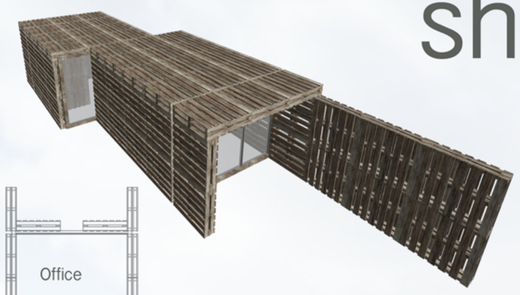
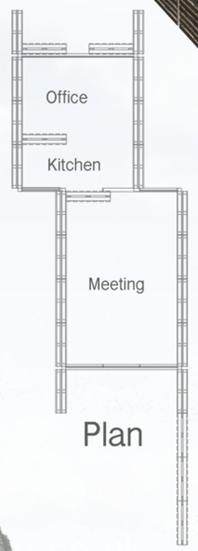
sh@red

claire beard
jonathan crossley





Plan

Efford Community Survival Cabin

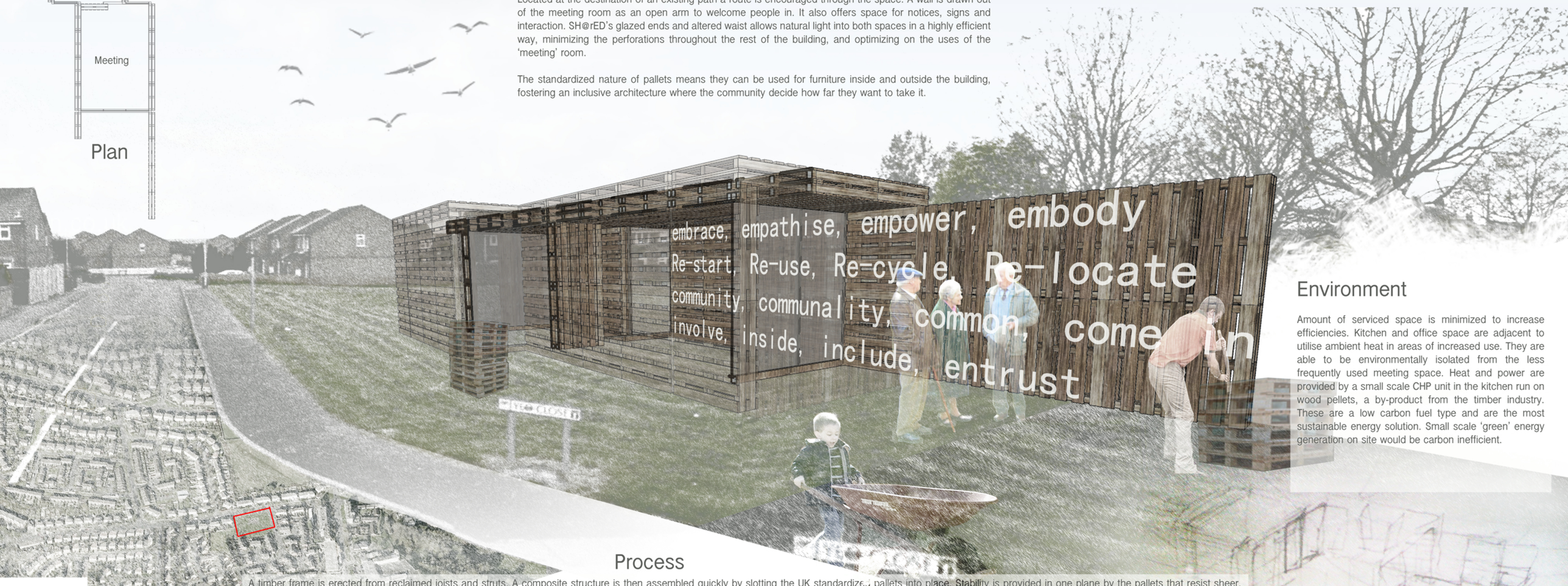
In order for a building to become integrated with the community it has to be included in the community. It has to involve them and it has to be owned. It has to be open to them.
'Open' buildings are able to adapt to purpose. Adaptability allows for re-use. Long term sustainability depends on re-use over re-cycling. A building able to re-act to these changes is open to re-use. It is sustainable. It is common. It is SH@rED.

SH@rED offers an opportunity to make a statement and raise awareness. A simple and clear aesthetic has more resonance in the community. A space that is adaptable and opens up more opportunity as more of the community gets involved. Encouraging a route through the SH@rED space allows the building to open its arms to the community.

The Shared space can be changed from an internal space to a transient external walkway. Community decisions are made in a community setting and immediately shared with the community they serve. Community informs decision which informs community. The process continues and evolves. The versatility reflects the community's varied requirements of the building. As the project develops so does the building allowing for additional space, internal/external flexibility and eventuality re-location. Furthermore the flexibility of the open-able fa□ade provides varying degrees of openness that meets practical

Located at the destination of an existing path a route is encouraged through the space. A wall is drawn out of the meeting room as an open arm to welcome people in. It also offers space for notices, signs and interaction. SH@rED's glazed ends and altered waist allows natural light into both spaces in a highly efficient way, minimizing the perforations throughout the rest of the building, and optimizing on the uses of the 'meeting' room.

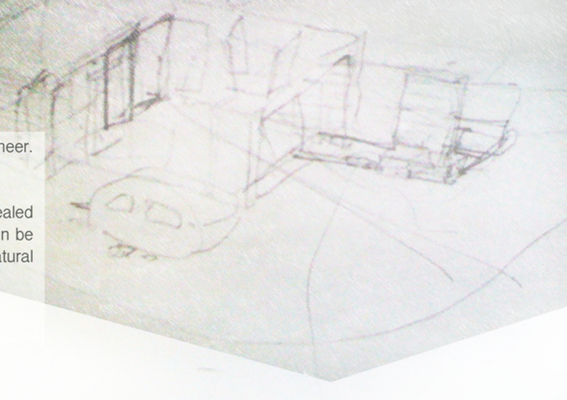
The standardized nature of pallets means they can be used for furniture inside and outside the building, fostering an inclusive architecture where the community decide how far they want to take it.



The City Centre

Environment

Amount of serviced space is minimized to increase efficiencies. Kitchen and office space are adjacent to utilise ambient heat in areas of increased use. They are able to be environmentally isolated from the less frequently used meeting space. Heat and power are provided by a small scale CHP unit in the kitchen run on wood pellets, a by-product from the timber industry. These are a low carbon fuel type and are the most sustainable energy solution. Small scale 'green' energy generation on site would be carbon inefficient.



Process

A timber frame is erected from reclaimed joists and struts. A composite structure is then assembled quickly by slotting the UK standardized pallets into place. Stability is provided in one plane by the pallets that resist sheer. Internal walls are included to brace the portal in the opposite plane and give the overall structure integrity. The shift in the form of the portal building assists in this respect.

The inner leaf forms an insulation layer. It is intended that community involvement can provide a simple insulation material (ie carboard) that is effective and cheap. This would then fill the inner pallet layer and can be sealed in or finished as required. A waterproofing layer is then inserted between the two pallets on the inner leaf leaving an air cavity gap that will assist with drying. The outer pallet operates as a rainscreen layer and can again be finished as desired. The inner leaf provides environmental control over the internal spaces. By extending the outer leaf a covered external space is provided that has connectivity with the meeting space and provides a natural gathering point within the existing park.

Site