

5.35

Figure 5.35 The Millgate project: house model.



5.36

Figure 5.36 The Millgate project: house design.

if possible, make a sketch plan of their current home, listing its good and bad features. In addition, a field trip to Milton Keynes was arranged for the group to view a range of house types. The bus trip and pub lunch was part of the community-building

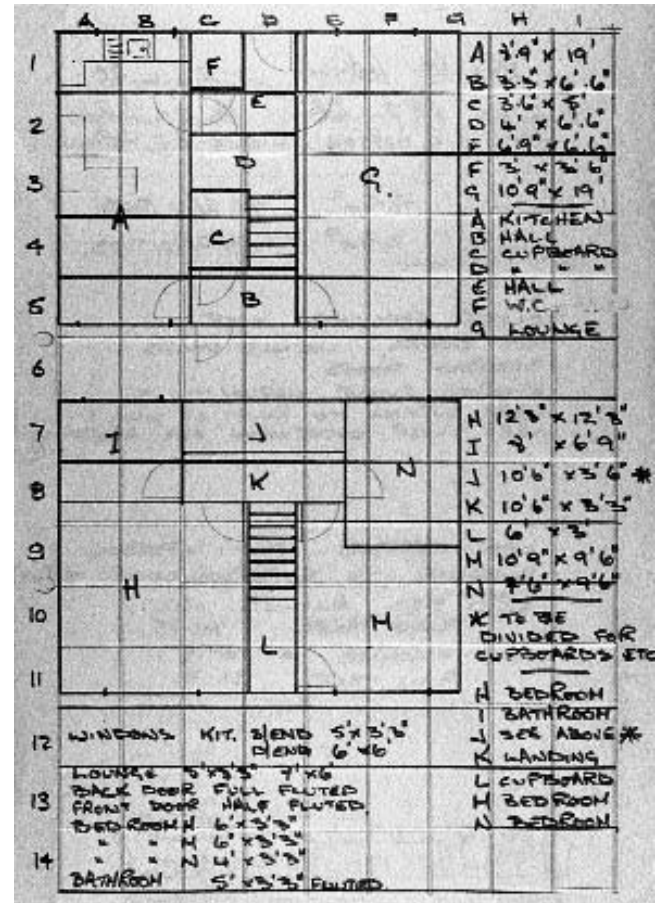
process even though the primary purpose of the visit was to widen the group's knowledge-base (Figures 5.32 and 5.33).

The task of home designing was facilitated by the use of another large-scale model. The model consisted



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of a thick chipboard base with deep grooves marking out a checkerboard pattern enclosing 1-m squares at a scale of 1:20. Into these grooves partition walls, window or door units could be placed (Figures 5.34 to 5.37). A thick perspex sheet with a pattern of grooves similar to those on the base represented the first floor. The two floors were separated by pegs at the corners being kept apart at the scale height of the floor. In addition to the wall panels, model staircases of different forms, and furniture and fittings were



5.38

provided. Each family worked with an architect to design the home of their dreams. The family was allocated the number of squares permitted by the standards for its family size. The architects' role was a difficult one of giving advice only when it was requested. At all times the aim was to try to place control in the hands of the families. The architect could intervene only if he or she could see mistakes of a structural or geometrical nature. Within a three-hour evening session, most families had prepared a

Figure 5.37 The Millgate project: house design.

Figure 5.38 The Millgate project: house plan.