



Housing Morphology in Clerkenwell

Weston Rise Estate



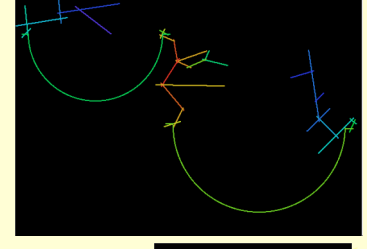
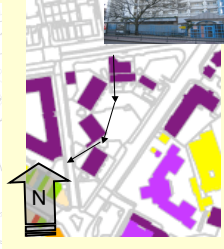
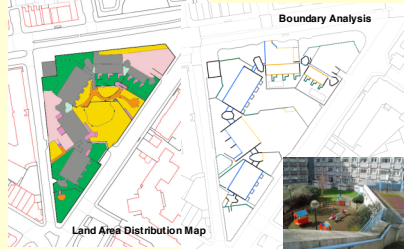
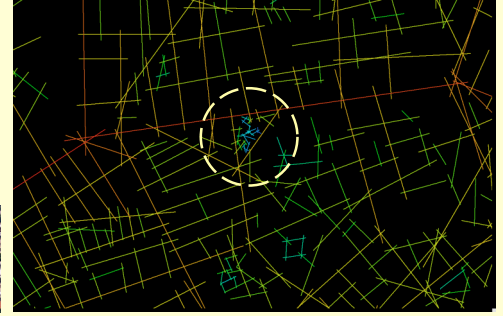
Fieldwork & Analysis carried out by Zaheen Shah, Pelin Dursun Korkmaz, Fumio Chiken



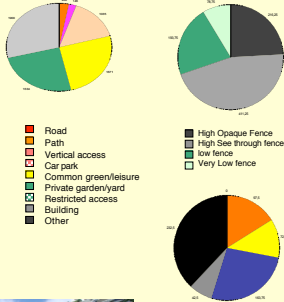
Background

Weston rise, a post war development was first suggested between Finsbury Borough Council and London County Council in 1956. The site was previously occupied by a triangle of late Georgian and Victorian terraced houses. A design for the new Weston Rise was agreed in 1964 and ground work commenced the following year. Density was calculated at 200 people per acre. The scheme was for London County Council and design work had been put out to private architectural project Howell, Killick, Partridge, and Amis. Construction was completed in 1969.

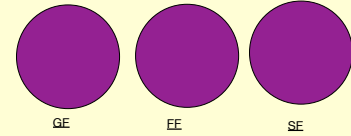
Variable	Value
Number of axial lines	4752
Mean Global Integration (Radius n)	1.2551
Mean Local Integration (Radius 3)	2.6251
Mean Depth from Most Integrated	7
Mean Integration (Radius=Radius)	1.7301
No. of Cul-de-sacs (connectivity=1)	222



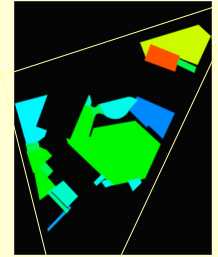
Weston Rise housing state occupies an island site, triangular in shape with its base line on the Southern side of Pentonville road opposite St. James Church. It is bound on the east by Penton Rise and on the west by Weston Rise. The site rises 50 ft from the junction of these two roads with King Cross's road at the southern most corner. In all there are five blocks linked together by towers which contain lifts, staircases, laundry rooms, drying rooms and refuse chutes. Heights of successive blocks are reduced as the ground rises creating a level roof line.



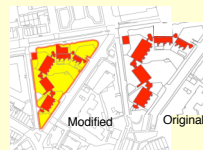
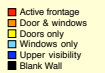
In the early 90s anti social behaviour was on a rise in Weston Rise. The estate became a den for prostitution and drug abuse. In 1991 Islington Council proposed a £3.5 million plan that included fencing the estate, reducing the number of entrances, installing security cameras and a new concierge system. In 1997 these new facilities were opened on the state. 98 cameras were installed and a community center was added.



No. of internal axial lines	30
No. of convex spaces	22
Ratio of axial lines/convex spaces	1.3636
Mean Global Axial Integration	0.4347
Mean Global Convex Integration	0.2828
Maze index	4.7557
No-neighbours score	16.5
Separation index	14.67
Constitutechness rate	17.39
Neighbourliness score	16
Interface decomposition score	2

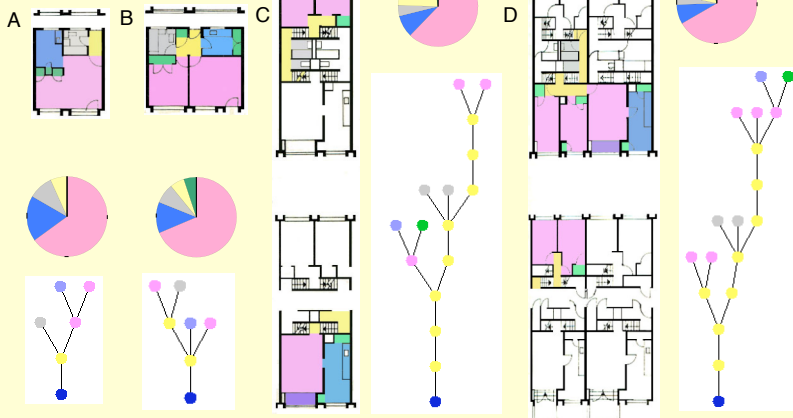


Purpose built/converted	Purpose Built
Year of original building	1969
Year of conversion	1965-80
(EBCS) ageband	1965-80
Total site area	2.26 acres (0
Total area of building foot	17.50%
no. of car parking spaces	80 cars
no. of dwelling entrances	
no. of non-residential entz	6



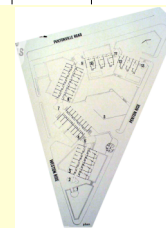
New Community Center

Flat Types



Housing Unit	no. of units	total area	no. of living spaces	no. of bedrooms	no. of bed spaces
Type A	30		1	1	
Type B	40		1	1	
Type C	75		1	2	
Type D	85		1	4	
Totals	147				3.2

housing type	no. of convex spaces	no. of transition spaces	mean global integration	mean depth from threshold	no. of entrances
Type A	6	1	1.3377	2.20	1
Type B	7	2	1.1777	2.17	1
Type C	16	8	1.7072	5.33	1
Type D	18	8	1.7218	5.30	1



Weston Rise Estate consists of 147 dwellings. These vary between studio flats to 6 bed room flats. In two blocks, flats are organised along the one side of an open corridor. In the rest of the blocks flats are arranged on both sides of closed corridors. Blocks are connected to each other with 6 circulation towers. Limited number of flats on the ground floor are connected to the inner court yard with balconies. Flats are organised around the halls (b-c-d) and living units (a).