



Work 02

The MORIA CAMP Project

A design initiative for **political climate change**

Country / City Norway / Ås

University / School Norwegian University of Life Sciences — NMBU / School of Landscape Architecture

Academic year 2020

Title of the project NYMORIA — The Moria Camp Project (Lesvos Island, Greece)

Authors Eirin Tørmoen, Cecilie Agerup, Philip Arthur Nessa Sæther, Hanna Sofie Schou Grytli

(together with: Sapir Margaret Aziel, Christian Dierk, Martin Lucas Sortland Eick, Magnus Horgen Rekkedal, Ørjan Eggebo, Taale Kjos, Tone Aamdal Rislau, Ragnhild Hagen Strand, Mikael Oscar Loum)



TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project	NYMORIA — The Moria Camp Project (Lesvos Island, Greece)
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Title of the course	Analysis and design of contested landscapes
Academic year	2020
Teaching Staff	Joerg Rekittke and Kerstin Potthoff
Department/Section/Program of belonging	Faculty of Landscape and Society / School of Landscape Architecture Master of Landscape Architecture for Global Sustainability Programme
University/School	Norwegian University of Life Sciences — NMBU



Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

For the studio project at hand, we chose migration as a guiding subject, the Greek island of Lesvos as the location for analytical fieldwork, and a processing centre for asylum seekers and other migrants in Moria as study and design case. The **Moria Camp**, constituted by disused military barracks transformed into one of the variously-named reception and identification centres in Southern Europe, made the headlines, because for years yet it is hopelessly overcrowded, and its Greek governor resigned in 2019—tired, and despaired.

In our professional role as spatial designers and landscape architects, on no account coming as aid workers, we approach the intricate situation in Moria by bringing the raw figures to our mind. In April 2020, an estimated 21,000 people were insufficiently sheltered by shipping containers, tents, and makeshift structures, while the existent facilities had been laid out for 3,000 people only. The amply documented squalid living conditions in the camp, repeatedly criticized by humanitarian organizations, don't come as a surprise. Thousands of people live in makeshift tents of plastic sheeting in an olive grove dubbed 'the jungle', beyond the official camp area. Our core assignment is the elementary but complex meddling with the collective design of an adequate reception and identification centre structure, inclusive effectual facilities for everyone in the centre (camp); to make humane living conditions possible.

Our project constitutes a suggestion for political climate change towards humanity and solidarity.

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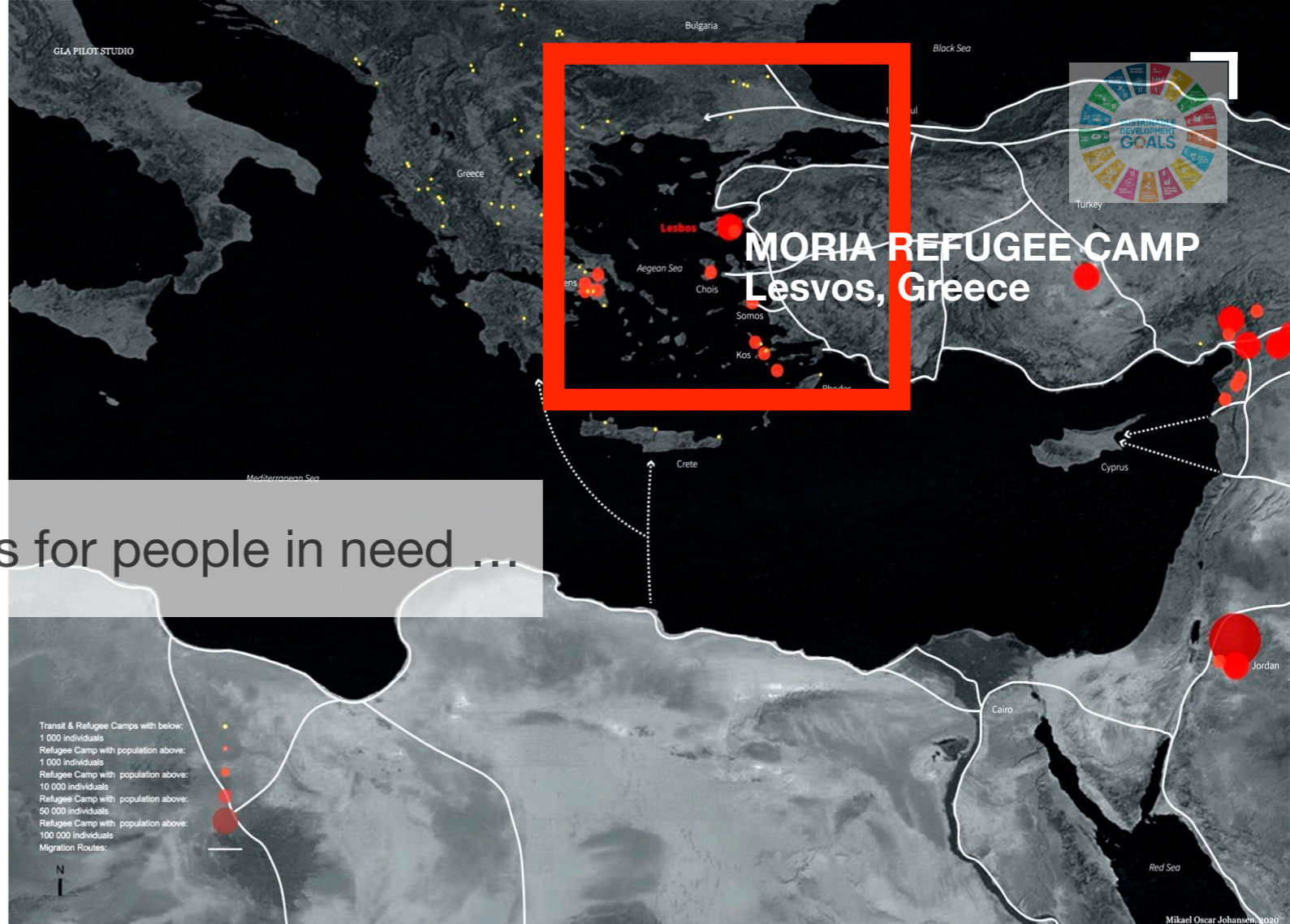
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CLIMATE CHANGE AGAIN

11th International Biennial Landscape Barcelona

Barcelona September 2020
SCHOOL PRIZE

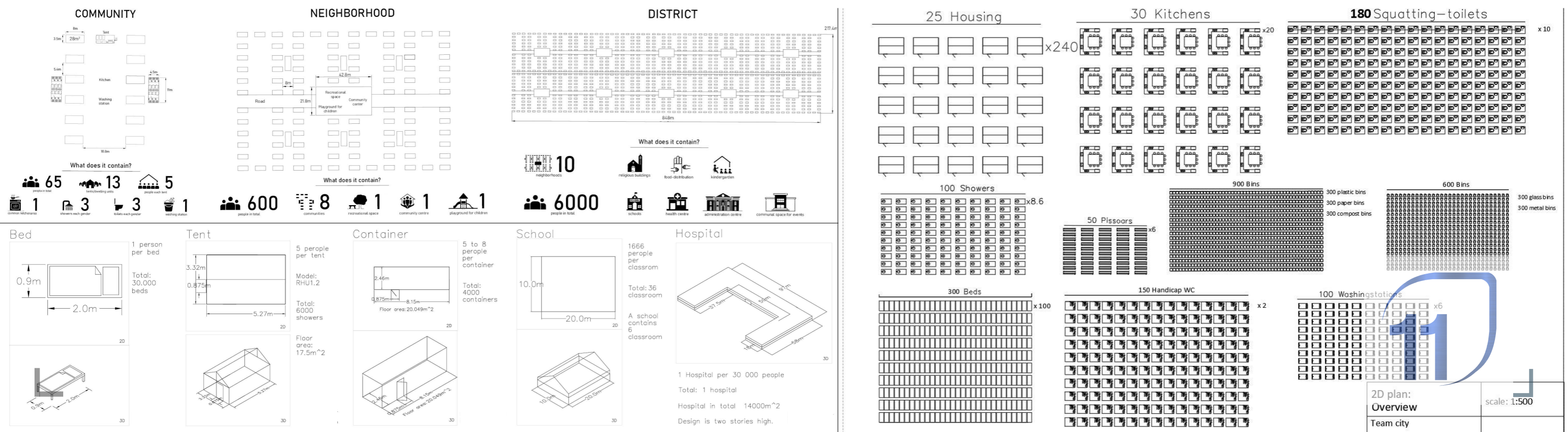


Moria Camp in EUROPE — Shameful conditions for people in need ...





Calculating a settlement for 30000 migrants ... that gradually becomes a CITY for 30000 New Europeans.



Water pollution H3

Common St John's wort D3

Blue infrastructure

Discontinuous urban fabric A1

LAND COVER

The discontinuous urban fabric refers to areas where vegetated areas, urban structures and transport networks are the dominant features in the landscape. Example: Moria town

Black elder C4

Evergreen: winter B4

Inhabitants H2

PARTICIPATION

I. FAMILIES

II. SINGLE MALE A

III. SINGLE MALE B

DWELLING

TENT

ISO BOX

The most important group to involve are the inhabitants. A representative sample of the population should be the goal.

Continuous urban fabric A2

Industrial or commercial units and public facilities A3

Moria camp A4

Landscape architects H1

Vulnerable groups H3

Others H4

Playgrounds B1

Informal spaces B3

Open space B4

Olive Groves A1

Coniferous forest A2

Fruit trees & berry plantations A3

Natural grasslands A4

Sports fields B2

What Landscape Designers can do in the context of humanitarian projects

Landscape with trees F2

TREES AND SHADE

A landscape where trees grow is a landscape that provides shade, which is very helpful on hot days. The old olive trees in the Moria valley should therefore be considered valuable elements worthy of protection.

Dry stone walls E3

Street intersections F2

Main streets F1

Existing social spaces F3

Coastline F4

Olive tree E1

Terrace types E2

Wired fences E4

Contours and incline E2

TOPOGRAPHY

I. SLIGHT INCLINE

II. STEEP INCLINE

* CONTOUR INTERVAL: 10m

The difference in height between two contours remains constant for the entire map. When the contours are close to each other, it means the area is steeper than areas where they are further apart.

Landscape without trees F1

Young tree F3

Old tree F4

No private space C1

Stairs D3

Contours E1

Road placement E3

Terraced housing E4

Contours and rainfall G1

Stone G2