

WHAT INSPIRES US

COIN STREET BUILDERS

Coin Street Community Builders is a social enterprise with a unique history. In 1977 Coin Street Action was formed by local residents to campaign and implement a grassroots plan to regenerate their community. The campaign attracted widespread support and a group of companies was formed in 1984 to take on the daunting challenge.

Essentially, Coin Street Community Builders is a Community Land Trust. The land is owned by a development trust and a broad range of housing co-operatives have been established. The Oxo Tower and other derelict industrial and commercial buildings including Gabriel's Wharf have been transformed into shops, galleries, cafes, restaurants, bars, a riverside walk and a popular local park; and the non-profit company manages and operates a range of services for the community including child care, family support and learning, enterprise support programmes, a community and sports centre and is currently developing a public swimming and leisure centre.

There are many sources of commercial income captured for community benefit. Only local residents can become members of Coin Street Community Builders and any profits are ploughed back into the meeting of public service objectives.





L.I.L.A.C. -(Low Impact Living Affordable Community)

Completed in 2013 in Leeds, LILAC was the UK's first cohousing community to use the Mutual Home Ownership Society model(MHOS), which was developed by CDS cooperatives and The New Economics Foundation.

In response to Government targets at that time, for all new buildings to be carbon neutral by 2019, LILAC went one step further and designed the buildings to be carbon negative. Constructed using prefabricated panels filled with locally grown straw, the homes locked in Co2. The construction also utilized Passivhaus principles to decrease the energy demand of the homes and exports its power from roof mounted PV arrays to the grid.

LILAC residents also reduce their collective impact on the environment through car sharing; pooling resources and tools; Growing food on their own allotments and supporting the re-localization of the economy by supporting local social enterprises as much as they can.

LILAC have regular open days to help promote cohousing's power to tackle climate change and build more resilient communities in the UK.



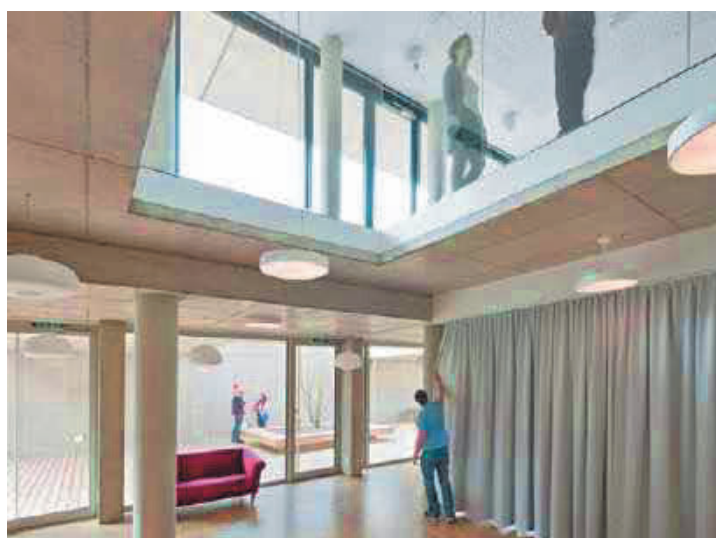


WOHNPROJEKET WIEN (2013)

(Association For Sustainable Life)

This cohousing project in Vienna, Austria is for 39 homes (67 adults & 32 children). The development also provides 700m² of common space, including a workshop, an additional communal kitchen, a children's playroom, a big bike store and event hall in a sunken courtyard to provide cultural activities for the wider neighbourhood. The basement floor includes storage rooms and a joint laundrette facility. The roof top belongs to all residents and includes a sauna, a meditation room, guest apartments and a library surrounded by the roof terrace and garden. On top of that, the development provided 350m² of business space.

The cohousing group also runs a café & cooking group, a food co-op and car-sharing services. Important decisions, such as the annual planning, budgets, flat allocation, rules of use etc, are also managed by the residents who have adopted Sociocracy as their model of organisation.





55 RIGAUD (2017)
 (Codha - co-operative housing)

Located in Chêne Bougeries, Geneva, Switzerland, Rigaud addresses the delicate theme of the densification of a village area on the outskirts of Geneva. A competition brief was set by the local authority to provide innovative, economic and sustainable housing at cost price to residents. The development consists of 49 apartments, ranging from one to four bedrooms through to a 10-room "cluster" apartment, three guest rooms (including an apartment rented to a migrant family, in partnership with the General Hospital). The scheme also included a nursery school, co working space and a small restaurant run by a local resident and a public square. The site prioritizes pedestrian movement with all parking located underground.

55 Rigaud also supported the creation of local renewable energy, in the form of geothermal heating solutions and hybrid thermal and photovoltaic solar panels, as well as providing permaculture growing space to reduce living costs.





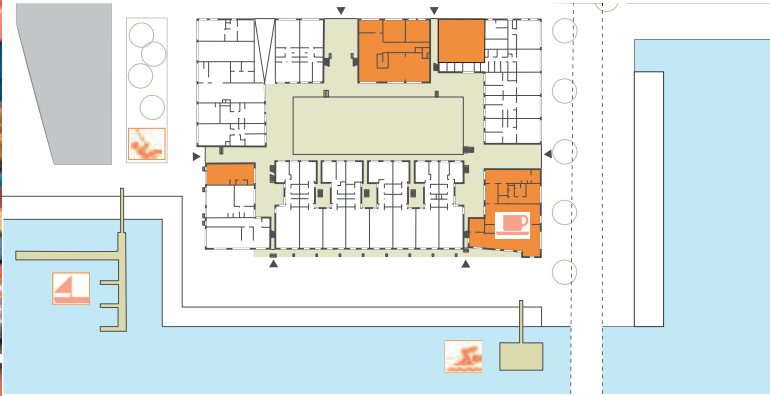
VAUBAN BAUGRUPPEN - 'Building Groups'

Vauban is a Neighbourhood in Freiburg, Germany. Instead of using volume house builders for the development of new homes, the Council encouraged incoming residents to form building co-operatives to design and manage the building of their own properties.

Building groups have allowed citizens considerable personal customization- all whilst remaining relatively affordable. Particularly noticeable is the amount of green infrastructure built into the developments which is something we particularly would like to integrate into our project.

Another feature of Vauban is its traffic strategy, where the principles of 'car-free' and 'parking-free' living have been applied. This idea is based on a much reduced number of private cars, and anyone who still does have a car has to park it at the periphery of the site. Nearly half of Vauban's households are completely 'car free'. Residents are encouraged by good public transport provision, and a convenient car sharing system. Residents who join the car sharing organisation also receive a one year free pass for all public transport within Freiburg.





VRIJBURCHT 'The Free Castle'

Free Castle is a multi-generational live-and-work complex in Amsterdam, offering many shared and social amenities for both the residents and the local neighbourhood. The complex was realised through a process known as 'collective private commissioning'.

The complex comprises of 52 dwellings with an average size of 100m². In addition to dwellings, there are three commercial units, two guest apartments, a care home for six youths with mental impairments, a shared hobby space, a cycle shed and a parking garage.

The complex also includes a number of amenities that are of significance for the entire neighbourhood. These are a day care centre, a café with a terrace beside the water, a theatre, a floating platform for swimming, and a landing pontoon for a sailing club. At the heart of the residential complex lies a courtyard garden with large trees, a vegetable garden, fruit trees, flower beds, picnic benches and a greenhouse, which is also the setting for communal dinner parties and festivities. Rain water is stored in underground tanks for irrigation. All homes are reached via this courtyard where residents meet each other daily.

