

(re)Displaced in City explores the link between architecture and human rights concerning newcomers' (refugees, asylum seekers and irregular migrants) marginalization and degrading treatment in Paris. A specific focus is drawn on newcomers who have limited or no resources and are "trapped" in the complex bureaucratic system that limits access to fundamental rights, expulse from society and leaves no alternatives but to live in degrading conditions. The research brings an argument that universal rights do not align with state territorial politics and that architecture attributed to helping newcomers is a product of the current politics that keeps feeding the faulty system rather than tackling the problem. Opposite of this, rights-based architecture to overcome newcomers' marginalization and degrading treatment not just provides a shelter but architecture that empowers social changes of acceptance and a co-living mindset. The research leads to the architectural intervention in the square de la Chapelle alongside the boulevard de la Chapelle in the north of Paris. One of the most reclaimed spaces by newcomers since 2015 where inhuman living conditions, repeatable re-displacement social expulsion and violence against newcomers are evident in the urban fabrics. The proposed design aims to show how architecture based on a social-mixed-shared program could be used to strengthen the social bond and a sense of collectivity to overcome newcomers' marginalization and degrading treatment urgency. This research-based project is structured in three main parts: (re)Displaced – the research, (re)Position – the link between research and architectural design, and (re)shape – the architectural intervention.

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(re) Displaced in City

Human Rights-Based Architecture to
Overcome Newcomers' Marginalization and
Degrading Treatment in Paris

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Introduction

This MSc Architecture research-based graduation project explores the link between architecture and human rights concerning newcomers' marginalization and degrading treatment in Paris. By newcomers, I refer to the refugees, asylum seekers and irregular migrants who were forced to flee their homes due to the political, economic or climate change insecurities and arrived in Paris hoping to find safety and opportunity to rebuild their lives. A specific focus is drawn on newcomers who have limited or no resources and are "trapped" in the complex bureaucratic system that limits access to fundamental rights, expulse from society and leaves no alternatives but to live in degrading conditions. The majority of newcomers are in this situation or went through it.

The research brings an argument that universal rights do not align with state territorial politics and that architecture attributed to helping newcomers is a product of the current politics that keeps feeding the faulty system rather than tackling the problem. Opposite of this, rights-based architecture to overcome newcomers' marginalization and degrading treatment not just provides a shelter but architecture that empowers social changes of acceptance and a co-living mindset. To be more specific, the social-mixed-shared spaces can strengthen the social bond and a sense of collectivity. The research leads to the architectural intervention in the Square

de la Chapelle in the north of Paris. The project is structured into three main parts: (re)Displaced – the research and analysis of Paris, (re)Position – a link between research and architectural intervention, and (re)Shape – the proposed architectural intervention.

Part I, (re)Displaced, formalises the problem and sets a theoretical framework for the research. This part is organized into four sections; (1) The Paradox of Contemporary Politics, (2) Righless Among the Rights, (3) Abnormal Normality of Violence, and (4) Never Neutral Architecture supported by notions, such as the '*European zoning system*' by Rebecca Glyn-Blanco, '*right to have rights*' by Hannah Arendt, '*bare life*' by Giorgio Agamben, and '*architecture is never neutral*' by Léopold Lambert. Furthermore, those theoretical concepts are evidenced by historical literature, legal documents, news and social media narratives, city analysis, mappings, and case studies.

Part II, (re)Reposition, translates the research findings into design approach philosophy and sets the project position in the social, political and city context. It introduces the notion of '*shared spaced more important than public spaces*' by Marjetica Potrč and together with newcomers' and Parisians' day-to-day activity pattern analysis defines the necessary program of social-mixed-shared spaces to empower social

changes of acceptance and a co-living. Moreover, this section explains the process of selecting the most suitable location for architectural intervention.

Part III, (re)Shape, proposes the masterplan strategy of the Boulevard de la Chapelle and architectural intervention in the Place de la Chapelle. The presented design is a pergola projected above the main paths stretching throughout the site. Under the pergola, there are six pavilions with the social mixed-shared spaces such as a shared kitchen, co-working places, public showers, performance and art workshop studios, and public outdoor spaces. The proposed design is aiming physically and non-physically to connect migrants' neighbourhoods and the rest of the city by providing an urban shared space where newcomers are an equal part of the community. The proposed design is explained with concept diagrams, architectural drawings, technical drawings, and visual impressions.

Part 1: (re)Displaced

(the research)

- 1.1. Research Introduction
- 1.2. The Paradox of Contemporary Politics
- 1.3. Rightless Among the Rights
- 1.4. Abnormal Normality of Violence
- 1.5. Never Neutral Architecture
- 1.6. Research Conclusion

1.1.

Research Introduction

France, 'Land of Rights',
'Land of Asylum'



France, the country that claims to be the 'land of asylum' where human rights are the founding principles of the Republic and their respect, protection, and implementation are key priorities for French diplomacy¹ paradoxically is also one of the most protected territories from irregular migration flow in Europe. At the same time, we see hotspots of refugee slums in the cities like Calais, Marseille and Paris². Furthermore, the country is often followed by lawsuits and scandals of human rights violations and brutal violence used against newcomers³ (refugees, asylum seekers and irregular migrants). Correspondingly moral obligation to newcomers matter is at the forefront of public concerns.

Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) says that no one should be subject to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment⁴. Yet, currently, more than 3,000 displaced people are living in the streets of Paris⁵. Moreover, during 2015-2019, ~53,000 migrants were evacuated from make-shift camps with the largest concentration around the train station Gare du Nord⁶.

¹ Diplomatie.gouv.fr, *Human rights*

² Byrne, *On the Streets of Paris: The Experience of Displaced Migrants and Refugees*

³ France24.com, *European Court of Human Rights condemns France over 'inhuman' living conditions for asylum-seekers*

⁴ UN, *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

⁵ France inter, *Paris: associations point to a "never seen" number of migrants on the street.*

⁶ Franceculture.fr, *Exilés à Paris, 4 ans de crise de l'accueil*

Authorities' position is to prevent slum settlements in the city by clearing migrants' camps and evacuating them to the shelters. However, after brutal clearance, not everybody gets access to the shelter and if they do it is a temporary solution that shortly, sometimes within 24h, puts newcomers back on the streets. Thus, inhuman living conditions, poverty, social expulsion and violence are what newcomers are facing currently in Paris. This has consequences of socio-economic and spatial inequality, as well as increased social unrest.

Considering this problematique the proposed research question is how can architecture be a framework for fundamental human rights to overcome newcomers' marginalization and degrading treatment in Paris? Research brings an argument that universal rights do not align with State politics and the architecture that currently is used to help newcomers is a product of the current political system. It hypothesizes that rights-based architecture to overcome newcomers' marginalization and degrading treatment must be not just a shelter but rather an architecture that empowers social changes of acceptance and a co-living mindset. Only by accepting newcomers as a valued and equal part of society, we can overcome this issue.

At the beginning of the research, I evinced the urgency of the newcomers'

matter by placing the marking point on 2015. At that time the highest displacement since the aftermath of World War II⁷ with the 1.3 million displaced people that flowed into Europe⁸ which still has marks on the social and urban tissues till today. Moreover, I brought the argument that forced displacement will intensify in the future affecting more people and more cities by presenting the future forecast that climate change will put 1.2 billion people worldwide at risk of displacement by 2050⁹ increasing the number of asylum seekers in Europe to 188 per cent by the end of the century¹⁰. Today we are facing a new urgency, a war in Ukraine that so far forced more than 5 million people to flee their homes and cross the border¹¹. No doubt that current occurrences and the prediction of future migration trends urgencies the need to explore newcomers' marginalization and degrading treatment matter. Moreover, as MSc architectural student it is my responsibility to join the scholars and architects like Tiziana Kassahun and Teddy Cruz to explore human right based architecture in relation to forced displacement and explore the possibilities of how architecture could be

⁷ UNHCR, *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2015*

⁸ Barlai, *The Migrant Crisis: European Perspectives and National Discourses*, 13-19.

⁹ IEP, *Ecological Threat register 2020*, 7.

¹⁰ Missirian, et al., *Asylum applications respond to temperature fluctuations*

¹¹ Data2. UNHCR.org, *Ukraine Refugee Situation*

used as a means to deal with the social challenges.

The research falls under the praxeology and phenomenology epistemes and to access the hypothesis is used a combination of the historical-interpretive, qualitative and case study research approach. It includes methods, such as literature and legal documents review, narratives of news and social media, statistics analysis, mapping, and case study analysis. This paper is divided into four sections supported by the notions, such as the paradox of contemporary politics, rightless among rights, abnormal normality of violence, and never neutral architecture with supporting mappings.

23 July 2020.

Approximately 1,000 newcomers live without basic service in a makeshift camp along the Saint-Denis Canal in Paris.



Photo retrieved from www.infomigrants.net

ELMAN
68818

November 2020.

The brutal clearance of Saint-Denis makeshift camp. The police sealed off the area at 5 am, confiscated tents and tried to manage the crowd with tear gas. After hours of chaos and waiting in the cold, hundreds of newcomers could not board the buses sent to take them to temporal shelters leaving on the streets without tents and bedding.



25 June 2021.

Newcomers (mostly families with kids) and their supporters together with the French association Utopia 56 protested in front of the Paris City Hall. The aim was to draw attention to their living conditions. However, the protest was cleared by armed police.



22 December 2021.
Minors fighting the cold in the
makeshift camp in Paris.



1.2.

The Paradox of Contemporary Politics



1789
Declaration of the
Rights of Man
and the Citizen



French Revolution

1789

1793
constitutionalised
right to seek asylum

1888 act - work permit
for migrant workers

1804
Civil Code allowed the
possibility of
naturalization.

WWI & WWII
1914-1918 1939-1945



1945
Founded
United Nations

1948 The Universal
Declaration of Human
Rights accepted in
Paris

1951 Refugee Convention

The Schengen
Agreement signed

1985

2001 Afghanistan war

2003 Iraq war

2011 Syrian war

1997 Dublin Convention entered
into force

2003 Dublin II introduced
EURODAC

2013 Dublin III

1.3 million
displaced people has entered EU



Sprawling makeshift camps in Paris

2016 - Calais 'Jungle' clearance

455 295
refugees in France

5 million
displaced people in the first months
24 February 2022, War in Ukraine

2022



The ‘*Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen*’ (1789) drafted by Marquis de Lafayette on the eve of the French Revolution made a decisive change in history. As Hannah Arendt pointed out “(...) from then on Man, not God’s command or the customs of history, should be the source of Law¹²”. In other words, human rights that before were led by social, spiritual and religious forces from now on fell into the political order. Four years later, in 1793 France became one of the first countries in Europe to constitutionalised the right to seek asylum¹³. It could be explained that from the moment the State recognized human rights it also provided the right to asylum in recognition of human rights.

The concept of universal rights and the right to seek asylums as international law was introduced after WWII determined to prevent a repeat of the war horrors. Influenced by the French ‘*Rights of Man*’ and the constitutional right to seek asylum The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was drafted by French jurist Rene Cassin and approved by the UN General Assembly in 1948 in Paris¹⁴. Among 30 articles of fundamental human rights, article 14 recognized the right of persons to seek asylum¹⁵. Later this article was a

¹² Arendt, *The Origins of Totalitarianism*, p. 290

¹³ Lambert et al., *Comparative Perspectives of Constitutional Asylum in France, Italy, and Germany*. 16–32

¹⁴ UN, *History of the Declaration*

¹⁵ UN, *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

foundation for the 1951 UN Refugees Convention to define the refugee term, refugee rights and states obligations to protect them¹⁶.

Even though universal rights as an international law claim to be inalienable (part of a human being), equal (for everyone) and universal (applicable everywhere), paradoxically not only it depend on the State’s territorial politics but also contradict its principles. UDHR promotes equality, freedom of movement and a spirit of brotherhood¹⁷ while state politics has power over its territory and its people where foreigners have no rights to enter and reside unless authorized by states and are not full members of the society of its territory¹⁸. This got even stronger after the formation of the EU (1957) and the Schengen Agreement (1985) which opened up borders allowing free movement between member countries and at the same time separated wealthy states from the rest of the countries by continuously tightening migration policies, empowering border security, adopting new technologies to control migration and negotiating agreements with the 3rd countries. The clash between fundamental rights and states politics also was noted by Thomas Nail “*Europe’s current crisis is that it is increasingly forced to choose between its*

¹⁶ UNHCR, *The 1951 Refugee Convention*

¹⁷ UN, *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

¹⁸ Burgess, *Refuge in the Land of Liberty*, 1

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”¹⁹.

The mechanism created by the EU to “protect” its territory Daniel Trilling in the book *System of Systems* describes as a ‘*European zoning system*’. He explains that the territorial policies are placed to form 3 zones to govern the movement of asylum seekers and to prevent as many irregular migrants as possible from reaching the inner zone. Outer zone 3 covers non-EU countries like Ukraine, Turkey, North African States, etc., where the EU funds refugee camps and negotiates agreements to prevent refugees from fleeing into EU territory. Middle zone 2 covers all countries at the edge of the EU territory, for instance, Spain, Italy, Greece, Poland, etc. Those countries are the most exposed to irregular migration flow. First, because they are the main entry points of irregular migration routes to the EU, and second, the first country of entry is responsible for the refugee as determined in Dublin Regulation. This means that even if asylum seekers manage to get into inner zone 1, in the countries like France, Germany, UK, Scandinavia, etc., they fall under the Dublin Regulation and are at risk to be

¹⁹ Nail, *The Hordes Are Banding on the Gates of Europe?*

sent back to the first country of entry²⁰. The only possible to be admitted refugee status in the inner zone is if the asylum seeker gets directly onto the territory by overstaying a visa or through illegal water and land routes without being registered in the other EU States. Another possibility is if the country voluntarily agrees to share refugees with the first country of entry.

With the continuous increasing irregular migration flow as seen in the recent events, such as the 2015 refugee crisis, the 2020 Belarus-EU border crisis, and the Ukrainian war, we see the brutal consequences of the territorial politics and universal rights clash. For instance, mass deaths in attempting to cross illegally EU borders that took over 3500 lives in 2021²¹, or imprisoning asylum seekers in the slum refugee camps like Moria. This brings to T. Nails' notion that migrants are not the exception, but rather the constitutive condition of contemporary politics that makes migrants a political figure in the 21st century²². He urges the need for a new political approach by introducing *kinopolitics* theory that gives primacy to social motion instead of the state. In other words, instead of social expulsion allow newcomers to be a full part of the society depending on their participation and contribution to the society.

²⁰ Glyn-Blanco, *The System of Systems*, 7-14

²¹ IOM, *IOM Concerned about Increasing Deaths*

²² Nail, *The Figure of the Migrant*



The United Nations General Assembly adopting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Palais de Chaillot in Paris, 10 December 1948.
Retrieved from www.theguardian.com

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

ARTICLE 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

ARTICLE 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

ARTICLE 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

ARTICLE 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

ARTICLE 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

ARTICLE 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

ARTICLE 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

ARTICLE 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

ARTICLE 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

ARTICLE 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

ARTICLE 11

1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.
2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

ARTICLE 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

ARTICLE 13

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.
2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

ARTICLE 14

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 15

1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

ARTICLE 16

1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

ARTICLE 17

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

ARTICLE 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

ARTICLE 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

ARTICLE 20

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

ARTICLE 21

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

ARTICLE 22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

ARTICLE 23

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

ARTICLE 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

ARTICLE 25

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

ARTICLE 26

Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

ARTICLE 27

1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

ARTICLE 28

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

ARTICLE 29

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

European zoning system

Yellow lines show the main migration routes to Europe, red lines show Europe's irregular migration zoning system introduced in the book *The System of Systems* by Glyn-Blanco.

Zone 3 (outer zone): preventing irregular migrants from reaching the EU borders
Countries: Ukraine, Turkey, North African states, etc.

EU makes agreements and funds 3rd countries to reduce migration flow into the EU.

Zone 2 (middle zone): Responsible for patrolling EU borders and stopping migration flow

Countries: Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Poland, Baltic countries, etc.

Frontex, European Border and Coast Guard Agency, is in place to carry out surveillance and deterrence operations.

Dublin Regulation determines which EU Member State is responsible for asylum seekers- the first country of entry.

Zone 1 (inner zone): Most protected territory from irregular migration flow.

Countries: France, Benelux countries, Germany, Scandinavia, Britain, etc.

EURODAC, an EU database that records fingerprints of asylum seekers, is in place to identify new asylum applications against those already registered to make sure that asylum seeker is in the first country of entry.



1.3.

Rightless Among the Rights

*"Migrants of Yesterday and Today,
Same Fight for Equal Rights"*



Universal human rights have meaning only when they have political content; recognized and respected by state's politics or in Lynn Hunt's words "*they are not the rights of humans in a state of nature; they are the rights of humans in society*"²³. This also relates to H. Arendt's notion of the 'right to have rights'²⁴ awoken in her book *The Origins of Totalitarianism*. Because rights rely on state politics not everybody has the same right to access them, often leaving newcomers rightless among the rights. This is evident in the occurrences like 'pushbacks', 'bureaucracy traps', 'hanging mode', and 'selection process' that newcomers are facing today. Those are measures/systems placed by the state to regulate migration that increases the complexity for newcomers to access their fundamental rights – the right to live, the right to seek protection, and the right to a dignified life.

First, at the border newcomers are facing 'pushback', prejudice against migrants and expulsion to access the state's territory often occurring on transit land and sea²⁵. For example, from 2008 to 2009 about 1500 unaccompanied minors who arrived at Roissy Charles de Gaulle airport in Paris were denied entry. Even physically present within France's borders they were in the transit zone

²³ Hunt, *Inventing Human Rights: A History*, 21

²⁴ Arendt, *The Origins of Totalitarianism*, 296

²⁵ UN General Assembly, *Report on means to address the human rights impact of pushbacks of migrants on land and at sea*

that made it legally possible to push them back from entering the country²⁶. The "pushback" can also be outside illegal boundaries, for instance, returning people without registering and examining their asylum application after entering the country which was noted by Amnesty International in the France 2020 report²⁷. No matter if 'pushbacks' are outside or within the frame of law, it violates the fundamental right to life and the right to seek asylum. Also, this action raises ethical concerns.

Second, bureaucracy plays a central role in accessing rights, meaning that the complex asylum application procedure operates as a 'bureaucracy trap' contributing to newcomers' failure to obtain refugee status. According to the 2021 report on exiles living conditions and access to rights in Paris, the complexity of accessing rights tends to increase²⁸. For instance, since 2018 to obtain the first appointment with SPADA (Structure of the First Reception of Asylum Seekers) to register asylum application in the Ile-de-France is compulsory to go through OFII (French Office for Immigration and Integration) telephone booking platform. The line is opened only from 10am to 3:30pm

²⁶ HRW.org, *Lost in Transit: Insufficient Protection for Unaccompanied Migrant Children at Roissy Charles de Gaulle Airport*

²⁷ Amnesty.org, *France 2021*

²⁸ Watizat et al., *Les Oubliés du Droit d'Asile. Enquête sur les conditions de vie et l'accès aux droits. Des exilés fréquentant 5 structures d'accueil à Paris*

during business days and follows with long hold times that are automatically disconnected after 45mins and billed at the price of a local call. The average time to get through the line to book an appointment with SPADA takes about 15 days²⁹. Considering that 24% of new arrivals in Paris do not have a telephone, 66% do not have access to the internet, and 75% have no financial resources³⁰ the access to start the application is limited and compromises newcomers' right to seek asylum. Moreover, an asylum seeker has to read and fill out huge volumes of application forms³¹ including a written personal statement in the French language within a short time (21 days from the registration date). Knowing that 82% of asylum seekers do not speak French³² to follow the application process is difficult for newcomers. Similar issues occur in applying for accommodation and other benefits. Thus, the political system and bureaucratic complexity of the asylum application reflect in the rejection rate which is high as 80%³³.

²⁹ Watizat et al., *Les Oubliés du Droit d'Asile. Enquête sur les conditions de vie et l'accès aux droits. Des exilés fréquentant 5 structures d'accueil à Paris*, 17

³⁰ Watizat et al., *Les Oubliés du Droit d'Asile. Enquête sur les conditions de vie et l'accès aux droits. Des exilés fréquentant 5 structures d'accueil à Paris*, 1-21

³¹ Glyn-Blanco, Rebecca, *The system of Systems*

³² Watizat et al., *Les Oubliés du Droit d'Asile. Enquête sur les conditions de vie et l'accès aux droits. Des exilés fréquentant 5 structures d'accueil à Paris*, 1-21

³³ Asylumineurope.org, *Statistics, France*

Third, the current legislation system creates a '*hanging mode*'. For example, the asylum procedure can take more than 2 years, way longer than the government's estimated average of 6 months. During this time newcomers are left waiting; waiting for a decision, waiting for accommodation, waiting for the ability to rebuild their lives. As was stated before, 75% of newcomers have no financial resources meaning that the ability to work is a crucial part of sustaining themselves. However, even officially asylum seekers have a right to apply for a work permit if OFPRA (French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons) has not made a decision 6 months after the application was filed; in reality, it is very difficult for newcomers to access the labour market³⁴. To obtain a work permit asylum seeker has to find an employer and get them to submit an application that includes providing documents, such as proof of job offer and its publication for 3 weeks, providing a total number of candidates applied to this position and attesting to the absence of candidate who can meet the job offer, a copy of employer's tax notice³⁵, etc. Correspondingly, employers reject newcomers' job applications because of the employment process complexity

pushing newcomers to look for illegal means of work.

Last, the current war in Ukraine exposes evidence of the refugee '*selection process*' that France is using in granting refugee status. Recently France stated that the country is ready to welcome 100,000³⁶ Ukrainian refugees with the right to work, education and accommodation while Afghanistan refugees are still sleeping in the street of Paris with no access to accommodation, job market or education. Even the right to seek asylum is meant to be equal for everybody not all newcomers have the same right to access their rights. This occurs because universal rights depend on state politics and the state can manipulate regulations and benefits schemes to favour certain groups.

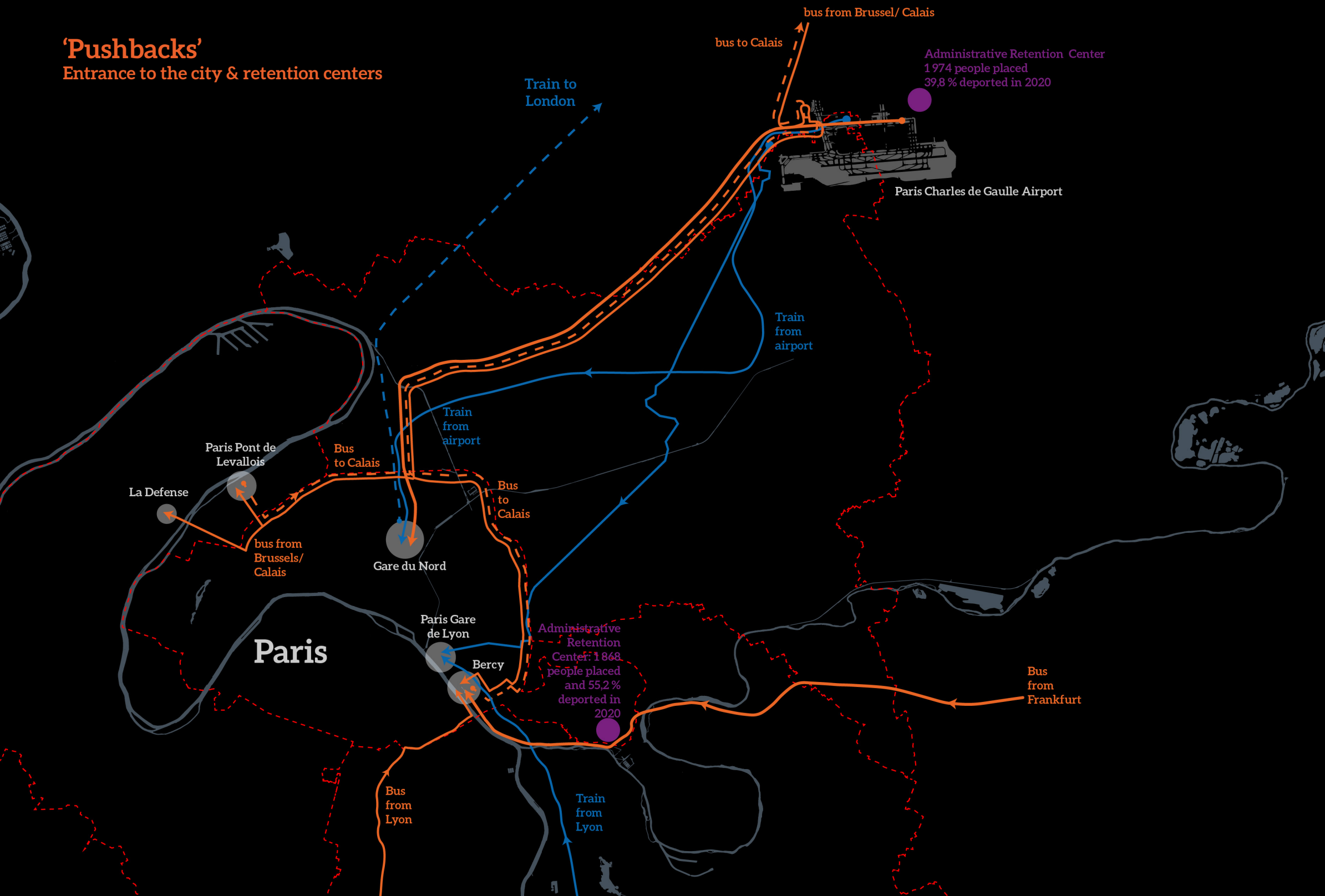
³⁴ Gisti.org. *Applying for asylum in France*

³⁵ Legifrance.gouv.fr, *List of Documents to be Provided by the Employer in Support of His Online Application for a Work Authorization, Article 1- 9*

³⁶ Thelocal.fr, *France ready to welcome 100,000 Ukrainian refugees*

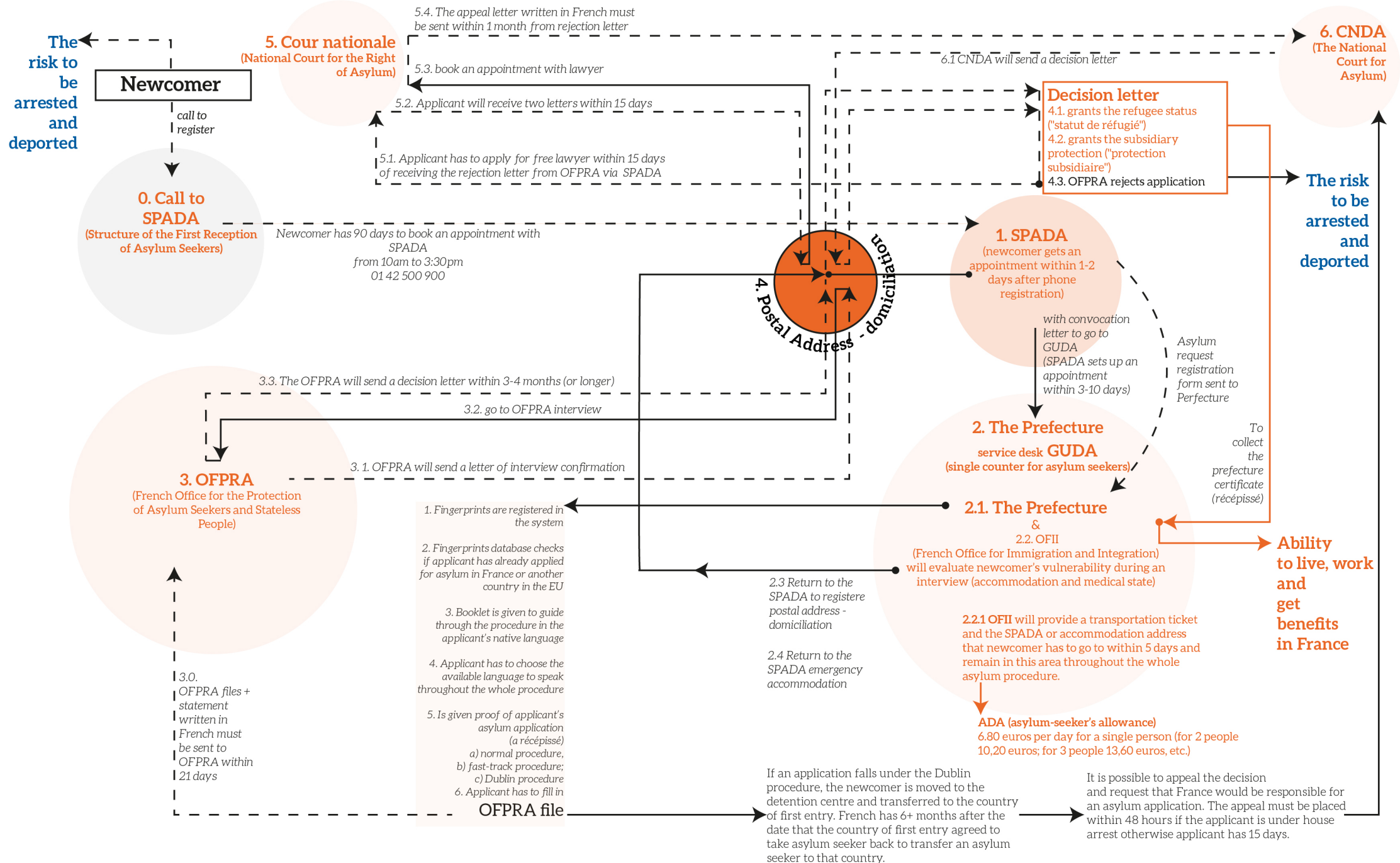
'Pushbacks'

Entrance to the city & retention centers



'Bureaucracy traps'

Asylum application process



1. Asylum request registration form (to fill at SPADA)

**Liste des pièces à présenter à l'appui de votre demande
(Article R. 741-2 du code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile)**

Vous devez présenter à l'appui de votre demande d'admission au séjour :

- 1) le **formulaire d'adhésif**, lisiblement rempli en français, daté et signé. Les champs C3 à 6 sont obligatoires ;
- 2) quatre (4) **photographies d'identité** de face, tête nue, de format 3,5 cm x 4,5 cm, récentes et parfaitement ressemblantes ;
- 3) l'indication d'une **adresse** où il est possible de vous faire parvenir toute correspondance :
 - si vous disposez d'un logement à votre nom : original et copie d'une quittance ou d'une facture d'électricité ou de téléphone fixe, datant de moins de trois mois ;
 - si vous choisissez l'adresse d'un tiers : une attestation sur l'honneur signée par le tiers selon laquelle il accepte de recevoir votre courrier, copie de sa pièce d'identité, original et copie d'une quittance ou d'une facture d'électricité ou de téléphone fixe, datant de moins de trois mois ;
- 4) si vous les **possédez** : actes de naissance (vôtre et celui des membres de votre famille qui vous accompagnent), document d'identité et/ou de voyage avec lesquels vous êtes entré en France.

**List of supporting documents to be lodged with your application
(Code on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners and the Right to Asylum (CESEDA), Article R.741-2)**

You must present the following supporting documents with your application for an asylum seeker's entry document:

- 1) the **attached form**, clearly filled out in French, dated and signed. Sections 3 to 6 are compulsory;
- 2) four (4) **identity photos** of front, bareheaded, in 3,5 cm x 4,5 cm format, recent and a very good likeness;
- 3) a **contact address** where all correspondence can be sent to you:
 - if you have accommodation in your name: original and a copy of a rent receipt or an electricity bill or a bill for a telephone landline fee, dated within the last three months;
 - if you choose to give the address of a third party: a written statement signed by the third party affirming that he/she agrees to receive your mail, a copy of his/her identity document, original and a copy of a rent receipt or an electricity bill or a bill for a telephone landline fee in his/her name, dated in the last three months;
- 4) if **available**, birth certificates (yours and those of the family members with you now), identity and/or travel document with which you entered France.

2. A notification of the appointment with GUDA



Guichet Unique de Paris
92 boulevard Ney
75018 PARIS

Tél :
Mél :

CONVOCATION POUR L'ENREGISTREMENT DE LA DEMANDE D'ASILE

Nom :

Prénoms :

Né(e) le :

A :

Nationalité :

Adresse :

Chez :

Nombre d'enfants présents : 0 dont : 0 ayant 14 ans et plus

est convoqué(e) au guichet unique asile de la Préfecture le 18 novembre 2015 à 10h45 pour l'enregistrement de la demande d'asile.

Documents à présenter :

- Les indications relatives à son état civil ainsi que, le cas échéant, à celui de son partenaire avec lequel il est lié par une union civile ou de son concubin et à ses enfants à charge ;
- Les documents justifiant qu'il est entré régulièrement en France ou, à défaut, toutes indications portant sur les conditions de son entrée en France et ses itinéraires de voyage à partir de son pays d'origine ;
- Quatre photographies de face, tête nue, de format 3,5 cm x 4,5 cm, récentes et parfaitement ressemblantes ;
- S'il est hébergé par un tiers : une attestation sur l'honneur de l'hébergeant et une photocopie de la pièce d'identité de celui-ci.

Si la personne est déjà titulaire d'un titre de séjour délivré par les autorités françaises et en cours de validité, elle fournit uniquement les photographies et les documents justifiant de l'adresse de domiciliation s'il y a lieu.

A PARIS, le 16/11/2015

3. The "attestation de demande d'asile" asylum application certificate



MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR



ATTESTATION DE DEMANDE D'ASILE PROCEDURE NORMALE

Identifiant :

Nom :

Nom d'usage :

Prénoms :

Sexe : Masculin

Situation familiale : Marié(e)

Né(e) le :

Nationalité :

Adresse :

Chez :

Délivrée par : Préfecture de Police de Paris

Le : 16/11/2015

Valable jusqu'au : 15/12/2015

Date de premier enregistrement en guichet unique : 16/11/2015

Statut : Première délivrance

Signature du titulaire

Cachet et signature de l'autorité

Pour le Préfet de Police et par délégation
Le Directeur de la Police Générale

Cyrille MAILLET - M 7



0023737

4. The asylum seeker's vulnerability assessment form

ANNEXE
QUESTIONNAIRE RELATIF À LA DÉTECTION DES VULNÉRABILITÉS DES DEMANDEURS D'ASILE

Les questions qui suivent visent à adapter les conditions d'accueil à la situation du demandeur d'asile et de sa famille.
L'échange ne peut pas porter sur les motifs de la demande d'asile qui relèveront ultérieurement de l'examen par l'Office français de protection des réfugiés et des apatrides (OFPRA).
Les documents à caractère médical communiqués par le demandeur d'asile sont transmis sous pli confidentiel au médecin de l'Office français de l'immigration et de l'intégration qui appréciera les spécificités de l'hébergement pouvant s'ensuivre.
Le demandeur a été informé des règles de protection du secret médical et de la confidentialité ainsi que de l'usage qui sera fait de ces documents, dans son strict intérêt (évaluation de la prise en charge médicale, adaptation de l'hébergement si nécessaire).
Le demandeur d'asile est informé que ses réponses font l'objet d'un recueil sur support informatique.

I - BESOINS D'HÉBERGEMENT			
	OUI	NON	Non-réponse
Hébergé par la famille	☐	☐	☐
a.1 Stable	☐	☐	☐
a.2 Précaire	☐	☐	☐
Hébergé par tiers	☐	☐	☐
b.1 Stable	☐	☐	☐
b.2 précaire	☐	☐	☐
Hébergement d'urgence. Si oui, indiquer pour quelle durée :	☐	☐	☐
Sans hébergement	☐	☐	☐
II - BESOINS D'ADAPTATION			
	OUI	NON	Non-réponse
Femme enceinte	☐	☐	☐
Si oui, date prévue du terme :			
Handicap sensoriel			
a.1 Visuel	☐	☐	☐

5. A formal agreement for assistance to obtain accommodation and the asylum seeker's allowance



OFFRE DE PRISE EN CHARGE AU TITRE DU DISPOSITIF NATIONAL D'ACCUEIL (Articles L744-1 à L744-9 du CESEDA)

Service

Direction territoriale

Cadre réservé à l'OFII

Date Enregistrement

N°DN@

11/1/2015

Demandeur

Conjoint

Nom de naissance

Nom d'usage

Prénom

Date de naissance

Nationalité

Numéro AGDREF

MAURITANIENNE

Coordonnées

Adresse : 23 BOULEVARD DE LA COMMANDERIE, DOM'ASILE

Code postal : 75019

Ville : PARIS 19

Courriel :

Téléphone :

En qualité de demandeur d'asile, l'Etat vous propose de bénéficier des conditions matérielles d'accueil comportant :

Un hébergement dédié aux demandeurs d'asile (selon les places disponibles) ;

Une allocation mensuelle dont le montant varie en fonction de votre profil familial, de votre mode d'hébergement, et de vos ressources ;

Un accompagnement administratif et social

Si vous acceptez cette offre, vous vous engagez à :

Accepter tout hébergement proposé

Communiquer des informations justes et actualisées sur vos ressources et sur la composition de votre famille

Vous présenter à toutes les convocations de l'administration et répondre aux demandes d'information, concernant la procédure d'asile

Le bénéfice des conditions matérielles d'accueil (hébergement et allocation) peut être suspendu, retiré ou refusé conformément aux dispositions de l'article L.744-8 du CESEDA.

☐ Je certifie avoir été évalué par l'OFII dans une langue que je comprends avec le concours d'un interprète professionnel

☒ Je certifie avoir été informé dans une langue que je comprends des conditions et modalités de suspension, de retrait et de refus des conditions matérielles d'accueil

☒ J'autorise l'OFII à communiquer les données relatives à ma situation personnelle et familiale à l'OFPRA.

☒ Je déclare à l'OFII que l'attributaire de l'ADA est ...

L'OFII vous propose les conditions matérielles d'accueil telles que définies ci-dessus.

Les acceptez-vous ?

OUI, j'accepte de bénéficier des conditions matérielles d'accueil

NON, je refuse de bénéficier des conditions matérielles d'accueil

Je refuse de signer (équivalent au refus)

Je déclare sur l'honneur l'exactitude des informations fournies

Signature du demandeur, et, le cas échéant, de son conjoint

A Paris

Le 11/1/2015

Le directeur Territorial de l'OFII

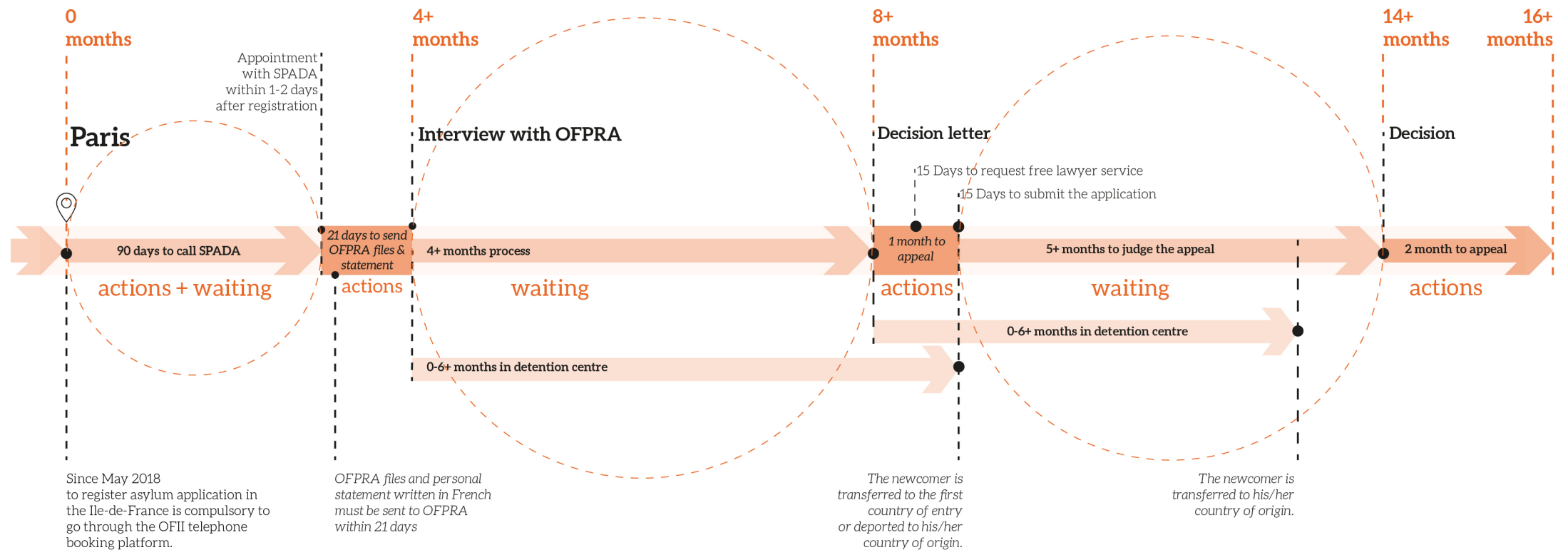


Les informations recueillies font l'objet d'un traitement automatisé dans les conditions prévues à l'article L. 744-4 du CESEDA. Conformément à la loi n° 625 du 6 janvier 1978 sur l'informatique et les libertés.

Retrieved from www.gisti.org/IMG/pdf/offre_prise_charge.pdf

'Hanging mode'

Asylum application timeline



'Selection'

Not everyone has the same access to rights

**RÉPUBLIQUE
FRANÇAISE**
*Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité*

Welcome to France
HELPING YOU TO SETTLE IN

**Choose
France**

☰

Accueil > Welcoming displaced people from Ukraine in France

News 9 May 2022

Welcoming displaced people from Ukraine in France

The Council of the European Union activated on March 4, 2022 an emergency mechanism to offer temporary protection to displaced persons from Ukraine in the Member States of the EU, granting them a temporary right to stay and work.

Travelling to France and the Schengen area

Ukrainian citizens holding a biometric passport do not need a short-stay visa to travel to the Schengen area and thus to France.

Those who wish to travel to France and do not have a biometric passport (or do not have a travel document) are invited to go to one of the consular offices in the countries bordering Ukraine (Poland, Romania, Hungary, etc.) so that their situation can be examined (to obtain a visa or a travel pass).

Within the Schengen area, Ukrainian nationals have a legal stay of 90 days. They can, if they wish, obtain protection in the country where they are staying.

☰

INFO MIGRANTS

ENGLISH



FEATURES



Around 300 migrants are now staying in this informal camp on the edge of Paris | Photo: Utopia56

ASYLUM SEEKERS | MIGRANT CAMP | AFGHAN MIGRANTS | DISPLACED AFGHANS | MOROCCAN MIGRANTS

Makeshift camp in Paris 'the only option' for hundreds of migrants

By **INFO MIGRANTS** Khosraw Mani , Marlène Panara | Published on : 2022/05/06

On the outskirts of Paris around 300 people - mostly Afghan asylum seekers - are forced to survive in any way they can. With only a tiny tent as shelter, some are families who have been sleeping rough for months.

The odor of wood smoke erupts into the air. The afternoon when *InfoMigrants* visits the camp, a small group of young people are fanning the flames of a used barbecue in the middle of the makeshift shelters. Once the burning

1.4.

**Abnormal
Normality of
Violence**

“Living outside for a month in the freezing cold – sometimes sleeping on the ground – is worse than anything I could have ever imagined. I sleep with all my clothes on so as not to freeze to death. Sometimes, I wonder how much longer I’ll last.” - Hicham, 16, from Guinea³⁷

“For 1 to 2 months I did not know. And after I have met a French woman, and she told me about to the papers” - Hamid, 24, from Afghanistan³⁸

³⁷ Vice.com. *The Refugees Forced to Squat in a Freezing-Cold Tunnel*. <https://www.vice.com/en/article/4awxgg/the-refugees-forced-to-squat-in-a-freezing-cold-tunnel-in-paris>

³⁸ Watizat et al., *Les Oubliés du Droit d’Asile. Enquête sur les conditions de vie et l’accès aux droits. Des exilés fréquentant 5 structures d’accueil à Paris*

“I dial 115 [France’s homelessness hotline] every day and I get the same answer: Put a blanket over the baby, we don’t have any more room.” – Jocelyne from Abidjan³⁹

“It is better to be among others, because [if] we're all alone, either the bags are gone or you're attacked by people. If you make yourself too isolated, you will be attacked...” – Harouna, 50, from Gabonese⁴⁰

³⁹ Vice.com. *The Refugees Forced to Squat in a Freezing-Cold Tunnel*. <https://www.vice.com/en/article/4awxgg/the-refugees-forced-to-squat-in-a-freezing-cold-tunnel-in-paris>

⁴⁰ Watizat et al., *Les Oubliés du Droit d’Asile. Enquête sur les conditions de vie et l’accès aux droits. Des exilés fréquentant 5 structures d’accueil à Paris*

“And the police, last night they chased us away, and in the morning too they chased us away. What is that? It is not a normal life, they laugh at us, they give us kicks” - Noorullah, 26, from Afghanistan⁴¹

“I have understood a little but not everything because everything is written, I didn't read well. I can't find people to explain to explain it well, it was complicated too. I understood but not everything everything” – Jaafar, 32 from Sudan⁴²

⁴¹ Watizat et al., *Les Oubliés du Droit d’Asile. Enquête sur les conditions de vie et l’accès aux droits. Des exilés fréquentant 5 structures d’accueil à Paris*

⁴² Watizat et al., *Les Oubliés du Droit d’Asile. Enquête sur les conditions de vie et l’accès aux droits. Des exilés fréquentant 5 structures d’accueil à Paris*

Being unable to access fundamental human rights exposes newcomers to violence. It could be also phrased that violence against the newcomers is evidence of their expulsion from the state's legal framework because none of the states are willing to guarantee their rights. This links with Giorgio Agamben's '*homo sacer*' concept of 'reduced to bare life'⁴³ which means that the life of a person who is outside the law has no purpose and the person can be mistreated without consequences. Previously presented measures, such as '*pushbacks*', '*bureaucracy traps*', '*hanging mode*', and '*selection process*' used by the state to control irregular migration are direct violence against newcomers. The violence occurs not only in the form of marginalization, repeatable re-displacement, and degrading living conditions but also in the form of physical abuse that became abnormal normality of newcomers daily lives.

A complicated and long asylum application process and expulsion from the society leaves a majority of newcomers with no other alternatives but to rely on the streets. In 2019, Pierre Henry (at that time director of France Terre d'Asile) stated that more than 3,000 newcomers are sleeping rough in Paris⁴⁴. This is not a surprise knowing

⁴³ Agamben, *Homo Sacer*

⁴⁴ France inter, *Paris: associations point to a "never seen" number of migrants on the street.*

that only 30% of asylum seekers in Ile-de-France are housed in the national reception system (DNA)⁴⁵. Social expulsion and life on the streets without basic services have effects on newcomers' physical and mental health. They are exposed to various acts of violence from theft to physical aggression, from lack of sleep, cold and hunger to anxiety and moral insecurities⁴⁶. Moreover, high application rejection rate pushes newcomers to live in a "shade" with the fear of deportation or try their luck in another country taking dangerous routes and risking their lives, for instance, crossing the English Channel⁴⁷.

Having no resources, no access to the labour market, basic shelter, and no place to go makeshift camping is the last possibility for newcomers to settle. However, as soon as their settlements become visible in the public spaces the police are likely to intervene them because authorities' position is to prevent slum settlements in the city by clearing migrants' camps. According to the France Culture article, between 2015 and 2019 approximately 53,000 migrants were evicted from makeshift camps with

⁴⁵ Ministère de l'Intérieur, *Direction générale des étrangers en France - Direction de l'asile*, 6

⁴⁶ Watizat et al., *Les Oubliés du Droit d'Asile. Enquête sur les conditions de vie et l'accès aux droits. Des exilés fréquentant 5 structures d'accueil à Paris*, 20

⁴⁷ Romain, *Pays d'origine, filières de passeurs, droit d'asile la situation migratoire à Calais en quatre questions*

the largest concentration around the train station Gare du Nord⁴⁸. Taking into account various news articles from 2020 there are additional ~5,886 newcomers that were removed from informal camps making in total more than 58,886 evicted people during the period of 6 years. Those clearance operations are usually very brutal. Police officers often use tear gas, de-encirclement grenades, flash-ball fire and batons to forcibly evict newcomers. For example, during the clearance of the Saint-Denis makeshift camp under the A1 freeway in the north of Paris in 2020, the police sealed off the area at 5am, confiscated tents and tried to manage the crowd with tear gas. After hours of chaos and waiting in the cold, hundreds of newcomers could not board the buses sent to take them to temporal shelters leaving newcomers on the streets without tents and bedding⁴⁹ re-displaced all over again. Unfortunately this is a daily reality newcomers are experiencing.

⁴⁸ Franceculture.fr, *Exilés à Paris, 4 ans de crise de l'accueil*

⁴⁹ Newframe.com. *Photo Essay, No Place for refugees in Paris*

Year 2015:

~4246 newcomers evacuated from makeshift camps



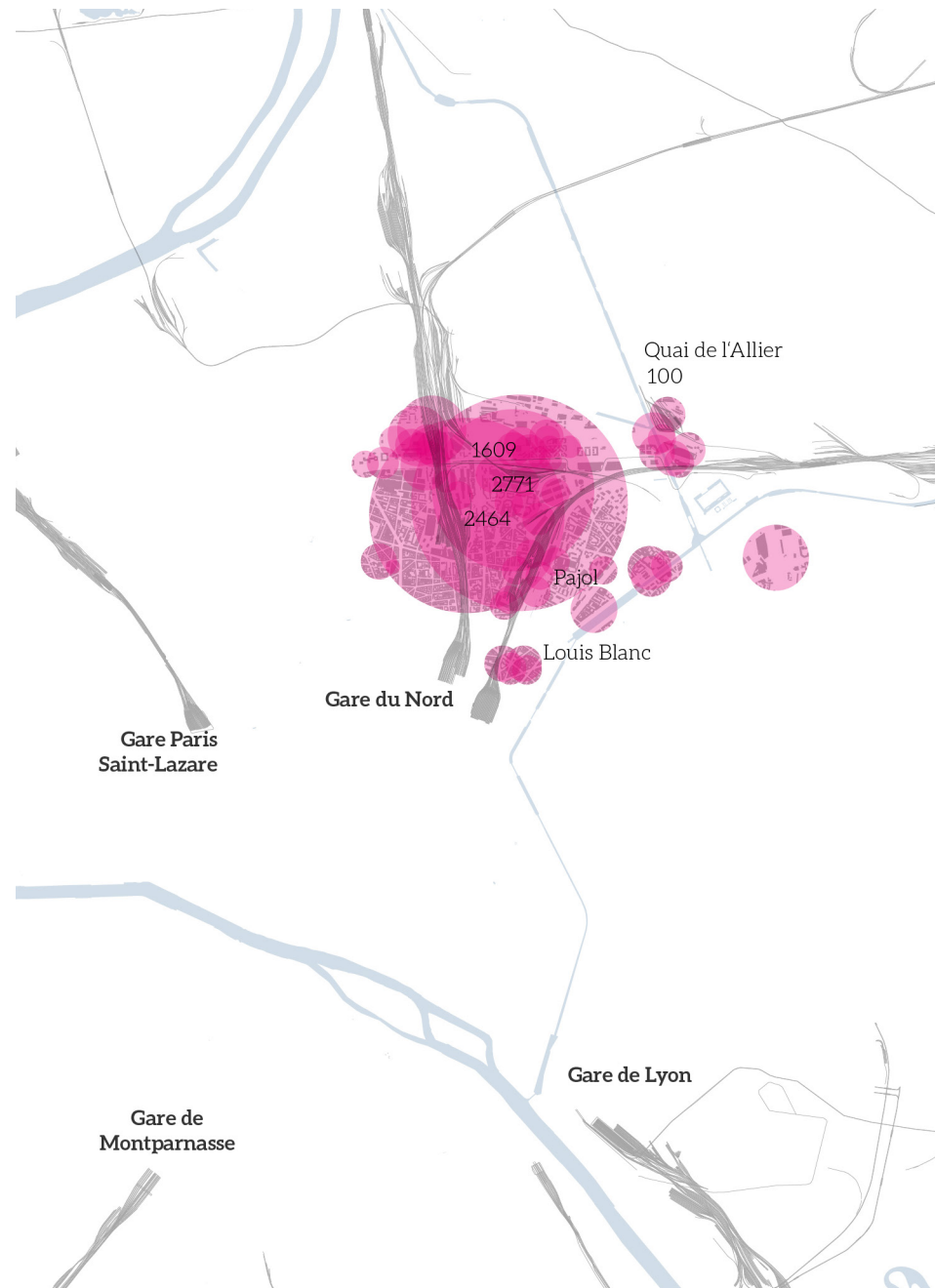
Year 2016:

~17025 newcomers evacuated from makeshift camps



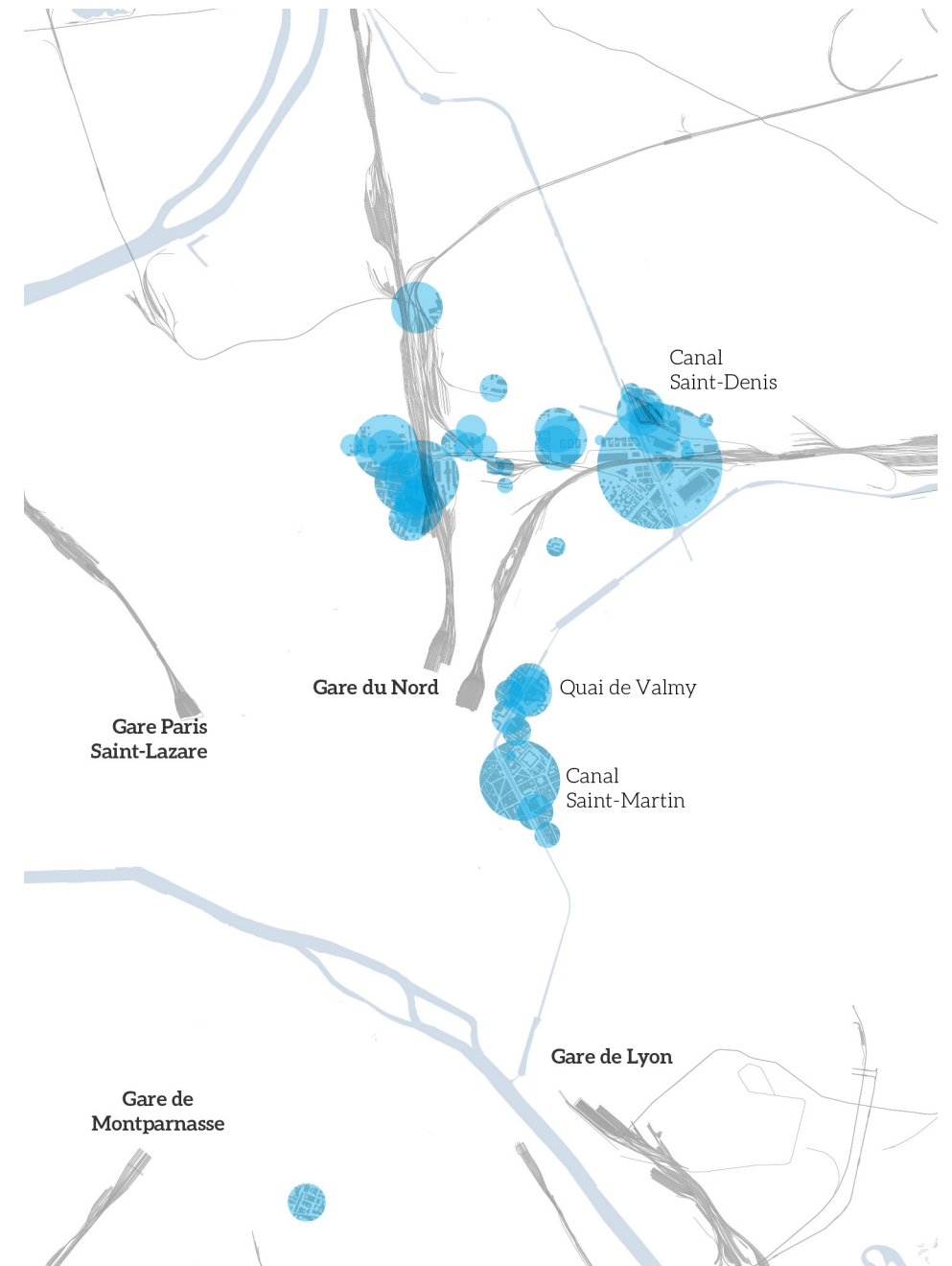
Year 2017:

~12624 newcomers evacuated from makeshift camps



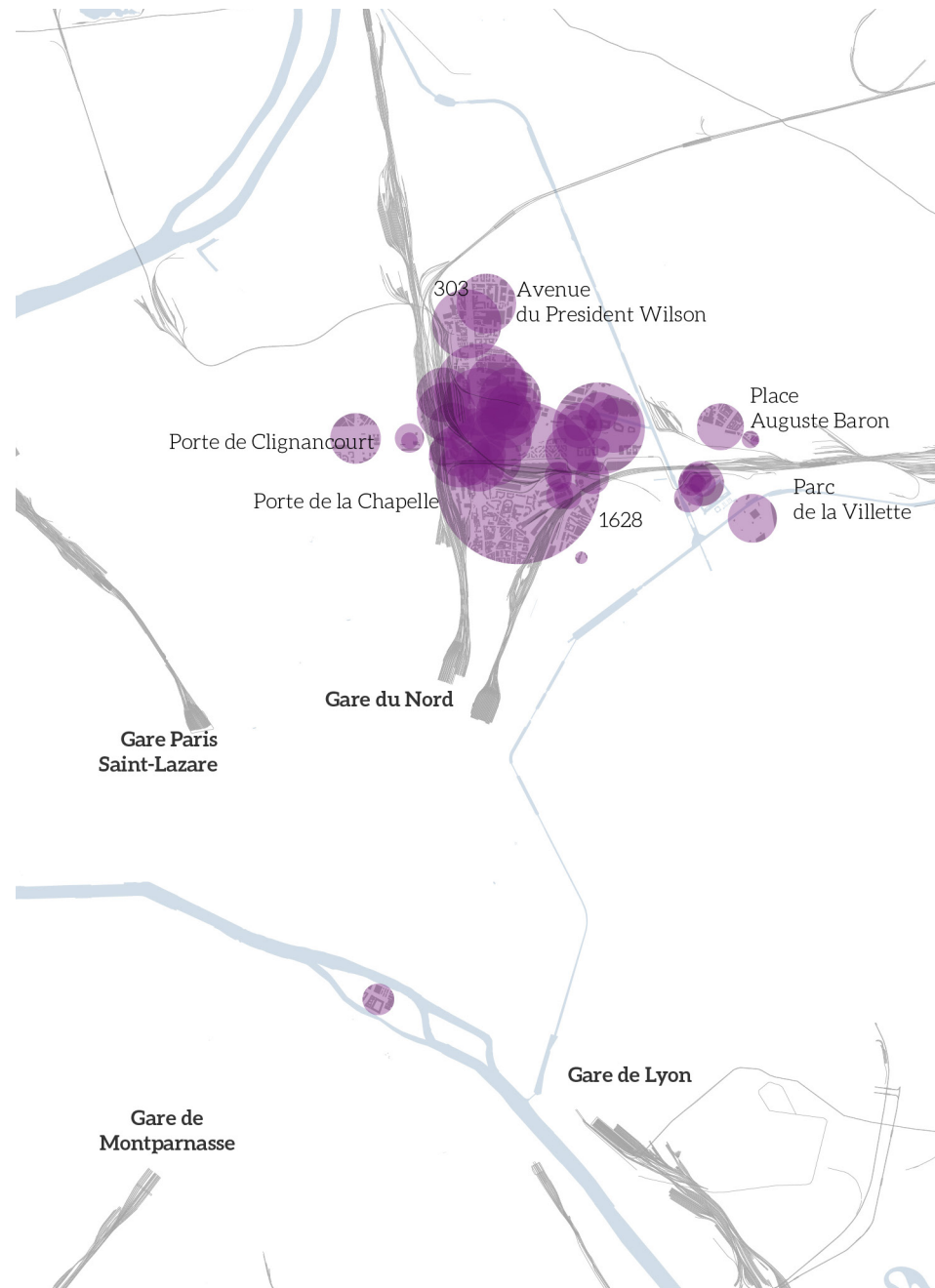
Year 2018:

~8034 newcomers evacuated from makeshift camps



Year 2019:

~11189 newcomers evacuated from makeshift camps



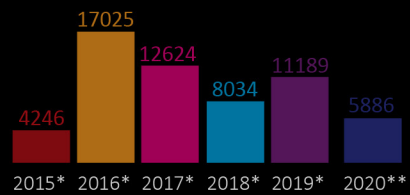
Year 2020:

~5886 newcomers evacuated from makeshift camps



~58,886 newcomers were evacuated from makeshift camps during 2015-2020

Newcomers evacuated from makeshift camps



* 2015-2019: collected by France Culture from Paris City Hall records

**2020: new information; infomigrants.net, aa.com, france24.com

Paris

Gare Paris Saint-Lazare

Gare du Nord

Gare de Montparnasse

Gare de Lyon

*The person
who is outside
the law
(cannot access
universal
rights) is
reduced to 'bare
life' (exposed to
violence)*

1. **Violence**, leaving people to live in degrading condition



2. **Violence**, dismantling peoples settlements



3. **Violence**, showing physical violence



4. **Violence**, creating anti-migrant spaces



5. **Violence**, re-displacing people over and over again



6. **Violence**, marginalizing and excluding from society



1.5.

Never Neural Architecture

Architecture is never neutral and always has a political side or as Michael Minkenberg said “every building not only serves its purpose but also reflects the world view of its builders and users”⁵⁰. The reflection of the world view is the reflection of the political order that shapes our society. Power and architecture are always connected and according to L. Lambert because architecture is a social discipline it always ends up an instrument of politics, whether it’s done consciously or not. He gives historical and contemporary examples of weaponized architecture, such as Haussmann’s transformation of Paris to maximize the movement of troops, American suburbs during the Cold War to minimize the economical and human effect of a potential nuclear strike, the gentrification process to transform the low social class neighbourhood into a desirable area for the middle class, and prison architecture to suspend the application of the law for people who have been suspending the law for themselves⁵¹.

The newcomers’ spaces in Paris are not different from L. Lambert’s given examples - they are also spaces of politics. For instance, all governmental buildings like SPADA, OFPRA and OFII offices, national courts for asylum, detention centres, as well as NGO

offices, day centres, emergency centres, shelters, etc., are products of the current political system. Moreover, it does not stop only with buildings; public spaces with tents, mattresses and sleeping bags settlements which are usually surrounded by waste and urinal stains and during the winter smoking barrels appearing throughout the city are also products of the current system. Together with, large gatherings at the food or suppliers distribution points that are organized at regular times in plazas and parks or the long queues in front of the legal advice or governments’ migration offices also exist because of the current politics. Moreover, the action taken in the urban spaces, such as newcomers’ illegal means of labour, illegal trade of contraband goods, drugs and alcohol abuse as well as newcomers’ protests, anti-migrants demonstrations, and any other actions that involve newcomers are the results of the current political order.

Referring to the rights-based architecture the word ‘right’ immediately reveals a link with governance. It is a quite recent term that emerged from the ‘Rights-based Approach to Development’ introduced in the UN Annual Report of the Secretary-General in 1997 with the purpose of mainstreaming human rights in development practice⁵²: “The rights-based approach to development

describes situations not simply in terms of human needs, or of developmental requirements, but in terms of society's obligation to respond to the inalienable rights of individuals. It empowers people to demand justice as a right, not as charity, and gives communities a moral basis from which to claim international assistance where needed.”⁵³

Today, rights-based architecture is associated with the UN 17 Sustainable Development Goals that were set up in 2015⁵⁴ and most of the new urban and architectural projects try to incorporate them. However, the UN 17 Sustainable Development Goals same as Universal Declaration of Human Rights has no meaning if it is not recognized, implemented and respected by state politics.

My position is that even buildings and urban spaces, such as refugee shelters, day centres or any legal help offices that are built or specifically transformed for the purpose to help newcomers with or without incorporation of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals they still reflect the current faulty system where newcomers are marginalized, excluded from society and mistreated. For example, the refugee center, ‘Humanitarian Center for Refugee Women and Families’ opened in 2017 in

⁵⁰ Minkenberg, *Power and Architecture. The Construction of Capitals and the Politics of Space*, 2

⁵¹ Nail, *The Figure of the Migrant*

⁵³ Bristol, *Architecture & Human Rights*

⁵⁴ Sdgs.un.org, *The 17 Goals*, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

⁵² Bristol, *Architecture & Human Rights*

Ivry-sur-Seine, already from name reveals that single males are excluded. Furthermore, this center is located on the outskirts of south Paris the opposite direction from north Paris which has the largest concentration of newcomers in the area. This suggests the aim to push away newcomers from the central part of Paris. The most important point is that the remote urban setting with the physical barrier – a fence around the area segregates newcomers from the rest of the society. Thus, even though this center provides a roof, food and other fundamental services it isolates newcomers from being an equal part of the society.

Rights-based architecture is an architecture that can empower social changes to overcome marginalization and degrading treatment. In other words, that tackles the problem from its source instead of trying to fix its consequences. An example of architectural project that corresponds to fundamental human rights is Les Grands Voisins⁵⁵, a temporal project that was located 5 years in temporarily vacant former hospital buildings in the south of Paris. The aim of the project was to share values of hospitality and generosity in the space of exchange and sociability. It provided not only a roof for 3000 newcomers but most importantly it gave a possibility for newcomers to be a part

of the community. This was achieved by creating spaces with mixed programs and activities, such as art, entertainment and recreation activities, services, social action, education, crafts, trade and catering where newcomers and local people could enjoy, participate and work.

⁵⁵ Lesgrandsvoisins.org, Les Grands Voisins

Newcomers' spaces - the spaces of politics

DAY CENTRES

Women and families:



ACCUEIL DE JOUR FAMILLES ET FEMMES ENCEINTE
24 quai d'Austerlitz 75013
Mo-Fr 9:30am-4:30pm



HÔTEL-DIEU
1 rue de la Cité 75004
Mo-Fr 7am & @11:30am

FREE MATERIALS

Tents, blankets:



HÔTEL DE VILLE
Mo-Fr 7am & @11:30am



PARIS SUD AUSTERLITZ Men
24 quai d'Austerlitz 75013 Paris
French classes: Mo-Fr @2pm; We & Th @10am, English classes: Mo @10am

PUBLIC BATHS

Municipal public baths:



BAINS-DOUCHES PYRÉNÉES
296 rue des Pyrénées 75020
Mo-Sa 7:30am-1pm; Su 8am-12:30

LEGAL HELP

Asylum procedure, Refugees & Dublin info:



FASTI (residence permit)
58 rue des Américains 75020 Paris
Tu & Th 2pm-5pm



LE KIOSQUE
218 rue du Faubourg Saint-Martin 75010
Mo-Fr 9:30am-12:30; Mo & We 2pm-4pm

Lawyers for minors:



ANTENNE DES MINEURS
(who received a refusal and want to appeal)
Tribunal judiciaire 29-45 avenue de la Porte de Clichy 75017. Tue & Fr 9:30am-12:30, Mo-Fr 2pm-5pm

Underage and unaccompanied evaluation centre:



DEMIE
5 Rue du Moulin Joly 75011 Paris
Mo-Fr 9am-5pm



OIFI (Office for Immigration and Integration)
83 Rue de Patay, 75013

Only for minors:



CENTRE D'ACCUEIL DE JOUR POUR MINEURS (MSF)
101 bis avenue Jean Lolive 93500 Pantin
Mo-Fr 9am-1pm & 2pm-5pm



HÔPITAL LARIBOSIÈRE
2 rue Ambroise-Paré 75010
Mo-Fr @8am



Clothes:

VESTIAIRE EGLISE SAINT BERNARD
5 rue Pierre l'Ermite 75018 Paris
Sa 9am-12pm for men;
Su 9am-12pm for women and families



PÔLE SIMON LE FRANC
9 rue Simon Le Franc 75004 Paris
Tu 10am-11:30am
Th 2:30pm-4pm



BAINS-DOUCHES PETITOT
1 rue des Haies 75020
Tu-Sa 12-5pm

HEALTHCARE

Emergencies & consultations:



HÔPITAL ROBERT-DEBRÉ
48 boulevard Sévigné 75019 Paris
Mo-Fr 9am-12pm & 2pm-4pm



HÔPITAL SAINT-LOUIS
1 avenue Claude-Vellefaux 75010 Paris
Mo-Fr @ 8am & 2pm.



EDUCATION

French language classes:



PAROISSE SAINT-BERNARD
6 rue Saint-Luc 75018 Paris
Sa & Su @ 10am & 11:30am



FAMILLE FRANCE-HUMANITE
27 rue des Haies 75020
Tu-Sa 7:30am-12:30pm; Su 8am-12pm



BAINS-DOUCHES DES HAIES
27 rue des Haies 75020
Tu-Sa 7:30am-12:30pm; Su 8am-12pm

PUBLIC BATHS

Municipal public baths:



BAINS-DOUCHES OBERKAMPF
42 rue Oberkampf 75011
Mo-Sa 7:30am-1pm; Su 8am-12:30pm



BAINS-DOUCHES ROUVET
1 rue Rouvet 75019
Mo-Su 7:30am-12pm



LA MAISON DU PARTAGE
(The Salvation Army) 32 rue Bourret 75019
Mo-Fr 9am-11:30am



P'TIT DE' SOLIDAIRES
Jardin d'Eole, 75019
Mo-Su @ 8:30am



L'UN EST L'AUTRE / LA CHORBA / RESTOS DU COEUR
15 avenue Porte de la Villette 75019
Mo-Fr 11am-1pm; Sa-Su 12-2pm;
Mo-Su 5:30pm-6pm

GOV. OFFICES



CNDA (The National Court for Asylum)
35 rue Cuvier, 93100 Montreuil, France



ESI AGORA (EMMAÛS association)
32 rue des Bourdonnais 75001
Mo-Fr 9am-12pm & 2pm-4pm



ESI BICHAT EMMAÛS Solidarité
association, 35 rue Bichat 75010
Mo-Fr 7:15am-12pm & 1pm-6pm
Sa 9:15am-12pm & 1pm-5pm



HALTE HUMANITAIRE (The Salvation Army)
2 rue Perrault 75001. Mo-Su 9am-6pm



ESI GEORGETTE AGUTTE
9-11 rue Georgette Agutte 75018
Tu-Sa 9:30am-4:30pm

Detention centres:



Administrative detention center (CRA), 48 Av. de l'Ecole de Joinville, 75012



MAISON DANS LA RUE (by CASP)
18 rue Picpus 75012 Paris
Mo-Fr 8am-12pm & 2pm-5pm



AUTREMONDE
(Autremonde association of solidarities)
30 rue de la Mare 75020
We-Fr 2pm-5:30pm; Su 3pm-6pm

Women and families:



ACCUEIL DE JOUR ABOUKIR (EMMAÛS association)
6 rue Aboukir 75002
Mo-Sa 9am-6pm; Su 9am-5pm



REPAIRE SAINTE BARBES (ADSF)
70 boulevard Barbès 75018
Mo-Th 8am-5pm; Su 8:30am-4:30pm

DAY CENTRES

Singel man:



PARIS CENTRE 1(gov)
1 boulevard du Palais 75004
Mo-Fr 9am-4pm



LA MAISON DU PARTAGE
(The Salvation Army)
32 rue Bourret 75019
Mo-Su 8am-12:30am & 2pm-4:30pm



PARIS SUD AUSTERLITZ (NGO)
24 quai d'Austerlitz 75013
Mo-Fr 9am-4pm



HALTE AIDE FEMMES BATTUES (NGO)
17 rue Mendelssohn 75020
Mo, Tu & Fr 1pm-3:30pm



ESI BONNE NOUVELLE
9 rue Thorel 75002
Mo-Fr 9:40am-1pm & 2pm-5pm



BAINS-DOUCHES NEY
134 boulevard Ney 75018
Mo-Su 7:30am-11:30am



MAISON DANS LA RUE (by CASP)
32 rue Bourret 75019
Mo-Fr 8am-12pm & 2pm-5pm



FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Breakfast:



L'ARMÉE DU SALUT
9 rue André Brechet, 75017
Mo-Su 9:30am-1:30am



Lunch:



LES MIDIS DU M.I.E. (UNACCOMPANIED MINORS)
Jardin 38 rue Pelli-Kao, 75020
Th-Su @ 12pm

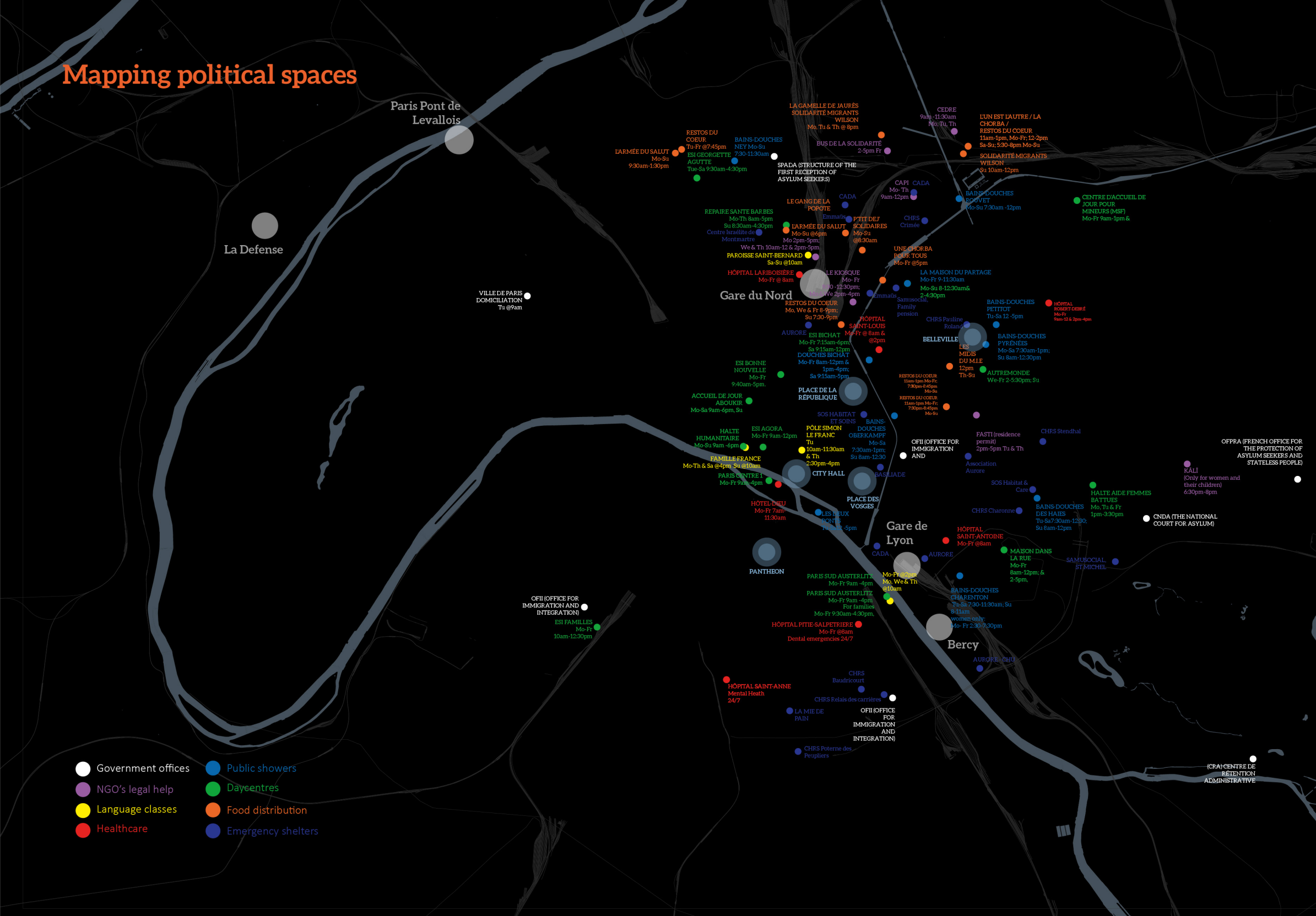


Dinner:

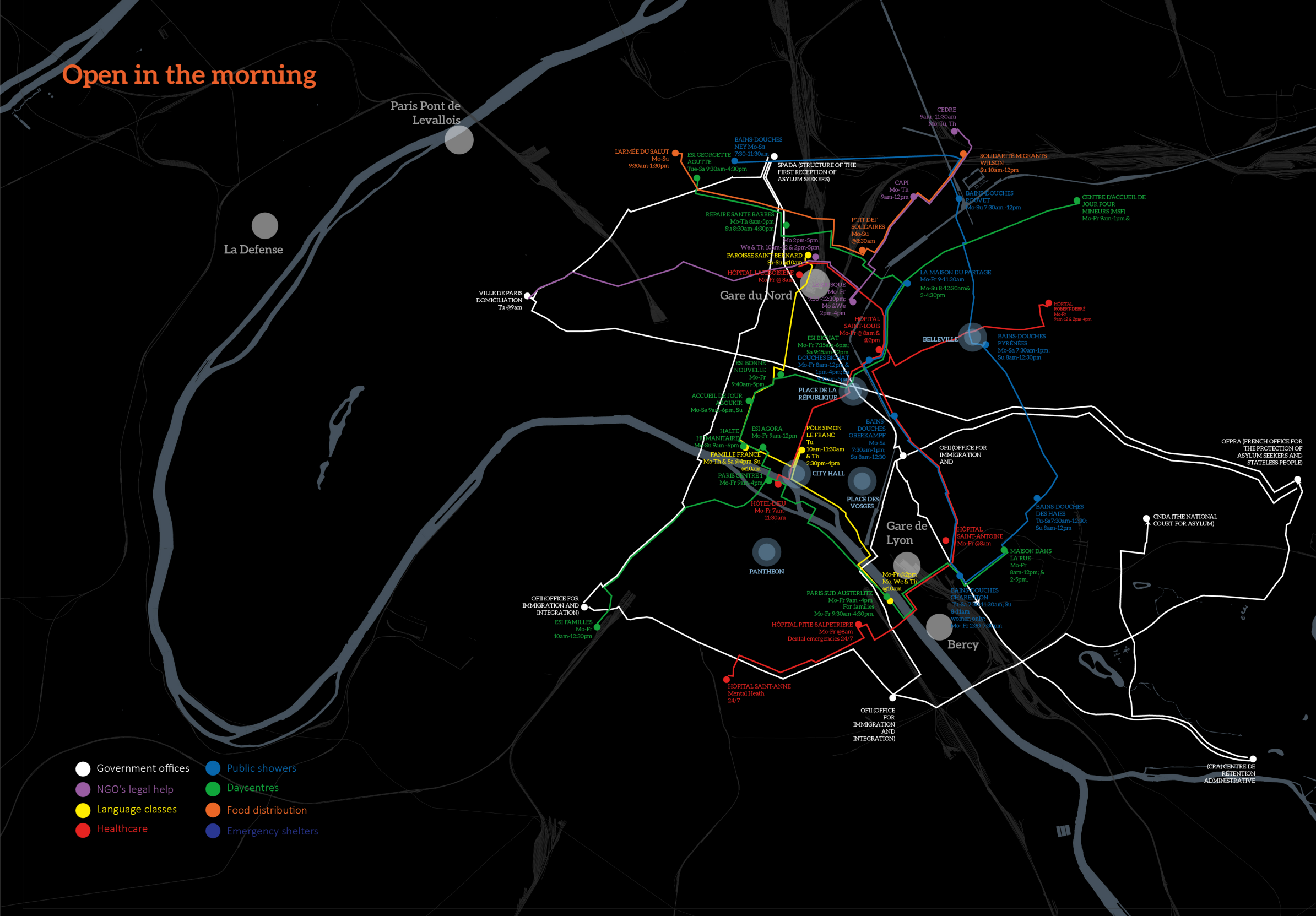


L'ARMÉE DU SALUT
70 boulevard Barbès, 75018, Mo-Su @ 6pm

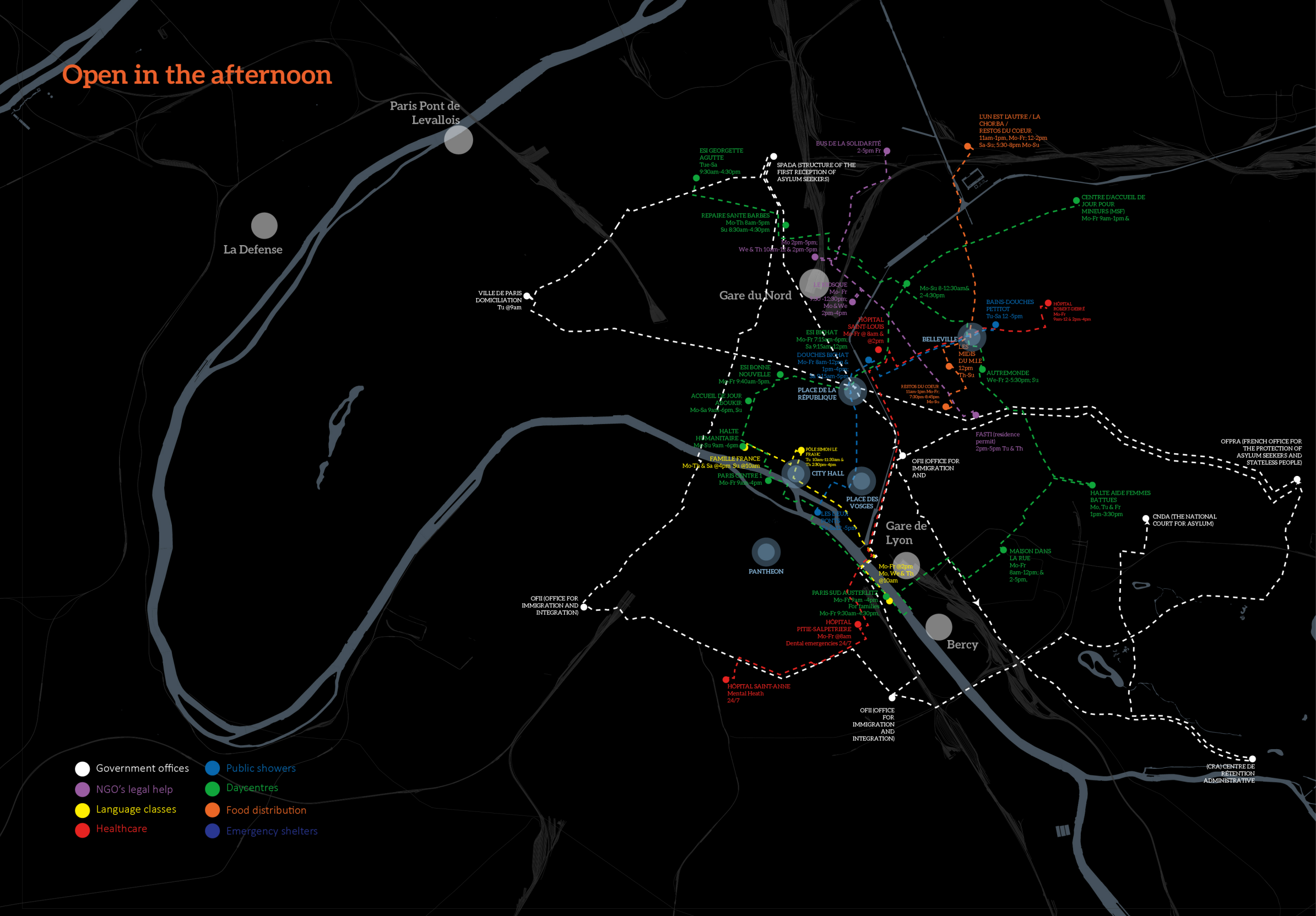
Mapping political spaces



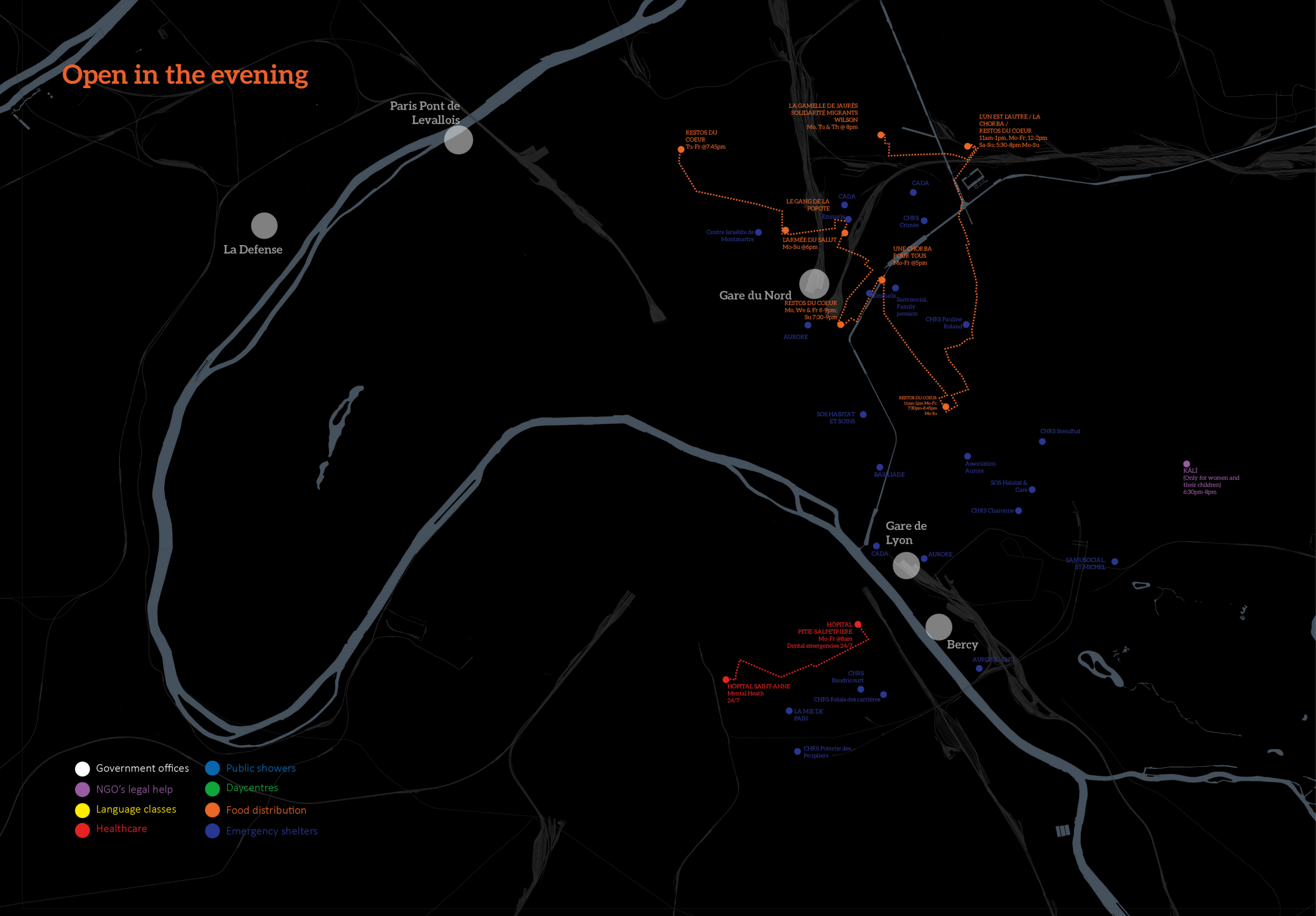
Open in the morning



Open in the afternoon



Open in the evening



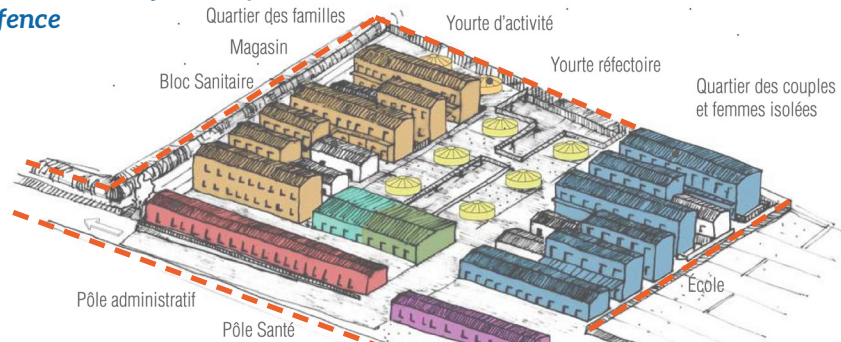
Case study

Humanitarian Center for Refugee Women and Families in Ivry-sur-Seine, Paris

~~Rights-based architecture~~

Product of the current political system

Remote location separated from the rest of the city with a fence



The program of the buildings only serves newcomers and does not allow interaction with the public segregating them from the rest of the society



An empty and unwelcoming atmosphere of outdoor spaces

Images retrieved from www.94.citoyens.com

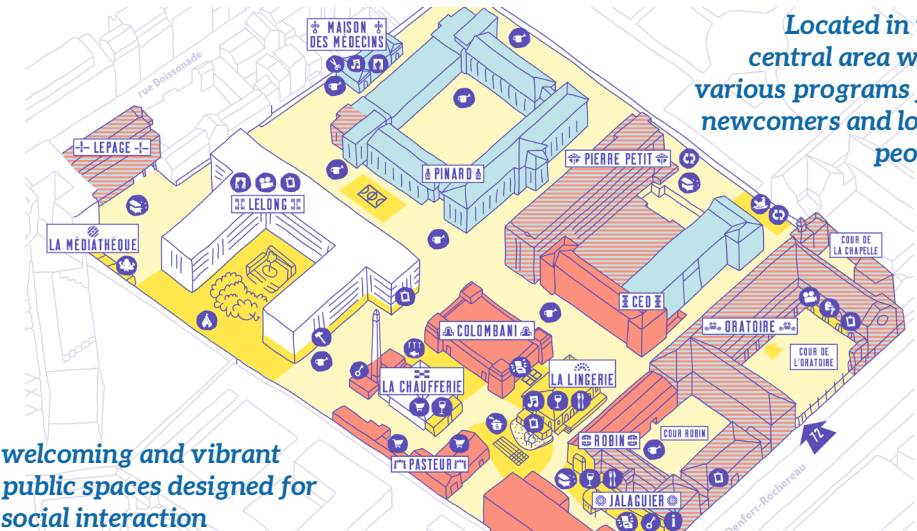
Case study

Les Grands Voisins, Factory of Common Goods, former Saint-Vincent-de-Paul hospital, Paris

~~Product of the current political system~~

Rights-based architecture

Located in the central area with various programs for newcomers and local people



welcoming and vibrant public spaces designed for social interaction



Images retrieved from www.lesgrandsvoisins.org

1.6.

Research conclusion

The misalignment between universal rights and state territorial policies is growing together with the increasing migration. The larger the irregular migration flow gets, the stricter territorial policies become. This occurs because territorial policies are based on the idea that a person who moves to the territory is not a full member of the society. Opposite to this, universal rights promote equality and a spirit of brotherhood that paradoxically depends on the state's politics. Furthermore, because universal rights have no meaning if it is not recognized, implemented and respected by state politics, newcomers are often left in the situation of rightless among the rights. This is evident in the occurrences like *'pushbacks'*, *'bureaucracy traps'*, *'hanging mode'*, and *'selection process'* that newcomers are facing today. Those are measures placed by the state to regulate migration that at the same time increase the complexity for newcomers to access their fundamental rights; the right to live, the right to seek protection, and the right to a dignified life. Being not able to access rights newcomers are exposed to violence. The violence occurs not only in the form of marginalization, repeatable re-displacement, and degrading living conditions but also in the form of physical abuse that became abnormal normality of their daily lives.

Power and architecture are always connected meaning that architecture is

never neutral and always has a political side. The newcomers' spaces in Paris are not an exception. All buildings and public spaces that are used directly and indirectly by newcomers such as governmental buildings like SPADA, OFPRA and OFII offices, national courts for asylum, detention centres, also NGO offices, day centres, emergency centres, shelters, makeshift settlements, food and supply distribution spots, etc., are political spaces that reflect current political system. Even those places are designed to provide basic help for newcomers they are still products of politics that keep feeding the current faulty system.

To overcome newcomers' marginalization and degrading treatment, first, we must reposition our view on migration matters. In other words, to accept the fact that newcomers always will be part of the city and instead of segregating newcomers from the rest of the society or trying to integrate into the existing group (by naturalisation) newcomers must be accepted as an equal part of the society. Right-based architecture can be used as a means to overcome this social

challenge. However, it must be not just a shelter but rather an architecture that provides the social infrastructure to empower social changes of acceptance and a co-living mindset - in other words, architecture driven by social forces instead of political power.

Part 2: (re)Position

(the link between research and design)

- 2.1. Positioning
- 2.2. Defining the Program
- 2.3. Choosing the Site
- 2.4. Design Ambitions

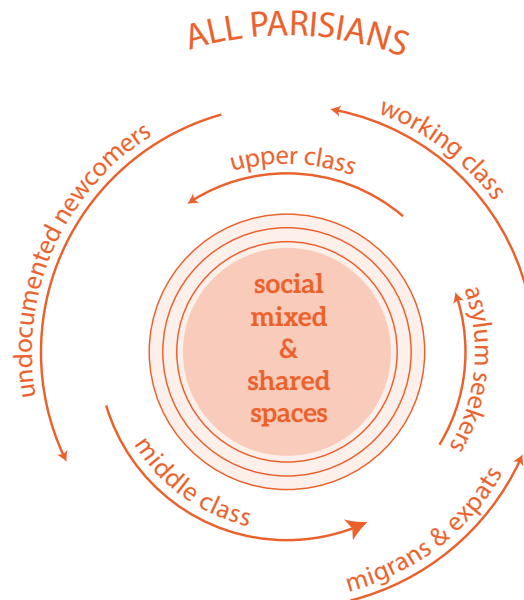
2.1. Positioning



~~integration~~
acceptance

In the previous chapter, we defined that architecture and urban spaces currently are used to help newcomers, in fact, serve the political system that excludes newcomers from states territory and society causing their marginalization and degrading treatment. To overcome this issue first, we need to reposition our view, meaning that we need to accept that newcomers always were and will be part of our society no matter what their legal status is. Also, instead of segregating or trying to integrate them through the naturalisation process, we must accept newcomers as an equal part of our society.

To empower social change of acceptance I bring Marjetica Potrč's notion that shared spaces are more important than public because shared spaces build communities, values, acceptance and a co-living mindset. This means that in terms of the architectural program we need to think beyond providing just shelter and look for a program that would bring both newcomers and residents to use the space that through daily activities could build a social bond.



**“Shared spaces more important
than public spaces”**

- Marjetica Potrc

**...because shared spaces builds
communities, values, acceptance
and co-living mindset**

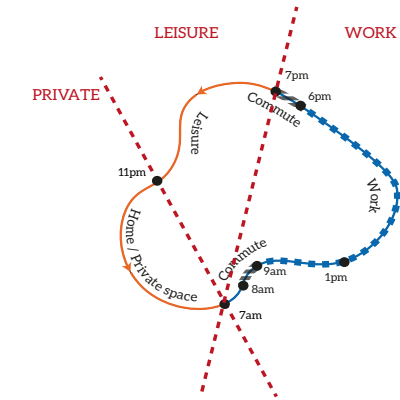
2.2. Defining the Program

Tracing day-to-day patterns of newcomers and Parisians showed that Parisians' day is usually separated into 3 parts, such as private, work and leisure. Opposite to this, newcomers have no segments in their daily life even though they might have illegal means of work or access to the temporal shelter. Private and social, work and leisure everything has unclear boundaries in newcomers' lives.

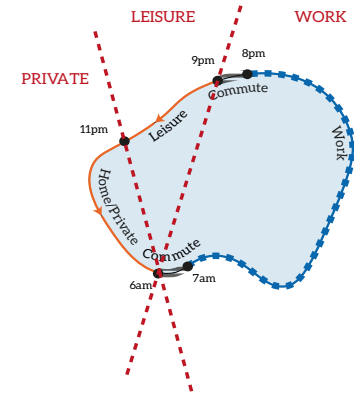
It's no doubt that access to fundamentals like shelter and food is very important however as long as newcomers won't be accepted as an equal part of society, marginalization and degrading treatment issue will exist. Due to this, it needs to focus on filling in the missing gap in their daily life pattern, the part that allows participating in society.

Tracing day-to-day activity pattern

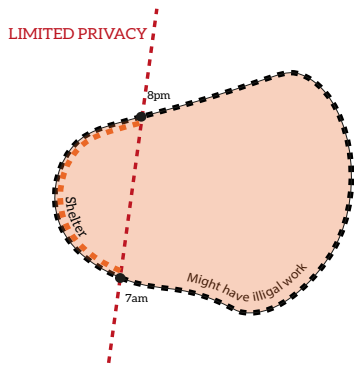
Office & creative industry workers
Work day:



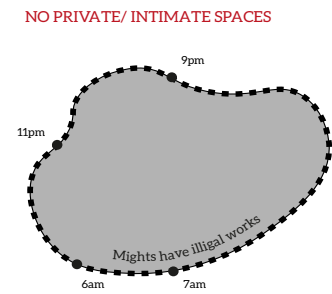
Service & manual workers



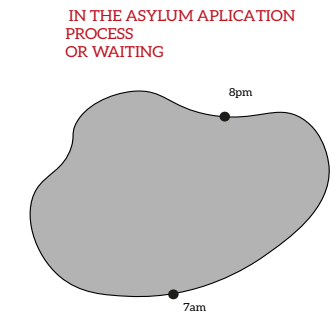
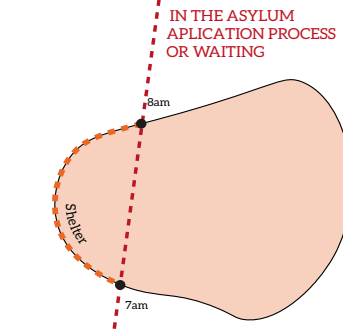
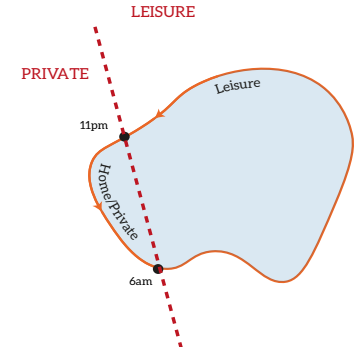
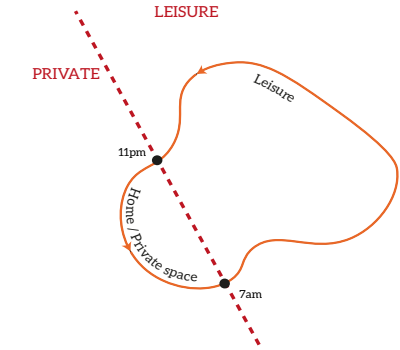
Necomers with accomodation



Necomers living in the street

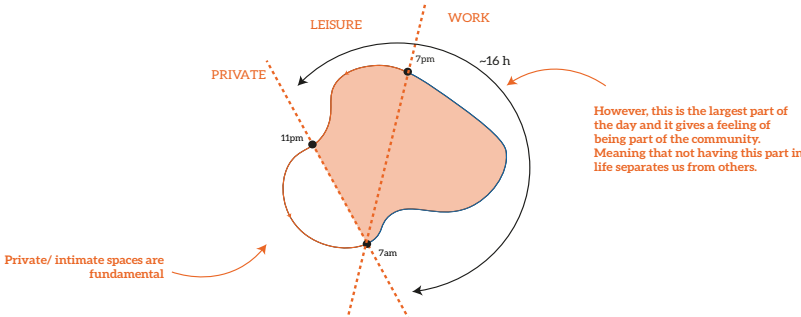


Day off/ holiday:

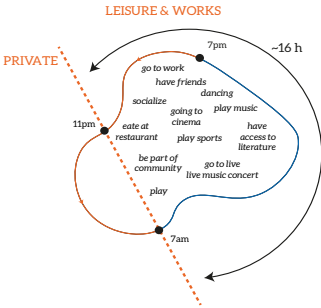


Defining the program

1. Missing elements of the day



2. Programs of missing part



3. Program themes

Co-working & educational shared spaces

- Media- library
- Multi purpose workshop rooms
- Co-working space

Access to:
co-working spaces
media facilities & internet
workshop & education classes
Opportunity:
to teach
participate in maintaining, running & managing the space

Community garden & shared kitchen

- Community garden
- Shared kitchen
- Cafe-restaurants
- Shop or market

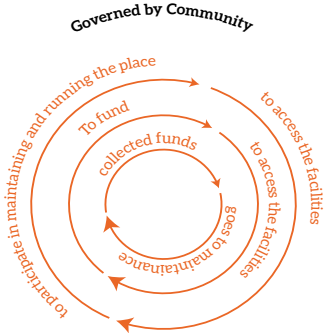
Access to:
cafe-restaurant
shop/market
Shared kitchen facilities
Opportunity:
to participate to grow food
participate in maintaining, running & managing spaces

Art & entertainment shared spaces

- Art studio
- Music studio
- Cinema\playroom
- Sport studio

Access to:
all art & entertainment spaces
Opportunity:
to perform/ create art
to teach, creative classes/ sport activities
participate in maintaining, running & managing spaces

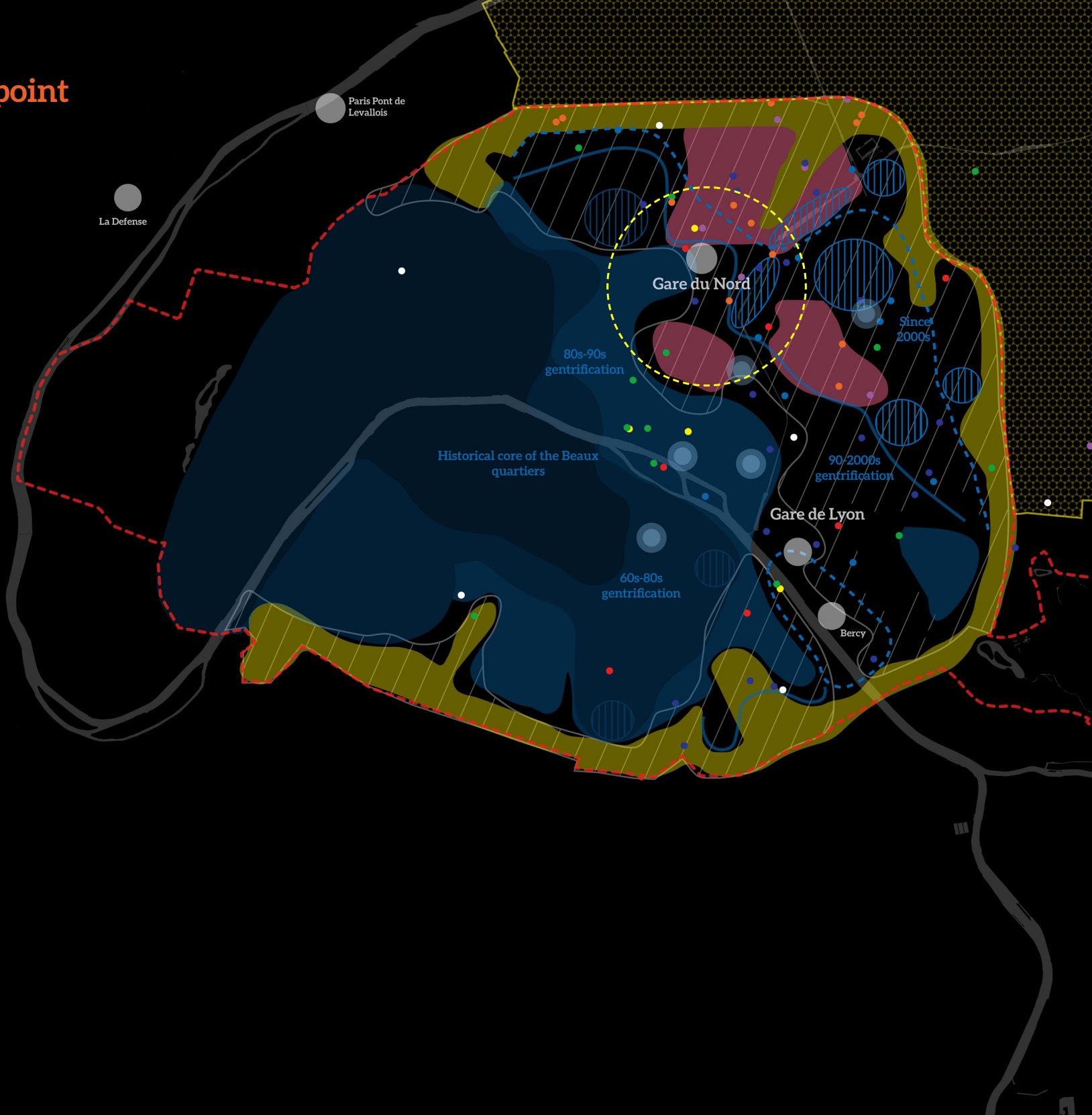
4. Circular community



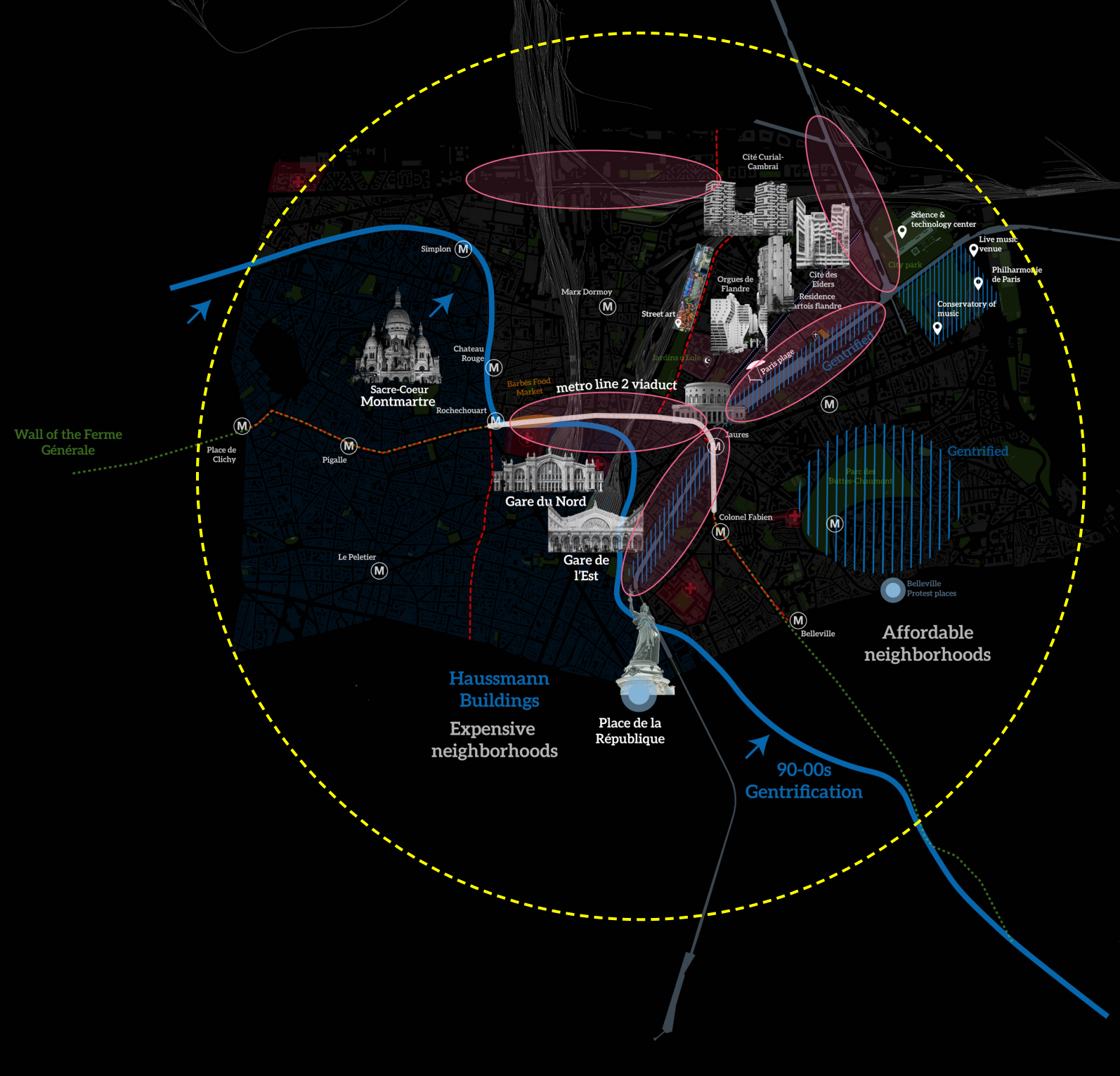
2.3. Choosing Site

Gare du Nord area, a tension point

- Social housing belt
- High concentration of foreigners today
- Beaux quartiers& gentrification sprawl
- Working-class neighbourhoods
- Newcomers forced to move outside the city
- Gentrification areas
- Spaces related to newcomers (from research part)
- Protest locations
- Train/ bus stations



Gare de Nord area



Opportunity for stitching urban tissues

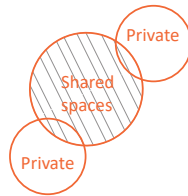


2.4.

Design Ambitions



1. Awareness
& embed newcomers'
place in the city



2. Acceptance
& co-living mindset



3. Stitching physical &
non-physical urban
tissues

The goal of this research-based project is to bring awareness that newcomers always were and will be present in the city and to accept newcomers as a valued and equal part of our society.

Part 3: (re)Shape

(the architectural intervention)

3.1. Boulevard de la Chapelle Analysis

3.2. Masterplan Proposal

3.3. Square la Chapelle Site Analysis

3.4. Place de la Chapelle Design Proposal

3.5. Structural Design

3.1.

Boulevard de la Chapelle Analysis

Boulevard de la Chapelle, 1.7 km length
metro line 2 viaduct

Gare du Nord

Metro line 2 viaduct, constructed in 1903 with a large population of Italian migrants working in the steel and construction industry, became a symbol of the modern city.



183. — PARIS. — Métropolitain. — Station Barbès

9/16 07
paris.



E. V. 674. PARIS (XVIII^e) — Le Métro, station Barbès



E. V. 207. PARIS X^e. — Le Théâtre Molière et le Métro à la Chapelle

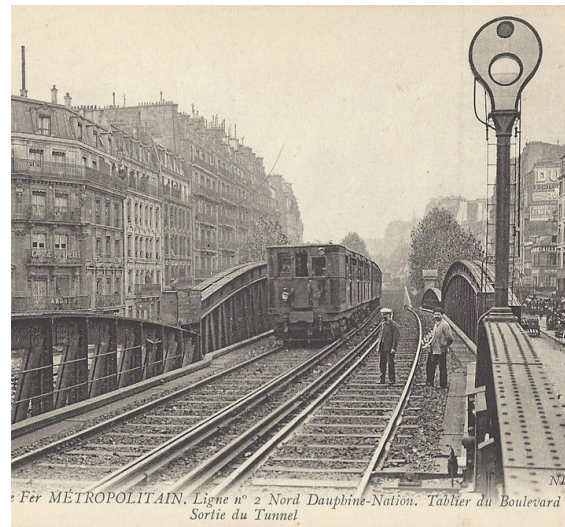


38. — PARIS. — Station du Métropolitain

Edition K. L., Paris.



Boulevard Barbès. — LL.



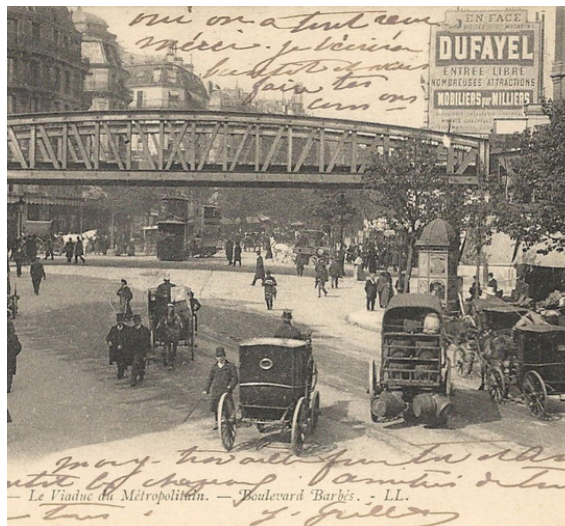
Le Fer MÉTROPOLITAIN. Ligne n° 2 Nord Dauphine-Nation. Tablier du Boulevard E. Sortie du Tunnel



459. PARIS — Le Métropolitain
Boulevard de la Villette C. M.



686 PARIS. — Le Métro, Boulevard de la Villette, la Ronde



Le Viaduc du Métropolitain. — Boulevard Barbès. — LL.



Le Métropolitain, Boulevard

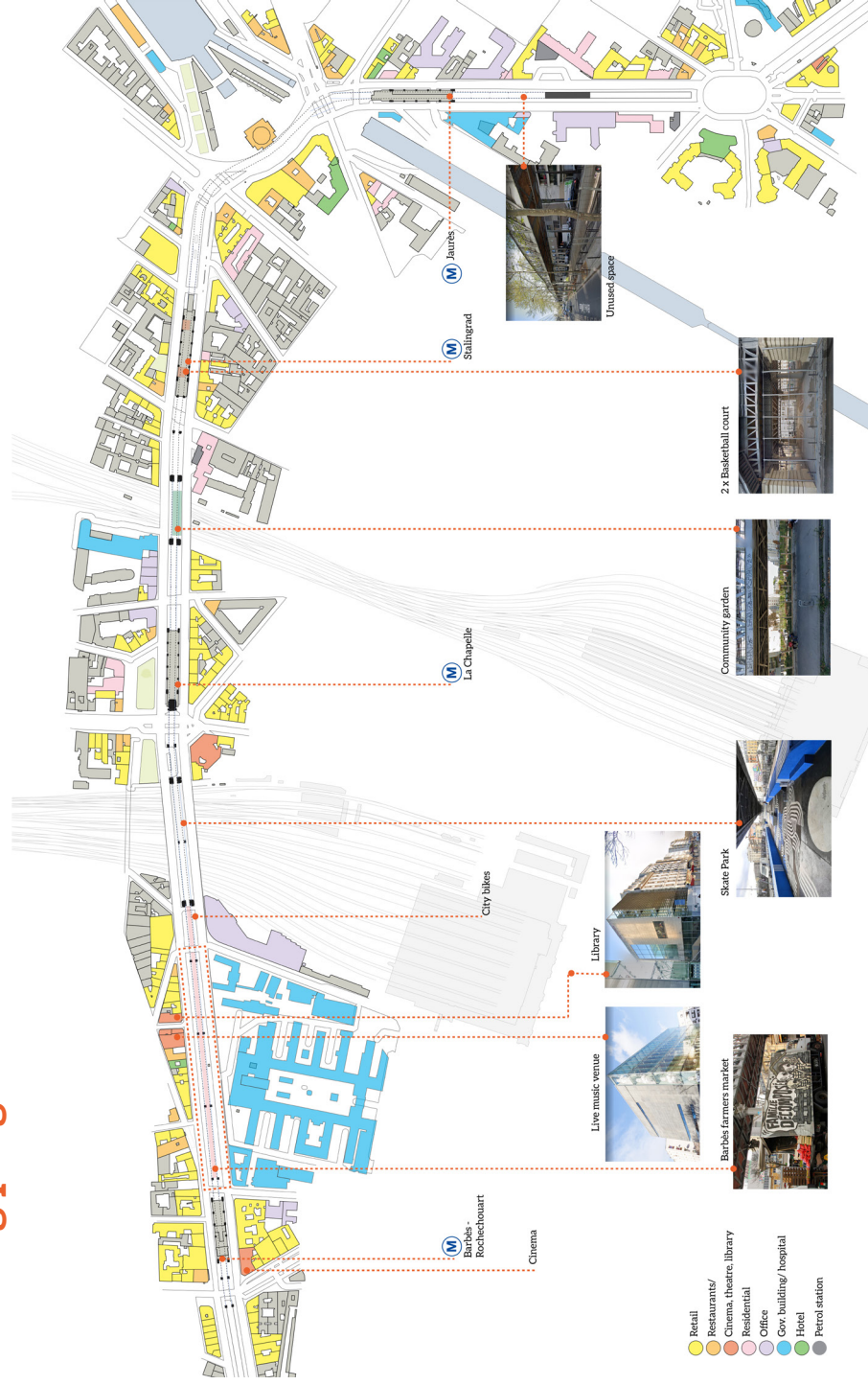


PARIS-MONTMARTRE Le Boulevard Barbès et le Métropolitain

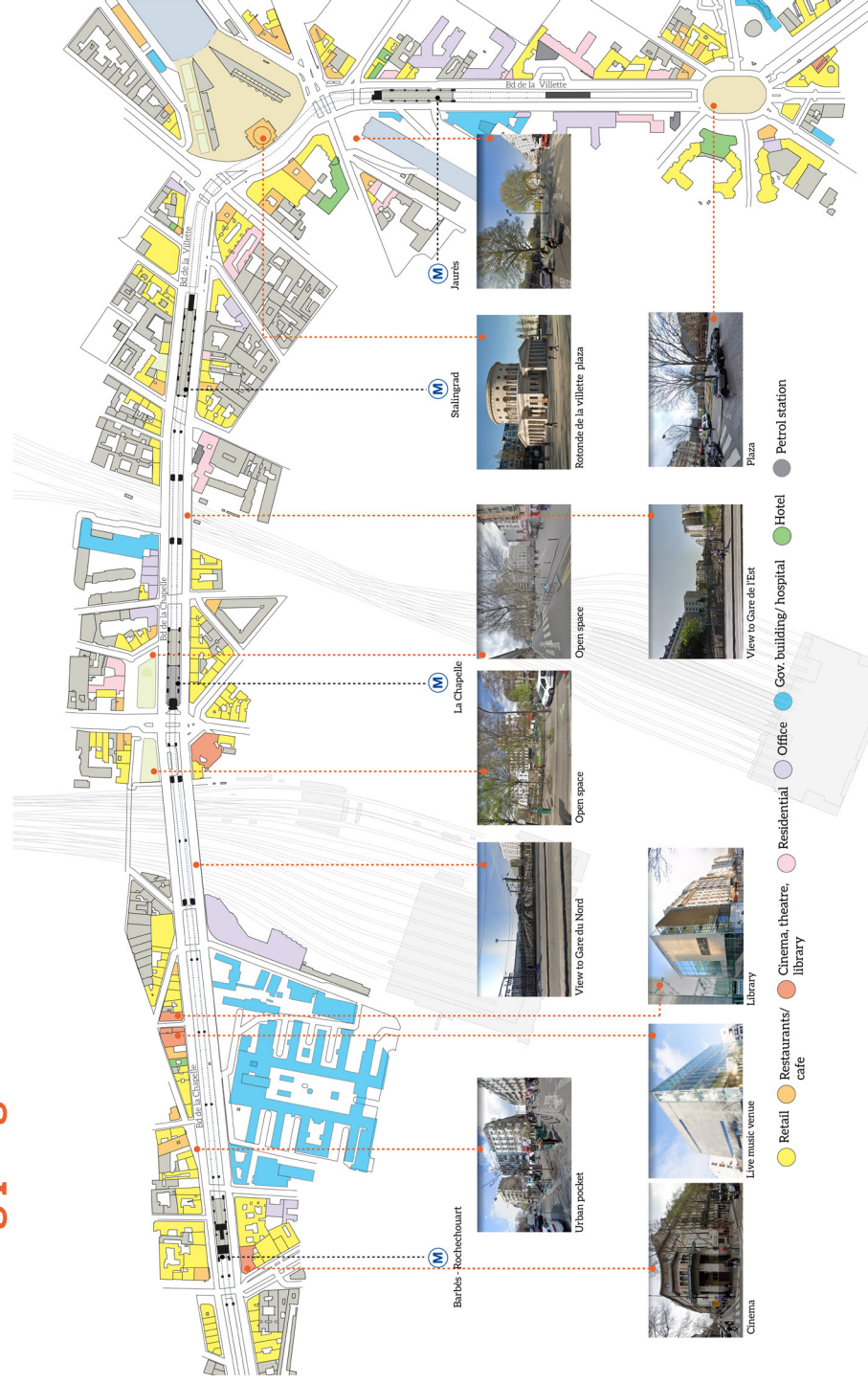
Boulevard de la Chapelle also one of the most claimed spaces by newcomers in the city of Paris.



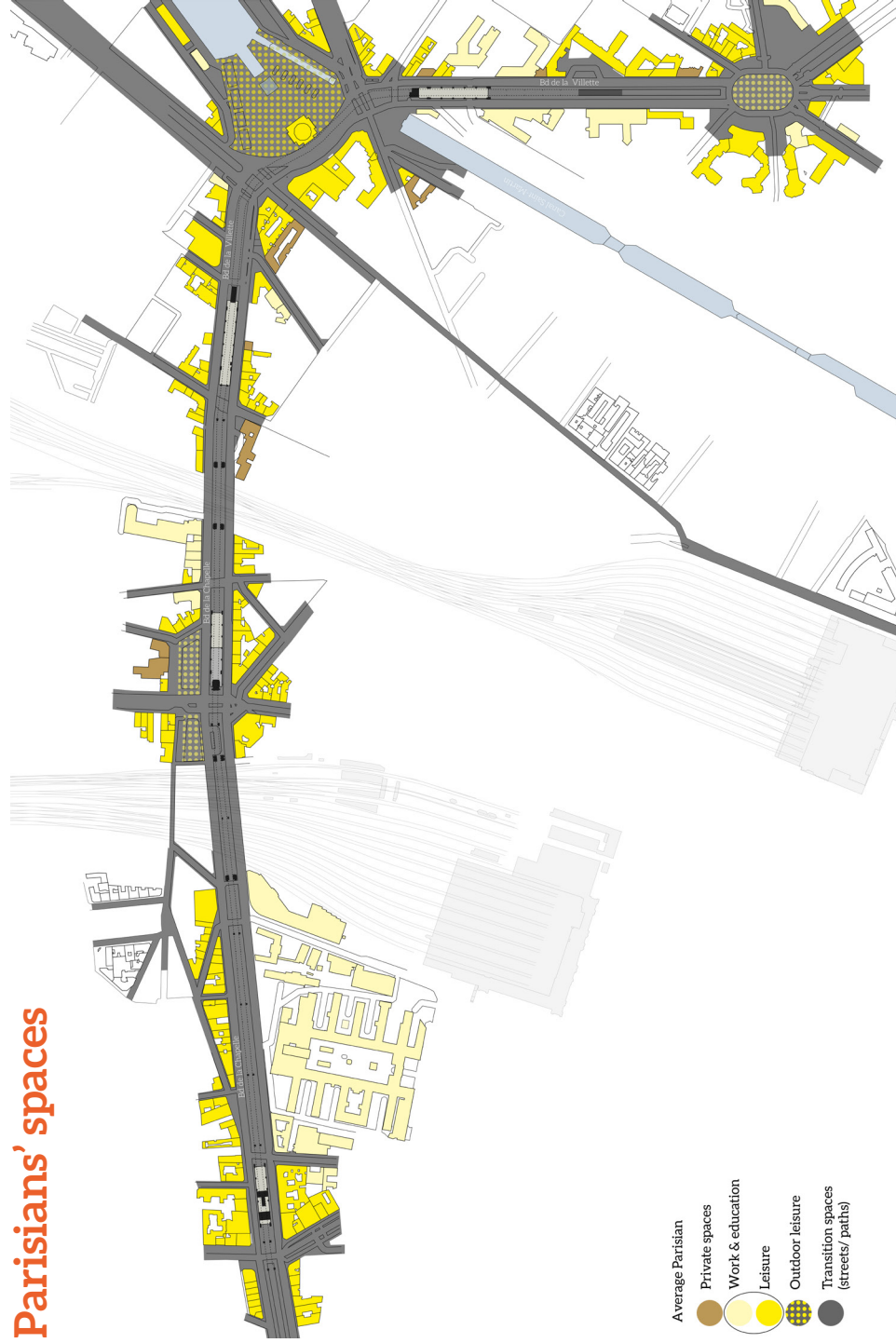
Existing program



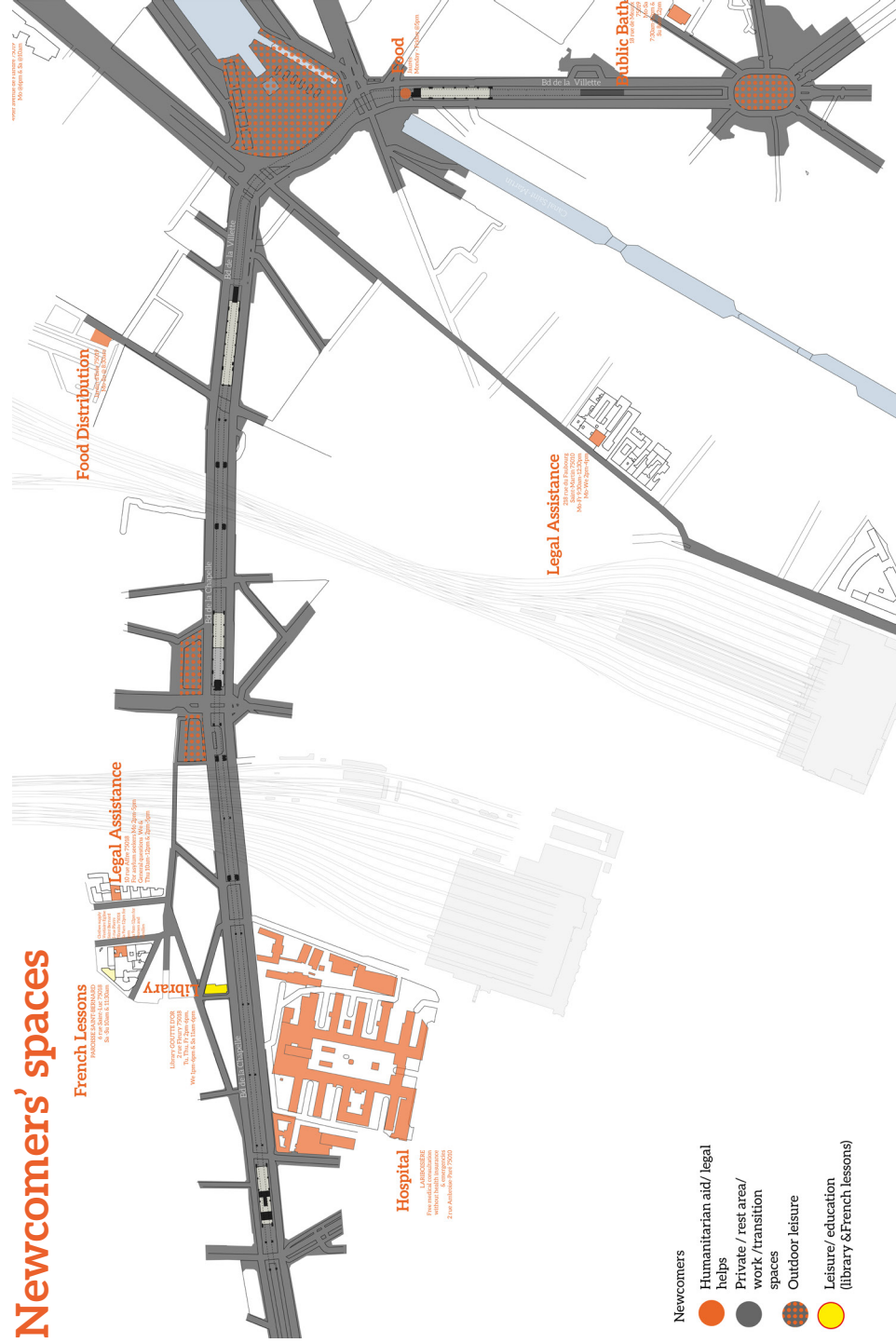
Existing program under the viaduct



Parisians' spaces

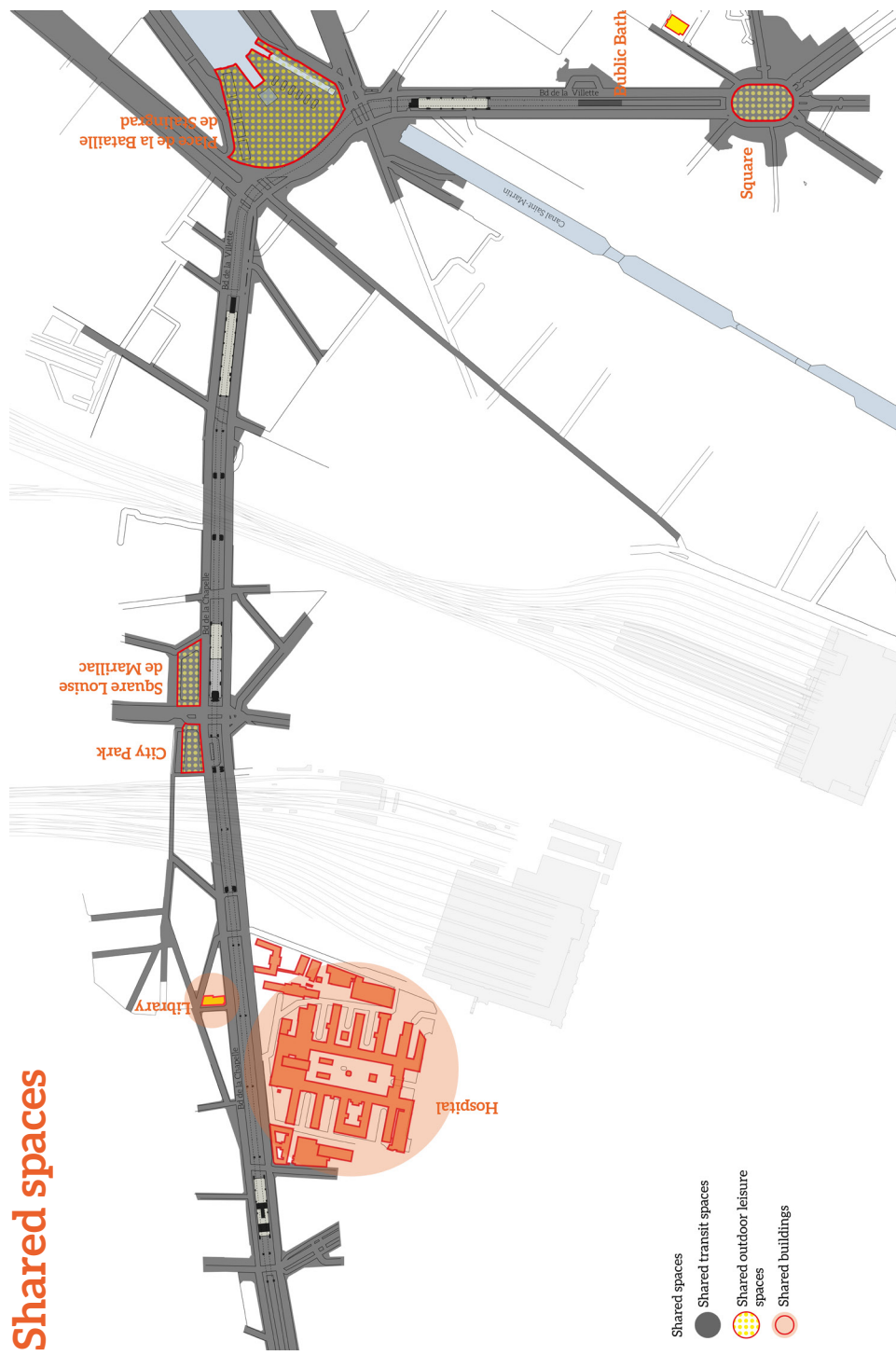


Newcomers' spaces



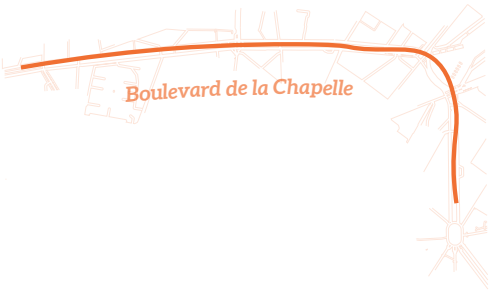
- Newcomers**
- Humanitarian aid/ legal helps
 - Private / rest area/ work /transition spaces
 - Outdoor leisure
 - Leisure/ education (library s/French lessons)

Shared spaces

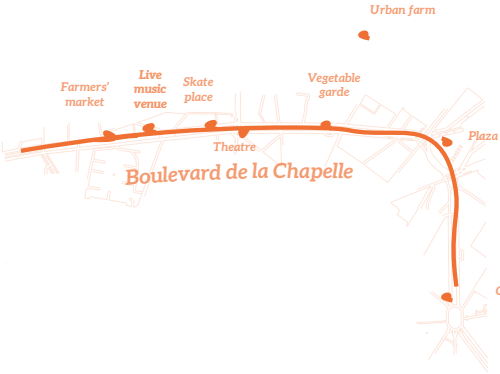


3.2. Masterplan Proposal

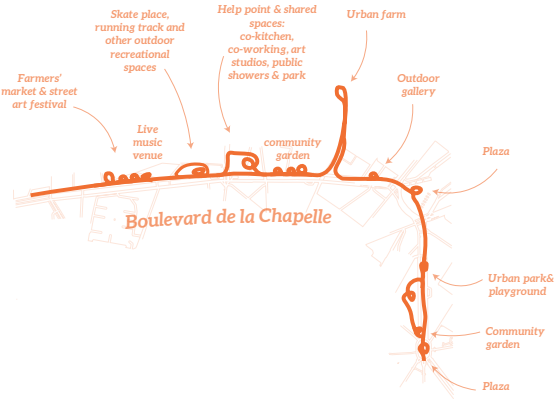
Masterplan design concept



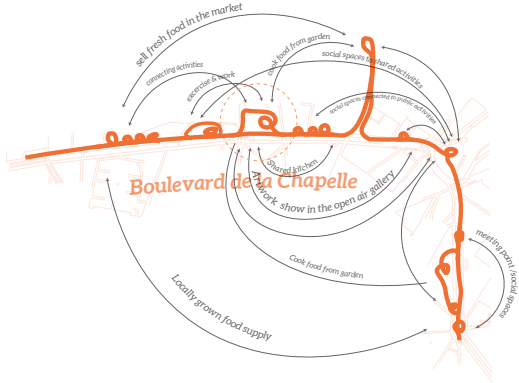
1. Existing linear path.



2. Existing programs that can be shared with newcomers



3. Activating by introducing an additional public shared programs



4. Establishing link between programs



5. Extended into other part of the city

Masterplan proposal



3.3.

Square la Chapelle Site Analysis

Square la Chapelle

14000sqm

Square Louise de Marillac



Square de Jessaint





Brick facade



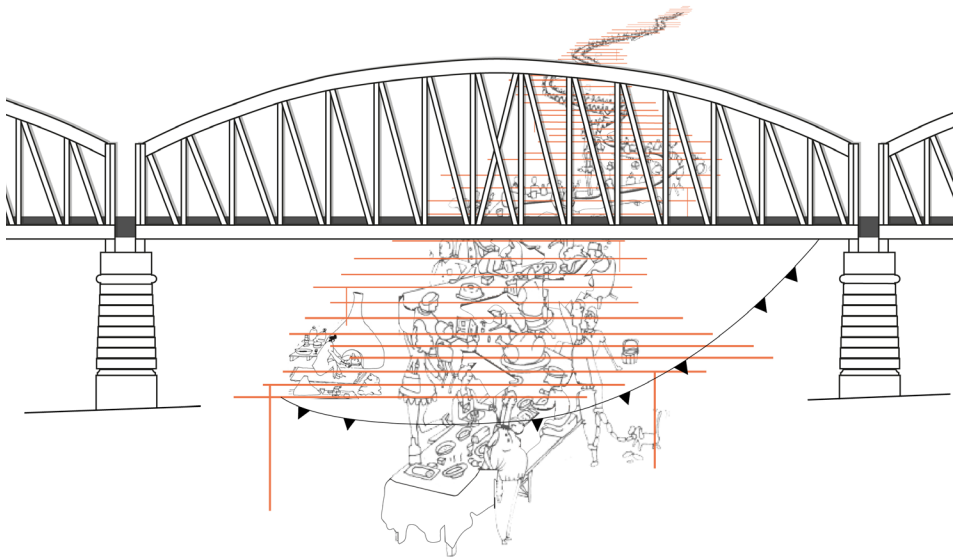
[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

3.4.

Place de la Chapelle

Design Proposal



Place de la Chapelle
a shared public
place with the
characteristic of
intimacy and a
domestic environment
that strengthens
the social bond
through collective
living spaces where
newcomers are an
equal part of the
community.

Proposed program

Pavilions

Pavilion 1: Information Point 190m2	Pavilion 2: Dance & Music Studio 207m2
Pavilion 3: Showers & Laundry 174m2	Pavilion 4: Shared Kitchen 160m2
Pavilion 5: Art Studio 130m2	Pavilion 6: Co-working 160m2

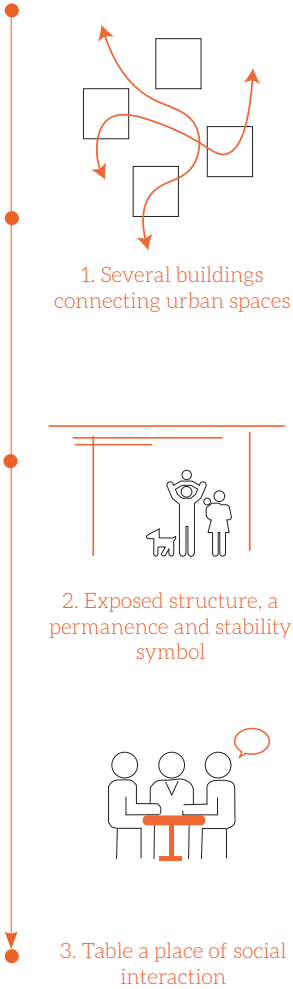
Total buildings area 1021m2

Outdoor spaces

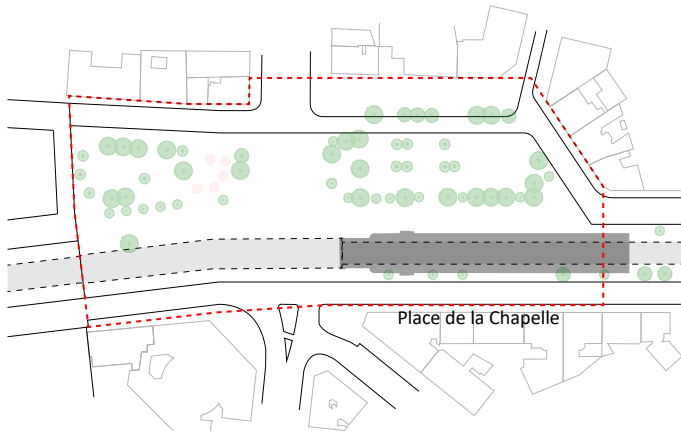
Outdoor Event Space	
Outdoor public area 6135m2	
Park 2460m2	

Design elements

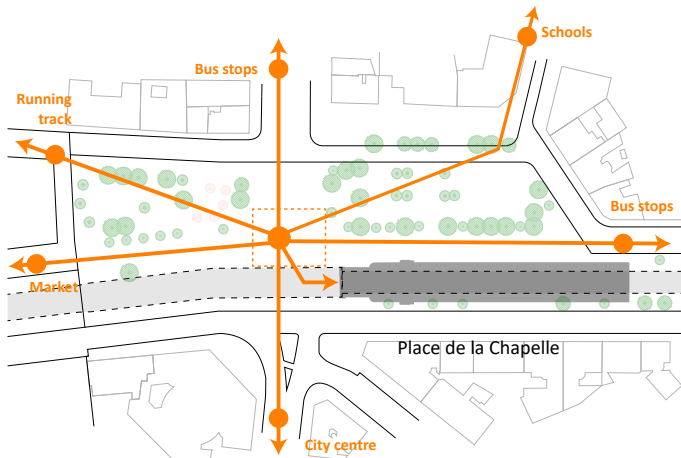
From large to small scale



Concept step story

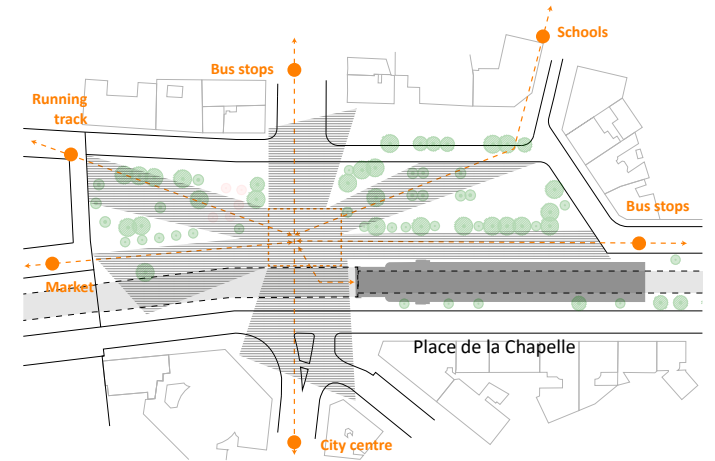


Step 1. To open up site by redirecting road infrastructure

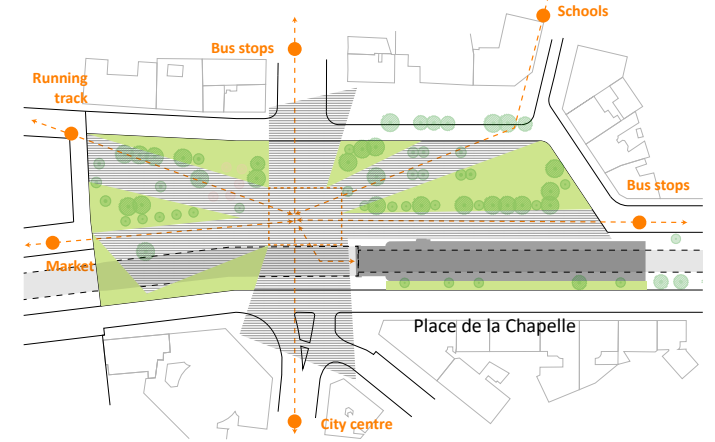


Step 2. Reestablishing main circulation routes

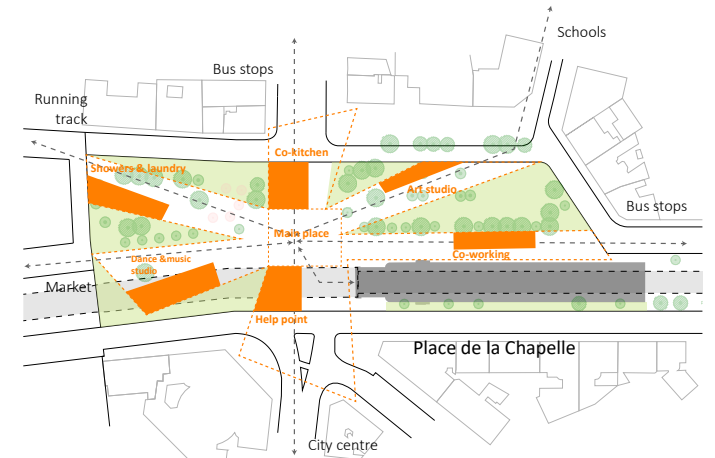
Step 3. Projecting pergola above paths (inviting people and physically connecting both



Step 4: Defining green spaces



Step 5. Six pavilions with mix shared programs under the pergola



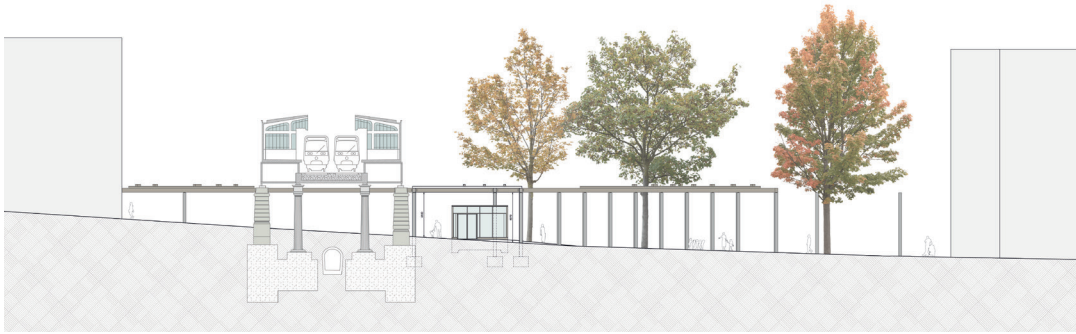
Site plan



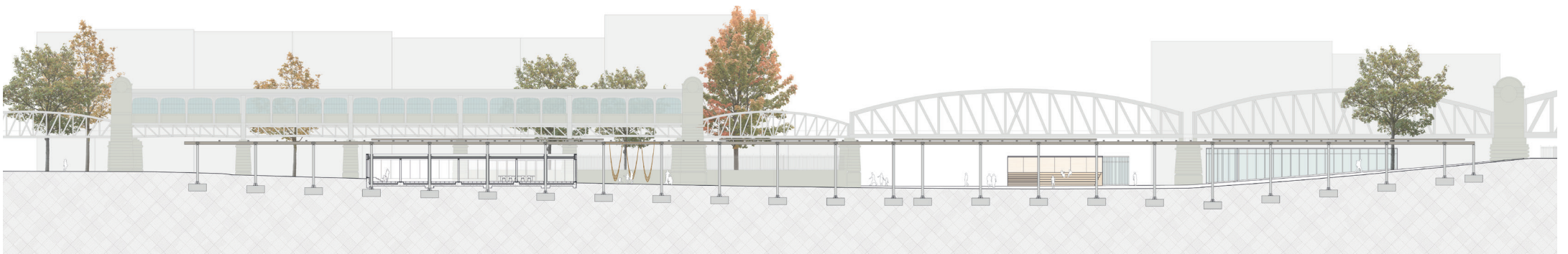
Floor plan



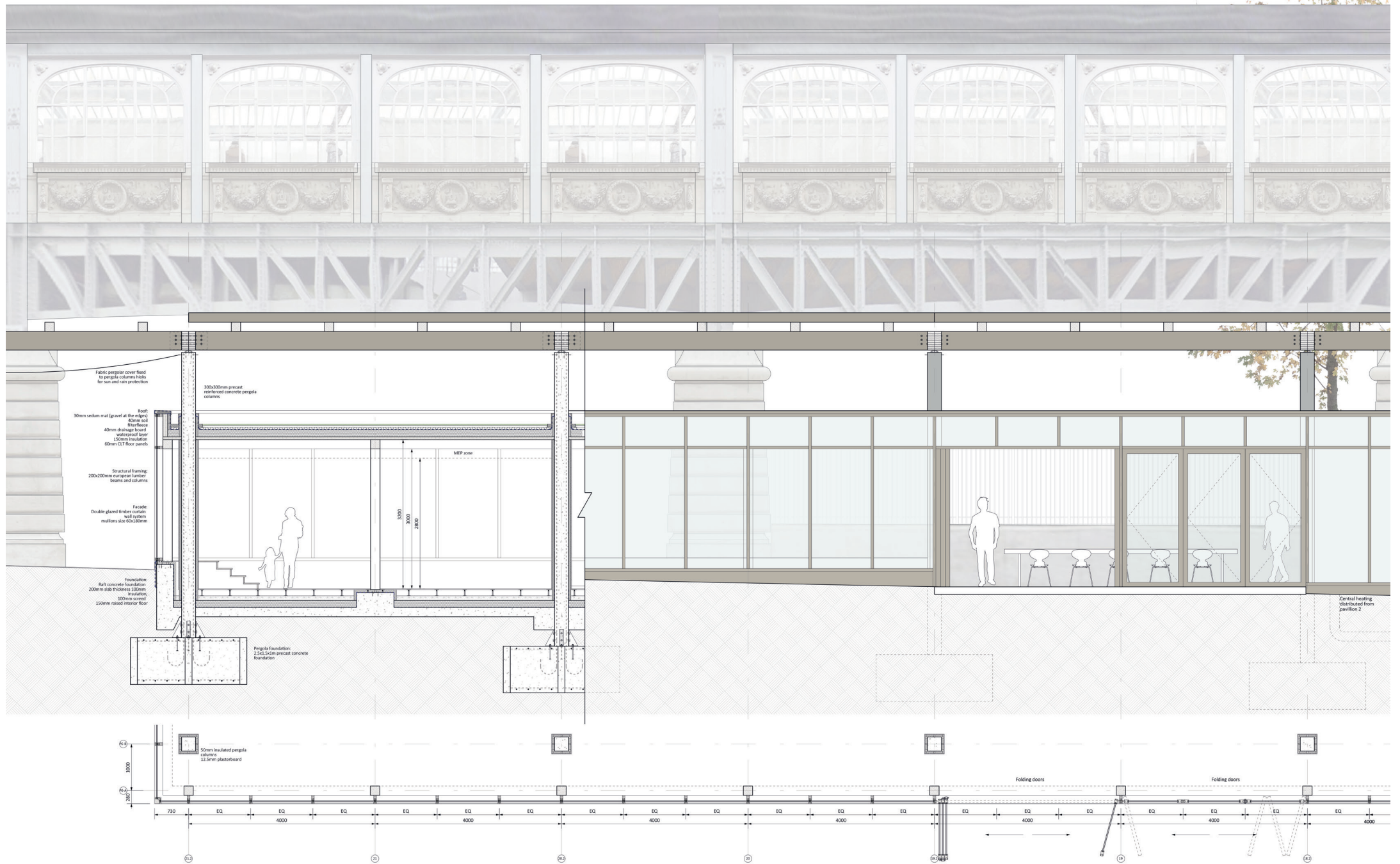
Site sections



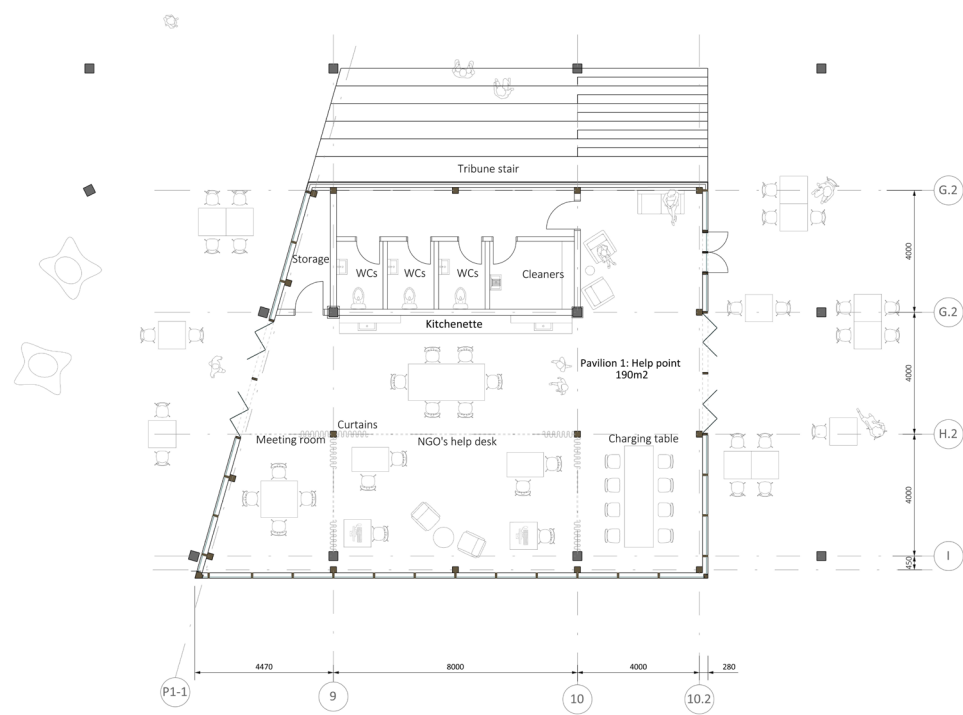
Site cross section



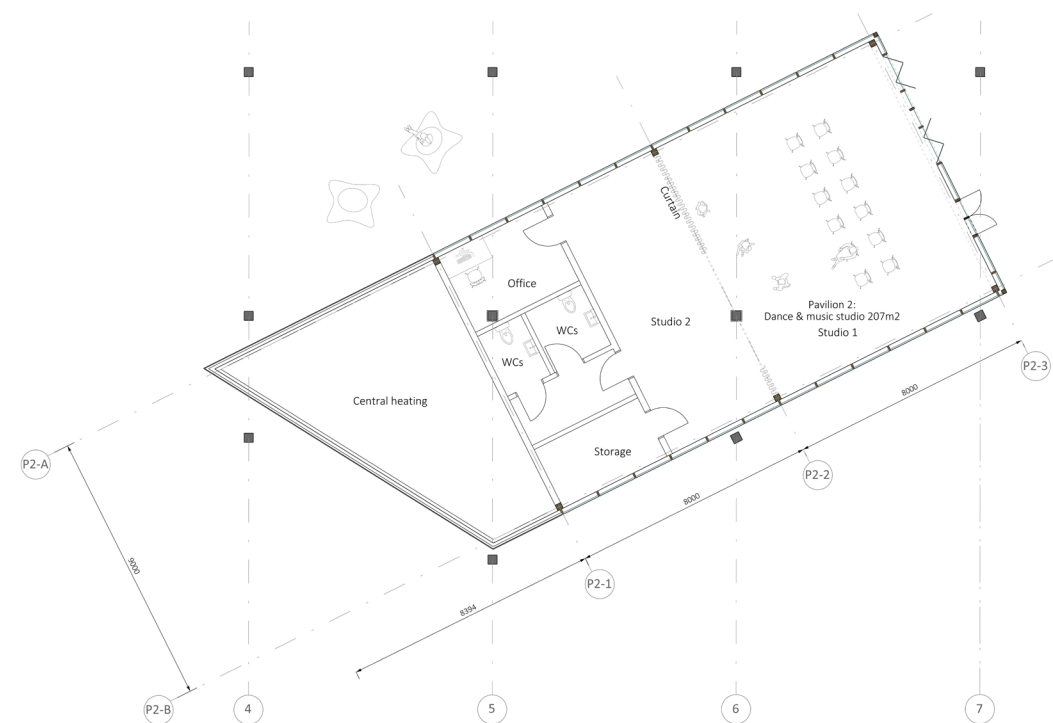
Site long section



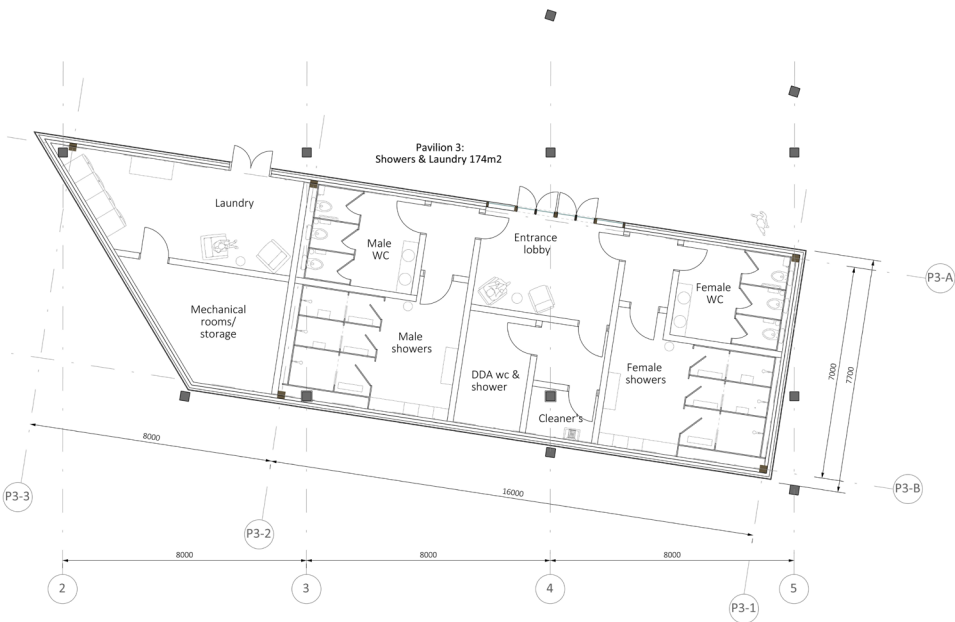
Pavilion 1: help/information point



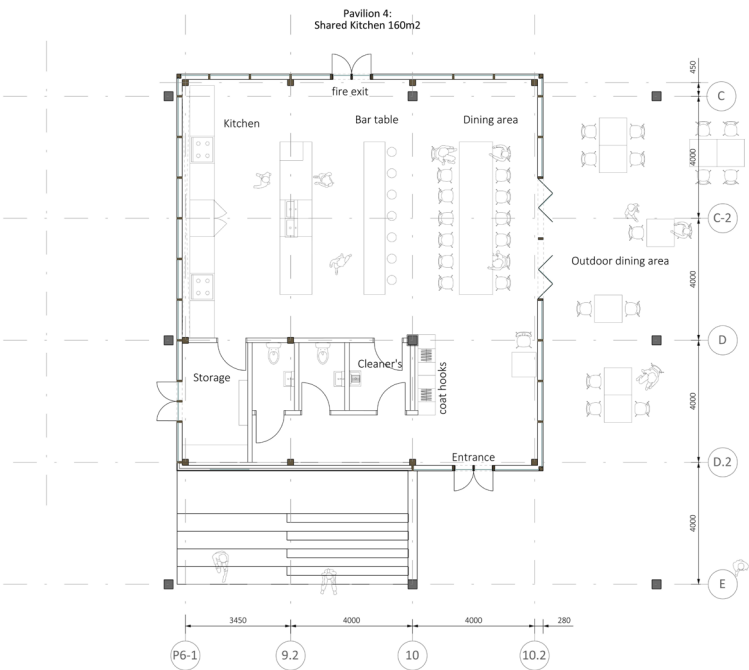
Pavilion 2: dance & music studio



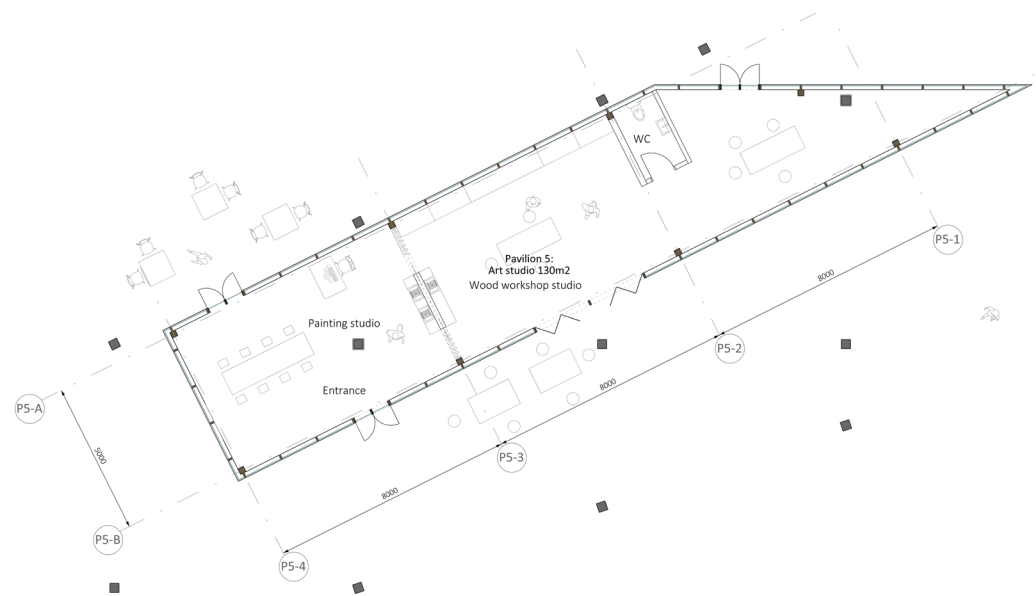
Pavilion 3: shower & laundry



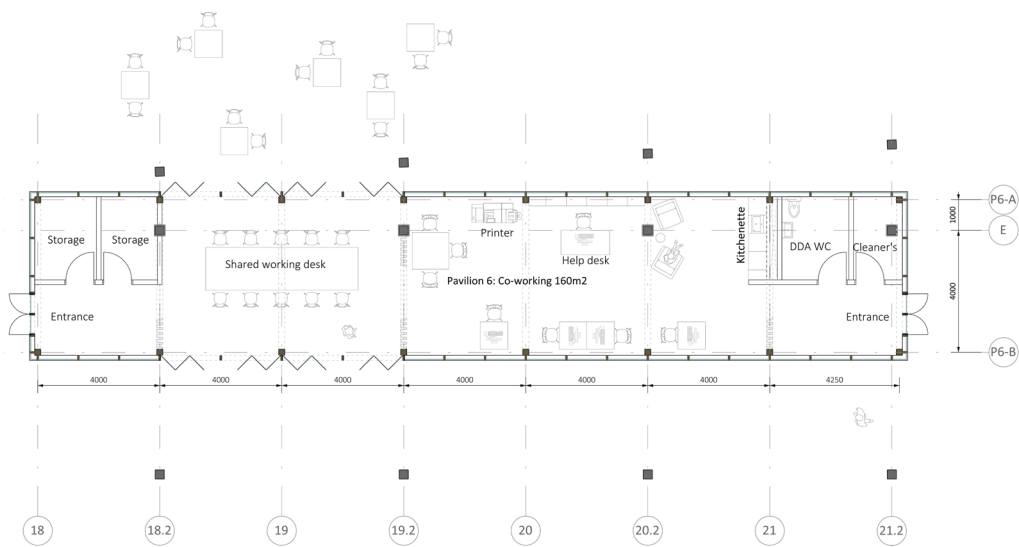
Pavilion 4: shared kitchen



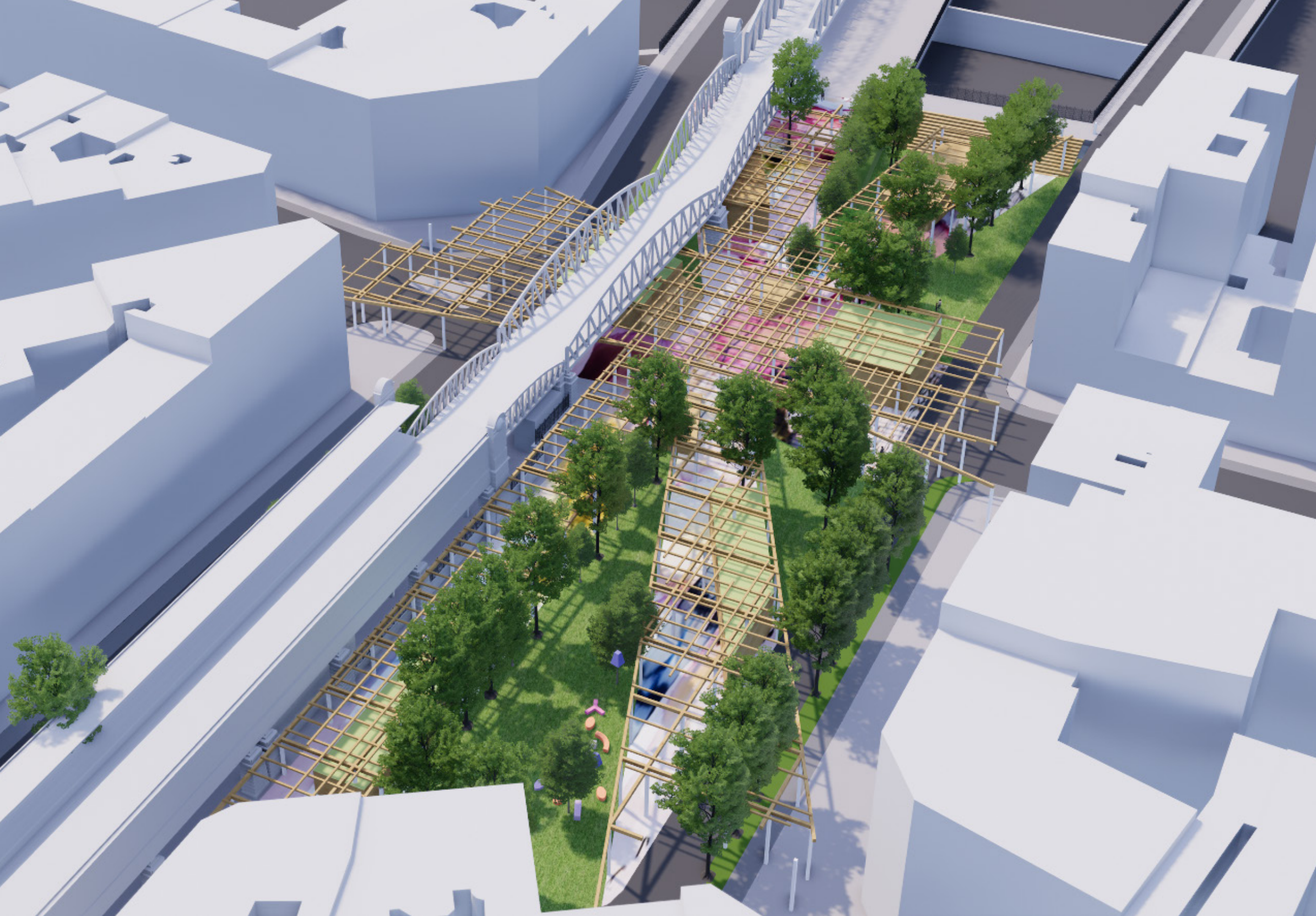
Pavilion 5: art studio



Pavilion 6: co-working spaces









Materials

Canopy



Precast concrete columns

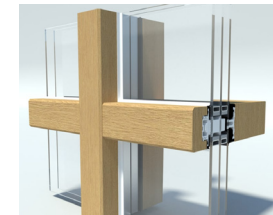


Timber beams & battens

Buildings



Mass timber structure



Timber curtain wall system



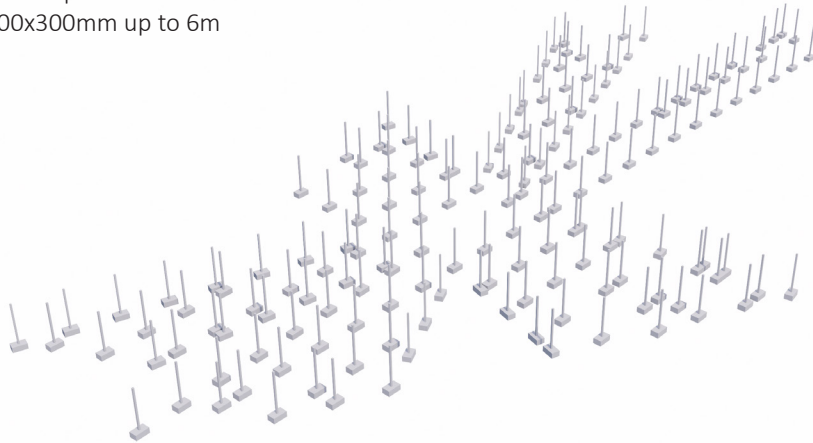
Green roof

3.5. Structural Design

Pergola structural components

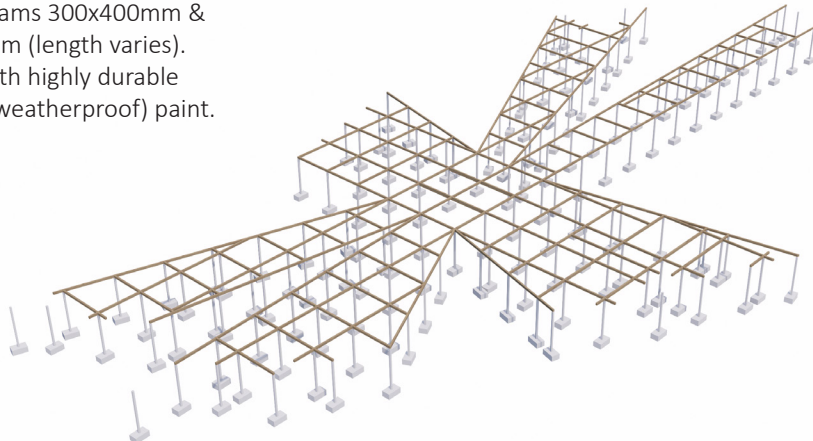
1. Foundation & columns

Precast concrete foundation 2.5x1.5x1m and precast concrete columns 300x300mm up to 6m height.



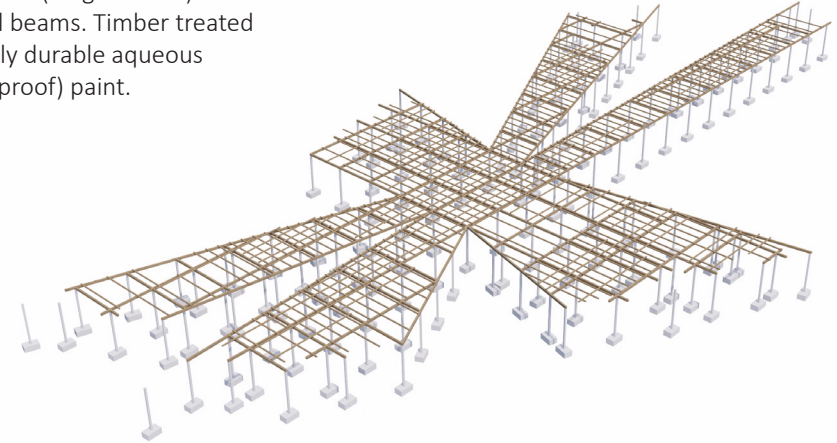
2. Structural beams

European laminated structural lumber beams 300x400mm & 300x480mm (length varies). Treated with highly durable aqueous (weatherproof) paint.



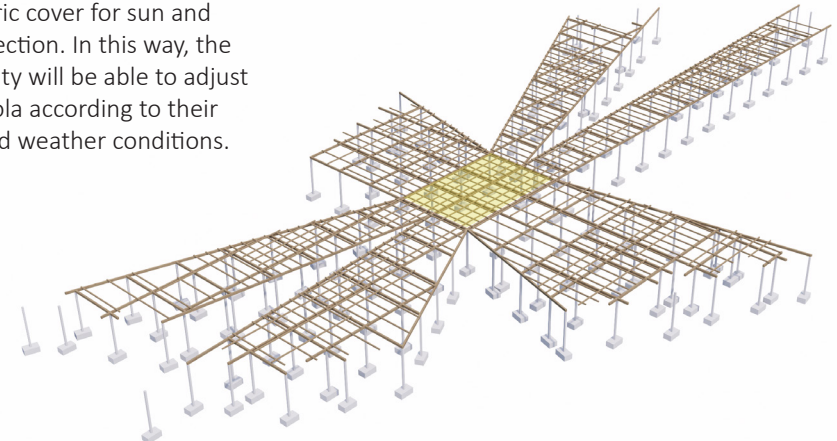
3. Shading elements:

European softwood timber battens 200x200mm (length varies) fixed to structural beams. Timber treated with highly durable aqueous (weatherproof) paint.



4. Sun & rain cover:

All columns have hooks to hang fabric cover for sun and rain protection. In this way, the community will be able to adjust the pergola according to their needs and weather conditions.



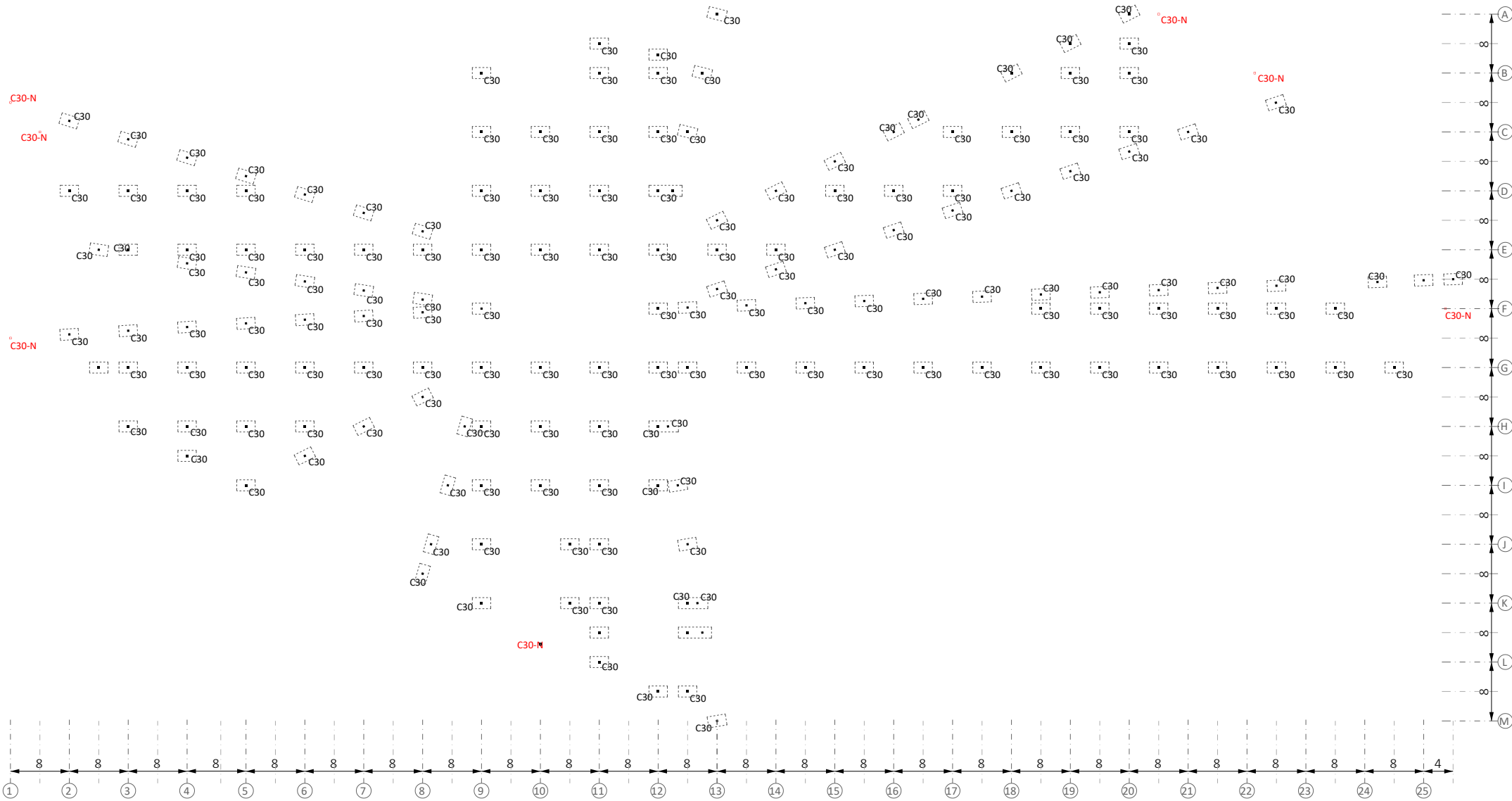
Pergola columns layout



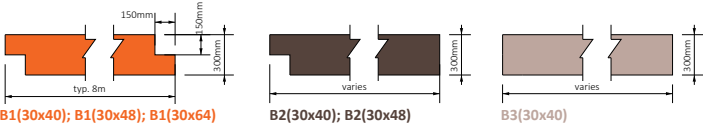
C30
Precast reinforced concrete
column 300x300m up to
6m height



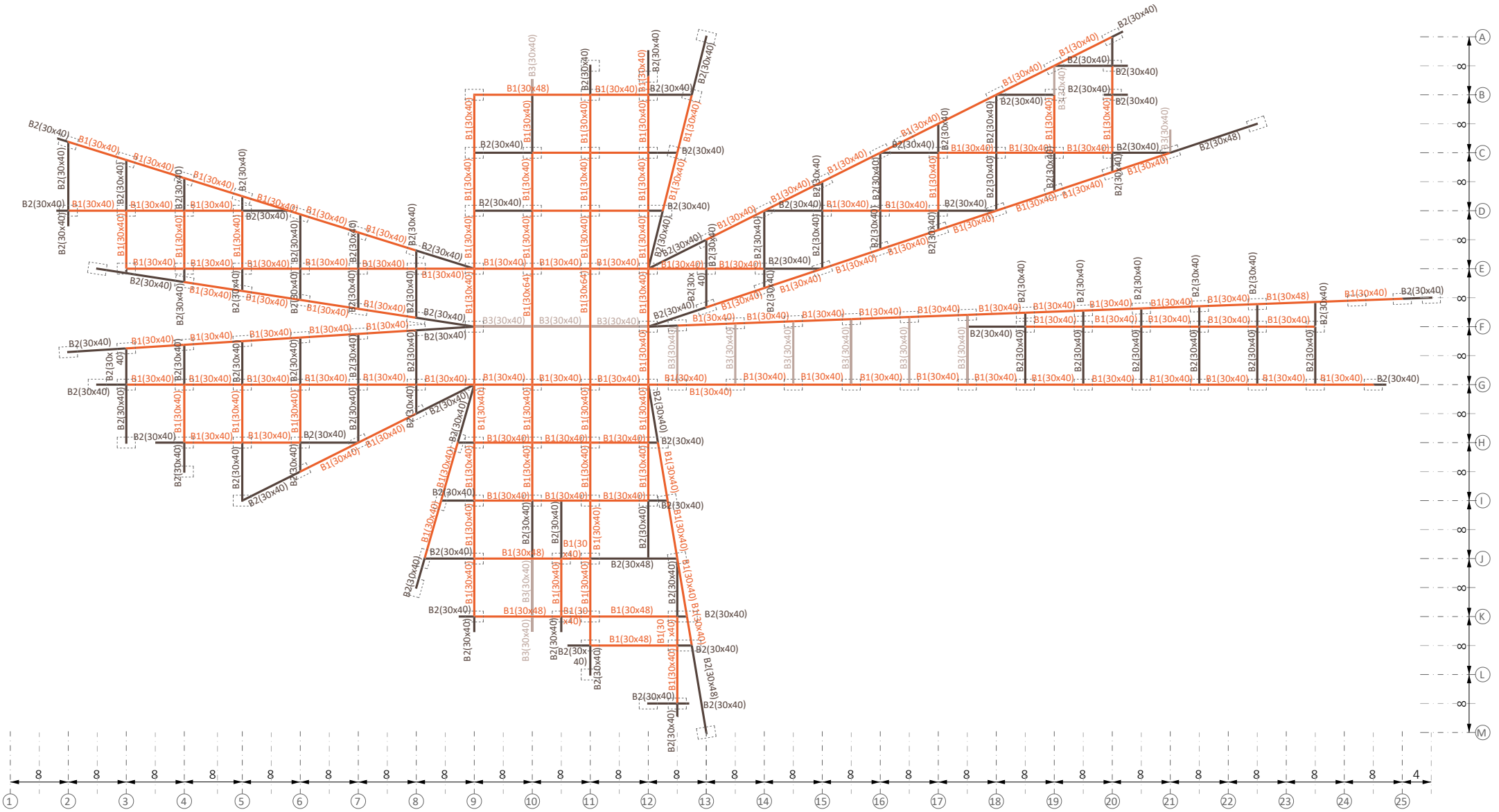
C30 - N
Non structural
concrete column



Pergola beams layout

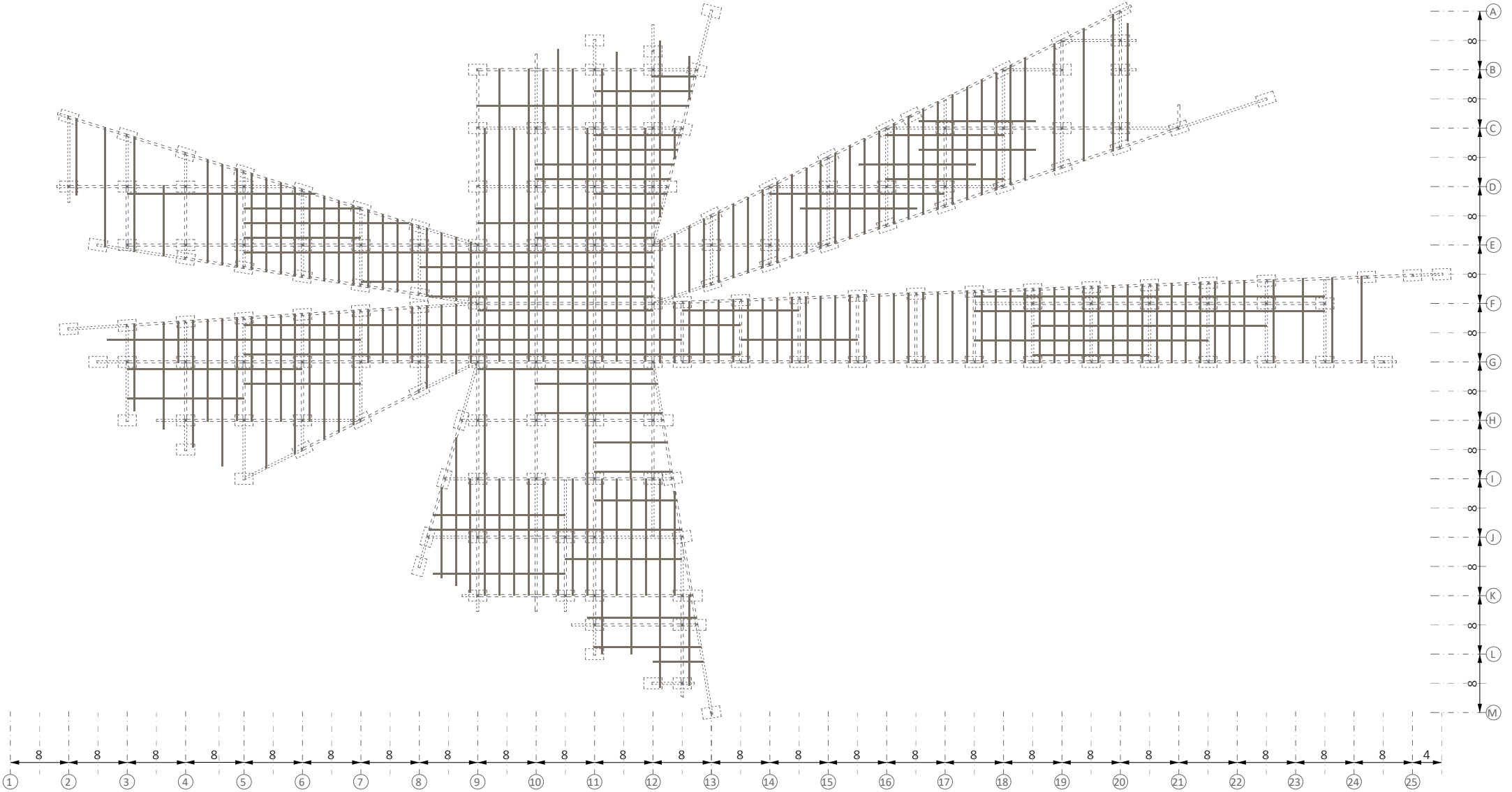


European laminated structural lumber beams 300x400mm, 300x480mm & 300x640mm, length varies (typical 8m). Highly durable aqueous (weatherproof) paint treatment.

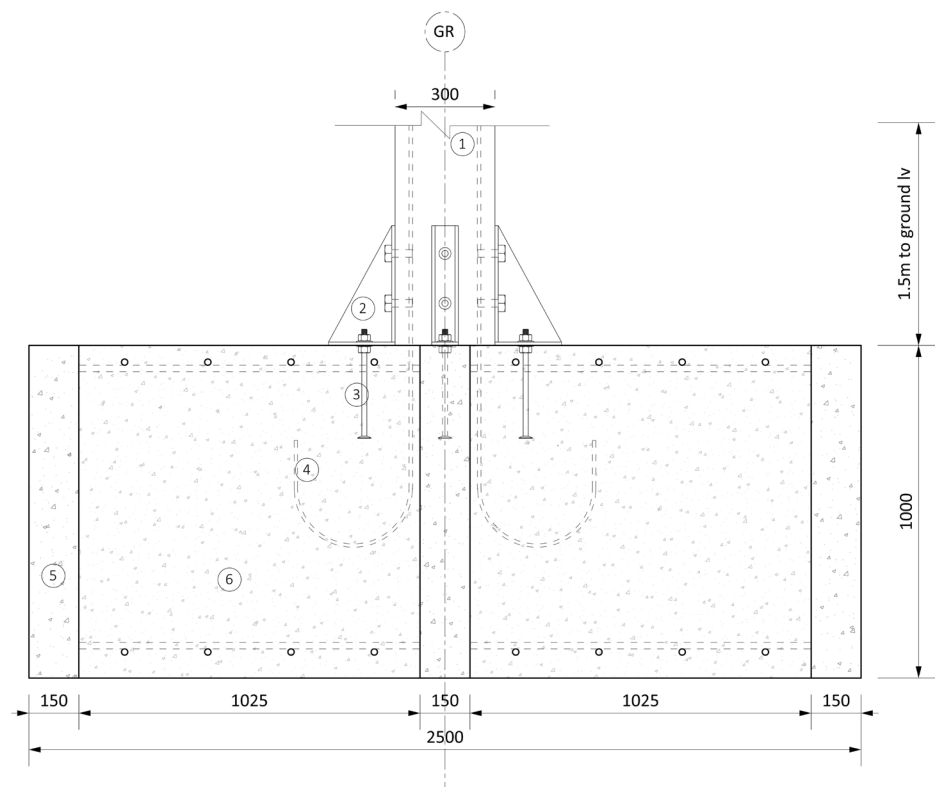


Pergola battens layout


European softwood timber 200x200mm, length varies. Highly durable aqueous (weatherproof) paint treatment

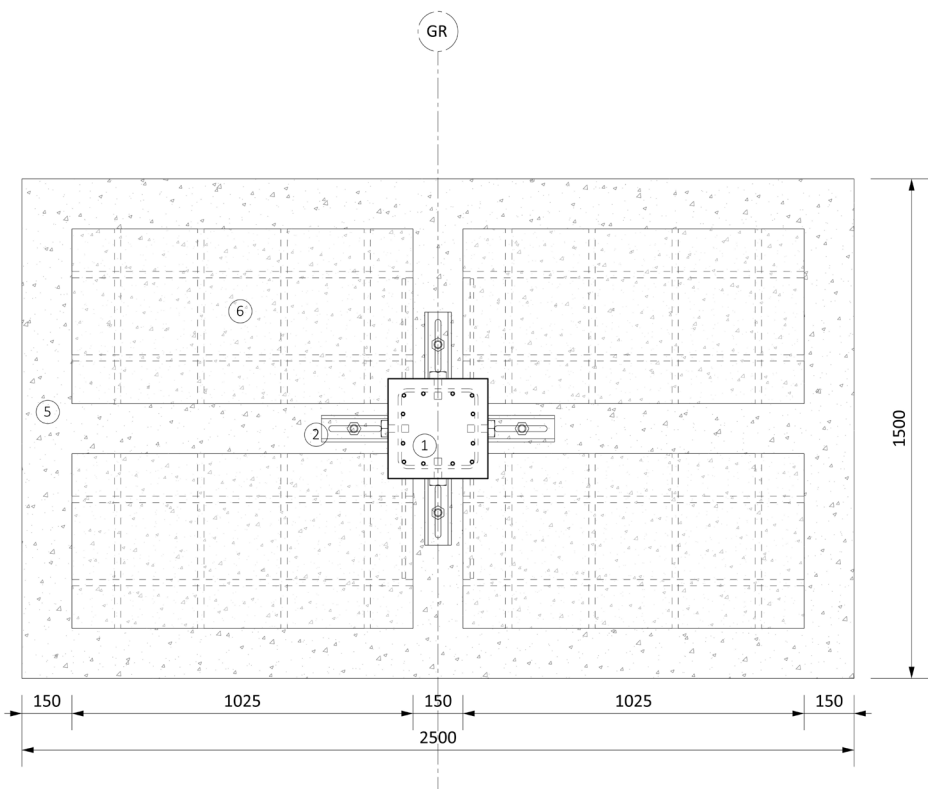


Pergola foundation detail



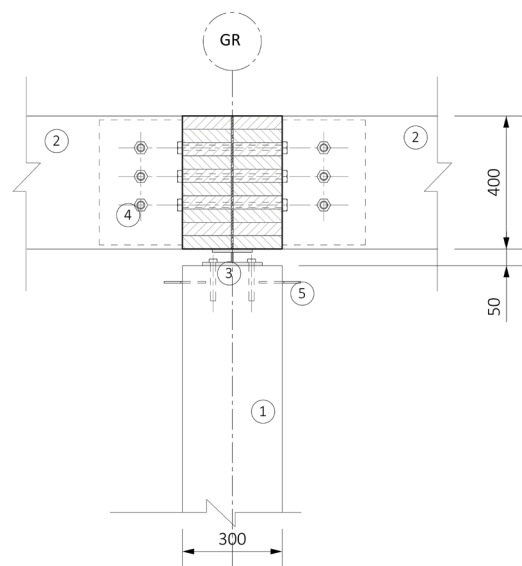
Vertical detail

- ① 300x300mm precast reinforced concrete column
- ② Adjusting device for the alignment and fixing of the column
- ③ Anchor bolt for the alignment and fixing of the column
- ④ Bent Rebars out from the base of the column
- ⑤ Precast PAD foundation
- ⑥ Final cast-in-situ



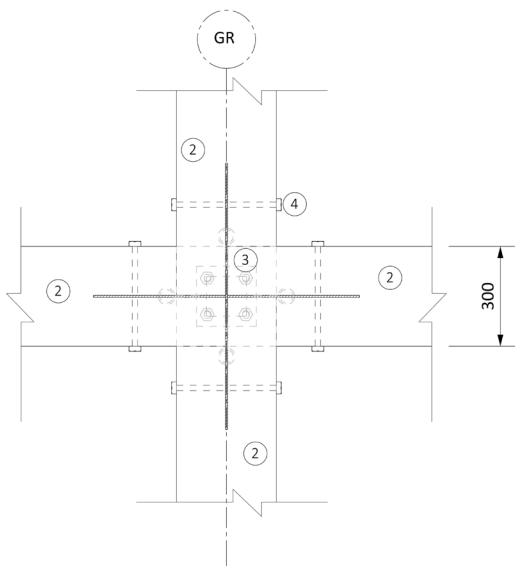
Horizontal detail

Pergola 4 beams connection detail



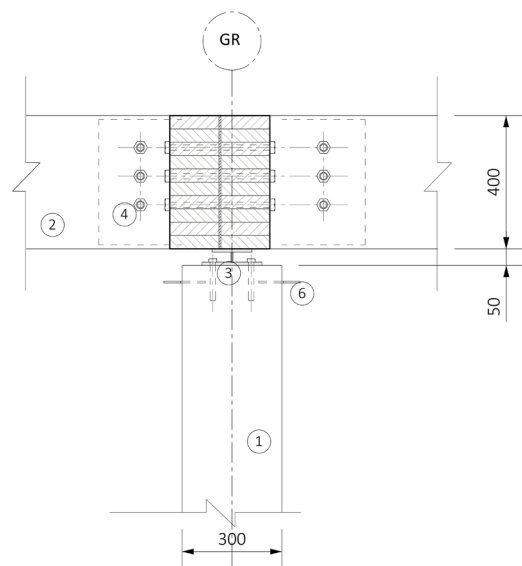
Vertical detail

- ① 300x300mm precast reinforced concrete column
- ② European laminated structural lumber beams 300mmx400mm. Highly durable aqueous (weatherproof) paint treatment.
- ③ 4 side steel plate connection
- ④ M24 timber bolts
- ⑤ Pergola cover hook



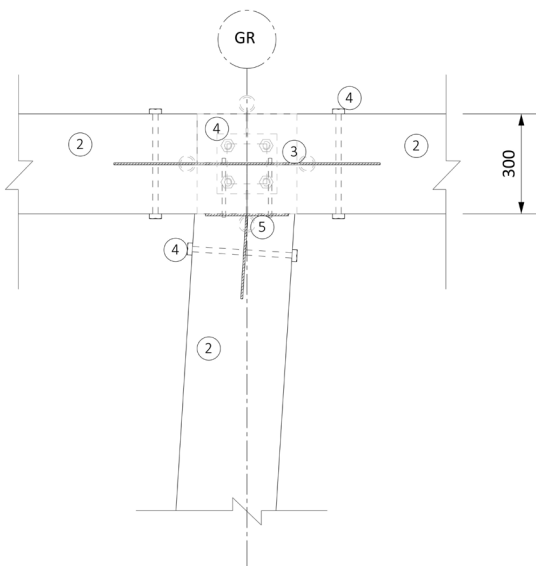
Horizontal detail

Pergola 3 beams connection detail



Vertical detail

- ① 300x300mm precast reinforced concrete column
- ② European laminated structural lumber beams 300mmx400mm. Highly durable aqueous (weatherproof) paint treatment.
- ③ Steel plate connection
- ④ M24 timber bolts
- ⑤ Angle steel plate connect
- ⑥ Pergola cover hook

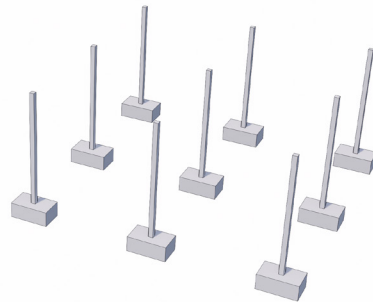


Horizontal detail

Pavilion structural components

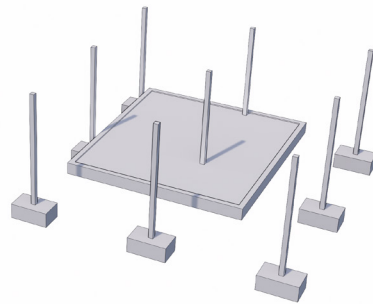
0. Pergola structure

Concrete precast foundations and columns



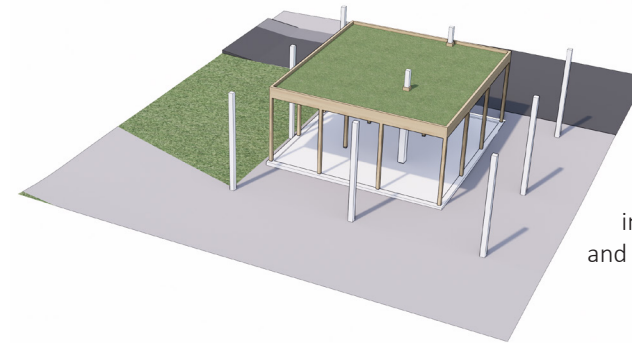
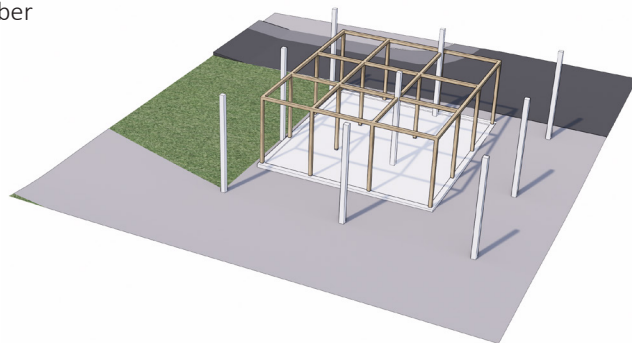
1. Foundation & floor

Raft concrete foundation 200mm slab thickness with 100mm insulation, 100mm screed and 150mm raised interior floor.



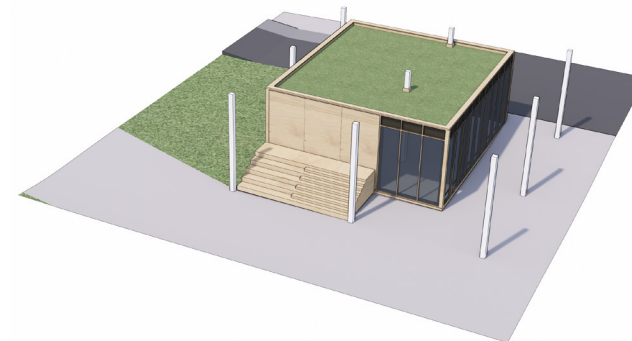
2. Structural framing

200x200mm European lumber columns & beams.



3. Roof:

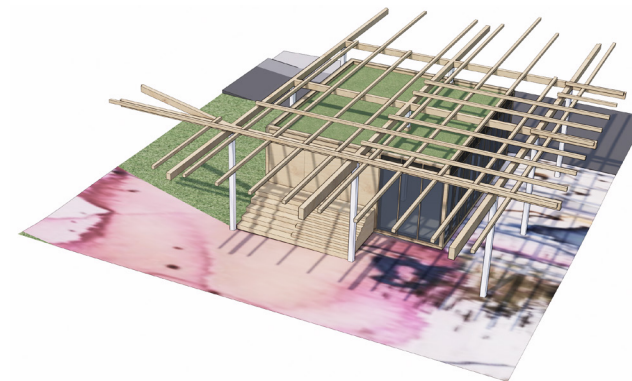
60mm CLT panels, 150mm insulation with waterproof layer and 125mm depth sedum mat roof system.



4. Facade:

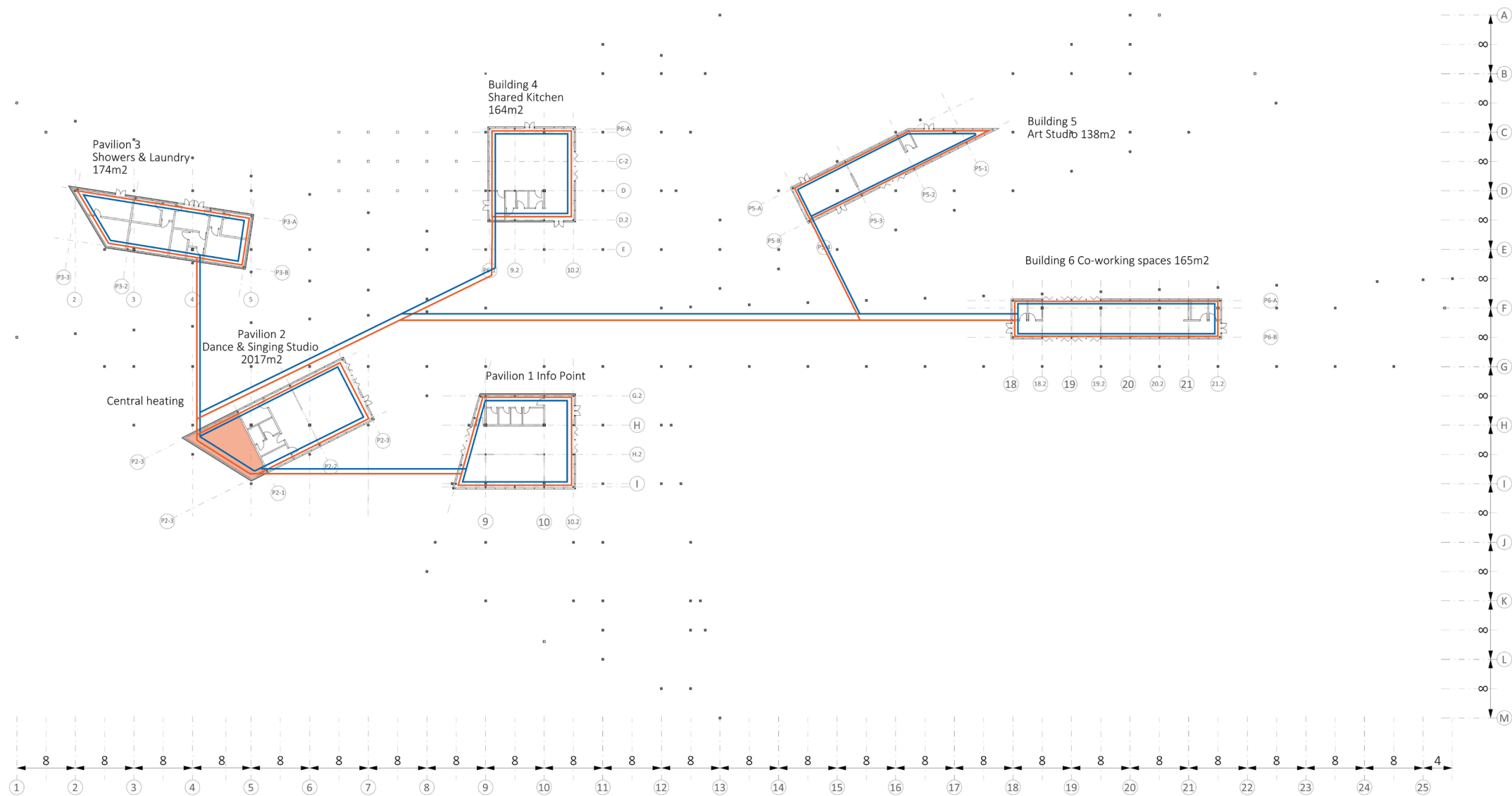
Double glass timber curtain wall system. mullions are 60mm in width and 180mm in depth

Timber facade:
100mm CLT wall, 100mm insulation, timber battens facade substructure and 20mm timber cladding board.

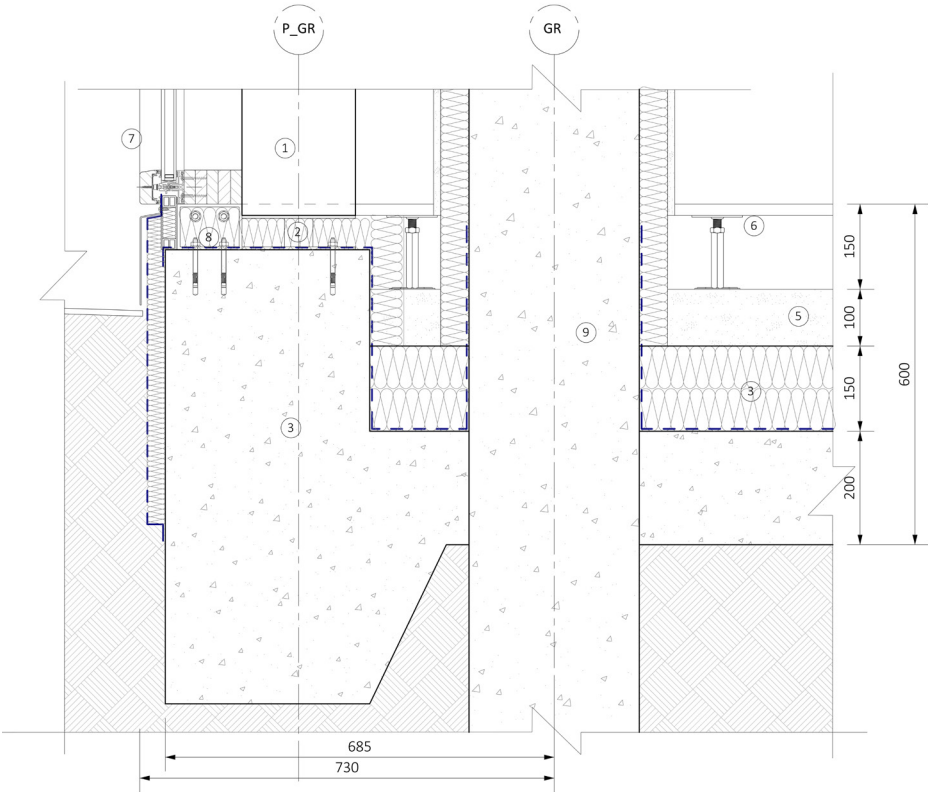


5. Pergola beams above

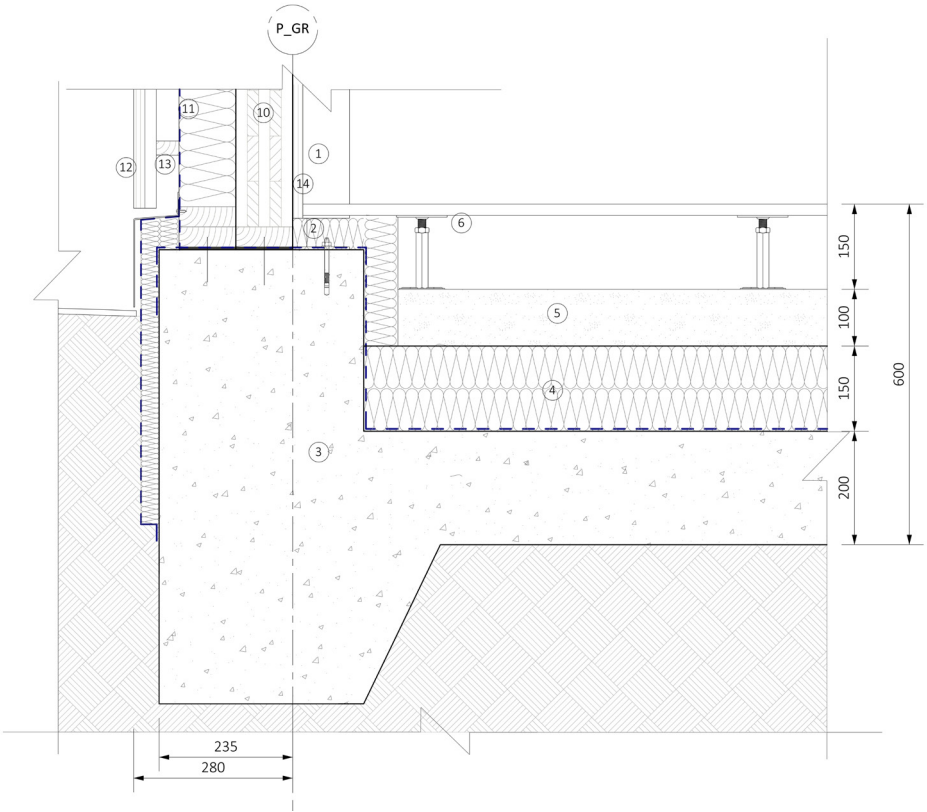
Pavilions layout and climate strategy



Pavilion foundation detail



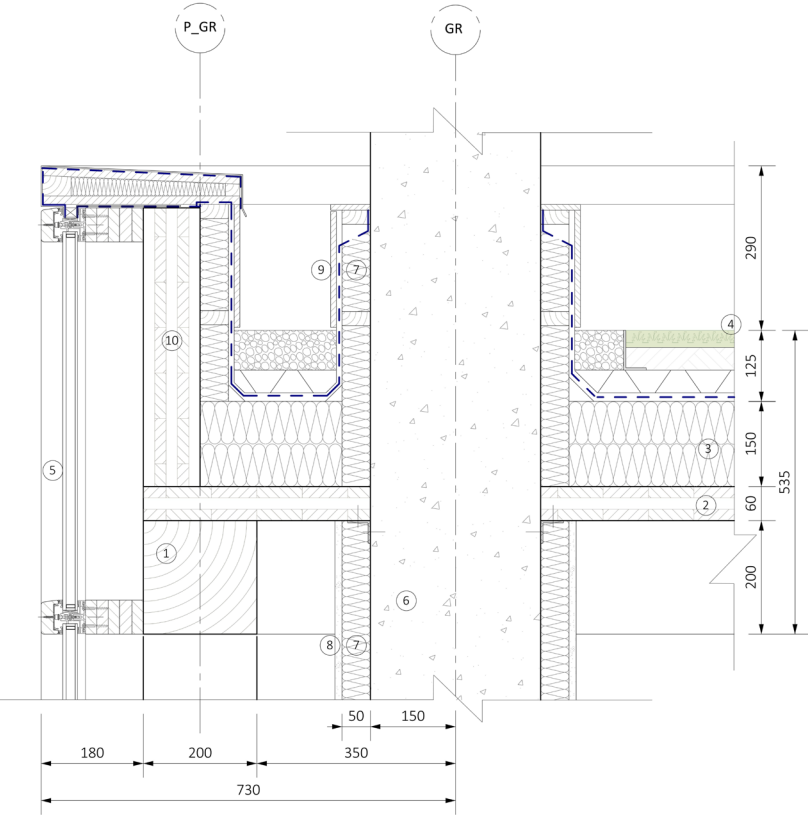
Glass facade detail



Timber facade detail

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| ① 200x200 European lumber column | ⑤ 100mm screed | ⑧ Insulated facade metal profile fixed to concrete | ⑫ 20mm timber cladding boards |
| ② Metal steel plate fixing column to concrete | ⑥ 150mm raised floor | ⑨ 300x300mm pergola precast concrete columns | ⑬ Timber battens facade sunbstructure |
| ③ concrete raft foundation | ⑦ Double glazed timber curtain wall system mullions size 60x180mm | ⑩ 100mm CLT wall | ⑭ 18mm Plywood interior finish |
| ④ 150mm floor insulation | | ⑪ 100mm insulation with breathable layer (interior side) & waterproof layer (exterior) | |

Pavilion parapet detail



Glass facade detail

- 1

200x200 European
lumber beam

2

60mm CLT floor panels

3

150mm insulation
- 4

Sedum green roof system:
30mm sedum mat
(gravel at the edges)
40mm soil
Filter Fleece
40mm drainage board
waterproof layer

5

Double glazed timber
curtain wall system
mullions size 60x180mm

6

300x300mm pergola
precast concrete columns

7

50mm insulation

8

12.5mm plasterboard
- 9

Timber cladding

10

CLT parapet wall

11

100mm CLT wall

12

100mm insulation with
breathable layer (interior
side) & waterproof layer
(exterior)
- 13

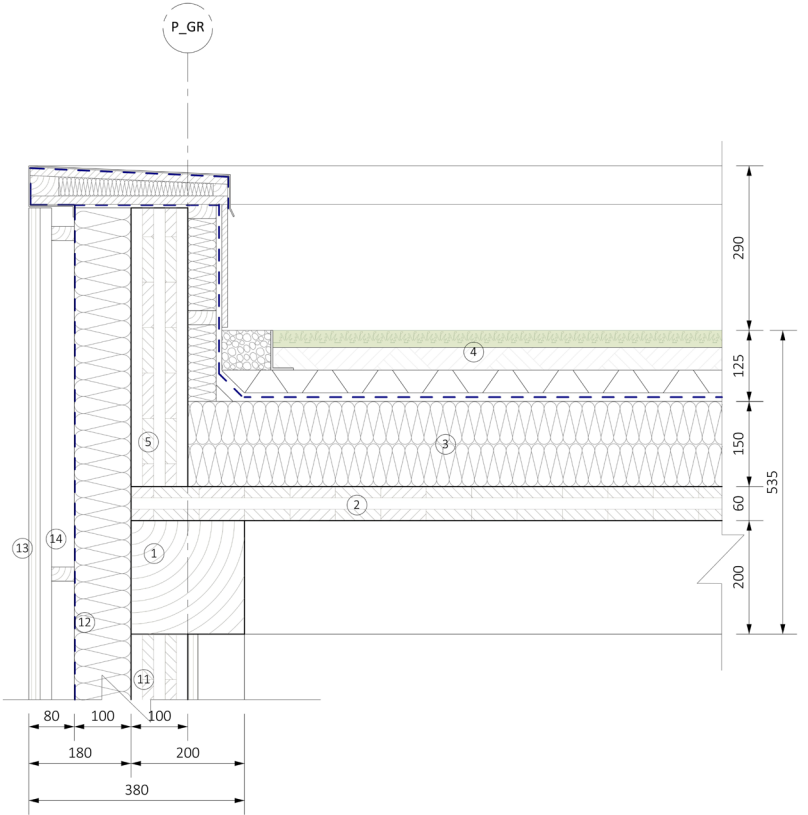
20mm timber
cladding boards

14

Timber battens facade
sunbstructure

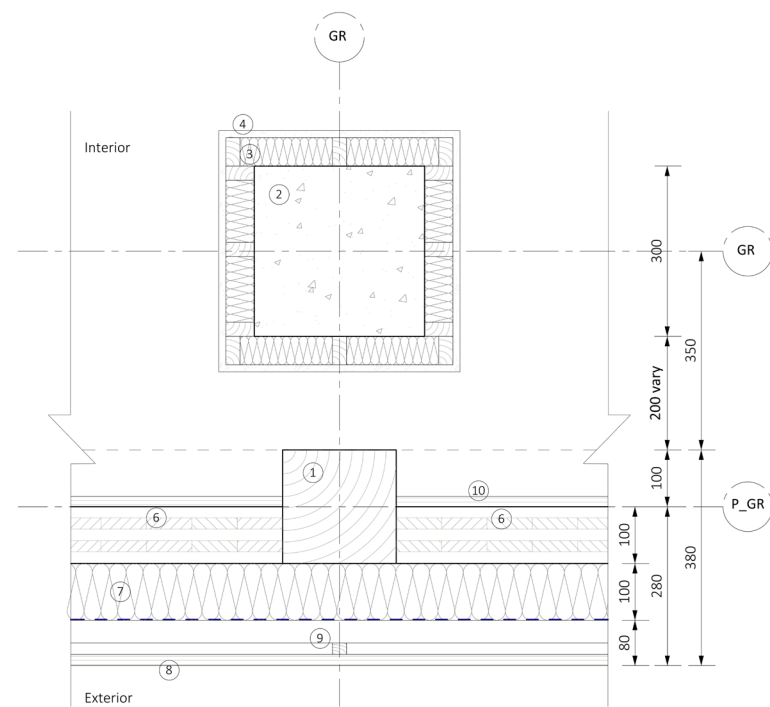
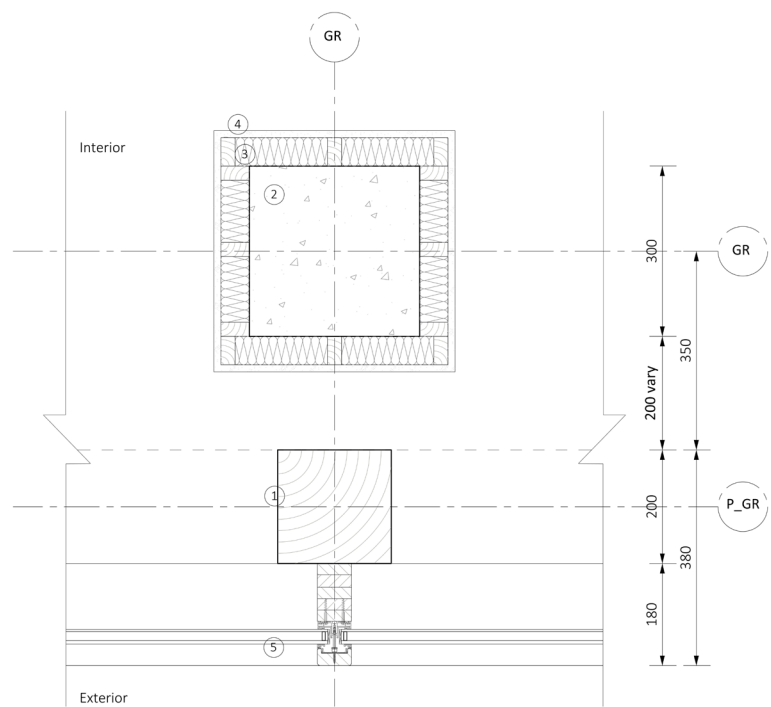
15

18mm Plywood
interior finish



Timber facade detail

Pavilion facade detail



Glass facade detail

Timber facade detail

- ① 200x200 European lumber column

② 300x300mm pergola precast concrete columns

③ 50mm insulation
- ④ 12.5mm plasterboard

⑤ Double glazed timber curtain wall system mullions size 60x180mm

⑥ 100mm CLT wall
- ⑦ 100mm insulation with breathable layer (interior side) & waterproof layer (exterior)

⑧ 20mm timber cladding boards

⑨ Timber battens facade sunstructure
- ⑩ 18mm Plywood interior finish

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