Note:
The family genogram is constructed showing the generations from mother to daughter to grand-daughter, and so on and so forth.
This is done to make explicit the change in ethnicity which may be reflected in the changing family name, family composition etc.
1855

Generation 1: Anna Hanley, Age 7
House 1: The Agrarian Cottage

The stone hearth was the central figure of the kitchen around which was a population of things, many things. The timber tub with the fishing net, hay stacked in the corner, farming implements, peat bricks, the midwife’s stool, drying clothes and wandering animals. In all this apparent chaos, my mother would often be busy spinning wool. Positioned close enough to stoke the fire from time to time, she seemed to be in a diligent haste constructed by herself; the crank of the spinning wheel filling the room with a repetitive rhythm dividing the expansive time of the countryside into measurable fragments. The two-part door opened out to the clachan, with our neighbours’ houses—the Harkins, the Toners, the Quinns, and the McCormacks. The courtyard is where we children played on sunny days. At other times, we played in the unused storage room at the Quinns’ house.

My twelfth birthday was marked by the sudden arrival of my cousins and their mother who were evicted from their house in Slieve League, a very common happening during the famine years. Many migrated to Britain while few moved in with relatives, resulting in the formation of many large joint families. In the first year since their arrival, the house was extended with a room. Some years later, when the clachan’s crop was abundant a second room was added to accommodate the increasing cattle.

1 Medieval thatched cottages were constructed in thick stone walls finished in lime plaster. Attic spaces were constructed with locally sourced timber. The limited span of the roof generated a linear plan, to which rooms were added in increments over time.

2 The inhospitable conditions common to west Ireland made seasonal fishing a necessity.

3 Clachan were medieval nucleated sharing agricultural land through the rundale farming system. Under the rundale system land was divided into several areas based on varying land quality. An “infield” composed of land to grow crops and an “outfield” that was used for grazing. The different pieces of land within the rundale were shuffled periodically to promote a fair distribution of poor, middle of the road and quality land.
1919

1730

SPYHOLE WITH IRON ENTRANCE

DORIC COLUMN

DEBRIS

DEMOLITION

ADAPTED DESIGN

EVIDENCE OF THE PILASTERS IS

1898

COAT STAND

WROUGHT IRON

HOUSE (1725)

ELEVATION

DEBRIS ABOVE

6.75M Foyer Height

ENTRANCE TO AVOID SMELL OFF EVER 20MINS

BE TURNED

EMPERORS ROMAN DRESSED AS MEMBERS COOTE FAMILY MARBLE BUST OF BALLS

BOOKS OF PALLADIO’S FOUR

BY STAFF STAIRCASE USED SERVICE

The Bellamont House, like many Anglo-Irish “big houses,” was isolated a dry moat restricting access to any walls. A single-entrance door, in the foyer, made of iron. The rest of the house is isolated a dry moat restricting access to any walls. A secret tunnel connects the basement to the woodlands providing access for the male servants residing in the estate.

The Bellamont House, the many Anglo-Irish “big houses,” lacked any shops or public amenities. This project did not result in the same vibrant communities, my daughter lived in one such estate which in addition to the eerie quietness also lacked any shops or public amenities. The prerequisite for eligibility to this scheme was that the future tenants should have enough resources to possess a bicycle, ensuring the working class towns dependant on reliable transport.

Running on one's toes, so as to not make any noise, was a specific skill known by those at the Bellamont House. The electric calling bell and a mechanized note-delivery system, in the basement, were used to administer the many servants within the house. Only few had access to the ground floor and still fewer to the upper private levels. The entrance foyer was the space where the residents and guests, the maids and the masters crossed paths. It is said that this space was originally constructed as a recessed portico, however soon after construction the space was walled up to protect the house from the harsh Irish weather and any threats of attack. Although as Irish we detested the “planters,” a job at a Big house was highly desired, providing a stable source of income. During the civil uprisings in the early 1900s and several Big houses were burnt. This is when the Coote’s, fled the island leaving us with a house filled with expensive leftovers. We took back so many articles, the most special being the ceramic chimneys. I had mixed feelings. Yes, we were free from the oppressive landowners. But I had to start my life all over again. My children were 1 British town-planners Raymond Unwin and Patrick Geddes introduced the Garden suburb model in Ireland. These estates being filled with the sounds of children playing and the conversations in the my office department, the discussions were quiet.

In the dim glow of the moonlight I often spend some time sitting by the window. Seated put to bed, once they were asleep, I would floor. Every day at nine o’clock the children were put to bed, once they were asleep, I would
With twelve children, my cousin sister’s house was quite crowded, and yet they agreed to host me when I took up a job in Dublin. The house was a semi-detached house in Marino, which was the republic’s first welfare housing scheme.\(^1\) The house had a living room and a scullery on the ground floor and two bedrooms on the first floor. Every day at nine o’clock the children were put to bed, once they were asleep, I would spend some time sitting by the window. Seated on top of my trunk I could look down the tree-lined streets circumscribing the playground. In the dim glow of the moonlight I often reviewed all the day’s happenings, the banter in my office department, the conversations in the Irish pub in the city, the long walk to the estate.\(^2\) These houses were very quickly being sold to the tenants, many built extensions and garden storages in their backyards.

I vividly remember the airy streets of the suburban estate being filled with the sounds of children playing. However, gradually as family sizes dropped, future estates that were modelled on this project did not result in the same vibrant communities, my daughter lived in one such estate which in addition to the eerie quietness also lacked any shops or public amenities making them unattractive spaces to stay.

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1. British town-planners Raymond Unwin and Patrick Geddes introduced the Garden suburb model in Ireland. These estates of semi-detached houses located on the outskirts of towns and cities had no sections of industry, making them commuter towns dependent on reliable transport.

2. A response to the overcrowded slums of Dublin, Marino was one among many suburban housing estates planned. These projects were modelled on the ‘garden suburb’ idea, with the aim of creating ‘good house-owning citizens’, a means for consolidating the new state.

3. The Marino project was planned outside the city limits and lacked access to public transport. The prerequisite for eligibility to this scheme was that the future tenants should have enough resources to possess a bicycle, ensuring the working class continued to travel to work unaffected by the new distance to work. Tramline extensions were planned to connect these developments to the city.
As a mother, mornings were particularly stressful. I had to prepare breakfast, get the children ready and then while the kids were eating, I would try to wake up Suress. His drinking problem had compounded and he was missing several days at work. The worry of the car loan made him miserable. The liquor store on his drive back home was of no help and he would return late into the night. The four-bedroom house had beautiful countryside views all around—fields, rolling meadows and woodlands, however there was no one to talk to. Soon many bungalows sprung up around, but there were very few occasions when we met others. Suresh, was active in the GAA football club which had bimonthly games, but other than that we were confined to the four walls of our bungalow. We ended up spending most of our evenings watching programmes on the Telefís Éireann channel.

When we moved closer to Bally, the house remained empty with no one to rent. Many years later, with the help of our daughter Anita we were able to convert the house to an "Airbnb," and then every summer we had a steady return from our countryside bungalow.

During the 1970s, there was no one around who would socialize with you. In 1988, 30% of the adult population were estimated to have been overseas. By the 1990s this figure had increased to 65%, and it was estimated that the end of 1997 the had reached 70%, with women and younger people accounting for most of this movement.

Government grants encouraged the building of single bungalows during the 1970s and 1980s. With the provision of and the necessity of housing grants, house prices were kept low and many bungalows were built on the outskirts of towns and villages. Numerous single houses were built in the countryside with new roads connecting town and city and the demand forDs increased. The house was activated throughout the day, providing new housing in villages along the Atlantic Corridor. The village green was a diverse community place to recreate, work, and socialize. This also transforms the territorial use, reducing daily commuting to work. The house is activated throughout the day, providing new housing in villages along the Atlantic Corridor. The village green was a diverse community place to recreate, work, and socialize.
With the relocation of the company to Sligo, the move to Carney the co-working village was profitable—lower rents and a smaller community which was ideal for a composite family like ours. We lived in a row house on the edge of the new village green. The front veranda was where I spent most of my time working on my laptop. Three times a month I would attend meetings in the office at Sligo and once a month in the head office at Dublin. In the evenings when Rachel, my daughter returned we would go down to the Defield community centre or walk down to the gym. In days of good weather, which is rare in Donegal, the green would transform into a lively park with picnics and frisbees flying around. I often ran into our neighbours the South-Asian bachelors whilst walking around the green. During the years when, Royden and Ruth (my children) decided to stay with us, we were able to acquire the neighbouring houses that were on rent. Royden set up his bicycle repair workshop, while Ruth ran her art studio. Many years later, I sold all the houses and only occupied one bay, sufficient for a single person living alone. The rest of the house was rented out to young families and bachelors who worked in Donegal.

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*The Work West, Ireland, a country-level driven initiative, was a local response to the 2040 National Planning Framework. Sligo, Donegal, and Clare were the first participating counties to adopt this scheme. The program encouraged counties to provide new housing in villages along the Atlantic Corridor along with the provision of high-speed internet to attract work-from-home professionals. This also transforms the territory significantly, reducing commuting and increasing local productivity. This also translates to the social and cultural benefits, including improved health and living conditions for the residents of the neighbourhood. A demand for diverse community spaces to increase, work, and play.*

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*75% of the workforce by 2025 will be composed of millennials. With this comes an increasing preference for a remote working culture; for example, working from home. Numerous companies are adapting to this changing social behaviour. This also translates to the social and cultural benefits, including improved health and living conditions for the residents of the neighbourhood. A demand for diverse community spaces to increase, work, and play.*

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*The housing will no longer conform to conventional or fixed family structures. Sound innovations are incorporated into the scheme of incremental subdivision and expansion.*
2020

BUNGALOW

UNFINISHED

2036

PLANTS

RICH  POOR

FOR  ALL

COUNTRY

IRISH GREEN

BLITZ

BAN THE

GREEN AGAIN

BILL

"CLUSTER - JUNE 2036,
CARNEY WENT
FILMED AT
PROTEST VIDEO

BLITZ

CHIMNEY

GEORGIAN

WOODEN DOOR

LOCAL CRECHE

SERVER

1000MM DIA AL.

Thanks again, and
Thank you again for
Dear Davis,
Michael
extremely grateful
industry in school. I
our chat, you really
As you said during
insights into content
gained valuable
conversation and
meeting with me today.
best regards,
m

COMMUNITY
SHEET PARTITION
CORRUGATED
on weekends
(purchase
greens
Venu’s

TRANSPORT)
BY PUBLIC
LONG DISTANCES
FOR SHORT
TRANSPORT

KEYCHAIN
CYCLE TOUR
COOKING POT

COURTYARD

CENTRE

AND STUDY
INTRODUCED
FRAME WINDOW
TEMPERATURES)
CEILING FAN

(BUILT 1986)

FARMING
CONVERTED TO

1 The Environmental Movements in 2040 advocated for the
primary refurbishment was the addition of ceil-
ing fans and new insulation.3 The back of the
house overlooked the rolling meadows of
Carney, with sheep grazing and the fields yellow
in harvest season. Next to our house was the
community greenhouse that supplied organic
vegetable produce. There were a mix of houses
around the main village spine, in relation to the drive for dense
new developments residential and non-residential within this
scheme. The tax-incentive plots were specifically organized
by the “Cluster-construc-
tion Bill” consisted of 5 metre x 7 metre module plots

2 The courtyard-plotted-developments by the “Cluster-construc-
tion Bill” consisted of 5 metre x 7 metre module plots

1 The shop opened out
to the main village road and its side faced the
courtyard behind the old one-off houses." We had
the shed converted into a compact house, the
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THE SHED

CONVERTED TO

FARMING SUPPLIES SHOP

THE PARKED
BUNGALOW

2035

THE RETIRES CRECHE

2036

THE MAIN ROAD CROSSING THE OLD ESTATES

2110

House 7: The Cul-De-Sac Sheltered Housing

2150

Generation 6: Ruth Yousuf-Suresh, Age 65
A year after Leah (my partner) had passed away, my need for medical care became evident. I sold the apartment at Derry and decided to move to a sheltered housing around Donegal. The new retirement schemes for Irish nationals made the high service costs manageable and the medical care provided by the Nazareth Trust was excellent. The old estate houses were subdivided and connected with a communal corridor. The lower floors were residential units with medical care and the upper floors were co-working spaces rented out by the trust. The corridor terminated at a community kitchen around the cul-de-sac, a place where individuals of all age groups would gather for meals. My neighbours, the polish family living opposite, were very quiet. They only time I met them was when they would only knock on my door to greet me on festival days or a family birthday to courteously drop some chocolates, which I could not eat because of my dietary restrictions. Those were for Morris, my Nigerian nurse, and his kids who lived down in Donegal. By the time, several cul-de-sac projects were transformed into apartment houses, where sheltered housing was no longer required.

1 Medical advances since 2080 have allowed individuals to live longer with medical care and supplements. Unlike other European countries, Ireland has not yet legalized old-age euthanasia.

2 The Nazareth Care Trust is a local organization providing elderly care. In the 2060s, addressing the need to de-institutionalize such centres, the cul-de-sac project was an initiative to integrate the healthcare services within existing villages and transport healthcare and medicines to the doorstep.

3 The communal corridor is a lightweight structure that respects the heritage value of the old Celtic Tiger housing. The structure is primarily designed to be a covered passageway providing seamless access to smart-wheelchair users to the community kitchen and becomes a vital social space.

4 The increased provision of self-driving shared transportation reduces the need for private vehicular transportation and parking. The cul-de-sac thus becomes a redundant space where the estate was initially designed for communal corridor.