

Research Plan

(re)Displaced in City: Human Rights-Based Architecture to Overcome Newcomers' Marginalization and Degrading Treatment in Paris

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The research topic will explore the link between architecture and human rights concerning the current matter of displaced people (refugees, asylum seekers and irregular migrants) in Paris to overcome newcomers' marginalization and mistreatment. It will hypothesize that architecture and urban planning driven by human rights can be a framework for a more fair and inclusive city where people have the possibility of resettling and rebuilding their life's with dignity. To verify this hypothesis the proposed research question is how can architecture be a framework for fundamental human rights to prevent marginalization, degrading treatment and displaced people's rights violation in Paris? To affirm the problem statement and to verify the hypothesis will be introduced concepts, such as *'migrants are not the exception'* by T. Nail, *'rights to have rights'* by H. Arendt, *'bare life'* by G. Agamben, and *'architecture is never neutral'* by L. Lambert. Moreover, to conduct this research is presented a combination of the historical, qualitative and case study research approaches.

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Key words: displacement, newcomers, marginalization, violence, human rights, architecture, Paris

I. Introduction

The research aims to explore the link between architecture and human rights concerning the current matter of displaced people (refugees, asylum seekers and irregular migrants) in Paris. My motivation to start this investigation is that I believe nobody should be subject to marginalization or mistreatment and architecture can be a tool to enhance an equal value of each individual. Furthermore, the research fits with the 'City of the Future' studio theme because it addresses a current urban issue that will intensify in the future if no actions will be taken. Moreover, coping with this problem requires a multi-disciplinary approach that this studio offers.

Background

France, the *'land of liberty'* is also known to be the *'land of asylum'*. Human rights are the foundation of the French Republic¹ and it has the legacy of obligation to admit refugees and their asylum since the French revolution in 1789, which was constitutionalised in 1973². Thus, today France can grant refugee status under the constitution³ or 1951 Refugee Convention that was based on The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)⁴.

¹ Diplomatie.gouv.fr, *Human rights*

² Burgess, *Refuge in the Land of Liberty*, 1-6.

³ Conseil-Constitutionnel.fr, *Constitution, Article 53-1*

⁴ UNHCR, *Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees*

France has 455,295 refugees, according to 2020 statistics by OFPRA⁵, and is one of the main asylum host countries in the EU. Since 2015 a massive influx of 1.3 million displaced people has flowed into Europe from climate affected, war-devastated and economically shattered Arab and African countries⁶. Meantime, we also see sprawling displaced people slums around the cities like Paris especially since Calais encampment dismantlement in 2016⁷.

Problem statement

Article 5 of the UDHR says that no one should be subject to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment⁸. Yet, currently, more than 3,000 displaced people are living in the streets of Paris⁹. Moreover, during 2015-2019, ~53,000 migrants were evacuated from make-shift camps with the largest concentration around the train station Gare du Nord¹⁰ (Figure 1). Authorities' position is to prevent slum settlements in the city by clearing migrants' camps and evacuating them to the shelters. However, there are not enough shelters and this is a temporary solution that shortly, sometimes within 24h, puts migrants back on the streets.

Inhuman living conditions, poverty, social expulsion and violence are what displaced people are facing currently in Paris. This phenomenon highlights that the main problem is the clashes between human rights, state politics and urban fabrics. This could be theorized that having no access to the physical space in the city exposes people to marginalization, physical violence, and violation of their rights. Also, this has consequences of socio-economic and spatial inequality and social unrest in Paris.

Research question

Considering this problematique the research question is proposed as follow:

How can architecture be a framework for fundamental human rights to prevent marginalization, degrading treatment and displaced people's rights violation in Paris?

To answer the main research question I pose three sub-questions:

1. Which rights of displaced people are being violated in Paris?
2. How do those violated rights relate to the built environment?
3. How can human rights be an output of architecture?

⁵ UNHCR.org, France

⁶ Barlai, *The Migrant Crisis: European Perspectives and National Discourses*, 13-19.

⁷ Byrne, *On the Streets of Paris: The Experience of Displaced Migrants and Refugees*

⁸ UN, *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

⁹ France inter, *Paris: associations point to a "never seen" number of migrants on the street.*

¹⁰ Franceculture.fr, *Exilés à Paris, 4 ans de crise de l'accueil*

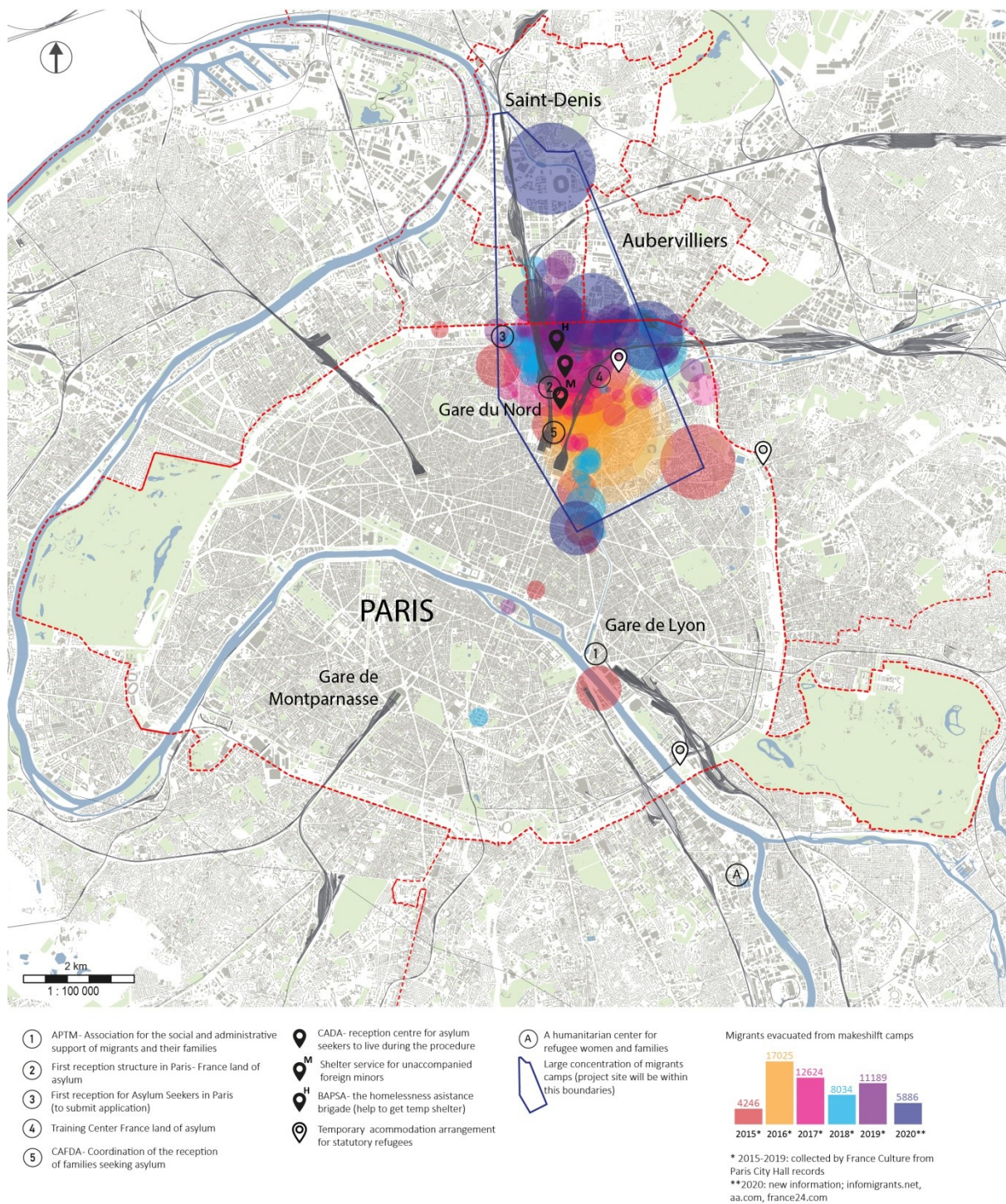


Figure 1: Migrants evacuated from makeshift camps during years 2015-2020. (Source: franceculture.fr, et al.)

The largest concentration is around Gare du Nord station that provides international train services. Also, the asylum-seeking offices are located in the same neighbourhood.

(re)Displaced in Paris

To strengthen the problem statement was selected captures of displacement phenomena in Paris. The purpose of these visuals is to see them as evidence of the marginalization and violence against displaced people, which is an outcome of our current political system.



Photo 1: 23.07.2020 (by infomigrants.net)

This first image is evidence showing the social exclusion of newcomers. ~1,000 migrants had no alternatives but to settle without basic service in makeshift camps along the Saint-Denis Canal¹¹ because they cannot access the housing and labour market.

¹¹ Infomigrants.net, France : Dramatic growth of informal migrants camp at Aubervilliers



Photo 2. 17.11.2020 (by newframe.com)

This image of the Saint-Denis refugee camp dismantlement at 5am is evidence of violence and repeatable displacement that newcomers are experiencing in Paris¹².

¹² Newframe.com, *Photo Essay. No place for refugees in Paris*



Photo 3: 25.06.2021 (by reuter.com)

The third image is evidence of marginalization and ignorance. It captures the armed soldiers clearing the refugee protest of mostly families with kids that aimed to draw attention to their living conditions¹³.

¹³ Reuters.com, *Police clear central Paris of hundreds of protesting migrant*”

II. Theoretical Framework

This research falls under the praxeology and phenomenology epistemes because it deals with social-spatial practice as well as peoples' perspectives and experiences. The concepts that will be introduced to strengthen and frame the research will be organized into four sub-subjects that will become the main research structure.

Paradox of contemporary politics

This section will address the contradiction of contemporary politics and its effects on the violation of human rights and violence against displaced people. To support this notion will be introduced Thomas Nail's concept that migrants are not the exception, but rather the constitutive condition of contemporary politics and the need for new political theory *kinopolitics* to give primacy to social motion. He build this notion on the issue that liberal democracy based on universal equality is limited by territorial, political, legal, and economic borders¹⁴.

*"Europe's current crisis is that it is increasingly forced to choose between its pretensions of liberal democracy - based on the idea of universal equality - and the fact that its provision of those rights is absolutely limited by territorial, political, legal, and economic borders."*¹⁵ - T. Nail

In other words, migration politics rely on the idea that a person who moves to another territory is not or is not a full member of the society of that territory.

Rightless among rights

The second section will continue the paradox of contemporary politics by focusing on the fact that even displaced people theoretically have rights at the same time they are rightless. This notion will be supported by Hannah Arendt's idea of the right to have rights that critique the human rights concept.

*"The Rights of Man, after all, had been defined as "inalienable" because they were supposed to be independent of all governments; but it turned out that the moment human beings lacked their own government and had to fall back upon their minimum rights, no authority was left to protect them and no institution was willing to guarantee them."*¹⁶ - H. Arendt

In brief, she wants to address that to claim universal human rights is not enough to be a human also needs to be a citizen.

Abnormal normality of the violence

The third section will address the issue of violence against the displaced people that became a regular phenomenon. Their social status expulsion, inhuman living conditions as well as physical violence against them relate to Giorgio Agamben's '*homo sacer*' concept. He explains that people outside the law are reduced to "bare life"¹⁷.

*"(..) the realm of bare life - which is originally situated at the margins of the political order - gradually begins to coincide with the political realm, and exclusion and inclusion (...)"*¹⁸ - G. Agamben

In other words, a person outside the law can be mistreated without the consequences.

Never neutral architecture

The last section will look into architecture role in the occurring violence against displaced people in Paris and how architecture can change the current "course". This notion will be based on the concept that architecture is never neutral and always has a political side, as formulated by Leopold Lambert:

*"The affirmation that architecture is never politically neutral implies that the non-awareness of the political power of architecture is already a political attitude."*¹⁹

This also connects with Tiziana Kassahun thoughts that architecture strongly ties up with human

¹⁴ Nail, *The Figure of the Migrant*

¹⁵ Nail, *The Hordes Are Banding on the Gates of Europe?*

¹⁶ Arendt, *The Origins of Totalitarianism*, 291-292

¹⁷ Agamben, *Homo Sacer*

¹⁸ Agamben, *Homo Sacer*, 12

¹⁹ Lambert, *Weaponized architecture: the impossible of innocence*, 12-13

rights and always creates both sides included and excluded²⁰.

III. Methodology & Methods

To conduct this research I will use a combination of historical-interpretive, qualitative and case study research approaches. This includes methods such as:

(Historical-interpretive)

1. Literature review
2. Legal documents review
3. News and social media narratives
4. Newcomers' demographic statistics review

(Qualitative)

5. Site mapping current settlements and relationship with urban fabrics
6. Capturing current situation
7. Interviews with refugees/NGOs (Utopia 56)

(Case studies)

8. Case study analysis.

These methods were selected specifically to affirm the research statement and verify the hypothesis supported by the theoretical framework of the research. The chosen methods will be split into three blocks as follows.

Historical-interpretive narratives

To build narratives of marginalization and degrading treatment of displaced people in Paris will be used a historical research approach. Firstly, will be reviewed the literature about human rights and the migration history of France. Also, it will include the review of legal documents such as the UN Refugee Convention Protocol, UDHR, and the Constitution of France to extract all rights that displaced people have. The next step will require building a narrative of the news, articles, and social media and demographic statistics of displaced people and their position in the city. Lastly, all steps will be aligned into one narrative together with the

theoretical framework presented in the previous section to answer questions such as: What rights do refugees have? What is the current situation of displaced people? How is it involved from the past? What rights are violated?

Ethnographic site study

To conduct social-spatial analysis will be used a qualitative approach that will be combined from site capturing, observational site mapping and interviews. This analysis will help to draw an overview of the current mistreatment of displaced people and their relation with urban fabrics. Moreover, the interviews with displaced people will help to build a narrative about their perception of human rights in relation to the building environment and what is a necessary element to have a dignified life. This part will support the 'rightless among rights' and 'abnormal normality of the violence' sections of the theoretical framework.

Case study

Firstly, it will be introduced case studies of the currently implemented systems, such as official refugee reception camps, to deal with the large flows of displaced people. These case studies will be critically viewed as being a direct outcome of the current political system to support the research part of the 'paradox of contemporary politics'. Opposite to this, it will be introduced examples of architectural projects that are designed to correspond to human rights. Some possible architects' work like Tatjana Schneider, Teddy Cruz and Narda Beunders might be included in the studies. Considering that case studies might be from different regions of Europe it will be reflected having in mind the location, political and cultural differences. Also, case studies will cover practical aspects, such as buildability, materials, and construction methods that will support the design part.

²⁰ Kassanhun, *Architecture & Human Rights*, 291.

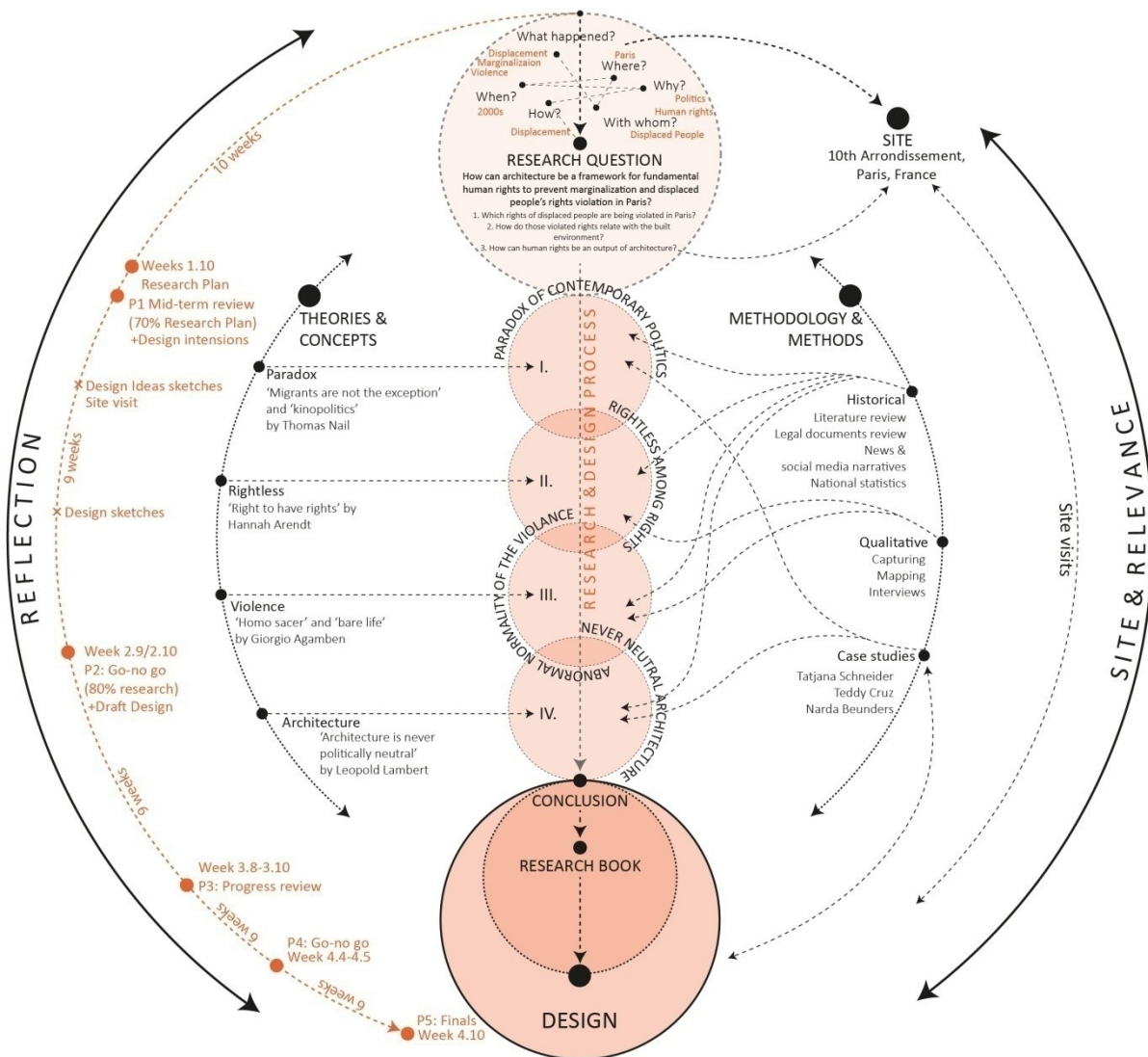


Figure 2: Research Plan Diagram

IV. Relevance & Preliminary Conclusions

Relevance

The irregular migration matter is high on the scholars' agenda. Some of them are stressing the political and bureaucratic issues that displaced people are confronted with as described in *'The System of Systems'* book by Rebecca Glyn-Blanco²¹ or like Thomas Nail introduces a new political theory 'kinopolitics' in his work *'The figure of migrants'*²². Other academics draw the link between rights and architecture like Graeme Bristol in *'Human Rights & Development Practice'*²³ or Tiziana Kassahun in her book *Architecture & Human Rights*²⁴. However, both authors present narratives and critical conversations to raise awareness rather than investigating displaced people matter in Europe's context. Thus, the topic of rights-based architecture to overcome displaced people issue in Paris is underexplored making this research add-on to the existing literature.

This research will focus on Paris because of the duality being a 'land of asylum' and the hotspot for refugee slums²⁵. Also, the city is at the forefront of public concerns and debates about the moral duties towards refugees, as seen in appearing headlines in the news:

"Numbers of migrants on the streets of Paris grows"- InfoMigrants, Jan 2019²⁶;

"Anger grows over use of 'brutal force' by French police dismantling refugee camp"- The Guardian, Nov 2020²⁷

"European Court of Human Rights condemns France over inhuman living conditions for asylum-seekers"- Fance24, Jul 2020²⁸;

²¹ Glyn-Blanco et al., *The System of Systems*

²² Nail, *The Figure of the Migrant*

²³ Bristol, *Human Rights & Development Practice*

²⁴ Kassahun, *Architecture & Human Rights*,

²⁵ Byrne, *On the Streets of Paris: The Experience of Displaced Migrants and Refugees*

²⁶ Info Migrants, *Number of migrants on the street of Paris grows*

²⁷ The Guardian, *Anger grows over use of 'brutal force' by French police dismantling refugee camp*

Furthermore, the migration flow is a challenge of the twenty-first century that will intensify in the future. The forecast is that climate change will put 1.2 billion people in the world at risk of displacement by 2050²⁹. This will increase the number of asylum seekers in Europe to 188 per cent by the end of the century³⁰, showing the importance in addressing this issue.

Preliminary conclusion

In conclusion, this research is designed to access the hypothesis that architecture driven by human rights can prevent marginalization and mistreatment of displaced people in Paris. As a next step, this research will lead to the design intervention in the area of Gare du Nord train station, which had the largest concentration of the make-shift camp settlements throughout the past years.

This graduate project is not aiming to propose a 'solution' for regulating irregular migration flow into the city, neither the solution for the reception, transit centre or other temporal migrants' shelters that eventually would again be a product of the current faulty system. Instead, this research-based project will aim to show the possibility of positioning ourselves into more fair and inclusive cities where displaced people have the possibility of resettling and rebuilding their lives with dignity.

Reflection

Acknowledging that this research is dealing with vulnerable people and is questioning the ethics of our current Western system concerning migrants, the research and design process requires a regular reflection of collected content and how it is presented. For example, in the beginning, I used human rights as an unshakable foundation in creating a more inclusive system. After critical view and reflection, I brought in Arendt's critique to address the contradiction of the current migration policies that leave displaced people rightless among the rights. This also explains current events and violence against newcomers in Paris. However,

²⁸ France24, *European Court of Human Rights condemns France over 'inhuman' living conditions for asylum-seekers*

²⁹ IEP, *Ecological Threat register 2020*, 7.

³⁰ Missirian, et al., *Asylum applications respond to temperature fluctuations*

even rights are always subject to change and designed to favour a certain group of people, I position myself that universal human rights are the best guidelines we have at this moment towards building a more fair and inclusive society.

V. Annotated Bibliography

Books:

Agamben, Giorgio. *Homo Sacer: Sovereign Power and Bare Life*, 1st ed. Translated by & D. Heller-Roazen. California: Stanford University Press. 1998.

Giorgio's political and social ethics theories will be used to theorize the current situation of the displaced people, their place in society and the violence used against them. This links with the concept of the reduced to 'bare life' when a person is outside the law and at the same time is not a part of the society is subject to the sovereignty power that has power over the life.

Arendt, Hannah. *The Origins of Totalitarianism. Chapter 9: The Decline of the Nation-State and the End of the Rights of Man. 267-305*. Florida: Harcourt Brace & Company.

Arendt criticizes human rights by introducing the concept of 'right to have rights'. She argues that to be entitled to, so-called, "inalienable" rights it is not enough to be a human it also needs to be a citizen. In other words, once a person left their home remains homeless, once left state become stateless, and once deprived from their rights becomes rightless. These notions will support the 'Rightless among rights' part of my research that addresses the issue that human rights are not in line with state politics and the built environment.

Barlai, Melani; Fährnrich, Birte; Griessler, Christina & Rhomberg, Markus. *The Migrant Crisis: European Perspectives and National Discourses*. 1-19. Zurich: Beltz Verlag. 2017.

This book helps with writing about the European migration politics and the 2015 irregular migration crisis that is supported with the statistics.

Burgess, Greg. *Refuge in the Land of Liberty. France and its Refugees, from the Revolution to the End of Asylum, 1787-1939*. Palgrave Macmillan. 2008

Burgess examines the French legal, political, and social history towards to refugees. Also, the author introduces the expression of France being a 'land of asylum' that he supports with the historical events. This book will help frame the contradiction of being the 'land of asylum' and the hotspot for refugee slums that I am building up in my research.

Glyn-Blanco, Rebecca; McIntock, Maria & Papazymouri, Danae. *The System of Systems*. Davias. 2017.

The collection of essays in this book demonstrates the process of seeking asylum and the bureaucratic issues that displaced people are confronted within the EU. It gives an understanding of how political power with the vast surveillance systems and network of the technologies, used by the Frontex to control European Schengen borders determines the fate of asylum seekers. This book will be used to strengthen the 'Paradox of contemporary politics' and 'Rightless among the rights' part of the research.

Kassahun, Tiziana. *Architecture & Human Rights*, 1st ed. Salenstein: Braun Publishing AG. 2018.

The collection of the narratives and critical conversations about architecture and human rights addresses the ethical issues of our build environment and the need for architects to use human rights as a tool for better and fairer urban planning. Also, it brings the notion that architecture is never neutral and always creates both sides; inclusive and exclusive. This book is one of the main sources to support the research hypothesis that architecture driven by human rights can prevent

marginalization, violence and rights violation of displaced people in Paris.

Lambert, Leopold. *Weaponized architecture: the impossibility of innocence*. Barcelona: DPR-Barcelona. 2012.

Lambert brings the notion that architecture always has a political side and can be instrumentalized as a political weapon. Also, he is investigating the power of architecture on the bodies. This book will support narratives of the architecture based on human rights and its effect on the displaced people in Paris.

Nail, Thomas. *The Figure of the Migrant*, 1st ed. California: Stanford University Press. 2015.

Nail's introduces the notion that migrants are not the exception, but rather the constitutive condition of contemporary politics that makes them a political figure in the 21st century. He looks to the migration from the movement perspective which defines the migrants in the first place, and builds a *kinopolitics* theory that looks primacy to social motion instead of the state. His concepts will be used as a foundation for my research that irregular migration will continue in the future and is needed for fairer urban planning that connects with Kassahun's concept.

Articles & Reports:

Byrne, Madeleine. *On the Streets of Paris: The Experience of Displacement Migrants and Refugees*. *Social Sciences*, 10(4), 130. 2021.
<https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci10040130>

Byrne addresses a repeatable displacement of the refugees in Paris, changing "politics of immigration" and violent policing in France under President Emmanuel Macron. This article will support my research narratives about the current situation of displaced people in Paris.

IEP. Ecological Threat Register 2020: Understanding Ecological Threats, Resilience and Peace. Sydney. September 2020.
<https://www.economicsandpeace.org/reports>

The report about ecological threats and the future forecast of the global population that is subject to displacement. This will support the argument that irregular migration into Europe will continuously grow.

Missirian, Anouch & Schlender, Wolfram. *Asylum applications respond to temperature fluctuations*. *Science*, 358(6370), 1610-1614. 2017.
<https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aao0432>

The report presents the possible future scenarios of the increasing number of irregular migration and the effect on the increasing number of asylum seekers in the EU due to future climate change. This report will strengthen the argument of the relevance to address the issue of displaced people position in Paris.

Nail, Thomas. *The Hordes Are Banging on the Gates of Europe?* History News Network. October 2015.
https://www.academia.edu/17427414/The_Hordes_Are_Banging_on_the_Gates_of_Europe

In this article, Nail criticizes the EU politics regarding the large influx of migration flow into Europe in 2015. He flips the so-called EU refugee crisis phrase saying that actually, Europe is a crisis for migrants. The mistreatment and marginalization of the migrants is a consequence of Europe's created social system. Nail's concepts presented in this article will strengthen the theoretical part of my research about the paradox of contemporary politics.

UN. *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. Paris. 1948.
<https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/udhr.pdf>

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was approved by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris in 1948. The document set out the 30

articles of fundamental human rights that are to be universally protected. In my research, UDHR with the narratives of the current situation of the displaced people in Paris will be used to support the argument that displaced peoples' rights are violated.

UNHCR, *Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees*. Geneva. 1951.
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Photo 1:

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Photo 2:

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<https://www.newframe.com/photo-essay-no-place-for-refugees-in-paris/>

Photo 3:

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Figure 1: Migrants evacuated from makeshift camps during years 2015-2020.

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