

Legend:

- male
- female
- ⊠ stillborn death
- ⊠ accident

———— family member stays at home

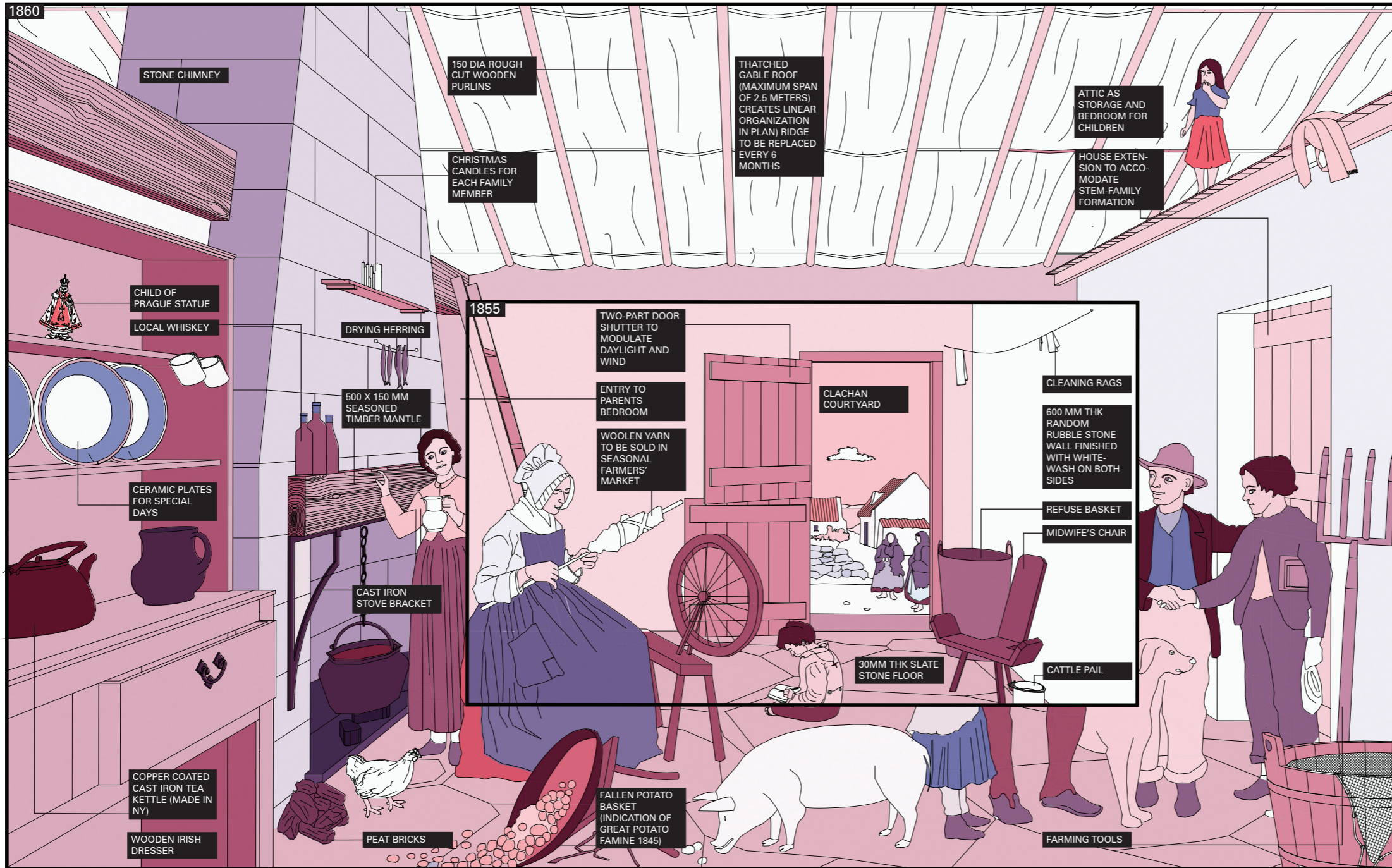
- - - - partner (not married)

..... divorced

G - generation number
(G1 signifies the generation 1)

P - protagonist number
(P1 signifies the protagonist in generation 1)

Note:
The family genogram is constructed showing 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

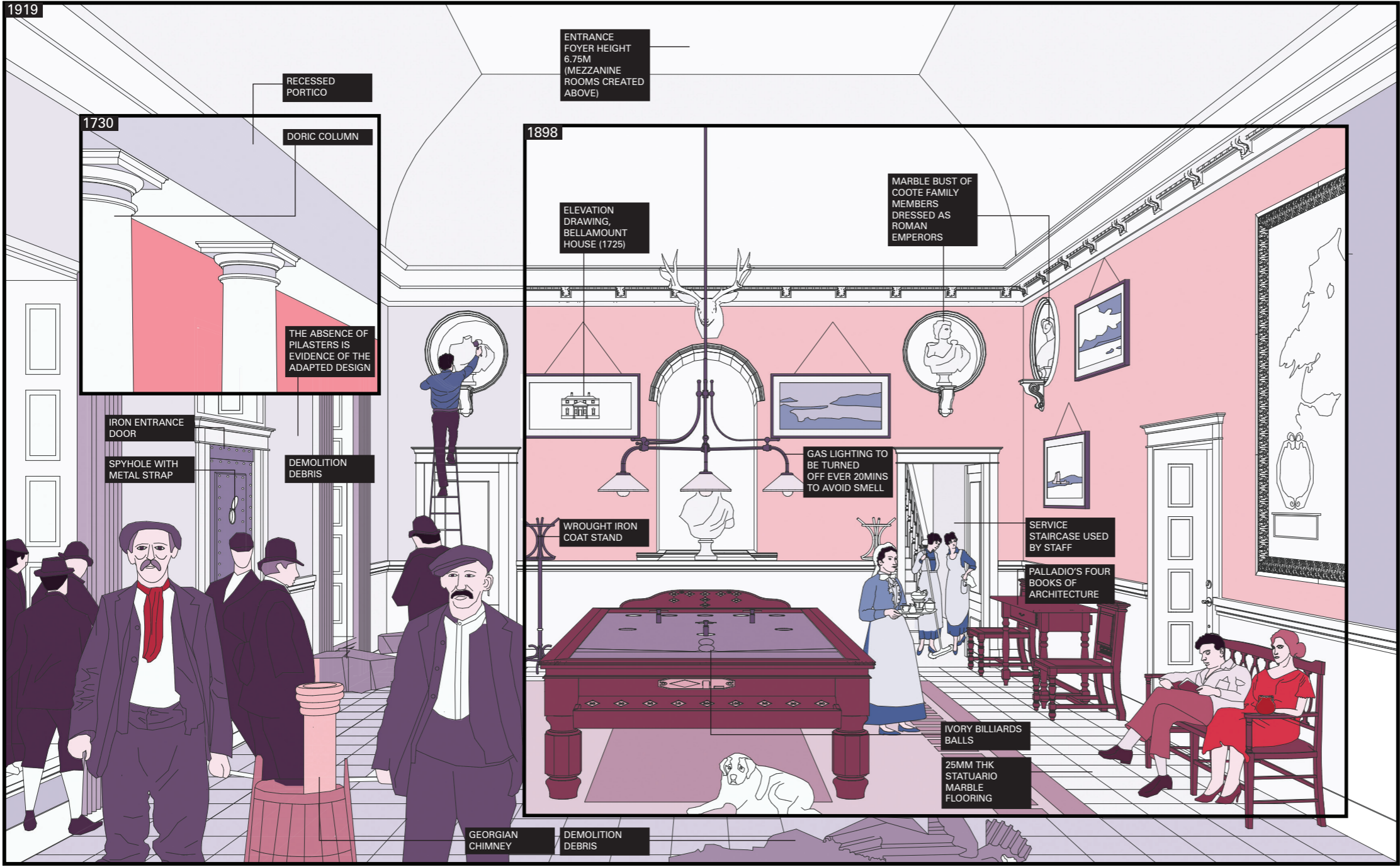
The stone hearth¹ was the central figure of the kitchen around which was a population of things, many things. The timber tub with the fishing net,² hay stacked in the corner, farming implements, peat bricks, the midwife's stool, drying clothes and wandering animals. In all this apparent chaos, my mother 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,³ 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 by 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.

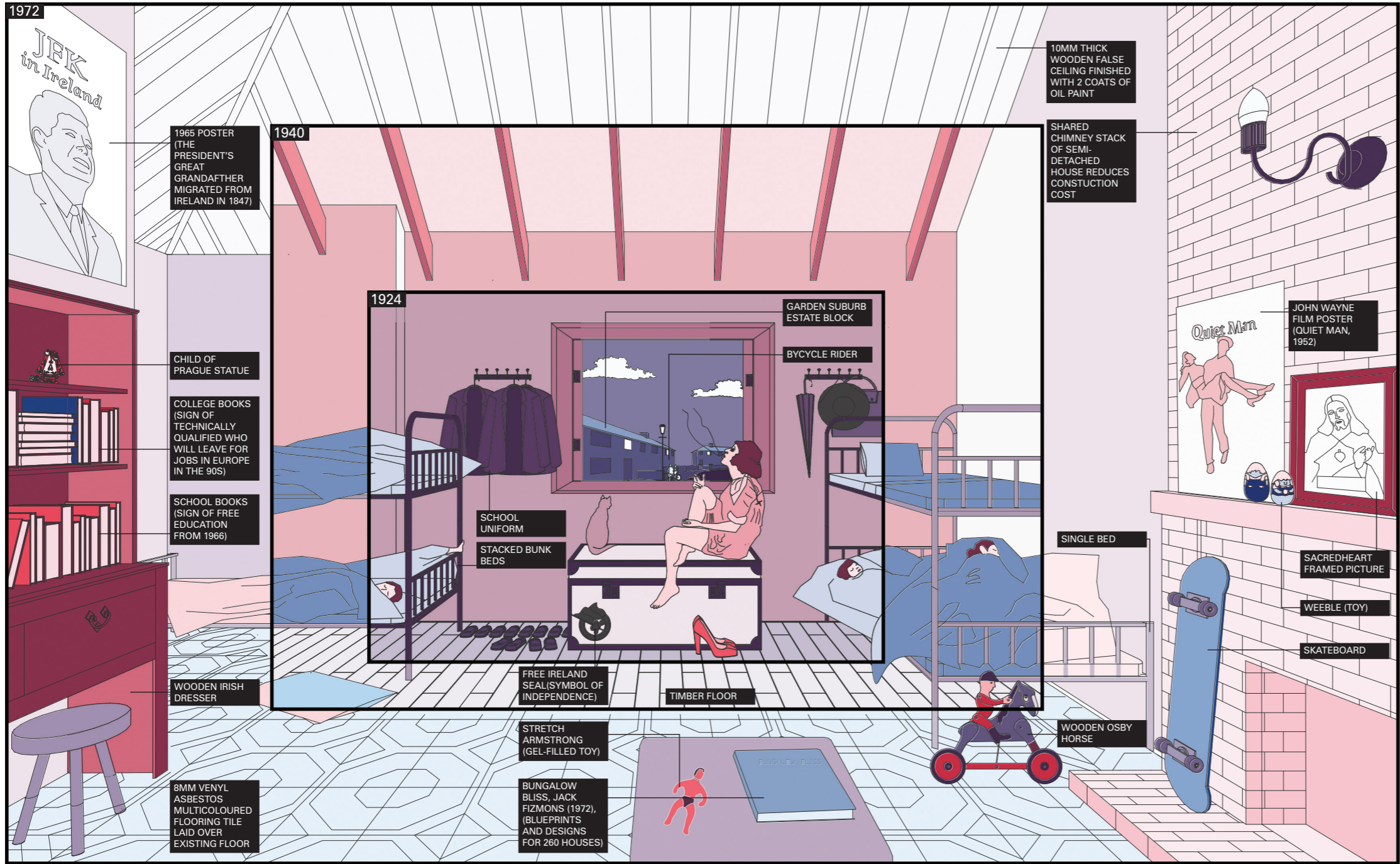


1898
 Generation 2: Ashling Williams, Age 15
 House 2: The Anglo-Irish Big House

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.¹ 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.² 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 glad that I would finally be home.

¹ The Bellamont House, like many Anglo-Irish "big houses," were Palladian-style mansions. The house was designed by Sir Edward Lovett Pearce (1699-1733), an Irish architect, and the chief exponent of Palladianism in Ireland. The four-bay square modestly sized mansion is clearly inspired by Palladio's Villa Capra. The principal facade has as its ground floor a rusticated semi-basement, above which is the piano nobile at the centre is a four-columned portico with a pediment, the portico is flanked by a single high sash window on each side. The main entrance beneath the one-story portico is reached by a single flight of broad steps. Above the *piano nobile* is a secondary floor with windows exactly half the size of those below. The entire facade is just four windows wide. The villa was positioned in the middle of the Bellamont forest and opened out to views of the lough with the woodlands in the distance—an entirely insular environment.

² Security is a primary aspect of the design of Bellamont House. The front of the house has broad steps leading to the 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 a discreet exit for the male servants staying in the coach house.



1924
 Generation 3: Shauna O'Sullivan, Age 20
 House 3: The Semi-Detached Suburban House

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.

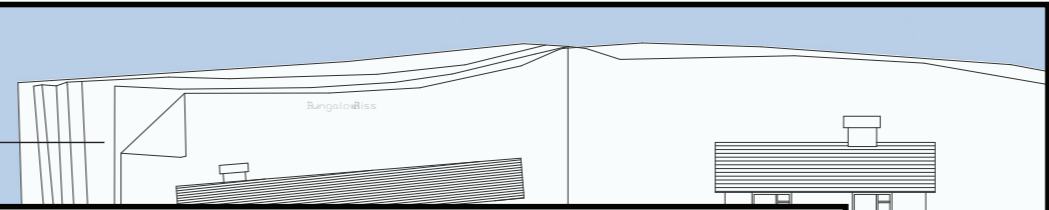
¹ British town-planners Raymond Unwin and Patrick Geddes introduced the Garden suburb model in Ireland. These estates of semi-detached houses located on the outskirts of towns and cities had no sections of industry, making them commuter towns dependant on reliable transport.

² A response to the overcrowded slums of Dublin, Marino was one among many suburban housing estates planned. These projects were rented out, with a final goal of selling the house to the tenants, thereby establishing "good house-owning citizens," a means for consolidating the new state.

³ The Marino project was located 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.

1972

BUNGALOW BLISS, JACK FIZMONS (1972), (SYMBOL OF THE SHIFT FROM STATE-PROVIDED TO MARKET-DRIVEN HOUSING)



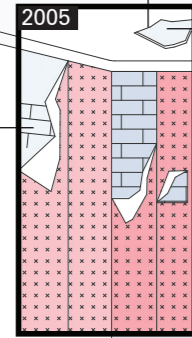
1975

CHILD OF PRAGUE STATUE
CONCRETE BLOCK WALL (ECONOMICAL AND SPEEDY CONSTRUCTION)

THE DISUSE OF LARGE 4-6 BEDROOM BUNGALOWS DURING THE EARLY 2000S DUE TO REMOTE LOCATION AND EXCESSIVE FLOOR AREA

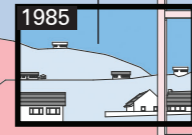
CRACKED CEILING PLASTER

230 X 450 REINFORCED CONCRETE BEAM
CONSTRUCTION AS A LABOUR GENERATING INDUSTRY WAS ENCOURAGED TO PROPEL THE NATIONAL ECONOMY



BUNGALOW BLITZ

PICTURE WINDOW



COUNTRYSIDE VIEW

WHITE LACE CURTAINS



RENOVATED KITCHEN (SIGN OF AIRBNB USE)

LIQUOR BOTTLES
DRINKING AND DRIVING A ISSUE IN RURAL IRELAND DUE TO THE LONG DISTANCES TO TRAVEL TO THE PUB

GAELIC FOOTBALL JERSEY

FITTED CARPET

WOODEN OSBY HORSE

PLOT BOUNDARY (12 ACRE PLOTS SUBDIVISION OF LANDED-ESTATES BY THE LAND COMMISSION (1920), INEFFICIENT FOR SINGLE FARMS LATER SOLD DURING THE 1970S)

BARLEY FIELD

ROBERT SINCLAIR CO. SHIRT (MADE IN LONDONDERRY).

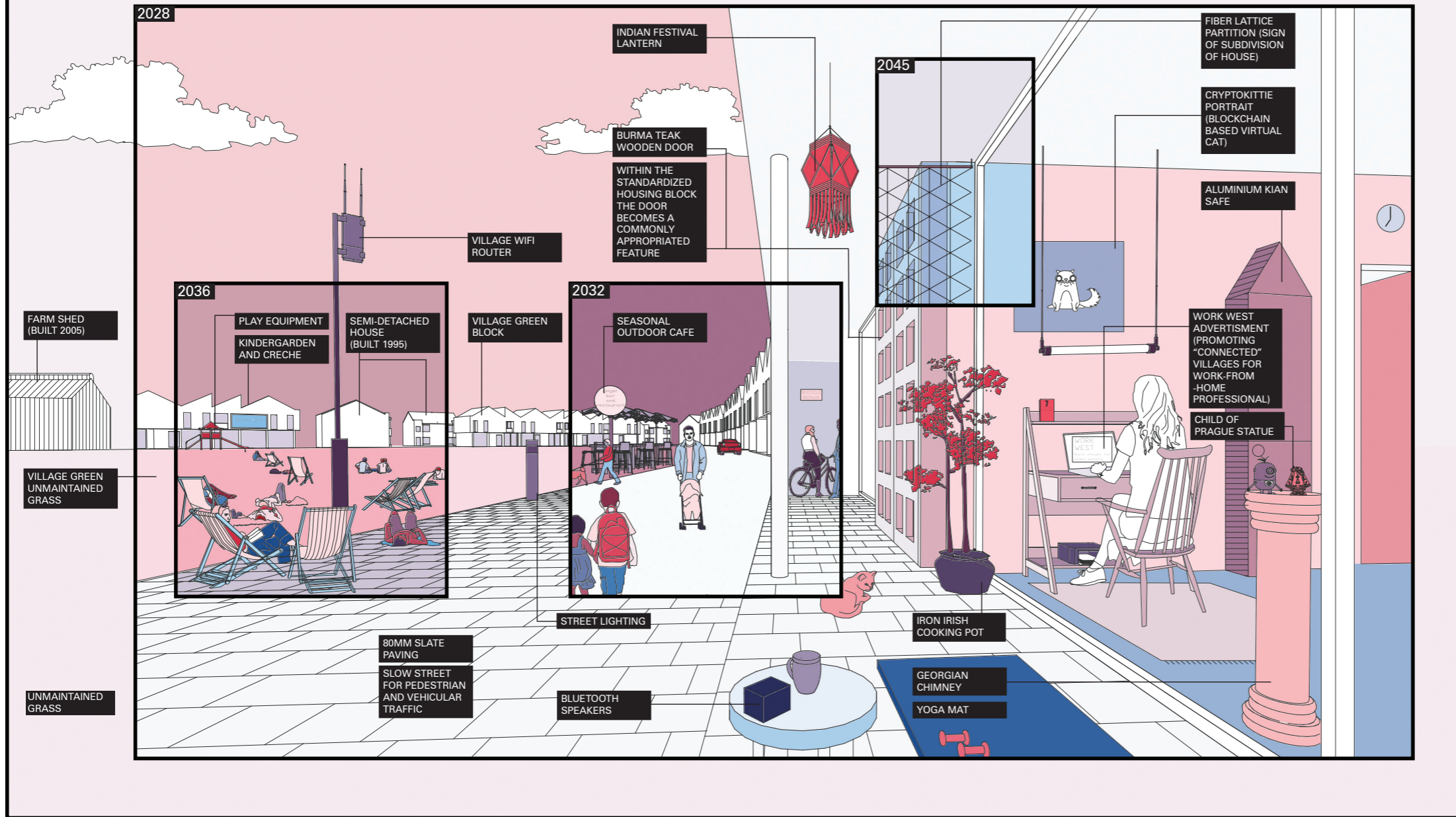
INCREASING PRESSURE ON IRISH TEXTILE IN A GLOBAL MARKET

1975
Generation 4, Kathy Suresh, Age 35
House 4: The One-Off House

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 Suresh. His drinking problem¹ had compounded and he was missing several days at work. The worry of the car loan² 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 views³ all around—fields, rolling meadows and woodlands, however there was no one to talk to. Soon many bungalows sprung up⁴ 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 beautiful bungalow. We ended up spending most of our evenings watching programmes on the Telefís Éireann channel.

When we moved closer to Sligo, the house remained empty without anyone 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.

¹ During the 1970s alcoholism arose as a serious health and social problem. In 1968, 58% of the adult population were estimated to have drunk alcohol; by 1975 this figure had increased to 65% and it was maintained that by the end of 1977 this had risen further to 70%, with women and younger people accounting for most of the increase.
² Government grants encouraged the building of single bungalows during the 1970s and '80s. With the provision of and the availability of house plan books—the most famous being Jack Fitzmor's *Bungalow Bliss*—the need for the architect's fee was evaded. Numerous single houses were built in the countryside, with a septic tank, a television antenna, and an automobile to drive to the city; such houses existed in an absolute lack of a social realm.
³ The picture window was a characteristic feature of the one-off house. Notions of privatized living and the picturesque countryside can be traced back to the design and siting of Anglo-Irish Big Houses.
⁴ Frank McDonald, a journalist with *The Irish Times*, coined the term "bungalow blitz," condemning one-off housing in the 1980s. This was a pun on the book named *Bungalow Bliss*.



2025
 Generation 5: Anita Davis-Suresh, Age 50
 House 5: The Village Green Block

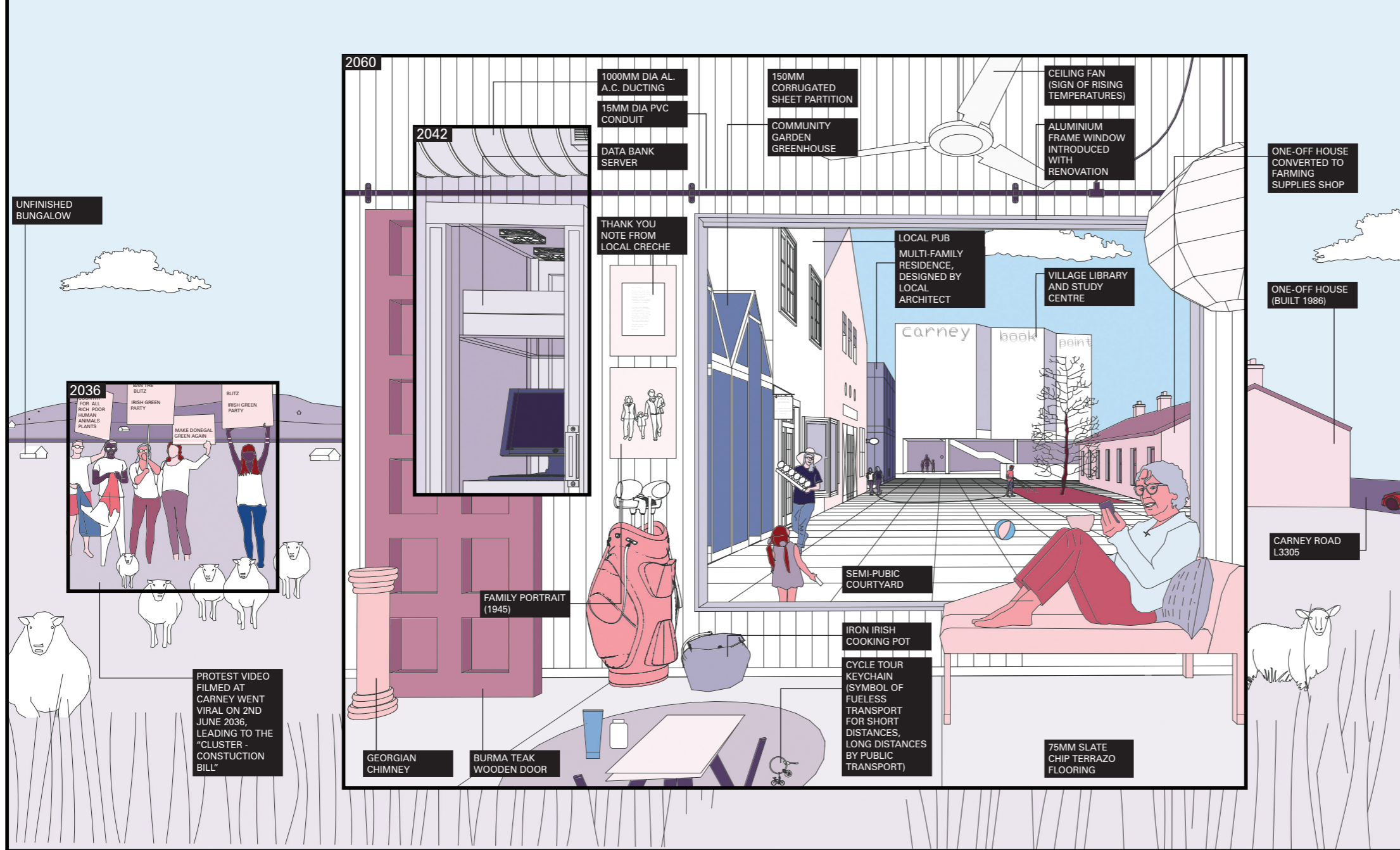
With the relocation of the company to Sligo, the move to Carney the co-working village was profitable—lower rents and a smaller community which was ideal for a composite family like ours. We lived in a row house on the edge of the new village green.¹ The front veranda was where I spent most of my time working on my laptop,² three times a month I would attend meeting 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 Oxfield 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.³ The rest of the house was rented out to young families and bachelors who worked in Donegal.

¹ The Work West, Ireland, a county-level driven initiative, was a local response to the 2040 National Planning Framework. Sligo, Donegal, and Claire 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. The village green was a recommendation, to generate a new spatial configuration around existing Celtic Tiger estates.

² 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 and enterprises are adapting to this changing social-reality. This also transforms the territorial use, reducing daily commuting to work. The house is activated throughout the day, the demands of the neighbourhood increase. A demand for diverse community places to recreate, work, and socialize.

³ The housing unit no longer conforms to conventional or fixed family structures. Sound insulation is incorporated into this scheme of incremental sub-division and expansion.

2020



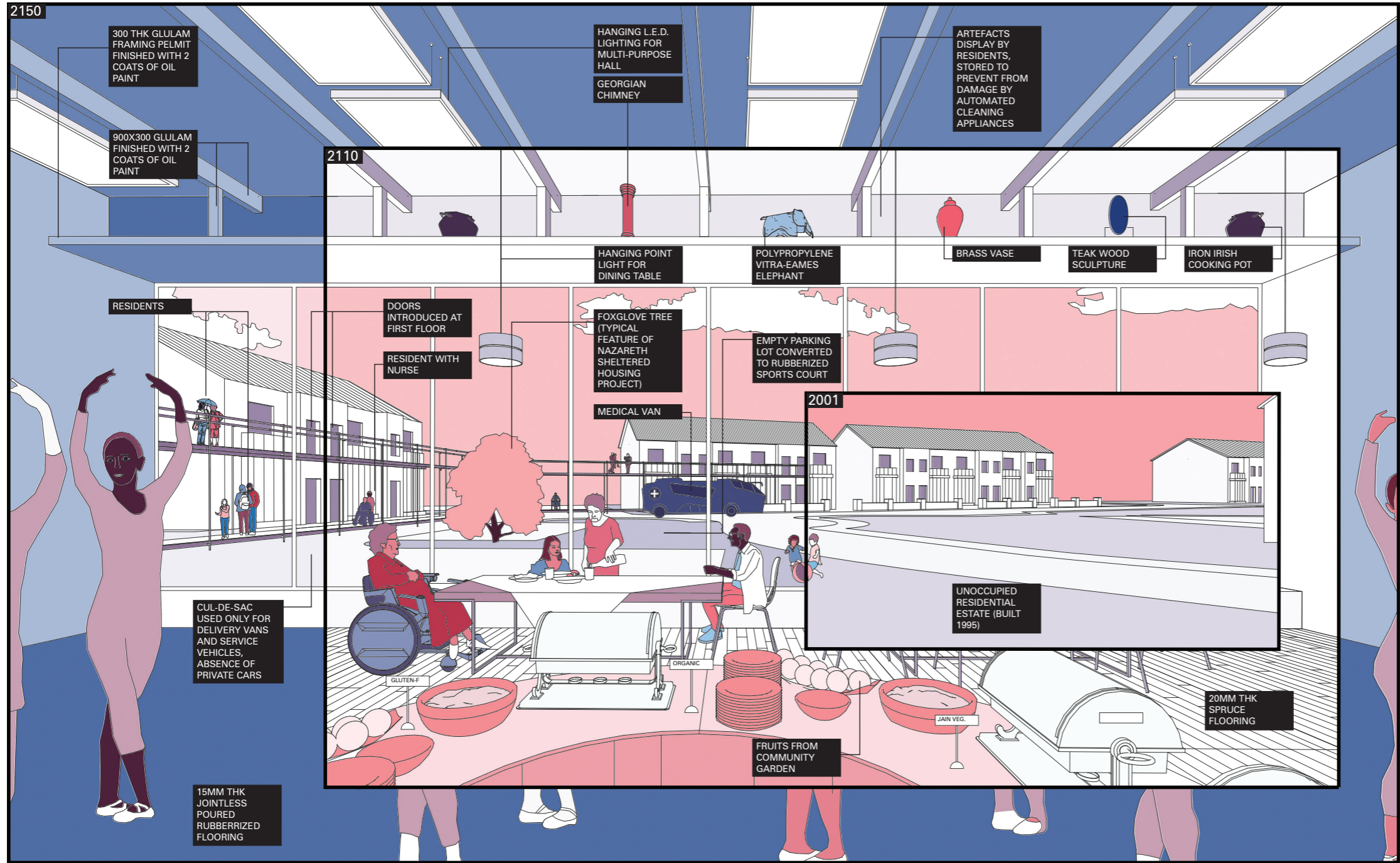
2060
 Generation 6: Ruth Yousuf-Suresh, Age 65
 House 6: The Little Courtyard Plot

Soon after retiring as school teachers, me and Steven decided to return in Carney where Calum's shop (my mother's second husband), was lying unused. The shop was located on one of the courtyard-plotted-developments, the result of the environmental movements in 2040 by the Irish Green Party.¹ The shop opened out to the main village road and its side faced the courtyard behind the old one-off house.² We had the shed converted into a compact house, the primary refurbishment was the addition of ceiling 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 courtyard, a very rich designer bungalow and a rather humble-nostalgic gable roof house. The Sheikhs a large and friendly Pakistani family were the neighbours we knew best. I was surprised to learn that their children spoke better Gaelic than us. To pass time, Steven volunteered in the retirees creche where he took care of children for two days a week with few others, I preferred the quiet indoors. Only in the evening I would take our dog for a walk down the main road crossing the old estates, the pub and the village green.

¹ The Environmental Movements in 2040 advocated for the containment of uncontrolled and unplanned construction in the agricultural countryside. The movement was propelled by concerns for food production and securing the affected agricultural industry, as well as social concerns for community with the increasing rise of depression associated with isolation.

² The courtyard-plotted-developments by the "Cluster-construction Bill" consisted of 5 metre x 7 metre module plots organized behind existing one-off houses. The owners of the one-off houses were provided with tax incentives to allow for new developments residential and non-residential within this scheme. The tax-incentive plots were specifically organized around the main village spine, in relation to the drive for dense central streets.

³ The relative rise of temperature makes the ceiling fan a common fixture in the Irish house.



2110
 Generation 7: Mindy Nowak, Age 80
 House 7: The Cul-De-Sac Sheltered Housing

A year after Leah (my partner) had passed away, my need for medical care became evident.¹ 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 Trust² 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 corridor³ terminated at a community kitchen around the cul-de-sac⁴, 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 a not yet legalized old-age euthanasia.

² The Nazareth Care Trust is a local organization providing elderly care. In 2060s, addressing the need to de-institutionalize such care, 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 within the old estate and is re-occupied by the communal corridor.

