

Labour School of Inclusion

*Master diploma project
Bergen Arkitekthøgskole
Kyrylo Buriak*

Education

2007 - 2018

Gimnasium 57. Dnipro, Ukraine.

2008 - 2016

Music school(piano). Dnipro, Ukraine.

September 2018 - June 2022

Prydniprovsk State Academy of Civil Engineering and Architecture, PSACEA.
(full tuition scholarchip).

Bachelor of architecture. Dnipro, Ukraine.

August 2022 - July 2024

Bergen School of Architecture, BAS.

Master of architecture. Bergen, Norway.

Work experience

September 2020 - October 2020

Architectural practice in architectural company "ADC".
Dnipro, Ukraine.

November 2020 - June 2021

Assistent architect and visualizer in architectural company "ADC".
+38 096 300 00 78; kozlov.vadym@gmail.com; office@adc.com.ua
Dnipro, Ukraine.

June 2021 - June 2022

Designer assistent and visualizer in design studio "Mironowicz design".
+48 781 278 932; Mironowicz.design@gmail.com
Warsawa, Poland.

Workshops

NBAA summer school. Panemune castle, Lithuania.
Straw and clay constructions. BAS, Bergen, Norway.

KYRYLO BURIK

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Bergen, Norway



Languages

Ukrainian - native, Russian - native, English - B2, Norwegian - B1.

Skills

Soft skills

Hard working, effective communicator, organized and disciplined about deadlines;

Software

2D design and development: Adobe Photoshop, Illustrator;
3D design and development: ArchiCAD, Revit, 3Ds Max;
Rendering: Corona render, Twin Motion, Lumion, 5D Render.

Own highlights

Head of the academic group, full tuition scholarship;
Music school graduate, tennis player.

Labour School of Inclusion

Complex renovation and urbanization of Ytre Arna Industrihus

Project location
Ytre Arna, Bergen, Norway

APP tutor
Hector Pina Barrios

DAV tutor
Bernice Donszelmann

TTA tutor
Andre Fontes, Kim Christenen

1 to 1 tutor
Vibeke Jensen

Labour School project was created as a guide from a lost life, which was lost for various reasons, to the beginning of a full-fledged formation in a new life.

The school in Ytre Arne takes people out of the Limbo zone by giving them training that will help them to join a new life: to find their community, to reinvent themselves, to acquire work skills that will help them find a job, to learn to exist again in the surrounding society.

The former textile industrial complex now called Industrihus in Ytre Arna was completely rethought and transformed as a site for the school. The main emphasis is on harmonizing the huge complex with the village. Now a huge marginal piece of concrete divided the village into two parts, as the wall is its center with the main square, social and public activities, as well as a work center for the restoration of people from limbo.

The project created many opportunities for unification and cooperation, connecting people with different problems, people from different countries, local residents and visitors, village residents and school students, etc. Everyone was given a chance to become part of a strong society with the idea of leaving Limbo and entering a new life.

Got stuck in Limbo

I arrived in Norway two years ago as a master's student. Since I came from Ukraine, I had to register with all the other Ukrainian refugees for several months. Learning more about their lives and how they are settling in a new country, I realized that they still haven't "settled down." Their past lives are destroyed, but the new ones have not started. They don't understand how to do it, even though they are in the Integration Program, which is supposed to help them start a new life. But it doesn't. People are waiting and not understanding for too long, and many fall into "Limbo."

People who fall into Limbo go through a huge challenge in their lives. The reason for falling into Limbo is almost always due to tragic or catastrophic events, like fleeing from war in their country. As a result, they lose their job, family, friends, and understanding of how to live. All they see is hopelessness, leading to depression and then to the Limbo zone.

The scariest part of the Limbo zone is its complexity. A person loses everything from their past life in an instant. Understanding that it is almost impossible to restore the past life and that they need to start a new one from scratch comes very late when the feeling of hopelessness is very high.

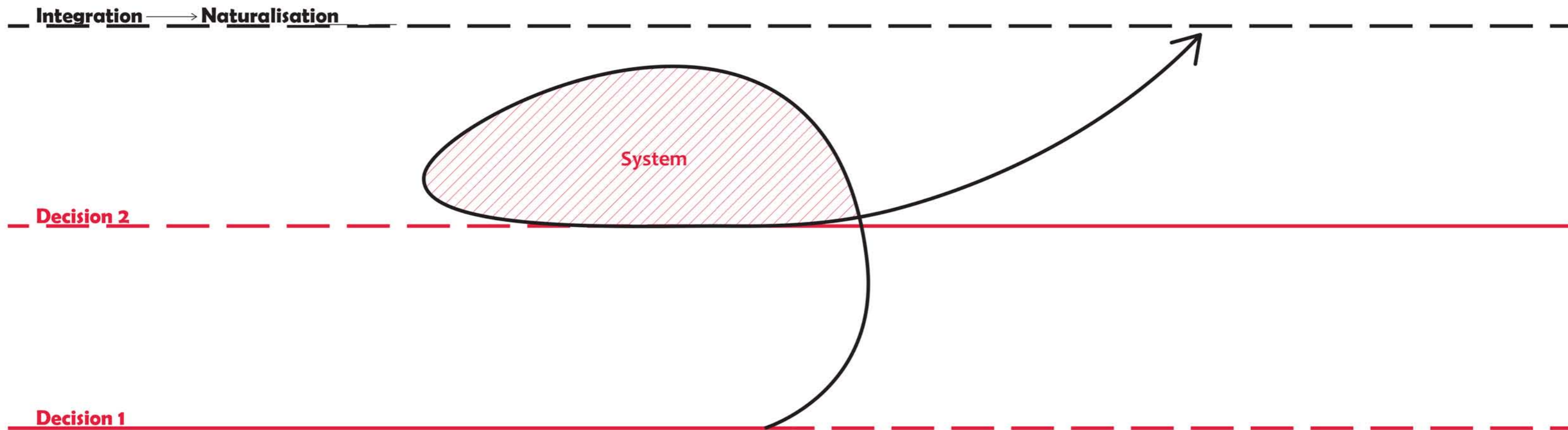
Solving this complex life catastrophe needs a strong system that can address the problem from all sides. Everything needs to be restored gradually, step by step. I identify three main paths to restore a person: physical and mental therapy, learning new skills, and adapting to a new society.

During such a school, a person will be able to get out of Limbo with others and build a new, full life afterward. The school transforms a person dependent on social services, suffering from depression and other issues, into a fully integrated member of society.

The school's presence in a specific location also creates a strong and diverse community, building connections not only within the project but also around it.



General trajectory



In general, the scheme of refugee integration looks like this: it doesn't matter who the refugee was in their past life, but they are compelled to forget all their previous achievements (at least for a while) and start life from scratch, learning the language, culture, and life of the new country. Additionally, they must undergo a lengthy documentation process. This leads to a halt and even regression in their life progress. Only when they reach a certain level of knowledge about Norwegian society, etc., does their life progress begin to level out, initiating the process of integration.

Trajectories

The sociological paradigm developed by Peters and Winck points out that any person lives.

“Trajectories” – periods of time in life spheres or institutions, such as education, work, or health, in which transitions are embedded.

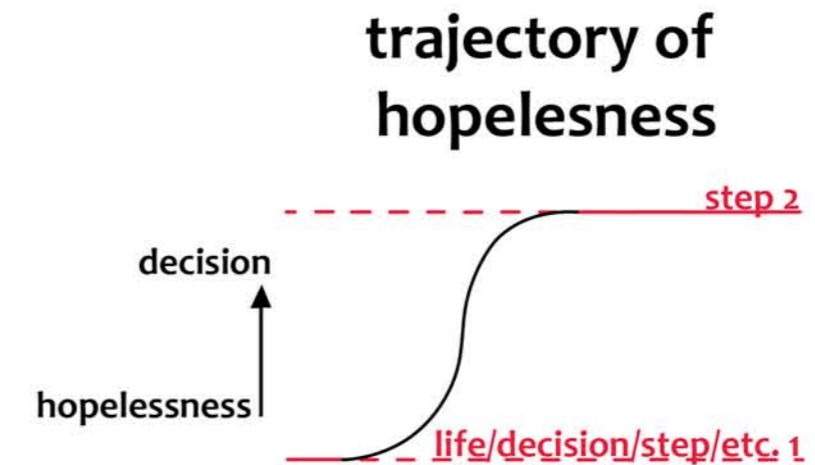
A person constantly lives within trajectories. In different scenarios, the oscillation of these trajectories is triggered by different phenomena. In the case of seeking refuge, it is characterized by a sense of hopelessness. The higher the hopelessness regarding their **own country (decision 1)**, the closer they are to the decision to **move to another country (decision 2)**. The more hopelessness they experience about their home country and the better life is in the new one, the more inclined they are towards integration and naturalization, and vice versa.

A refugee’s life is filled with uncertainties. When a situation arises in their home country that disrupts normal life and makes it unsafe, the refugee is faced with the question: “What to do next?/Is it necessary to flee to another country?” Their entire life and achievements are brought into question.

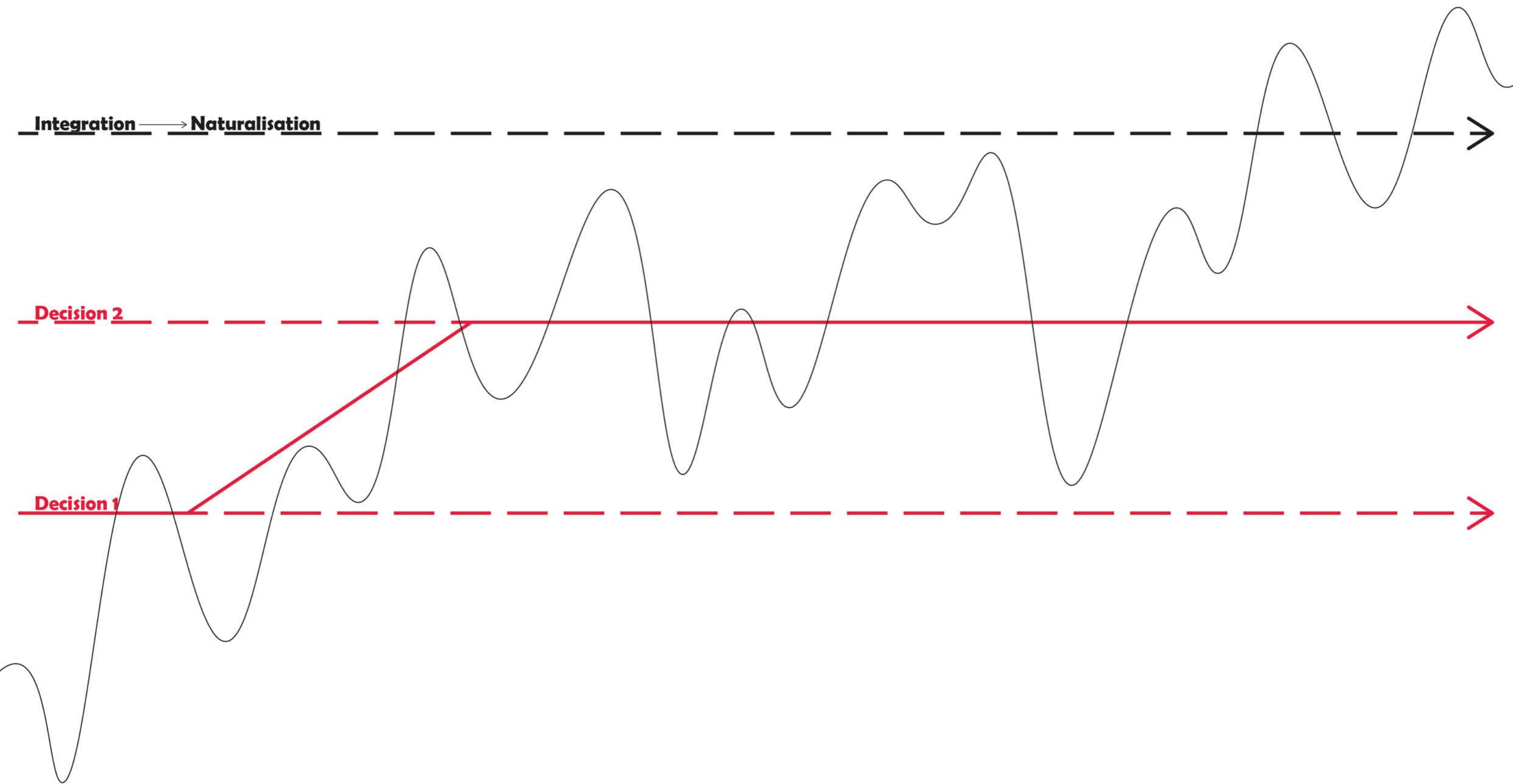
He/she is constantly unsure about what to do. When the situation worsens, the level of hopelessness about life in their own country increases, and there is a strong desire to move and start a new life in another country. But when the situation improves, these thoughts are put on hold.

Ultimately, there comes a moment when a person decides to flee their country and become a refugee in another, and the level of hopelessness becomes incredibly high. However, moving to another country does not eliminate the hopelessness; they face uncertainty about their future there, the inability to fully exist, a lack of understanding of the culture and language of the people around them, and so on.

This makes their integration into society more challenging, making them less beneficial for the host country, leading to the loss of a larger amount of money invested in their integration.



Trajectories



Timeline

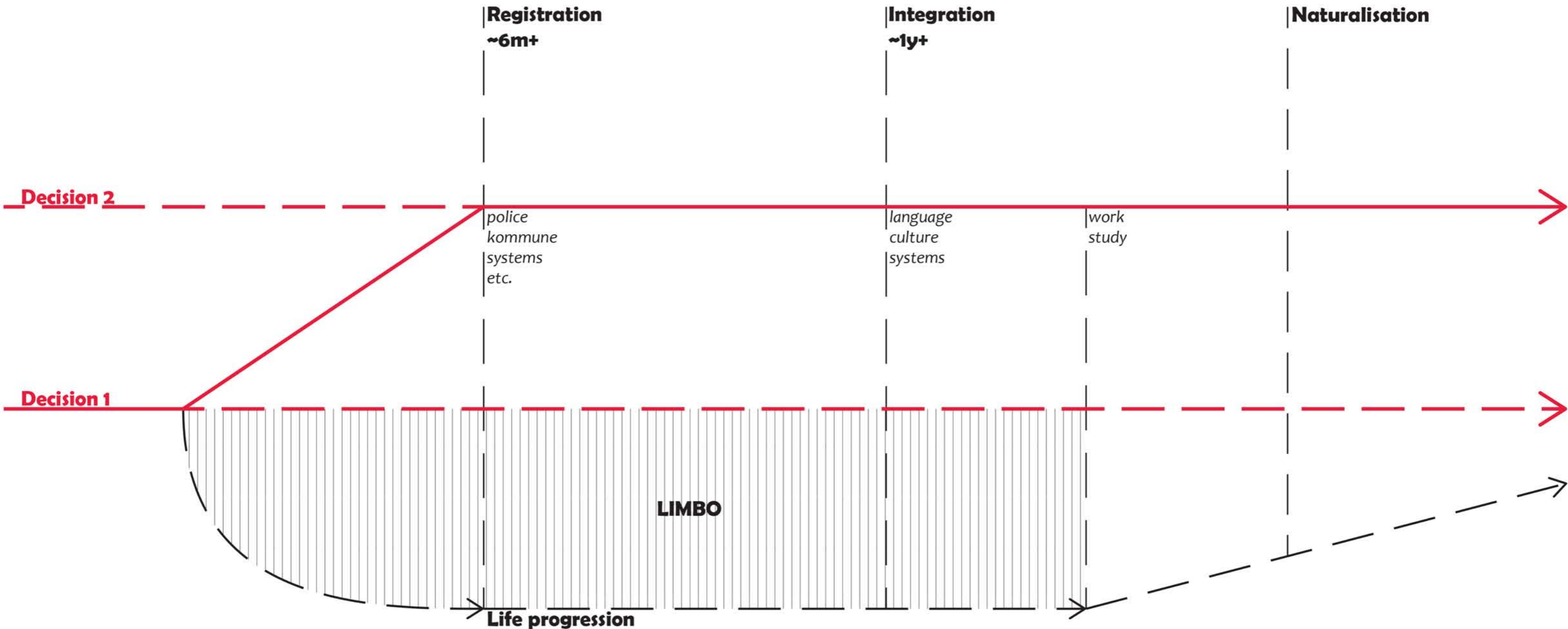
Having moved to another country, a refugee is forced to spend a long time in anticipation without the opportunity to work, essentially starting their life from scratch. During the integration process, a significant portion of their time is spent waiting, doing nothing, as illustrated in the progress chart, which drops to zero. They cannot learn anything new, maintain old skills, or work, leading to a prolonged period of personal stagnation. It doesn't matter who they were in their previous life—a physics teacher, a builder, or a sales manager in a large company.

While some adapt easily and quickly to the new country, the majority take years to do so. Many may struggle to integrate, and they might have to move to another country or return to their home country eventually.

The complexity of this system lies in the need for successful adaptation of recognized refugees while simultaneously reducing the influx of asylum seekers. However, decision-making in this process takes an exceptionally long time. This poses a serious challenge for liberal democracies, as any success in social integration undermines the legitimacy of future deportations.

The paradox here is that a person spending a long time in “waiting” loses their personal qualities, deteriorating both as an individual and as an object for further state investment. However, the state finds it difficult to discontinue this support or deport the individual, and it is compelled to continue investing in them. On the other hand, a newcomer who has not yet lost their skills and desire to work, someone who has not yet started to deteriorate in the prolonged period of “waiting,” is a more reliable investment for the state. Still, it is easier to deny them protection and deport them from the country.

Timeline



*She moved to a new country for a better job.
The cultural shock and language barrier made it difficult for
her to adapt, leaving her feeling lost and disconnected.*

*He lost his wife to cancer. Overwhelmed
by grief, he couldn't focus on work or
maintain his social connections, drifting
into a state of despair.*

*She was diagnosed with a chronic illness that left her bedridden.
The loss of her independence and social life plunged her
into a deep limbo.*

*He was a soldier who returned home with PTSD.
The memories of war haunted him, making it difficult
to reintegrate into civilian life.*

*She battled addiction for years. Even after rehabilitation, the stigma and lack of
support left her isolated and unable to reintegrate into society.*

*She faced a sudden breakup after a long-term relationship.
The emotional shock left her unable to
move on and rejoin her social circles.*

*He lost his job during an economic downturn. With limited opportunities and
mounting debts, he fell into a deep depression.*

*After a car accident, she suffered a severe spinal injury.
She lost her job as a dancer and fell into depression,
struggling to find a new purpose in life.*

*She lost her parents in a tragic accident. The grief and sudden responsibility of
taking care of her younger siblings left her overwhelmed and stuck in a state of
limbo.*

*He was a successful entrepreneur until his business went bankrupt. The financial
ruin and subsequent depression made it hard for him to start over.*

*He was wrongfully imprisoned for a crime he didn't commit.
The years of incarceration and the difficulty of proving his innocence
left him struggling to adjust after his release.*

Not only refugee

The working life is incredibly intense, and things change rapidly. Besides refugees, there are many categories of the population in the country who also suffer from not being able to find a place for themselves in the workforce, experiencing a sense of helplessness and despair. They regress into idleness, hoping to find employment somewhere in the future.

I've termed this category of people as "Trapped in Hopelessness." They struggle to find a way out and are willing to put in the effort to reintegrate into a fulfilling life.

Ytre Arna and Fabrikker/Industrihus

Arne Fabrikker, founded by Peter Jebsen in 1846 in Ytre Arna, became one of the largest textile manufacturers in Norway. In the 1960s, the factory employed over 1100 people, producing bed linens, yarn, sleeping bags, and quilted blankets. The factory closed in 1979.

The first wool factory, built by the fjord in 1852, burned down the same year. It was rebuilt further up the river, while the cotton factory was developed by the sea. From 1860 to 1900, Ytre Arna established a post office, telephone service, electricity, and a steamboat, contributing to cultural development, including the founding of Arne Musikkforening. By 1939, AS Arne Fabrikker had over 700 employees, a bus route to Bergen, and a public sewage system. A strong labor movement also developed during this period. The Blindheimselven River, with a height difference of 66 meters, provided the factory with energy. Jebsen bought this river, which facilitated the construction of the factory. Ytre Arna was close to Bergen, an important port for importing machinery and raw materials, as well as a large market for finished products.

The factory expanded quickly, attracting about 450 people from nearby rural settlements. Building materials were sourced locally, such as grey stone and bricks from Osterøy and timber from Stamnes. Water was supplied through wooden channels from Gaupåsvannet, and large water wheels powered the machinery. By 1870, the factory received additional energy from Spåkevannet, Hjortlandsvannet, and Hetlebakkstemma. The premises were cold and noisy, with machines driven by dangerous open belts and shafts. Ytre Arna developed around the factory and became an industrial settlement, attracting workers from all over the Vestlandet region. The factory provided jobs, housing, schools, sports facilities, charitable institutions, roads, fire protection, medical care, a community center with a cinema, and a church.

After World War I, new administrative buildings were erected, and production facilities expanded. In the 1960s, Arne Fabrikker reached its peak with over 1100 employees, but competition from low-cost countries led to its decline. By 1980, the factory's operations had nearly ceased. Production continued on a smaller scale under the name Arne-Høie for a few more years.

Today, the factory complex is divided into two parts. Bomullsvarefabrikken (20,000 sq.m.) is known as Arna Næringspark and includes the textile company Oleana and the Ytre Arna Museum. Ullvarefabrikken, located by the Blindheimselven River, is known as Arna Industrihus.

In 1978, after the textile factory closed, Hjalmar B. Dahl bought the empty wool factory buildings and founded Arna Industrihus. He converted the premises for rental to various businesses.

Today, Arna Industrihus provides around 25,000 square meters of space for rent to companies and individuals. The space is divided into large, medium, and small sections and offices. In the winter of 2021, Arna Industrihus had 186 tenants, including 170 permanent ones. Tenants use the space for offices, production, creative industries, carpentry, storage, and other needs. The facility has 53 parking spaces and direct access to the premises via loading docks and elevators.

Transportation map



BERGEN > YTRE ARNA

L4/R40 > 91

3/3E/4 > 91

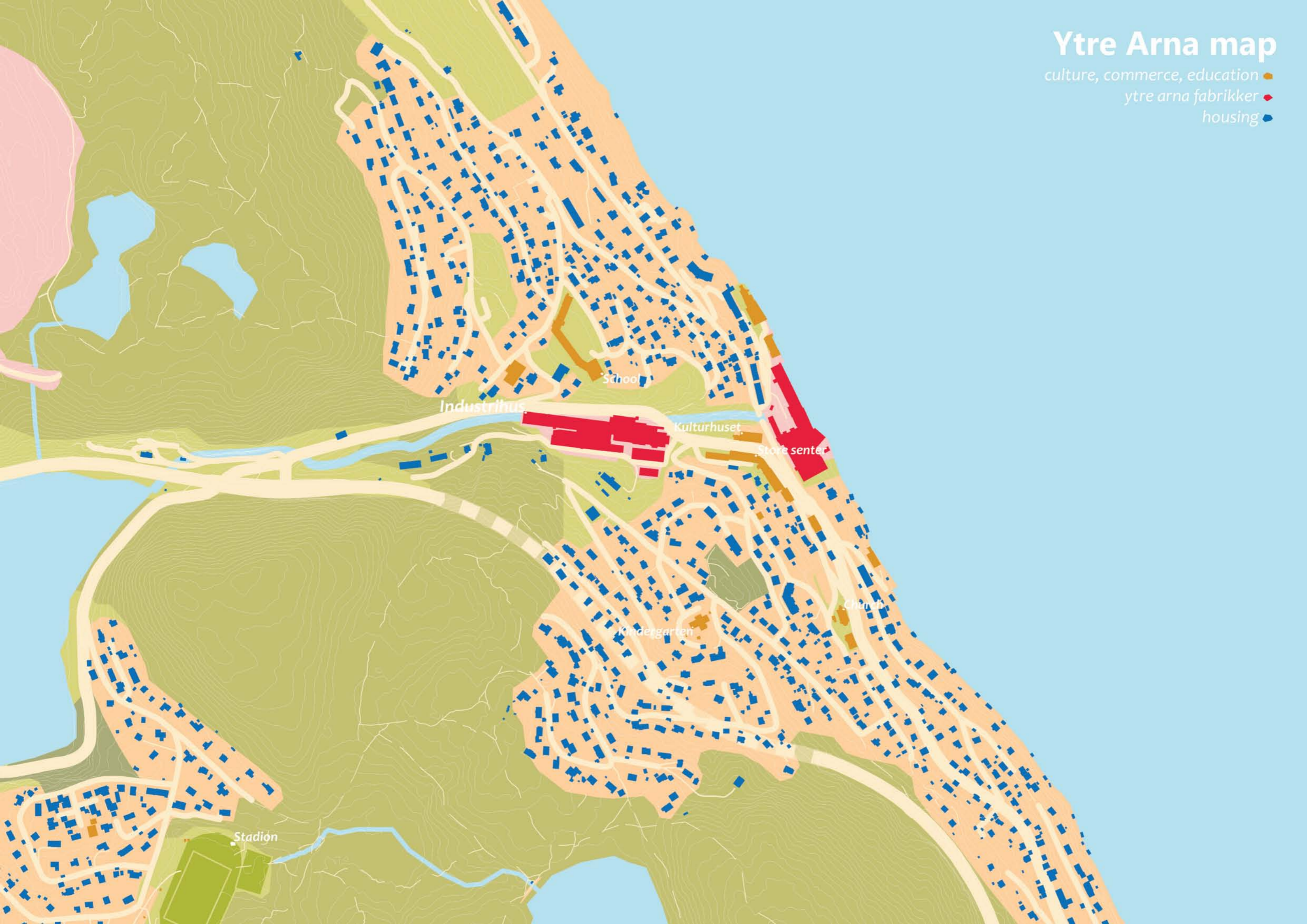
36/300/310/900 > 91

925, 930, 950

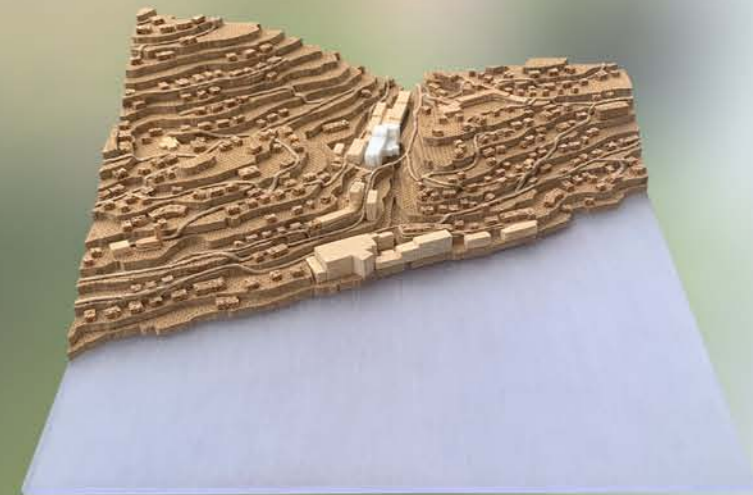
~ 29-45 min

Ytre Arna map

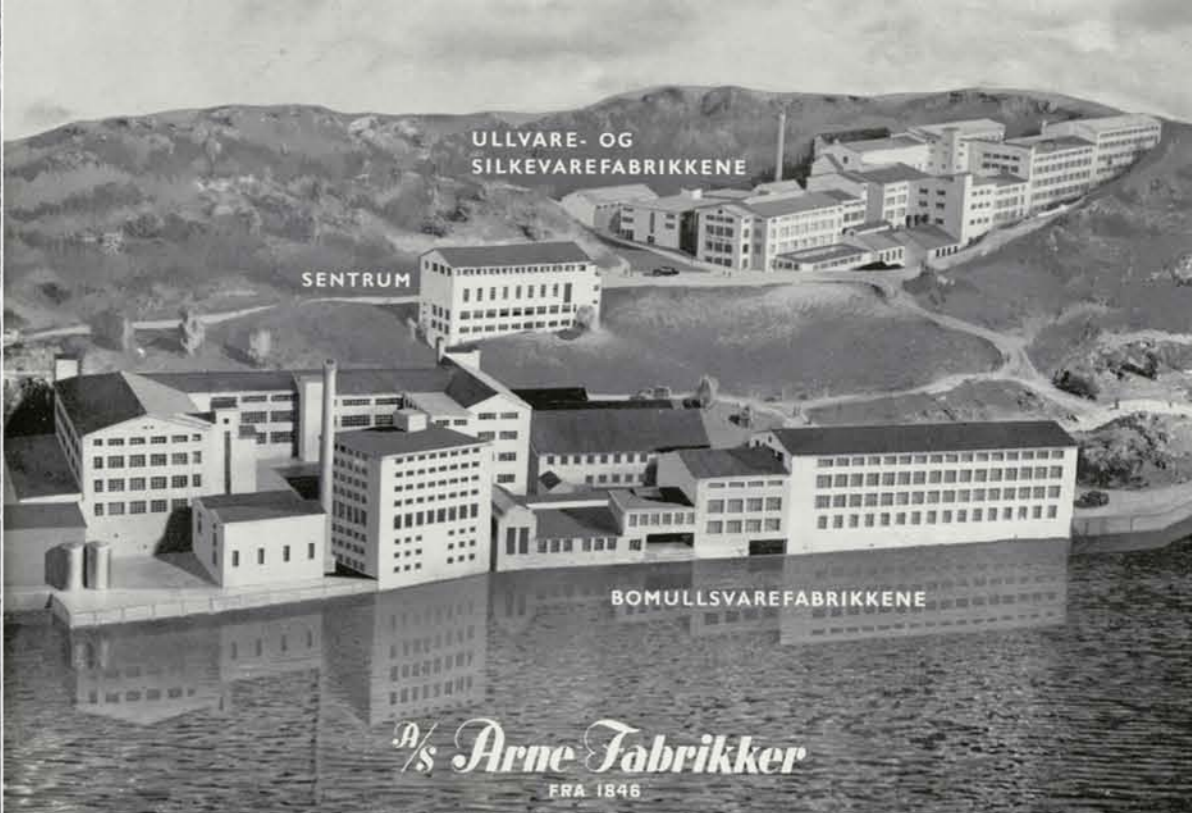
- culture, commerce, education ●
- ytre arna fabrikker ●
- housing ●



Ytre Arna model



Ytre Arna and Fabrikker in the past



Panorama over Arnefabrikker



People and worklife of Ytre Arna in 1944

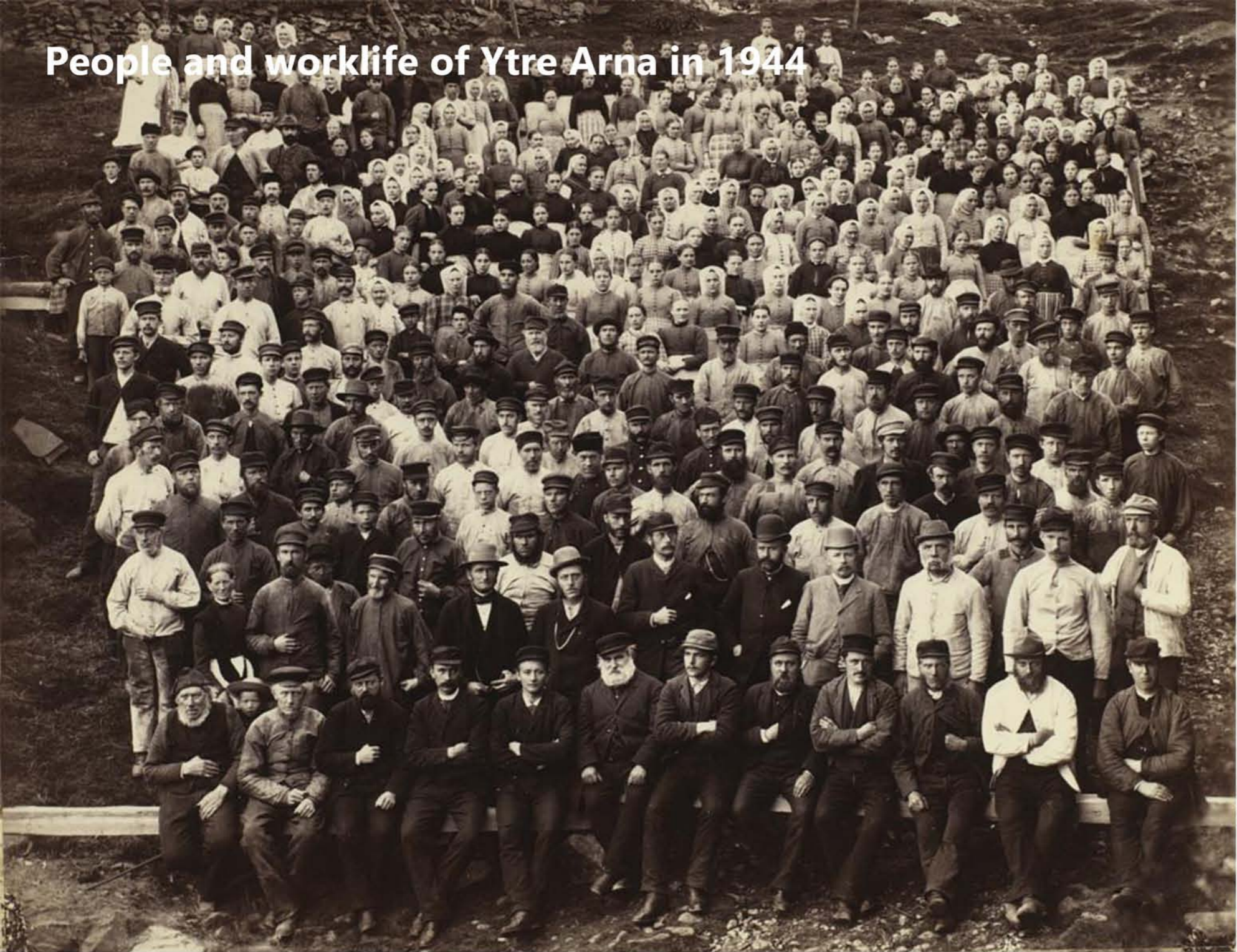


photo by Norvin Reklamefoto

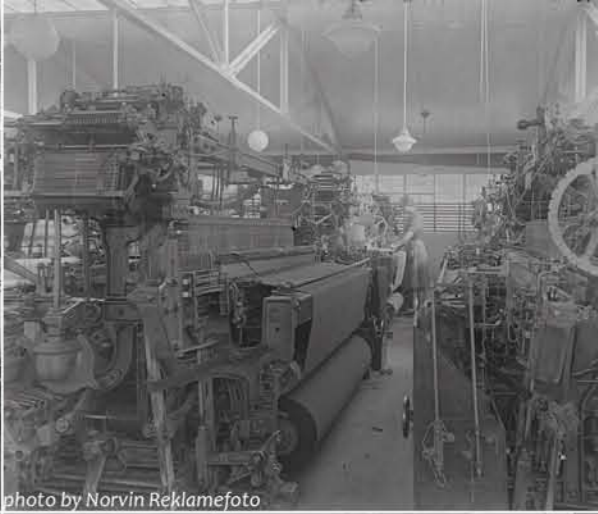


photo by Norvin Reklamefoto



photo by Norvin Reklamefoto



photo by Norvin Reklamefoto



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photo by Norvin Reklamefoto



photo by Norvin Reklamefoto



photo by Norvin Reklamefoto



photo by Atelier KK



photo by Norvin Reklamefoto

Ytre Arna nowadays



photo by Proaktiv



photo by Tore Sætre



photo by Vegard Vattle



photo by Odd Roar Aalberg



photo by Proaktiv



photo by Proaktiv



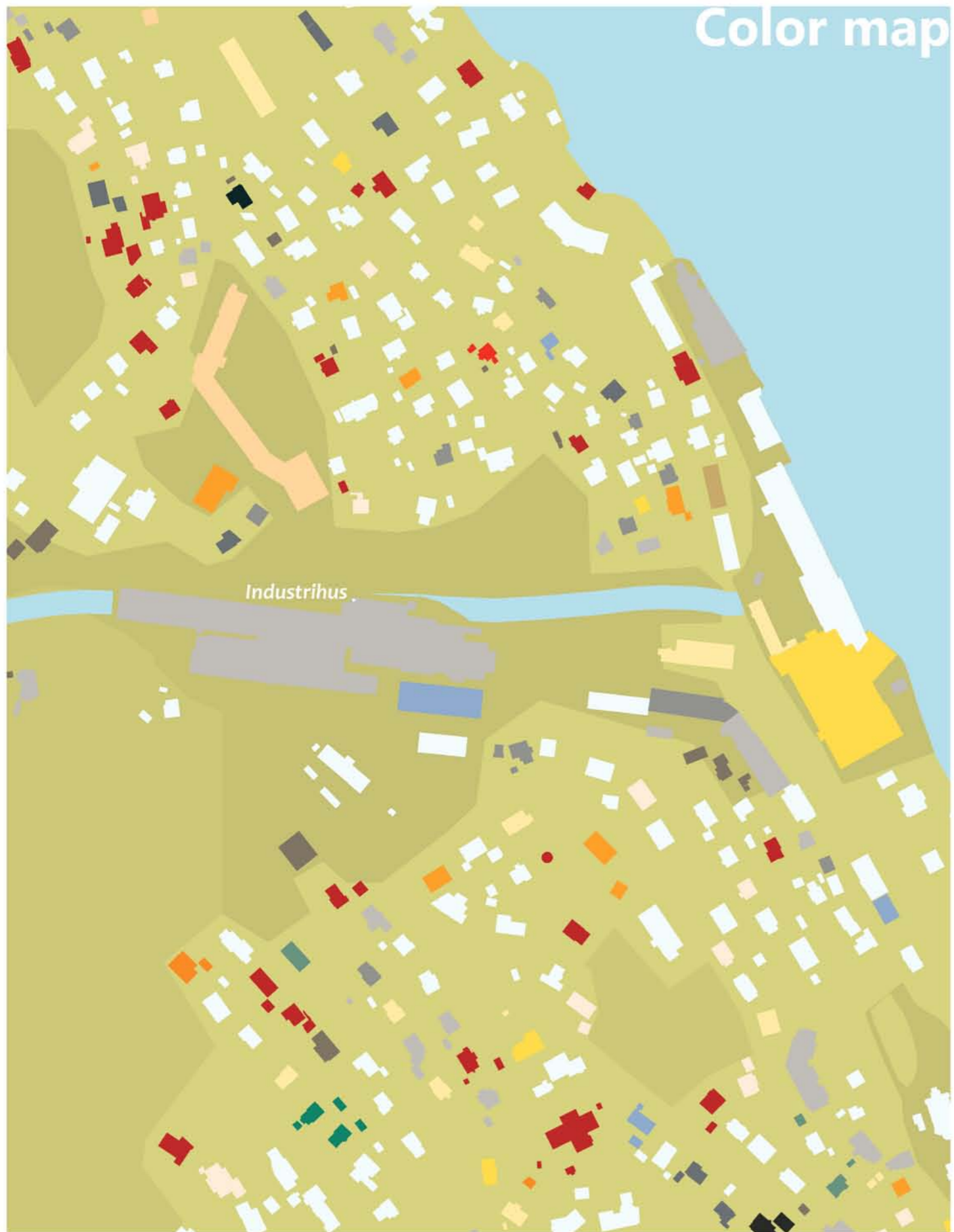
photo by Proaktiv



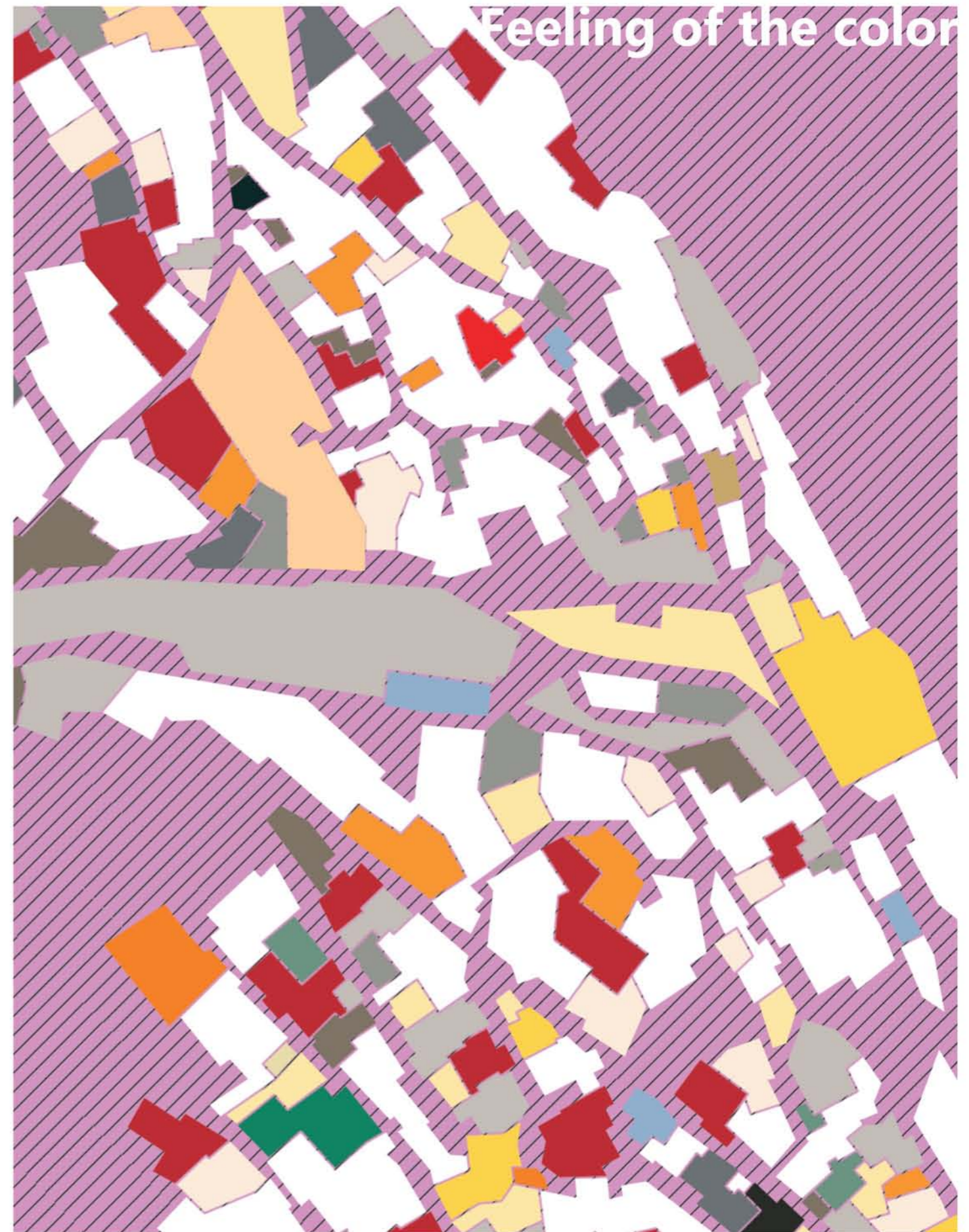
photo by egd.no

Arna Industrihus nowadays



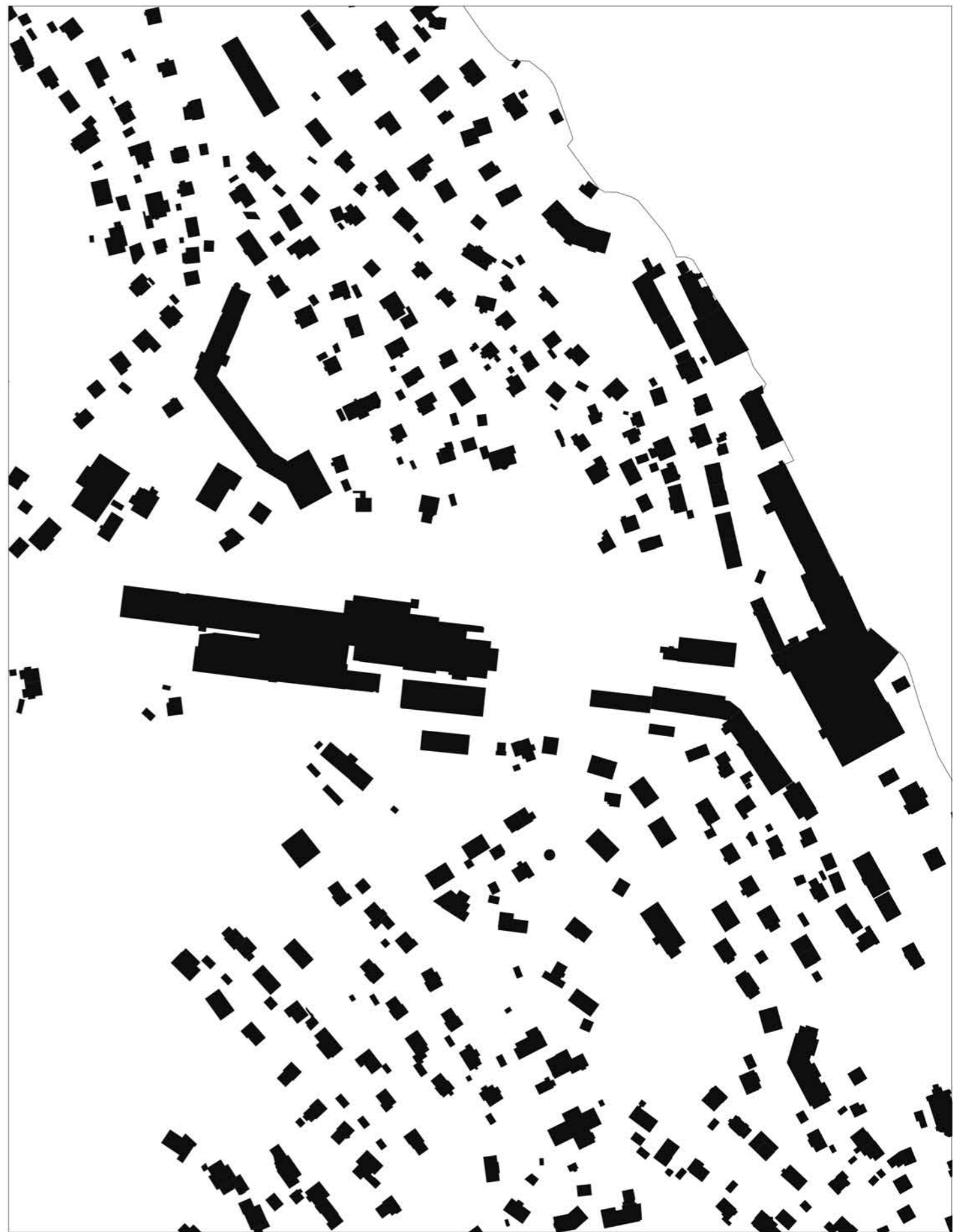


The map shows the houses and their actual facade colors. The map helps to understand the variety of colors in the area, their scale, how contrasting they are when combined with each other, and most importantly, how harmoniously or not they coexist with Industrihus.



The picture shows the feeling of each color from different sides and roads. Some colors are unnoticeable, while others are sharply expressed and attract attention. But most importantly, the picture shows how much Industrihus affects the color palette, making gray one of the dominant colors due to its bulkiness and dividing the village into two parts like a huge concrete fence.

Nolly map



On the map, you can understand the proportions of the buildings and the scale of certain objects.

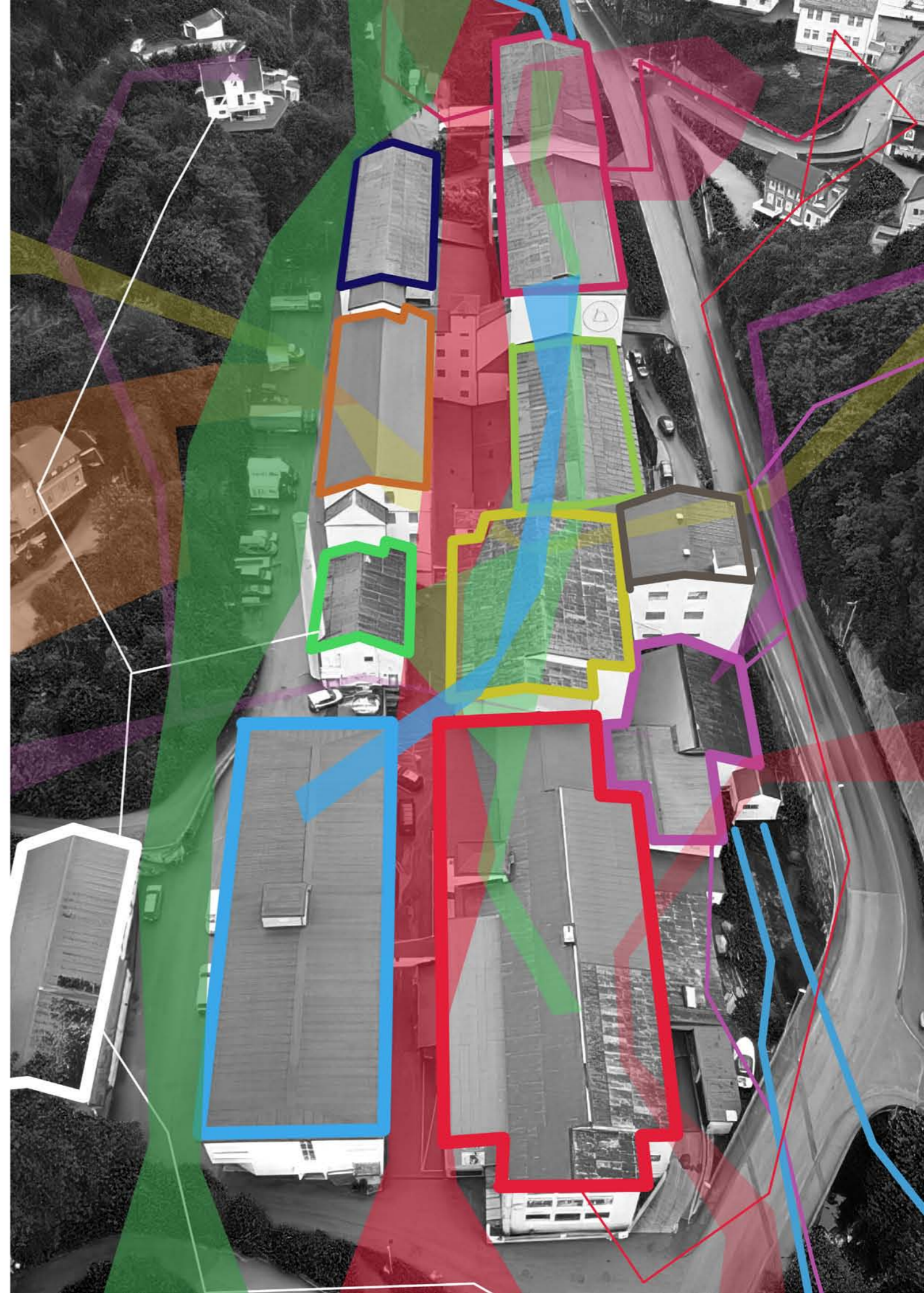
First impression

The topic of integrating refugees and people stuck in limbo is very complex and multifaceted, so I looked for a place that would match the complexity of the subject.

When I first arrived in Ytre Arna, the first thing I saw was a huge concrete complex called Industrihus. It is a complex and intricate structure, with parts built at different times. All the buildings are at different heights, standing on a very complex landscape, somehow interconnected, but most importantly, each building is unique and has its own qualities. The structure is as complex and varied as the project's theme. It can accommodate many "trajectories" and connect them to the surrounding space while transforming and adapting them according to its qualities and intended purposes.

I also noticed that the place is in the very center of the village, but at the same time, it is absolutely deserted, marginal, and detached from it. This complex is a limbo zone, a large gray spot among the small colorful houses.

I found it incredibly interesting to combine two completely different types of "limbo zones" (people and the complex) and through this collaboration find the right solution to the limbo problem.



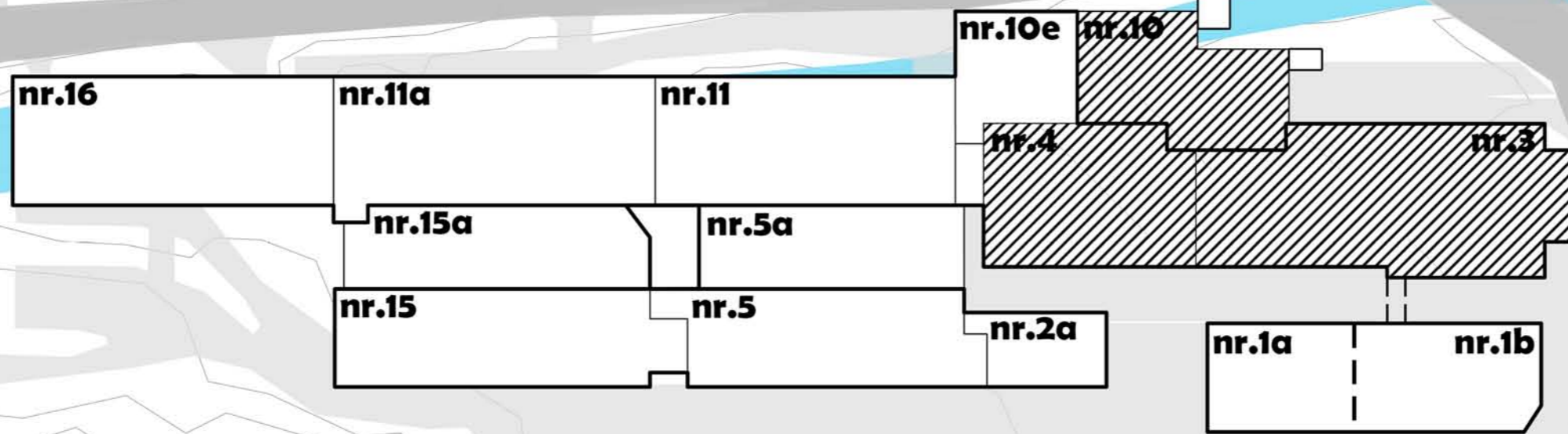
Howl's Moving Castle

Castle from Studio Ghibli anime. A moving castle that could travel from place to place, be in different cities at the same time, and harmoniously exist in each of them. In this image, I saw my feelings about refugees who don't have a permanent place to stay and must move from one place to another, trying to live harmoniously in new societies.

But I also saw my understanding of the complex and intricate refugee system in this image. The castle looks very chaotic, but it is a complete organism, autonomous and self-sufficient. Similarly, the system is very chaotic, we just need to understand how to make it complete.



General plan



nr.1a
1st-4th fl. - 340 sq.m.
Total 1360 sq.m.

nr.3
1st fl. - 800 sq.m.
2nd-3rd fl. - 900 sq.m.
Total 3500 sq.m.

nr.5a
1st fl. - 415 sq.m.
Total 415 sq.m.

nr.11
1st-3rd fl. - 700 sq.m.
Total 2100 sq.m.

nr.15
1st-4th fl. - 550 sq.m.
Total 2200 sq.m.

nr.1b
1st-4th fl. - 380 sq.m.
Total 1520 sq.m.

nr.4
1st-4th fl. - 550 sq.m.
Total 2200 sq.m.

nr.10
1st fl. - 400 sq.m.
Total 400 sq.m.

nr.11a
1st-5th fl. - 750 sq.m.
Total 3750 sq.m.

nr.15a
1st fl. - 260 sq.m.
Total 260 sq.m.

nr.2a
1st fl. - 60 sq.m.
2nd-3rd fl. - 190 sq.m.
Total 240 sq.m.

nr.5
1st-2nd fl. - 425 sq.m.
3rd-4th fl. - 470 sq.m.
Total 1790 sq.m.

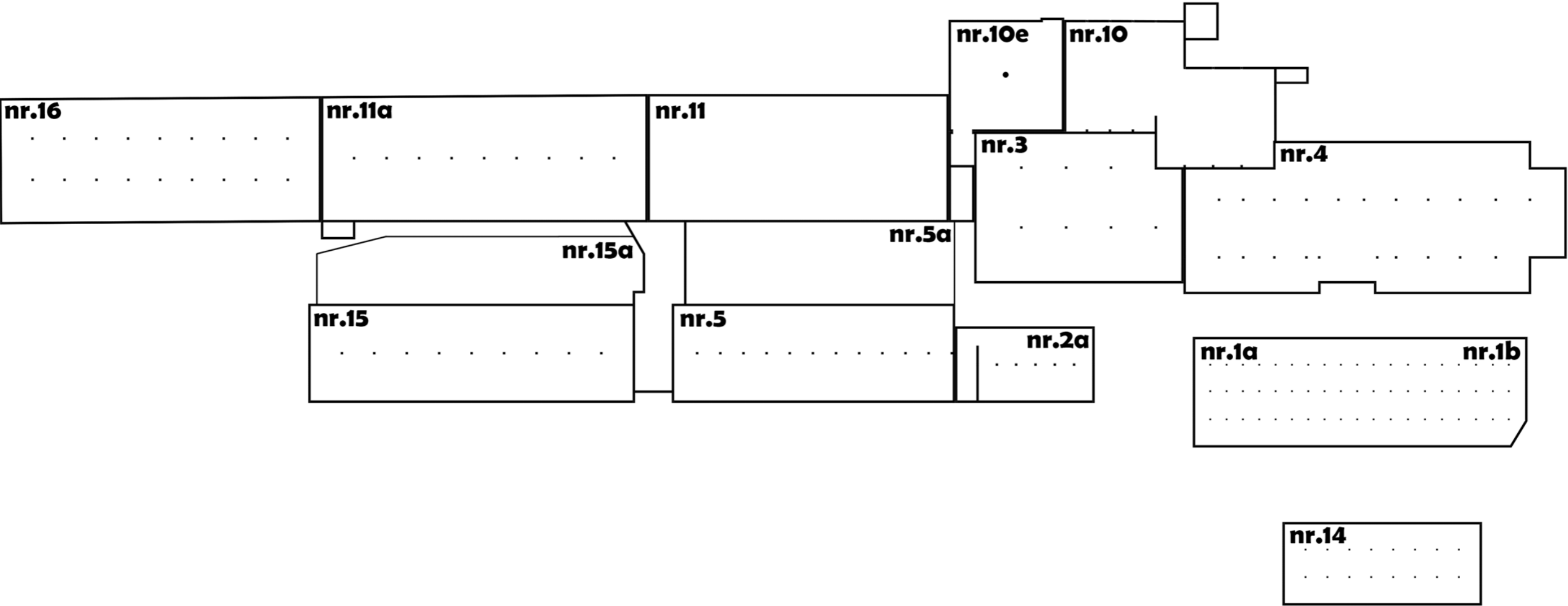
nr.10e
1st-4th fl. - 250 sq.m.
Total 1000 sq.m.

nr.14
1st fl. - 350 sq.m.
2nd fl. - 300 sq.m.
Total 650 sq.m.

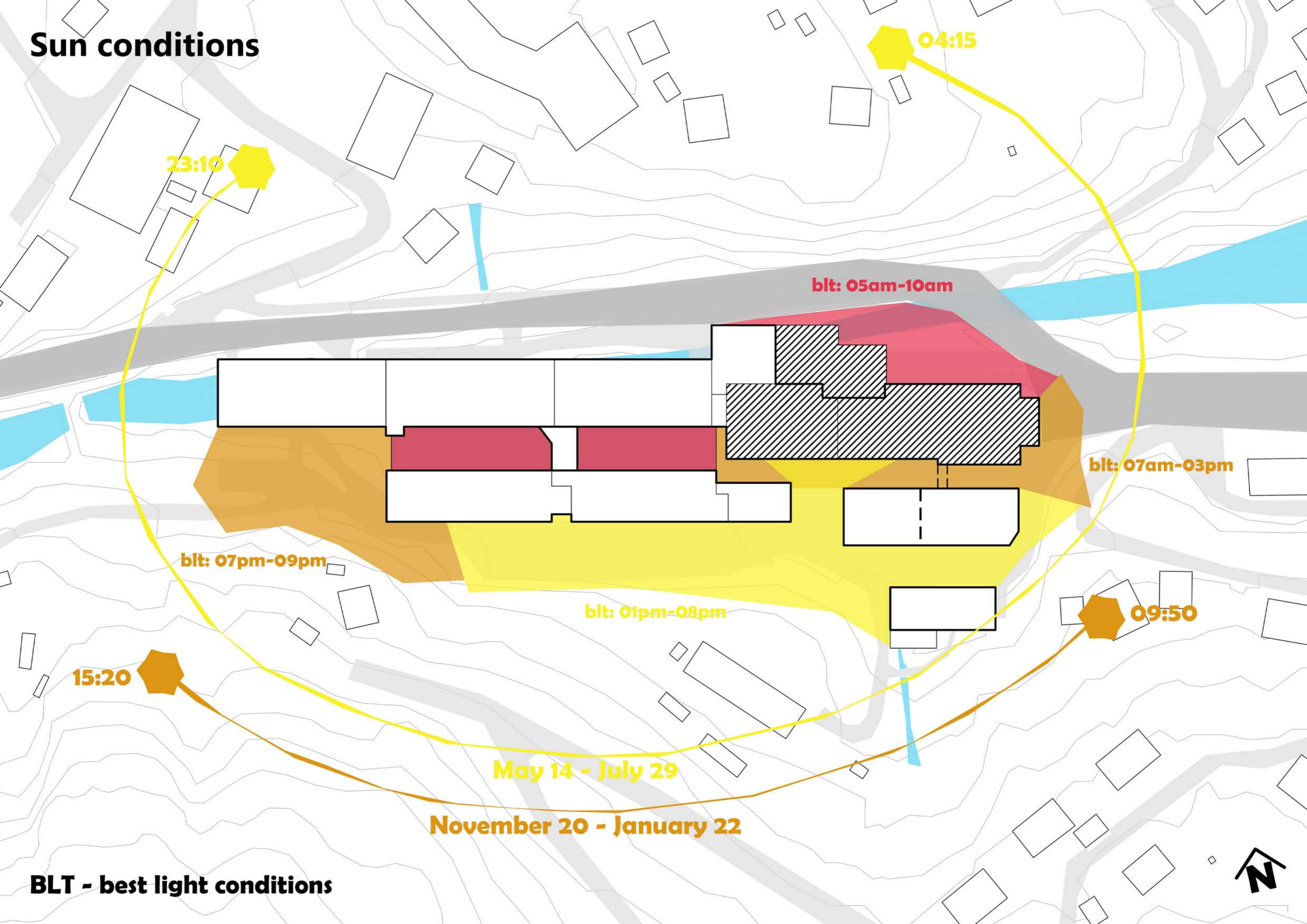
nr.16
1st fl. - 600 sq.m.
2nd-5th fl. - 750 sq.m.
Total 3500 sq.m.



Bodies of Industrihus



Sun conditions



23:10

04:15

blt: 05am-10am

blt: 07am-03pm

blt: 07pm-09pm

blt: 01pm-08pm

09:50

15:20

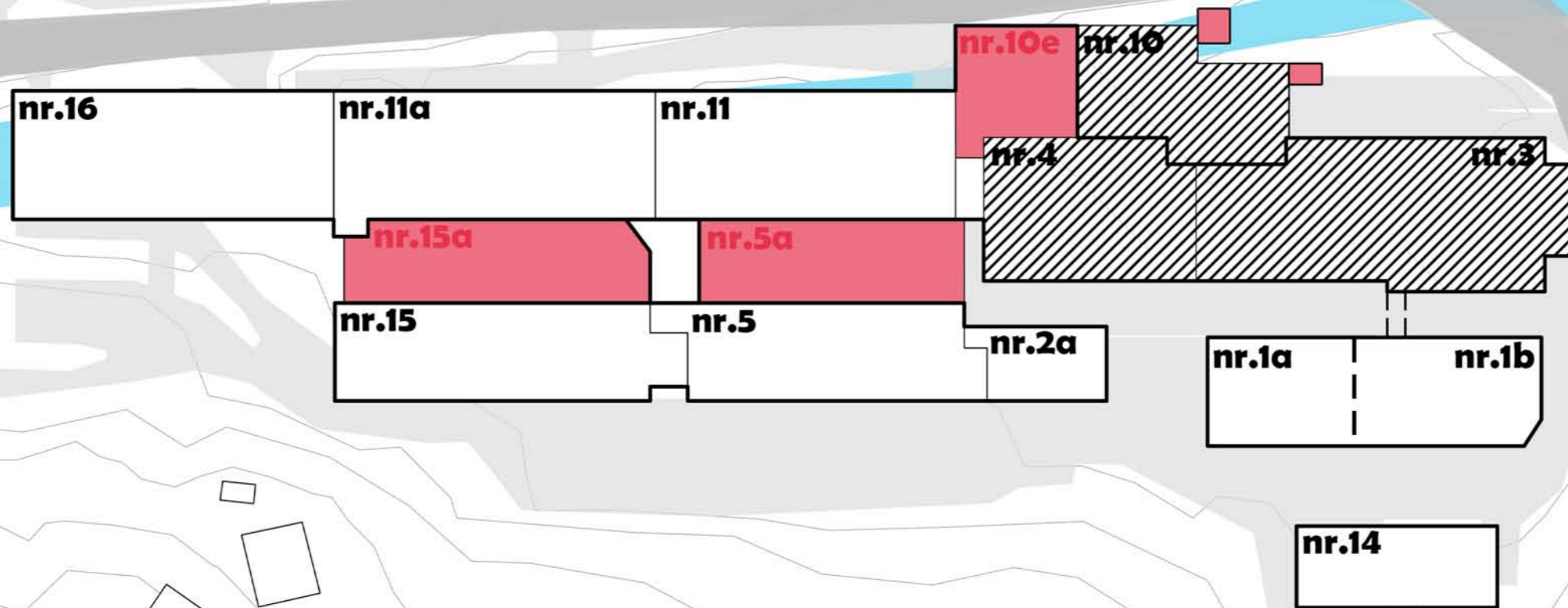
May 14 - July 29

November 20 - January 22

BLT - best light conditions



Remove?



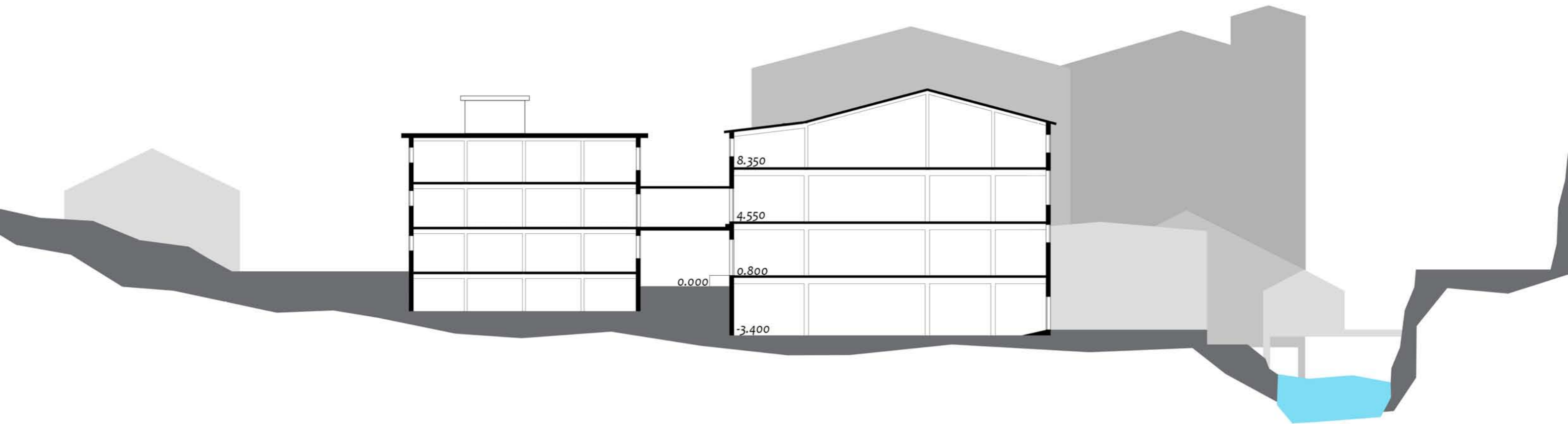
nr.10

The building was constructed between 1950-1970, when the company was nearing bankruptcy and closure. Its design and appearance are very different from the rest of Industrihus and do not fit into its composition. Additionally, it obstructs the visible part of the river, most of the facade of building no. 4, and the facade of building no. 10.

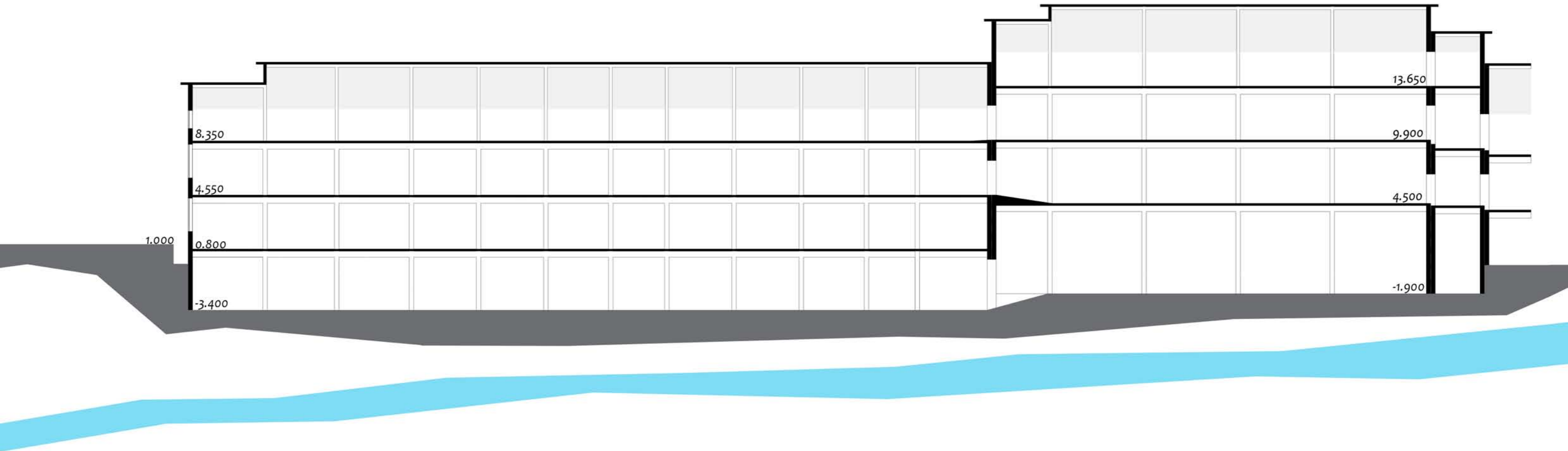
nr.5a/15a

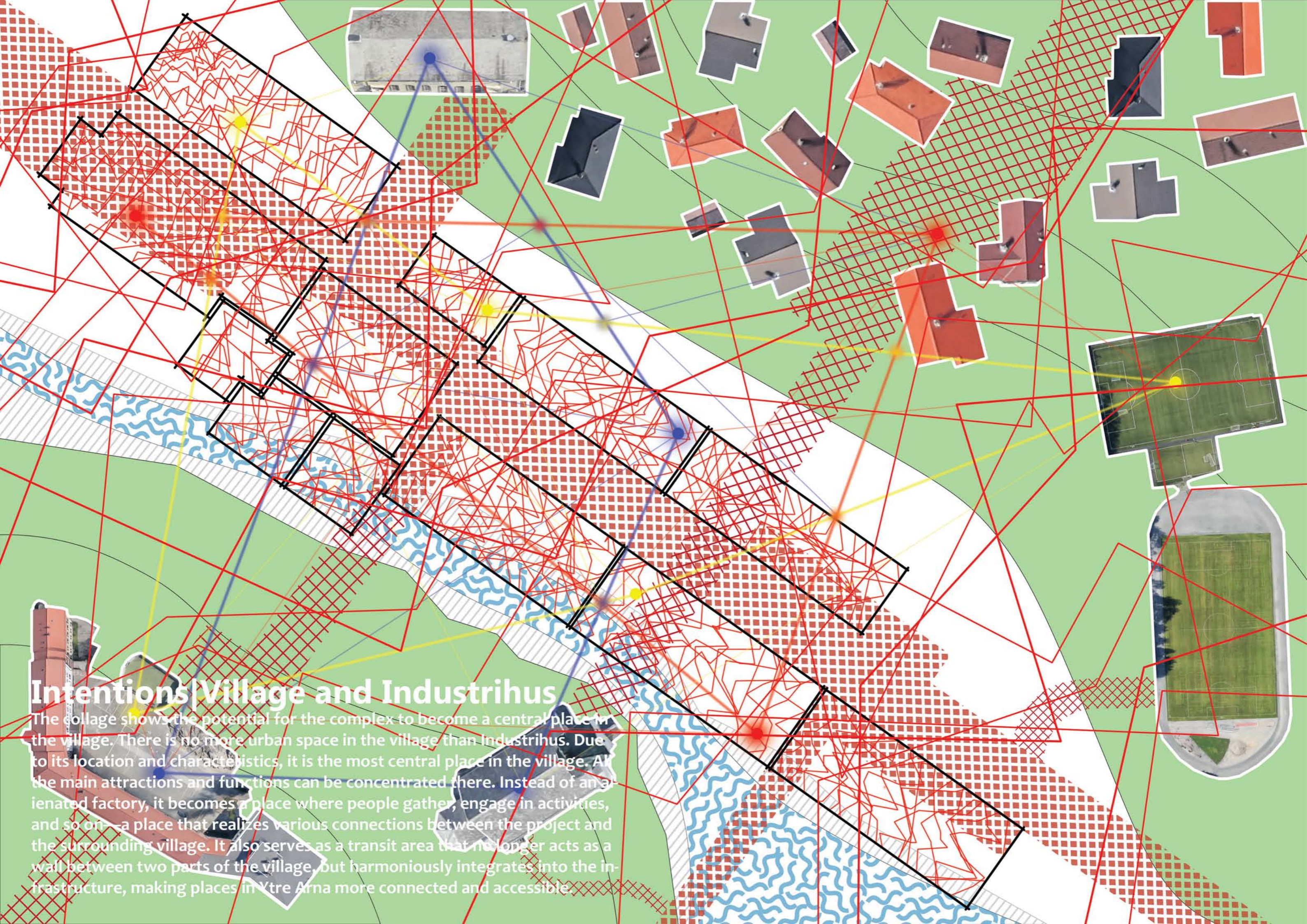
These are technical one-story annexes between buildings. By demolishing them, the central space running between the two parts of Industrihus could be extended. However, these annexes provide the opportunity to use their roofs and create a two-level outdoor space.

Section 1-1



Section A-A



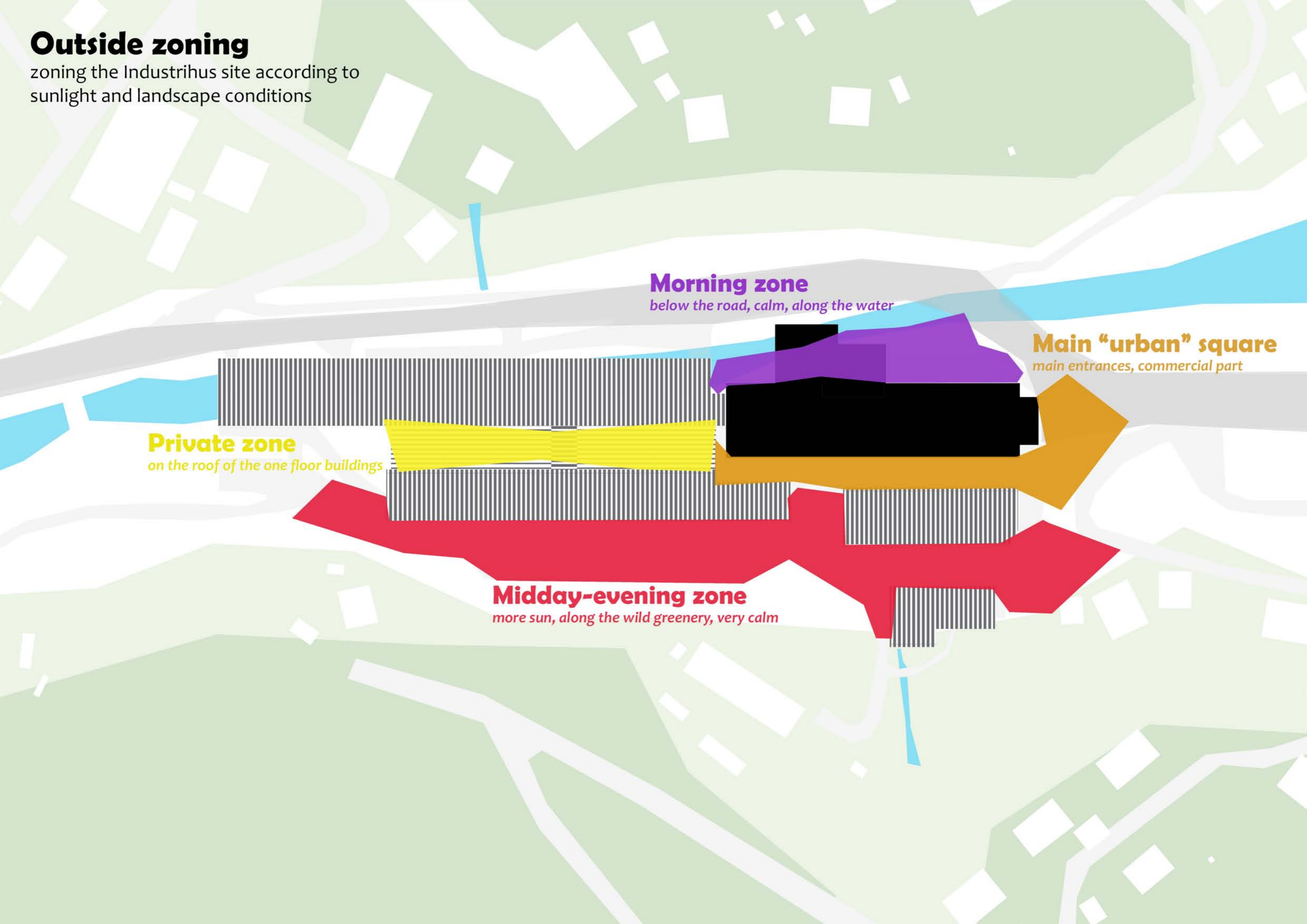


Intentions Village and Industrihus

The collage shows the potential for the complex to become a central place in the village. There is no more urban space in the village than Industrihus. Due to its location and characteristics, it is the most central place in the village. All the main attractions and functions can be concentrated there. Instead of an alienated factory, it becomes a place where people gather, engage in activities, and so on—a place that realizes various connections between the project and the surrounding village. It also serves as a transit area that no longer acts as a wall between two parts of the village, but harmoniously integrates into the infrastructure, making places in Ytre Arna more connected and accessible.

Outside zoning

zoning the Industrihus site according to sunlight and landscape conditions



Morning zone

below the road, calm, along the water

Main "urban" square

main entrances, commercial part

Private zone

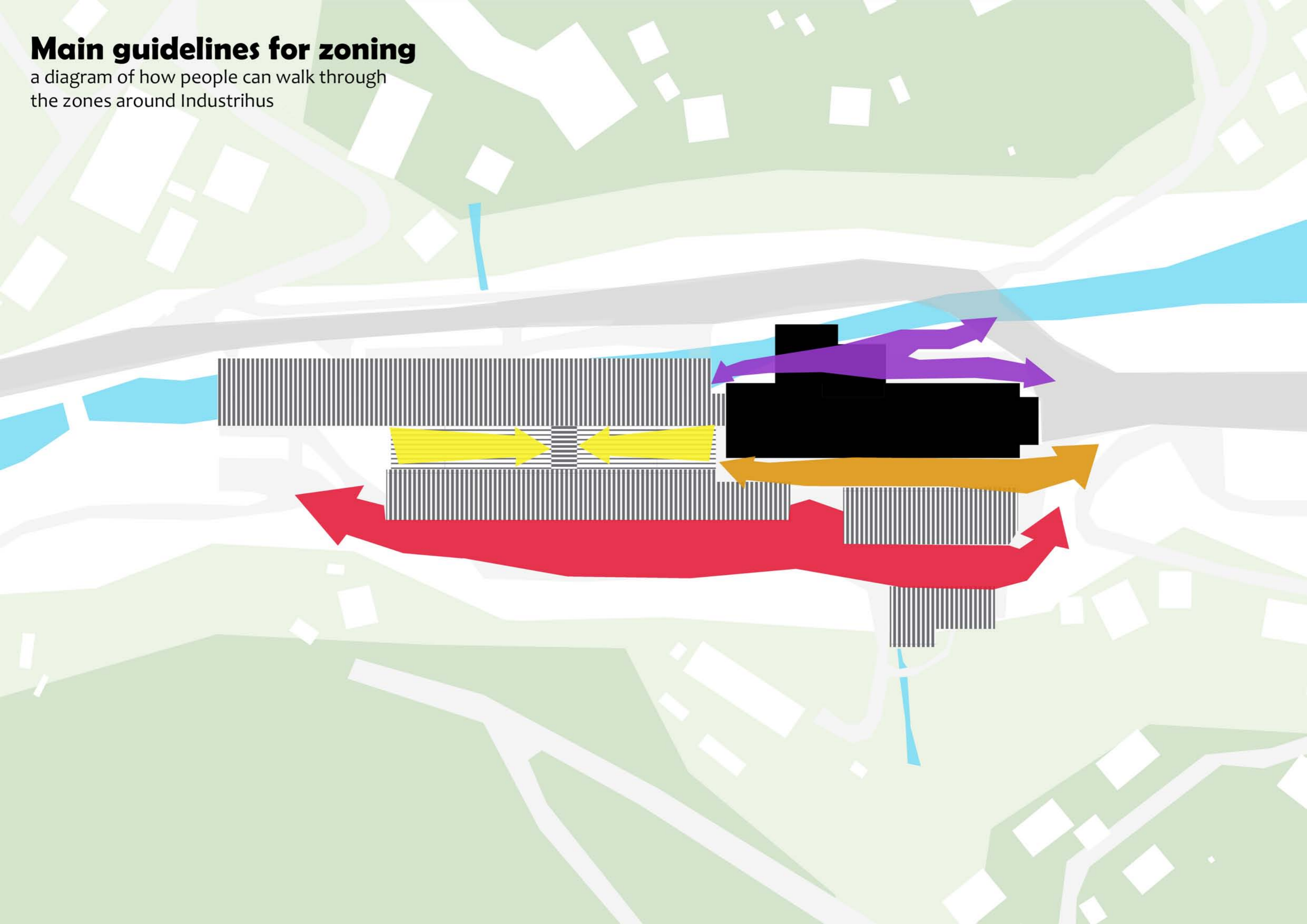
on the roof of the one floor buildings

Midday-evening zone

more sun, along the wild greenery, very calm

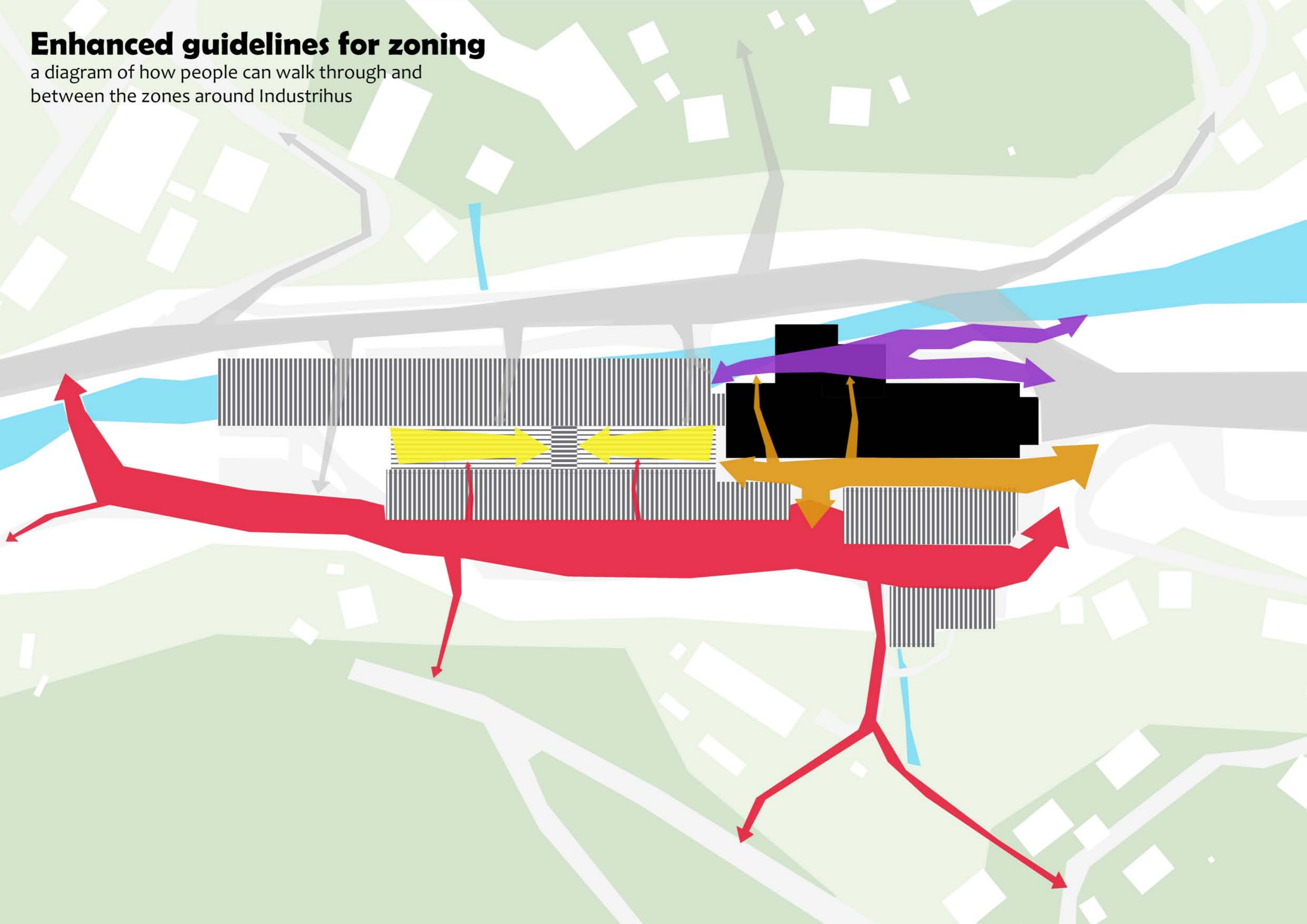
Main guidelines for zoning

a diagram of how people can walk through the zones around Industrihus



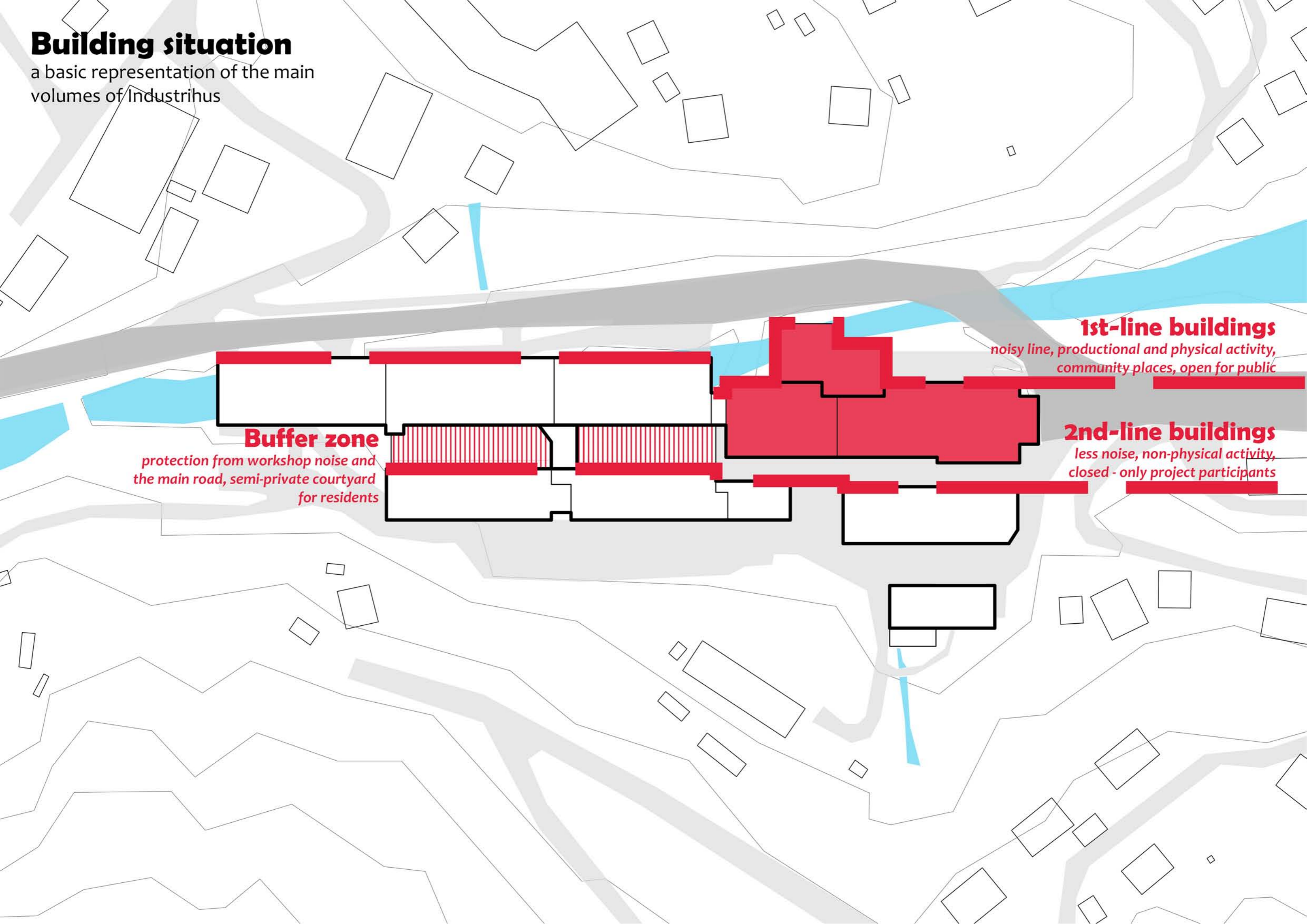
Enhanced guidelines for zoning

a diagram of how people can walk through and between the zones around Industrihus



Building situation

a basic representation of the main volumes of Industrihus



1st-line buildings

noisy line, productional and physical activity, community places, open for public

2nd-line buildings

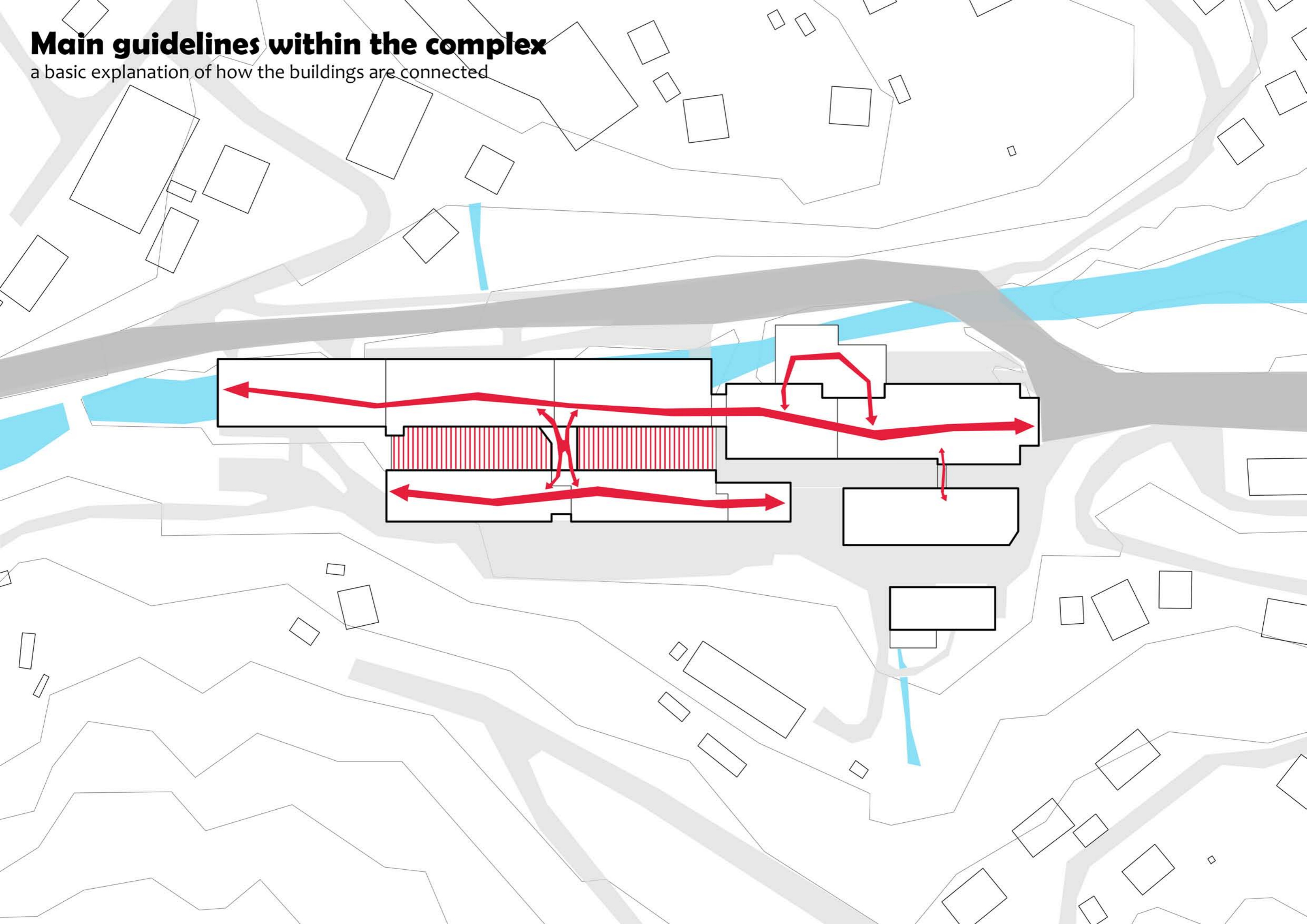
less noise, non-physical activity, closed - only project participants

Buffer zone

protection from workshop noise and the main road, semi-private courtyard for residents

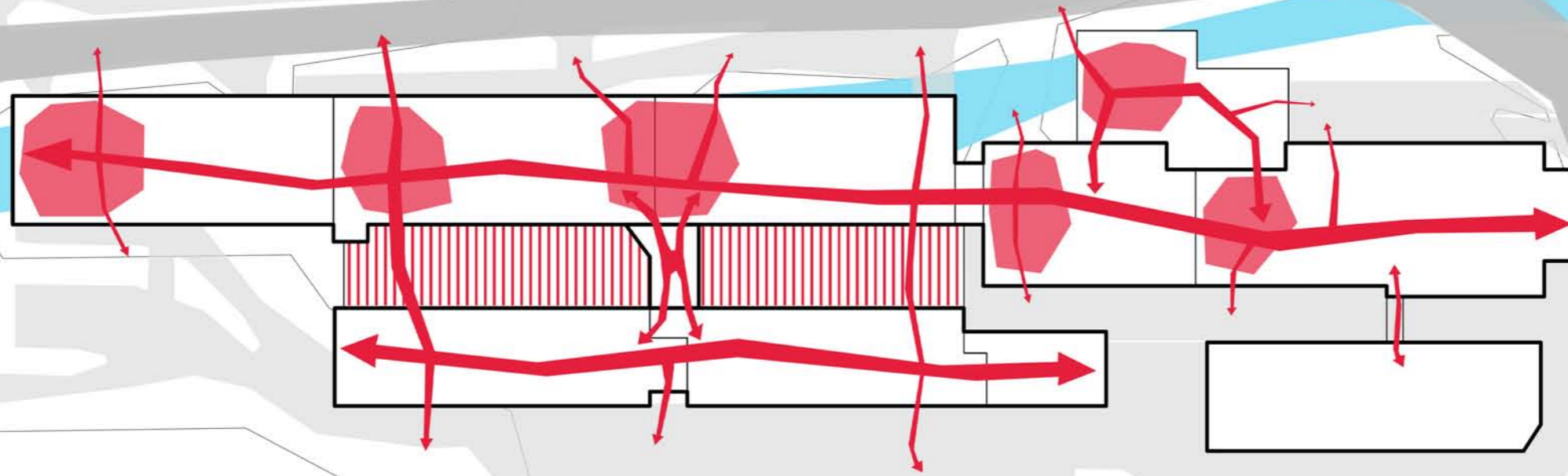
Main guidelines within the complex

a basic explanation of how the buildings are connected



Main guidelines within the complex

a basic explanation of how the buildings are connected



Hearts of buildings

the main entrance group of each building for the public connects the floors and functions of the building or buildings and creates a large atrium inside

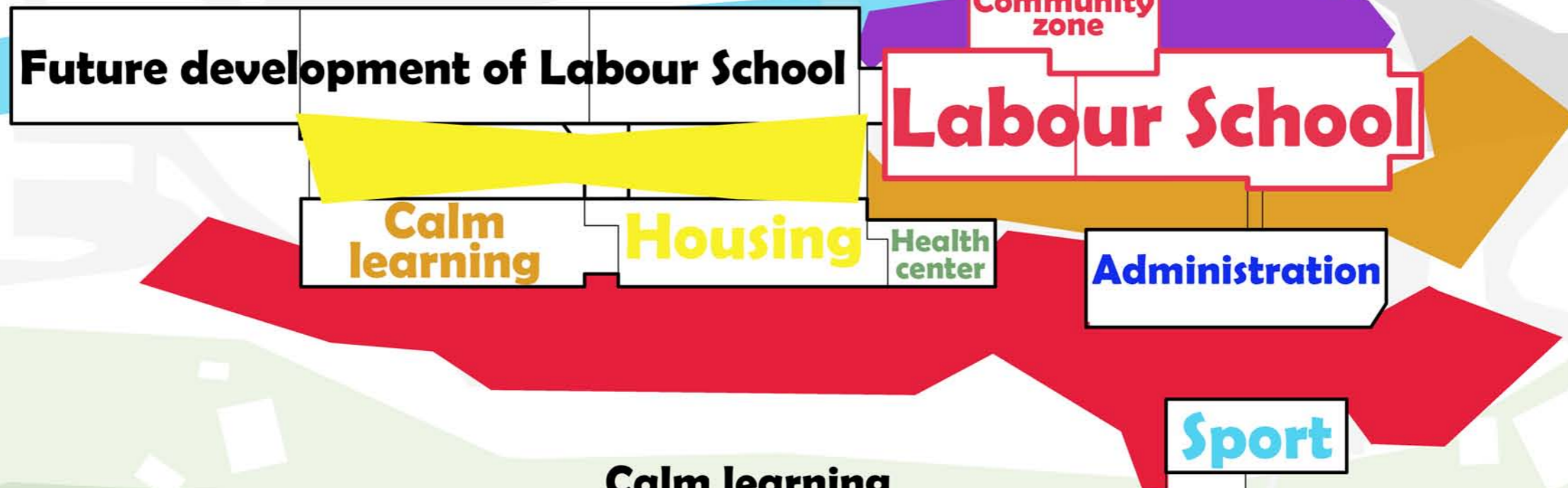
Internal and external lines

all possible intersections of the project's internal and external lines



Full zoning

a detailed division of the complex into various functions and showing the adjacent zones outside



Labour School

public open: stores, canteen, community zone;
private: storages, woodworkshop, small workshops, cloth workshop, kitchen;

Community zone

winter garden concept, river, sitting areas, chess tables, small stage, etc;

Future development of Labour School

public places, workshops, offices, retail places, etc.

View point

continuation of the morning area,
access to the terrace with a view of the waterfall and ravine;

Calm learning

quite learning classes for school knowledges and library;

Housing

temporary housing for groups and individuals;

Health center

physical and mental help;

Sport senter

yoga and stretching rooms, gym and work out zone;

Administration

historical administration place.

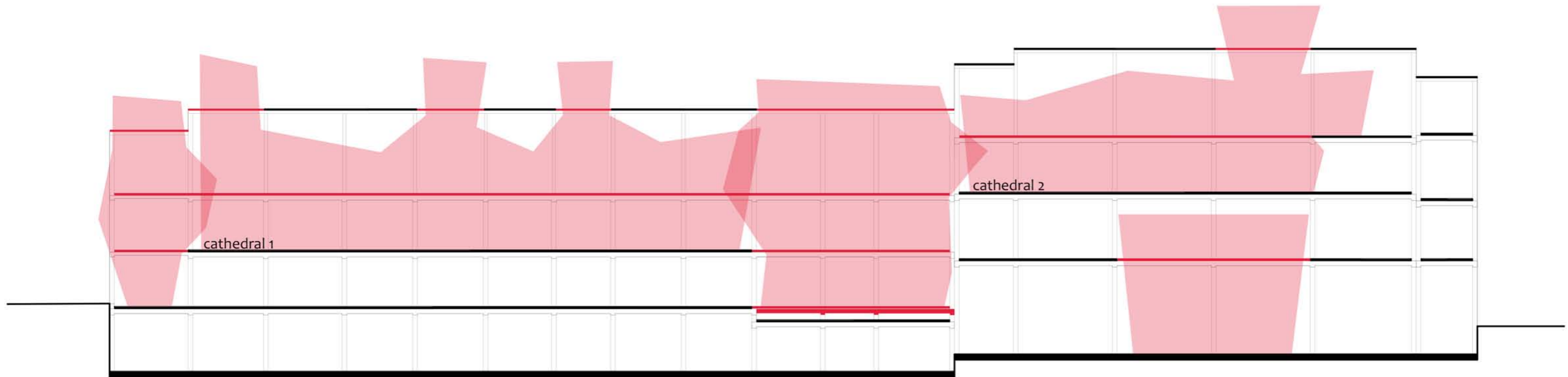
Intentions|Labour school

The school is a place that offers a complete program for a person's recovery and helps them gain new qualities and skills that will allow them to easily adapt to a new life after school. The school is very open to everyone, helping students and local residents coexist harmoniously and benefit each other. In the project, public and private (only for students) functions and spaces are closely connected so that no one feels excluded and the school is attractive and open to everyone.

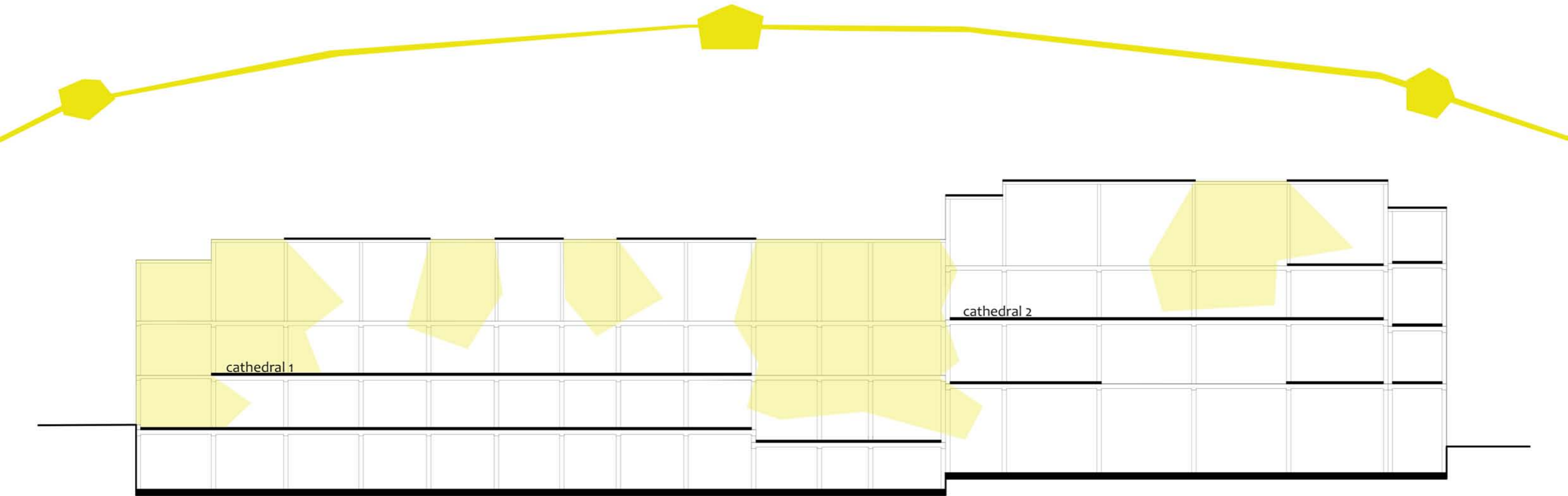


Removed slabs

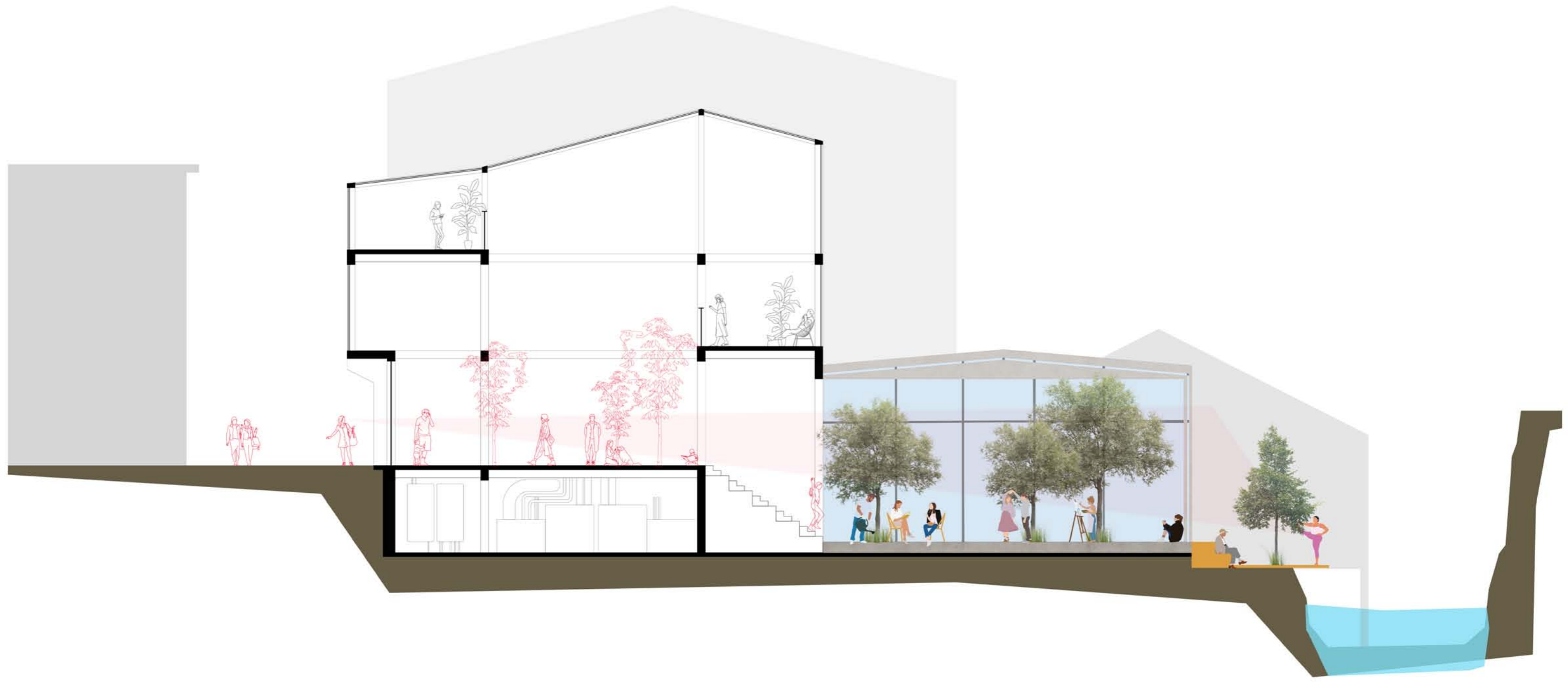
Places where concrete slabs are removed to give a spacious atmosphere in the main rooms, making the space two stories high, are what I call the Temple. The high ceilings, open columns and beams, and play with light create a unique effect. Also, creating viewpoints inside the complex helps to establish visual contact between public spaces and private ones (only for students), thereby removing the feeling of exclusivity.



Section A-A



Section A-A



Morning zone



Section 1-1



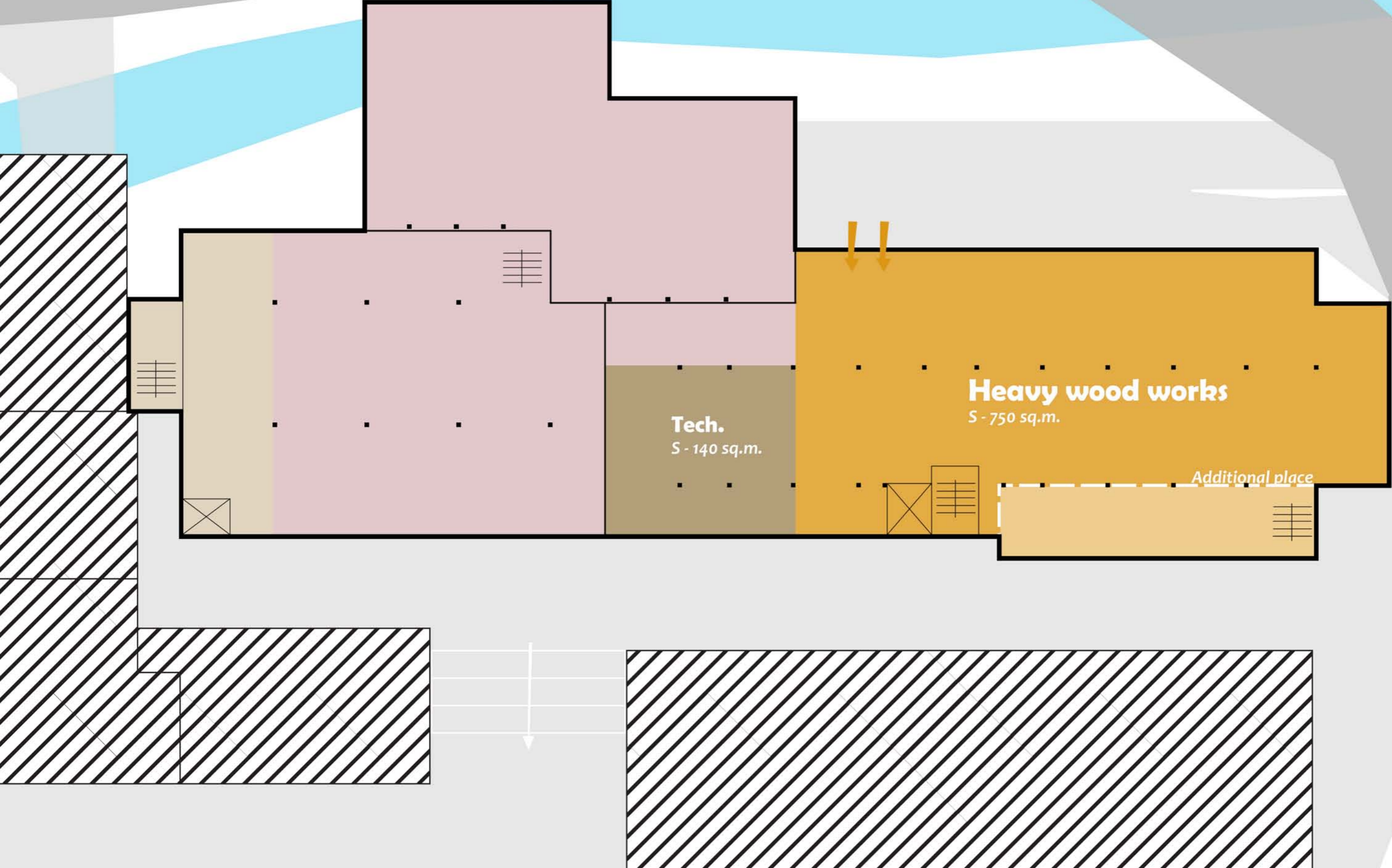
Main entrance|Heart



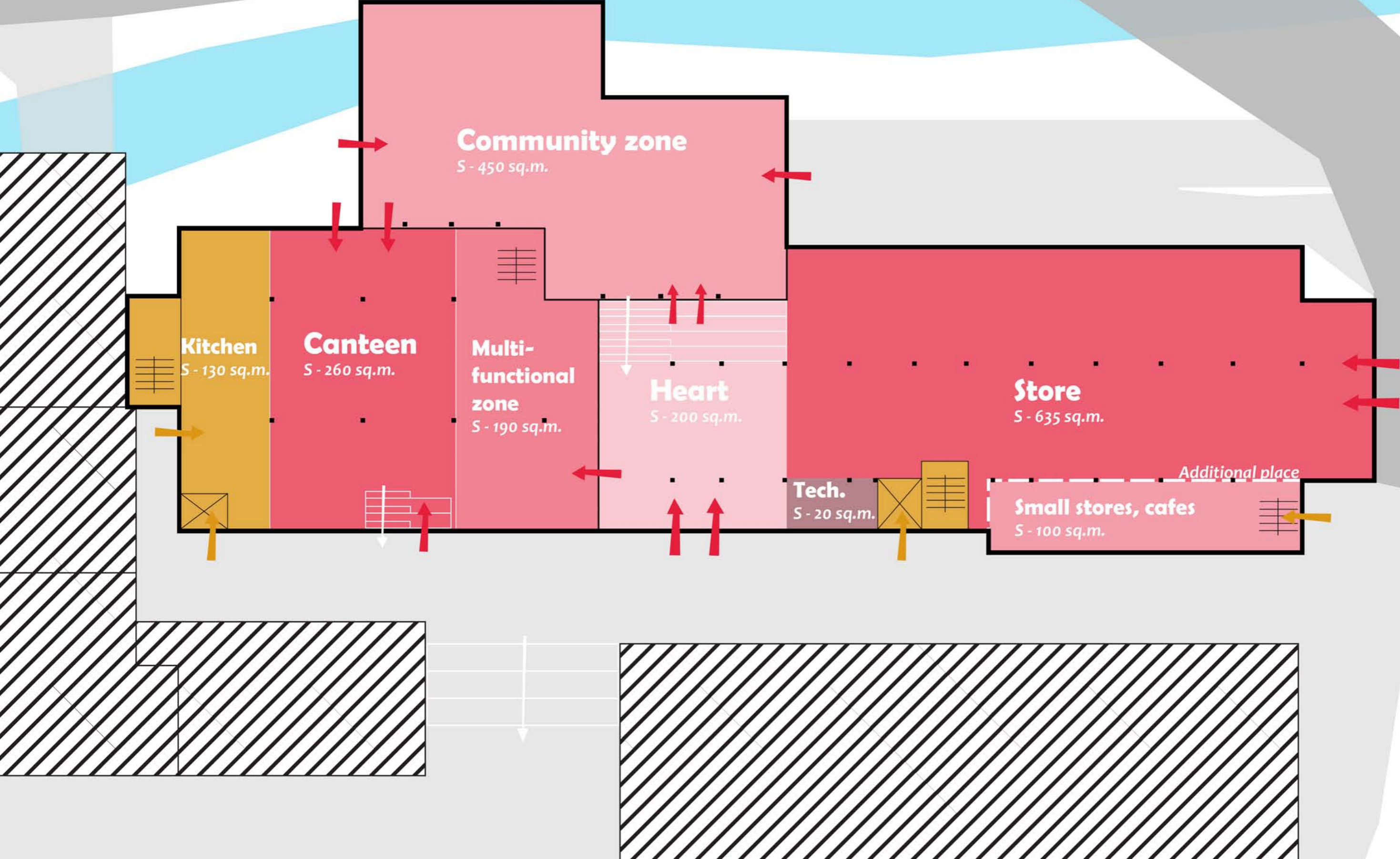
Wood workshop



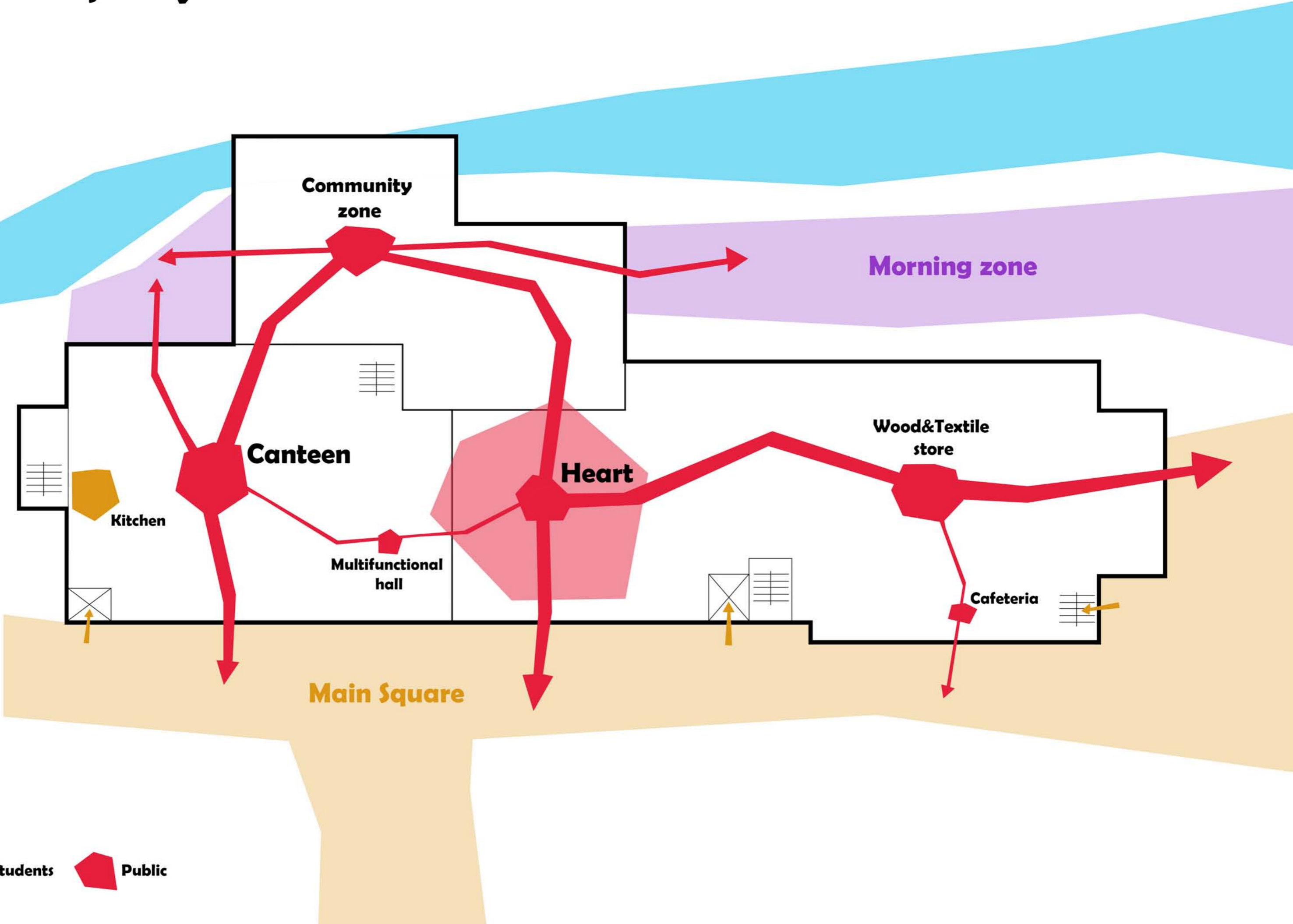
Ground floor, 1:250



Public floor, 1:250



Public trajectory

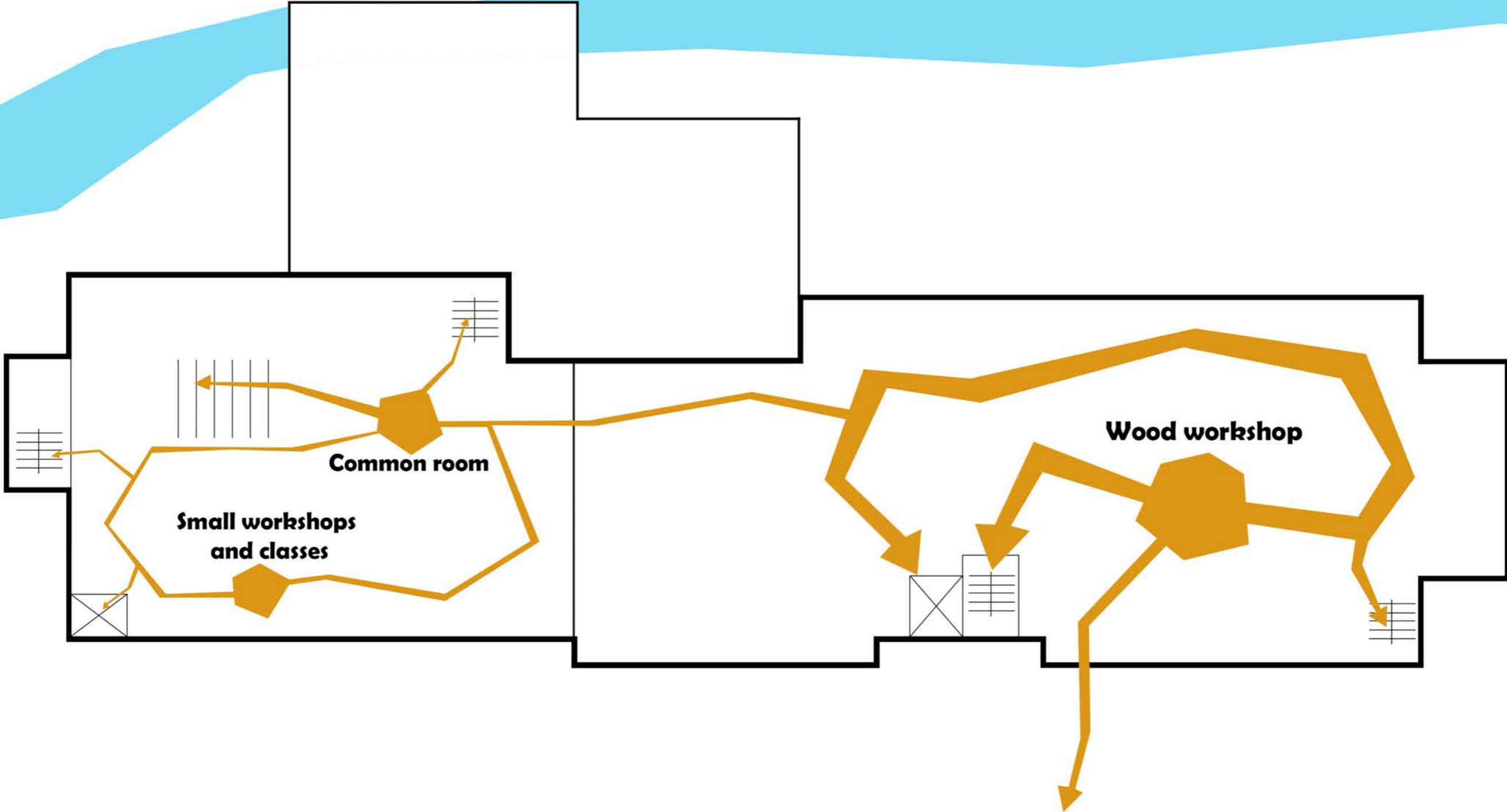


Students Public

3rd floor, 1:250

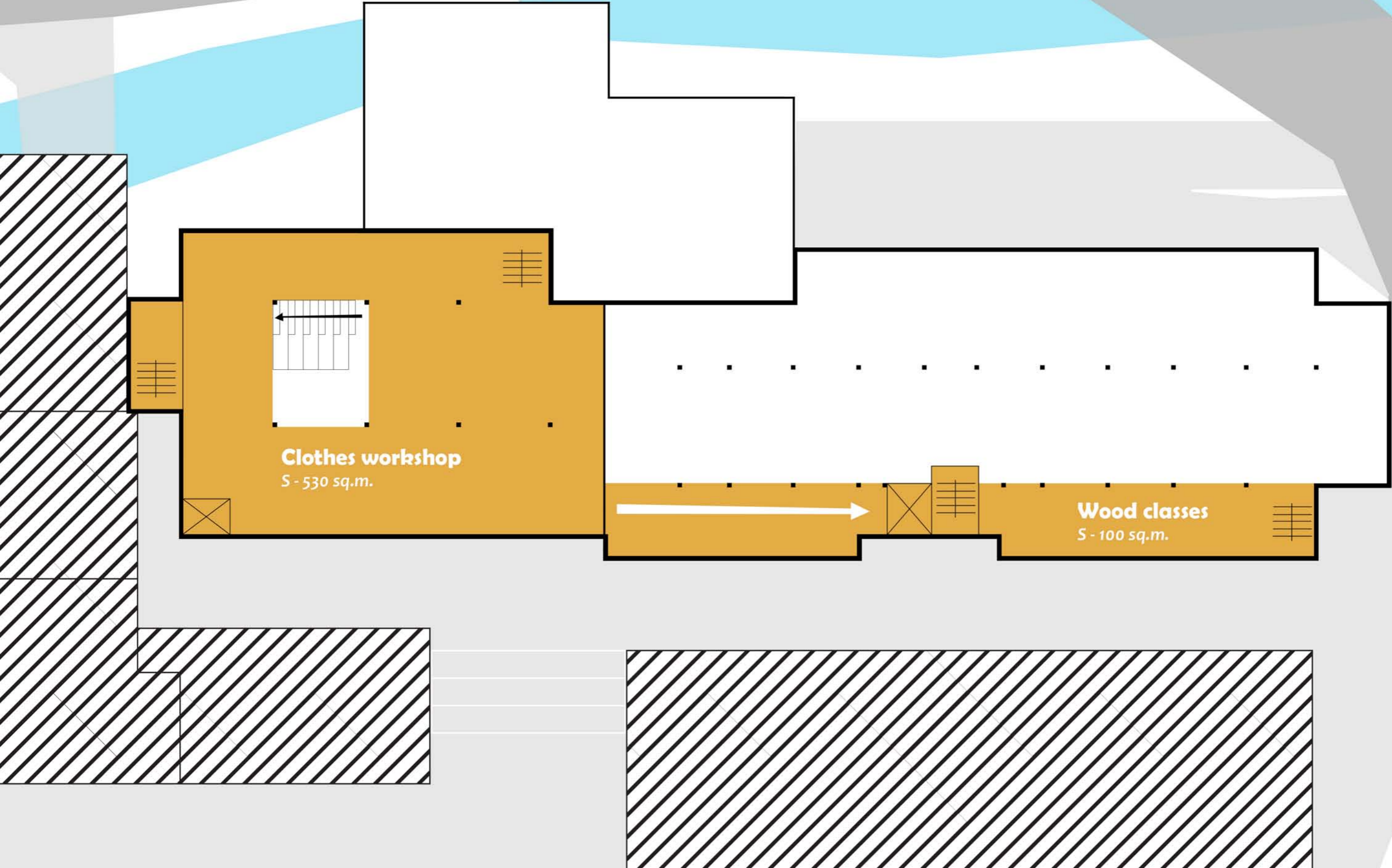


3rd floor trajectory

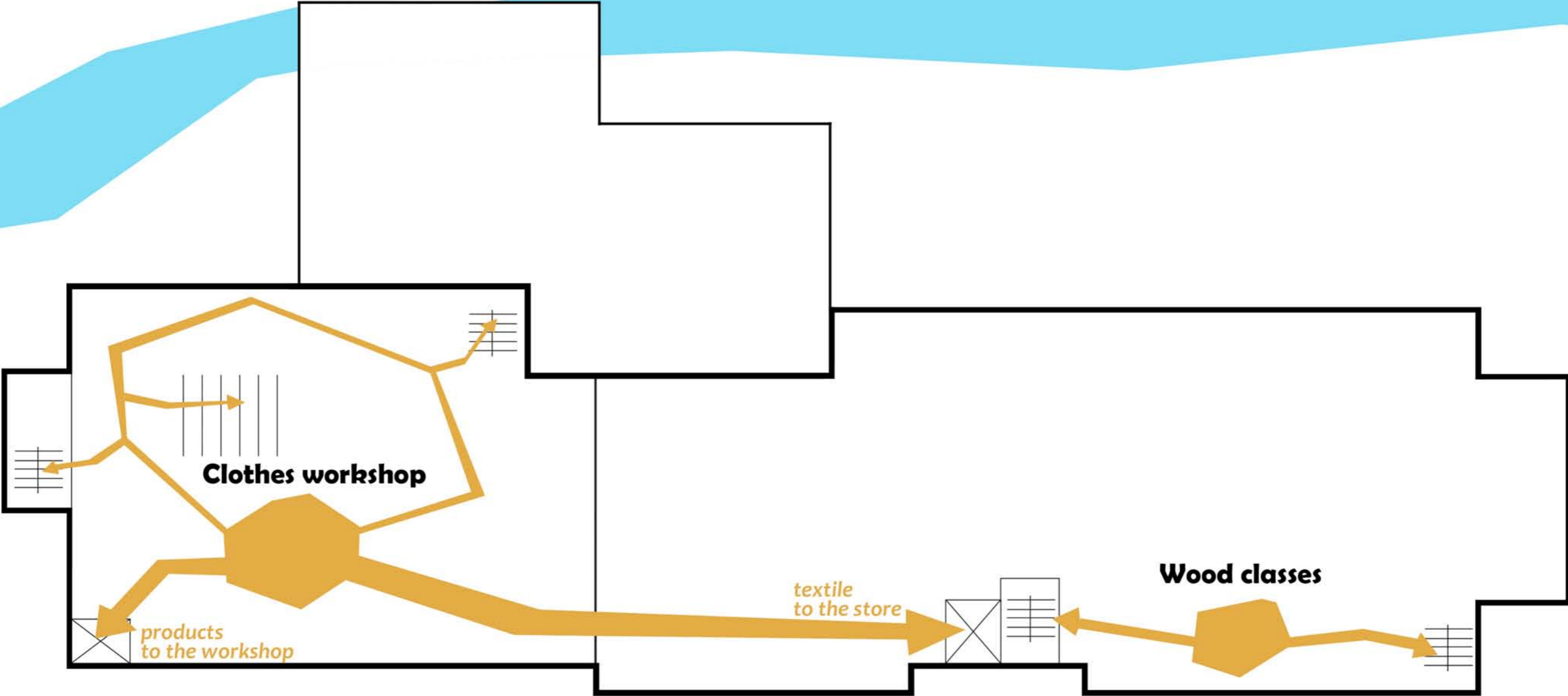


 Students

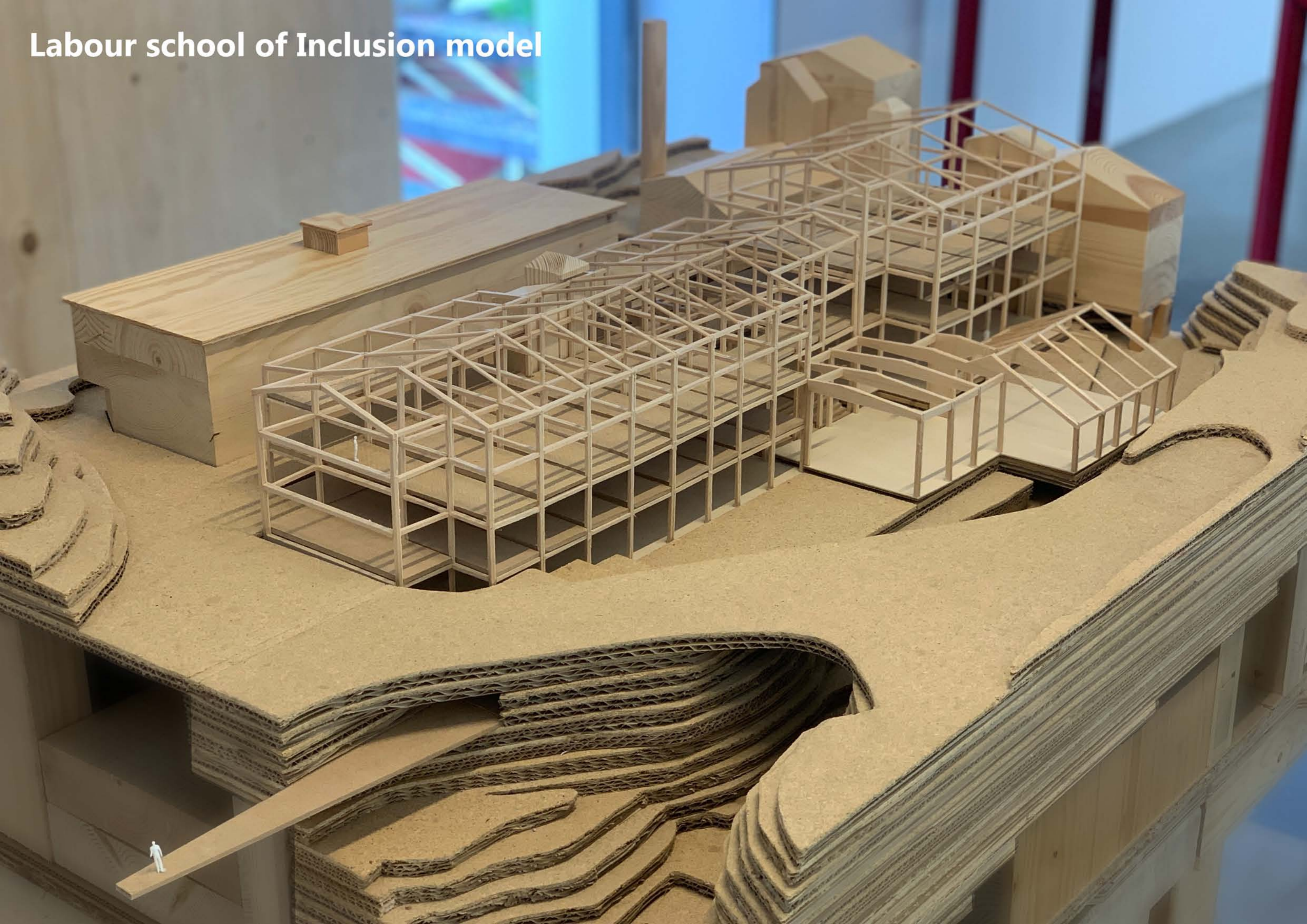
4th floor, 1:250



4th floor trajectory



Labour school of Inclusion model



Diploma exhibition

open diploma exhibition in Bergen Arkitekthøgskole

18.08.2024 - 25.08.24 (3rd. floor)



Limbo part.
Refugee research.



Ytre Arna and Arna Industrihus part.
Research and project proposal.



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Click here to see my architectural portfolio:
https://issuu.com/kirillburiak/docs/portfolio_3-compressed