Scale 1:4000



Regular water level



Increased drainage flow

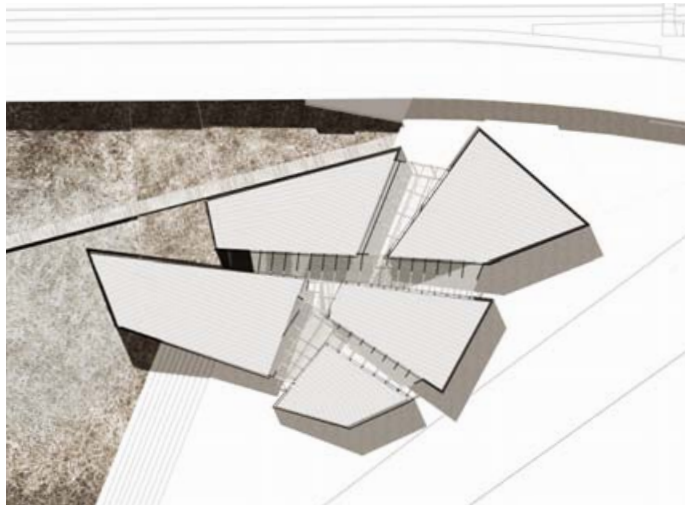


10-Year flood level



30-Year flood level

The proposed healthy living centre, situated adjacent to Dalmarnock Cross, incorporates a doctors surgery, swimming pool, aquatherapy pools, a multi-use activity hall and a cafe. The building utilizes water collected via the SUDS scheme to the north of Dalmarnock Cross in the swimming and aquatherapy pools. Water is then consistently outputted into the central wetland channel at the base of the building. The centre therefore represents a transitional point between the input and output of local drainage water.



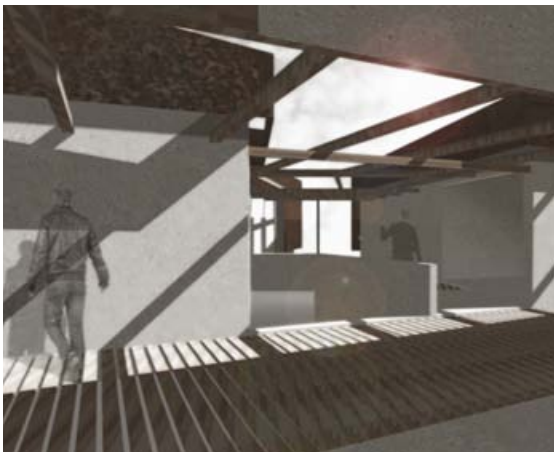
Centre plan



Section A-A - Central circulation space extending from entrance towards surgery unit



Section B-B - Swimming pool hall and interconnecting circulation network between units



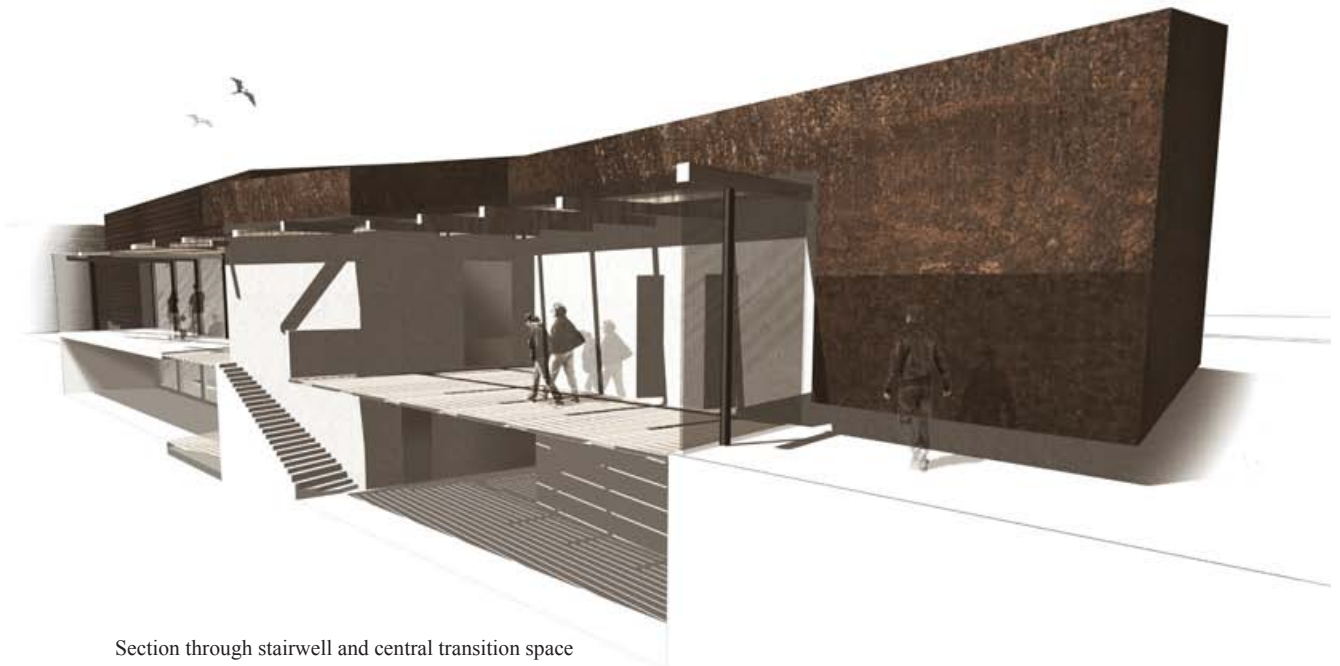
View towards stairwell from surgery



View along circulation space from entrance



Section through entrance corridor and water channel



Section through stairwell and central transition space

Fragments of Dalmarnock

Slavka Gancheva



As one of the most disadvantaged areas of Glasgow, Dalmarnock has a number of serious issues to address before any real progress can be made. A failing demographic, lack of job opportunities, and until recently lack of interest from the authorities have led the once prosperous industrial district to ruin. There have been many attempts to describe the extent of the damage and its causes but the core issue at hand seems to be a lack of social cohesion. On the territory of Dalmarnock, locals and show people coexists but both remain equally mistrustful of City Council interference. There is a distinct lack of communication between the different groups responsible for the future of the district, which has had disastrous consequences.

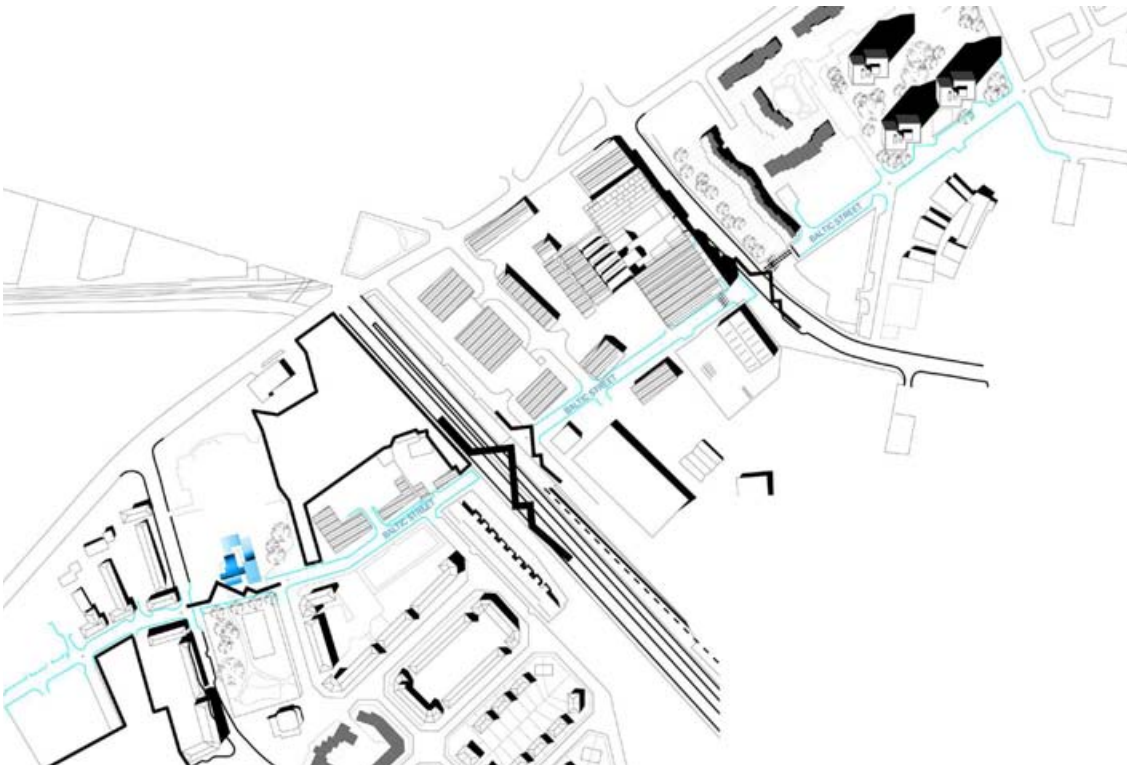
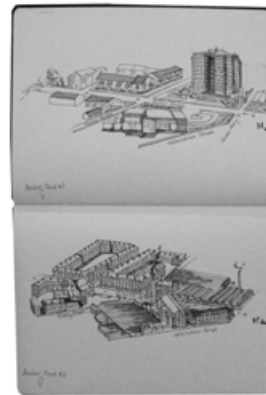
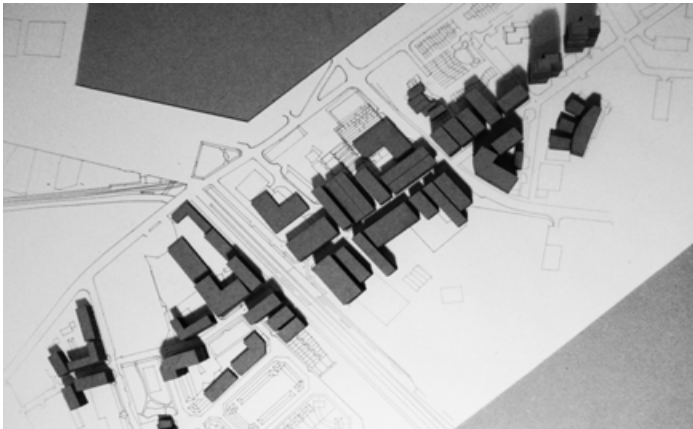
While many are hopeful that hosting the Commonwealth Games in 2014 combined with efforts by Clyde Gateway to redevelop the land will bring a renewed interest in the area. There are plans to invest a substantial amount of money in housing and associated amenities for the Games, which would then be offered to the community to bid on. However, this might not have the intended result. Considering the low average income of the average

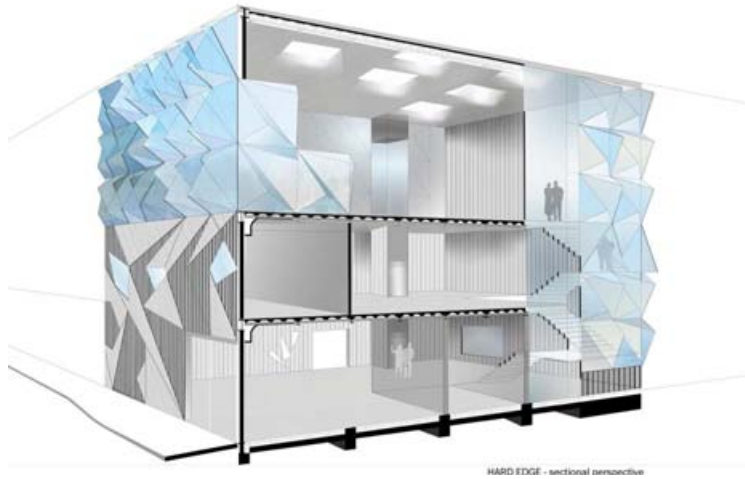
resident of Dalmarnock, it is unlikely that he would be able to purchase one of the newly built homes. Instead, there is a real danger of displacing the local population in favor of attracting middle class families to the area. Moreover, a number of locals have been forced to move out, as their homes stood in the way of plans for the Athlete's Village. Many, were relocated in adjacent buildings, thereby further breaking up the community. A further blow has been the decision to demolish the Accord Centre for Young People with Learning Disabilities in order to make way for a bus park to service the Commonwealth Games.

A proposed solution to the described lack of social fabric in Dalmarnock is to return to the idea of the High Street. There used to be such an active street within the community but gradually with the decline of the industry, most of the shops closed and people began moving away. Currently, there are only 1700 people living in the area. However, there is a very prominent online presence of former residents who genuinely miss their former lives at Baltic Street. The following masterplan investigations chart the current state, history, and potential for development of Baltic Street into an active community hub.



Above: Snapshots of derelict Dalmarnock
Right: Collage masterplan study of South Dalmarnock





The Healthy Living Center acts as the focus of civic activity in South Dalarnock. It combines diverse programmatic components, including a medical center with an attached art gallery, a cafe, an informal public recreation area as well as an events space. The tectonic of the building echoes the desire to rehabilitate the area by welding together all the broken

fragments. Zinc cladding, arranged to mimic a shattered slab of ice, wraps around the entire building, save for the public events space, which is immediately recognizable for its dynamic, extruded facade.



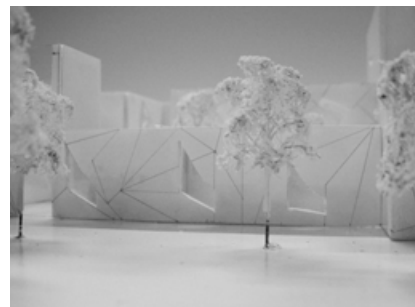
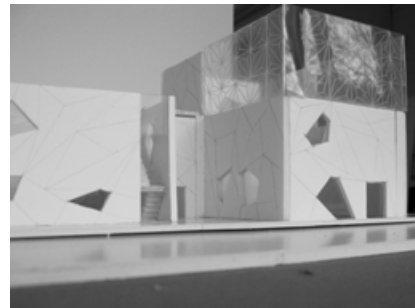
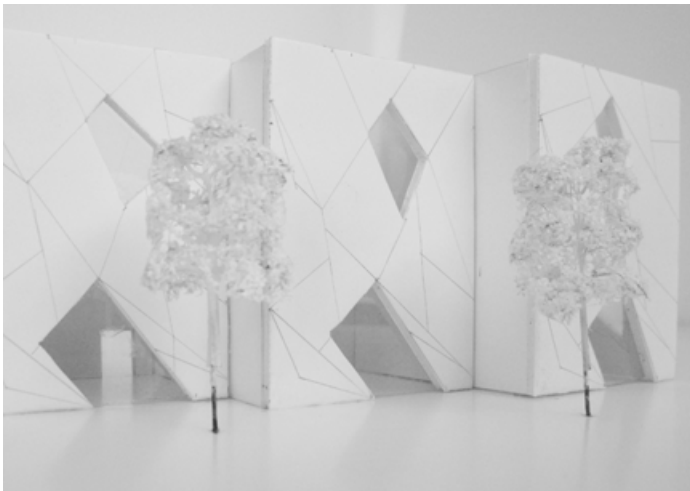
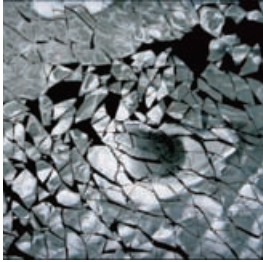


Figure in the Landscape: Dalmarnock Wetland and Healthy Living Centre

Robert Hebblethwaite



Dalmarnock: a community ripped apart by successive attempts at regeneration, and traumatised by the effects of deindustrialisation.

Although being chosen to host the 2014 Commonwealth Games has brought development and raised the area's profile, there is little benefit shared solely with the community. New sports facilities encourage outsiders to use the area in a transitive way.

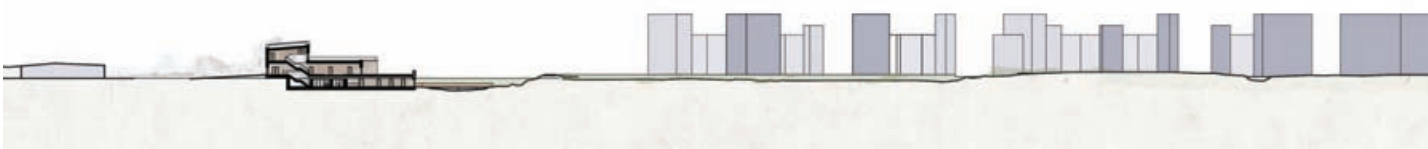
The River Clyde is a psychological civic anchor. Converting derelict industrial land (a former power station) to use as a wetland would connect a new

'Dalmarnock Cross' with the river. This alleviates flooding through increased drainage, remediates grey water, and allows leisure and recreation.

Civic is a close connection with rainwater water as it moves to the Clyde, celebrated in the central gathering hall and circulation. A variety of space sizes allow flexibility in programme. The healthy living centre combines a GP surgery, trade school, business incubation and Sustrans, a promoter of cycling. The fragmented landscape portrayed in Formation of Sea Ice... (Yann Arthus Bertrand), inspired the tectonic.



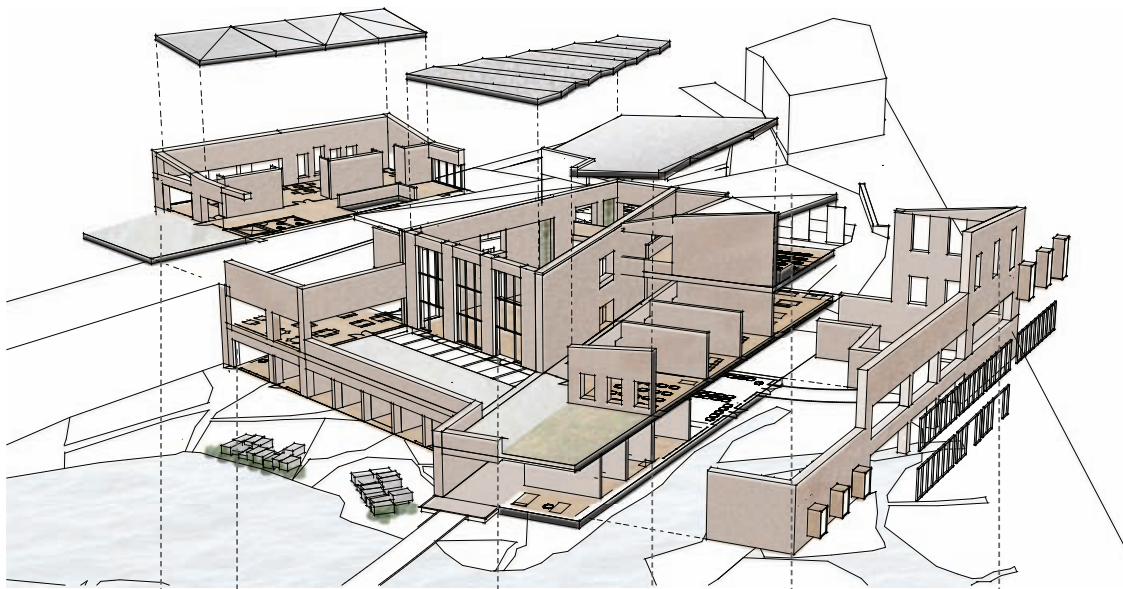
Section through Adult Education College



Masterplan Section 1-2000

Masterplan with flooding levels indicated





Tectonic
Axonometric

Business Start-up Units

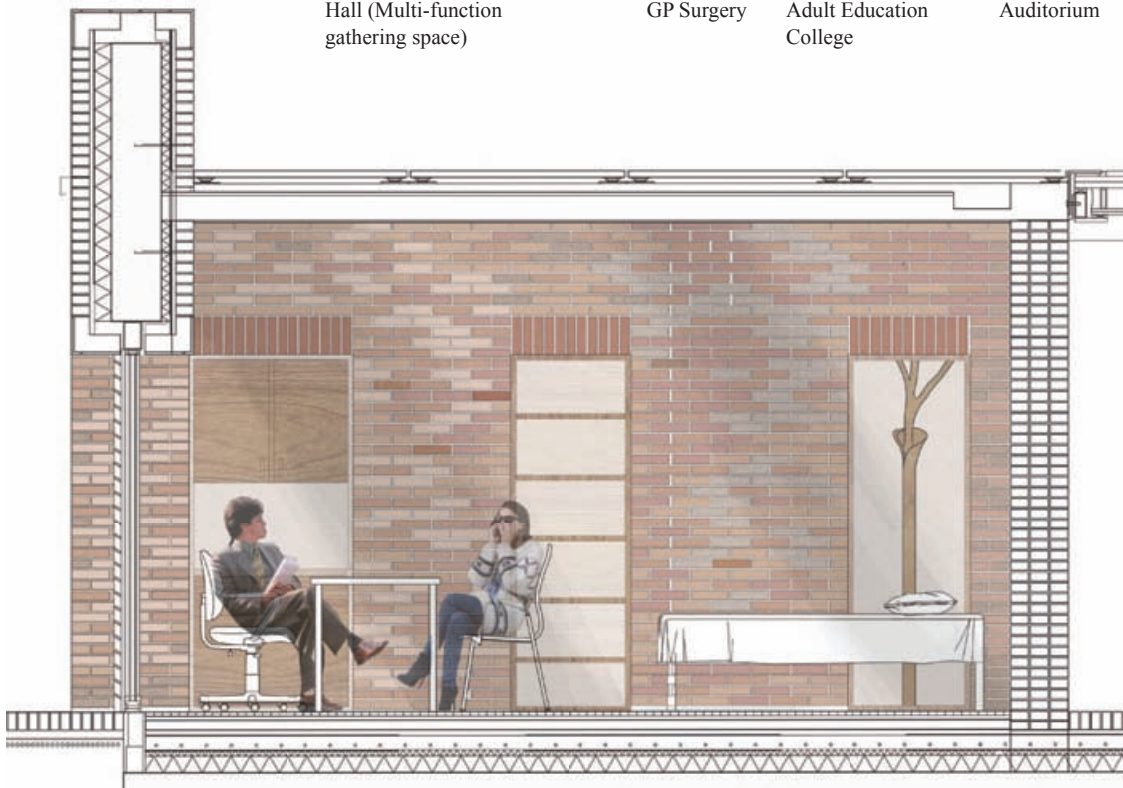
Cafe / Changing Rooms
/ Sustrans office

Hall (Multi-function
gathering space)

GP Surgery

Adult Education
College

Auditorium



Detailed resolution of GP room



View of healthy living centre from Dalmarnock wetland



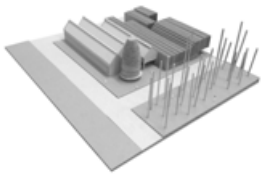
Internal gathering hall

Antique rose brick cladding was chosen to reflect the historic industrial materiality of Dalmarnock. Precast lintels and parapets allow the brick to flow around soffits. Timber flooring and

furniture reads as infill elements. Bronze is used preciously: for the anodised louvre system, rainwater downpipes and door handles.

Glimpses

Zoë Herbert



To me, Dalmarnock is a shell; a place once full of life and soul, now left empty and abandoned. It had a heart once that beata loudly and clear, the community living and working to its every pulse. The air was thriving with productivity, thick with the smoke of industry and economic growth. The skies were lined with the chimneys and corrugated iron roofs of Dalmarnock's busy trade and manufacture, casting a once strong and vibrant silhouette, stamped on the skyline and history of Glasgow, now broken and hazy, lost to social and environmental downfalls over time. With the 2014 Commonwealth Games, prosperity could finally return to Dalmarnock, it's buildings and people.

I have proposed a focal civic space in Dalmarnock, which provides retail and commercial opportunities, interesting and diverse outdoor spaces, and which strengthens networking and connectivity between the different residential areas. At the same time, this space is intended to bring attention and value back to the little remaining historic fabric in the area. The streets will be orientated to provide differing levels of concentrated visibility towards key historic buildings; wide, open boulevards contrast glimpses down narrow lanes. Each device is used to encourage the use and enjoyment of the civic square by limiting or enhancing the amount of space revealed to the outside onlooker.





Masterplan (above) and masterplan section (below)



The healthy living centre inhabits a rejuvenated world. It appreciates, enhances and overlooks the reinstated sense of civic pride in central Dalmarnock, providing a gateway and sanctuary for the local community. It's flexible planning allows for future reconfiguration, ensuring that the building never need outlive its purpose and continues to provide for the people. One of the most important aspects of this building, and of the entire civic centre scheme, is that it will offer a glimpse into both Dalmarnock's past and future.

Primary access to the Doctor's surgery is gained by a large chromatic-brick chimney on the western facade, which brings users up to the more private first floor and also provides flexible accommodation at a ground floor level that is accessed independently from outside the building. There is another entrance on the eastern facade that is more open, which encourages and accommodates free-flowing movement through the building. Much of the brick used for the main structure of the building has been taken from the surrounding area during demolition of the proposed masterplan scheme, thus recycling materials and retaining the existing historic character of the site.



Regular and Irregular

Farihin Jaafar



Above: Cotton Fabrics Drying, Jaipur, India by Yann Arthus Bertrand

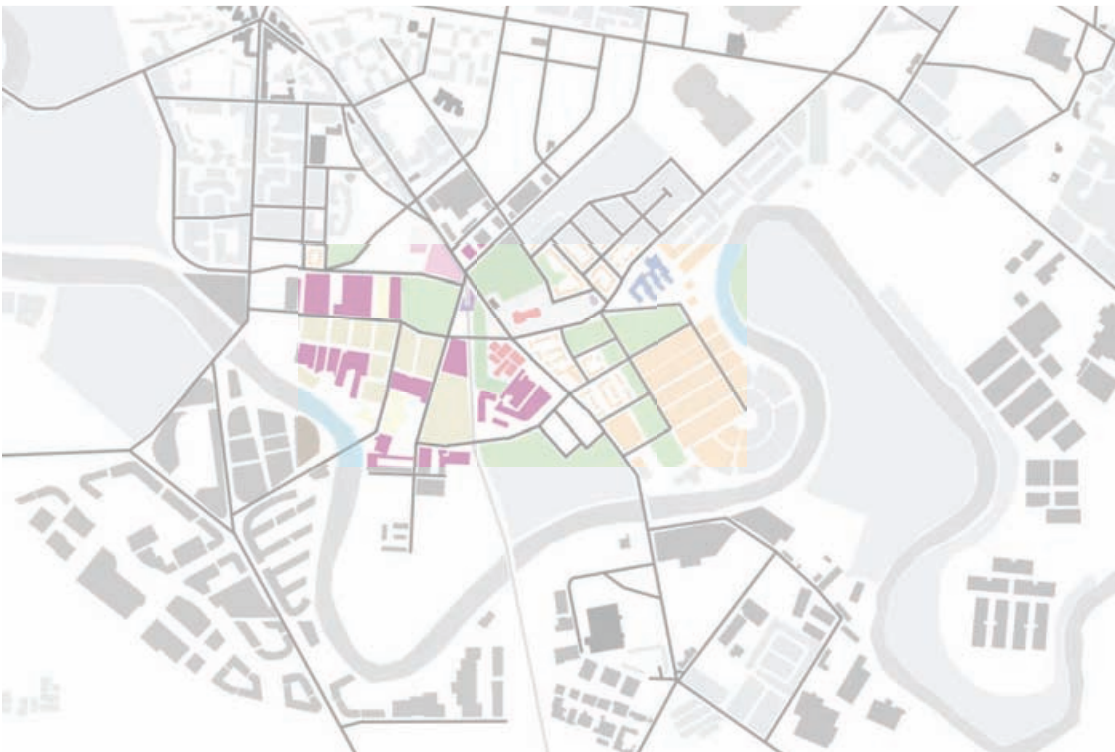
Below: Square of Influences overlapping to determine niche site in Dalmarnock



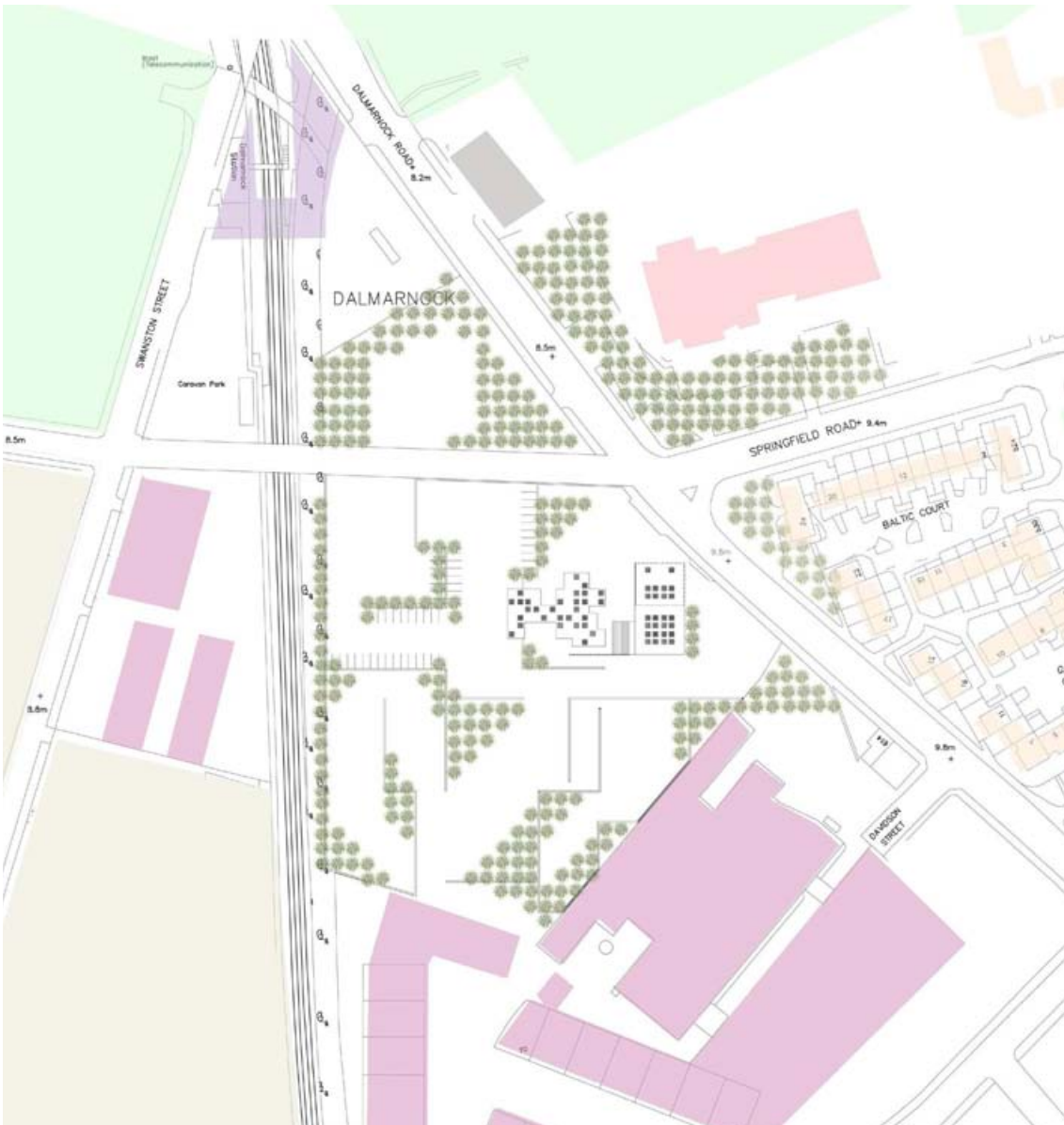
Firstly, to determine the site area for the masterplan I looked into the square of influences in Dalmarnock and its periphery. With all the important factors that I deem to be the most influential drawn out in 1km squares of influence, I overlayed them altogether and where the overlay seem to be the “busiest”, that is where my area for masterplanning would be. The drawing below highlights the determined site for my masterplan.

The next stage towards the masterplanning is the concept. As a follow up with the studies made in the Make and Create part of this project, I

started to draw out rectangular blocks of two different sizes and arrange them echoing the inspiration photo by Bertrand. By drawing them out and doing it in layers and processes, I then outlined the the overlapping edges to determine spaces and layers within the masterpan. The trees are arranged as such as it was inspired by one of my earlier studies to create intriguing shadows and spaces all across the site, all the while being one of the sustainable feature for the entire masterplan. All of these are shown in the images next page.



Above: Highlight of the site area for masterplanning



Below: Masterplanning series
Above: Masterplan



Above: Healthy Living Centre

The Healthy Living Centre itself is all inspired by previous studies done before. All of these are incorporated into the every aspects of the design. The buildings are separated into an informal and formal area where different functions of the building will occur.

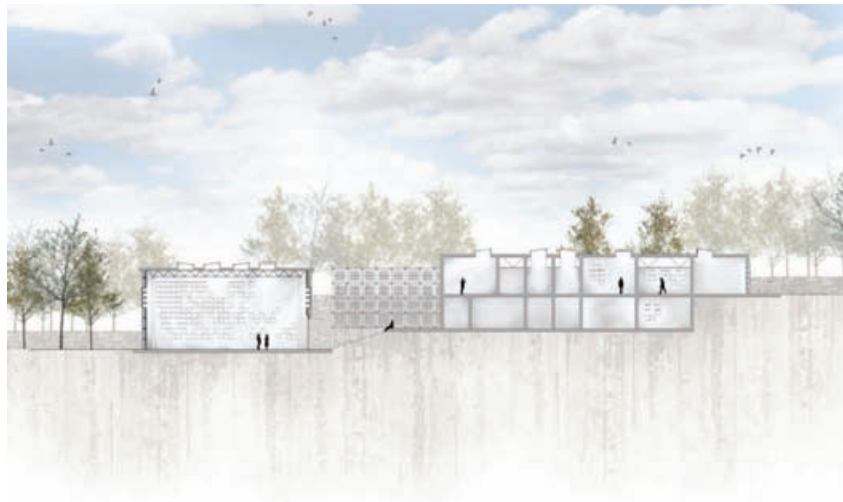
The more eclectic building with irregular planning will house the doctor's surgery on the top floor and on the lower floor will house the cafe and the drop-in advice bureau office. The more regular plan of the building

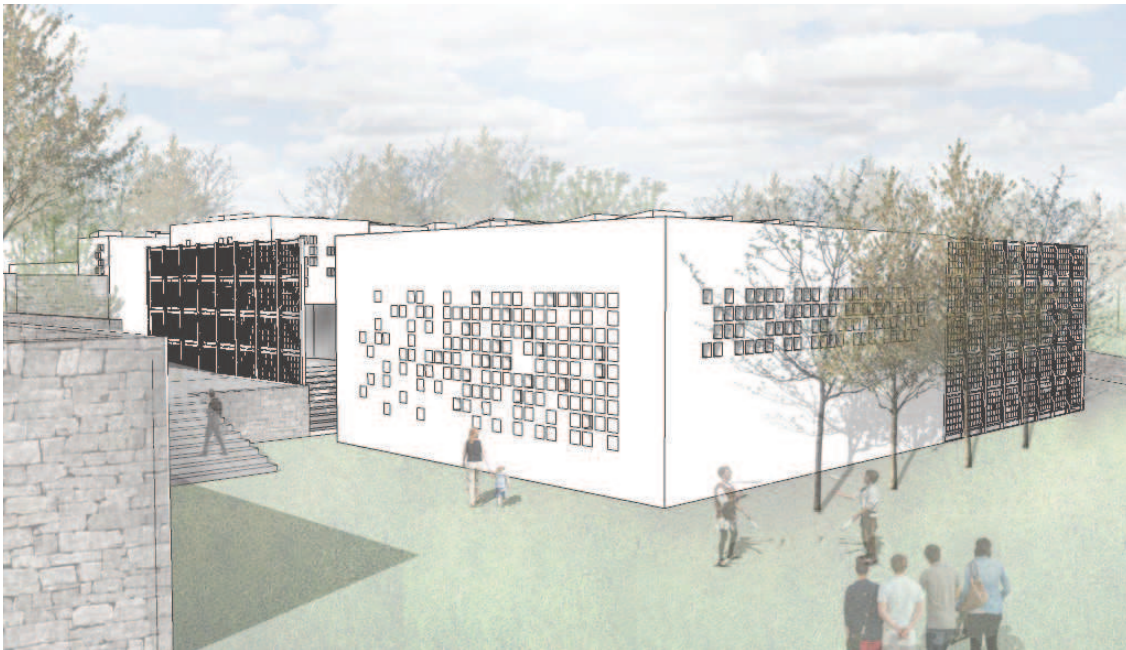
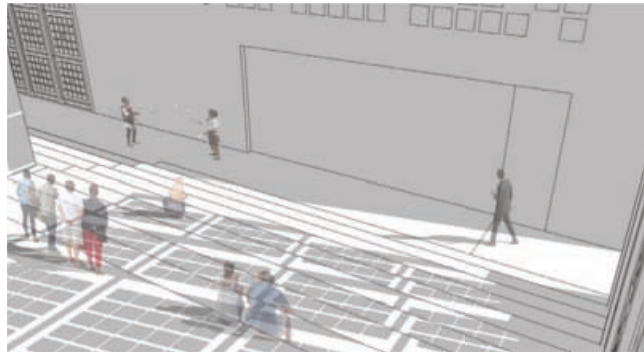
will be used for the multipurpose hall, with changing rooms and a studio for public use.

The windows across the building are all inspired by the light and movement studies in the Make and Create part of this project. It is done in hopes of creating intriguing spaces within and out of the building as shown in the visualistions on the next page.



Section A-A
(original scale 1:200)





Above: Interior and Exterior
Visualisations of HLC

Growing a Healthier Dalmarnock

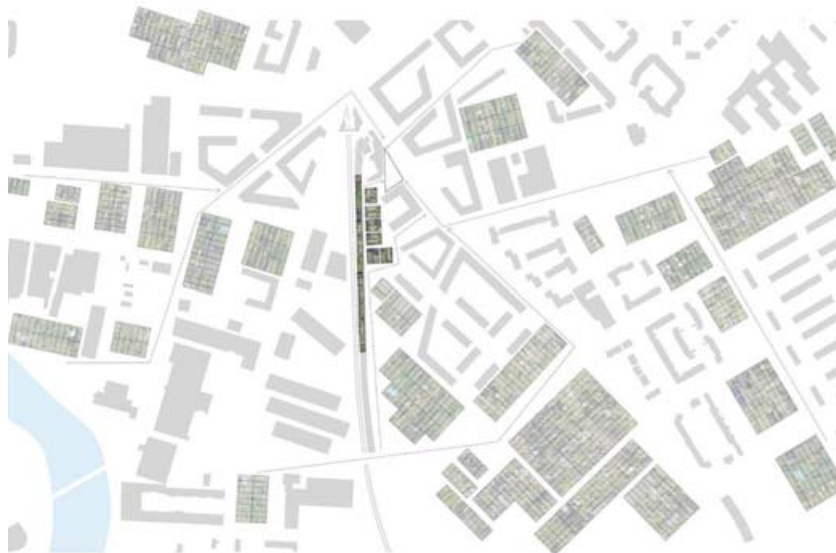
Rohana Mackenzie



Masterplan

Dalmarnock sits at the centre of a major re-development scheme for Glasgow. What is now a depressed and vacant area with no particular identity will be transformed in my vision for Dalmarnock into an area with real civic pride. There will be a gradual growth of community buildings to serve the expanding residential community. As the area becomes more desirable new businesses will move in and existing ones will expand. The image to the left shows the planned phasing of new buildings over several years.

The surplus of derelict land in this area is made useful through agricultural cultivation, and through a local food network the community is also brought together. There is already an extensive network of food production across Glasgow, why should this area not join in? In the image below an allotment of 125m² has been allowed for every household in the area, a total of around 880.



Above: masterplan phasing diagrams

Right: urban agriculture strategy



Top : market visualisation
 Above left: ground floor plan
 Above right: first floor plan



Teaching allotments and building visualisation

The Healthy Living Centre

accommodates a doctors surgery, citizens advice bureau, teaching space and a cafe.

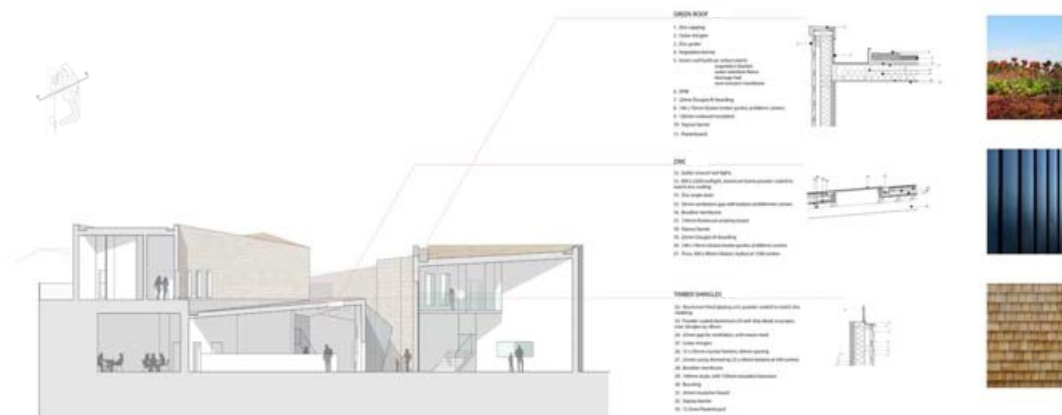
It is also imagined as the focus point for a community wide urban agriculture initiative.

Allotments, belonging to the school, surround the building providing the

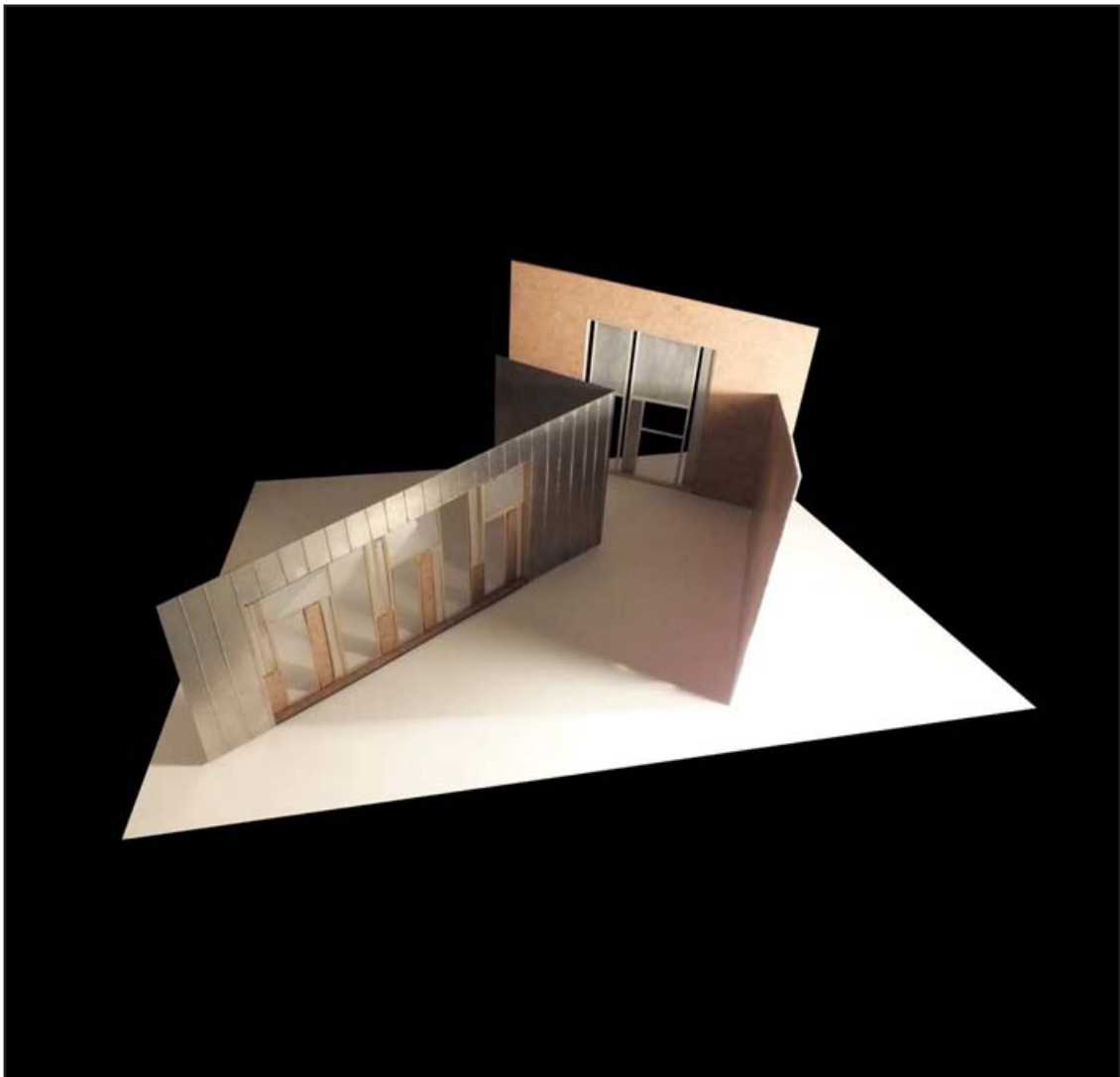
opportunity for locals to come and be taught gardening skills.

The teaching spaces could also be also for any other classes required in the area.

The food grown in the area will be used in the social enterprise cafe with any excess being sold at the adjoining market.



Section | Original Scale 1:100



The Erosion of Urban Laminations

Paula Madden

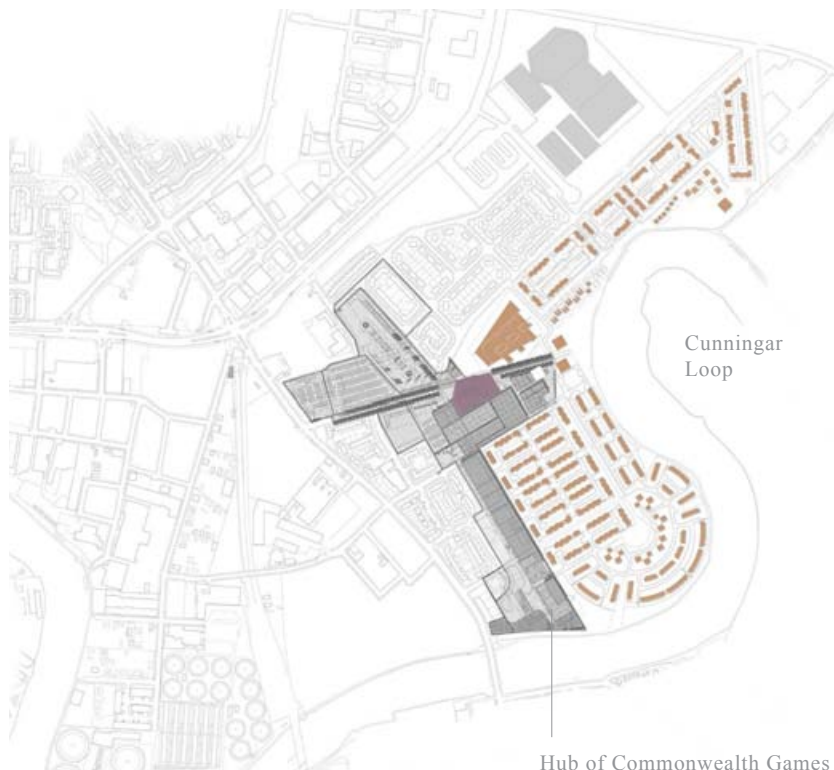
Masterplan for Dalmarnock

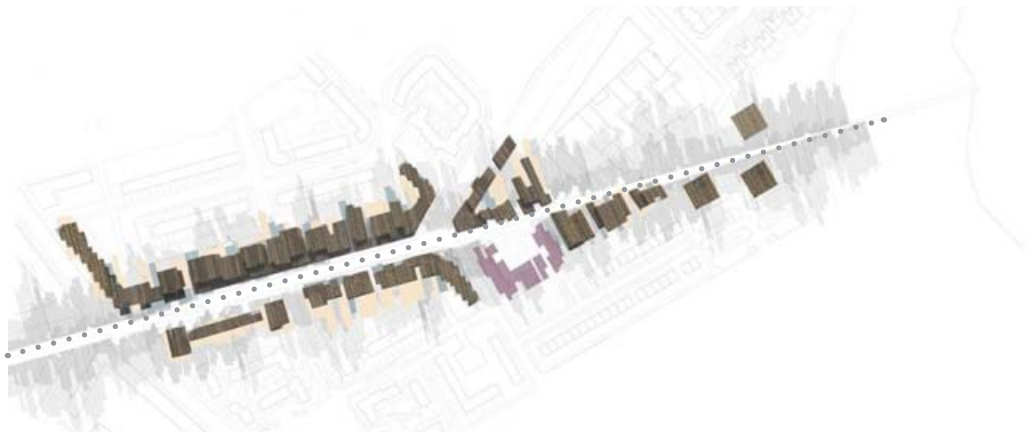
An intention to capture the legacy of the Commonwealth games through an established piece of Civic architecture built on the site of the Commonwealth Ceremonial Plaza. My main ambition was to establish a currently non-existing centre and focal point for the community to stabilise and ground Dalmarnock as a place.

Games. The hub of the Games is proposed to be developed into a new village high street through a series of urban laminations to create the density and activity for a new focal point within Dalmarnock.

- Residential
- Business/ Commercial
- Civic

In order to achieve this, my first intentions were to build on what would already be there; the Commonwealth



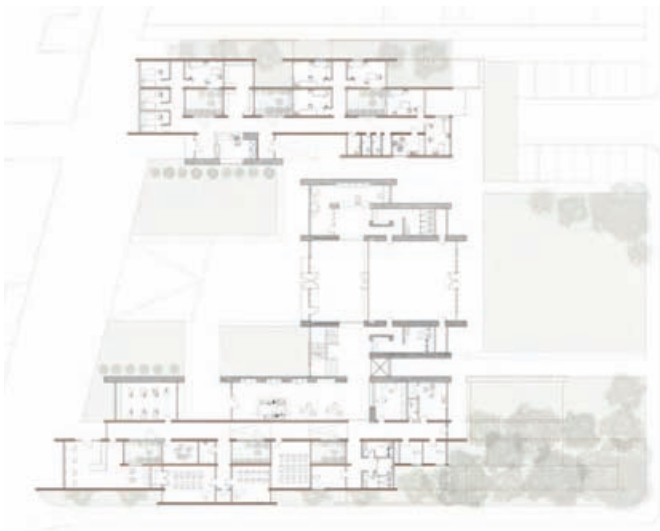


(Top) Section of High Street
 (Middle) High Street
 (Below) Proposed Masterplan

Healthy Living Centre

I chose to include a GP surgery, Village Activity Hall and a Social Enterprise Skills centre within my Healthy Living Centre. The site I chose for the building is to be located directly on the Commonwealth Games Ceremonial Plaza to build on its memory and legacy.

The Village Hall is intended to be the focal point of the centre and at the heart of the community for social events, activities and opportunities. I have also chosen to include a Social Enterprise and Skills Centre to provide more opportunities within a currently deprived area.

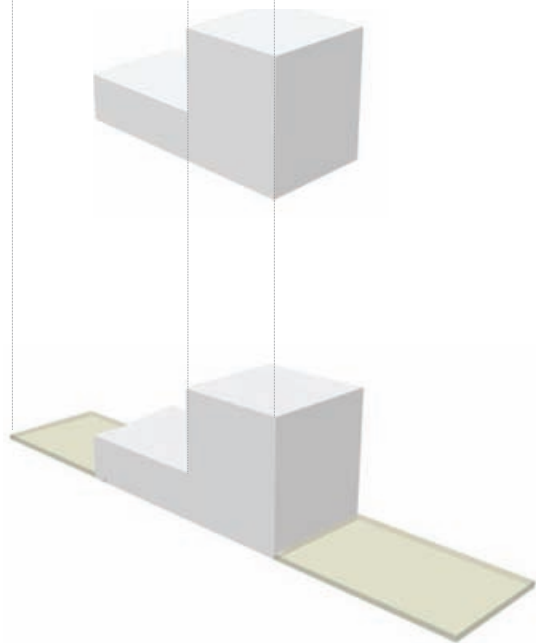
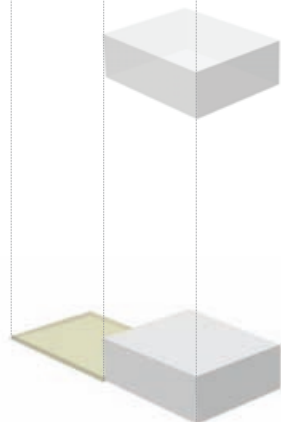
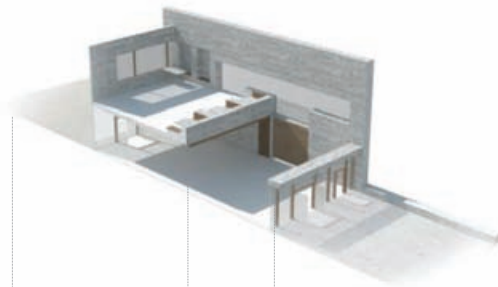


(Left) Ground Floor Plan
(Right) First Floor Plan



Spatial Configuration with Village Hall Enclosed

Expansion for special/ larger events



Changing volumes of village hall

Static and Shift

Zena Moore



Printing a lasting future

The urban fabric of Dalmarnock has been printed and reprinted over the past 150 years. The River Clyde is the only static object, a permanent feature of the landscape.



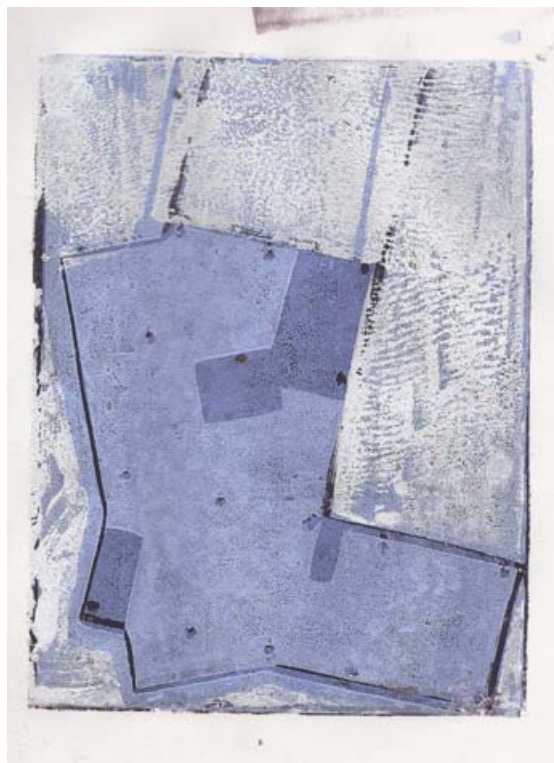
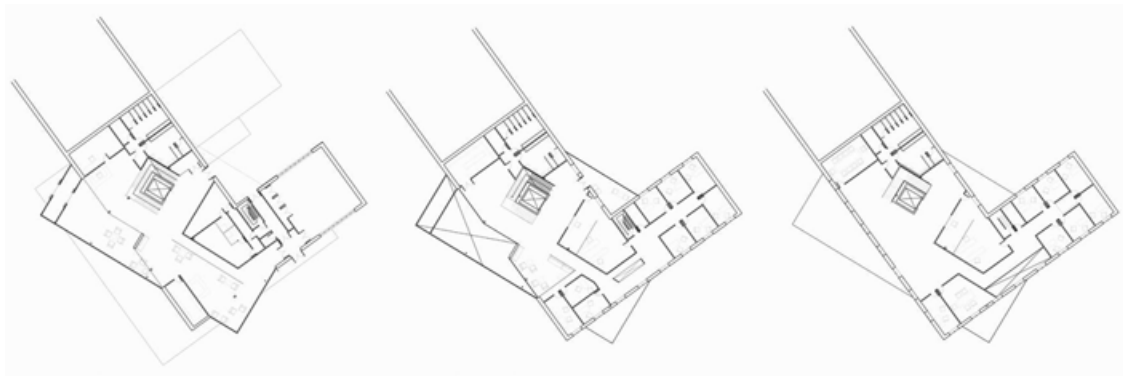
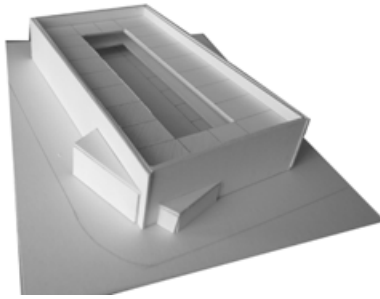
A new layer of planning in Dalmarnock is proposed that will last far longer than the previous layers: a new print across Dalmarnock that brings a strong identity and sustainable future. The repetition of an adaptable architecture that reflects

Dalmarnock's history creates a sense of place and familiarity. Like the River Clyde and changing layers of Dalmarnock, a new architecture is composed of static and shifting parts.

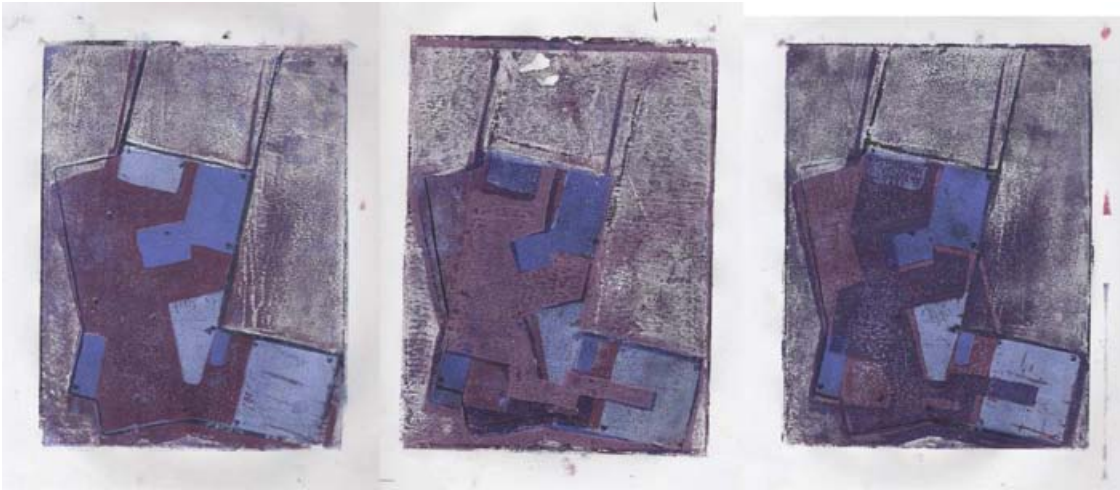
The Healthy Living Centre is part of the unit that is stamped across Dalmarnock.

The unit provides a sustainable structure that can be adapted to suit the needs of the area at any time in the future. This layer of Dalmarnock's urban history will last.





Top: masterplan and unit
Middle: floor plans
Bottom: lino prints of static



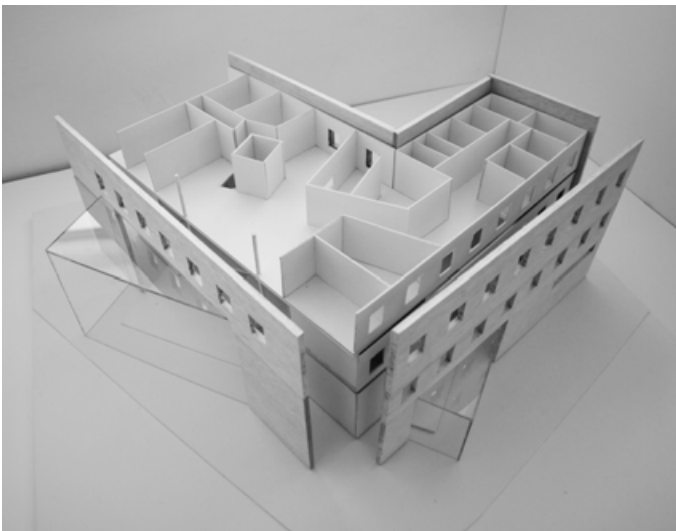
Lino prints of ground floor,
first floor and second floor

The Healthy Living Centre is one piece the network of civic buildings that connect through Dalmarnock. The shift and twist architectural feature highlights civic buildings.

The Healthy Living Centre occupies four units of the block. It operates as a

building on its own, but is also works as part of the larger unit.

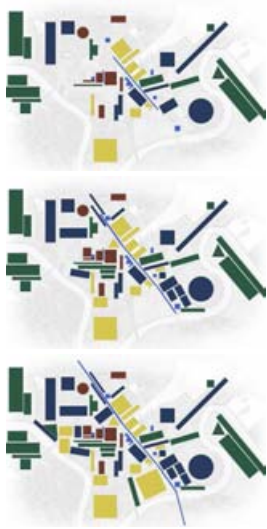
The architecture is created from layers. The static structure will always remain the same, the constant like the River Clyde, and the space around will change and shift with time.





Dynamic Interactions

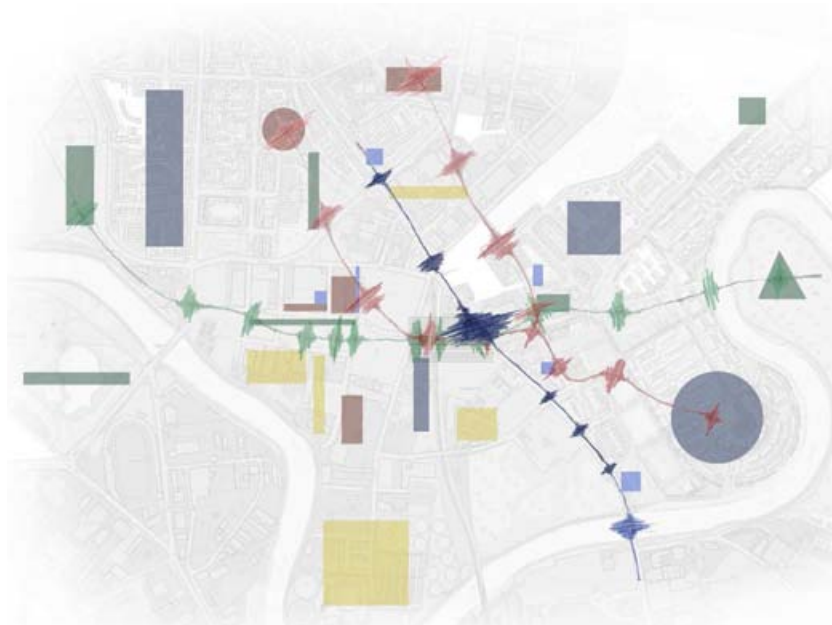
Jessica Orr



Dynamic Pathway

To approach this project, the formal or material languages developed during the first 'Make + Create' task were brought to site. In this case, intensity, rhythm, colour and proportion were all used to analyse the existing site and arrange the proposed masterplan. Resulting in a new dynamic pathway, which will relink the existing disconnected urban fabric along one new civic axis. Initial critique of various existing urban planning proposals as well as research into social studies of the area were carried out in preparation for masterplanning. Studies such as Go Well, the Shepherd Robson masterplan and the proposal

for the Commonwealth Games Athletes Village were all looked at, discussing and developing our own interests in specific areas. Concerned most by the lack of local amenities and opportunities. Dalmarnock is missing a civic centre that people can identify with and belong to. Initial masterplanning mapped out current places of interest in the community. How these places related to each other across the landscape. With the view to reconnect the landscape, journeys were imagined across the site and merged to create one new path. One which would allow all journeys to take its path. A new dynamic pathway to link all aspects of Dalmarnock.



Masterplan Time lapse
Establishing the Dynamic
Pathway.



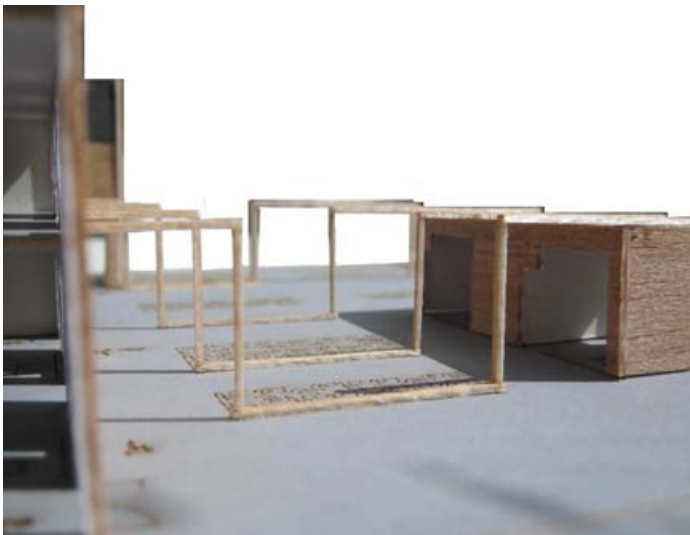
Site Masterplan
Dynamic Pathway Perspectives



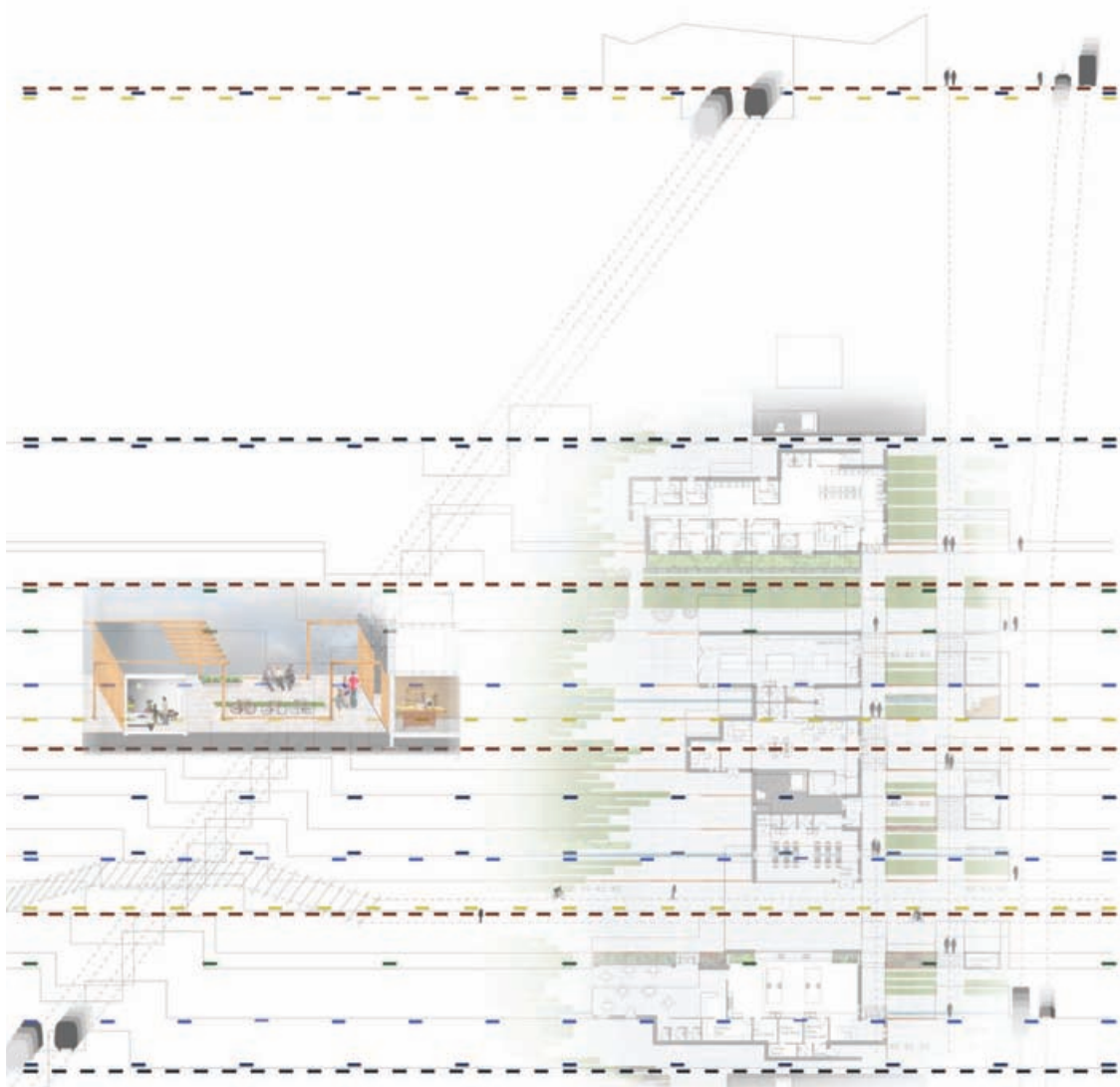
1.500 Material Model

Dynamic interactions provide a civic place at the heart of Dalmarnock. Offering a range of opportunities encouraging people to be active in the community and look after their mental wellbeing. The HLC is an identifiable place in the landscape, acting as a civic magnet, the pop-up kiosks reflect the dynamic, changing needs of the community, while the new inhabitants

that live above the Centre maintain a dynamic atmosphere throughout the year. The place created is a step off the dynamic pathway, where people can meet and socialize amongst the activity of the Healthy Living Centre. With adjacent areas planted with urban coppice forests to help fuel the Biomass CHP Plant to the south, dalmarnock will become a dynamic and attractive place to live.

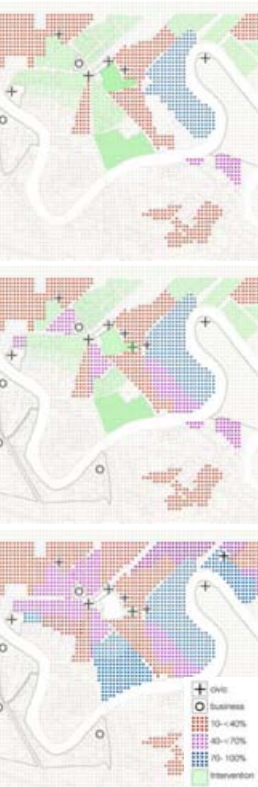


1.200 + 1.50 Models
Dynamic Interactions Plan,
Section and diagram.



Facilitating Density

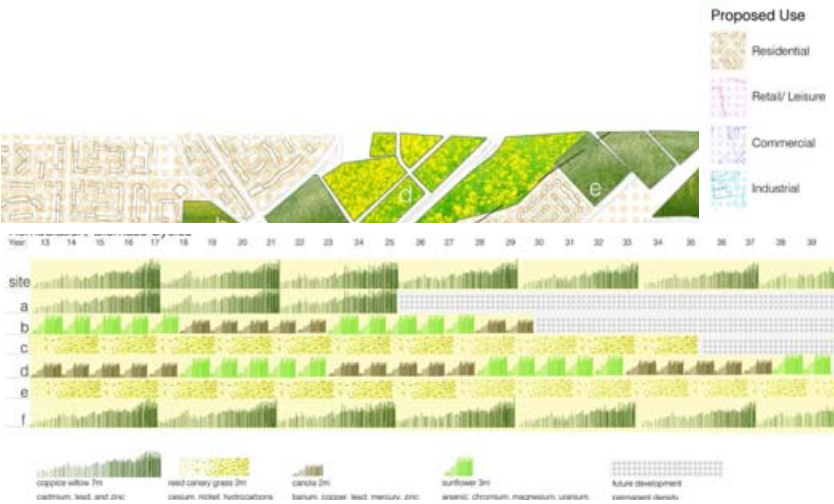
Justine Ramage



Masterplan

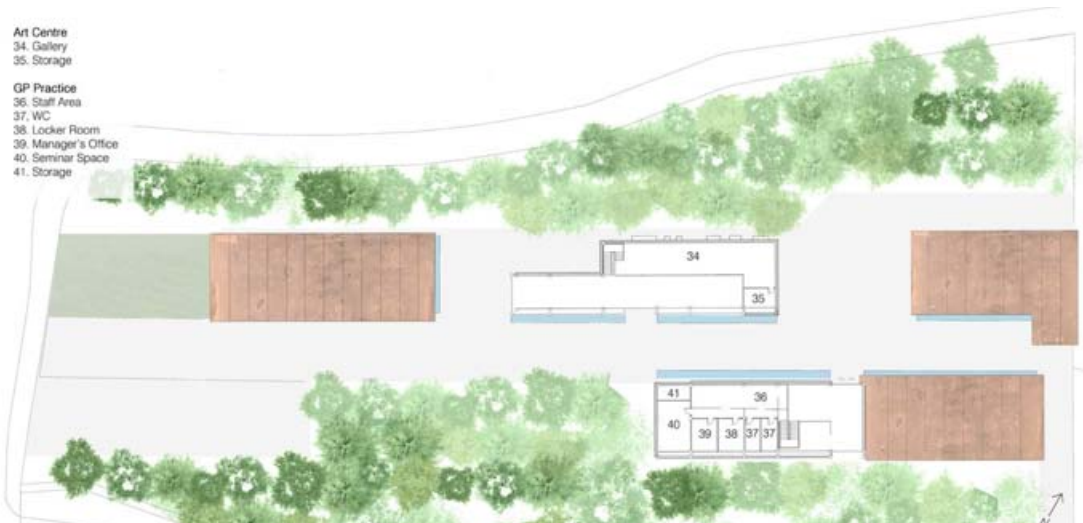
This project necessitated a masterplan which encourages a change of perception, leading to future repopulation and development, and instigates a meanwhile use for the various derelict or underutilised sites. Dalmarnock is currently one of the poorest urban areas in Scotland, as classed under the Government's 'Multiple Deprivation Index.' All proposed masterplans envision a greater range of socioeconomic diversity.

The future of the area is uncertain, if there are no investors then these are just derelict sites with no purpose. Dalmarnock's industrial history has caused severe soil contamination, a process which further deters development. Long term phytoremediation of these sites will create urban forests and provide temporary physical mass. The rotation crops of coppice willow, sunflower and reed canary grass could then be used as biofuel, to eliminate waste and aid the sustainable strategy



social catalyst and economic diagram - incremental changes from 2016 to 2050;

remediation strategy cycles-productive temporary use creates physical density



floor plans with programme -
adaptive social sustainability;

west elevation - key approach
from dalmarnock train station



visualisation of gp surgery
exterior; layering up
approach to privacy

Civic Layers

The Healthy Living Centre complex inhabits one of the remediation sites; the screen of the coppice willow contributes to the layering up of elements which differentiate public and private, and defines the civic as open moments within these layers.

The programme will create an opportunity to knit together the different groups into one community, intended to encourage social gathering, civic pride and a sense of stewardship. The individual buildings support a diverse use, with multifunctional spaces - which will adapt over time.



community hall with outdoor
space and market;
art centre exterior view;
gp surgery interior layout





elevations - north; south; east



art centre interior - cafe space
overlooked by main gallery

Architecture to unite a community.

[We Could Be] So Much More

Anna Raymond



The year is 2020. The 2014 Commonwealth Games were a roaring success - their legacy less so. Following the Games, Dalmarnock is left divided. The Locals, those who knew Dalmarnock before the Games, are plunged into deprivation following the 2013 welfare cuts passed by the Coalition government. They exist worlds away from the Villagers - the middle-class families who moved into the empty homes of the Athlete's Village. Beyond the train station lies the Showmen community - the families who run the summer shows across Scotland. They are a long-standing part of Dalmarnock's fabric.



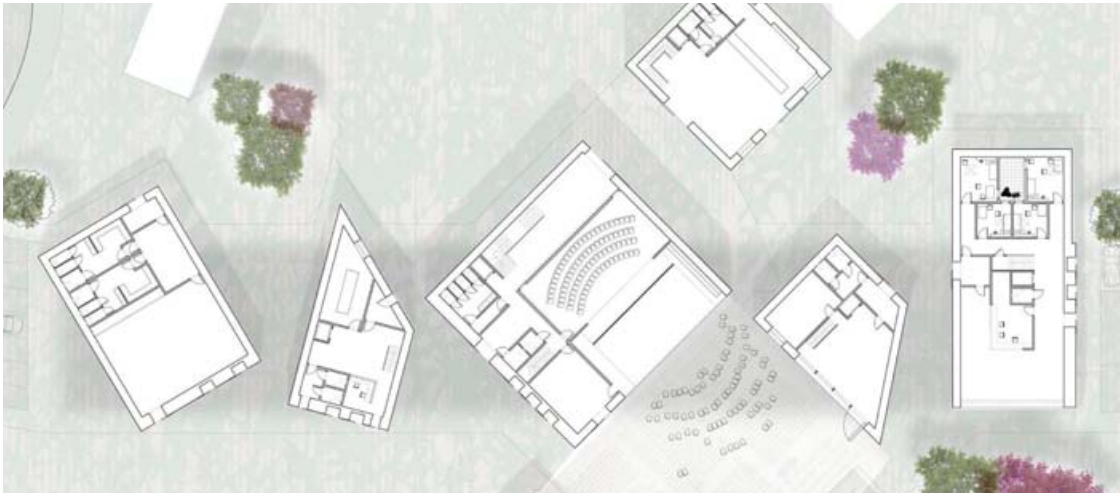
t - b: exploring architectonic qualities; Dalmarnock 2013; newspaper headline.



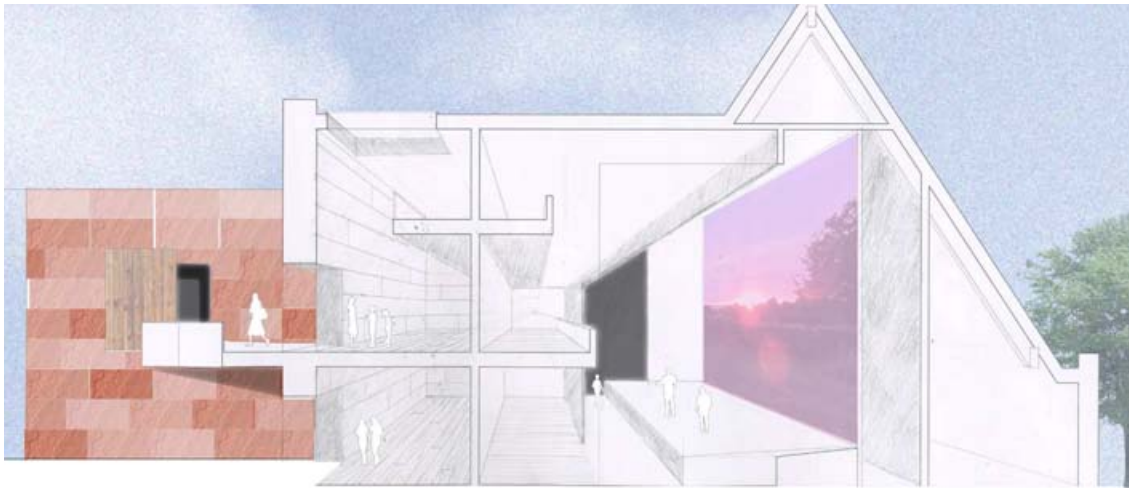
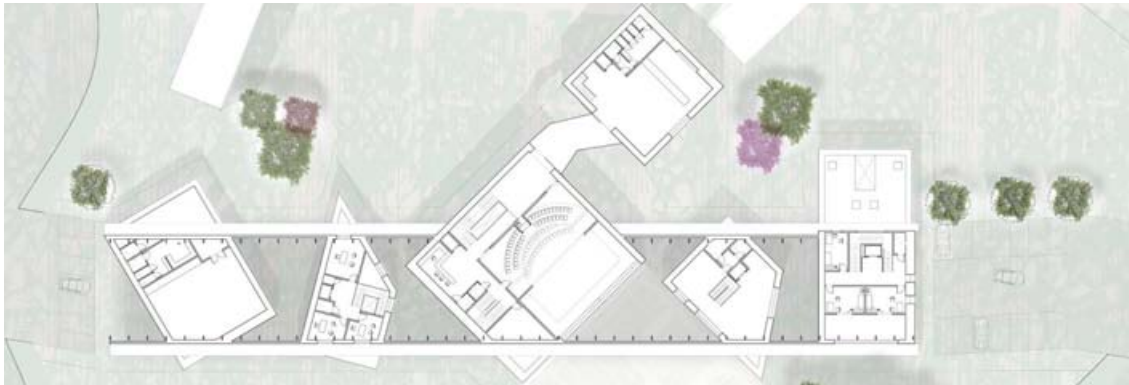
This Healthy Living Centre is designed to unite the three disparate communities. The building houses a number of different functions - NHS drop-in, Citizen's Advice Bureau, pub - with the potential to expand further. The heart of the HLC is The Little Citz, a community theatre partnered with The Citizens Theatre in Glasgow's East End. With a mixed programme of community-led and world-class theatre, The Little Citz makes the heart of Dalmarnock a destination with an identity of its own.



t - b: masterplan, initial sketch; masterplan collage piece.



t-b: sketchbook pages;
ground floor plan; section
through the NHS centre.



t - b: first floor plan;
section through the theatre;
construction detail

How theatre changed the future for Dalmarnock

Thursday 10 May
Dalmarnock Theatre and
Gardens

A4, 48 (18 x 1.47)



the guardian

Dalmarnock - We could be 'so much more'.

Special Report: Once dubbed 'The Benefits Capital of Britain', 30 years on this Glasgow community is unrecognisable.



30 years ago Dalmarnock was dubbed the benefits capital of Britain, with 70% of people supported by the state. However, two few people were claiming Jobseeker's Allowance. The majority of the population were claiming benefits because they were either too ill or too old to work. The situation worsened in the relative silence of 2000.

wealthy families. However, the wealth did not transfer to those who had lived in Dalmarnock prior to the Games.

Instead, the community became increasingly divided, with huge gaps between the Villagers and Dalmarnock's original communities - The Locals and The Showmen.

In the years following the Games, a very special building developed. What started life as an NHS Drop-in centre grew into what we now know as The Little Citizens Theatre.

original doctor's surgery. While these buildings have provided vital services to the community, it is the Theatre which has proved to be the most important.

Community led theatre productions have brought together the most disparate performers from up and coming theatre companies.

The Theatre sits alongside a village hall, a Citizens Advice Bureau, a cafe and the

Thanks



Thanks to all those who assisted with the making of this book

Students: Fraser Aitchison, Carl Baker, Shona Common, Michael Dargo, Slavka Gancheva, Rob Hebblethwaite, Zoë Herbert, Farihin Jaafar, Rohana MacKenzie, Paula Madden, Zena Moore, Jessica Orr, Justine Ramage, Anna Raymond.

Tutors:
Alex MacLaren, Fiona McLachlan

Technology and Environment Tutors:
Lisa Moffitt, Graeme Armet.

Visiting Critics:
Cathrine Allison, Marc Cairns, Douglas Cruikshank, Niall Jacobson, Tahl Kaminer, Diarmaid Lawlor, Lucy Montague.

Additional Thanks:

Alison Brown of Clyde Gateway for her valuable tour of regeneration sites in and around Dalmarnock.

Diarmaid Lawlor of Architecture + Design Scotland for his help in establishing contacts and valuable directions for masterplan research.

Libby Hamilton at Glasgow Life for the tour of the new Glasgow Club Emirates Arena. 'GoWell', the Glasgow Research and Learning Programme, for providing students with data on the Dalmarnock Area.

Credits to RMJM, Sheppard Robson and ATKINS for the existing masterplan and building proposal drawings for the Commonwealth Games site, South Dalmarnock Masterplan, and Dalmarnock Cross Rail Station, respectively.

Buro Happold and LDN Architects for hosting an evening exhibition for the Unit, 'Architects are Fabricators', on 4th April 2013.

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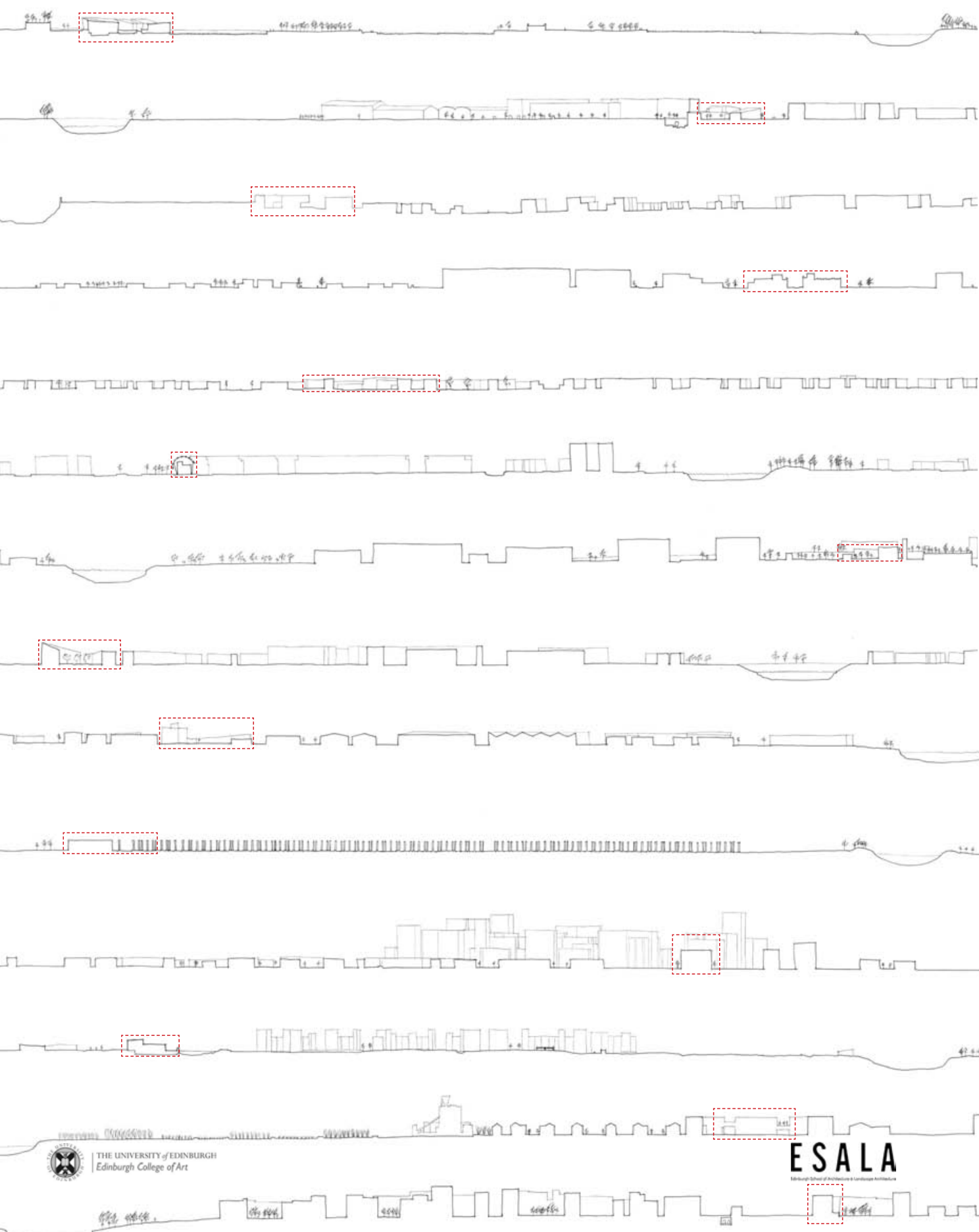
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