

Book of  
abstracts

# Journeys / Arrivals

21 November 2018

Vestry Hall  
54 Cemetery Road, Sharrow  
S11 8FP Sheffield

**SSoA**



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The Theory Forum 2018 was curated by Beatrice De Carli and Celia Macedo as part of the activities of the School of Architecture, University of Sheffield (SSoA).

In partnership with Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium, and Politecnico di Milano, Italy.

Within the framework of Designing Inclusion (desinc.org), a collaborative project funded by the European Union under the Erasmus+ programme.

With support from SSoA research group Design, Engagement and Practice and SSoA Visiting Professors scheme.

# PROGRAMME



## Opening session

10:00 Welcome and introduction by **Beatrice De Carli**, University of Sheffield

## Panel 1. Displacements

10:20 Introduction by **Viviana d'Auria + Katharina Rohde**, KU Leuven

10:30 **Irit Katz**, University of Cambridge + London School of Economics

10:50 **Aya Musmar**, University of Sheffield

11:10 **Riccardo Conti**, CatalyticAction

11:30 Discussion with **Goran Vodicka**, Sheffield Hallam University

12:00 Lunch

## Panel 2: Relocations

13:00 Introduction by **Francesca Cognetti + Ida Castelnuovo**, Politecnico di Milano

13:10 **Clare Rishbeth**, University of Sheffield

13:30 **Jeremy Abrahams**

13:50 **Shareen Elnaschie**, Office of Displaced Designers

14:10 Discussion with **Gabu Heindl**, GABU Heindl Architektur + University of Sheffield

14:40 Break

## Panel 3: Future Practices

15:00 Introduction by **Beatrice De Carli + Celia Macedo**, University of Sheffield

15:10 **Ricardo Martén**, University College London

15:30 **Yanni Pitsillides + Mark Stancombe**, University of Sheffield

15:50 **Lucia Caistor-Arendar**, Architecture Sans Frontières-UK

16:10 Discussion with **Grainne Hassett**, University of Limerick + University of Sheffield

16:40 Break

## Keynote

17:00 **Elena Isayev**, University of Exeter

18:00 Close

# JOURNEYS / ARRIVALS

The Theory Forum is an annual event held at the School of Architecture, University of Sheffield. The Theory Forum provides the core content for a module titled Architectural Research Methodologies and taken by MArch students. The module encourages students to develop an awareness of diverse research methodologies in architectural theory and practice. After the Theory Forum, students are asked to write essays that analyse the research methods underpinning the day's presentations.

This year, the Theory Forum is organised as part of the project Designing Inclusion ([desinc.org](http://desinc.org)), a collaborative EU funded project that addresses the interface between built environment education and the production of inclusive urban spaces. The project focuses on European cities in the aftermath of the so-called European 'migration crisis', and investigates the capacity of current/future urban practitioners to make a meaningful contribution to the reception of international migrants and refugees in local urban areas. The project, coming to a close in December 2018, is a collaboration between three higher education institutions: University of Sheffield (UK), KU Leuven (Belgium) and Politecnico di Milano (Italy) together with two civil society networks that operate in Europe and beyond: Housing Europe and Architecture Sans Frontières International. This Theory Forum is the final event of the project and aims to bring together the network that has contributed to the project's development, as well as to disseminate some of the project's findings, and open up new conversations.

The title of the Theory Forum 2018 is: Journeys/Arrivals. The event explores the spaces of migration through the perspective of movement, and aims to interrogate how spatial design can develop more nuanced ways of understanding and addressing the experiences of migration, displacement, and relocation. The Theory Forum is organised into three panel sessions and a keynote lecture.

The first session: Displacements focuses on expulsion and addresses the experience of those who have been forcibly displaced by persecution, warfare, famine, natural disasters. The session brings together a diverse panel of speakers who have designed and implemented innovative studies and initiatives to instigate discussion and support towards displaced people globally. The aim is to interrogate what visual/spatial approaches, methods and tools might allow for understanding and making visible migrants' own experiences of movement/journey.

The second session: Relocations explores the experience of settling into a new area, with an emphasis on the encounter between those who are moving and previously settled communities. Speakers in this session have a wide range of experiences in studying and mapping encounters between settled and migrant groups, including both instances of rejection and discrimination and experiments in hospitality and exchange. The session aims to discuss approaches and tools for mapping and designing relocation as the coming

together of settled and migrant individuals and groups.

The third session: Future Practices explicitly asks how spatial design research and practice can establish a more nuanced relationship with the experiences of migration, displacement, and relocation. The panel includes students and educators working in both academia and civil society who, through their engagement in and beyond the education sector, are challenging the ways in which spatial design is conceived, taught and practiced. The session aims to explore how these experiences might provide pointers towards new pedagogical and methodological approaches to 'designing inclusion'.

The event is closed by a keynote lecture exploring alternative ways of understanding place, not simply as a bidimensional site, but as an intersection of lives on the move.

### Suggested readings

Nail, T. 2018. *The figure of the migrant*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Crawley, H. and Skleparis D. 2018. Refugees, migrants, neither, both: categorical fetishism and the politics of bounding in Europe's 'migration crisis.' *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 44:1, 48-64.

# PANEL 1. DISPLACEMENTS

The first session focuses on expulsion and addresses the experience of those who have been forcibly displaced by persecution, warfare, famine, natural disasters. The session brings together a diverse panel of speakers who have designed and implemented innovative studies and initiatives to instigate discussion and support towards displaced people globally. The aim is to interrogate what visual/spatial approaches, methods and tools might allow for understanding and making visible migrants' own experiences of movement/journey.

## Speakers

**Introduction by Viviana d'Auria + Katharina Rohde,**  
KU Leuven

**Irit Katz,** University of Cambridge + London School of  
Economics

**Aya Musmar,** University of Sheffield

**Riccardo Conti,** CatalyticAction

**Discussion with Goran Vodicka,** Sheffield Hallam  
University

# Deciphering spaces of displacement

Irit Katz, University of Cambridge + London School of Economics

Temporary, precarious, and rapidly-changing, spaces of displacement and refuge entail enduring experiences of fracture and uncertainty. These spaces significantly vary in aspects such as form, materiality, durability, and modes of operation: they are created as rigid 'top-down' formalized environments, as 'bottom-up' makeshift spaces, or as spaces which informalize over time; they are formed as isolated sites in rural or desert areas or as part of busy urban environments; and they also cover a range of scales – from the regional and national to the scale of the camp or the city and the scale of the single emergency shelter, including its prefabricated or makeshift details and components.

Spaces of displacement are also formed for and by a range of users – from the abstract user of the prefabricated shelter and the manually-based designed refugee camp, who is often perceived according to standardized measurements and requirements, to the specific user who creates and appropriate her own, or his own, shelter and built environment according to available resources and to specific social, cultural, and personal needs. These spaces could form sites of great dependency, or become places of resourcefulness, self-provision and agency. Many of these spaces include not only basic shelters to accommodate the displaced but also environments which provide livelihoods and facilitate everyday needs and further movements. While these environments form part of broader infrastructures of care, support and hospitality, they are also intertwined in hostile and violent apparatuses of control, containment, and abandonment.

As built environments which are often hastily-created following emergency situations and are not based on adequate planning procedures, spaces of displacement often quickly appear and disappear, or develop rapidly as a continuous 'work in progress' influenced by multiple and changing political, social, economic, and physical factors. As these spaces rapidly change over time and often disappear leaving barely any traces, researching spaces of displacement often means chasing architectural ghosts. Documenting and tracing these spaces often require working in very limited time-frames, conducting careful detective work before, during, and after fieldwork, while using various techniques and platforms to investigate spatial transformations of spaces which have long been erased or changed dramatically.

How should we approach the exploration of such complex and contested transitory environments? As research methods should usually be tailored to specific explorations, and even more so in unexpected spatial situations which often unfold during the period of the research, there is therefore no single answer to this question except for guiding principles such as flexibility and inventiveness, which are similar to how these spaces are created and function.

My own research on spaces of displacement and refuge examines both

historical and contemporary built environments created by and for forcibly displaced people over the last century in different geographical contexts, primarily focusing on Israel-Palestine and Europe. In my work I aim to understand the political role and social, cultural and human meaning of these spaces as well as the implications of their architectural forms and related experiences. In my projects I use a variety of research methods such as historical research, ethnographic work (including participant observation and in-depth semi-structured interviews), policy analysis, and of course spatial analysis and mapping. In many cases, the studied spaces are of vulnerable populations, so it is necessary to follow a clear framework for research ethics.

In this talk, I will present my projects while primarily focusing on the methodological approaches and different platforms used to analyse and communicate them. I will reflect on the versatile tools adopted to explore and make visible the versatile and often hidden spaces of displacement and the complex experiences of their residents who are often still 'on the move'.

## Suggested readings

Katz, I. 2017. *Between Bare Life and Everyday Life: Spatialising Europe's Migrant Camps*. *Amos: Architecture\_Media\_Politics\_Society* 12.2: 1-21.

Katz, I. 2017. 'The Common Camp': Temporary Settlements as a Spatio-Political Instrument in Israel-Palestine. *The Journal of Architecture* 22.1: 54-103.

Katz, I. 2017. Pre-fabricated or Freely Fabricated? Forced Migration Review 55 (Special issue: Shelter in Displacement): 17-19.

Forthcoming: *Camps Revisited: Multifaceted Spatialities of a Modern Political Technology*.

Ed: Katz, I., D. Martin & C. Minca, for the book series 'Geopolitical Bodies, Material Worlds', London: Rowman & Littlefield (2018): [https://www.rowmaninternational.com/book/camps\\_revisited/3-156-e104fe5a-c986-4af3-bbf8-b5f8ad82594c](https://www.rowmaninternational.com/book/camps_revisited/3-156-e104fe5a-c986-4af3-bbf8-b5f8ad82594c)

# The Madafah: The everyday of Za'atri refugee camp and the architectural encounter

Aya Musmar, University of Sheffield

This paper aims to offer an empirical perspective on the architectural encounter in Za'atri refugee camp, as an event unfolded by the course of the everyday life in the camp. By investigating the dynamics that allow for the Madafah to manifest as an architectural encounter, this paper inquires: what forms of ethically and responsibly informed architectural interventions are possible in the refugee camp? Faithful to my feminist positioning, I will be deploying what Haraway refers to as 'situated knowledges' to reflect on the practice-based research that I conducted through my PhD study (Haraway, 1988). The work presented in this paper has been embedded and embodied in two main practices: working as a volunteer with one of the International NGOs operating in Za'atri refugee camp, and then teaching together with my PhD supervisor Dr Nishat Awan in the Border Materialities design studio as one of the main modules taken by students in the Masters of Architectural Design at the University of Sheffield (2017).

## **Researcher's ethics, positionalities and accountabilities**

I start this paper by bringing the reader's attention to the imperativeness of careful ethical responsibility when engaging with refugees or the refugee camp as a subject of research. Having witnessed the ways by which many research delegations had represented their interest in the refugee camp during my voluntary work in Za'atri, I argue that we should distinguish between 'being in' and 'engaging with' the camp when doing fieldwork (Hyndman 2001, Sultana 2007). By grounding my voluntary work in feminist theory (Haraway 1988) I argue that for a careful and ethical responsible research, embodied positioning that pays attention to the researcher's subjectivity and relationality is necessary. I elaborate further on the dynamics that a practice-based research entails and how descending from similar culture, speaking the Arabic language and working within the NGO structure allowed me to access my research with a grounded understanding of the context (however partial).

## **Architectural encounter**

In my exploration of an architectural encounter in Za'atri, I try to read how the agency of refugees is manifested through the composition of their spaces. Amongst the architectural encounters that I had in Za'atri, I will descriptively present and critically reflect on the Madafah as a space that I had encountered through my everyday work as a humanitarian volunteer. My description of the encounter takes the form of a thorough narration that pays attention to the tactical practices of the everyday life (de Certeau 1984). The theoretical framework that informs this section allows us to shift away from the classical logic of agency as inherent in the human subject and allows us to think of the assemblage of culture, objects, languages, and materialities that have together mediated the emergence of the Madafah (Awan et al. 2011, Musmar 2018).

### **Border Materialities: reproducing the *Madafah***

In this section, I critically reflect on one of the projects that students designed in response to the manifold materialities that produced the Madafah. Considering the complexity of power relations through which the Madafah materializes, students attended to these relations by playing 'scenario games'. By reflecting on main keywords, like power, gender, governance, and infrastructure, students recorded the many scenarios that they have probed by their imaginations. In response to these tactical explorations done in relation to time and space, students suggested different designs that would contribute to the everyday life challenges in the refugee camp.

### Suggested readings

Ashour, R. 2014. *The Woman from Tantoura: A novel of Palestine*. The translated edition. Translated by Kay Heikkinen. Cairo: AUC Press.

Awan, N. 2016. *Diasporic Agencies: Mapping the City Otherwise*. London: Routledge.

Kanafani, G. 1998. *Men in the Sun and Other Palestinian Stories*. 2nd UK Edition. Translated by Hilary Kilpatrick. Lynne Rienner Publishers.

Musmar, A. 2018. "Environmentalizing humanitarian governance in Za'atri refugee camp through 'interactive spaces': A posthuman approach." In *Architecture and Feminisms: Ecologies, Economies, Technologies.*, edited by C. Gabriellsson, H. Runting and H. Frichot. Oxon: Routledge.

### Works cited

Awan, N., T. Schnider, and J. Till. 2011. *Spatial Agency: Other Ways of Doing Architecture*. Kindle Edition. London: Routledge.

de Certeau, M. 1984. *The Practice of Everyday Life*. Translated by Steven Rendall. London: University of California Press.

Haraway, D. 1988. "Situated Knowledges: The Science Question in Feminism and The Privilege of Partial Perspective." *Feminist Studies* 14: 575- 599.

Hyndman, J. 2001. "The Field as Here and Now, Not There and Then." *Geographical Review (American Geographical Society)* 91 (1-2 Doing Fieldwork): 262-272.

Musmar, A. 2018. "Environmentalizing humanitarian governance in Za'atri refugee camp through 'interactive spaces': A posthuman approach." In *Architecture and Feminisms: Ecologies, Economies, Technologies.*, edited by C. Gabriellsson, H. Runting and H. Frichot. Oxon: Routledge.

Sultana, F. 2007. "Reflexivity, Positionality and Participatory Ethics: Negotiating Fieldwork Dilemmas in International Research ." *ACME: An International E-Journal for Critical Geographies (ACME Editorial Collective)* 6 (3): 374-385.

# Designing with displaced communities

Riccardo Conti, CatalyticAction

The presentation will focus on the work of the charity CatalyticAction, and particularly on projects carried out with displaced communities in Lebanon. CatalyticAction has been implementing educational spaces in Lebanon for the past three years, addressing issues that are mostly the result of the socio-economic effects of the Syrian conflict. The presentation will illustrate the organisation's approach by providing examples from implemented project.

## **Brief history of the Charity**

CatalyticAction (CA) started from the collective efforts of three UCL alumni who had the goal of merging architecture and planning skills with humanitarian work. The main question that we address is: How can design enhance current humanitarian practices?

## **What do we do**

CatalyticAction is a Charity that works to empower communities through strategic and innovative spatial interventions. We work with communities to deliver projects that can go on to sustain themselves, therefore catalysing community resilience. We adopt a participatory approach during all the phases of a project, therefore focusing on the process as much as on the quality of the final product, integrating our design and architectural skills with our experience in participatory engagement.

We use participatory methods as a tool to assess needs, implement solutions and monitor their impact. Our projects are creating valuable impacts in education, local economy, equal engagement and well-being. The Charity has been mostly focusing on developing educational projects, (schools, playgrounds, public parks, etc.) as they have a great potential in their long-term impact.

## **Participatory approach**

The work of CatalyticAction revolves around the notions and practices of participation and in particular participatory planning. CatalyticAction has been using participatory planning approaches for all its past projects, which proved to be a successful tool to ensure sustainable project cycles. We adopt three interconnected phases throughout the development of each project:

- Participatory planning.
- Sustainable design.
- Community-engaged implementation.

Throughout all the phases of each project we focus on achieving six core values:

1. Revealing and enhancing community knowledge, culture, needs, visions, aspirations and skills;
2. Transferring participatory tools for just decision-making processes;
3. Transferring context-appropriate technology, skills and innovative design solutions;
4. Generating livelihood opportunities;
5. Supporting local businesses by prioritising the use of local materials and labour;
6. Enabling equal engagement in decision-making processes among all community members.

CatalyticAction has been conducting participatory planning activities with different age groups, including children. With others, we contend that in order to generate positive impact on child development, it is fundamental to engage children through participatory methodologies. As stated in the Principle 4 of UNICEF's Practical Guide for Developing Child Friendly Spaces (UNICEF, 2009), meaningful participation gives voice to different sub-groups of children and enables the sense of local ownership that contribute to programme quality, equity and sustainability. Furthermore, as described in the INEE Minimum Standards (Community Participation Standard 1): "Education authorities and other education stakeholders should ensure community participation in the analysis, planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of education responses."

CatalyticAction has developed a set of participatory planning toolkits that function as a starting point to conduct planning activities with community members. Nevertheless, the local context (culture, number of people involved, age group, etc.) is always considered when planning these activities in order to maximise their outcomes by reducing possible barriers to a collective equal engagement.

### **How design can empower communities**

The most important feature of CatalyticAction's design approach is that it is human-centred. This means that while following knowledge and experience in architecture and urban design, CatalyticAction's work always includes the engagement of the users in the design process.

The design is led by CatalyticAction's core values such as prioritising the use of local materials over imported ones. This allows each project to generate a boost for the local economy, which becomes an added value to the project. Another value that the design follows, is to adopt and enhance available local building technology. This is an important value to be included in the design as the community members who participate in the project's implementation need to be familiar with the adopted building techniques. At the same time the design will also aim at introducing some innovative building techniques (though relevant for the regional context) so that the people involved will be able to acquire new skills, which may become an important asset for their livelihoods. By adopting local materials and local building techniques, the design will consequently be easily replicable by the community itself.

## Suggested readings

Ariana Zilliacus. 2017. With the Jarahieh Refugee School, CatalyticAction Demonstrates the True Potential Of Temporary Structures. Arch Daily. Available at: <https://www.archdaily.com/806427/with-the-jarahieh-refugee-school-catalyticaction-demonstrates-the-true-potential-of-temporary-structures>

Bongani Shweni. 2017. From battleground to playground: Co-designed playgrounds help refugee children heal and gain a sense of ownership. Design Indaba. Available at: <http://www.designindaba.com/articles/creative-work/battleground-playground>

Eline Gordts. 2016. A Design Studio With Plans to Change Refugees' Lives. News Deeply. Available at: [https://www.newsdeeply.com/refugees/community/2016/10/20/a-design-studio-with-plans-to-change-refugees-lives?fbclid=IwAR0gvFMsvGpZWv1ccUtbHa1JkAvE6Um8LJdheIPFvQAh0LXsJftCdAqQf\\_0](https://www.newsdeeply.com/refugees/community/2016/10/20/a-design-studio-with-plans-to-change-refugees-lives?fbclid=IwAR0gvFMsvGpZWv1ccUtbHa1JkAvE6Um8LJdheIPFvQAh0LXsJftCdAqQf_0)

Catalytic Action. 2017. Jarahieh School: A learning center for Syrian refugee children (Documentary). Catalytic Action Youtube Channel. Available at: [https://youtu.be/MrY\\_msHN4ao](https://youtu.be/MrY_msHN4ao)

Catalytic Action. 2016. IBTASEM - A playground as a response to the refugee crisis. Catalytic Action Youtube Channel. Available at: <https://youtu.be/KzgZv2J8c4E>

## PANEL 2. RELOCATIONS

The second session explores the experience of settling into a new area, with an emphasis on the encounter between those who are moving and previously settled communities. Speakers in this session have a wide range of experiences in studying and mapping encounters between settled and migrant groups, including both instances of rejection and discrimination and experiments in hospitality and exchange. The session aims to discuss approaches and tools for mapping and designing relocation as the coming together of settled and migrant individuals and groups.

### Speakers

**Introduction by Francesca Cognetti + Ida Castelnuovo**, Politecnico di Milano

**Clare Rishbeth**, University of Sheffield

**Jeremy Abrahams**

**Shareen Elnaschie**, Office of Displaced Designers

**Discussion with Gabu Heindl**, GABU Heindl Architektur + University of Sheffield

# #refugeeswelcome in parks

Clare Risbeth, University of Sheffield

This presentation examines how asylum seekers and refugees living in northern European urban contexts experience urban greenspaces. Whilst often overlooked in a focus on support services and integration, we suggest that critically exploring the importance of urban greenspaces has wider implications for understanding how asylum seekers and refugees navigate experiences of displacement and resettlement, and what can be the practical strategies for 'welcome'.

The research project was focused specifically on research impact, and was funded by the Arts and Humanities research council, running for ten months in 2017. The aim was:

- to understand how urban parks can play a role in supporting wellbeing and integration for refugees and asylum seekers.
- And from this to provide information and support so that:
- managers of urban greenspace can better support refugee and asylum seeker visitors,
- refugee support organisations can best support their clients to access urban parks as a resource.

Our project methods are founded on three principles: careful listening, learning from different contexts, and giving back so as to support change. We interviewed refugees and asylum seekers (16 interviews and many informal conversations), and a range of stakeholder groups (35 interviews) from both the refugee sector (support and orientation services, conversation clubs, mental health services) and the greenspace sector (management, design, advocacy, community support). We worked in Sheffield, London and Berlin.

Drawing on the empirical work foregrounding refugee voices across the three cities, we found that that spending time outdoors in local recreational spaces such as parks can have positive outcomes for wellbeing and inclusion, with the potential to support respite and the beginnings of belonging. However, though there were multiple positive accounts, especially of busier parks and of appreciating nature, many participants were uncertain or anxious about using parks. The interviews highlight the multiple barriers faced by asylum seekers and refugees, regarding information, legibility and in gaining the cultural capital and confidence needed venture out. The varied experiences reflect the diversity of greenspace typologies in Northern European cities, and also how individuals weight up public perceptions and, for some, the insecurity of their legal status.

In the presentation I will focus on how we extended the project from a deeper understanding of the issues to defining shared understandings of how to support better access and engagement. We founded this on three priorities: to increase autonomy, to support respite and to use and build healthy social

networks. I will give an overview of the strategies we propose and the resources we developed which may hopefully be able to support an active and informed inclusion.

## Suggested readings

#refugeeswelcome. Project website. Available at: [www.refugeeswelcomeinparks.com](http://www.refugeeswelcomeinparks.com)

Rishbeth, C., Blachnicka- Ciacek, D., Bynon, R. and Stapf, T. (2017) #refugeeswelcome in parks: a resource book. Sheffield, The University of Sheffield. Available at: [https://issuu.com/clarerishbeth/docs/refugeeswelcome\\_20in\\_20parks\\_20reso](https://issuu.com/clarerishbeth/docs/refugeeswelcome_20in_20parks_20reso)

Neal, S., Bennett, K., Jones, H., Cochrane, A. & Mohan, G. (2015). Multiculture and Public Parks: Researching Super-Diversity and Attachment in Public Green Space. *Population, Space and Place*, 21(5), 463–475

Facer, K. and Enright, B. (2016). *Creating Living Knowledge: The Connected Communities Programme, community university relationships and the participatory turn in the production of knowledge*, Bristol: University of Bristol/AHRC Connected Communities.

Coughlan, R., & Hermes, S. E. (2016). The Palliative Role of Green Space for Somali Bantu Women Refugees in Displacement and Resettlement. *Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies*, 14(2), 141-155.

Spicer, N. (2008). Places of exclusion and inclusion: Asylum-seeker and refugee experiences of neighbourhoods in the UK. *Journal of ethnic and migration studies*, 34(3), 491-510.

# Environmental portraiture: telling stories about people and place

Jeremy Abrahams

My work is predominantly environmental portraiture. This means that I take pictures of people in a particular place, using the place and the person to tell a richer story than a portrait alone would do. However, the methodology I adopt to find subjects and locations varies from project to project and is therefore best explained through examples.

For my two 'Arrivals' series, Arrivals: Making Sheffield Home, and Arrivals: Making Tyneside Home, I ask each person to choose a place of personal or emotional significance to have their picture taken. This creates an extra layer of challenge for me as a photographer - wherever they choose, I have to create an exhibition quality image. This was easier in Sheffield as I could meet the subject for a coffee, ask them where they wanted their picture taken and then visit the location to think about the composition prior to meeting the subject there. However, for the Tyneside project I often have never been to the place until I meet the subject there.

Some images take a long time to research and gain access. For instance, to gain access to Sheffield Forgemasters to photograph Pedro Fuentes took 2 months of negotiations and an abortive first visit when we were not allowed anywhere near the hot metal. Finally, we were able to photograph Pedro in front of the electric arc furnace. Although I had plenty of time to pose Pedro and create the composition I only had 2 minutes when the furnace fired - of course the light changed dramatically and so I was under pressure to get my exposure right in around a minute and a half.

For Arrivals Sheffield it was very important that the newly arrived Roma community were represented. I was introduced to a community worker who knew many Roma families. He introduced me to a family who were very happy to take part. I took pictures of all the family and made them prints. However, I wasn't happy with the picture for the exhibition. I went round to see the family and ask if I could have another go, but they they had gone back to Slovakia for the summer. So I was introduced to another family and after several visits and chats and ended up with this picture, which I liked very much.

For the project 'Remain / Leave', about couples (one of whom is a European citizen and one of whom is a UK citizen) who face a potential threat of separation as a result of Brexit, I wanted to photograph them in their homes. In their homes I was looking for compositions which were suggestive of this difficulty. For instance the image of Emilio and Natalie deliberately places a void/negative space at the centre of the image and contrasts their potential separation with their closeness in their wedding images.

The image of Tamara and Errol utilises the 'split personality' in the painting behind them to reflect Tamara's feeling that 'I've got two lives and I've got two identities, part of my life and identity is in Germany and part of my life and identity is here. I don't want to have a closed door on either side'. The two

branches of the cactus plant were also placed deliberately ...

For my most recent work 'Unhidden in Plain sight' the methodology was completely different. This work - about human trafficking and modern slavery - was commissioned by the University of Sheffield's Festival of the Mind. Its purpose was to create a set of images which captured the reality of the situation whilst avoiding the de-humanising, victimising and voyeuristic images often used to represent this issue. I was advised by academics at the university and three organisations which support survivors of trafficking and modern slavery. They ensured that my ideas were appropriate, authentic and fitted into the ethical framework we had developed collaboratively.

These images were taken at a variety of venues around Sheffield to represent these concepts (from top to bottom): Arrival, Psychological entrapment, The Road to freedom, Recovery is not straightforward.

## Suggested readings

Franklin, S. (2016). *The documentary impulse*. London, Phaidon.

The Arnold Newman Website (2016) Arnold Newman, THE environmental portraitist. Available at: <http://arnoldnewman.com>

Magnum Photos (2014) Eve Arnold, American, b.1912, d. 2012 (Estate) Available at: [https://pro.magnumphotos.com/C.aspx?VP3=CMS3&VF=MAGO31\\_10\\_VForm&ERID=24KL53ZGM6](https://pro.magnumphotos.com/C.aspx?VP3=CMS3&VF=MAGO31_10_VForm&ERID=24KL53ZGM6)  
(Eve Arnold, another photographer specialising in people)

Magnum Photos (2018) W. Eugene Smith. Available at: <https://www.magnumphotos.com/photographer/w-eugene-smith/>  
(W. Eugene Smith, great documentary photographer)

# Office of Displaced Designers

Shareen Elnaschie, Office of Displaced Designers

## **About the Office of Displaced Designers**

Office of Displaced Designers (ODD) is a creative organisation that offers free skills-sharing and training opportunities in design, exploring the built environment, culture and social cohesion. Based on the Greek island of Lesbos, we work to create opportunities that bring together both the displaced and host community, united under the umbrella of creative community.

Our programs and events are free to access and open to anyone aged 15+ who has a background in design or an interest to learn new skills in a design related field. Design fields include architecture and planning, landscape architecture, product and furniture design, graphic design and media.

## **Encouraging Social Connection**

Politics denies any acknowledgement of the long term meaning that aid and development are considered as separate phases for the purposes of funding and therefore programming; and displaced and local communities are often viewed as distinct from one another. We try to bridge these disconnects between emergency and development, and between the displaced and host communities.

Whilst integration policies form the foundation for migrant inclusion, policy alone does not necessarily facilitate social cohesion and connection. We are interested in the lived experience of integrating from a social perspective and we seek to experiment and understand how design and education may contribute to bringing diverse individuals together.

## **Olive Grove Recreational Site**

In partnership with Danish Red Cross, Office of Displaced Designers has been facilitating a participatory design and construction training process for a diverse and continuously evolving community of predominantly young male asylum seekers.

After the EU-Turkey deal came into effect on March 20th 2016, the time spent by refugees, migrants, and asylum seekers on the island of Lesbos increased dramatically, with many people remaining for two years or more. The lengthy asylum process combined with inadequate shelter solutions, lack of autonomy over diet, limited social spaces and a prison-like architectural language of concrete walls, razor wire, and chain link fences has contributed to an atmosphere of tension, feelings of helplessness and boredom. Despite the fact that standard strategies used in camp planning reinforce social divisions and further degrade any sense of community however, residents regularly express a desire to do more for others and site this as a significant motivator to contribute.

The objectives of the recreational site program is to provide socialising spaces as an antidote to camp life through a series of interactive activities and trainings that satisfy motivations to contribute when able, support a sense of pride, community and place, and provide an opportunity to develop or acquire skills.

The recreational site serves as the only freely accessible social space available to residents of the Olive Grove and Moria Hotspot. It includes an outdoor cinema, multiple seating areas, improved drainage, a staircase, a large mural and new installations helping to define the space. To date, over 300 individuals have contributed to the creation of the Olive Grove Recreational site.

### **Alternative Atlas of Lesvos**

The Alternative Atlas of Lesvos is a project aiming to develop a tool that can support the building of bridges. We have been envisioning this both as a research methodology and as an approach to creating a citizen inspired vision for the island.

The Atlas is an attempt to catalogue the many layers that make this island special to both promote the island and catalyse new connections- locally, nationally and internationally. We have been striving to understand resident aspirations and to present the island through this lens.

The project is inspired by recognising the enormous amount of latent potential on the island, whilst also acknowledging that much is currently disjointed; that ideas aren't necessarily finding the information, the connections or the resources they need to flourish. And we want to change that.

We have uncovered a lot of rich data including mapping disused industrial buildings across the island, native plants, and collecting stories of local business owners. We've explored the area through the senses, collecting memories attached to smell, recorded the sounds of the city, and tasted local produce. And most importantly, we've been crowdsourcing ideas for how people imagine using this tool.

*\*The Alternative Atlas of Lesvos was awarded an R+D grant from the European Cultural Foundation in 2017, and the development of a digital prototype of the mapping tool is currently being supported by Civic.*

### Suggested readings

Lore Gablier (ed). 2018. Communities of Practice Towards Social Change: a Journey Through the Idea Camp (2014 - 2017). European Cultural Foundation + Krytyka Polityczna. ODD featured p.77-79. Available at: <https://bit.ly/2rJFISG>

Where Borders Meet. 2018. Podcast episode: Welcome to Prison (a podcast that explains the situation on Lesvos and gives a balanced account of the effects on both the displaced and host community). Available at: <https://bit.ly/2SVaRfs>

UNHCR. Operational Data portal - Refugee situations. (for current data across global crisis situations, including statistics and reports). Available at:

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations>

Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX). 2015. (a unique tool which measures policies to integrate migrants in all EU Member States, Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and the USA). Available at: <http://www.mipex.eu>

## PANEL 3. FUTURE PRACTICES

The third session asks how spatial design research and practice can establish a more nuanced relationship with the experiences of migration, displacement, and relocation. The panel includes students and educators working in both academia and civil society who, through their engagement in and beyond the education sector, are challenging the ways in which spatial design is conceived, taught and practiced. The session aims to explore how these experiences might provide pointers towards new pedagogical and methodological approaches to 'designing inclusion'.

### Speakers

**Introduction by Beatrice De Carli + Celia Macedo,**  
University of Sheffield

**Ricardo Martén,** University College London

**Yanni Pitsillides + Mark Stancombe,** SSoA MArch  
Studio Arrival City 2017/2018

**Lucia Caistor-Arendar,** Architecture Sans Frontières-  
UK

**Discussion with Grainne Hassett,** University of  
Limerick + University of Sheffield

# Migration and the research of spatial violence

Ricardo Martén, University College London

What do we really talk about when we speak of migration? What are some of the forms of violence taking place in this process? The last years have reflected the ways in which mobilisation –by choice or forced displacement– has been integrated into political narratives, economic calculations and social discontent. Migrants making their way from the south to the north (in Europe and America) have been demonised and scapegoated for all kinds of social ills: crime, recession, job-losses, diseases, etc. In parallel, technological advances in media and research have facilitated a new type of coverage that actively chronicles this process: visualisations, interactive maps, photo-essays, and platforms portraying how the ‘waves’ of migration take shape and form. The accuracy and validity of these, however, should be put into question.

Design practices are often left outside the analysis of large-scale social processes because of a preternatural disposition to focus on the object rather than the system that produces it. The reasons are multiple, but the challenge still remains: as designers, how do we engage and study, phenomena that escapes the materiality of architecture? This presentation will try to address some of the ways in which design can contribute to understand how the tensions and violence brought by migration, and the threat to ideas of identity, take form –even if these forms are not concrete, physical spaces, but territorial dynamics. Looking briefly at two different cases (at different scales), the discussion will try to make explicit the intersection between design research, visual tools and political awareness.

The first case is set in the Juárez Valley region, in the uppermost region in central-north of Mexico. This stretch of land runs along the border with the United States and has been at the epicentre of the drug-crime policies and violent encounters. This region has been historically, geographically and environmentally bound: it is an isolated conurbation with strong links to Texas, surrounded by tough desert-like conditions and very limited access to water. Additionally, it has been the backdrop to continuous territorial disputes among rival criminal cartels fighting for the region’s geopolitical value in a context of permanent migration from Latin America into the United States.

Juárez is an exemplary microcosm of the larger consequences of the War on Drugs, not only in Mexican border towns, but as part of a transnational assemblage of networks that subsist, in large part, due to violence and its different manifestations. Additionally, it is a region under exceptional circumstances which pushed it, at the height of the war, into the deadliest place on the planet. The consequences of this violence in space cannot be understated: a city developing under siege from fear, and ghost towns spread at its edges. The appropriation of urban infrastructures by violence was determinant; public open spaces and strategic building stock were aggressively targeted, resulting in micro-migrations within the territory, displacements, and a radical transformation of use.

The second case is set in the city of Yangon, Myanmar, a bustling urban area developing at a fast rate. In the midst of a complex political context, the city has become an important hub for industrial manufacturing which has attracted thousands of migrants from rural areas. Informal settlements have become the alternative for many of these workers, who have no other means of securing housing because of limited resources and, in many cases, for not being recognised citizens. The threat of displacement is permanent, particularly with a local government keen on developing large-scale infrastructure aimed at consolidating private real estate investments. In this context, the value of territorial recognition is a fundamental step to hold some semblance of identity and agency.

In both contexts, any access to accurate data offers the opportunity for residents to recognize and appropriate a picture of their living environment and carry out demands in a more focused, resource-efficient way. As the presentation will show, the production of a specific type of mapping (through social engagement and political awareness), can be a transformative step to empower vulnerable populations subjected to spatial violence. Furthermore, it gives value to the notion that design ideas and concepts can be politically active, particularly in a context where migrants have limited tools to be recognised, heard and protected from harm.

## Suggested readings

Alvarado, I. 2015. Mexico's Ghost Towns: Residents seeking asylum in US fear returning to deadly Juárez Valley. Al Jazeera Online. Available at: <http://projects.aljazeera.com/2015/09/mexico-invisible-cartel/>

Forbes, E. 2016. On the Frontier of Urbanization: Informal Settlements in Yangon, Myanmar. *Journal of Burmese Scholarship* 1(1): 197-228. Available at: <http://journalofburmesescholarship.org/issues/v1n1/9b-Forbes-en-ill-r2saveas.pdf>

Herscher, A., & Iyer Siddiqi, A. 2015. Spatial Violence. *Architectural Theory Review* 19(3): 269-277. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/13264826.2014.1037538>

# Arrival City Studio

Yanni Pitsillides + Mark Stancombe, SSoA MArch Studio Arrival City 2017/18

“Transduction refers to reasoning from specific cases to general cases, typically employed by children during their development”.

Our presentation is centred on an approach to an academic design project which aimed to directly engage with its context and its people, rather than abstract and appropriate.

Our project was based in Mannheim Germany, and focussed on how the city could respond to the unprecedented rise in migration which is happening now, and how it can prepare for the predicted increase in the future. The architectural ‘proposal’ is not key for the presentation but can be summarised as a hybrid building, bringing diverse programmes, users and architectural typologies together in one space.

Our methodology was formed by the idea of pluralism and working collaboratively—with each other, with residents and with architectural experts in the field to enrich our design project and research. This approach was facilitated through regular contact with the people of Mannheim via a local agent—an anticafe in the heart of the neighbourhood we were designing for.

Throughout our undergraduate studying together at Sheffield we identified a disconnect between ‘university’ and ‘reality’, as theoretical university projects were developed around the very real issues facing usually deprived areas of the city. The Sheffield approach engages with marginalised and struggling groups, to develop socially conscious projects. The issue for us came when the project ends, and these real world issues continue. With the exception of Live Projects, we were concerned that this cycle could continue into traditional MArch projects. Our conscious decision to undertake the Collaborative Practice Route, allowed us the opportunity to address the disconnect between university and practice; ‘pretend world’ and ‘real world’. Theorising and practicing.

Bringing ideas of collaborative working, we decided to undertake a joint thesis with the goal of mimicking the successful elements of both practice and academia, for the benefit of the theoretical project, but also the real context and citizens inherent to the design. The design methodology can be distilled to Transduction, an uncomplicated method of ‘observe/interpret/propose’, based upon the ideals of Atelier Bow-Wow. As Atelier Bow-Wow did with Tokyo, we wished to disassemble the city (observe), understand its constituent parts and complex relationships (interpret), and propose our own addition to Mannheim.

Whilst this methodology is by no means unique (arguably this is the way design is taught at architecture schools globally), it was essential to us to incorporate our original goal of inclusion within our design approach. Therefore every stage

of the observation, interpretation and proposal was interwoven with regular and diverse engagement tactics with the residents of Mannheim. Following our initial site visits, we returned to Mannheim to speak with residents, present ideas and walk around the site. Between visits we held informal Skype chats to learn more about people and place, as well as share our developing ideas. This contribution grounded us, the project and our research in reality, allowing us to propose an informed and complex design with confidence.

Inevitably the project ended in the traditional sense with a presentation and portfolio, however we were keen to continue the legacy of the work our studio had done. This culminated in us gaining funding to hold an exhibition in Mannheim, at the heart of the neighbourhood from which our projects were borne. The local anticafe hosted the work, where we shared the studio's work with residents and local policy makers. The goal was to spark discussion and ideas for how the issues of the arrival city could be approached, not to attempt to solve the problems with a handful of theoretical projects. Simultaneously, we have worked to set up a live project between Mannheim and Sheffield to continue the work our studio had done.

As was key throughout the process, we are keen to reflect; looking at what could have been done better. It is hoped that the theory forum presentation is another strand of continuing the ideas and methodologies explored in studio Arrival City, with the aim of questioning how we design, and the role inclusivity can play in an academic design project.

## Suggested readings

Kuroda, J., & Kaijima, M. 2001. Made in Tokyo: Guide Book (2nd ed.). Tokyo: Kajima Institute Publishing.

Fenton, J. 1996. Hybrid Buildings (Pamphlet Architecture) (1st ed.). New Jersey: Princeton Architectural Press.

Eck, D. L., 2006. Pluralism - The Pluralism Project: Harvard University. [Online] Available at: <http://pluralism.org/what-is-pluralism/>

Tsukamoto, Y., 2007. Atelier Bow-Wow: Tokyo Anatomy (Interview, 22nd May 2007). Archinect. Available at: <https://archinect.com/features/article/56468/atelier-bow-wow-tokyo-anatomy>

Jencks, C. & Silver, N. 2008. Adhocism. In: C. Jencks & K. Kropf, eds. Theories and Manifestoes of Contemporary Architecture: 49-51. Chichester: Wiley.

# Challenging Practice to build inclusion

Lucia Caistor-Arendar, Architecture Sans Frontières-UK

Architecture Sans Frontières (ASF) is an independent network of over 30 non-profit organisations striving for a more socially equitable built environment. The majority of the ASF chapters are led by volunteers with a background in architecture and other professions relating to the built environment.

Across the globe cities are becoming increasingly unequal, which results in many citizens being excluded from cities in a variety of different ways, for example lacking access to dignified housing and employment, a lack of a voice and influence in decisions affecting their daily lives, or a lack of social connections. At ASF we would argue that inclusion can be built into processes of urban development, we just need the will and the right tools to enable us and others to do it. One of the challenges facing built environment professionals and urban practitioners globally is that largely physical solutions are used to address multi-faceted societal challenges. One of the underlying causes of this is that the formal training professionals typically receive does not equip them to think about the city beyond its physical components. As a result, a more social understanding of people's needs and experiences are left out, and in particular this is the case with more vulnerable and marginalised groups whose voices are often left unheard.

A key part of our work is to train built environment professionals in new ways of approaching urban development that disrupt the status quo and are more inclusive, appropriate and sustainable. In order to do this, ASF has developed an independent-learning programme called Challenging Practice. This programme enables students and practitioners to engage in a reflective manner with the challenges of inclusive and sustainable urban development and it has a strong focus on participatory design. The course is based on principles of active, dynamic, and action-based learning and it places a strong emphasis on the ethical component of engaged learning. The aim is that this will help practitioners be better equipped in the future.

During the Theory Forum I will talk about some of the different design methodologies and participatory tools ASF-UK have been using through the Challenging Practice programme, to specifically address issues of displacement. Firstly I will present the learning tools that are being developed as a result of our participation in the Erasmus Plus research programme Designing Inclusion, which specifically explores the inclusion of forced migrants and refugees in cities. Then I will describe the experience of a two-week workshop that was run in a town called Bungamati in Nepal in 2016, which addressed issues of internal displacement after the earthquakes in the region in 2015.

## Suggested readings

Paola d'Alençon et al. 2015. Urban Pamphleteer 5, Global education for urban futures, London: Belmont Press. Available at: <http://urbanpamphleteer.org/global-education-for-urban-futures>

ASF-UK. Challenging Practice: Essentials for the social production of habitat. Available at: <https://challengingpractice.org/>

DESINC. 2017. Online platform for the project Designing inclusion. Available at: [www.desinc.org](http://www.desinc.org)

POLIMI OpenKnowledge. 2018. MOOC: Action Learning for Inclusion - From a bird's eye view to a situated approach, Francesca Congnetti, 2018. Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sXBSLoKS9eg>

## Journeys between city and camp

Elena Isayev, University of Exeter

We need a new language: to capture a paradox, to expose lived impossibilities, to convey intangible imaginaries and so put them in reach. A language that can express the urge to rebuild a destroyed city in the same traumatised soil, and to still call the uninhabitable ruins a city, or even by its name, as Rome. Or conversely, deny the name of city to a lived, fixed, fabric of streets, walls, buildings and instead insist on its (permanent) temporariness through calling it a camp, or again even by its name, as Dheisheh. Alone, the languages of politics, economics, human rights, and even solidarity are not enough to articulate what underlies such labelling. They are operationalised for present and urgent needs that, inadvertently, isolate the now from its multiple pasts, making it seem exceptional: an end point on an evolutionary trajectory.

The long view of history exposes how fleeting are the conventions that take shape here and now, challenging prevailing conceptions, not least that of a natural tie to the land and a demographically settled world. Persistent high levels of human mobility through time have been either accepted as quotidian, and hence, uninteresting as a subject of study and control; or perceived as abhorrent and outside a sedentary norm. So today's seeming 'crisis of migration' is less one of numbers than of politics. It is a crisis informed by what constitutes the current measure of society. Are we judged by our hospitality—how we respond to the stranger at the threshold—or how we treat those who live within, the citizens? Such measures are in part determined by the relationship between community and land, which seems impossible to imagine beyond the nascent model of the territorial nation-state. Yet, it is possible to imagine alternatives, if we take seriously the meaning of place as relational, not simply as site—a static point on a two-dimensional gridded surface—but as an intersection of life trajectories—'the story so far' as Massey termed it.

This relational mode of understanding ourselves as inhabitants of this world and its custodians, exposes mobility, not stasis, as primary to the existence and transformation of place, culture and knowledge. The discourse of humanities and creative practice, in their capacity to operationalise distance and abstraction, can produce a new language for these alternative imaginaries that when put into practice are made real in the field.

### Suggested readings

Isayev, E. 2017. *Between Hospitality and Asylum: a Historical Perspective on Agency*. In *International Review of the Red Cross, Migration and Displacement*. 99(904): 1-24.

Isayev, E. 2017. *Migration, Mobility and Place in Ancient Italy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

# CONTRIBUTORS

## Jeremy Abrahams

Jeremy is a freelance photographer based in Sheffield specialising in environmental portraiture and the theatre. He has previously been an economist in the private sector, a teacher and an education consultant for local government. Following government spending cuts, he was made redundant in 2013 and retrained as a photographer at Sheffield College, completing a Foundation Degree in June 2014. 'Arrivals: Making Sheffield Home', his first solo exhibition, was exhibited at Weston Park Museum, Sheffield from September 2016 to February 2017 and was seen by 43,000 people. 'Remain / Leave' was exhibited in Sheffield Train Station from November 5th to November 29th 2017. 'Unhidden in Plain Sight' was exhibited in September 2018 as part of the Festival of the Mind and 'Arrivals: Making Tyneside Home' will be at the Discovery Museum in Newcastle from June 2019.

## Lucia Caistor-Arendar, ASF-UK

Lucia is a freelance urbanist currently working as an Associate for the research consultancy Social Life and as a teacher on the Masters in Urban Design at SSoA, University of Sheffield. She is also an Associate at Architecture Sans Frontières-UK where she is the lead Researcher of the Erasmus Plus programme, Designing Inclusion on behalf of ASF-International.

## Ida Castelnuovo, Politecnico di Milano

Ida holds a PhD in Regional Planning and Public Policy from IUAV, Venice. Her research interests concern participatory processes in urban projects and policies, local governance and decision-making processes in urban development, and the role of the university as an actor in urban policies. Ida is a postdoctoral research fellow at Politecnico, Polisocial program, and she is part of the action-research group Mapping San Siro.

## Francesca Cognetti, Politecnico di Milano

Francesca Cognetti is Associate Professor in Territorial and Urban Analysis at the Department of Architecture and Urban Studies and Rector's Delegate on Civic Engagement and Social Responsibility at Politecnico di Milano. Her teaching and research focus on public and social housing and social inequalities. She is the coordinator of the action-research project Mapping San Siro, an experimental living lab aimed at sharing knowledge between academia and a large-scale public housing neighborhood in Milan.

## Riccardo Conti, CatalyticAction

Riccardo is an architect and urban designer with experience in research design and planning in different developing countries. He holds an MSc from UCL in Building and Urban Design in Development. Throughout his career he was able to experience various people centered design approaches.

## Viviana d'Auria, KU Leuven

Viviana trained as an architect and urbanist at Roma Tre University and pursued studies in Human Settlements at the KU Leuven where she also completed her PhD. She has been Rubicon fellow at the Department of Geography, Planning and International Development Studies of the University of Amsterdam and is currently Assistant Professor in International Urbanism at the Department of Architecture, KU Leuven. Exploring 'practiced' architecture is an integral part of her research within a more general interest in the trans-cultural construction of cities and their contested spaces.

## Beatrice De Carli, University of Sheffield

Beatrice is an architect specialising in urbanism and international development. She is a Lecturer in Urban Design at the University of Sheffield, School of Architecture, where she co-leads the MA in Urban Design and coordinates the School's postgraduate taught programmes, while acting as project lead for the collaborative Erasmus Plus programme: Designing Inclusion. Beatrice's research and teaching explore questions of equality and diversity in urban areas through visual methodologies and participatory action research. Alongside her academic commitments, Beatrice works as an Associate of Architecture Sans Frontières -UK.

## Shareen Elnaschie, Office of Displaced Designers

Shareen is a designer, researcher and design educator who is passionate about inclusion. The majority of her work is focused on community based practices working with displaced and marginalised communities. Shareen has an architectural and urban design background and this has helped to shape her approach of utilising mapping as a key tool to understanding challenges and unlocking solutions.

## Grainne Hassett, University of Limerick

Grainne is a practising architect, Senior Lecturer and Head of School at the new School of Architecture, University of Limerick (SAUL), and Visiting Professor at the University of Sheffield. Her practice, Hassett Ducatez Architects is committed to a close connection between architecture and its own research. As architectural thinking advances through its negotiation of the architectural project within society, with technology, art, law, financial instruments and other myriad strategies, this practice is the field of her research. The work has received the Downes Medal for Architectural Excellence, 11 prestigious architectural awards in Ireland, been nominated for the Mies Van Der Rohe prize and the UK YAYA prize, and has been exhibited at the Venice Architecture

Biennale amongst others. In August 2015, Grainne founded The Calais Builds project, in response to the worsening humanitarian refugee crisis in Europe. The project has built some of the key community infrastructure at Calais refugee camp, and has later grown to reflect on the building and breaking of structures - legal, physical, environmental and social-in the migration route.

### Gabu Heindl, GABU Heindl Architektur

Gabu is an architect, urbanist and theorist in Vienna. Currently teaching as Visiting Professor at the University of Sheffield and at the Academy of Fine Arts Vienna. Her numerous awarded studio GABU Heindl Architecture specializes in projects on public space, exhibition design, public buildings, collective housing, and urbanism. Chair of Austrian Society for Architecture (ÖGFA), 2014-2017. Author of numerous publications in books and journals (JAE, Volume, *dérive*, ERA21, ARPA et al.) editor of a.o. *Arbeit Zeit Raum*, *turia+kant* (2008), co-editor of *Building Critique*, *spectorbooks* (2018). Gabu Heindl lectures internationally on the politics of housing/urban planning, curates exhibitions and organizes symposia. Her current practice and research focuses on how architecture and urban planning relate to radical democracy.

### Elena Isayev, University of Exeter

Elena is a historian and practitioner focusing on migration, hospitality and exceptional politics in contexts of displacement, which she has written about for the *International Review of the Red Cross* (2017). Investigations using material remains further address dichotomies of public and common space. She also works with *Campus in Camps* in Palestine, has created community based projects with artists concerning *Future Memory*, is a trustee of *Refugee Support Devon*, and co-founder of *viewalmaisha.org*. Her most recent book is *Migration Mobility and Place in Ancient Italy* (Cambridge 2017). She is Professor of Ancient History and Place at the University of Exeter, UK.

### Irit Katz, London School of Economics + University of Cambridge

Irit is an architect and urbanist who studies the social, political, and cultural aspects of the built environment. Her current work focuses on spaces of migration, displacement, and refugee, in camps and in cities, and won numerous academic awards. Her co-edited volume *Camps Revisited* is forthcoming soon (Rowman & Littlefield, 2018); her forthcoming monograph (University of Minnesota Press) examines camps as spatial and political instruments in Israel-Palestine and beyond. She is a postdoctoral fellow at the Paul Mellon Centre and teaches at the Cities Programme at the LSE and the University of Cambridge's Department of Architecture and Girton College.

### Celia Macedo, University of Sheffield

Celia is a researcher, architect and development practitioner specialised in urban issues, sustainability and international development, with focus on the Global South. Her experience includes research and practice in academia, industry and the NGO sector. Having graduated as an architect in 2006, Celia

went on to secure an MSc degree (2009) in Energy Efficient and Sustainable Building at Oxford Brookes University. She completed a PhD in 2017 from the same university, which looked at people's appropriation of space in an informal settlement and within a mass-housing context of Luanda, Angola.

### Ricardo Marten, University College London

Ricardo is an architect and urban designer, graduated from the Technological Institute of Costa Rica (ITCR) and with an MSc degree from the DPU's own BUDD program in 2010. He has worked as an architect in between studies, leading a studio practice in Costa Rica focused on residential projects, as well as being partner in a design practice based in Germany working with several NGOs, with completed design and development projects in Haiti, the Philippines and Tanzania. His academic interests lie in the urban dynamics between informal settlements and territorial variables, as well as the role of urban design as a theoretical complement to the production of space. Ricardo's current PhD candidacy looks to examine these elements, particularly focusing on the urban legacy of official spaces of exception and the resulting informal counter-narratives. His region of interest is Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean.

### Aya Musmar, University of Sheffield

Arabic-speaking feminist. PhD candidate at Sheffield School of Architecture (SSoA) where she also completed her MA in Architectural Design. Her research looks into the Za'atri refugee camp, in Jordan. It aims to investigate humanitarian responses there by understanding the spatial configurations of the camp environment. Following a practice-based approach, Aya explores her research question by situating herself in the everyday life of humanitarian procedures. Prior to and during her PhD, Aya experienced working with one of the International NGOs in the camp for more than a year. In her work, she deploys feminist perspectives in order to offer new creative modes of seeing and intervening in the architecture of the refugee camp.

### Yanni Pitsillides + Mark Stancombe

Yanni and Mark studied at the University of Sheffield for both Undergraduate and MArch, graduating from the Collaborative Practice Masters course in 2018. During their undergraduate studies they worked on a range of projects in northern England, addressing a number of social and environmental issues such as flooding in York and utilising brownfield land in Leeds. The first year of Collaborative Practice saw Mark at BDP and Yanni at FCB, where each could analyse how their practices approached design and collaborative working. The course culminated in a joint thesis addressing global mass migration in Mannheim, Germany, which has formed the basis of their theory forum presentation.

### Clare Rishbeth, University of Sheffield

Clare is a Lecturer at the Department of Landscape, University of Sheffield. Clare's research focuses on cultural diversity in landscape experience and design, specifically with regard to the urban environment. She is curious how

our experience of place is shaped by personal and community histories of migration. These understandings inform an analysis of use of public space and streets, and the social potential of the public realm to support positive intercultural encounters. Clare firmly believes in producing research in collaboration with others and is committed to working with the professional and voluntary sector; most recently with The Young Foundation and Greenwich Inclusion Project. Clare has contributed to workshops and forums with the Black Environmental Network, Countryside Agency and Greenspace.

### Katharina Rohde, KU Leuven

Katharina Rohde is an urban practitioner working internationally. Her work explores spatial, social and economic inequalities and visualizes inherent spatial, and socio-economic strategies of mobile urban actors, to mediate those for their inclusion in ongoing urban regeneration processes. In reflecting upon her practice, Katharina is currently investigating the agency of migrants in city-making in Berlin and Johannesburg as part of her doctoral exploration within the Urbanisms of Pluralism track at KU Leuven, Belgium. Since 2005 she has been involved in teaching at various universities around the world.

### Goran Vodicka, Sheffield Hallam University

Goran Vodicka is a lecturer in Architecture at Sheffield Hallam University. Goran is also a doctoral researcher in the Place, Inclusion and Equity research cluster at the Department of Landscape, the University of Sheffield. His research focuses on urban diversity and inclusion, particularly in relation to public space, as well as socially-engaged design education and practice. Goran has been an active practitioner since 2004 working in various contexts and different types of practices and international organisations, including United Nations Development Programme, Shelter Centre, and Architecture & Développement. He is currently an Associate of Architecture Sans Frontières-UK.

