

Issues of Integrating Shelters for Migrants in the European Union

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Abstract— Analysis of the situation of mass wave of migration in the EU shows a specific negative phenomena and trends. The consequences of the current integration strategy of migrants into the society are a number of public protests and the burning of shelters for migrants. Instead of solving the social problem several new where created, which increased the original problem. Based on this the analysis of events and isolating errors leading to increasing conflicts in society had been held. The main objective of this article is to focus on the shortcomings of existing methods of integration of migrants and how they can be adjusted. Recommendations are based on the analysis of the architectural and functional-organizational characteristics of objects attacked.

This paper deals with the challenges faced by implementation of housing projects for workers in Europe, the example is Germany. To better understand the object of study we should outline the limits of the term migrant. The best understanding of this term is interpretation by BBC, namely :

BBC uses the term migrant to determine all the people that are in the process of moving and planning to or have already begun the legal process of receiving asylum. This group includes people fleeing wars and probably getting refugee status, as well as people looking for work and a better life who are economic migrants [1].

Operating experience of detention locations that established in Europe showed a negative trend. This conclusion can be drawn from the number of reports of protests against migrants and intentions of their settlement in different European cities [2,3,4]. It was decided by European Commission to allocate migrants among EU member states as one of the solutions of migrant crisis in the EU [5].

Keywords— habitat for migrants, city area, migrant, arson attack, EU crisis, integration of migrants.

I. INTRODUCTION

The main initiator of clotting in fast networks who accept migrants became Germany. Implementing this solution has shown that migrants where resettled in groups on the territory of settlements and outside of it. Resettlement is either in existing places for illegal migrants [6], or there has been created new places or adapt to these requirements already existing premises. The above means indicate the strategy, which is dominated by the issue of integration of workers in the new environment (in this case EU society and certain other

European countries). That strategy is to disperse distribution of workers among European countries. Instead, the state implements concentrated resettlement of migrants.

Resettlement is the territory of certain administrativ units sold under the vision of state authorities. Usually these solutions do not always coincide with the opinion of the indigenous population, which leads to conflict situations, in some cases they lead to setting the asylums on fire and confrontation with the local population [7].

This approach shows the right solution at the interstate level-logical solution is scattering a large number of workers (to stimulate their integration), reduce the degree of public disapproval in some parts of Europe and reduce the financial burden on individual EU countries. Instead, the more we get involved in finding solution – the less justified are the decision of the individual responsible authorities. All the above factors can be described through the prism of architecture, as the clue to resolving this issue is housing for workers. One of the objectives of the architecture is housing that meets as many needs of the people as possible.

Certain states implemented the strategy of concentration of migrants, which undermines efforts to disperse distribution at the international level. As an example – extensive centers of migrant maintenance have been erected. As a consequence - aggravated public attitudes towards the integration or segregation of migrants in Europe grows. For better understanding of the problem let's look at some of the most known facts combating certain segments of society, and most often is – arson of detention of migrants. At the same time analyze the location of this type of construction in the settlements.

April 2015 in the German city Troyslits unknown provoke fire in the newly reconditioned loft building for migrants [7].

Settlement for migrants was held in a multi-storey house with a exploited loft. The scale of the building is the same as of the apartment buildings nearby.

The house is located in the city center, in a residential district of the city. The center for migrants was designed for 40 people. Analyzing this urban setting (see. II.1) can conclude that the responsible authorities for the implementation of this housing for migrants concentrated settlement method chosen 40 people not integrated in core housing group. Individuals who commit arson have not been established, instead there was launched a discussion of the rationality of accepting so many migrants.



Fig. 1 Arrangement Of Housing For Workers In The Structure Troyglits City (Coordinates: 51.055167 "N 12.177832" E)

August 2015 in the German town of Nauen was carried out arson building local high school gyms. There had reconstructed building to accommodate 130 workers [8]; In this case, housing for workers was integrated into the sports hall of the institution. Indoor sports facilities was provided for the resettlement of 130 migrants, asylum seekers. While considering the integration method of housing for workers in the structure of the city the growing conflict becomes understandable. The school, in the gym of which was arranged migrants's cells, is located in the central, historic part of the city. To understand the situation it should be emphasized that Nauena population is 16.5 thousand people, so point settlement of 130 migrants in the historic district is not a guarantee of successful integration of migrants into the new environment and the normalization of relations with the indigenous population. This decision shows the vector centralized segregation of migrants in separate group settlements dispersed without integration into the existing structure of settlements.



Fig. 2 Arrangement Of Housing For Workers In The Structure Nauen (Coordinates: 52 ° 36'35.4 "N 12 ° 52'29.6" E)

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- September 2015, in Ebelban, Germany, unknown persons set fire to three houses - specially prepared for accommodation more than 30 workers [9]

During the review was noted the specific urban setting of the city, it has several suburbs. These suburbs are actually small house formations, which are separated from the central part. In one such suburb, namely Rokezusra (Rockensussra) was organized a shelter for migrants. As seen from the aerial, town is small, the data on the number of residents is missing. After a careful study of the demographics surrounding the settlements, we can conclude that the population of Rokezusra does not exceed 500 people. The concentration of housing for migrants in a city is not accurate as a quantitative measure and as a means of environment locality. Residential buildings that housed a conversion to housing for migrants are among the largest in this village. In addition, a distance of 300 meters from the center of likely migrants located manufacturing facilities related to the defense industry - disposal of military equipment.

The above facts confirm the use of the relevant public authorities's strategies housing for migrants concentrated, poorly integrated into the overall structure of the settlement.



Fig. 3 Arrangement Of Housing For Migrants In The Structure Of The Neighborhood. Ebelban (Coordinates: 51.268570 "N 10.701205" E)

- September 2015, in Wertheim, in south-western federal state of Baden-Vyurtember Germany, there has been arson gymnasium. This building was converted for migrants requirements [10].

The city Wertheim (Wertheim), which has about 22 thousand residents held adapted sports facilities to accommodate migrants. This institution would have to accommodate about 400 workers.

This building is located in the external perimeter of the city, close to transport line (Nassiger Straße). Visual dimensions of buildings and the estimated number of migrants, who where to live here, suggests that the calculation was concentrated in dense migrants residence. This opinion is confirmed by photographic images of the interior of sports facility after the conversion. The possibility of successful integration of migrants in such circumstances is questionable. By housing conditions should not be forgotten prejudice attitude concerning indigenous people. As a result of the tense situation around the migrants themselves, their process of getting into the country and small-scale integration in the structure of the city - triggered by a fire in the institution and sharpening the debate within the society.



Fig. 4 Arrangement Of Housing For Workers In The Structure Of The City. Wertheim (Coordinates: 49.753339 "N 9.495902" E)

- December 2015, in the German city of Rossbach was carried out arson buildings, preparing for a short time to take hundreds of migrants [11];

In the small town of Rossbach (Rossbach), which has less than 3 thousand people. In the center of the city there was created a shelter to stay about 40 migrants. The center is located in a suburb Rossbaha - Shmidoff (Schmiedorf), namely in the central part of the suburb. Construction of the center is not of equal size to residential buildings around. Configuration of the facility is capable of providing concentrated residency for migrants in the structure of the settlement.



Fig. 5 Arrangement Of Housing For Migrants In The Structure Of The City. Wertheim (Coordinates: 48.603736 "N, 12.925803" E)

building once again confirms the trajectory of a shelter for migrants in Europe (and especially Germany) and the riskiness of the way.

September 2015 in Rothenburg (Rothenburg), Germany, in uncertain circumstances unfolding in new-built fire shelter workers as a result of which suffered damage 6 workers [12].

In the city of Rothenburg was implemented concentrated type of housing for migrants using modular containers. Under unknown circumstances, this building suffered arson.

After analyzing a lot of information about the arson of centers for migrants in Europe we could push the hypothetical possibility of arson by indigenous people and migrants themselves. The indigenous population has concerns about the possibility of migrants to successfully integrate into their society. Migrants in return have their reservations to concentrated settlement policy and the conditions in which they must live. Quite similar is the situation in Sweden, where the arson occurred to more than a dozen of shelters.

If we carefully analyze the facts, we can trace the causal

nature of these processes. After reviewing the photofixation of burnt shelters for migrants we can note enough features of objects that have suffered attacks.

Architectural planning:

- Objects are quite capacitive intended to stay migrant groups and are not intended for individual settlement;
- Objects are located within the settlements;
- Inappropriate size of the shelters for migrants arrived regarding the structure of settlements.

Functional and organizational:

Shelters are intended for the resettlement of migrants in large groups - that is questionable motivation for quick adaptation to a new society;

Shelters for migrants don't have gradations in terms of readiness for integration into a new society;

Shelters for migrants have no graduation in the arrangement of the structure of the country, namely of just illegal migrants detained on the border of the country - to individual dwellings in the structure of settlements for migrants willing to integrate into the surrounding society.

The mistakes mentioned above form the basis for the concerns of local people. When reading a situation of migrant influx in Europe I have not found the search system which would display other methods of integration of migrants in the new conditions. These facts cast doubts on the success of mass and rapid integration of large numbers of migrants, and in 2015, analysts cited figure of 1,006,000. newly arrived migrants [13]. While developing the concept of integration of migrants in the new conditions we should take into account a number of factors, the importance of which are confirmed by the number of arson shelters for migrants and the local population protests.

Shelters for migrants should focus integration into the structure of the settlement (the scale of the construction, the number of residential places). The concentration of settlements for migrants in the structure of the city is unacceptable;

Shelters for migrants should have a gradation from major places of detention at the state border - to small dwellings that are been inserted in the structure of the city;

Shelters for migrants should focus on the distribution of migrants in terms of their readiness for integration into a new society.

European experience of creating large settlements for immigrants has not shown significant progress (This is evidence of a significant number of arson detention of migrants and opposition of the local population).

The cornerstone of the problems that faced the European Union is the inability to distinguish migrants by their will to integrate into a new society. So you can conditionally divide migrants into two categories:

Migrants who aim to fulfill themselves in the new society by integration and collaboration;

Migrants who aim to gain all the benefits from being in a new society without integration and worst of all - by opposing themselves to the new society.

By means of architecture and by properly operating mechanism of migrant expulsion, who are unwilling to act

within the proposed conditions, you can separate these groups of migrants. The mechanism works on this algorithm:

A.1. *Once arrived migrants are offered temporary living in housing of group settlement under the supervision of the relevant authorities – the point for illegal migrants or refugees (at this stage goes the validation of information and identification of a person);*

A.2. *Migrants who entered the country legally have no obligation to stay forcibly in the point for illegal migrants and refugees;*

B.1. *Migrants who confirmed the legality of stay in the country are offered a living in a specialized dwelling. Type of settlement and the localization of housing in the city must comply with the concept of dispersed settlement. In this type of housing also have the right to live those legal migrants, who can not afford housing rent on real estate market.*

Specialized housing for migrants has its own gradation: from the least comfortable - to the highest possible level of comfort. Providing the possibility of living of a migrant in a more comfortable type of housing should be defined by the level of integration in the new society. Residence in specialized housing types for migrants should not be free – this may cause the desire to stay there for a period of indefinite duration. Payment must have the relevant gradation by the living comfort level. The most comfortable level of living conditions offered should be less than the average market offers in the range of affordable dwelling. This proposal should motivate migrants to improve the financial state - and living conditions. Improving the financial situation must be caused by the deepening integration of migrants into society and finding the best payment conditions.

An alternative way of housing for workers voiced Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orban. Viktor Orban hypothesis about the need to build entire cities for migrants from North Africa and the Middle East. These cities, in terms of the prime minister, should be built on the starting point of the path that migrants overcome. One of these starting points are Libya [14]. Implementation of this plan is designed to create infrastructure - wiretaps, hubs, which will take over the main wave of migrants from North Africa.

This information can create an illusion that a new approach in dealing with the resettlement of migrants is been made. However a detailed analysis can question the review, updating approaches concerning resettlement of migrants. This assertion can argue the same motivation as that of the previous steps to resolve the problem of resettlement of migrants. It goes about gathering together and uniting migrants in residential units for rapid and quantitative solution to the matter.

II. CONCLUSION

In conclusion - global and qualitative change in the approach to the resettlement and integration of migrants in the new conditions hadn't changed. Changed only the geographical interpretation in this matter. In addition it should be noted that the problem not only persists but is even

transferred to other areas. It is necessary to emphasize the danger of the development, because we have not raised the issue. This issue we should investigate more careful - we are talking about building a city for the settlement of migrants from all over the south towards migrants to Europe from North Africa. This channel ingress of migrants in Europe is one of the most numerous, and therefore the scale of the city will be significant, as well as output and impact on the surrounding area will be increased. Not having decided the integration of migrants can not implement any resettlement options for workers.

It is necessary to transfer the discourse in this area not in the plane of finding a place to settle the maximum number of workers but most comfortably integrating immigrants into society. Again it should be emphasized the need for successful integration of migrants, because only their successful integration into society is the key to stabilizing and improving the social and political climate in the EU and in the countries where this topic is relevant. In modern world we can distinguish three approaches to solving problems related to newly arrived migrants - migrants detained in special camps to shape the destiny of the country stay in detention; integration of migrants, who are ready to change themselves to integrate harmoniously into the society; ignoring the most important issues related to migrants arrival. The problem of quality integration of migrants into the new society was paid little attention. The theme of localization of housing for migrants in the city structure and its relationship with the level of integration into the society and culture of the host society is lit not enough. It remains out of attention of many studies, the possibility of using small areas of flats, mini apartments, capsule-type housing units.

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