



RADAUTI MUNICIPAL (CO)HOUSING

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RADAUTI MUNICIPAL (CO)HOUSING

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Gabriel Andrei Grosu

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“Architecture and war are not incompatible. Architecture is war. War is architecture. I am at war with my time, with history, with all authority that resides in fixed and frightened forms.”

Lebbeus Woods

01

ABSTRACT

Despite humankind currently living the best time in human history, the 21st century turned out to be a critical time period with numerous global challenges that humanity has to face such as the out of control increasing temperatures leading to rising sea levels, global pandemics, food shortages and water contamination to name a few.

Despite rarely making it into the daily news broadcasts or onto prominent news tabloids, the issue of forced displacement in masses is an ever so more often reoccurring trend emerging all over the globe. Forced displacement as a result of armed conflicts, prosecution, violence, human rights violations, or events seriously disturbing public order is rapidly becoming a very critical issue when discussing the most pressing issues that future generations of architects will have to address.

If ongoing conflicts remain unhindered and the possibility of new ones emerging is not being contained, such drastic and rapidly growing movements have the potential to spiral out of control resulting in countless deaths, the destruction of entire cities, a severe decline in the quality of life for millions of innocent people but also in the destabilization of the global socio-economic system in an ever more interconnected world.

Despite some continents such as the European one offering more security and peace assurances than others, nothing can be taken for granted anymore. As of the 24th of February 2022, the Russian Federation announced a special military operation in Ukraine. The actions following this decision resulted within the first 117 days since the invasion in the displacement of approximately 7.7 million Ukrainians that fled the country in the search for safety, prosperity, stability and peace.

Since the beginning of the invasion Romania has welcomed about 1.1 million refugees in such a short period. The increased demand for adequate accommodation within close proximity to the border in turn transformed into a regional housing crisis.

Offering humanitarian assistance at the border since the early days of the conflict has enabled me to gain valuable insight into the challenges the Ukrainian war refugees faced not only throughout their escape out of Ukraine but also through the consequent journey to settle in Romania. Being part of such a life-changing experience for 3.5 months is what pushed me to aim for more than offering daily humanitarian assistance at the border, therefore I made my mission to investigate the current housing condition available while searching for the best way of addressing the sudden increase in the medium and long-term housing demand.

The findings of my investigation along with the input from my countless consultation with Ukrainian war refugees at Siret border crossings were translated into the development of a detailed architectural design for a refugee camp in the city of Radauti.

02 RESEARCH & BACKGROUND

PEOPLE FORCED TO FLEE WORLDWIDE 1991-2021

Ongoing and newly developed conflicts have led to mass displacements across the globe.

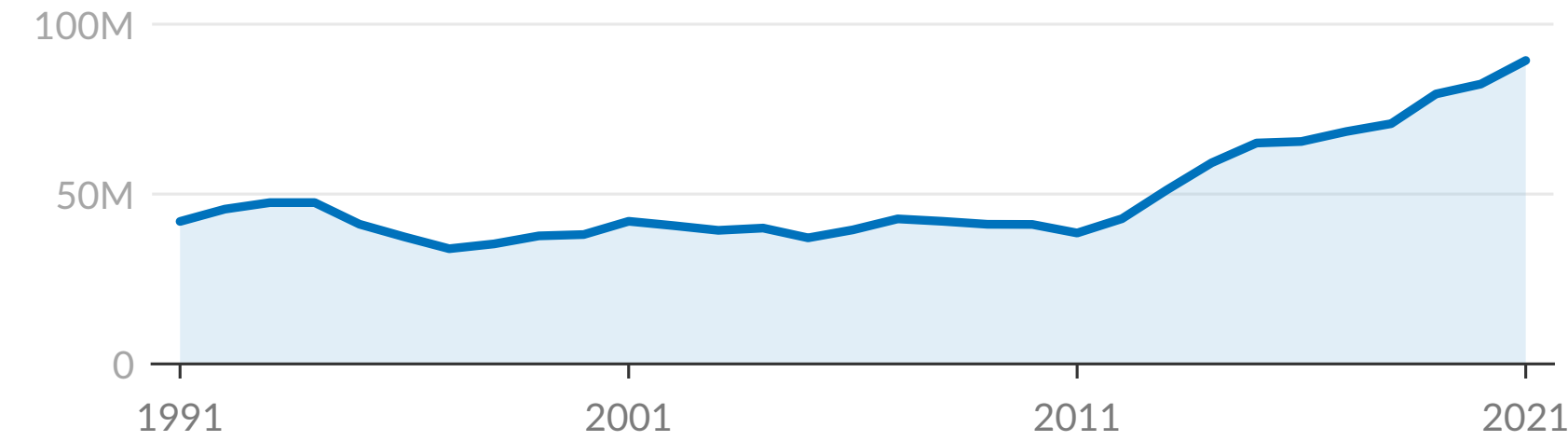
The total number of people who were forced to flee their homes due to conflicts, violence, fear of persecution and human rights violations was 89.3 million by the end of 2021. This is more than a double fold increase when compared to the 42.7 million people who remained forcibly displaced a decade ago. This figure has never been higher since World War II.

The estimates for 2022 are expected to exceed 100 million when taking into consideration the 7.3million Ukrainian war refugees. The sudden increase in the first months of 2022 already accounts cumulatively for an increase of 10.7 million people displaced from the end of the previous year.

In the blink of a few months, the world's forcibly displaced population reached the highest ever on record making it just over one per cent of humanity.

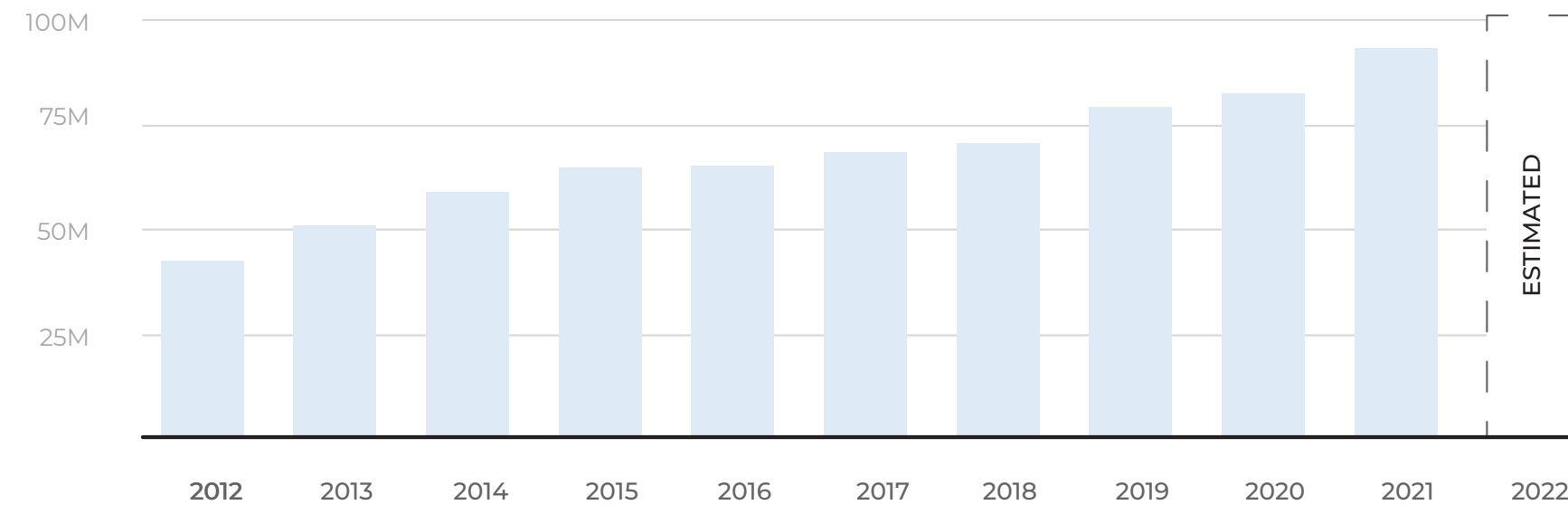
89.3 million people worldwide were forcibly displaced

at the end of 2021 as a result of persecution, conflict, violence, human rights violations or events seriously disturbing public order.



Graphic Source: UNHCR Global Trends Report 2021

People forced to flee worldwide (2012 - 2022)



Data Source: UNHCR Figures at a Glance

OVERVIEW POPULATIONS OF CONCERN



This map visually illustrates and breaks down the 89.3 million people that have been forcibly displaced worldwide according to their geographical areas. The dramatic 1% of humanity that is currently displaced reflects a milestone that not many people were able to foresee a decade ago. It includes groups of people who are outside their country or territory of origin and who face protection risks, asylum seekers, refugees, internally displaced people, stateless people and war refugees.

Data Source: UNHCR GLOBAL REPORT 2021

GLOBAL REFUGEE OVERVIEW

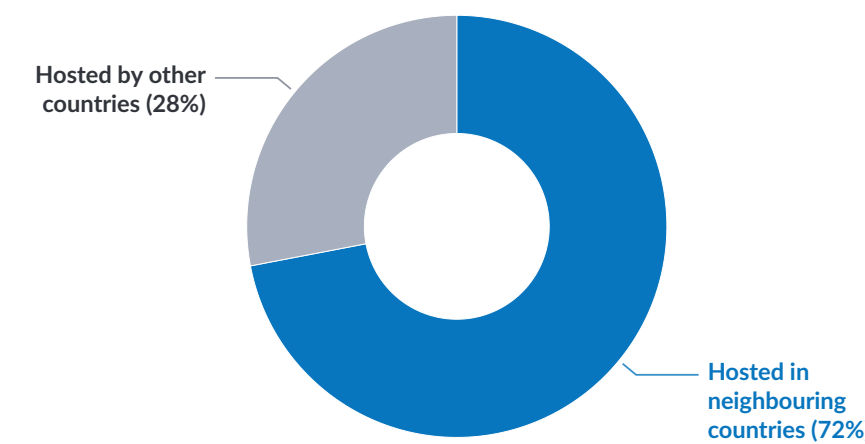
The trend of forced mass displacement is in full swing worldwide as it reached its highest in decades due to new refugee situations emerging and intensifying while the reignite or remain unresolved.

Currently 1 in every 88 people on earth has been forced to flee for one reason or another. From the amount of 89.3 million people around the globe that have been forced to flee their premises, 27.1 million are refugees. An shocking half of which are under the age of 18 years old.

A high rate of 83% of the refugees around the world are hosted in a low or/and middle income country while 72% of the refugees currently find refuge in the neighbouring country.

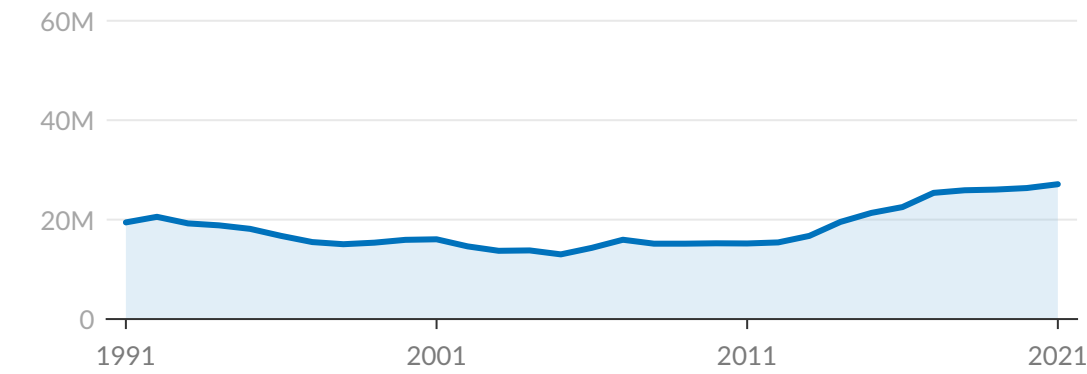
72% hosted in neighbouring countries

72 per cent of refugees and Venezuelans displaced abroad lived in countries neighbouring their countries of origin.*



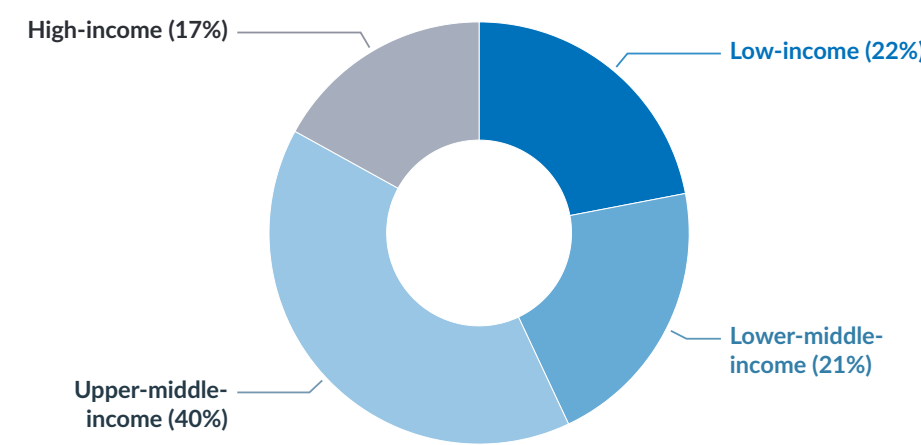
27.1 million refugees

21.3 million refugees under UNHCR's mandate
5.8 million Palestine refugees under UNRWA's mandate



83% hosted in low- and middle-income countries

Low- and middle-income countries hosted 83 per cent of the world's refugees and Venezuelans displaced abroad.*



ARMED CLASHES INVOLVING STATE FORCES 2022



Despite the passing of 76 years since the end of the bloody second world war that claimed millions of lives on the European continent, conflict in the east of the European continent is a harsh reality in the 21st century.

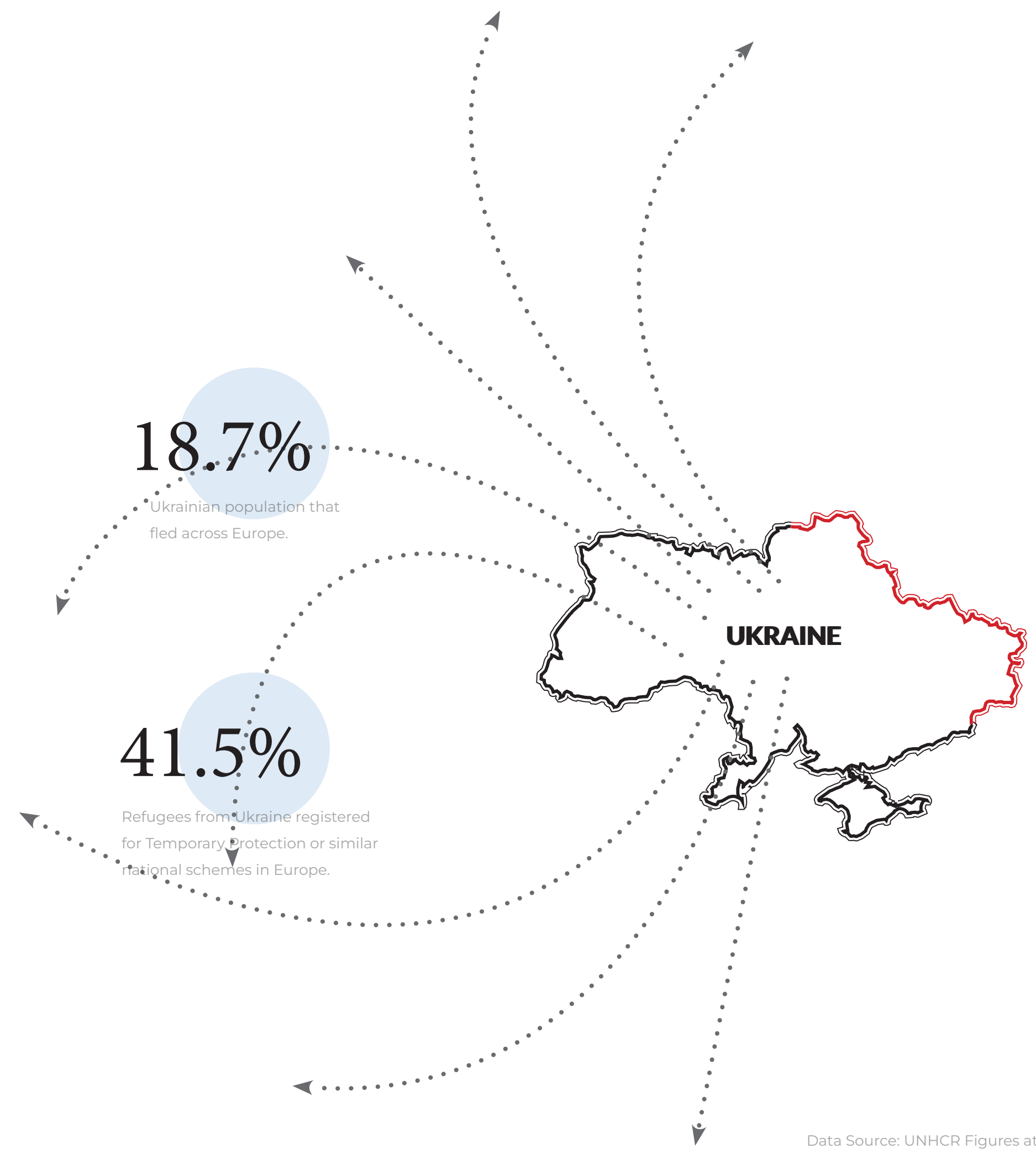
This map surprisingly highlights a considerable portion of the globe that is made up of numerous countries still dealing with some form of conflict and have reported armed clashes involving state forces and/or rebel groups as of the beginning of 2022.

UKRAINIAN REFUGEE OVERVIEW

Since the beginning of the Russian invasion, there have been approximately 7.7 million Ukrainian refugees that fled to other European nations.

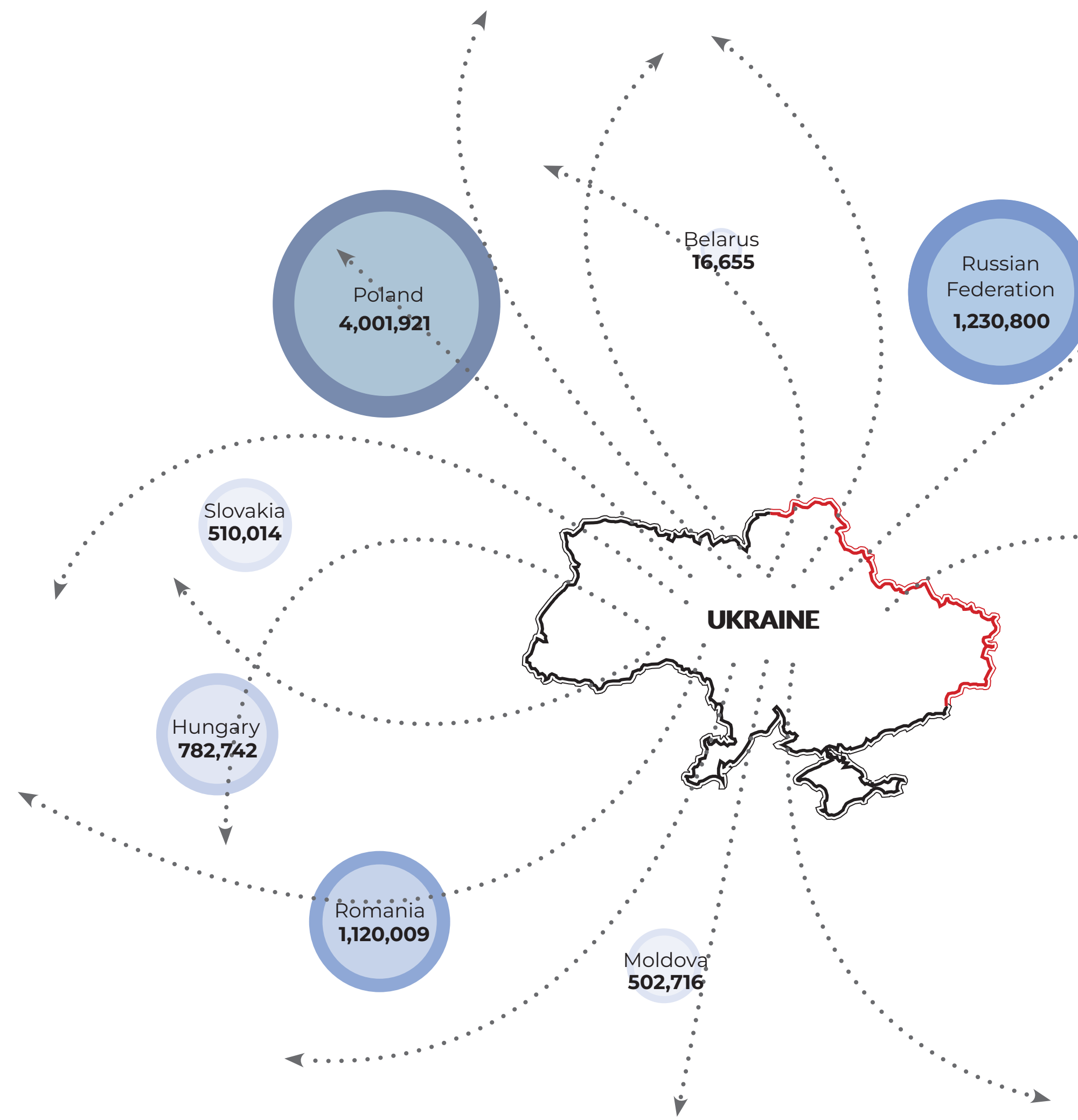
The 7.7 million refugees reflect 17.5% of the total 41 million Ukrainian population excluding the internally displaced people which are estimated to be around 7,134,000 people.

3.2 million or 41.5% of the Ukrainian refugees that fled to other European states have registered for a temporary protection scheme probably intending to resettle and live their lives in a safer and more stable environment.



Data Source: UNHCR Figures at a Glance

BORDER CROSSINGS FROM UKRAINE



The 7.7 million Ukrainian refugees crossed the border into all the surrounding neighboring countries by using multiple border crossing points.

It was unexpected to discover that 1.2 million Ukrainians switched sides and moved to the aggressor's side so far. Another surprising fact is the extremely low number of refugees that fled to Belarus despite being a safer option than the Russian Federation.

Poland has taken about 51% of the total amount of fleeing refugees. As many as half a million also managed to flee to Moldova however 350,000 eventually entered Romanian territory. Romania followed suit and has welcomed so far approximately another 15% of the total number of 7.7 mil. The total number adds up to 1,120,009 together with the numbers coming in from Moldova.

GEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT & DEMOGRAPHICS

The 1,1 million Ukrainian refugees fled to Romania through 4 different border crossing points. Siret is one of the main border passing points in the north of the country.

Due to having declared martial law, the percentages of male, female and children refugees are slightly tilted. This is because men between 18 and 60 years old are not allowed to legally leave the country unless they have 3 or more children or some health issues that would make it unsafe to go to fight in the war. As a result only 14% of the total Ukrainian refugees are men.

32%

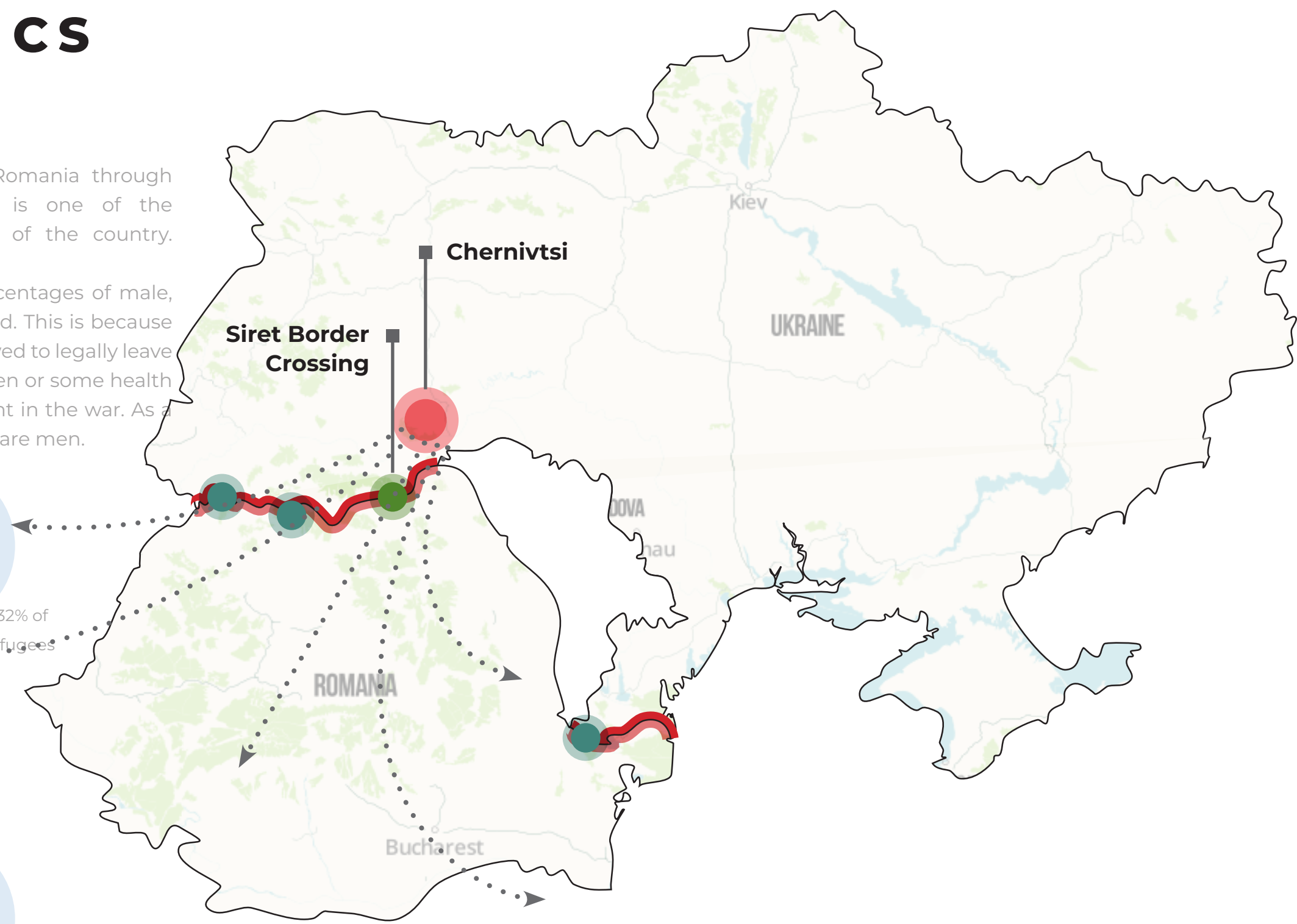
Children making up 32% of the total Ukrainian refugees entering Romania.

54%

Women making up 54% of the total Ukrainian refugees entering Romania.

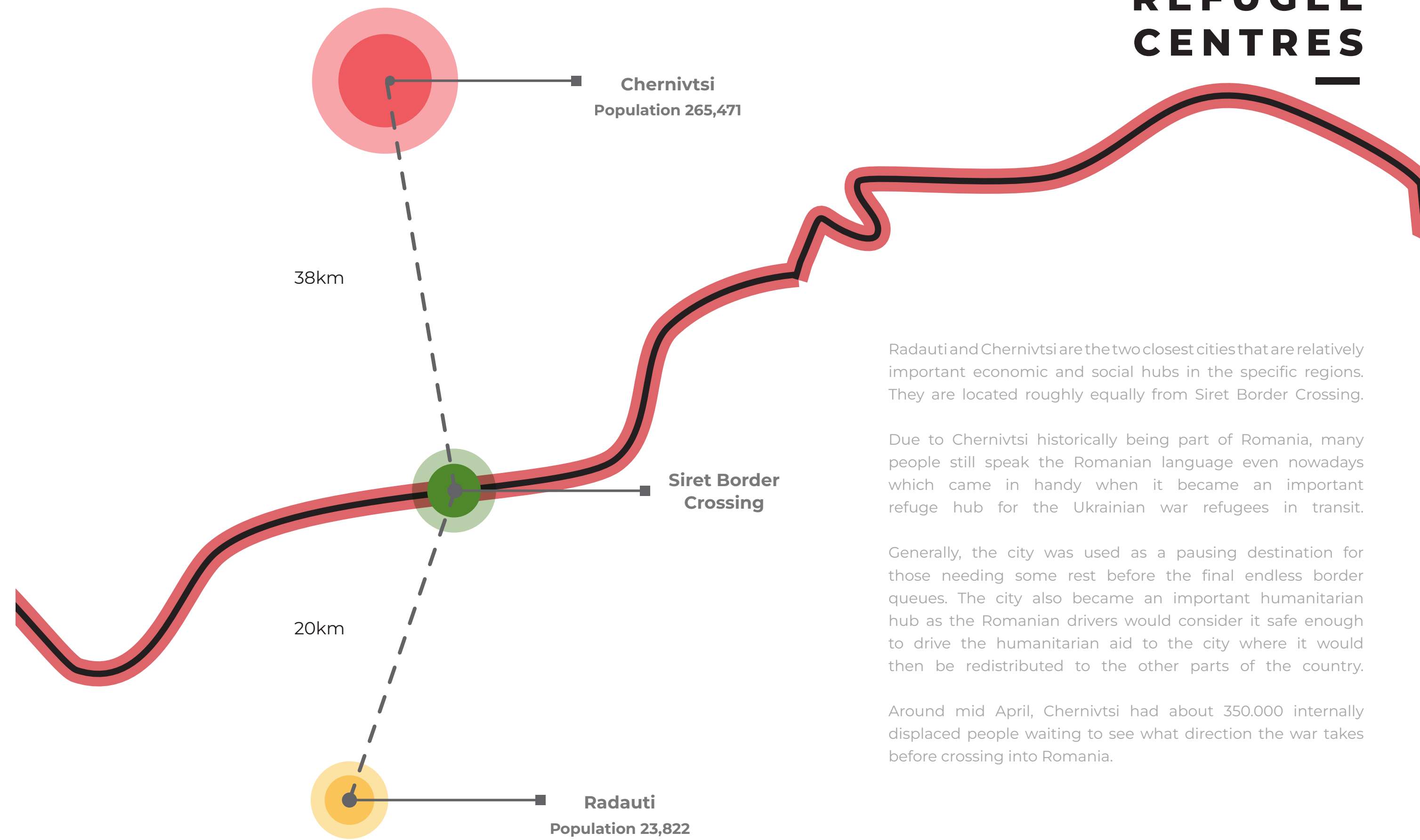
14%

Men making up 14% of the total Ukrainian refugees entering Romania.



Data Source: UNHCR Romania: Site Mapping - 2 June 2022

EXISTING REFUGEE CENTRES



Radauti and Chernivtsi are the two closest cities that are relatively important economic and social hubs in the specific regions. They are located roughly equally from Siret Border Crossing.

Due to Chernivtsi historically being part of Romania, many people still speak the Romanian language even nowadays which came in handy when it became an important refuge hub for the Ukrainian war refugees in transit.

Generally, the city was used as a pausing destination for those needing some rest before the final endless border queues. The city also became an important humanitarian hub as the Romanian drivers would consider it safe enough to drive the humanitarian aid to the city where it would then be redistributed to the other parts of the country.

Around mid April, Chernivtsi had about 350,000 internally displaced people waiting to see what direction the war takes before crossing into Romania.

BORDER STORY TIME

Despite being in Brno and getting on with my final master thesis, the news of the invasion sweep me off my feet on the night of 24th of February 2022. At first I was surprised, then anxious while realising that everyone I know back home is just 20km from the Siret border crossing. Then I was scared because the conflict seemed to escalate into what everyone was so afraid of.

During the 2nd day since the invasion my colleagues from Radautiul Civic, a local NGO that I have been a part of for the past 2 years, organised a collective effort resulting in a convoy that took to the border the basic supplies that were so needed. Following that we also decided to set up a tent at the border so we could provide humanitarian aid 24/7 on a voluntary basis. In the next days, I realised that some of my friends from the diaspora also wanted to return home and assist the unfortunate mothers and children fleeing the war. I was still debating the pros and cons at that point. After the first week it was obvious that my colleagues were simply overwhelmed by the huge number of refugees and the lack of sleeping hours so it was clear that more hands were desperately needed.

I slept on the dilemma as my final master thesis was at stake and eventually realised that I was so nervous and anxious that I could not put my mind to anything else than going back and help. On the 6th of March I took a backpack and headed towards the airport. Once landed I went straight to the border tent to do a 10h shift. This eventually became my everyday routine, volunteering 189 hours during the 1.5 month with many shifts done after midnight sometimes in -17 degrees temperature.

While at the border, we would ensure that the basic necessities are available for everyone free of charge 24/7. We would carry luggage, translate, find transportation methods to national and international destinations, find accommodation, take them to check in, ensure the procurement of specific treatments, offering emotional and legislative assistance to name a few.

Our presence at the border has never stopped since the 2nd day of the invasion and is still ongoing even today. For our perseverance and dedication, we received a lot of praise starting from the local politicians to our international partners. Moreover, we recently won a special award for the tireless effort that has made a difference in so many people's lives.



WAREHOUSE STORY TIME

Since it became more clear that the war will take much longer than initially anticipated, we decided to try and scale up our effort. Our long-term solution was to rent a 600m2 warehouse in the city of Radauti to go alongside our fundraising campaign. The aim was to attract donations and partnerships that would provide a constant flow of supplies. Once received these supplies could be stored and sorted if needed to then be not only sent into Ukraine using vans or lorries but also to resupply the border tent.

By this time I had already driven a couple of times into Ukraine transporting with my car food and medical supplies to Chernivtsi children's hospital. Having proven to be an appropriate candidate, I was proposed to become the deputy coordinator of the warehouse. This limited the amount of interactions I could have with the incoming refugees however it provided me with another set of opportunities. As part of my new role, I was now responsible for meeting with many of the foreign delegations from other NGOs across Europe such as IsraAid Germany, Helping Hand, Action Against Hunger, and Avaaz amongst others.

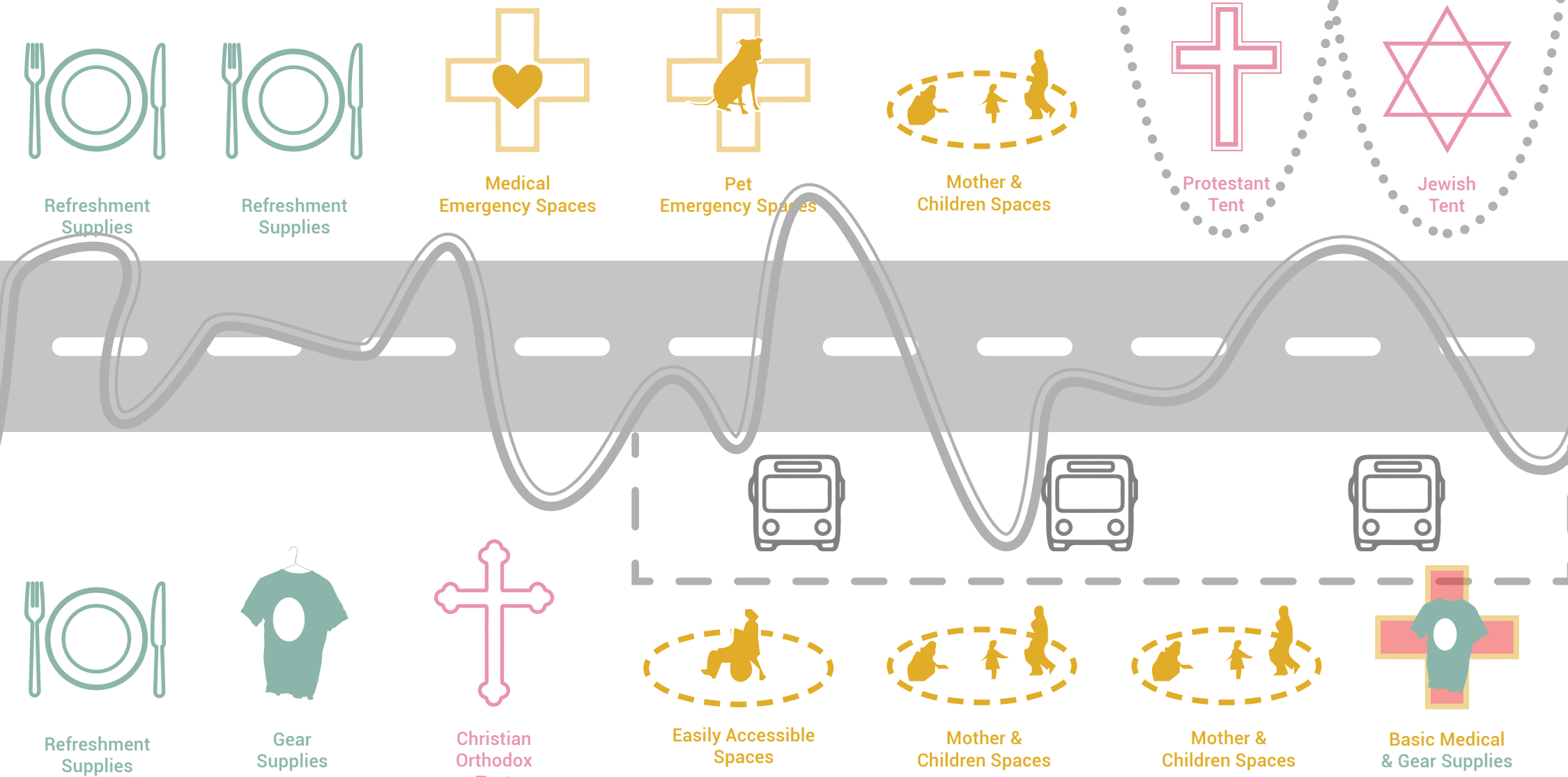
Despite many hours of exhausting manual labor required during the process of unloading, sorting and loading the supplies we managed to send approximately 600 tons of goods to to Bucha, Nikolayev, Odessa or even Kharkiv to name a few.

Despite the impact of these efforts not being immediately visible and more detached, I am very grateful for all the difference I managed to make while also trying my absolute best to keep up with my other responsibilities that might be more important on a personal level, but definitely not more urgent.

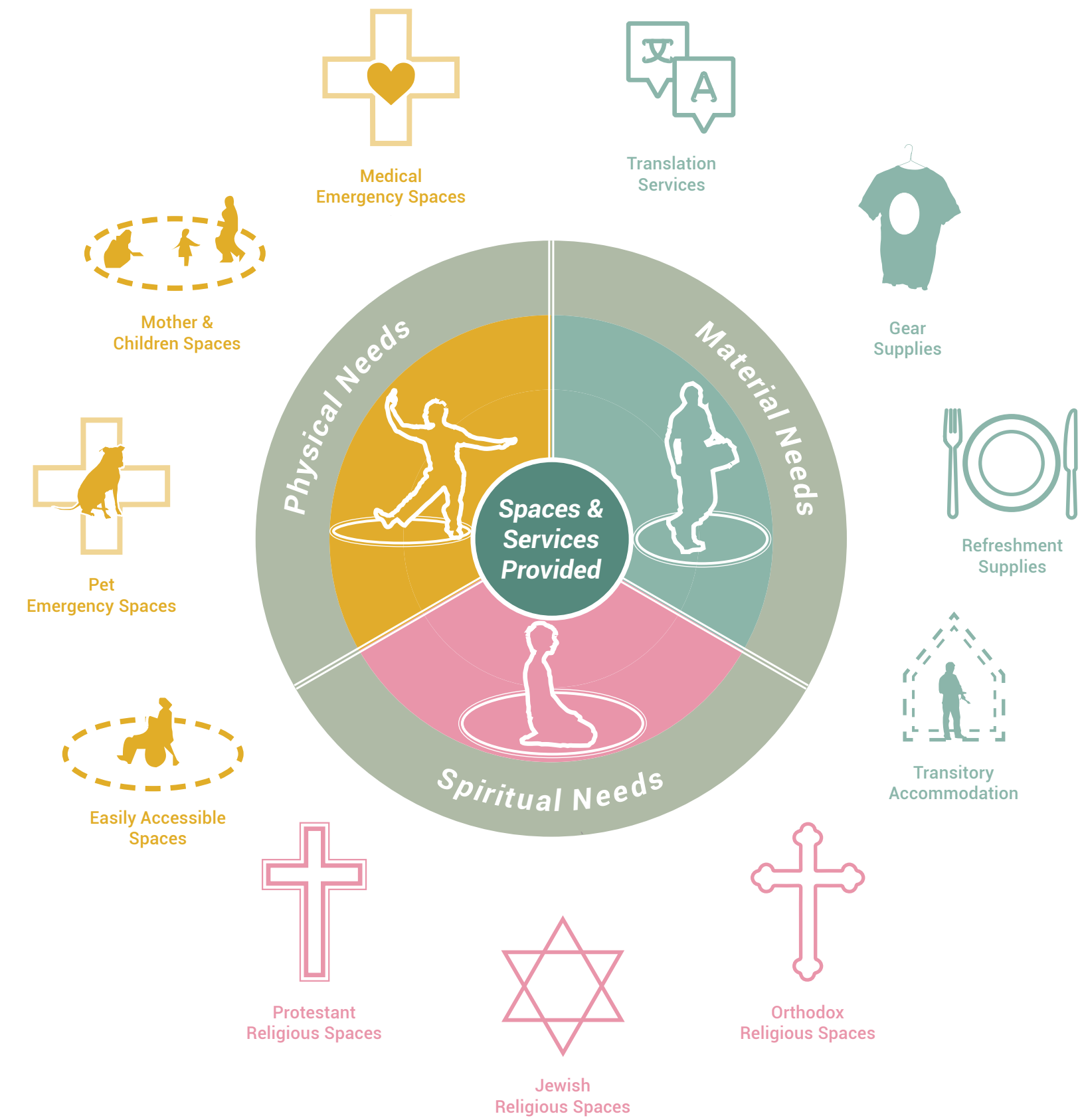
This effort is also ongoing and is planned to be going for a longtime to come since we expect that even if the invasion stops soon, humanitarian help in another shape or form will still be needed for a very long time in order to rebuild all the destroyed infrastructure and facilities.

CURRENT BORDER ORGANIGRAM

This is a diagrammatic organigram of the border facilities. Having been present at the border on a daily basis for 1.5 months I started observing and analyzing the usage, layout, and need of the facilities that were provided. The location of each facility reflects the importance and urgency of what is being mostly needed by the Ukrainian refugees but it also mirrors the power some organizations can project or exploit in situations like this.



BORDER CHECKPOINT



CURRENTLY APPLICABLE PROGRAMME

The applicable program can be categorised into the Material, Physical & Spiritual categories of needs.

The material needs included everything from food and liquids, clothes, accommodation, hygiene products, pet accessories, etc.

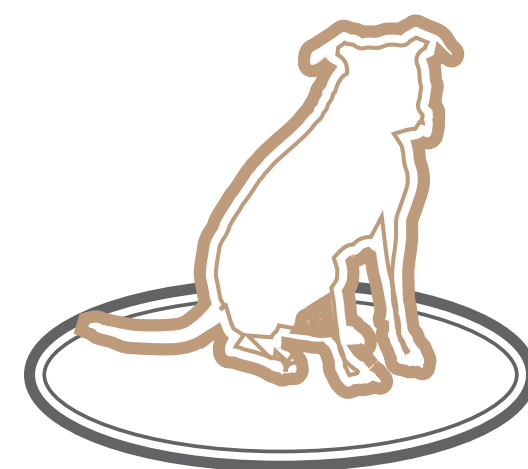
The physical needs consist of medical spaces, medical supplies, veterinary services, disability accessories, resting spaces, etc.

The spiritual needs consist of different praying spaces for multiple religions, adequate personnel available for communication, reading materials, adequate dietetic options, etc.

POTENTIAL REFUGEE PROFILE

This diagram intends to illustrate the different types of immigrant profiles that are very likely to usually come across the border. Despite seeming like including all possible immigrant profiles, their access to enter Romania is limited by some very specific particularities.

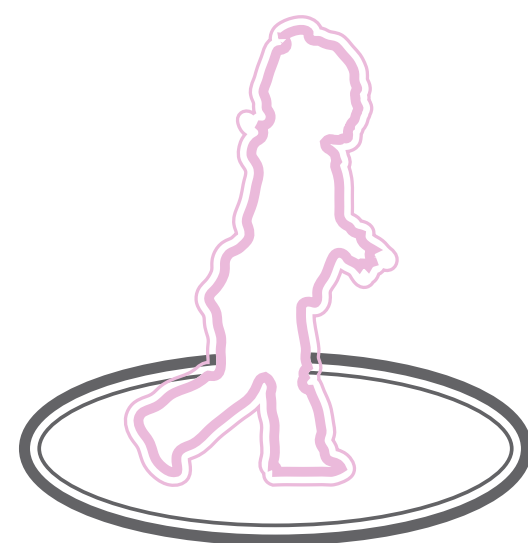
TYPE A



Pets

Pets would often cross the border crosspoint in the company of any of the following immigrant profiles.

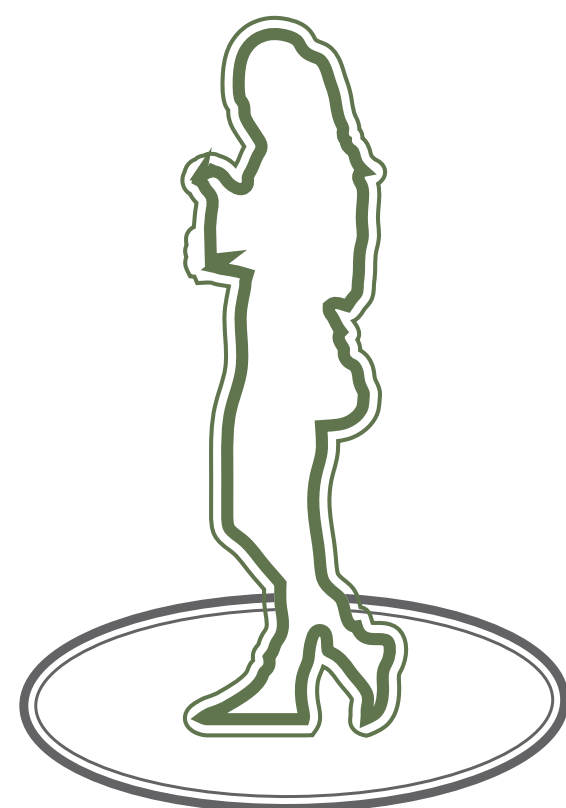
TYPE B



Children

Children would only be allowed to cross the border crosspoint in the company of any of the following immigrant profiles or a power of attorney.

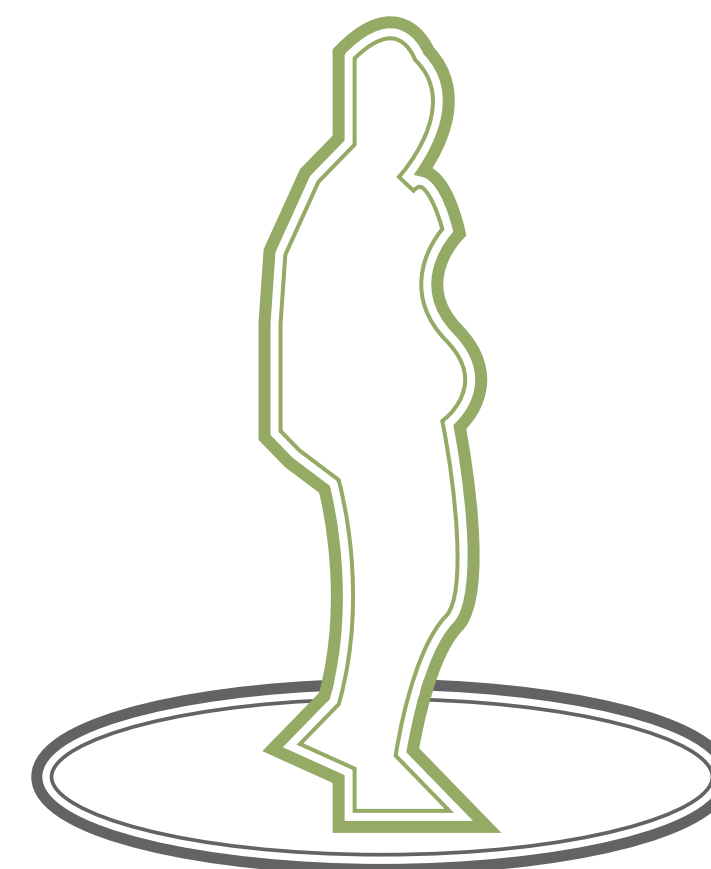
TYPE C



Teenagers

Plenty of teenagers cross the border alongside at least one of their parents. Exceptions were made for groups of orphan children that were allowed to flee as a group.

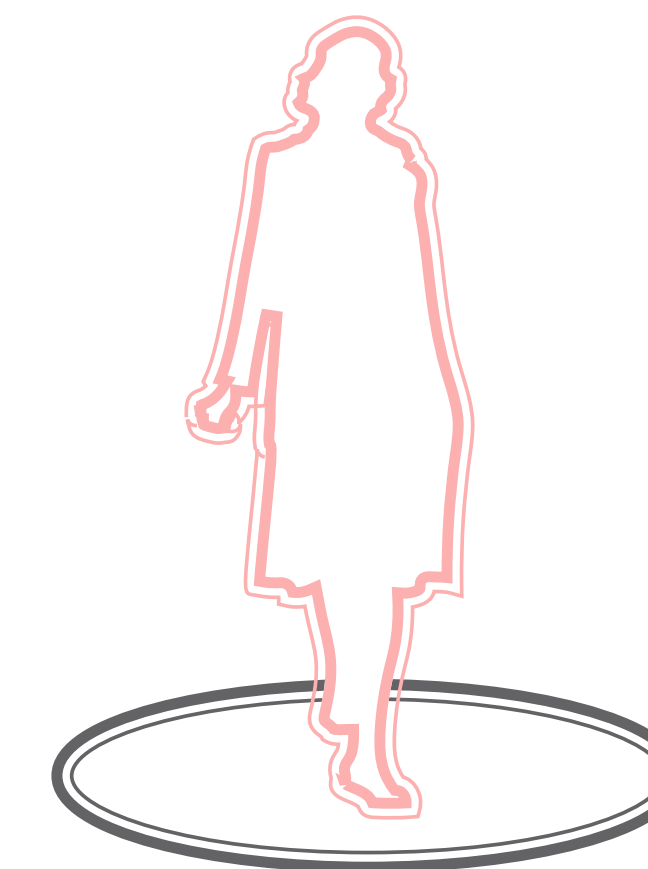
TYPE D



Men With More Than Three Children

Despite martial law being enforced, fathers with three or more children are exempt from serving in the army and are therefore allowed to flee.

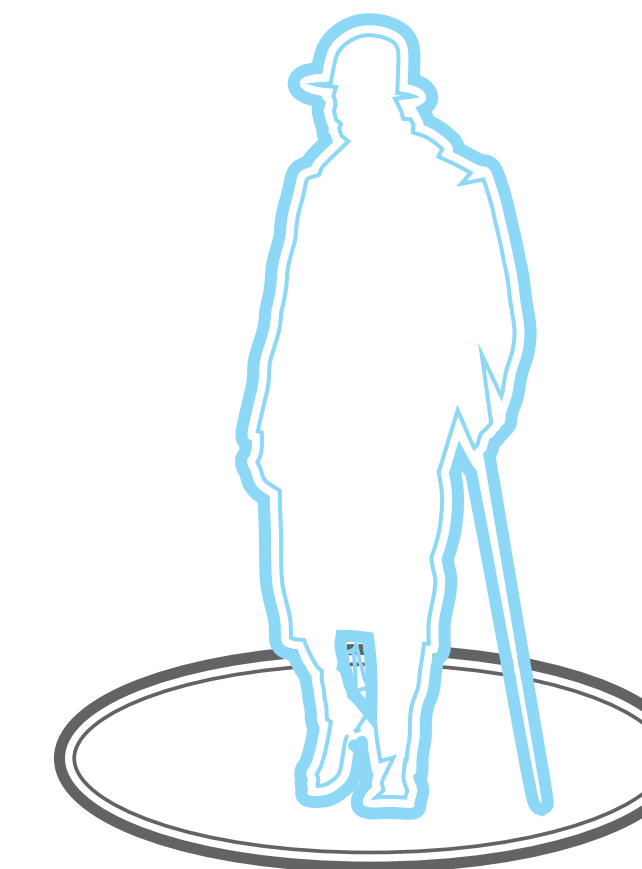
TYPE E



Women

Women are by far the most common refugee profile coming across the border usually in the safety of groups with friends or family.

TYPE F



Seniors & Physically Challenged

The elderly also crossed the border in significant numbers usually accompanying their grandchildren or daughters. Men with health conditions are also allowed to leave disregarding their age.

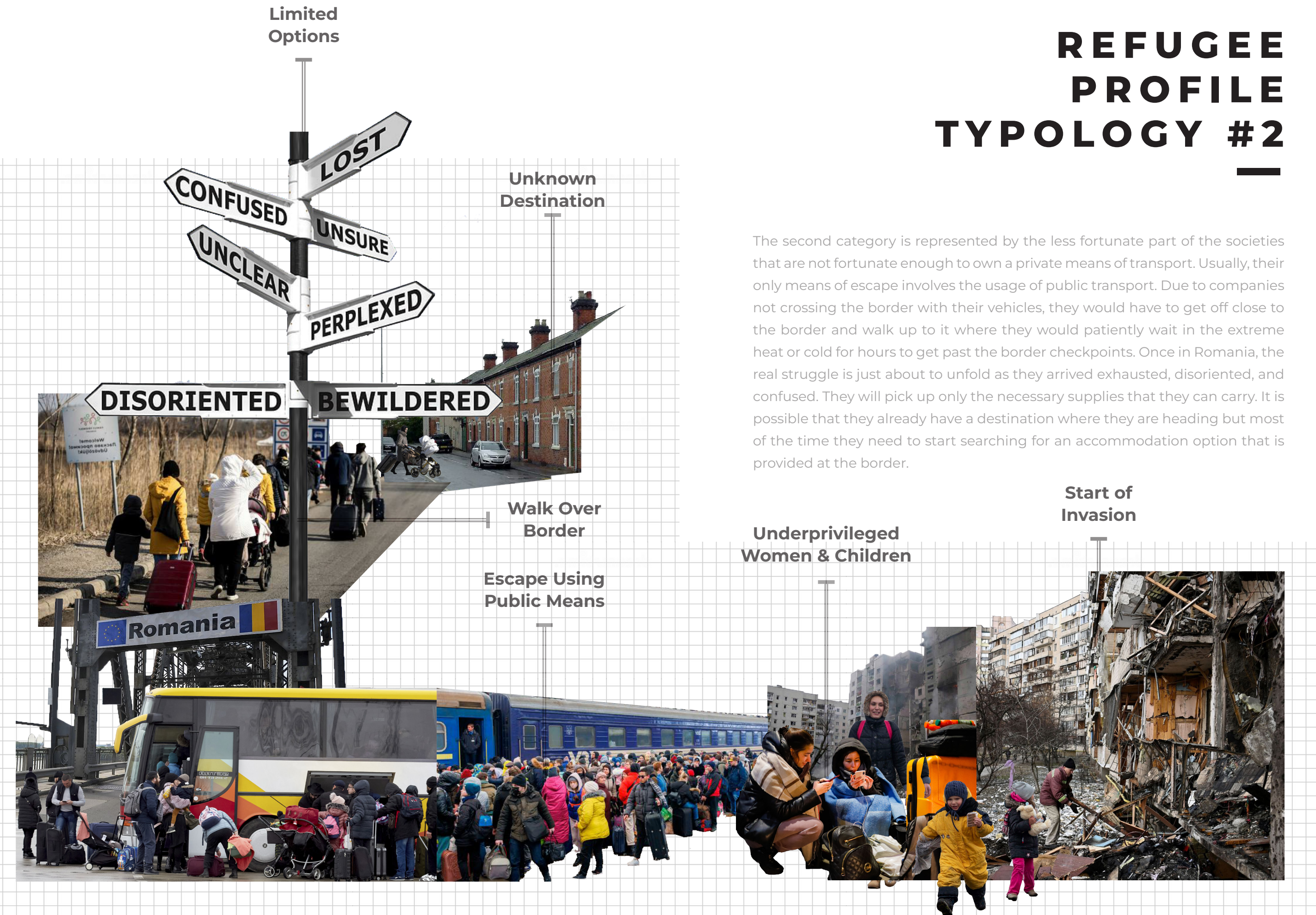
REFUGEE PROFILE TYPOLOGY #1

After 1.5 months of interacting with thousands of Ukrainian refugees, it is safe to say that they can generally be categorized into two distinct typologies. The first category is represented by the more fortunate part of the societies that are fortunate enough to own a private means of transport. Usually, they will use their vehicle to drive to the border where they would cozily wait inside the vehicles in the hour's long queues. Once in Romania they would most of the time get well stocked with supplies before eventually heading towards another western destination.



REFUGEE PROFILE TYPOLOGY #2

The second category is represented by the less fortunate part of the societies that are not fortunate enough to own a private means of transport. Usually, their only means of escape involves the usage of public transport. Due to companies not crossing the border with their vehicles, they would have to get off close to the border and walk up to it where they would patiently wait in the extreme heat or cold for hours to get past the border checkpoints. Once in Romania, the real struggle is just about to unfold as they arrived exhausted, disoriented, and confused. They will pick up only the necessary supplies that they can carry. It is possible that they already have a destination where they are heading but most of the time they need to start searching for an accommodation option that is provided at the border.



Start of Invasion

Privileged Women & Children

Escape Using Private Means



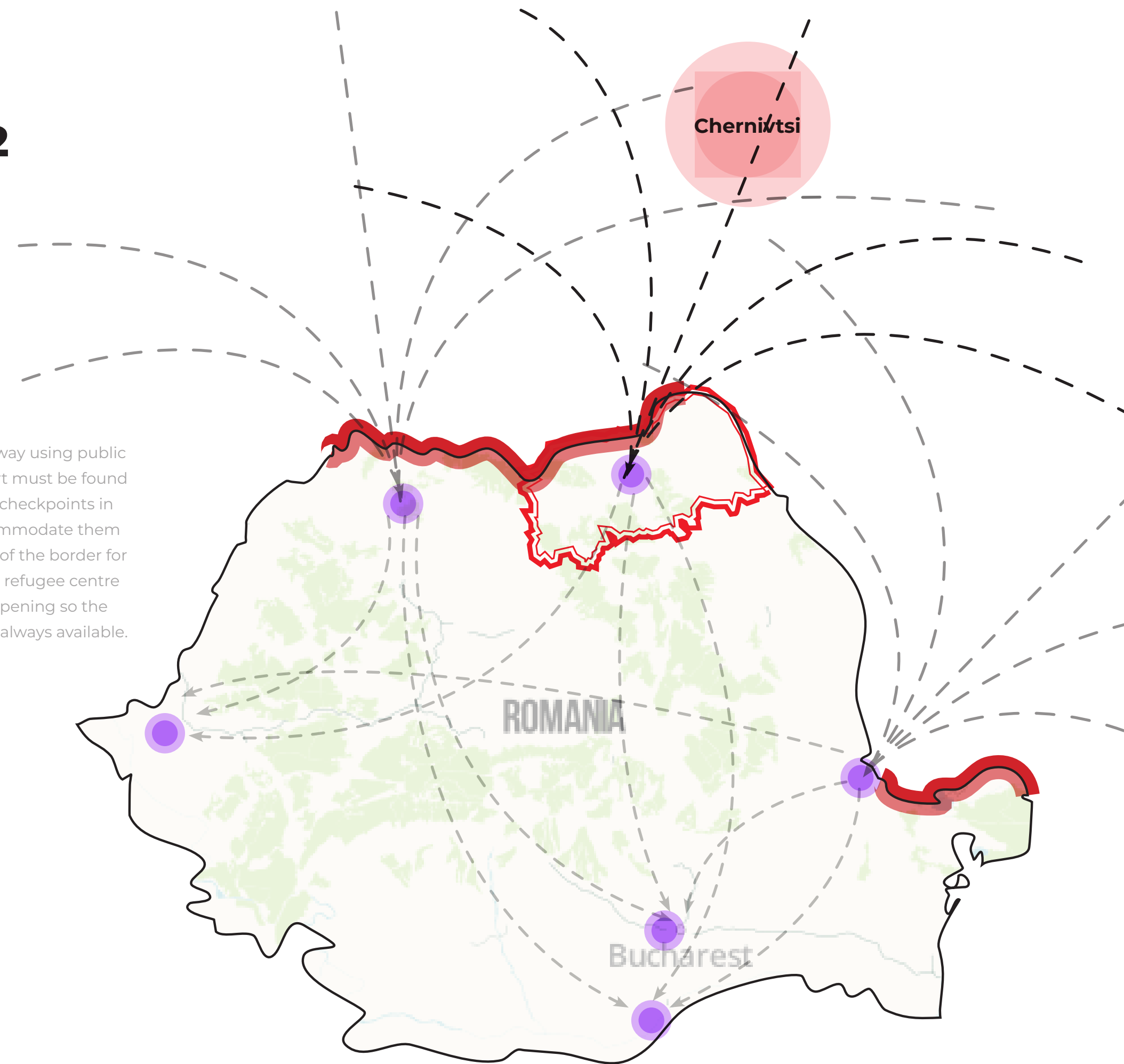
Start of Invasion

Underprivileged Women & Children

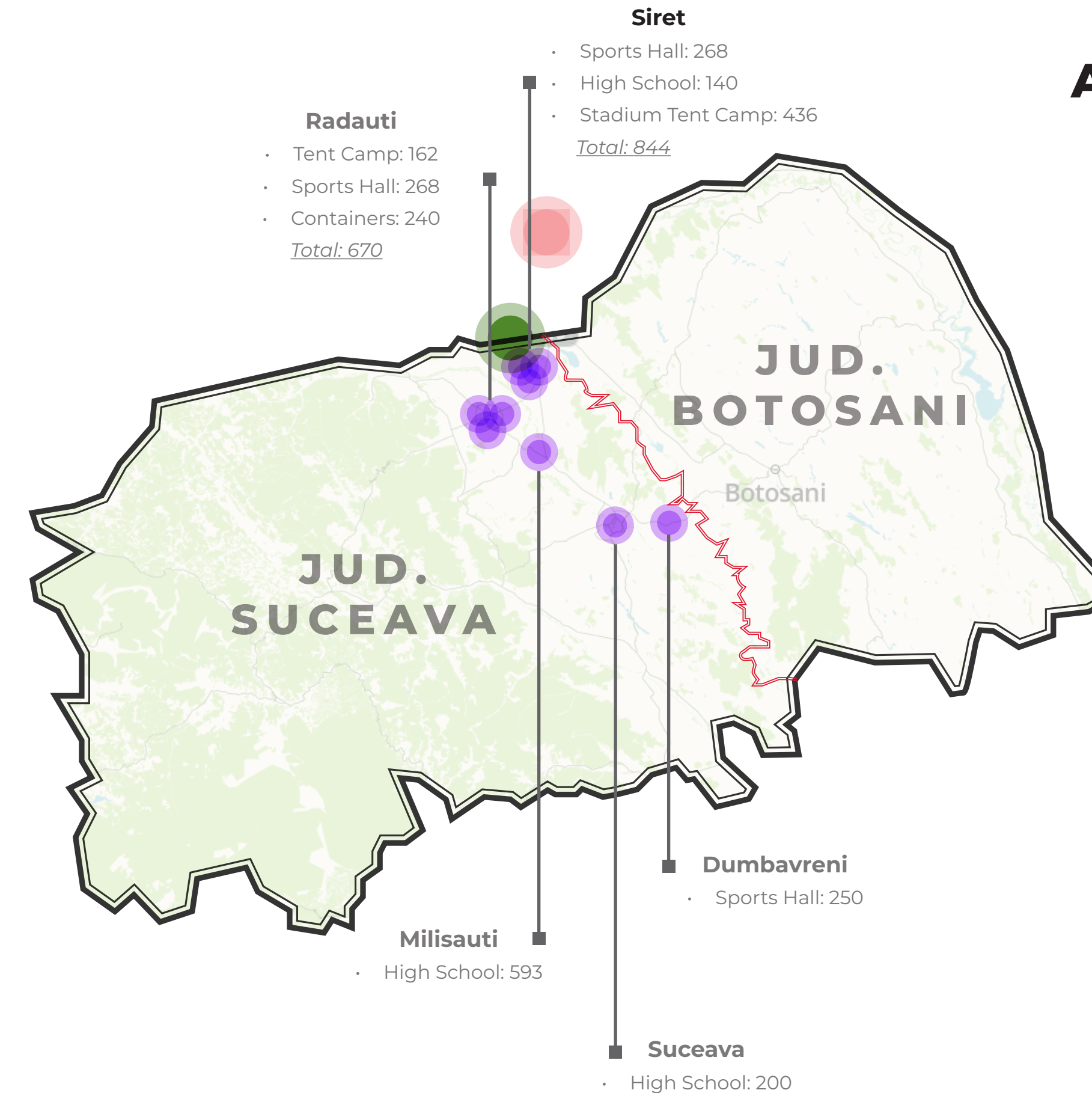


TYPICAL TYPOLOGY #2 JOURNEY

The second refugee typology usually makes their way using public transport to Chernivtsi. Another means of transport must be found to get to the border. Once past the border control checkpoints in Romania, the system is set up to temporarily accommodate them in one of the refugee centres within the proximity of the border for a short period before transferring them to another refugee centre usually far away from the active border. This is happening so the maximum amount of accommodation spaces are always available.



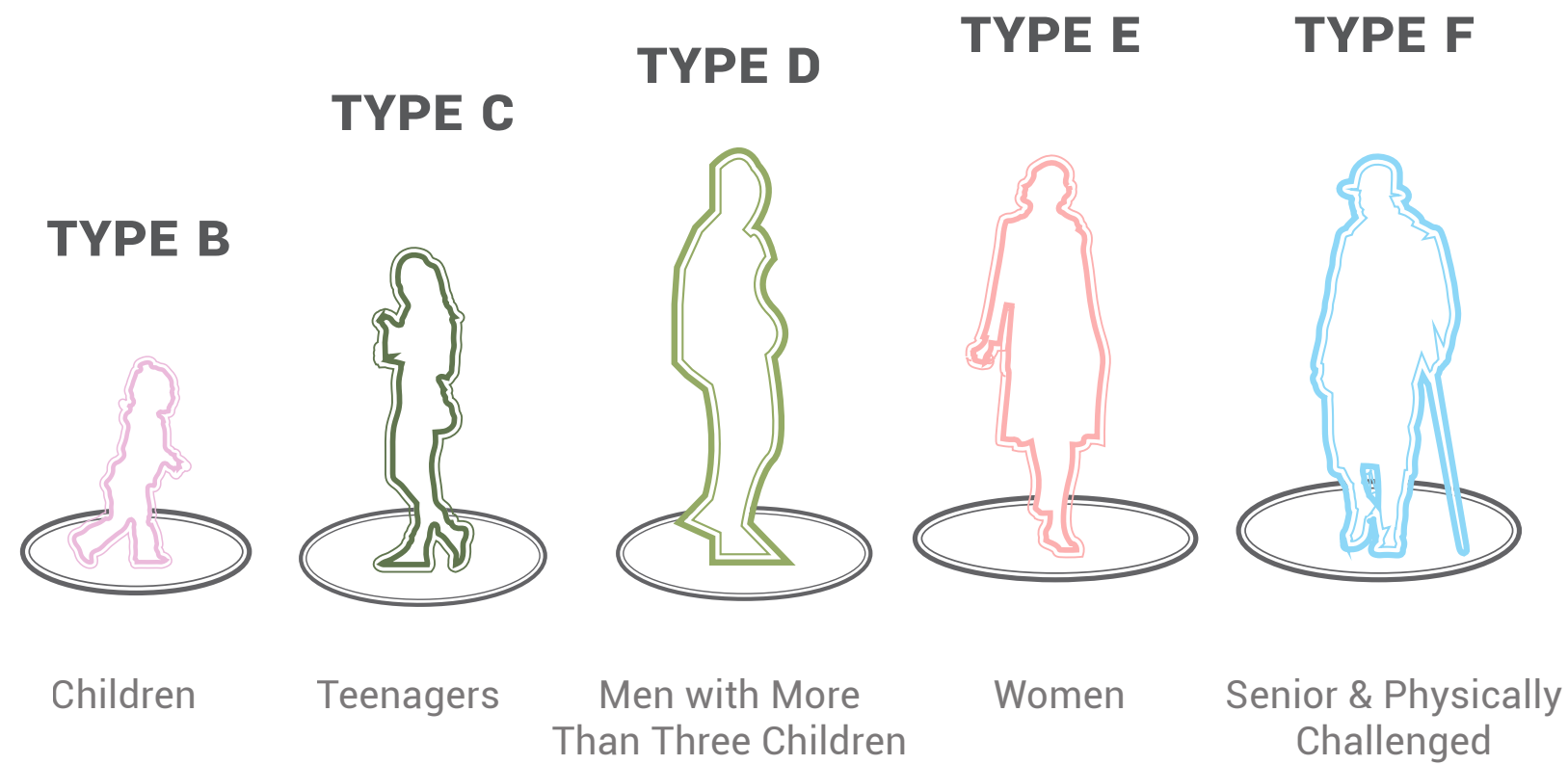
AVAILABLE ACCOMMODATION NUMBERS



There are multiple refugee camps set up in multiple cities within the counties of the border cross point as well as others further inland from the active border. In early April there were about 2,577 available spaces in Suceava county alone. According to the latest reports published on the 2nd of June, there are about 3,415 available accommodation spaces. These temporary accommodation spaces would be part of newly organized temporary refugee camps consisting of multiple tents or by adapting public buildings such as sports halls or high schools to accommodate such urgent needs. After 45 days of driving fleeing Ukrainian refugees from the border to different accommodation locations, the usual accommodation options can be categorised into the following 4 typologies.

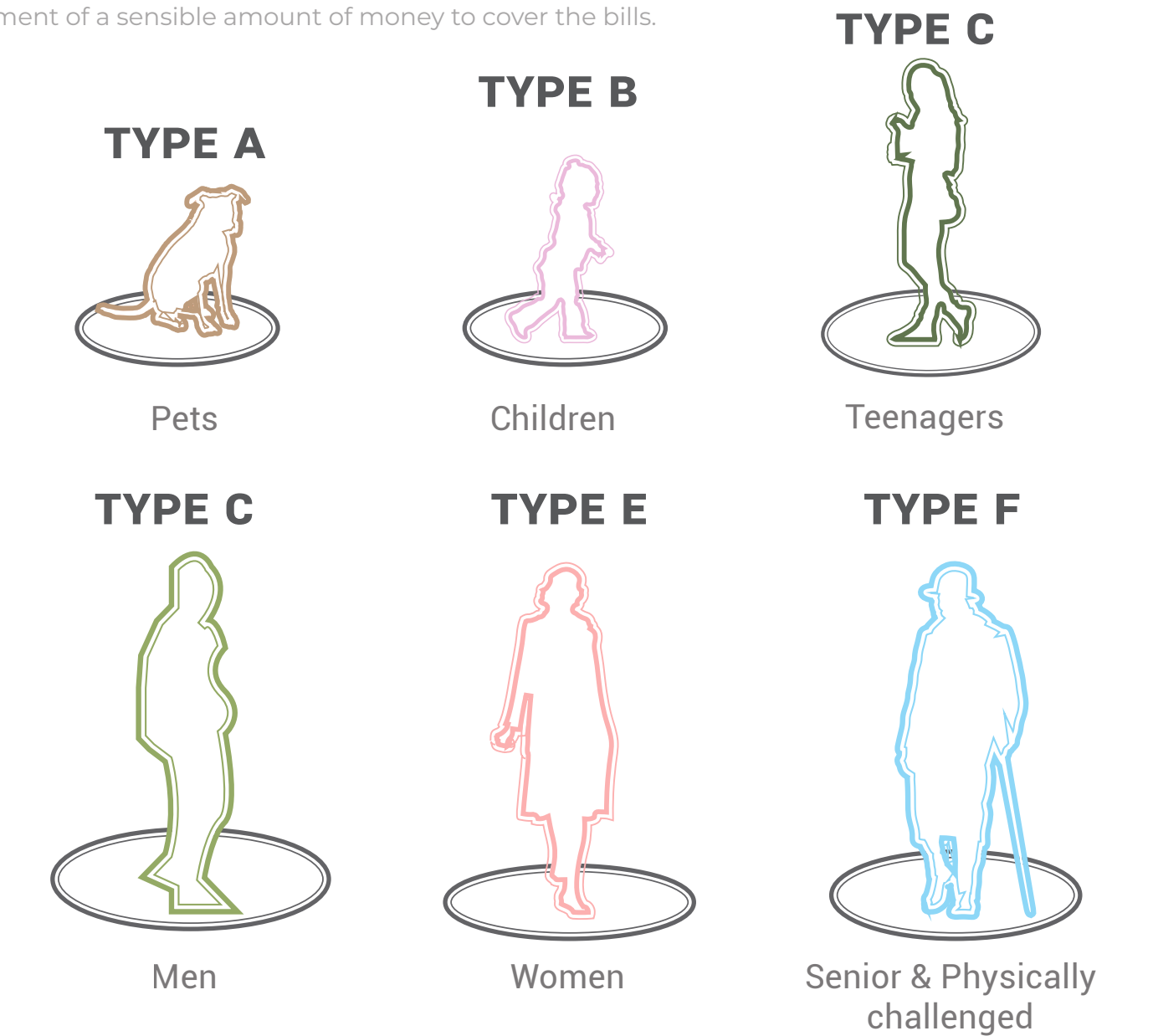
TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION TYPOLOGY #1

The first accommodation typology refers to the inflatable tents which are the most used structures yet the most temporary ones since they are usually located on the front lines right at the border where the necessity and urgency of such spaces are very high. The advantage of these spaces is that they are easy and fast to install or uninstall according to the constantly changing needs. Although the level of comfort, privacy and hygiene are not what they excel at, the duration of the stay is very often limited to some hours at most. They are pretty diverse when it comes to who can use them unless it comes to pets. What makes them such a great option that is hard to argue against is that they provide the bare minimum within the economic and time constraints.



TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION TYPOLOGY #2

The second accommodation typology refers to the more conventional typology of hotels, guesthouses & private homes that were initially offered as free-of-charge accommodation for the Ukrainian refugees in some specifically designated areas such as lobbies, wedding rooms, and others. Moreover, most of them were pet friendly almost becoming the only go-to option if the refugees were accompanied by pets. Despite the comfort conditions not being ideal, they still provided a decent level of hygiene and a much-needed sense of security and stability. The period of the accommodation was also usually short-lived however it could be extended for payment of a sensible amount of money to cover the bills.

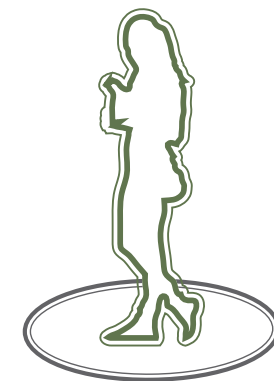


TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION TYPOLOGY #3

The third accommodation typology refers to the public buildings such as sports halls that were adapted to address the increasing accommodation demands. Despite this approach looking pretty well organised when not in use by anyone, things get radically different. Once it starts serving its purpose it becomes yet again another temporary solutions which I consider very inadequate to live in for the medium to long term due to the complete lack of privacy, storage, personal space or any other standard amenities.

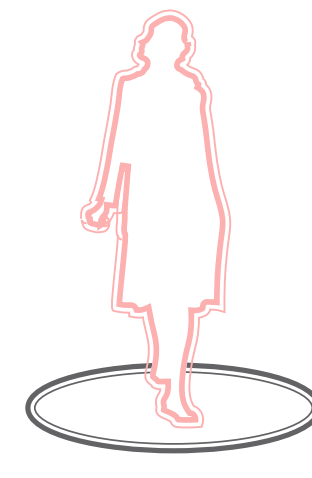


TYPE C



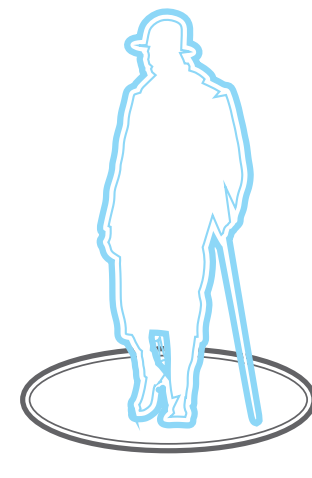
Teenagers

TYPE E



Women

TYPE F



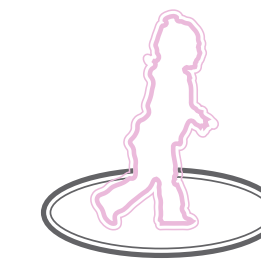
Senior & Physically challenged

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION TYPOLOGY #4

The fourth accommodation typology refers to the adaptation of school buildings that got furniture elements installed in an attempt to create what I find the most humane solution for the ongoing refugee crisis. The foldable elements enable the children to use the space to its full potential during the day while still providing great sleeping conditions at night. Some essential storage spaces make living in such a space much more practical. The smaller amount of people sharing the space among the materials and color scheme of the space make it feel much more welcoming, safe, and cozy. Despite this option offering a relatively higher standard of life, it does so for just specific cases such as mothers/fathers with children to create a safer and less traumatic overall experience for the children.

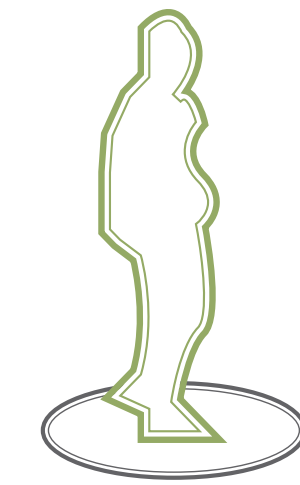


TYPE B



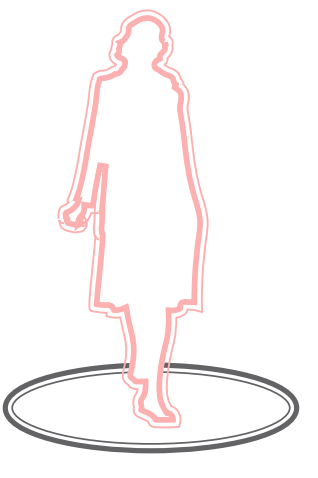
Children

TYPE D



Fathers with More Than Three Children

TYPE E



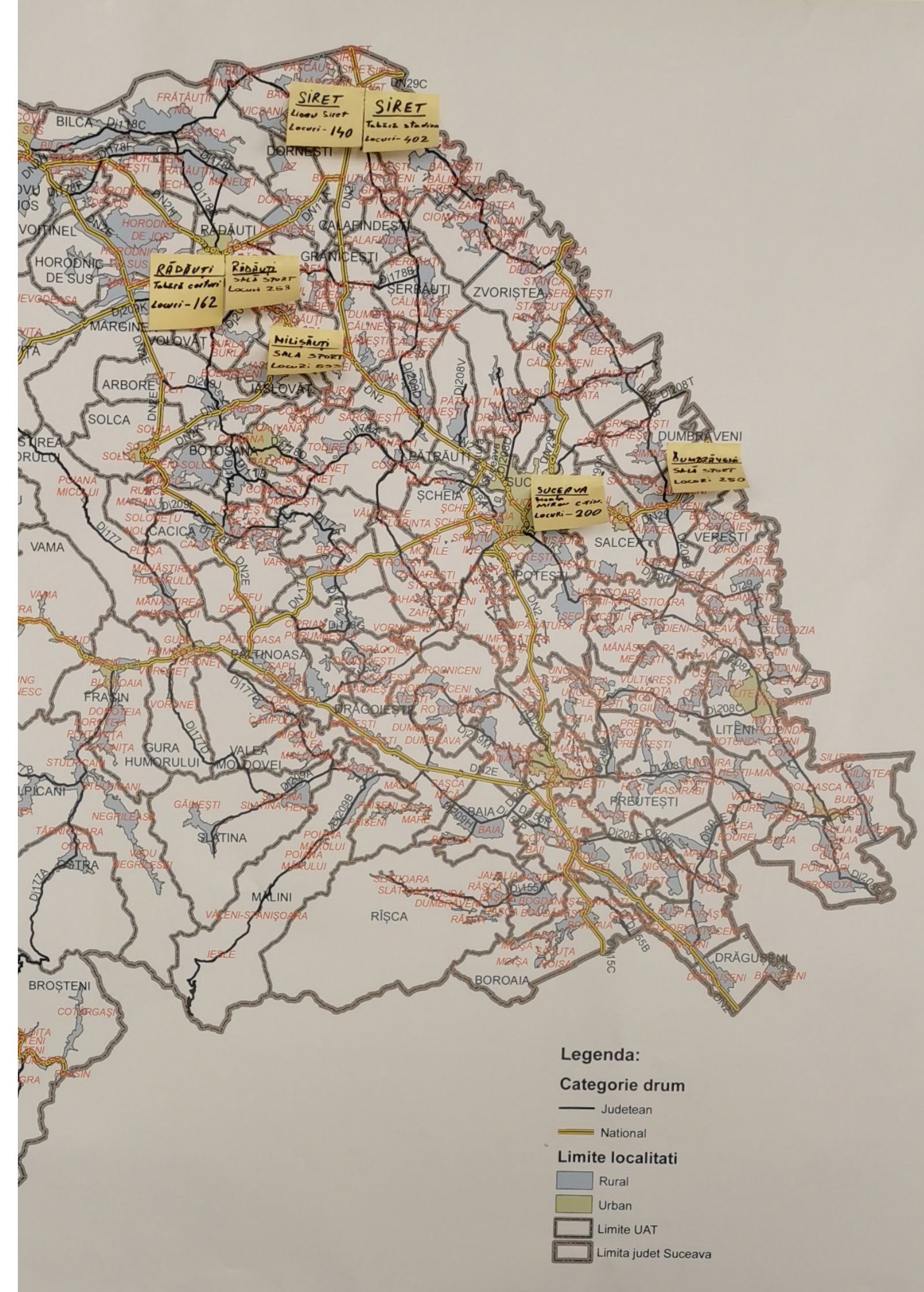
Mothers

CONCLUSION

During the one and a half months that I spent volunteering at the border on a daily basis, I interacted with thousands of refugees who granted me access to plenty of accommodation types in all shapes and forms within the accommodation typologies mentioned above. This helped me understand that not only all the current options are offering just short-term solutions to an already long-lasting problem, but also that there isn't yet an adequate place that offers a long term housing solution for the Ukrainian refugees that desire to live in this part of Romania while remaining close to the border.

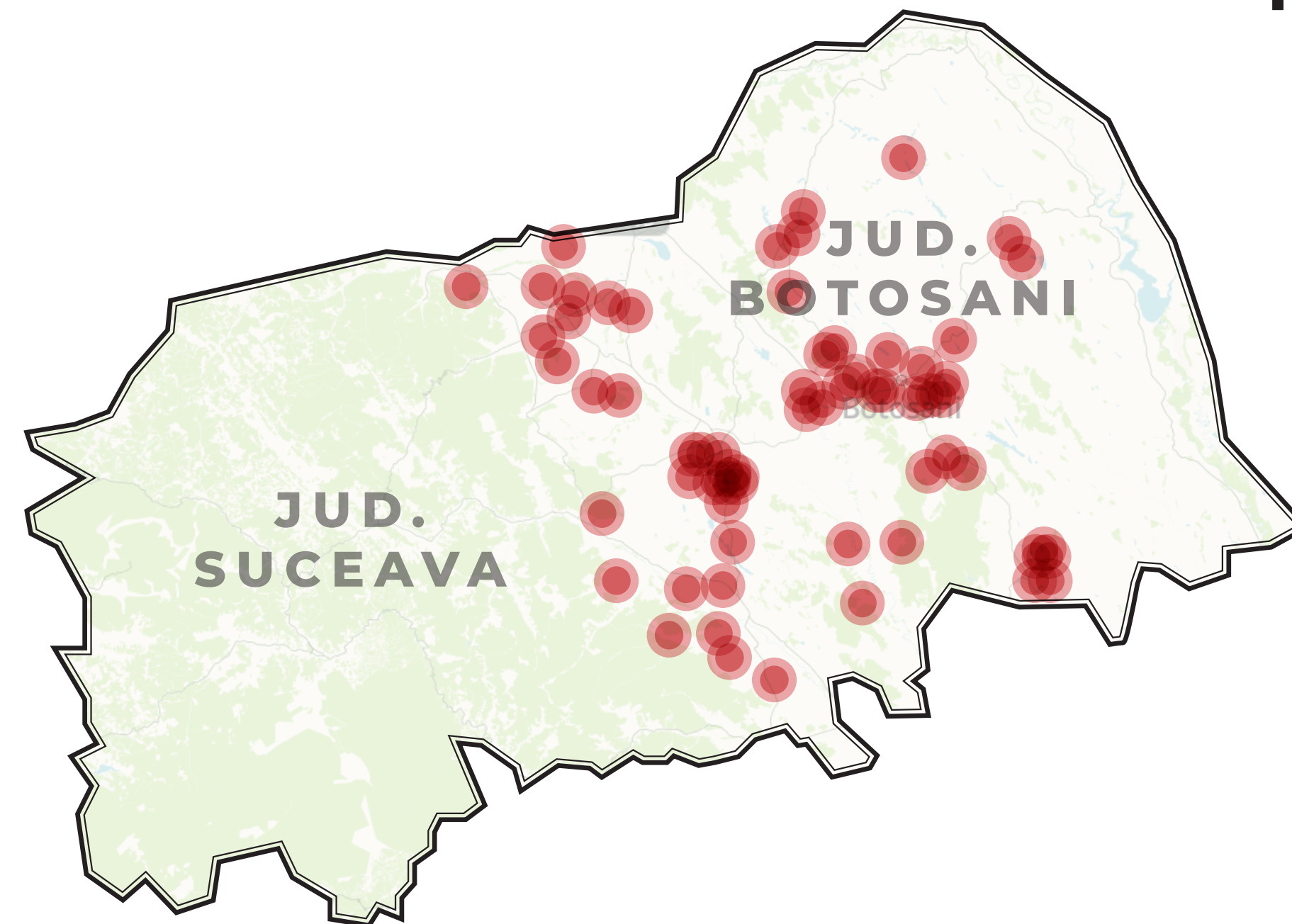
Obtaining a clearer picture of the available housing options enabled me to discover many of the shortcomings of the currently available housing options that lead to the creation of a local refugee housing crisis. As a result, I decided to overlay the need for an adequate housing alternative with all the information acquired about the border crossing point as well as the refugees themselves in an attempt to put into practice all the knowledge presented so far to develop a detailed architectural design for a refugee camp in the city of Radauti.

In the next chapter, I will be looking at a series of abandoned sites that have the potential to be given a second chance by being brought back to life.



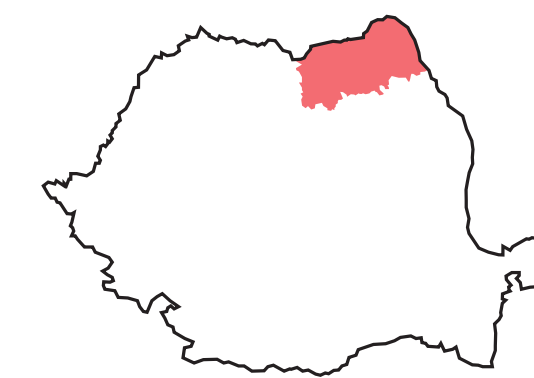
03 SETTING THE SCENE

EX-AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES FOR PRODUCTION



The collectivization of agriculture in Romania took place in the early years of the Communist regime. The initiative sought to bring about a thorough transformation in the property regime and organization of labor in agriculture. Unlike in other communist states, collectivization was not achieved by mass liquidation of wealthy peasants, starvation, or agricultural sabotage, but was accomplished gradually.

Through the collectivization strategy, two models of collective structures were set up all across the country. These were known as Collective Agricultural Institutions and State Agricultural Institutions.



TIME LINE

19

45

47

48-49

51-74

70-80

81-84

85-89

89

90

91 - Now



End of WWII

Extraordinary pressure by Soviet authorities forced King Michael I of Romania to appoint a temporary pro-communist government.

Rise of Communist Party

Before the scheduled elections the Communist Party used its control of the security apparatus and other key government agencies to suppress the opposition.

Nationalization & Colectivisation

The National Assembly passed a nationalization law leading to the nationalization of virtually all of Romania's industrial means of production.

Forced Industrialization

A large investment plan was started focused on industrialization which received 48% of the investment funds, as well as construction.

Forced Mass Urbanisation

The cities grew as new jobs were created in factories, but the inhabitants of these urban areas suffered overcrowding and lack of services.

Urban Planning `Systematization`

Systematization consisted largely of the demolition and reconstruction of existing villages, towns, and cities, in whole or in part.

Increasing Austerity

To repay Western loans, a harsh austerity policy, including rationing of food, gas, heating, and electricity was enacted.

Growing Social Unrest

Living standards remained some of Europe's lowest and there were clear signs of public discontent, such as riots and an angry mob throwing rocks.

Fall of Communism

The economic austerity, along with political repression, were the main reasons behind the protests and revolution of 1989.

First Democratic Elections

The National Salvation Front won the election however the majority were former communists that showed little enthusiasm for Western economic practices.

Ongoing Privatisation

In the first years of the 21st century, gross domestic product (GDP) began showing positive growth, inflation fell, and privatization was accelerated.

INHERITED AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Through the implementation of this strategy, thousands of agricultural designated structures were constructed throughout the countryside to facilitate a multitude of farming and agricultural operations ranging from livestock farming to becoming the collection point of the compulsory quotas that would then be redistributed accordingly.

The network of these structures were the backbone that facilitated the incorporation of 96% of the country's arable surface and 93.4% of its agricultural land into collective structures.



PRESENT CONDITION

Since the fall of communism, most of these collection epicenters were privatized or simply abandoned. Due to being strategically placed further away from the outskirts of cities, they were neglected for all those years however the rapidly expanding urban centers raise the question of how can they be repurposed and reintroduced into the urban fabric of many cities throughout the country.

Despite the many years of continuous decay, most of the buildings are structurally sound and could be easily repurposed to address many other potential uses.

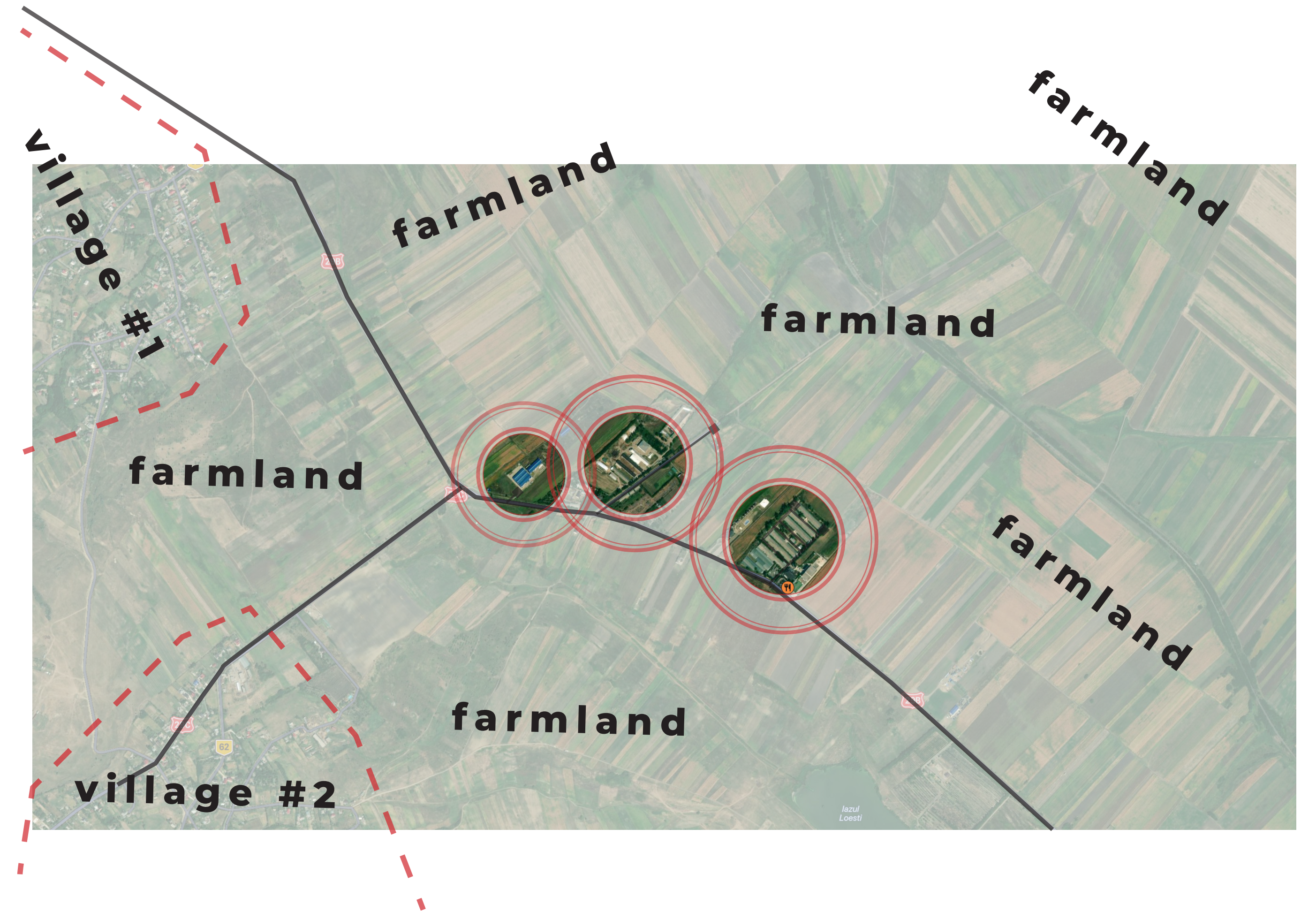
There have also been some small investors who have seen the potential of these abundant structures however the lack of a thoughtful and homogenous masterplan that addresses the issues of the entire site turns each individual attempt into a catastrophic failure.



SCENARIO #1

In the first instance, the site is located in an open plane and is surrounded by flat farmland on all sides. Despite being well connected to the road infrastructure, it sits between 3 rural villages that each has less than 10,000 inhabitants. Being located quite far from the outskirts of the surrounding villages does not impact in any ways the development of the surrounding villages. In fact, it almost has the potential to transform the site into a small secluded self-sustaining village of its own.

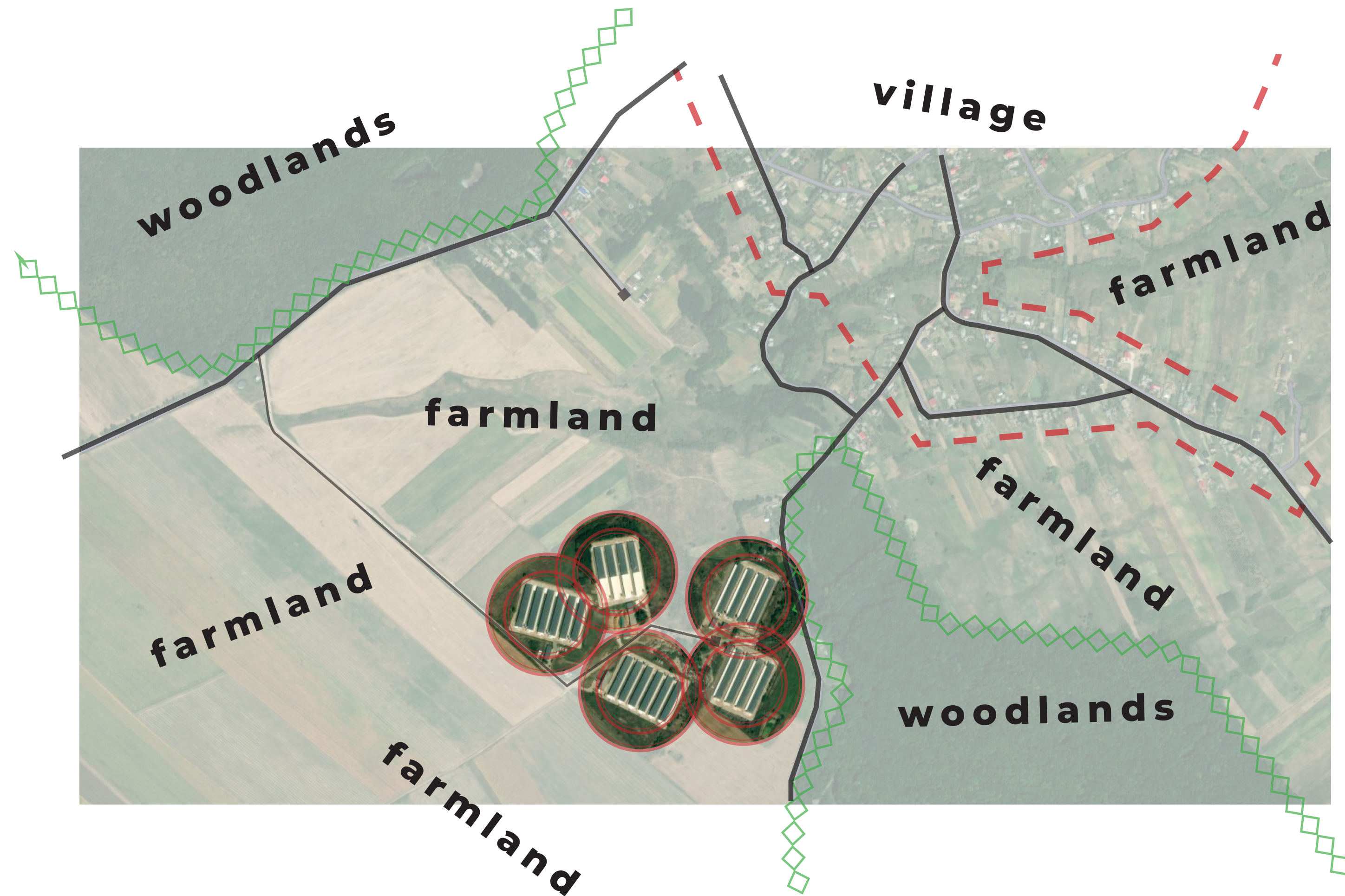
Mihai Eminescu
47°47'32.0"N
26°32'26.6"E



SCENARIO #2

Despite the second sample being much bigger in scale, it sits at the outskirts of a even smaller village that only has 650 residents. Despite being connected to the public road infrastructure on two sides, the site has a more secluded character. The more diverse natural features still surround it by farmland on 3 sides however the woodlands cover its 2 wings.

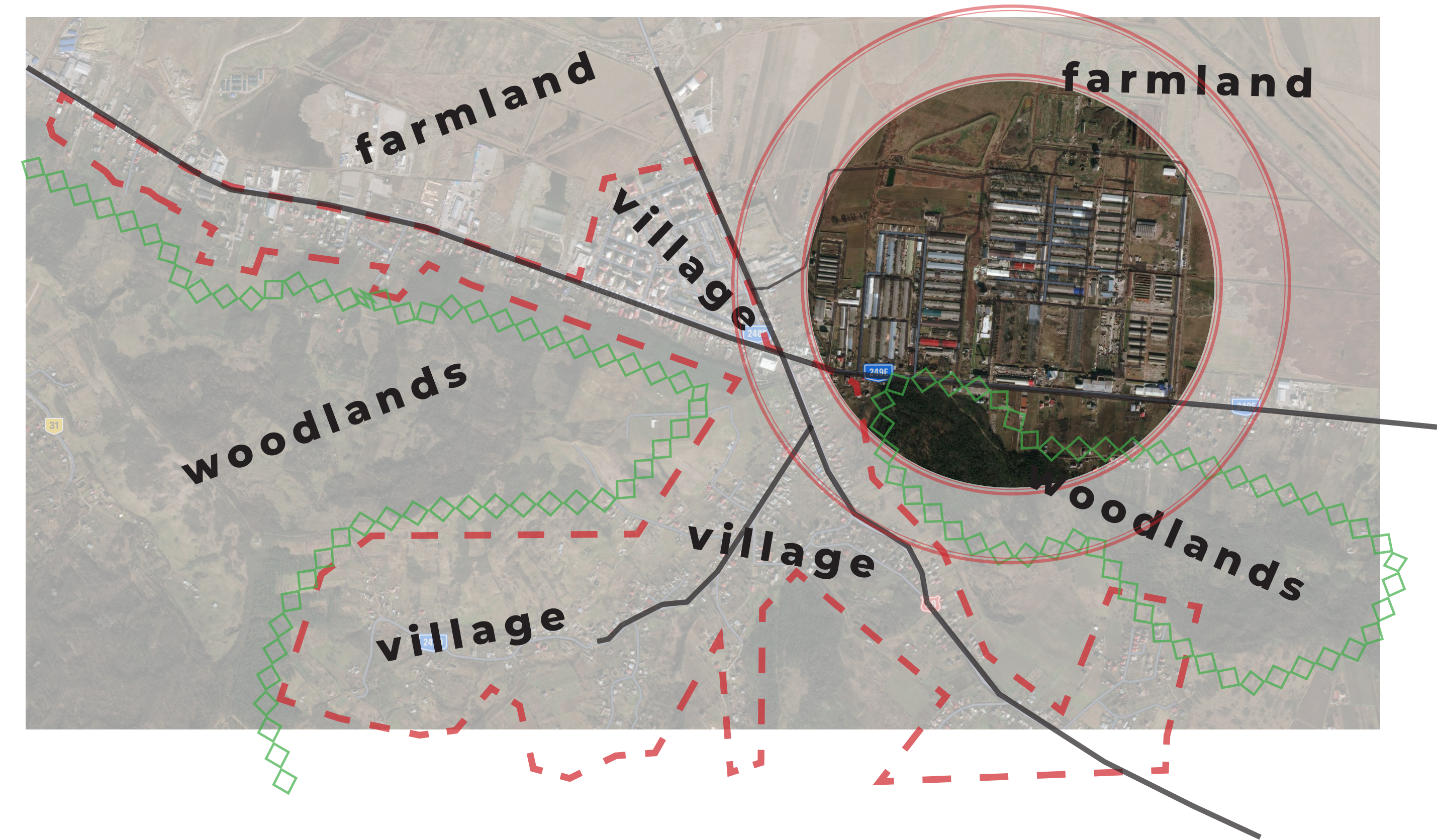
Cucorani
47°46'19.2"N
26°30'26.2"E



SCENARIO #3

The third site sits right on the main road artery and its located right against the boundary line of Tomesti village that is dictated by the last residential homes. The village currently has 10,000 residents. The contradicting scale of this industrial site when compared with the size of the neighbouring village is what makes it a unusual. The woodlands dictate the parallel to the road direction of urban development of the village however it is obvious how the industrial site behaves almost a natural impediment in the other direction along with the woodlands edge.

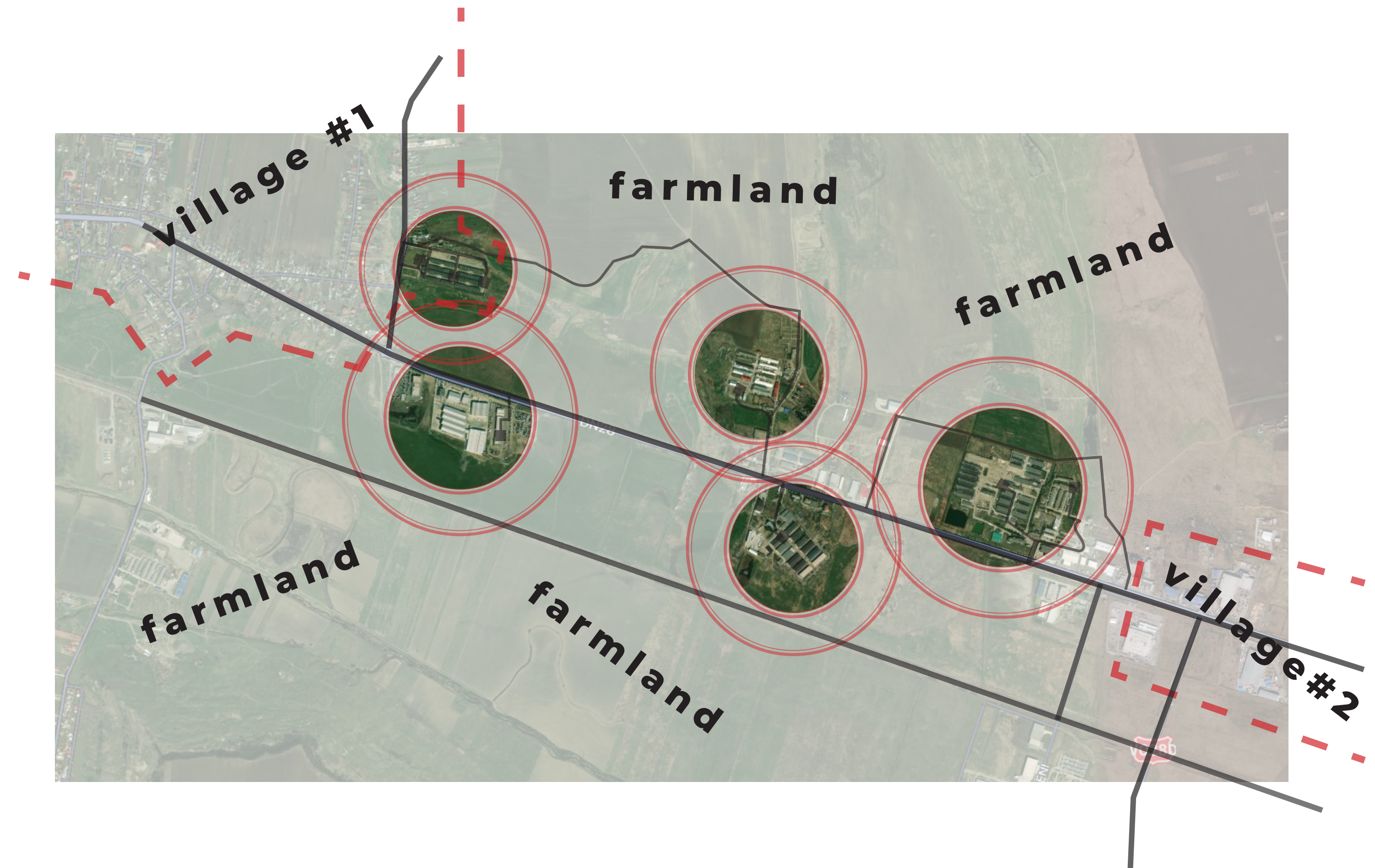
Tomesti
47°07'49.9"N
27°42'14.2"E



SCENARIO #4

This scenario consists of a network of agricultural complexes that are interconnected by the main road. They sit at the outskirts of two villages and currently act as an obstacle with regards to the future interconnection of these two villages. Their size is also considerable when considering the area of the surrounding villages which makes the incorporation of such site within a urban area pretty challenging.

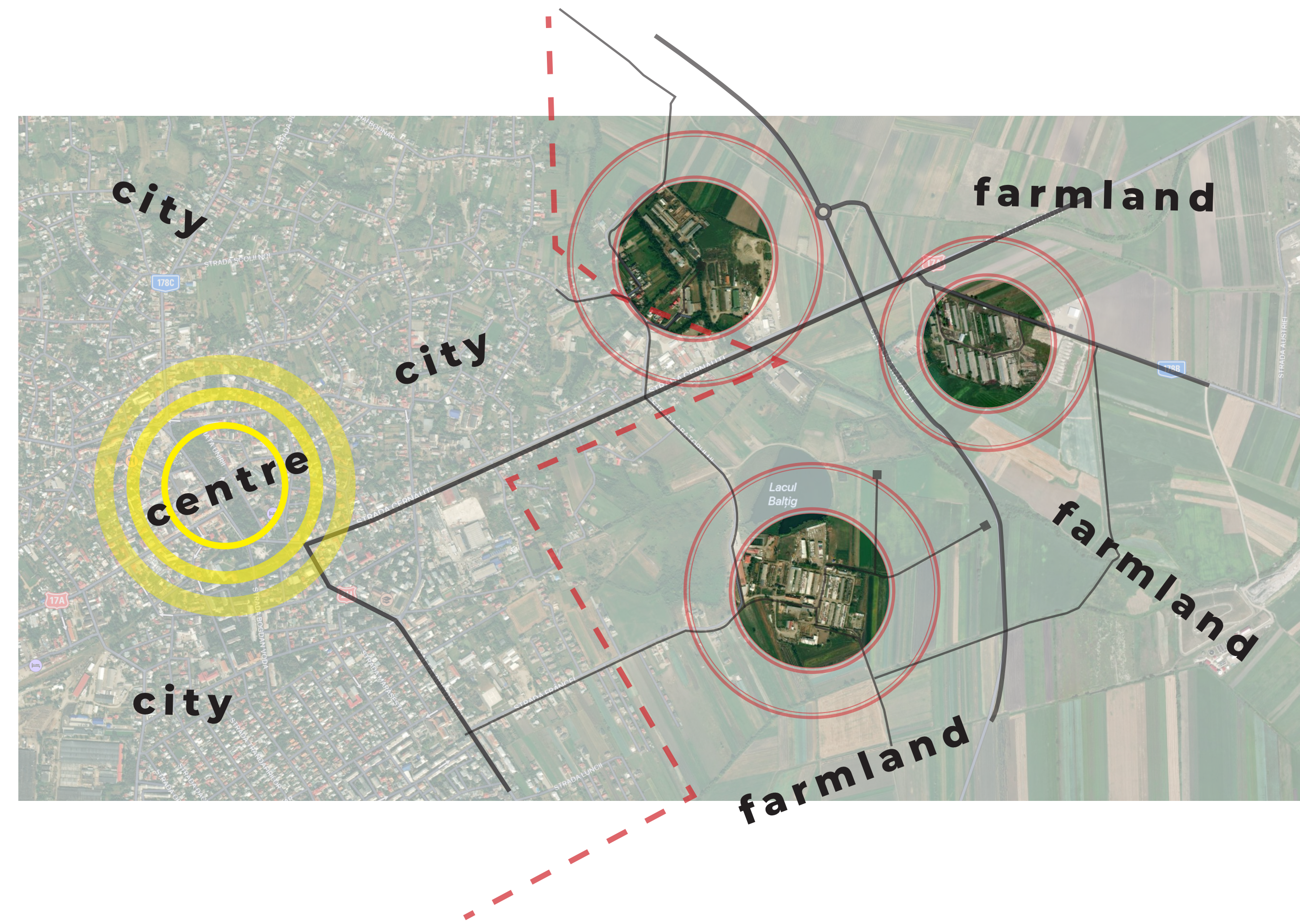
Mirolava
47°11'08.5"N
27°27'10.8"E



SCENARIO #5

The current sample has three such agricultural complexes that sit at the outskirts of Radauti, a city of 25,000 residents. The two sites closer to the city's residential boundary are surrounded on two sides by farmland while on the other two they are starting to blend in with the existing urban layout of the city. As a result the sites in this scenario have a high potential of being repropored and therefore reintroduced into the urban fabric of this growing city.

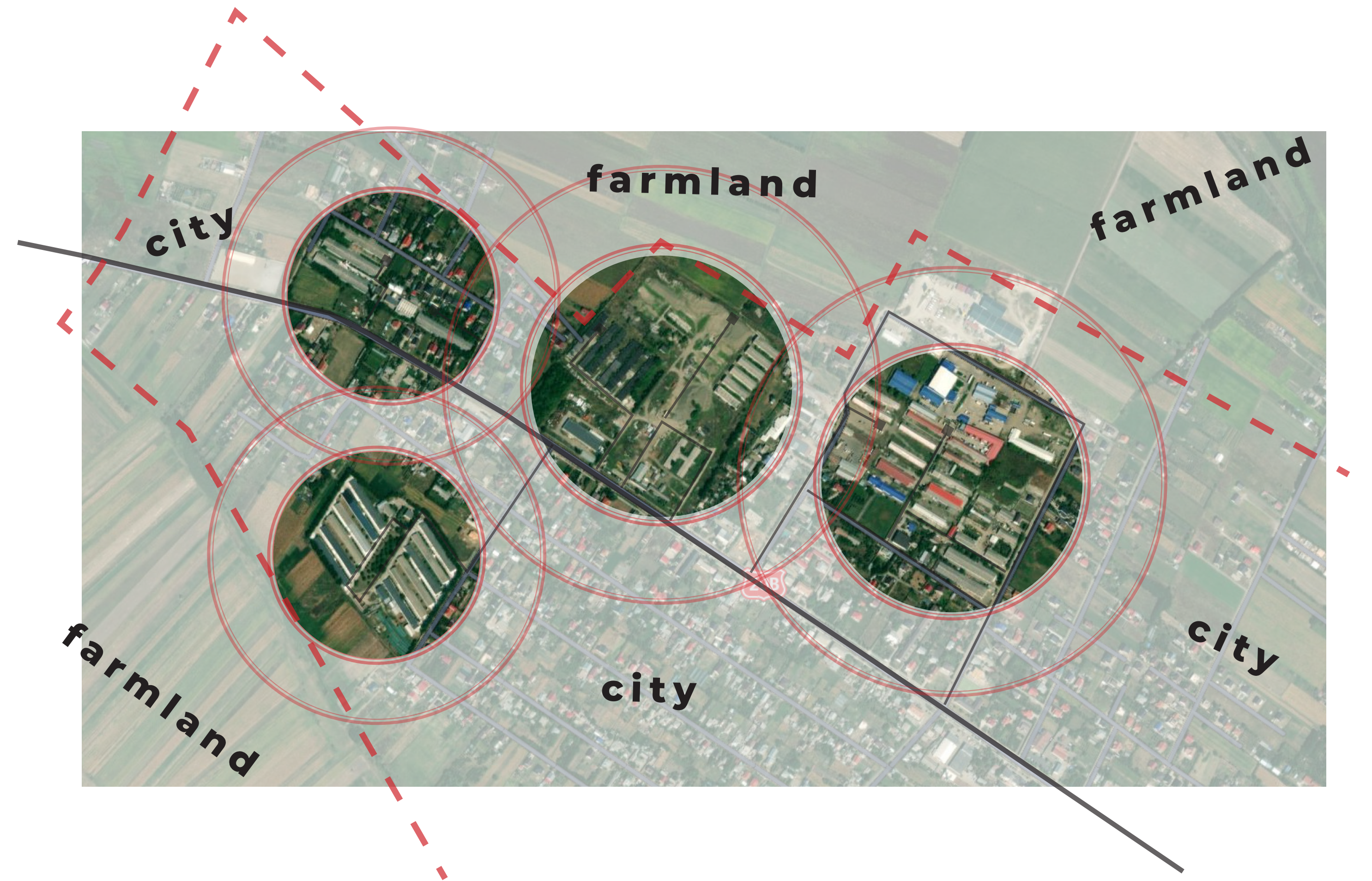
Radauti
47°50'29.8"N
25°56'34.7"E



SCENARIO #6

The 6th scenario illustrates multiples complexes that despite once being at the outskirts of the city, they have now been engulfed by the outgrowing residential neighbourhoods of the city. It also highlights what is to be expected when these agricultural sites are not carefully considered and reintegrated in the urban development of a city on time.

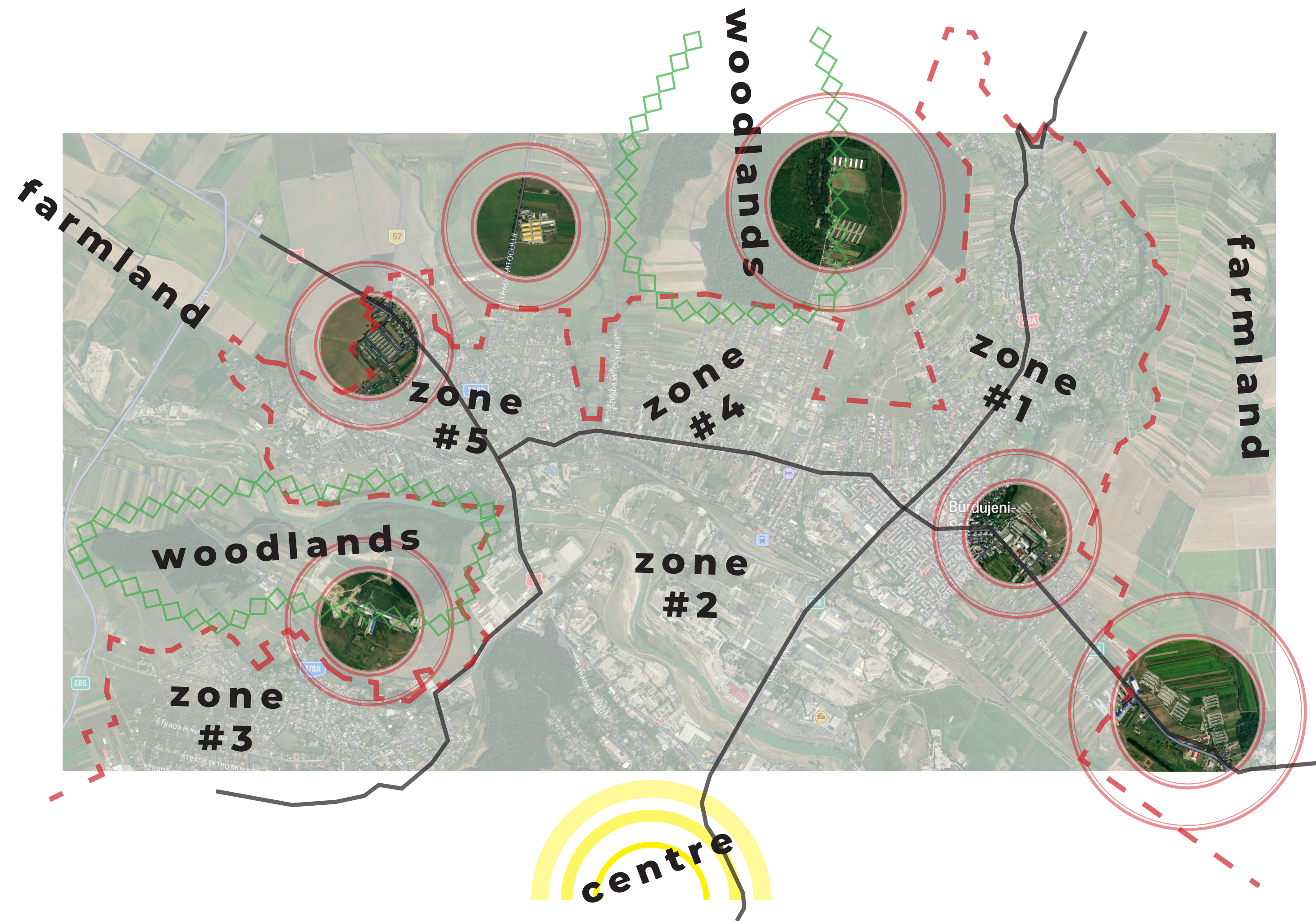
Cătămărești Deal
47°46'23.3"N
26°35'24.4"E



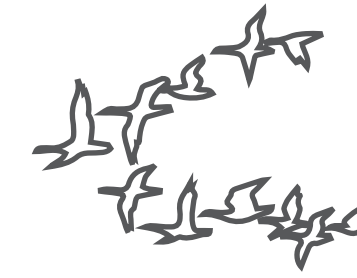
SCENARIO #7

The last but not least instance analysis a complex network of agricultural complexes that were strategically placed at the outskirts of a much bigger city that accommodates 125.000. This particular case is unique due to incorporating many of the previously mentioned scenarios into one complex network. For instance the site in Zone 1 has already started to be engulfed by the growing city. The site on Zone 5 is at crossroads since the urban fabric of the city has only reached its boundary on two fronts for now. Zone 3 is similar to the 2nd scenario presented earlier while the site across Zone 4 in combination with the woodlands act as a dead end for the extension of the city.

Suceava
47°39'54.1"N
26°16'11.7"E

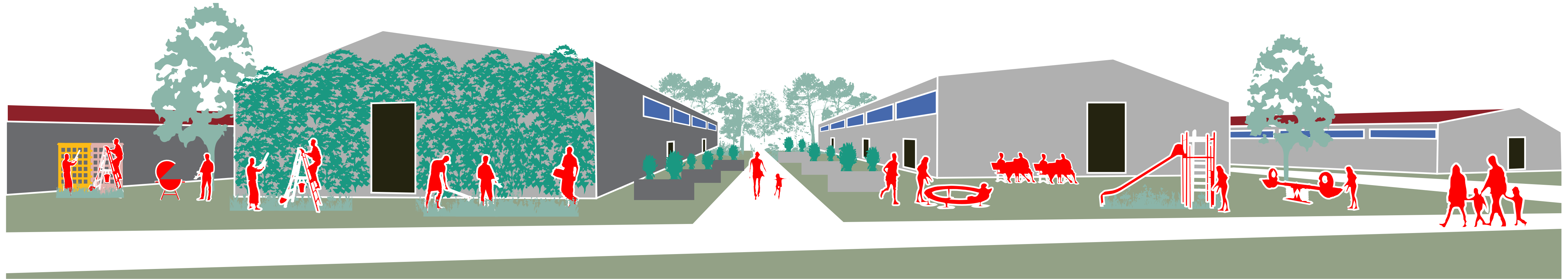


FUTURE VISION

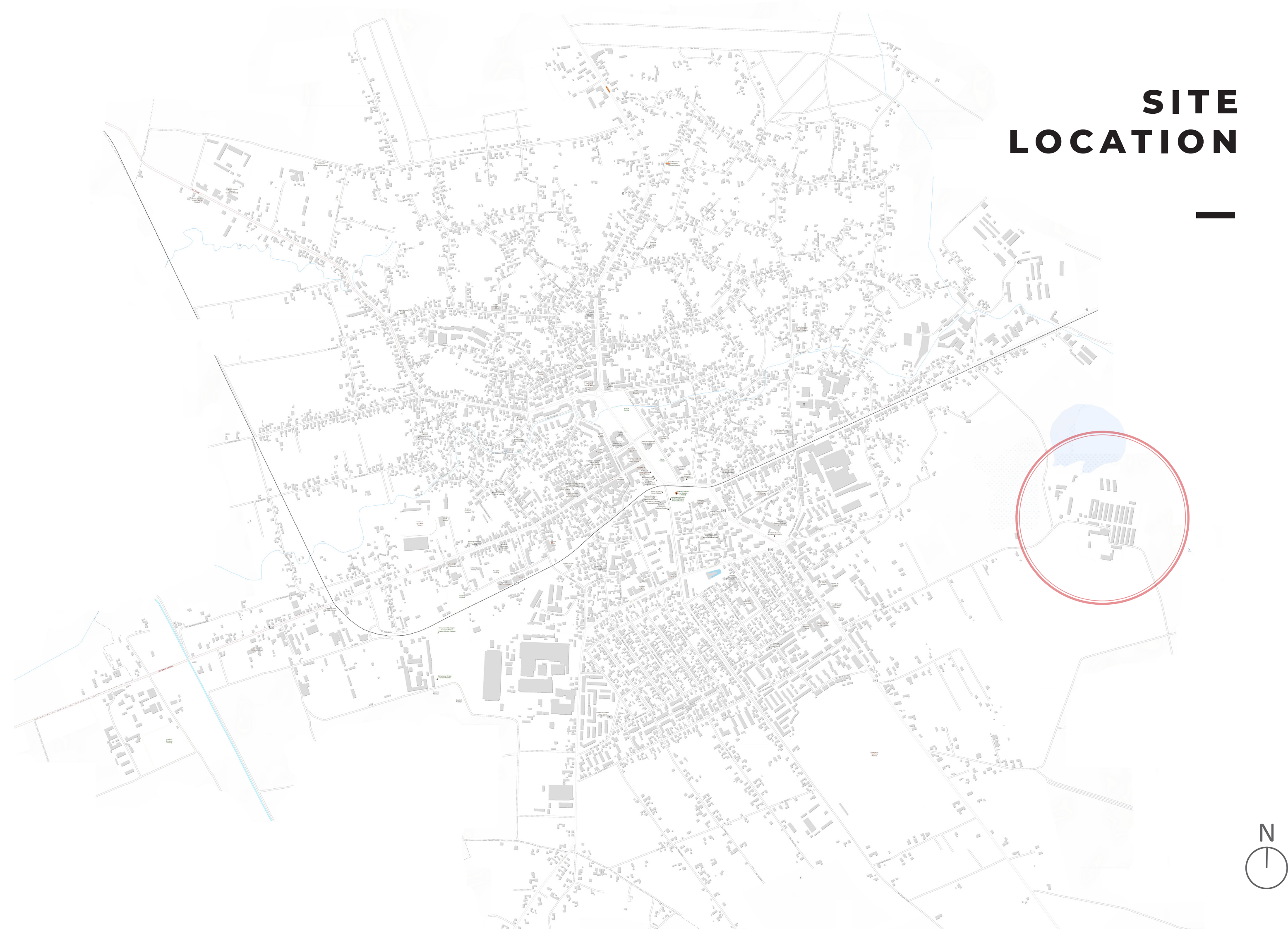


This is an illustration of how I imagine these structures could be repurposed and reintroduced in the urban tissue of surrounding the villages and cities.

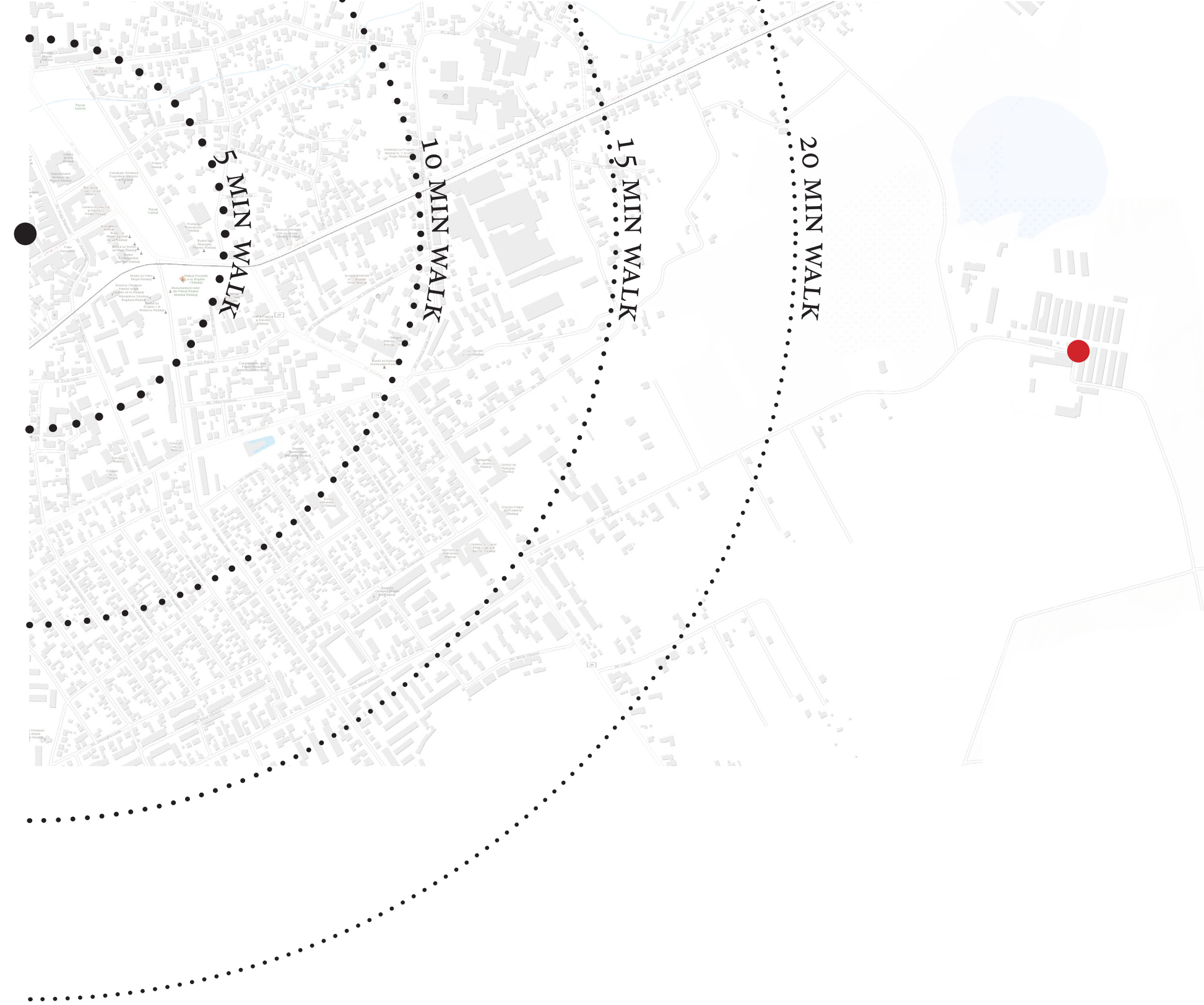
In the next chapter, I will be exploring new ways that will enable me to address the current refugee accommodation crisis while taking advantage of the rather secluded nature of the existing epicenters.



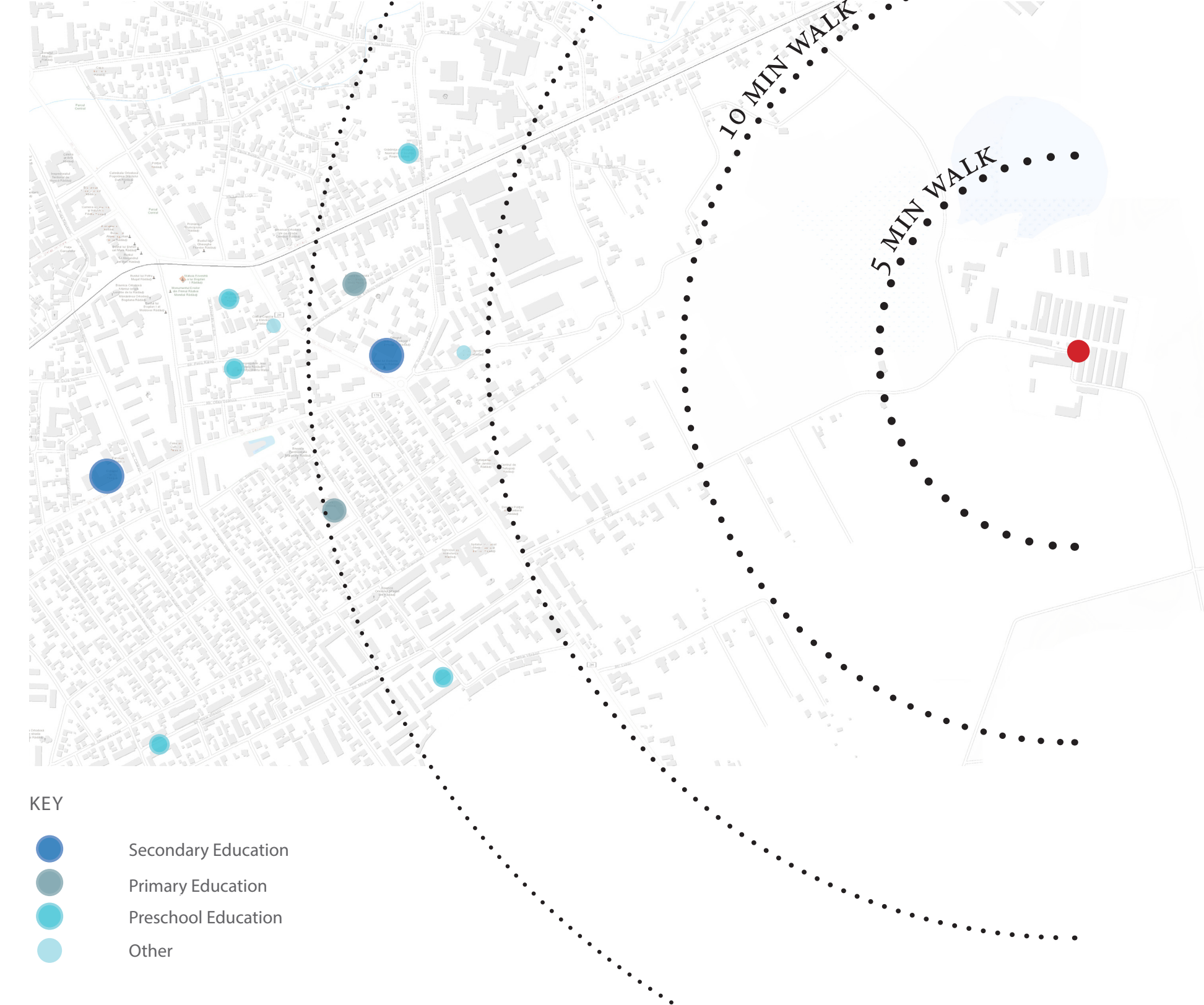
04 ANALYSIS



MACRO SITUATION ANALYSIS



MACRO ANALYSIS EDUCATION

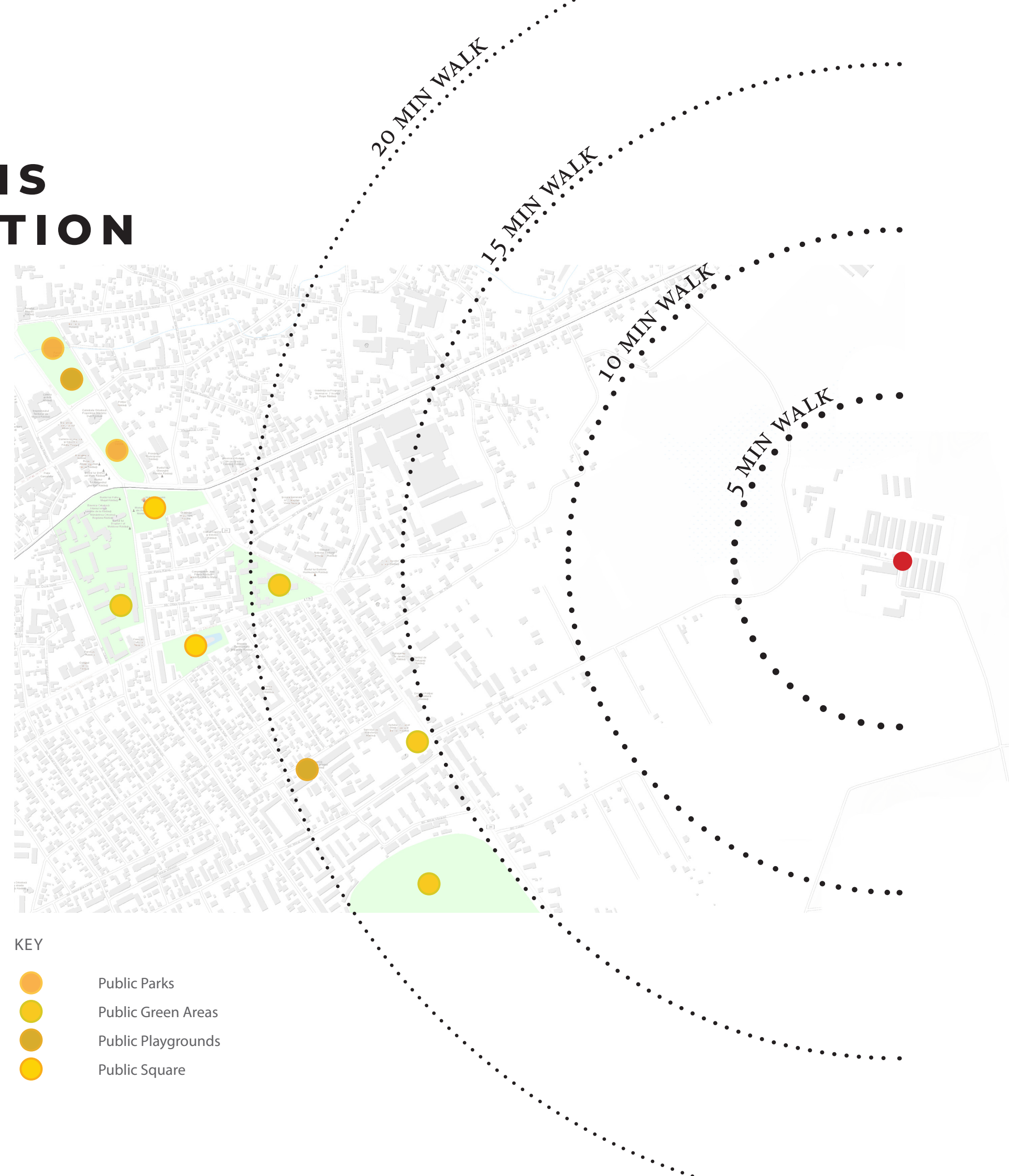


KEY

- Secondary Education
- Primary Education
- Preschool Education
- Other



MACRO ANALYSIS RECREATION



KEY

- Public Parks
- Public Green Areas
- Public Playgrounds
- Public Square



MACRO ANALYSIS RELIGION



KEY

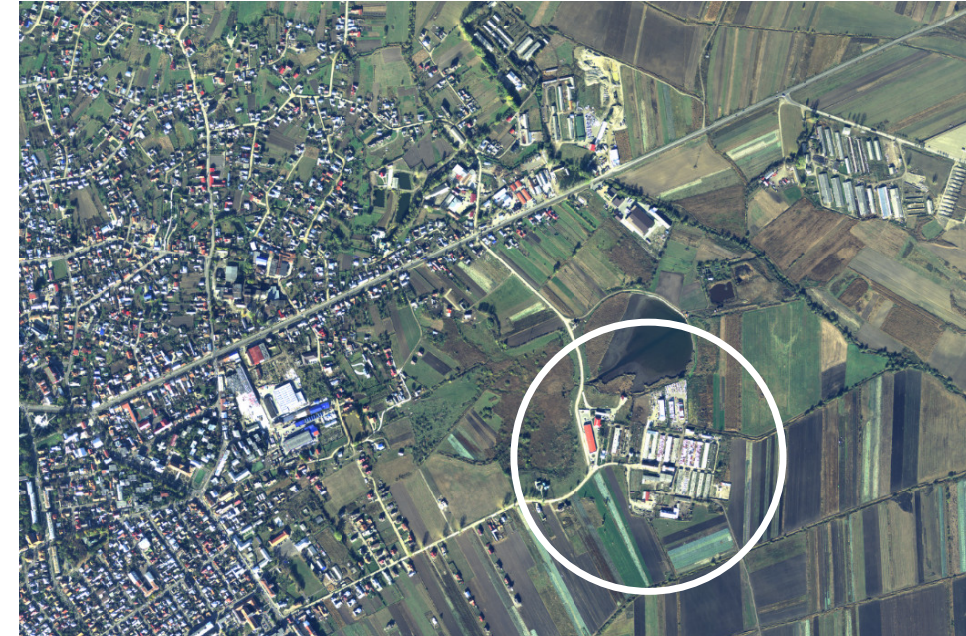
- Christian Orthodox Church
- Catholic Church
- Jewish Synagogue
- Pentecostal Church



CITY EXPANSION 2005-2022



2005



2010



2016



2022



EXISTING SITUATION PLAN



CURRENT URBAN SITUATION



Urban layout and condition of the existing buildings currently sitting on site.



SITE AERIAL VIEW

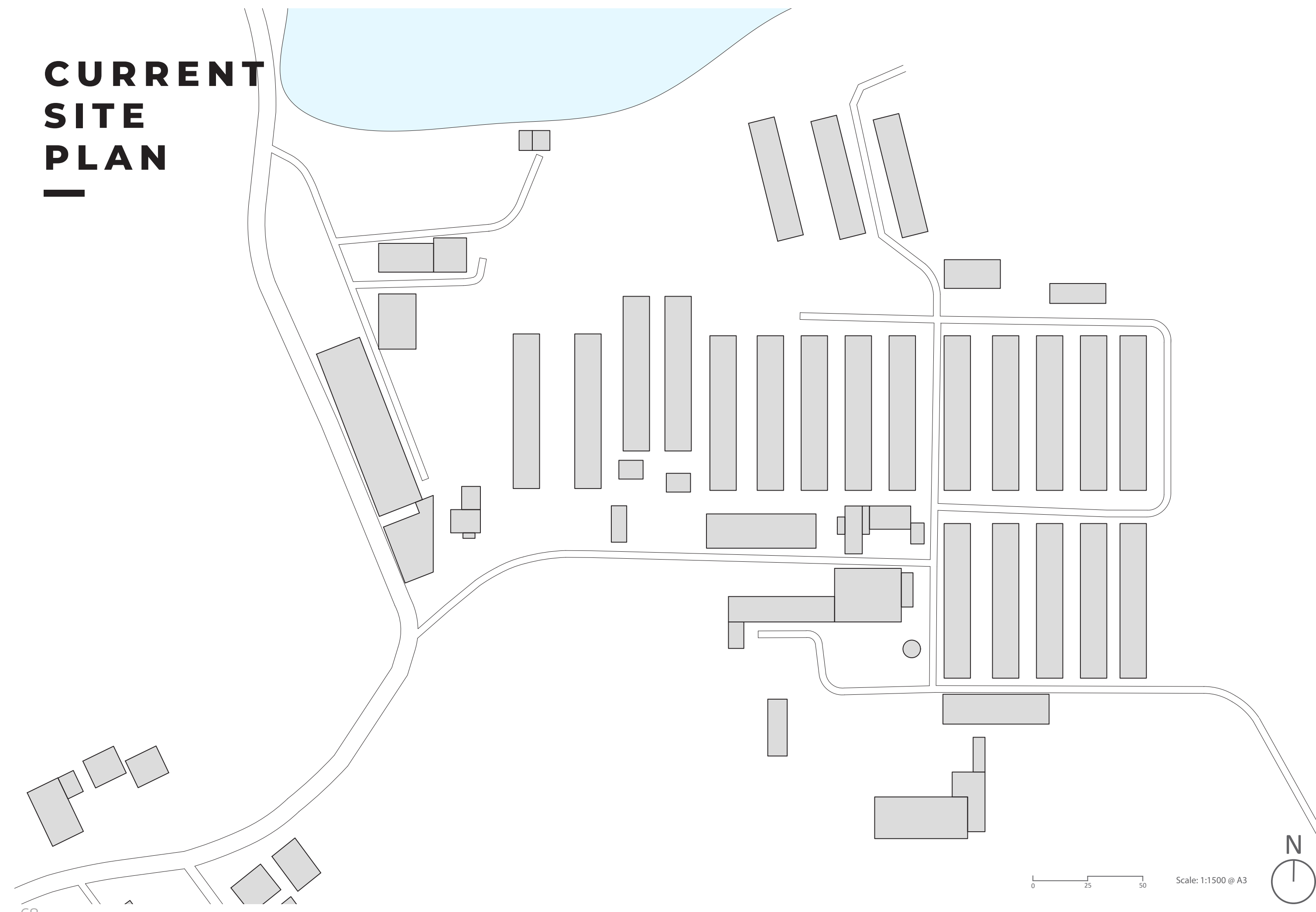


Aerial view of existing site.

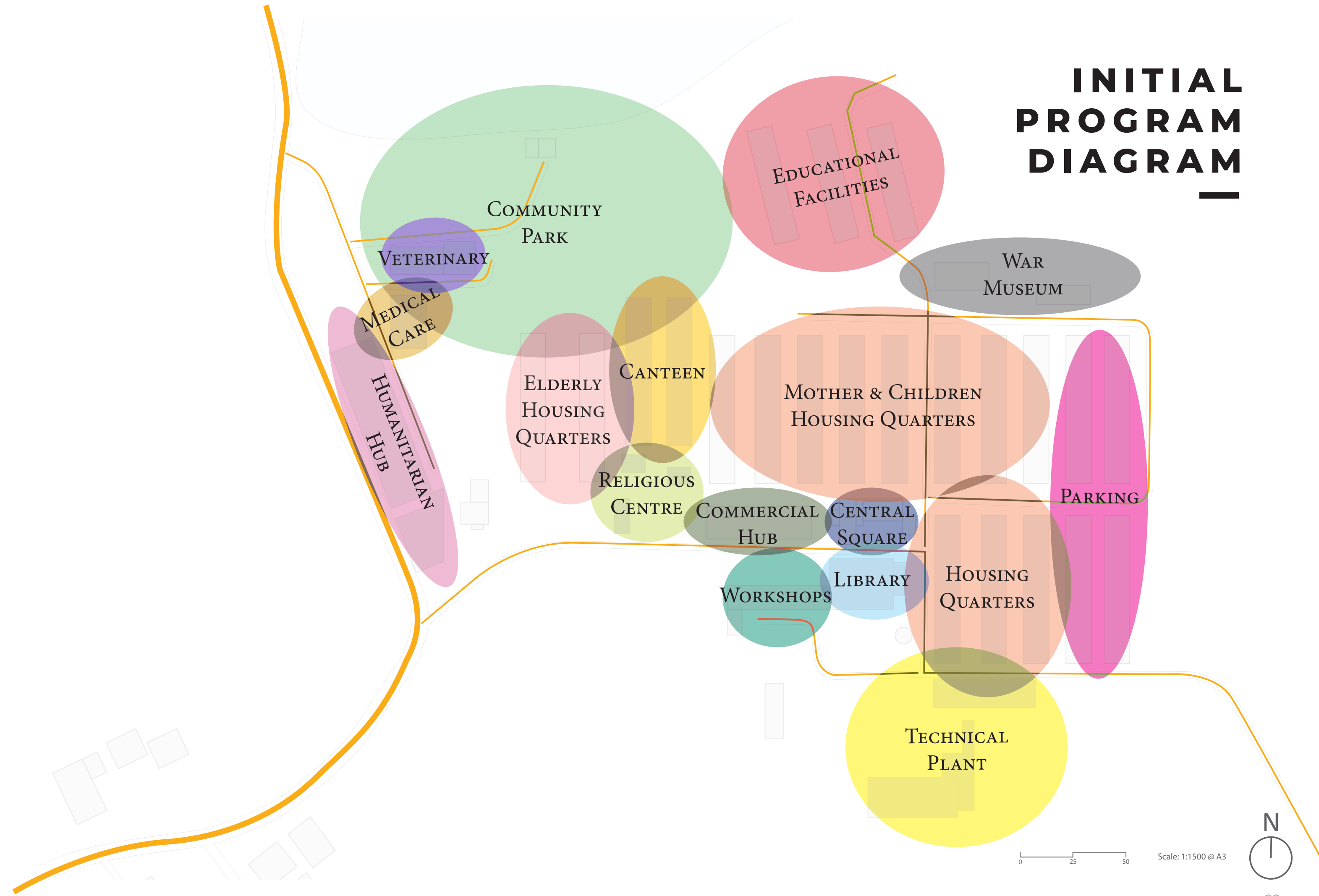


05 **PROPOSED
MASTERPLAN**

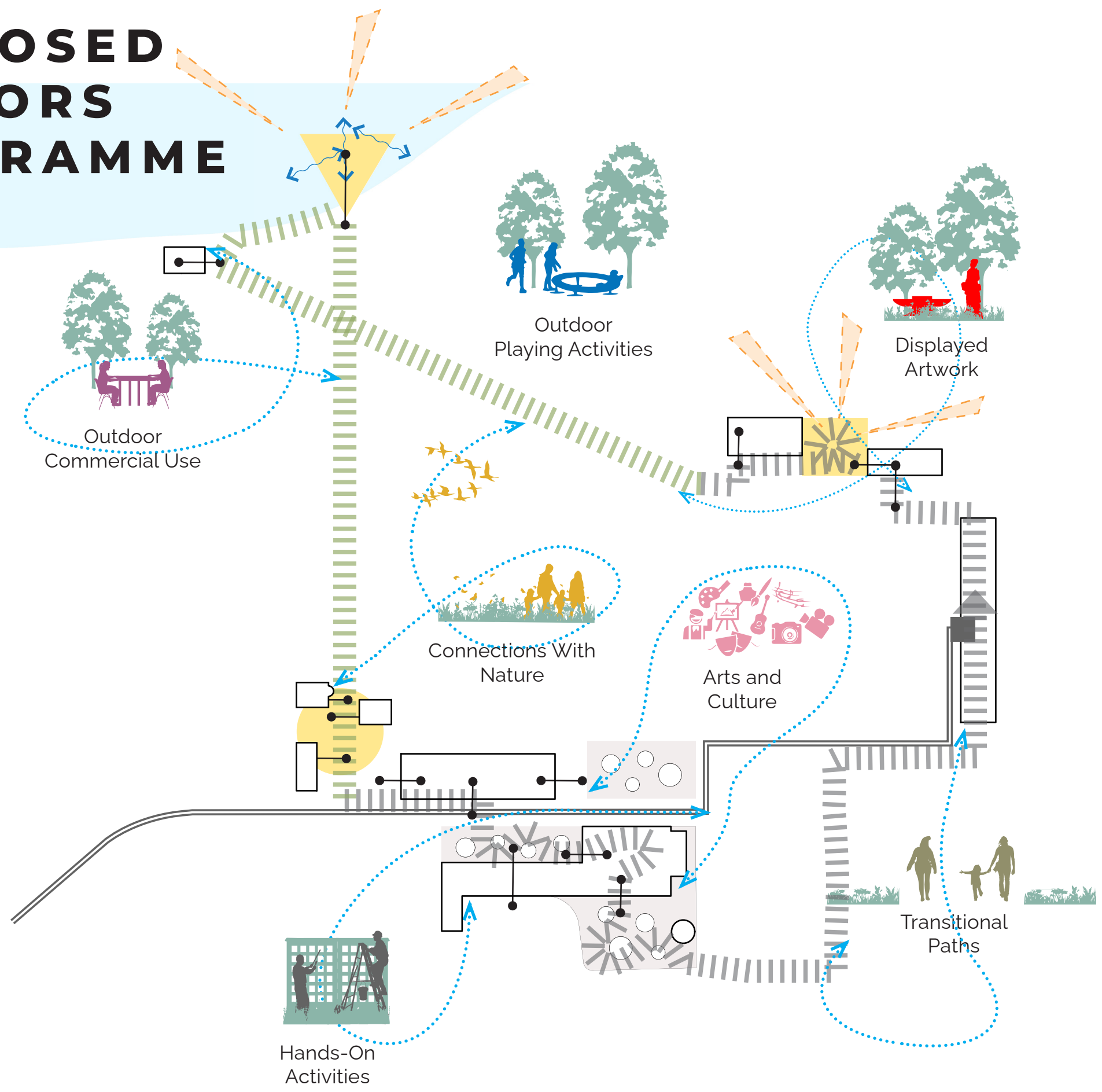
CURRENT SITE PLAN



INITIAL PROGRAM DIAGRAM



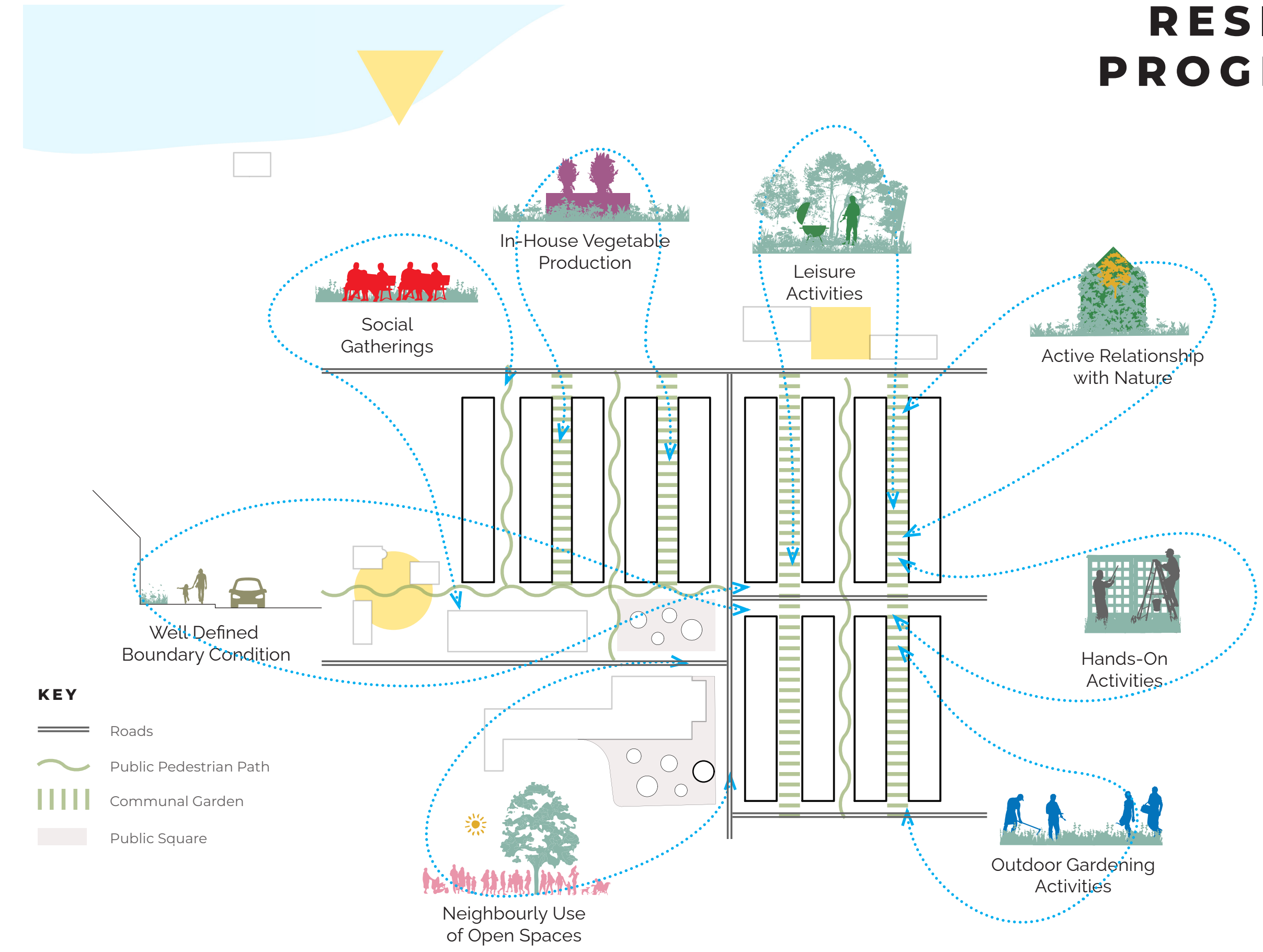
PROPOSED VISITORS PROGRAMME



- KEY**
- Car Access & Parking
 - Pedestrian Urban Path
 - Public Access
 - Viewpoint
 - Pedestrian Green Walk
 - Water Connection



PROPOSED RESIDENTS PROGRAMME



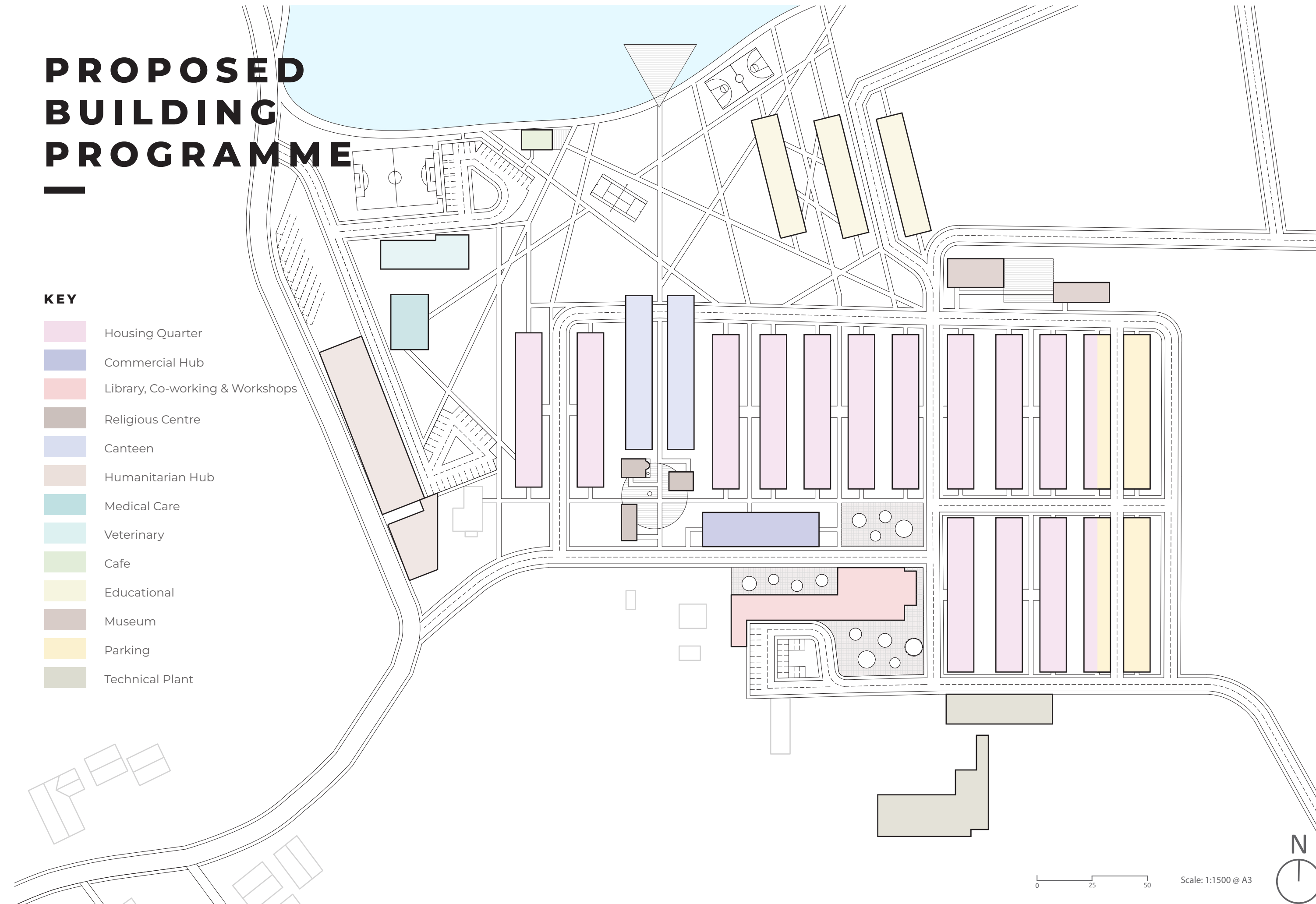
- KEY**
- Roads
 - Public Pedestrian Path
 - Communal Garden
 - Public Square



PROPOSED BUILDING PROGRAMME

KEY

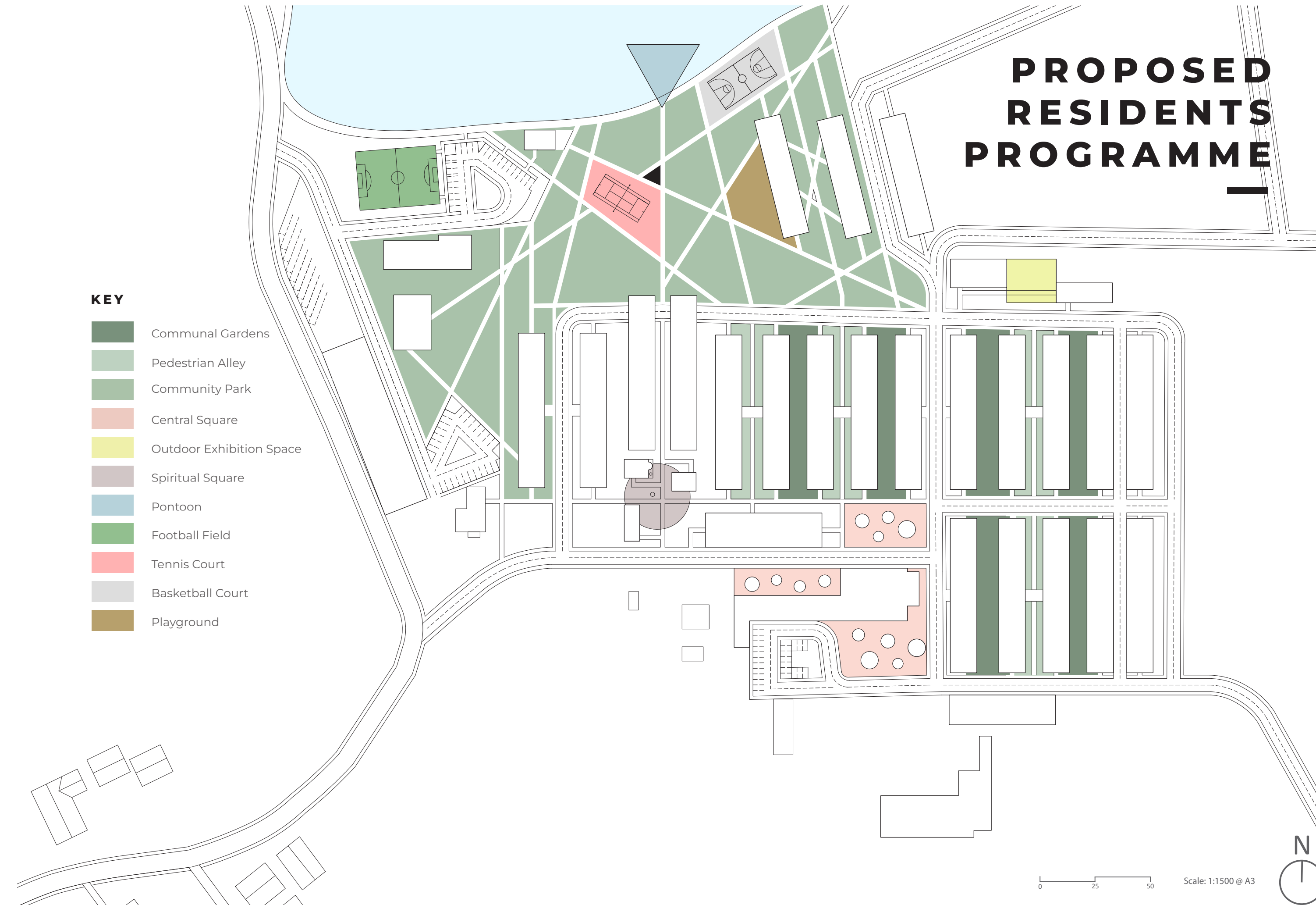
- Housing Quarter
- Commercial Hub
- Library, Co-working & Workshops
- Religious Centre
- Canteen
- Humanitarian Hub
- Medical Care
- Veterinary
- Cafe
- Educational
- Museum
- Parking
- Technical Plant



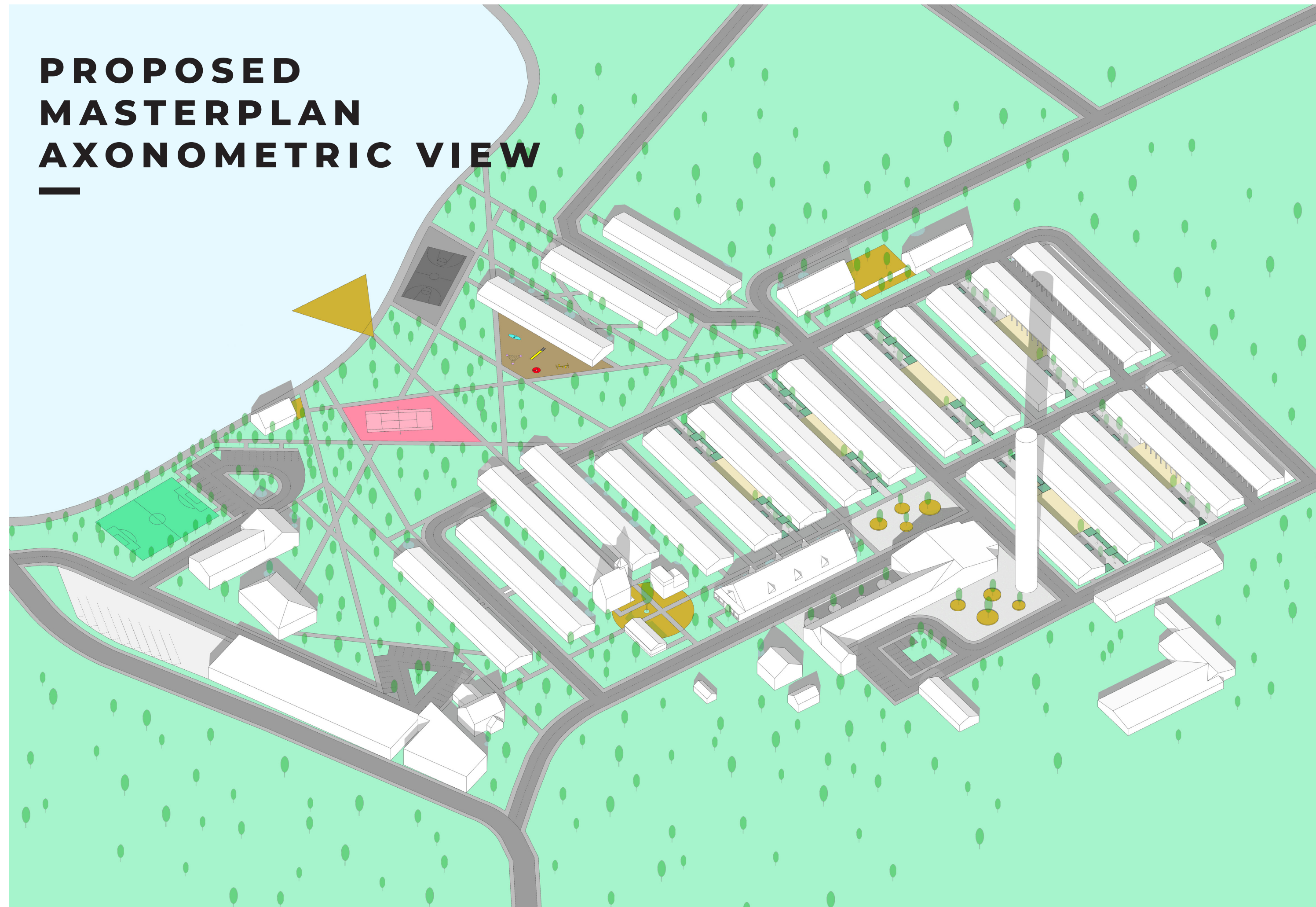
PROPOSED RESIDENTS PROGRAMME

KEY

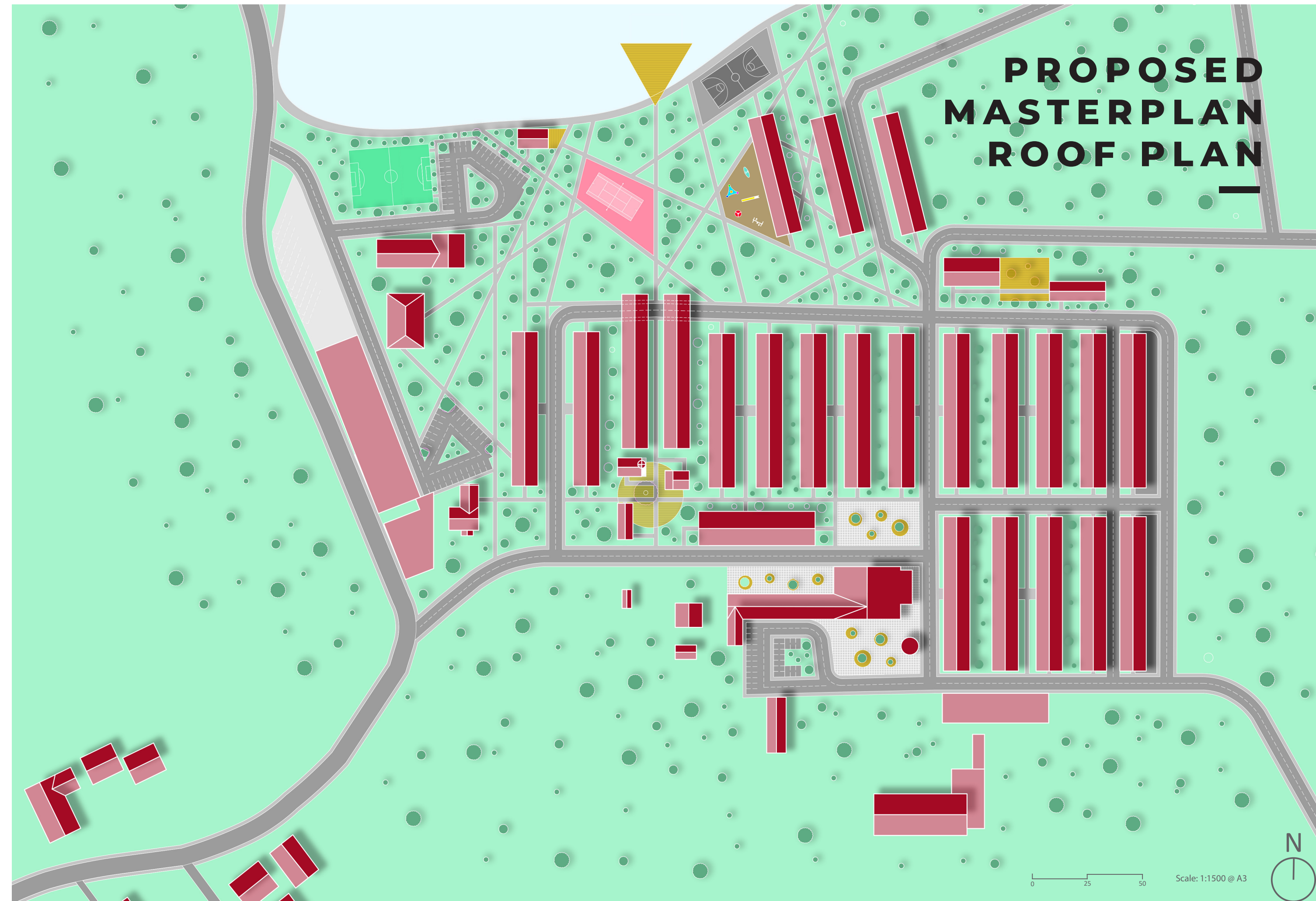
- Communal Gardens
- Pedestrian Alley
- Community Park
- Central Square
- Outdoor Exhibition Space
- Spiritual Square
- Pontoon
- Football Field
- Tennis Court
- Basketball Court
- Playground



PROPOSED MASTERPLAN AXONOMETRIC VIEW



PROPOSED MASTERPLAN ROOF PLAN



BALANCE OF SPACES

TYPICAL HOUSING PLAN - SPACES

Double Bedrooms x 24
 Utilities x 3
 Living Room x 1
 Corridors x 2

TYPICAL HOUSING PLAN

Double Bedrooms 13.1m² x 24 = 314.4m²
 Utilities 22.4m² x 3 = 67.2m²
 Living Room 291.6m² = 291.6m²
 Corridors 37.9 x 2 = 75.8m²
Total = 749m²

TOTAL HOUSING QUARTER - M2

749m² x 11 = **8,239m²**

TOTAL HOUSING QUARTER - BEDROOMS

24 x 11 = **264 Double Bedrooms**

TOTAL HOUSING QUARTER - PEOPLE

264 x 2 = **528 People**

TOTAL ORTHODOX CHAPEL - M2

85.6M2

TOTAL JEWISH CHAPEL - M2

82.1M2

TOTAL PENTECOSTAL CHAPEL - M2

101.5M2

MUSEUM A

Exhibition Space = 202.7m²
 Storage Rooms = 27.9m²
 Entry Hall = 44.1m²
 Toilet = 21.5m²
 Corridor = 6.94m²

Total = 306.14m²

MUSEUM B

Exhibition Space = 155.7m²
 Entry Hall = 51.7m²

Total = 207.4m²

CAFE - M2

Cafe = 66.1m²
 Toilet = 20.6m²
 Kitchen = 13.3m²
 Storage = 9.9m²

Total = 109.9m²

TOTAL COMMERCIAL HUB - M2

Business Spaces = 688.4m²
 Toilet = 33.8m²
 Corridor = 115.3m²
 Terrace = 40.2m²

Total = 877.7m²

LIBRARY

level 0 SPACES - M2

Open Space = 564.9m²
 Meeting Rooms = 50.2m²
 Office Spaces = 40.4m²
 Conference Room = 30.5m²
 Computer Rooms = 49.4m²
 Kitchen = 25.8m²
 Toilet = 43.8m²
 Workshops = 370.6m²
 Corridor = 95.9m²
 Storage = 74.8m²

Total = 1,345.9m²

level 1 SPACES - M2

Open Space x 1 = 344.6m²
 Computer Rooms x 1 = 46.7m²
 Toilet x 1 = 26.6m²

Total = 417.9m²

TOTAL LIBRARY - M2

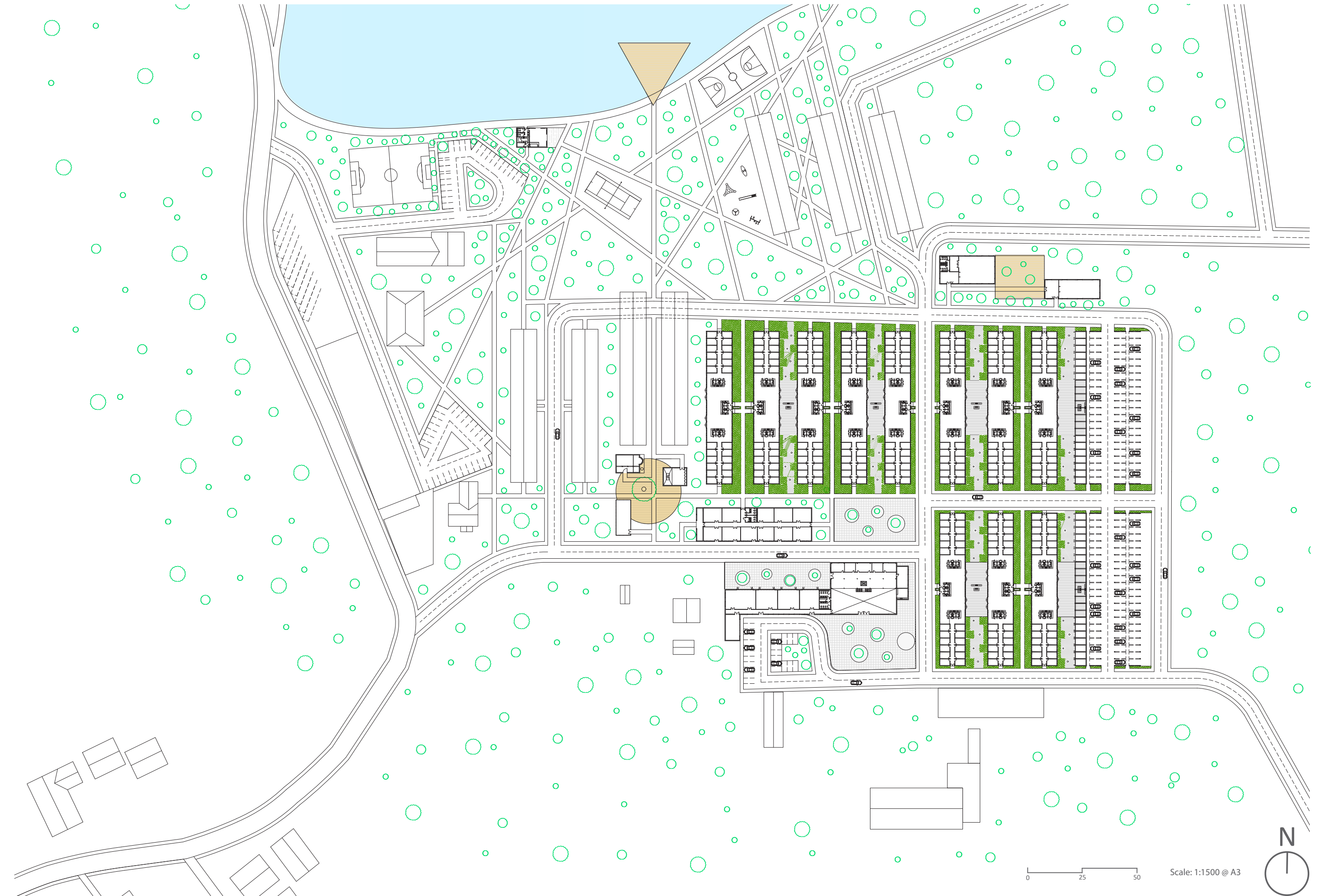
1,345.9 + 417.9 = 1,763.8m²

TOTAL OVERVIEW OF MASTERPLAN - M2

Housing Quarter = 8,239m²
 Library = 1,763.8m²
 Commercial Hub = 877.7m²
 Museum A = 306.14m²
 Museum B = 207.4m²
 Cafe = 109.9m²
 Orthodox Chapel = 85.6m²
 Jewish Chapel = 82.1m²
 Protestant Chapel = 101.5m²

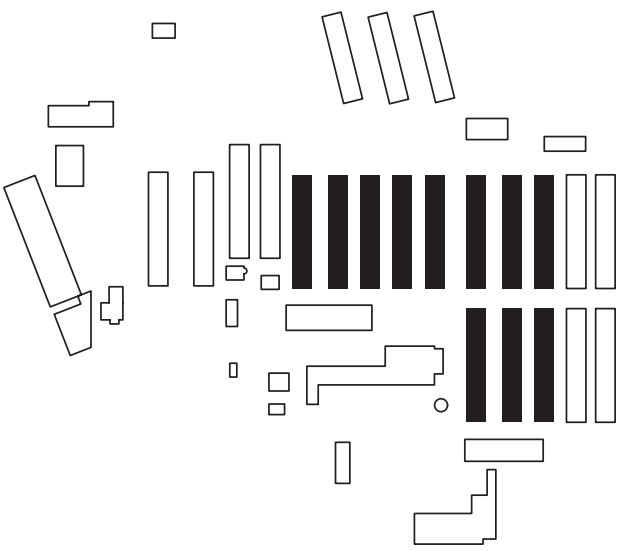
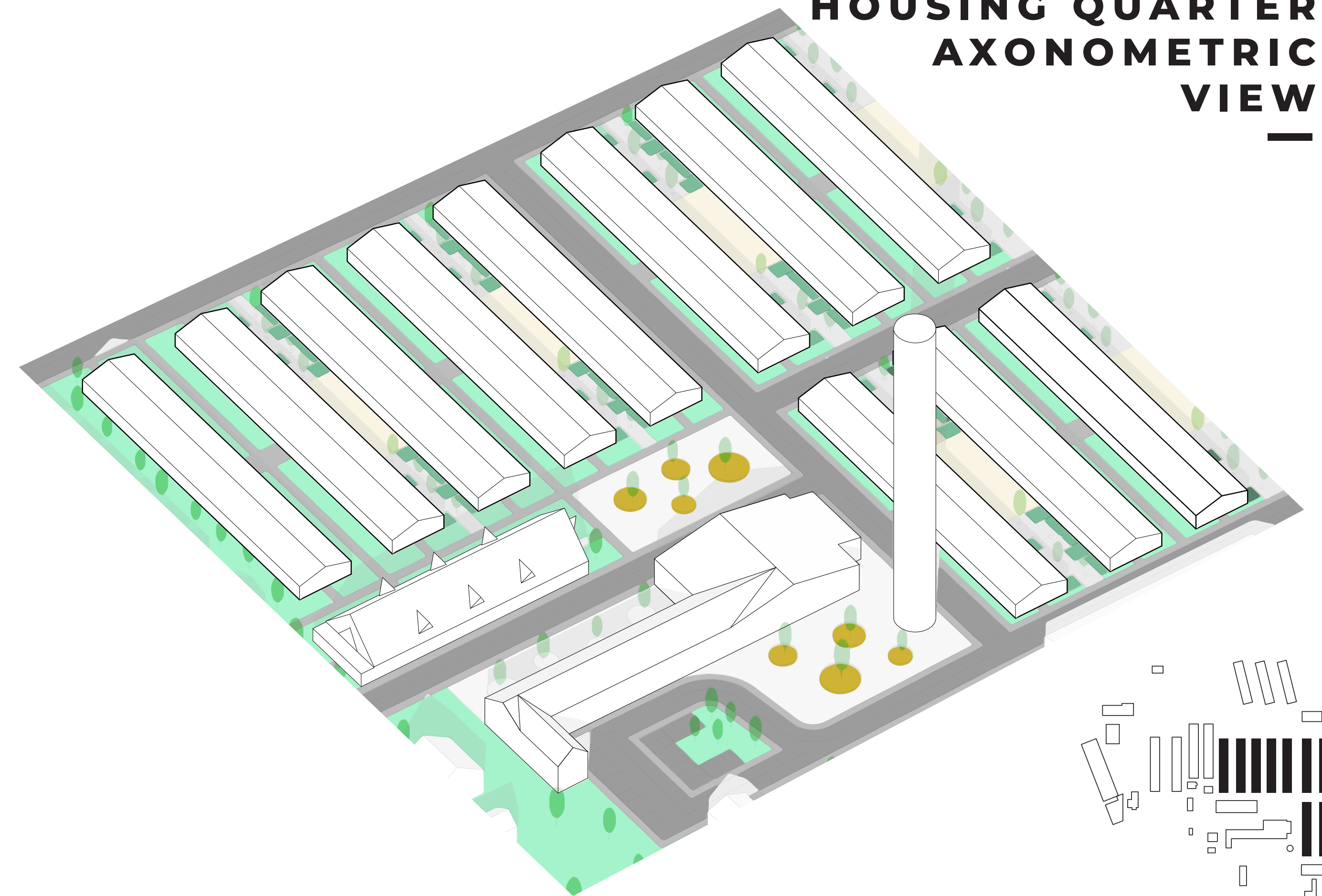
Total =

11,771.6m²



06 HOUSING QUARTER

HOUSING QUARTER AXONOMETRIC VIEW



EXISTING STRUCTURAL GRIDS

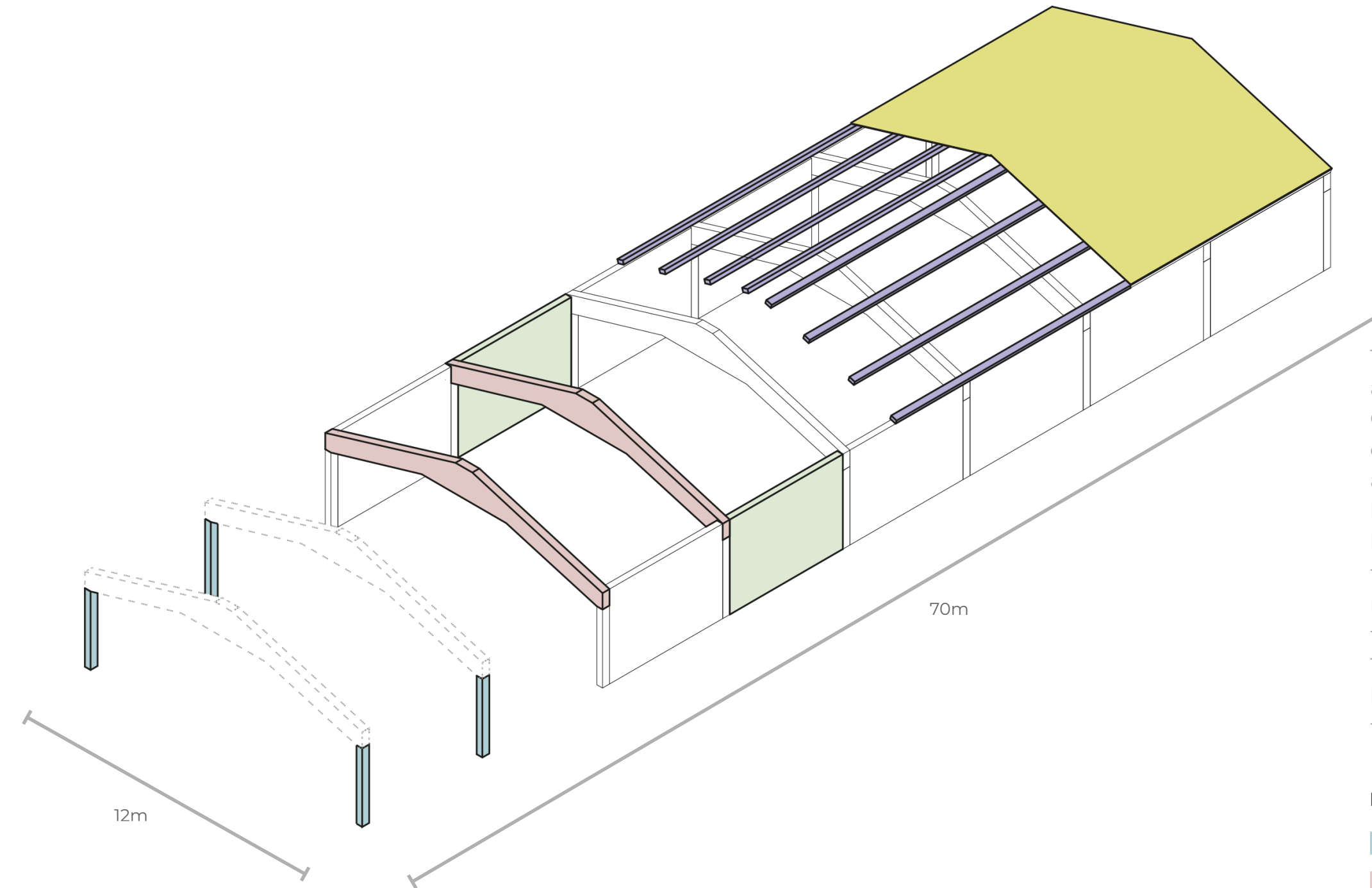


External view of structural grid without partition infills and roof.



Internal view of concrete beams, partition walls and roof substructure.

EXISTING BUILDING STRUCTURE



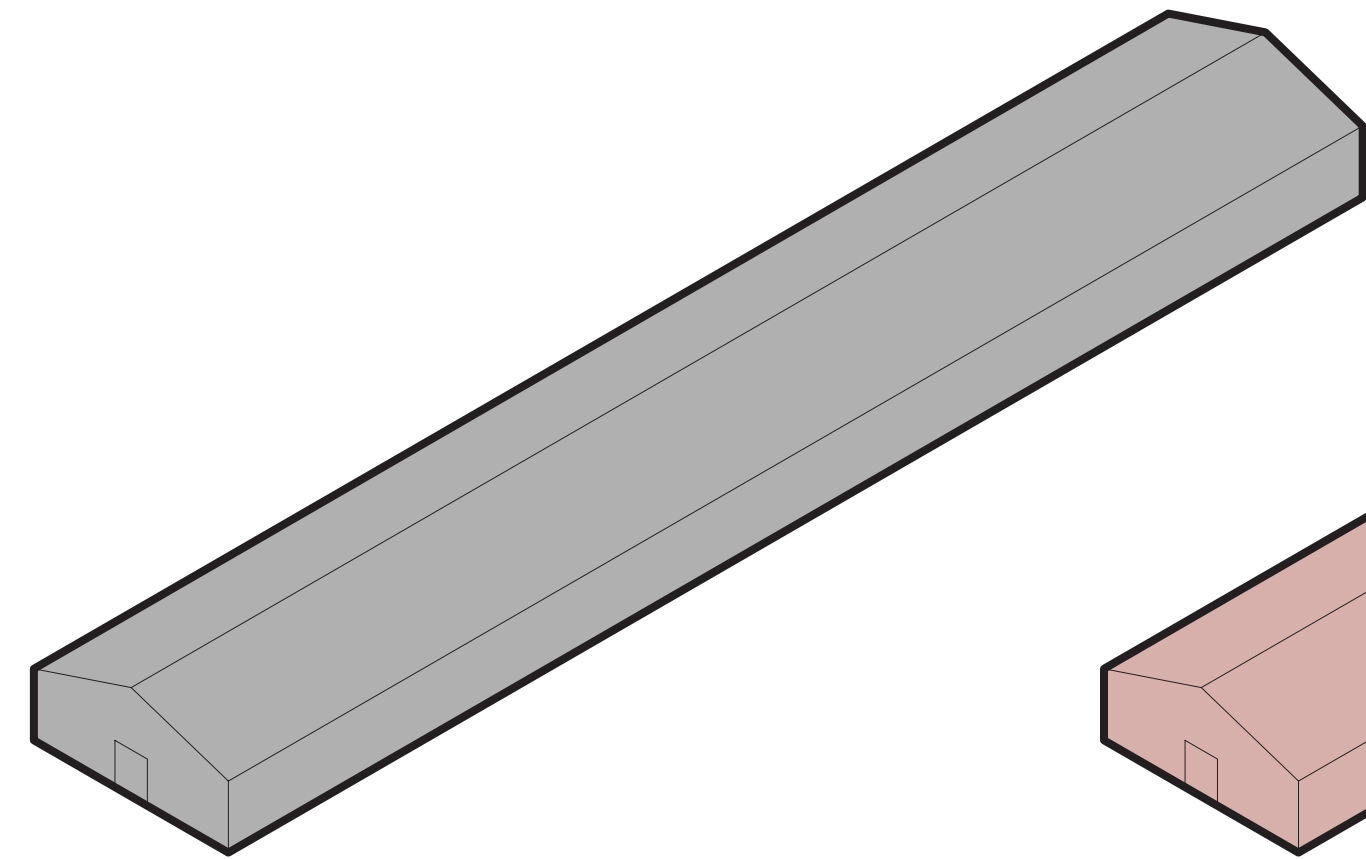
The structure of the existing buildings appears to be in very good condition. Generally, the buildings are set on reinforced concrete footings. They transfer the load of a series of reinforced concrete columns that hold the weight of the reinforced concrete beams that span across the entire width of the building. There are a series of concrete rafters that sit on top of the concrete beams throughout the entire length of the building. The rafter supports the asbestos roof that will have to be removed and replaced with clay tiles.

KEY

- Concrete Column
- Concrete Beam
- Infill Brick Walls
- Roof Undestructure
- Roof Finish

PROPOSED MASSING CONCEPT

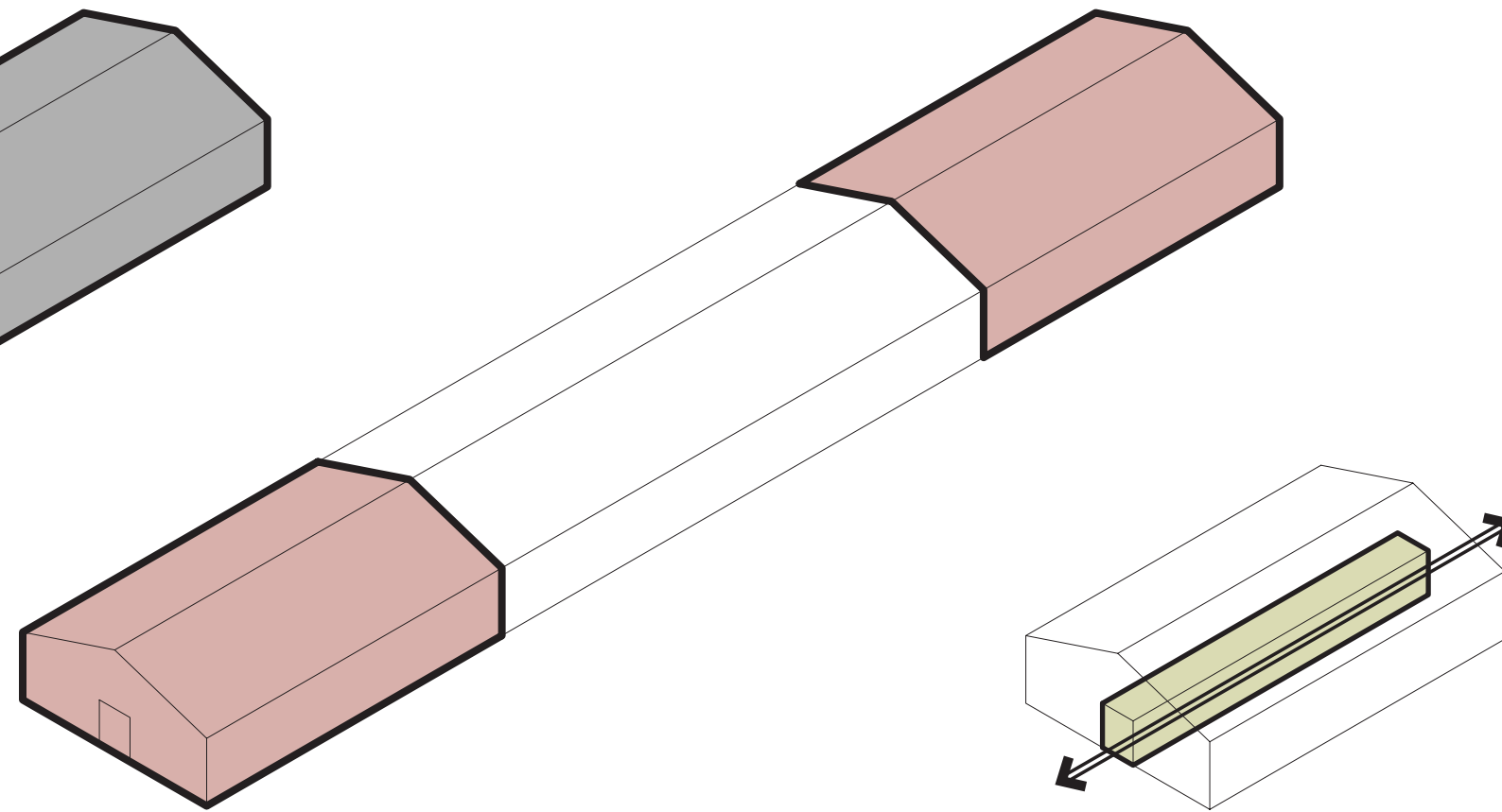
STEP 1



Existing

No additional elements have been added to the original volume of the building

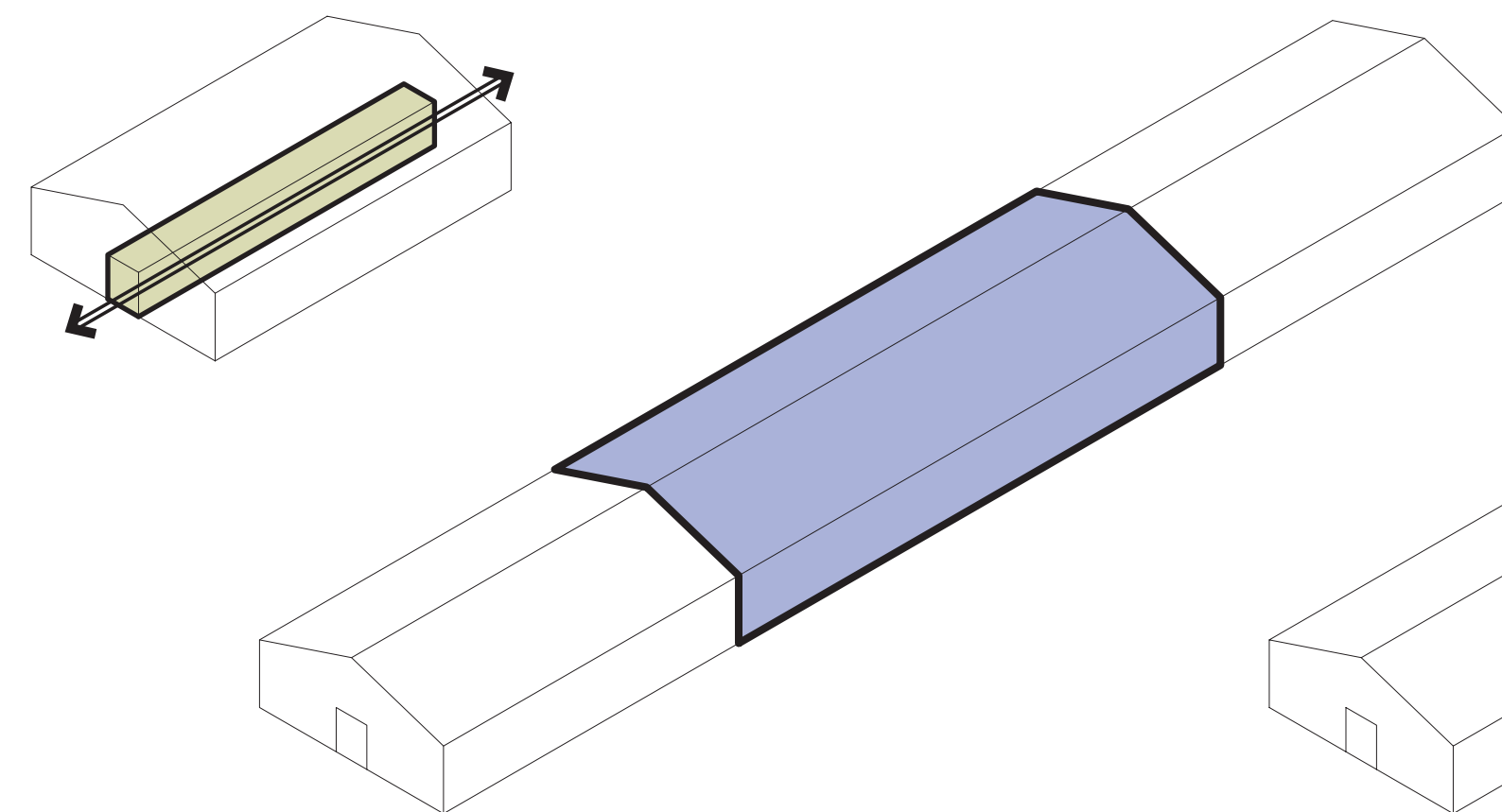
STEP 2



Accommodation

The accommodation quarters have been placed at each end of the existing building.

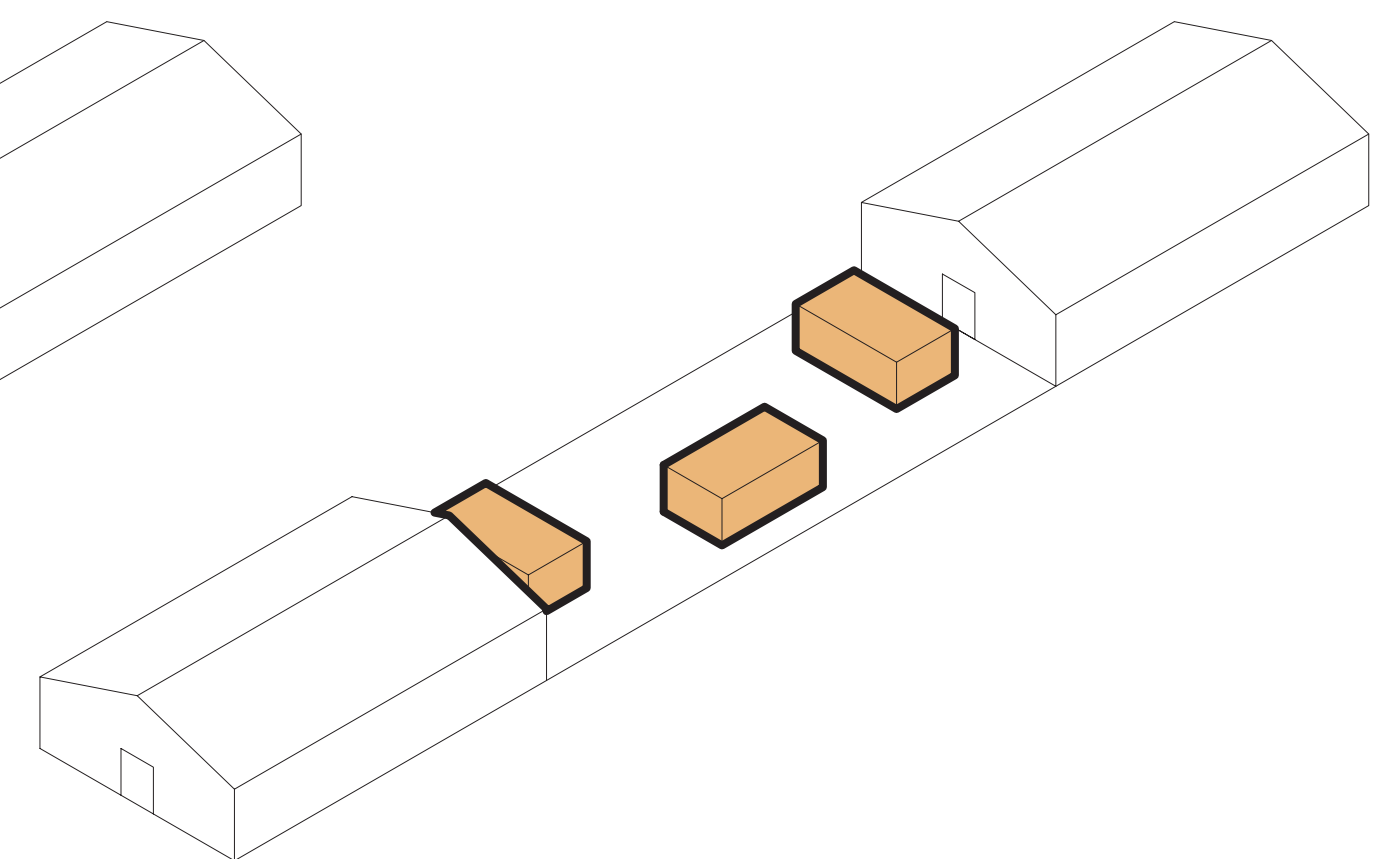
STEP 3



Living

The open plan living space was placed in the middle of the building spanning the entire width of the space,

STEP 4

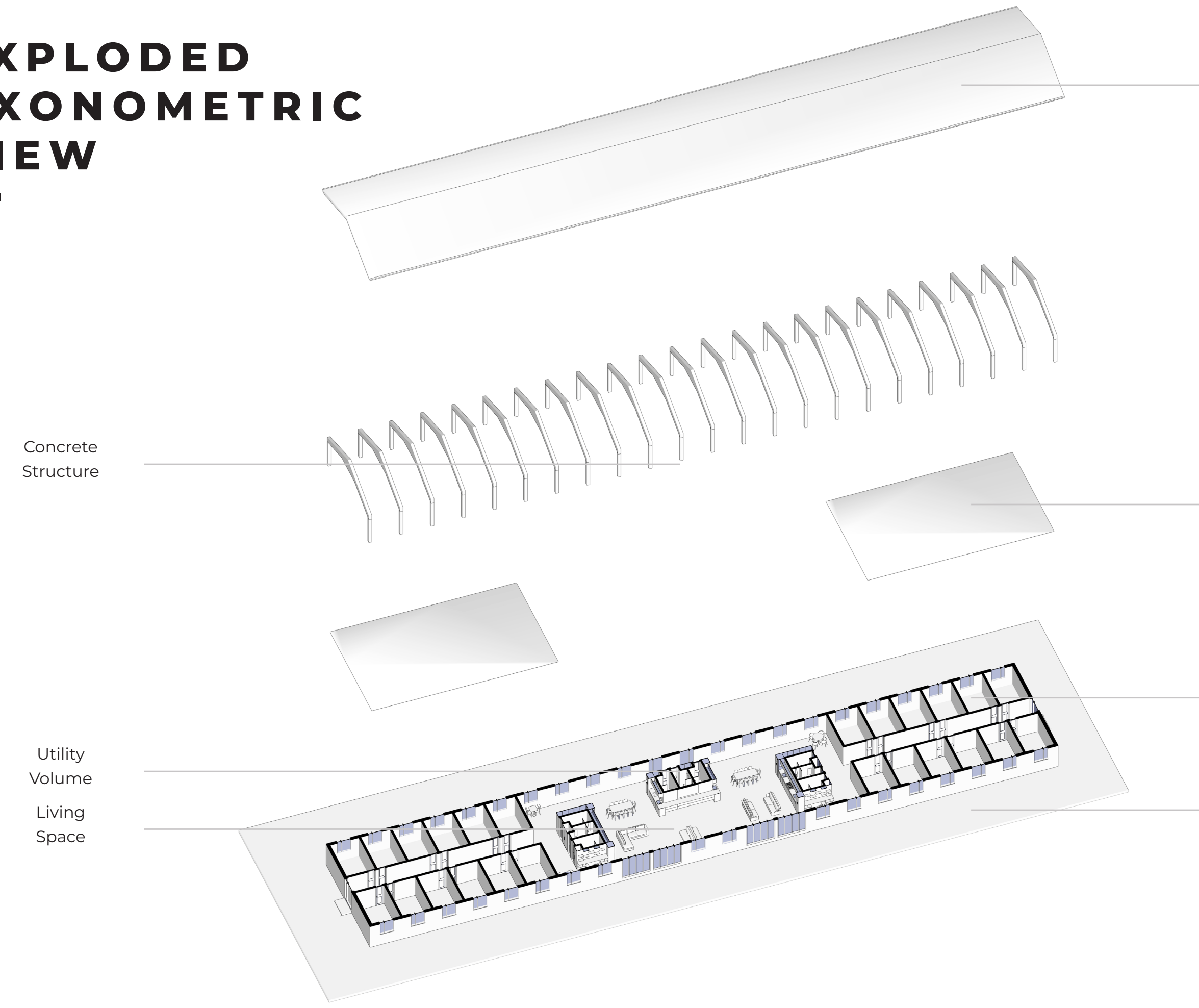


Utilities

A set of modular volumes are to be placed inside the living room spaces to provide the kitchen and shower room utilities that are required.

STEP 5

EXPLODED AXONOMETRIC VIEW



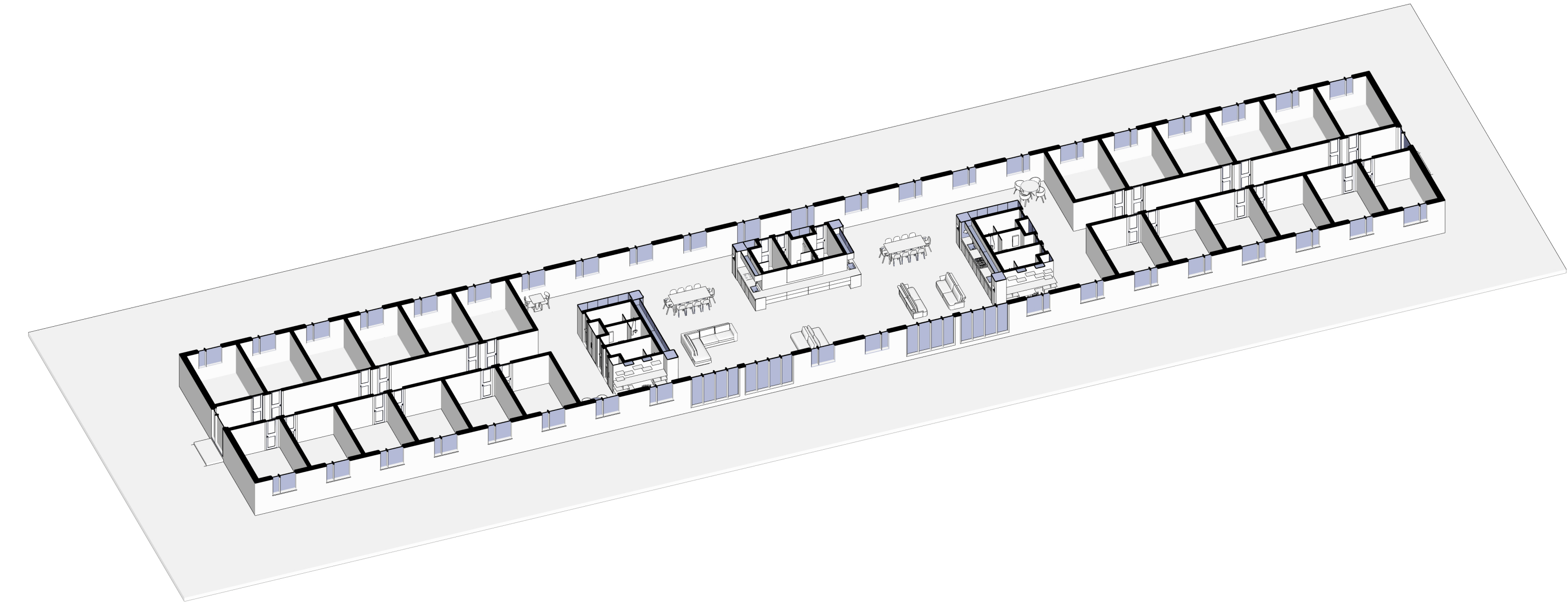
Clay Tiles

Lowered False Ceilings

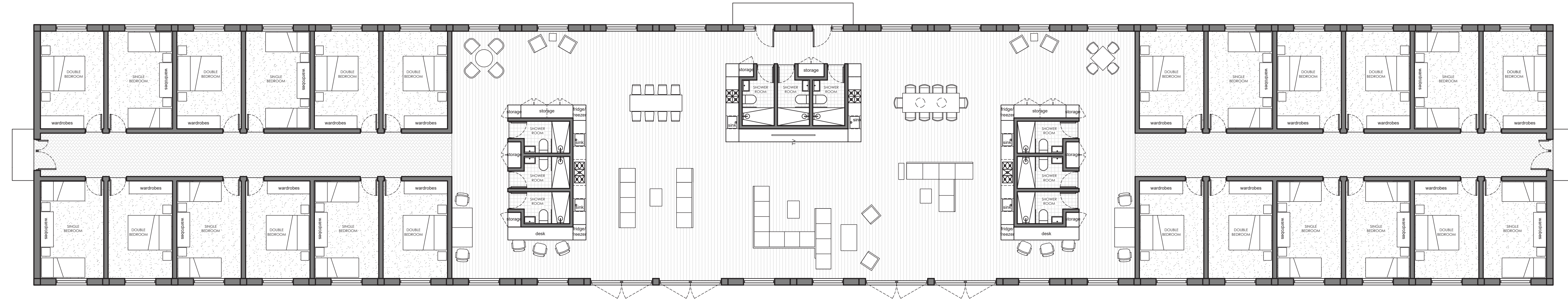
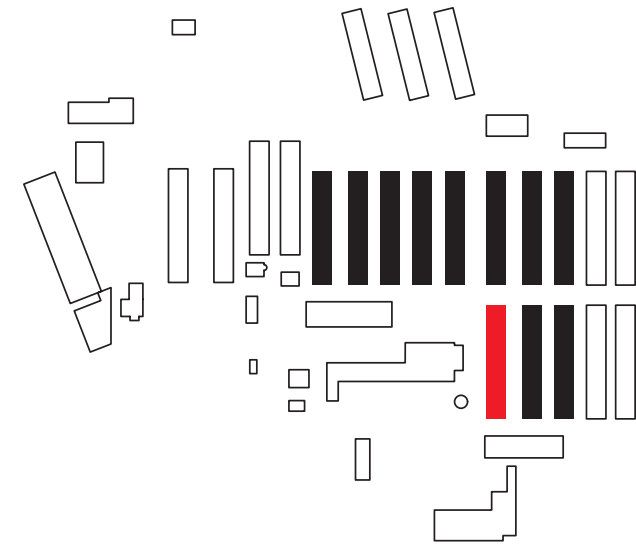
Bedrooms

Concrete Plate

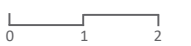
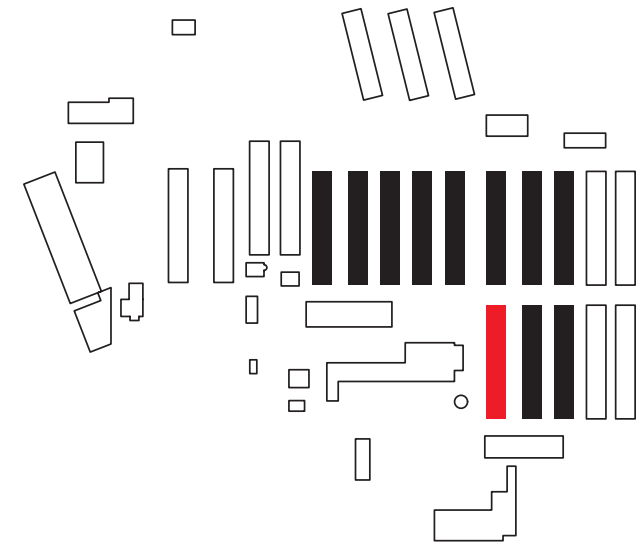
HOUSING QUARTER TYPICAL AXONOMETRIC VIEW



HOUSING QUARTER TYPICAL GROUND FLOOR PLAN



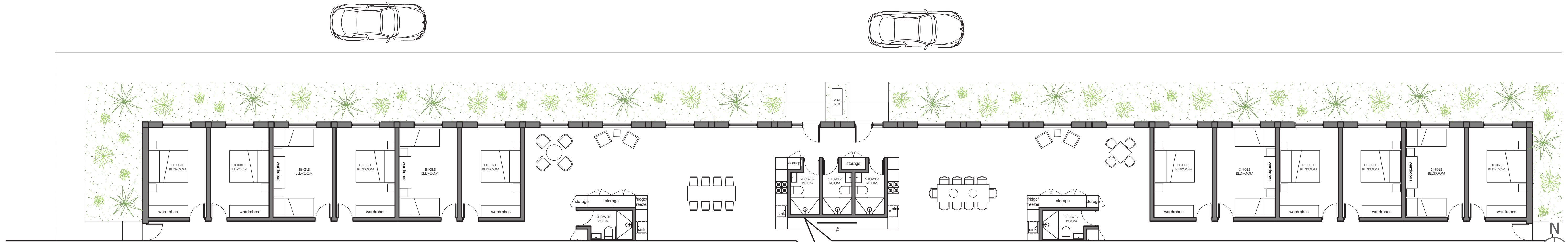
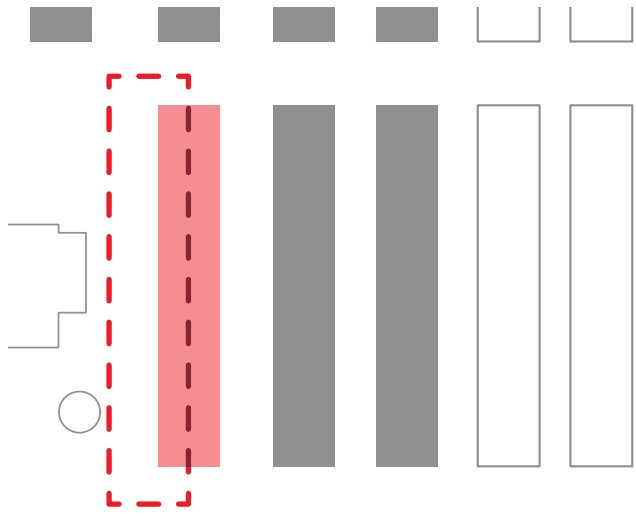
HOUSING QUARTER TYPICAL ROOF PLAN



Scale: 1:100 @ A3



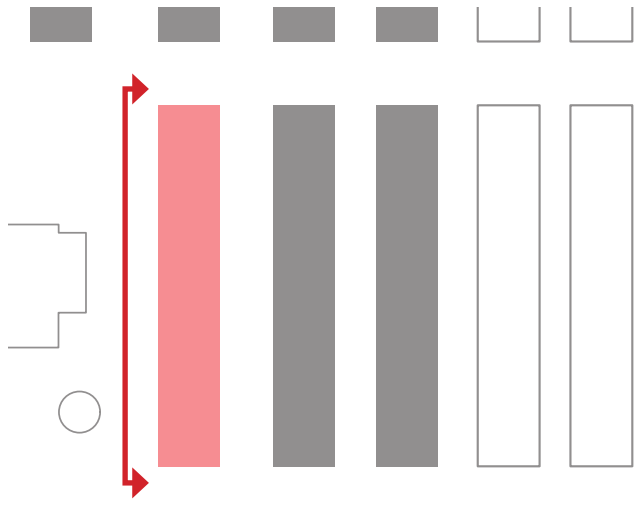
HOUSING QUARTER TYPICAL STREET CONNECTION



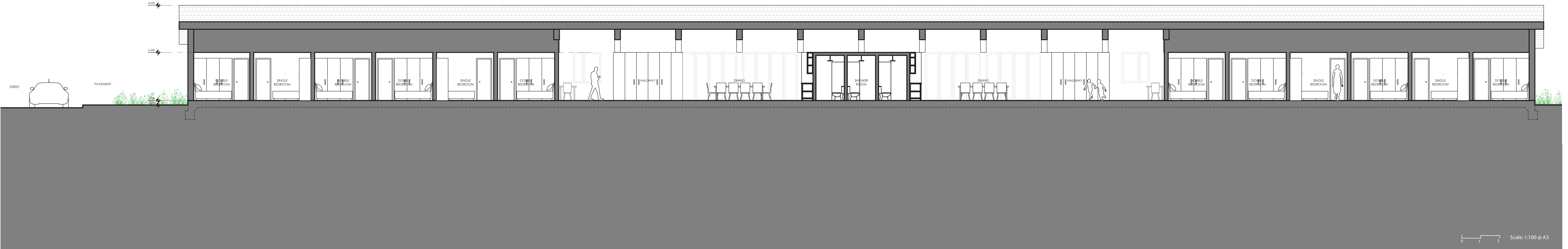
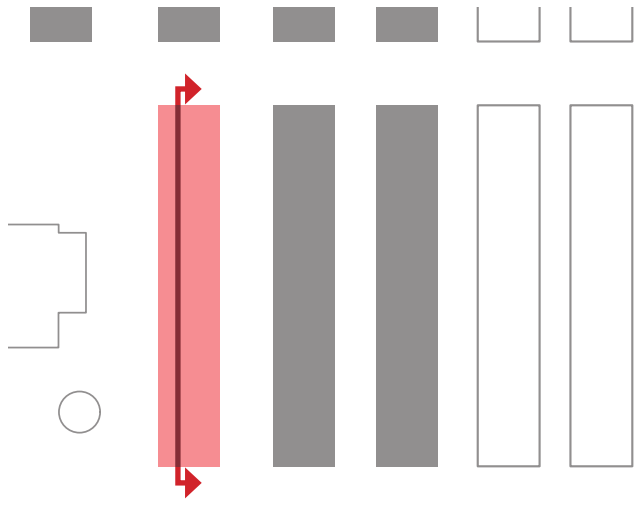
0 1 2 Scale: 1:100 @ A3



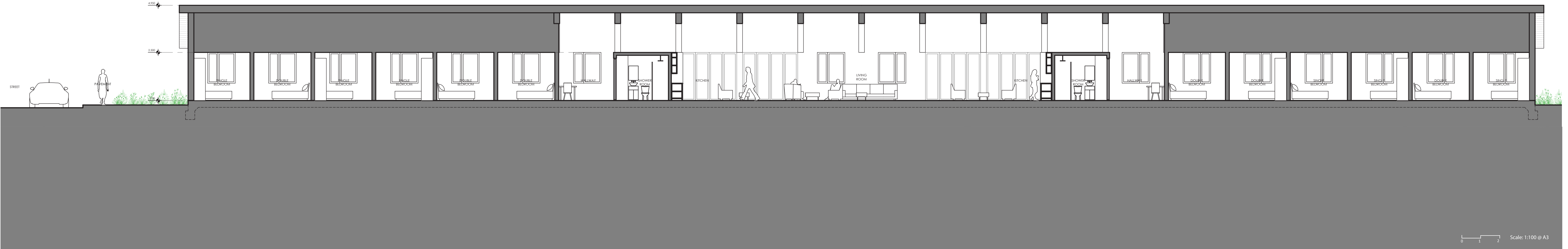
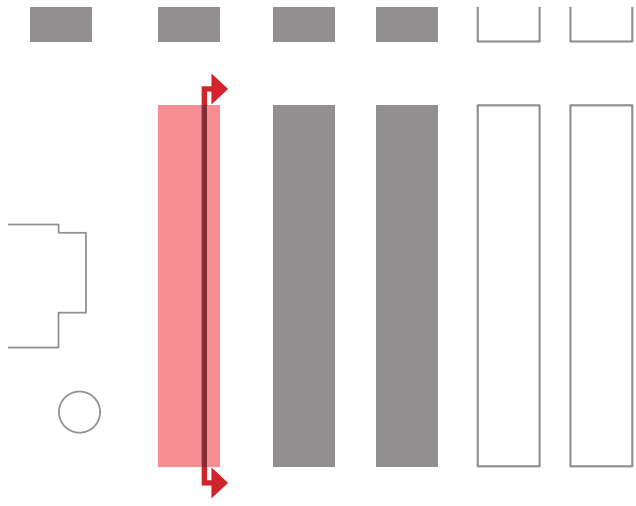
HOUSING QUARTER TYPICAL STREET ELEVATION



HOUSING QUARTER TYPICAL SECTION CUT A

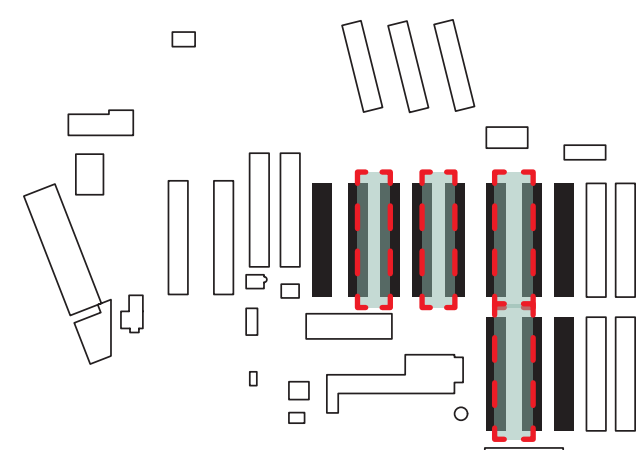


HOUSING QUARTER TYPICAL SECTION CUT B



Scale: 1:100 @ A3

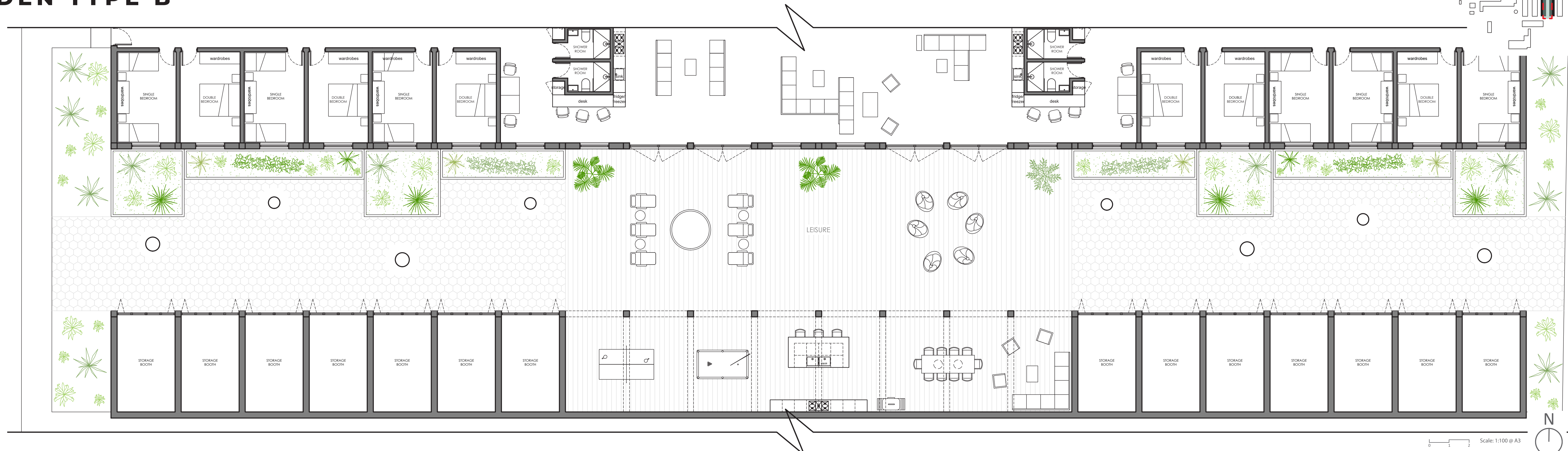
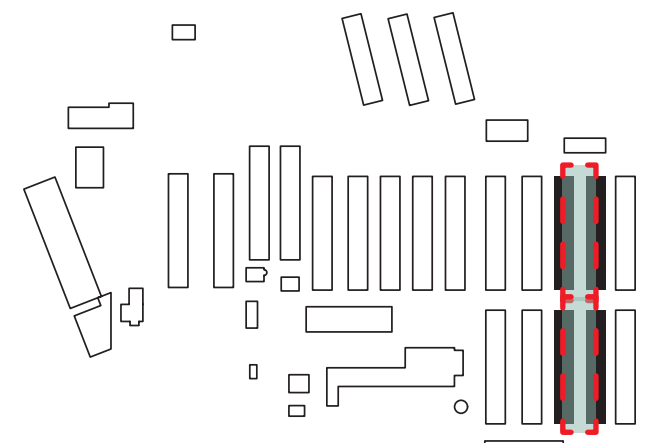
HOUSING QUARTER TYPICAL COMMUNAL GARDEN TYPE A



Scale: 1:100 @ A3



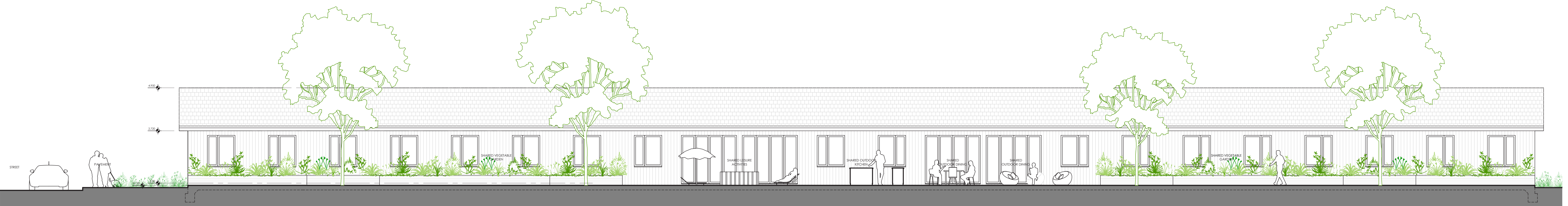
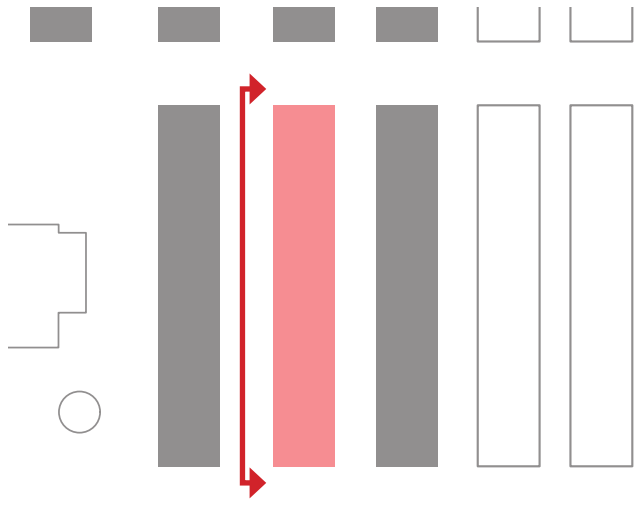
HOUSING QUARTER TYPICAL COMMUNAL GARDEN TYPE B



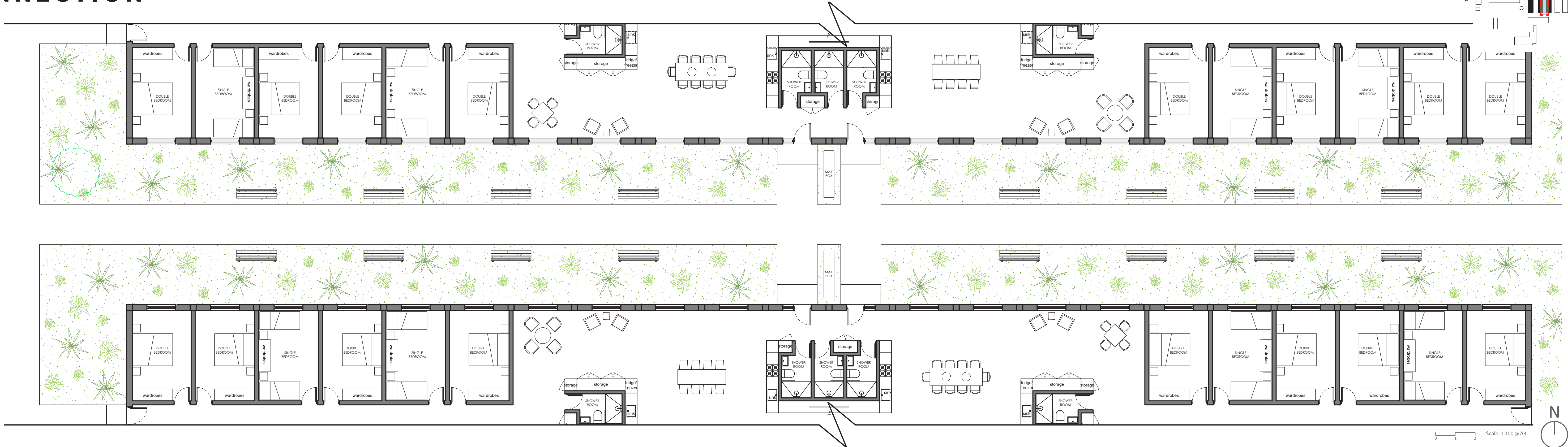
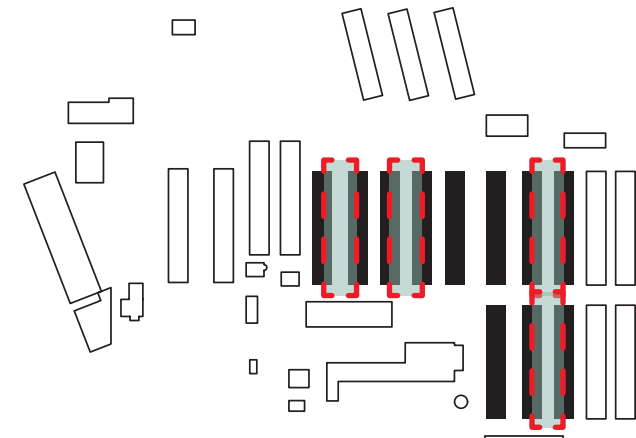
Scale: 1:100 @ A3



HOUSING QUARTER TYPICAL COMMUNAL GARDEN ELEVATION



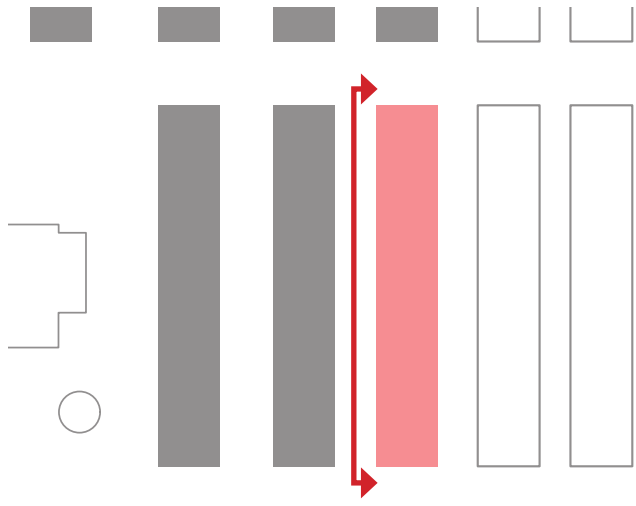
HOUSING QUARTER TYPICAL ALLEY CONNECTION



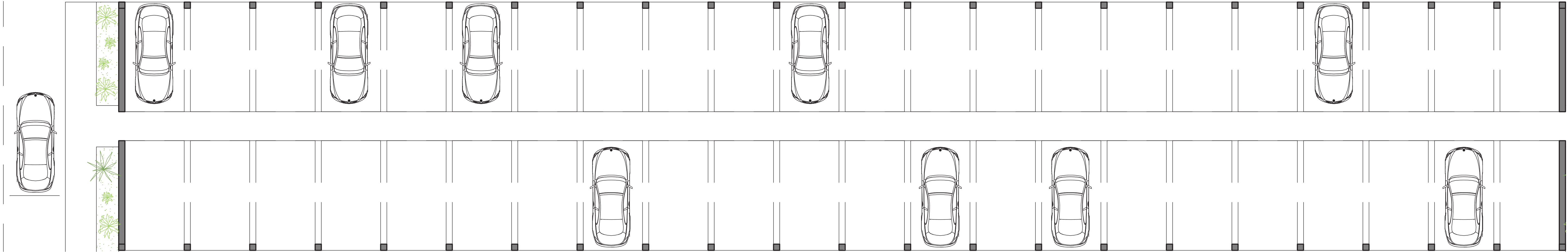
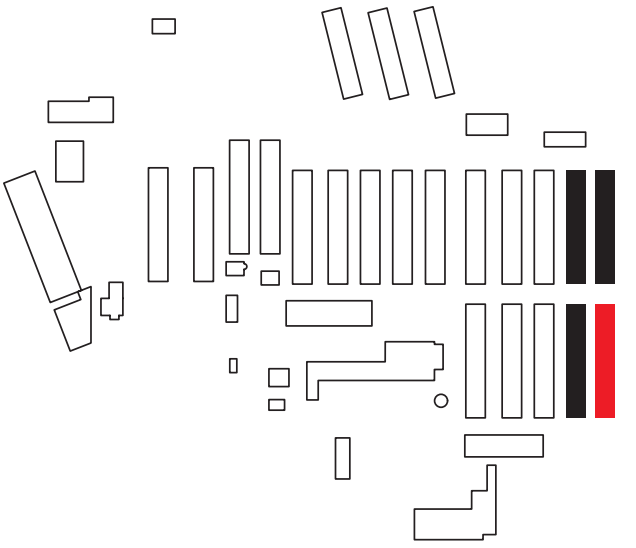
Scale: 1:100 @ A3



HOUSING QUARTER TYPICAL ALLEY ELEVATION



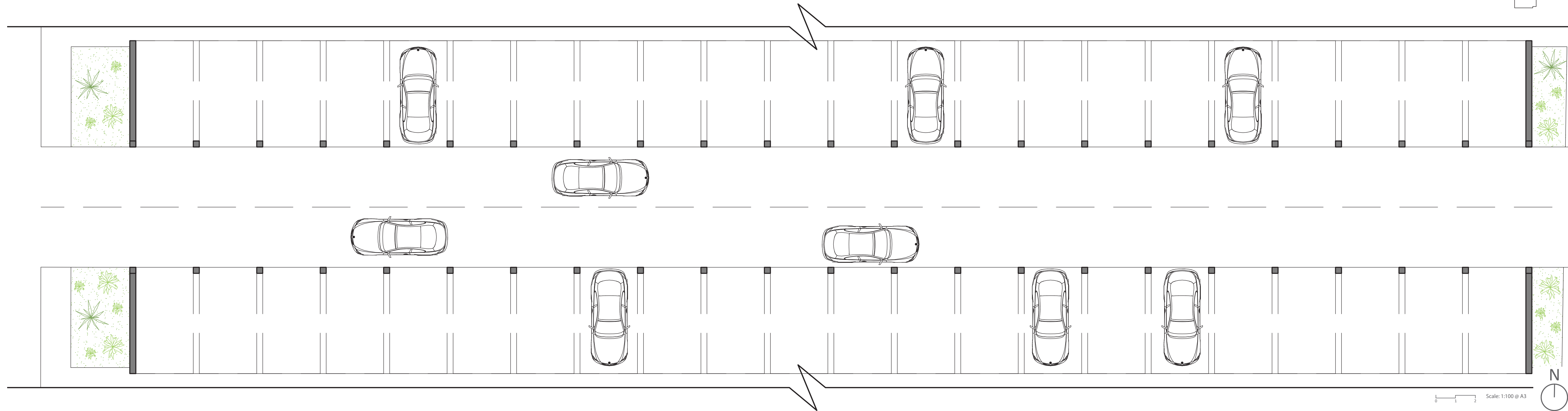
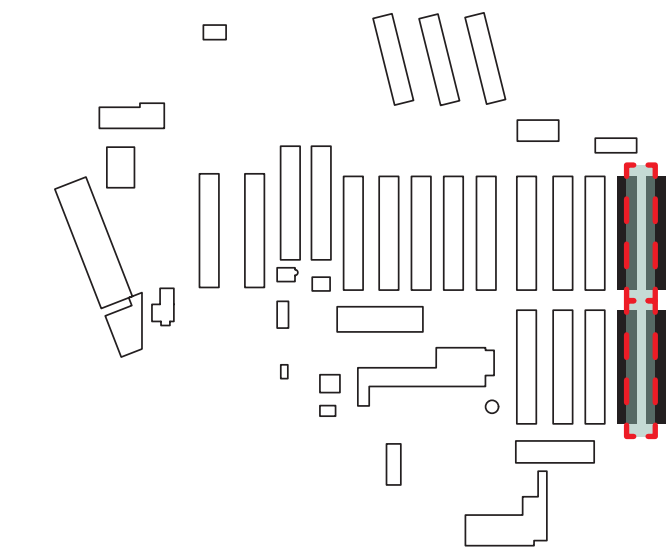
TYPICAL PARKING GROUND FLOOR PLAN



0 1 2 Scale: 1:100 @ A3

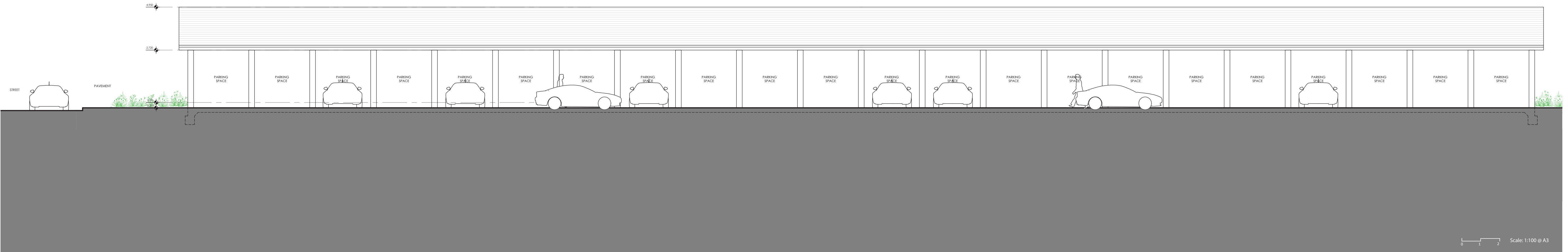
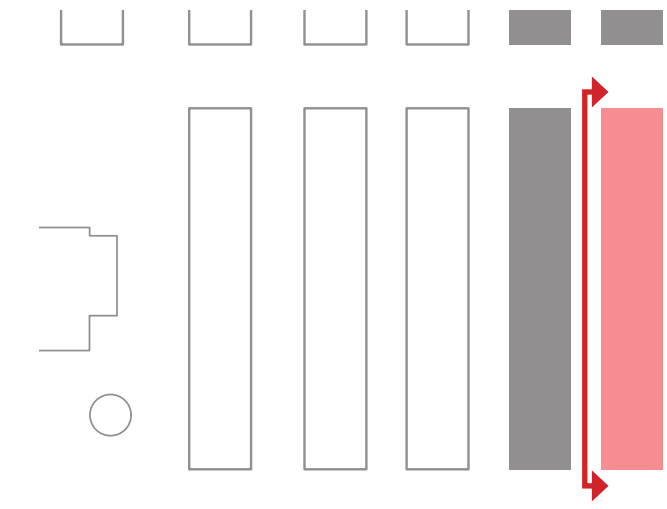


TYPICAL PARKING ACCESS STREET CONNECTION



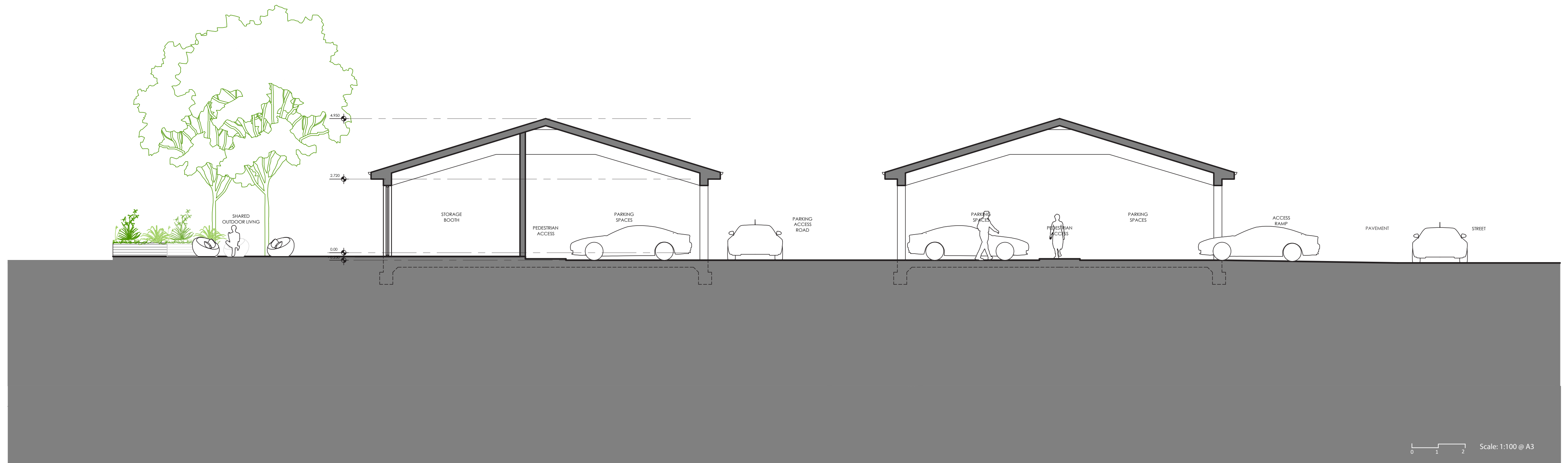
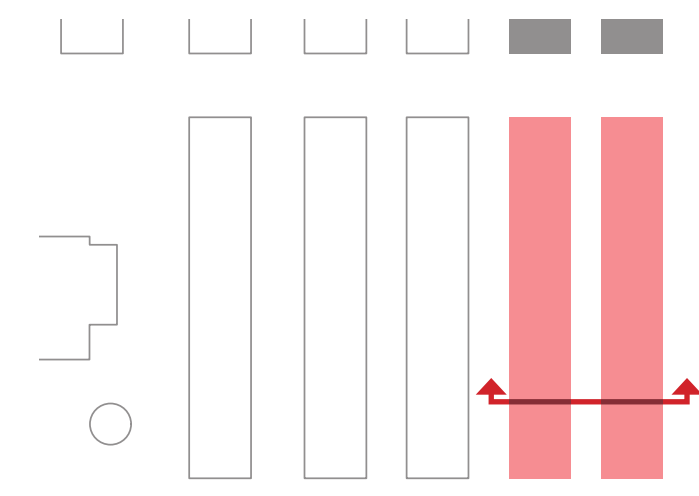
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TYPICAL PARKING ELEVATION

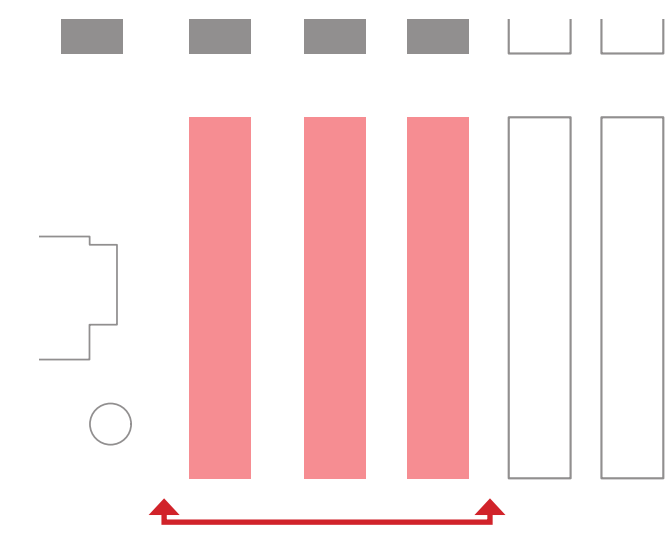


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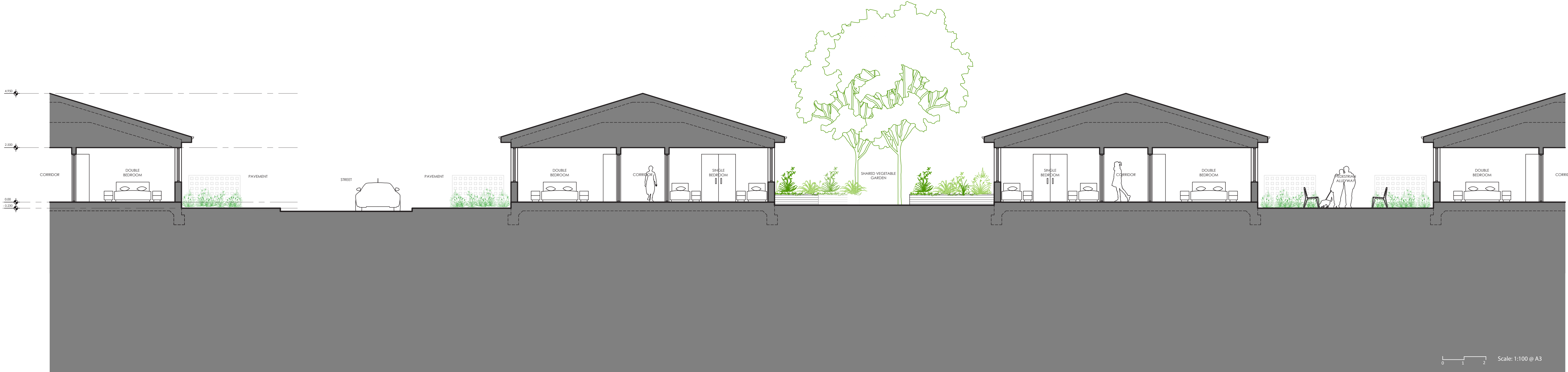
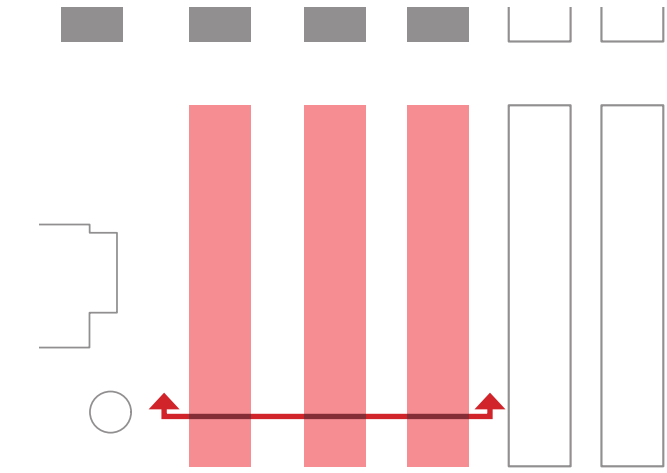
TYPICAL PARKING SECTION CUT A



HOUSING QUARTER TYPICAL SECTION CUT A

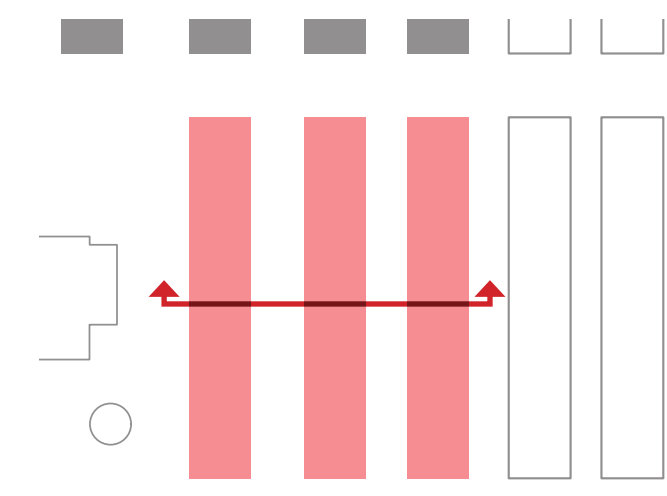


HOUSING QUARTER TYPICAL SECTION CUT B

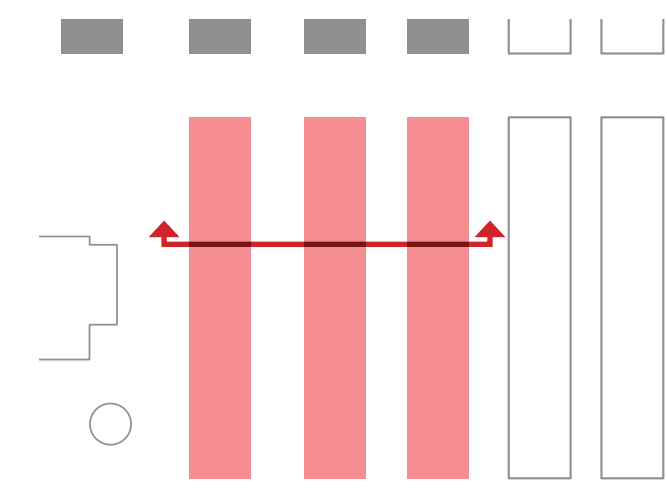


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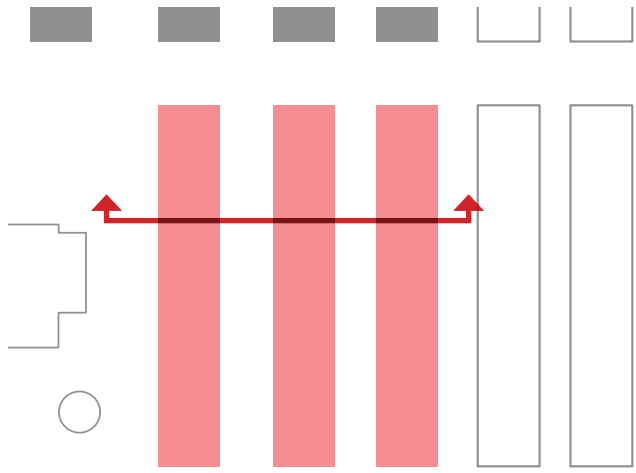
HOUSING QUARTER TYPICAL SECTION CUT C



HOUSING QUARTER TYPICAL SECTION CUT D



HOUSING QUARTER TYPICAL SECTION CUT E



Scale: 1:100 @ A3

DETAIL SECTION CUT A 1:20

Refurbishment of existing cold ventilated roof. Existing roof to be checked for structural and waterproofing integrity. Additional insulation is to be added to ensure sufficient insulation at existing concrete rafter level.

Concrete lintel 100x250mm to be installed above window head. Proprietary lintels are to be provided over structural openings, in accordance with Structural Engineer's specification.

Existing concrete beams.

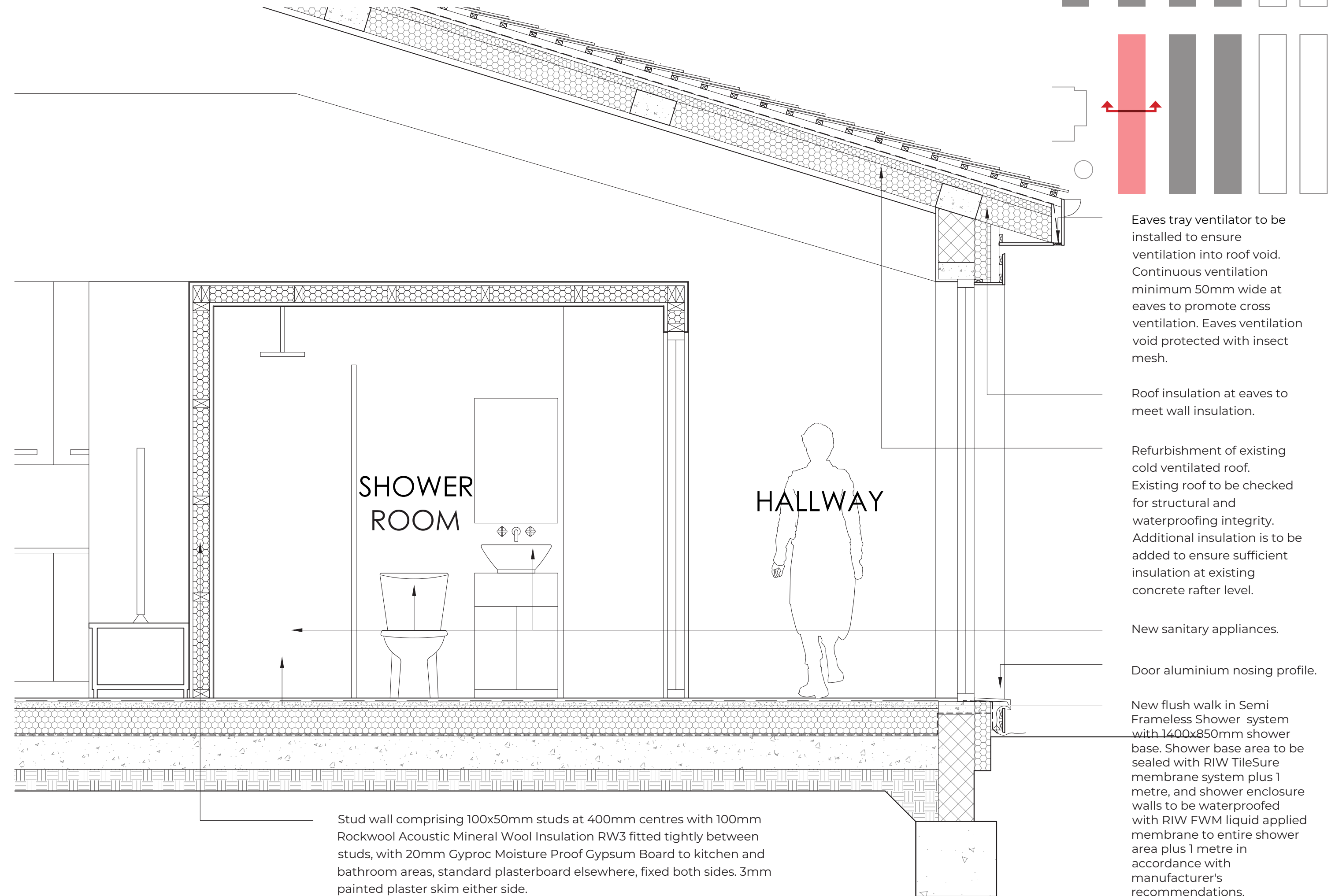
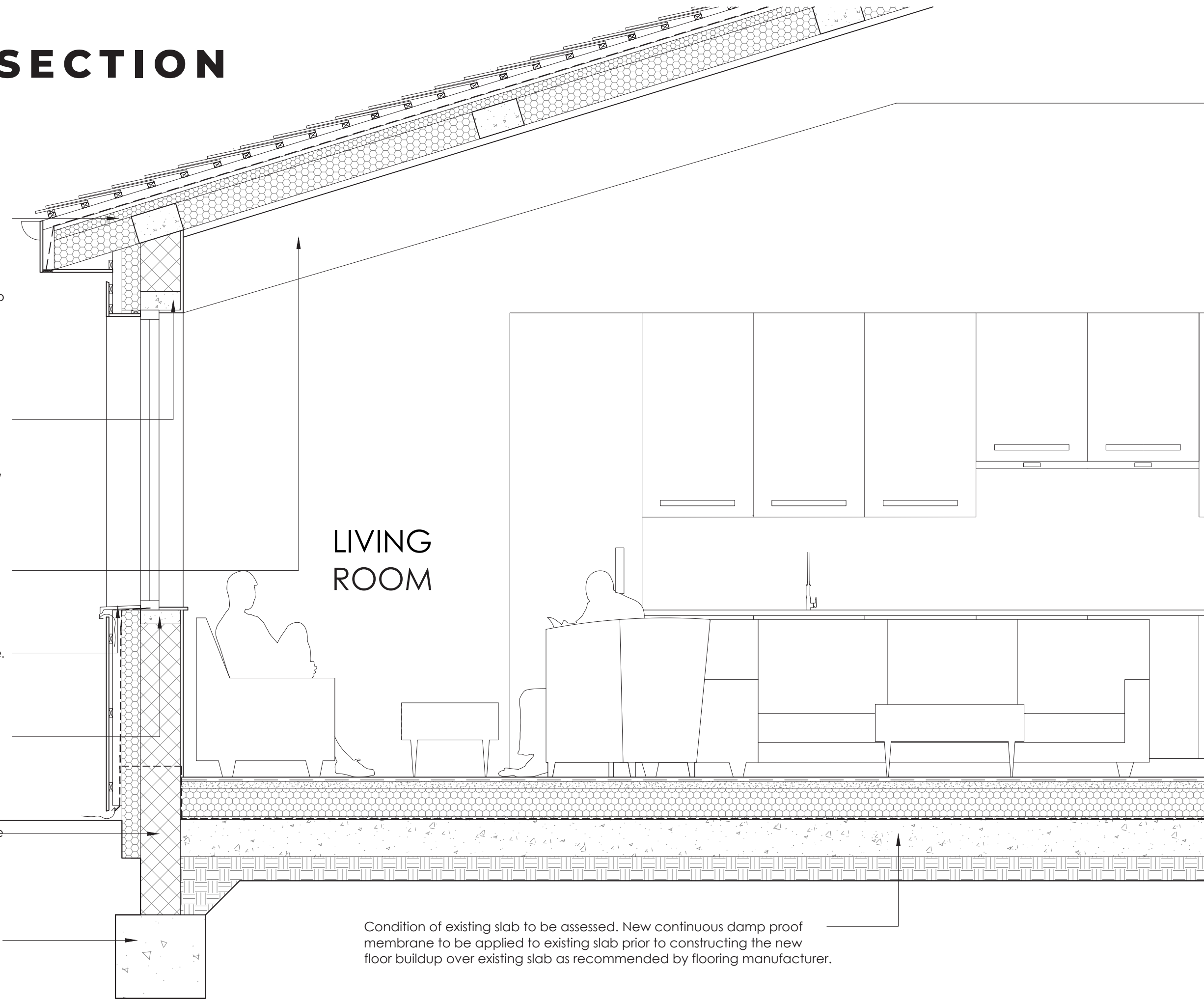
Window aluminium nosing profile.

Concrete cill 75x250mm to be installed at window base.

Structural integrity of 215mm wide brick wall to be thoroughly checked.

Assumed position of existing reinforced concrete footing.

Condition of existing slab to be assessed. New continuous damp proof membrane to be applied to existing slab prior to constructing the new floor buildup over existing slab as recommended by flooring manufacturer.



Eaves tray ventilator to be installed to ensure ventilation into roof void. Continuous ventilation minimum 50mm wide at eaves to promote cross ventilation. Eaves ventilation void protected with insect mesh.

Roof insulation at eaves to meet wall insulation.

Refurbishment of existing cold ventilated roof. Existing roof to be checked for structural and waterproofing integrity. Additional insulation is to be added to ensure sufficient insulation at existing concrete rafter level.

New sanitary appliances.

Door aluminium nosing profile.

New flush walk in Semi Frameless Shower system with 1400x850mm shower base. Shower base area to be sealed with RIW TileSure membrane system plus 1 metre, and shower enclosure walls to be waterproofed with RIW FWM liquid applied membrane to entire shower area plus 1 metre in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

Stud wall comprising 100x50mm studs at 400mm centres with 100mm Rockwool Acoustic Mineral Wool Insulation RW3 fitted tightly between studs, with 20mm Gyproc Moisture Proof Gypsum Board to kitchen and bathroom areas, standard plasterboard elsewhere, fixed both sides. 3mm painted plaster skim either side.

DETAIL SECTION CUT B 1:20

Structural integrity of 150x250mm existing concrete rafters to be thoroughly checked.

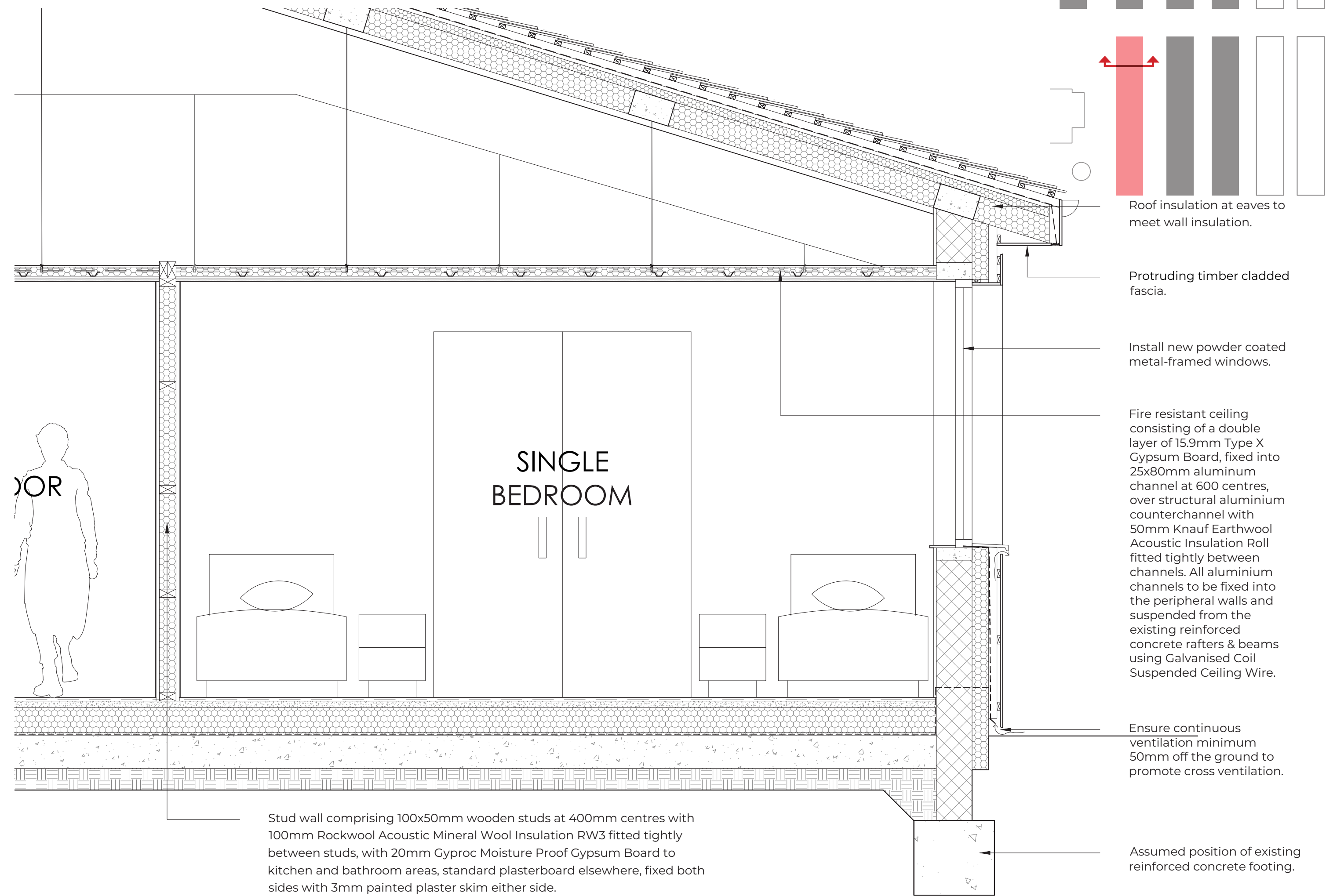
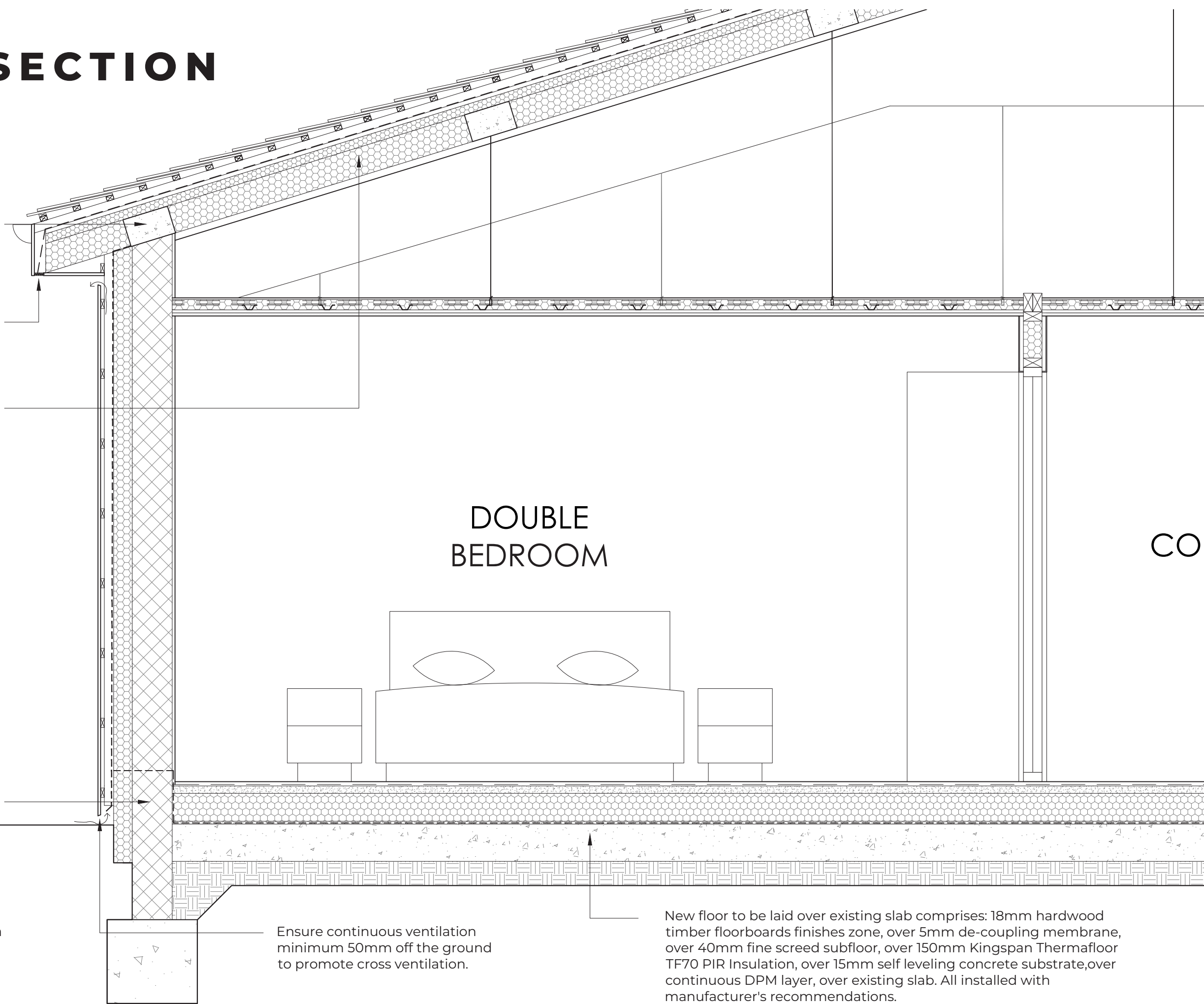
Ensure minimum 50mm unobstructed ventilation exit gap to ensure cross ventilation.

Newly refurbished cold ventilated roof comprising clay tiles on 25x38 tanalised battens at suitable gauge, over 50x50mm counter battens at 400 centres to form minimum 50mm ventilation cavity, over Vapour Control Layer above 22mm chipboard layer, over 50mm Kingspan Kooltherm K107 Phenolic Pitched Roof Insulation, over existing concrete rafters with 150mm Xtratherm PIR Rigid Insulation fitted tightly between rafters, over 37.5mm XT/TL insulated plasterboard fixed to underside of existing concrete rafters with 3mm skim plaster and painted finish.

External walls comprising of 15mm exposed wooden cladding, over 20x50mm horizontal battens at 400 centres, over 50x100mm counterbattens to form minimum 50mm ventilation cavity, over continuous breather membrane, over 100mm Xtratherm PIR Rigid Insulation over 215mm existing brick wall. Internally, 12.5mm Gyproc WallBoard with 3mm plaster skim and painted finish Insulation layer to extend minimum 200mm beyond external ground level.

Ensure continuous ventilation minimum 50mm off the ground to promote cross ventilation.

New floor to be laid over existing slab comprises: 18mm hardwood timber floorboards finishes zone, over 5mm de-coupling membrane, over 40mm fine screed subfloor, over 150mm Kingspan Thermafloor TF70 PIR Insulation, over 15mm self leveling concrete substrate, over continuous DPM layer, over existing slab. All installed with manufacturer's recommendations.



**HOUSING QUARTER
STREET
VIEW**



**HOUSING QUARTER
ALLEY
VIEW**



**HOUSING QUARTER
SHARED GARDEN
VIEW A**



**HOUSING QUARTER
SHARED GARDEN
VIEW B**



**HOUSING QUARTER
INTERNAL
VIEW A**



**HOUSING QUARTER
INTERNAL
VIEW B**

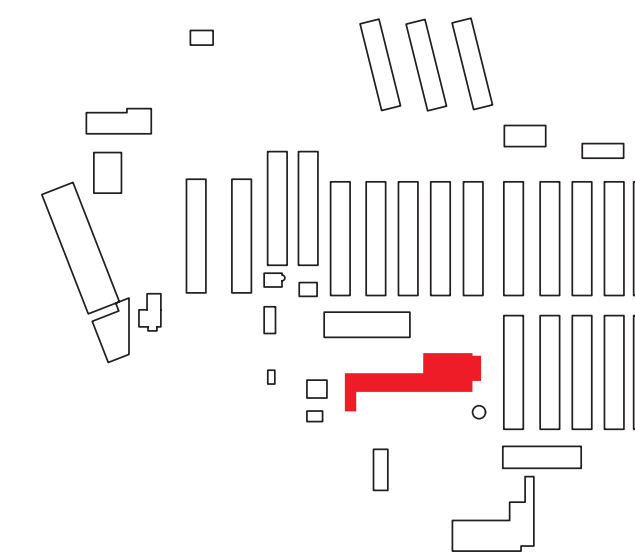
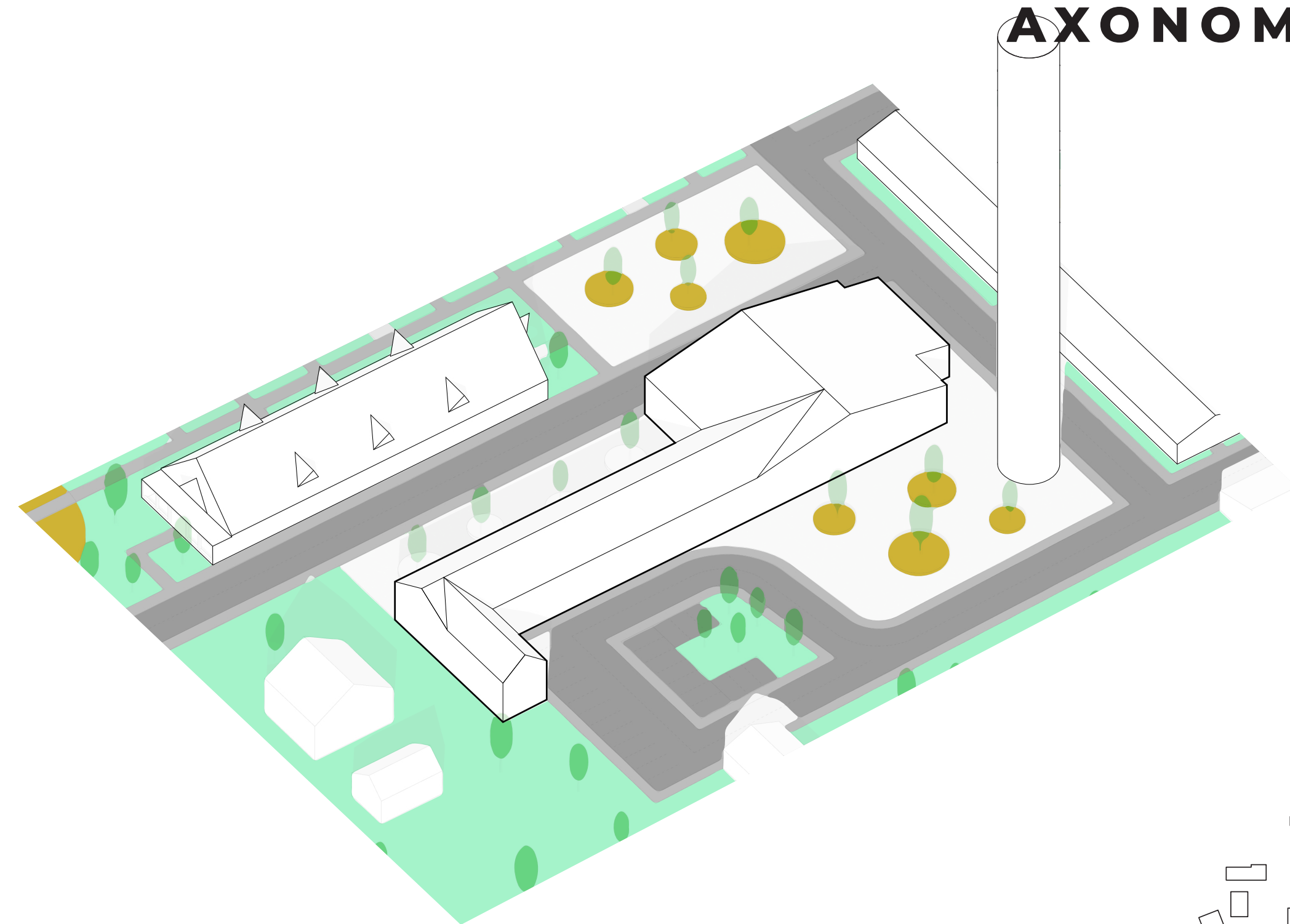


**07 LIBRARY
& WORKSHOPS**

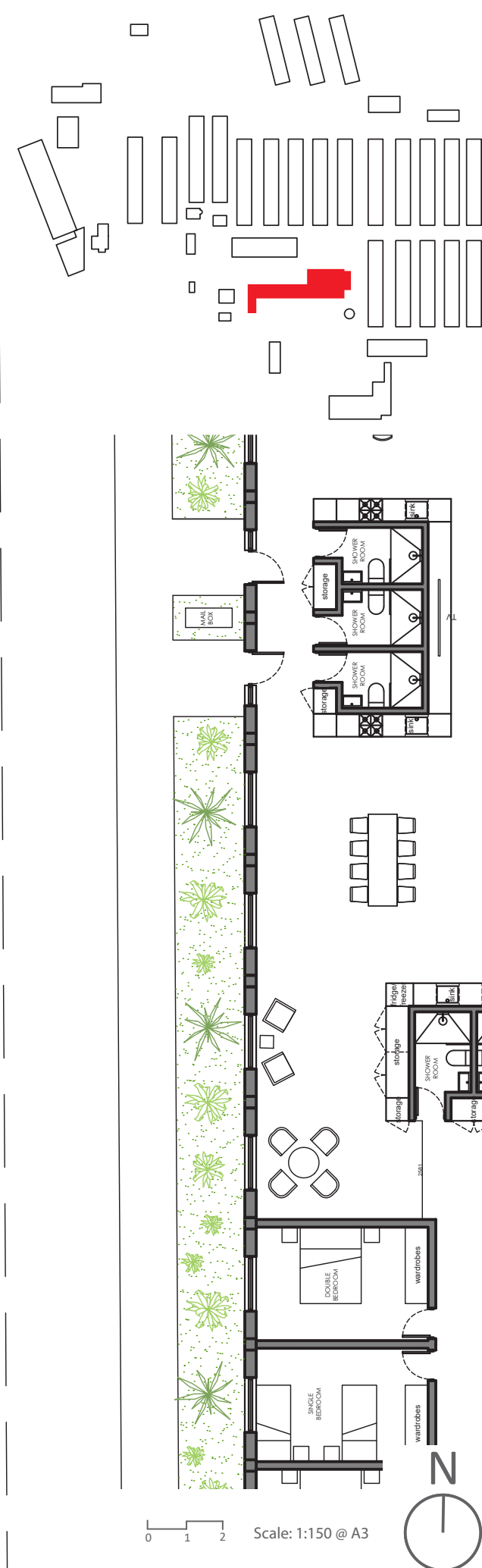
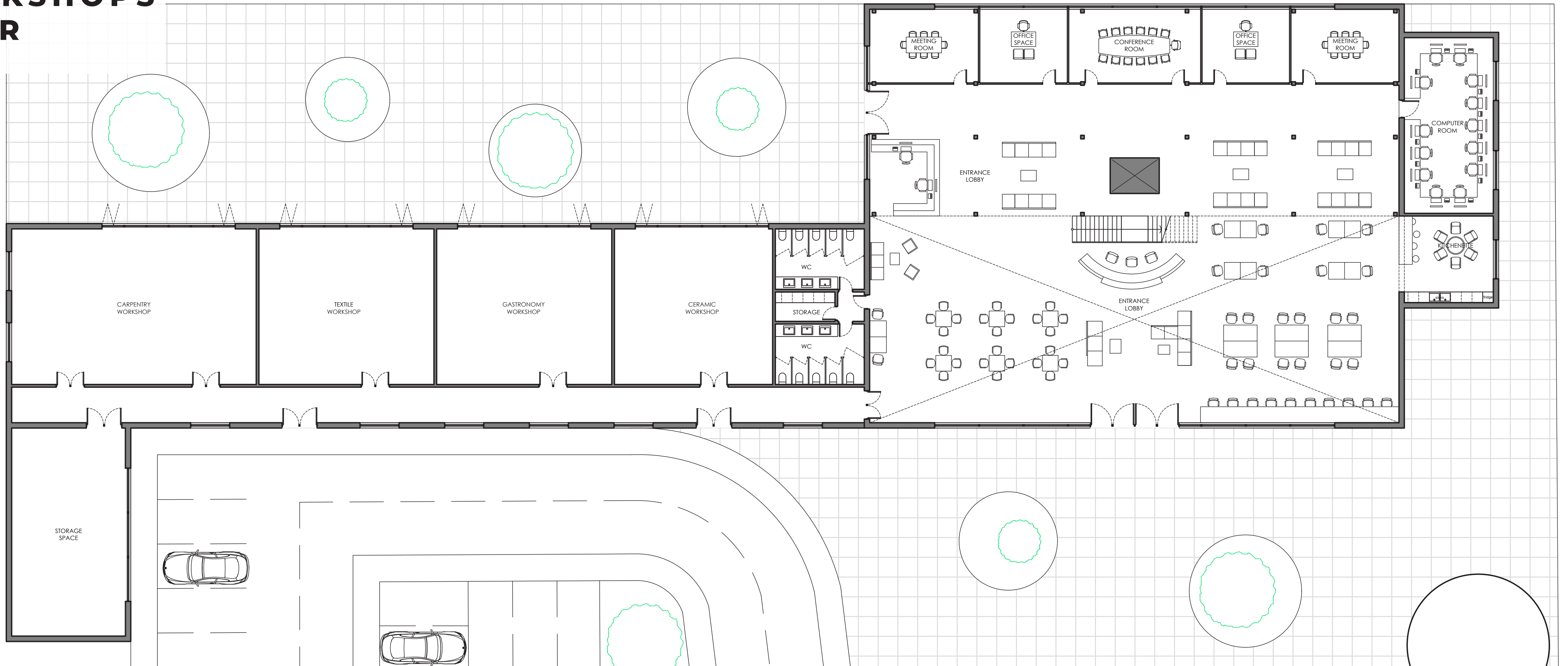
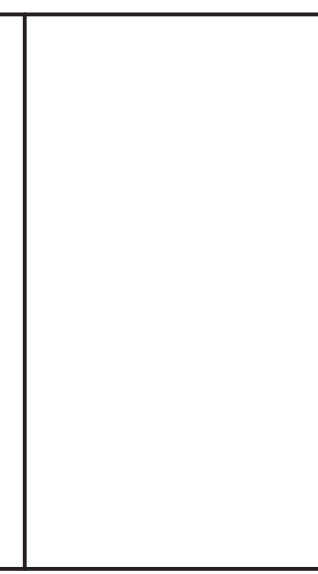
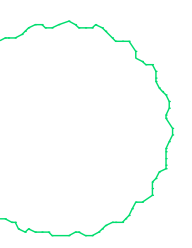
EXISTING BUILDING CONDITION



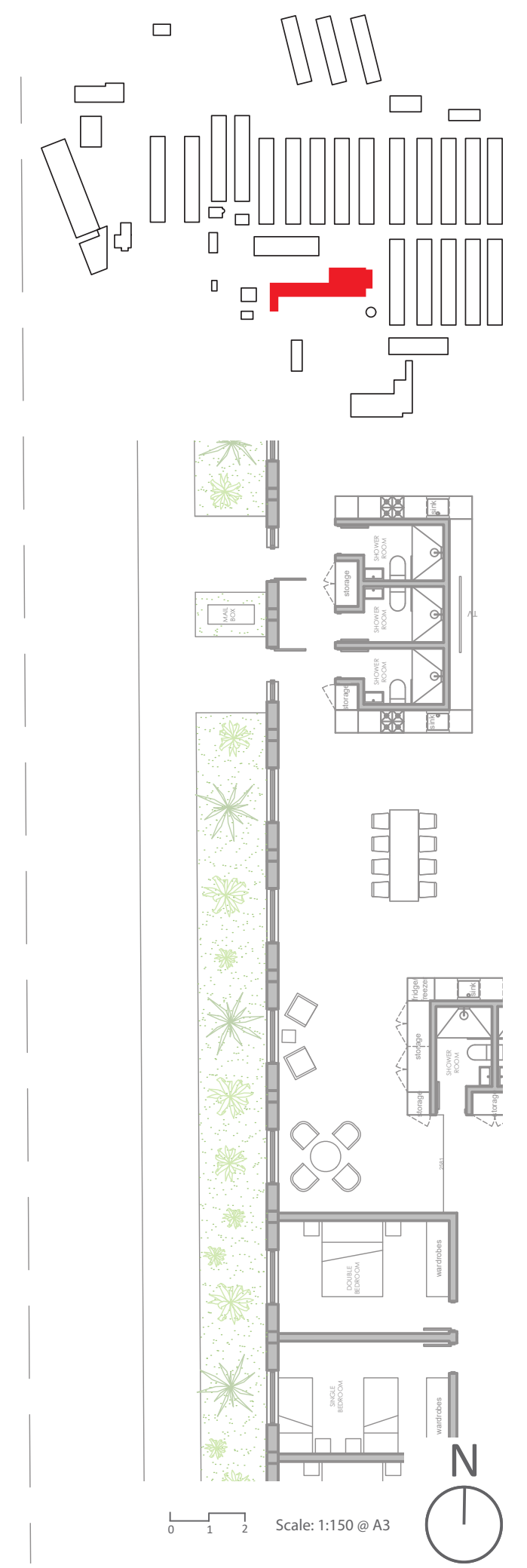
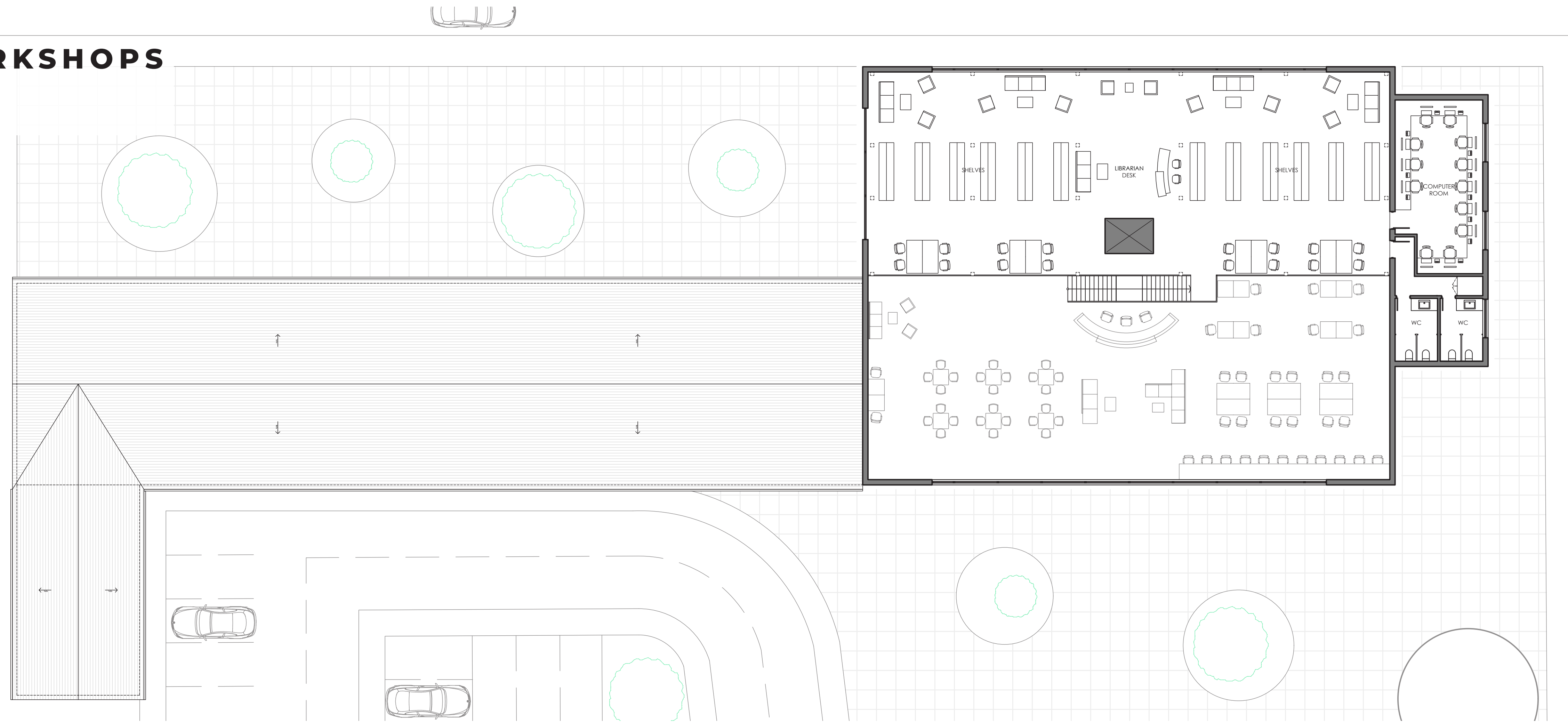
LIBRARY & WORKSHOPS AXONOMETRIC VIEW



LIBRARY & WORKSHOPS GROUND FLOOR PLAN



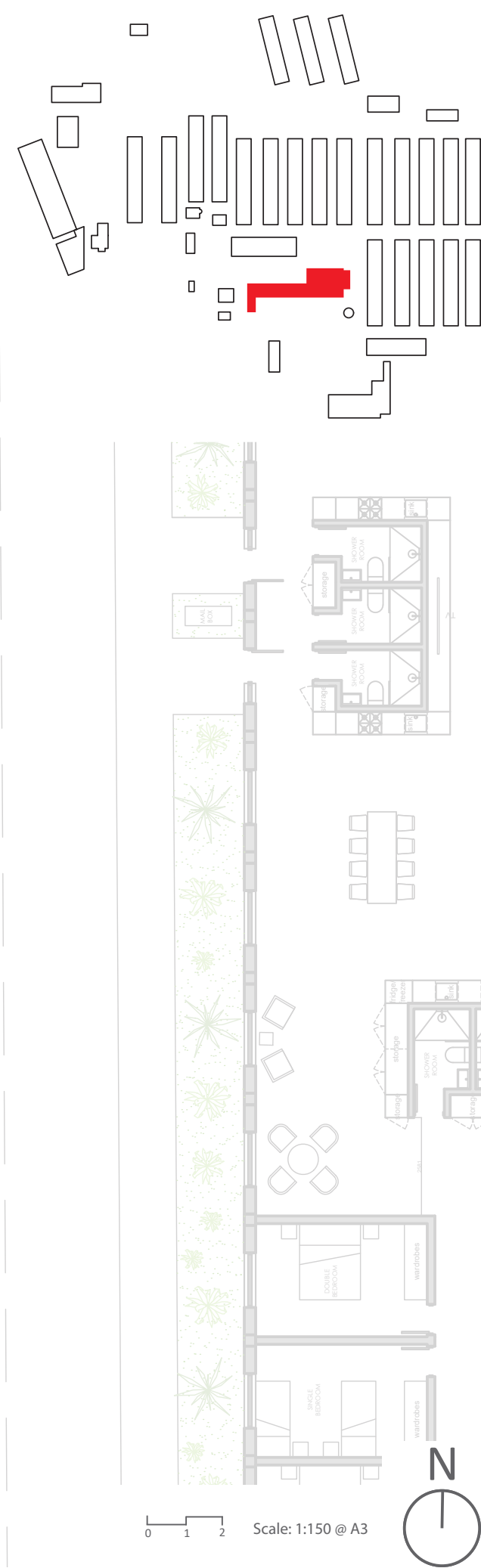
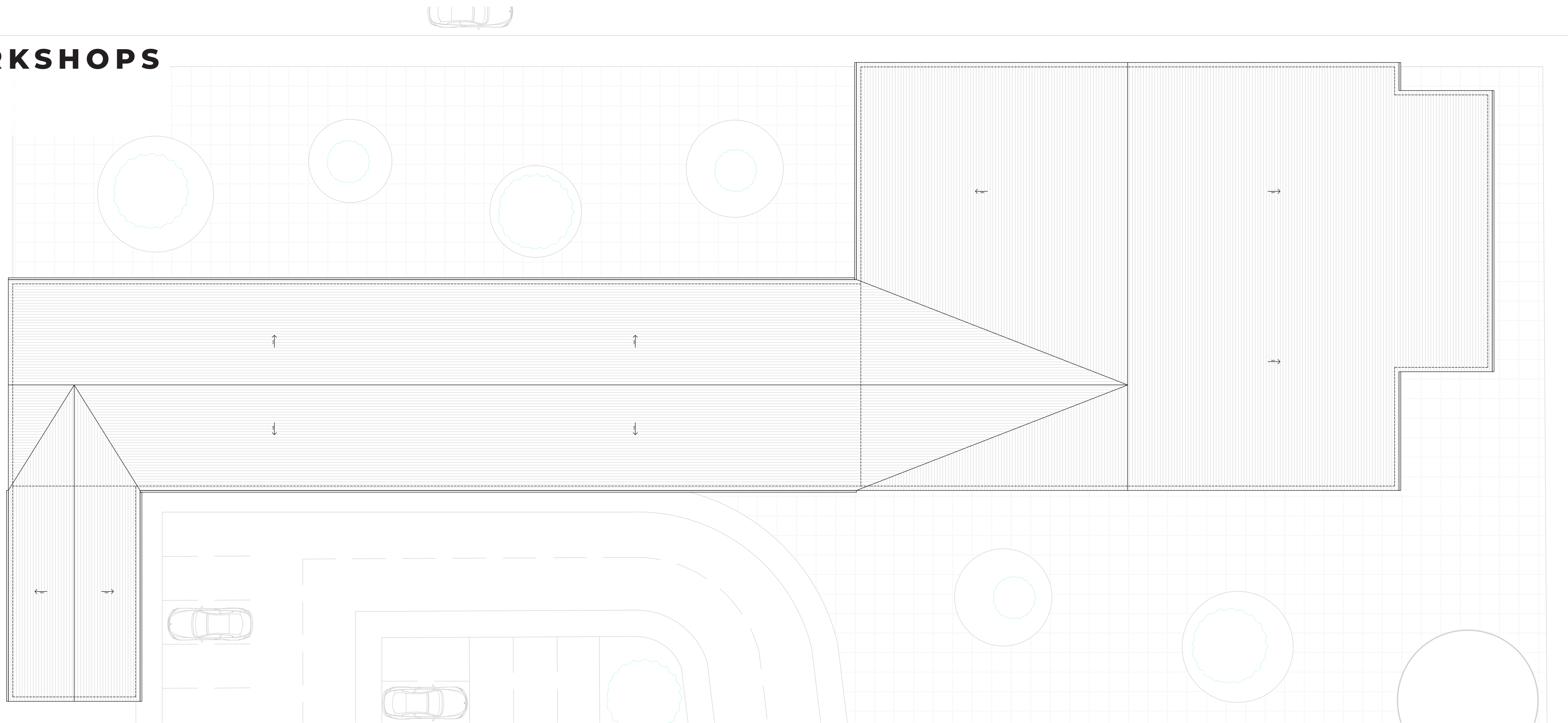
LIBRARY & WORKSHOPS FIRST FLOOR PLAN



Scale: 1:150 @ A3



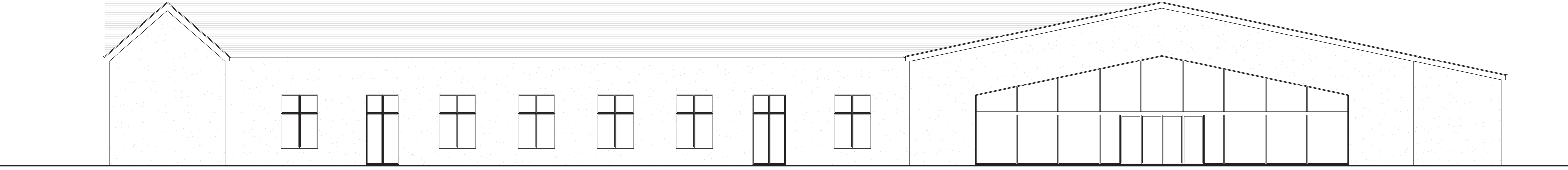
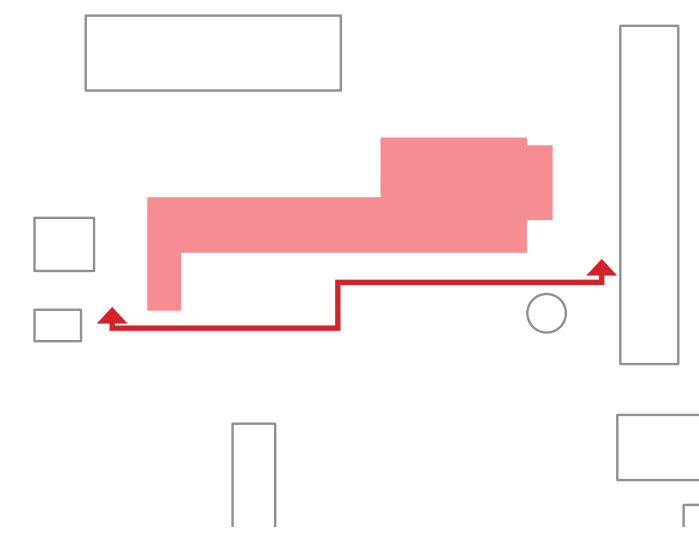
LIBRARY & WORKSHOPS ROOF PLAN



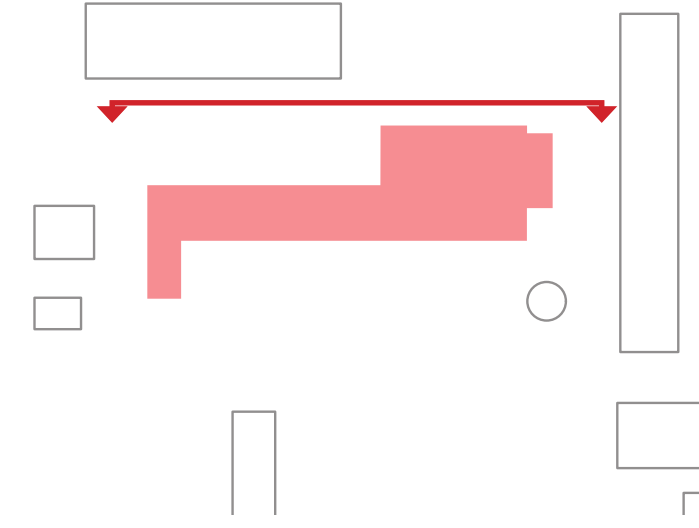
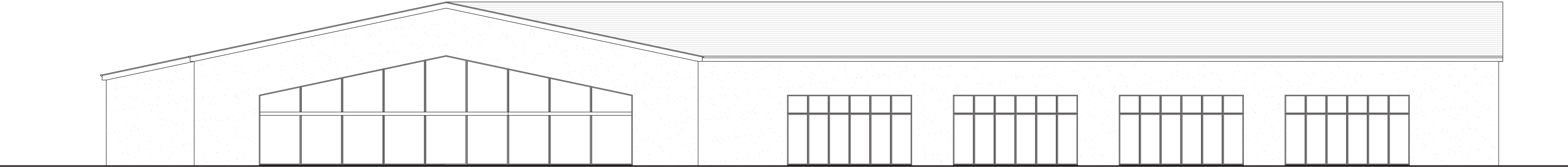
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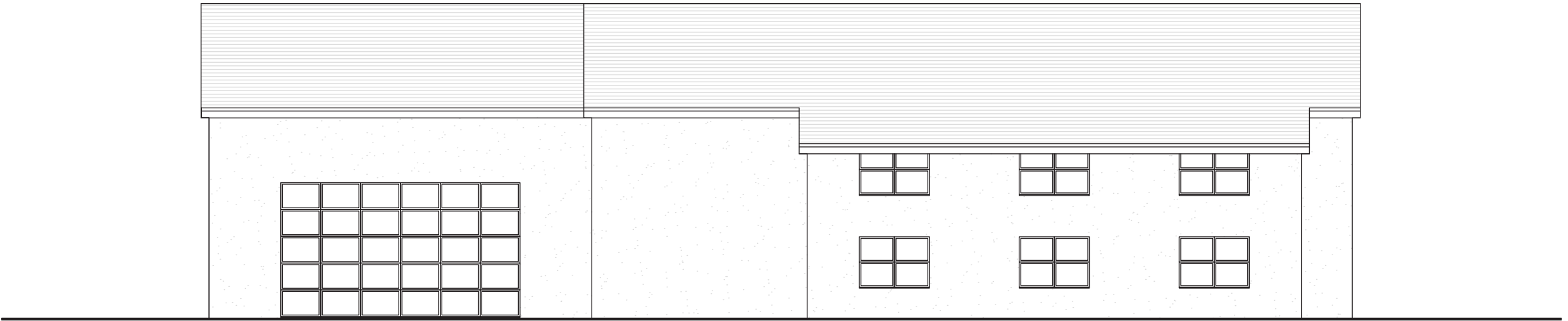
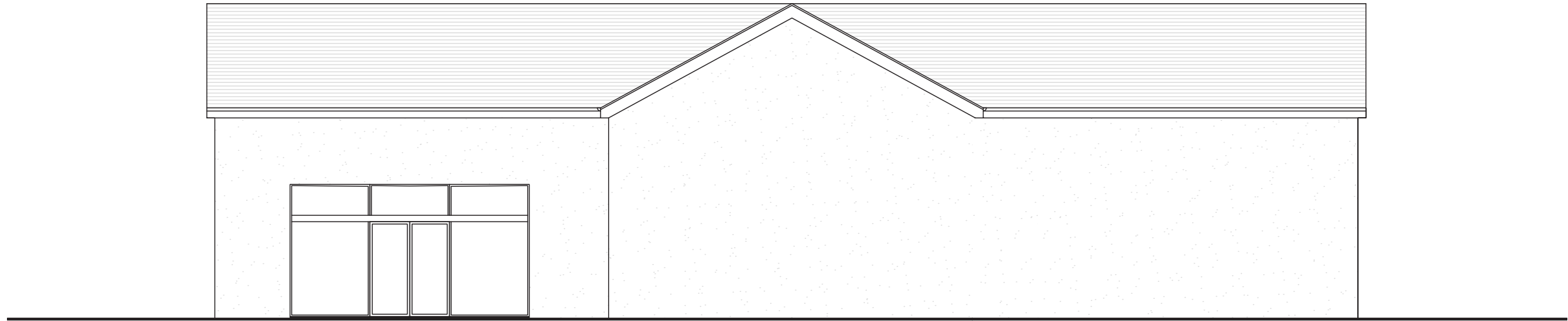
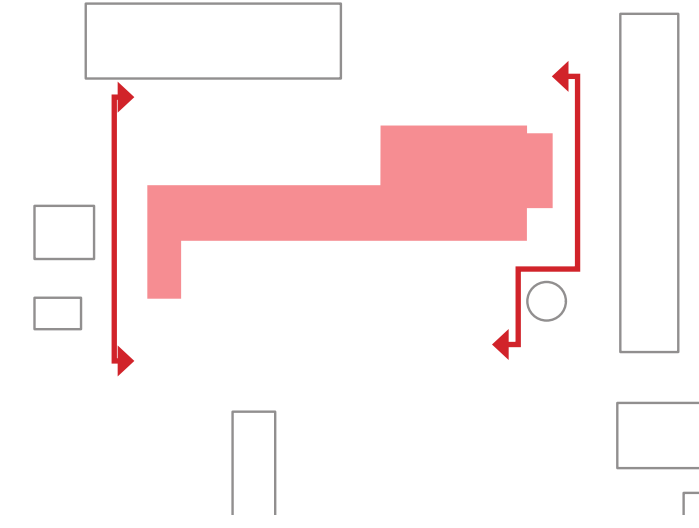
LIBRARY & WORKSHOPS
ELEVATION
SOUTH



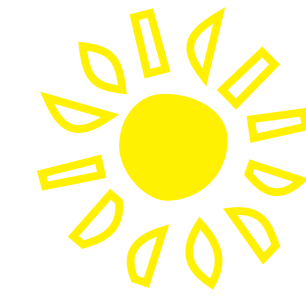
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ELEVATION
NORTH



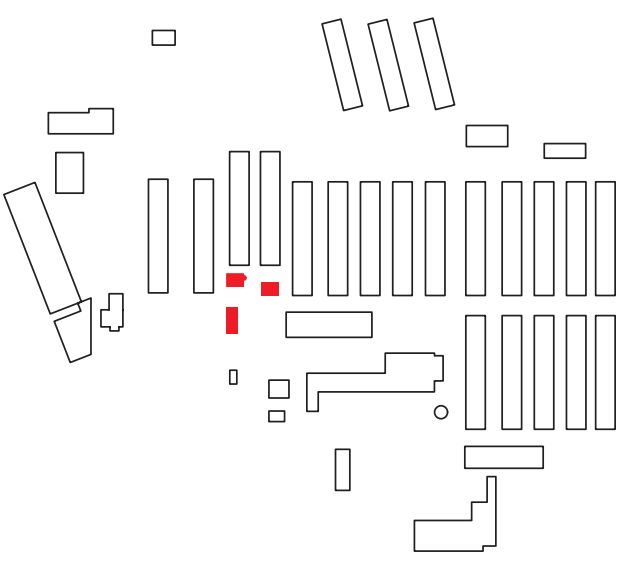
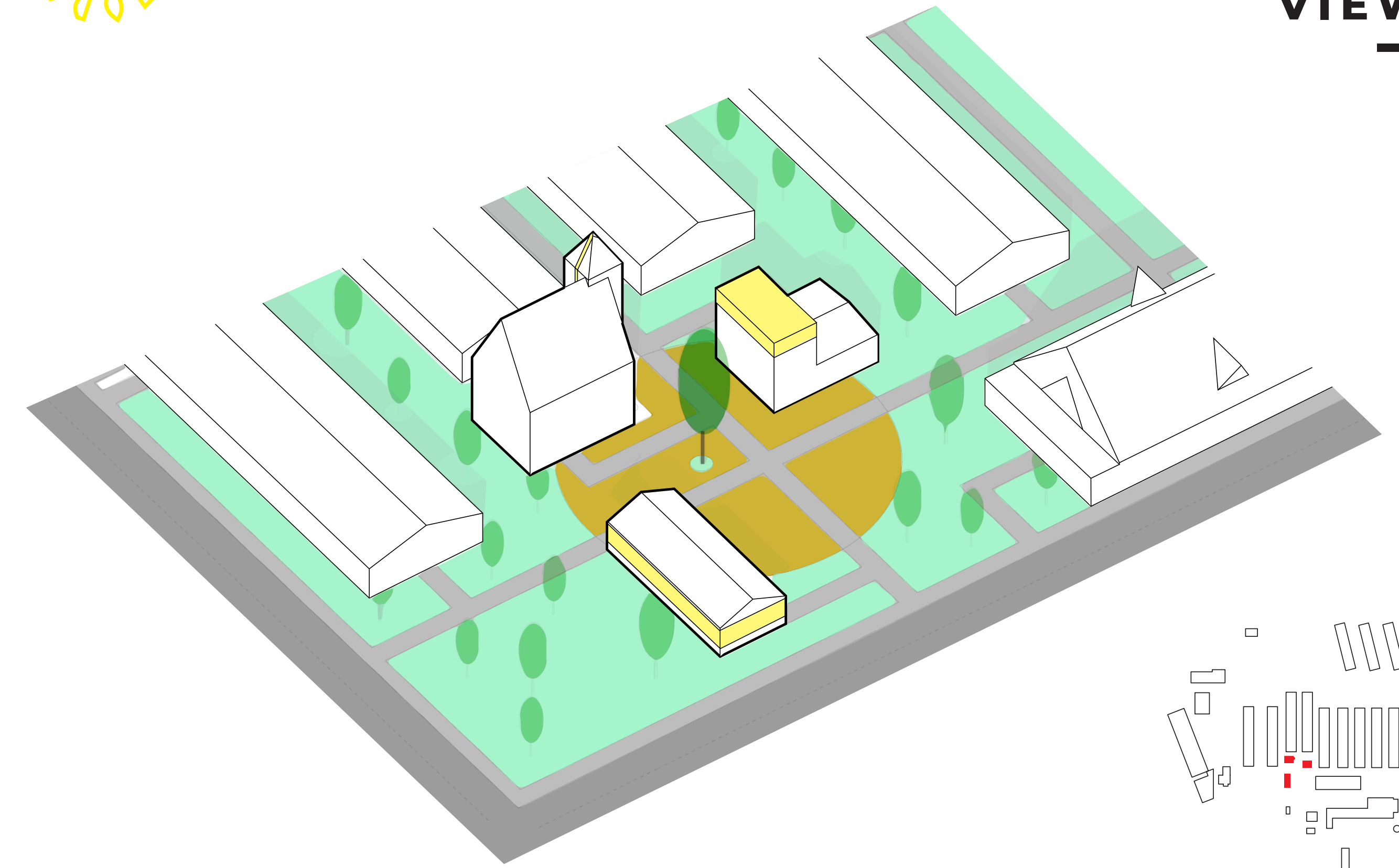
**LIBRARY & WORKSHOPS
ELEVATIONS
EAST & WEST**



08 RELIGIOUS CENTRE



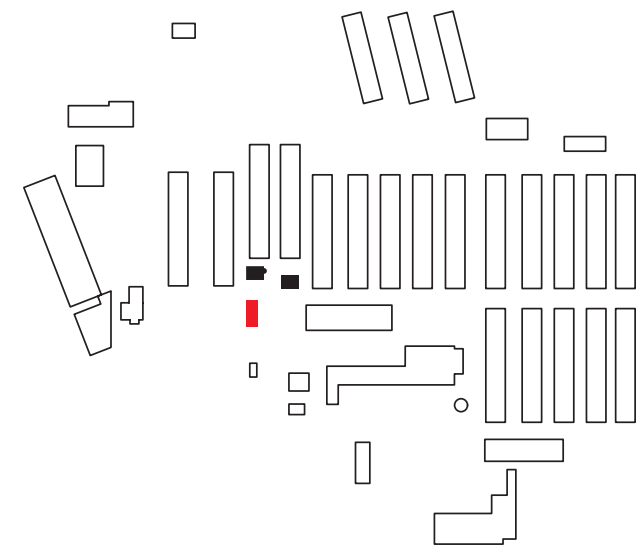
RELIGIOUS CENTRE AXONOMETRIC VIEW



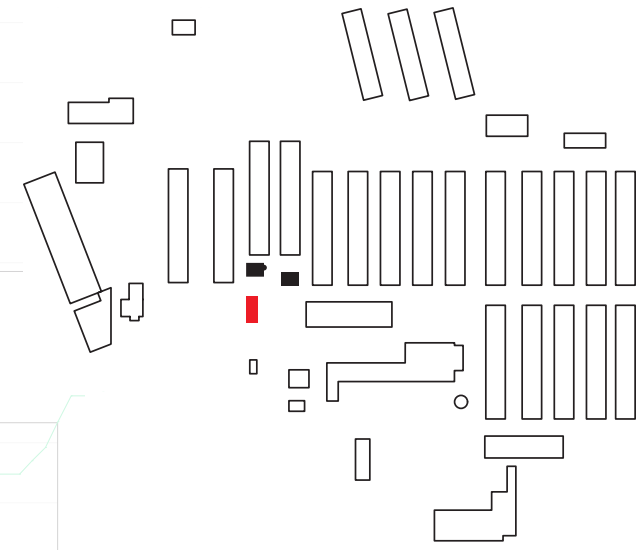
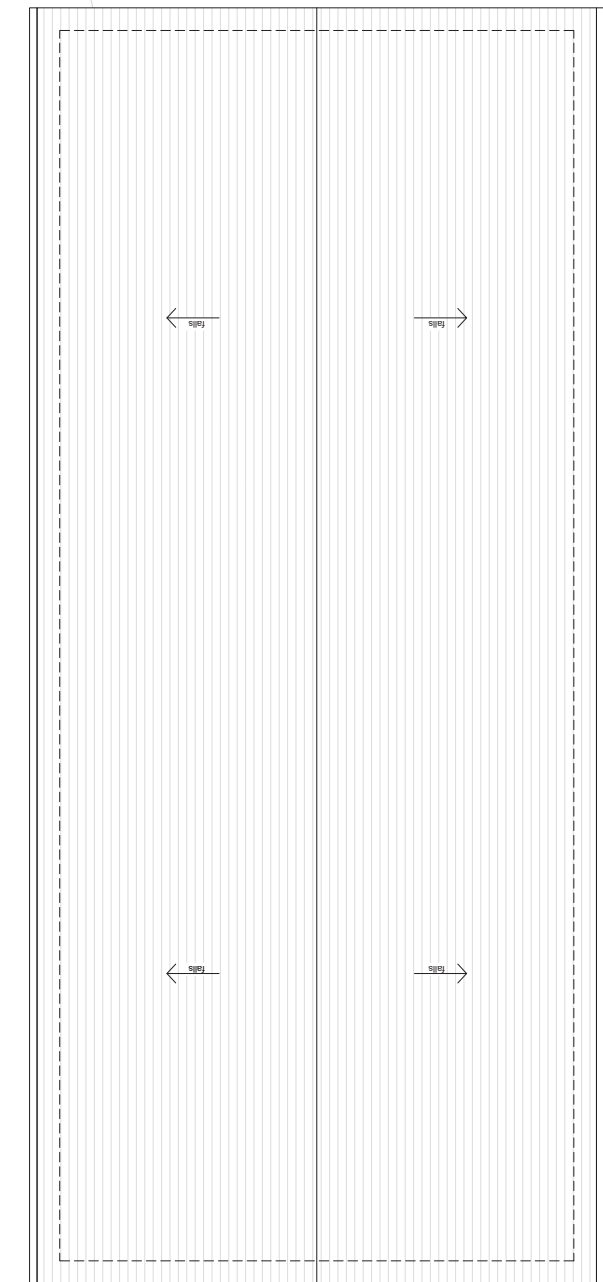
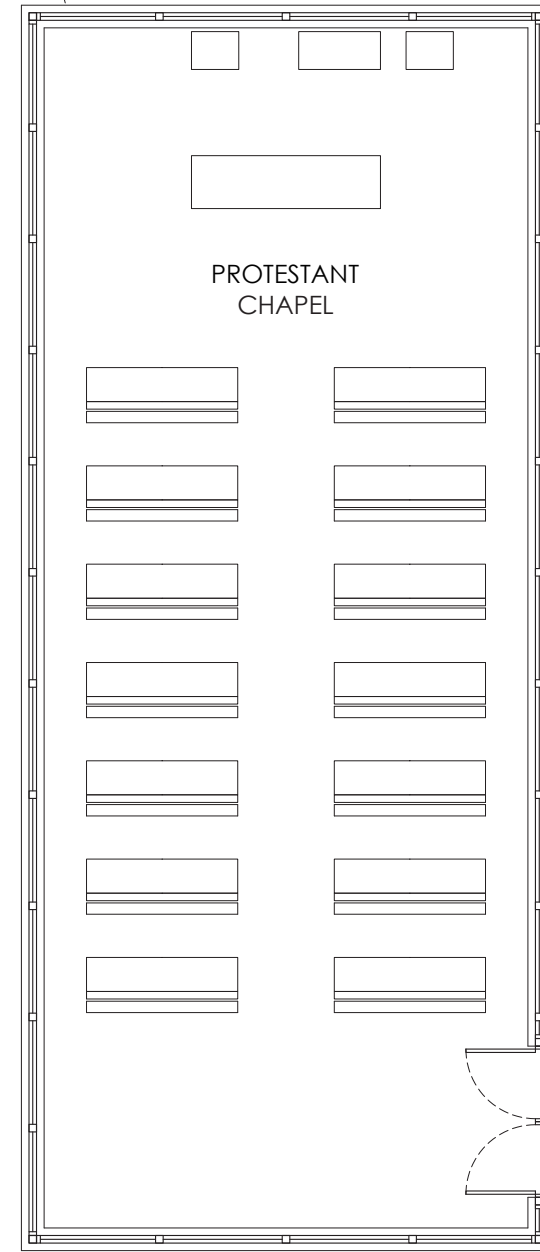
EXISTING BUILDING CONDITION



PROTESTANT CHAPEL AXONOMETRIC VIEW



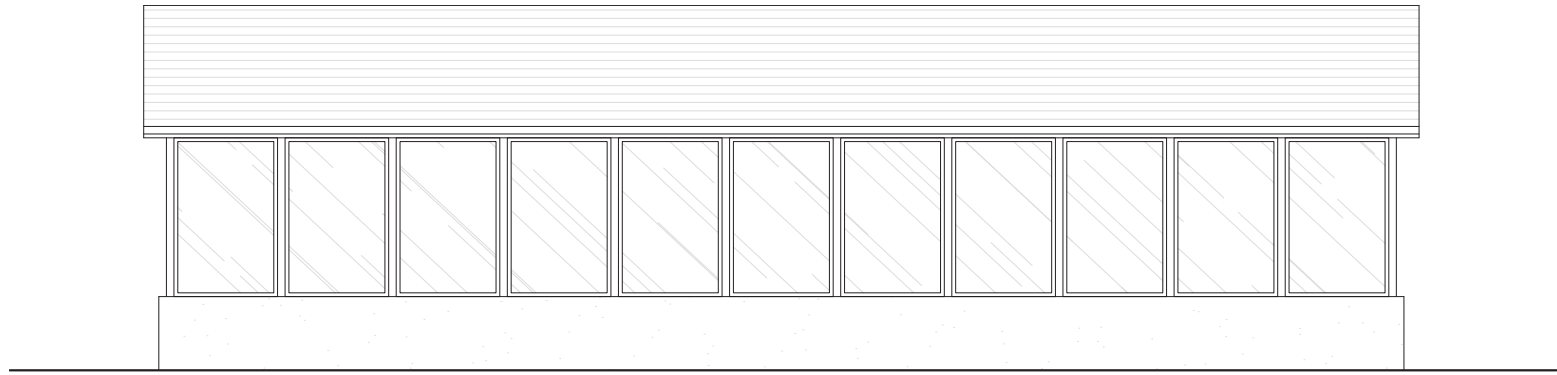
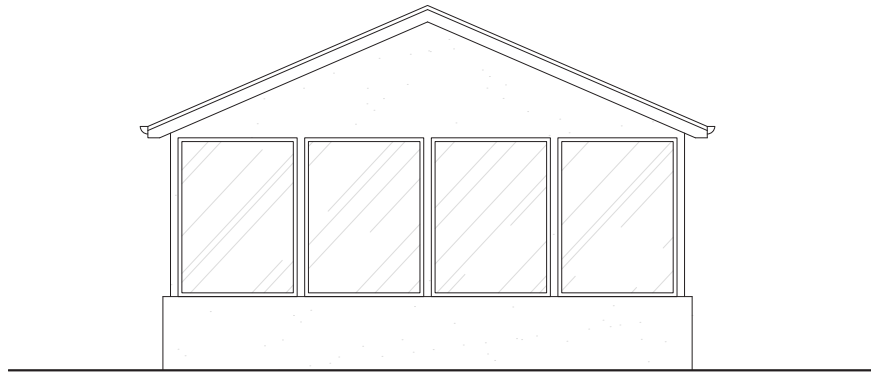
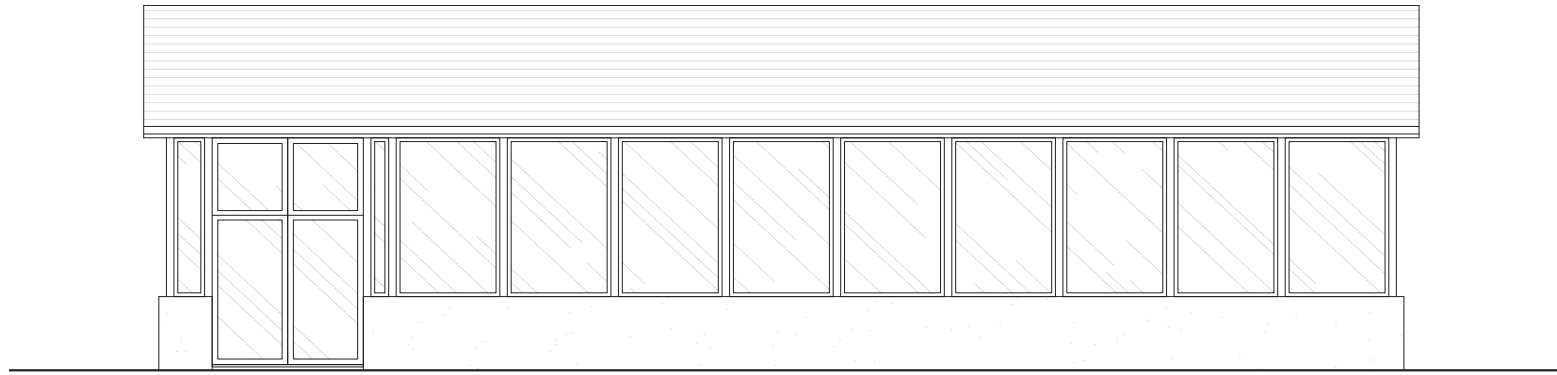
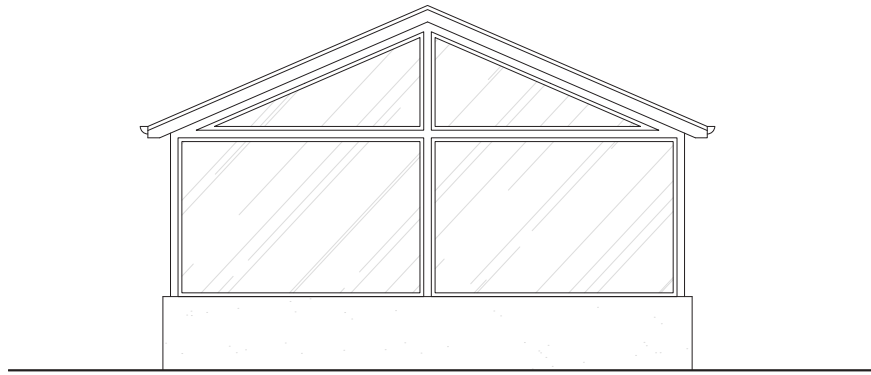
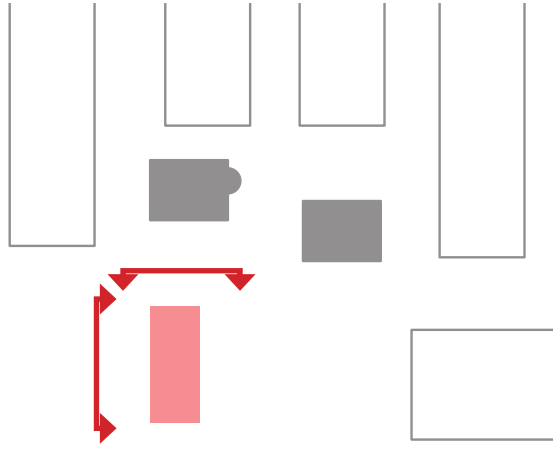
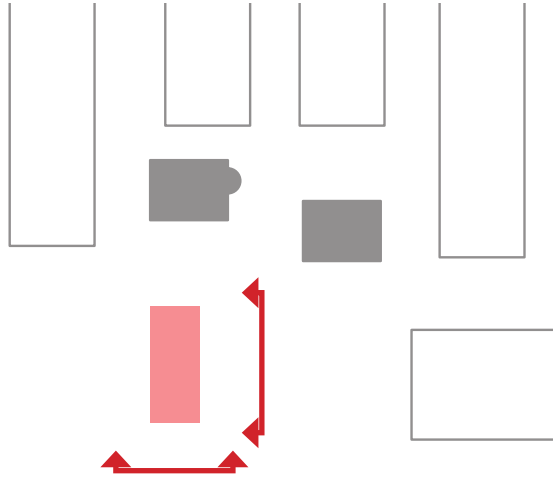
PROTESTANT CHAPPEL GROUND & ROOF FLOOR PLAN



0 1 2 Scale: 1:100 @ A3



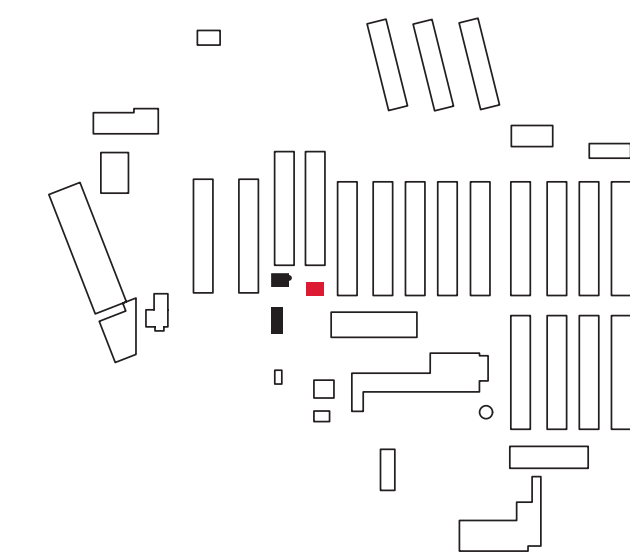
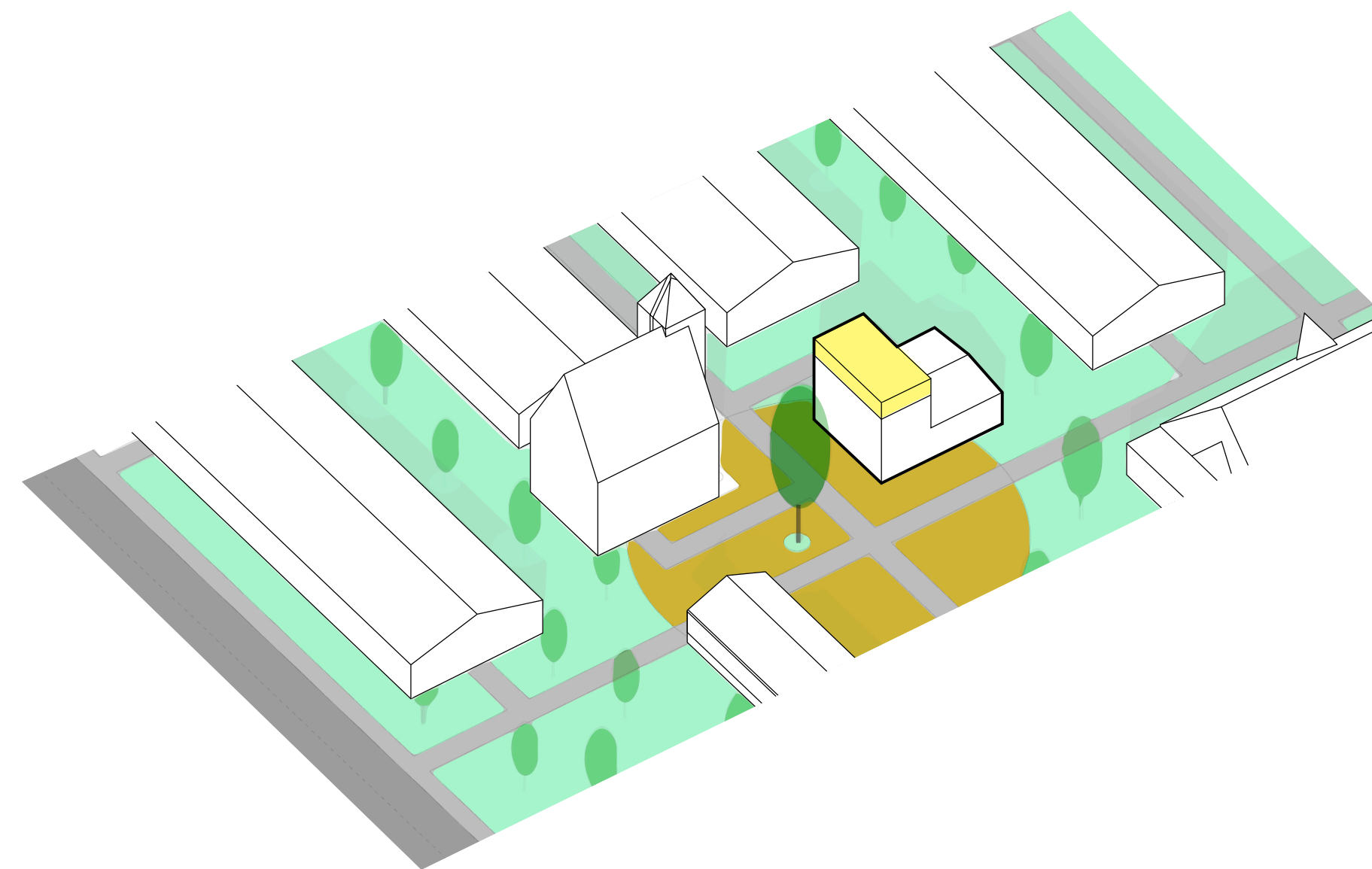
**PROTESTANT CHAPPEL
ELEVATIONS
SOUTH/EAST & NORTH/WEST**



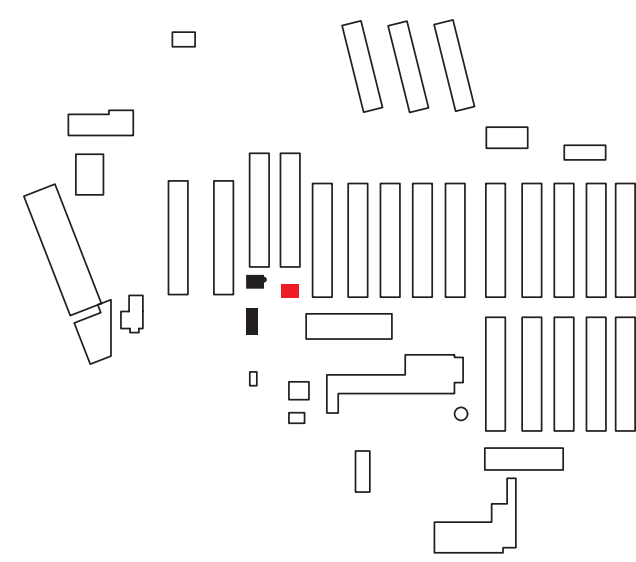
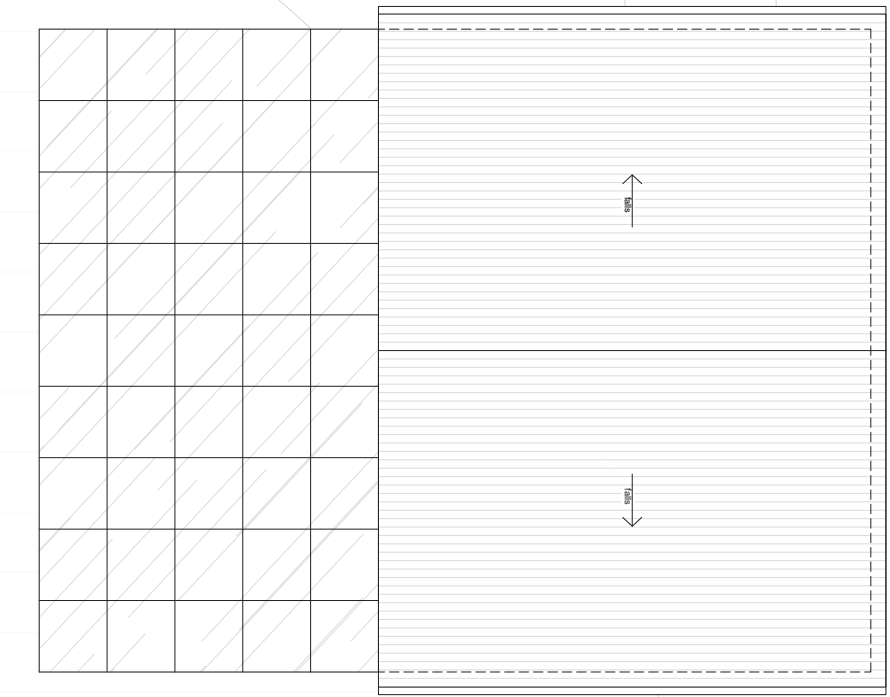
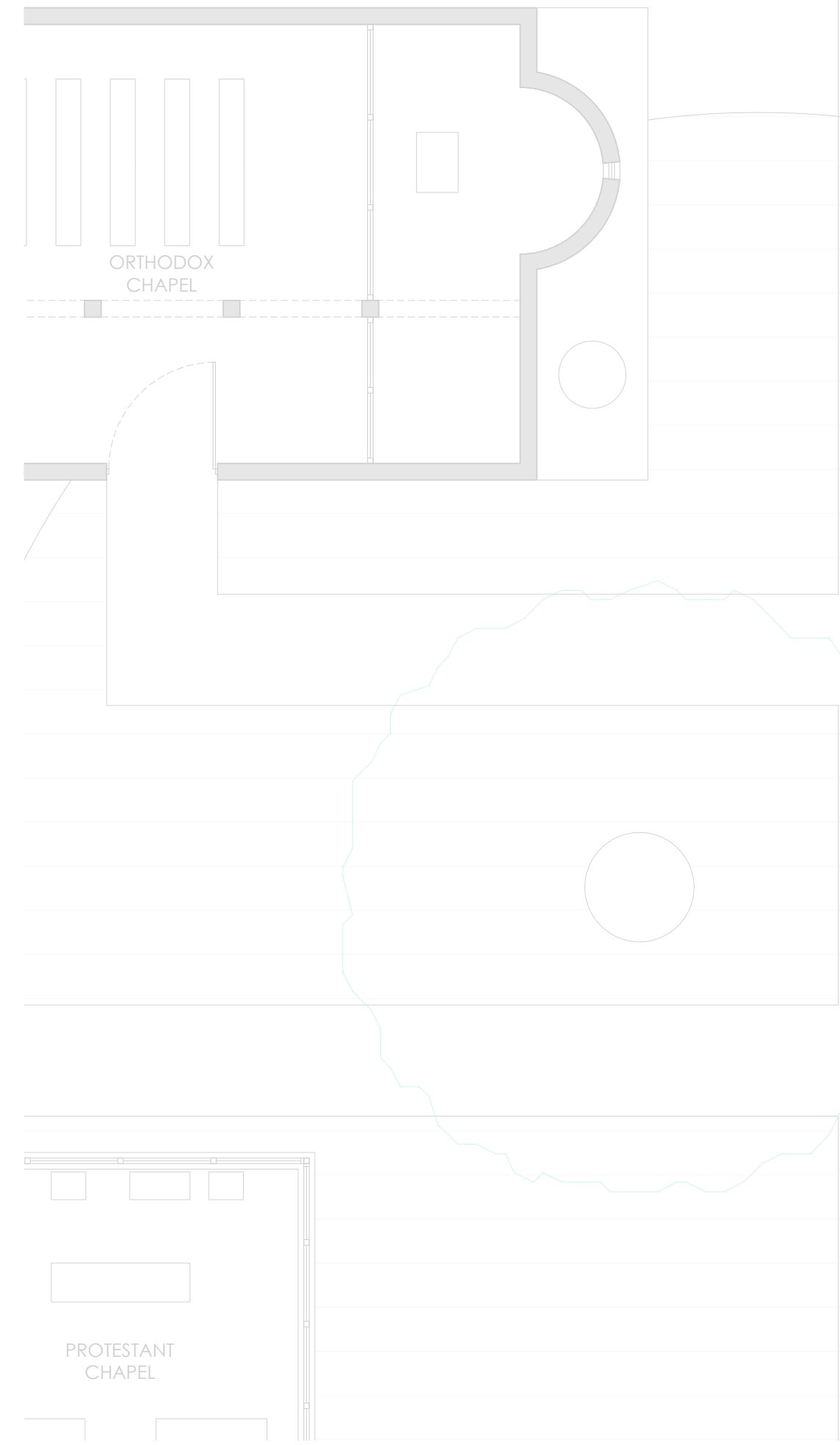
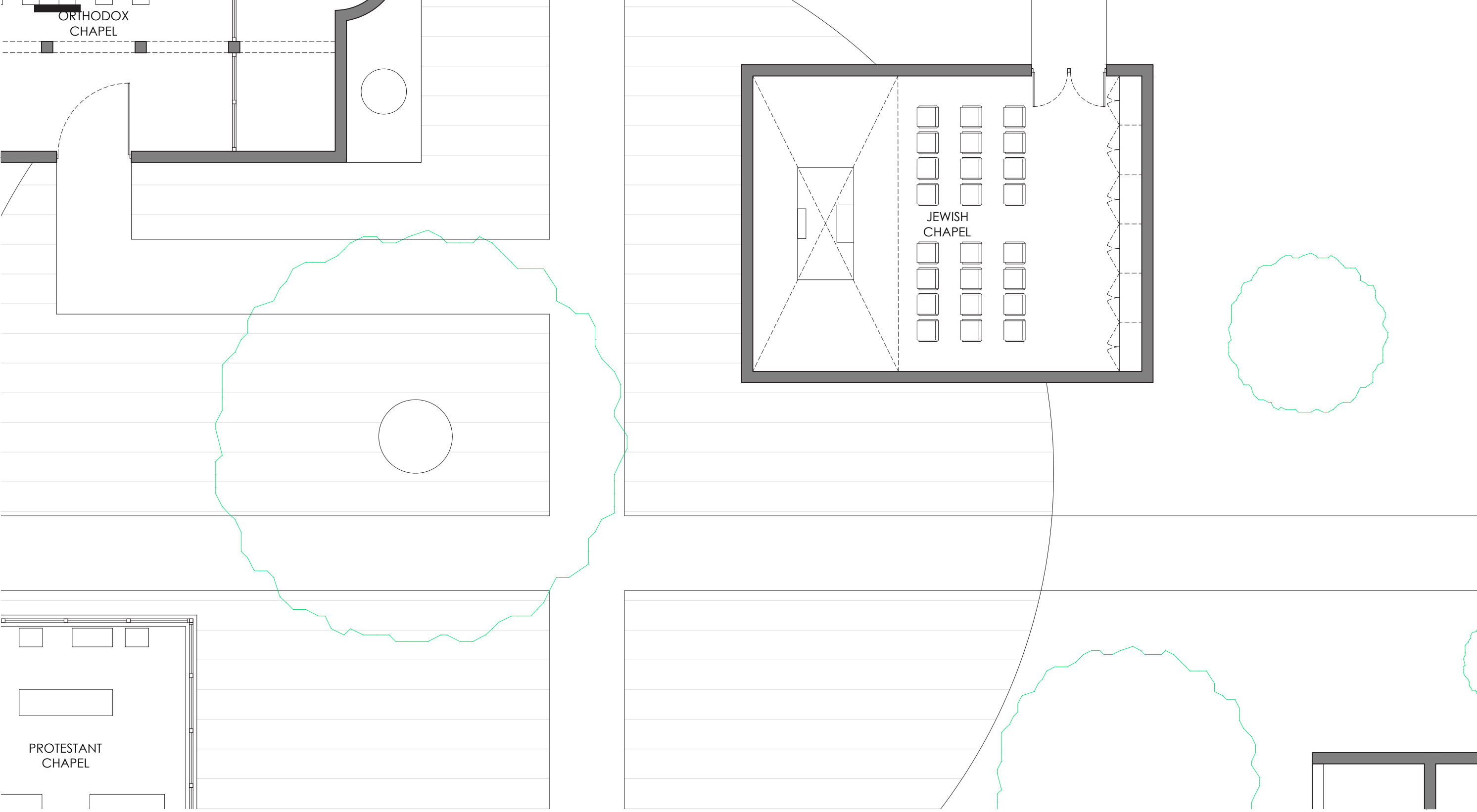
EXISTING BUILDING CONDITION



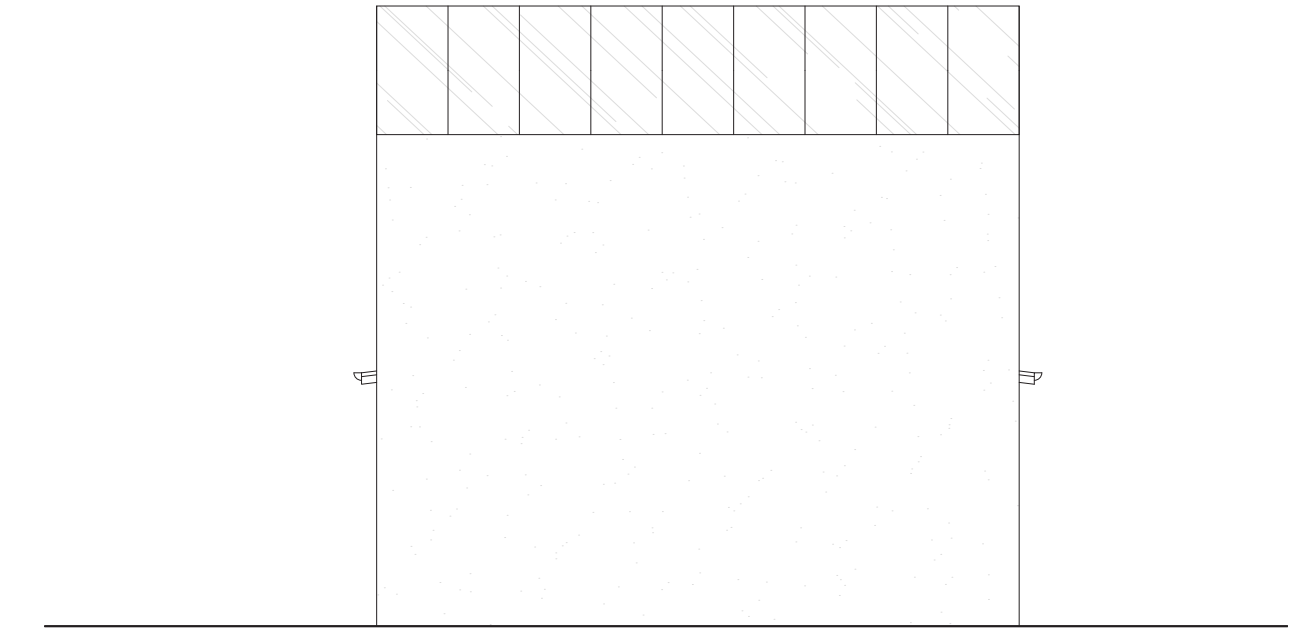
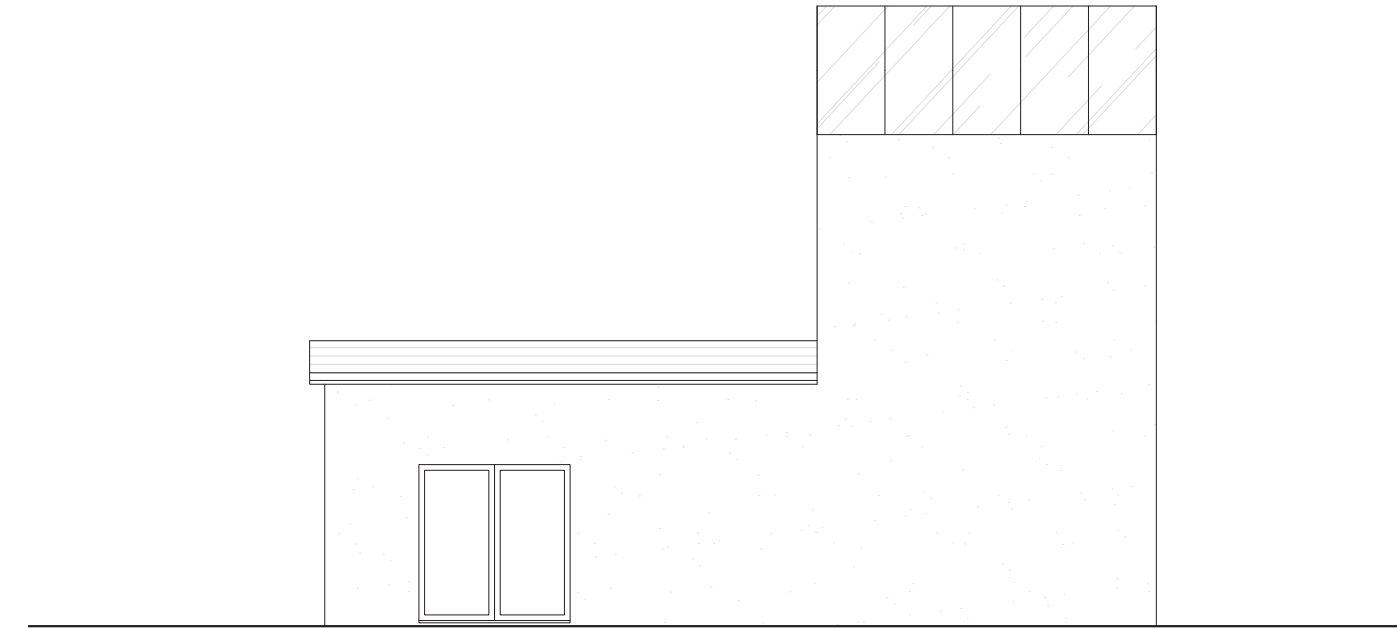
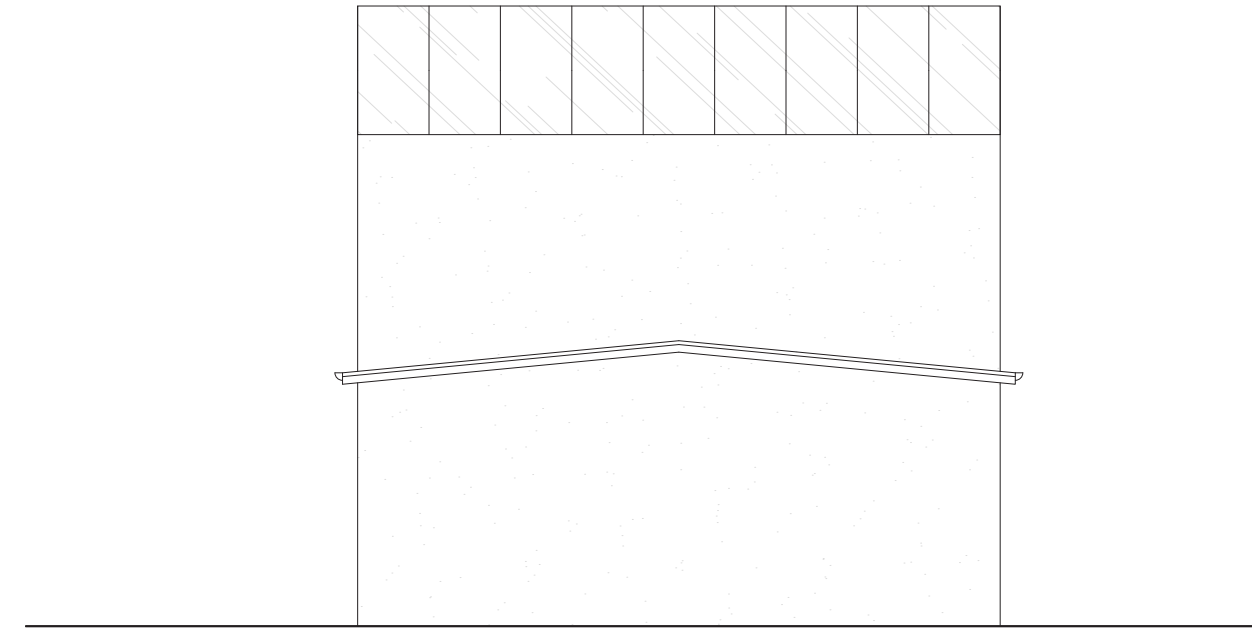
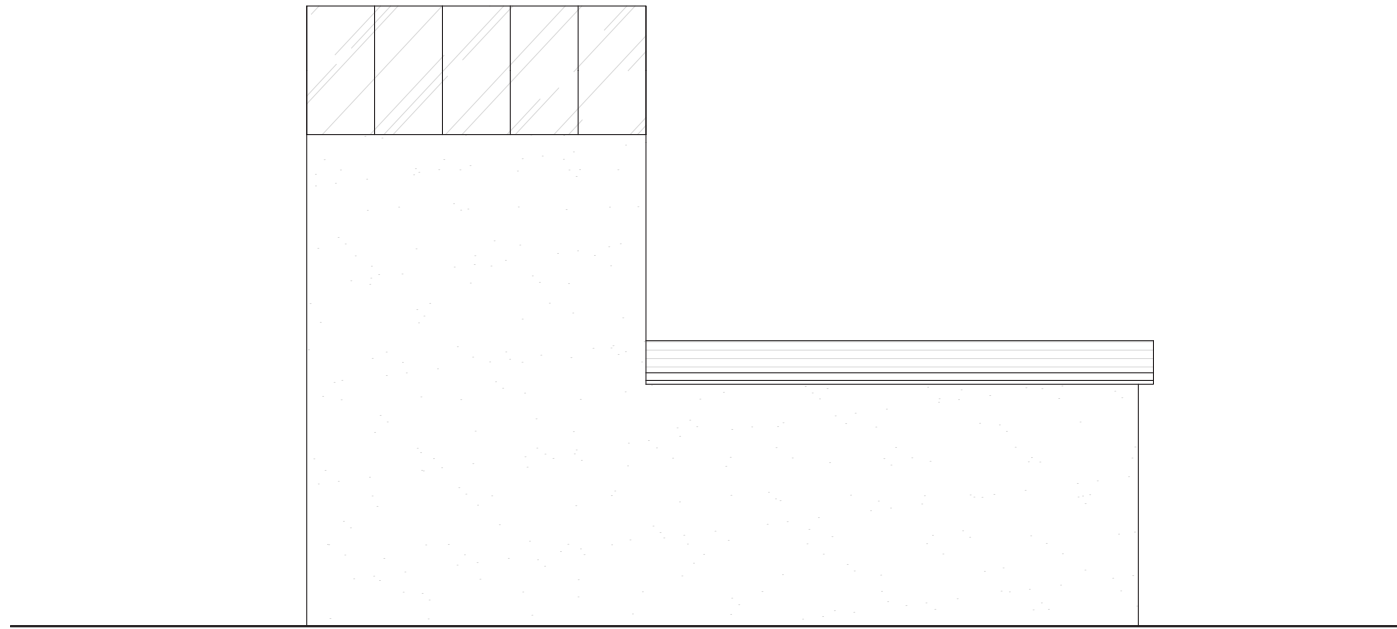
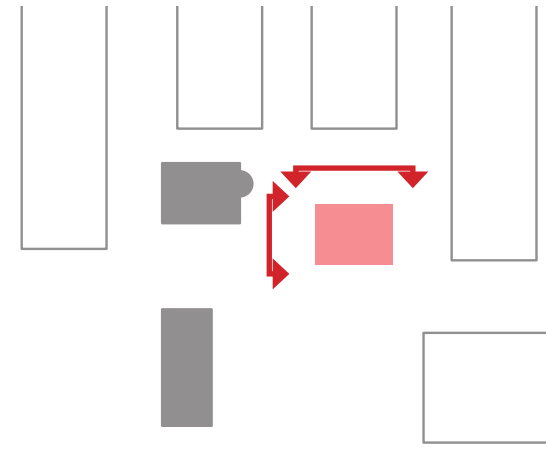
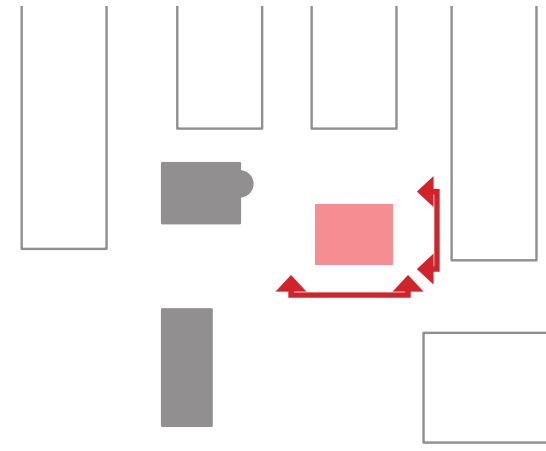
JEWISH CHAPEL AXONOMETRIC VIEW



JEWISH CHAPPEL GROUND & ROOF FLOOR PLAN



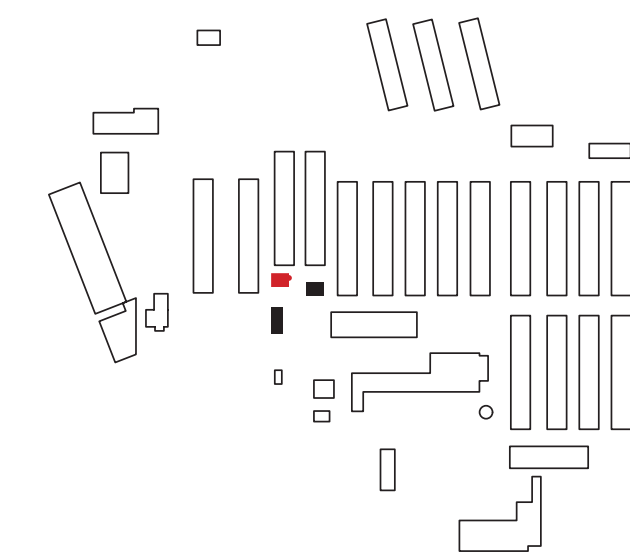
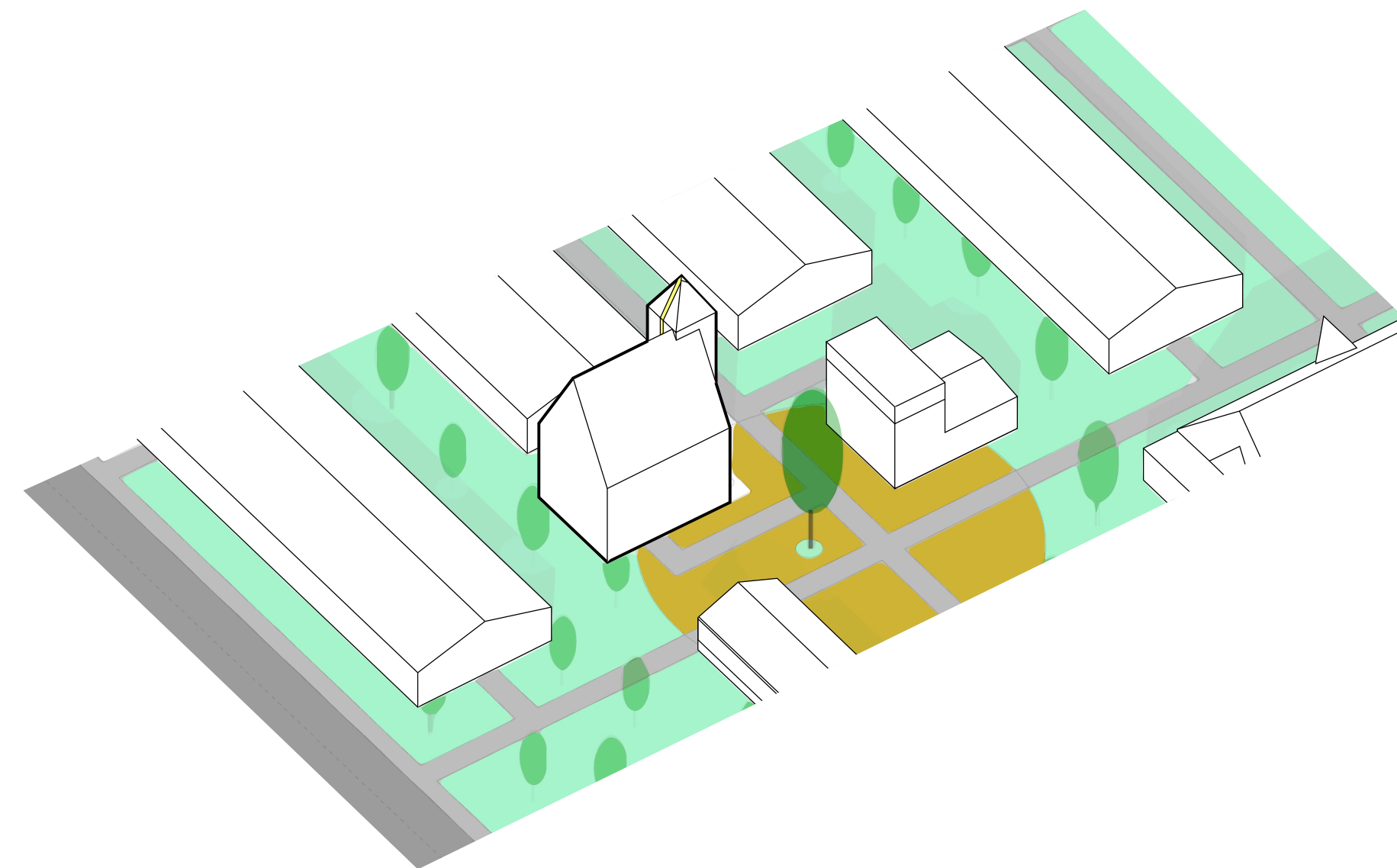
**JEWISH CHAPPEL
ELEVATIONS
SOUTH/EAST & NORTH/WEST**



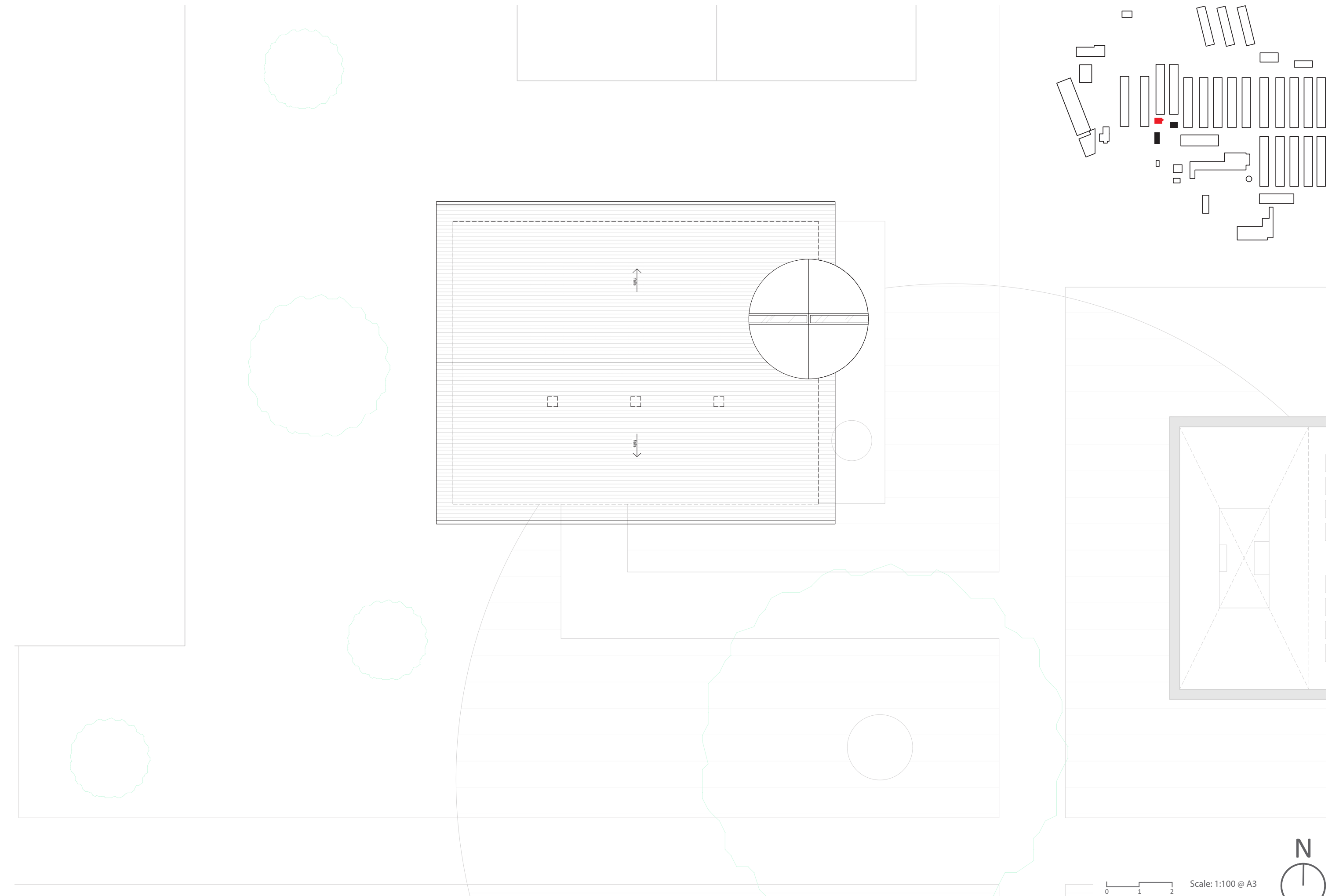
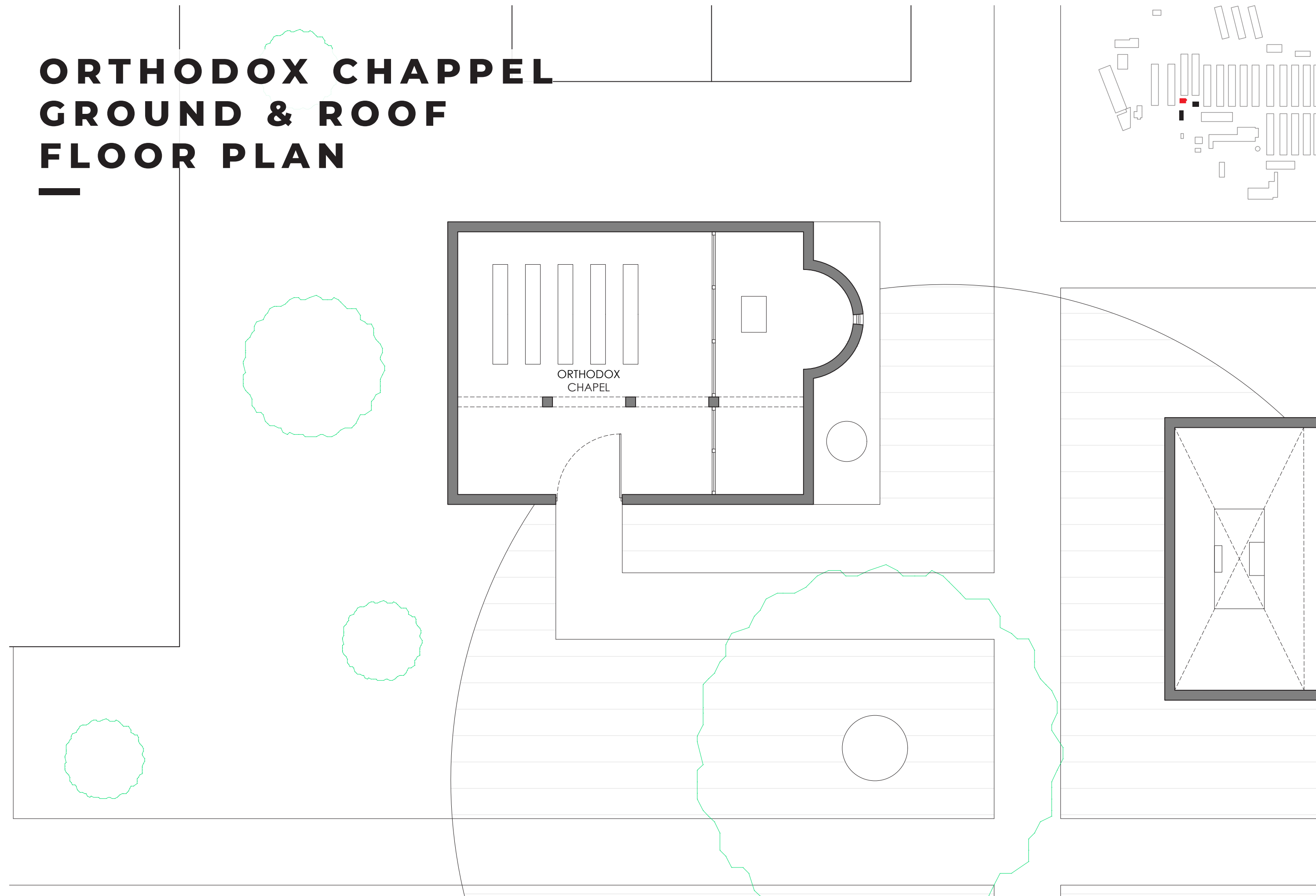
EXISTING BUILDING CONDITION



ORTHODOX CHAPEL AXONOMETRIC VIEW



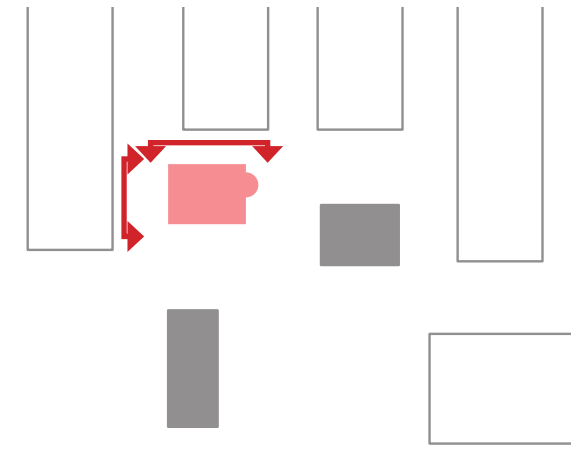
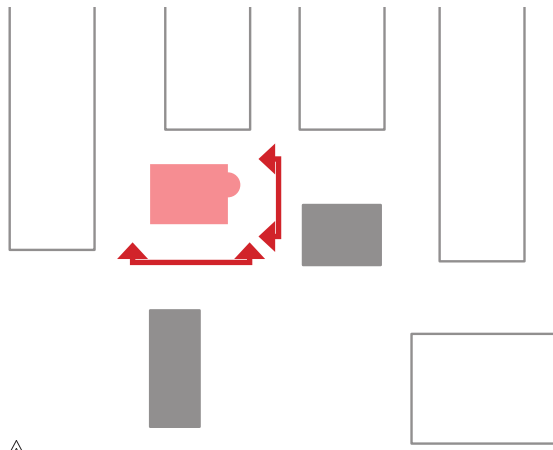
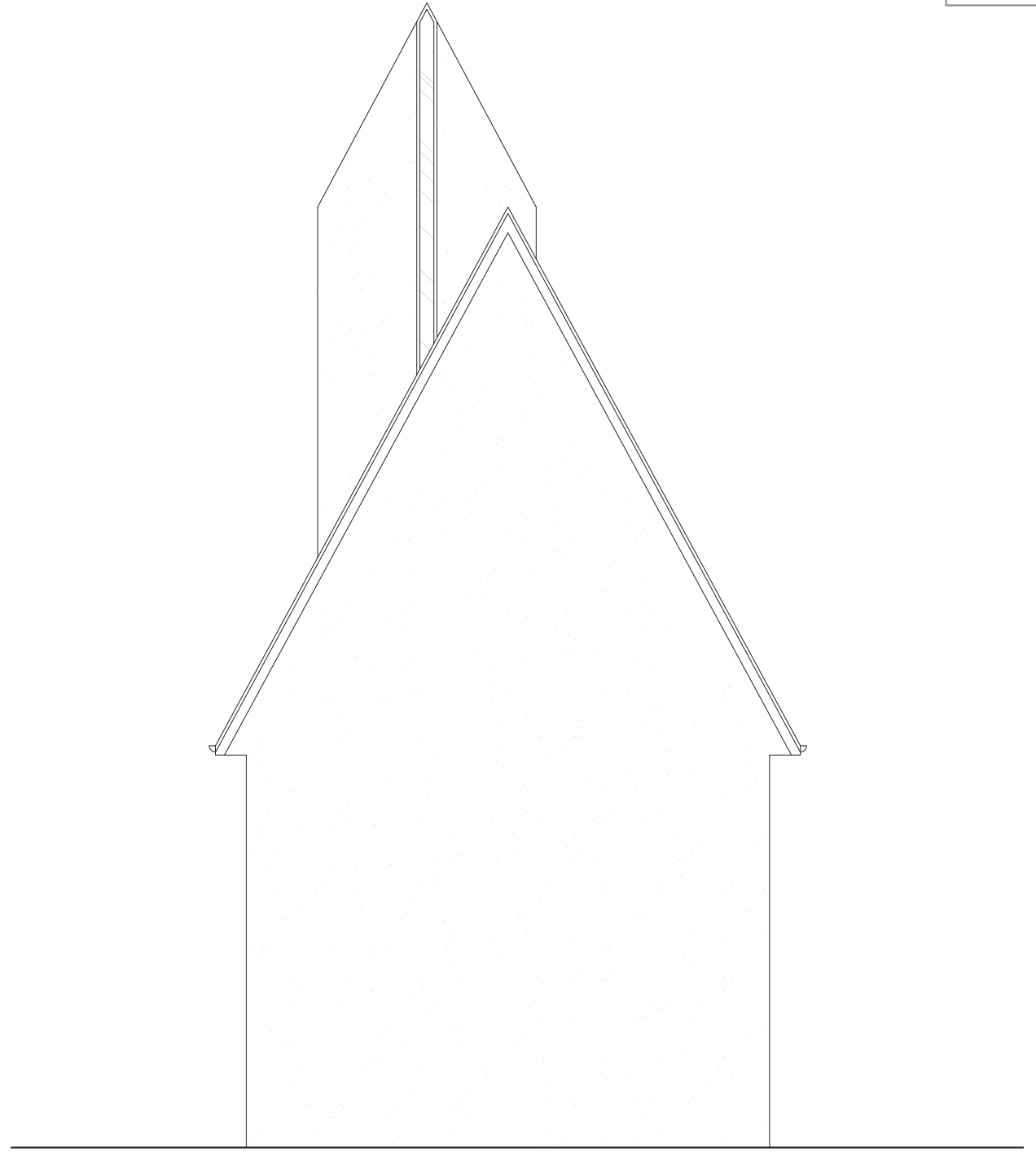
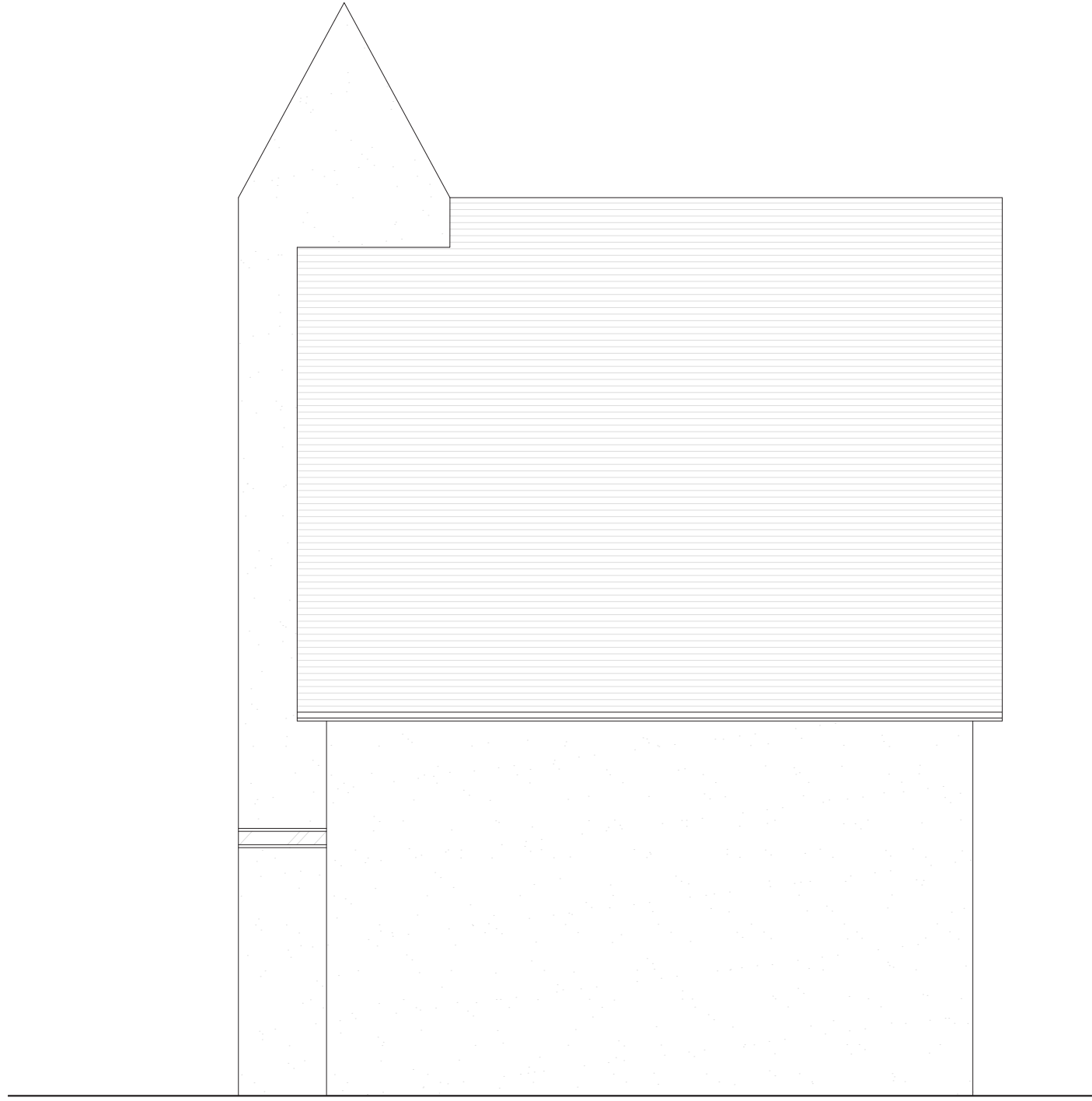
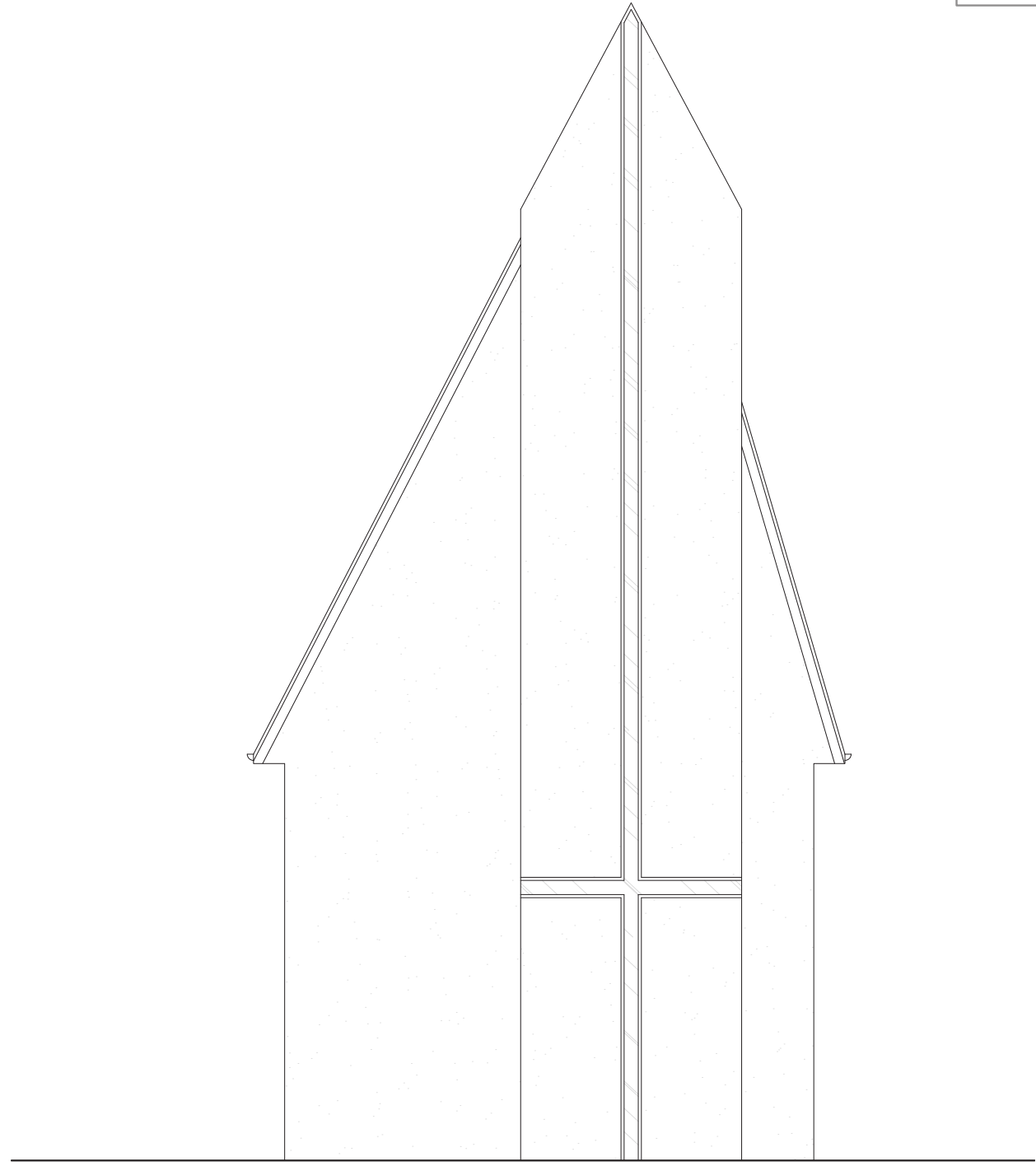
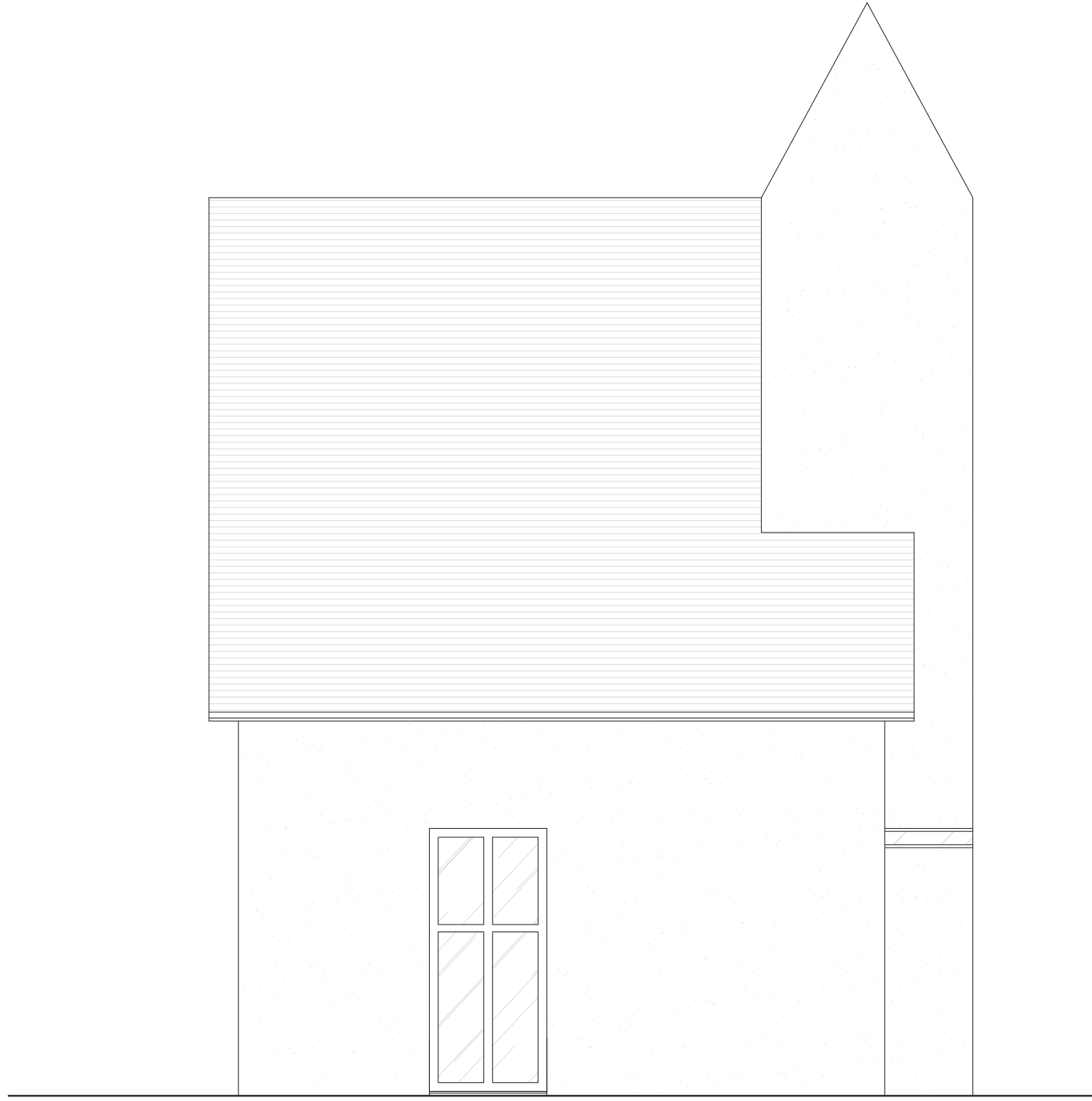
ORTHODOX CHAPPEL GROUND & ROOF FLOOR PLAN



0 1 2 Scale: 1:100 @ A3



**ORTHODOX CHAPPEL
ELEVATIONS
SOUTH/EAST & NORTH/WEST**

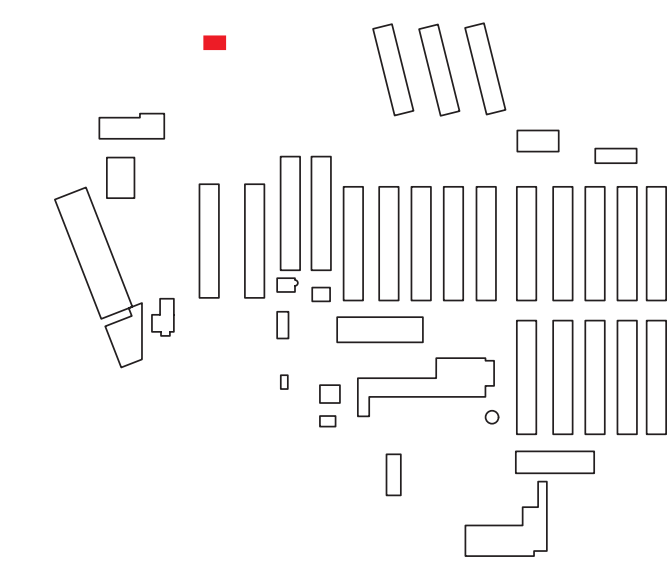
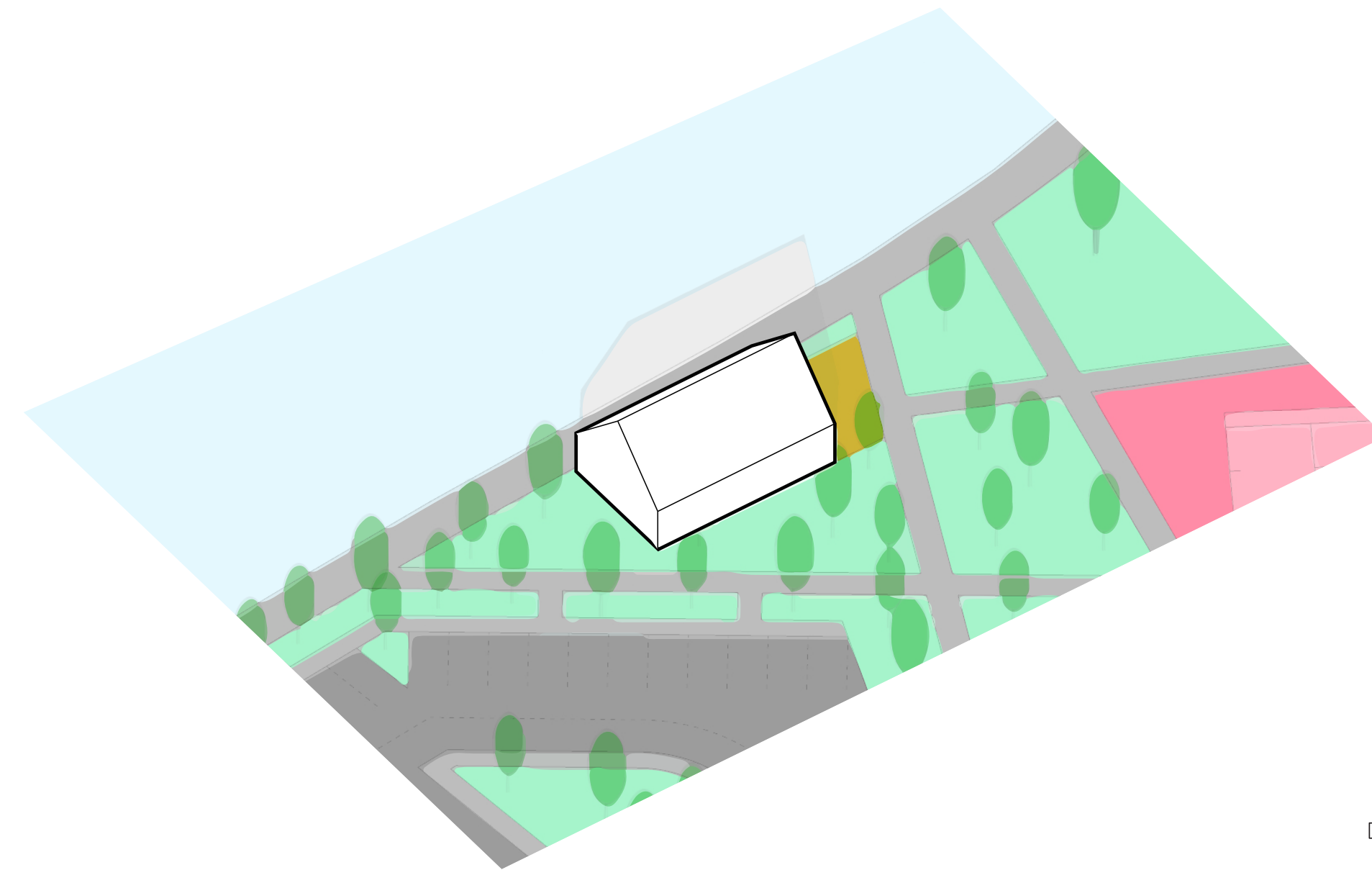


09 **CAFE**

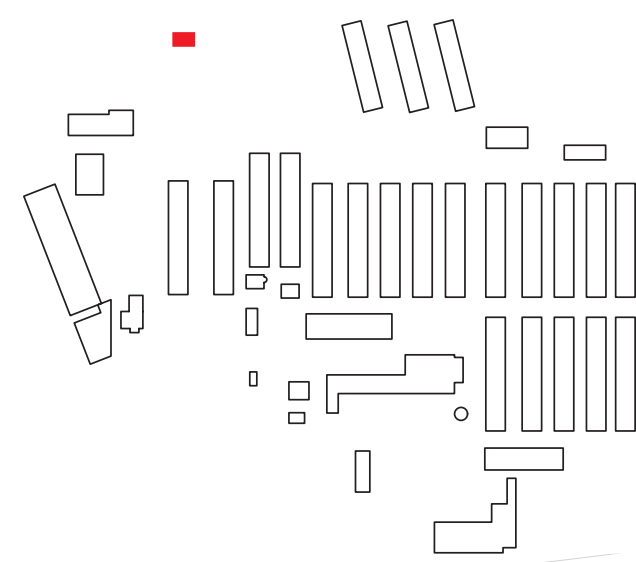
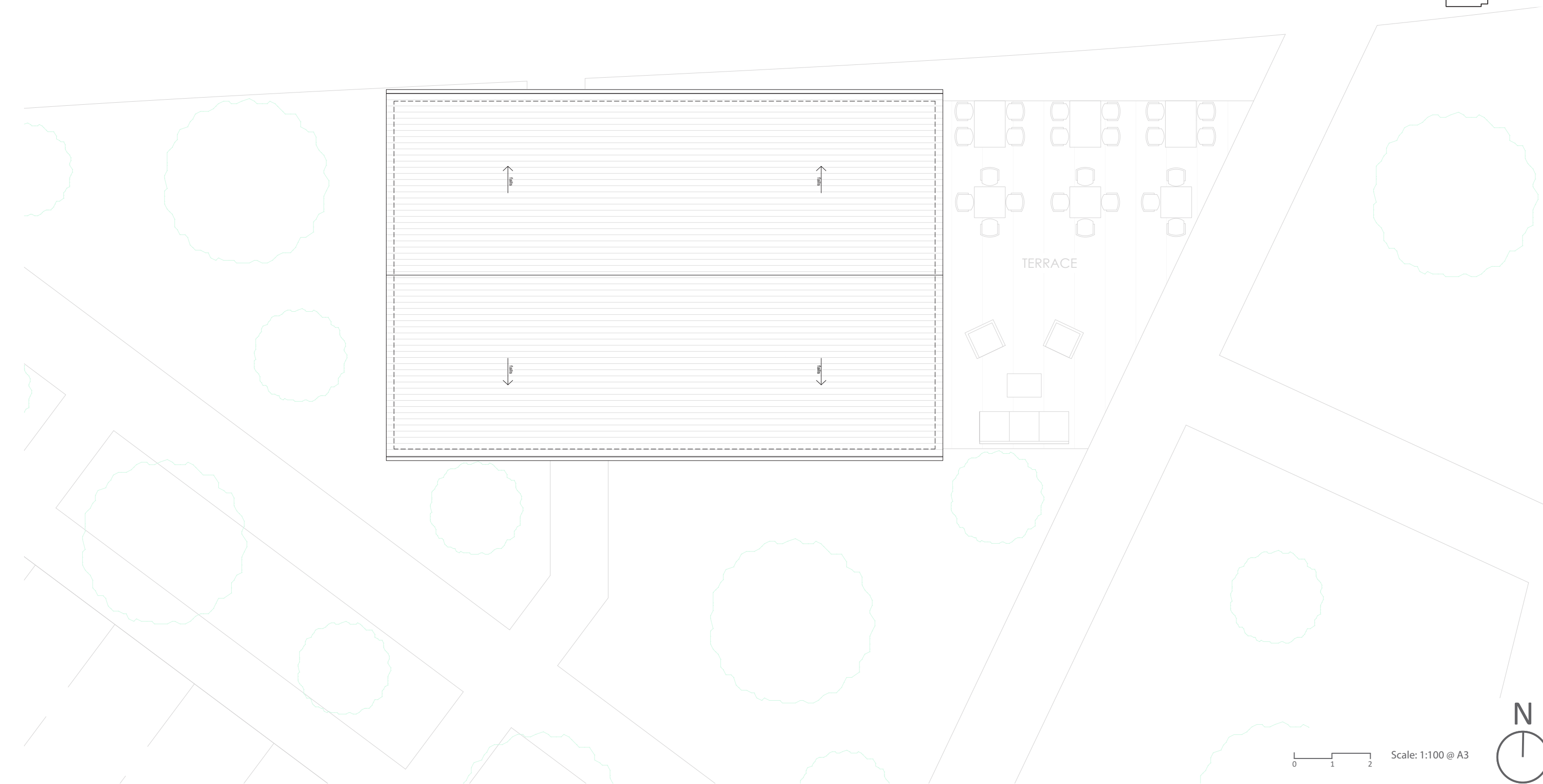
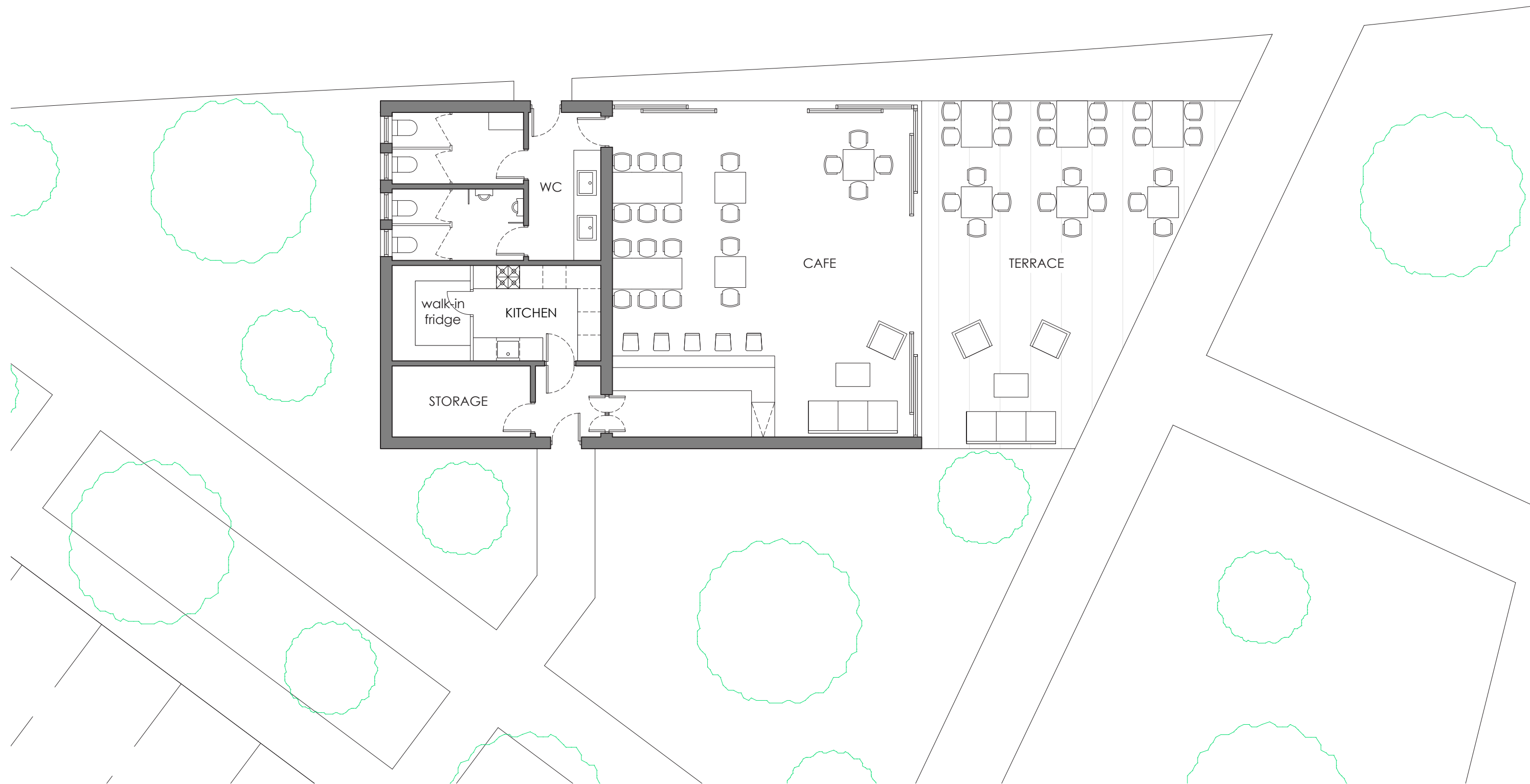
**EXISTING
BUILDING
CONDITION**



**CAFE
AXONOMETRIC
VIEW**



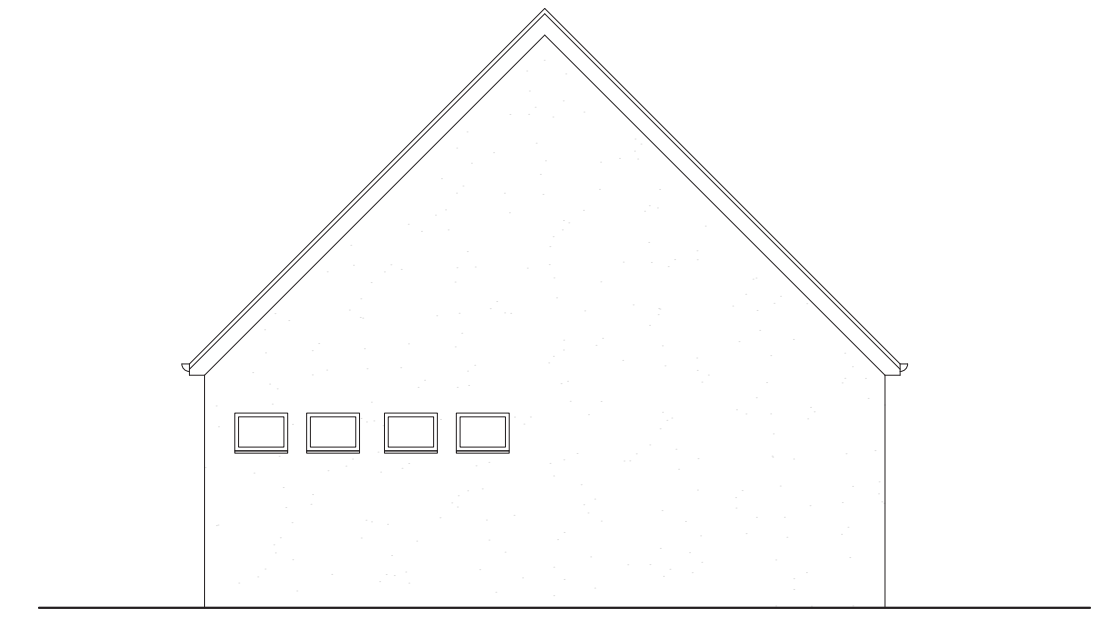
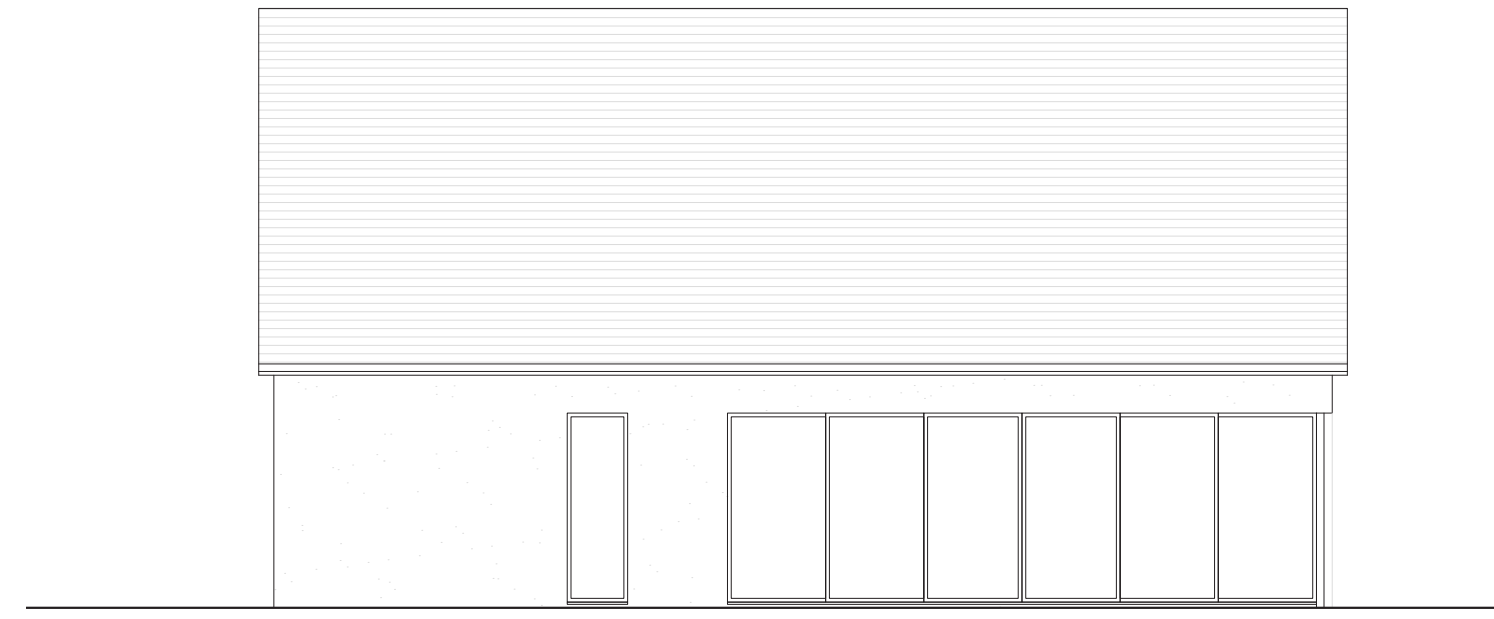
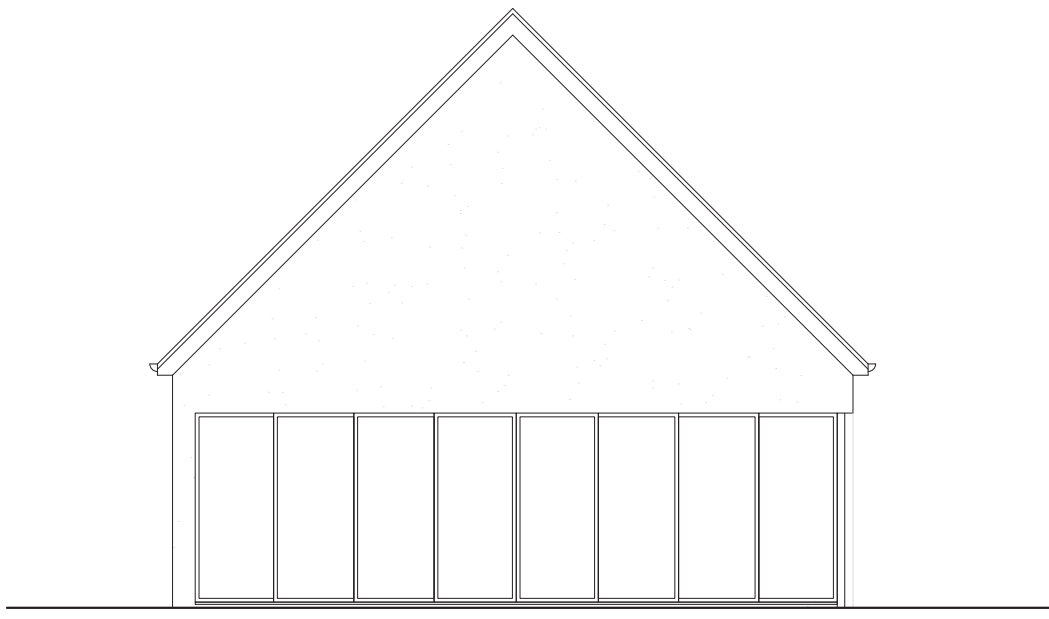
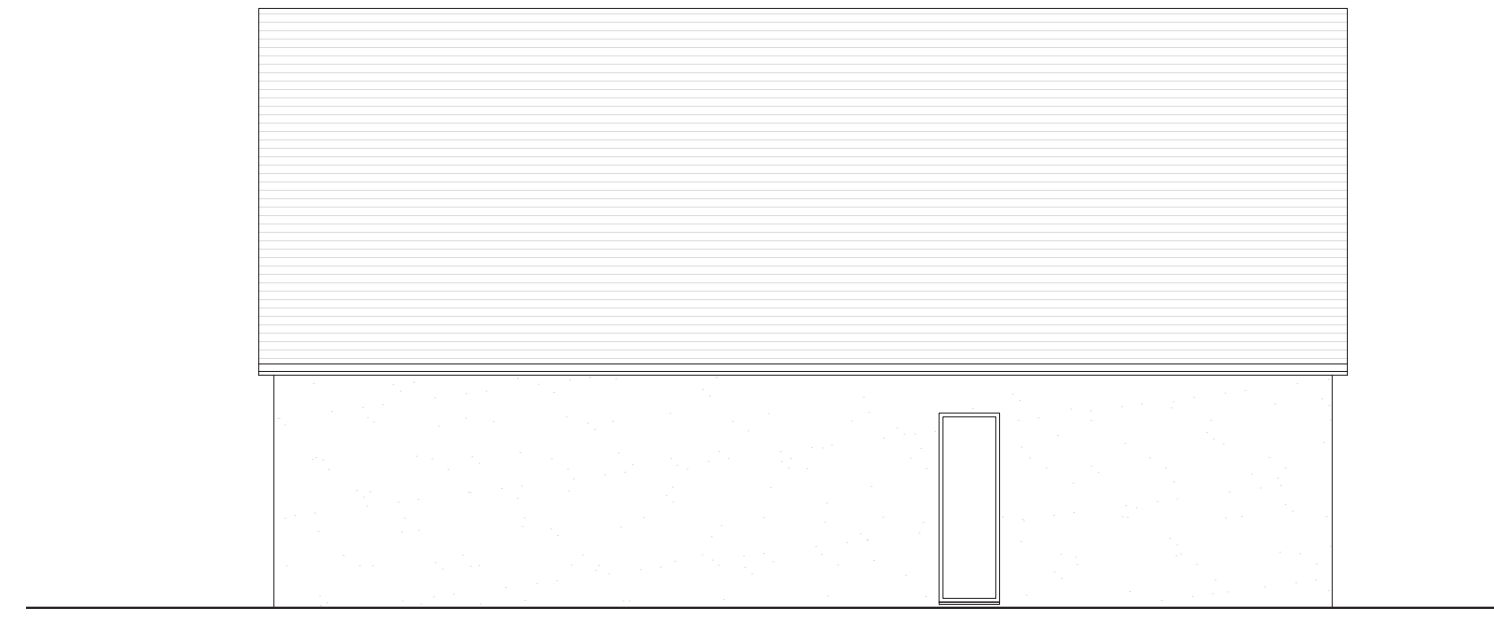
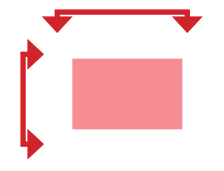
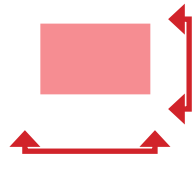
CAFE GROUND & ROOF FLOOR PLAN



0 1 2 Scale: 1:100 @ A3



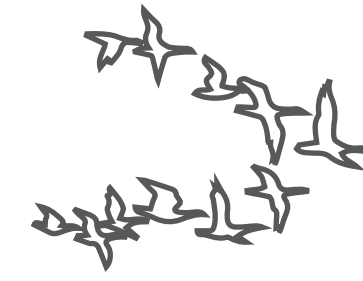
**CAFE
ELEVATIONS
SOUTH/EAST & NORTH/WEST**



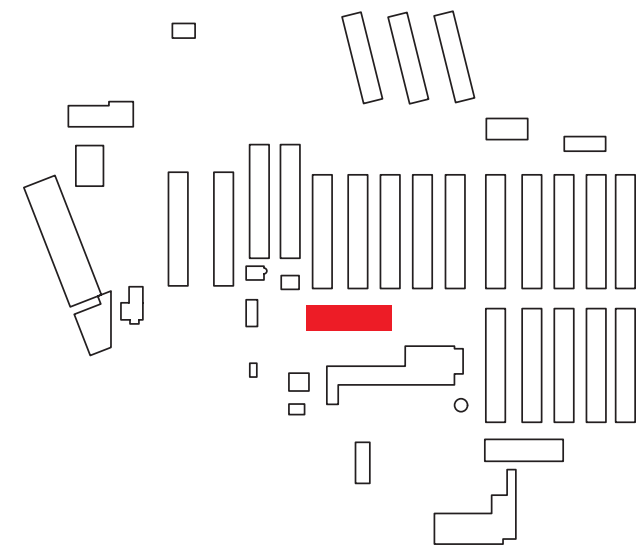
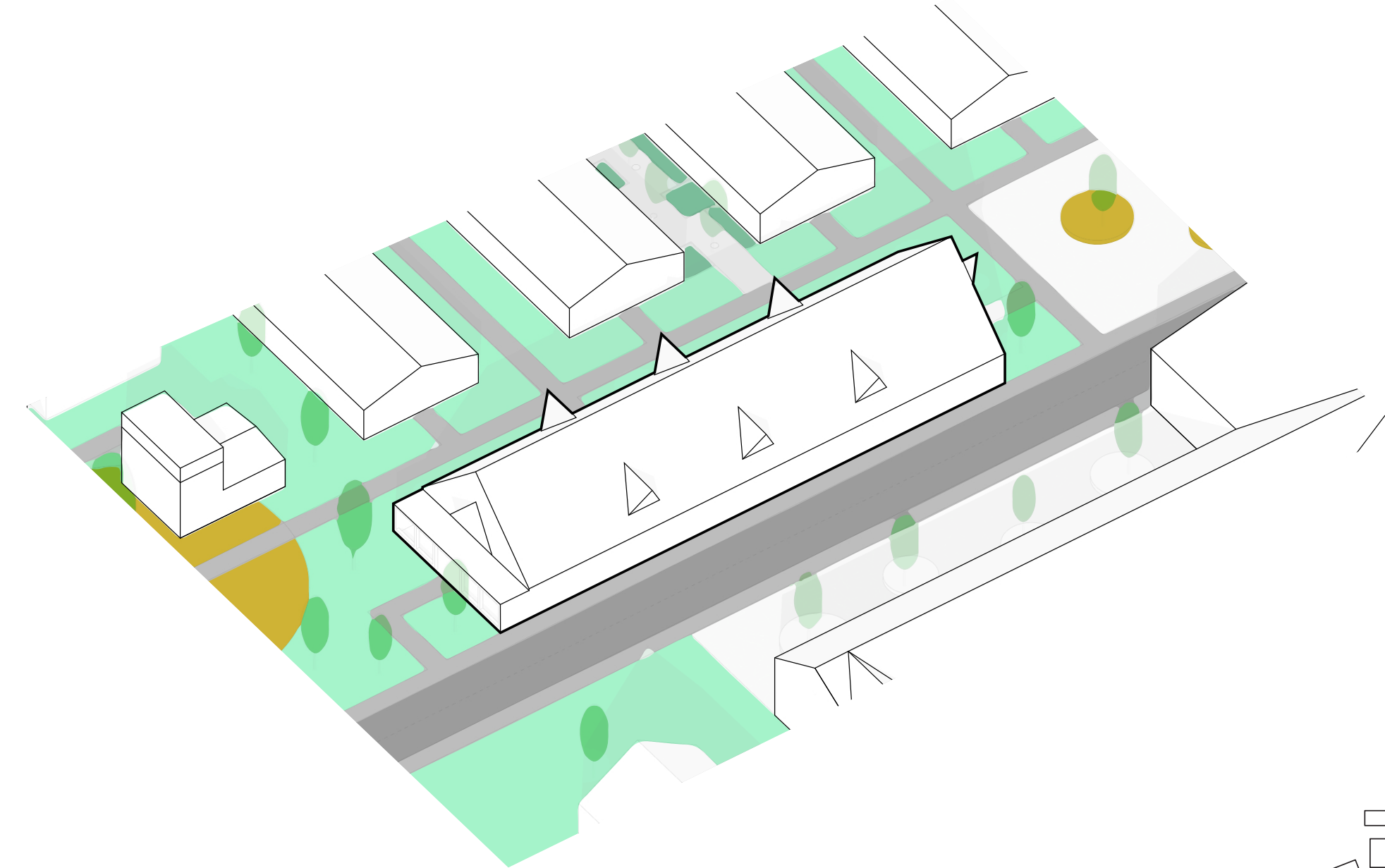
10

**COMMERCIAL
HUB**

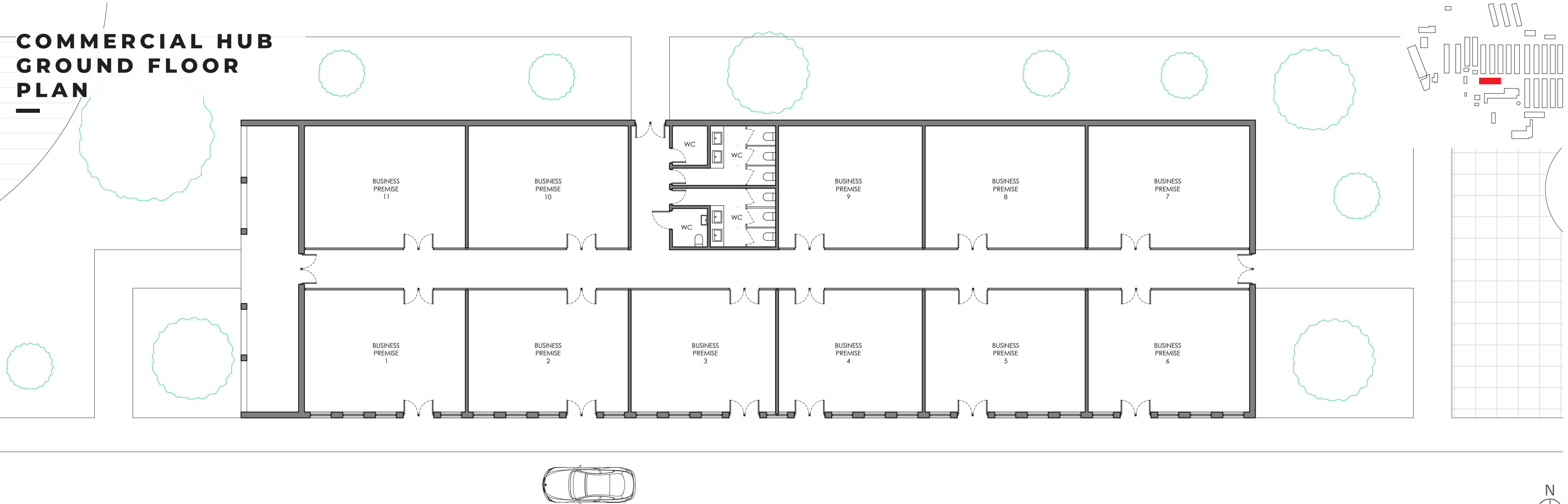
EXISTING BUILDING CONDITION



COMMERCIAL HUB AXONOMETRIC VIEW



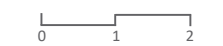
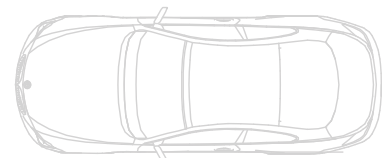
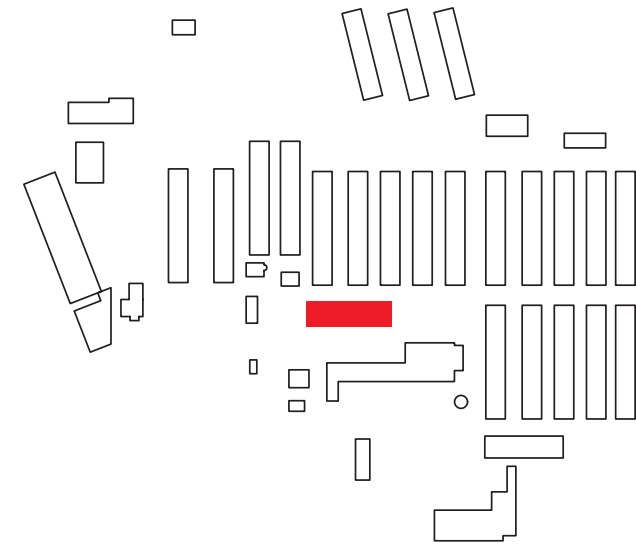
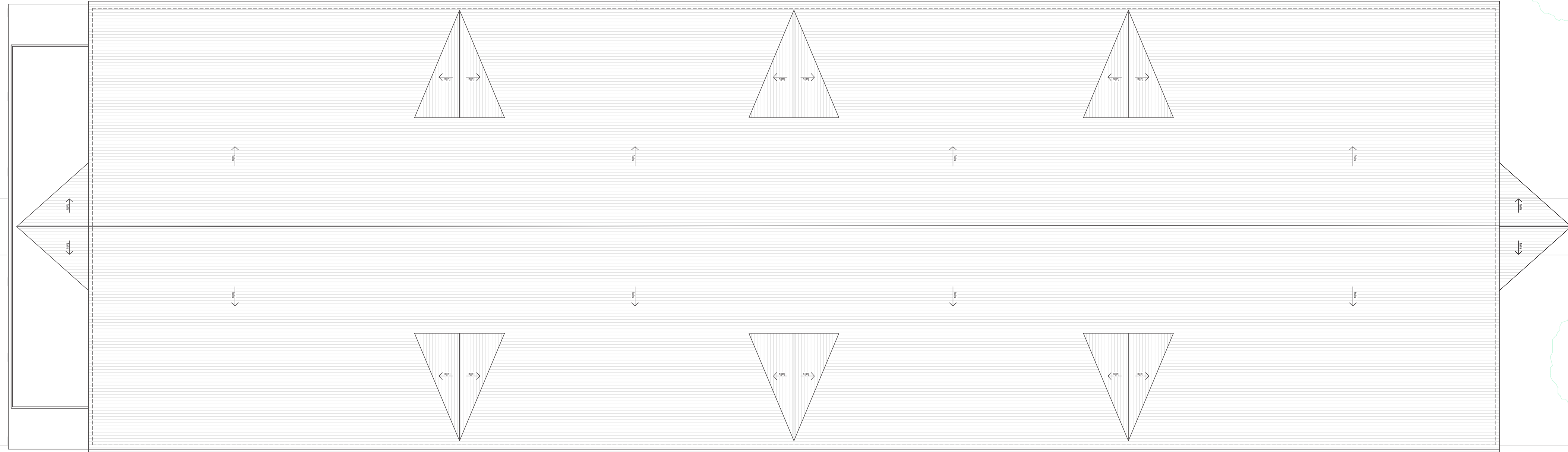
COMMERCIAL HUB GROUND FLOOR PLAN



0 1 2 Scale: 1:100 @ A3



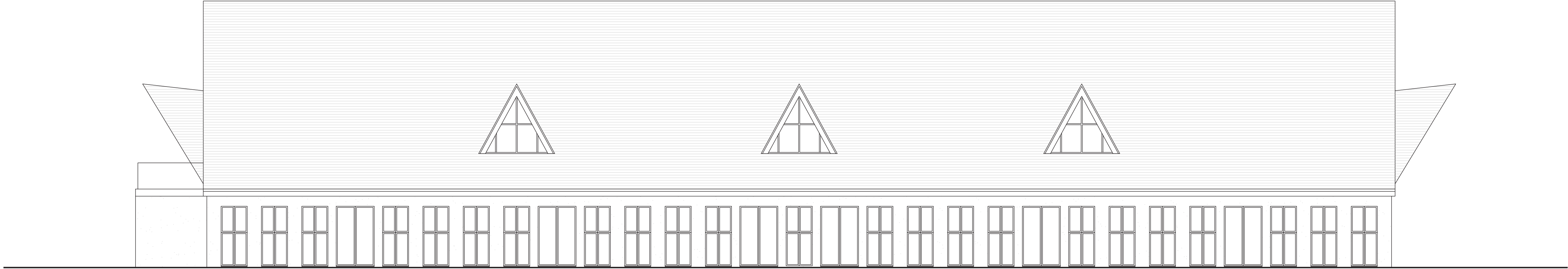
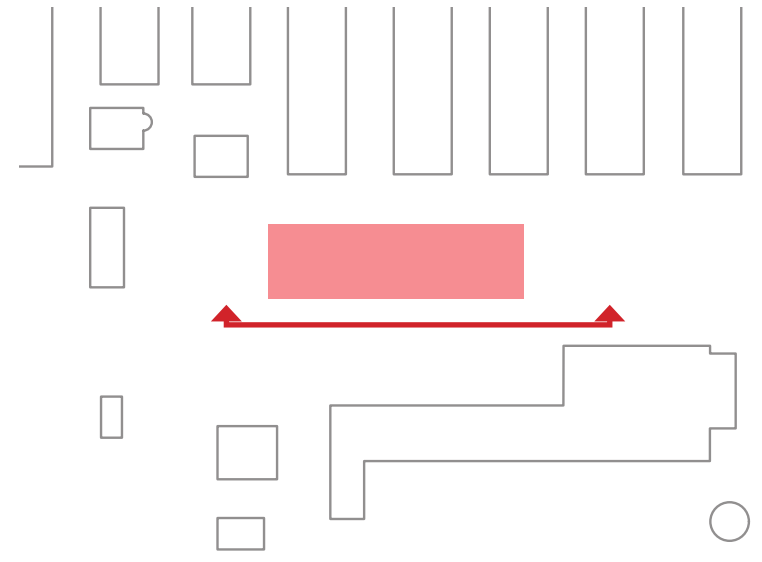
COMMERCIAL HUB ROOF PLAN



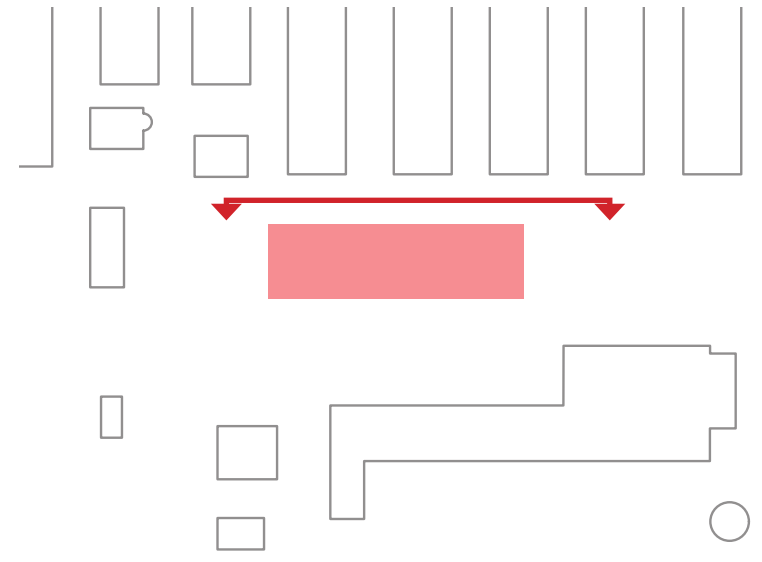
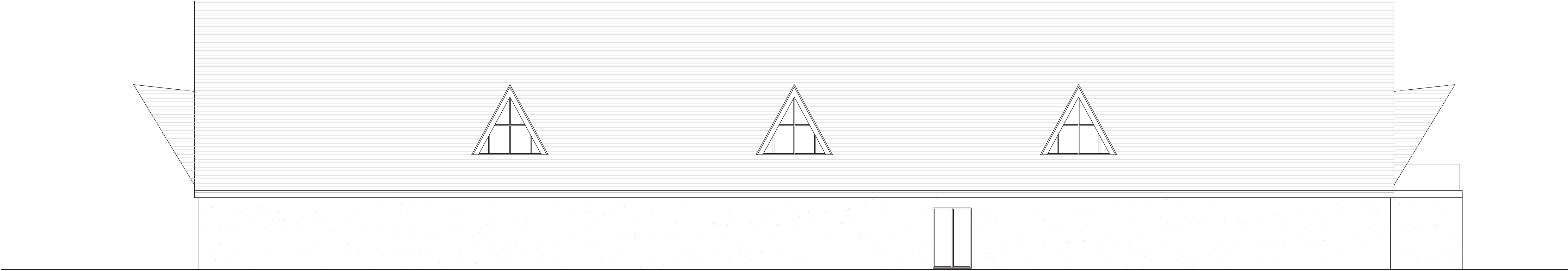
Scale: 1:100 @ A3



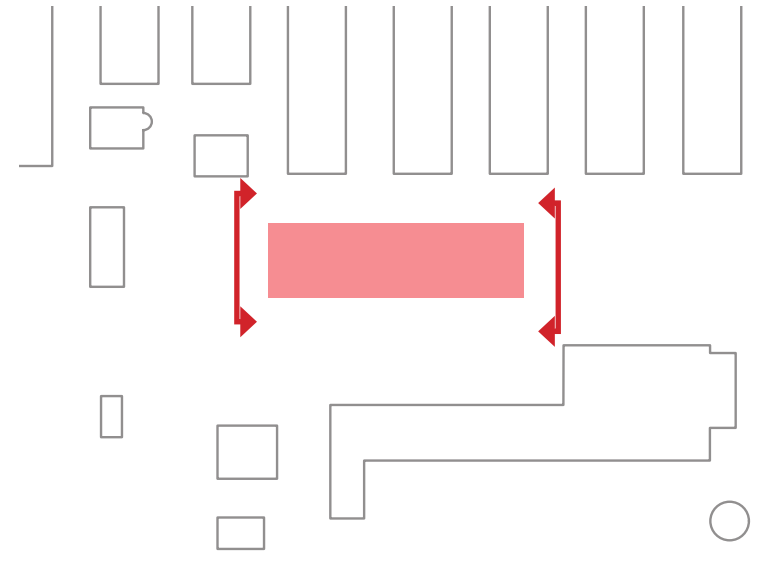
**COMMERCIAL HUB
ELEVATION
SOUTH**



**COMMERCIAL HUB
ELEVATION
NORTH**



**COMMERCIAL HUB
ELEVATIONS
WEST & EAST**



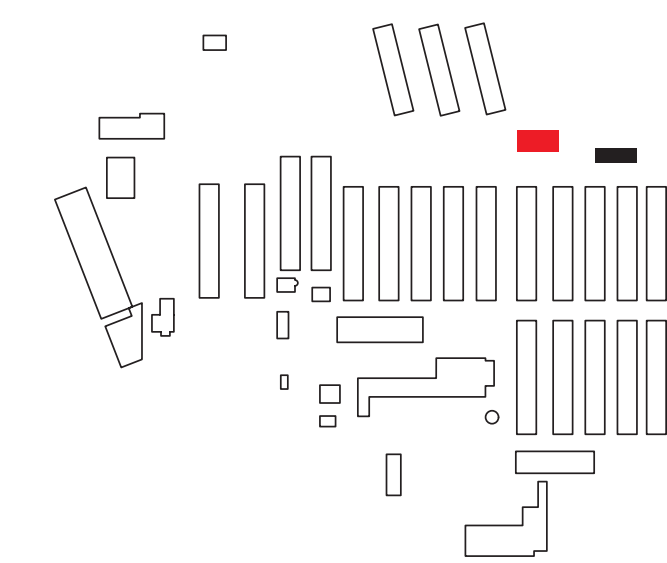
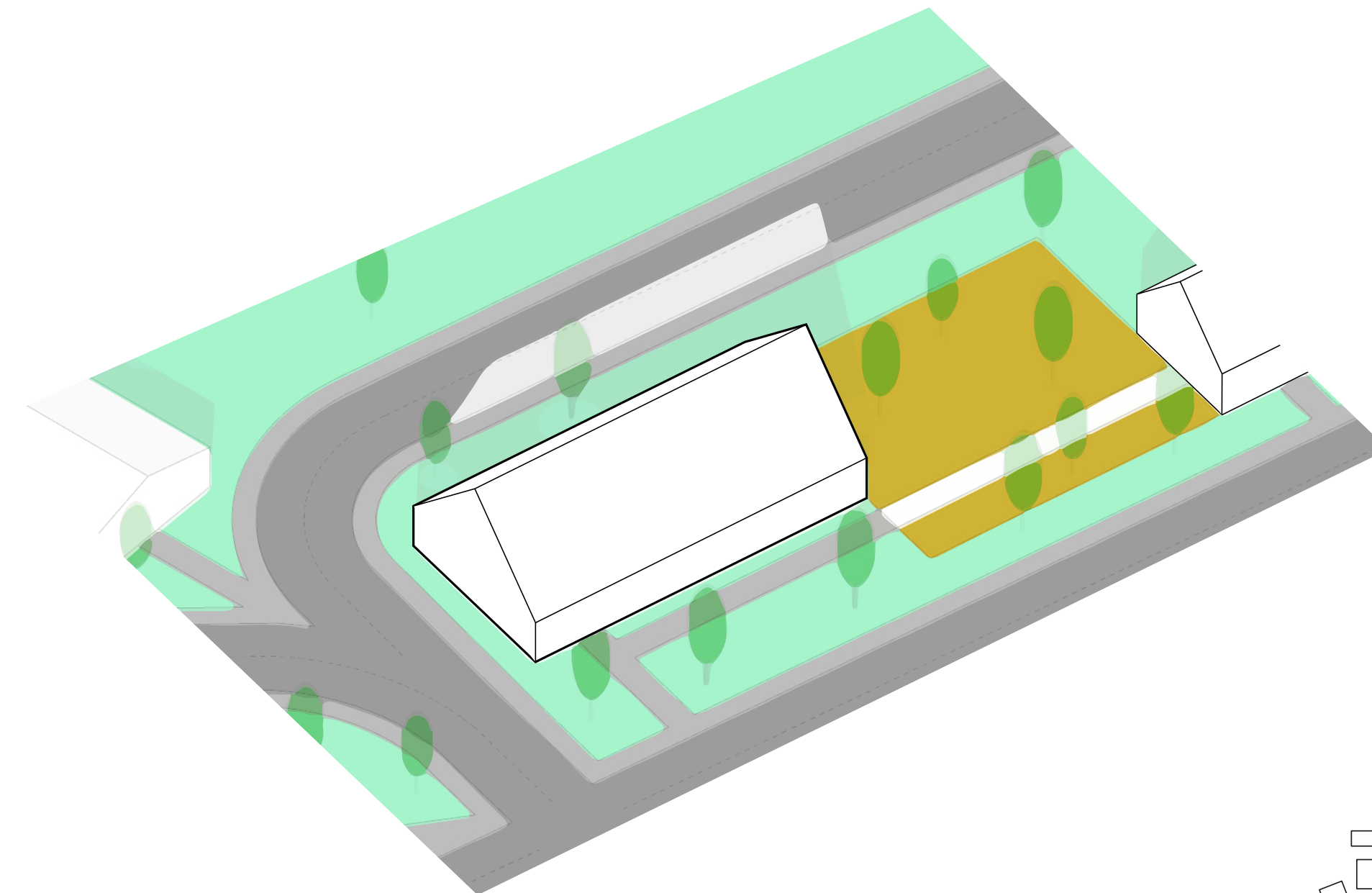
11

**WAR
MUSEUM B**

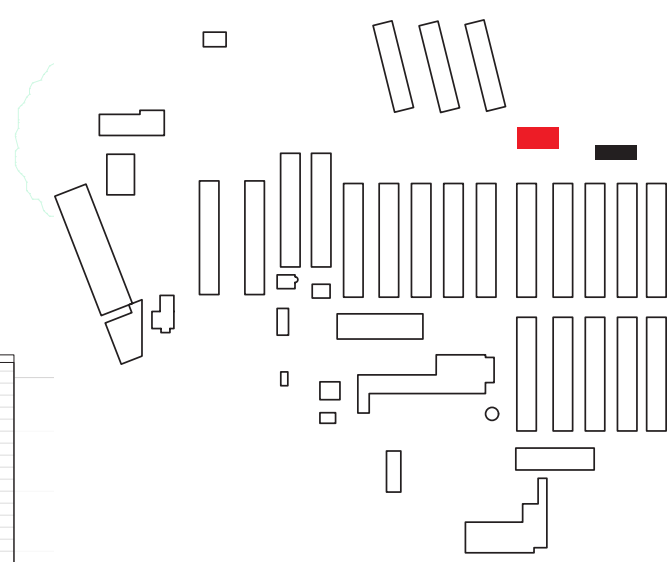
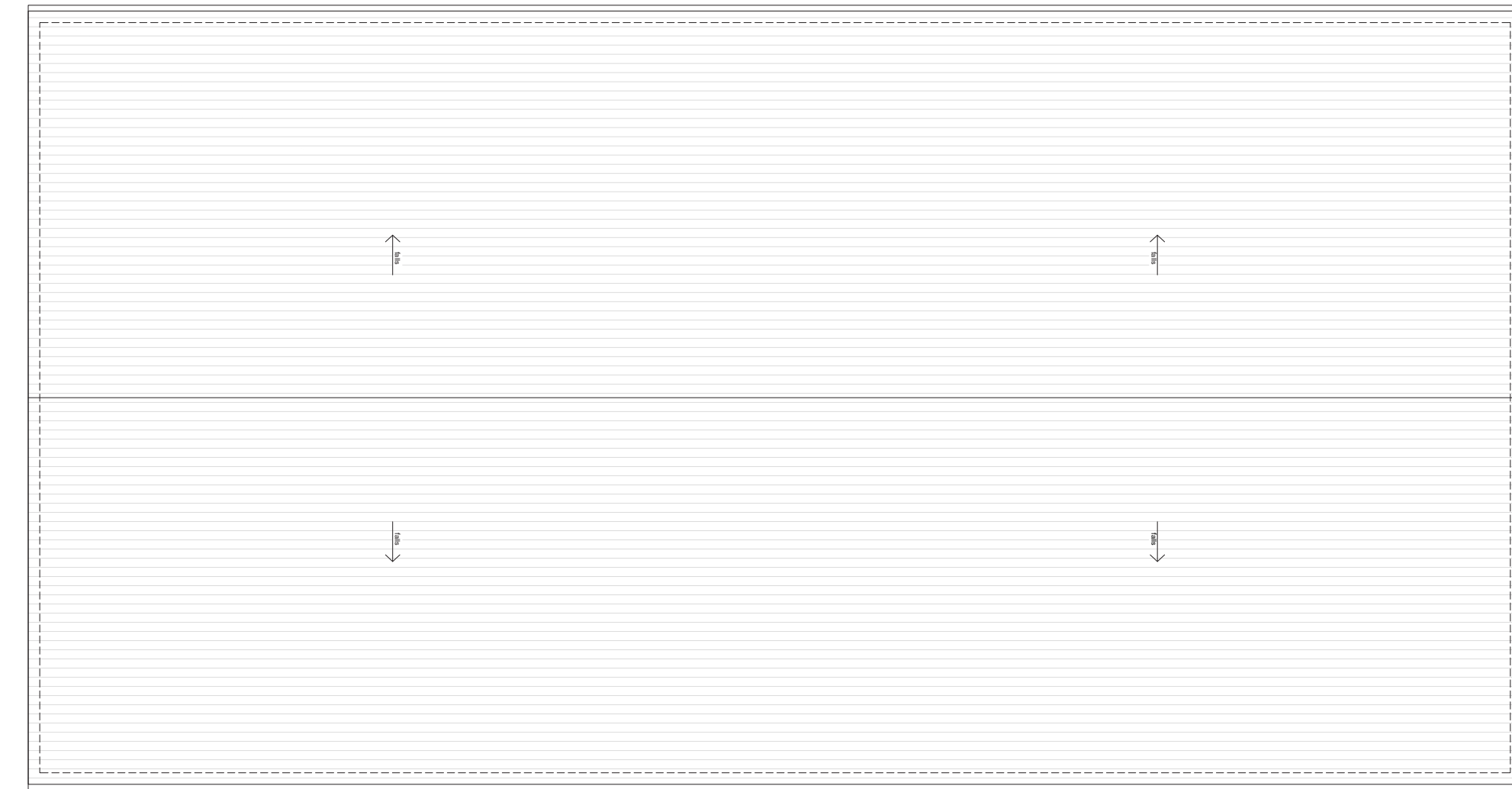
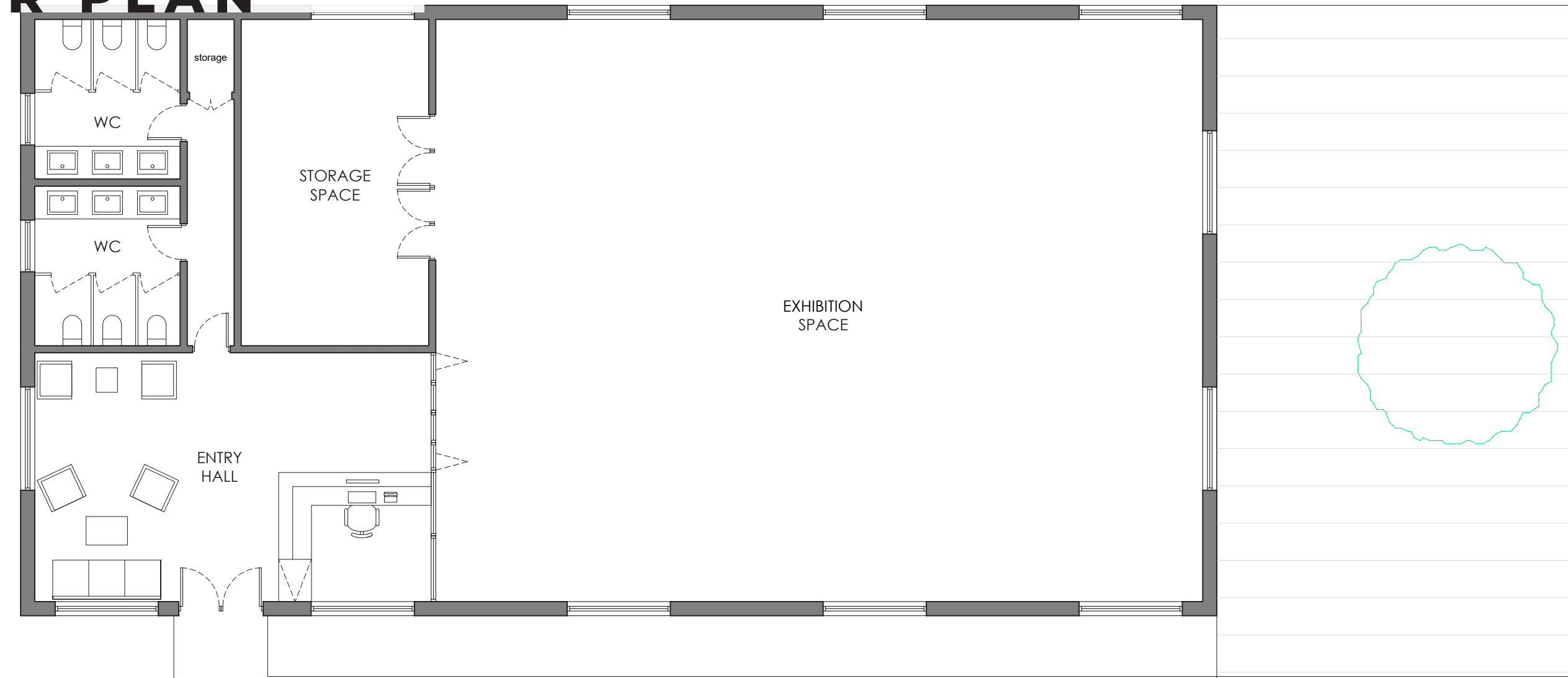
EXISTING BUILDING CONDITION



MUSEUM A AXONOMETRIC VIEW



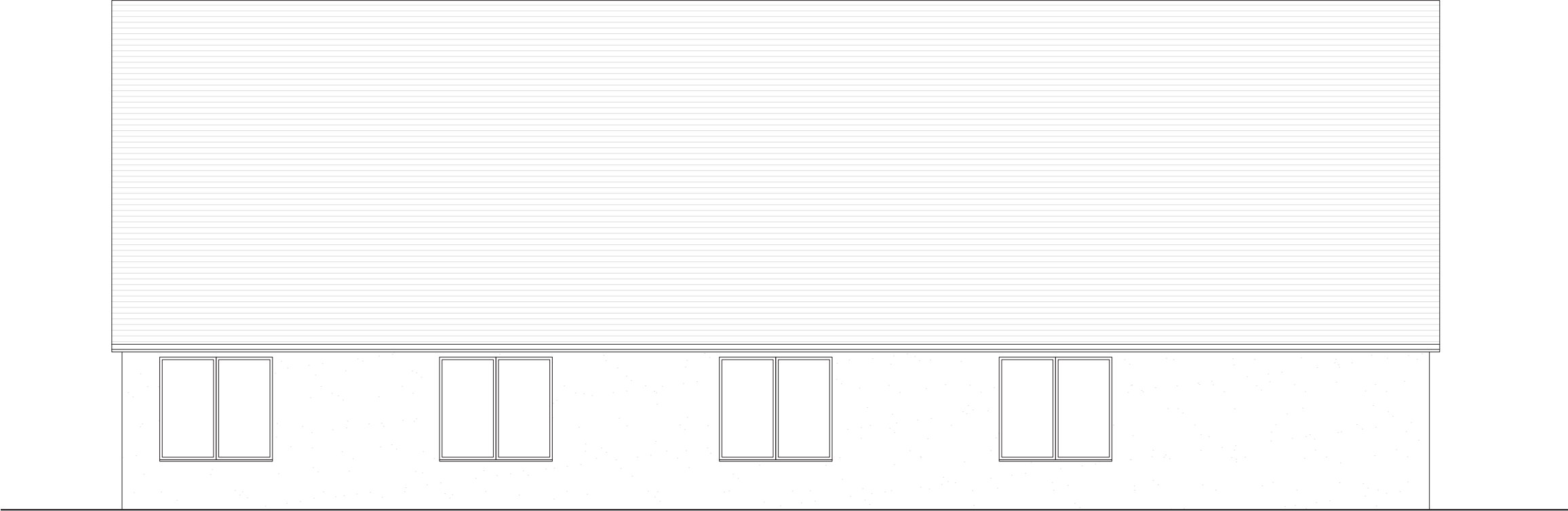
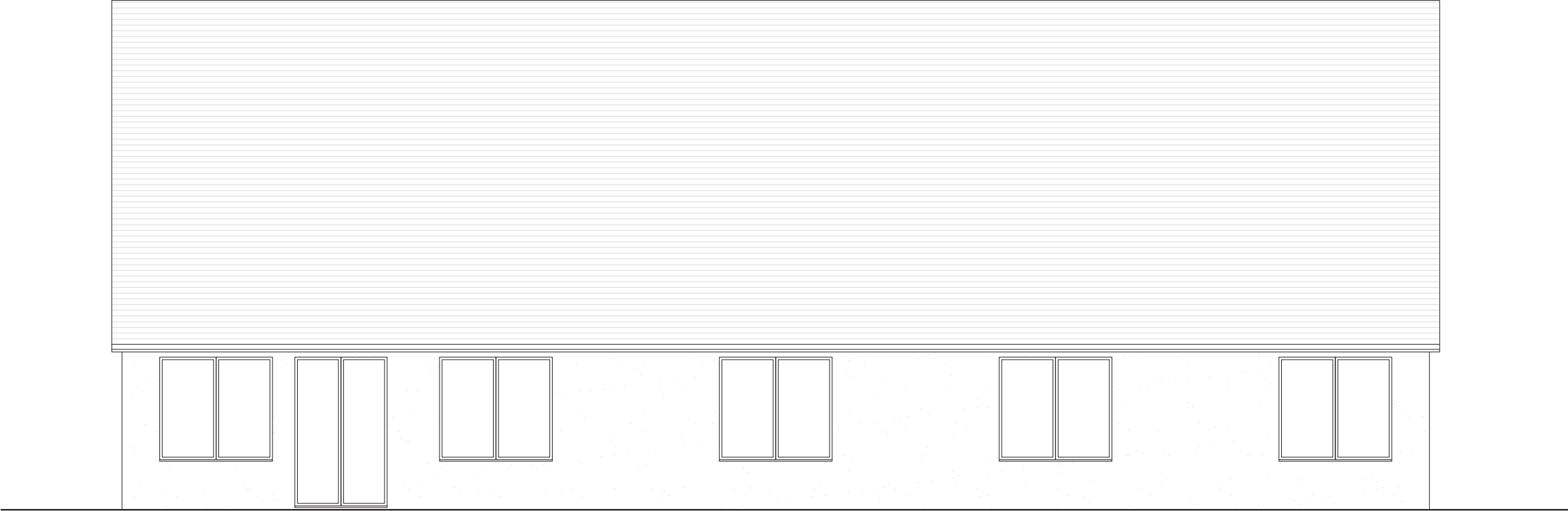
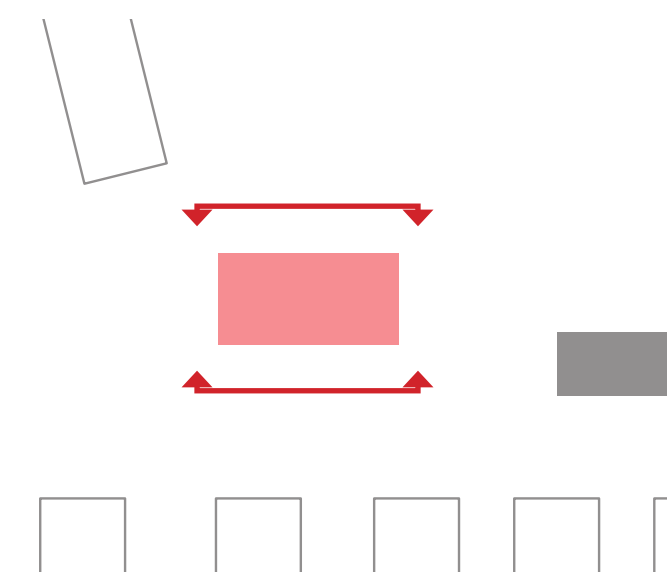
MUSEUM A GROUND & ROOF FLOOR PLAN



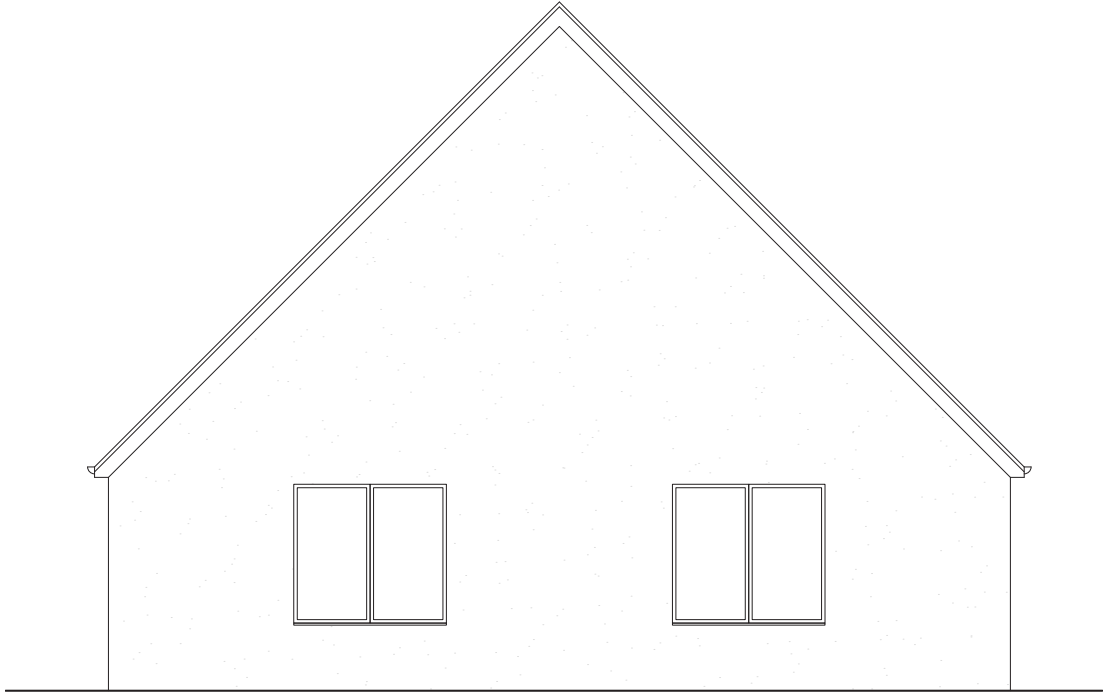
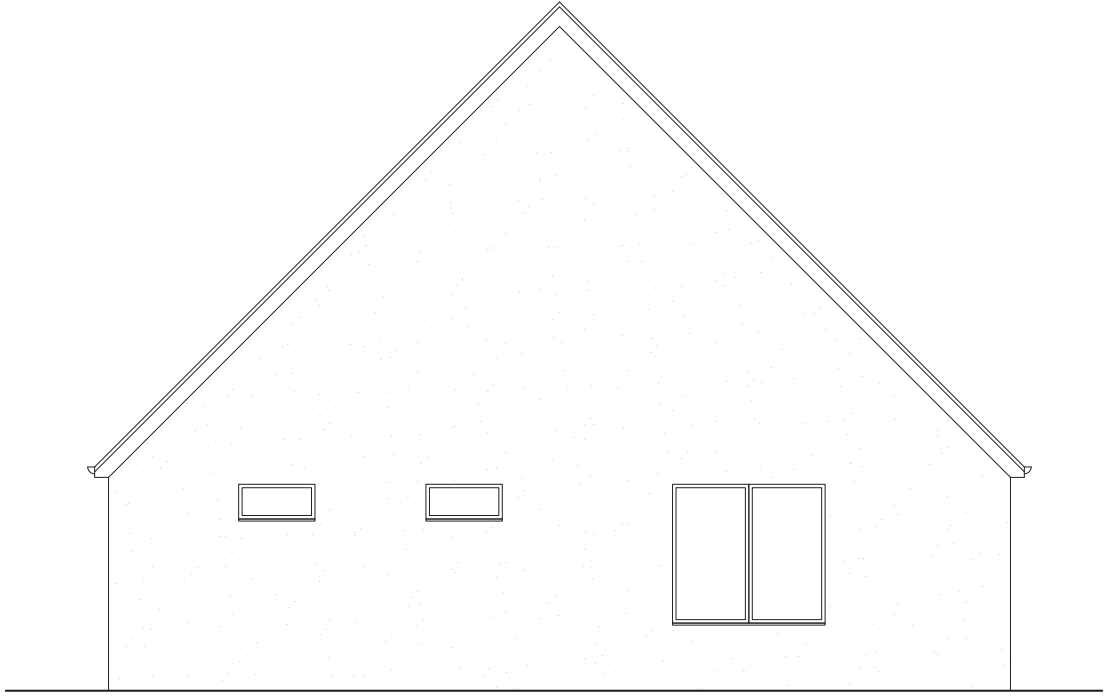
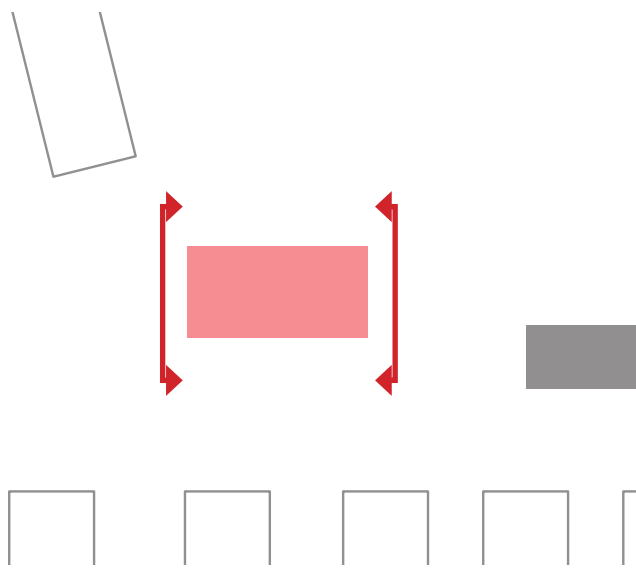
0 1 2 Scale: 1:100 @ A3



**MUSEUM A
ELEVATIONS
SOUTH & NORTH**



**MUSEUM A
ELEVATIONS
WEST & EAST**



0 1 2 Scale: 1:100 @ A3

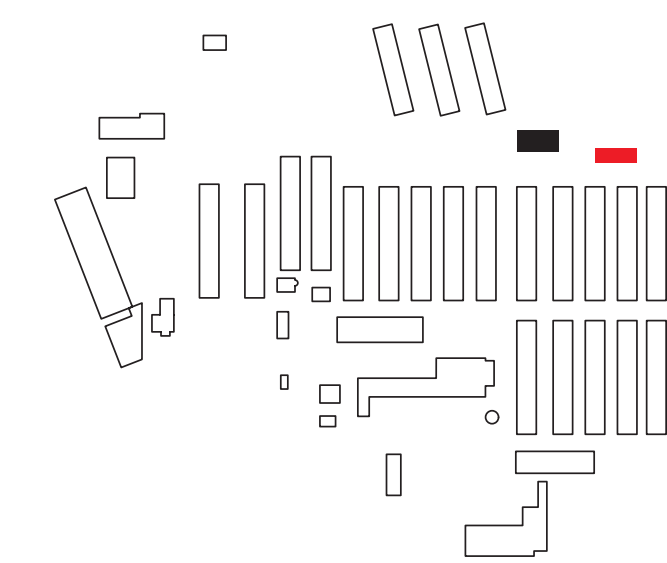
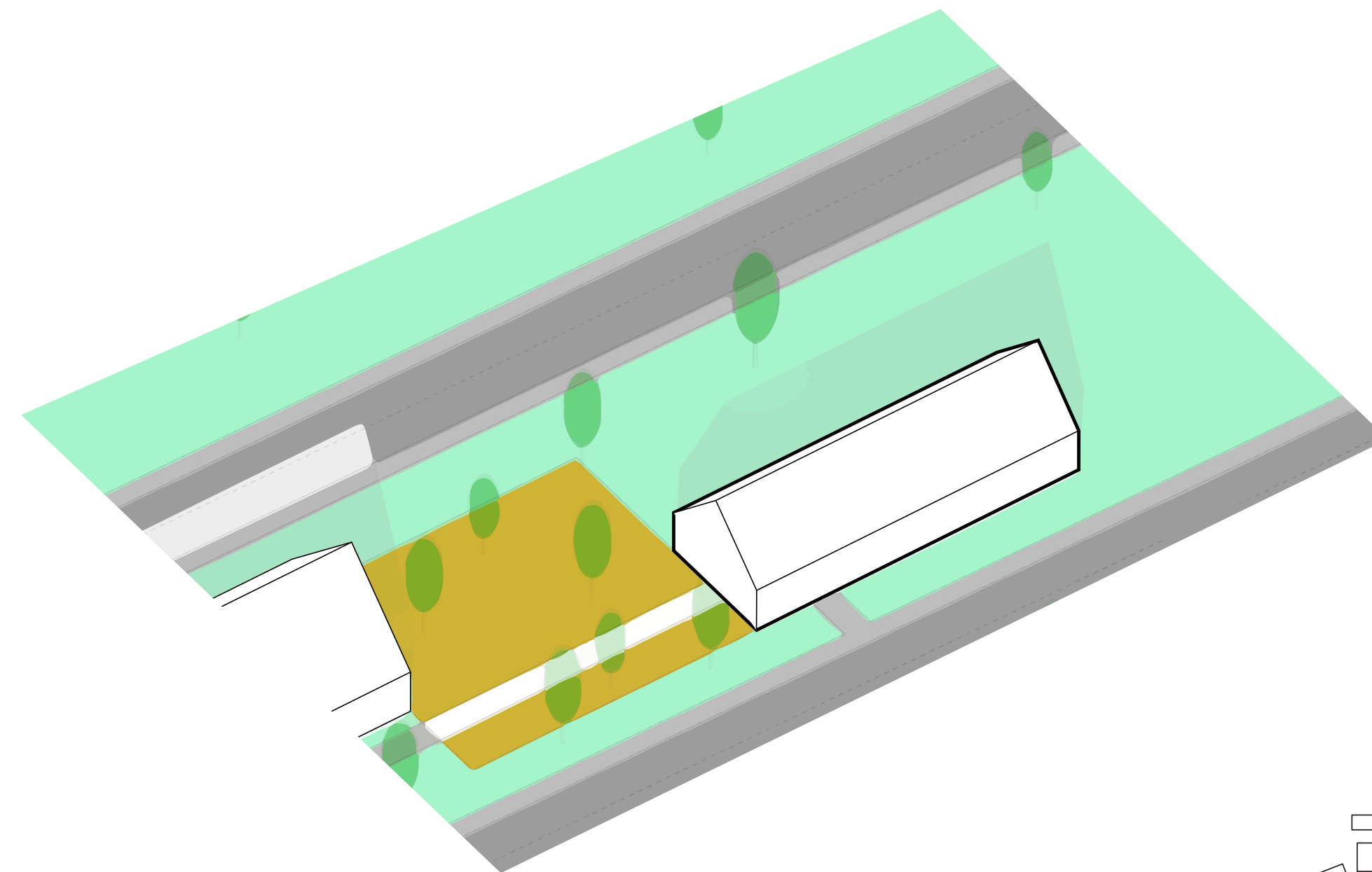
12

**WAR
MUSEUM B**

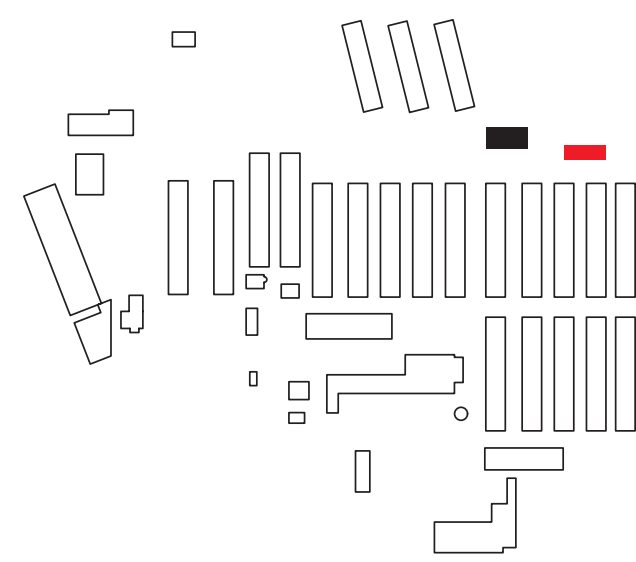
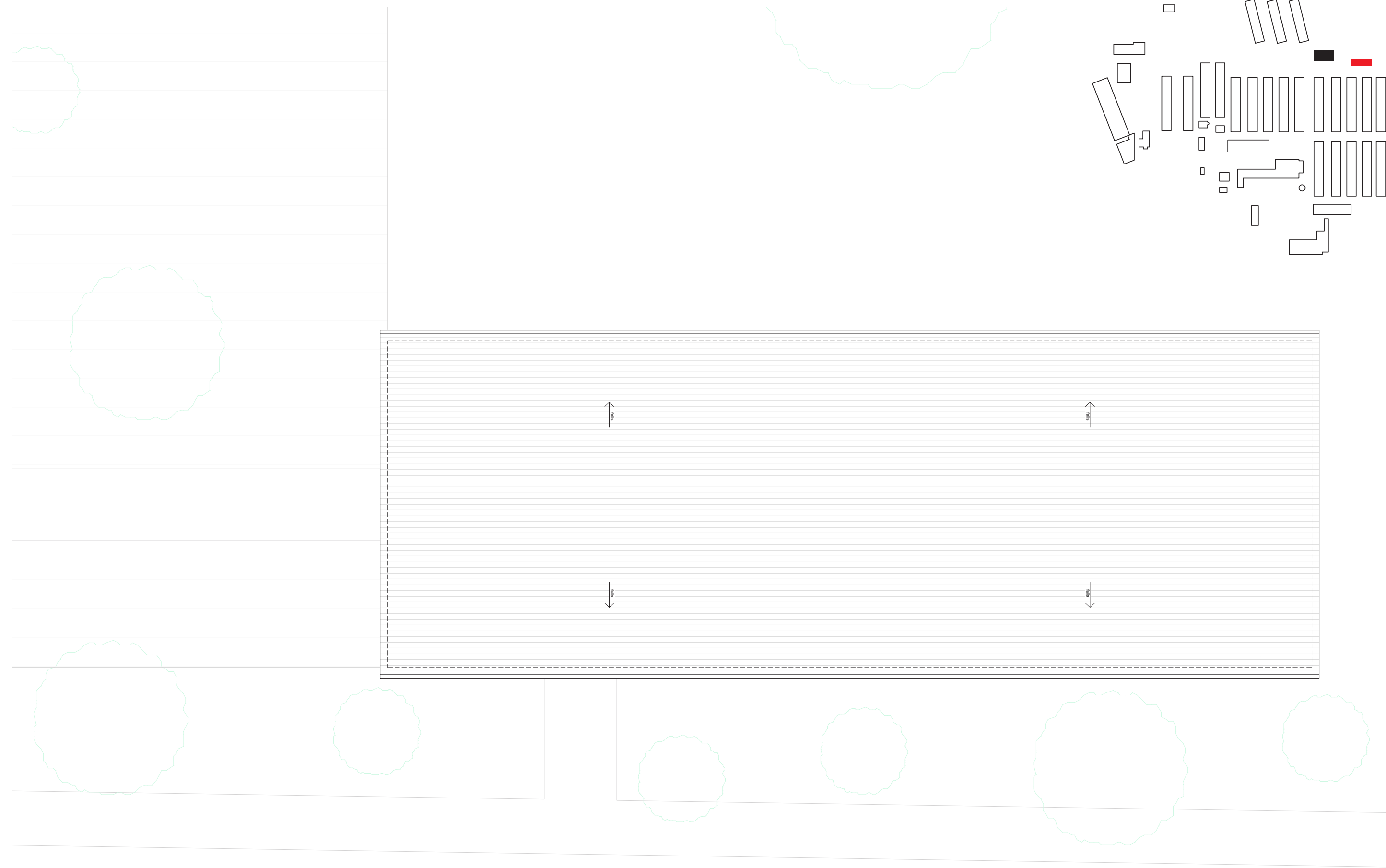
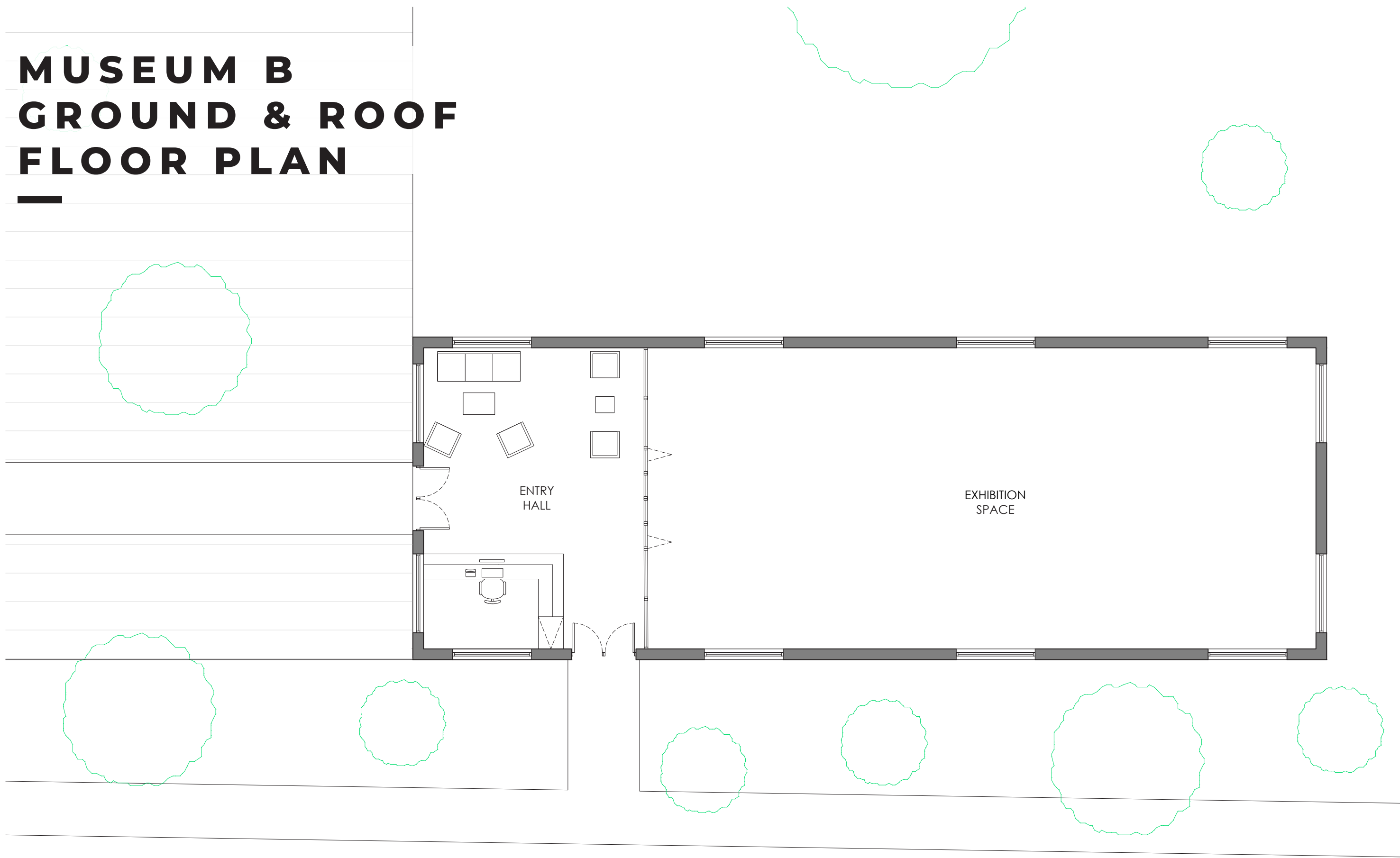
EXISTING BUILDING CONDITION



MUSEUM B AXONOMETRIC VIEW



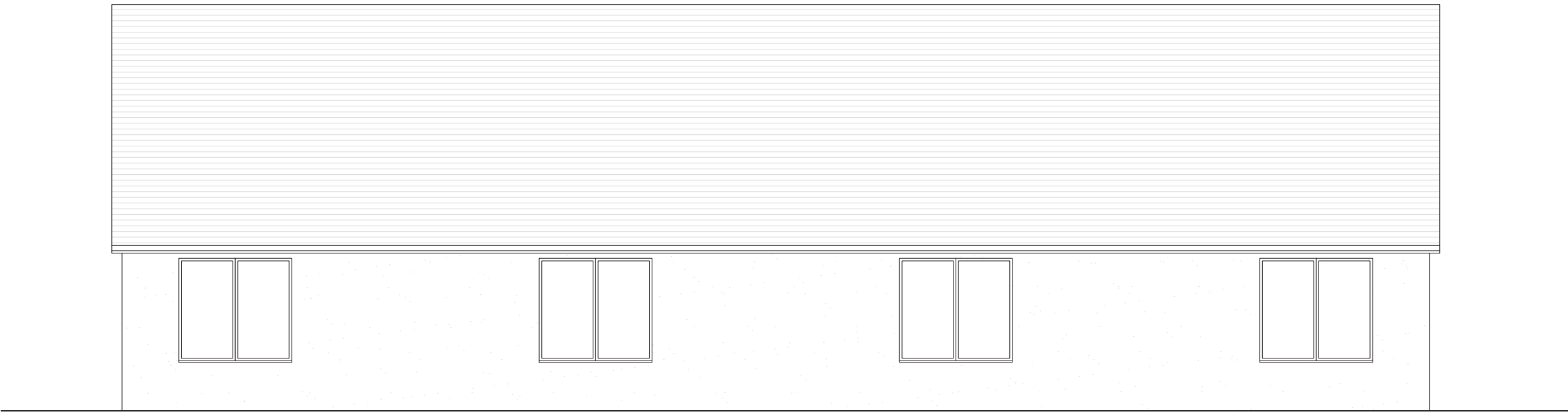
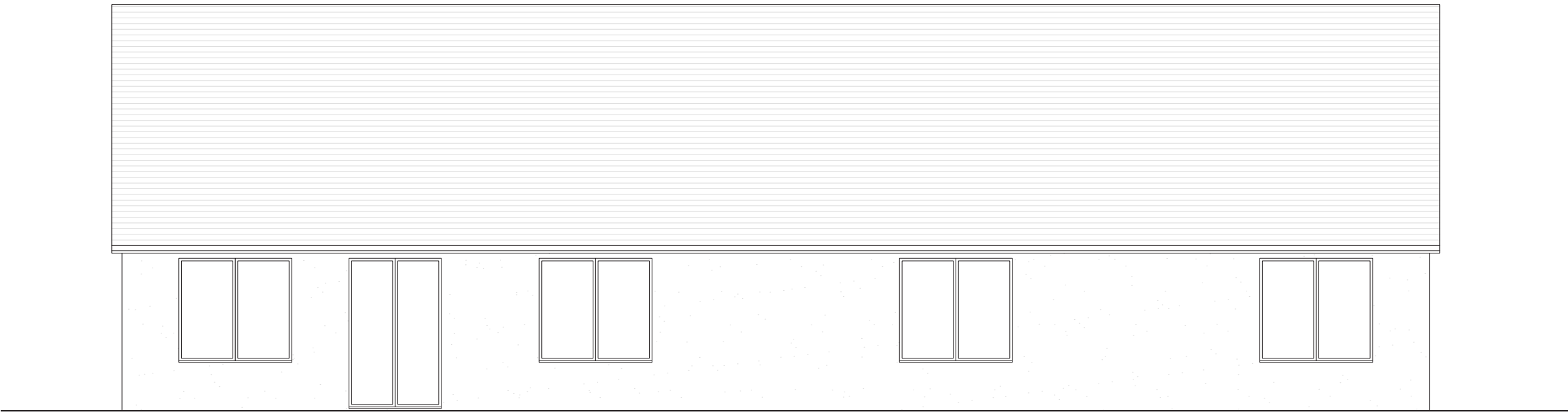
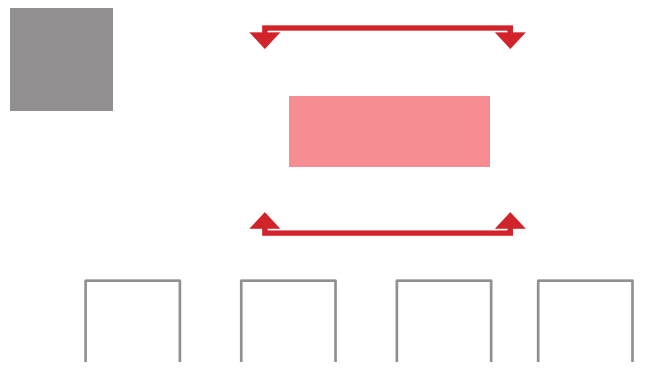
MUSEUM B GROUND & ROOF FLOOR PLAN



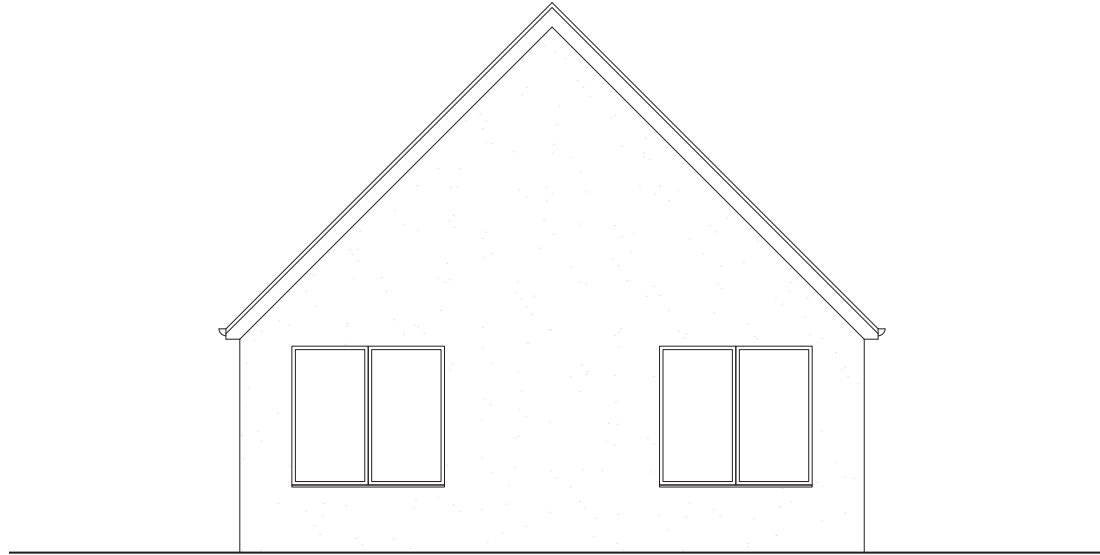
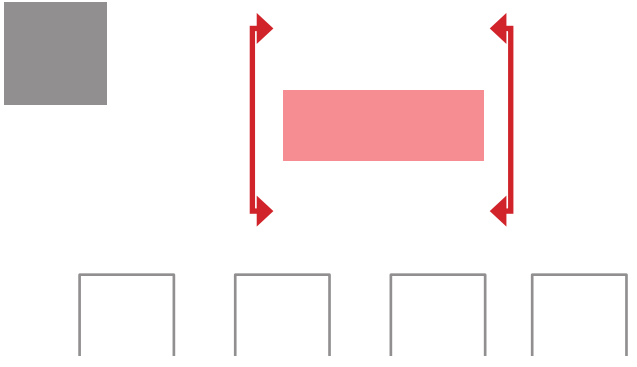
0 1 2 Scale: 1:100 @ A3



**MUSEUM A
ELEVATIONS
SOUTH & NORTH**



**MUSEUM B
ELEVATIONS
WEST & EAST**



0 1 2 Scale: 1:100 @ A3

PREMIUL SPECIAL cere: **Sustinerea refugiaților din Ucraina**



ASOCIAȚIA RĂDĂUȚIUL CIVIC



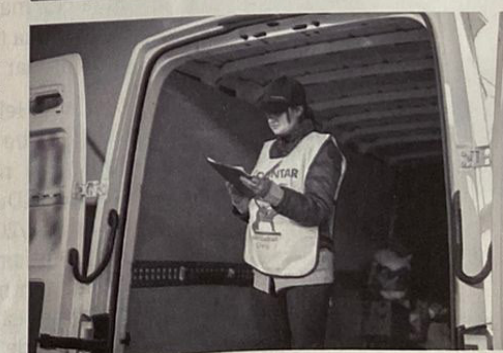
O asociație civică a mobilizat comunitatea să contribuie financiar și să sprijine prin voluntariat activitățile necesare primirii în România a refugiaților ucraineni.

În fiecare an oferim din partea CeRe un Premiu special, în afara etapei de jurizare, pentru persoane, grupuri civice sau organizații care au adus în atenția publică și pe agenda autorităților probleme din comunitate care nu mai suportă amânare. Acest premiu ilustrează curajul, perseverența și acțiunea colectivă, care fac din acțiunile civice pe care le premiem exemple extraordinare de participare publică.

interacțiunile cu comunitatea locală. Parte din misiunea lor este să responsabilizeze autoritățile locale să mențină o relație transparentă cu cetățenii și să rezolve problemele din spațiul public semnalate de comunitate.

Efortul lor merită aplaudat din plin. Felicitări pentru tot ceea ce fac, ne înclinăm!

Echipa CeRe



Acordăm Premiul special al Galei Asociației Rădăuțiul Civic, pentru sprijinul neconținut pe care l-au acordat refugiaților din Ucraina. Asociația a reușit să mobilizeze comunitatea să contribuie financiar și să sprijine prin voluntariat activitățile necesare primirii în România a refugiaților ucraineni. Totodată, Rădăuțiul Civic a atras sprijin și donații de alimente, haine și medicamente din partea populației, dar și din partea unor companii și ong-uri care au dorit să se implice. La câteva zile de la începerea războiului au facilitat prima întâlnire de la graniță între autoritățile locale, membri ai comunității și alte organizații.

Este remarcabil ce fac acești tineri de la Rădăuțiul Civic, pentru că ei s-au format ca un grup de inițiativă locală acum câțiva ani, iar activitățile lor se bazează în mare parte pe voluntariat și

"Atunci când faci lucrurile cu bunăvoință, este uimitor ce poți realiza, iar noi suntem uimiți zilnic de implicarea comunității din care facem parte, de voluntari și donatori deopotrivă, de energia care trece dincolo de cuvinte și se vede dincolo de imagini."

