Urban Segregation Miskolc

Stadslab

Master Class 2009

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Foreword

Mr. Sándor Káli, mayor of city of Miskolc (Hungary)

Miskolc is the third most populated town of Hungary. Besides, it is the administrative, economic, educational and scientific center of the North Hungarian region, and also the capital of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county.

The Municipality of the City of Miskolc with County Rank got in touch with the Stadslab European Urban Design Laboratory of the Fontys University in autumn 2008. As a result of our discussions an architectural master class with international participation took place in our city in autumn-winter 2009.
The target area of the cooperation project was the Lyuko valley which has a special situation in the city of Miskolc.

The area located in the periphery of the city went through significant changes recently. More and more houses are built in the former agricultural area and are used for permanent housing. The area is undermined, it has no adequate infrastructure, therefore is not suitable for being a residential district.

The low price of the parcels and the vicinity of the central area of the city make the area attractive for the people living in bad social circumstances. The quick growth of the population here causes serious environmental problems (illegal waste dumps, soil- and water pollution).

The participants of the Master Class elaborated in a 4 weeks program all kind of ideas and suggestions which can help us to solve the problems of the area in long term, and also in improving the living conditions of the people in short term.

During the Master Class not only architectural plans, but also useful proposals about the possibilities of handling the social, economical problems have been suggested.

I am convinced our cooperation was successful, the plans were made upon international experiences can serve as a good basis for our city developing activity in terms of the Lyuko valley in the future.

Zoltán Lupták, Counsellor, Deputy Head of Mission
Embassy of the Republic of Hungary, The Hague

Twenty years after the peaceful change of the political and economic system in Hungary, our country belongs to the family of the democratic nations, it is a member state of the European Union and the NATO. In two decades the country has come a long way. A new generation has also grown, they only know the situation before 1990 from the history books. No doubt, we can be proud of the achievements since 1990. We have both a stable parliamentary democracy and a functioning market economy. In April of this year the Hungarian voters were able to elect the next parliament for the sixth time. We have witnessed an unprecedented development in many aspects. Thousands of new homes were built, the number of automobiles has tripled, the borders are open, a large number of foreign investors has chosen our country and they contribute to our economic development. However, twenty years was not enough to solve all problems inherited from the Past. There are many who feel like losers of the historical changes, and the development was different in certain regions. Northern Hungary still faces many challenges. Miskolc, Hungary's third largest city has taken serious steps forward, but financial resources are scarcer, and the legacy of social problems to solve is not an easy task.

Miskolc, however, is not alone. The city's leadership, local professionals, citizens committed to the region, business people, the efforts and the cooperation with foreign partners opened the door for new opportunities. Real results can only be achieved when a city's and a region's inhabitants do feel well in their place of residence, when they feel at home. Good housing, stable employment are vitally important but even more required. The sound quality of the environment, the reliable and well functioning public services, social security, public safety, environmental protection, good drinking water are all needed just like the possibilty to take a pleasant walk to the city or to hike in the surrounding mountains and forests.

The working team of "Stadslab – European Urban Design Laboratory" in Tilburg has already developed several projects, which comprehensively outline a possible development model of a city and a region. In particular, I consider of great importance to the realistic approach of the professionals from Tilburg, who took into account the local needs and opportunities in drafting of the development plans for Miskolc and the surrounding region. I wish success to this ambitious, comprehensive plan. I do hope that this cooperation between Miskolc and Tilburg will also enrich the relations of Hungary and The Netherlands.

Marc Glaudemans, Dean of Fontys Academy of Architecture and Urbanism, Tilburg
Professor Urban Strategies.

During my first meeting in Miskolc with the heads of the different departments related to spatial planning, it became clear that this project would be truly different from our previous experiences with Stadslab. While we expected to be asked to organize experts and designers around the more conventional aspects of urban regeneration, the Miskolc representatives proposed us to advice them on another subject altogether. Next to the great challenges of the transformation of an industrial city to a city based on its knowledge and tourist potential, a rather specific phenomenon worried the city authorities. This was the existence of a large community of very poor citizens, many of which from Roma origins, in a suburban part of the city. A community of between 3000 and 5000 lived in former weekend houses and more recently added structures justified to be called squatters or slums. Many of the residents of this so-called Lyuko valley were not registered and the social and hygienic conditions were below acceptable standards. The authorities realized that this emerging slum on the periphery of the town would be a blockade and potential risk in the further development of the town. The existence of these kinds of settlements of mainly Roma population is far from uncommon in this part of Europe and causes social and economic stress and sometimes leads to violent confrontations between the different population groups. It was with some reservation and caution that we accepted the assignment to organize a Master Class program around the topic of Urban Segregation. This was not a field that we were familiar with and it was clear from the beginning that it would need an integrated approach in which the spatial component would probably be modest. Nevertheless, this is a phenomenon that characterizes today's urbanization in many parts of the globe. The ways to address the emergence of a rather typical kind of 'slums' in European cities is a serious question for planners and politicians. It poses a risk for the development of a harmonious, peaceful and productive society and leaves generations of citizens in conditions that are appalling and with very little prospects of ever being able to escape a fate of poverty and discrimination. Our strategy, from the beginning, has been aimed at finding a way of reintegrating the Roma in the city of Miskolc, while also addressing the wider context of the development of Miskolc and the Lyuko valley. This publication presents the results of the Master Class. Not only the team of strongly motivated young professionals but also a wide array of experts and decision makers have been involved in the project and have contributed to the publication. Although the project for Miskolc is very specific we hope and expect that our general strategy can also be valuable for other cities in Europe which face the same dilemma of segregation. For Stadslab as a think tank and urban design laboratory this project has been a worthwhile experience in addressing the relevant topics of urbanization and developing knowledge through actual research by design. Recent developments in Western Europe, such as the forced clearing of Roma camps in France and their subsequent expulsion only point out the extreme urgency for social, spatial and economic integration strategies.

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Stadslab Master Class on Urban Segregation

Historical backgounds and description of the site





Introduction

Miskolc is the regional centre of North-Eastern Hungary and is the county capital of the Borsod-Zemplén region. With a population close to 180.000 inhabitants, it is the third largest city of Hungary behind Budapest and Debrecen. The city has a long history, numerous monuments, along with a beautiful landscape close to the city centre. But Miskolc also used to be a centre of the heavy industry, with huge areas related to the steel and mining industries within the city. The heavy industry suffered a very serious setback after the transition from the socialist system. The recent global recession, with falling prices for commodities, has hit the remains of the steel industry.
Once the largest provider of jobs in the city, the industry is now the cause of an exceptionally high percentage of unemployment and rising poverty.These aspects are not atypical for Central European industrial cities. In many respects Miskolc represents common challenges and threats of European cities in transition. First of all there is a decline in population, secondly there is a high rate of unemployment. Thirdly the image of the city is still one of the heavy industry, although almost all factories are closed nowadays.

Miskolc 2009

Notwithstanding the economic problems, segregation, especially of the Roma, is one of the biggest challenges the city is facing. A large number of Roma lives in minority communities in the fringes of the city in sometimes poignant conditions. The Lyuko area seems to be the most segregated area. The majority of the – approximately 3000 – inhabitants live out of sight of the authorities in semi-slums without any sewage and waste disposal systems. Most buildings were occupied and other buildings were erected generally without planning permissions.
Most of the people live in poverty and are unemployed or have a job from day to day. Most of the families benefit from the social security system by having more children (child benefit). Among the children there is a high rate of school drop out and child pregnancy. Leaving the area, with a growing population, to what it is these days will only lead to a worst case scenario which could affect the whole city. On the other hand the municipality has legal difficulties in allowing developments in the area, as there is no city development plan or any building regulation for the area.This situation leads to an increasing demanding challenge to integrate both social inclusion and urban spatial diversity.
This approach could force a breakthrough in the status quo between the community and the authorities and lead to an improvement of local conditions.

Historical development of Miskolc

The Miskolc region has been inhabited for a long time. For over 70,000 years different tribes have lived in the area, when finally in the 9th and 10th century the Hungarians conquered the area. The settlement was first mentioned in the 12th century. The city is named after a family, who conquered the region during the first phase of the Hungarian conquest.
In 1356 Miskolc was granted the status of market town by King Louis I (1342-1382). This attracted merchants and craftsmen. Soon Miskolc gained more privileges and became connected to the cultural and economic life in Middle Europe.
Also during this period the king transformed the castle of Diósgyor (now a western neighbourhood of Miskolc) into a gothic fortress, making it a place for a rich royal household with hunting expeditions and parties. After this flourishing era, the role of the castle declined. The city still played the role of market town with churches, schools, mills along the stream and some stone houses.
During the end of the Middle Ages the expanding agricultural and wine-production made it possible for Miskolc to rely more and more on craftsmanship with the guild as significant origination and the city population increased to over 5000 inhabitants.

18th century

During the second half of the 18th century the city became a free borough which led to some dynamic developments, where trade and craftsmanship led to the iron industry and also to the paper industry.
During this era at the first census decreed by Emperor Joseph II (1780-1790) Miskolc had 14,179 inhabitants and 2,414 houses.



19th Century

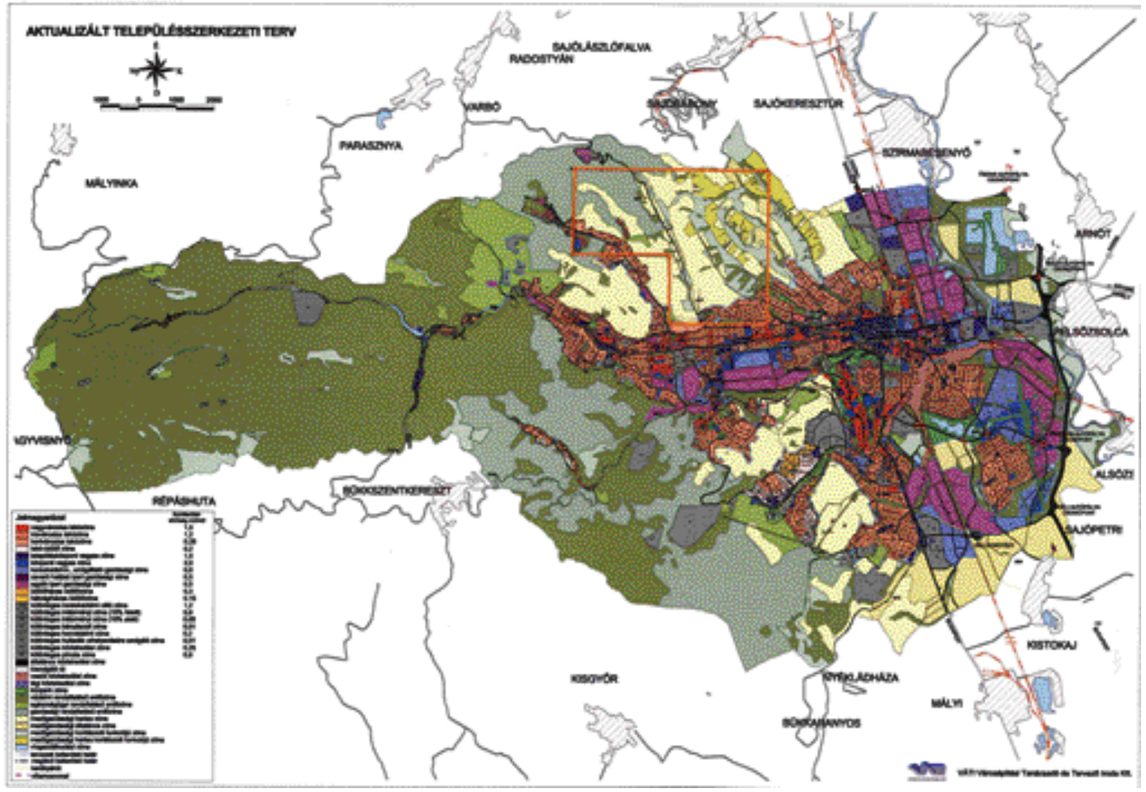
In the 19th century Miskolc transformed with a new railway to Debrecen in 1859, a new iron factory at Diósgyor and the tramway in 1897. Also the first signs of the today's cityscape were established in the 1860-1880s, when the Town Hall, the County Hall, the Tiszai and Gömör train stations were built, and the city park (Népkert) was laid out. Hámor, Lillafüred, and Tapolca were developed into holiday resorts by taking advantage of the opportunities of the beautiful natural surroundings.

20th Century

In the 20th century, the preparation for World War I and II required an increase in the production of heavy industry such as cannons, machine-guns and steel-bullets. Beside the factory of Diósgyor, a 'New Factory' was built for the sole purpose of producing munitions. These activities led to an increasing population from 30,000 in 1891 to 77,000 in 1941.
After World War II the city developed itself as one of the centres of the heavy industry. The city grew rapidly to 100,000 inhabitants in 1950 and 144,000 in 1960. The population peaked during the end of the socialist era with an estimated population of over 210,000 people. Since then the heavy industry has almost vanished during the difficult economical climate after the end of the socialist era. Approximately 18,000 workers of the production industry became unemployed, which led to the highest unemployment rate in the country. This economic decline and massive suburbanization has led to a large decrease in inhabitants to a more or less stable number of 180,000 nowadays.

Geographical map of Miskolc region

Miskolc is situated at a meeting point of several geographical regions. A varied landscape with the Bükk mountains, Cserehát, Zemplén mountains and the Great Plain overlook the scenery around Miskolc. The lowest areas can be found in the valley of



the river Sajó and the streams Hejo and Szinva. Over here the altitude is around 110-120 metres above sea-level, while the Bükk Highlands reach up to an altitude of 600-900 metres. The city itself is situated in the valley along the stream of the Szinva. Only the hills south of the centre are occupied by the city as well as some valleys north of the city, like the Lyuko district.

Linear city

The city has developed in a linear form in the east-west direction along the stream of the Szinva. The stream is partly covered at present times, because some floods in the 19th century ruined parts of the city. Instead the east-west direction is currently found in the Central Street as the continuous element in the linear city. Nine continuous streets form this Central Street, of which the Széchenyi street in the centre is the main road. The street is about 12 km long and is crossed by more than 100 minor streets. It runs from the railway through the centre and the castle district of Diósgyor to the western part of the city.
The most important mode of transport is the tramway which runs over the whole length of the Central Street. In order to improve the 19 km long tramline and the trams, the city started the "Development of Miskolc Town Tram Railway". This project is subsidised by the EU and involves 18 new trams, the transformation of old trams into low-floor trams, renovation of the tramway and a 2,8 km long extension to Fels " o-Majlát.

Industry

The heavy industry has been hit hard during the recession at the end of the socialist era. Most of the large factories and mines are closed and some of them dismantled.
Nevertheless, the industry still plays a major role in the image of the city. Even now the sight over the city is dominated by the factories and the mines. The unemployment rate is now decreasing because of the growth of smaller enterprises, which replaced the old large state-owned industry. The city is stimulating international companies to settle down in the city by promoting Miskolc as a City of Technology and City of Knowledge. This new branding image is being supported by encouraging culture and tourism to the city.

Lyuko area

The Lyuko area is situated in the fringes of the city in one of the valleys in the northern part of the city. It is positioned north of the large Steel Factory in an area that has been used for coal mines until recently. The district used to be an area with small weekend-houses for the workers in the factories and mines. However the last 10 years more and more people are using the area for full-stay housing.
One of the reasons is the fact that the dismantled mine led to a decrease in workers who used to have a weekendhouse in the area. But mining has also caused problems like the instability of the underground, making larger buildings impossible. Besides this the water level is rising in this area, a former wetland, because hydrology isn't executed now the mines are closed. Adding the lack of facilities like sewage and waste disposal in parts of the area, this makes it an unattractive place for people who want to invest in weekend-houses.
The downfall has led to an influx of people without jobs and/or almost no money who have hacked or bought (for very small prizes) the houses. Since the municipality has no development plans for the area, they aren't able to record the necessary data in the area since the situation is, from their point of view, more or less illegal.

The estimated number of inhabitants is 3,000, with around 70% being Roma. The unemployment rate is unknown, but is among the highest in the city. Many people have loans and debts. Most people live of the support of the municipality and child benefits. The number of children per family is therefore among the highest in the city, making the district the fastest growing by number of citizens (estimated average number of children per family is 5,3 the average for the whole of Hungary is 1,8). The children often go to school, but around the age of 12, many leave school (child pregnancy, labour etc). A problem in keeping the children at school is also the rate of movements of the inhabi-



tants. Every year, many people leave and others are attracted to the area (not for progression). Citizens come in from Miskolc but also from the region, Budapest, the rest of the country and even from Slovakia and Romania. The constant flood of new people makes the area dynamic and also hard to change, because social work has to start all over again, facing the same problems. A small minority in the district is hiding for the authorities (usually not the Roma). The area is subject to criminality, but deals mainly with minor and small offences like stealing vegetables and pick pocketing.

The diversity in individuals makes it hard to describe the area as a unified community, even within the district people are segregated by income and situation. There is a lack of community feeling, which is also demonstrated by the lack of public domain, like squares and parks. However there are forms of dependency in the area, most are based on short term loans with high interest.
Around 25% of the people live in houses of good quality, the rest is of poor or very poor quality (slums). Most of the houses are located on quite large plots, making some urban agriculture possible. Many plots are polluted with waste, but also with materials like asbestos. In this area there are almost no paved roads, and only one buss-line runs to the city centre and the schools. Around 10% of the inhabitants have the possession of a car, most of the people walk and some have a horse and cart.
The facilities in the area are limited to a church, but services like schools, medical service shops and other facilities are only found outside of the district.

3
Intermezzo
Favela Painting

Turning neighborhoods into works of art.
In 2006, the Dutch artists Jeroen Koolhaas en Dre Urhahn conceived the idea of creating community-driven art interventions in Brazil. Named 'Favela Painting', their first efforts yielded two murals which were painted in Vila Cruzeiro, Rio's most notorious slum. The artworks for the murals are designed by the artists and their team, and painted in collaboration with the local youth. Training and paying them as painters, learning them the tricks of the trade and empowering them by contributing to the development of the artwork. Using a grassroots-based approach has proven to be a key factor in the success and final results. In order to generate support and approval for their activities, the artists always make the favela their home. By actually living within the local community, they're able to connect to their surroundings more easily, winning the hearts and minds of people. In their point of view, the inhabitants of the favela are a legitimate part of the city. Using these beliefs, they work with the locals to paint the artworks, literally helping them changing the face of their community. Over the years, inhabitants of the favela's have become aware of this method, and are actively requesting their favela to be turned into an artwork. As one women from Vila Cruzeiro put it 'I've never been to a museum in my life, and now I'm living in one'.
The latest project takes place in another neighborhood in Rio de Janeiro, Santa Marta. This favela will be turned into an artwork of epic scale. In collaboration with AkzoNobel/Coral and the local inhabitants, 34 houses will be painted with a design that reflects Rio's ambition of being the world's most colorful city. This artwork will transform the community into a landmark and an inspirational monument as an essential part of Rio's image, next to the statue of Christ the redeemer and Corcovado mountain.

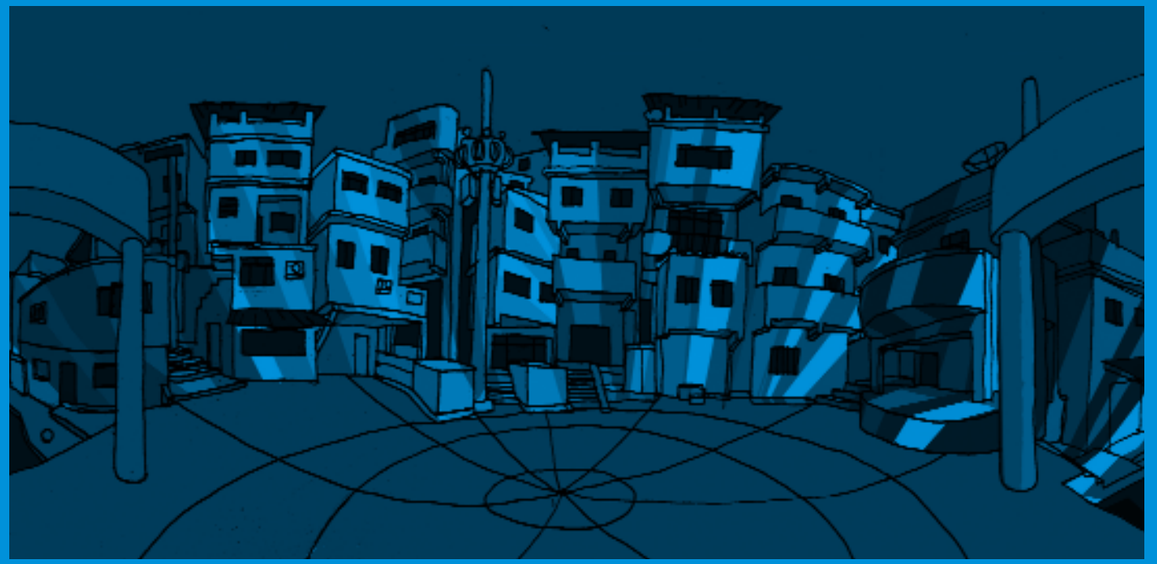
"This work of art can make a colorful difference in the lives of local individuals, the community and the city of Rio. It has the potential of working as a catalyst in the processes of social renewal and change" said Dre Urhahn, one of the Favela Painting artists. "Combining color and art is a powerful way of creating meaning within a community. It helps people connect to each other and to their neighborhood, taking responsibility for it. We intent to extend this project to other parts of the world in the near future".

Realization of the artwork is largely driven by the inhabitants of Santa Marta. 25 local youth are being trained as painters by artists Jeroen Koolhaas and Dre Urhahn, providing for their own income and being responsible for turning their own neighborhood into a colorful monument. This grassroots method of working has proven to be successful in earlier projects, and gives the local community empowerment, pride and color. Both artists are currently living in Santa Marta and in the process of painting the art work with locals. Their team is complemented by three painters from another favela, Vila Cruzeiro, where one of their previous projects took place.

This latest project is another step in realising worldwide, large scale "community driven" works of art. Works of art that make a colourful difference in the lives of individuals, groups, communities and cities. Works of art that have the potential of inspiring others elsewhere, that leave an indelible impression and can work as a catalyst in the processes of social renewal and change.

www.favelapainting.com





4
Methodology and program

Stadslab European Urban Design Laboratory combines a design laboratory and a knowledge centre for architects, urbanists and landscape architects. Stadslab offers design expertise to medium sized cities and regions in Europe and therefore always works on actual cases. These cases are examined in a laboratory engaging a wider set of interests and integrating them into conceptual design proposals. Hence the urban vision, the strategic plan or a master plan are not ready made solutions but develop the cities potential, international profile and ambitions. Finally this serves as a launching platform for further discussion and it may enhance the investment prospective for the city.

For Stadslab and its participants the results are part of the post academic professional education. By working in the Master Class young and more senior architects, planners and landscape architects develop their professional skills. In engaging the assignment, which asks for an analysis and a design solution, participants are able to train their working methods and skills in an international oriented group of talented architects and urban designers. Also they have the opportunity of being coached by internationally appraised experts in the related fields.

The methodology Stadslab uses for its Master Classes is research by design. Hence research and design are closely involved with each other and the design process itself is approved as a research technique. By compressing the actual cases in a four week Master Class program design and research are fluidly used within the working process. Consequently knowledge production through designing excercises is part of the methodology. As a result a large part of the program is esthablished as Design Studio in which research and design are performed. Working in a different culture with a group of nationalities as well as working on new methods which are different from their normal approach leads to a rich ambiance and a wide range of solutions. The methodology results in a varied approach towards the topic and stimulates the implicit transfer of knowledge among its participants.

A second part of the program consists of lectures and seminars in which internationally renowned experts are invited to speak about their subject. The third part is a program of intensive field trips to the the projects sites as well as to reference sites. Together with a short literature list this part of the program comprises the explicit knowledge transfer in the program. Finally, a part of the program is not framed around the topic of the Master Class program. The competence development program is developed to train the participant's skills. These skills, like presentation skills, process management and techniques for better negotiation are trained within this program. The participants are able to rely more on these skills, which are very useful for today's architects and planners.

The Miskolc Program

As the program was divided into four weeks, each week had a main topic. The first week was an introduction to the Lyuko valley and to perform field research in which valuable data could be collected. The second week was centered around segregation, in which discussions and the first design concepts were raised. The third week was all about designing and receiving references about possible design solutions. The last week scheduled the final presentation to Miskolc and its inhabitants.

First week

The first week was an intensive week. We started with a welcome diner, where everyone could meet and the first discussions were held about the topic of the Master Class. On monday the theme was flown in from the large scale with a more general lecture by Marc Glaudemans, a lecture by Liviu Ianasi on Urban development in Eastern Europe and a lecture by Hans Wijffels on Architecture in Hungary. Zoltan Luptak of the embassey of Hungary in The Netherlands explained the topic of segregation and especially Roma in Hungary and the Miskolc region. After these introductions and a short introduction to the area it was time to go to Miskolc.

In Miskolc, a warm welcome was organized by the municipality. Before entering the Lyuko area more information was handed over to the participants. First the municipality explained about the current problems they are facing as a city and more specifically in the Lyuko valley. Secondly Katalin Pallai introduced in her lecture the importance of governance and placemaking in this subject. Kinga Nemeth a young antropologist from the local university told us more about the inhabitants of the area and András Mándy briefly explained about mining and the stability of the ground in the valley.

At this stage the partcipants received an enormous amount of information, which was necessary before entering the different world of the Lyuko valley. For two days the group was divided into smaller groups. They explored the valley accompanied by antropology students and local inhabitants. By doing field research the participants were able to receive direct information about the valley, its structure and its inhabitants.
All the impressions plus a dazzling concert by the local Roma population in the theatre, which was organized by Évi Riba, gave a very interesting overview of the problems and challenges for the area and its inhabitants.

Second week

The second week of the Master Class started on saturday with the competence development program. Michel Daenen trained the participants to be more pro-active professionals.
In the design studio participants started to work in different groups on a scale and time sheet which made it possible to think of implemententation varying in time and scale. Lex de Boer held a lecture on segregation which was followed by a usefull workshop in which the small groups could test the various ways of segregation/integration. The last day Pal Barross and Joan Busquets attended on a seminar about the global impact of urban segregation.
There was also a field trip to Breda and Antwerp. In Breda we visited a small traveler's camp, which was built in the most expensive residential area of the city. In Antwerp Filip Smits explained the redevelopment strategies in Antwerp in general and more specifically about the harbor area.

Third week

The third week started with the competence development program by Michel Daenen on presentation skills. Further the focus of the third week was mainly about designing the strategy as a whole and assigning the different projects to the groups. Landscape designer Ronald Rietveld helped them in making the first steps while the assistance from Miskolc by Enikö Kosik (municipality Miskolc) and Lakatos Ernö (local Roma leader) during this week provided valuable input in developing a strategy. Besides this a valuable reference project like Favela Painting in Rio de Janeiro in Brasil by Jeroen Koolhaas and Dre Urhahn was explained by Remko de Jong. Patrizio Corno gave a very interesting lecture on Gypsy architecture in Moldova and Romania. This week's field trip went to Leiden, where Gerard van Zomeren (Municipality Leiden) and Marconie Ramackers (Portaal) introduced the Dutch way of cooperating with large camps for travellers. The trip continued to Rotterdam to visit the project Le Medi, where a small non-vernacular settlement has been built.

Fourth week

The final week started with a trip to Miskolc. In the remaining days and nights the participants produced an impressive amount of work. After a last field trip through the city and the Lyuko valley the last episode was to finish the presentation. The presentation was held for a large audience at the municipality. Among the audience were politicians, architects, students, teachers, inhabitants from the Lyuko valley, representatives of the Roma and interested people. The final presentation with over 100 sheets lasted for 1,5 hour and was concluded with a small seminar in which the municipality reacted and questions from the audience were answered. After the presentation everyone went to Tardona where Michel Daenen and his wife Karen Gabor received us in a relaxed rural ambiance after the hectic days before the presentation. The next day there was a trip to Budapest with another presentation to local architects. After two more days in Budapest everyone went home or finished the traineeship at the following offices: Mecanoo, URA, Metropolis, Inbo, One Architecture and Henket & partners.

The program led to an interesting exchange of thoughts and for most of the participants a new way of working on a subject which hasn't been explored well by architects. The aim of the Master Class was to work on the subject and explore the possibilities for the area to develop. As the topic is a very demanding challenge for the city, Stadslab has done its best efforts to present a possible strategy. It's now up to the municipality and the local population to act!

WEEK 1 STADSLAB MASTER CLASS . SEPTEMBER 21-25 2009
LOCATION: Tilburg & Miskolc

MISKOLC	SESSION 1 (09hrs -12:30 hrs)	SESSION 2 (14hrs -17:30 hrs)	SESSION3 (19:30hrs - 22 hrs)
SUN 20/09			Welcome session Tilburg
MON 21/09	DS Design Studio Introduction Studio and Theme, Marc Glaudemans and Reinout Crince	Lecture on Urban Development in Hungary Hans Wijffels, Zoltán Lupták,	Lectures on Urban Development in Eastern Europe Liviu Ianasi
TUE 22/09	Trip to Miskolc	Trip to Miskolc Flight arrival 14.25 Budapest By buss to Józsefváros, introduction by Mr. Gyorgy Alföldi	Busstrip to Miskolc Check-in at hotel
WED 23/09	Seminar Segregation in Miskolc Welcome, introduction by Enikö Kosik Lectures Katalin Pallai and Kinga Nemeth	Field trip Field survey Lyuko area, Miskolc	Cultural program Cultural evening, performances by Roma LectLectu
THR 24/09	DS Design Studio	Field trip Field survey Lyuko area, Miskolc	Party BBQ at Lyuko area
FRI 25/09	Lecture on Strategic Design Meta van Drunen	Field Trip Excursion Miskolc	DS Design Studio
SAT 26/09	Trip home By bus from Miskolc to Budapest Morning flight to Eindhoven	Trip home	

COMPETENCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM LOCATION: Tilburg

SAT 17/10	The pro-active professional Michel Daenen	The pro-active professional Michel Daenen	

WEEK 2 STADSLAB MASTER CLASS . OCTOBER 19-23 2009
LOCATION: Tilburg

SEGREGATION	SESSION 1 (09hrs -12:30 hrs)	SESSION 2 (14hrs -17:30 hrs)	SESSION3 (19:30hrs - 22 hrs)
MON 19/10	DS Design Studio	DS Design Studio	DS Design Studio
TUE 20/10	Field trip A small tavellers Camp in Breda and on to Antwerp	Field trip Segregation in Antwerp, social and spatial differences	Dinner Antwerp
WED 21/10	Mini workshop on segregation SEV, Lex de Boer	DS Design Studio	DS Design Studio
THR 22/10	DS Design Studio	DS Design Studio	Cultural program Shantel & Bucovina Club Orkestar
FRI 23/10	DS Design Studio	Symposium Urban Segregation Joan Busquets and Pal Baross	Symposium Urban Segregation Joan Busquets and Pal Baross

COMPETENCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM LOCATION: Tilburg

SUN 22/11	Presentation skills Michel Daenen	Presentation skills Michel Daenen	

WEEK 3 STADSLAB MASTER CLASS. NOVEMBER 23-27 2009
LOCATION: Tilburg

DESIGNING STRATEGIES	SESSION 1 (09hrs -12:30 hrs)	SESSION 2 (14hrs -17:30 hrs)	SESSION3 (19:30hrs - 22 hrs)
MON 23/11	DS Design Studio	Seminar on gypsy architecture Patrizio Corno	Seminar on gypsy architecture Patrizio Corno
TUE 24/11	DS Design Studio Ronald Rietveld	DS Design Studio Ronald Rietveld	DS Design Studio
WED 25/11	Lecture Favela Painting Remko de Jong	DS Design Studio Enikö Kosik, Lakatos Ernö	DS Design Studio
THR 26/11	DS Design Studio	DS Design Studio	DS Design Studio
FRI 27/1	Field trip Leiden: Nieuw Leyden and Trekvaartplein,introduction by Gerard van Zomeren, Marconie Ramackers, Alexander de Vries	Field trip Rotterdam: Nesselande and Le Medi	Dinner Rotterdam

WEEK 4 STADSLAB MASTER CLASS . DECEMBER 7-11 2009
LOCATION: Tilburg & Miskolc

INTEGRAL APPROACH	SESSION 1 (09hrs -12:30 hrs)	SESSION 2 (14hrs -17:30 hrs)	SESSION3 (19:30hrs - 22 hrs)
SUN 06/12	Trip to Miskolc	Trip to Miskolc Flight arrival 14.25 Budapest	Busstrip to Miskolc Check-in at hotel
MON 07/12	DS Design Studio	DS Design Studio	DS Design Studio
TUE 08/12	Field Survey Lyuko and Miskolc	DS Design Studio	DS Design Studio
WED 09/12	Preparing presentation	Field trip Lyuko	Preparing presentation
THR 10/12	Presentation 11.00 City Hall	Trip to Tardona Estate Move to Balance	Tardona
FRI 11/12	Trip to Budapest By Buss to Budapest	Field trip Budapest	
SAT 12/12	Field trip Budapest	Field trip Budapest	
SUN 13/12	Trip home Morning flight	Trip home	

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Intermezzo
Gypsy Architecture

Patrizio Corno, Architect Milan

Gypsy Architecture is the first book ever published on Romany architecture and was inspired by my wish to make known throughout Europe and the Western world a hitherto unknown reality about the evolution of Romany culture and the current social cohesion of the Romany people in Eastern European countries.

The achievement of such a book was only possible with the co-operation of the photographer Carlo Gianferro and Renata Calzi, who for three months lived in close contact with the Romany community in Moldova and Romania, observing their daily customs and rhythms.

The book is, and was intended to be, a simple report on Romany gypsy architecture. Instead it became a social study, as it is the first and only document chronicling the residential properties built in the territory of the Romany people.
A simple analysis of the pictures indeed shows that the dwellings are real "buildings", inhabited, constructed using modern building technology, but both in their outer shells, and in their decorations, in their architectural compliance, in the construction of the internal parts, displaying the imaginative and colourful soul of a people who finally, after centuries of wandering and nomadism, have had the ability and the flair to express themselves in solid, stable and contemporary construction, although with a style somewhat removed from the contemporary concepts of "architecture" as universally known and accepted.

The spatial contiguity of such buildings, houses, palaces, "castles", has created over time homogeneous building communities in which the buildings all face one another and flaunt themselves in front of neighbouring properties in an attempt to vie with them in splendour, beauty and inventiveness.
Obviously the building communities created are the visible and tangible fruit of a permanent agreement between the various nomadic community groups which, availing themselves of the opportunity offered by the collapse of the Soviet union, changed their own lifestyle and turned themselves into towns within other towns, distinguishing themselves from the inside with their variegated aspects, but at the same time trying to blend and live harmoniously with the traditional buildings.
The mutual respect between them, although with an underlying cultural and territorial demarcation line, has given rise to parallel communities where the "bulibasha" , the leader of the Romany community, act as mediators with the mayors of the local communities.



It is obvious that a complete integration will evidently need time and greater mutual understanding: on the one hand, there are local communities which are firmly entrenched in their own local tradition, bound up with the territory and the "laws" governing them, while on the other hand there are Romany communities which are proud of their thousand-year tradition handed down only by oral tradition, which have had to (and were able to) demonstrate their strength and capabilities by building homes with a motivation which went far beyond the need to have a house.
For a Romany the demonstration of personal wealth (as is the case in any community in the world) and personal prosperity through the construction of a house is an affirmation of belonging both to his own community and to that of the locality and also a kind of revenge for the ostracism suffered within the European community over the past thousand years.

There is not yet a really integrated concept of the town, of the Romany quarter. The houses are really single buildings and stand individually. Outside them is chaos, a no man's land. The Romany quarters have no sewerage, asphalt streets, pavements or street lighting. Only in a few cases are they linked by public transport to the neighbouring town centre. Everyone has thought only of himself and only now, some twenty years after building started, has it occurred to some enlightened bulibasha that urban "services" are a communal benefit, needed by all.

This simple reflexion might well have been at the heart of a suggestion by one of the participants in a seminary concerning the area that they would and could start from scratch and create the bases for potential residential settlements and, imitating the special peculiarities of the Romany culture, attempt to abandon the classic stereotypes of our urban residential building culture in an effort to create an operating platform which will above all reflect the atavistic culture of the Romany people, the innate sense of freedom and mobility, the love of decoration, the achievement of harmony with the desire to "participate" in the dominant local cultures, while having the same rights and, clearly, obligations which could become irksome if foisted on them as basic parameters of the dominant majority culture.

GYPSY ARCHITECTURE
Patrizio Corno, Renata Calzi, Carlo Gianferro
Edition Axel Menges
Stuttgart - London
2007

6
Segregation & Diversity

By Gon Mevis, Alderman (2002 - 2010), Tilburg City Council

Segregation and diversity can be viewed as two sides of the same coin.

The incidence of groups of citizens with similar backgrounds clustering in high concentrations has occurred throughout time. This has not been any different in the case of the development of Tilburg, which experienced an enormous acceleration in development as from the industrial revolution at the end of the 19th century.

After beginning as an agricultural community, with a typical village structure (such as a church, a village green, a public house and a number of surrounding farms), Tilburg eventually gained the status of a city. The villages were then not only connected by the hamlets, but began to grow into one another and became a part of the same urban fabric. Generally, the hamlets became the locations where retail businesses were established and where more stately homes were built. At the rear, the factories for textile manufacture were constructed and in the surrounding areas, small houses were built to accommodate the workers. Initially, such houses were extremely spartan and with very poor sanitary facilities, but in time, these were improved.

The segregation that was consequently apparent was initially social and economic in character. The social segregation was extensive. The child of a worker could not easily break through into the world of the industrialists, whereas the children of the rich had access to extensive personal social networks. Sport and music associations were targeted exclusively at specific and individual social classes. The churches formed an interesting link. On the one hand, the churches supported the elite in terms of participation in the social networks of the company chiefs, doctors and the clergy. On the other hand, the churches functioned as a 'home' for a multitude of extremely devout workers.

The migration of labour, that slowly began in the 1950's and took a huge leap at the end of the 1960's, coloured the regional segregation. The influx of migrants occurred mainly in the areas in which the smallest houses were located, where houses were grouped per social sector. Initially, the migrant workers were housed as 'guest workers' in boarding houses. Later, families were reunited on a large scale, whereby the number of 'guest workers' in the community began to constitute a substantial percentage of the local population.

The downfall of the textile industry towards the end of the 1960's and the beginning of the 1970's did not change this structure. The disused factory complexes were demolished and the sites were used to build many council houses for rent and the population remained concentrated according to socio-economic status. The new housing estates again reproduced the previous segregation. Some areas were obviously more suited to the upper and middle class population as a target group, whilst other areas were more suited to the (new) working class.

However, in the specific case of Tilburg's legislative history, the incidence of regional segregation was relatively modest. Districts and sub-districts developed on the scale of oversized villages whereas urban renewal tended to develop more on the scale of approximately one thousand houses and later five thousand or more. Furthermore, investment in the physical surroundings was dramatically increased. The reputation of the corporate sector was good and the construction of council housing took off, whereby extensive impoverishment could not take a grip.

Of course, during the 1980's, an upward movement in the social classes also took place. The education level of the working class rapidly increased and it became possible for the 'workers' children' to move to the middle or upper class within just one generation. However, this apparently remained substantially more difficult for children stemming from migrant families. The reunification of families continued into the 1990's, which again led to a deficit situation in the areas of culture and language. The children stemming from first generation migrants continued to experience difficulties due to inadequate language skills. Even if they managed to surmount their language inadequacies, they were sometimes adversely confronted by generally low expectation attitudes from those in their environments. Discrimination within the labour market also had an adverse effect. Even in this day and age, the statistics for unemployment regarding individuals stemming from a migration deficit position are extremely poor; often two to three times higher than the city's average, with poverty also occurring at a level three times higher than the average level. In addition, the premature discontinuation of education among migrant children is three times higher than average.

A widely held view is that in the complex mix of factors, urban segregation is also a factor of importance. The concentration of extremely limited opportunities combined with language deficits can become a vicious circle. In schools, there is a concentration of children commencing at primary schools armed with insufficient (language) baggage. In the schools themselves, such children often have insufficient interaction with children who have a good command of the Dutch language. Due to various migrant-related problems at home coupled with the language challenges, the general level achieved in schools remains low. Primarily, the flow through to secondary education tends to be limited to the pursuit of lower secondary vocational education.

Although this analysis is seldom disputed, it is not a simple task to determine the best solutions. As I mentioned above, urban segregation 'has occurred throughout time', notwithstanding the fact that in the restructuring of districts during the last few decades, 'mixed building' has been the motto. The quality of accommodation for all population groups has improved substantially, but a total end to the urban division of socio-economic groups is not possible. That said, a certain 'thinning' has taken place, which corresponds well to the relatively fine-meshed character of Tilburg.

Consequently, Tilburg is no longer steered towards large scale restructuring. The only district that could possibly come under consideration is Stokhasselt, where 50% of the population stems from a migrant background. However, the quality of both the living environment and the housing supply do not warrant a massive physical intervention.

The major question remains as to how the segregation issues should be tackled. Currently in Tilburg, a wide range of measures is being explored. Education is viewed by many as the most important means to ensure that social improvement is made possible and thereby, to tackle ingrained segregation head on. After all, if it is possible for movement from one to another socio-economic category to take place, then it would appear that the migrant background would automatically reduce in importance. 'It is not where you come from but where you are going that counts' is then also a popular political statement. Therefore, various measures are being taken to ensure that any deficits at the commencement of a child's school career are minimised and that guidance and supervision throughout schooling are improved. Such measures include schools stimulating parents with language deficits to take positive action, improving the

availability of information regarding further education, reducing the hurdles associated with the transfer from primary to secondary education and in the most fragile districts, such as Stokhasselt, indeed building the most beautiful schools. In addition, initiatives are in place to stimulate the parents of both foreign and national children to send their children to schools in their own areas. Currently, it is primarily the 'white flight' that is preventing schools from presenting realistic reflections of their districts.

On the socio-economic front, major efforts are being made to eliminate deficiencies in the labour market and to stimulate other forms of social participation. The view is that a form of societal participation is of great importance in the battle against segregation, not only for migrant families, but also for everyone. Therefore, in many measures, the emphasis is being placed not so much on ethnicity or nationality, but rather on socio-economic deficits.

On the cultural front, efforts are also being made to tackle segregation. As already outlined above, throughout time, separate sub-groups have even developed in the area of how individuals spend their leisure time. Society is not malleable enough to completely prevent this from occurring. Even more importantly, the question should be posed as to whether or not this would even be desirable for a city. Diversity in society demands an open, tolerant view with regard to self-regulation and relaxation. However, a widely held view is that entirely 'living alongside one another' would also be undesirable, as this may also threaten the connectivity in a city's fabric. Therefore, having the opportunity to gather together, from time to time, is also facilitated, whereby the city council sometimes specifically takes the lead, such as in the case of the annual T-parade (Tilburg Festival).

In addition to education, social improvement and assembly opportunities, further addressing the issue of criminogenic segregation remains a component of policy. The leading position on criminal offence listings, that is the high level of criminal activity among primarily Moroccan and Antillean youth and young adults, demands the execution of a specific approach. Based on the facts, it is apparent that taking only a generic approach is insufficient.

In conclusion, the manner in which the debate regarding segregation is conducted is in itself an issue. Briefly formulated, you could say that 'you may only participate if you are seen as fully worthy'. It is continually apparent that acknowledgement of the existence of, as well as the right to be, a migrant, is of great importance in order for individuals to willingly accept the new version of society. By only emphasising obligations, by viewing all population groups as the same, by misunderstanding often fantastic initiatives and by not recognising the successful participation of a substantial component of the migrant community, will not help in the battle against segregation. The acknowledgement of diversity, as a characteristic of the city, that is inextricably intertwined with global developments (and therefore also with migration), is of great importance, as the segregation that exists in the minds of individuals is perhaps the most difficult issue to be tackled.

7
Spatial translation of cultural difference

By Lex de Boer, SEV

People with irregular lifestyles or appearances meet with declining tolerance on behalf of the world around them. We are living in an age in which differences matter and not in a positive sense. Of course in a way, this has always been the case, but we seem hardly able to deal with those differences. In sociological terms this is being explained i.e by the fear of loss of national identity which is supposed to be threatened by globalization. One of the responses to this reaction is spatial segregation. We live together with the people who look like us and those who are different from us live elsewhere. The gated community , the black neighborhoods, but also the Chinatowns of this world illustrate this phenomenon. Mostly neighborhoods like this develop by accident or by choice of the inhabitants themselves; but inclusion also means exclusion, and that is seldom a free choice. Groups which are easily recognized by the way they look, like black people or Roma, have always met this problem. In the following part I will explore the way the Dutch housing system dealt with migrant workers, travelers, squatters and homeless. From there on I suggest a policy frame which clarifies the possible choices.

Integration and segregation in the Netherlands

Holland likes to judge itself as a tolerant open society, or should I say "liked", with Geert Wilders being one of the best known Dutchmen of this time with his war on the headkerchief and the Islam in general? What would our answer be to the spatial resolution of cultural difference?

Squatters

At the end of the sixties young people started squatting empty houses. They formed a group with alternative lifestyles: hippies in the seventies, punks in the eighties. The answer of the Dutch government was, that the young had a legitimate claim: there wasn't sufficient housing for the young. Local government tolerated it and later on started buying the squats and legalizing them. Most of the seventies squats are now regular social housing and the people living there could keep their lifestyle and are still allowed to select their own neighbours. At the end of the nineties tolerance fell. There was more violence when evictions happened; but more important the composition of the group slowly changed from the well-to-do kids of upper-class origin into the prosperity-seeking youngsters from Poland and Romania. A few months ago the Parliament passed a bill making squatting illegal again.

Immigrant workers

In the same period immigrant workers from the Mediterranean were contracted by Dutch companies. They were housed in factory related pensions first and later in mattress-houses, in which they hired beds per 12-hour shift. Later on they mostly stayed in those backward areas in the larger cities until urban renewal drove them to the outskirts of town. Mid-nineties community-mix became an issue: the results of black schools and racial tensions sometimes ending up in violence made the dark side of this concentration visible. Rotterdam made a law allowing the city-counsel to ban people without work (broadly seen as a euphemism for a migrants) from certain neighborhoods. This measure aimed at negative selection is now translated into national legislation.

Travelers

Holland used to have a substantial group of travelers; most of them were Dutch by birth, not Roma or Sinti. They exploited demolition-firms and the like. At a certain point in the sixties traveling wasn't allowed anymore and the group was concentrated in big camps with hundred plus caravans. One of the problems



Mid-sized travelers location in The Neteherlands. Photo: Joost van den Broek/HH

was, that those camps developed into very closed environment. Nobody, not even local government dared to enter these areas. So nobody could for example collect the rent, the fire brigade couldn't maintain the safety rules and even the police didn't act on illegal activities. A new policy aimed at making small camps with a maximum of ten caravans was implemented, but this didn't always succeed, not even by force. Now there's a mixture of bigger and smaller camps. At the end of the nineties the law was restored on a few big camps, where drug-production, arms-trading went along with unemployment and school absence of the children. At the moment there is a standstill; the mixed situation continues; to the malcontent of both the travelers and the authorities

Homeless

Homelessness in The Netherlands is a relatively recent development for most part originating from the budget cuts and downsizing psychiatric hospitals. The policy to let people live independently as long as their age or wellness allows them to do so, didn't work for the group that developed a double diagnose: psychiatric problems and drug addiction. With the start of the 21st century; supported social housing was developed and the system worked: homelessness went down spectacularly. The group could live in normal houses and integrate, thanks to combination-contracts that gave them a roof in exchange for the acceptance of psychiatric care. For those who couldn't behave in such a way they would be tolerated in normal circumstances;



Skaeve huse in the Houthavens in Amsterdam. Photo: Geneviëve Ruocco



Skaeve Huse in Denmar. Photo: Sleutelstad.nl

neighborhoods with the Danish concept of Skaeve Huse were developed: they were housed in fool-proof container houses on remote spots.

Spatial organization of lifestyle differences

If you look at our strategies to give spatial answers to cultural differences two elements seem to be important. First is the exclusion-force: the bigger the difference, the greater the distance. Second is the inclusion-force: the bigger the consequences of exclusion in terms of money (psychiatric hospitals) or crime rates (squats, travelers), the stronger the will to integrate.

	Spatial distance	
Cultural distance	-/- Assimilate; Mixed neighborhoods Differences made invisible	-/+ Hide away Skaeve Huse; small travelers camps Differences made insignificant
	+/- Fortificate Squats, gated communities Differences made visible	+/+ Exclude Big traveler camps Differences made bigger

8
Intermezzo
Trekvaartplein Leiden

Woonwagencentrum Trekvaartplein, TVP trailer park: a special project

Marconie Ramakers, Ronald Laman, Gerard van Zomeren



Brief overview of the history, facts and highlights. Since the establishment of TVP in the early 1950s, there has been an ongoing debate on how to approach the issue of trailer parks. Initially, the approach sought to concentrate this population group into regional trailer parks and 'educate' them on the realities of civilian life. Gradually, this approach made way for a more administrative strategy, which focussed on the decentralization of trailer parks and greater integration of its residents into the local community o The ongoing debate translated into little change at Trekvaartplein; by December 1999, the trailer park had witnessed a substantial increase in the number of residents. In particular, children of residents had started parking trailers illegally in an effort to stay at the TVP.

- Following a succession of failed and abandoned plans, the mayor instigated a fact-finding investigation in 2006, prior to decentralization. In addition, the mayor commissioned a social analysis among local residents. On the basis of the findings, the Municipal Executive decided to restructure and partly decentralize the TVP. The Trekvaartplein would be restructured according to urban quality criteria – rather than number of residences - to create an integrated, liveable and clearly identifiable urban quarter. In view of the fact that Trekvaartplein is unable to accommodate all current residents, it was decided to extend the scheme to Roomburg (maximum of 30 trailer stands) and to one or more locations in Leiden or elsewhere in the region.
- In 2007, negotiations restarted with individual residents and the management of the TVP housing association in an effort to draw up joint plans for the restructuring of the TVP. This confidence-building exercise suffered a number of setbacks, including the construction of a ramp leading onto a new bridge on a section of the Trekvaartplein, and plans to construct an asylum centre next to the envisaged trailer park in Roomburg.
- Once the emotional outbursts from local residents had died down, consultations between the municipality and residents resumed and lively, enthusiastic debate ensued. The mayor pressed home the need to rehabilitate the TVP. Relations between the municipality and residents improved as a result.
- In November 2007, the municipality launched the learning pathway 'setting up your own company', in partnership with the Chamber of Commerce and a lecturer at Hogeschool Leiden university of applied sciences. The aim of the learning pathway was to familiarize residents with good business practice such as bookkeeping, the rights and responsibilities of starting up a business, and tax implications.
- In late 2007, a major weapons search took place at the TVP, involving 250 "Mobiele Eenheid" riot police. The incident attracted scathing media criticism of the TVP. Not for the first time, the facts were not quite as they had been portrayed in the news.
- In 2008, collaborations between the municipality and residents intensified. The parties laid down the general principles and requirements and 'urban design criteria', and commenced work on a preliminary design sketch. Concurrently, a policy item was drawn up in partnership with the residents of the TVP, concerning "Sociaal Maatschappelijke Ondersteuning" (social support or SMO) and retention of the community centre. This eventually resulted in the board's decision to restructure the TVP; comprising 90 places at TVP, 29 at Roomburg and 10 in Oegstgeest.
- This decision, amongst other developments, increased the confidence of the committee. The mayor, who had initially been regarded as the 'bogeyman', was asked to remain in his position as the chief administrative official: The committee unanimously agreed that the Mayor should oversee completion of the project. After considerable trial and error, the parties reached a consensus. "The residents trust the mayor, and regard him as someone who understands their needs and consistently serves their interests."
- The municipality, meanwhile, continued to work in close partnership with the Portaal housing corporation on the development of the Roomburg site. This resulted in partial completion of the decentralization mission. In partnership with the residents, Portaal developed a trailer park residence. Whilst this residence bears little external resemblance to an actual trailer, it does reflect the development trends of trailer parks in the Netherlands, with the trailer making way for the "family home".
- Inspired by the Roomburg collaborative venture, Portaal and the Municipality of Leiden decided to join forces to develop the Trekvaartplein. The municipality prepared the site for construction, and Portaal assumed responsibility for the development, rental and management of residences and trailer stands. A zoning plan was drawn up for the Trekvaartplein, and the 1st phase of the site development commenced.
This was a much-needed boost to a project that for more than 20 years has been marred by delays and setbacks.

A broader remit for Portaal

- During the development in the 1990s of the VINEX location at Roomburg (VINEX stands for "Vierde Nota Ruimtelijke Ordening Extra", a notation of the Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment), Portaal reached an agreement with the province for the construction of 30 trailer stands.
- Internal conceptualization and decision-making led Portaal to adopt a more broad-based approach. Taking into consideration the financial and social circumstances of the majority of the residents of the Trekvaartplein site, Portaal concluded that fostering social capital is crucial for this target audience, and consequently informed the municipality of its intention to broaden the programme's remit beyond the construction of trailer spaces. Portaal would develop the residences and offer them up for rental and/or sale.
- The design of the Roomburg residence has meanwhile been completed (indeed, largely co-designed with the residents); invitations to tender can be submitted as soon as the municipality has reached an agreement with the residents regarding regulations in the wake of restructuring efforts.
- Portaal plans to roll out an identical programme for the Trekvaartplein (90 residences).
- The relationship between trailer park residents – Portaal – municipality is also an integral part of the national decentralization policy. Portaal and the Municipality of Leiden are active, motivated participants. Furthermore, in some subareas, the project serves as an exemplary model.

9

Masterclass 2009 Overall strategy

Strategy for the Lyuko valley in Miskolc

"Creating livable cities and towns must be the number one priority for society! That means you and me... doing something, here and now!" Barbara Janke

Leader of Bristol

Livability is defined as 'quality of life' as experienced by the residents within a city or region. Livability is largely affected by conditions in the public realm, places where people naturally interact with each other and their community, including streets, parks, transportation terminals and other public facilities, and so is affected by public policy and planning decisions.

In the case of the Lyuko valley, an evident lack of community can be observed. There is hardly any public interaction and the quality of life in the valley could be described as substandard to very low for some citizens. Although some government bodies are doing the best they can to improve the situation in the valley, the current situation is unacceptable for a modern first world society and EU member. The current status quo has lead to a situation in which current small actions merely stop the bleeding. This won't be enough in the long term especially if we take into account the rising amount of inhabitants in the valley. By current growth figures the population will rise by a striking 12% annually, leading to a larger population in Lyuko and potentially an even more precarious situation. More people means a larger demand on social welfare in Miskolc and due to the current bad stigma of the local population even greater numbers of people with very meagre chances in society. In the long term this could lead to potentially hazardous situations of social unrest and violent clashing between Hungarians and Roma. Reality seems to have more layers in the Lyuko valley. In legal terms almost no building activities are allowed in this peri-urban area. The city boundary has been drawn and cannot be exceeded since the city as a whole already faces a shrinking population. Currently only temporary stay is permitted in the valley and permanent residents are there on an illegal base. Some of these people have lived in the valley for several decades, pointing out the fact that there has scarcely been any kind of law enforcement. The current situation is a paradox, in which all kinds of developments occur whatever the authorities or legalities have determined. The situation calls for urgent and real improvements, backed not only by the authorities but also by the population. This asks for an integrated approach in which both social and spatial progress can be made.

An integrated approach means that problems have to be faced and evaluated on all levels, followed by action and action review. The outcome of the Master Class is a first step in acting to strive for progress in the Lyuko valley. Lack of understanding and communication between authorities and population are among the main issues that have to be addressed. Our first step has been the search for interests serving both parties and to translate these into long-term strategies. In this way the results of the Master Class shouldn't be read as ready-made solutions but rather as a framework to start re-integrating the valley population in the Miskolc society at large. Involvement of all stakeholders in the process is crucial in achieving any long-term progress.

The strategy developed by the participants of the Master Class consists of three vital elements. These has been labelled as Re-Store, Re-Mix and Re-Imagine. The elements are all necessary to reintegrate the area and its inhabitants into society. The strategy is, as already stated, not a ready made solution, it should become tailor-made and is therefore flexible. Hence the design proposals are ideas and visualisations of possible interventions. The first phase Re-Store is all about creating immediate change. Small-scale interventions, which can be implemented on a short term have been developed to prevent further degradation. The ability to start immediately is also important to achieve an identity boost. This boost or image branding is of utter importance, because with a better image it will be easier to encourage integration and to show progress. Investments in these small interventions are limited and most proposals could easily be executed with limited professional support or even solely by the locals. Although amenities should improve it is not our aim to provide 'standard' suburban facilities. The Re-Store strategy is only meant to work on the shorter term between present and approximately ten years from now. By raising the standards and increasing the potential for children and adults to develop themselves in a social and economic way, time is gained to start implementing the second strategy, which asks for longer preparations. A last important point in the Re-Store strategy is to stabilize the area in order to prevent constant change in population. With the permanent arrival of newcomers it is hard to make progress and to have engagement in agreement and arrangements. In this unstable situation it is best to limit migration and work with the existing community.

The second strategy Re-Mix is a more far-stretching perspective for the Lyuko valley and Miskolc as a whole. Whereas the first strategy is focused on bringing improvements to the valley, the second strategy is mainly focusing on a longer term program for reintegration within the existing borders of Miskolc. This daring strategy aims to develop new typologies for re-integration of people from the valley to various places in the urban area. In small groups of 4-10, 30-50 or even up to 200 people, the inhabitants are relocated all over the city in innovative and low cost housing projects. Besides a functional residential program we regard community projects and community participation as an essential need for this development. A mixed program on the new locations, residential, small businesses and cultural facilities could be beneficial both for the movers and the existing community. This spatial strategy for a balanced redevelopment away from Lyuoko also asks for direct participation of the local communities. As such the program is only to be developed on a voluntary base. The design solutions provide ideas for imagining potential futures. In this case however, the set up of an effective system of governance is equally important considering the long term and complexity of the process. Responsibilities of all stakeholders need to be defined, but flexibility will be asked as needs and thoughts will change and vary in time. Although the strategy of Re-mixing will seriously affect the city and the population and the impact for all stakeholders is large, the strategy should be implemented from now on. Implementation should not only cover research but also realisation and thus testing the first new small quarters in other parts of the city.

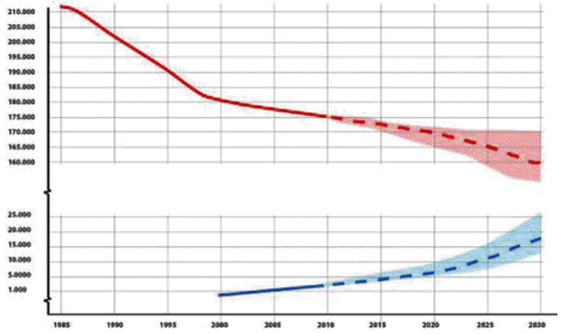
The third strategy, called Re-Imagine, is equally important as the other strategies. Once the first and the second strategies are being implemented a vision for the future of the Lyuko valley has to be proposed. The opportunities of the beautiful valley can be imagined in a grand vision for the area. This development could be an international showpiece of innovation of an area which was degraded and could revive once again.

Implementation of the three distinct phases of the strategy in the long run is only possible when stakeholders are open to a different way of dealing with each other and all develop an open mind for new ideas. As Albert Einstein once said: "We can't solve problems by using the same kind of thinking we used when we created them."

Process

In order to work on change, at first the situation should be thoroughly analyzed and stakeholders defined. The follow-up should be to clarify responsibilities and define targets in an action plan. This approach probably demands for a third party to play a key role in bringing all stakeholders together and have the possibility to envision a brighter future. This mediating party should map expectations and possibilities, but should at the same time initiate projects. Managing the process and arrange communication should be other key tasks of this mediator.

If no action is taken within the next decade or so, Miskolc authorities and society might later regret when children are still brought up in the slums without any perspective of a better future.



First strategy:
restore

By Elena Dragu, Nicole Kell, János Gyergyák, Eftychia Mastora

The Re-Store intervention strategy aims at providing a new identity to the place and to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants. Acquiring a new identity is the key aim in the Re-Store strategy because the area suffers from stereotyping and is not well regarded both from the outside and from the inside. A new and more positive identity for the place means a lot for its inhabitants as a way to raise their self esteem and to raise the image of the community. This could help to bridge the gap between the social classes and between the Hungarians and the gypsies. It could additionally make Miskolc's citizens aware of the talents of people from the valley; talents that could be beneficial for their role in society.

The best way to achieve these goals is to stimulate and organize interaction in the area. We propose to use the main access road as a Sunday market – a flea market mainly – where people can buy and sell goods or just for social intercourse. With large sidewalks at lower level running parallel to the street, the road is really suitable for this. Minimal interventions like repairing the pavement, improving bus shelters, having sidewalks, adding small functions next to the road and adding street lights could improve the functional, social and aesthetic qualities of the main road. Instead of a dark and abandoned road, it could be a real street having interaction and diverse functions next to it. The enlarged bus shelters and the lighting poles can be used as platforms for interaction between inhabitants and passers by with for example an exhibition of handmade art works done by the valley's inhabitants.

But beyond this image problem the poor living conditions remain the main issue. The area lacks basic conditions: sewage system, drinking water and even electricity for many households. From this point of view any improvements would be more than welcome. Since most of the Lyuko valley is not suitable for permanent living (instable mine tunnels being the major threat), the only solution remains to design mobile hubs housing functions like: laundry rooms, washing rooms, but also multifunctional rooms for after school programs and adults training programs. The project has been conceived as a network of mobile infrastructure scattered over the area. In the beginning only few of such community points are to be designed and build. Locations should be related to the already existing points of interest and interaction such as water taps that are placed at some locations in the valley.

Along with these indoor community spaces, some outdoor platforms for different events have to be designed as well. These platforms can be used for dancing, trading, outdoor education and playing. Some of these should be placed close to the mobile spots of interest next to the water pumps. Others could be placed in other parts of the valley or next to the main road. There is an almost endless list of potential interventions like community spots, sport fields (football, rugby, basketball, volleyball, a large chessboard), children's playgrounds, tanks for rain water collection, public gardens, parks, a small lake, floodlighting some beautiful spots in the area along the road, a fruit garden etc.)

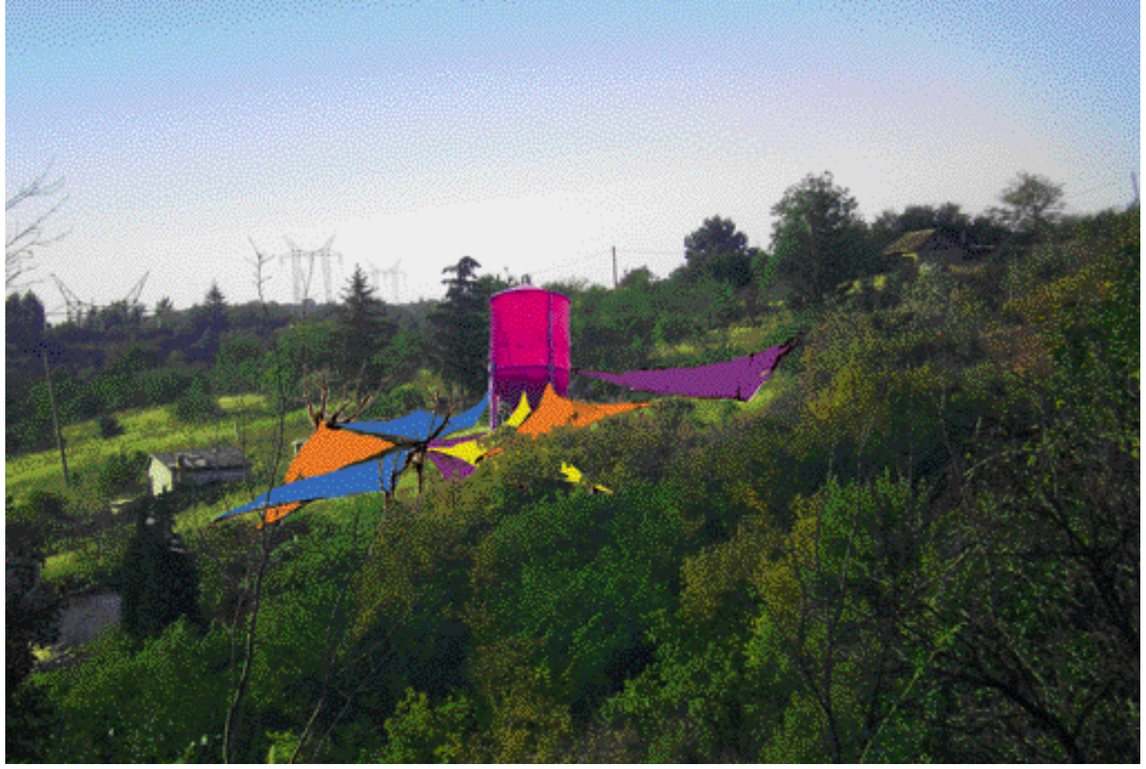
Physical interventions in the valley deal both with the image and the social and communal impact. The goal is to provide sustainable interventions which should be in the interest of the community itself. Only with their support interventions will have a lasting impact. Besides this all interventions should be implemented with at least the help of the community itself. This communal behaviour will influence the relation with the intervention











as people will be more affected and thus more eager to secure them. To have more benefits for people helping to improve the situation, this group could gain some priority in the improvement of their individual situation. Hence acting will be profitable for those people. Another benefit will be the development of skills and knowledge by helping to realise the interventions. By receiving a certificate participants are able to show their knowledge and they can use their updated skills to improve their own houses. By using local and simple materials for the interventions, these can be carried out at low cost and by the inhabitants themselves. However sometimes high-tech solutions will be more appropriate to achieve the best effect. By using stand alone solar collectors for street lights no additional infrastructure would be necessary. Other sustainable actions such as adding rain water collectors, solar cells for heating and natural cross ventilations principles could also improve conditions.

The reason for this kind of approach is to bring the inhabitants together in some collective actions in order to stimulate the interaction between them and to build a sense of community and sense of spirit in desiring and striving for a more comfortable way of life.

Short term interventions

In this strategy we want to create some immediate changes to improve the quality of life as the status quo is insupportable. This intervention is aimed at creating six central places in Lyuko in order to realise common places for the inhabitants who have





been living here without any connections and facilities which are suitable for a normal city. The new common places provide public facilities such as washing, laundry, a playground for children a football pitch for youngsters, but are at the same time places in which interaction and other activities might be undertaken.

Bus shelter

The only way to arrive in the valley by public transportation is by bus. The condition of the bus shelters is very bad. The idea is to improve the bus shelters with recycled materials. This material is cheap and can be found in the area itself – the plots are full with unused materials –. As the objects have no value, the chance of being stolen or used in a different way is very limited. The construction of the bus shelter was found on the internet, however the bus shelter might also be used for other activities in the area and could be an attraction and central area in which value could develop.

Shop

As Lyuko is undermined the soil can't bear large housing estates. Additionally, regulations only allow weekend-housing. There are still some examples of large estates built without permission in the area. One of the most striking examples is a house directly next to the road and a bus-stop. The house is not finished and is not used due to danger of collapsing. The empty house could be renovated, topped down to make it less heavy and then re-used for public functions. As it is located at an interesting spot in the area, one could think of a shop and some family services. It could be a local attraction and also a landmark next to the main road. As the community centre is not far away, both functions could arrange a centre-like feeling in the area around.

Rebuilding the house with local people would be an excellent opportunity to work with the community on a real target. Once the building is realised there are new jobs and some of the participants of the local community could work there. The shop would give locals the possibility to buy something in the area (and maybe provide stock for the shop), so they wouldn't have to go to the city for every item.

Workshop

This place could be used as a local workshop which inhabitants might use whenever they have gratified the conditions and terms for using the location. After demolishing a house or collecting some materials, ready for recycling, people could use the workshop to fabricate their own recycled products. The workshop can be used for community service and also for individual purposes. The workshop could house heavier tools and instruments so people can develop their skills and can construct products which they couldn't produce or afford before. Once a week a training schedule could be enrolled listing technical experts from various fields who are able to train the locals in producing better materials. Besides this the workshop also houses a storage compartment in which materials can be safely stored. The workshop place should be located near a community service point and should have good access by a well paved road for transportation use.







Housing stock

To improve the looks of the valley there are several – non permanent – options to work with. One would be floodlighting houses that are suitable for living and are in good condition. Another option would be to renovate houses and give them a better looking façade. This could be demonstrated with the help of local artist, which makes it possible to have a new identity for the area which resolves in branding ideas. The terms for this renovation process should be very clearly demonstrated and carried out, so there is no profitable situation for locals who don't deserve help. Without action of the inhabitants no attempts to improve their situation should be undertaken. The balance between help and performance of locals should always be demonstrated.

Second strategy
intro Remix

by Taddeus van der Weegen

The second phase of the process is called Re-mix. As we know the Lyuko area is not very suitable for permanent living. It is convenient for temporary purposes like gardening allotments or summer houses, but due to the risk of landslides the lack of amenities (like water tubes, sewers and for instance the bad road conditions especially during wintertime) local authorities have determined that no permanent occupation is allowed. Moreover, except for the geophysical and geographical conditions, the Lyuko valley has degraded to an unsafe, uncomfortable, unhappy place where segregation took over. Propelled by the bad conditions and the cheap and abandoned state of the real estate, plus the fact of the remoteness of the valley, gypsies of Roma ethnicity were attracted from Miskolc and other places in Eastern Europe to this niche. What happened is notorious.

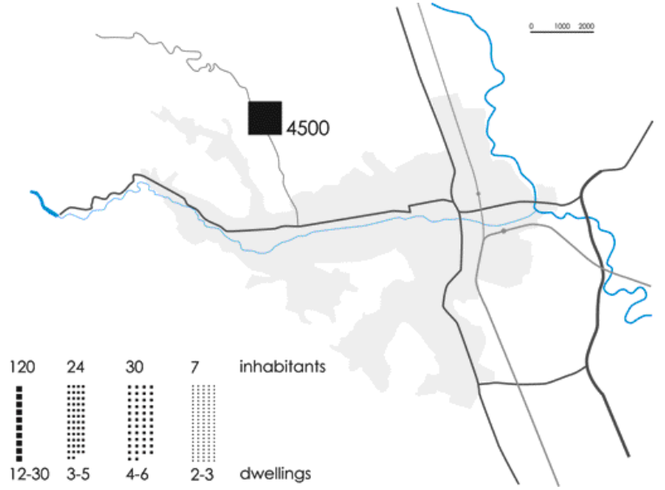
It seems quite easy to redecorate the area into a splashing sunny peaceful holiday like housing and recreation zone. Where Roma take over the abandoned plots definitely, roads are paved, electricity lines are tracked, a school is built and the store reopened. It occurred to us, that exactly this kind of area, with the trees, the informal buildings, the vegetable gardens, the kids playing with no busy road, people washing their cars, is the type we often use in Western design practice as a reference for unhurried living, do what you want to do, live hidden from society but with your closest family or friends, have a beer every time of the day in the porch. There were profound discussions within the design groups, either to reinforce this 'paradise-like' status and rearrange more social input in the area (school, doctor and so on), or - given the juridical and geophysical impasse of the case - to break the negative spiral by practically 'forgetting all about Lyuko' and proposing a new future for the former inhabitants outside of the valley.

The first option was abandoned as a permanent solution and was introduced as a temporary way to solve the most urgent problems in the valley. As described in the Re-Store phase.

In the end, the second and most rigorous scenario seems to be the best. For the simple reason that the Lyuko area is not suitable for living1 and the juridical impasse that fact brings (after asking several parties, nothing seems possible), it is the most feasible and desirable option to start a process which solves most of the problems at once. This process includes a step in which most of the Roma people will leave Lyuko and will be directed to other places in the city. Secondly newcomers to the Miskolc region should be kept out of the Lyuko area and located to other areas. This is the Re-Mix part of the strategy.

Let's make this clear at first. Remix is not a plan to chase people out of their homes or tear up families. There is no meaning in forcing people or to move households on a compulsory base. This would lead to protest, a negative spiral and in the end to disproportionate costs. However, moving out of the Lyuko valley seems to be the only option. It is more or less a necessary step in the improvement of social and physical conditions of the inhabitants of the area.

The idea is to provide new locations in all parts of Miskolc. On the long term of several decades the city should adept several thousands of people from Lyuko in other parts of Miskolc. These areas allow for suitable living conditions and are receptive for acupunctural interventions. Architecture and urbanism play a key role in this process of making new plots for the inhabitants of Lyuko while at the same time add value for the existing inhabitants. To organize this, it is crucial to have a well organized system of governance.







The process

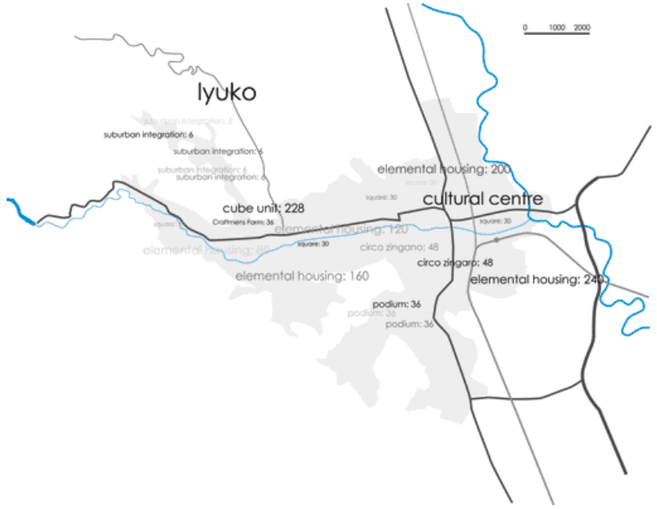
It all starts with accurate information to all the people involved. The families and individuals in Lyuko need to be explained about the goals of the process and the way it works. This process can already take of during the Restore strategy. For example by organizing meetings in the community center in Lyuko. The inhabitants can be informed about the possibilities, the advantages and the disadvantages, the eventual costs, introduced to the (municipal or ngo) employees who support the process. At the same time, research can be performed for the most urgent cases, like the degree of poverty, the size of the families, their backgrounds, their budgets et cetera.

In the mean time, in the city, experiments are initiated. The architectural or urban-design experiments are placed on specific spots in the city, using a set of conditions. These conditions can be categorized in juridical, economical, social, geographical, demographical and/or political aspects. So, spots should be immediately available or easy to be acquired, spots should be in the vicinity of primary schools or a care center, close to large scale employers like factories, shopping malls, university, close to a main road or train station, close to the city centre, close to or right within housing areas and so on. Although some typologies are designed for fixed locations, elsewhere multiple developments on suitable spots are not excluded. It may be evident that this 'location-finder' has the main goal to avoid large scale urban segregation in the future. It should also offer the best possible living conditions for Roma in particular and other minorities in general. Of course, this will cause objections among the present inhabitants. Therefore accurate information provided to them is also a vital condition for a successful process. Governance is again vital!

According to the pace in acquiring suitable locations, one can implement them in a phasing strategy. Although there is an endless set of potential interventions, these experimental compositions have been designed for various locations within the framework of remixing:

- Craftmen's farm, forming a bridge to Lyuko and provide employment opportunities
- Circo, is an icon in the city that attracts attention
- Square, for small families in suburban residential areas
- Podium, where mingling with contrary people is the motor
- Cube Unit, showing combinations of plain housing, working and recreation
- Elemental Housing, cheap casco's, individually completed
- Suburban Integration, smooth reintegration in villages

These typologies, described more specifically in the following pages, are in fact examples of spatial designs for people who will reintegrate in other parts of the city. The typologies house a set of challenges such as low-cost development, community participation, mixed-use programs and newly defined public space. In all cases to some degree local cultures, both of the natives and the minorities have to be respected.



Again a task for governance body is arranged in monitoring the whole process. This is very important because the typologies have an experimental character and moving and reintegration of families and indivicuals is a vulnerable process. The first movers from the Lyuko valley to other parts of the city will be those who deliberately have chosen to be among the first participants of the process. During the process they have been consulted and they interacted on a regular base to provide important background information and to give their full support to the project. Participation is a condition for being part of the project, on the other hand moving has to have enough benefits for these people, so a win-win situation should be created. Other specific conditions for being part of a specific project are also taken into account like the size of the family, the coexistence of families and the eventual hostilities between families, the budgets they have and the specific wishes they might have.

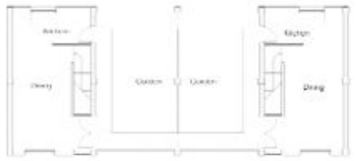
A second task in which monitoring is needed is preventing newcomers to settle in the Lyuko Valley and occupy the houses of the people moving out of the valley. These newcomers should immediately be directed to housing within the borders of Miskolc. A third element of monitoring involves aftercare. Some projects include self-building, collective input and other physical or construction elements. These have to be taken care of at the moment people move in, but also the integration with the existing inhabitants surrounding the projects demands profound assistance.

The experimental character of the projects implicates the possibility of aborting them as soon as monitoring shows a certain degree of failure in social or physical aspects on a specific spot. Fortunately this does not mean the total failure of a project. Blueprints can easily be used again to be implemented elsewhere, eventually with little adjustments. The whole strategy is flexible and adjustable to the conditions on a certain place and at a certain time and monitoring the interventions may help in ensuring success during the process. It is needless to say, experiments that succeed, can be or should be implemented elsewhere as much as possible.

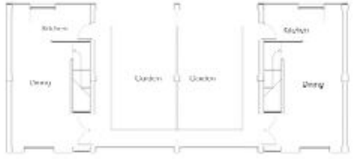
In the course of years, probably some decades, the projects will fill up gaps in Miskolc and spread the Roma people all over Miskolc. Several thousands of people can find and make a new start and a proper place to live with suitable living conditions, and hopefully merge increasingly with the inhabitants of Miskolc. They form a group of about 3% of the total population, and are spread in groups of mostly 10 to 40 people, and maximum up to 100-200. In that way, the most general 'threat' that emerges from the ethnical group as a total should be reduced sufficiently. On the other hand, the total community of Gypsies is not torn apart. There will be small communities of Roma every few hundred meters.

Second strategy: project 1

Elemental Housing by Abre Etteh









The main task of this particular intervention in the larger scheme for Miskolc was to provide housing for medium to large sized families of the Lyuko valley. Considering previous failures in housing the residents of Lyuko in high density housing, this scheme attempts to avoid those problems and yet attract Lyuko residents with the prospect of communal living, ownership and green space

Drawing inspiration from the Quinta Monroy housing in Chile, the strategy for the housing was to utilise current Government subsidies due to a particular family to pay for the land, the infrastructure and their new home.

The proposal is designed to avoid creating social housing at the fringes of the city by investing the bulk of the initial costs in purchasing the land. However, building houses on individual plots of land presents a major problem with costs.

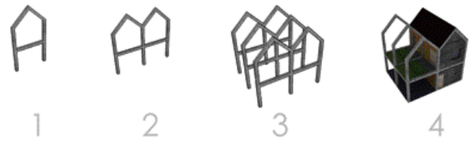
To make the most efficient use of the land, we introduced row houses, which require the width of the plot to be coincident with the width of the house thereby maximising the available space. The problem presented by row houses however, is their inability to be extended, should a growing family require extra space. Extending row houses therefore compromise light, ventilation, circulation and the building plot could become overcrowded.

We thought it was important to design a housing type that afforded the possibility of expansion in order to give these families the possibility to adapt their dwellings to the family's changing needs while remaining connected to a wider community of families also from the Lyuko area.

Each family is involved in the construction of a 35m^2 house which can eventually be extended to provide 72m^2 of accommodation. The initial monetary outlay goes into the construction of the 35m^2 house which has been designed to be extended in the future without compromising light, circulation and ventilation. The basic structure of the houses is created in concrete A-frames, which also guide and constrain the amount of extension which can be carried out on the dwelling.

The initial 35m^2 of dwelling space sits adjacent an empty space on the plot, intended to be utilised by the family as a garden space or as a space for income generating activities. The initial dwelling unit provides a kitchen and bathroom meaning that later additions need only provide extra habitable rooms according to the family's needs.

The concrete frame also gives families flexibility in the materials used to 'fill-in' the spaces created by the frame. Working with members of the building industry, the erection of the houses will give the Lyuko residents new skills in construction. As thoughtful additions to the existing houses are constructed, this will add value to the houses and the development in general.







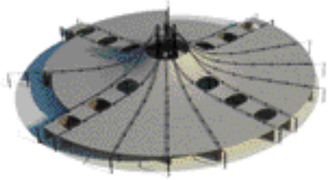


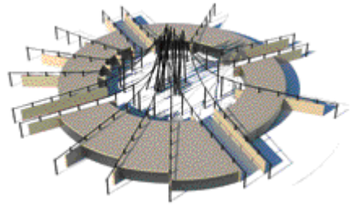


Second strategy:
project 2

Back to the city. By Eftychia Mastora with help from Iona Suliciu







'Circus' is the building typology which refers only to Roma. The name deals in the first place with the shape, the construction, the low cost and the mobility, and then secondly with our subliminal circus. Searching Roma's culture we realized that they have 'stable social habits' in different places. A community with strong bonds, inner rules, and art. No matter the environment, they are organized as a strong core and follow their traditions. It comes naturally to them to gather in circles, to have a center, to be accompanied.

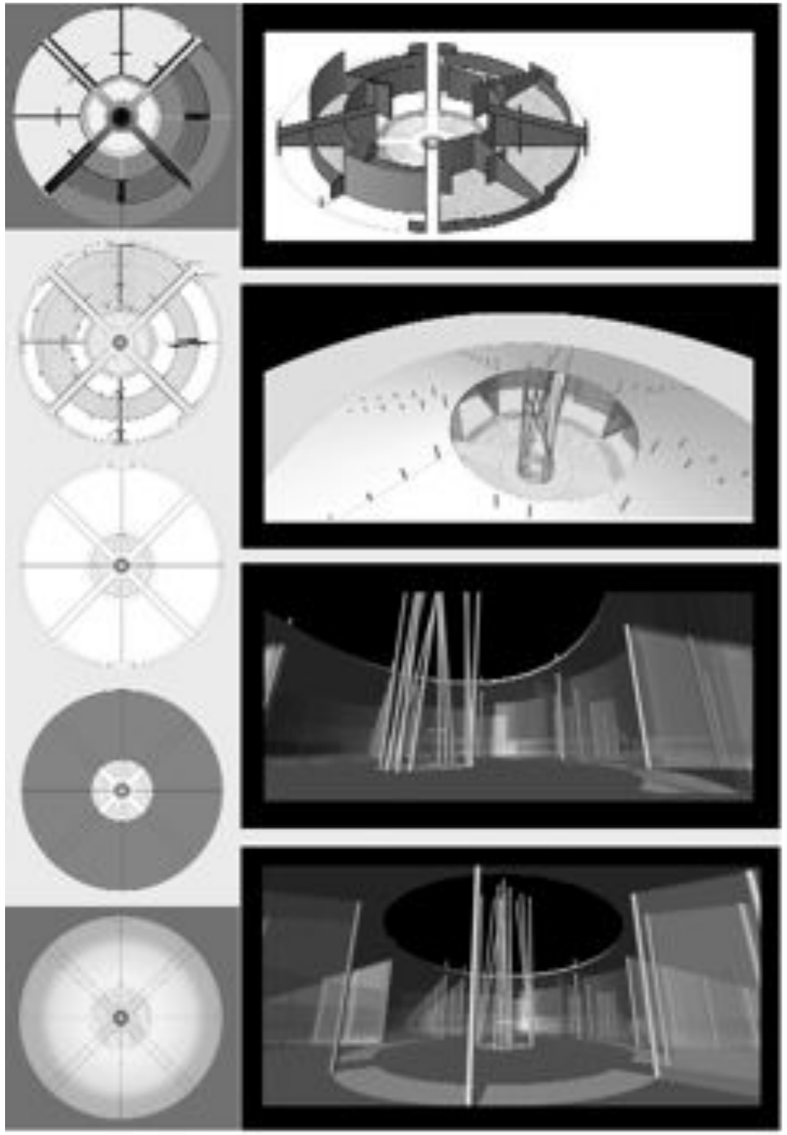
As location a green area which is surrounded by blocks of buildings, according to the city's grid has been chosen. It is the clear four-sided shape that maintains the condensing human dynamic in the centerfield. Twelve families are able to live in the dwellings and they might be connected as relatives or as friends from Lyuko. In this way they achieve spatial continuity in social life and special physical and literal occupations.

The construction itself, is a light self-supported construction. It consists of metal columns and a cable system. The columns are organized on a radius of a perfect circle. They are leaning increasingly from the center to the periphery of the circle, creating triangles, in order to rest on the construction's forces and weight. At the center of the circle, the main structural element consists of a group of columns. At the same time this is the cables' starting point. All columns are connected by cables at the top and are fixed to the base. The base is a horizontal, grounded, metal system, which functions to fix the columns and at the same time is guiding the moving parts as well. The moving parts are walls and ceilings, which are made of metal constructions covered by wood. The cables are holding the tent one level higher than the ceilings.

The circle is divided into two parts and has two sizes of residences. Each residence measures 100m_ adding or subtracting outdoor space, depending on the season, or measures 100m_ for bigger families. The part of the circle with smaller housing has a stable position for the upper tent and all moving parts underneath it. The other part has specific position for walls and ceilings, but has a movable top tent. In this way they can exploit solar energy and use the exterior as extensions of the house. It is known, that living outside, is one of their strongest characteristics of Roma people, which should be maintained. This is the reason that more open space is used in the inner circle. In the center of the circle, the families can have common activities. The central group of columns are also functioning as an object of art, or as a way of publishing group intentions, by coloring them symbolically, or emitting signals.

Most of the materials are recycled or reused and easily fixed by the users. Participation in the construction, by gathering and fixing materials, is a way of bringing the dwellers closer to the object, and contributes to an easy passage from one place to another. This kind of workshop is the transient period, a physical step for integration and results as a pick from society's future.

The circle is crossed by two passages. These are public and open, so everyone could 'go through' the circus to the inner central yard. That central yard is the place 'to go to' and interfere with the dwellers, socialize and have fun.



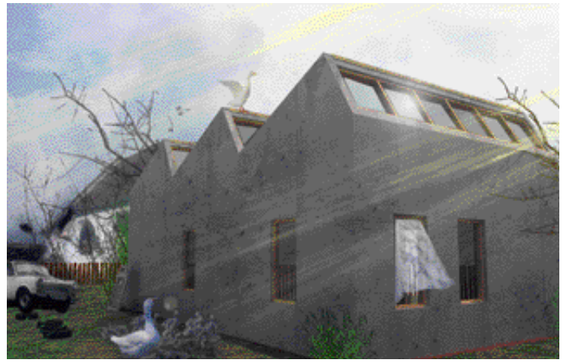
Second strategy:
project 3

Vol.2 / Gyps housing – Stanovanje za Rome by Marija Blagojevic









Suburban integrations – Pereces

The strategy of moving people from the Lyuko valley to Pereces (parallel village also in Miskolc County with similar but better natural conditions) is based on free will of Roma people to change surrounding and quality of life. Basically it is planned as an integration process by providing the same socio-economical status to Roma people as their Hungarian neighbors in the village Pereces. From an architectural point of view this means "I want the same house as my neighbor has".
The urban planning study begins with mapping of free plots between Hungarian houses in Pereces. A second parameter was not to make a cluster of Roma in the village, but to choose plots with a distance of approximately 90m from each other. This could provide a sense of having other families from Lyuko as in the neighborhood again, but one would also have the opportunity to avoid each other. By using these two parameters 20 plots were found.

Next phase was implementing the concept into the urban pattern by studying regulation lines, positioning the house on the plot, measuring the total floor area of neighbor houses and defining housing typology. The last one was based on the typical Hungarian village house with a porch as main theme of the house. Also the roof study of buildings in Miskolc as a former industrial town was taken into consideration and led to the inspiration of the saw roof typology.
The project also takes into account the social and anthropological studies regarding the lifestyle of Roma. The study includes the life of the Roma in Romania, Moldova and Hungary. Main topic was the outdoor life and social structures. A very strong connection with nature and the rhythm of life was found, given the nomad past and alternative ways of survival, such a symbiosis with nature. This lifestyle also includes life with minimum needs. The essential is more than enough. Due to technological development the world started to change faster than "children of wind", as a result Roma were forced to stop with the nomadic way of life. However, some habits are kept subconscious like the desire to sleep close to the ground and using almost always only the ground floor.
The explored houses in all countries are showing an "adding culture" which results in a collage in every possible sense, in music, clothing, interior and exterior. Designing and constructing houses is developed as cutting photos from magazines, making a collage and then building on site that very same collage. The house is the only image they want to show, a house usage though is a completely different matter. In fact most houses they built don't match their needs only in their wish for visibility.
Parallel with these social studies, the standard of Hungarian residential architecture was analyzed. A few basic rules were taken on to the project in Pereces. One of them is the minimum area 17 m² for one room in the house and the fact that a toilet is always separated from the bathroom. Another one was the fact that there is a strong wish of the Roma people to sleep together in one room, no matter how large a family is. These essential elements were used to design the first type of a house. Based on the research this resulted in a project of 20 plots with 11 housing typologies. The main area of the house is a porch and living yard. The living yard is a semi-enclosed place at the back of the house, with views on the backyard. This space of "free will" is dedicated to endless collage of lifestyles. Just like the porch this area can be closed by walls or improvising coverings. Inside the house one space is visually divided to another by positioning toilet and bathroom towards each other.
This project consists of two parts. The first one is done in Stadslab as part of Case Study Miskolc and presents urban planning research and a concept for housing. The second one was developing 11 housing types and was done in Belgrade on Faculty of Architecture.

Second part: Gypsy Housing / Stanovanje za Rome
Mentor (of the second part): Professor Branislav Mitrovic, arch.
Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Second strategy:
project 4

Performance facilities
Social housing, mixed with student housing

by Rita Martins

This project brings practical emphasis to the term INTEGRATION. It aims at people from Lyuko with artistic skills (dance, music, theatre) and an educational interest. At the University campus in the southern part of Miskolc they could find an opportunity to invest and professionalize those skills, while reintegrating in the city.
Besides all the mentioned facilities for education, the campus was chosen for its type of population, mainly teachers and students. They can be regarded as more open minded and educated to accept social integration, also as consequence of the temporary residence term in the Campus. They may have interest in the new inhabitants' artistic skills, gypsy dance and music, and for this whole sociological phenomenon.

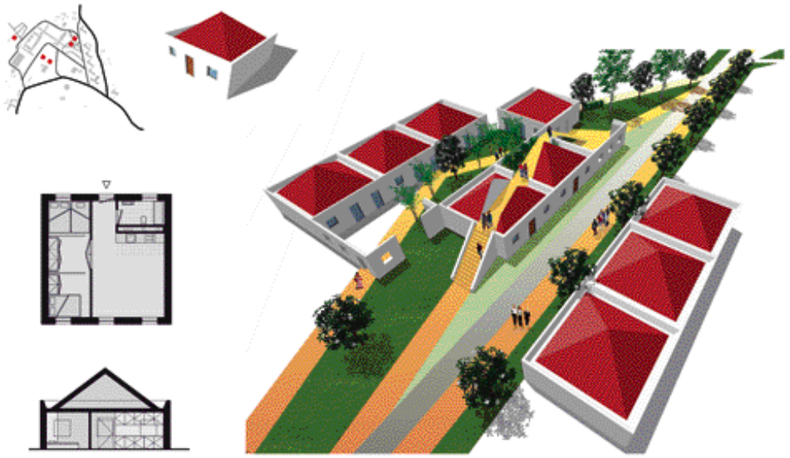
Looking at the existing urban arrangement and buildings in the University Campus of Miskolc, these are remarkably from the Modernist era, with their sharp-orthogonal lines, massive scale and immense space between buildings. Despite the vast green areas, they seem out of reach for use, somehow alienated from having any purpose other than the distance between buildings. The main idea of this project is to 'weave' a new urban configuration to the existing one, a new urban layer, overlapping the existing structure. It will significantly improve the quality of outdoor spaces in the Campus, by the creation of a livable promenade defining the main axis, footpaths, cycle lanes, green borders and a new square resembling an auditorium.
However, the main goal of this new urban layer is to integrate: integrate new buildings, integrate new people, integrate new uses and integrate new dynamics. Spatial interventions like path lines, housing clusters, a podium square, and an art community center could create integration between the existing and new inhabitants.

The path lines link and integrate the Podium Square and the new housing into the existing urban structure. They invite current and future users, students and former Lyuko inhabitants respectively, to cross ways along the whole university campus, use common public spaces (podium square) and enter each other's domains. This system of path lines has a different typology and the relation with the green is at all times relevant.

There are 11 units of housing clusters situated in the campus. The clusters, whose arrangement defines a semi-private courtyard, have a limited number of inhabitants. The courtyard defines the identity and meeting-point between neighbors, but it also invites 'outsiders' to its intimate space, as the network of Path Lines crosses this area.







Regarding the main goal of the project 'Integration', the units are similar in size and envelope but are distinguished in 3 categories of use: Landscape Unit, Student House Unit, and Social House Unit. The Landscape Unit integrates the cluster within the Path Lines and the surrounding environment, whereas the Student House Unit integrates the cluster within the existing social context. The Social House Unit is finally the one aimed at the integration.

So, per cluster, we have the following program:
- 2 Landscape Units
- 3 Student House Units (9 inhabitants)
- 6 Social House Units (30 inhabitants)
  TOTAL: 11 Units = 39 inhabitants

Each social house unit measures 64 m2 and is optimized internally to accommodate a family of 5 people. Inspired by the gypsies' way of living, which gives preference to 'one unified space' where everything is shared (thus no individual bedrooms), here there's only one wall dividing it internally in two major spaces, besides the bathroom. One is a large living room with open kitchen and access to the semi-private courtyard; the other is a large sleeping room, where curtains or furniture can freely divide sleeping zones.

The student house unit has exactly the same appearance as the social house unit, only internally it is adjusted to a regular student house for maximum 3 people. Therefore it has 3 independent large bedrooms, a shared bathroom and a shared kitchen with living area.
The landscape unit is the transformation of a house unit in a landscaping element: it only keeps the exterior walls, which are cut open to give access to the semi-private courtyard; open to the sky and sitting on natural ground, it is the link between the surroundings and the inner world within each cluster.

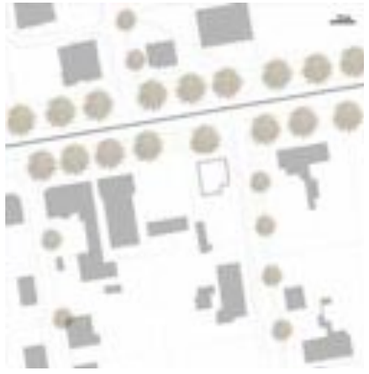
Podium Square

Finally, the podium square is a central space arranged as an open Auditorium, symbolic of the 'stage' teachers and students face during lectures. This 'stage' is symbolic to the new community dreams and is an investment for its future.
As it's a symbolic place for both social worlds, it is located at the heart of the campus, at the crossing of the two main axes, which continue from the existing structure. Also the Podium Square is cut open by the path lines, which cross over the stage. This is the sign the area is meant for everyone in the campus whether it is the occasional passerby who walks or cycles going to school or going home or by appointment. The intention is to meet and assemble at the square.

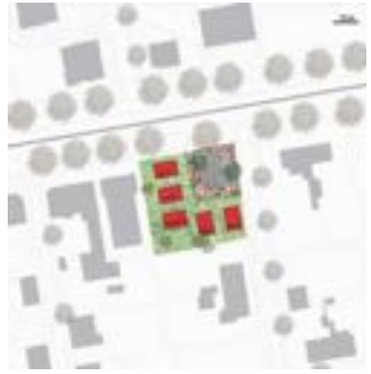
Second strategy: project 5

Bench by Taddeus van der Weegen









The title of the project 'Bench' indicates that it concerns a small intervention, not only in a residential policy but also in the field of public space. Bench is, in the Remix-phase, a realistic project that can be introduced quite quickly in the city of Miskolc on several locations, generating an immediate flow of people and at the same time having beneficial effects to other residential areas than Lyuko when it comes to integration, education and restoring or changing physical circumstances. Not only areas whose decay is expected, but also introduction in upper class areas is welcome. A pre-designed concrete street bench is guiding of the process.
The project focuses on small groups of families, varying from 10 up to 25 people, in little settlements of about 5 dwellings. This may refer to the Dutch policy of little camps for Gypsies scattered around the city, but with a major difference: segregation is avoided in this case plus an important role for public space is involved.

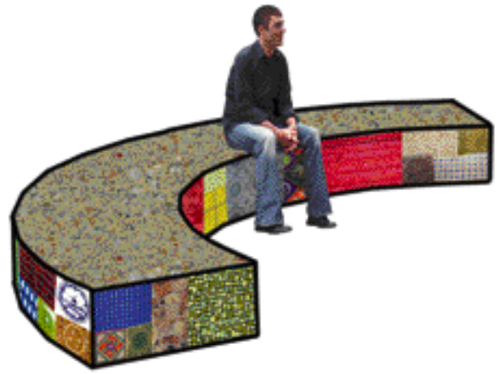
The first step into realizing the project is to select suitable locations with given conditions. These are preferably block corners, with low real estate costs. They can be found all over the city, for example in degraduated areas on plots wich are abandoned or decayed, but also in more valuable areas with a declining population. Block corners play an important role in the city's image because of their visibility, as they are not hidden behind or between housing blocks. Another important input for the selection of the locations should be the existance of a nearby elementary school, a playground, a shopping area, an industrial area or a hub in the public transport system. These are the conditions which are lacking in the Lyuko valley, however needed for a successful integration within society.

As soon as a plot of around 1500 square meters is obtained (executed preferably by a housing corporation possibly combined with the municipality) and buildings are demolished, the second phase of the process begins with the construction of a low budget public square by using low cost materials as (left over) reinforced concrete, asphalt and granulated debris. The square also accommodates an area with grass or sand, where playing devices can be placed. Next to the square there is a spatial reservation for housing units. These housing units of maximum 56 square meters (600 square feet) are placed on plots of 200 square meters (2.150 square feet). All houses have a garden and a accessible driveway on its own land.

The next phase is to place the pre-designed bench body on the square. This is an 8 meter (26 feet) long and 1,20 meter (4 feet) broad volume in a third of a circular form. The bench can be repeated once, twice or even more times and can be placed in several configurations. It is designed to sit on, to play on, to eat on, and is wide enough to, for example, play chess on. Hence this bench could be the beginning of a social integration process between the newly attracted family or families from Lyuko and the present inhabitants of the surrounding area..

As soon as the first inhabitants arrive, they and the present community are invited to decorate the benches with tiles. The wiles could be theirs, their families, Gypsy-tiles, tiles from the garbage dump or tiles from former Lyuko houses, the tiles will have a history. Together the tiles will be transformed into a unique and personal mosaique. With every construction of a housing unit, the inhabitants are invited to fill in parts of the benches with their own creative input. A functional, symbolic and esthetical artwork evolves while families arrive in new dwellings surrounding the square. Next to the benches, plain and safe playing devices can be installed to make the square more attractive. Some landscaping with a few trees and flowers makes the area even more attractive.

The presence of the colourful benches, the playground and the shady trees must not only please the new inhabitants but also play a role in the public awareness of the current inhabitants. The area is meant for both communities and will act as a resting, playing and above all a meeting place with interaction between them and the newcomers. In a friendly manner with social and physical aspects, small groups of Gypsy families can thus be introduced in general housing areas. The aim is not to disturb the existing structures but instead to respect and reinforce the structure of the public domain and cultural values.











Second strategy:
project 6

Cube Unit by Vassilis Mavratzas

The project will be constructed right at the point where Miskolc and the Lyuko valley meet. A narrow empty block at the right side of the main vertical street is still part of the city. However the surrounding area also marks the beginning of the Lyuko valley. Hence the area is an ideal place for the establishment of some new residential units, as the area is part of both Lyuko and Miskolc. Relocation of families from Lyuko seems more likely to succeed in a more transitory place which could strengthen the integration process. The main idea is to avoid ghettoization. The mixture of Roma and Hungarians (who already live together at Lyuko) would be a start for the new transitory period.

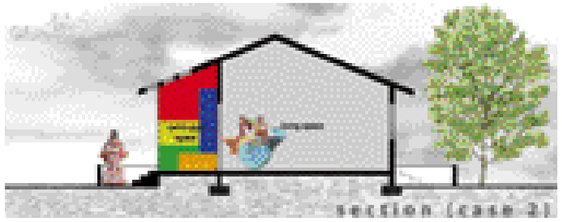
The size of "New Lyuko" will be about 30m for 200m. The 35 to 40 new houses will host 150 people (3-5 people per unit). Despite the number of people living there, the creation of a ghetto is avoided as the population will be mixed (Roma – Hungarians). Each house will be placed at a distance of 4m of its neighbor. There will be two rows of houses at the opposite sides of the block, creating an inner pedestrian path with average width of 8m. The path will mainly be used by the dwellers of the block and plays an important role in tightening the new neighbors as its' narrowness helps to improve daily communication and social contact. At the northern part of the project a workshop center will be built with just in front of it "The Colourful Square".

The concept for housing is quite simple. A set of cubes with dimensions 2m x 2m x 3m will form the basic housing unit. The minimum ground floor plan is 24m^2 and the maximum is 64 m^2. The maximum height is 6m without the roof and 7,2m with the roof. The construction is simply made by placing panels of different materials (wood, metal, concrete or any other available texture) with isolation and a thickness of 10cm up to 35cm depending on the material. The bathroom and kitchen are situated at the ground floor furthermore they are always placed at the opposite side of the facilities of the neighboring houses. The idea of the cube gives the opportunity to construct low cost



Masterplan




section (case 3)



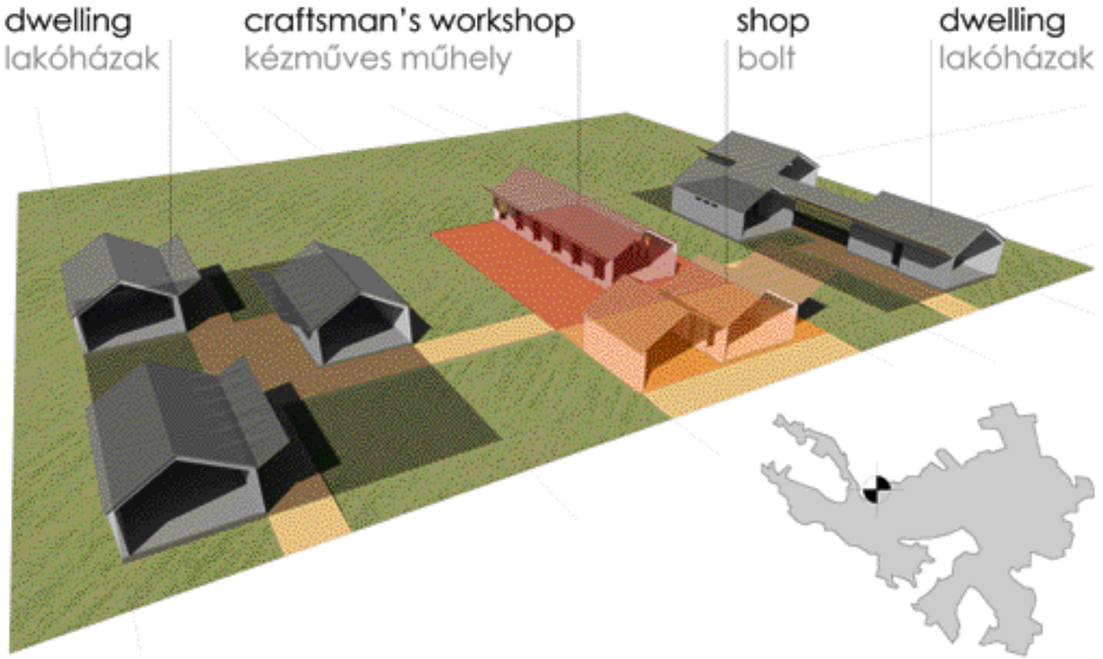

Theatre elevation

Second strategy:
project 7

Lyuko craftsman's farm by Zsolt László



Lyuko craftsman's farm is first of all mainly focused on reintegration. Within the strategy of creating settlements in the city, the craftsman farm is a medium sized settlement. The project houses around 30 members, consequently they can keep the tightly familiar relationship and they also have the ability to hold on to their own lifestyle as they have enough space. To improve their living conditions the inhabitants should find a place to generate income and being able to raise their cost of living.
In latter days there was special traditional knowledge for the countrymen in producing equipment and objects for the everyday life. Nowadays there is a market demand for these objects as they are getting trendy and because of their eco-character. For example cooking utensils made from clay, carpets, and adobe bricks could all be easily made by the residents of a craftsman's farm.
There are two main conditions in creating opportunities for this way of living. First the place should be linked to the city community and secondly the new settlement should still posses enough liberty to reside for their own lifestyle. The entrance of the Lyuko valley could therefore be an interesting area to start with a prototype. Here, it could as well generate more improvements and examples for the inhabitants of the valley.
The settlement could contain six houses, a workshop building with tools and a shop for selling the products. The building morphology is the typical vernacular dwelling. However when the new inhabitants arrive only two walls and a roof will be build as a starting point. Besides this public utility installations work will be carried out in advance. Improvements and completion are depending on the inhabitant's own initiative. They have the choice of completing the buildings in their own style, which gives the settlements spatial diversity and prevents them from repetition and becoming the same.
The children can be involved in the process as well, which could be advantageous on the score of self-regard. In this case their own self-respect and the opinion and judgement of the Miskolc population on the Lyuko inhabitants could ameliorate. Hence the project could not only lead to spatial improvement but also work as a mental improvement. Both aspects could help in achieving reintegration.







Third strategy:
Re-imagine

by János Gyergyák

The general idea of this long term intervention would be a revival of the past identity of the Lyuko valley. Not that long ago this suburban rural area was a well appreciated place for resting and walking in nature. The geography consisted of forest and grasslands with cattle. Many people used to have small plots to grow fruits and vegetables. In our vision it is possible to redevelop the area staring from this traditional identity, making it an area which is again interesting for the inhabitants of Miskolc as a recreational area with small scale farming and agriculture. In the end the purpose of the strategy is to gain (property) value in the area. Implementation of the strategy asks for long-term patience. However by working in small steps, the goals could be reached.

At first local inhabitants who haven't moved during the Re-Store strategy could be persuaded to deal with the territory in a more sustainable and durable way. People could cultivate land which was previously occupied by former inhabitants. This would lead to continuous use and would bring them the possibility to live, at least partially, of the yields of the land. These small-scale investments in the area will also be beneficial to the image of the area as decayed houses will be replaced by flourishing gardens and forests. Also this could lead to a re-interest of local people in owning a second house in the area.

Other initiatives include ecological investments based on the reinforced strengths of the area. These small scale enterprises could be led by the inhabitants of the Lyuko valley and could benefit from the beautiful natural surroundings. The area is then again suitable for small-scale recreation purposes with eco-hostels, an eco-park and small-scale public farming.

A new land use is important for the valley and Miskolc as a whole. Without new use and people to maintain the area, the area would still attract newcomers who would settle in the same way as people currently do in the area. The positive conditions for them, close to the city and low cost housing would be the same. Only with new land use, whether it is farming, well developed parks, nature or housing the area starts to develop and a rise of property value may be expected. With the rise of property-value, the area becomes less-attractive for people who are depending on social welfare. Also with the higher value of the properties, occupation will be better counteracted by the people who own the area. This is in contrast with today's value of the properties, which is considered low. This leads to a situation in which owners have no interest in keeping their property as they experience too many problems in maintaining the house under the current conditions. Land occupation is therefore easy and is only increasing the problem. Although realization of an upgrading process up won't be easy and might not be directly successful, it is the only way to counter decay and to transform the area into a valuable part of the Miskolc region again. With less inhabitants a turn-around will be easier and would support the strengths of the surroundings and thus the property value. Within the beautiful surroundings a new vibrant and above all balanced society could slowly be created.

eco farm:
These small-scale farms could be located in various locations throughout the whole valley. Although they should be located near to transportation axes, the farms will sometimes be hard to reach during winter time, as they are in the heart of the valley. The program of each farm will be different. The farm could be











self-sufficient and therefore be located farther away from the road or could be specialized in just some products. It could also be a combination of mini-sized farms with each farm specialized in just a few products, but together with for example 10-15 farmhouses they would complete the whole range of products. Among each other they could trade and together they could sell their products on the market.
A possible business-expansion for the farms would be rural shelter, to accommodate and attract visitors who are able to buy local products and stay overnight at the farms. Next to the farmhouses there should be an accommodation for these visitors.

eco park:
The Lyuko valley could be a valuable part of Miskolc in terms of recreational use. The city and the green areas meet on the border of the city. By landscaping with new trees, small lakes, the area becomes a pleasant place for walking, running, a picnic and other recreational civilities. Along with a children's playground, some sport facilities the park it could be an attractive part of the city.

eco hostel:
The eco-hostel could serve as a design hostel for youngsters, who like to be in a natural surrounding. The hostel is actually divided into several small design-houses which can be rented for a few days. All cabins, approximately 12-18 m2, will have a private garden and will be ecological built. The design of the house is fairly simple, being just a 'growcrete' pipe shape with one room and a bathroom. By designing the cabin like this, they merge with the surroundings and become extraordinary elements. This makes them attractive for potential guests.
An enterprise, set up by a local from the valley, will run the hostel. As the houses are private, they could be on various locations throughout the valley; however the first development should be a cluster of cabins with some other facilities, like a playground. The cluster should be easily accessible. At a later stage some cabins could be placed on more remote areas.

pick yourself area:
On a large landslide along the road a green area could be created. The area could function as a garden for the whole valley. In this perfect accessible domain people could gather and collect fruit or vegetables. As the area is large, providing enough fruits and vegetables for all people living relatively close to it, it will look like a beautiful part of the valley, especially from the higher situated road next to it. The transformation from slum into beautiful surroundings!

1 As a matter of fact, that according to the municipality of Miskolc. There is too little information to verify this statement, for example scientific information on the geology, or soil soundings. Note that one mining expert proclaimed that in 50 years the area can be stable enough again for housing. By then, the possibility for very local landslides has been reduced to an acceptable minimum.

10
Intermezzo
Small camps in Tilburg

Willem Bongaarts





The normalisation of the relationship with the woonwagenbewoners (caravan dwellers), that is the Romani people who are also known as 'Travellers', is not straightforward, as for approximately ninety years, this group of people has been handled separately in Dutch law. The Woonwagenwet (the Dutch Caravan Act) passed in 1918 viewed the Romani people primarily as tramps and beggars. It was only some time after World War II, in 1968, that the Woonwagenwet was amended and thereby, the emphasis was placed on the welfare of the Roma people.

In 1925, the Tilburg City Council issued a bylaw in which it was regulated that the Romani people were not permitted to locate their caravans anywhere in the community with the exception of a site situated between the railway lines of 's Hertogenbosch and Eindhoven. This was the first official document referring to the presence of the Romani people in Tilburg.

In September 1934, the provision of education to the Romani children was commenced in a small emergency school located in the road called de Bosscheweg. During the war, a bombing ravaged both the camp and the school in de Bosscheweg, whereby another camp needed to be designated after the war.

The new camp was designated in 1950 and was located in the road called de Dongenseweg. Often, up to thirty caravans were located at the new camp. At that time, many of the Romani people moved around the countryside to work on the land, or to sell their wares from door to door. The circumstances at the camp were appalling.

At the end of the 1950's, another regional camp needed to be found and this was finally designated in 1962.

During the 1970's, policy was changed yet again, whereby every community in The Netherlands was obligated to accommodate the Romani people. Notwithstanding this regulation, in 1977, a new Regionale Woonwagencentrum (Regional Caravan Centre) was put into use. At the same time, the former gemeentelijk woonwagencoördinator (Municipal Caravan Coordinator) made the following statement:

'During the past fourteen years, it has become apparent that the establishment of large, regional camps, including all of the required amenities such as a school and a clubhouse, is not feasible. Such camps were intended to promote the independence of the Romani people, but conversely, they have indeed hindered their development. These individuals have been positioned even further outside the boundaries of society. The government now wishes to reduce such centres to smaller centres that meet the specific requirements of the regions in question.'

The project to concentrate the Romani people in large, regional centres failed throughout the entire country. For example, competition was intense between small, independent car wrecker firms. Many of the Romani people were therefore desperate to return to the smaller centres.

In July 1984, the camp school was closed down and the Romani children were then required to attend the regular 'state schools'. The schools in question had insisted that they should not be required to accept more than two Romani children per school. In Tilburg, it took until April 1986 before the City Council agreed to designate ten separate locations in the city to the Romani people; a development that the majority of the Romani people in Tilburg were not behind. During the years that followed, tumultuous hearings and briefings were held in various neighbourhoods and districts. Some of the 'Tilburgers' found it all too much and either put pen to paper, or joined the Werkgroep Rechtdoen aan Woonwagenbewoners (Work Group for the Rights of the Romani People).

As from the end of the 1980's, the Romani people in Tilburg have been located in smaller camps. Just a few years ago, a small new camp was established in the location called de Reeshof. Ultimately, the decentralisation has gone quite well and the Romani people have found a place to call home.

Currently in the media, there is little reported of a negative nature regarding the Romani people.

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