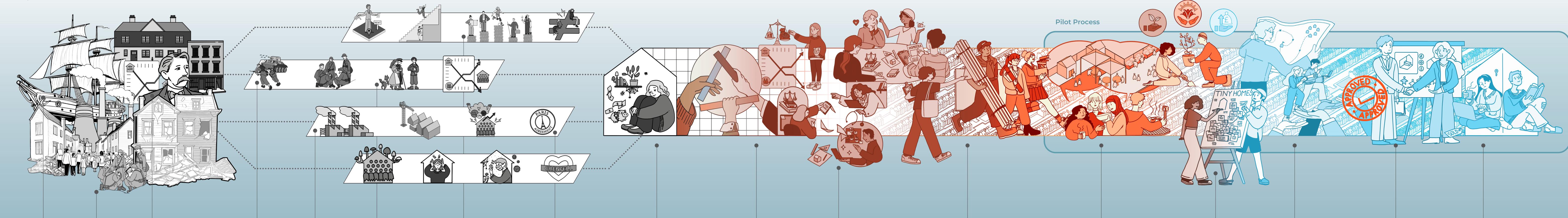
homefolktimeline



to provide housing, built to the Tudor war.

The Addison Act of 1919. A Housing and boom. Town Planning Act which saw a rise in demand for working-class housing. The first social houses were built.

Right to Buy Scheme Initiated. Poor housing conditions and

post war economy provided an

and infrastructures further exacerbated development were quickly built an economical divide between causing lower quality of life further World War II WWI, Government required council fell as a result of by refugees of war. to accomodate. general public and wealthy few. exacerbated by the Covid-19 2019

housing resulting and a lack in supply unfit for habitation. affordability for low-income in building industry of it.

Pandemic. Poor economical activity Many families are struggling, Homefolk, an organisation Homefolk collaboration with :

conditions, affecting health and overall mental and economical stability.

This saw a rise in Due to rushed and unregulated Privatised land resulted in high resulted in rising cost of living, low income households are most created to tackle the University of Sheffield Architecture heroes. Rise in demand for housing demand construction, these houses are rental cost, affecting housing including home ownership. susceptible to living in poor housing housing issue in London. University of Glasgow Law Queen Mary University **Medicine**

Team 10 London Site Visit. (Tower Hamlets)

Planning of Pilot Urban Room and Community Engagement for Tiny Village.

Setup Urban Room and **BBQ!** Appraise security and Tiny Village / Homes information discourse.

engagement.

Tender Tiny Village Pilot for Organise community events Residents can save (e.g Greening the Site) to foster more income beacuse

community relations. of Homefolk's affordable

housing, and are protected Construct community-driven from no fault evictions or facilities. surprise rent hikes.

Build Tiny Homes and The Tiny Village residents can communal facilities. share resources and work together in their unique cohousing community.

Pilot Process



1. Community **Engagement**

understand how receptive the general ıblic is to the idea of living in a tiny village. art of the proposed pilot process includes nning an engagement workshop with he general public in the Tower Hamlets area to gather data, generate discourse and research local opinions on tiny home mmunal living. Doing so will inform the conceptual design, and address any prevalent issues regarding communal living and inherent problems within the site.



ecessary data regarding concerns of living search will question the factors that make iny home living a welcoming idea, the lifestyle and address any stigma surrounding tiny home communal living. This data will then be utilised as part of the pilot proposal to the local council.



gathered to identify the various topological aspects any terrain will need to sustain a tiny ommunity to generate funds are essential and site properties will determine the attainability of such facilities. A list of criteria that identifies these factors is created to help expedite the process of site selection.



4. Greening of the **Chosen Site**

process of greening of the site should occur.

Doing this will encourage the formation of a local identity and forge communal bonds. After prevalent greening, a microclimate can be created, leading to an increasingly desirable and pleasant space to inhabit in. The greening process will be a community led activity, which will lead to further community-driven initiatives.



5. Community-Driven

eating spaces that provide services and nenities such as workshops and seminars will help foster community relationships. Taking a page out of Stepney City Farm in Hackney, cilities that provide its residents a platform to onnect with one another and learn new skills together. Fostering strong communal bonds is important in maintaining the longevity, and hence sustainability, in any given community.