

# Design Studio Analysis Arch8018\_24158.

Design Report.

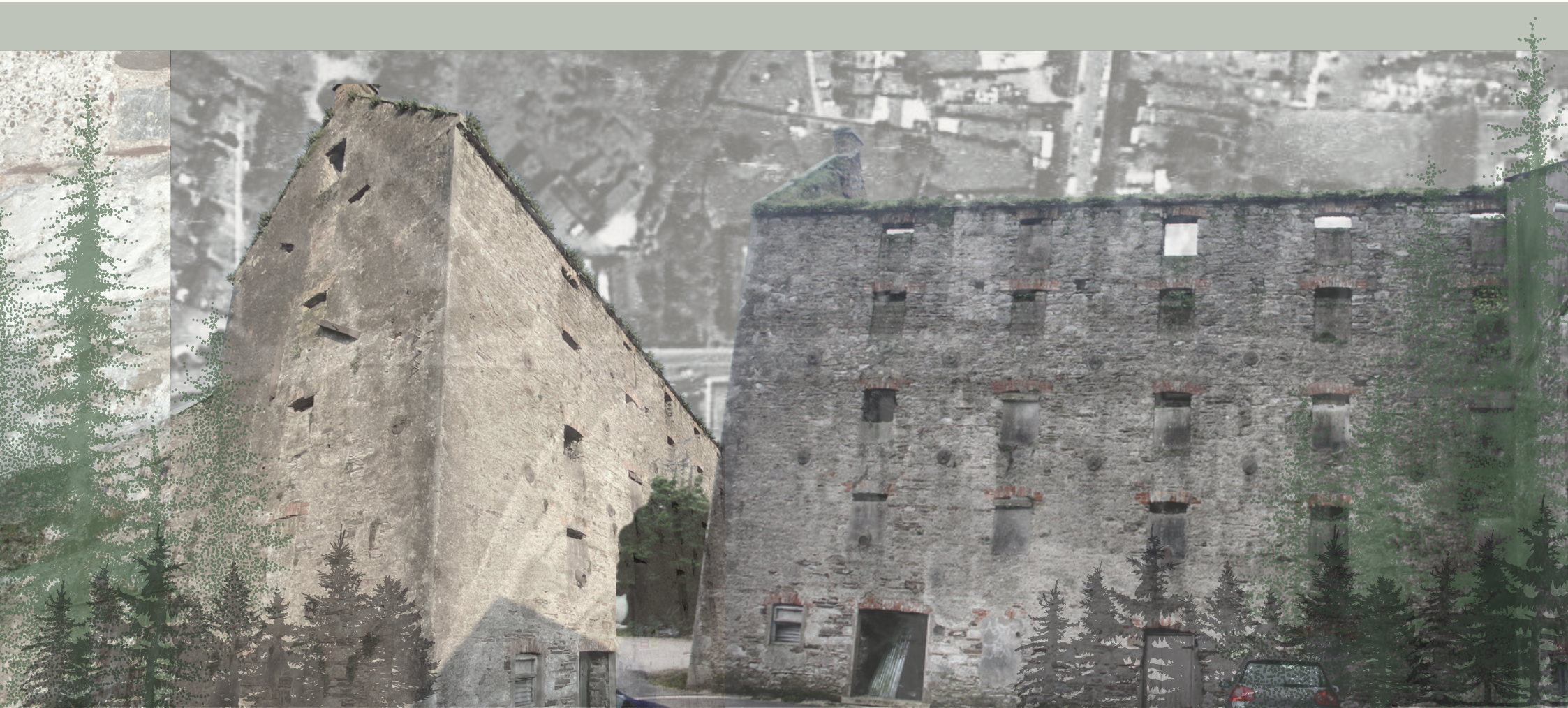
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BSc Interior Architecture 2023/2024.

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14/12/2023.



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# Chapter 01

1.0. Introduction.

## 1.0. Introduction

This report documents and evaluates the design proposal for the re-purpose of the old mill in Killeagh, County Cork. The flour mill that's situated in the heart of Killeagh village and dates from the 1700s but has been documented more clearer in the 1800s. This structure stands tall amongst generations of the community, supporting and participating in their heritage and history.

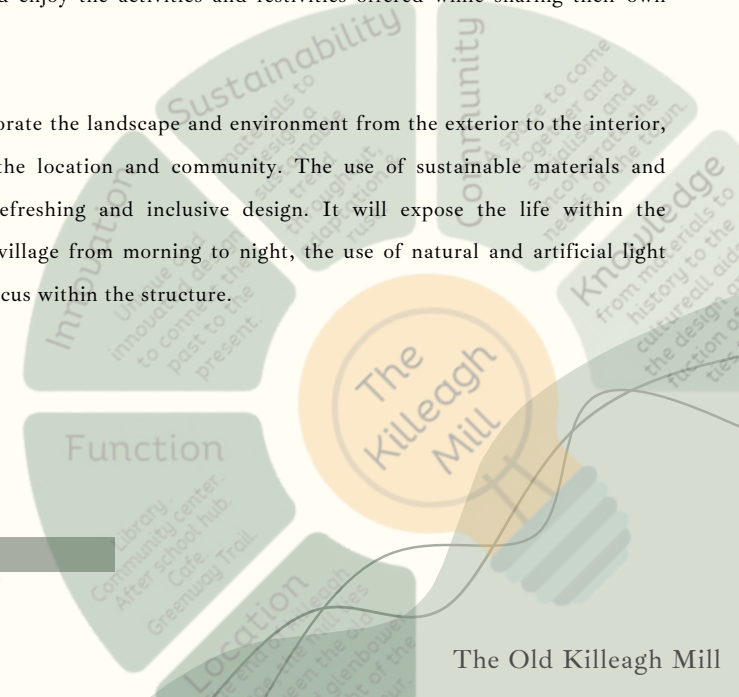
In this report I will explain my design choice to incorporate multi-functional spaces that will generate natural, specific and hybridized atmospheres to provide new innovative ways of thinking, working, living and socializing. This is a complex reimagining of the building but once achieved it will be a design full of flexible and multifunctional spaces, combined with a mixed landscape outside for a multi-model setting. Throughout the design process it is vital to consider programs while focused on knowledge, community, sustainability and interaction.

Over the past decade health and wellness has become a major factor in structures and in day-to-day life. The Irish government has created schemes to increase the Irish citizens welfare, they have proposed planning across the country to create greenway paths that'll connect village to village, town to town, county to county, inevitably increasing movement across the perimeter of Ireland. Physical and mental health is important but has been pushed aside for generations out of embarrassment and shame in Irish culture. The incorporation of a mindful haven of rest while paired with a social comforting beacon of the community will blend seamlessly together. The combination of culture, history, folk stories, traditional music, art, literature (with a modern twist) will become a landmark on the greenway path from Cork city before passing through an authentic Irish village before heading towards the next destination of Waterford.

The public appetite for a work-life balance has become increasingly popular over the past few years due to the incorporation of the work from home technique that most companies have adopted since the covid-19 pandemic. The citizens of Ireland have become more understanding to our environment and how global warming is a fearful factor in our future to come. The ideas of supporting local businesses, protecting our homes and local pride is ripe across Ireland. Structures across Ireland have become more environmentally friendly while contributing to more LEAN construction, waste management and sustainability.

The aim of the Killeagh mill is to create an oasis within Killeagh village and Glenbower woods, to incorporate the inner and outer community, to release the negativity and toxins from their life for the time spent within this space. This structure is a space for travelers passing by to enjoy the community spirit of Killeagh to enjoy energizingly tasty food, refreshments and snacks while resting their heads or interacting with the community. The space within Glenbower woods connects the path of the greenway to the path of main street connecting both the community and the visitor. A space for multi-generational citizens to come and enjoy the activities and festivities offered while sharing their own stories, music, poems and laughs.

The aim for this mill is to incorporate the landscape and environment from the exterior to the interior, while taking full advantage of the location and community. The use of sustainable materials and biophilic design will create a refreshing and inclusive design. It will expose the life within the Glenbower woods and Killeagh village from morning to night, the use of natural and artificial light will create unique emotion and focus within the structure.





# Chapter 02

## 1.1. Existing Building.

### 1.1. Existing Building

Exterior:

The Killeagh mill presents itself as a distinct architecture structure, a long slender building with a great height of 5 storeys. The original structure from the eighteenth century was an “L shape” plan until the 1840s when an extension was built, and the floor plan became a “Z” design. The original plan and extension have an area of 242m<sup>2</sup> per floor and ascends over 5 storeys in the main structure and 3 Storeys on the extension.

This structure now stands roofless due to fire damage, no remains of it’s pitched roof remain on site. Images from the time and the gable integrity allow us to understand the pitched roofs style. The river Dissour is to the west of the structure, running down the Glenbower woods and Killeagh village. There is a corrugated steel shed extension to the north end of the structure, this was built in the 1960s and provides little structural integrity so I propose to remove this.

The exterior walls are cobbled with random stone quoins and still hold the original limestone render. The cambered headed window visours are now blocked but still evident in the structure despite holding no function to the building. There are 28 windows on the east elevation, 24 windows on the south elevation and 17 on the west elevation.

There is a corrugated steel sliding door at the south gable of the structure, along with an enlarged window opening on the extension. There is a door opening on the east elevation that is left open, there is a corrugated door laying to the side of the structure and it has been damaged. A small blue timber door is on the east elevation of the structure, formally used for the milling process in the eighteenth century.

Interior:

The interior of the mill is completely overgrown and has been used for dumping of waste, if cleared the visibility of the lime rendered walls is visible within sectioned areas of the building. The extension to the west of the space is full of rubble, timber and waste. While on my site visit, I seen locals dumping food, oil and waste to the west of the structure which added an unpleasant scent to this site. the wheel pit location lies to the north of the building along the western elevation.

The floor material is unknown due to debris and waste on the floor. The metal rodding from the floor levels still resins on structure moving parallel through the space and layering over one another. There are a few metal trusts on the floor, they collapsed during the fire, a further expectation needs to take place but due to safety measures this is not currently possible.



Figure 5 of exterior wall. Figure 6 of exterior wall Figure 7 of the south elevation. Figure 8 of north gable. Figure 9 of wheel pit. Figure 10 of north gable. Figure 11 of west elevation. Figure 12 of south gable.



Figure 1 south gable.



Figure 2 ariel view from 1844.



Figure 3 ariel view from the 1970s.



Figure 4 nineteenth century ordnance survey map..



Figure 5 ordnance survey map 1766s.



Figure 6 site context view from south gable.



Figure 7 ariel view of structure 1970s. post fire.



Figure 8 site context of Killeagh Co. Cork.

### 1.1.1. Historical Background.

Throughout the history of Ireland many mills building's were built to aid the community's agriculture. These buildings now lie derelict with no purpose to today's society. These buildings have been adapted and reused to create a unique community space across Ireland. The Killeagh Mill dates to the nineteenth century, it is now roofless and ruinous while also being a protected structure (RPS no. 406) in the architectural conservation area (ACA) of Killeagh. A stone-built extension was built to the return of the western elevation in the 1840s, while a large wrap around galvanized structure was added in the 1960s to the 1970s, after the fire in the 1960s which caused extensive damage.

The mill has stood on site since the 1830s, as in 1837 Lewis wrote of a "bouting mill" on the river dissour. Evidence of the mill has been found on the archeological heritage of Ireland site which dates to the 1766s (see figure 5). From a bird's eye view of the site a L Shaped floor plan is visible which has a northeast – southwest axis with an off-center rectangular return to its east elevation. Formally a corn mill, but evidence found by locals of a bleach mill in the nineteenth century due to the river dissour having bleaching properties. The 1840s extension has 7 bays and 3 Storeys while the original structure has 6 bays and 5 Storeys, evidence is shown in the images of a limestone render within the walls during the nineteenth century. The square headed windows had brick vissours that have now been blocked up since the twentieth century, the west elevation of the mill has a corrugated extension which has a blocked archway where the possibility of a wheel pit location.

Archaeological documentation regarding the site documents the owner in 1766 as Mr. John Murphy. In 1842 Mr. J Johnstone left the building to Mr. Edward Connolly due to a fire. Mr. Connolly built a new corn mill feeding the river dissour from Glenbower lake through the mill. In the 1880s the mill became property of the Royanes then to the Sweeney family. In 1971 a bin of barley caught fire causing extensive damage to the now imposing feature of Glenbower woods. In 1988 the Glenbower lake was breached for safety reasons the extension of the river dissour then stopped running through the mill and rayed out. Most of the external mill structure is still standing to date, with the exception for the pitched roof. This site recognizes weathering, decay, fire damage and antisocial behavior.

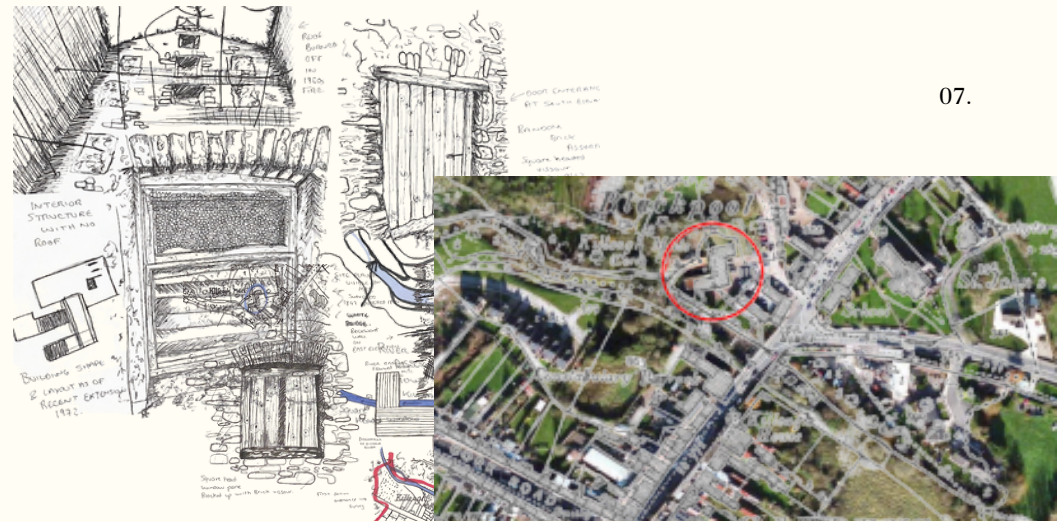
### 1.1.2. Site Context.

There are over 10,000 derelict sites across county Cork, while new construction builds are being developed and the housing crisis worsens. These derelict buildings need to be renovated and revamped; a new lease of life is needed to add functions to the derelict buildings.

I decided on the mill site in Killeagh county Cork off the N25, situated 10km west of Youghal and east of Castlemayer. This Site is adjacent to the river Dissour and Glenbower woods, the main street is clearly visible from the site. The Glenbower woods are towards the north gable of the site spanning over 6.4km.

There is a carpark to the east elevation of the site where the trail of the woods begins, the old thatch is placed to the front south gable of the structure and has been there since the 1600s. You can access the village by the national road N25 towards Cork and Waterford, you access the site via the river Dissour bridge and make a left turn after the thatch inn when travelling east.

Killeagh village has numerous amenities such as restaurants, beauticians, bakers, churches, pubs, chemists, food markets, Gaa pitch, primary school, butchers, graveyard, housing, petrol station and community center. This village may have all of these amenities, but each is of a small scale suited to to the community and not used to its fullest potential to grow to be attractive to the wider communities.



Newest map of Killeagh village with the oldest map documented over lapping.



Image toward the south elevation



Image towards the south gable



Sun path in December



Sun path in August



Sun path in May



Sun path in February



Aerial view of the roofless mill building, visibly no floors remaining just foliage growing throughout.



Image towards the north gable



Image toward the west elevation





Traffic patterns of the Killeagh area according to google maps.



Images travelling up through the village.



Site context, the image of the mill is visible to the east of the village.



Ordnance survey map, surveyed in 1842 and published in 1844.

- L3806 Mount Uniacke.
- Path to Glenbower woods.
- The mill building.
- N25 national road.
- Cork road to Mogelly.
- Lisglassheen road.
- Killeagh gardens road.

### 1.1.3. Traffic Patterns.

The main road entering Killeagh is national road 25, this travels from Cork city through Middleton Castlemayter then Killeagh and onto Youghal. This road is extremely busy during peak times of 07:00am – 09:00am, 12:00pm – 14:00pm and 16:00pm – 18:30pm. The N25 is a national road in Ireland that connects to Waterford city to Cork city.

There are several public transport routes that trail through Killeagh daily, from Bus Eireann service 260 and the expressway service 40, these begin at 09:35am – 22:35pm departing Killeagh village from Kennedys pub. There are taxis located within the town to shuttle people to their destination, and now with the introduction of the greenway path the opportunity of cycling safely from Cork to Waterford will become an option.

The bus stop is 230m away from the mill building, being approximately a 2-minute walk to the destination. There are large walking footpaths located down the main street of Killeagh leading the way towards the mill building, safely guiding pedestrians to the site. The town itself has numerous roads connecting to the main street, the L3806 that comes from Mount Uniacke, the Cork to Mogelly road and the Lisglassheen to Ballymacoda road.

I have placed a map below of transport links between the mill building, the main street and surrounding villages. The importance of this is to increase the foot traffic towards the area to aid in the success of this design. There are apporximately 899 people residing within Killeagh according to the 2016 documented census, this has increased 52% since the 2002 census.

### 1.1.4. Existing Conditions and Construction Typology.

Thankfully the mill was easily accessible, I was able to walk around the site and inspect the exterior freely, though it was dirty. It was safe to walk around but precaution was at hand in case of anything that would cause harm. I was able to gather interior photographs from the window and door openings as the interior was overgrown and wasn't fully safe to enter.

I was able to gather numerous files from governmental documentation on the site which provided me with proposed designs, archeological assessments, conservation report, existing plans, elevations and sections etc. These files provided me with numerous images of the site throughout the years allowing for site context and growth.

The building typology is a mill structure from the early eighteenth century, and I gathered a series of the structures history which is detailed in 1.1.1. historical background.

#### Site visit 01:

I have walked past this site numerous times in my life, never taking notice of the structure till recent weeks. The first official visit to the site was conducted on the 16th of august 2023, I travelled down in the evening to view the site, evaluate the space, and assess if I wanted to use this structure for my last studio project. It was clear that there had been extension works on this structure to the west of the building and to the north, the west elevation has 7 bays and 3 storeys while the north extension is a series of corrugated steel shedding.

I will attach images below of the site and its extended structure. The car park is placed to the east of the structure and a path begins towards the Glenbower woods, the thatch inn is at entrance to the site on the main street of Killeagh and road N25.

I took numerous photos of the site and enlarged them to gather research at home from the visuals I had extracted from the site.

#### Site visit 02:

My second visit to the site took place on the 15th of September 2023, where I took more detailed images and videos of the site and its context. I walked the village of Killeagh and assessed the main road N25 up towards the site, which is clearly visible from the main street. The village itself has a lot of unused derelict buildings which are rife with opportunities. The village has numerous amenities but lacks the flare to interest the outer community, this is why my function will be greatly useful for the town's tourism and interaction.

I explored the environmental location of Glenbower woods and its impact on the site, as the greenway will flow straight through the town and the woodlands. The structure is engrossed in woodland, river and community, which highlights mindfulness and wellness.



Images from site visit 01 and 02.

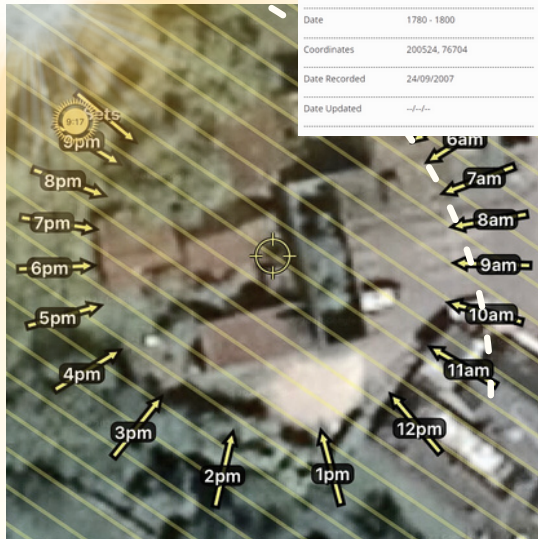
### 1.1.5. Design Limitations.

The Killeagh Mill is a protected structure (RPS no. 406) in the architectural conservation area (ACA) of Killeagh, because of this protection careful consideration needs to be taken to ensure the building stays respected. During the design process the structure needs to be considered during this design and construction phase, and any interaction with the original structure needs to be accompanied with a reasonable justification.

The structure was built in the nineteenth century, because of this there is definite weathering and erosion cause due to fire damage, water, vandalism, aging and rotting. There is no evidence of a roof on the main structure and no floor levels left within the building, the windows are sealed off with the exception of a few higher windows since the 1960s.

The protected structure survey detail

Survey Data	
Reg No	20829006
Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical
In Use As	Mill (water)
Date	1780 - 1800
Coordinates	200524, 76704
Date Recorded	24/09/2007
Date Updated	--/--



Sun map from the month of June 2023 through the 24 hour day.



South elevation of the building.



East elevation of the building.

The incorporation of natural light and ventilation within my tall structure may cause limitations with the construction period, but thankfully due to the lack of roof and ceiling within the building the design can gather its essential light from this area along with the existing windows.

Due to the weather in the month of October it has been evident that the location can be flooded if the riverbanks break, I would tackle this by constructing efficient flood defense forces to provide safety from this issue along with using appropriate materials that are weatherproof and comply within regulations.

The building can gather sufficient sunlight throughout the summer months but, throughout the winter months the lack of sunlight radiating into the space is varied. There are windows south on the south elevation and windows on both the east and west elevations, the north gable was sealed due to the corrugated galvanized structure added in the 1960s. This can be aided by incorporating lighting technologies, double height spaces, glazing and windows. In the autumn and winter, it's evident the rise in (SAD) Seasonal Affective Disorder across the country, by incorporating as much natural light into a space within respect towards the building it'll aid in the community's physical and mental health.



# Chapter 03

1.2. Design Proposal.

## 1.2.. Design Proposal.

Across Ireland to date there are various structures across villages/towns/cities that remain derelict and ruinous providing no function, allowing anti-social behavior and decay. We need to renovate and revamp these structures to bring new life to a structure that is soaked with history and life. Throughout the past decade health and wellness has become a vital part of life, from the bike to work scheme to competitive exercise to a casual Sunday stroll. We have seen the new greenway path being constructed from county to county, additionally there is a path passing through from Killeagh Co. Cork to Waterford. There is a lack of stops that are suitable for an overnight stay where you can immerse yourself in culture, history, music, and food.

Whilst visiting the site “the Killeagh mill” it became clear that it is very relaxing and almost forgotten about as it is off the main road on the path towards the Glenbower woods but can be clearly seen from the main street. This led me towards the proposed use of health and wellness as its placed within a path and a strong community bursting with traditional Irish roots.

I propose a stop situated in the heart of Killeagh village on the edge of the greenway path, an oasis of history, culture, and relaxation, where locals and tourists can gather to enjoy the calm, sustainable and fueled interior. A space for all ages to enjoy refreshments and food, and to listen to music and stories. A pit stops before you can travel onto county Waterford, including a bike repair and rental shop to avoid any distress. Accommodation will be a is a huge, I intend to create a place to lay your head in affordable innovative accommodation that connects the exterior within the interior, accessible for all individuals. A haven of knowledge from local and global authors, from fiction to facts, the literature of the world both digitally and physically to allow access for mutli-generational learning.

When visiting “the Killeagh mill” on my second site visit I inspected the grounds, and I noticed how the river disour trailed alongside the mill as if it were imitating the future foot traffic through the greenway. The height of the building and its splendor structure will provide an interesting adaptive design with its impressive stone façade.

While reflecting on this proposed design, I found the lack of places for the general community of Killeagh and surrounding areas to go in their spare time to gather and relax. From my research of amenities in Cork, there is truly little to do for both the youth and elderly citizens of our community that do not involve anti-social behavior or alcohol related spaces.

I propose to incorporate a multi-functional area of recreation for teens and elderly citizens to use to interact and create friendships and bonds from morning to night. This will allow for the community to take part in a series of activities and hobbies, whilst learning something from one another, such as traditional music spaces to communicate through old traditional songs, dancing, and stories. This will aid tourism towards the building and increase the foot traffic. The incorporation of a Zen Garden on the exterior as the river disour rushed past will be completed with both internal and external yoga classes to aid the body and should.

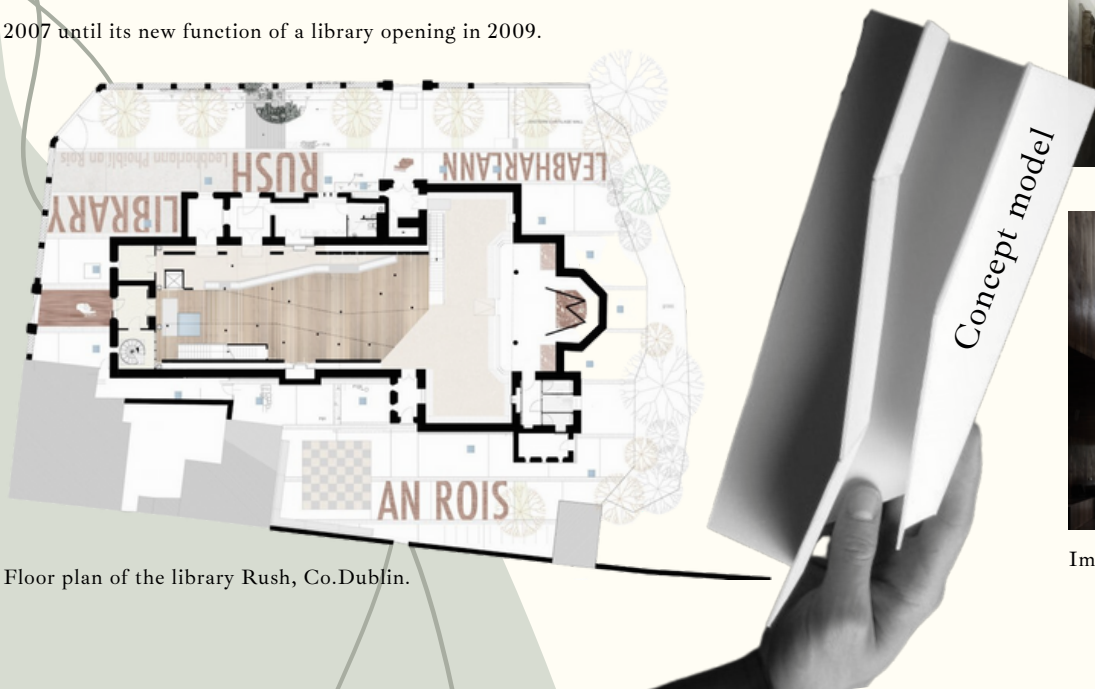


### 1.2.1. Precedents.

I have researched numerous precedents from Irish to global designs, yet I have found 2 precedents studies that apply the most to my building and functions here in Ireland.

St. Maur's church in Finglas, county Dublin is a renovated church to library building. This structure is situated in village green on the western edge of Rush village and has been standing tall since the 18th century, it was commissioned by Finglas county council to McCullough Mulvin Architects. A walnut plane lays of the building and connects to the old masonry walls, in the plans below the design represents a bunch of seaweed exactly like its marine location. The Victorian design with pink surrounds and grey stone walls compliments the gothic windows and tower. The exterior of the church became a garden with lettering of the town and function imbedded into the concrete floor.

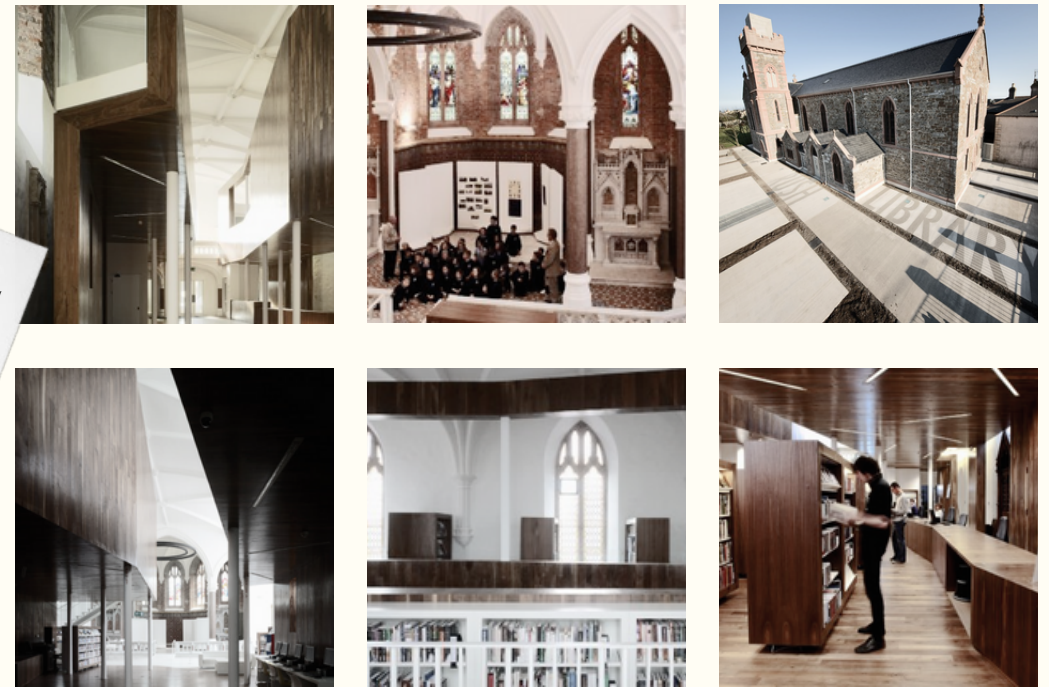
This structure is long and tall very similar to building choice "the mill building Killeagh," the function is also similar as it speaks towards the community in an innovative design full of knowledge and sustainable materials reclaimed form the old interior. This old church served as an arts center until 2007 until its new function of a library opening in 2009.



Floor plan of the library Rush, Co.Dublin.

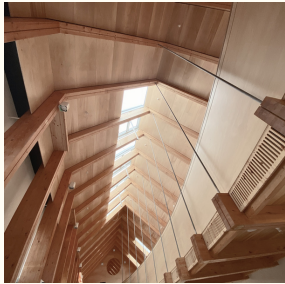


Long section of the library Rush, Co.Dublin.



Images of the interior and exterior of the renovated church build in Rush, Co Dublin.

Images from site visit



Images from site visit

Images from site visit

concept tiered seat



### 1.2.1. Precedents.

The second precedent I studied was the Kinalse library in county Cork, this structure dates to the 19th century, this is a renovated mill building remarkably like my building from Killeagh. I visited this site on the 9th of October 2023, this was a spectacular renovation full of light and design. The structure is over 674m2 over three floors, this is ten times larger than the old Kinsale library in methodist hall. James O'Neill was the architect involved in this renovation along with cork county council and it took over two years before the doors were ready to open, it cost approximately 3,700,00 euro to build.

Placed within the heart of Kinsale, this building is surrounded by community, full of knowledge within an innovative design composed of sustainable materials and finishes. This space was originally a flour mill. It never lived its life milling, it stored machinery and acted as a town house. The solid wood interior and addition of roof lights brightens the interior space and holds an excellent fire rating due to all the flammable materials across the structure.

the new library building opened 2023

the new town house mill building 19th century

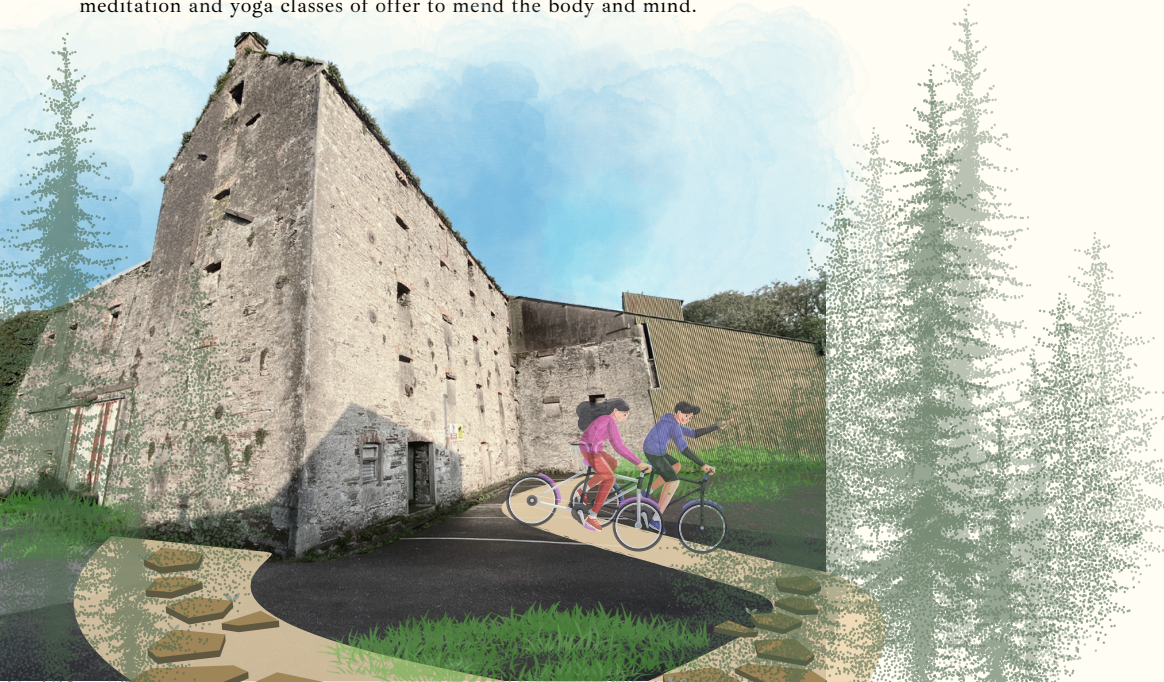


concept model held by CLLR held by Gillian Coughlan

### 1.2.2. Proposed function.

The design proposal for my functions is to create a space for the inner and outer community to vacate to. I wish to incorporate a multigenerational space that utilizes the beauty behind the history of Ireland with a modern twist for all ages to enjoy consisting of music, dance, literature, art, folk stories etc. The main use of this building is to accommodate the travelers from the greenway path that will run adjacent to Killeagh village in Glenbower woods, this hostel accommodation will provide refuge and rest for all individuals seeking affordable, innovative, and exciting accommodation. This will encourage foot traffic through the village, aiding the community with tourism and connections that will add value to the village.

The addition of a bike rental and repair shop will aid the greenway tremendously, this service for the trail is vital for all user's safety and enjoyment. A refreshment station where you can stop, refuel and rehydrate which is open to public use would entice people to stop and take a minute to enjoy the space while refreshing themselves before moving through the path. The combination of the refuel station and a health café will entice people to take a pit stop and witness the variety of services on offer in this renovated old mill. A relaxation Zen Garden will aid in the recovery process of a long cycle along with meditation and yoga classes of offer to mend the body and mind.



### 1.2.3. Design Opportunities.

While considering the design opportunities it was vital to surround my design around accessibly and aesthetics, the incorporation of LEAN construction will highlight the importance of costings and management within a design. The opportunity of the site should create a complex design involving the community through knowledge, sustainability and innovation. It is important to remember the history and heritage behind the site and structure along with the safety values according to the site and context.

The research into lean construction and cost effectiveness are appropriate here due to the renovation of this building. I will link sustainability into this space by using reclaimed and recycled materials which should lower the cost and contribute to waste management. The Killeagh mill, situated in Killeagh county Cork, still stands tall with existing extensions still intact but sadly due to fire, water and anti-social behavior the structure has been damaged. The site lies within Killeagh village and is clearly visible from the main street, with access from the Glenbower woods and the main road N25. The inside of the structure has no floor levels still I existence due to fire damage and the interior is cleared of rubble just overgrown with foliage.

In consideration of the site context, I hope to incorporate the exterior within the building using natural light, biophilic design and sustainable materials. I hope to incorporate recycled materials for the structure's framework and interior such as hemp installation, reclaimed wood, recycled plastic, bamboo, Corten steel etc. This will create a leaner construction along with sustainable design.



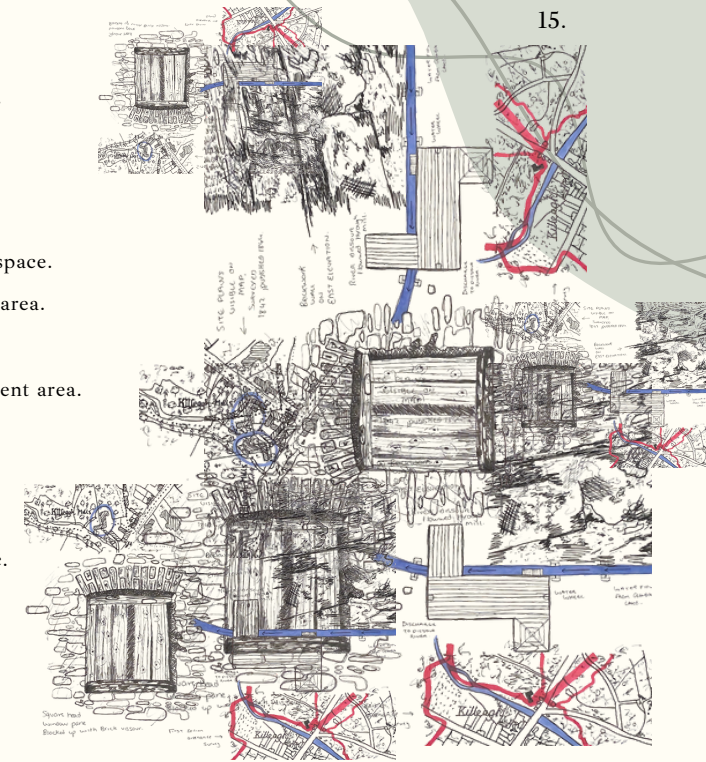


Images of interior and exterior from the first site visit in September 2023



#### 1.2.4. Accommodation.

- Health café.
- Bike rental and repairs.
- Reception area.
- Multi-generational interaction space.
- Traditional music and dancing area.
- Yoga and pilates studio.
- Refuel, rehydrate and refreshment area.
- Historical heritage and library.
- Zen garden.
- Hostel accommodation.
- Accessible, female and male wc.
- Shower rooms.
- Changing rooms.
- Courtyard.
- Carpark.



#### 1.2.5. Target Users and Occupants.

Target users and occupants are individuals or groups who are using or living within a space, while also being the focus user within the design experience and analysis. The building is intended to invite both the inner and outer community towards this site, a space within the village that'll cater for all ages, all cultures, all races. This space is intended to be used from morning to night and will allow all users a comfortable time, it is vital to provide supervision to the youngest of our community to aid in their benefit and safety.

The respect within this oasis it is necessary to allow for each occupant's enjoyment within the structure, one can be submerged in the heritage and environment of the village while being careful not to hinder the other occupants' time. The main target audience is the inner and outer community, and users of the new greenway path that is travelling from Cork to Waterford, a collision of health and wellness to aid physical and mental health.

### 1.2.6. Design Intent.

The design intent for this building, “the old mill Killeagh”, is to create an environmentally friendly design that incorporates natural light for both the structural integrity and users benefit. A structural design that entwines the inner and outer community together into a multi-functional space.

This design will be an oasis within Glenbower woods that will accommodate all ages. Providing a rest stop along the greenway path at the heart of Killeagh village. A café with various refreshments and meals along with social recreational spaces will invite the local community into the building as a meeting point. Accommodation and repair shop will pair with the walking and bike paths that links Irelands county's, which will express the importance of utilizing small town derelict buildings for tourism and government funding.

The main intent of this design is to incorporate sustainable materials and finishes within this space to express an environmentally friendly refreshing design. The incorporation of biophilic design and Lean construction will compose a design that'll fit seamlessly into the site between Glenbower woods and Killeagh village.



### 1.2.7. Design Considerations.

As part of my design consideration, I researched biophilic design and its importance in my design. Biophilic design prioritizes mental and physical health along with the wellness of the community members, it incorporates the ecosystem around it. This is beneficial towards the site of the mill, as the exterior landscape provides a vital contribution to the conceptual process. The addition of biophilic design aids the individual in connecting emotionally and physically with nature, which can be extremely beneficial on a personal level.

As an interior architect I intend to use the site to its fullest potential and open creativity towards the community. It has been researched that being immersed within nature can aid in the decline of stress, better sleep, increase of pain tolerance, improved mental health, increase biodiversity and aid in our physical health from adequate circulation, clean air with no toxic emissions while conserving natural resources. The Glenbower woodland contains a natural environment and surrounds the mill building from the west and north of the structure. The incorporation of natural light, ventilation, spatial planning, sustainable materials and landscaping should connect the site into its environment seamlessly.

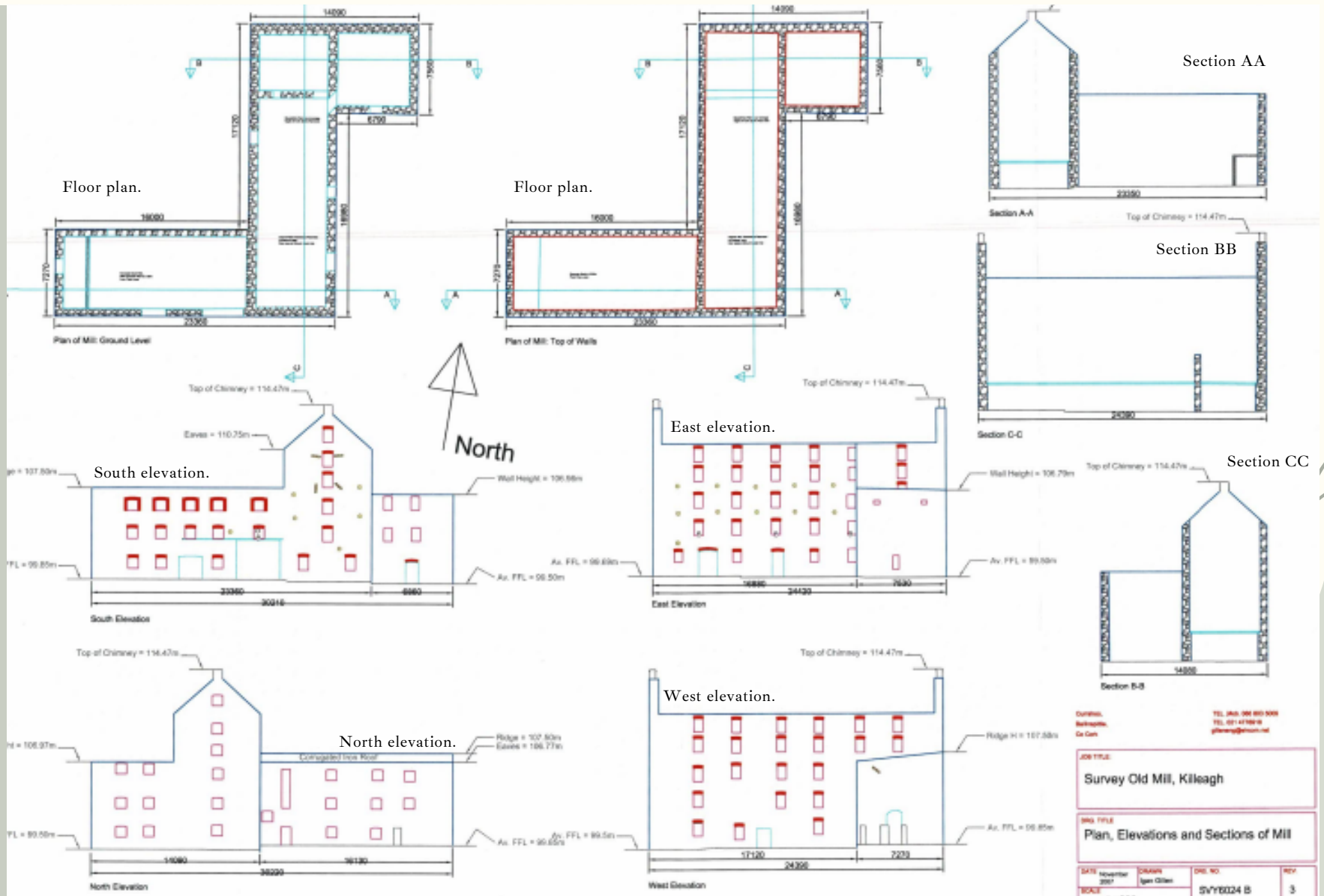
In relation to the conceptualization process I have considered the elements of layering textures to create unique spaces within the structure that'll imitate the conceptual process the interior will focus on the users benefit altering the interior to connect the outside site within an innovative design. It has been vital in previous years to incorporate an environmental design and reduce the environmental impact. It will be important to introduce renewable energy, recycled materials and sustainable alternatives.



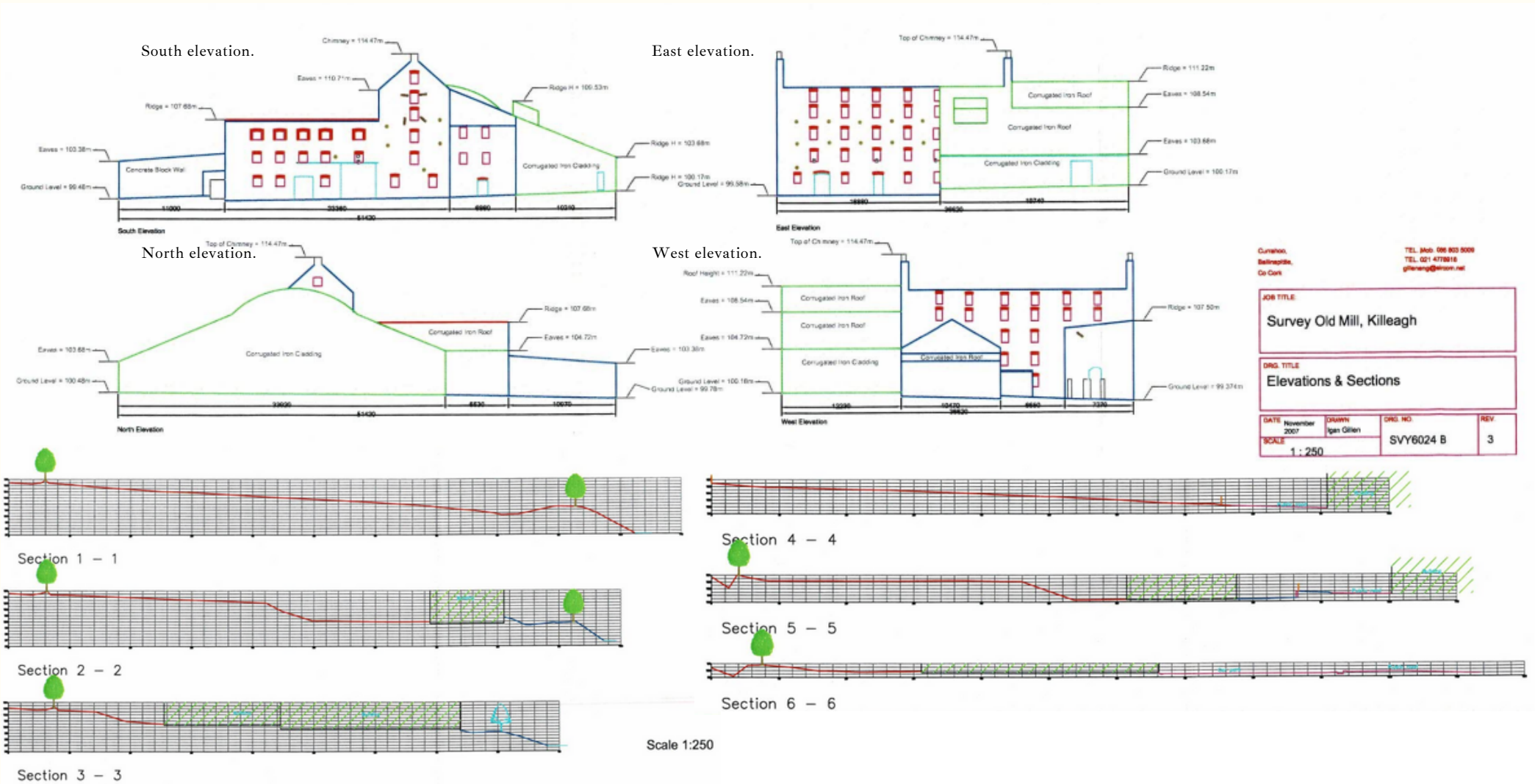
1.2.8. Existing Drawings.

The Drawings were provided by architect Andrew O'Brien, the AutoCAD floor plans, sections and elevations show the entirety of the structure including the later extension made. The floor plans that are below consist of the original "L" shape structure with an extension made to the west of the building in the 1840's. This extension has 7 bays and 3 storeys while the original structure has 6 bays and 5 storeys.

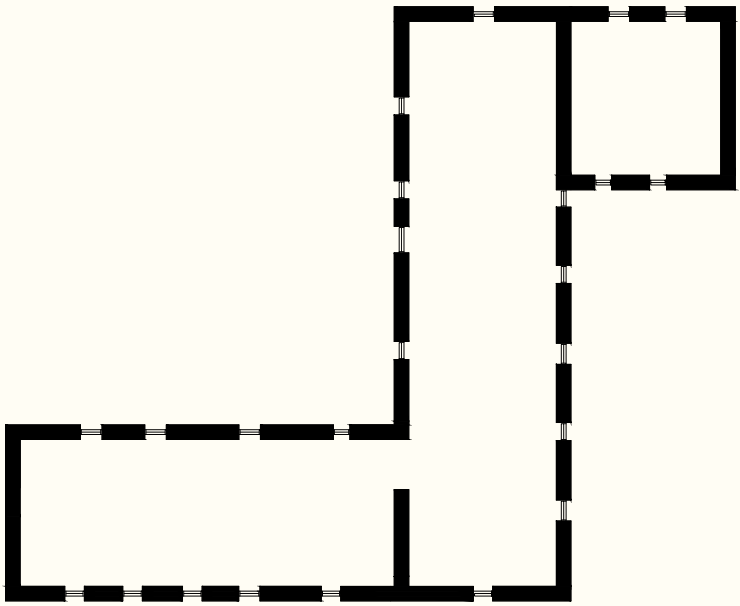
These documents can also be found in the 1913 conservation report on the Cork county council online site and in the design report conducted by Andrew O'Brien architects. The south and east elevations shows the window visours but they are blocked up since the nineteenth century. these plans are basic in design but will be altered in a new AutoCAD file for my detailed use.



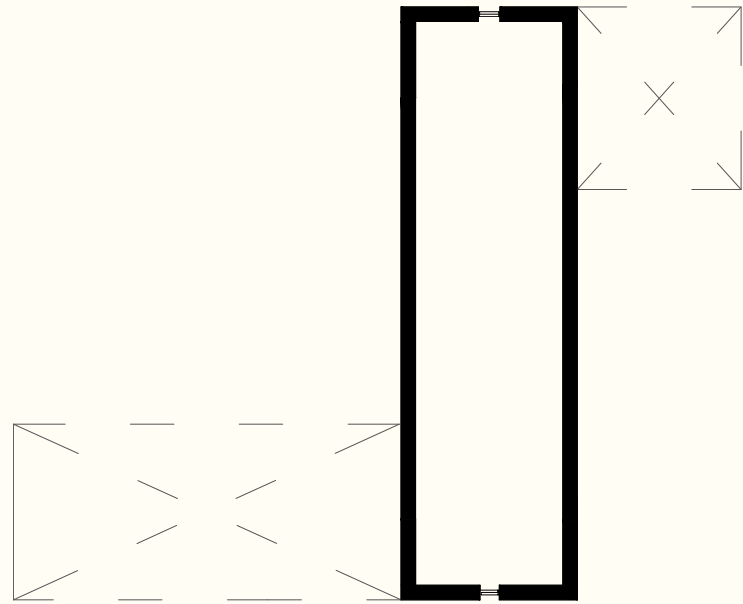
1.2.8. Existing Drawings.



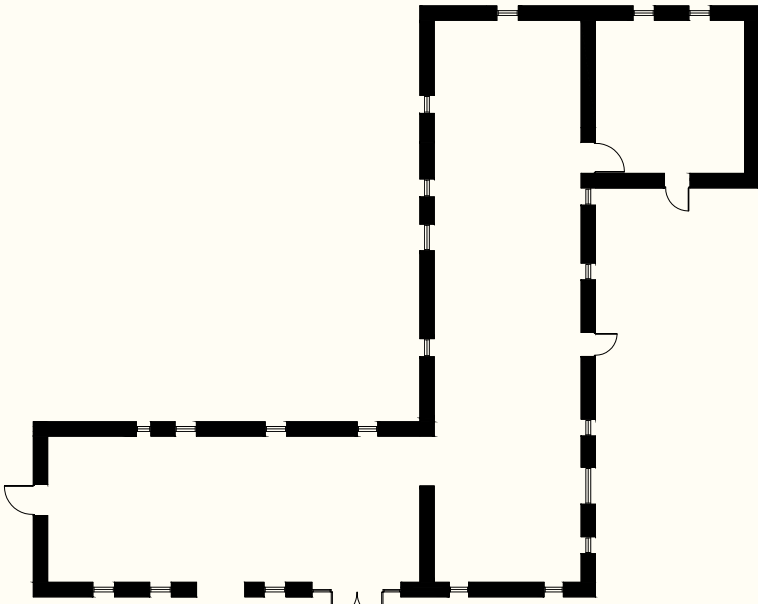
Drawings provided by architect Andrew O'Brien, the AutoCAD elevations and floor levels show the entirety of the structure including the later extensions made. These documents can also be found in the 1913 conservation report on the Cork county council online site and in the design report conducted by Andrew O'Brien architects.



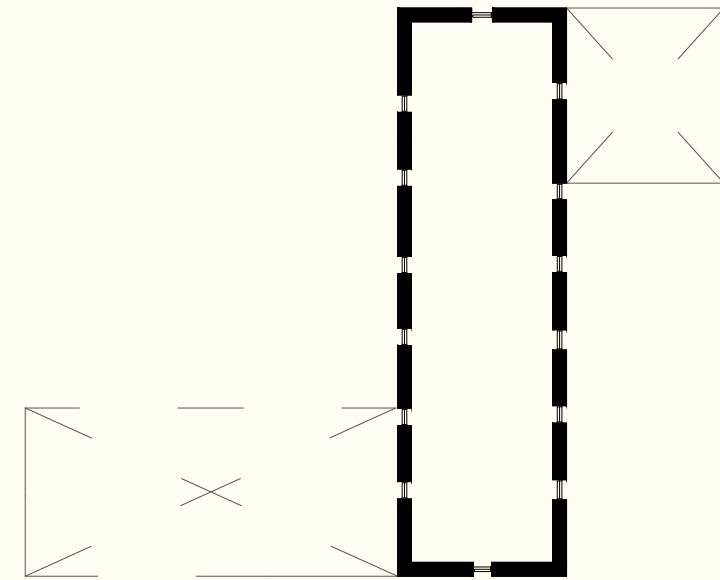
First floor plan scale 1:250.



Roof floor plan scale 1:250.



Ground floor plan scale 1:250.



Second floor plan scale 1:250.

AutoCAD elevations and floor plans show the entirety of the structure including the later extensions made. These plans are the proposed plans for the new wellness centre, Killeagh Co. Cork The existing plans can be found in the 1913 conservation report on the Cork county council online site and in the design report conducted by Andrew O'Brien architects.

### 1.2.9. Aims and Objectives.

#### Aims:

To create a unique innovative design that gathers inspiration from the nature surrounding the structure, utilizing the conceptual design process while connecting the community through knowledge, innovation and sustainability.

Sustainable and biophilic design is vital in architecture today, the key focus is to incorporate the environment while trailing in natural light for the user and structures benefit for their physical and mental health.

The representation of the current building and the environment of the village is important to hold the integrity of the space, as it'll produce history, culture and life to the site's context.

The accommodation crisis in Ireland is a widely known issue due to the lack of accommodation, price and invitation. A key function of this design is to include hostel accommodation for those in need of refuge and rest for both the greenway users and users alike.

Improvement into the quality of life needs to be asessed, the inner and outer community should be offered social and recreational activities suitable for multi-generational citizens seeking downtime from their busy schedules without traveling too far or in gauging in anti-social or expensive activities.

To provide an accessible oasis within the woods for users to aid in their physical and mental health, without feeling like a burden to society for wanting to be included into a space without being a second thought.

#### Objectives:

The importance of this space is to create an oasis that will gather the community into a space. The improvement into the quality of life needs to be asessed, the inner and outer community should be offered social and recreational activities suitable for multi-generational citizens seeking downtime from their busy schedules without traveling too far or in gauging in anti-social or expensive activities. I believe a functional environment that incorporates recreational areas to aid in their quality of life would increase their happiness and solitude of all ages.

The generation of a sustainable design is necessary towards this building as its site location is impressive to its function, the incorporation of the environment surrounding the building will carry numerous foot traffic towards the village.

It is vital to highlight the river disour as it flows adjacent to the old mill in Killeagh, while flowing through Glenbower woods. The use of this river in this design will recognize the importance of the environment that lay there before the building was constructed with beauty and significance to the village's integrity and history.

In today's society health is an important factor in life, the use of a health café that substitutes unhealthy eating habits, with tasty healthy alternatives while also fueling the body and mind while on a physical and mental retreat. This will invite both the locals and tourists to Killeagh to engage in a unique dining experience immersed in the environment of Glenbower woods.

The aiding of community in researching the heritage and history of the village whilst also refreshing their minds through folk stories, traditional music, dancing and literature which aids in their mental health, while the greenway path will aid in their physical health.

The importance of the accommodation crisis within this design is vital as this space will become a refuge for the community and tourists in need of a place of rest, this space will be completely innovative, sustainable and unique.

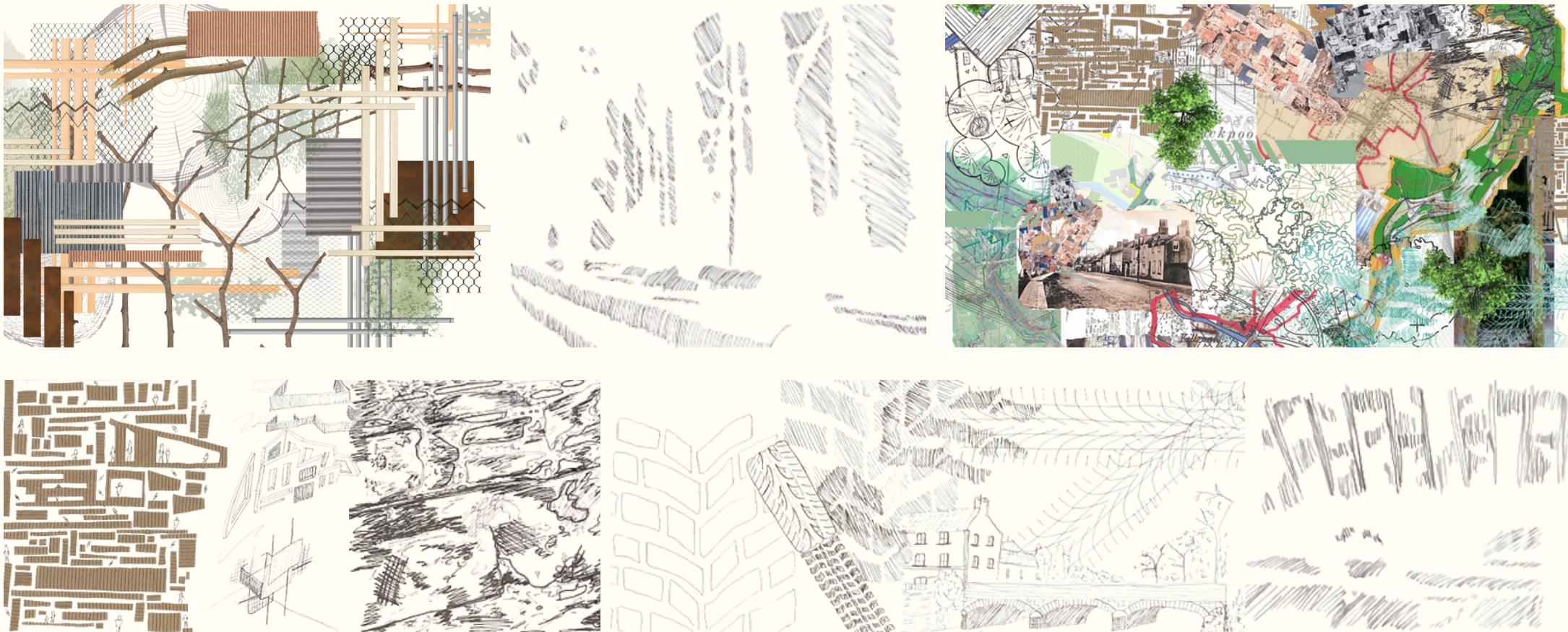


### 1.2.10. Conceptual Approach.

After conducting my site visits of the mill building, Killeagh co. Cork. I explored and observed the site and its surroundings closely, I decided to base my concept on the environmental layering of materials found on site and within its contexts. The incorporation of biophilic design will be introduced within this conceptual framework.

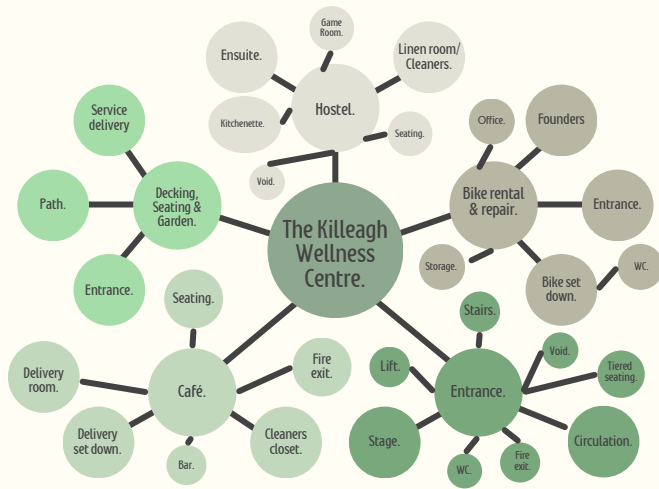
I explored the sites trees, rivers, ground, trails and materials. I produced a series of layered materials to produce design development that would correspond with proposed spatial interiors. the anatomy of the trees within the Ariel views and perspective produced a series of spatial drawings. While, the negative and positive sketches of the walls and forestry produces a spatial intersection of imagination.

The investigation into the textures and materials derived from the walls and site produced a series of opportunities of drawings to aid in my conceptual development, The environment is vital to the world and holds an infinite amount of ideas from leaf to leaf, stone to stone guiding you from path to path, river to river and by entering the Glenbower woodland within Killeagh co. Cork I was uncaptured with the environment surrounding mill building.

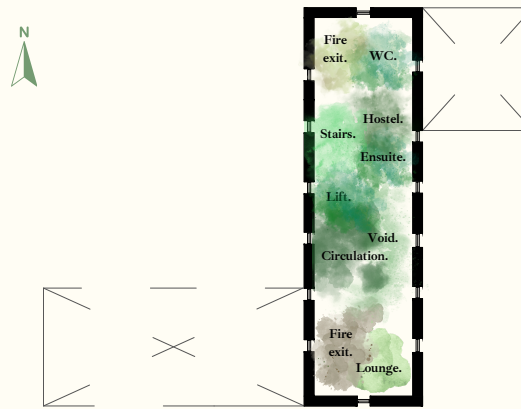


### 1.2.11. Master Planning.

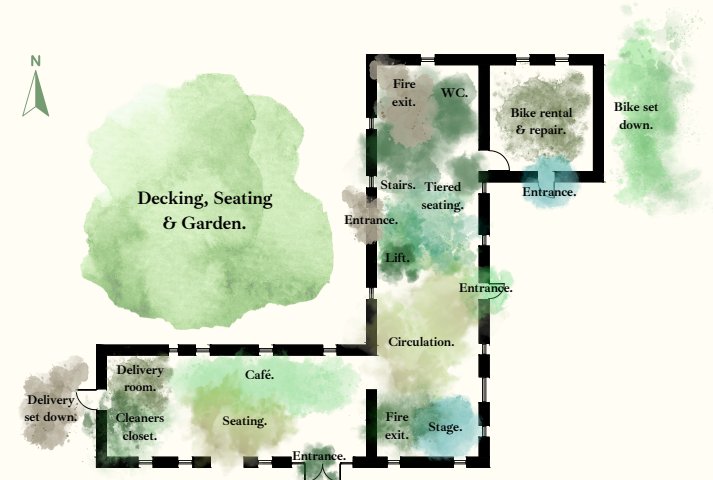
The research I conducted on the mill buildings history, site context and typology has aided and supported me towards my master planning within this design. While exploring the surroundings I created a concept approach that aided in my master plan bubble diagrams. the master plans and the conceptual development have a collective connection by the incorporation of the environmental surroundings within the interior design..



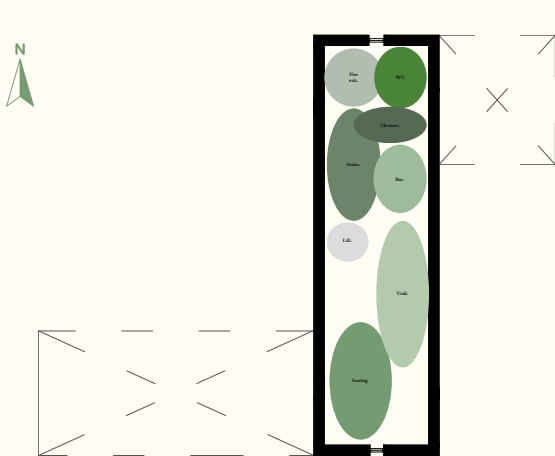
Entity relationship diagram.



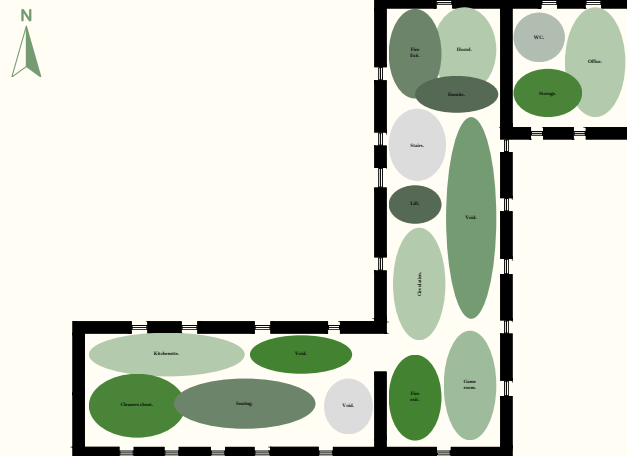
Master plan of second floor.



Master plan of ground floor.



Master plan of roof floor.



Master plan of first floor.





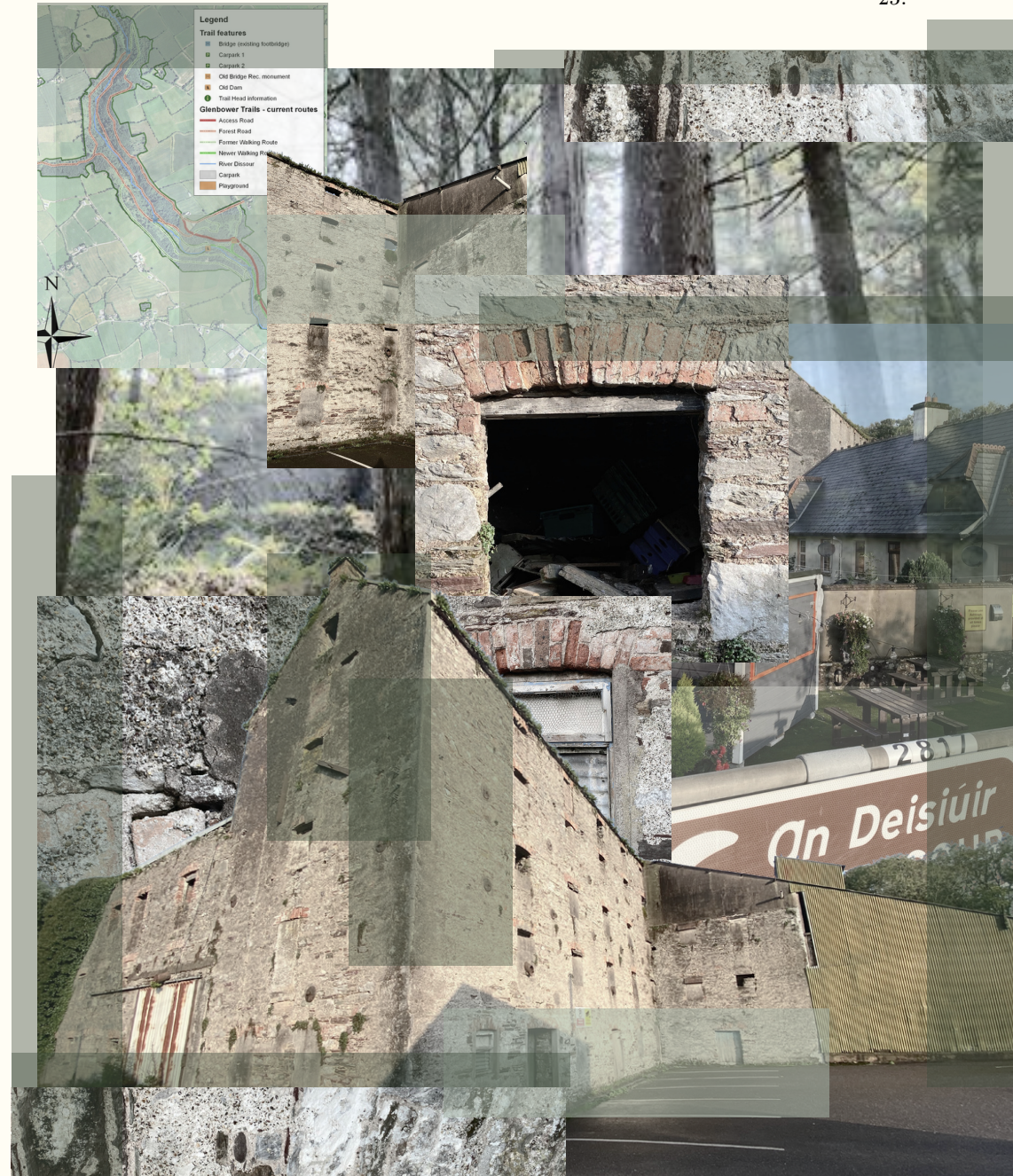
# Chapter 04

1.3. Conclusion.

### 1.3. Conclusion.

In conclusion, I will be focusing my design in providing an oasis within the Glenbower woods and Killeagh village for both the inner and outer community to vacate to, this will become a space for interaction between a multigeneration community. A combination of sustainable and biophilic design will create a layered building with a multitude of innovative functions, accessible for all users. The design will highlight conceptual work within the space while indicating my spatial planning amongst the multi-storey building.

The use of materials and finishes along with spatial planning will create an inviting space that incorporates the nature of the structure, The river dissonance flowing adjacent to the structure is a key factor within the design to connect the structure back to its roots, just as the structure is inviting the community to its roots.



A collaged image of the mill building using site visit images, mapping, Glenbower woods and main street.

