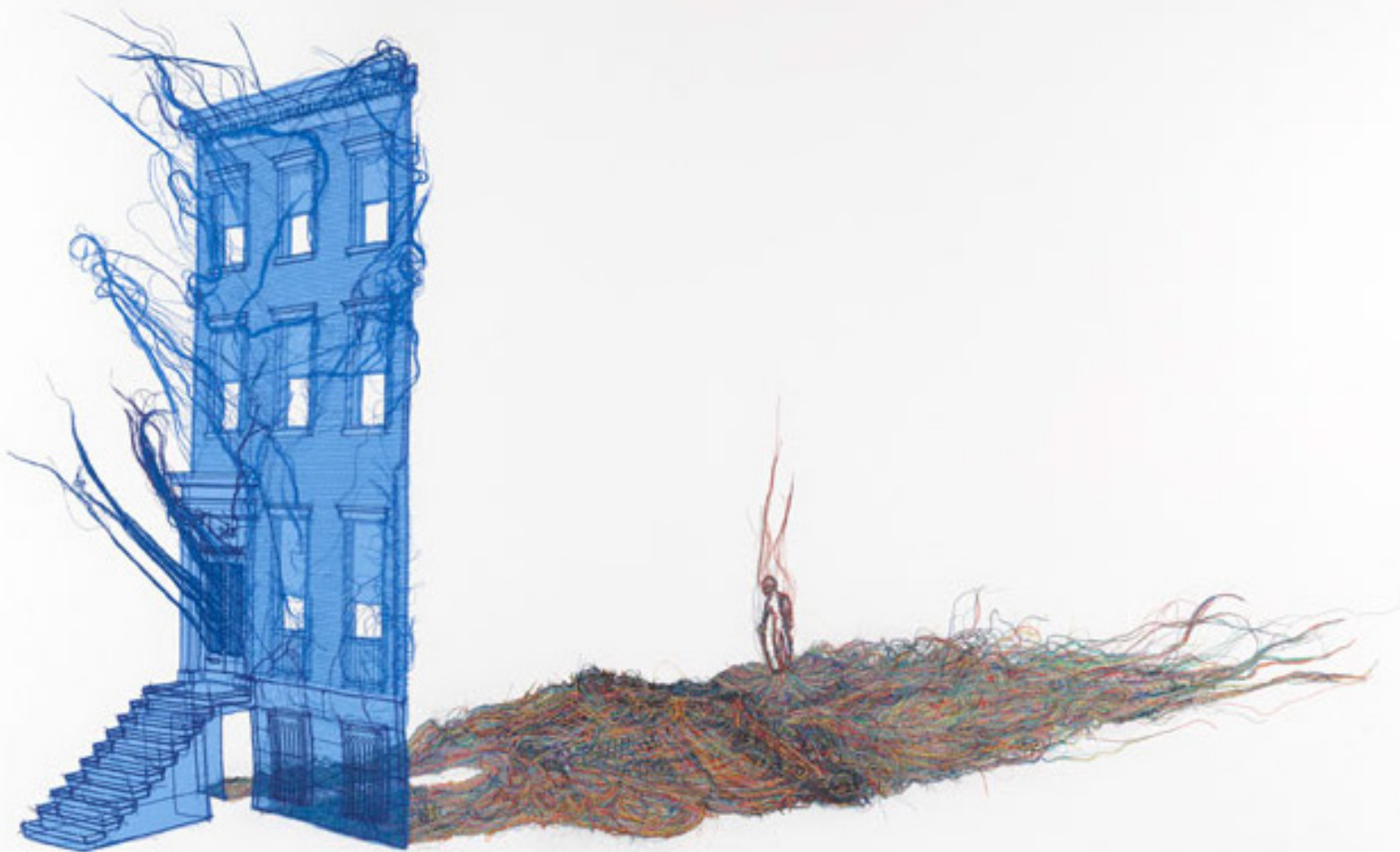


Drifting The case of Athens Space



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DRIFTING SPACE

the case of Athens

Master thesis

Master Graduation Thesis

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figure 1. Refugees from Syria in the Greek-Turkish borders

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

THE BEGINNING OF THE RESEARCH



1.1 MOTIVATION

Living in the era of globalization, advances in both mobility and transportation as well as the rise of information technologies offer fertile ground for migration to flourish. Even though this phenomenon goes back to the beginning of human kind, migration nowadays grows larger and larger. People from any country, from all the ages, regardless of educational level or economic prosperity migrate for various reasons. Many disciplines are involved in the study of this phenomenon, from sociology to economics and from psychology to geography, in an effort to understand the different factors that affect it and its significant implications.

Migration is a reality that has also spatial characteristics, the sciences of built environment have not quite grasp the full extent of this situation. In this thesis I hope to understand and propose spatial strategies regarding some specific migration groups in a more holistic approach.

Today's headlines are being monopolized by articles about the so called "refugee crisis". A huge influx of migrants from Syria into the European continent created an emergency situation and challenged the mechanisms and the systems of EU. Images of leaky boats crowded with people, the body of a dead child laying in shore, travelled around the world shocking the public opinion. This situation revealed the weakness of the respective authorities to handle this kind of situations and the lack of a concrete migration policy. Even though it is mainly a socio-political problem, the spatial dimension is quite clear. The distribution of the people, their temporary and long term settlement, as well as the basic infrastructures to support them are issues in the sphere of urbanism.

Coming from a country that is the arrival point for most of these refugees, this situation preexisted long before this condition. As a child I remember every now and then stories for sinking boats full with immigrants nears the coasts of Europe. The recent crisis is just an exaggerated situation of a basic issue that challenges Europe, migration. According to Eurostat 3.4 million people migrated to a member state of EU, without counting the internal migration among the state members (Eurostat,2015). Having lived in Athens for a while I experienced the changes in places with intense immigration activity, I observed a fraction of the socio-spatial segregation and the poor standard of their living. Even though it is a continent that is based on immigration, Europe fails to correspond to the demands of the continuously fluctuating numbers of European and non - European migrants. Especially EU has been built in the concept of "fortress Europe"⁽¹⁾, by establishing policies and laws to strengthen the borders rather than accepting migrants and view them as a development factor.

1. Originally this term was used as a propaganda tool of the WW II however nowadays its being used to exhibit the approach of EU regarding immigration.



EUROPE'S

REFUGEE

CRISIS

1.2 PROBLEM FIELD

Migration in Europe is a vast issue. It has many and different sight and consequences. Many theorists have tried to explain this phenomenon through different scientific principles. There are political and social aspects to migration that are difficult to even refer let alone understand. Xenophobia, racism, political fear are some of them. In this chapter contains some examples about migration incidents that can define the general problem field of this issue.

According to the Migrant Policy Institute (MPI) cities are the preferable destination for all the migrants, including immigrants (Ray, 2003). The various prospects of job and welfare opportunities as well as the variety of services that they offer created cities with a vast multicultural landscape. There are several aspects regarding immigration, mainly political and social. The current policies and treaties of EU dictate the approach that most of the governments have towards this issue, contributing to the social segregation and the xenophobia that immigrants experience most of the time. The growing numbers of immigrants in the European cities enlarge the segregation phenomenon, according to a recent study 11 of 13 major cities are more segregated due to the fact that immigrants tend to cluster even more to enclaves. (Geoghegan, 2015)(2).

Despite the fact that immigration has socio-political extensions, in product of this research is going to be revolved around space. There are multiple examples of problems that all the actors face.

Housing is one of the main, sometimes even the most important, concerns of immigrant population. Some cities like Stockholm, are investing a lot of money in constructing new houses to accommodate the expected numbers of immigrants (Stockholm 2.0). However the location and the context of this project are still unknown and already have raised a rigorous debate



figure 3: Extensive military forces in the borders of EU



Figure 4: EU welcomes refugees from Syria

around it. The one side complains about the cost of this project and the other side concern is about the spatial fragmentation that it's possible to happen (Boverket, 2015). On the other hand there are example of cities, like Paris, in which immigrant live under poor condition without basic amenities and lacking the opportunity to integrate and assimilated in the society. A 90 minute documentary, named "Paris: une capital sous haute tension" from TF1 showing the so called no-go areas of Paris, illustrated not only the segregation of those people but also the conditions that they live.

Extending the research to public space there are cases that it's the source of conflict between immigrants and locals. One specific example of such conflict took place in Athens (2009), when the Greek population of Agios Panteleimon, a neighborhood in the center of the city with a large amount of immigrants, chased out of the main square the latter group and raised the Greek flag to solidify their "victory". In such cases public space not only loses its meaning, but also loses its meaning but also act a separation tool rather than a platform of common ground. It is common that due to the intense pressure many immigrants hide their presence refusing to redefine and shape the space that they inhabit (Robbin s, 2002).

Another important aspect is the economical. The entrepreneurship of immigrants is mostly focus on self-employment. The lack of concrete strategies about offering job opportunities to those people, they tend to form their own businesses. Either it's informal like the cases of Spain and Portugal, or there are retail and services oriented businesses like restaurants (Germany, Denmark)(Nijkamp & Baycan-Levent, 2006). In both cases the transformation of the urban fabric is visible. Most of the times those clusters form small enclaves that keep their own identity. However as the time progress and the cities started to understand the potential of those enclave, through spatial strategies, they transform them in "ethnopolis"(3). The most characteristic example is Chinatown, a small cultural hub that promotes the multuculturality and attracts tourism, sometimes at the expense of the actors´ cultural identities (Cairns, 2003).

The problem field of immigration is vast, in order to grasp at sufficient understanding, examples from different case studies have to be researched.

figure 6: Immigration as as depicted in media

ΚΟΣΜΟΣ 01.04.2004

Επίθεση στον Μπλερ για παράνομους μετανάστες

ΕΛΛΑΔΑ 07.03.2014

Αιματηρό επεισόδιο με τουρκικό σκάφος

ΕΛΛΑΔΑ 09.10.2008

Νέα τραγωδία με θύματα λαθρομετανάστες

ΕΛΛΑΔΑ 26.11.2013

Ένοχοι οι δύο από τους τρεις λιμενικούς για κακοποίηση μεταναστών το 2007

ΚΟΣΜΟΣ 29.05.2002

Η Ευρώπη συζητεί πακέτο μέτρων κατά λαθρομεταναστών

ΕΛΛΑΔΑ 10.04.2013

Συνεχής ροή μεταναστών διά θαλάσσης

ΕΛΛΑΔΑ 01.12.2012

Νέο κύμα λαθρομεταναστών στα νησιά

figure 5: Immigration as a serious issue long before the crisis

ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ 10 ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΥ 1998

ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΤΥΠΙΑ

33

ΣΕΛ.

Τέχνης έργα

Όταν οι Ελληνες ήταν στη δέση των Αθβανών

«Ο που γη, Ελλάδα». Αυτός είναι ο τίτλος του λευκώματος, που αυτοπροσδιορίζεται ως το «Έπος της μετανάστευσης σε εικόνες» και κυκλοφορεί ήδη από τις εκδόσεις «Μνήμες». Την επιμέλεια έχει ο Φώντας Λάδης, όπως είχε άλλωστε και την ιδέα για την πραγματοποίησή του βιβλίου, αλλά και την ευθύνη για τη συγκέντρωσή του υλικού - μεγάλο μέρος του οποίου προέρχεται από το προσωπικό αρχείο του.

Το έπος της μετανάστευσης στο λεύκωμα του Φώντας Λάδη «Όπου γη, Ελλάδα»

συν «δικαιοσύνη», προδικάζοντας την ετυμολογία, ανακαλύπτοντας τους «ε-νόχους» και φροντίζοντας να «αυτο-προστατευτούν»...

■ «Συνκινητικότητα είναι οι περιπέτειαι των πρώτων τούτων Ελλήνων μετα-

Ποιος δεν πέρασε από αυτή τη θέση; Χαρακτηριστική φωτογραφία από το λεύκωμα του Λάδη

1.3 SOCIAL RELEVANCE

Immigration as an issue is by definition social. Most of the times there is a drift, a conflict between locals and immigrants. Taking into consideration that space can, sometimes and up to a certain extent, alleviate the tension between those sides, the research on this issue has social value. The most common results of segregation are racism and xenophobia. Those are main issue that can damage the cohesion and the prosperity of any society. It is a fact that right-winged parties have a significant rise of popularity these days. Immigrants as a group not only they are being excluded but sometimes prosecuted as well. It is common that their standard of living is poor. Some of the immigrants' societies lack basic infrastructures and amenities. Consequently they are pushed to criminality and to exploitation. Especially in the Mediterranean countries they work most of the times in the informal sector, or in the formal sector as informal workers. Thus continuously trapped in a circle of poverty, with limited chance for escape it. There is an urge for creating infrastructures and forming spatial strategies to facilitate the immigrants so they can be empowered at a certain extent.

Thought participatory design, all of the interest groups can start to interact in a different way, there is a dire need of awareness especially for immigrants and locals. This project can reflect also in the identity crisis that the citizens experience. Sometimes the assimilation processes are so severe that immigrants lose their identity and vice versa. Sometimes local fill unwanted and rejected from their own region.

1.4 SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE

By conveying a research on immigration patterns and linked it to the spatial dimension, reveals an aspect of this phenomenon that has not been studied a lot. It can help not only the sciences of the built environment but also all the other science that are interwoven with the issue of migration. It adds another parameter that can influence the existing way of the interdisciplinary researching.

Through the international comparison, sensitive tools and manners to read the existing multicultural landscape of the contemporary cities can be emerged. With understanding the flow and the reasons of immigration strategies can adapt to the specific needs and context. The international comparison can clarify the factors that make immigrants' societies so diverse. This research cannot help in creating a general strategy for the whole Europe. Main aim is to prove that migration needs to be contextualized. It can help in the creation of adaptable mechanisms to deal with the new complexity of immigration. And it can help in understanding of the fact that a grand holistic approach is not necessary

figure 7: Demonstration of 2010 about immigrants rights



1.5 ETHICAL DIMENSION

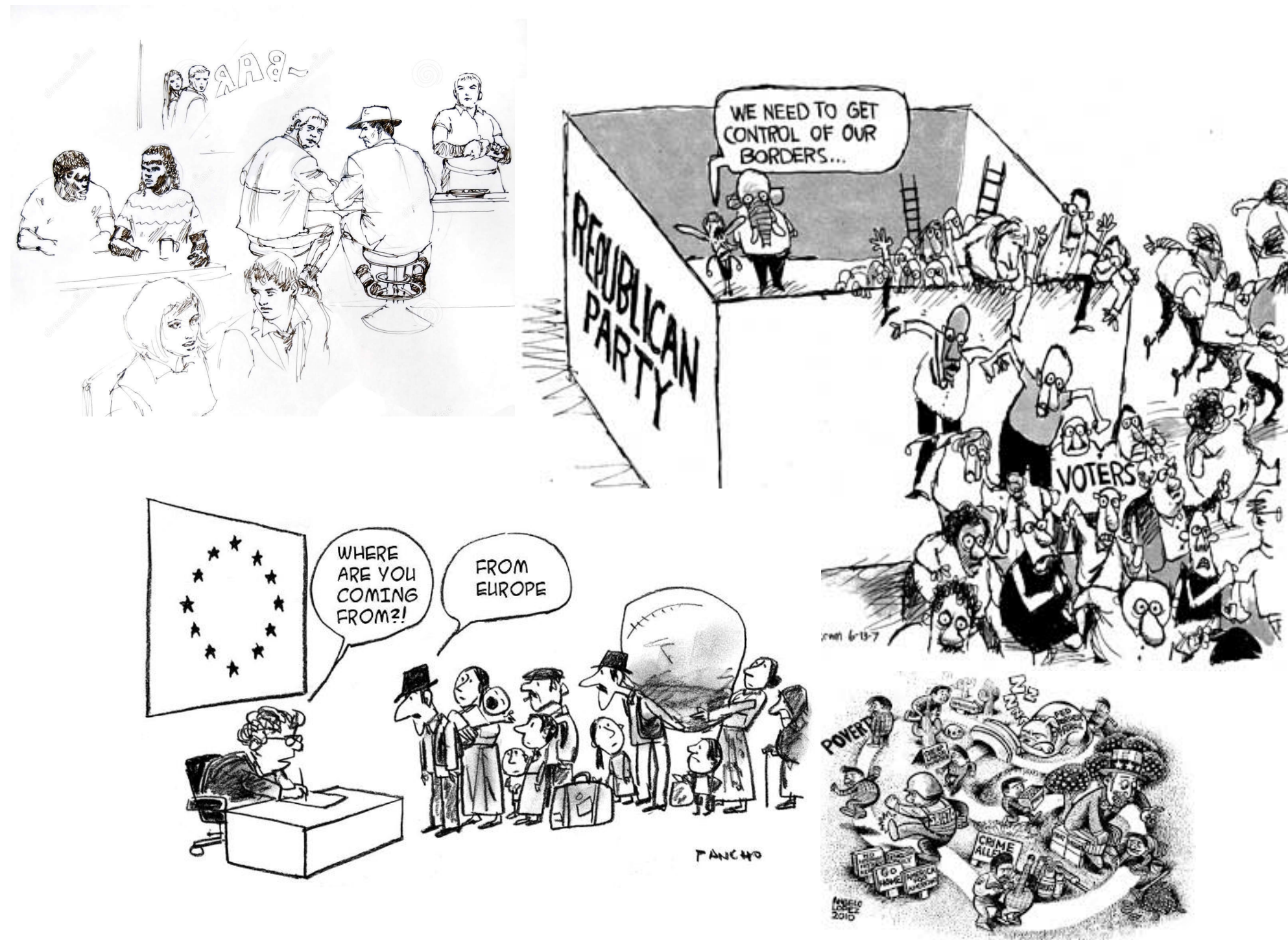
In the context of such a complicated and controversial subject urbanists have to consider the ethical dimensions. As a highly complex issue, immigration has many stakeholders involved in the decision-making process. As urbanists it is important to bridge the conflicting sides. The main question is until what extent. Immigration can be a force of development but also severely damages some of the some locals' prospects. The balance in this case is difficult to find. Of course most of the times the people that are opposed the most, are the ones that are profiting from the exploitation of migrants, however their resistance and influence is quite strong.

Politically, the authorities are most of the times reluctant to help, especially for illegal immigrants. Since they have entered the country illegally they don't have any legal obligation towards them. Of course if they agree the cost of developing and implementing those strategies is substantial and most of the time they prefer to relocate their funds in problems of their actual voters.

There is a limit also to the influence of space itself. Even if urbanist provide places and opportunities of interaction there is no guarantee that the society is going to use them. Of course space can promote a change, but it still remains to the hands of the users to actually change their attitude.

In terms of spatial and social justice, a project that empowers immigrants needs also to empower the locals. Especially in the light of the economic crisis such a project needs to take into consideration the negative situation that many locals are. So the question that rises is how urbanist can decide how many and to what extent they can help immigrants.

Finally there is the issue of identity for both locals and immigrants. The juxtaposition that urbanist have to face is to what extent they can promote the assimilation and integration of the immigrants and the manifestation of their existence to the urban fabric at cost of the identity deterioration of the locals. It is important to understand the limits that have to be established and of course the role and impact of the designer in such cases.



MIGRATION MEANS [...] NOT ONLY CHANGING PLACES, BUT ALSO CHANGING THE NATURE OF SPACES. (ABBAS, 2003)



figure 9: A refugee father tries to protect his children when they try to reach EU from the sea

CHAPTER 2

PHENOMENA

UNDERSTANDING THE EXISTING SITUATION IN EU REGARDING MIGRATION



2.1 MIGRATION

The various scientific fields that studied migration are mostly from the social and economic sciences. This thesis is about the spatial dimension of this phenomenon, thus there is a need not only to understand the theories the laws that define migration in Europe but also to understand the socio-spatial condition of EU.

This chapter has two subcategories. The first is about narrowing down the field of study and the second is a first research in the relation between space migration and society. Those studies are not separated, both of them helped in evaluating and changing the research according to the findings.

Migration is a complex phenomenon, it is a global, historical reality that needs to be studied like this. To grasp the whole spectrum of migration is impossible in a thesis, there is a need for specification and a process to find one significant aspect of this phenomenon. Having as location the whole European continent, the study to understand the phenomena around migration started with the current regulation and treaties that shaped the European approach towards migration. The flows of migration in Europe is also a momentous aspect of this reality. The historical migration and the significant events that sparked it.

As it has been mentioned before there are several theories that already have tried to understand migration. Different principles collaborated in order to recognize and identify patterns of peoples' movements and give their interpretation for the reason behind them. Finally according to the reason and the flows there different categories of migrants, people with different characteristics and needs. This chapter is dedicated in finding patterns of migration and migrants in Europe, while categorizing those patterns in space.





figure 10: Passport are the main document for immigration

2.1.1 LAWS/APPROACH

2.1.1.1 TREATIES

There are several treaties and laws about migration in Europe, during the last decades there have been many changes in them in order to face the challenges that appeared. However there are three main treaties that would be shortly analyzed here. The first one is the Schengen treaty, which captures the ideals of EU in relation to migration, the global approach that shows the need for a worldwide collaboration and the Stockholm program which is the base for the current legislation and approach of all the European countries. (3)

1. SCHENGEN

“Our unity is based on deep ties: common roots and common values. It is those values that make us a Community and a Union, not just a market. The triumph of the last 50 years has been the triumph of those values in Europe, of freedom and solidarity, delivered through a Community of law.” (Barroso, 2007)

European Union was based in the notions of solidarity and cooperation, the dream was to create a European wide network without borders between the members of EU. (Raspotnik et al,2012). Schengen agreement was formed in 1985 and incorporated in EU legislation in 1999, and fortified exactly that. It defines a territory in which the movement of people is freely. It is a treaty that negates all the internal borders and creates a new and common external border.

Laws and policies about visas, passport and other services that are currently been enforced in EU had been decided according to this treaty. It promotes not only the collaboration

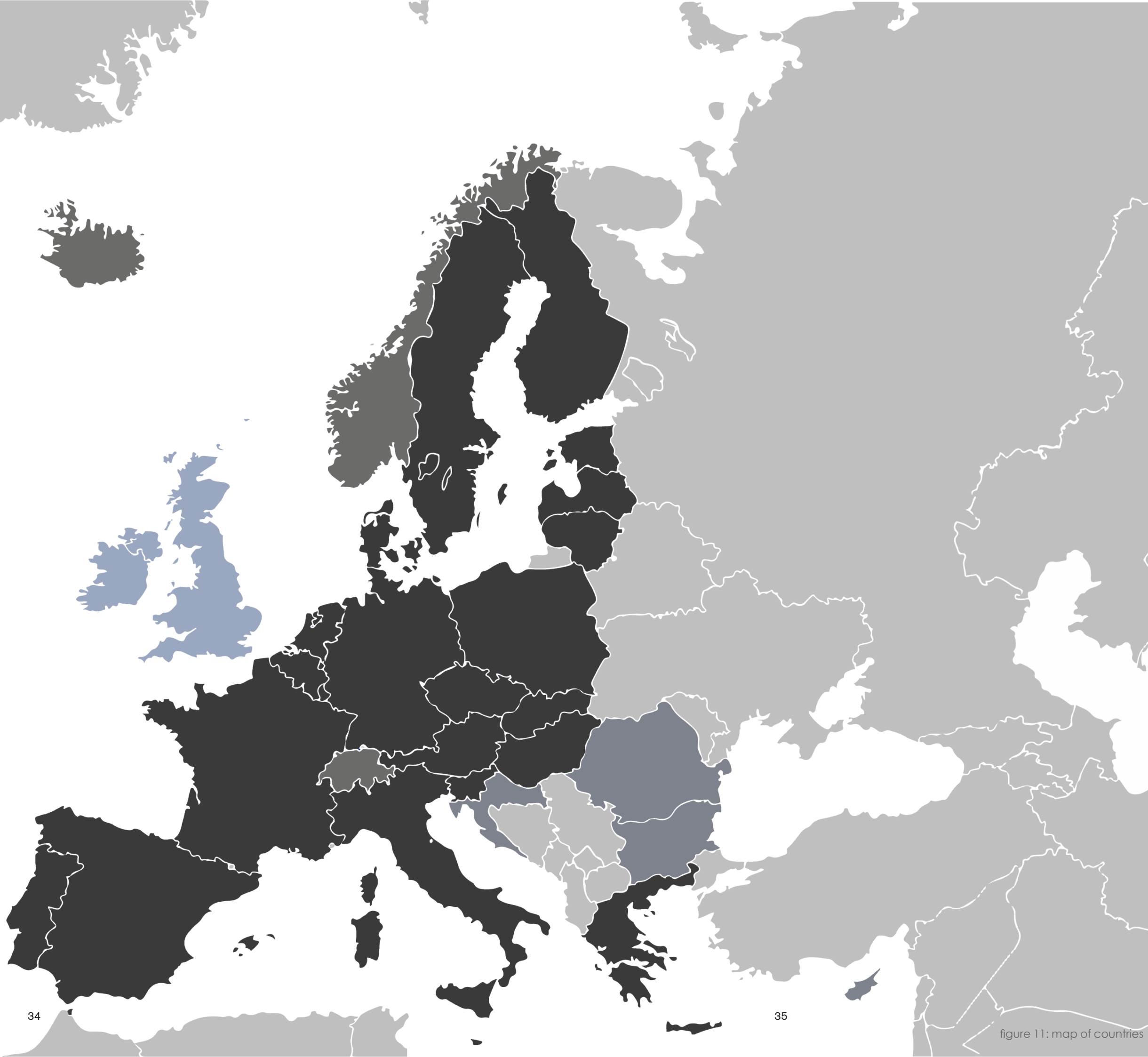
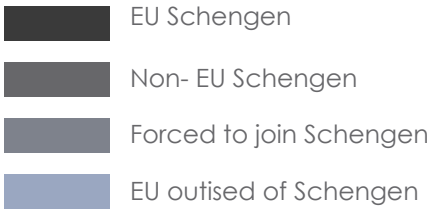
between the countries and the respective services for all the members but also security and freedom under the “compensatory” measures. (EUR-Lex)

Main points of Schengen are:

- **removal of checks on persons at the internal borders;**
- **a common set of rules applying to people crossing the external borders of the EU Member States;**
- **harmonisation of the conditions of entry and of the rules on visas for short stays;**
- **enhanced police cooperation (including rights of cross-border surveillance and hot pursuit);**
- **stronger judicial cooperation through a faster extradition system and transfer of enforcement of criminal judgments;**
- **establishment and development of the Schengen Information System (SIS).** (EUR-Lex)

This treaty has been considered from one hand a symbol of collaboration and from the other an indication of fortress. Despite the whole idea of solidarity and collaboration, after the bombings in Paris and the massive influx of migrants from Syria EU commission suggested an “amending regulation” to reinforce the borders security and even an obviation of Schengen treaty. As a result a whole anti migration movement raised in Europe revoking the ideals that EU was based on. (European Commission, 2015)

3. There are other treaties, like the Lisbon treaty regarding migration however their dominance and influence is less than the others. There are also programs like the Regional Protection Programme, and Dublin II which define the legislation about refugees and asylum seekers. Those people are not the focus of this thesis, see 2.1.3 Categories/People, thus those treaties are not going to be analysed.



2. GLOBAL APPROACH

Global approach is an act of Commission to the European Parliament that was formed in 2008. It calls for increased coordination and synergies between the European Union (EU) and third countries, in order to achieve greater effectiveness and coherence in practical application. It is one of the most important intercontinental acts of EU that tries to understand migration as a global phenomenon as well as a force of development.

It has five major aspects, legal economic migration, fighting illegal migration, migration and development, migratory routes and better governance.

For the first aspect commission suggest the development of information and management services related to migration, tools to better match jobseekers to vacancies, exchanges of best practice among relevant stakeholders (European Commission, 2011). In order to fight illegal migration suggests a border surveillance infrastructure under the European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR) (EUR-Lax).

It is a significant step towards the recognition of migration as a development agent, thus they want to improve several aspects of their policies like systems for remittance transfers, migrant groups' and diaspora associations' participation in EU policy-making. Quality of and access to education and vocational training, as well as opportunities for and conditions of employment in high emigration areas. (European Commission, 2011).

Regarding the migratory routes, it aims to promote intra-African cooperation and the development of African migration policy frameworks. At the EU-level, the Commission intends to manage EU-Africa cooperation through the EU Implementation Team on the Migration, Mobility and Employment Partnership.

The Global Approach is the first attempt for a practical framework for better migration management. It has a global character and it seems to take into consideration the migrants themselves.

Main points of Global approach



figure 12: collaboration and control are the main points

3. STOCKHOLM PROGRAMME

The Stockholm Programme, after the Tampere and Hague programs, defines European Union's priorities for justice, freedom and security policies, during the period 2010-2014. There are several priorities in this document, with basic principle the protection of citizens' rights. The most relevant are the following.

European citizenship must be transformed from an abstract idea into a concrete reality. Thus European can exercise their rights inside and outside of EU. The Stockholm Programme, also, recommends the development of an internal security strategy for the EU. Every country should improve the police and Judicial cooperation in almost all the crime and disaster management. In the fight against cross-border crime, internal security is necessarily linked to external security. Therefore, account must be taken of the EU external security strategy and cooperation strengthened with non-EU countries. (European Commission, 2010)

The programme suggests that EU have to develop its integrated border management and visa policies for efficiency but also for security. Simultaneously, EU must ensure the acceptance of asylum seekers that need protection or vulnerable groups (e.x. unaccompanied minors). That can be achieved by enhancing the role of Frontex (the European external borders agency) so that it can respond more effectively to existing and future challenges. By improving the second generation Schengen Information System (SIS II) and the Visa Information System (VIS) and by promoting on the development of the common visa policy and on intensifying regional consular cooperation. (European Commission, 2010)

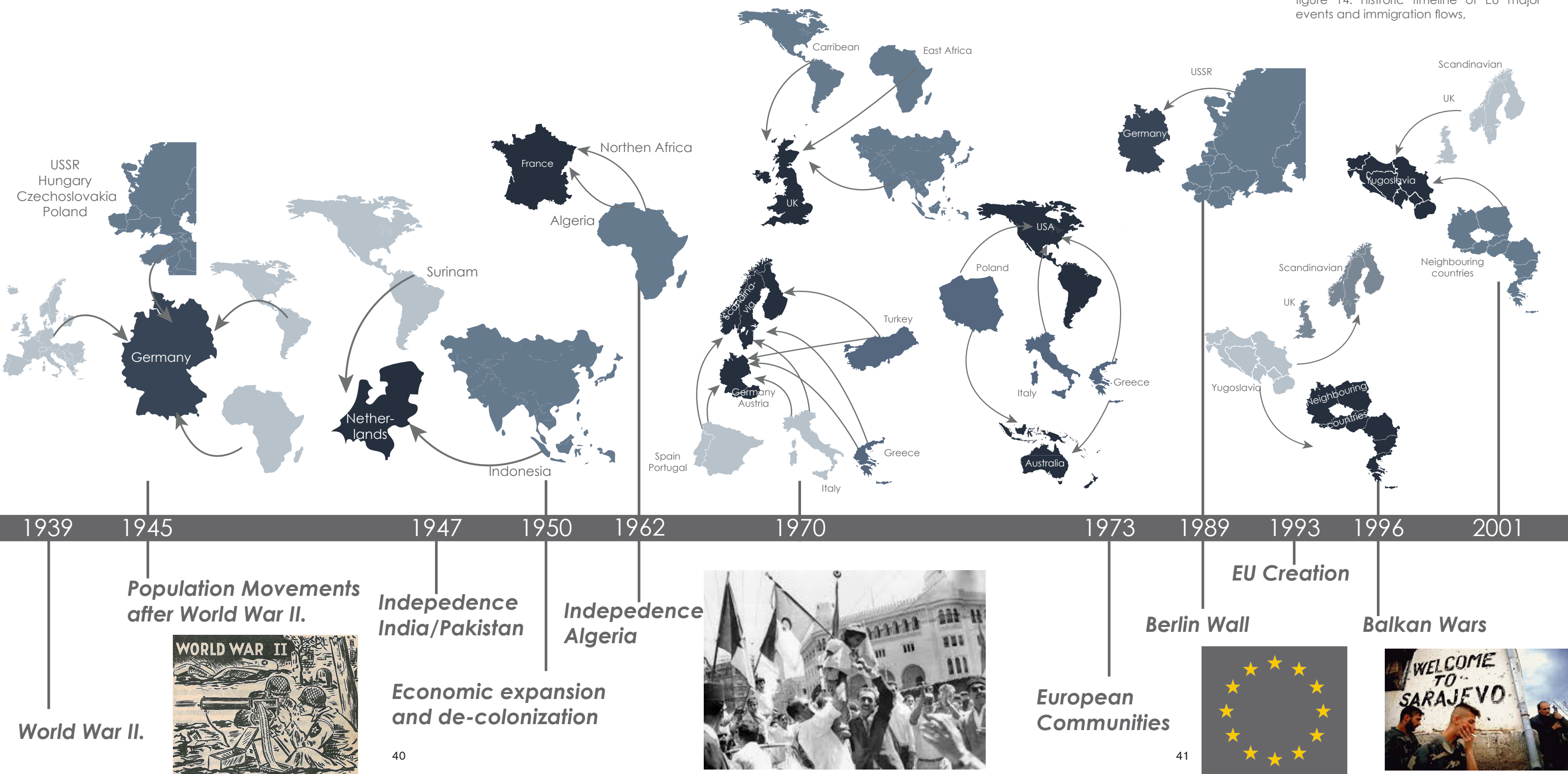
Main points of Stockholm programme



figure 13: very strict control on the outside borders of EU

2.1.1.2 Flows

figure 14: historic timeline of EU major events and immigration flows,

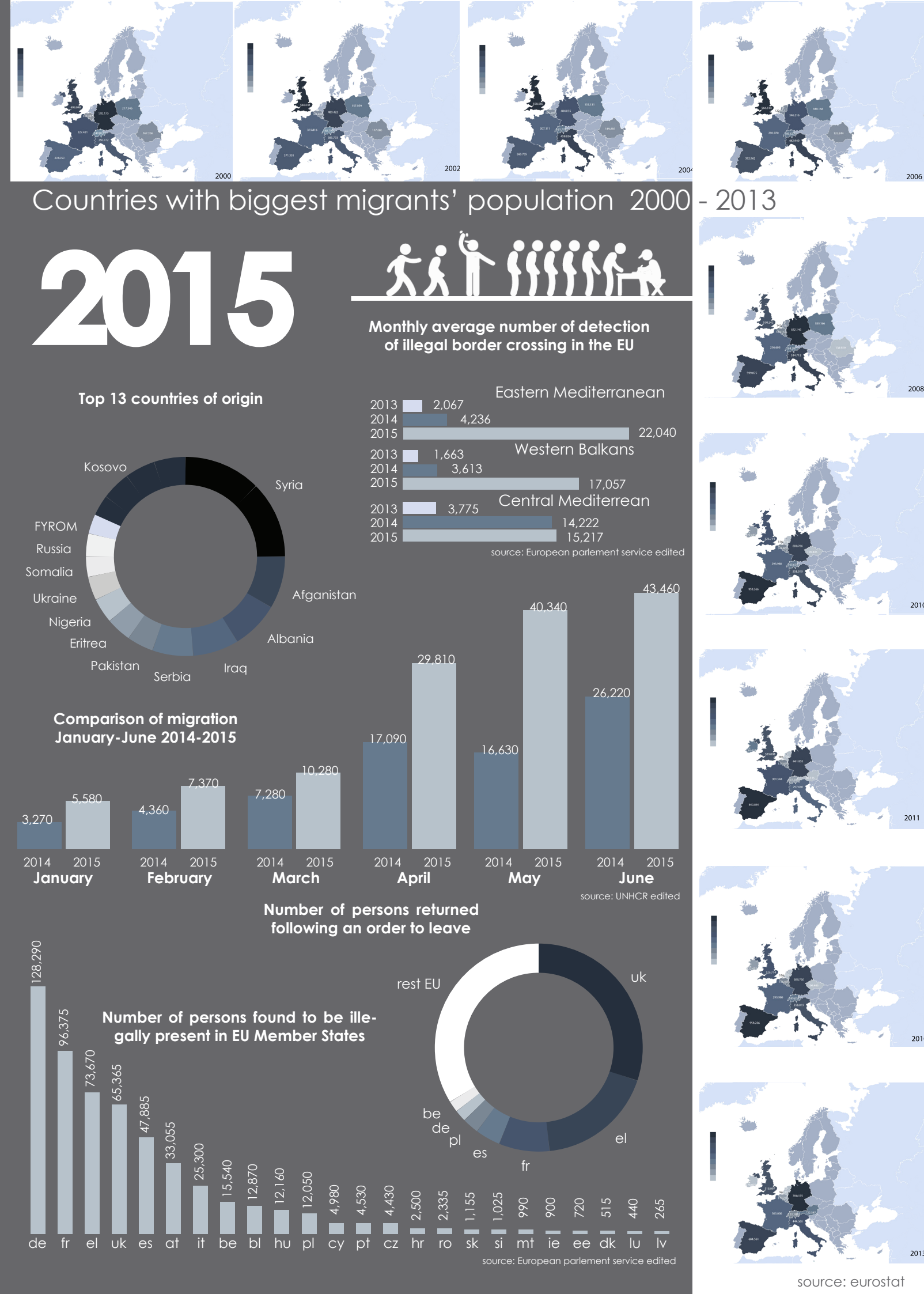


1. HISTORY

Migration is a historic phenomenon. Since the dawn of human kind migration, was way of leaving. Nomads dominated the prehistoric era of humans. Migration continue in the ancient times , for various reasons, environmental, lack of resources or social reasons. In modern history migration increased. Most of the largest European cities, where build and thrive in migration.

In contemporary European history there are four major migration flows. After the WW II , the refugees came back to Germany. After the de-colonization period, the period after Fall of the Berlin Wall, and after EU Eastern enlargement and beyond. After 2000 there is an increase in migration and now after the refugee crisis the migration rates have exploded.

figure 15: all the flows and statistics about immigration in EU.



2. ROUTES

After the Schengen treaty, internal migration in Europe bloomed, people with various educational and economic level, people of every age migrated through Europe. However that external migration is quite different. Most of the migrants, originate from Africa and Middle East, following the same routes in order to rich European soil. After the massive influx of refugees in summer of 2015, European countries tried to prevent this influx with borders and fences. Most of the migrants come in Europe through sea, in three major countries, Greece, Spain and Italy. However according to research their final destination are the countries of central Europe and Scandinavia. Thus the following categorization, arrival countries, final destination countries and the in-between. Europe, while categorizing those patterns in space.

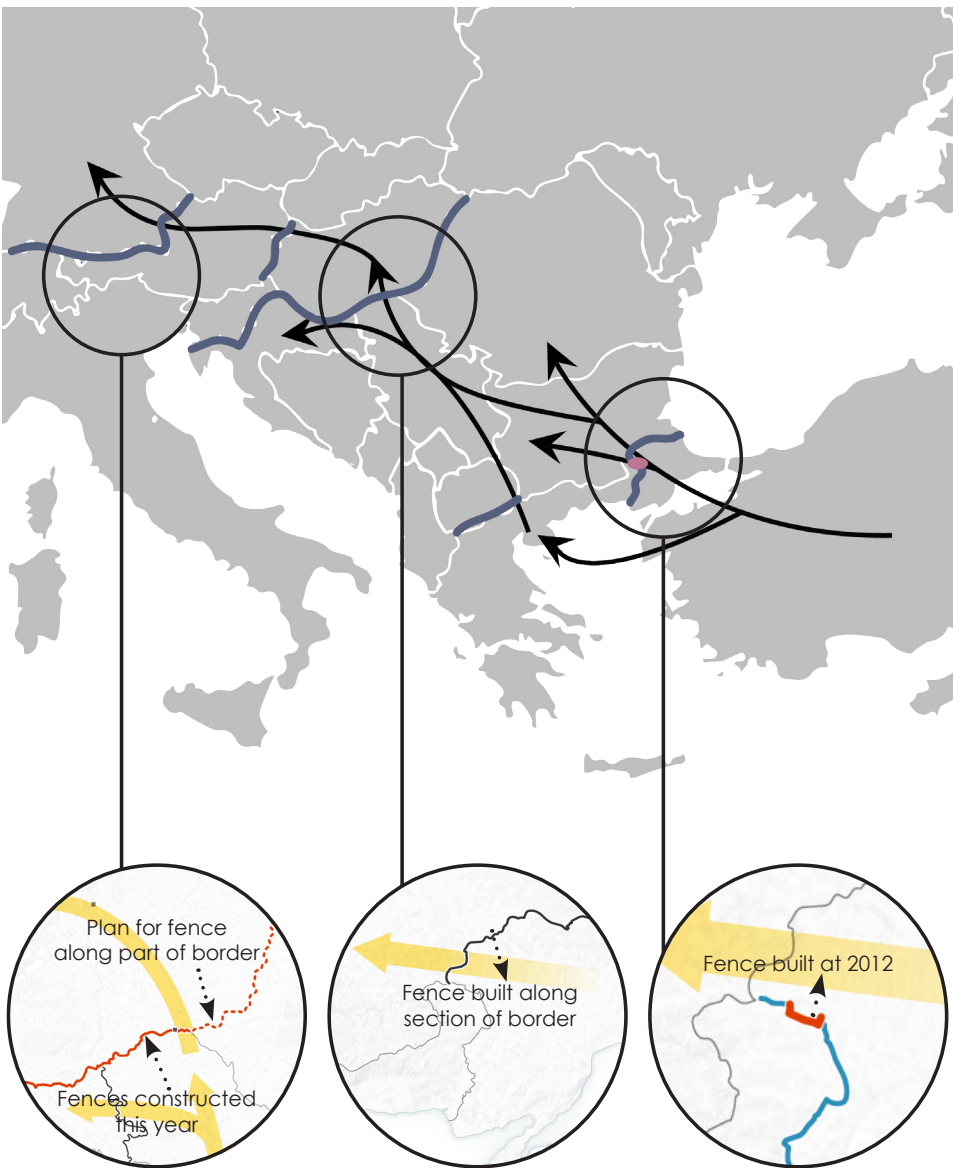
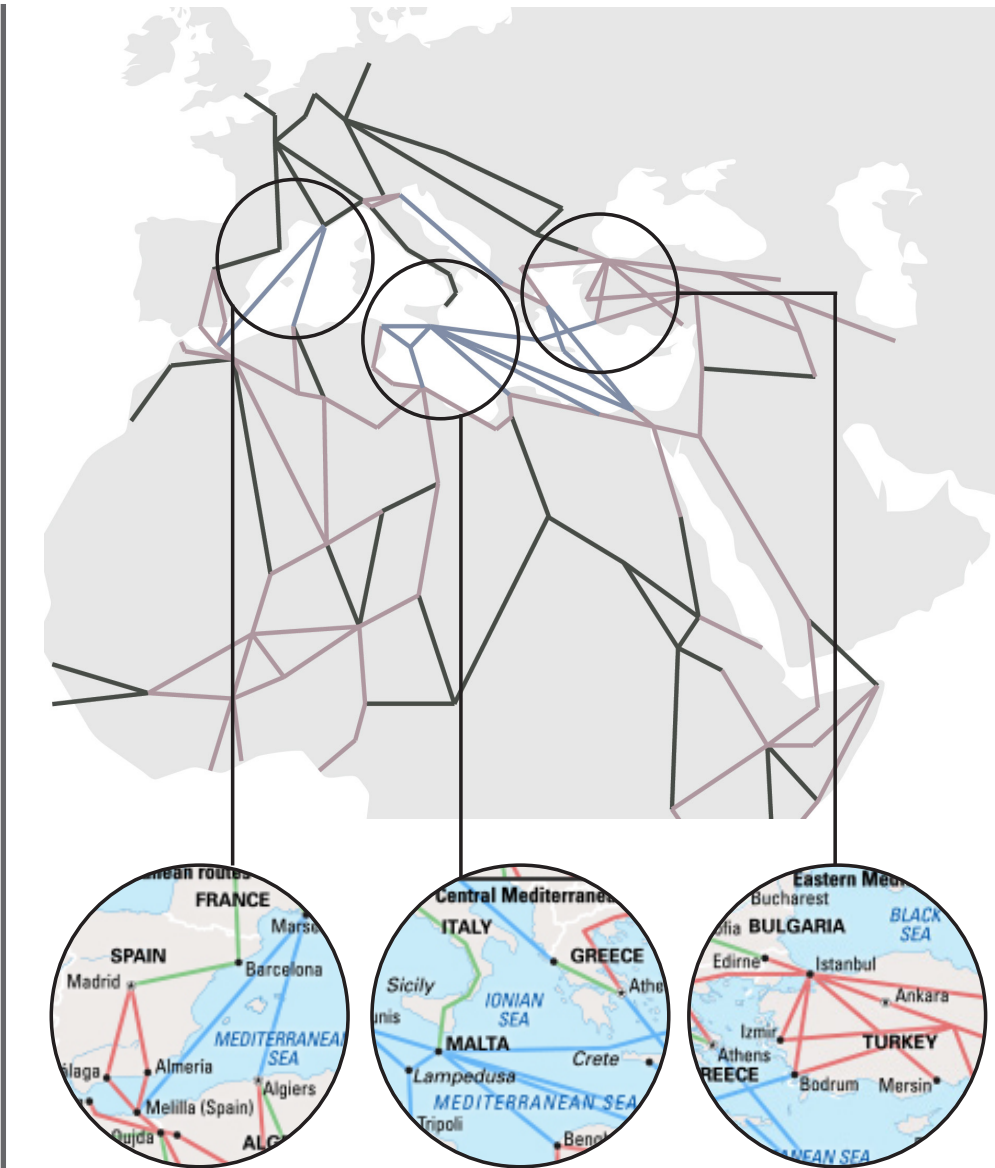


figure 16: main routes for immigrants outside of Europe.

3. CONCLUSION

From the small research a categorization is becoming clear. The countries can be divided in arrival, final destination and in between countries. however this categorization can be changed, from the history any country can become either of countries. it depends on the situation of the country and the situation of the neighboring ones. However the recent years this categorization has stabilized. From the currents routes of migration the countries that fall into every category are clear.

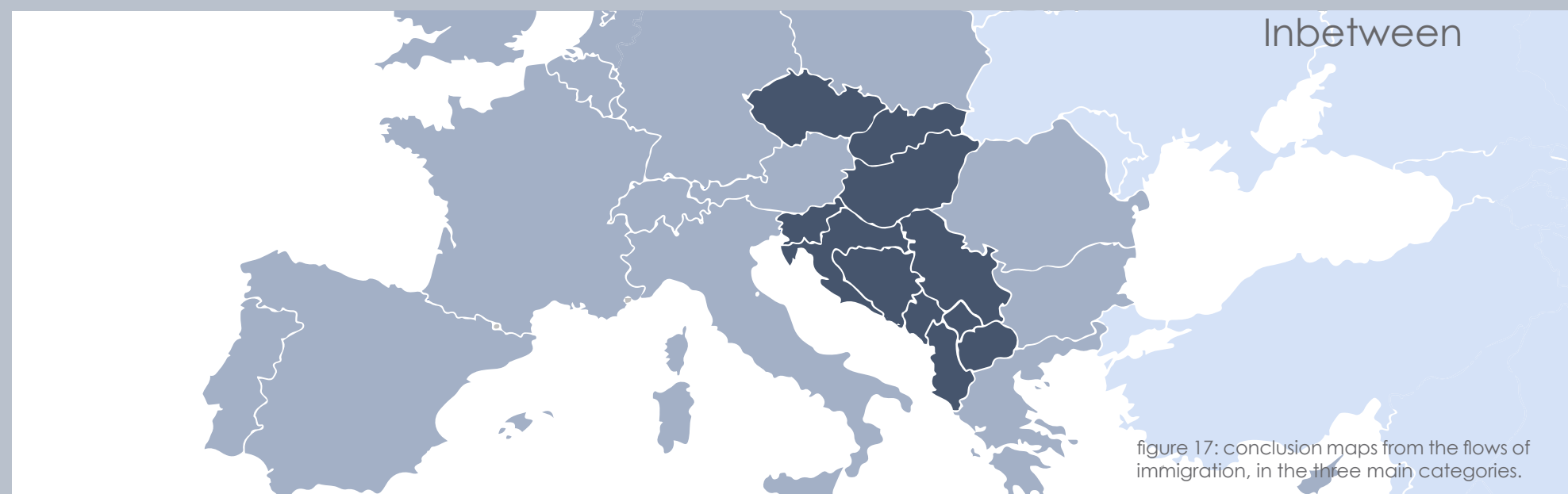
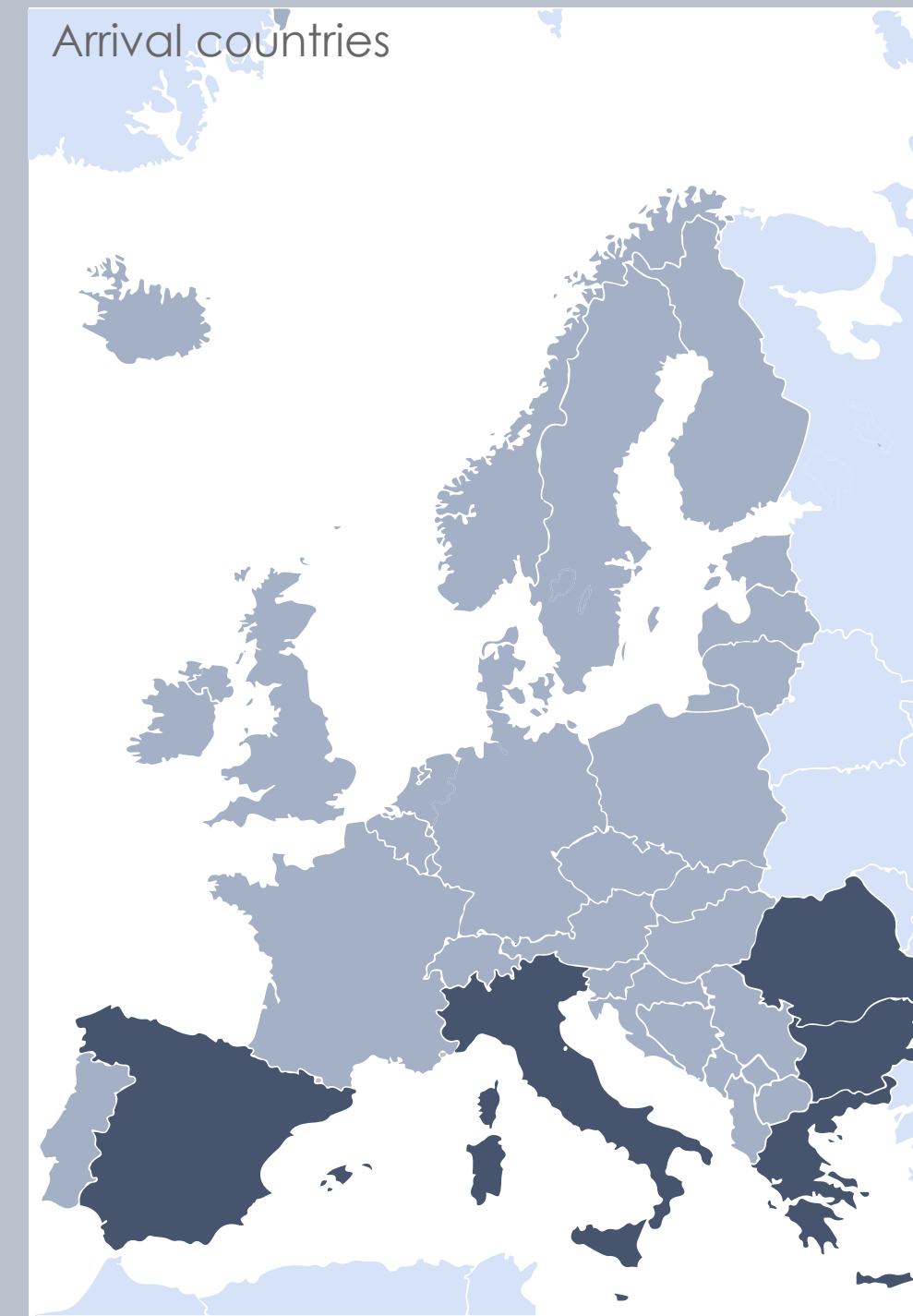
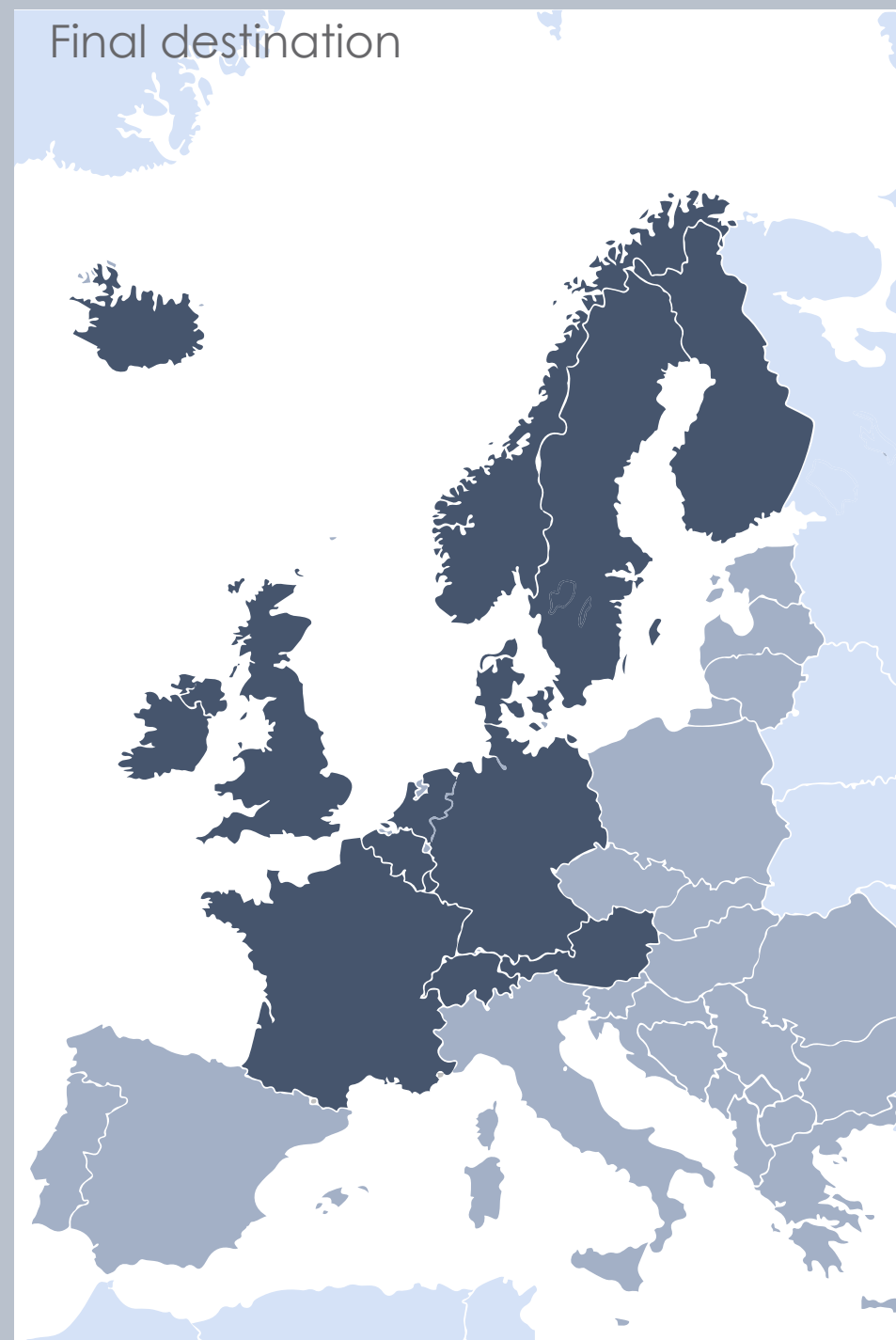


figure 17: conclusion maps from the flows of immigration, in the three main categories.



figure 18: reaction of the public in immigration, relation with the laws.

2.1.2 THEORIES/REASON

1. NEOCLASSICAL THEORY

Possibly the oldest and most dominant migration theory, it was initially developed to explain the migration of human resources in the age of economic growth. The movement of people appears to be a set of individual investment in economic profit (Harris & Todaro, 1970). According to this theory international migration is based on the difference in offer/demand of employment, in search of higher wages. It not about the actual difference more it's about the prospect of a better payment. Theoretically this has an impact capital which is moving from the countries with the highest (destination of migrant) to the lowest one (origin of migrant). In its simplicity, this theory form the public opinion as well as the opinion of politicians and economy theorists (Kurekova, 2011)..

2. NEW ECONOMICS

It is an extension to the neoclassical one. The main difference is the decision for migration is not being made individually, but rather from a group of people belonging to the close family circle (Stark kai Bloom, 1985). The theory refers to typical families or households, in which there is cooperation for minimizing the risk of financial bankruptcy. It is based in the hypothesis that households of developed world have a certain stability through social insurance, state benefits and a stable economic environment. In the developing countries households lack those perks, thus even if one person has a certain economic stability that affects the whole. (Stark kai Bloom, 1985)



For country number 1 its a fact:
$$ER(0)=\int_0^{\infty} [P_1(t) P_2(t) Y_d(t) - P_3(t) Y_o(t)] e^{-rt} dt - C_{(0)} > 1$$

Thus I have to go there.



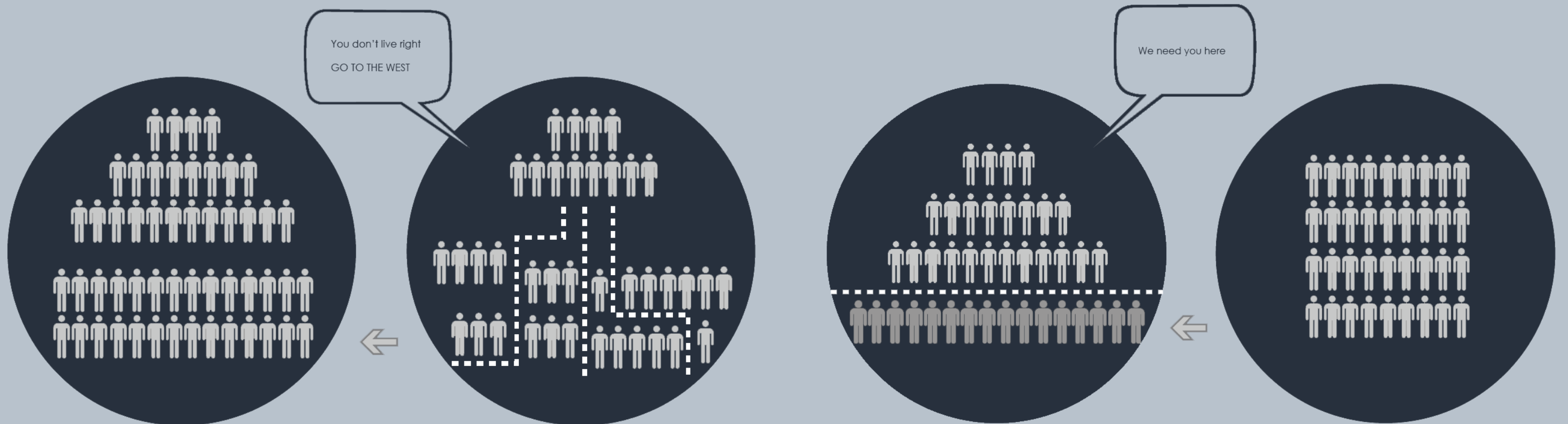
Do we want for me to go

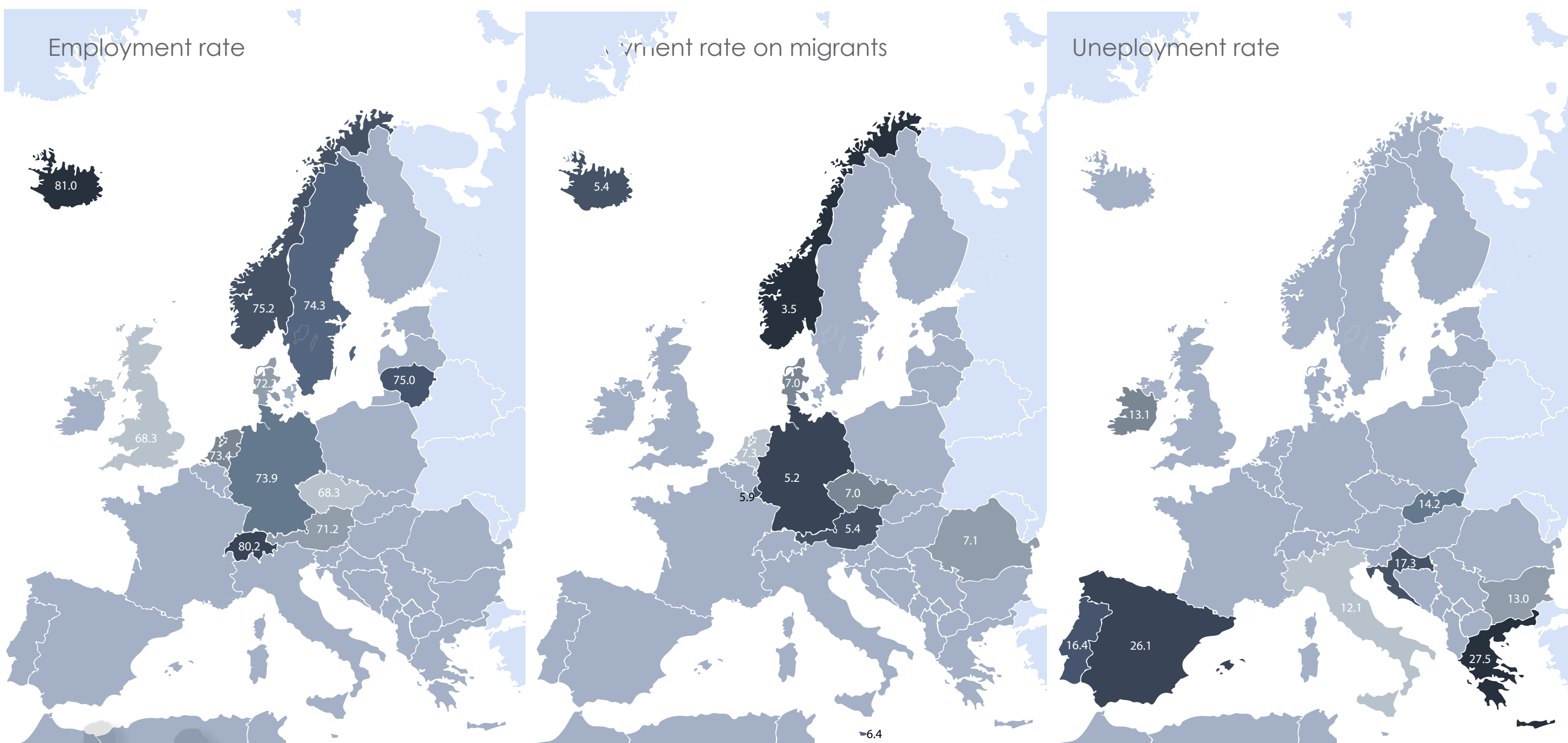
3. WORLD SYSTEMS THEORY

It is a theory similar to the previous ones. The major contrast is that the basic reason for migration is in the factors of attraction in the destination countries rather than the poor circumstances of the origin country (Piorce 1979). According to dual labor theory, migration is a consequence of the western societies' structure, because of systemic characteristics that have been inherited and have survived through years. The first is the core inflation and the second is the connection of employment to the social status. Dualism is in the fact that migrants don't care about the status so they want to take jobs with poor payment and no security, while at the same time their cheap labor is essential for keeping inflation in a low percentage.

4. DUAL LABOR MARKET THEORY

Migration linked to structural changes in the economy but explained with the demand side. Using the work of Wallerstein, some of the theorists of economy and society, connected international migration with the expanding capitalistic system and its effects not do much in the interior of the destination countries but to its exterior environment and the whole world (Portes kai Walton, 1981; Petras, 1981; Castells, 1989; Sassen, 1988, 1991; Morawska, 1990). This is accomplished with the transfer of capital outside of the destination country having as a target maximum profit. This influenced the socio-economic factor like land use and labor market. This is part of Dual cities theory.





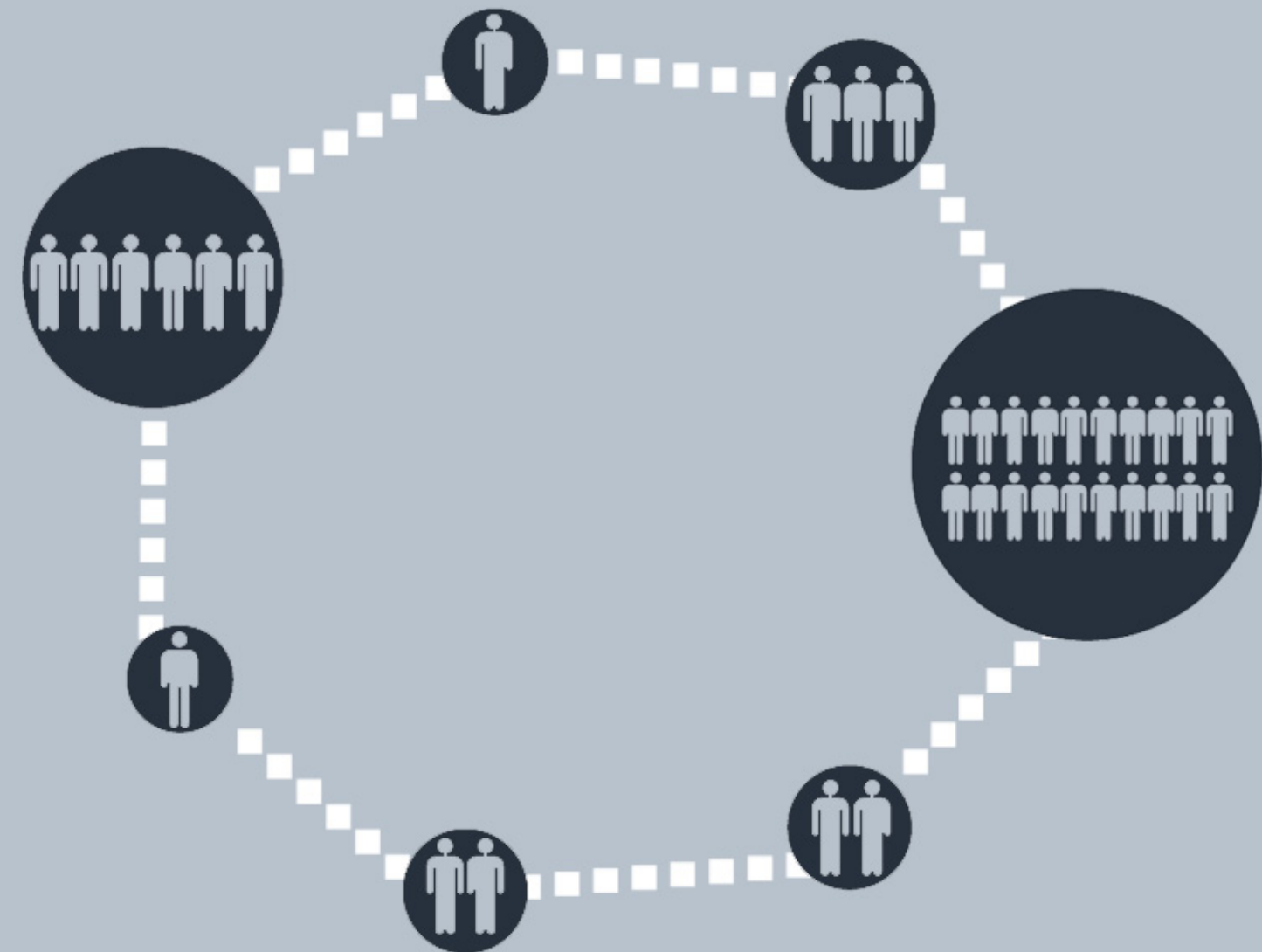
figures 23-25: maps of non-economic values, expansion of the theories.

5. NETWORK CONCEPTS

Migration networks are sets of interpersonal relations that connect migrants, ex-migrants and non-migrants, in areas of origin and destination. They maximize the possibility of peoples' movement into specific routes, because they minimize the cost and the risk of that movement. Particularly from a certain level of bonds, the mobility is highly raised, thus expanding the migration network (Hugo, 1981). With this way the migration flows are enlarged more and more, giving the conclusion that migration is a self-sustaining, self-perpetuating circle (Kurekova, 2011).

6. MIGRATION SYSTEM THEORY

The theories are based to the fact that migrants effect the structure of society and economy in the destination and origin countries. That phenomenon creates an entirely new space, a "migration regime", with high migration processes. The system theory is focusing in the importance of personal relations between migrants and locals or visitors. According to this theory migration alters the tangible and non-tangible rigid structures in both space of immigration and emigration (Kurekova, 2011).

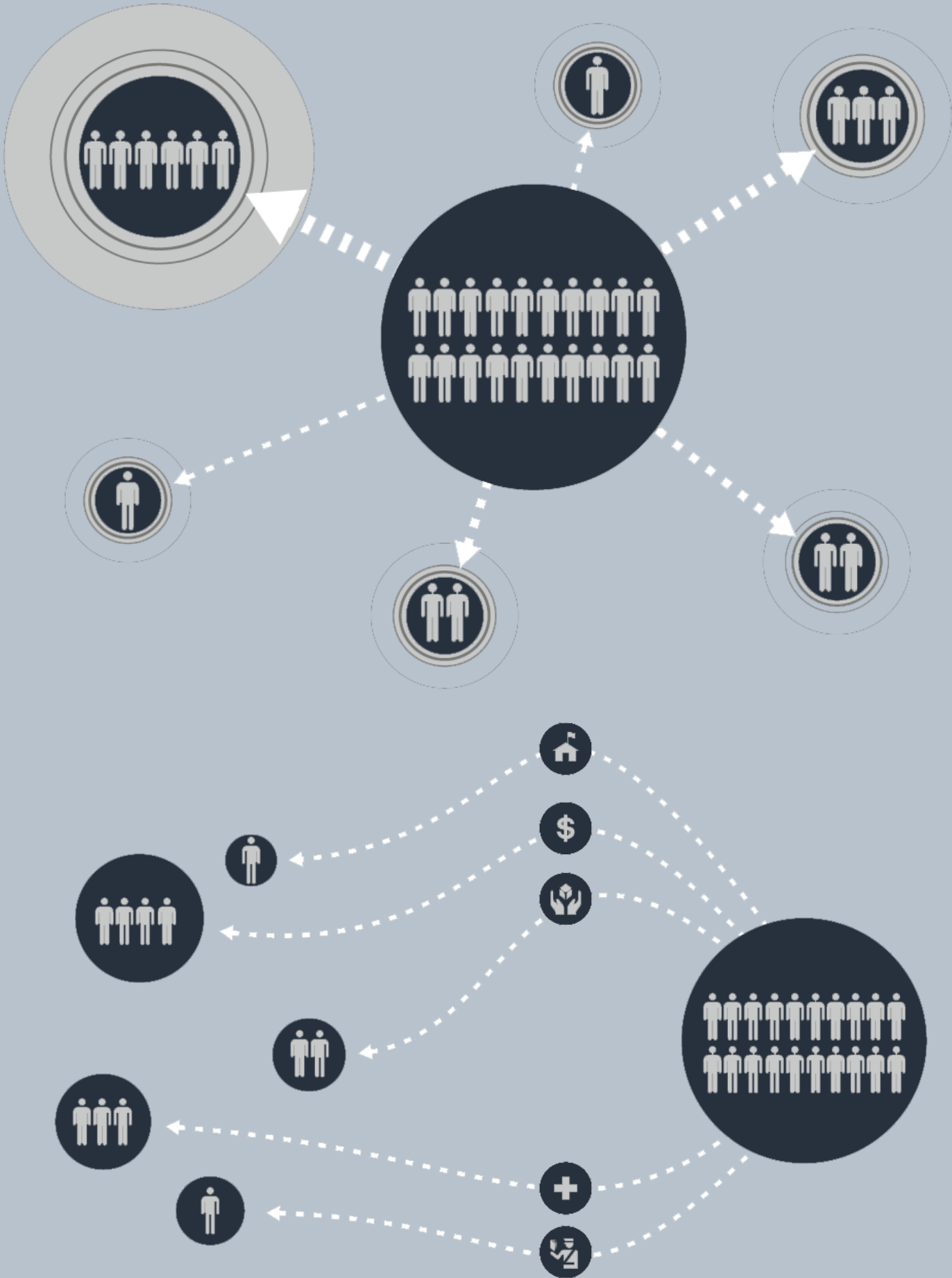


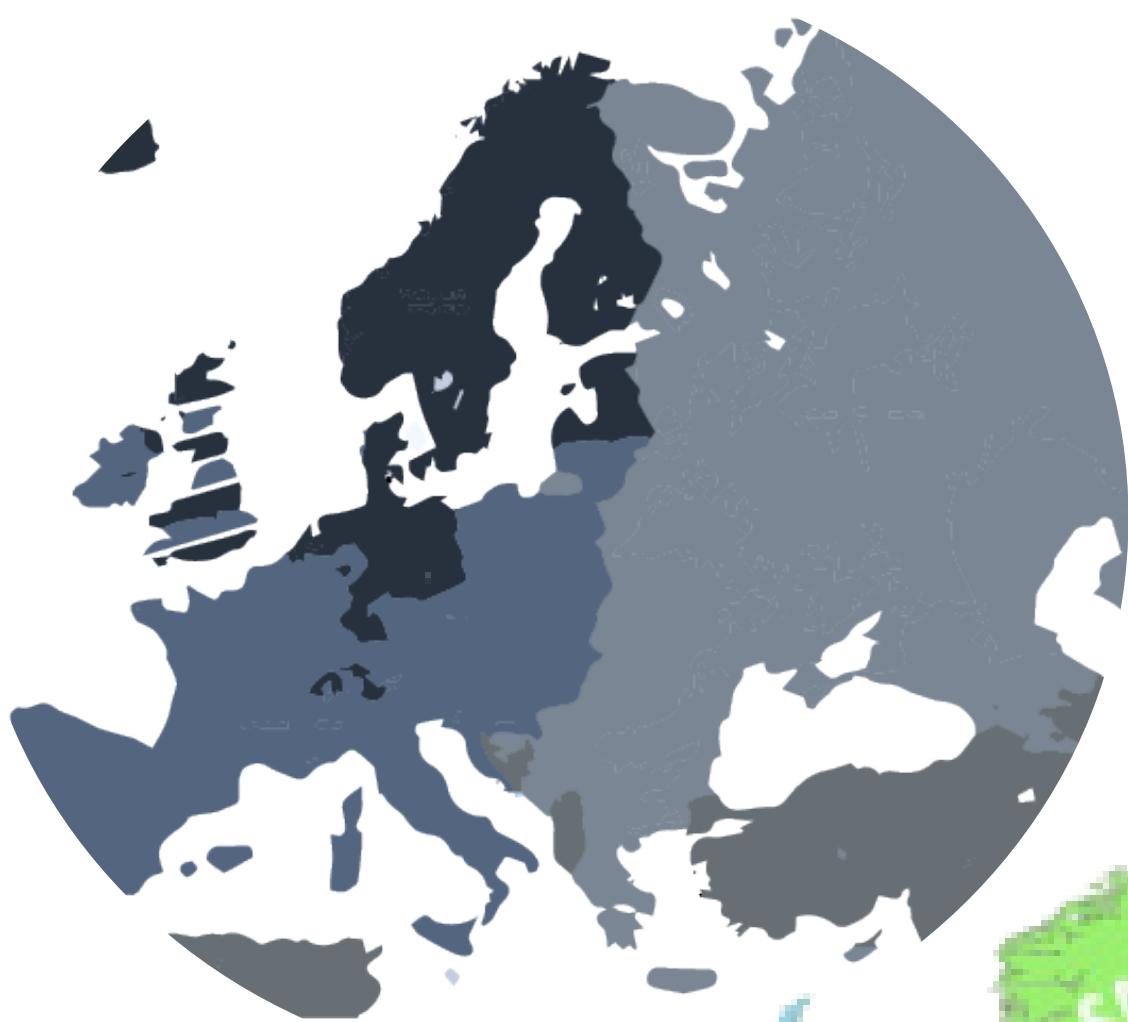
7. CUMULATIVE CAUSATION

As migration continues, the conditions change with it, in all the places. The stability in the structures that the previous theories suggest is not to be considered absolute or a certainty. The factors that are supposed to influence migration and at the same time change it, alter in a significant way the shape of this phenomenon. Those factors are the income distribution, the social dimension of labour, the land distribution, the organization of agriculture, the human capital distribution and the cultural background (Massey, 1999). According to this theory, which was introduced by Myrdal, those factors evolve and change over time, explaining the rise but also the decline of migration networks all around the globe. It argues that a various set of factors affect migration that is not stay only in the economic or societal dimensions.

8. INSTITUTIONAL THEORY

With the beginning of migration phenomenon, it can be observed a usual correspondence of the number of migrants that want to migrate with the limited number of permits that the destination state wants to give. This imbalance, as well as the barriers that the different governments intend to enforce in their borders, create a fertile ground for illegal market. The spectrum of this black market is vast, from human trafficking to modern slavery and to forgery. While this new network is close (if not the same) with human exploitation and abuse, now volunteer, humanitarian organizations, either governmental or not, are starting to appear more often (Svoronos, 2013). They try to empower the rights and the conditions of the migrants. This theory, believes that one of the reasons for migration is the strict legislation and the weakness of most governments to control this phenomenon leading to its increase.





Religion groups

Language groups



figures 30: language groups are a contributing factor to the choice of emigration country

figures 29: religion is a factor for immigrants to choose their country.

2.1.3 CATEGORIES/PEOPLE

EMIGRANT: A person who is leaving a country to reside to another.

IMMIGRANT: A person who is entering a country from another to take up new residence.

ECONOMIC MIGRANT: A person leaving his or her habitual place of residence to settle outside his or her country of origin in order to improve his or her quality of life. This term is often loosely used to distinguish from refugees fleeing persecution, and is also similarly used to refer to persons attempting to enter a country without legal permission and/or by using asylum procedures without bona fide cause. It may equally be applied to persons leaving their country of origin for the purpose of employment

DOCUMENTED MIGRANT : A migrant who entered a country lawfully and remains in the country in accordance with his or her admission criteria.

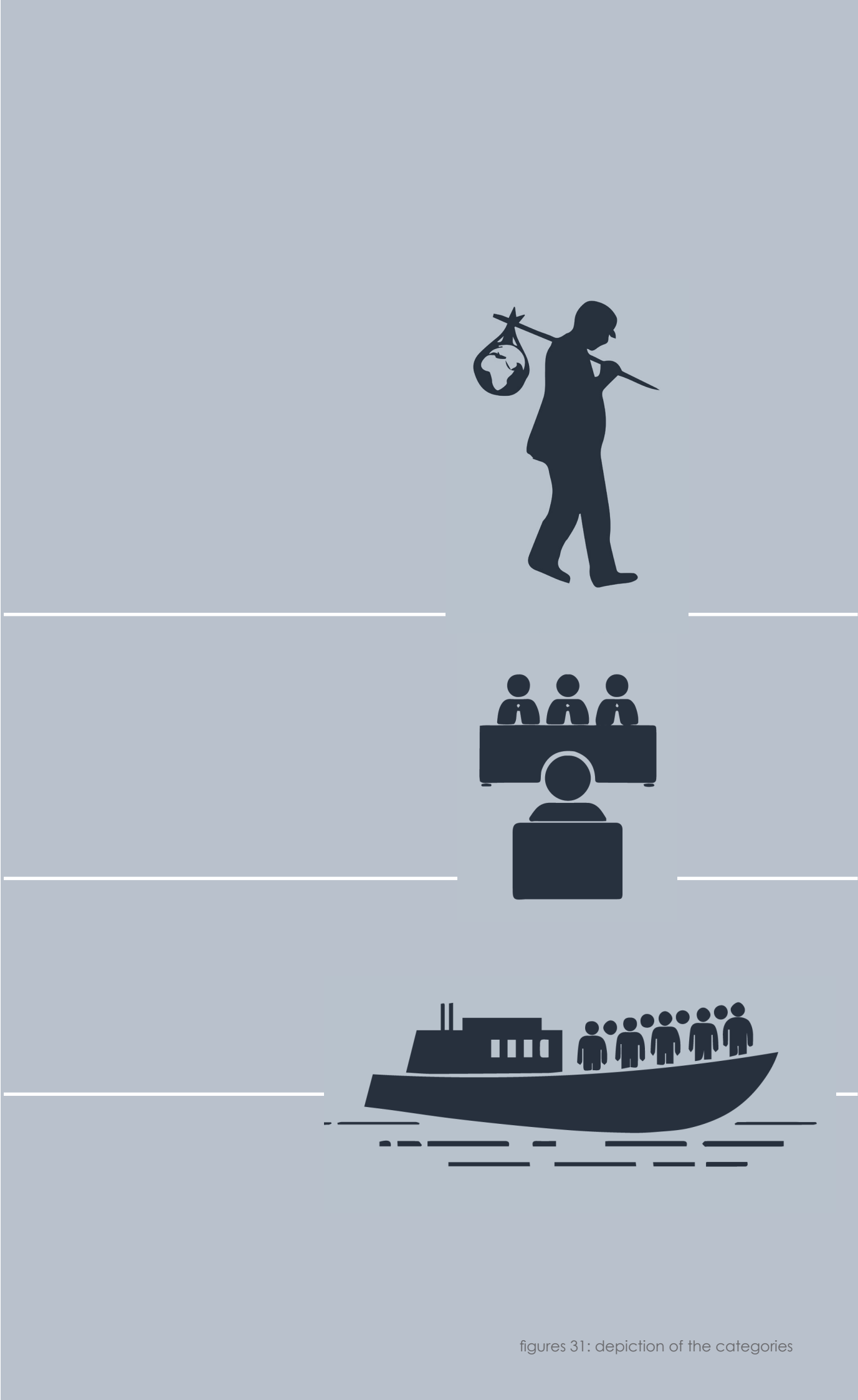
IRREGULAR MIGRANT: A person who, owing to unauthorized entry, breach of a condition of entry, or the expiry of his or her visa, lacks legal status in a transit or host country. The definition covers inter alia those persons who have entered a transit or host country lawfully but have stayed for a longer period than authorized or subsequently taken up unauthorized employment (also called clandestine/undocumented migrant or migrant in an irregular situation). The term “irregular” is preferable to “illegal” because the latter carries a criminal connotation and is seen as denying migrants’ humanity.

CHARACTERISTICS

ECONOMIC MIGRANT: It is the largest group of migrants.it has many subcategories, most of them in a vulnerable state.

DOCUMENTED MIGRANT: They migrate for various and different reasons, environmental economic etc. Most of them have already a network and they preserve their rights. However sometimes their living and working conditions are poor.

IRREGULAR MIGRANT: Possibly the more vulnerable category. They migrate mostly for economic or political reasons (forced migration). They don't have any rights and have poor living and working conditions.



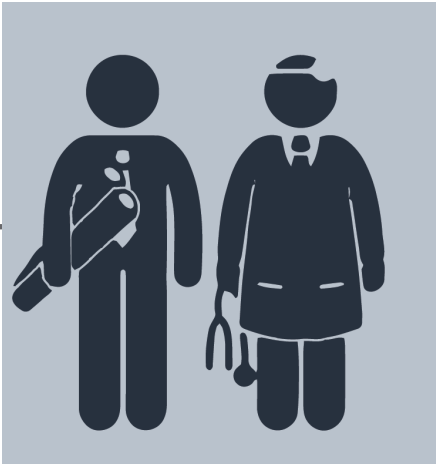
SKILLED (UNSKILLED) MIGRANT: A migrant worker who, because of his or her skills or acquired professional experience, is usually granted preferential treatment regarding admission to a host country (and is therefore subject to fewer restrictions regarding length of stay, change of employment and family reunification).

TEMPORARY MIGRANT WORKER: Skilled, semi-skilled or untrained workers who remain in the destination country for definite periods as determined in a work contract with an individual worker or a service contract concluded with an enterprise. Also called contract migrant workers.

REFUGEE: A person who is residing outside the country of his or her origin due to fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion.

ASYLUM SEEKER: A person who seeks safety from persecution or serious harm in a country other than his or her own and awaits a decision on the application for refugee status under relevant international and national instruments. In case of a negative decision, the person must leave the country and may be expelled, as may any non-national in an irregular or unlawful situation, unless permission to stay is provided on humanitarian or other related grounds.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON (IDP): A person who is forced to leave his or her home region because of unfavorable conditions (political, social, environmental, etc.) but does cross any boundaries.



SKILLED (UNSKILLED): Unskilled migrants are extremely vulnerable group. Because of their lack of skill they are easily be exploited by employers, legal or illegal. The opposite is happening in the skilled ones.

TEMPORARY MIGRANT WORKER: The level of skill in this category is not quite relevant, because of their limited time and the difficulty to map or truck their migration patterns they are not considered. Also since they live in a place for a short time they don't have the time to have a visible effect on the urban fabric.

REFUGEES/ASYLUM SEEKERS: They are the most vulnerable group, however according to the current law if the government grants asylum to a person then he/she becomes refugee, meaning the state is obligated to protect/ care for him/her. If not either they are deported or stay in the country as Irregular immigrants.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON (IDP): They are a vulnerable group however in EU there is no example. The closed one is Ukrainian people.



**Self-Deportation
Is Not An
Answer!**

**Will You
Deport Our
Families?**

figure 33: family and social capital, one if th
most important reasons of immigration

2.2 SOCIO-SPATIAL

2.2.1 PLANNING/CHARACTER

1. MEDITERRANEAN

Mediterranean planning system use most of the time abstract legal norms. It is also known as urbanism tradition and it focus in local scale. The regulations are concerned for the architectural form and the town scape, and is being expressed with rigid zoning and codes. It is the least flexible example because it lacks a systemic approach that can adapt to new conditions. This results most of the times to an ineffective control of development and an excessive amount of illegal building. (Newman & Thornley, 1996).



figure 34: map of Barcelona

2. GERMAN/NORDIC

This system is based on strongly formulated planning regulations. It has a certain hierarchy of plans from the national to local level. Its purpose is to control and coordinate the public sector in spatial planning. It has two sub-categories, in the first one the public investment is quite dominant and in the second the federal administrative structures have the most significant role (CEC,1997). In this category Scandinavian countries are included that have the most decentralized system (Newman & Thornley, 1996).

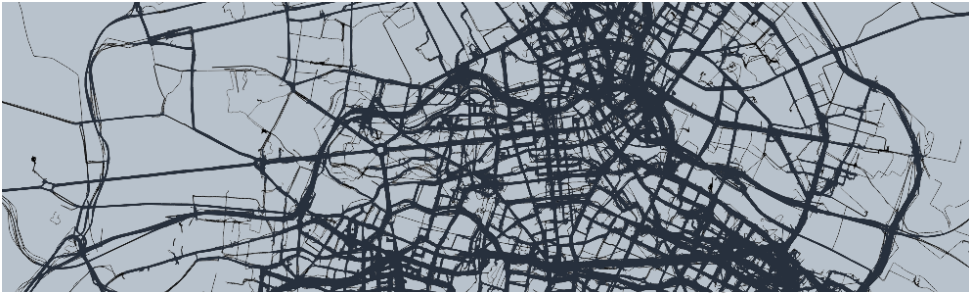


figure 35: map of Berlin

3. ENGLISH

The English system is quite unique. It slowly evolves and is being built decision after decision. The system give emphasis in the past experiences but also to the future. They system has a pragmatic way of approach and the most common characteristic is the uniformity (Newman & Thornley, 1996). The system follows the land use planning mostly through local plans based on regulations and control of land (Tosics at el ,2010).



figure 36: map of London

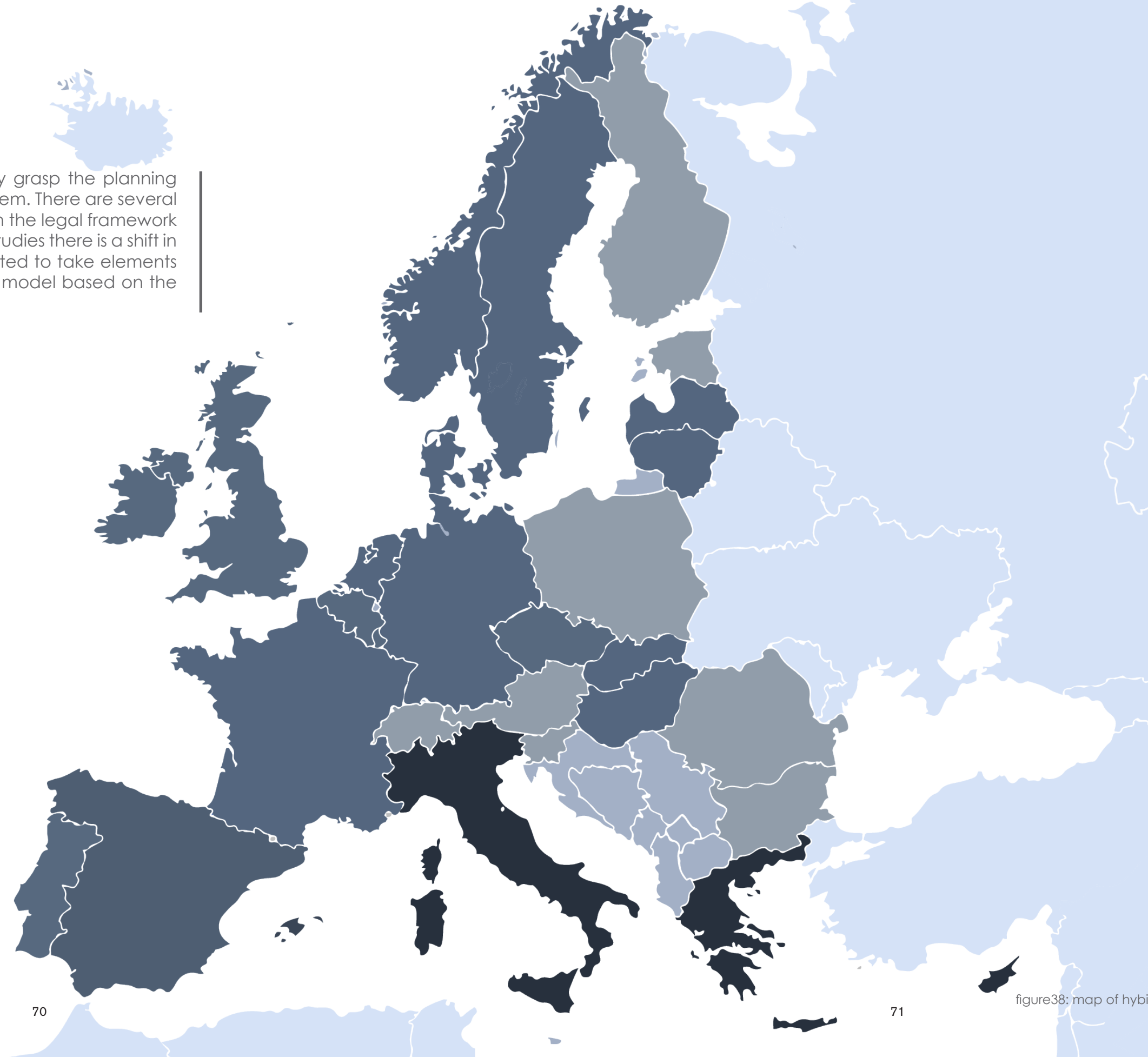
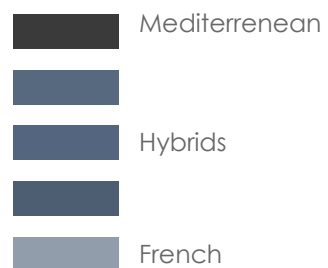
4. FRENCH

The French model or Regional economic planning approach has as objectives wide social and economic welfare, specifically in relation with wealth and employment distribution or living and working conditions across the areas of the country. The power is in the regional level, in which the authorities have to fulfill the aims of centrally formulated idea, using the fund and power that they have in their disposal. There are regional plans, national plan with regional focus and local plans accomplished in the spectrum of regional plans. (Tosics at el ,2010).



figure 37: map of Paris

Those are some categories that not only grasp the planning systems but also the philosophy behind them. There are several other categories similar to those based on the legal framework of each country. However according to studies there is a shift in those categories, since the countries started to take elements from the others. Thus there is new hybrid model based on the previous categories.



Edited by
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SPATIAL PLANNING SYSTEMS AND PRACTICES IN EUROPE

A comparative perspective
on continuity and changes

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LEIBNIZ-FORUM FÜR RAUMWISSENSCHAFTEN

ROUTLEDGE



Urban Planning In Europe

International Comparison, National Systems & Planning Process
PETER NEWMAN AND ANDY THORNLEY

2.2.2. THEORIES/CONDITION

1. DUAL CITY

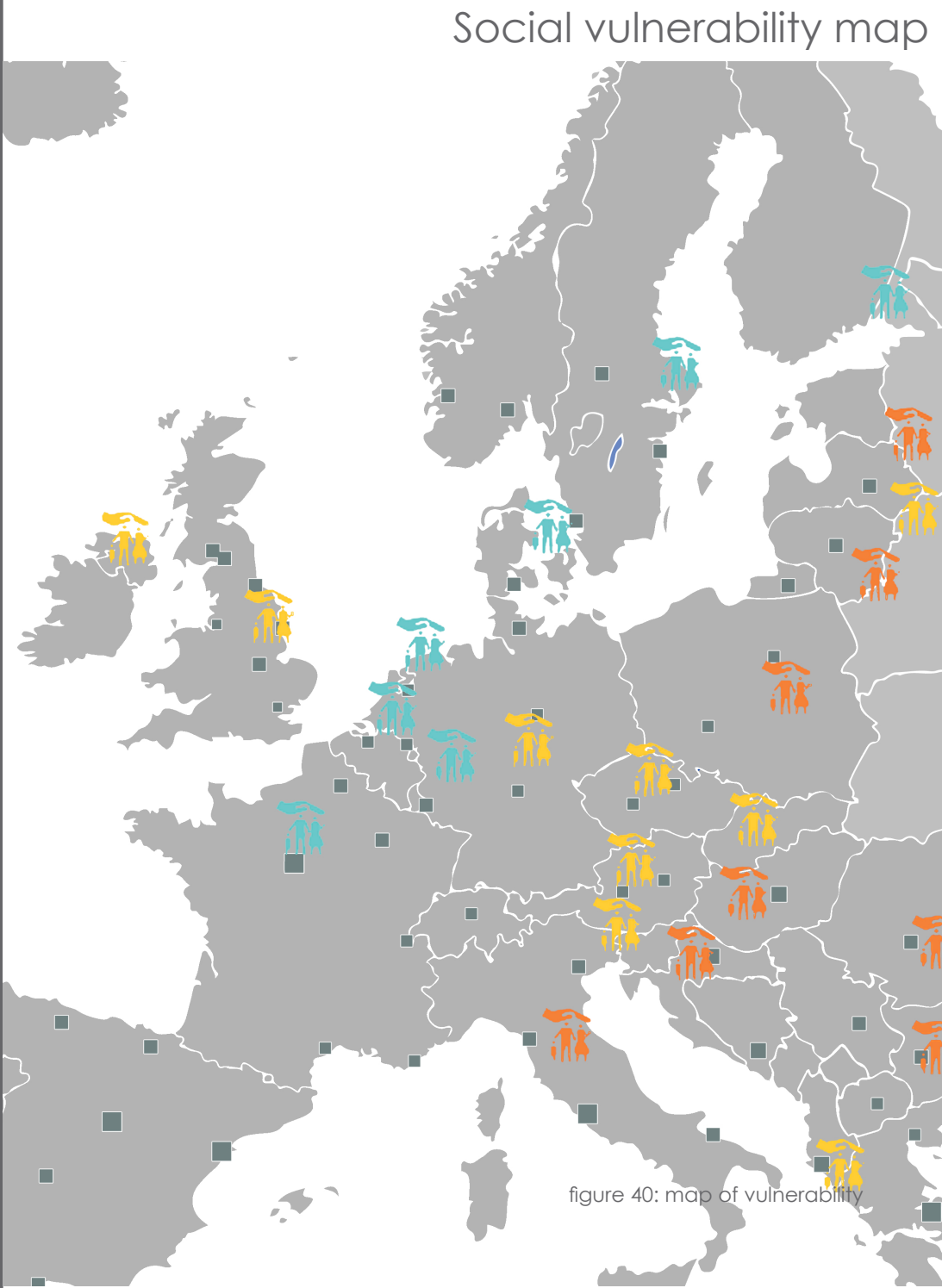
One of the most dominant and prominent theory, at least in the architectural and urban circles, is the theory of “dual city” introduced by Manuel Castells in the early 90s. It is a socio-spatial attempt to understand and define the growing tendency of inequality in the cities.

There are two processes that create the dual city phenomenon. The first one is the shift from a manufacturing city to a more service oriented one. The fact that in search of maximizing the profit, industries turned to other countries, mostly Eastern Europe and the Third world. As a result the low-skilled manufacturing jobs were replaced by highly particular and well paid labor. Consequently the low skilled residents or migrants lacked the necessary skills and education to survive this change, leading to the so called “hour-glass society” in which poor people are trapped in a circle of poverty and the wealthy ones acquire more money (Liepietz, 1998)

The second process is “the rolling back state”, meaning the capitalist/neo-liberal policies that governments followed during the change mentioned before. Thus social services were reduced in the name of minimal expenditures, and the workers’ labor was changed to fit those policies. The power of the working class lost its ability to negotiate creating contracts that favored part-time or “flexible” contracts (Holt-Jensen, 2002). According to Castells there are two kind of changes that stem from the economic and labor change, the social and the spatial. Apart for the new kind of society that raised (Hour glass), dual cities are also characterized by segregation and segmentation. There is another term that emerges from Castells theory, the cultural duality. Meaning the difference and the drift between cultural groups in their effort to claim space (Mollenkopf and Castells, 1991).

Dual cities are characterized by socio-spatial segregation and economical contrast, extended to the cultural level of the citizens. It is a theory that explain a lot about the social structure in the new era of information, however it has been criticized

about the vague conclusions and relations to the spatial aspect of dual cities ((Kempen, 2002).

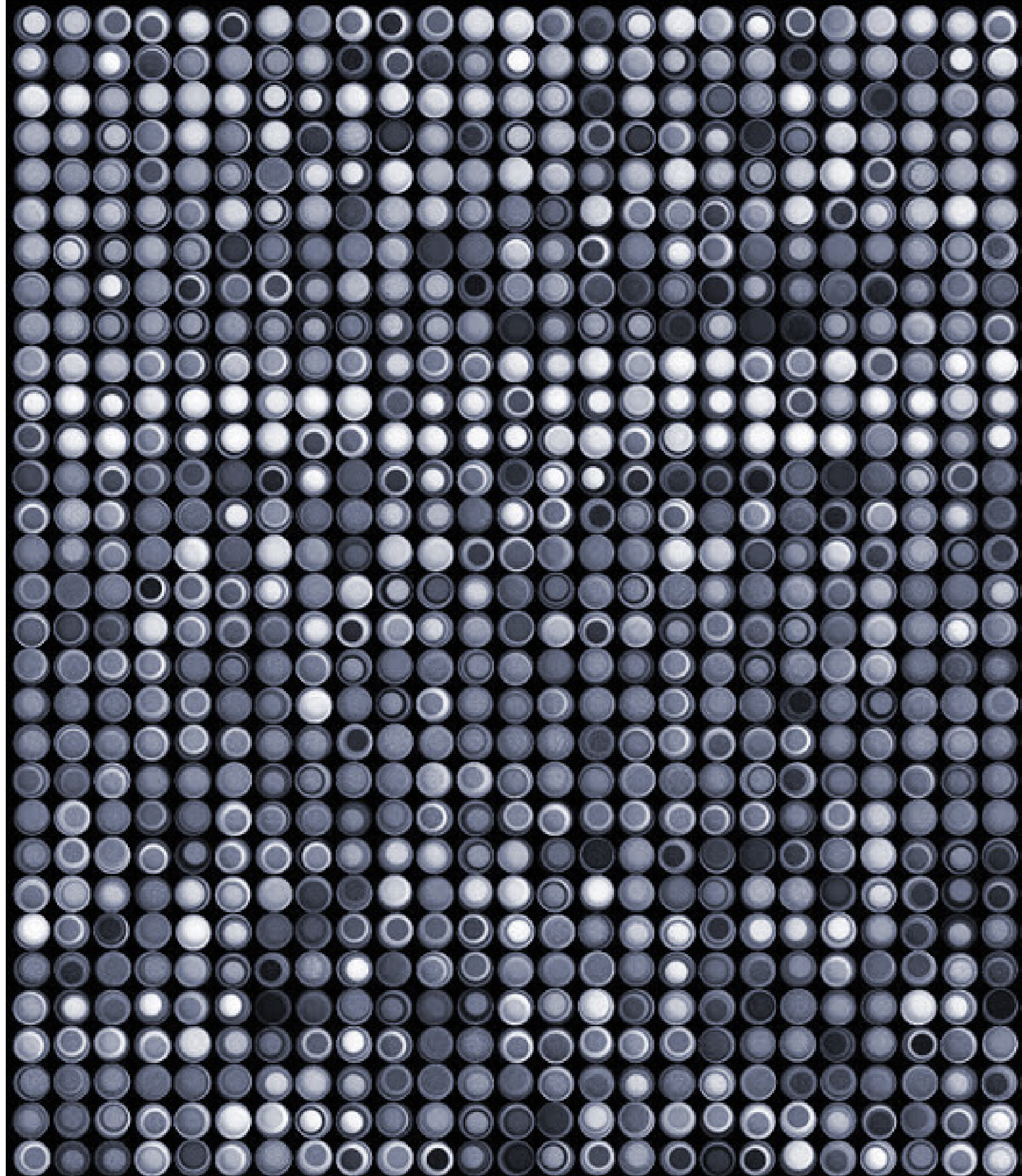


2. SUPERDIVERSITY

'Super-diversity' is- a term intended to underline a level and kind of complexity surpassing anything previously experienced in a particular society (Vertovec,2007) .Over the past twenty years globally more people have moved from more places to more places; wholly new and increasingly complex social formations have ensued, marked by dynamic interplays of variables, including: country of origin (comprising a variety of possible subset traits such as ethnicity, language[s], religious tradition, regional and local identities, cultural values and practices), migration channel (often related to highly gendered flows, specific social networks and particular labour market niches), and legal status (including myriad categories determining a hierarchy of entitlements and restrictions).

These variables co-condition integration outcomes along with factors surrounding migrants' human capital (particularly educational background), access to employment (which may or may not be in immigrants' hands), locality (related especially to material conditions, but also to other immigrant and ethnic minority presence), and the usually chequered responses by local authorities, services providers and local residents (which often tend to function by way of assumptions based on previous experiences with migrants and ethnic minorities). This comparative project examines changing migration flows and patterns of diversity in a variety of settings around the world (Vertovec,2007).

figure 41: image to illustrate the new and complex diversity



2.2.3 COMMUNITY/CLUSTERING

Clustering can be divided in three main categories. Migration is continuous flow that is too dynamic to be accurately mapped. However the empirical and theoretical data that have been collected could define certain categories and patterns of migrants clustering. This categorization is based on empirical data.

The first category is the monoculture cluster. Meaning in a certain space there is an extremely concentration of a specific group of migrants with common cultural and social characteristics. This doesn't mean that there is no other group, but rather the percentage of other groups is quite low. This category is close to the term enclave.

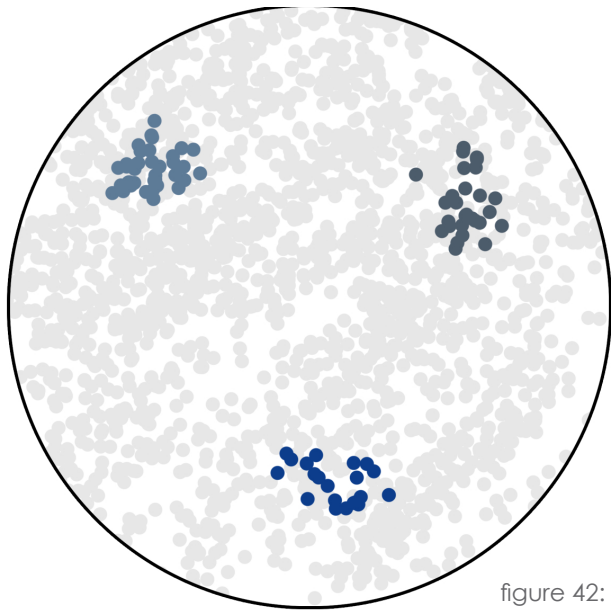


figure 42: monoculture cluster

The second is the multicultural one. In this two or more migrants ethnic groups coexist in the same space. This means most of the times that their residence is in that area, thus they also work there too. However there are cases in which people from another ethnic group visit the specific place, regularly for employment. This category doesn't involve short term visitors that they don't have and claim to the space.

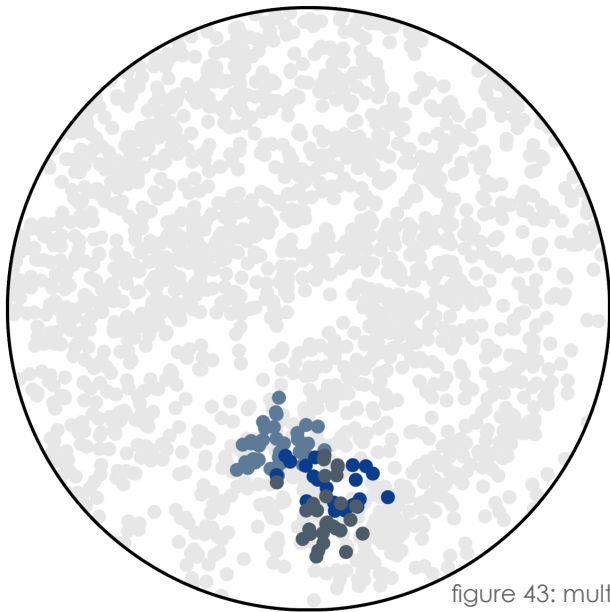


figure 43: multiculture cluster

Finally the third category is the rarest. It involves a clustering in which there is little concertation of migrants in many different places. Specifically their diaspora is quite significant so they are not forming strong communities of their own inside the exist ones. this categorization can shed light to the distribution pattern of migrants in European cities.

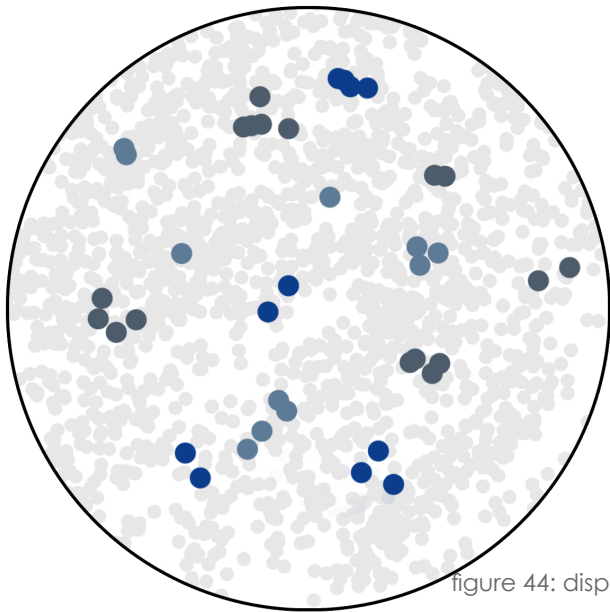


figure 44: disperse

2.3 CONCLUSION

The previous analysis was the first step in understanding the migration as a phenomenon. Additionally it was an attempt to narrow down the spectrum of the thesis.

From the first unit of this chapter the general approach towards migration was revealed. The researched was focused in understanding the flows of migrants, in which countries they tend to concentrate and the main path of their migration. Finally the laws that have to follow in order to cross borders. Thus we have two categorizations, the Schengen treaty parties and the type of destination countries. Then the focus was shifted in the migrant groups. Because of the limited time a set of categories was selected to be analyzed. In this thesis, the target group is "documented or irregular, unskilled immigrants". The main reason for this choice is their level of vulnerability which has been explained in the respective chapter.

The second unit is about the socio-spatial dimension of migration. The planning types and to an extent the cultural planning of countries, the theories and definitions for this dimension and the clustering in the communities. Other categories emerged which in relation with the other formed the criteria for choosing the case studies.

Those are Athens, Paris and Stockholm. Some clarification are needed for this choice. Initially the Eastern European countries were excluded for various reasons. The first is that they are included in the German planning system, secondly because they are the in-between countries meaning, immigrants don't stay in those at all, and thirdly they have low percentage of immigration (not emigration) generally. England is also excluded because it does belong to Schengen countries, thus it has different laws and approach from the rest of EU.



figure 45: map of Athens



figure 46: map of Stockholm



figure 47: map of Paris



figure 48: concepts about the socio-spatial theories

CHAPTER 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

RESEARCH IN THE THEORIES FOR THE FINAL DESIGN



Dual city is one of the most important theories for urbanists, it also supported by the economical migration theories. However, it neglects parameters established by the systemic theories of migration. As it has be mentioned before, it lacks also the spatial dimension. This chapter is a research on spatial theories that can enrich and supplement this theory.

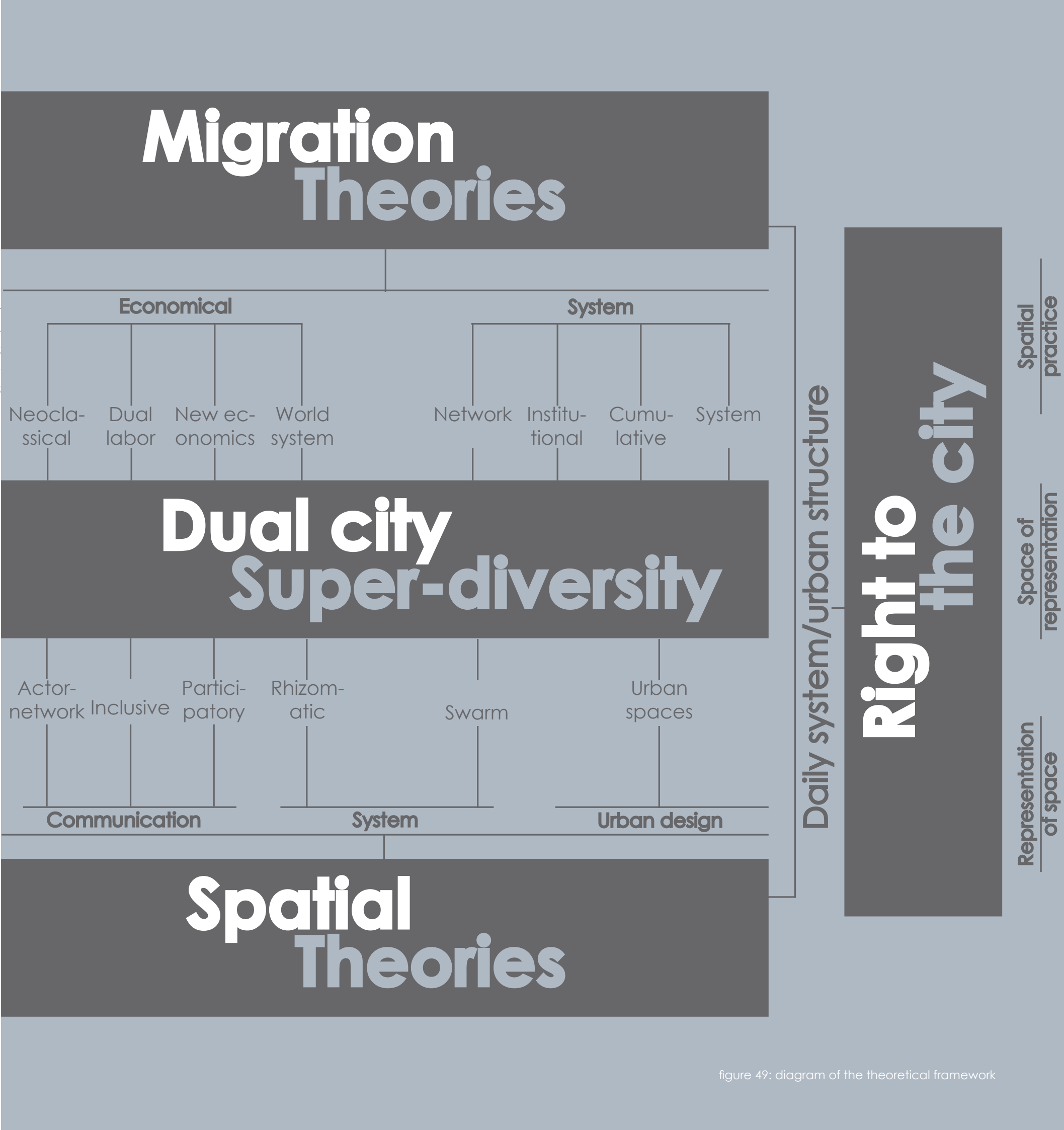


figure 49: diagram of the theoretical framework

3.1. COMMUNICATION

1. PARTICIPATORY

Some donors have sought to use participatory development projects and programmes to strengthen civic associations and create new mechanisms through which state institutions can be held responsible for their actions. It is in this light that the participation and governance debates have led donors to collaborate with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs), and to support locally derived solutions to poverty alleviation and “sustainable development”. Some have suggested that if local organizations and community-based approaches are strengthened, by channelling funds to them and by increasing their control over development initiatives, so too will be civil society as a whole. Similarly, programmes and policies that aim to create decision-making processes in which local organizations and associations have a presence allow new means through which civil society can exert influence over public decisions and open that public process to more scrutiny. In this manner, participatory development is directly linked to state accountability, empowerment of local groups, and transparency in decision-making

2. INCLUSIVE

Inclusive design embraces the concepts of New Urbanism—and goes further: it is multi-objective city planning based on economic, social, environmental and culturally sensitive policies that allow everyone to improve economically as the physical area improves. Cities need planning that recognizes that every individual has the right to full and equal participation in the built environment and that they can shape their own environment to meet their own needs.



3. ACTOR-NETWORK THEORY

Actor-Network-Theory (ANT) offers a way to analyze and counter this (institutionalized) fragmentation of space, stakeholders and planning. ANT defines an object or entity as a set of actors combined in a network, and therefore defines the world through an endlessly nested number of actor-networks (Dankert, 2012). As defined by Boelens (2010) in terms of spatial planning, it opens up the opportunity to be highly inclusive as it treats all actors alike, be they governmental and non-governmental or conscious and non-conscious. This equalization is strengthened by a focus on the problem, as relevant actors are ranked based on their inherent influence on it (Boelens, 2010). This in contrast to more traditional forms of planning, where the (views of the) planner is often the center of the process.

In contrast of ARA, Albrechts (2004) argues for a combination of bottom-up and top-down tools through a four track planning system where four types of rationalities are mixed together. From vision building, to vision-translation to action, to plan integration of the actors; while at the background the fourth track watches the position of citizens and the planning consequences of it.

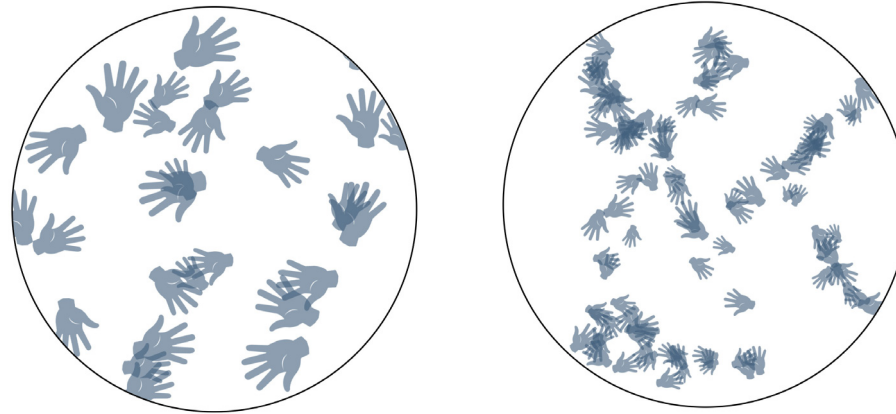
3.2. SYSTEM

1. SWARM INTELLIGENCE

The term 'swarm urbanism' has been used fairly extensively within design circles. Often this refers to a form of 'swarm effect', where a grid is morphed parametrically using either digital tools or Frei Otto's 'wet grid' analogue technique. Such techniques, while producing interesting effects, are limited in that they are either topologically fixed (as with a morphodynamic lattice) or base geometrically fixed (as with the wet grid), and cannot make qualitative shifts in form and space outside of these set-ups. The advantage of a genuinely bottom-up emergent system of swarm intelligence where individual agents with embedded intelligence respond to one another is that it offers behavioural translations of topology and geometry that can have radically varied outputs. (Leach, 2012)

This approach tends to produce a result which – if not reducible to a single steady-state condition – will eventually coalesce into a near-equilibrium, semi-stable state always teetering on the brink of disequilibrium.

This allows the system to remain responsive to changing economic, political and social circumstances. (Kokkugia)



2. RHIZOMATIC

It is based on notion of the 'rhizome' from Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari as an urban planning strategy. A

Thousand Plateaus, Deleuze and Guattari seem to offer a theoretical model that resonates closely with the logic of emergence. (Deleuze and Guattari,)

It deducts the cities to flows and networks/based on Deleuzian concept of rhizome, is has a central motion the principle of becoming/the construction of relations and bond between all the different aspects of the city/cities can be traced and analyzed by the human occupation and movement/ symbiotic links between the different parts. (Leach, 2008)

The task of design therefore would be to anticipate what would have evolved over time from the interaction between inhabitants and city. If we adopt the notion of 'scenario planning' that envisages the potential choreographies of use within a particular space in the city, we can see that in effect the task of design is to 'fast forward' that process of evolution, so that we envisage – in the 'future perfect' tense – the way in which the fabric of the city would have evolved in response to the impulses of human habitation. (Leach, 2012)

3.3. URBAN DESIGN

1. PERPETUAL

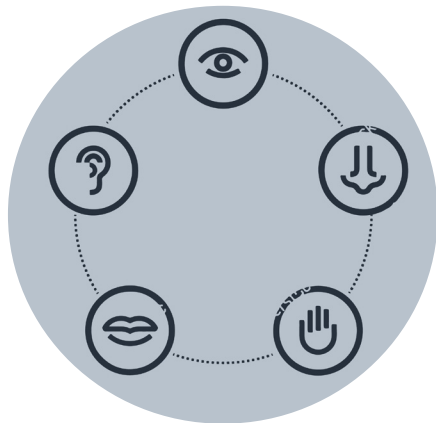
The perpetual dimension in urban design, escapes the physical manifestation of this practice and shifts its focus on people, their perception and value of urban and built environment. It is about the psychological connectedness that people feel for space, either is orientation points (Lynch, 1984), or the need for territoriality and personalization (Eco, 1968), even place marketing, all of them have to do with that dimension. Even though designers change places, people both sent and receive messages from space, thus the success of a project depends in the involvement of the people and their view to it. (Carmona, 2003)

2. FUNCTIONAL

Is about the way that places work and how they can be developed to their full potential. Every theory every aspect of urban design has a specific function, from the social to the visual. However function is mostly refers to movement and mobility as well as the social infrastructures that the design can incorporate. In this aspect it is relevant to add the environmental design. (Carmona, 2003)

3. MORPHOLOGICAL

It is the physical dimension of urban design, the shapes, the patterns but also the change in time are the emphasis of morphological study (Moudon, 1994). It has to do with the visual sense of people but also with the system behind the form of the urban fabric. It is not confined in building but also to public space, streets even landscape. It is the core of urban design, it shapes and it's been shape by people since the begging the built environment (Carmona, 2003).



3.4 CONCLUSIONS

The theoretical background is actually the combination of all the theories that have been analyzed this far. Dual cities theory and superdiversity can be characterized as main theories of this thesis, it includes in a way both the spatial and the phenomenological aspects of migration. However they don't explain everything, thus the research in all the levels of the process.

Specifically, the migration theories gave the first understand of the phenomena, the spatial theories gave insights as to what approach this thesis, and later the strategy can have. All of them were linked by the socio-spatial theories.

The aim of this process is to find specific criteria in order to evaluate the case studies. Even though the theoretical background gave social and economic motives for immigration as well as some tools for the next approach, their combination gave the specific factors that needs to be researched. Those theories produced a matrix, which help in defining the specific spatial aspects of immigration and help in the synthesis of the analytical framework that will be presented later.

| | | Spatial theories | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|--|------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | | Aim | | | | | |
| | | Actor-Network | Participatory | Inclusive | Swarm | Rhizomatic | Urban spaces |
| Migration theories | Understanding | Cumulative System Institutional Network | | | Public space | | Housing |
| | | Neoclassical New economics Dual labor World systems | Actors | | | Policies | Working |
| Socio-spatial theories | Challenges | Dual city | Social infrastructures | | | Mobility | Working |
| | | Superdiversity | Identity | | | Policies | Public space |

Daily system/urban structure

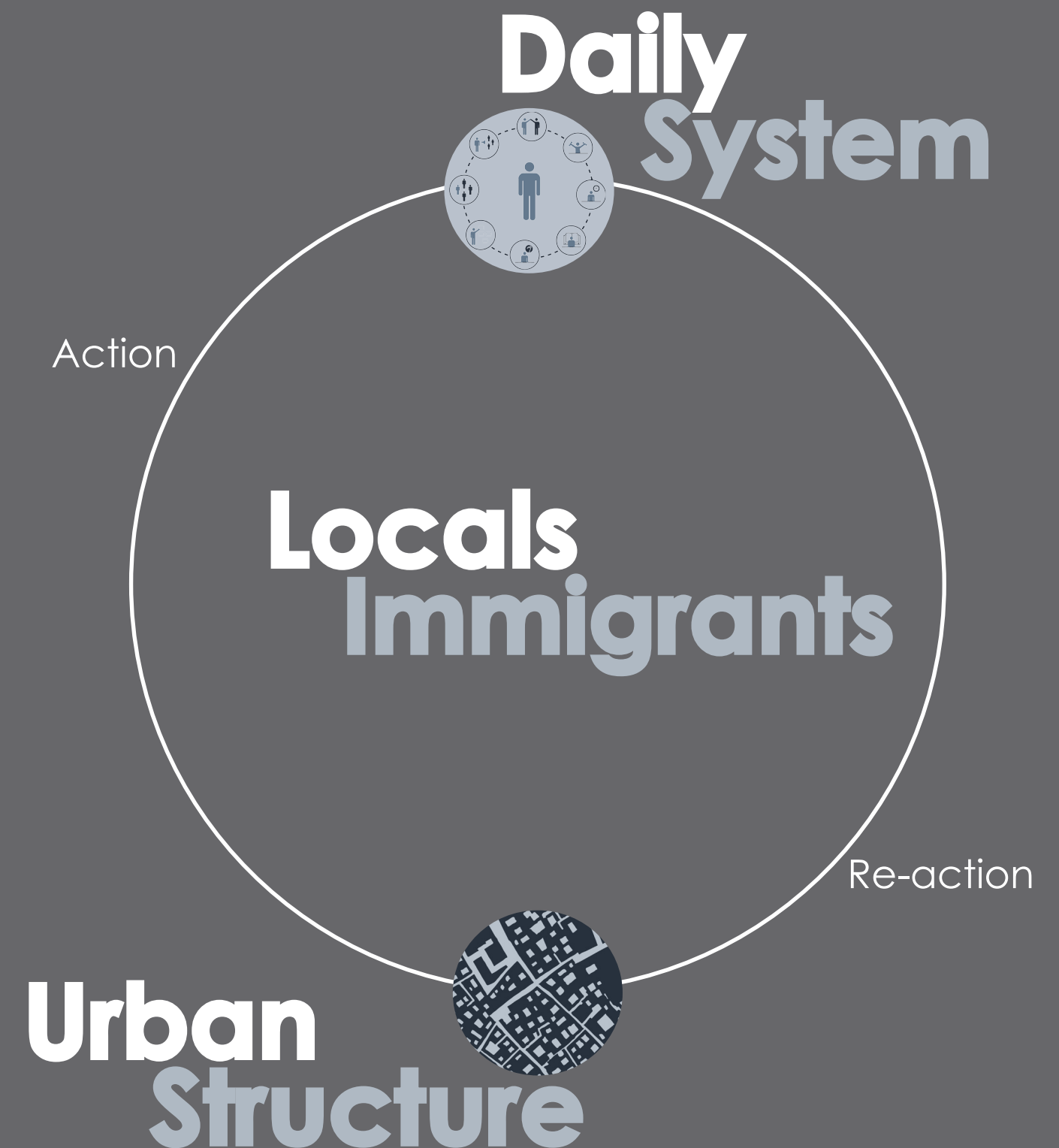
figures 58: componing the theories to find the spaces and the aspects that need to be anylized

When looking to the socio-spatial theories that have mentioned before it is clear that can be combined to create a better understanding of the segregation that is present to the contemporary cities. I have to agree with Jarvis that there is no need for a “grand theory”. The bottom up processes are too complicated and too dynamic to be deducted to one singular theory.

However they can provide a framework, a common idea that this complexity can be understood, to a certain extent of course. Having this revised notion of the socio-spatial conditions the link with migration is also necessary. As it has been mentioned it's an increasing, but also a historic, phenomenon. It has been shaped the societies that we live in now, thus its logic the reason for migration to be the same reason for the socio-spatial conditions. Society is shifting towards the new era that migration flows are continuous and are evolving accordingly, thus the society that they create also evolves.

Its spatial dimension is ignored most of the times, however those people, according to the theory of course, with their decision with their labour market capacities form and shape the urban fabric. All of those theories even though they are related they don't take into consideration the space that everything happens ad how the space change the migration flows.

From the spatial theories every building every landscape has a morphology and a function, of course those are affected by the cultural use and identity of the users, however it can constrain them or reveal opportunities for new spatial conditions. It is a highly complex subject, but that's what make it interesting. In order to understand the sociospatial landscape of the contemporary cities, there is a necessity to look beyond the theories to study the daily life, the structures that support it, like housing or public space. The way that people use those structure. But most importantly how they shape or they being shaped by them.



figures 59: the relation between urban structure and daily system

3.5. RIGHT TO THE CITY

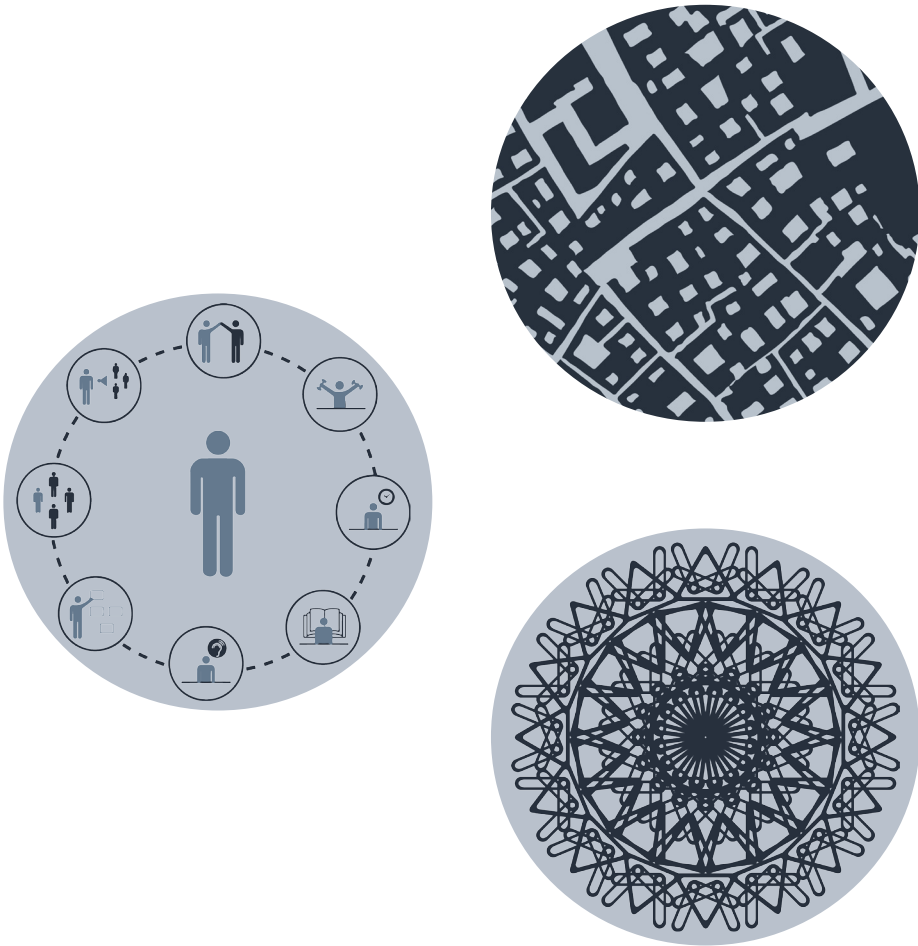
In Lefebvre's theory space stands "as the synchronic order of social reality", meaning that social space and social time are both result and precondition of the production of society. Combining critiques and theories from Nietzsche's poetics, of western Marxism he argued that social space can be analyzed in three dimensions. (H. Lefebvre, 1977)

1. SPATIAL PRACTICE

This concept designates the material dimension of social activity and interaction. The classification spatial means focusing on the aspect of simultaneity of activities. Spatial practice, in analogy to the syntagmatic dimension of language, denotes the system resulting from articulation and connection of elements or activities. In concrete terms, one could think of networks of interaction and communication as they arise in everyday life (e.g., daily connection of residence and workplace) or in the production process (production and exchange relations). (S. Kipfer et al, 2008)

2. REPRESENTATION OF SPACE

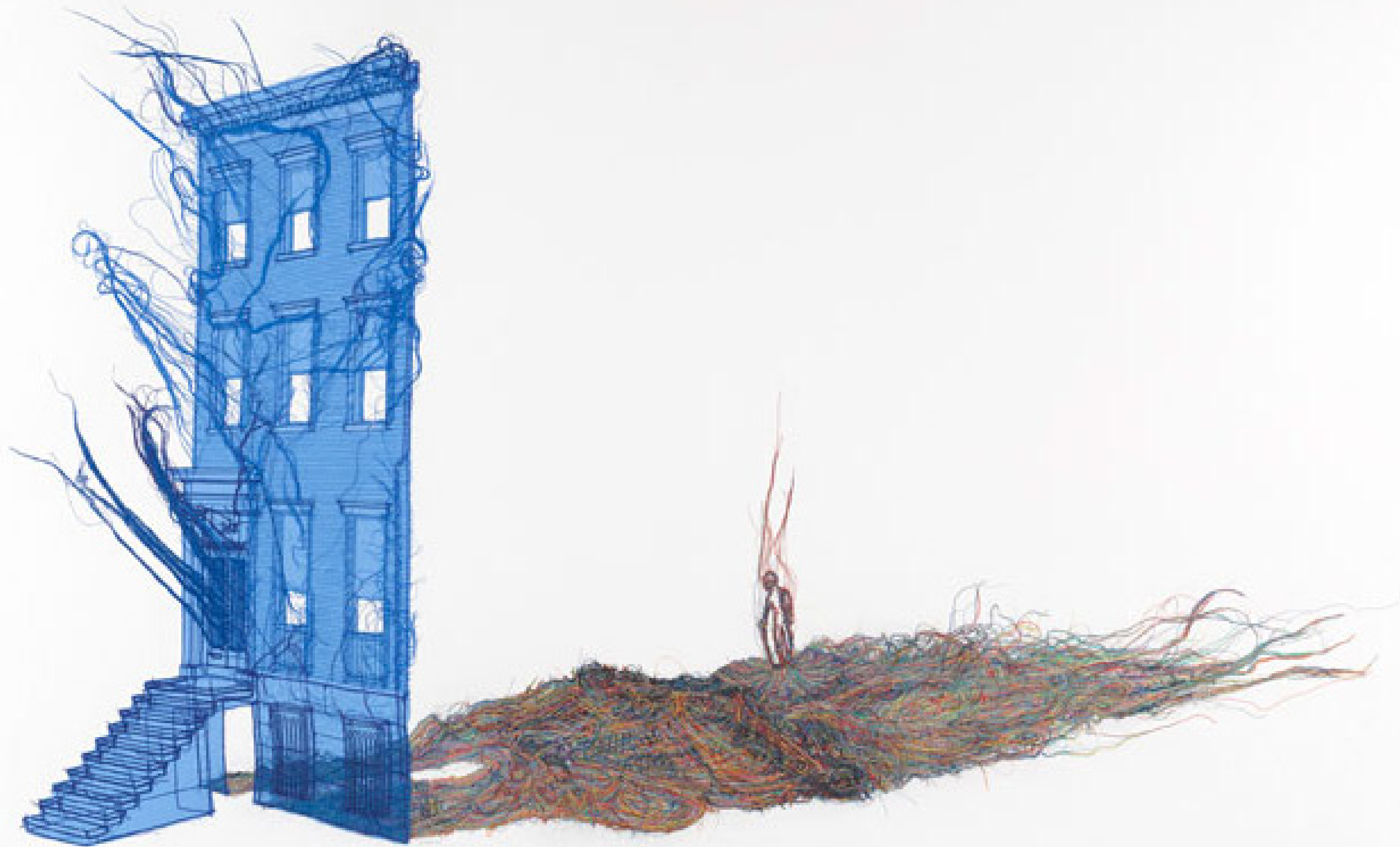
Representations of space give an image and thus also defines space. Analogous to the paradigmatic dimension of language, one spatial representation can be substituted by another that shows similarities in some respects but differences in others.



Representations of space emerge at the level of discourse, of speech as such, and therefore comprise verbalized forms such as descriptions, definitions, and especially (scientific) theories of space. Furthermore, Lefebvre counts maps and plans, information in pictures, and signs among representations of space. The specialized disciplines dealing with the production of these representations are architecture and planning, but also the social sciences (and here of special importance is geography). (S. Kipfer et al, 2008).

3. SPACES OF REPRESENTATIONS

The third dimension of the production of space is defined by Lefebvre as the (terminological) inversion of "representations of space." This concerns the symbolic dimension of space. According to this, spaces of representation do not refer to the spaces themselves but to something else: a divine power, the logos, the state, masculine or feminine principle, and so on. This dimension of the production of space refers to the process of signification that links itself to a (material) symbol. The symbols of space could be taken from nature, such as trees or prominent topographical formations; or they could be artifacts, buildings, and monuments; they could also develop out of a combination of both, for example as "landscapes." (S. Kipfer et al, 2008)



figures 63: Space and immigration. Do Ho Suh, Blueprint, thread artwork.

CHAPTER 4 AND 5

PROBLEM STATEMENT RESEARCH QUESTIONS



In three different case studies the variety of immigration patterns is vast. People from different cultures, countries, professions and age, have alternative reasons for settling and working. However in all the cases the communities of immigrants face the continuous pressure of segregation while the urban fabric changes due to their agglomeration. The latter fail to support immigrants' needs while at the same time conflict between them and locals arise. Resulting, most of the times, in identity deterioration for both people and space, in the context of the ongoing urbanization process.

Having as a case study Athens this pressure is visible. The limited current policies and plans refuse to acknowledge the immigrants as a group inside the Greek society or they fail to understand the dynamic and diverse relations in immigrants and native society, thus fail to support their needs. Simultaneously, any policy and planning system is designed to fit the needs of the global markets and European Union.

Meanwhile, the rise of right-wing parties in Greece are a reality. Both locals and immigrants compete for the depleted resources that the state has to offer, as a result creating frictions. The fear of the "others" has trapped immigrants in a continuous state of poverty and has led an alarmingly increased number of racism attacks. Of course all of the above happen in the worst economic and social crisis of modern Greece.

The project started with a general question. How immigrants change space and how space changes immigrants. However as the thesis progressed the research questions started to change and formed. After a phenomenological way of deduction the need for specification was clear. Even though immigration should be view in a larger scale, the interventions should be in the small one. Thus the need for a specific case study emerged and through the research the selection is Athens.

The new research question are an extension of the general one.

1. How the diverse daily systems and the involvement of new actors within it, could create frictions between locals and immigrants sharing the same urban structure?
2. What are the causes of friction factors, when immigrants and locals occupy the some space and how through spatial strategies the tensions can be allievated?
3. Until what extent the bottom up processes of immigration and the more top down planning desicions can be reshaped so to create a more resilient and safe environment?
4. How the urban space and the existing urban tools can be translate into flexible strategies that can cope with the new extremely diverse social landscape that immigration creates?
5. How through inclusive and participatory design, the limited resources of the state can be be assured to be distributed equally, speeding up the integration process?



CHAPTER 6

ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

RESEARCH IN THE SPATIAL CONTITION OF 3 CASE STYDIES

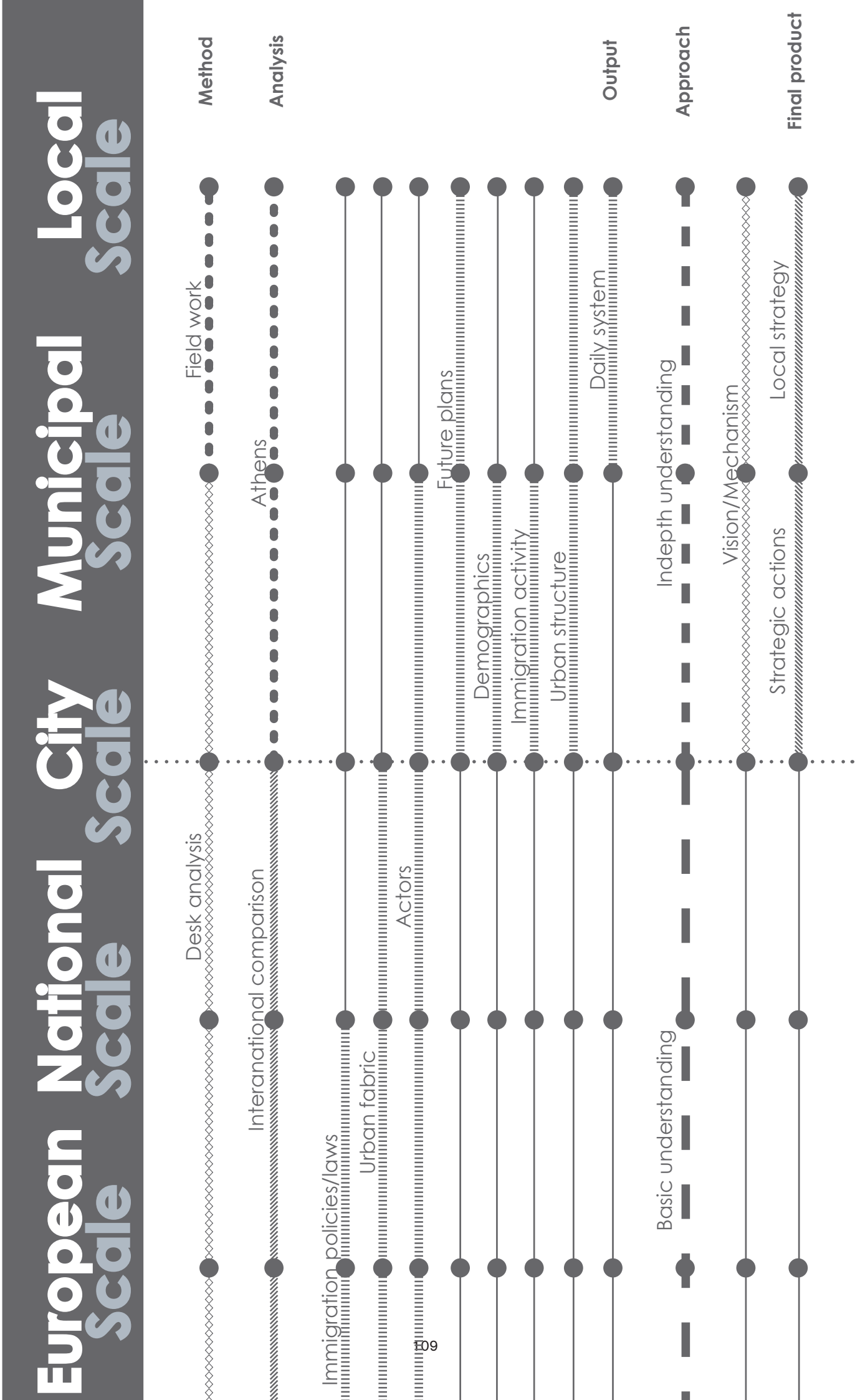


6.1. METHODOLOGY

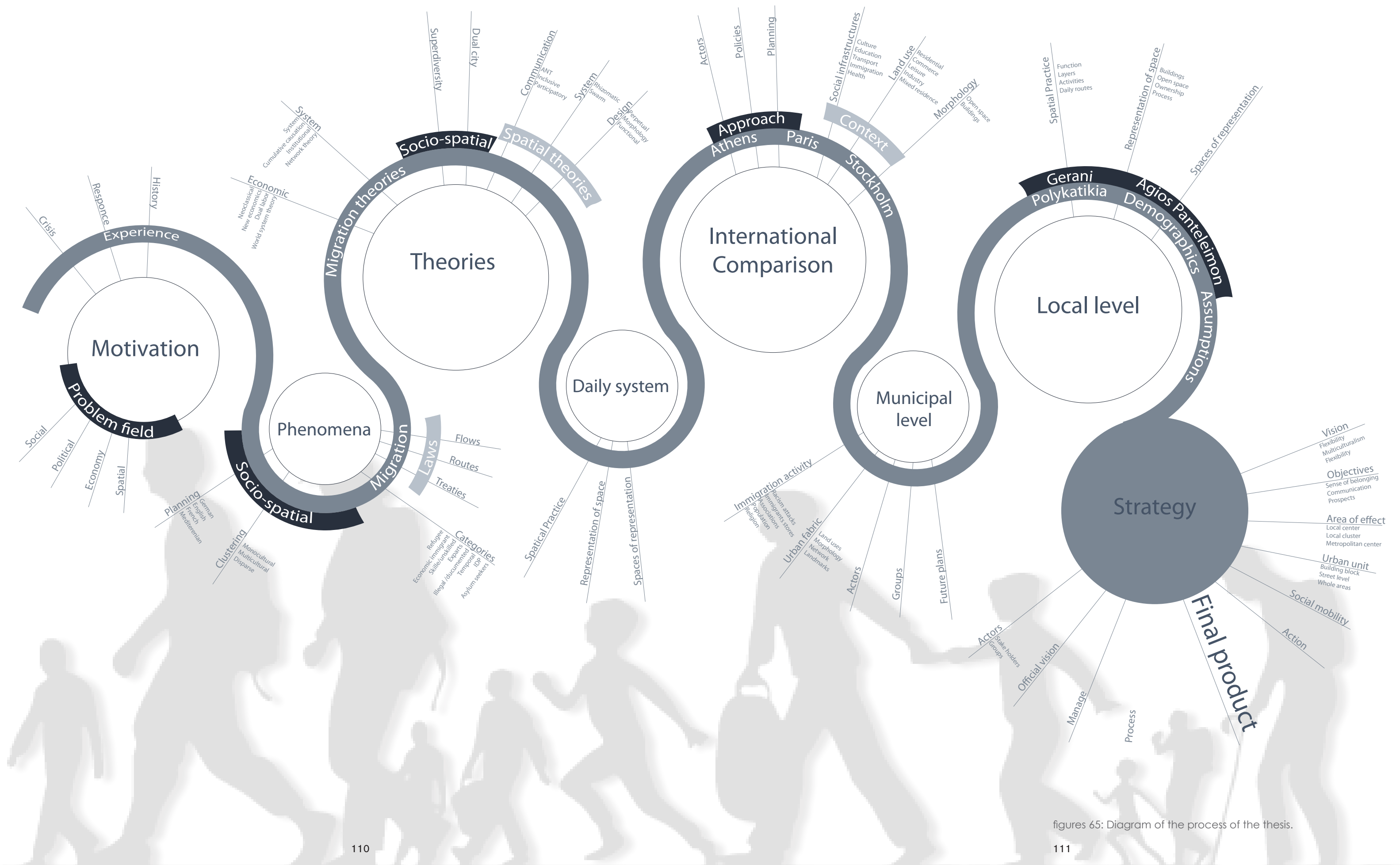
For this thesis the methodology that has been used is separated in two parts. The first one is about the greater area of each city and the second is about the small scale analysis in a specific neighborhood of one case study. The general aproach is a phenomonological one, after analysing the phenomena, in combination with the theoritical framework, the case study is selected and the whole process is formed.

The first research was made on the different policies that influence the immigration phenomenon in each case. In order to understand how immigrants change and be changed by space, we also need to clarify the spatial reasons, if any, that drives them to cluster in specific places. From the background the main criteria chosen for the city scale are social infrastructures, land use and urban morphology. They are comparable between them and can cover some of the main reason of settlement. Then the research expands in actors and the first comparison is attempted. It is about the understanding of the phenomena, but also a first criticism in the way the city works.

As migration is a bottom up process the focus of the thesis shift to the local scale. In order to study the daily life based on Levevre's theory, extensive field work is necessary. The detailed observation of the everyday routine of both immigrants and local, as well as interviews with the users of the space and the space itself, contributes in understanding the needs of the people and the spatial actions and reactions to those needs, in a specific case study. After the study a comparison is also made to verify and experience the friction and integration factors of migration, and evaluate policies and strategies in the city scale. The selected case study is Athens for reasons that will ne explained later on



figures 64: Diagram of the methodology of the thesis.

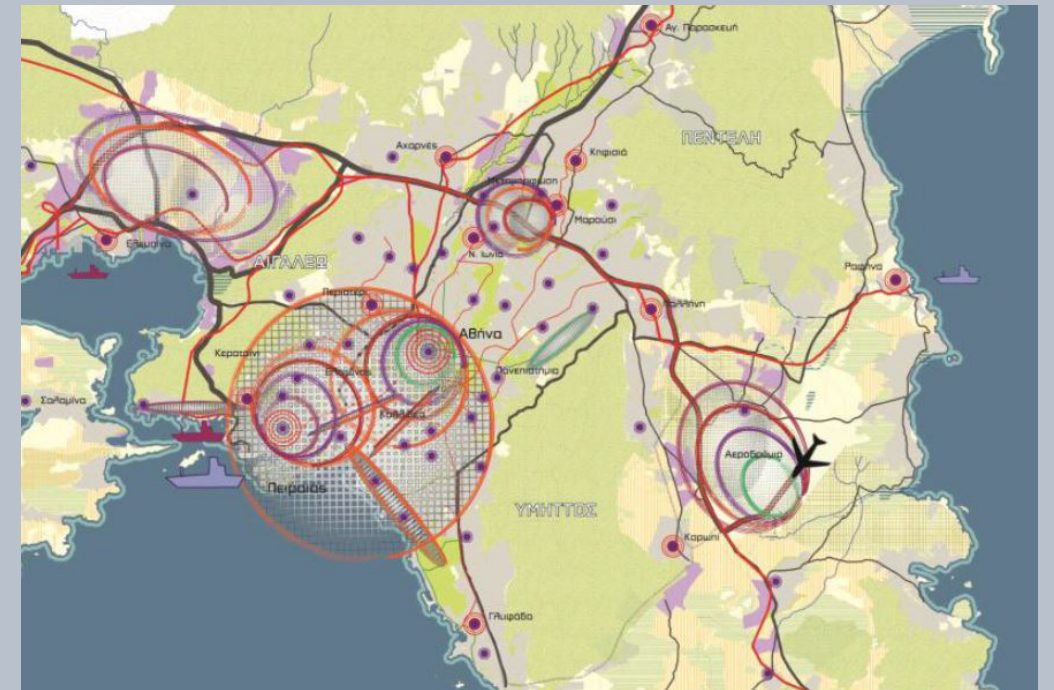


figures 65: Diagram of the process of the thesis.

2. PLANNING OF ATHENS.

The current morphology of Athens is based on the urban planning of 1834, which didn't really follow the organic shapes of the ancient Athens. Until 1980 new plans were continuously made, but doomed to fail because of the endless bureaucracy and the corruption of the state. Finally in 1980 urban planning was applicable and "legal". (Sarigiannis, 2010) The next face of urban planning in Athens happened because of the Olympic games, infrastructures, green spaces and the architectural heritage of Athens were improved. At 2011 the ministry of Construction, published the new urban plan for Athens. It focus on environment improvment, the motivation for production and the promotion of cultural values. It also mentions the social cohesion and the urban regeneration as terms. With key intervention on the sea front, with promoting the multi-centrality and some areas for agricultural production and manufacturing, government hopes to improve the productivity and image of the city. They also plan to create green corridors in order to improve the standard of living. Finally one of the most important aspects is the urban regeneration initiative. They would like to turn in a more ecofriendly way of building, creating regulations about their energy efficiency and by allowing more freedom in the architectural design of the residences in the city center. However there are many areas, mostly archeological sites as well as historical buildings that are preserved by law (Municipality of Athens, 2013).

Polycentricity



Transportation network expansion



Green corridors

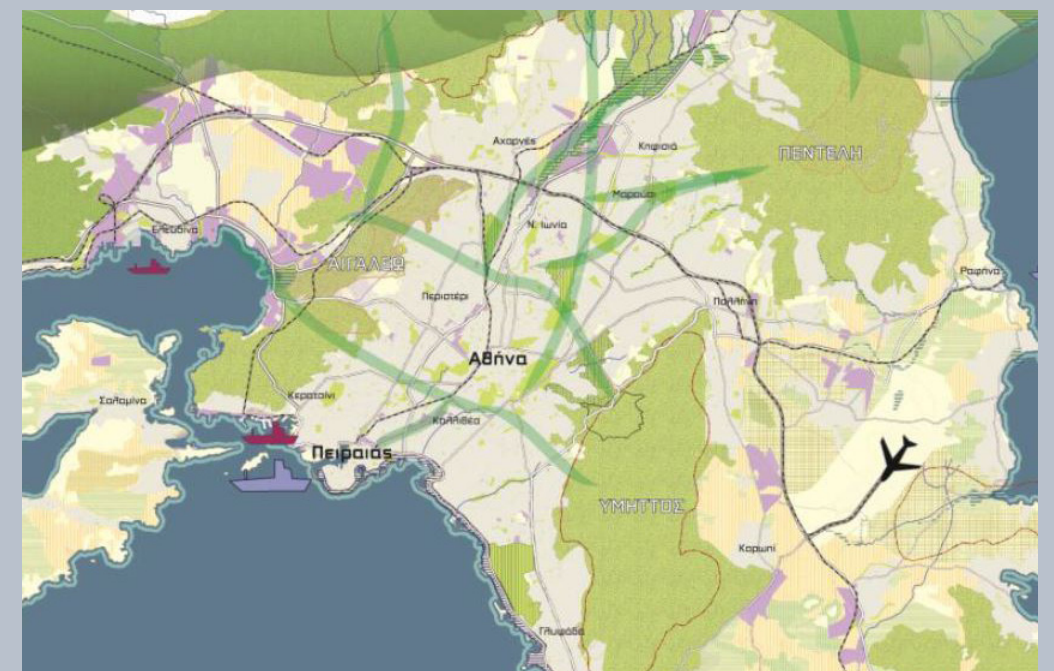


figure 67-69: Most significant maps of Athens urban strategy

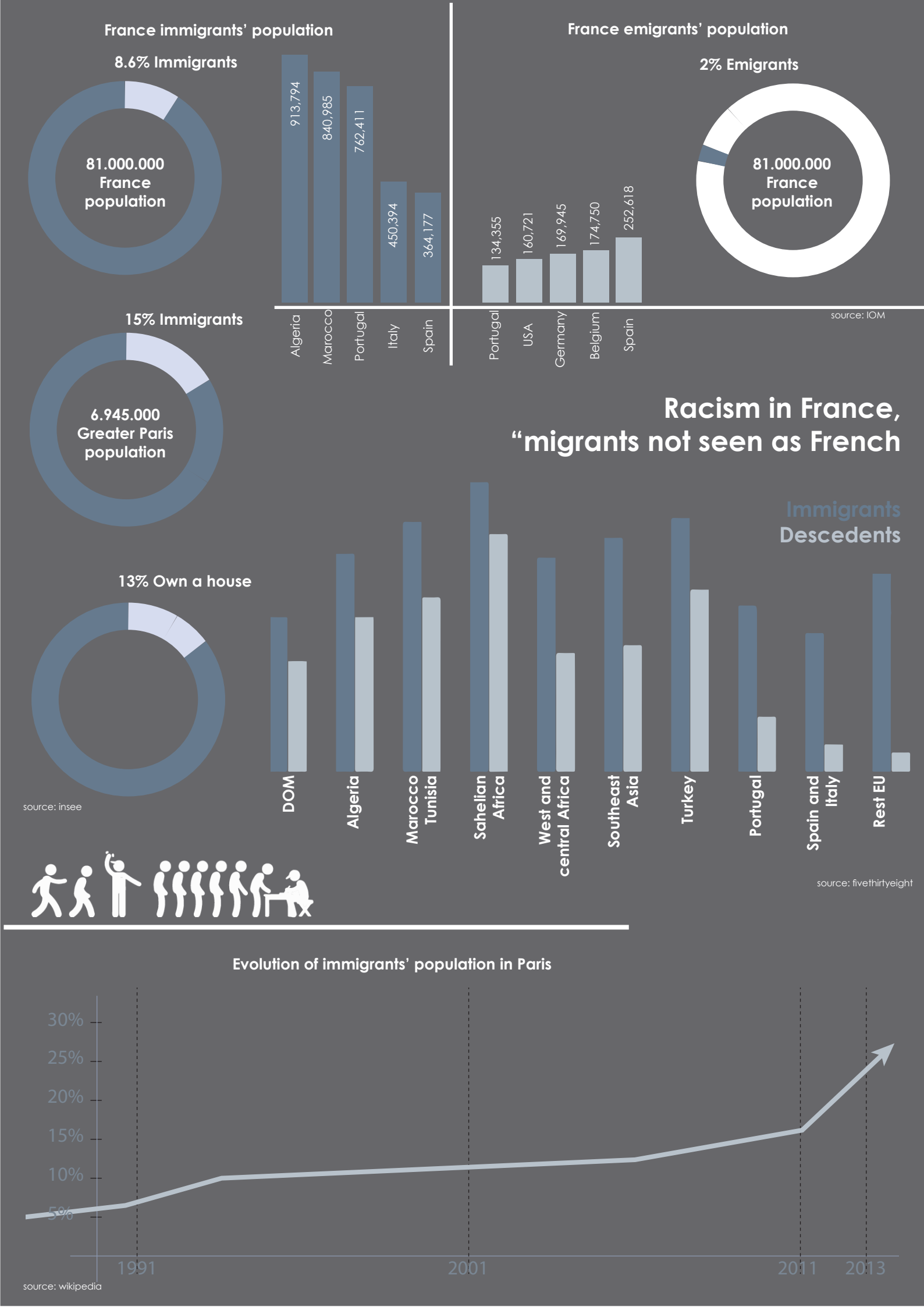
Paris

1. IMMIGRATION POLICY FRANCE

France immigration is about integration, mostly is space specific policies to help the vulnerable groups of immigrants. It focuses on three major aspects education, employment and social cohesion. Education are several programs for learning French language, and programs for helping foreign students, though it's not clear if they are actually helpful. For the employment aspect, French government is actually focus in preventing discrimination and protect the working rights of immigrants and finally for the social cohesion governmental programs try to engage the immigrants in the community while strengthening the existing structure.

France is a country with one of the highest percentage of immigrants' descendants, thus the focus is about young people. However the policies do not actually succeed. French government has been criticized for two things, the one is the reluctance to collect data for immigration and the success of their policies

figures 70: Statistics about France and Paris



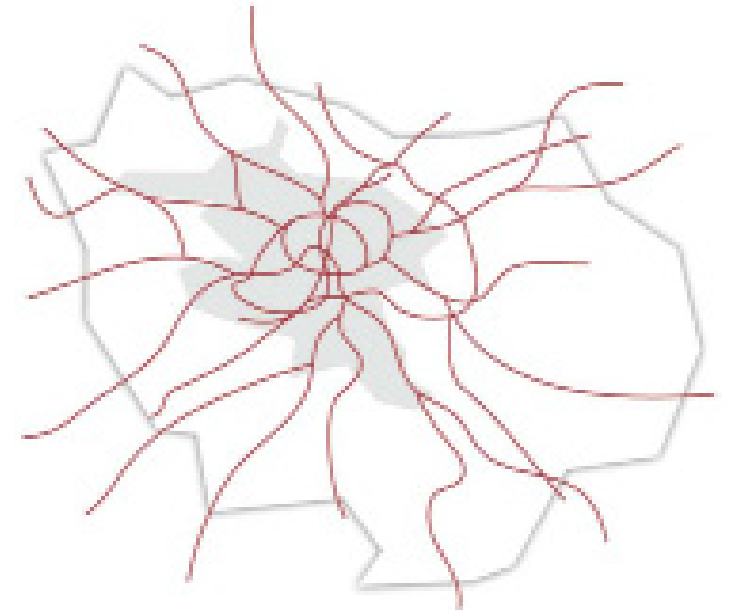
2. PLANNING OF GREATER PARIS.

According to Île-de-France the next for the regional and urban planning is set to 2030. The document that was given in public suggests that Paris planning have three basic pillars, connect-structure: a city connected and more sustainable, polarizing-balance: a diverse and attractive region, value – preservation: a region more vivid and greener.

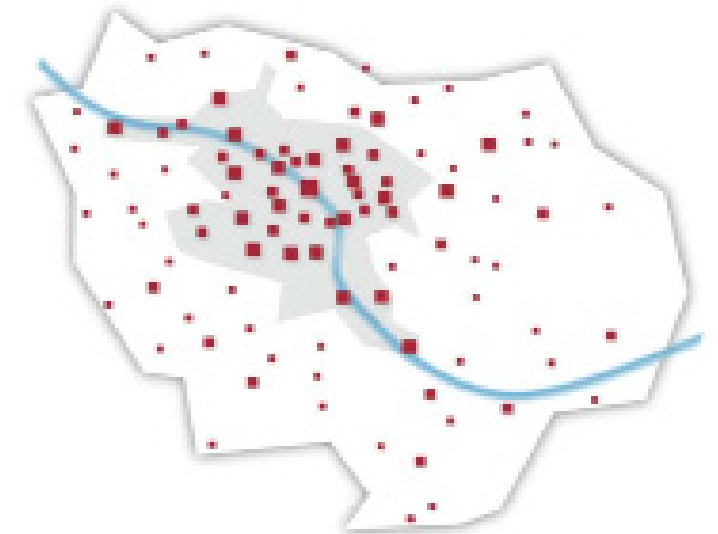
The first pillar is about transportation and openness. Through expanding the transportation system, through better access to information technology and optimizing the local level (meaning transport and urban fabric), the region hopes to open the city and help its habitats. The second pillar is about equality, it also has some transportation aspects but most aim of this pillar is the strong multipolarity and the balance in all the areas, through employment and densification. Finally the third is about the relationship between city and nature, the environment and the openspaces.

Specific projects are about mostly the infrastructures for a better daily life, like housing projects, the transformation in a micro scale of public spaces, the expansion of metro line and cycling routes. With policies that create jobs and help the access to social infrastructures, like education establishments, they hope to create and attractive mixed habitat. Through exploitation of all the resources social, natural etc. they aim to create a sustainable environment for Paris.(Ile-de-France, 2030)

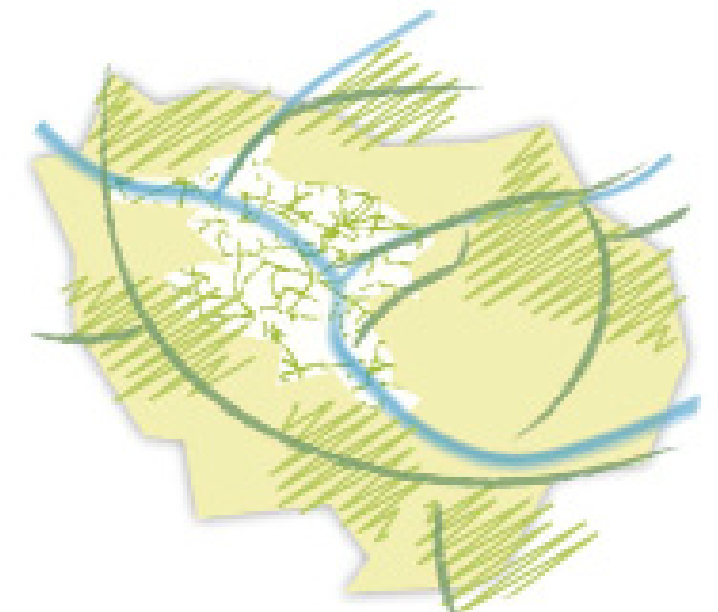
Connect- structure



Polarizing- balance



Value- preservation

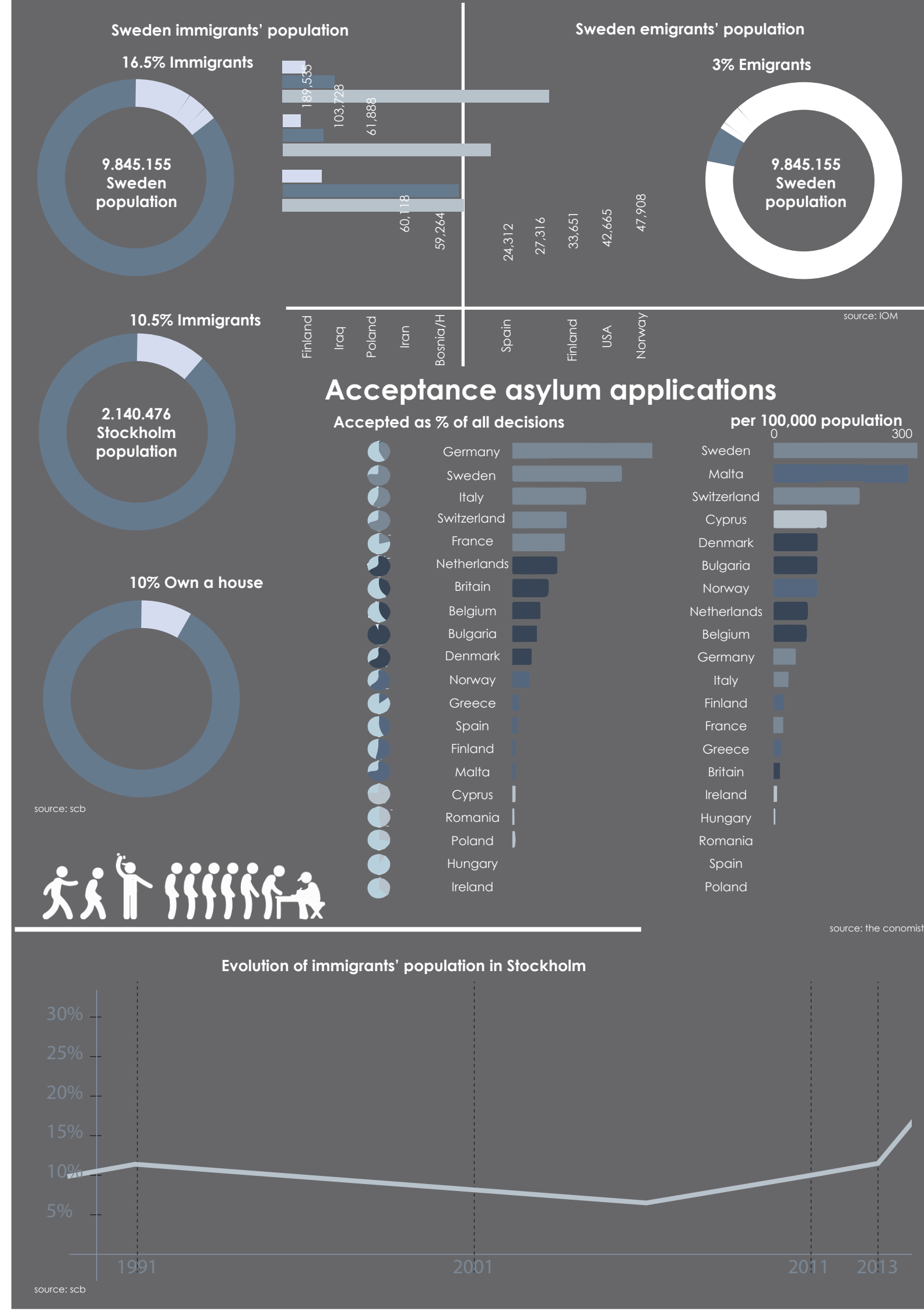


Stockholm

1. IMMIGRATION POLICY SWEDEN

Sweden has one of the most socially integrated migration policies. Since as a country is very decentralized and flexible, the policies and the stakeholders are also flexible as well. Their immigration policy is based on integration in all the levels. Initially they invest a lot in research and gathering of information. They focus on employment a lot, with start-up programs, with consultation and information on job search. They have very good system of housing and relocation giving the chance for a short and long term staying in Sweden. They also invest in education, by language courses for adults and children, with bonuses when someone is finishing the studies and with policies for the language teaching. Through communication in a common basis but also with all the organizations of the citizens they try to eliminate racism and discrimination. However the flexible legislation and the open border policy led to a significant amount of immigrants' influx thus objection started to rise inside Sweden. Now their policies have been criticized for that openness (Fredlund-Bloms, 2014).

figure 74: Statistics about Sweden and Stockholm.



2. PLANNING OF STOCKHOLM.

Stockholm's vision for the city refers to the year of 2030. The planning system is characterized as community planning as well. The planning is about crafting guidelines and policies in order to facilitate a close relationship between city and nature.

The urban plan for Stockholm has a very wide spectrum, from strong business and education to sports and recreation. The main point is to adapt the urban structure to the geographical constraints. The radial development of the city creates green "wedges" in between the urban areas, which form a system of parks linked by paths and green arterials. The plan characterizes Stockholm as the city of water, through infrastructure for monitoring and controlling the water they aim the security of the city. The plan also considers integration and cohesion, with social housing programs and communication between the people and the state, they hope to achieve even better integration. This will happen with the educational planning that the city wants to accomplish as well as the improvement of public space and parks. Finally, they also emphasize the transportation network and the access to the social infrastructures. (PROMENADSTADEN, 2012)

Strategic plan

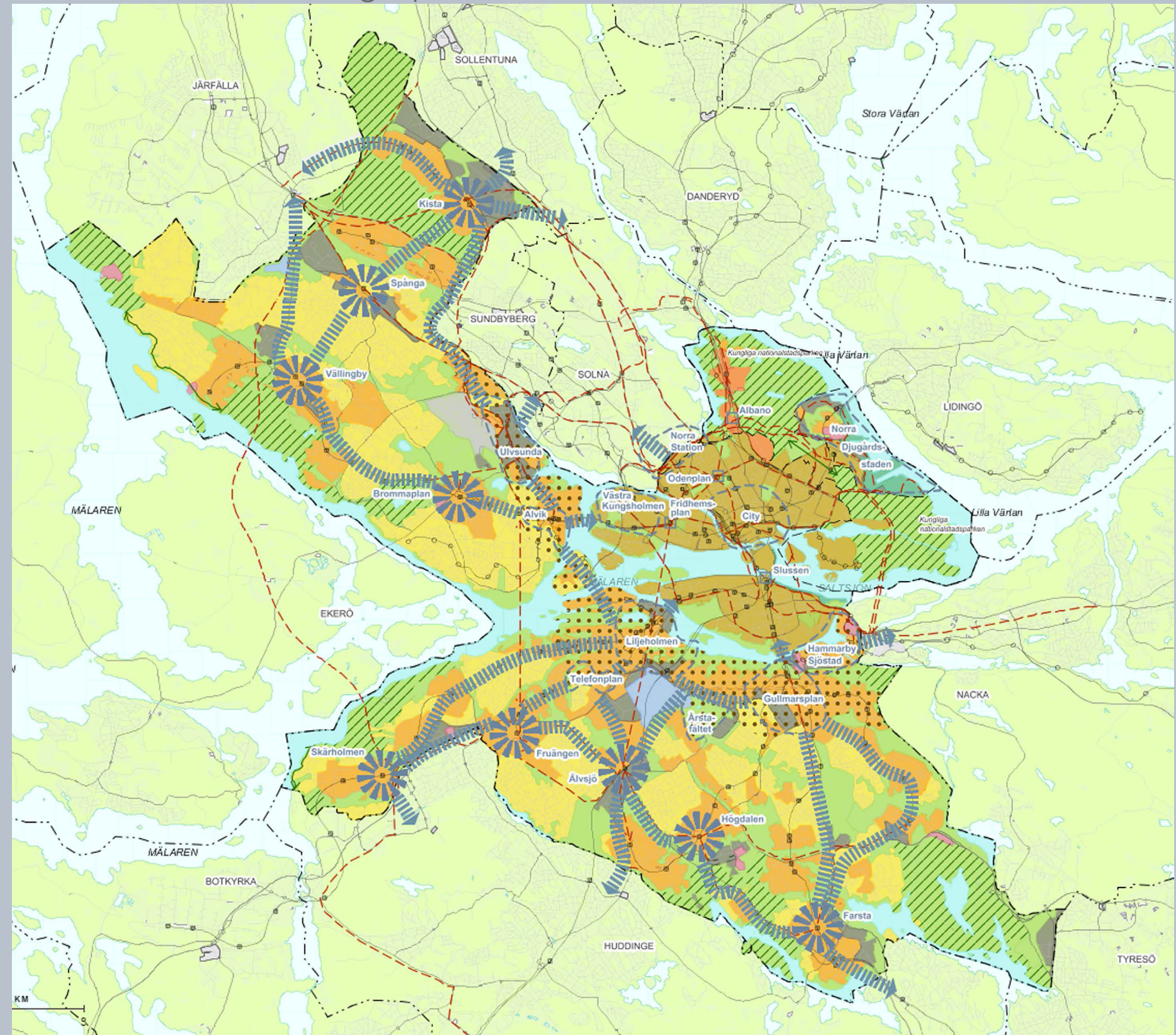


figure 75: Map of the strategic plan in Stockholm.



figure 76: Picture of Athens.

6.2.2 SPATIAL PHENOMENA

Athens

The layer of social infrastructures is extremely crucial. The health system in Greece is public, everybody has access to it and it's free for the people with insurance. However there are also private clinics that because of the decline of the Greek health system, become more and more popular. The transportation system in Athens has 4 major means. The metro, public bus lines, tram and trolley. The educational system is also free. The private schools are quite rare. Also the universities are public. There are also private universities and for many years there is an ongoing conflict as to whether they would become equals with the public ones. Finally the cultural layer is also important. Museum, cultural centres, sport and libraries are some of the layer contents.

The land use cover in Athens is quite mixed, apart from the north suburbs the mixed uses are everywhere. The historical centre is the most vibrant part, however every region has commerce and leisure. The surviving industries are also located near or inside the city.

Finally the morphology of Athens has many subcategories. The most important are the historical centre, the suburbs and the most common type in Greece polykatikia. As far for the open space, it is quite limited. Most of the open space is in the form of public squares while the greenery is very limited. Also there is a very big portion of open space that is archaeological site.

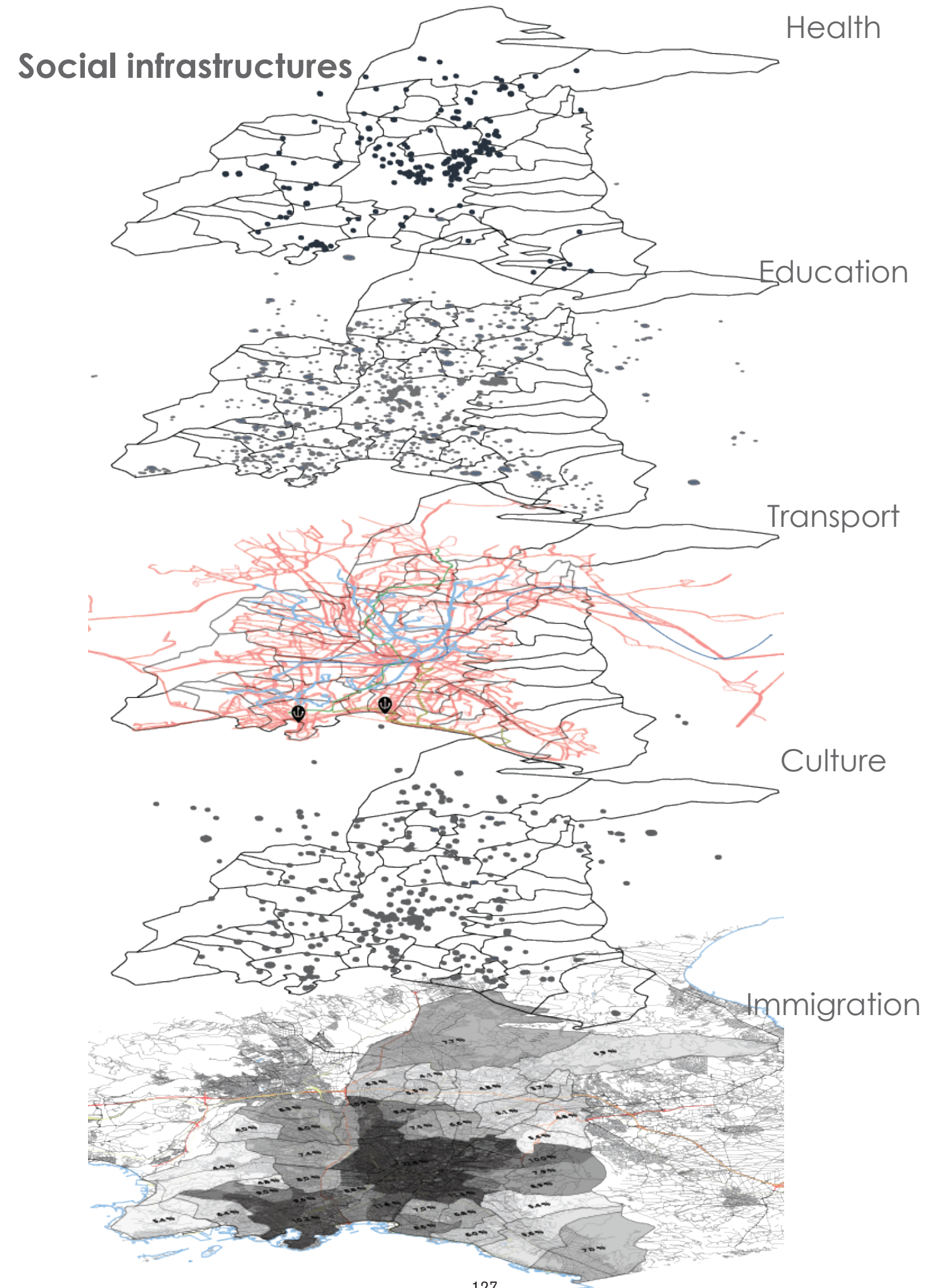


figure 77: Overlaying the maps of social infrastructures in Athens

Land use

Pure residence

Industry

Commercial

General residence

Immigration

figure 78: Overlaying the maps of land uses in Athens

Morphology

Open space



figure 79: Representations of the function of the open space in Athens.

Urban fabric

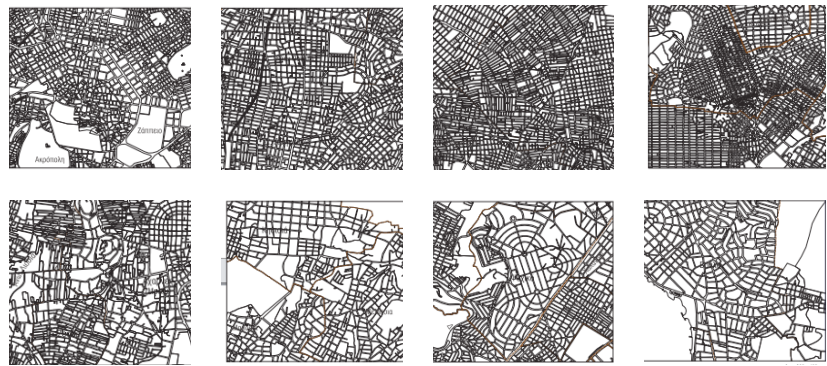


figure 80: Representations of the morphological characteristics

Open space

Buildings

Immigration

figure 81: Overlaying the maps of land uses in Athens

Paris

In Paris infrastructure is also important. The network is one of the best in Europe. Paris is a city that has invested in infrastructures, from transport network that keeps growing to education and culture. The transportation means in Paris are metro tram and to a less extent buses. The health system is also free and very extensive as well. Education is something that France has invested in, public universities and schools that can cover the needs of the citizens are considered among the best in the world. There are of course private ones as well. The health system is also public and free, general practitioners and private clinics are also in play. Finally, Paris has rich cultural infrastructure, libraries outdoor exhibitions, cultural centres and museums dominate the cityscape in Paris.

As far for its land use cover it is also mixed use, the city centre has a global character and many of the biggest multinational companies have their offices in Paris. The industry inside the city is limited, however the commerce is everywhere. There are few places that are monofunctional including some residences.

The morphology of Paris is also quite diverse. From the medieval historic centre to contemporary skyscrapers and from the suburbs to the garden cities, Paris has visual and functional variety. The large boulevards are also important aspect of its morphology. The open space is quite developed as well, metropolitan parks with activities are the most common, and greenery is not the most dominant characteristic, however all the parks are developed with urban planning. Of course there are communal spaces for interaction and gathering.

Social infrastructures

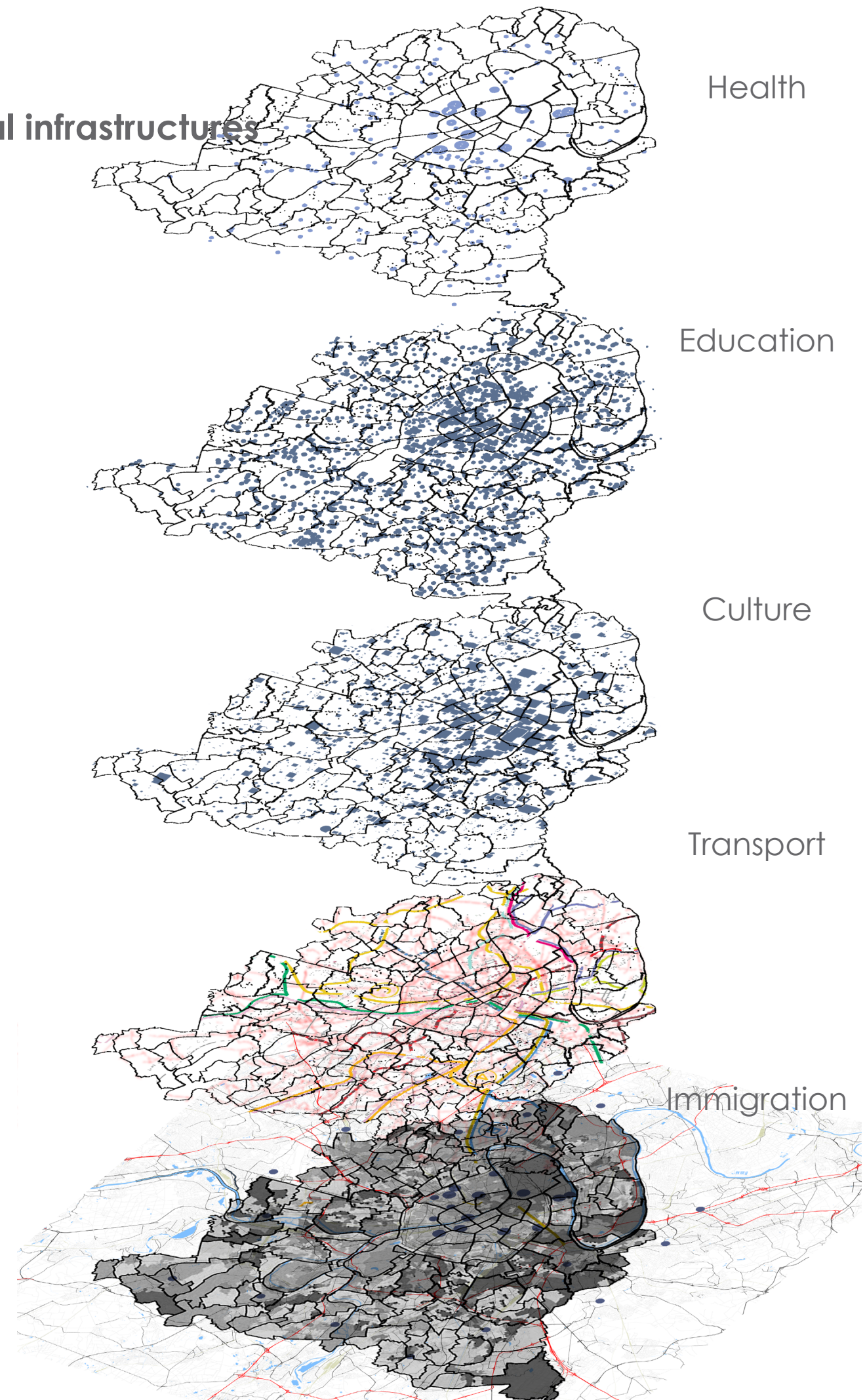
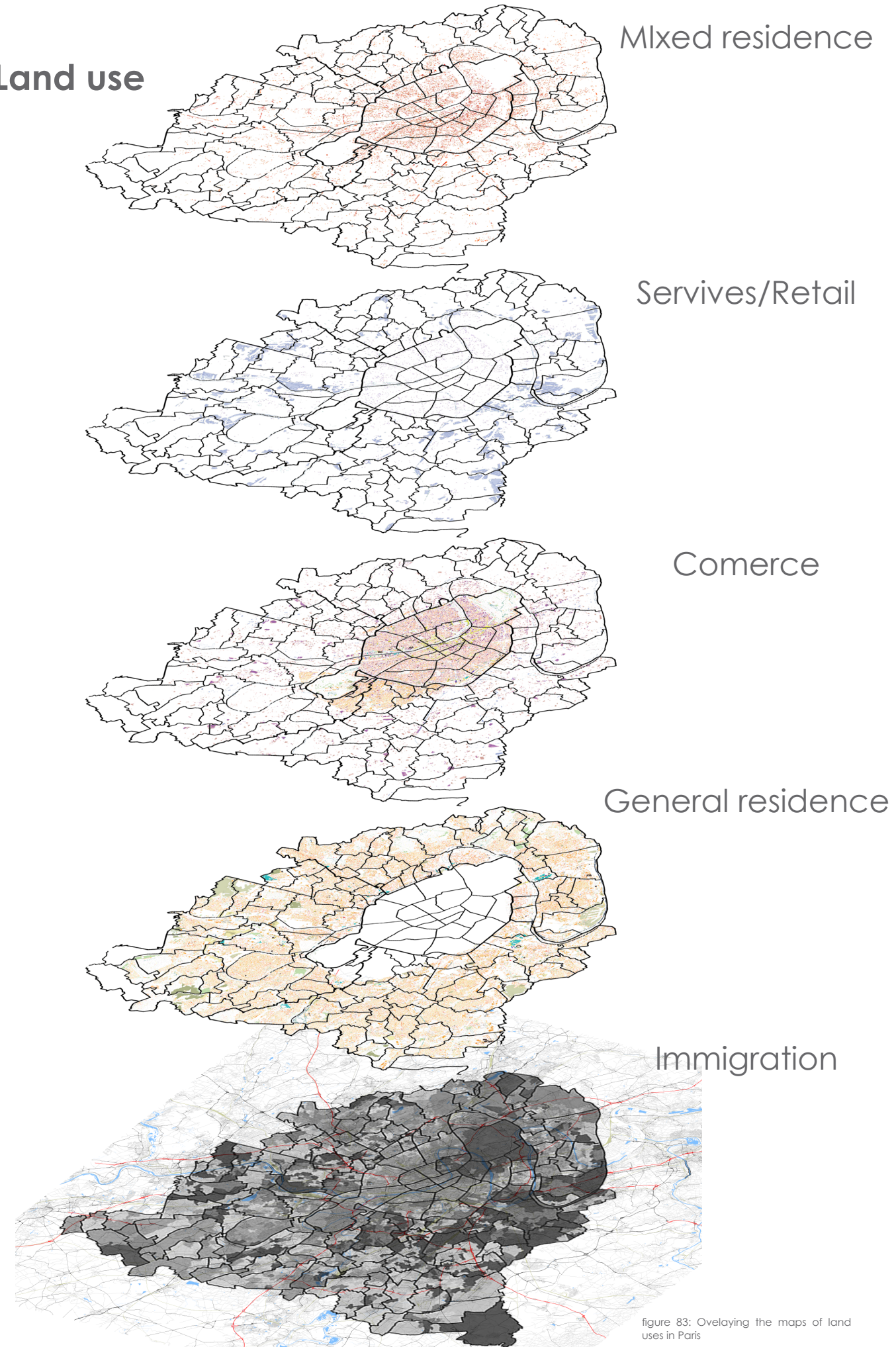


figure 82: Overlaying the maps of social infrastructures in Paris

Land use

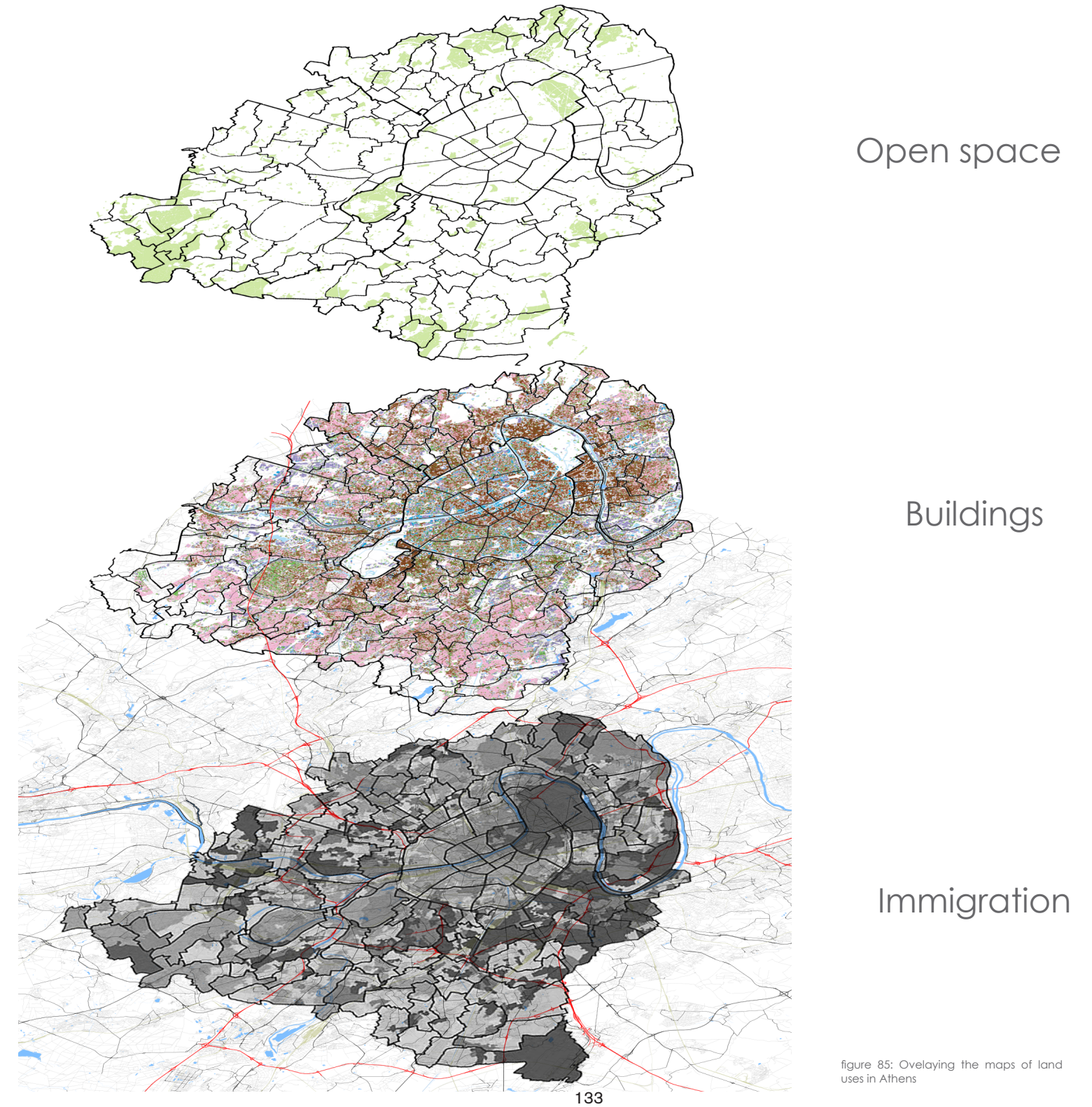


Morphology

Open space



figure 84: Representations of the function of the open space in Paris.



Stockholm

Stockholm as a city has also a very good system of infrastructures. Being a city that has oriented in openness and integration all the social services are in a very good quality. The transportation system includes metro, tram and busses that cover the whole area of Stockholm and the areas next to it. In this case as well the health care system is also public with private clinics and doctors to be quite limited in comparison with the other cases. In Stockholm there is also a very good system of elderly care as well. The educational system is also public and accessible, though the universities don't quite have the international reputation that Paris universities have. Finally the cultural system is not so intensive as well. There are areas of sports and museums but limited workshops and exhibitions.

The land use cover in Stockholm is quite clear and zoned. In contrast with the other cases they use areas well defined, the residence is pure residence and commerce mostly commerce. There industry is close to the city.

The morphology of Stockholm is also various. From the historic centre to the new apartment block, the characteristic of the city is the green around every corner. Open space is very important in Stockholm, however the most common use is either recreation or sports. There are also thematic parks in Stockholm.

Social infrastructures

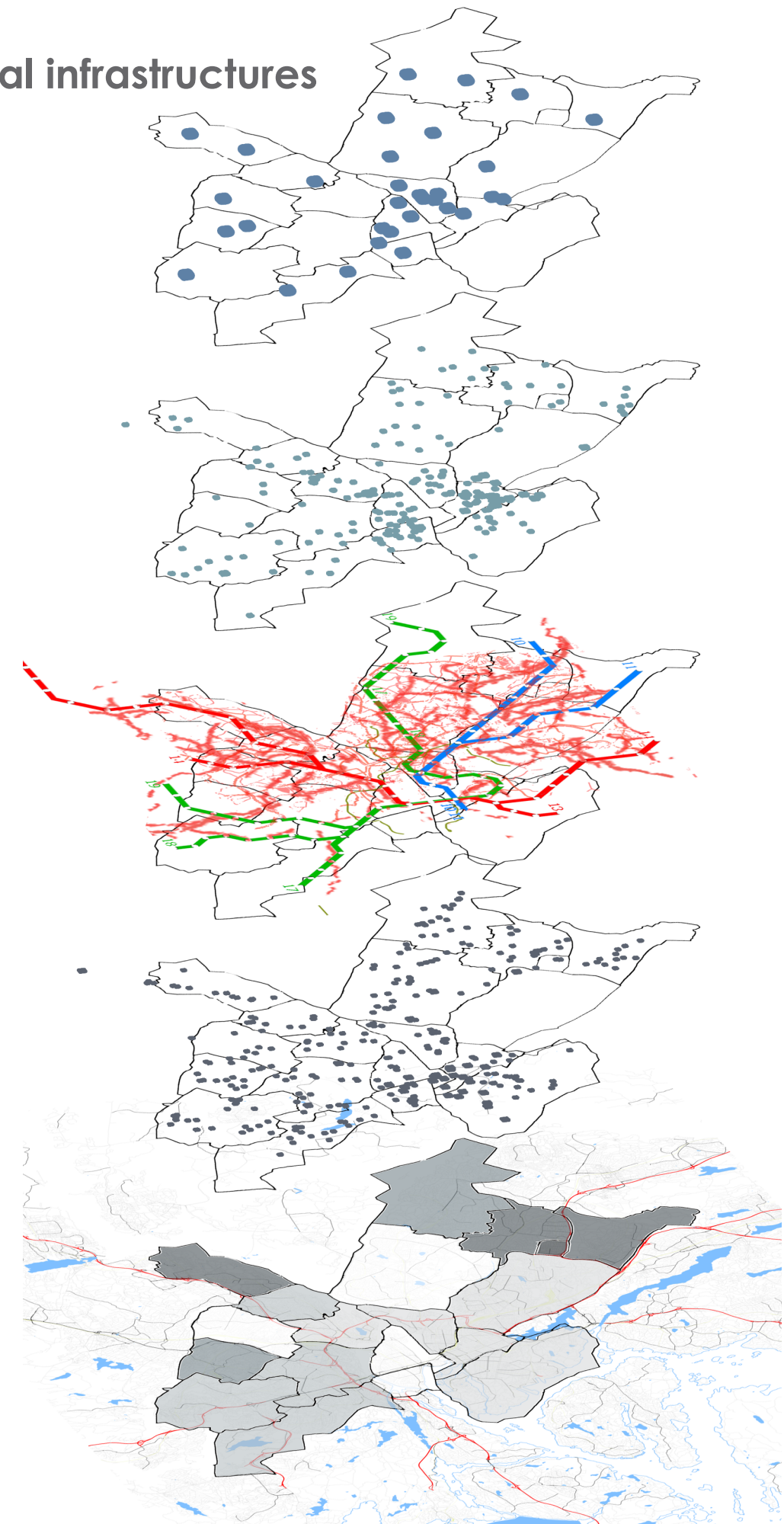
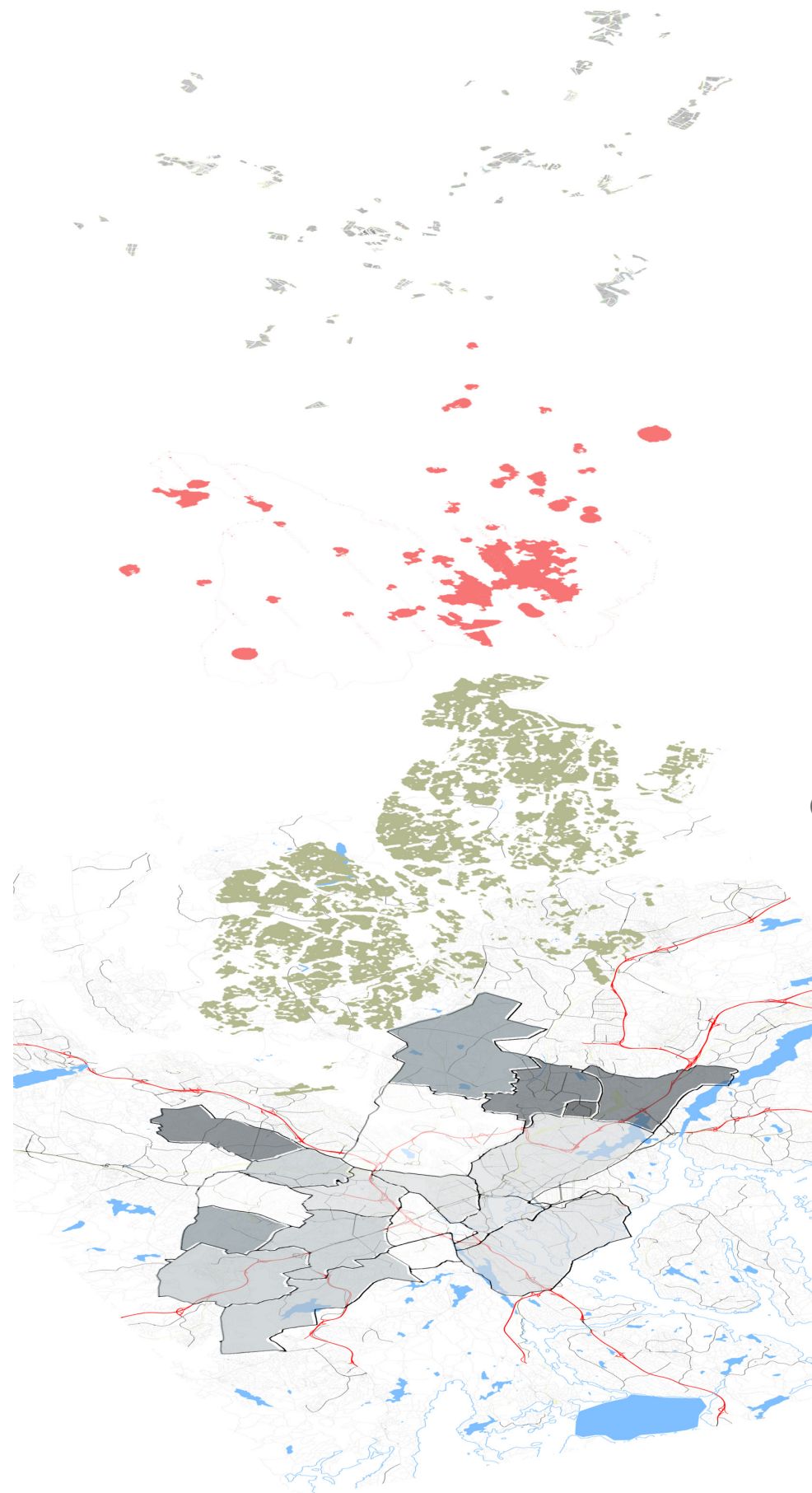


figure 85: Overlaying the maps of social infrastructures in Stockholm

Land use



Services/Retail

Comerce

General residence

Immigration

figure 86: Overlaying the maps of land uses in Stockholm

Morphology

Open space



figure 87: Representations of the function of the open space in Stockholm.

Urban fabric

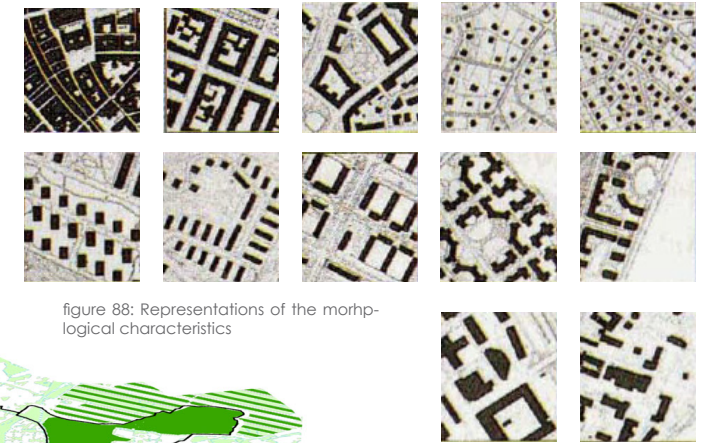
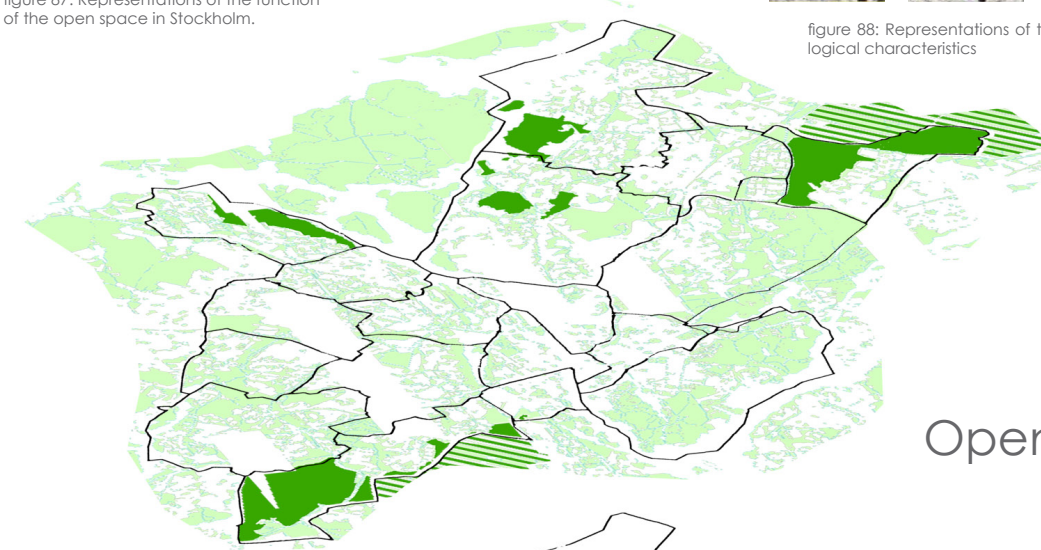
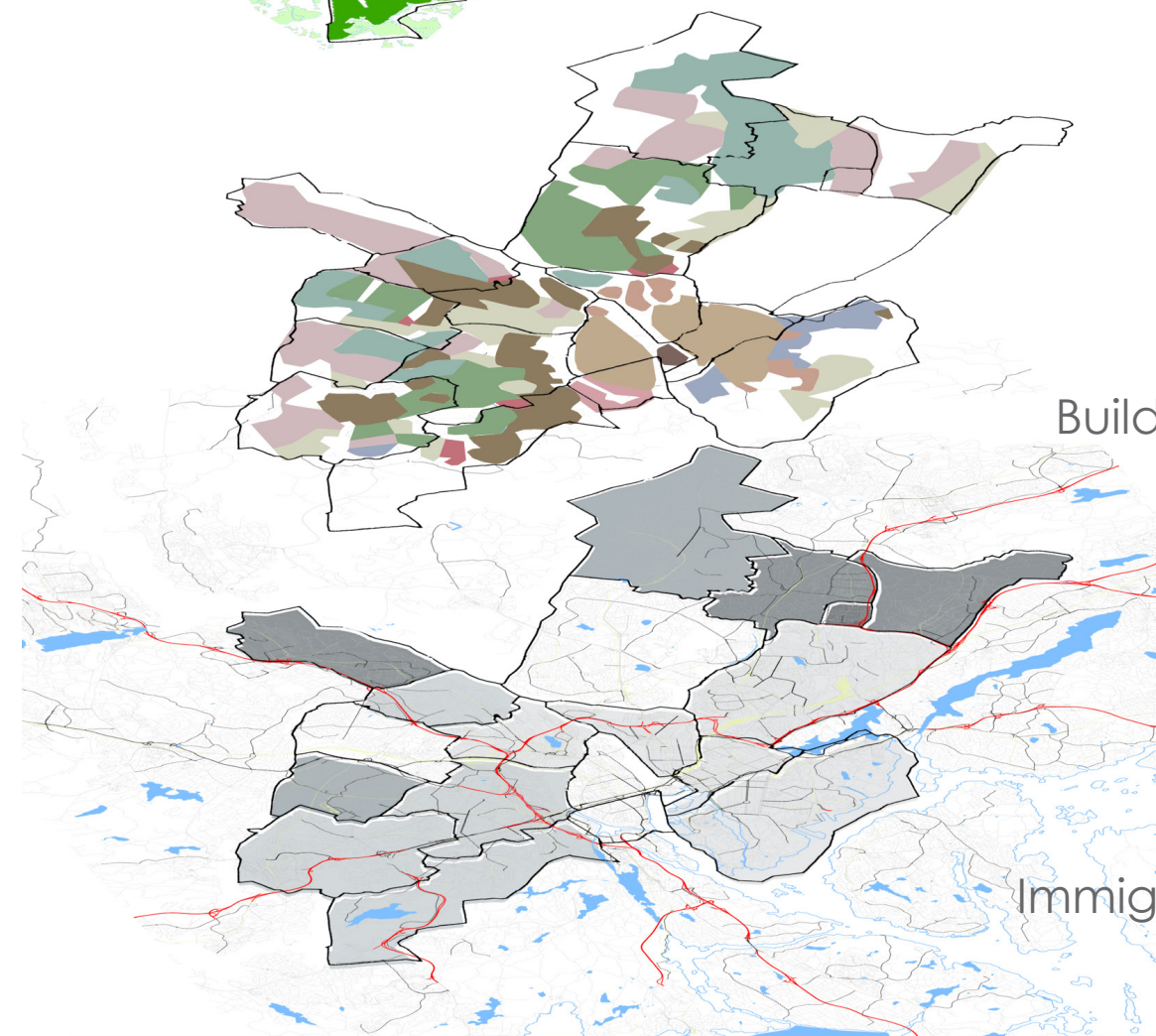


figure 88: Representations of the morphological characteristics



Open space



Buildings

Immigration

figure 89: Overlaying the maps of land uses in Stockholm.



figure 90: Picture of Paris.

6.2.3 ACTORS

One of the most important aspects of the system in each country is the network of actors. In the three case studies the variations of this networks are remarkable. In order to make the comparison feasible, the actors are divided in two main groups, the urban planning actors and the immigration actors.

Starting with Athens and Greek actors the condition is rather complicated. Due to the austerity measures and the significant corruption of the Greek government the actors in Athens are constantly changing. This research started at November of 2015 thus the actors system refers to this period. The general conclusion from mapping the actors is the lack of proper services for both categories. There is no authority to handle immigration apart from the ministry of internal affairs, consequently there is no support for this group. Social housing and other social services are responsibility of the NGOs in Greece. On the other hand due to the crisis all the regional planning and urban regeneration projects stopped, thus many of the planning offices in Athens closed. Generally it is visible that people and associations have no representation thus no power in the decision making process. The lack of relations and communication between the actors is also visible (Tournikiotis, 2010).

Paris has the most complex system of actors. From the planning perspective the most dominant stakeholder is the Greater Paris (Wikipedia). It's an organization that is responsible for every planning and urban design project in the area of greater Paris.

It is link to the metropolitan are to the government and also to business and residents organizations. It has many branches that extent from transportation to social housing. On the other in the immigration part of the actors the main stakeholder is the office of inclusion, reception and citizenship. It is a governmental office that links with NGOs and Paris habitat, organization responsible for social housing. As it has been mentioned before the urban strategy for Paris has as one of its dimensions the inclusion of vulnerable groups, thus they are offered some participation though it doesn't apply so much to immigrants. Generally all the actors are interrelated with each other and of course communicate efficiently.

Finally, the actors network in Stockholm is the most complicated. It is a combination of flexibility and central governance. Generally in Sweden the bureaucracy is limited. There are very few organizations that have specific task. Most of them are incorporated within the ministries themselves. Even in government the authorities and the jurisdiction are loose and most of the projects are collaboration in-between the authorities. However in immigration case there is a specific agency responsible for all migration matters. There is also an organization responsible for social housing, SABO. In the planning perspective the specific organizations are in Metropolitan and city level. Sweden and Stockholm have very good representation of the public in their decision making process. Of course this participation is limited for immigrants.

Athens

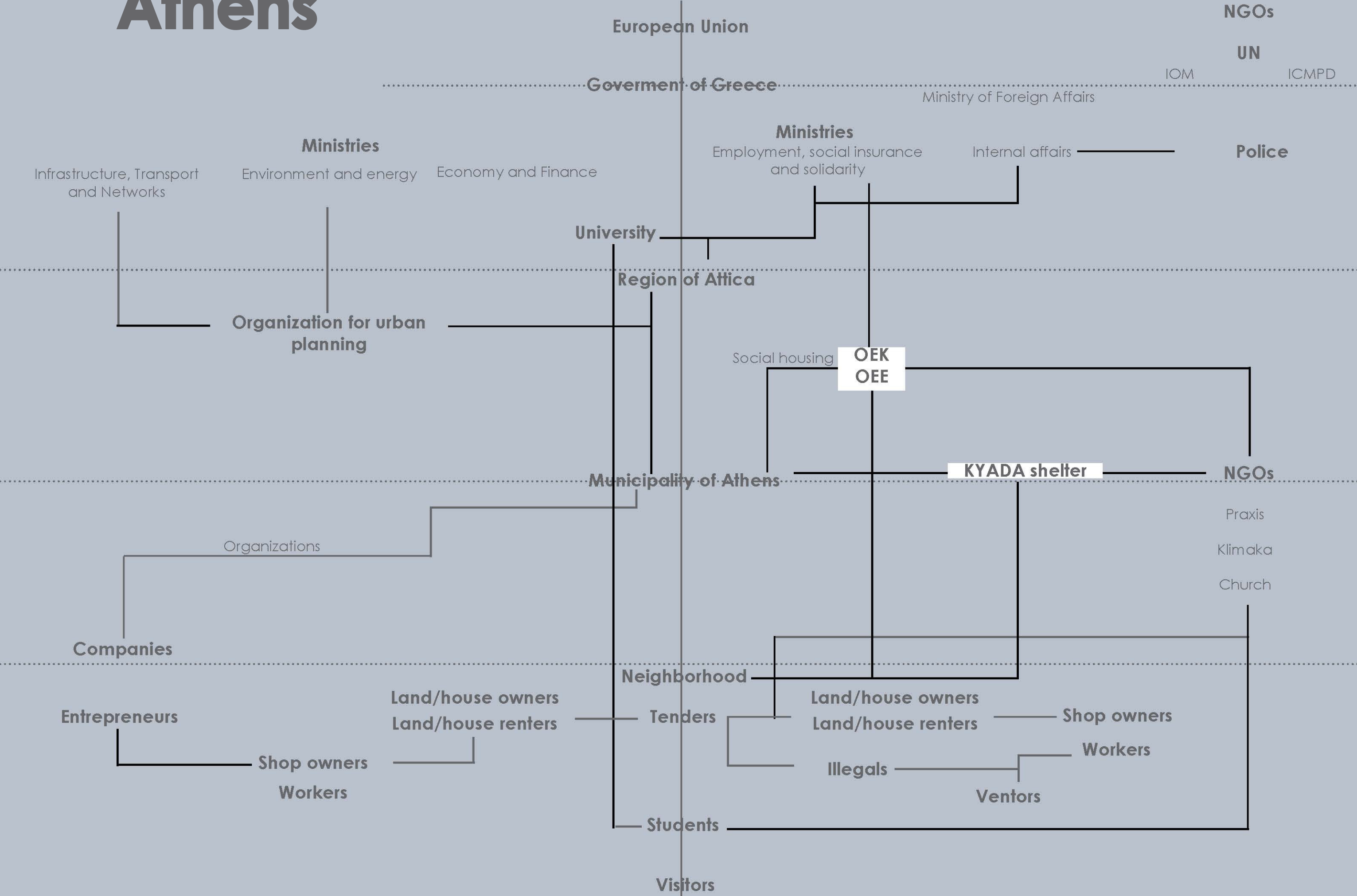


figure 91: Actors relevant to palnning system and to immigration for the metropolitan area

Paris

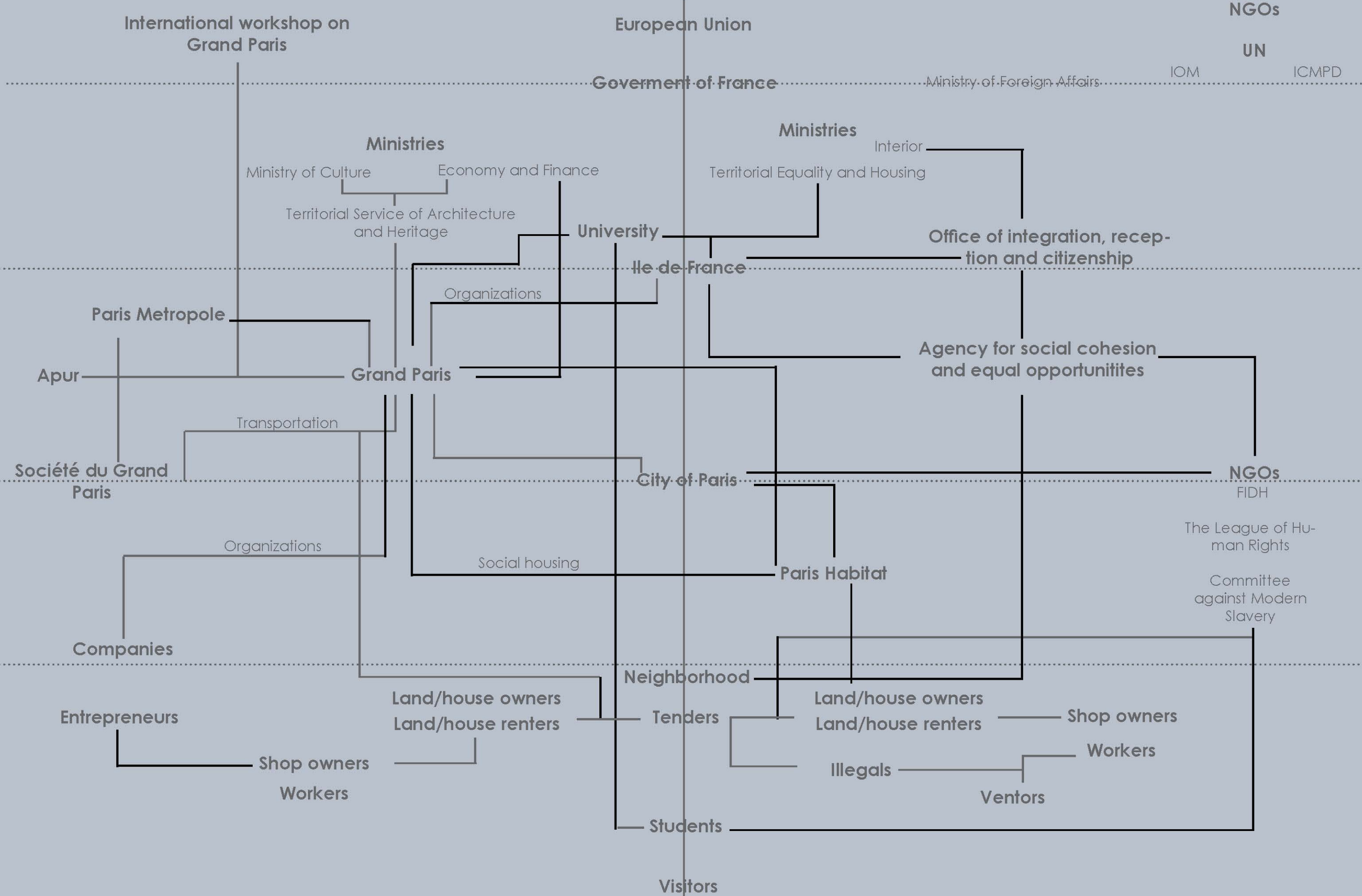


figure 92: Actors relevant to palnning system and to immigration for the metropolitan area

Stockholm

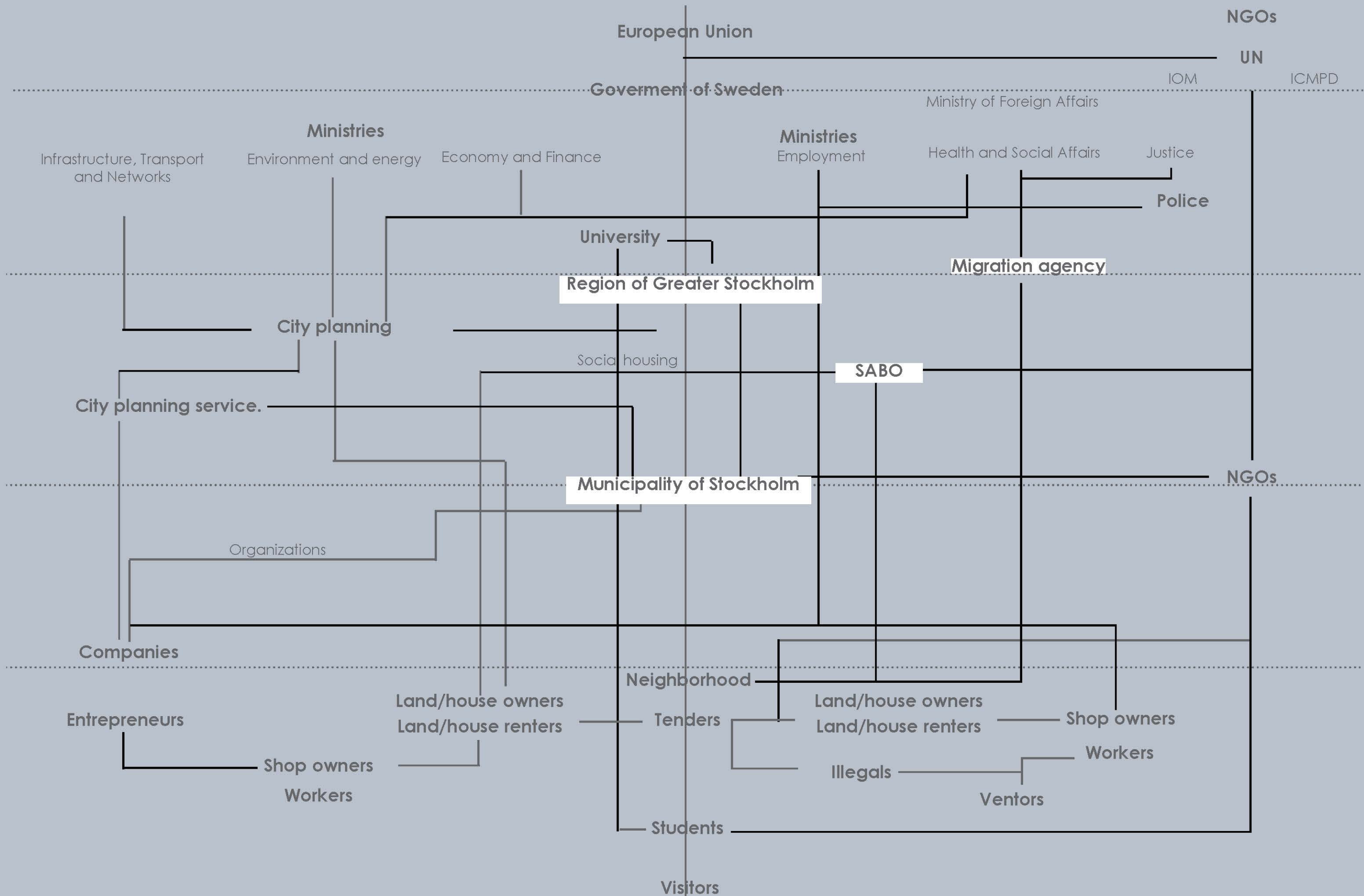


figure 93: Actors relevant to palnning system and to immigration for the metropolitan area



figure 94: Picture of Stockholm.

6.2.4 CONCLUSIONS

From comparing the three cases and linking them back to chapter two of the thesis, relations between immigration and the systems of the cities start to emerge. Starting with the immigration policies of each country, the differences are vast. In case of Greece there is none, while on the others there are evidences of basic protection for the immigrants. That of course that doesn't deter the immigrants from moving to Greece, than the other countries.

By comparing the urban system, the conclusion for the relation with immigrants' population is the most interesting. There are two major cases. In Athens the vast majority of immigrants live in the city center, they are in close proximity all of the major social infrastructures, they have access to the best transportation network. However that is irrelevant because they have no access to them. On the other hand in both Stockholm and Paris, immigrants are located to the suburbs, with the farthest proximity to social infrastructures, even some of them can actually access them. The same goes to the land use. In Athens immigrants are located in the mixed uses and not so much in the residential areas, also far from industries. While in the other cases they are mostly in residential areas and in close proximity to possible working spaces. In the comparison of urban morphology of each case lays the only similarity. Athens' city center is mostly composed by apartment building blocks called "Polykatikia" which are the cheapest and most decayed form of urban structure. In Paris and Stockholm the suburbia of 1960 fall also in the same category. The low land prizes and the abandonment of the urban fabric in every case are the attractor for immigrants.

In Athens the immigrants population is quite disperse in the city center as well as in the rest of the areas. In the other cases there are specific location that are filled with immigrants. From that comparison it is easy to choose the final case study to dive into the daily system and research the friction between locals and immigrants.

Athens



Paris



Stockholm

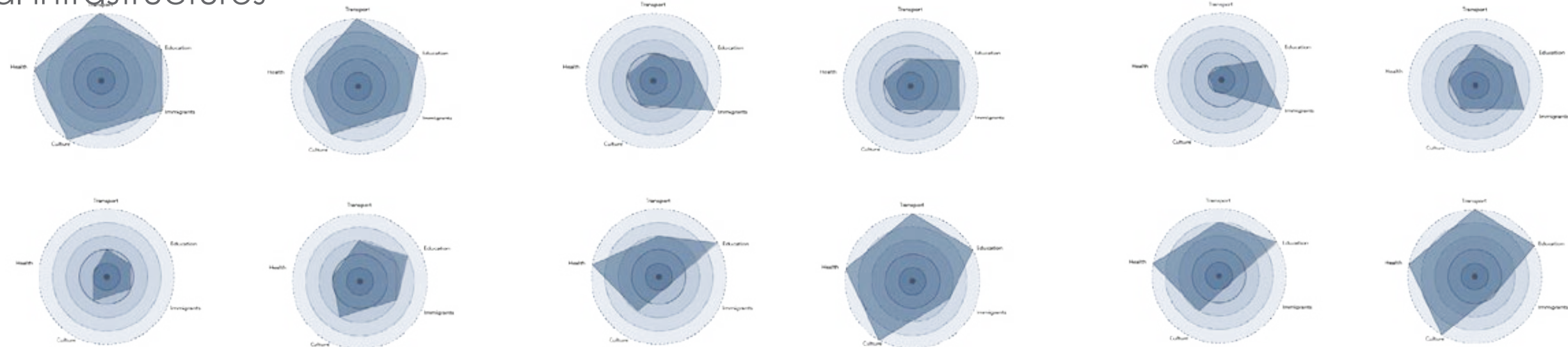


Athens

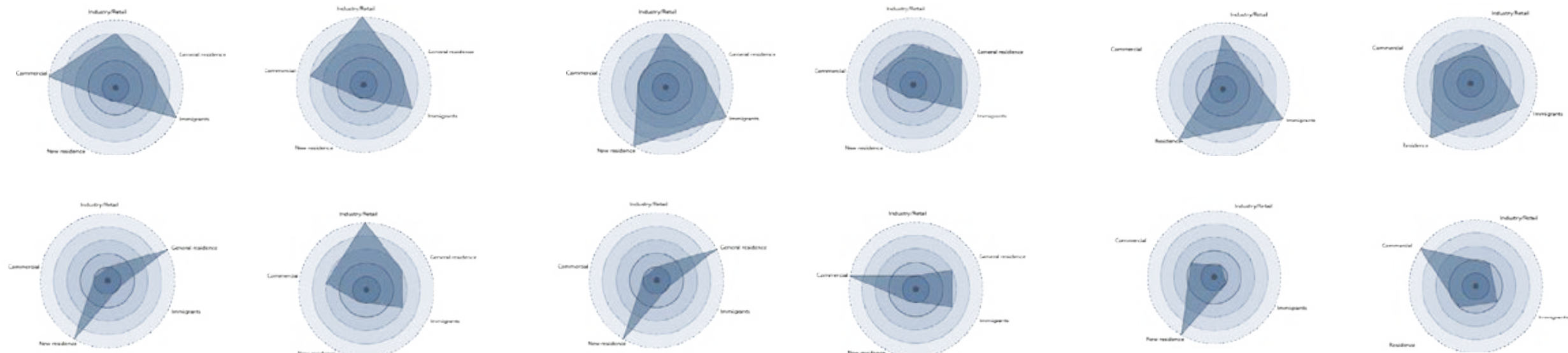
Paris

Stockholm

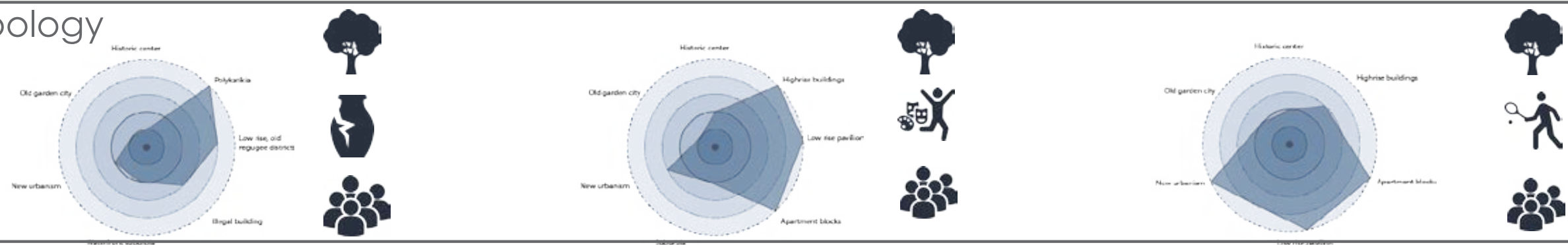
Social infrastructures



Land use



Morphology



Actors

ORS

Grand Paris

Government

Policy

None

Integration

Business

figure 95: Comparing the 3 case studies regarding their system and its relation to immigration



figure 96: Greece reaction in reards to stemming the migrant inflow.



figure 97: A French policeman stands guard outside a commercial centre in Nice, France.



figure 98: Two young girls carry leaflets reading "Don't touch my mosque" in Stockholm.

CHAPTER 7

THE CASE OF ATHENS

DEEPER UNDERSTANDING OF THE SOCIO-SPATIAL PHENOMENA IN ATHENS



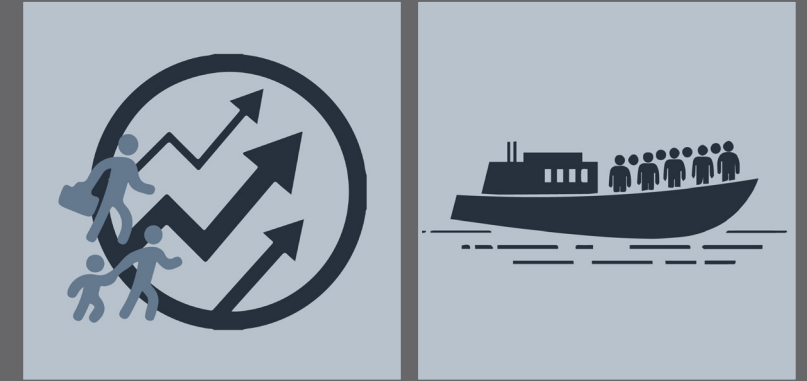
1. Illegal immigration

From the international comparison, the conclusions about the immigration clustering and the reasons behind it are rather intriguing. The three case studies have different characteristics and different ways of addressing the phenomenon of immigration. The most interesting case is the Athens example.

The most important reason for this selection is the fact that Athens is a city with high percentage of illegal immigrants that either stay in the country or they view it as an intermediate part of their journey. It is the only city that belongs to the arrival countries, as a result the immigration flows are extremely dynamic.

In contrast with the other cities, the highest percentage of immigrants live and work in the metropolitan center. Suburbs are mostly occupied by locals and high income immigrants that are not a part of this research. They occupy the urban fabric with exhalent transportation network and close proximity to all the social infrastructure.

Another important reason is the lack of a national immigration policy. Greece is only now starting to form laws and regulations about immigration. Mostly is comprises from general visions about integration, that are not really realized. Due to the pressure of EU the most common policies of Greece are either avoiding of locking up immigrants.



2. Greek crisis



3. Current Policies



figure 99: Representation of the main characteristics of Athens

4.

Super - diversity

Finally Athens is the epitome of the new diversity paradigm that is known as “super-diversity.” Vetrovec tries to grasp the new condition of transnationality in which global flows of people are changing profoundly, both quantitatively and qualitatively. He observes how the migration flows are radically diversifying. This diversification not only applies to the range of migrant-sending and migrant-receiving countries, but also to the socio-economic, cultural, religious, and linguistic profiles of the migrants as well as to their civil status, their educational or training background, and their migration trajectories, networks and diasporic links.

In the case of Athens super-diversity implies the production of inequalities through the interaction of different cultural and economic factors, phenomenon which does not necessarily means the creation of ghettos but rather the synthesis of a class-related and ethno-political separation. (Arapoglou et al, 2009)

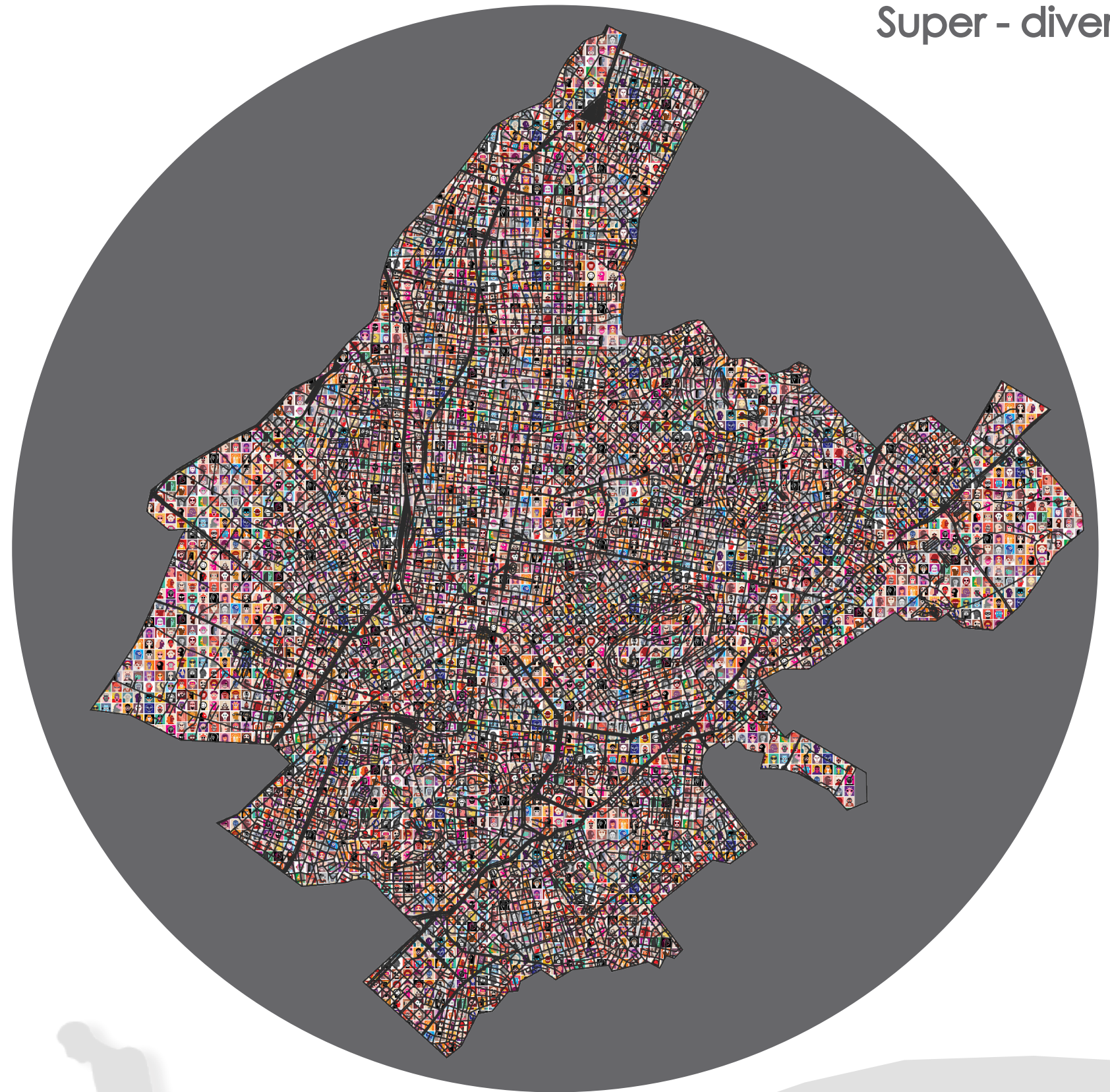


figure 100: Representation of super-diversity in Athens



7.1. MUNICIPAL LEVEL

The municipality of Athens biggest and probably the most important in the whole metropolitan area. Greece as a country is quite centralized, more than 35% of the total Greek population lives in the region of Attica. Almost all of the central governmental services are located not only in the metropolitan region but in the municipality of Athens. This municipality is also important because of the archeological spaces and museums that define the Greek cultural identity. Acropolis and Thisio are the most significant and prominent archeological spaces nationwide, and they just are a small fraction of the historic spaces that exist in the Municipality of Athens.

The center of Athens is the epitome of mixed use planning, from leisure to residence and from the most commercial streets to the cultural spaces. At a first glance, the main impression is unplanned and unorganized, however Athens is a mixture of political projects that shaped its urban fabric to its current condition (Zenghelis, 2011). Apart from those projects, the socio-economic changes alter the city scape drastically.

The biggest impact in shaping Athens was the immigration flow in 1922, after the occupation of little Asia (west coast of contemporary Turkey) by the Turkish. The exchange of population and the massive influx of refugees, created demand for more and fast residential units. At this period in Athens the first regulations about land division and vertical ownership started to appear. However the lack of urban planning and the shift to a more construction oriented economy led to the blooming of "Polikatikia". Land owners and small investors exchange land without any supervision with only motive the densification, thus the profit. In the late 60s and early 70s the urbanization process was at its peak, thus the need for affordable, and at the time quality housing was strong. "Polikatikia" was a synonym of the good life, the chance for a better life in the city (Malountas, 2001).

In the 80s and the 90s, the urban decay started to show. The financial improvement of the Greek population was the motive for residents to move to the suburbs for an alternative, and to an extent a better, lifestyle. In the early 90s the influx of immigrants was a gift to the landowners because the abandonment in the center of Athens was at its highest level. The Olympic Games in 2004, was also a contributing factor. Athens for the first time invested in infrastructures. Transportation, beautification and resilience infrastructures change the Athenian urban space into its current condition.

Nowadays the city center is characterized by urban decay, The displacement of land uses along with residential mobility tendencies had an important impact in the central area of Athens which became the place for the "undesirables" for the "informal". The "undesirables", the "minorities" in the city, the "others", beaten sharply by the economic crisis, are now targeted as the "problem" of the city which has to be eliminated, are stigmatized and further discriminated. Simultaneously, the economic recession of the last years, the shrinkage of the welfare state had as a result the suppression of middle incomes, the increase of urban poverty, the rise of insecurity for the majority of the society fear, aggression.

7.1.1 IMMIGRATION ACTIVITY

From the different layers that compose this criterion, areas with high immigration activity start to form. Areas that not only occupied by immigrants but also have special ties to the immigration groups.

The first layer is about the economic activity of immigrants. Because most of them are workers or employees either, legal or illegal, the only aspect that can be mapped in the immigrants store. Additionally they are also place of identity making for this group and possibly one of the only ties that they have with their home country. The next layer is the immigrants associations, I have to clarify that I am not mapping NGOs, because they offer help in both locals and immigrants. Immigrants associations are mostly ethnically separated and they support their own ethnicity. They act as a networking platform thus increase the immigration activity of the area. Another layer that enhances the differences between locals and immigrants is the racism attacks that have been mapped by the police in the municipality of Athens. That layer adds in the understanding of the problems and frictions between locals and immigrants. Finally the layer of region, is mapping the religious places that exist apart from Christian churches. This layer proves the need for cultural identity, since there are no legal place of other religions apart from Christianity.

The categories that are the combination of those two are. 1. Metropolitan center that has high immigration activity, 2. Local centers and neighborhoods with high population of both locals and immigrants 3. Local centers and neighborhoods with low immigration activity. From the three categories the latter is not being analyzed because it is not the point of this thesis.

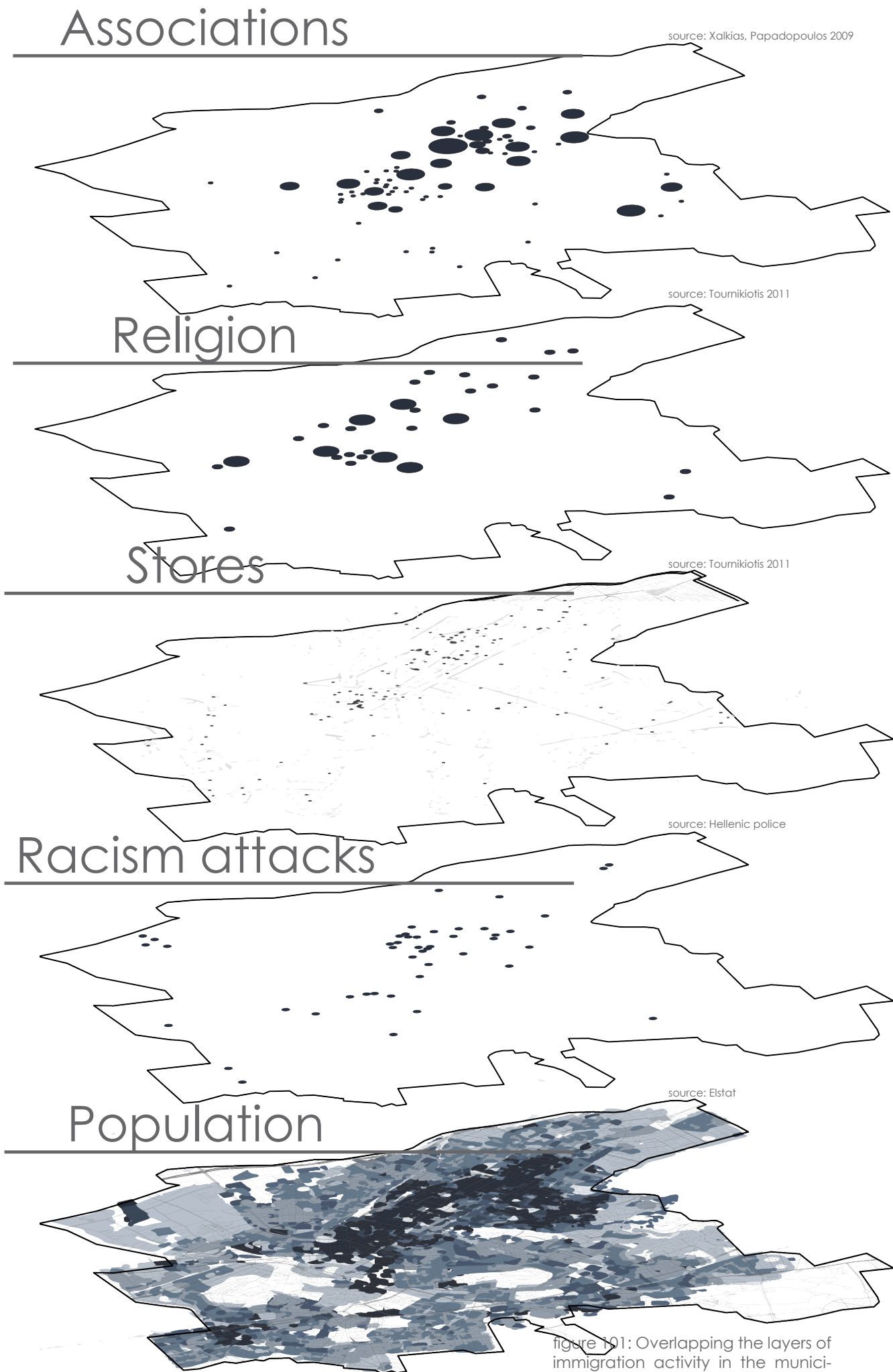


figure 101: Overlapping the layers of immigration activity in the municipality of Athens.

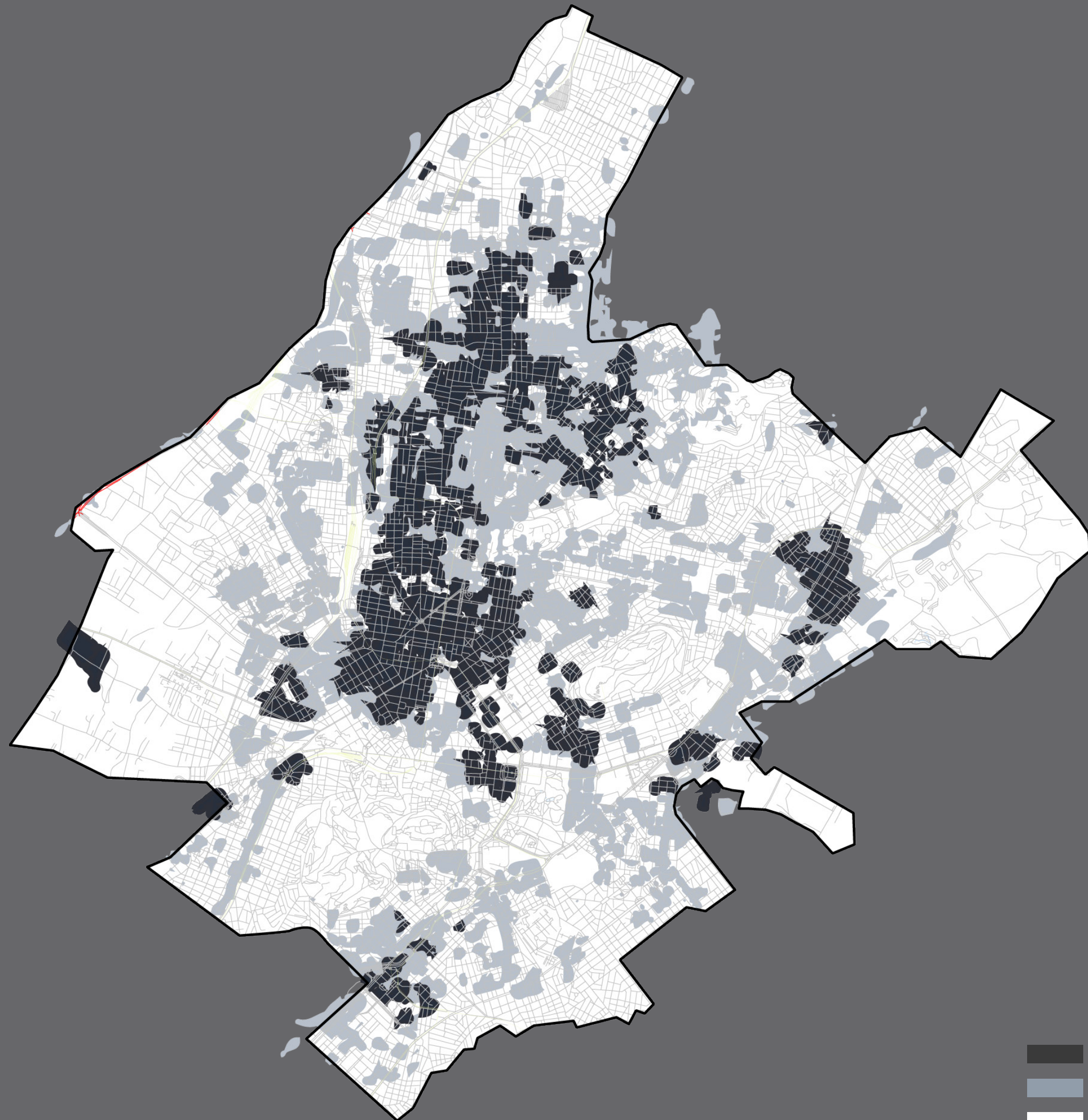
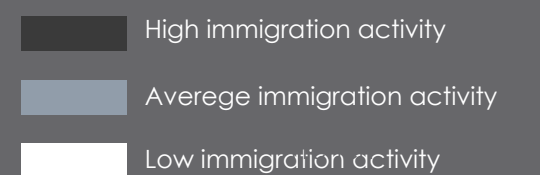


figure 102: Categorization of immigration activity based on the layers of fig. 101.



7.1.2 URBAN STRUCTURE

This layer is basically the centralities of the urban fabric. Athens as a pretty centralized city all the infrastructures the morphology and the land uses coincide with the importance of the area.

It has been analyzed before, in the city level, more or less in the same layering. The first is the layer of the land used as they exist today, giving a perspective of the specific functions that exist in the center of Athens. The second is about the transportation network and the most important street. The importance of the streets is also connected with all the other layers. The final layer is about the morphology of the urban fabric. This layer is more detailed than the one presented before acknowledging more typologies even in the buildings. The final layer of this level is the important sights. As Athens is a centralized city, this layer included the main governmental services, universities, museums and cultural/archeological spaces.

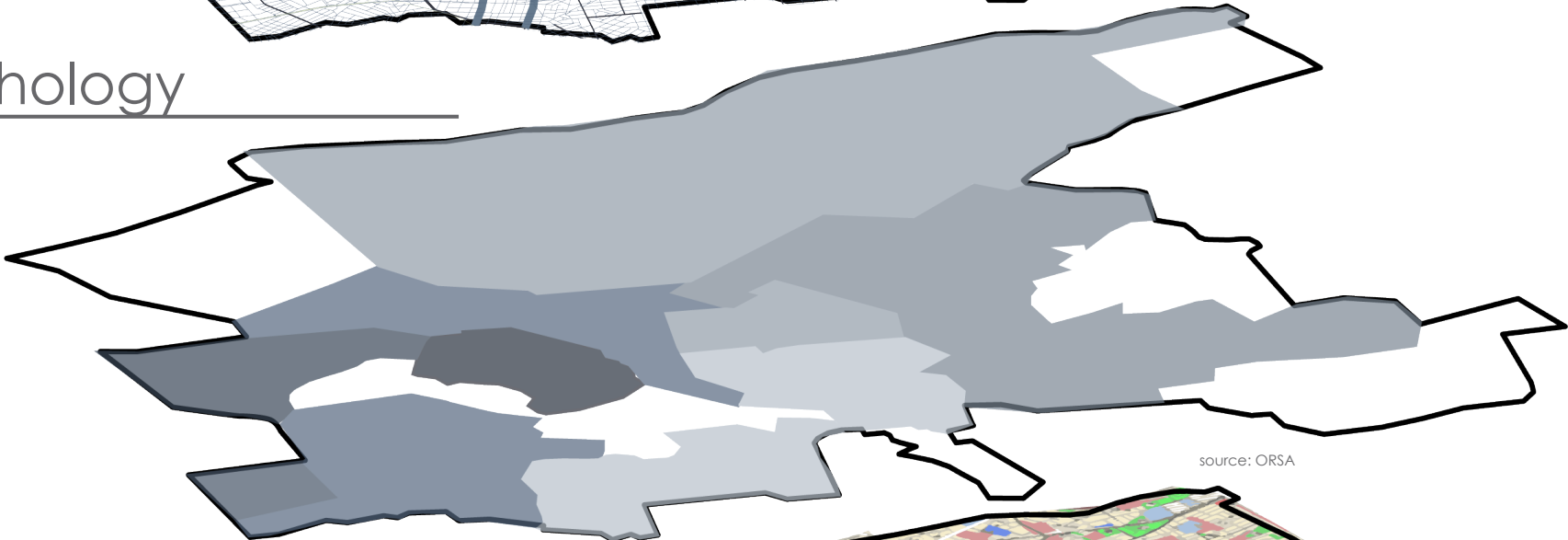
As a conclusion in Athens there are 3 main categories, the metropolitan center, the local centers and the residential areas around the local centers.

Road network



source: openstreetmap

Morphology



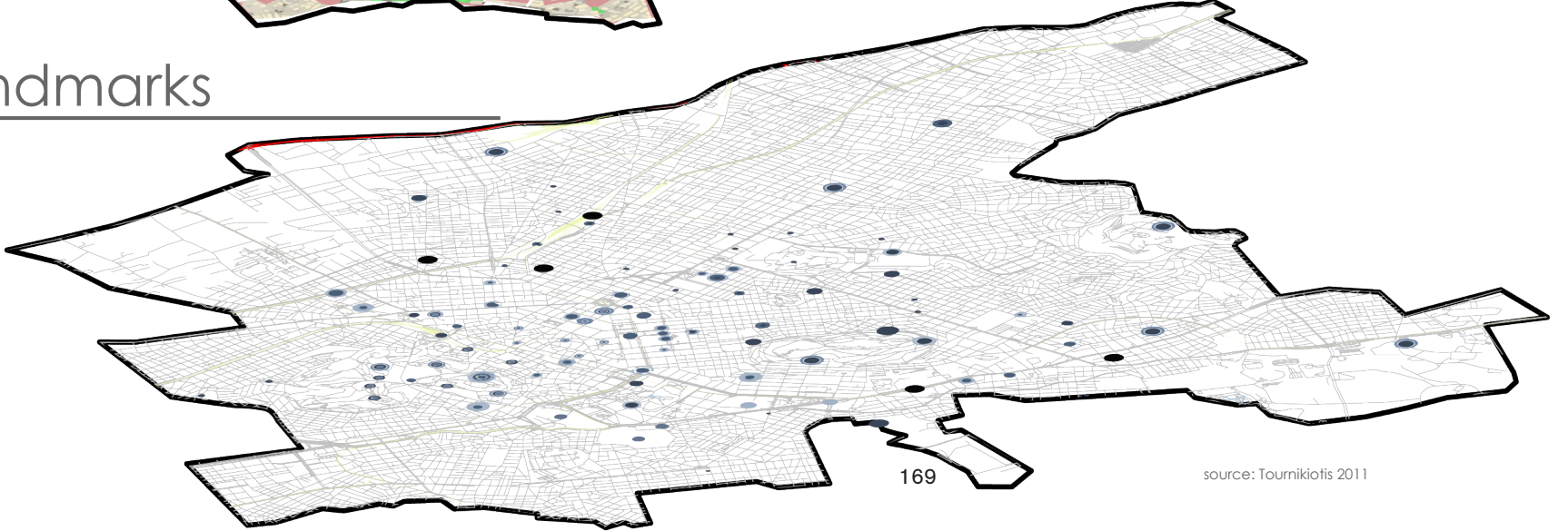
source: ORSA

Land use



source: ORSA

Landmarks



169

source: Tournikiotis 2011

figure 103: Overlapping the layers of urban structure in the municipality of Athens.

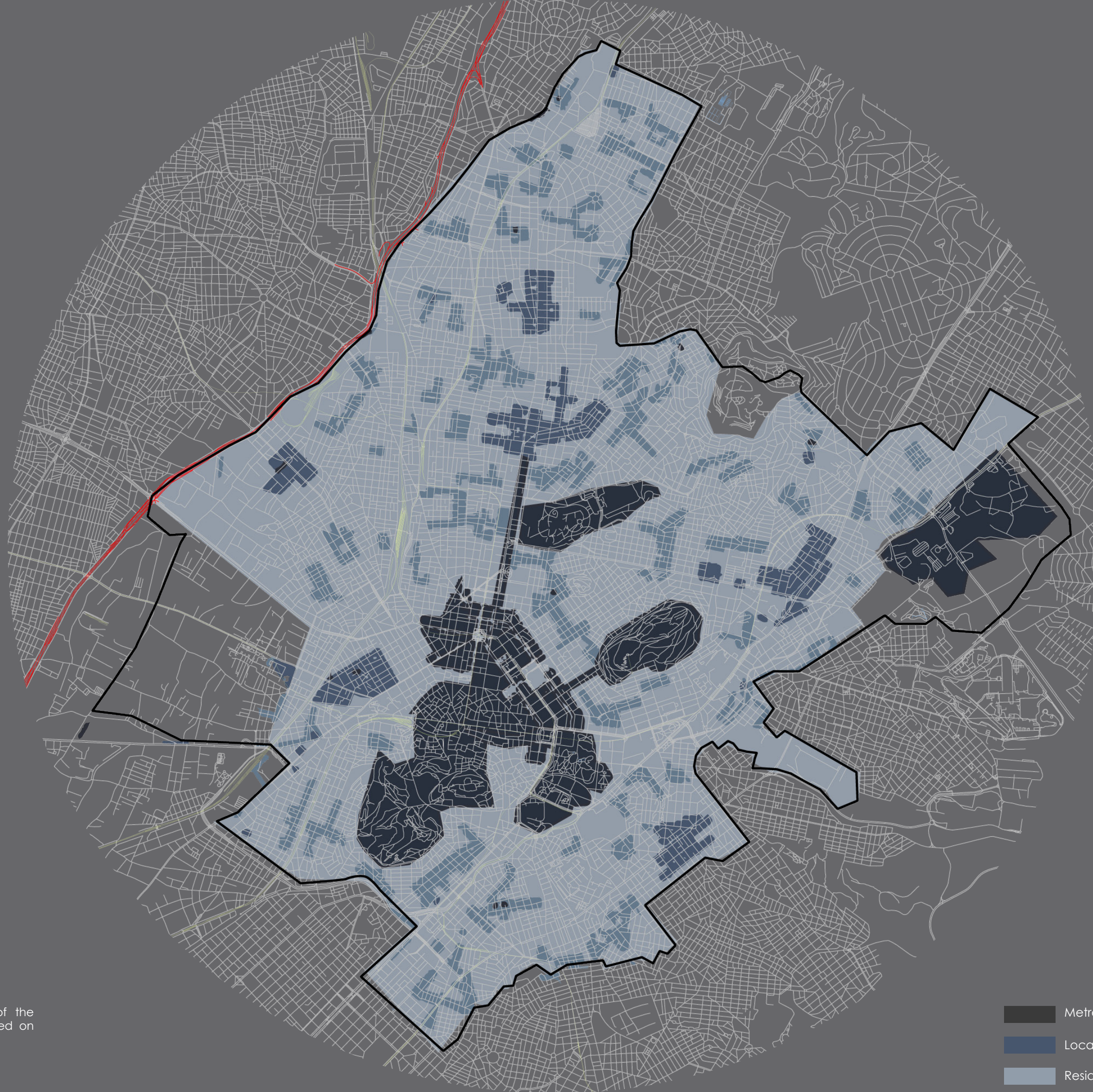
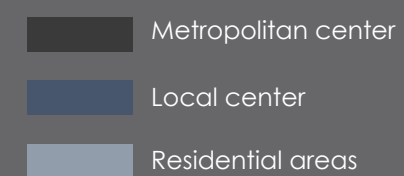


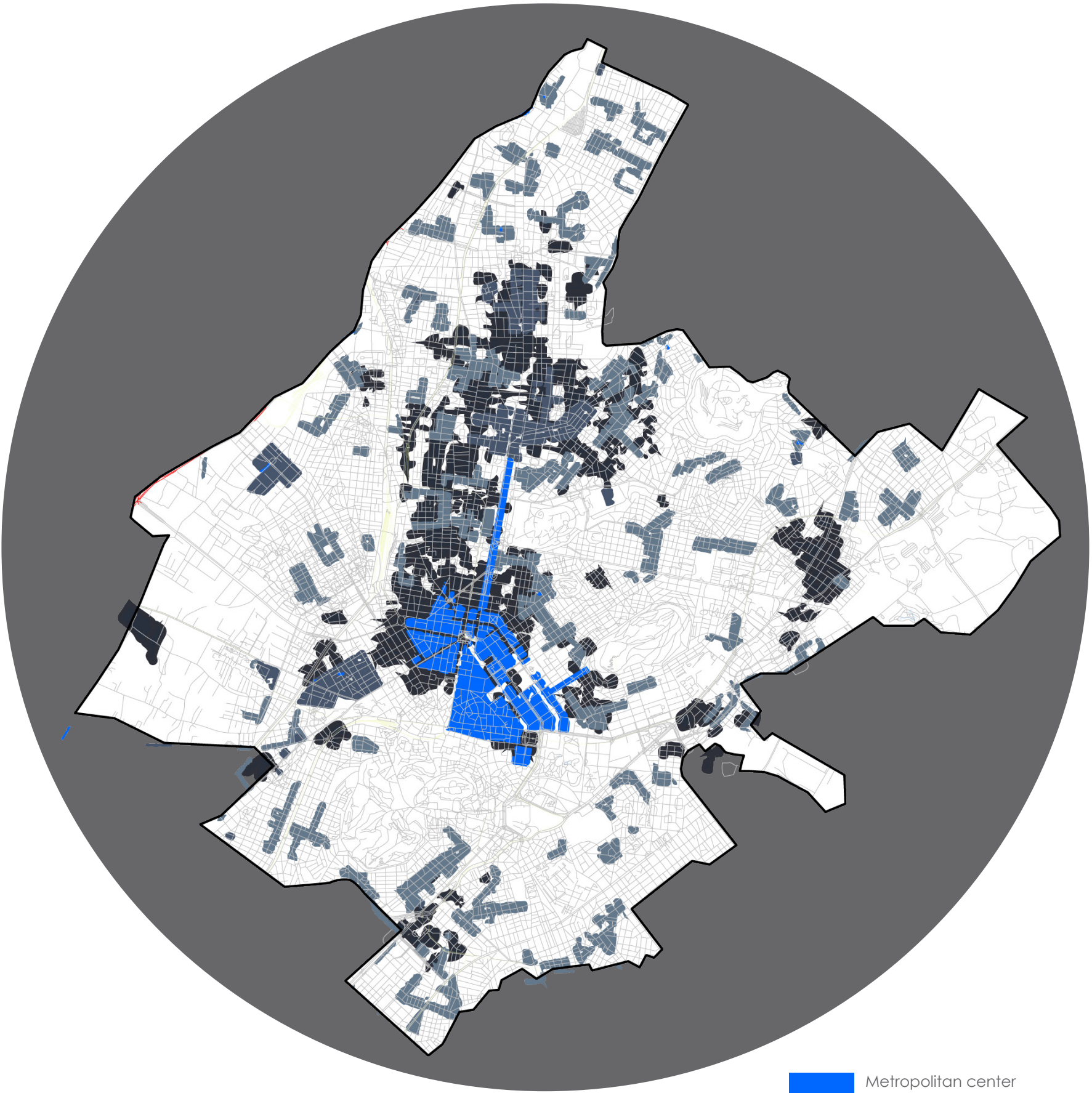
figure 104: Categorization of the Athen's Urban structure based on the layers of fig. 103.



7.1.3 CATEGORIES

From the immigration activity in the municipality of Athens and the urban structure of the area. There are 3 main categories that formed. The highest immigration activity is located in the metropolitan center, thus this is a category by itself. In Athens because of the mixed uses, every residential area in the city center has its own localized center. For the needs of this project there is no necessity to subcategorize them even more. As a result the two remaining categories are the local centers in combination with their residential areas, separated according to their immigration activity. The second category is local areas with average immigration activity and the local areas with low immigration activity. The last category is not going to be analyzed in this thesis because, this is not the purpose of it.

figure 105: Categorization of Athens.



- Metropolitan center
- Local area with average immigration
- Local area with low immigration



figure 106: Picture of Athens.

7.1.4 GROUPS

Due to the definition of super diversity, there is no clear distinction over the groups that exist in the areas. According to Vetrovec, the new term of diversity can be redundant.

For convenience reason, in this thesis there is only a separation between locals and immigrants. By locals meaning the people that have Greek nationality and one of the parents is also Greek. Even though they can be immigrants for the rural areas, they still have common characteristics regarding culture language and legal rights.

One the other had immigrants are defined by their origin, meaning the people that are not Greek, or both of their parents are not Greek. In this case the Greek citizenship is not a criterion, because immigrants that have leave for 20 year have the Greek passport.

The rest of the categorization is according to as many aspect as possible, regarding legal status, language, origin, profession ect. This process is about forming a general idea of the difference between the groups and their overlapment.

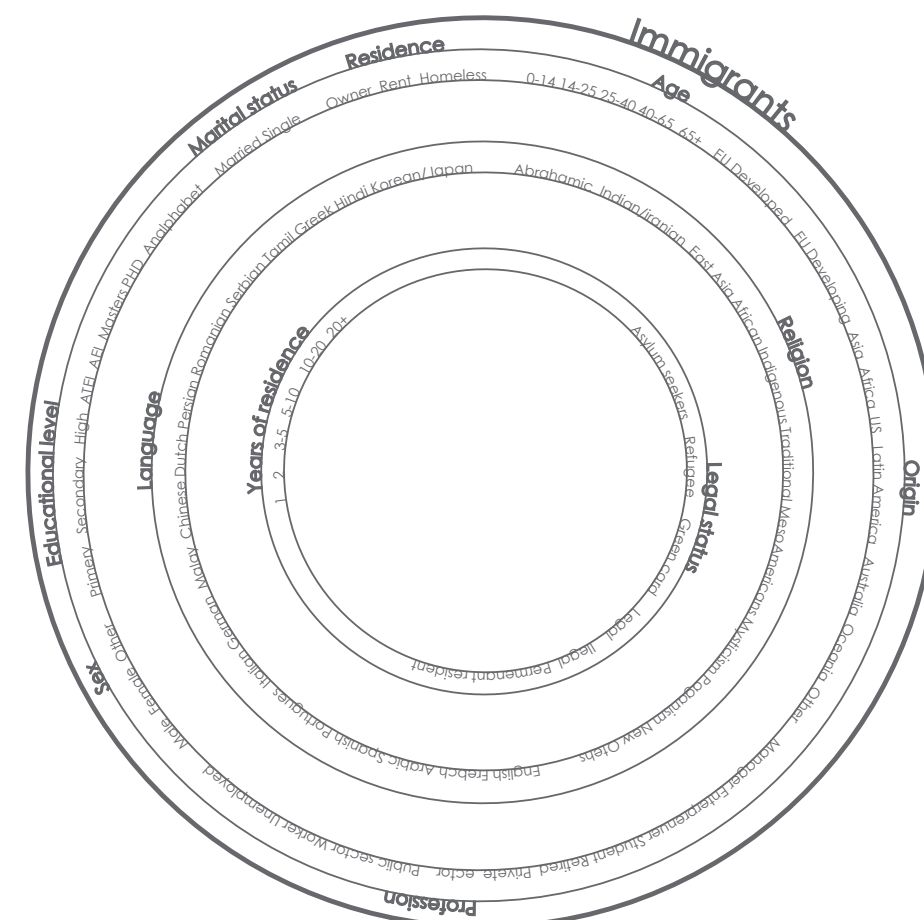
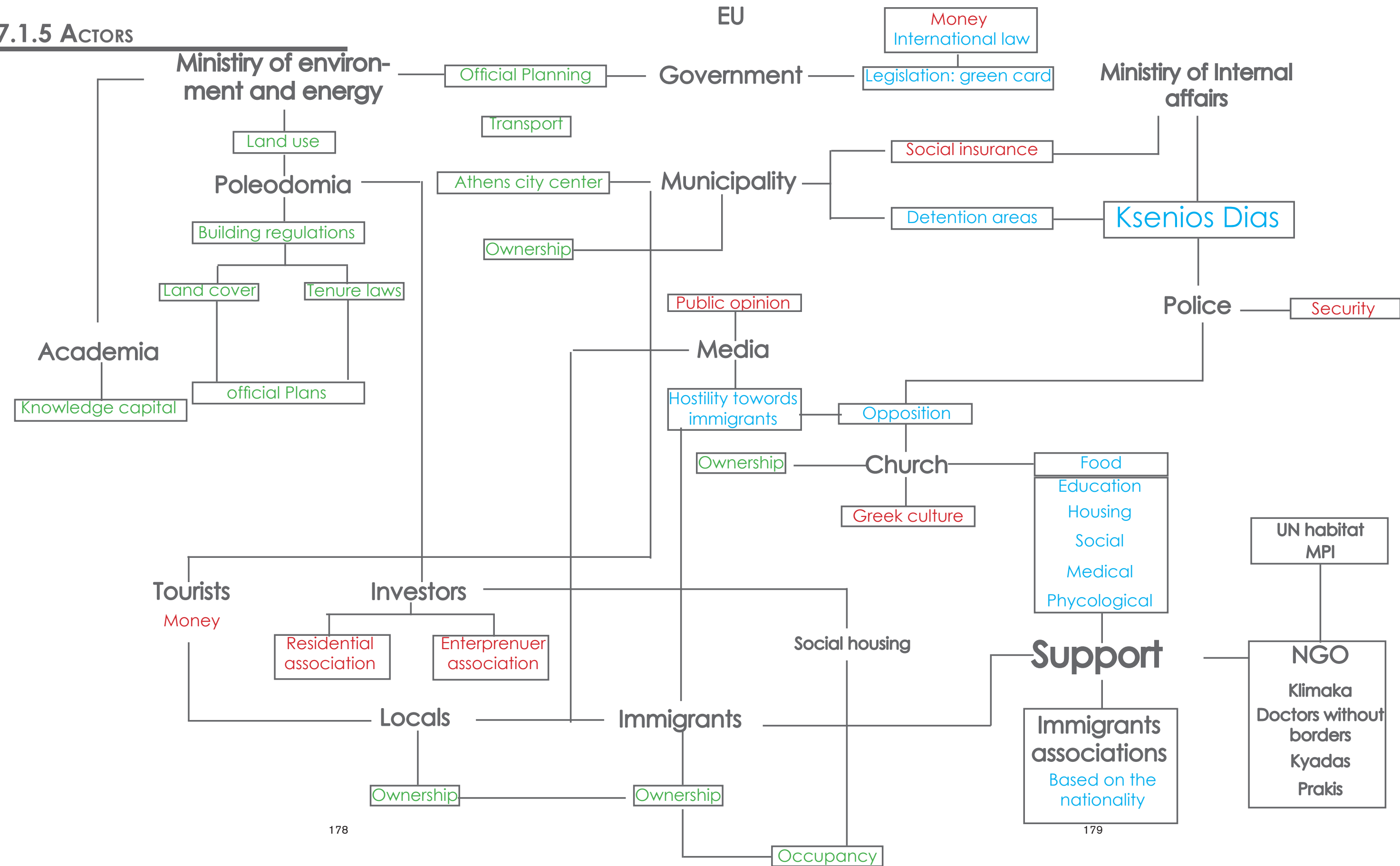


figure 107: Diagram to show the new definition of diversity.

figure 108: Diagram to show the actors in the municipal level

7.1.5 ACTORS



7.1.6 FUTURE PLANS

In metropolitan level the futere plans have been already analyzed. Main focus is the polycentricity, the troasportation and the autonomy of the local centers. While at the same time enhancing the archeologiactal spaces and the urban green in the city.

The plans for the city center of Athens are part of the plans for the metropolitan area. The new plans want to use urban re-generation as a tool for reinventing urban space" apart form 2 projects "Athens X4" and "rethink Athens" all the rest are general guidelines speaking about integration and sustainability. However due to the economic crisis everything has been on hold. In 2 two areas there are different plans. For Agios Pante-leimon the plans stay only at the public space, specifically in the 2 main squares that exist in the area and the pedestrianization of their main connection. The main concept is "space as bridge" for integration and a general feeling of neighborhood, with the constant surveillance of police forces. Athens X4 is about the building blocks but is more about the micro climate and the environmental aspect of sustainability. Main motto is the return of the inhabitants to the city center. However, people already live in he city center, but they are mostly immigrants. In this case the motto can be altered to return the "local" into the city center

For the city center the biggest project is from rethink Athens. Panepistimiou Street to become pedestrian road, which was heavily criticism. mostly because that street is Generally is about the attraction of tourism and the promotion of Greek archeo-logical space. To create a new city center for global purposes.



figure 108: Map of the future plans for the municipality of Athens.



figure 109: Impession of the projects

7.1.7 CONCLUSION

Thus based on those factors I have selected two areas that represent the three categories and the different interest of the actors. Gerani and Agios Panteleimon.

Gerani is the location that represents the metropolitan center with high immigration activity. It's a place that is located in the hard of Athens, close to all the major streets and in all the cultural and national landmarks of Athens. It includes one of the main squares of Athens that is known being characterized as a ghetto because of the immigration activity around it. It's a

place that immigrants have a very vivid presence and local have all their major activities nearby. It's a place that the state wants to redevelop without the immigrants and a place that most tourist pass by.

The second location is about category 2. A place that the conflict between local and immigrants are strong. It is a residential area with different kind of people that try to co-exist. As almost every neighborhood in Athens in has also the local center. A center that is strong in the daily life of all the groups and the actors. It is also a place where again the different actors/stakeholders have different expectations. The state has very small influence in the area but local businessman and police have meaningful presence.



figure 110: The selected areas and their surroundings

ID O' HOTEL

Γ.Ι. ΠΑΣΑΛΗ

ΟΠΤΙΚΑ

ΟΠΤΙΚΑ

ΛΑΚΑ

ΛΑΚΑ

ΔΑΝΕΙΑ
ΕΝΕΧΥΡΑ



7.2 Local Level

Due to the diversity and the complexity of the different groups a further study into the demographics of the selected areas is needed.

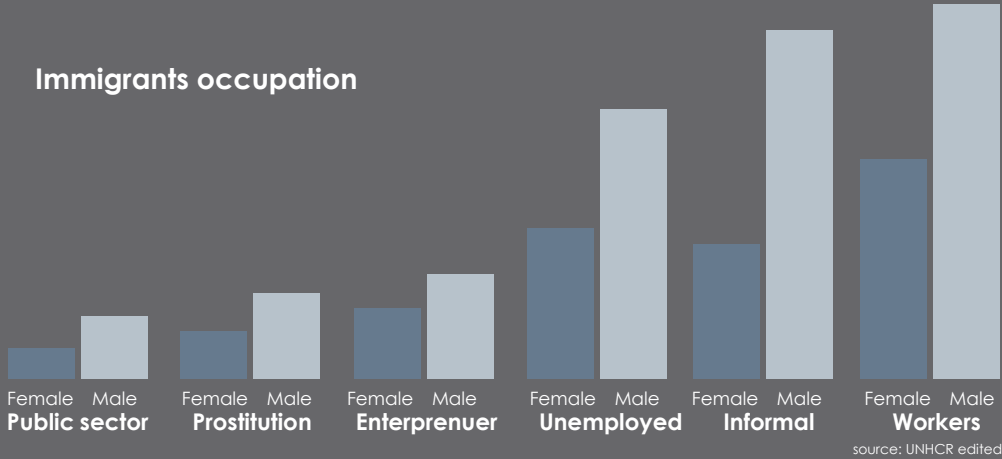
As it has been mentioned the different groups can overlap between, the research was based mostly on the condition of the immigrants. Meaning their educational level their profession, their country of origin. From those data other conclusions were made, like the language that they speak or their religious beliefs. On the other hand in case of the locals, main focus was the age difference as well as their occupation.

The results from the two regions where very different and again extremely diverse. Thus a further categorization was needed. Based on the research about the occupation and the years of residence new more general categories started to emerge. This doesn't mean that the generalization is for everyone, it means that the subcategories can be united under the umbrella of one bigger, but still retain their characteristic.

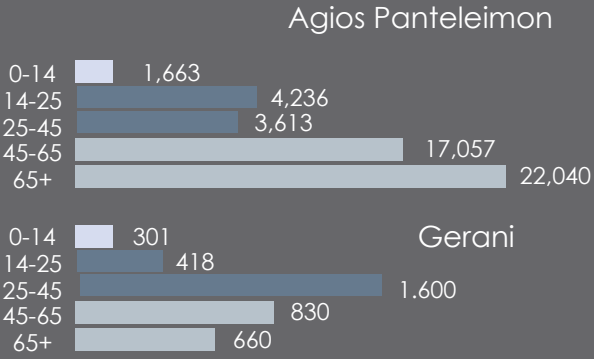
One characteristic example is in the neighborhood Gerani, there are no local residents anymore, thus locals are divided by entrepreneurs and visitors, on the other hand in Agios Panteleimon there is a high concentration of elderly people and local families, despite the fact that they are difference on the status or the income of each of those categories that doesn't seem to have an impact in the processes that are being studied.

Numbers

Immigrants occupation

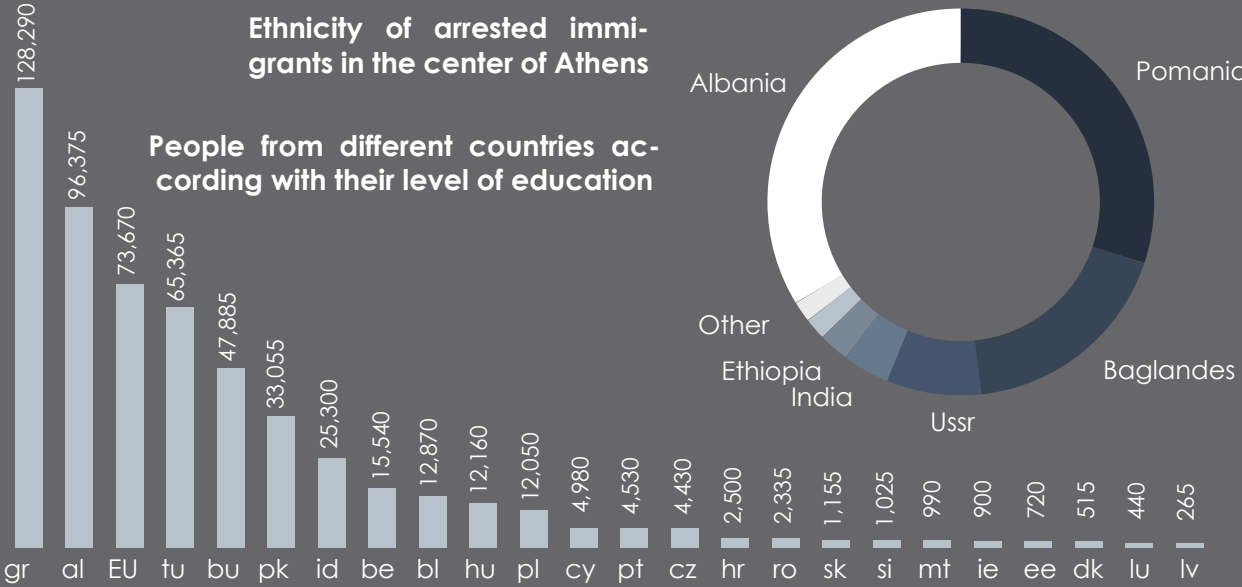


Age of population in the city center



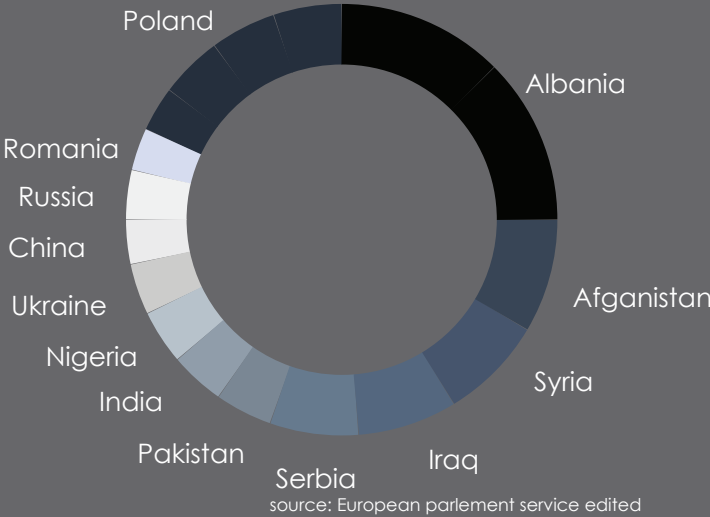
source: Census 2011 edited

Ethnicity of arrested immigrants in the center of Athens



People from different countries according with their level of education

Top 13 countries of origin



source: European parlement service edited

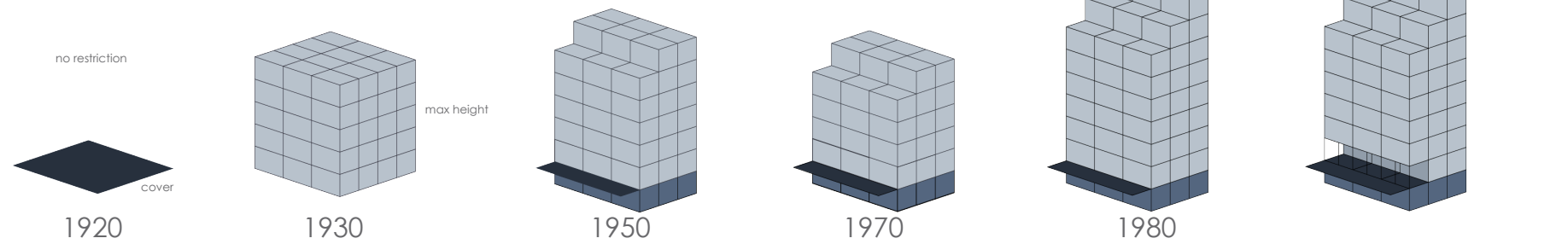
1. DEFINITIONS

This definition is about the structures that exist in the area. It is about the laws and regulations of built environment. In case of Athens the regulations of the planning bureau (Poleodomia) are extremely rigid. The urbanization process of Athens in conjunction with the strict legislation led to many irregularities in the buildings (Kaukalas, 2006). The lack of urban planning and resilience tactic, led to a system that is called Antiparoxi. According to Maloutas(2004), antiparochi "is a cashless deal between landowners and builders for the construction of multifamily housing (polykatoikia) in which the builder is paid by the ownership of one or more flats after the completion. Antiparochi is now less used but still an important way of housing production." (Maloutas, 2004)

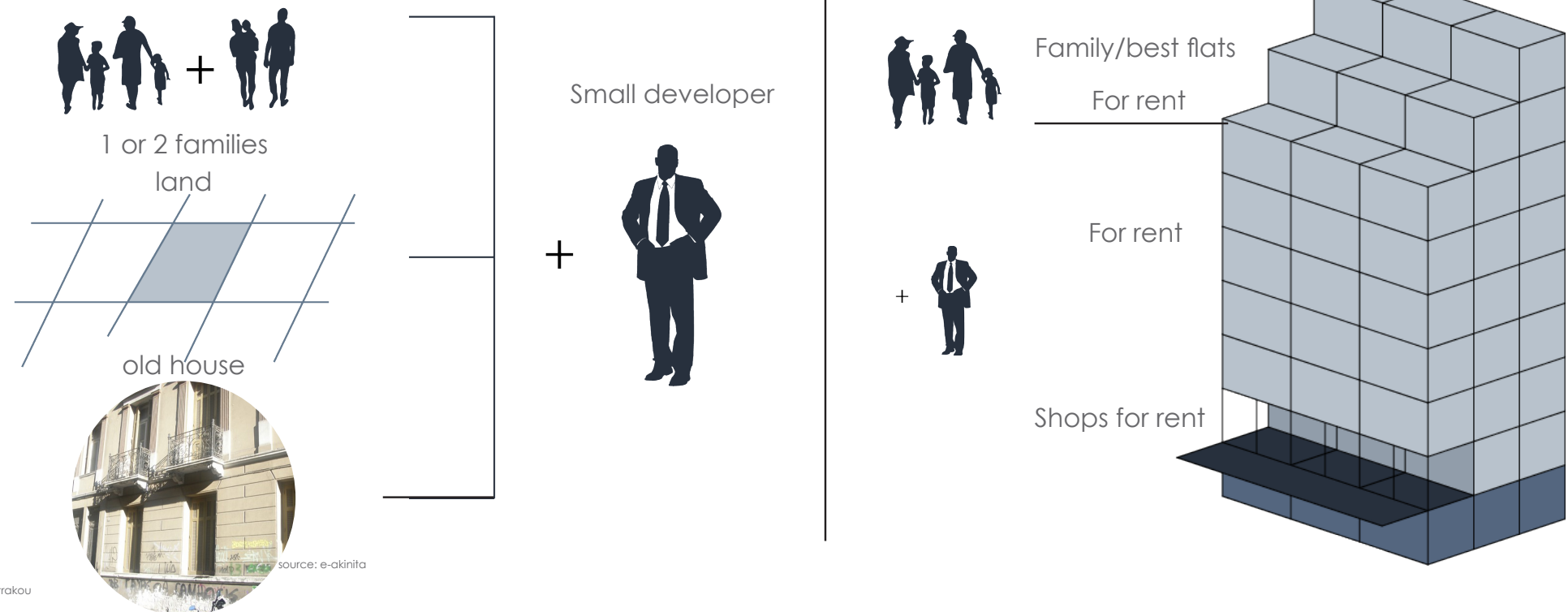
The base for the concept of polykatoikia model has been created in the late 1920's and the rapid urbanization of the population due to the Minor Asia population exchange . However it was after the 1950's and the end of the Civil War, when this urbanization model, living model became dominant and defined the urban form and the functioning of the center of Athens. The concept is about a small land owner or single-family house owner who "exchanged" his land with a small investor.

A small developer was approaching land owner by proposing an offer (a percentage of the built space). After the negotiation of the two parties, the land was built according to the general building regulations defined by planning bureau and the landowner received a new apartment for his family (upper floor and more privileged apartments), some apartments to sell or rent and probably a ground floor commercial space for installing his small business or for renting.

Historic evolution



Antiparochi system



Assumptions

In this research tree main assumptions have been made. They dictated the approach and the methodology of this thesis, as well as the final result.

The first assumption, is actually a fact. According to multiple researches and of course from the history of European cities, immigration is a force of development for both hosting and origin countries (paper on the immigrants entrepreneurship). Apart from the multi-culturalism that attracts different desirable groups (creative class, Florida), the economic benefit for the host country is immense. In fact in Greece there are many discussions about the uncollectable taxes from illegal immigrants (Malountas). Finally the unexploited social, cultural and labor capital that they offer, could possibly be the answer to many of the problems that Greece faces in the recent years.

The second assumption come from the conclusion in the previous stage of the theoretical framework. The research focuses in the daily system, in the everyday life. According to Giddens's theory of structuration, the structures are shaped and change by the daily interactions of people. In this case there is no holist theory, the basis is a bottom-up process that is being assembled by the practice of everyday life in the city. There is no need for a grand theory (Jarvis et al.), the main point is in the small scale, in complex, emergent and self-organising processes that are too complicated and too dynamic to be deducted to one singular theory.

Finally, this a research about space. About spatial structures that policies that affect immigrants and locals in their everyday interactions. Thus the thesis is focus on three main spatial aspect of this co-existence, housing working and public life/space. Issues regarding education or health or transportation and so on, are mentioned of course but are not the main focus. Finally the general immigration policies are only be researched in a theoretical level for the same reason. Their influence is clear but in this thesis I will not suggest any new policies regarding for example the asylum seeker laws or the citizenship legislation.



7.2.1 GERANI

7.2.1.1 SPATIAL PRACTICE

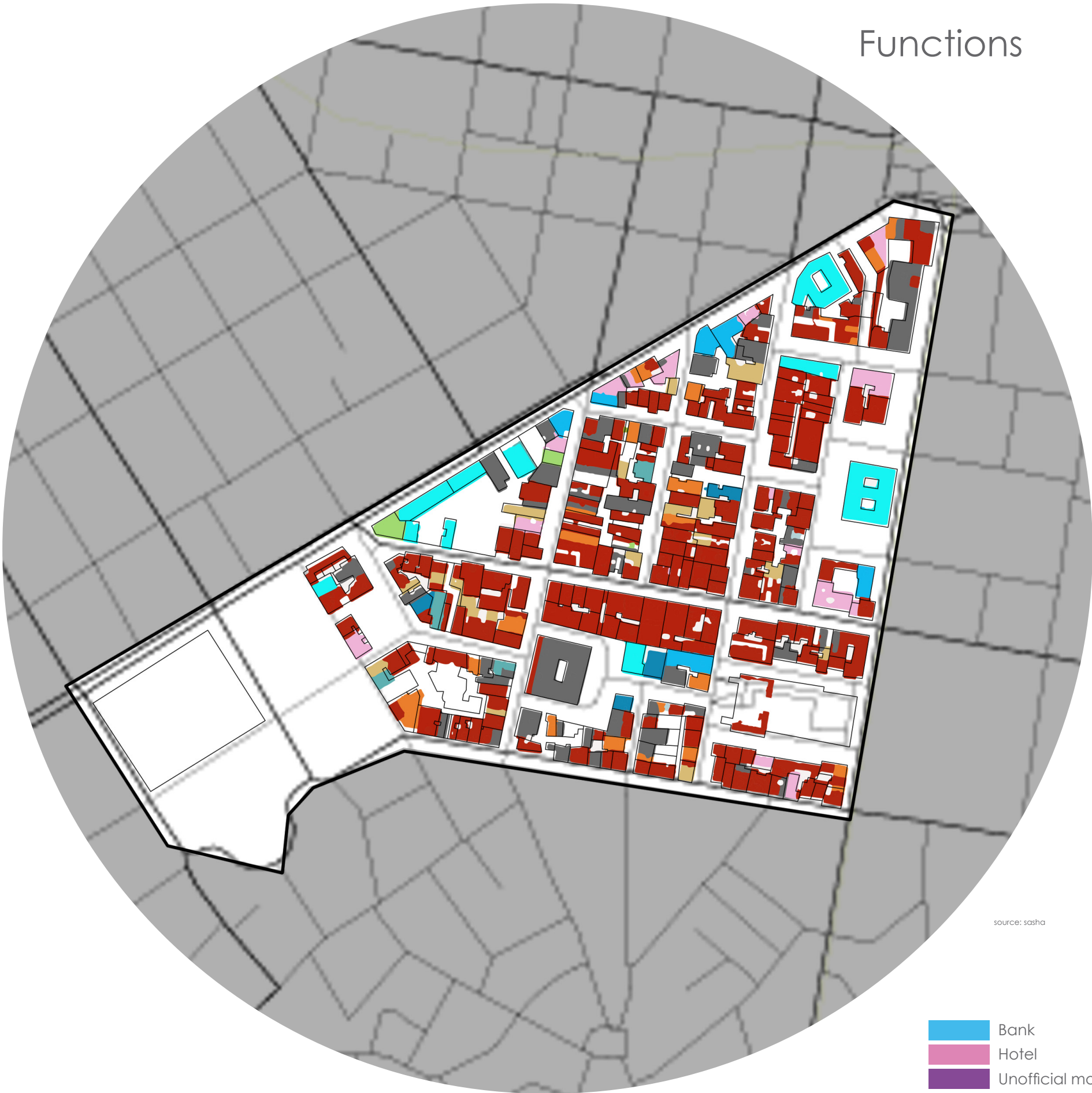
According to Lefebvre's theory, the first dimension of social space is the spatial practice. In this level, the daily system started to unravel. In every category, based on research, observations and interview with the locals a diagram is formed to show how they use the space.

The first step was mapping the related functions of the area. In the case of Gerani, there are several metropolitan services, as well as intense immigration activity. The given land use show exactly the location of all the different functions. In this level there are sever sub maps in relation with the different categories, like the ethnicity of the immigrants' stores, the areas of drug use and dealing as well as the most significant services in the area.

The area is one of the drug dealing areas in Athens, and it extents in almost all the inner streets. On the other hand some of the most important functions are the Athenian city hall, the national bank and the Varvakios agora, the main indoor market in the whole Athens.

The spatial practice extended from the given functions to the network and the daily routes that the people are conducting. This area is extremely complex in its spatial practice because most of the users are passing through. It was always an arrival point for immigrants and it is one of the first areas that have been characterized as ghetto, despite its importance and its everyday use of the locals.

Functions

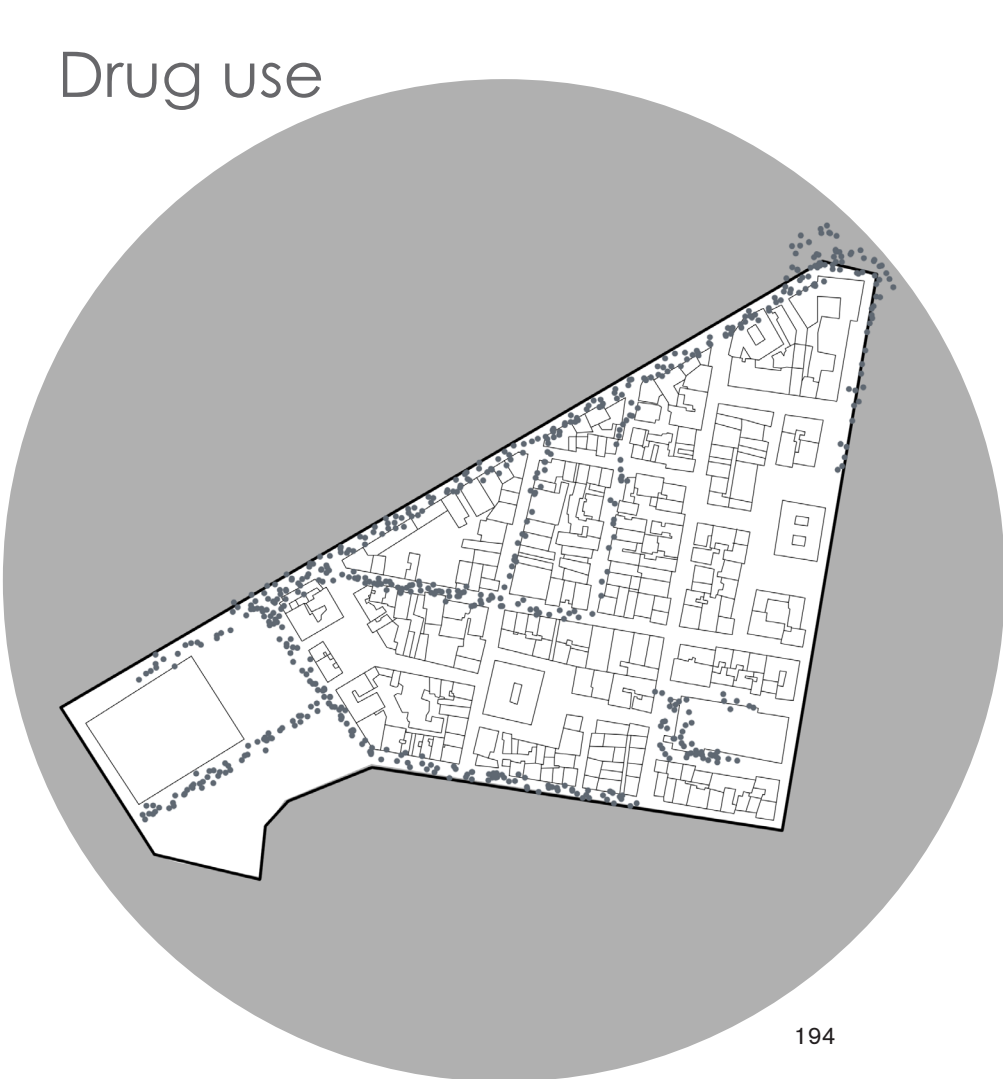


source: sasha





Empty buildings



Drug use



Pakistani stores



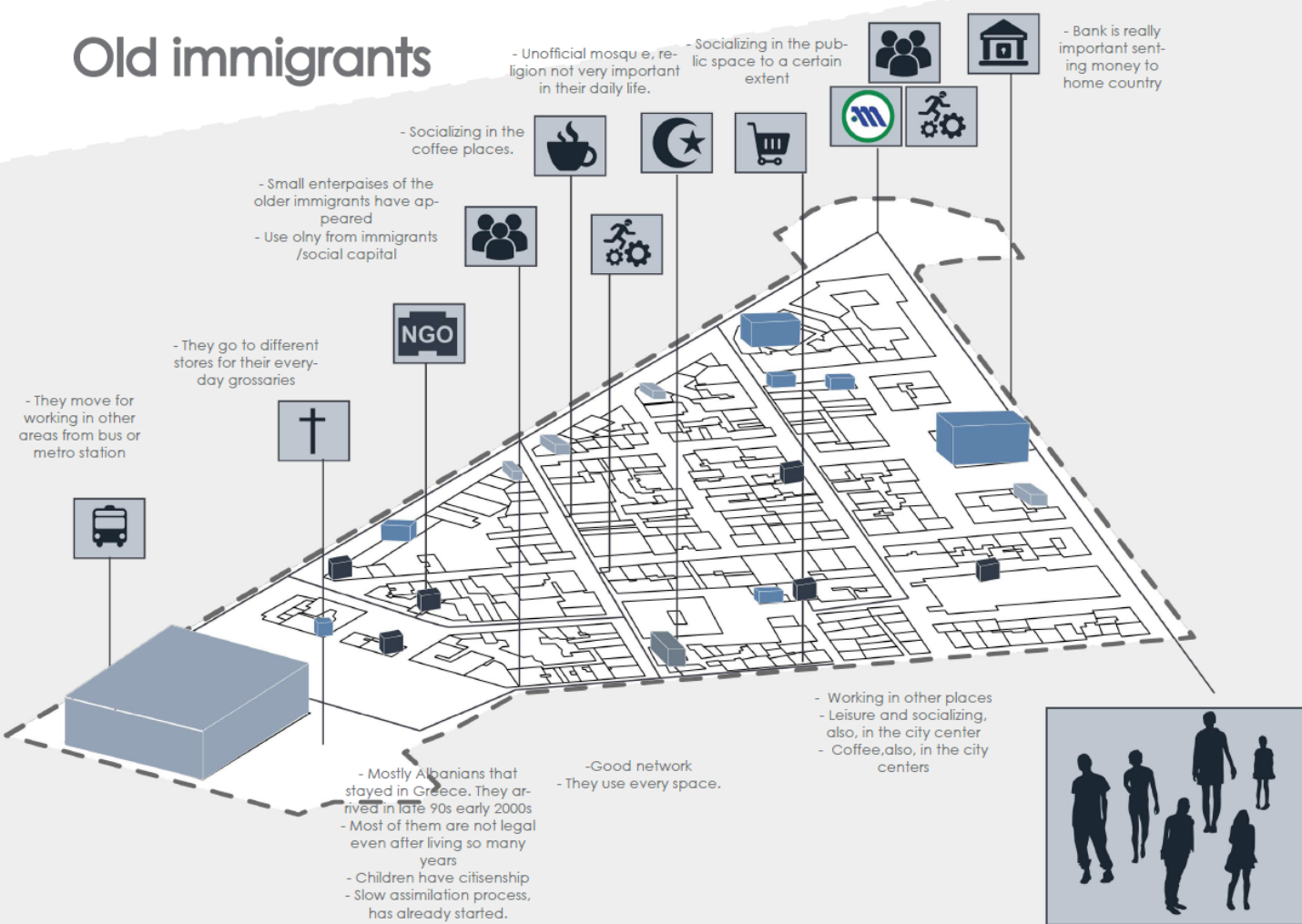
Chinese stores



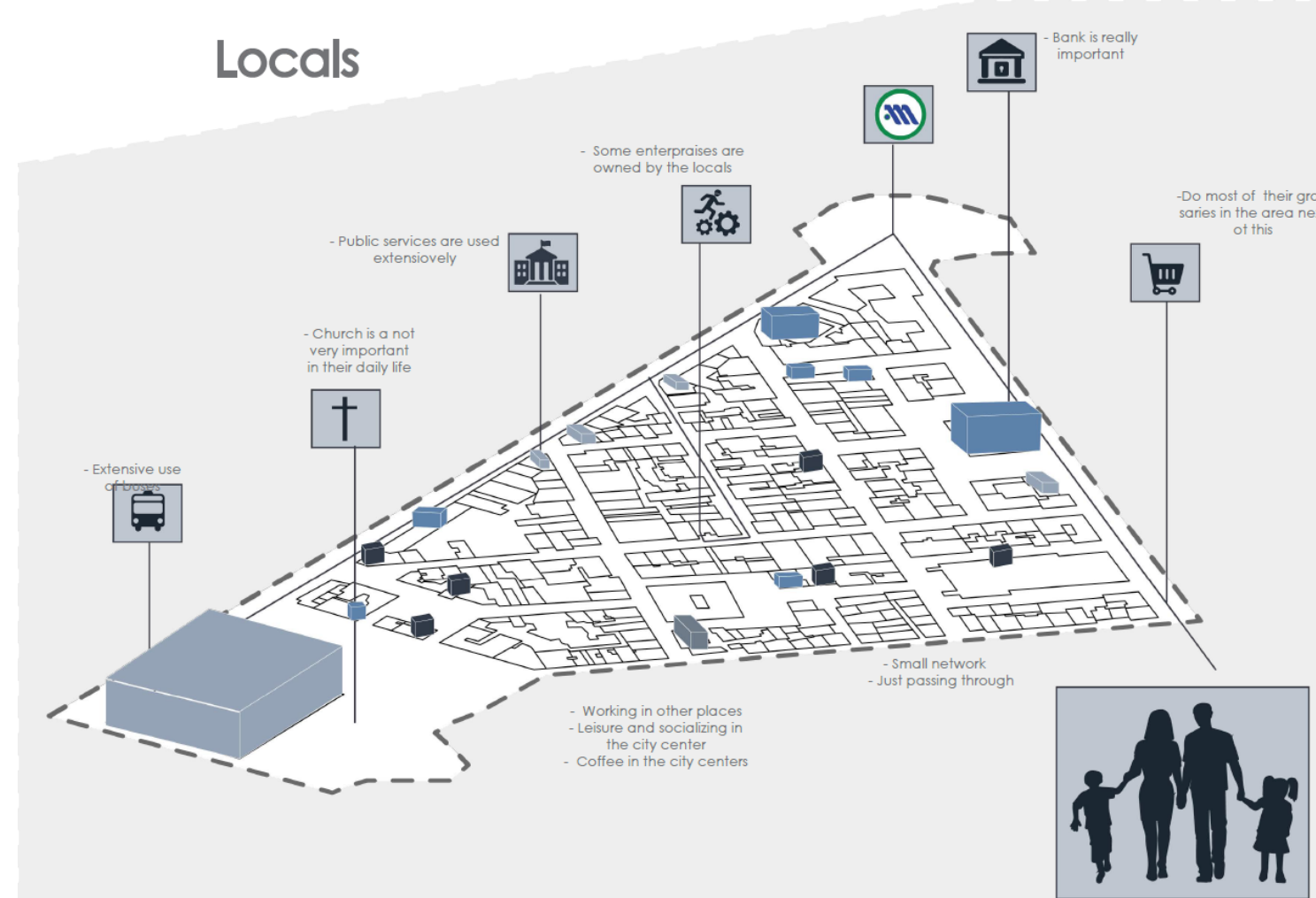
Greek stores



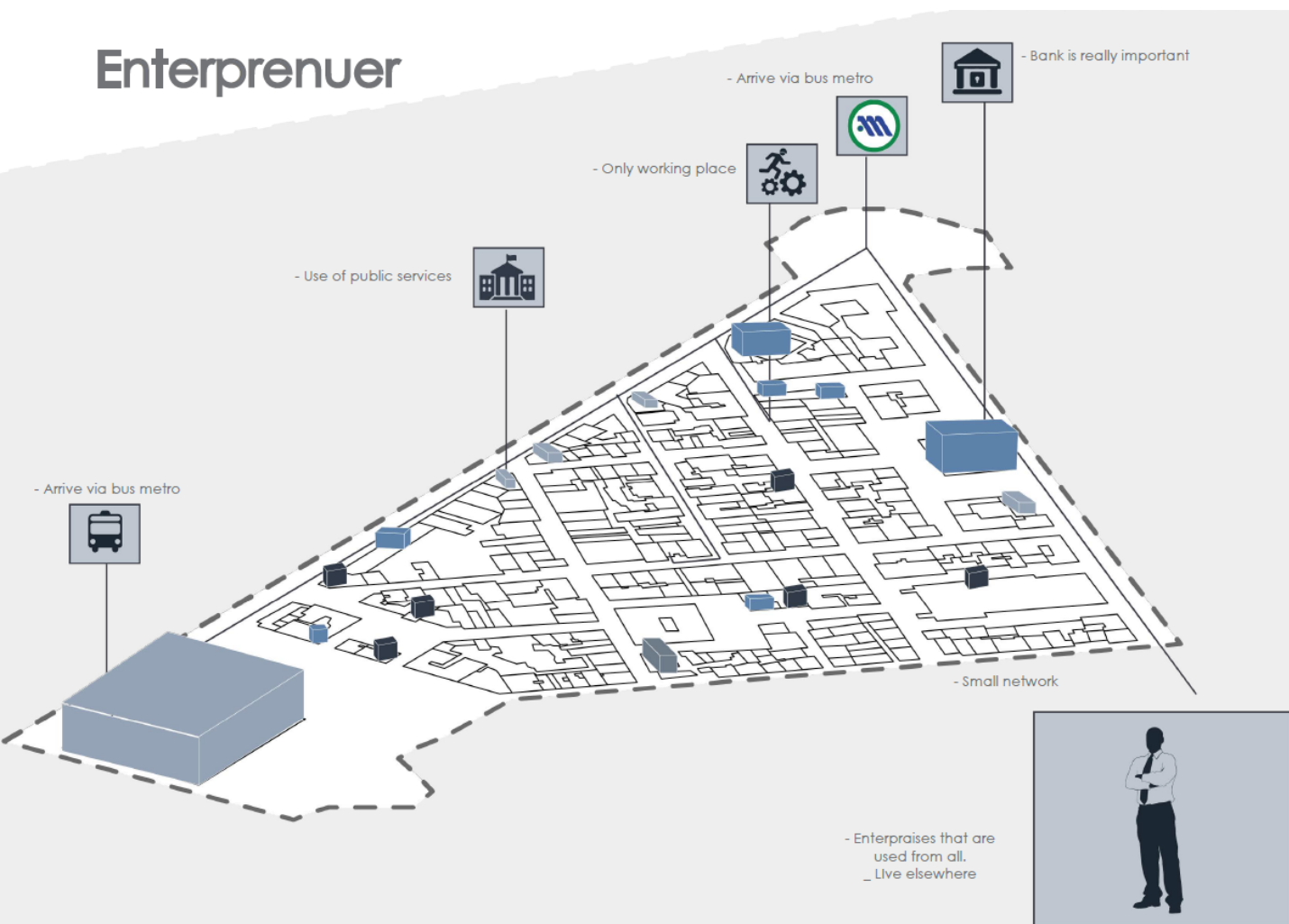
Old immigrants



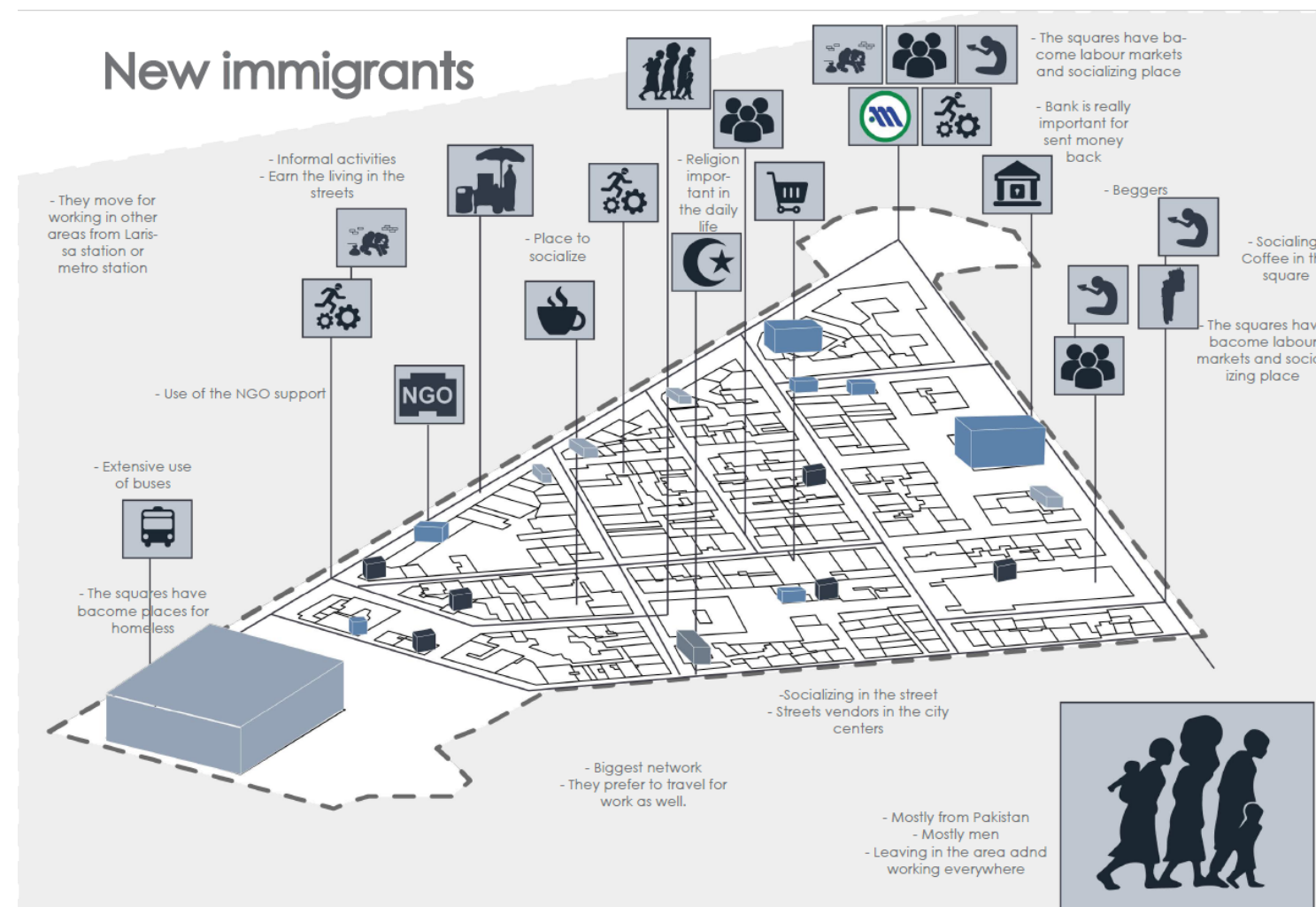
Locals



Enterprenuer

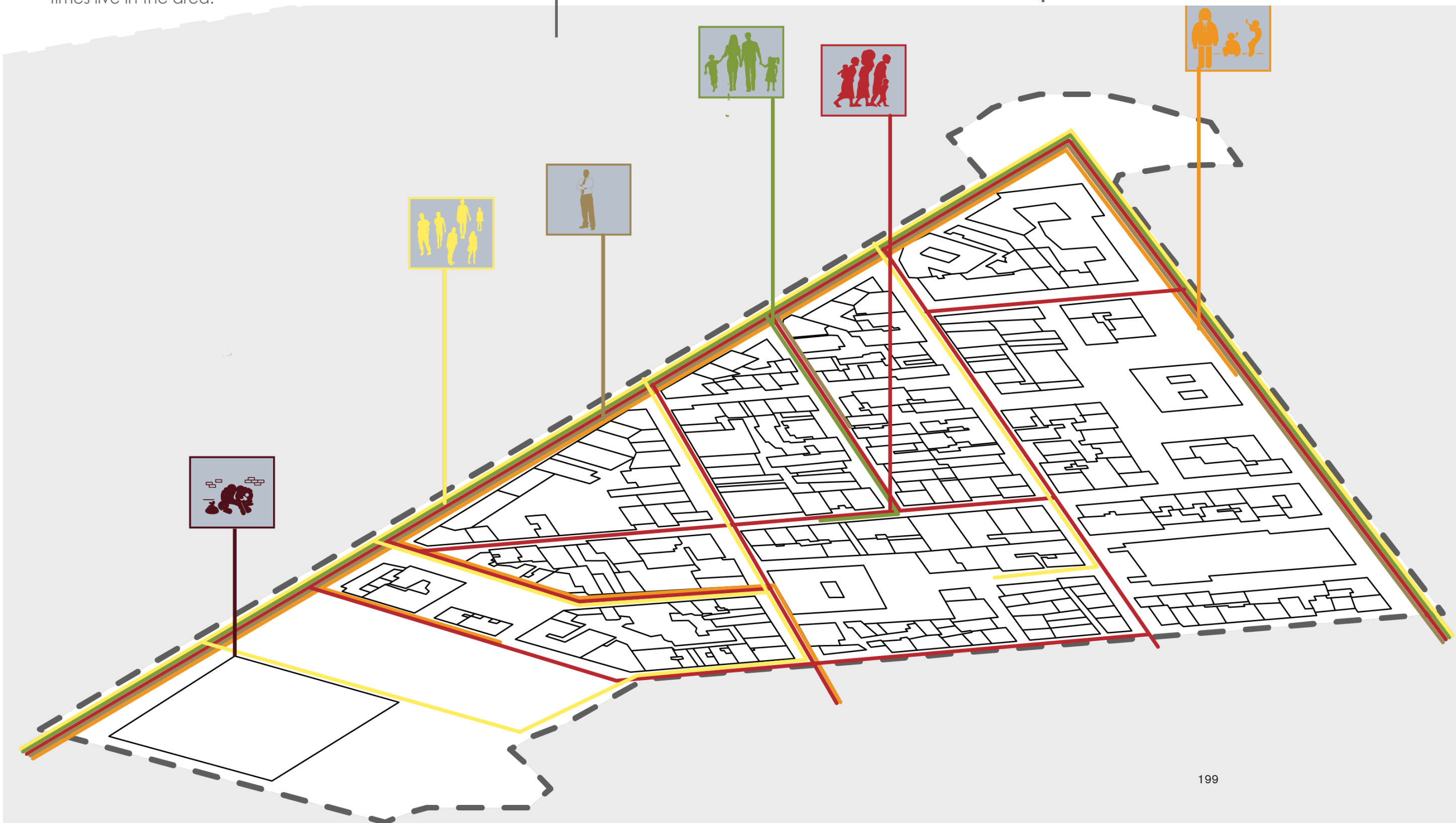


New immigrants



Every of the groups have their own daily routine. Most of the times locals and immigrants don't really meet. This is the result either by choice or my different routes. The local community doesn't really go to the immigrants' stores and vice versa. The most active group is that of new immigrants that they most of times live in the area.

The old immigrants still retain ties and stores to the area. It worth mentioning that this area has one of the highest percentage of empty buildings due to the ghetto fame that is has acquire throughout the years.

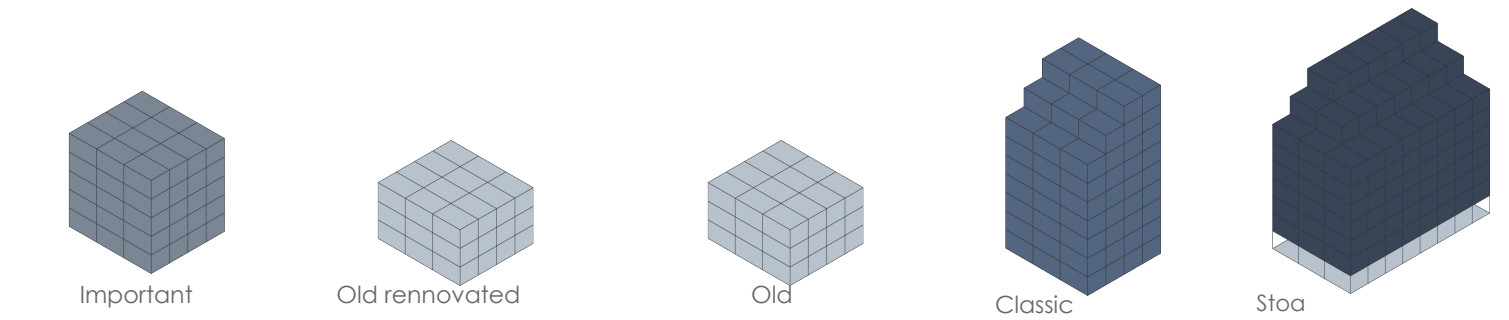


7.2.1.2 REPRESENTATION OF SPACE

The representation of space. In the case of Gerani there is a clear distinction between open space and buildings.

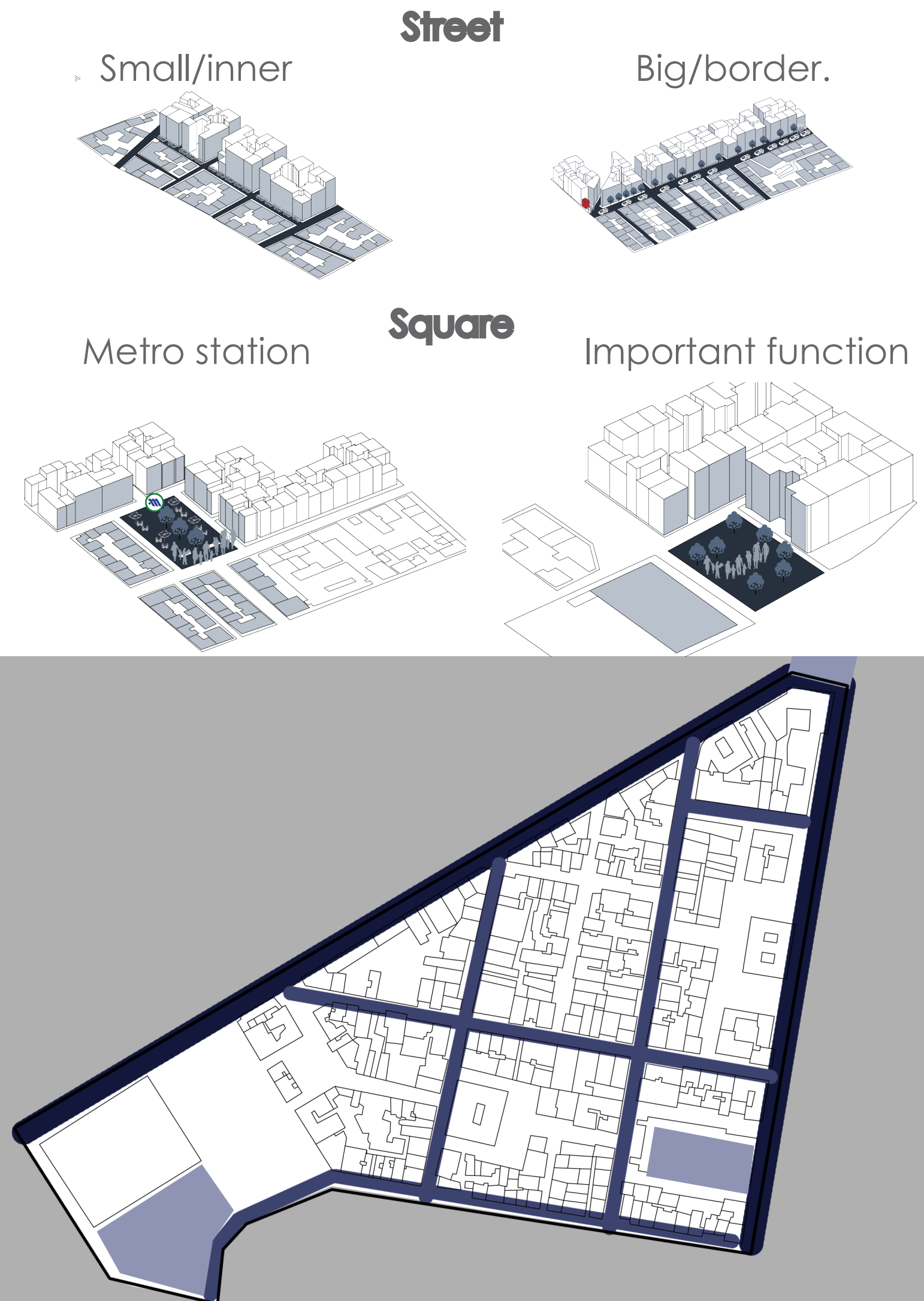
Starting with the buildings there are many interesting cases. The area even though it is in the metropolitan center has a huge deposit of old refugee housing of the 20s. They are low rise buildings with very distinct detailing. Most of them are completely abandoned and used by immigrants as an illegal residence, however they are hidden diamonds of the build heritage in Athens. The antiporoxi system also affected this area. Huge building blocks of polykatikia are the characteristic of the main roads. Most of them are for business and offices because of the location and the land use that exist in the metropolitan center.

Generally in Polykatikia, as an urban unit, the building blocks that are formed shape an inside space called Akalyptos. This space is always private comes from the land cover legislation that currently exists. In the case of Gerani akalyptos is almost non existing. The dire need of space and the informality that characterize this area resulting in the coverage of those areas. According to the spatial practice, the ground floor is mostly occupied by retail, services and commerce uses. This extents to the representation of space. As the owners were looking to maximize their profit that splinted all the ground floor stores in many smaller units, consequently owners need to move crating vacancies, of extended their stores into the street.

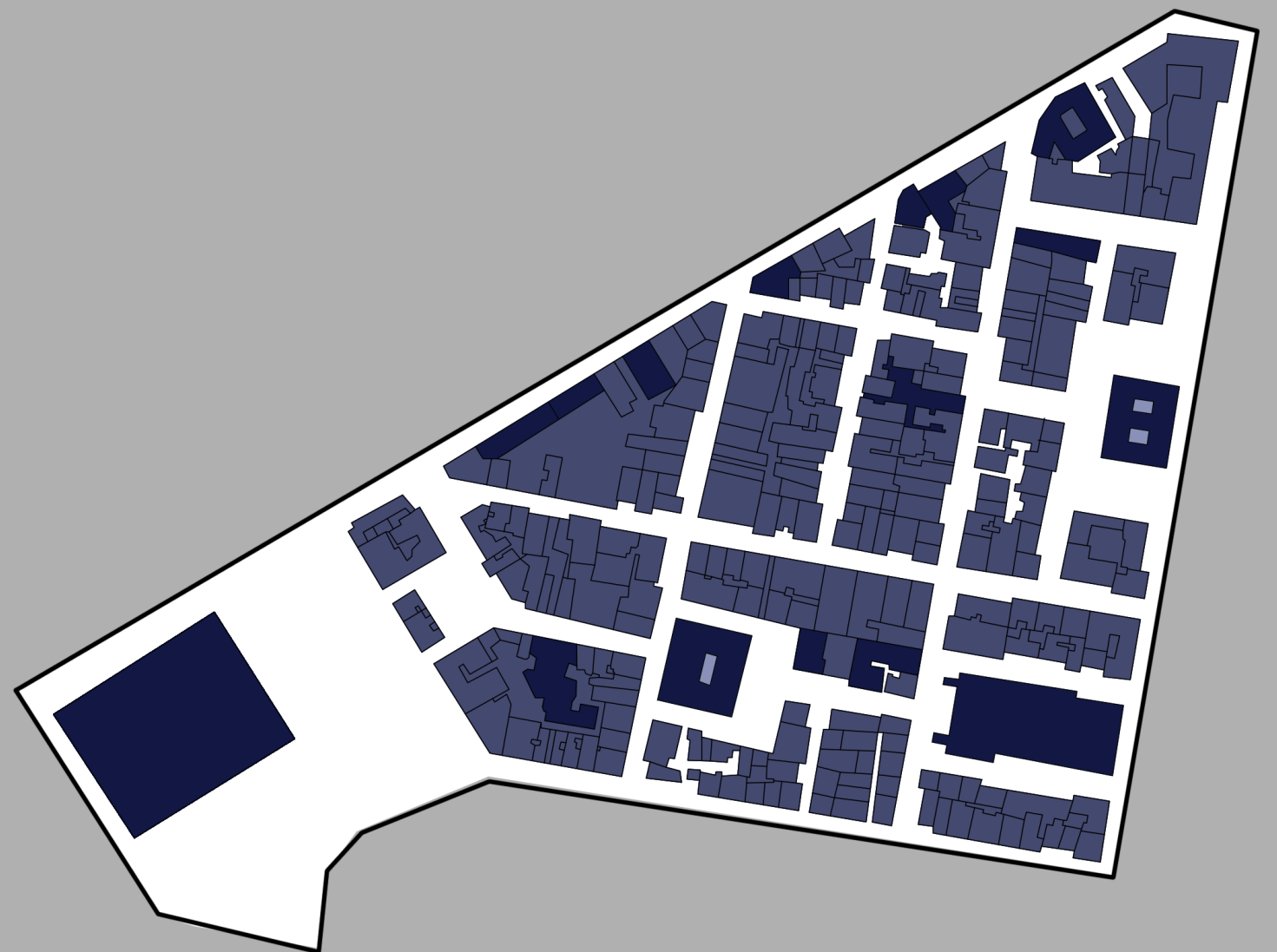
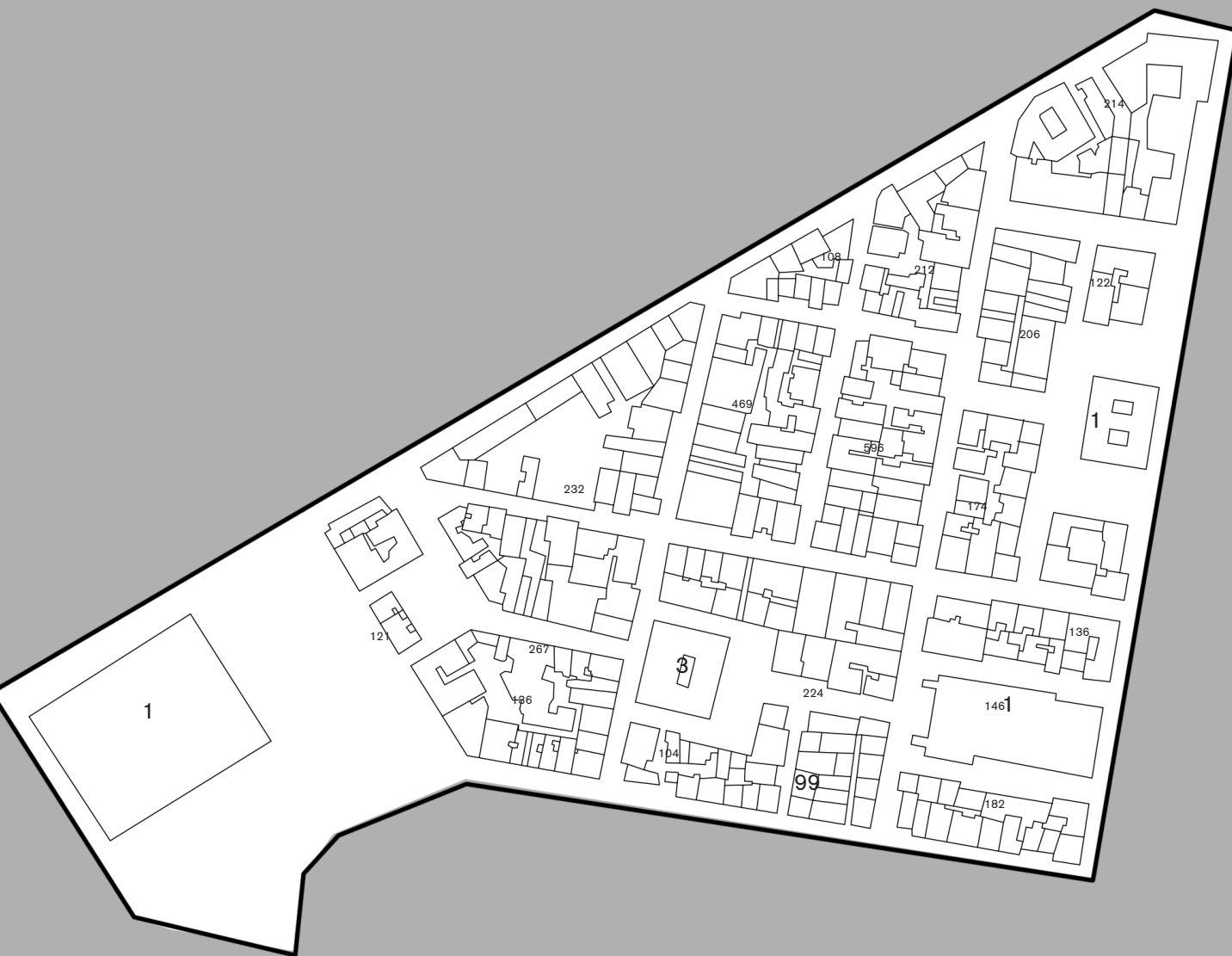
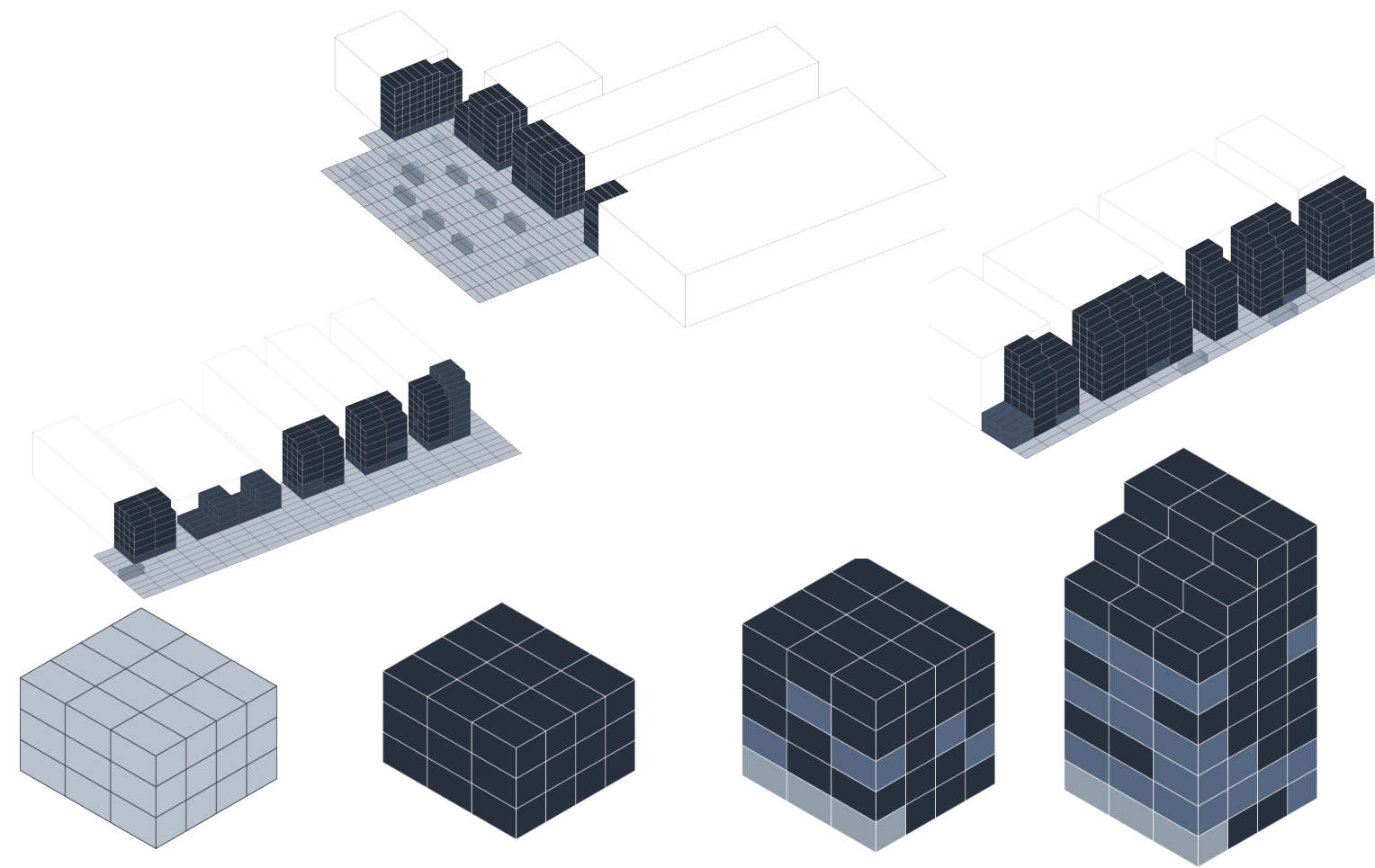


Regarding open space there are three main squares. The most significant is Omonia. It is a historic place that has a very important role in the urban fabric morphology and structure. This square underwent many and various transformations. Its current condition is based on the design made for the Olympic Games in 2004. Omonia was and still remains a no go zone especially at night. The other squares are near important functions. One is located next to the Varvakios market, it is underground parking with a public space on the top of it. It is an elevated space with poor quality urban green. It was designed just to cover the parking spot beneath it, without any actual plan or usage. However to cover the height difference, they installed stores but those still remain on the level of the street. The last square is close to the biggest public insurance company. It is a green space mostly to beautify the area around the building, it is located in the border of the area thus it acts more of a barrier than place of meeting.

As far as the street concerns, the two biggest streets define the border of Gerani. The larger streets are 2 of the most important in the area. The Athinas street connect two of the most crowded metro station of Athens (Omonia, Monastiraki) as well as the city center with significant regions as Monastiraki and Psyrri, mostly places for entertainment. The morphology of the streets is quite homogenous. Building blocks with stoa, giving a feeling of a more open space in a rather compact streetscape. The inner street are much narrower. They are filled with abandoned buildings and small retail shops, from every ethnicity. The pavement are really small and unattended. The neighborhood is characterized as a ghetto for a long time and even though many services are located there the quality of the streets is very poor.

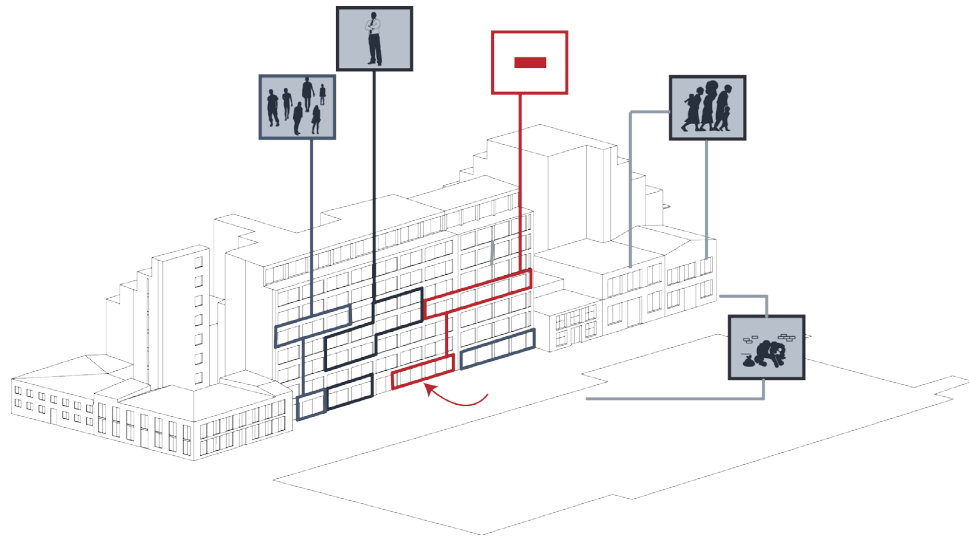
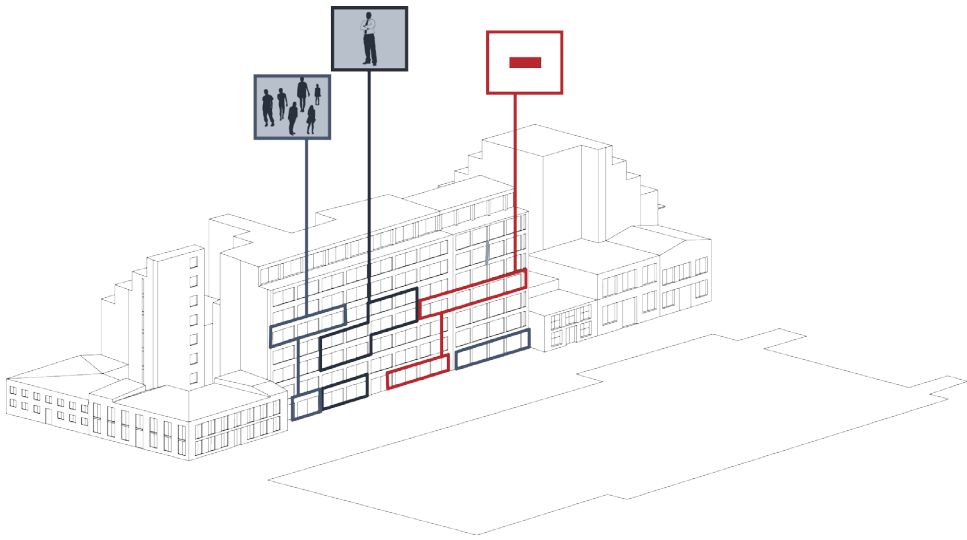
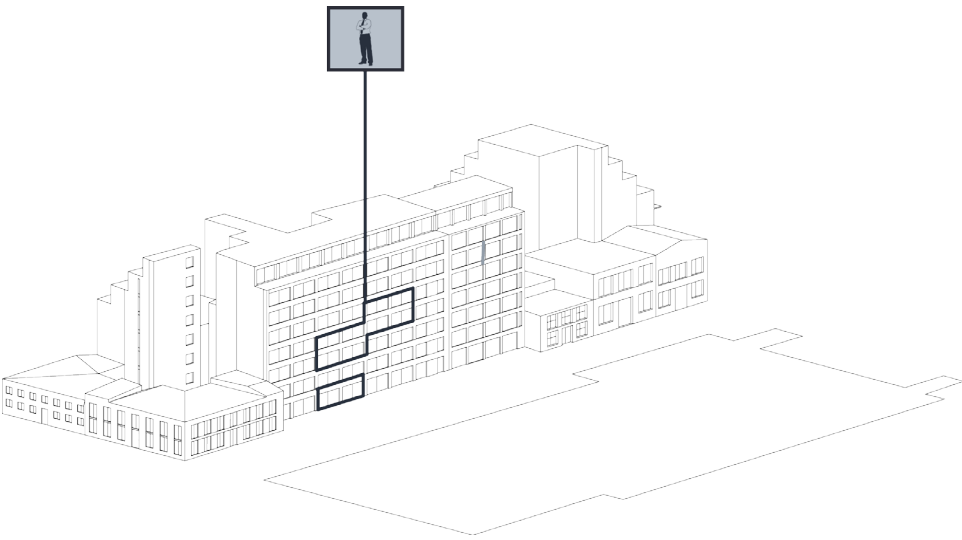
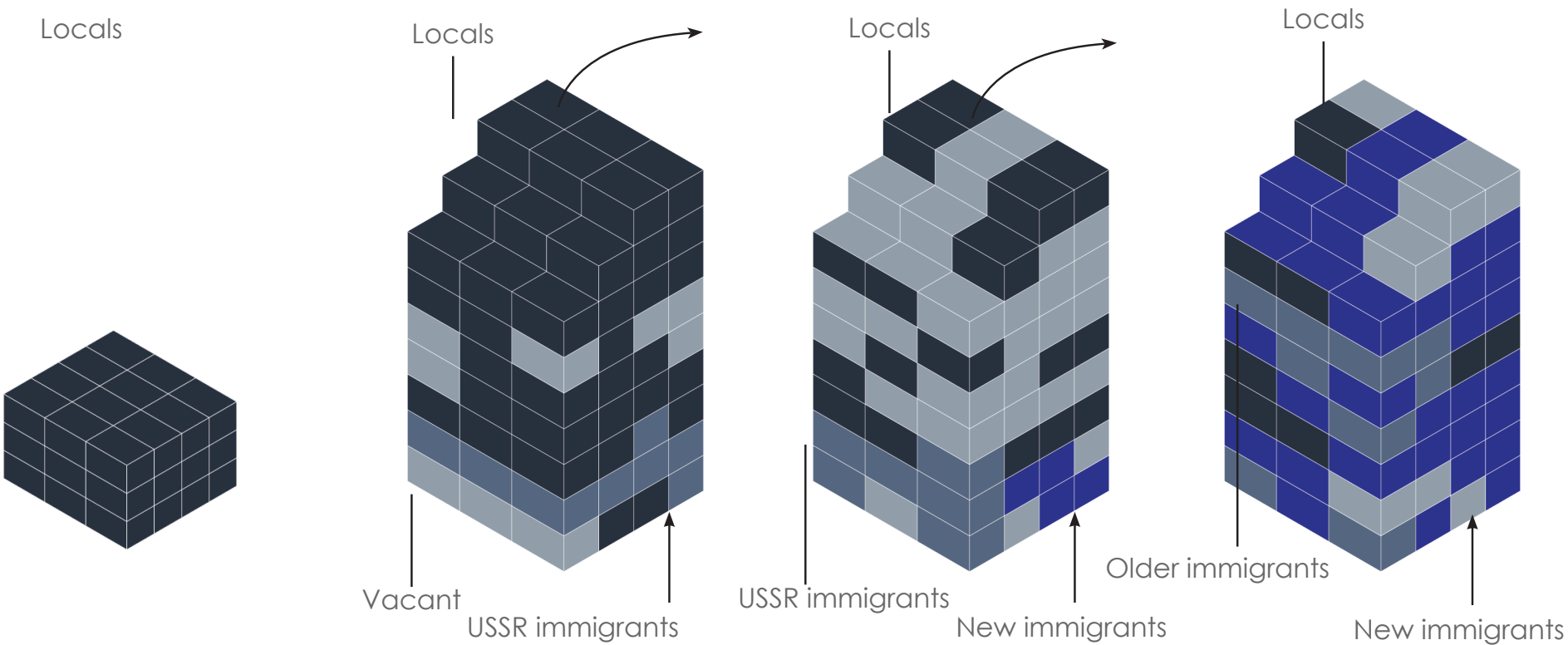


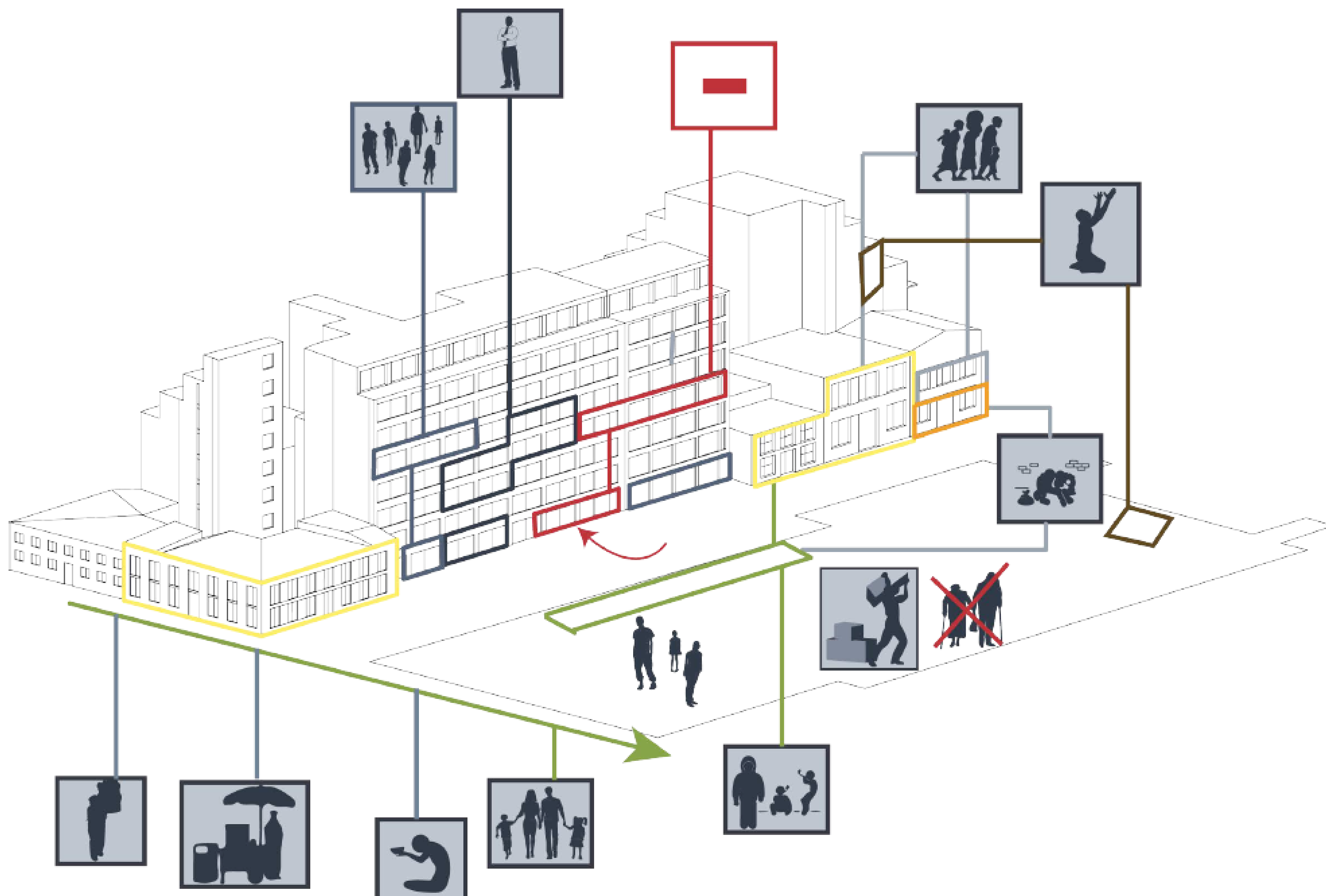
The representation of space also extends to the ownership of the building or the land. Because of antiparoxi system the vertical ownership, and the fragmentation of the land, resulted to hundredths of owners in the city center. As it has been mentioned before the legislation is very strict, thus the illegality is also very high. It extends from building conditions to land use, unofficial, alteration. In the case of Gerani there are also a lot of public/municipal properties. Most of them are empty, with two main examples. The multiclinic near Omonia square and the huge empty building of the old public school.



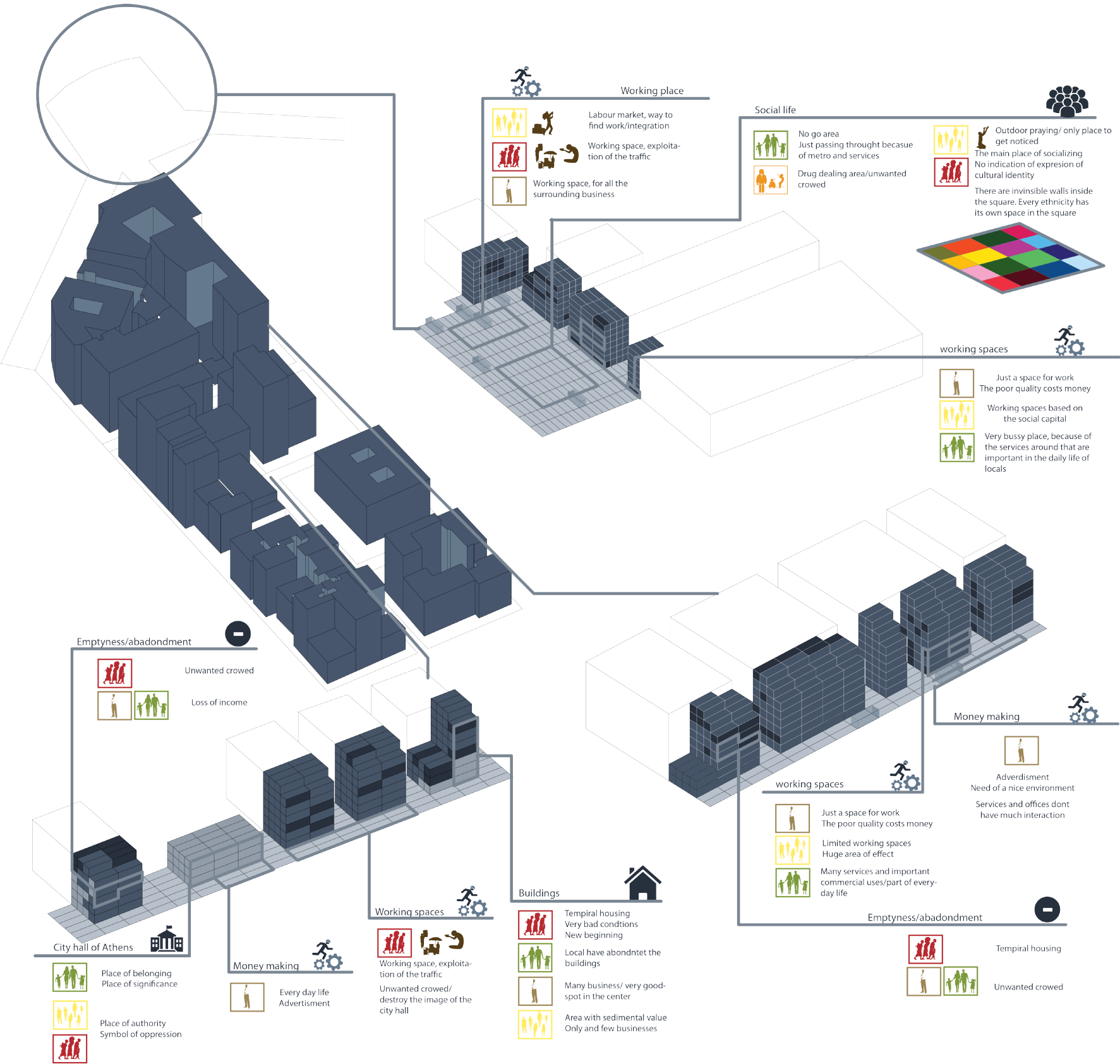
7.2.1.3 PROCESS

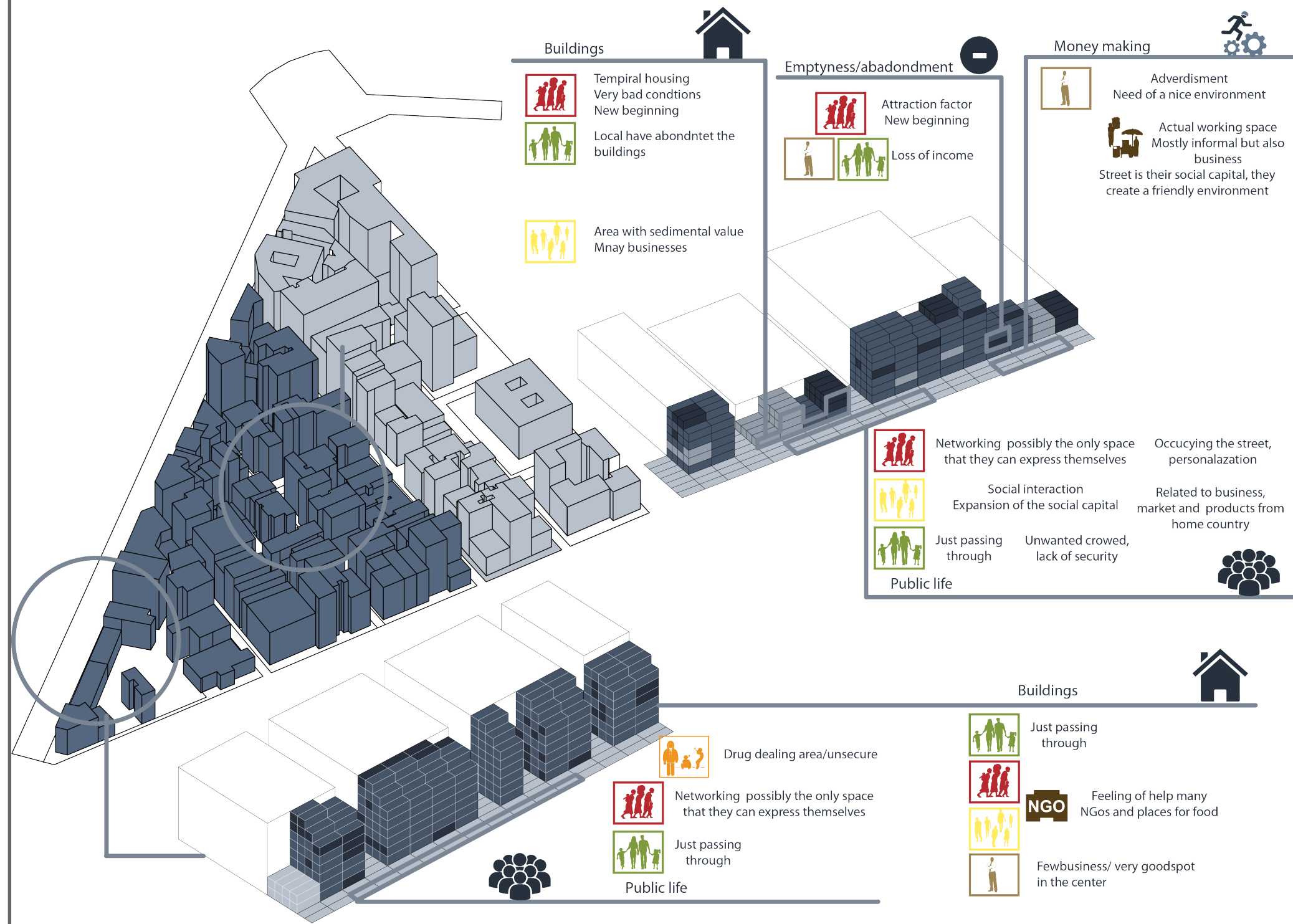
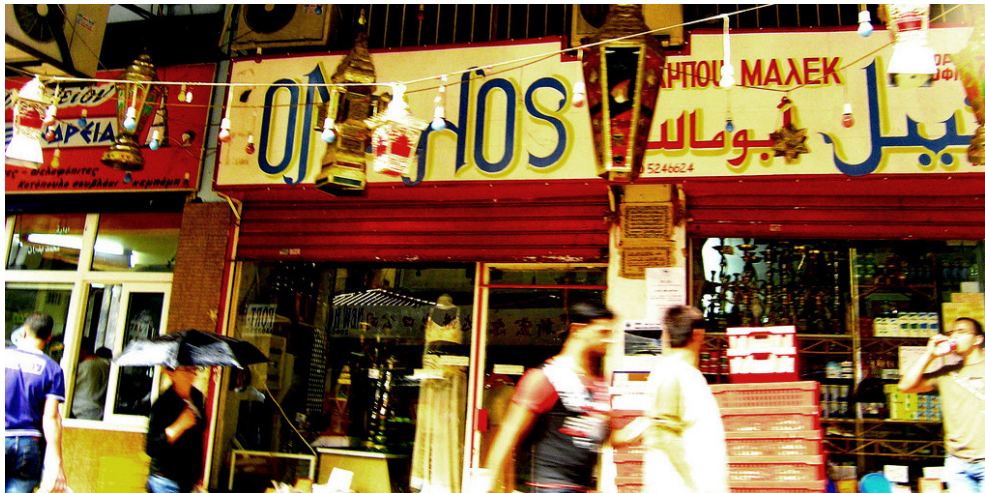
The urbanization process in Gerani follows a different path than in all Athens. In the 80s locals started to migrate from the city center to the suburbs creating the first glimpses of vacancy in the center. In the early 90s the leftover space was occupied by the USSR immigrants, who after a decade they acquired a level of social mobility thus they moved to areas outside of the Metropolitan center. Again the vacancies after them was filled by new immigrants that based on their social capital followed the previous ones. The locals and the old immigrants still retained some of their business in the city center. This number started to grow and it still does.

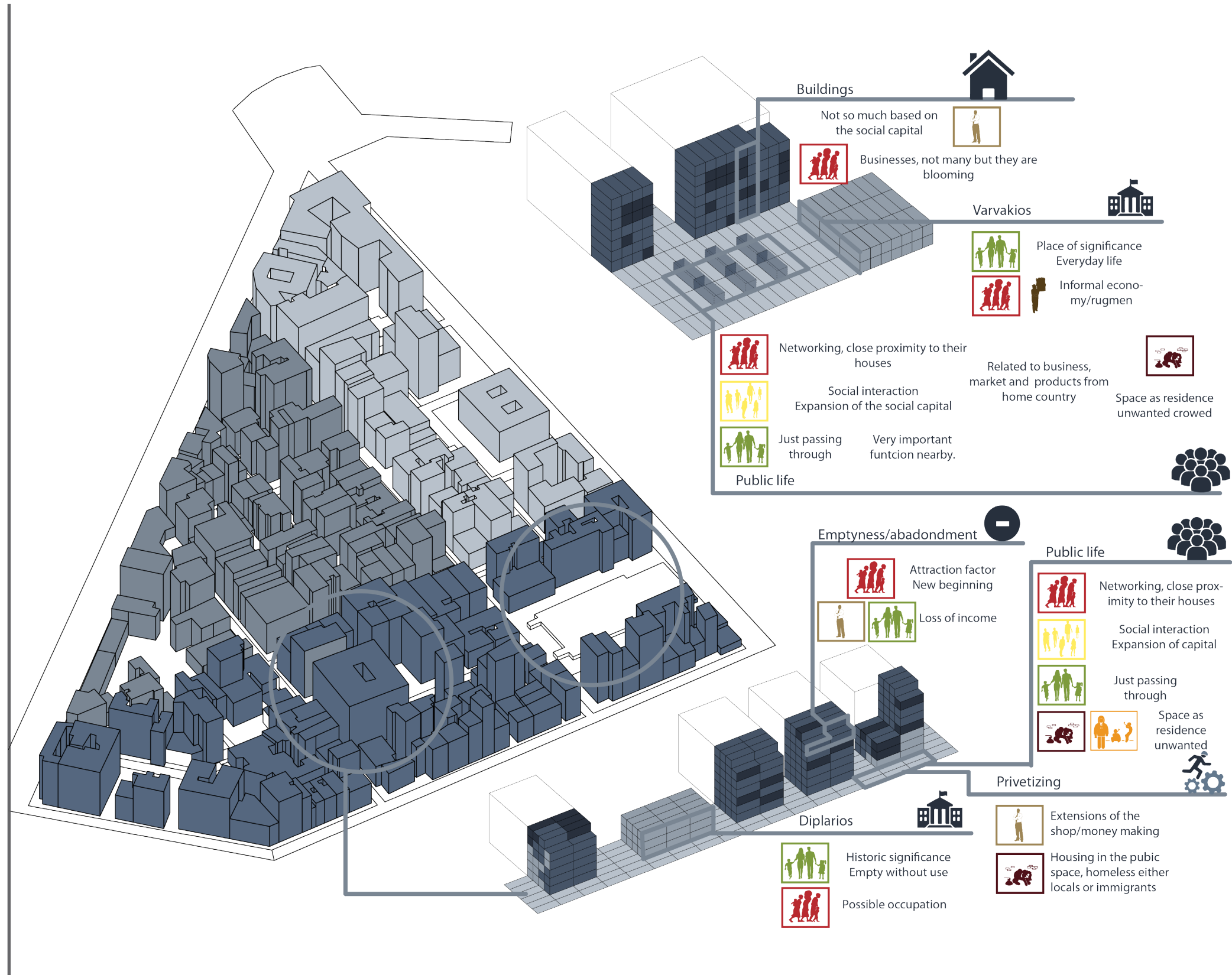
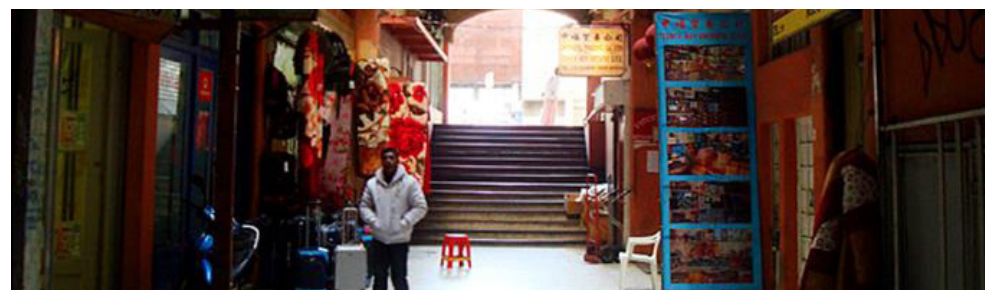




7.2.1.4 Space of representation









7.2.2 AGIOS PANTELEIMON

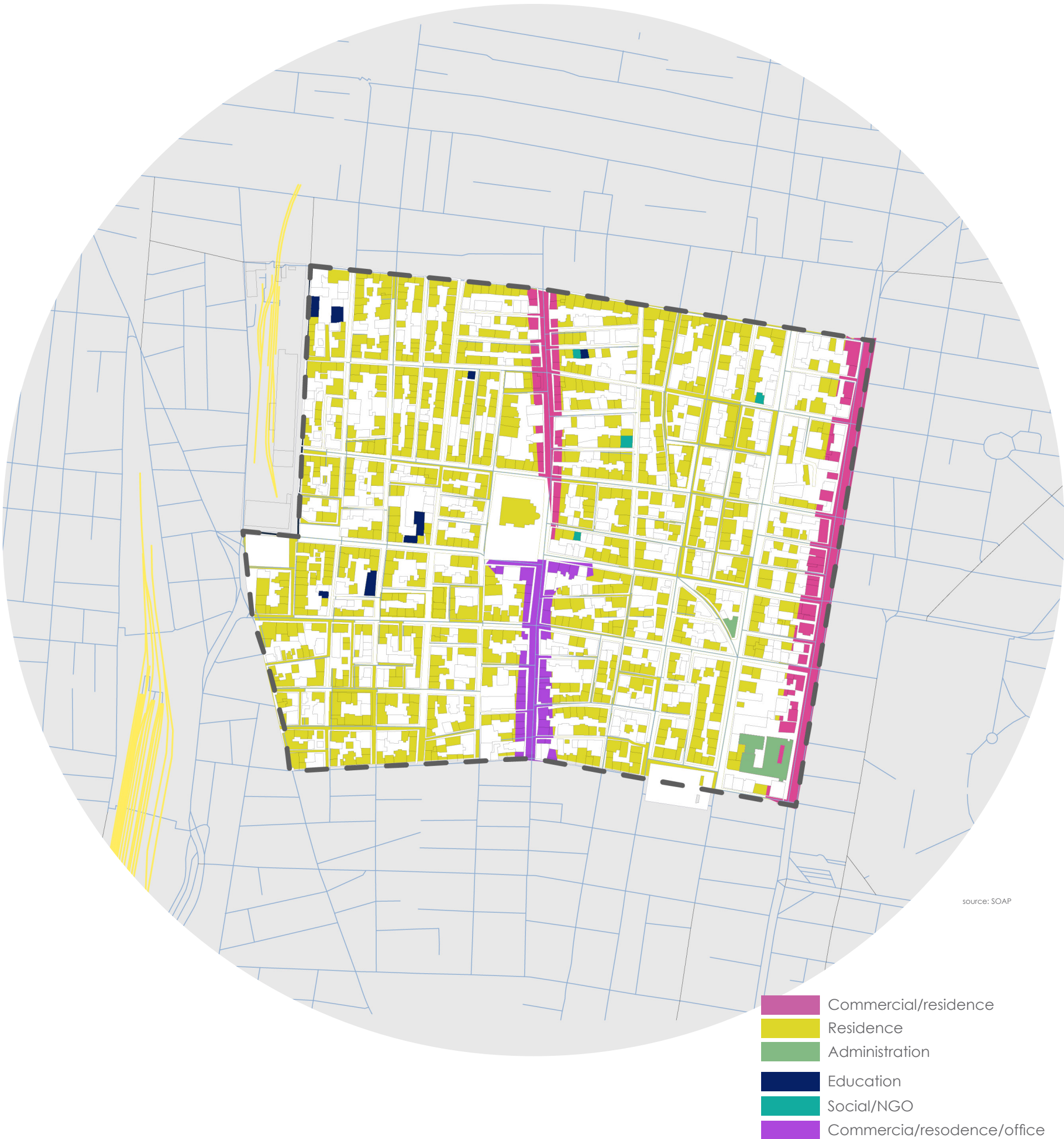
7.2.2.1 SPATIAL PRACTICE

According to Lefebvre's theory, the first dimension of social space is the spatial practice. In this level, the daily system started to unravel. In every category, based on research, observations and interview with the locals a diagram is formed to show how they use the space.

The first step was mapping the related functions of the area. In the case of Agios Panteleimon, there are mostly residential uses, as well average immigration activity. The given land use map show exactly the location of all the different functions. In this level there are several sub maps in relation with the different categories, like the immigrants' stores, the areas of prostitution as well as the religious places.

The area is one of the prostitution hubs in Athens. The outdoor street prostitution is located in the Patision Street. It is an area that young females, mostly from African countries sell their bodies for very little money. The prostitution doesn't stop there. In the inner area there are several studios and hotels for the prostitutes to work.

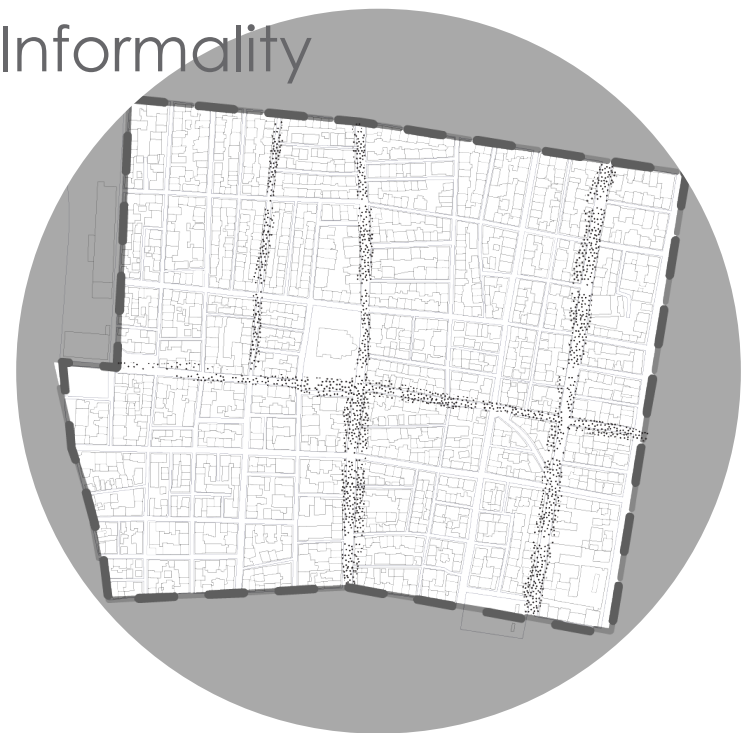
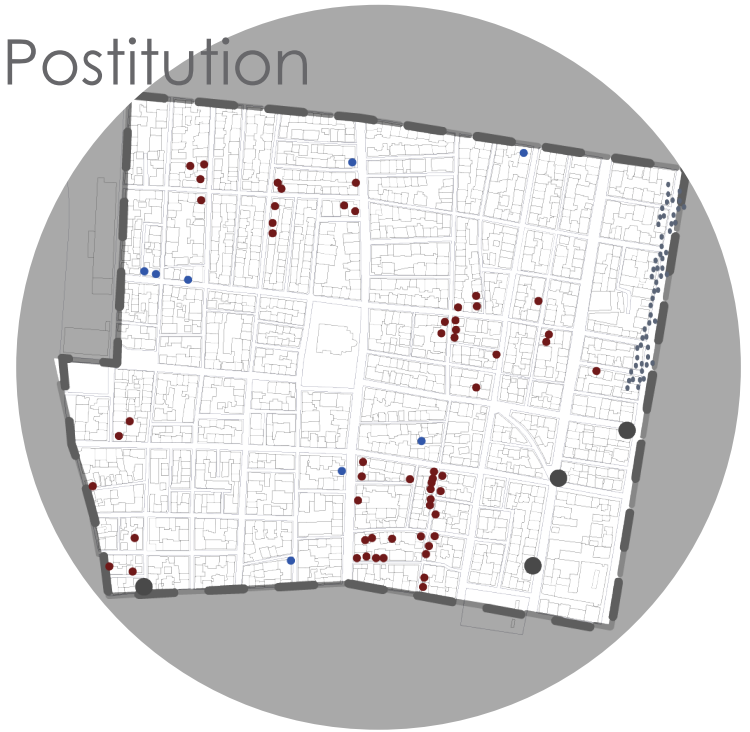
The spatial practice extended from the given functions to the network and the daily routes that the people are conducting. This area is not that complex. It is defined by a local center filled with retail and service in 2 main streets, while the rest of the area is mostly residential. Because of the mixed uses, there are also small shops in those areas as well as schools and NGOs. It is important to note that there are two unofficial mosques in the area.





Empty buildings

Immigrants stores





Empty buildings

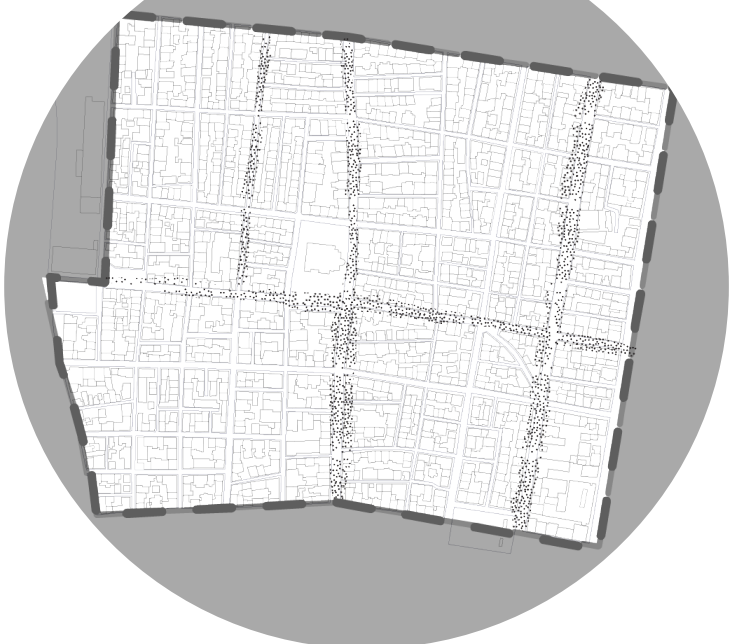
Immigrants stores



Postitution



Informality

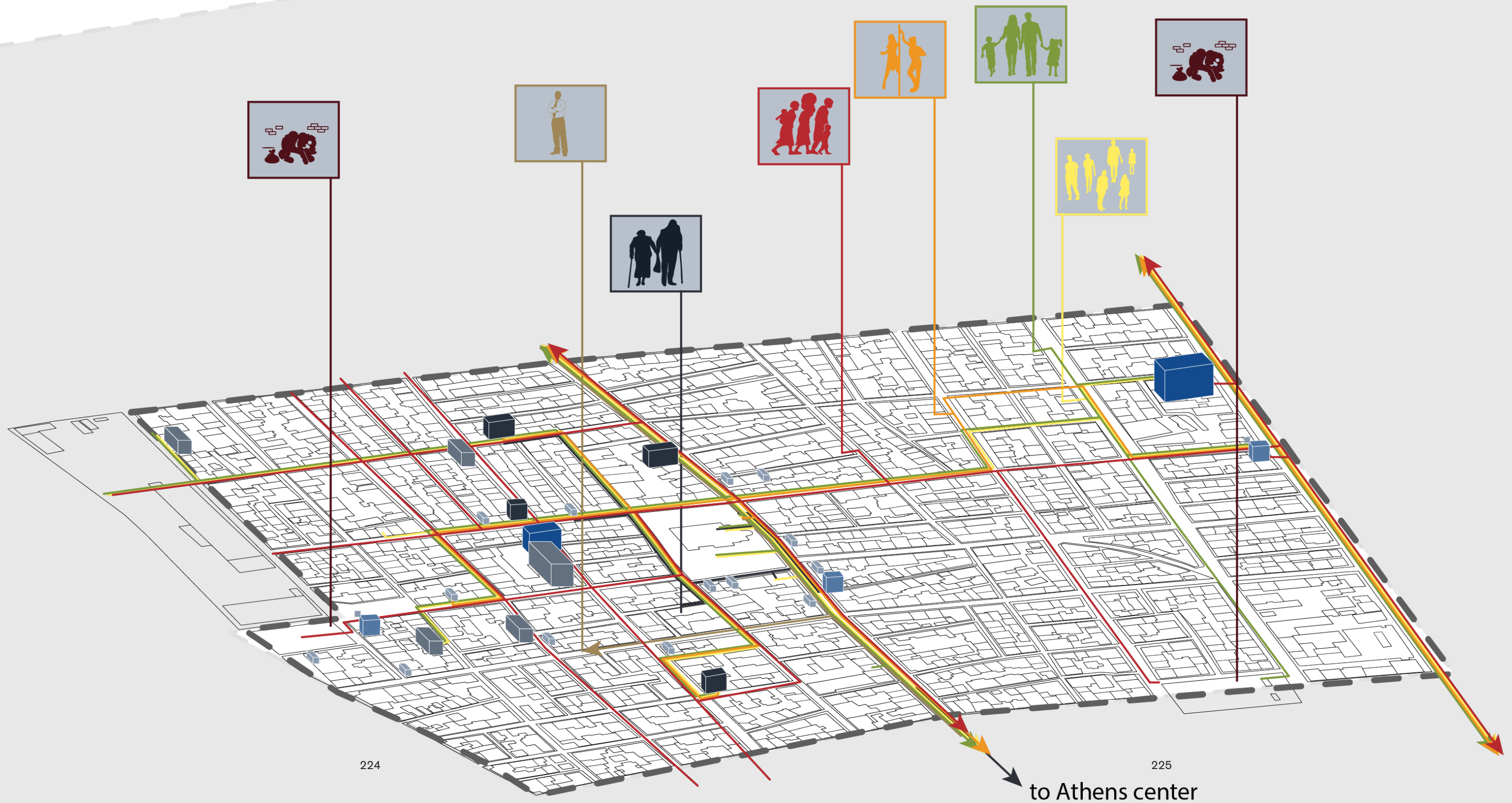


Unofficial mosques



Every of the groups have their own daily routine. In this case immigrants and locals are interwoven in the same social and physical space. It's an area that all the groups either locals or immigrants, occupy the same residential space. Their work routes are very divergent, most of the immigrants stay in the neighbourhood, while the locals work elsewhere. Most of their

routes are interwoven in the main streets where the commerce and everyday uses are located.

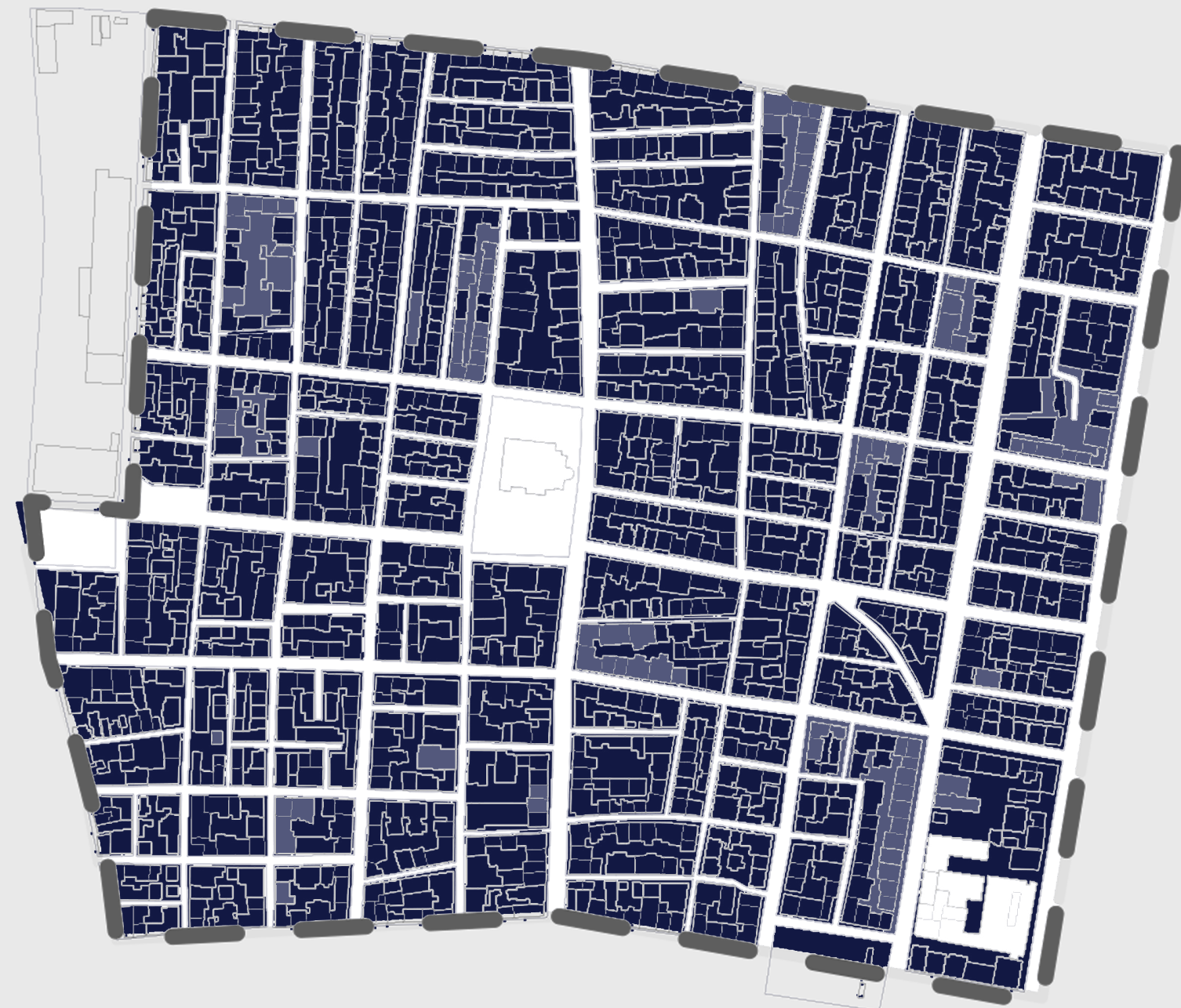
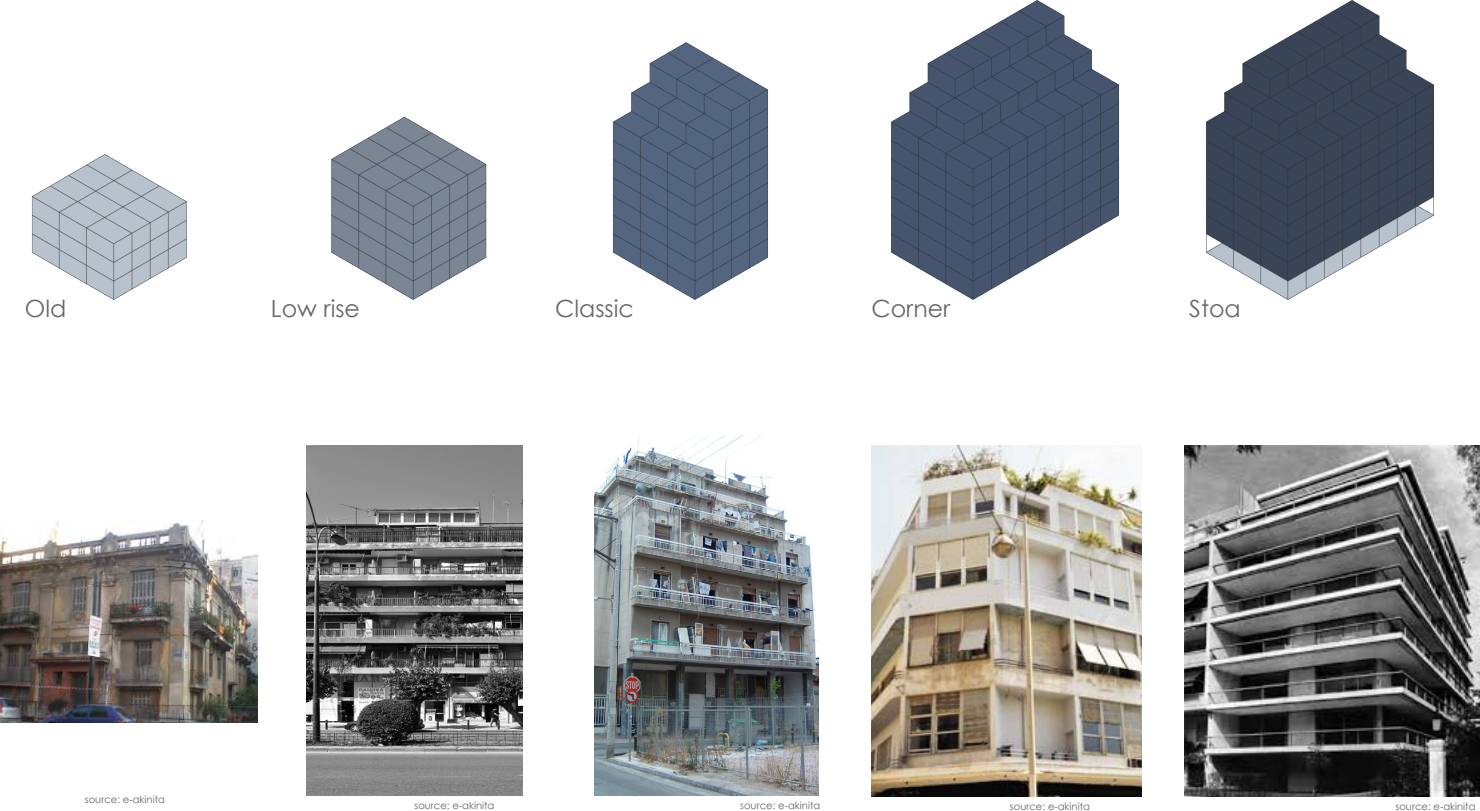


7.2.2.2 REPRESENTATION OF SPACE

Starting with the buildings the area is a typical polykatikia area. More than 80% of the buildings are polykatikia and the rest are older building from the refugees in 1920s. the area is a typical example of middle class region in the municipality of Athens. After the antiparoxi system polykatikia was the sense of “good life”, the cheap quality housing that middle class was striving for.

In the area there are few of the refugee housing, there are only very few interesting cases, all the others are in a very bad conditions and they used either as a studio or as temporary settlement for the immigrants and homeless.

The model of polykatikia has a very limited variations. Low rise buildings most of the times are from the 50s and 60s. After that the profit of antiparoxi as well as the tolerance to illegality, led to massive seven and eight floored buildings with retracting the last two floors. When the street structure offered it there are some corner typologies that give a level of variation. It is common as well in big streets the ground floor to be retracted so in can create a private but open space(stoa) adding another typology. In order to maximize the profit from the polykatikia, there are also basements in almost every building. The small width of the street and the lack of planning turned those space to dark, low quality but cheap residence. The abonnement is also an issue in this neighborhood. Most of them are apartments that nobody wants to live in.

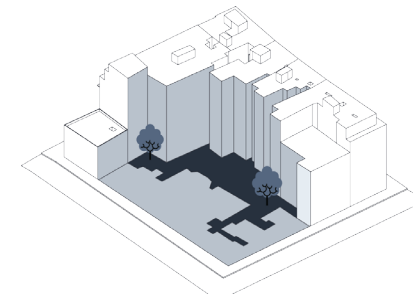


Starting with the streets, the width is a very good indicator to separate them. The larger streets are the most important in traffic as well as in function. In those streets the local centre is located. All of them are surrounded by polykatikia building and they have some greenery. They are in a good condition because of the stores that exist in the ground floor. The inner streets are much smaller. They are darker due to the high rise buildings, thus they don't have any function. Most of them have no greenery and they are used as parking spaces for the residents around.

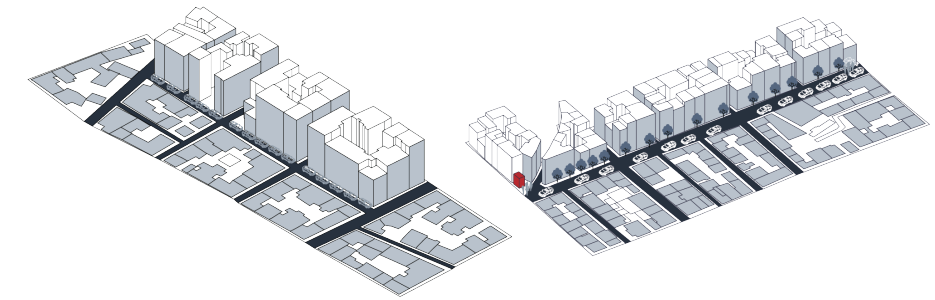
The squares of the area are an interesting case. The centre of Agios Panteleimon is locating in the streets around the church and square with the same name. In Greece it is very common Christian orthodox churches to have a square around it them. Most of them are well maintained because they belong to the church. The second square, is also important in Athens, and it's called Victorias square. In that public space there are several leisure uses around it, it is also has a metro station with the same name. Recently it is filled with homeless from Syria. The last square is Attikis. It is located near the national train station, thus it is a much crowded space. It is also the only square that doesn't have a function.

The last case of open space is Akalyptos, it is mention before that is the free space inside a building block. In the case of Agios Panteleimon, almost all of them are without any use. The only one that has function is a schoolyard. The akalyptos is enclosed, there is no interaction with the streets only with the back side of the buildings.

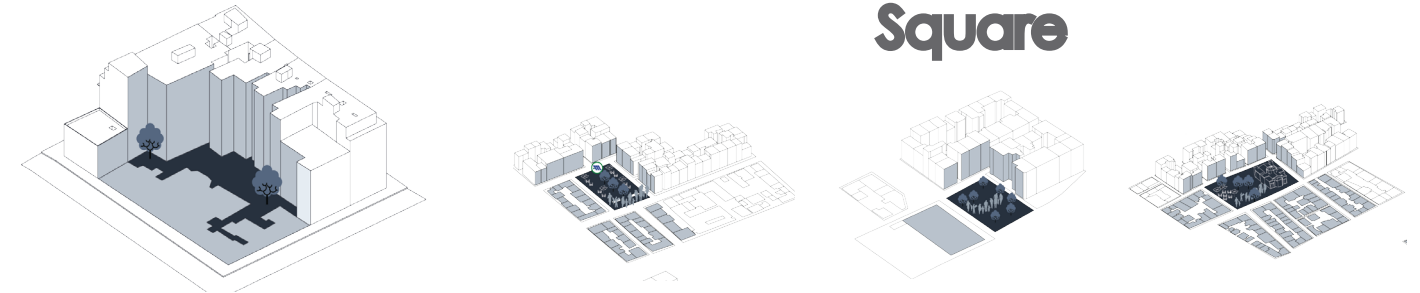
Acalyptos



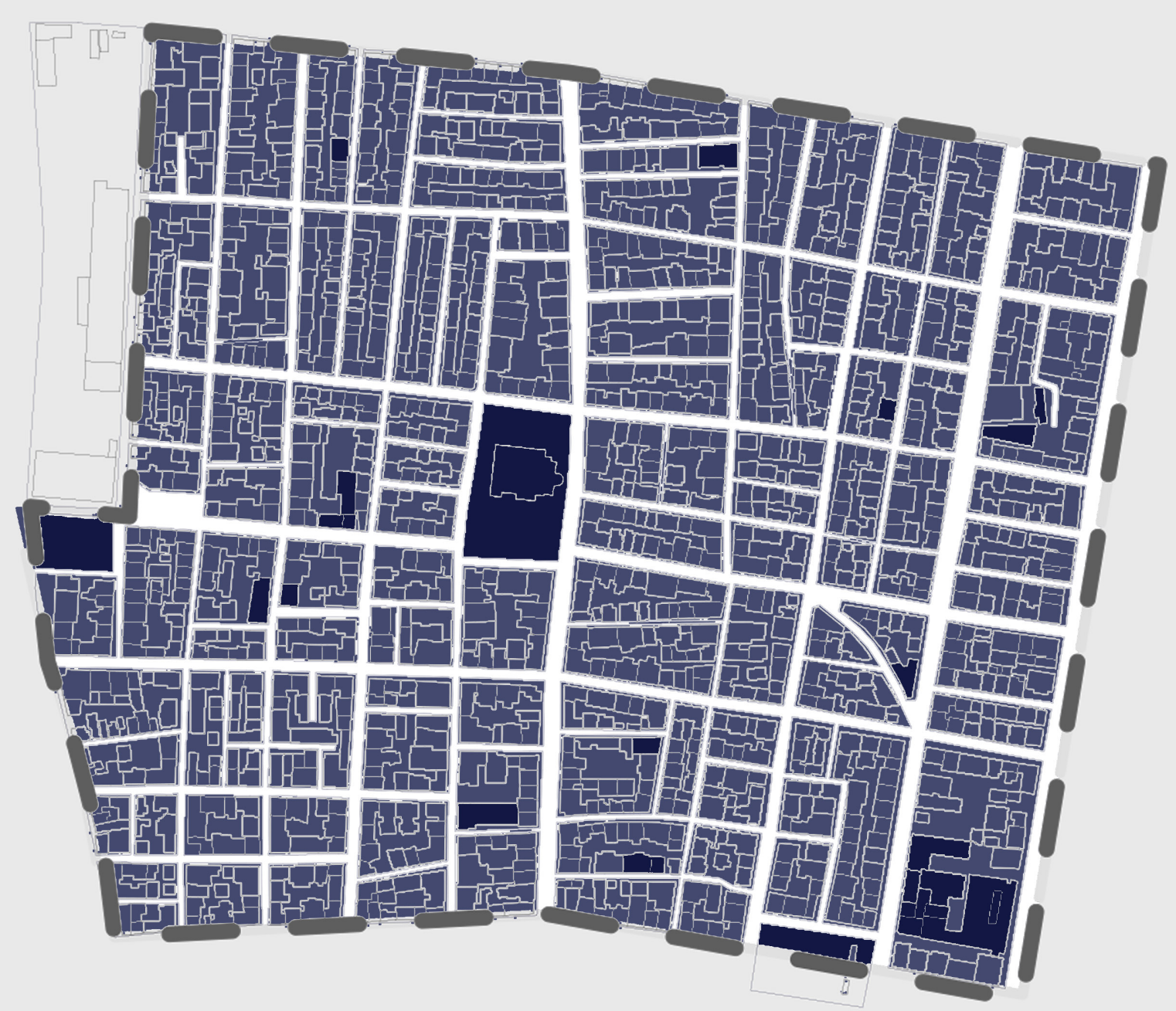
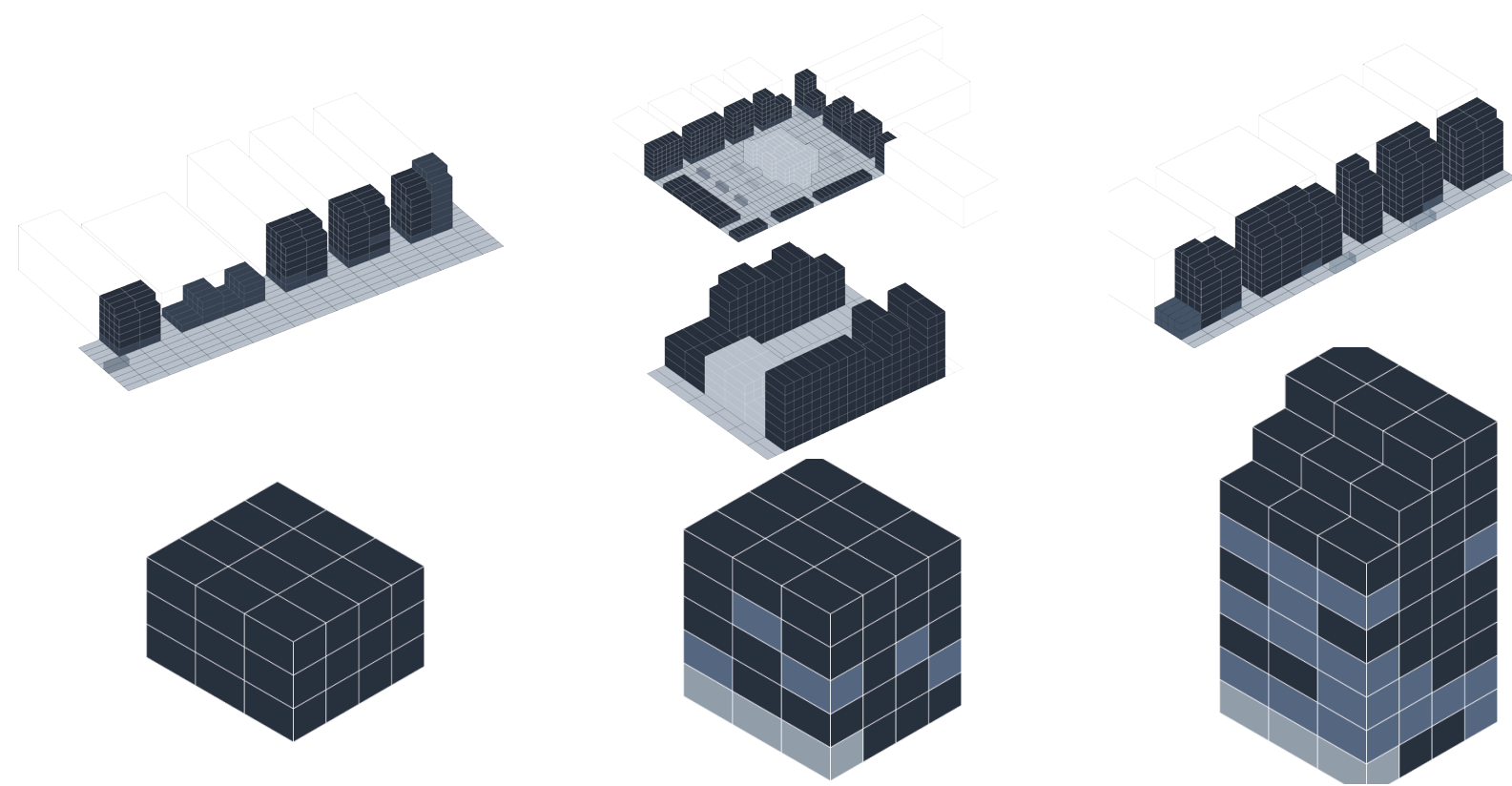
Street



Square



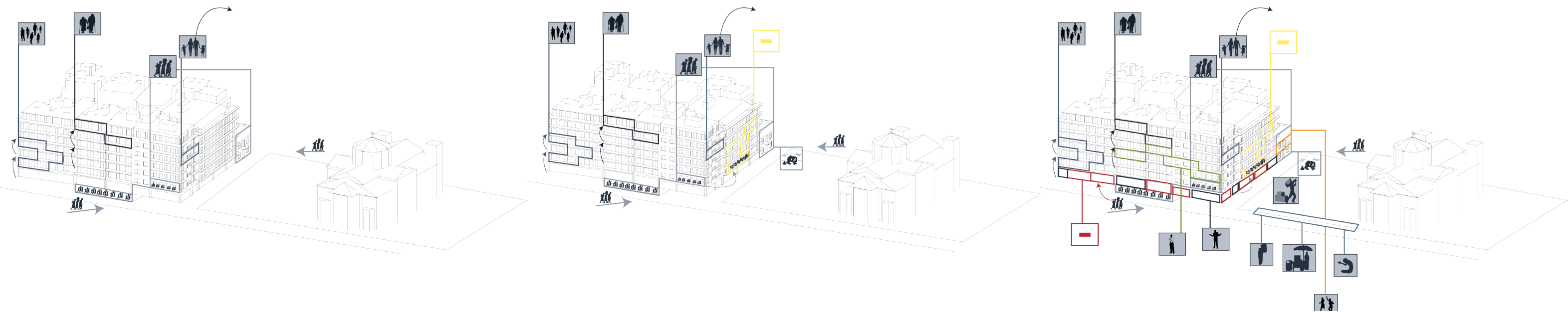
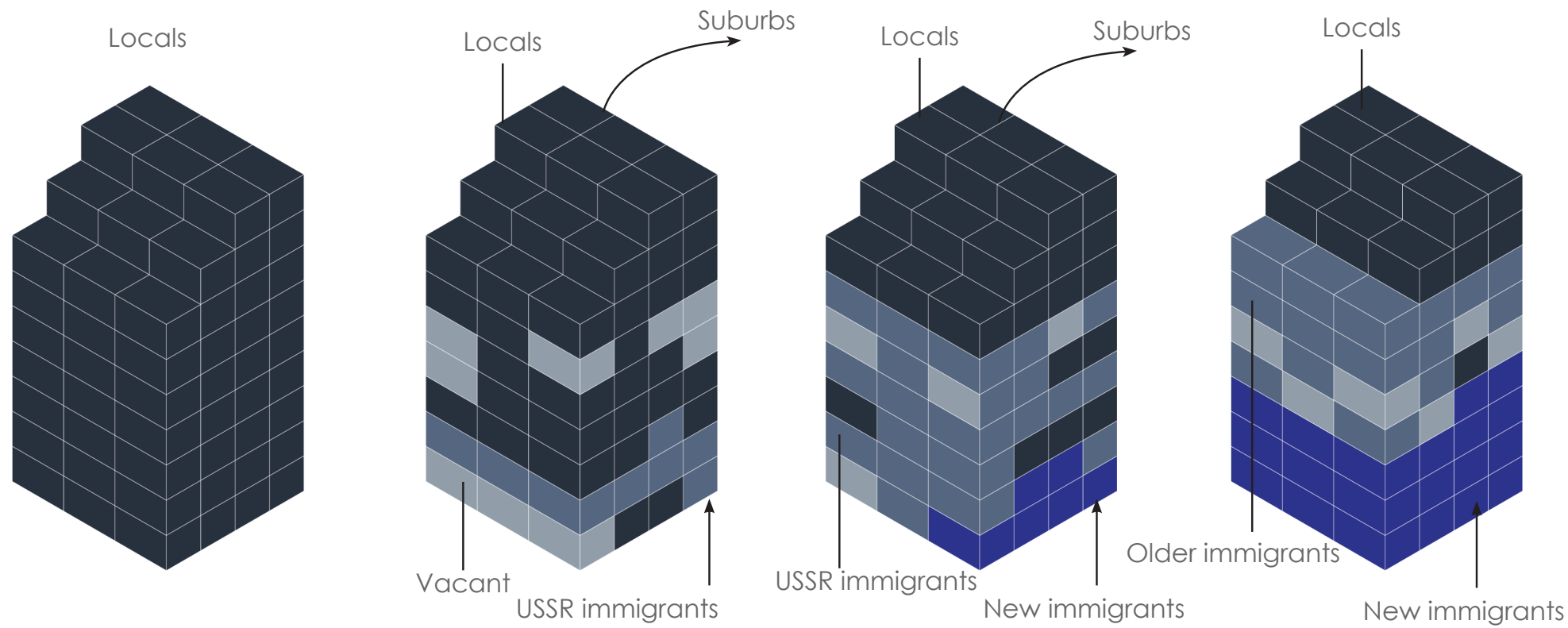
The representation of space also include the ownership. In this case same as Gerani, the antiparoxi system resulted in many owners of one building. In a specific block that are more than 800 people. The akalyptos in this case is also private, and even though it is open space it is not even a collective space. In Agios Panteleimon there are very few public building and most of them has a specific function like school or administration buildings. Regarding the square with the church, it belongs to the church.

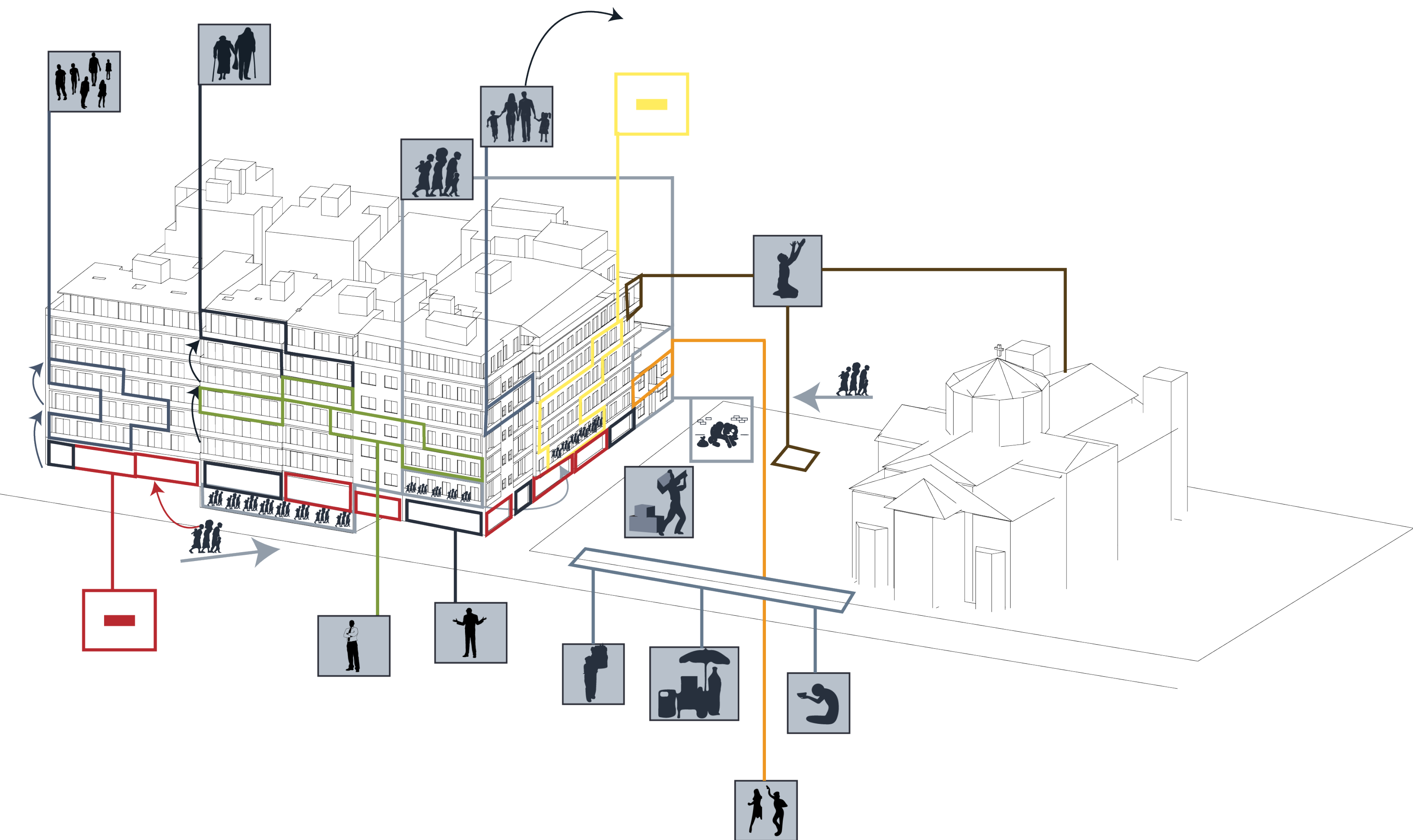


7.2.2.3 PROCESS

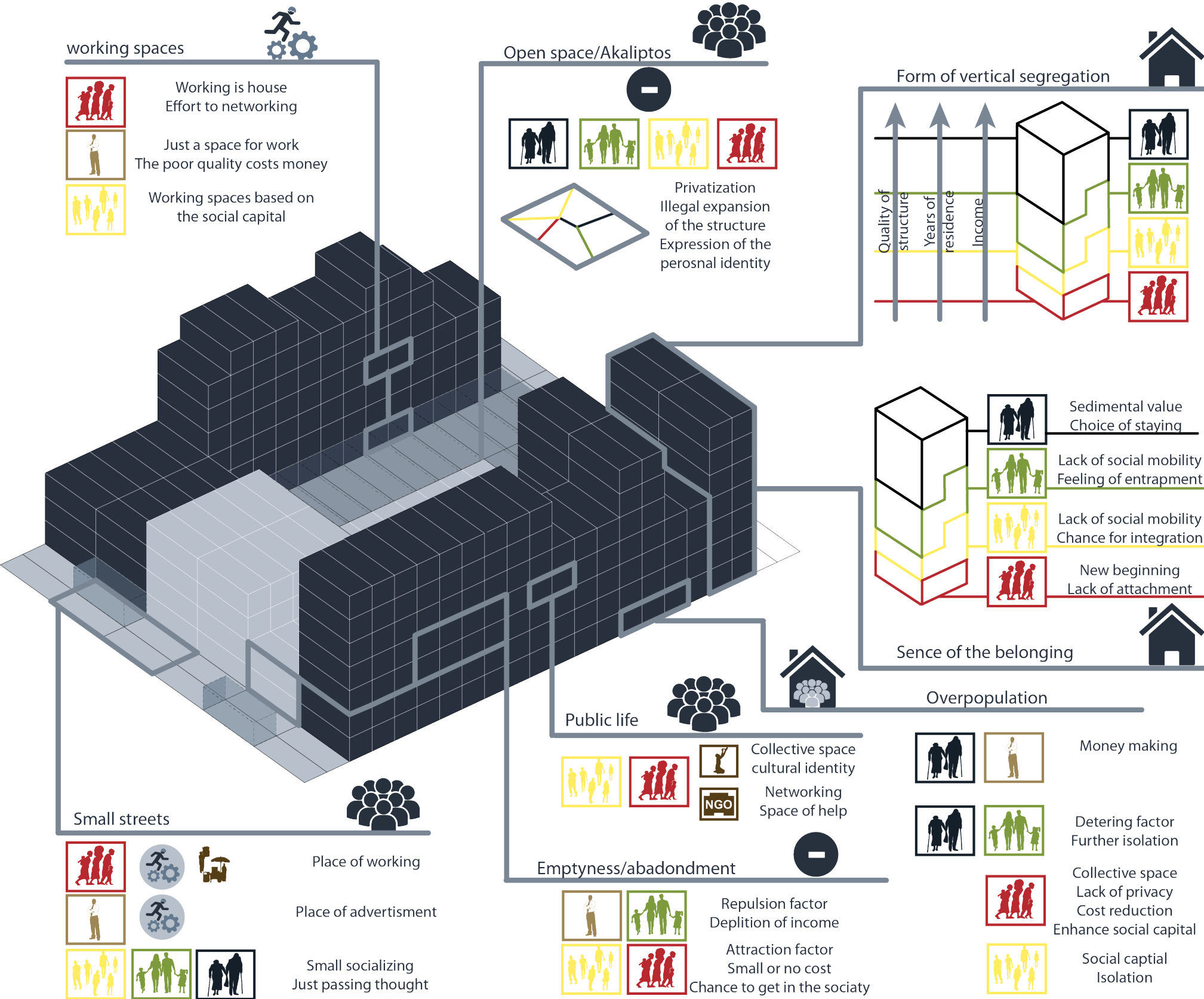
The process of urbanization in the neighborhood of Agios Panteleimon follows the same as in the rest of Athens municipality. In the 60s the antiparoxi systems create apartments for the locals. In the early 90s the locals start to move away, at least those who could and wanted, creating vacancies that attracted USSR immigrants. The immigrants also hoped for a better life , a chance to start integrating with the local community and start a new life for them and their families. Following the preexisting immigrants that new ones starting to arrive. Attracted by the social capital as well as the low land prises new immigrants from various backgrounds start arriving im large numbers living under terrible conditions. That processes make even more of the locals to move away.

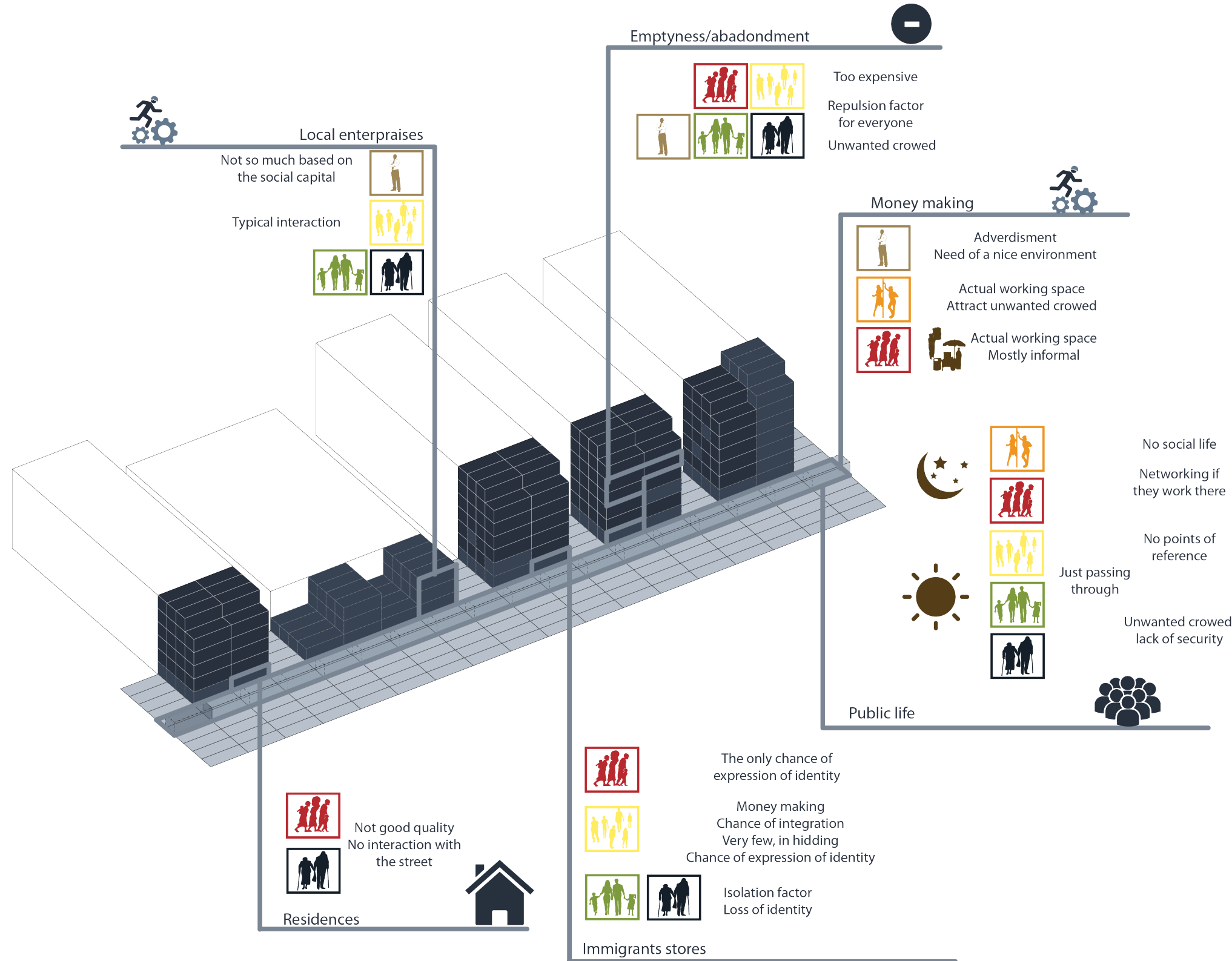
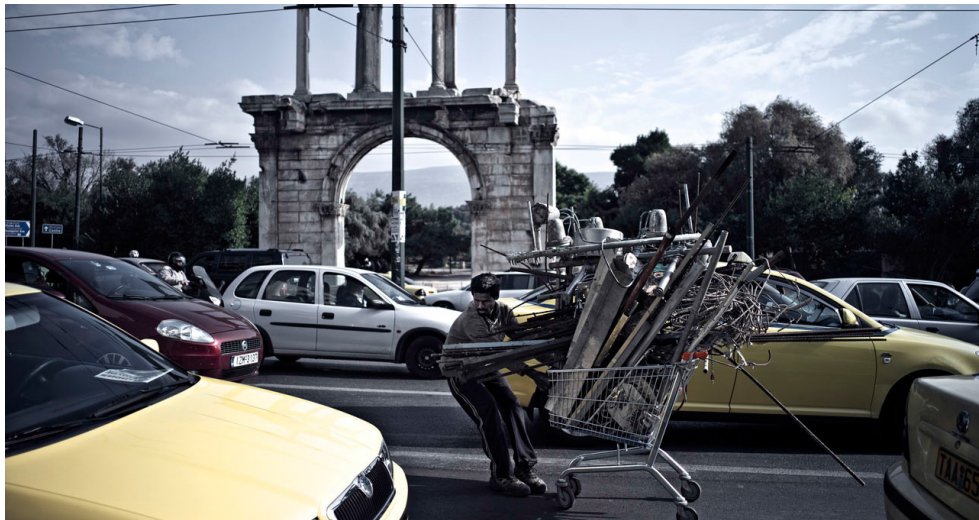
Slowly the immigrants, start dominating the public space, street ventors, labour markets and all their socializing moved to the public spaces. From the locals that have remained some of them abandonted the public life, while other tried to reclaim it by force.

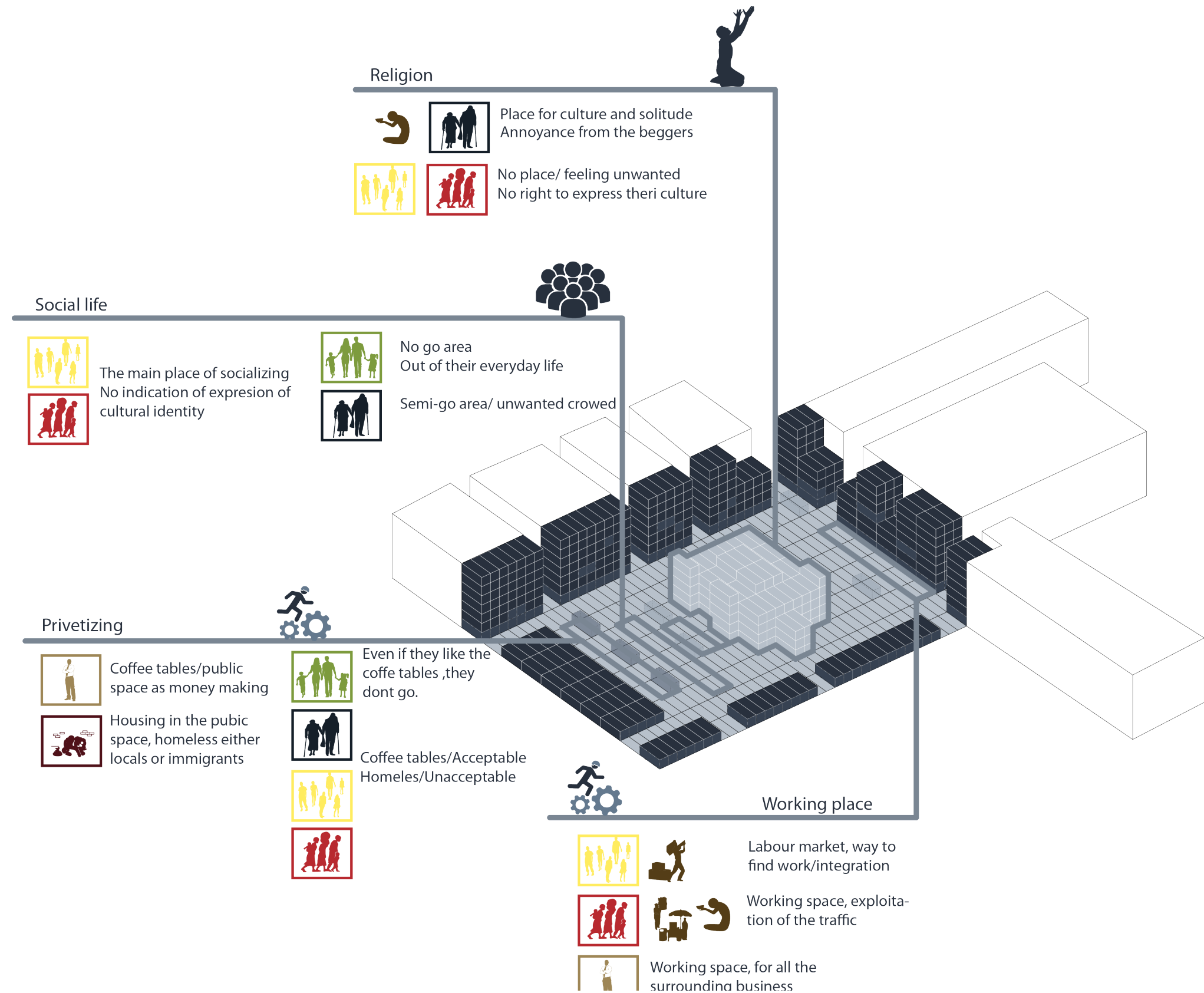




7.2.2.4 Space of representation





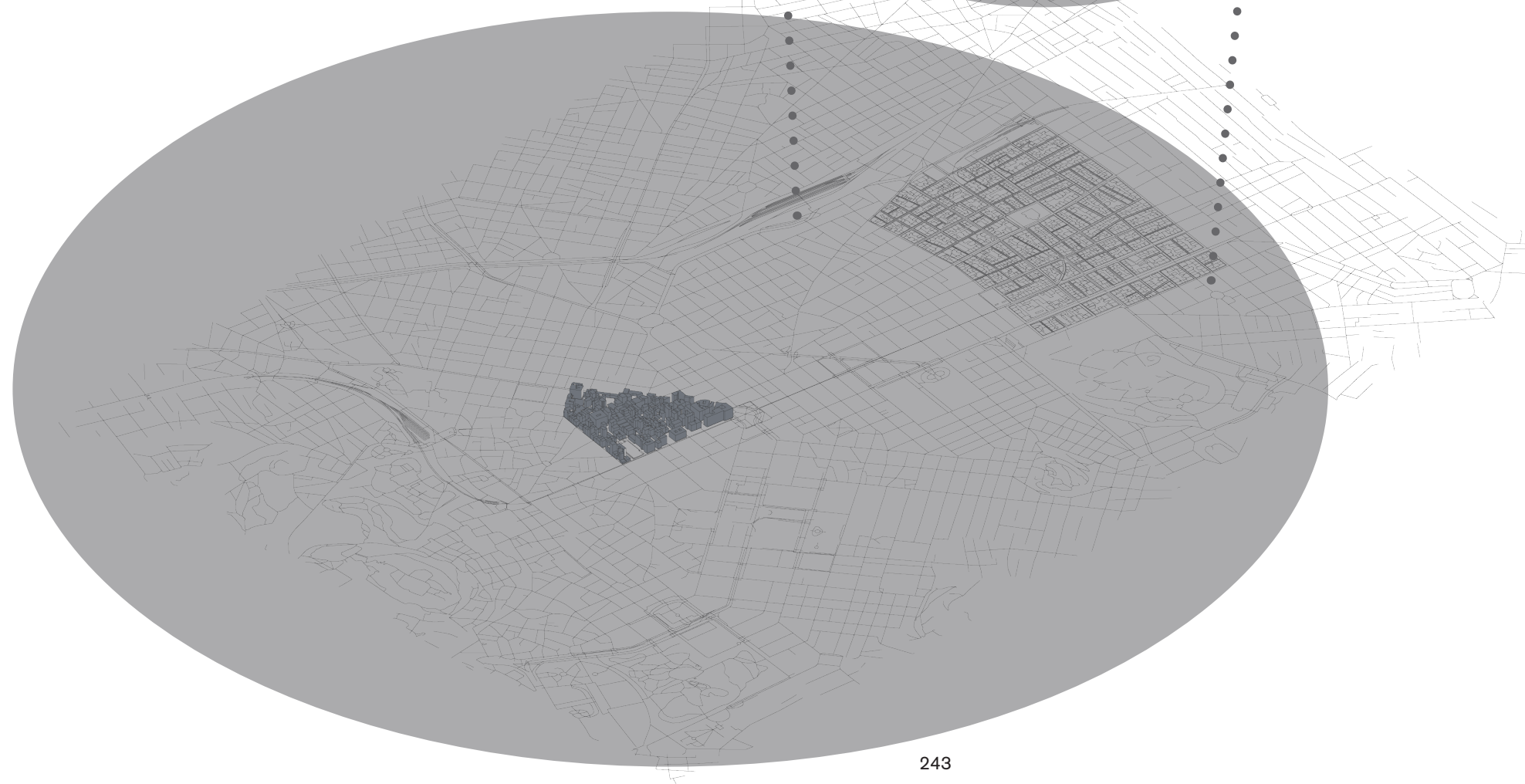
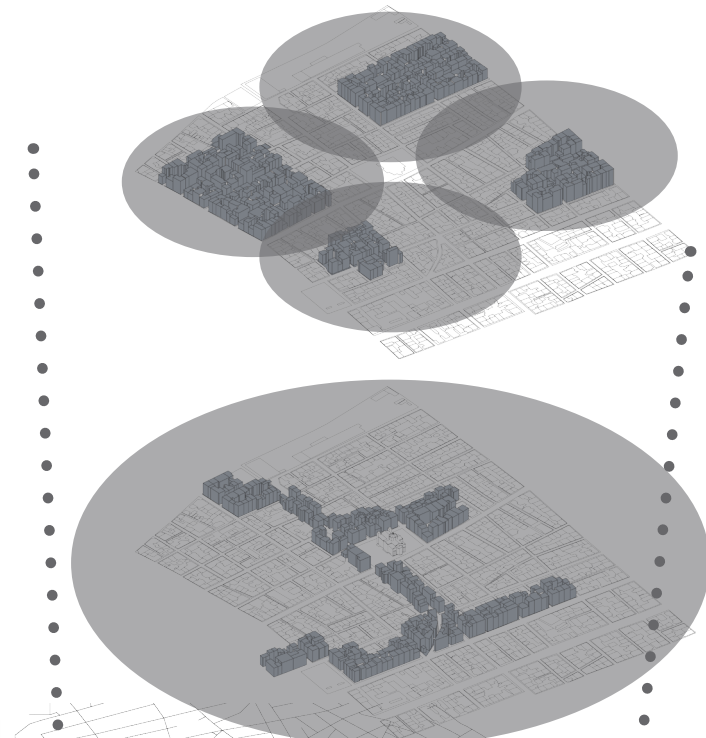
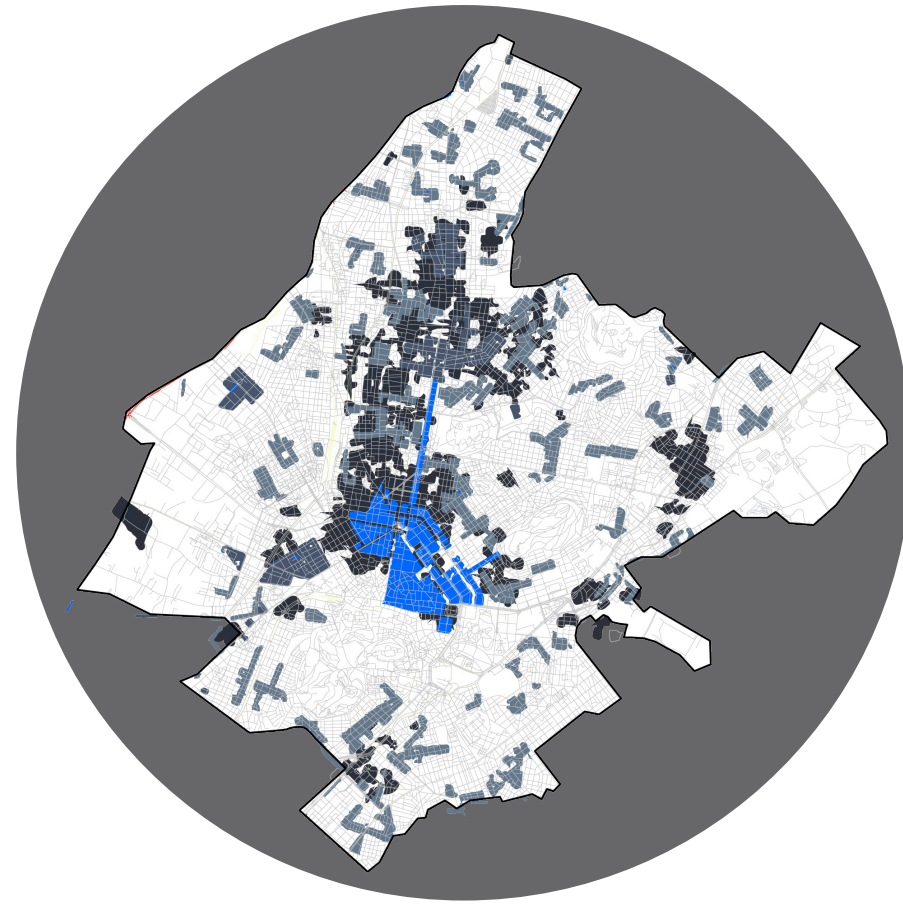


7.3. CONCLUSION

Summing everything up it is quite clear. The processes the urban structure are almost the same in the tow case. The spatial practice also follows the same patterns. The most interesting thing is the space of representation. How the two areas with many similarities, have so much different meaning. According to this research there are several conclusions. The most important is the segregation of the immigrants and the reception of hostility by actors and locals. Especially the new immigrants are the ones that face the most problems.

Another interesting fact is the area of affect for the two neighborhoods. The residential areas are representative to almost all the regions with average immigration activity. Betecusae of the homogeneity of the urban fabric and the repletion its wuite easy to generally the situation is Agios panteleimon for all the other areas. Moving on to the local center the process is the same and again it can be generalized. The only difference is that in this case, the local centers act as a stepping stone for the metropolitan one. Either by function or by accessibility or even by the structure itself. This doesn't mean that there are no differentiations or the interaction and frictions are simple. But that they can be applied to other areas as well.

The metropolitan center is another case. The processes are quite unique as well as the importance. The significant functions that exist in the area, in combination with the diversity and the attractiveness of the region, all the processes are even more complex. The city center is the heart of government and cultural and political identity of Greek generally, and also it's a place the immigrants have stopped by. Thus the area of affect is regional or even national.





CHAPTER 8

STRATEGY

THE FINAL PROPOSAL OF THE THESIS



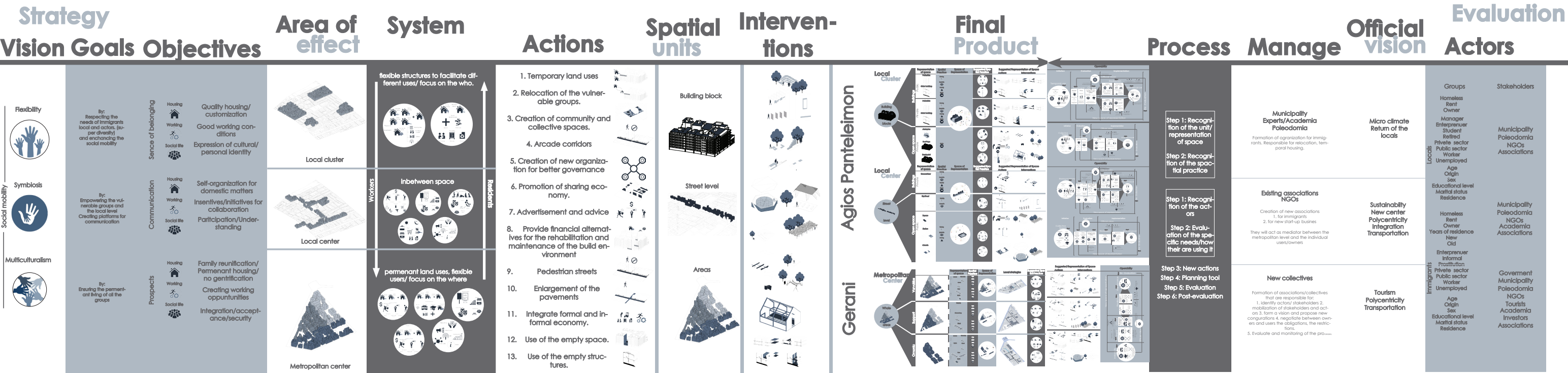
The strategy is about uniting the vision, the conclusions, the objectives and the evaluation in local strategies. The final product is a result of a two way process that come together.

The strategy part is about the vision and the objectives in junction with the conclusion of the diagnosis. That led to specific spatial units, the expression of social mobility as well as a set of specific spatial actions to achieve the goals. Also includes a catalogue of flexible and transferable interventions that can facilitate those actions and allow a certain customization for the users.

On the other hand the evaluation is about the process, the actors and the management of the strategy. It starts by identifying the actors and the groups that are very diverse and combine them with the official vision and the existing urban tools.

Of course there are suggestions on forming organizations so the strategy can be viable. Finally it suggests a process that those organizations can use that is being expressed in the following chapter.

The final product has two parts, one for each neighborhood. As it has been mentioned in case of Agios Panteleimon the structure and the uses allow generalizations for the categories of local cluster and local center, so the strategy which can act as a flexible tool to deal with super diversity. In the metropolitan center, because of the complexity and the importance of the area, this kind of flexibility is not allowed, the action and the interventions are the same however they are specific for this area.



8.1. VISION

The vision of this project is quite simple. It has three main aspects, harmonic symbiosis, flexibility and multiculturalism.

The first one refers to the fact that there are many frictions between locals, immigrants and the given stakeholders. That results in many tensions in almost every aspect of the life. The social segregation and isolation, racism and xenophobia are the main issue that tore apart the Greek society. The coexistence is not being achieved in any scale in any level. There are many myths around immigration and its implications that need to be torn down. As vision harmonic symbiosis is not a utopia, but rather a step towards tolerance and acceptance so the inhabitants can live together.

The second is about the rigid structures and legislations that exist in Greek cities. The fact that both state and planning system refuses to ignore immigrants are part of the society and even when they do, they neglect the difference in culture and needs. The flexibility aspect of the vision is about through spatial structures to compensate and fulfil the diverse needs of all the actors so the harmonic symbiosis can be realized. It is about enhancing social mobility and the chance for a better life for everyone.

The final goal is multiculturalism. It is about giving a chance to Athens to adopt in the new circumstances and understand that immigrant can be a force of development. Due to the globalization processes and the increase of immigrants from different background, multiculturalism is a reality that can help Athens as a city to move forward. The same aspect also attracts many and different desirable groups such as the creative class and academics. It can show that a city is open to new things to new places, while at the same time the inhabitants can strengthen their cultural identity.

1.
Symbiosis



2.
Flexibility



3.
Multiculturalism



8.2. OBJECTIVES

The vision led to simple objectives on how it can be released. Because of the super diversity and the complexity of this theory the definition of the needs for all the deferent groups is impossible. Thus the objectives became to fulfil some basic needs that step from the analysis.

The first one is to enhance the sense of belonging. As it has been mention before this thesis is dealing with three main aspects of the daily life, the housing, working and social life. Thus the sense of belonging applied to the three aspects differently. In one of the studies (Malountas,2011) it is mentioned that how an immigrant can fill Greece as home when he or she is moving from place to place, in extremely poor conditions. Thus the first objective set, is about enhancing the quality of all the places and structures, it's about achieving a certain standard of living and working, while understanding the need for cultural and personal identity in all the places.

The second is about communication. This objective is about creating communication platforms for locals, immigrants and actors all together. In the housing aspect of the daily life, this objective is being specified as self-organization. It is the place that the bottom up processes can be organized and be autonomous spatially in domestic matters. For working, its shifts in providing initiatives and motives for collaboration and sharing

profit for all the actors. It is about creating cross-cultural communication tools and structures so all can benefit from the processes that exist. Going to the social life is about participation in the decision making process. It's about inclusion and understanding in all the aspects of social life.

Finally it is about prospects. It is providing a reason for immigrants to stay and integrate and for locals to accept them as a force of development. From the migration theories one of the reason that people migrate is for their families. Thus in the housing aspect the spatial strategies are about creating a fertile ground for family reunification, which also applied to the locals. It's about providing steadiness and permeability in the most important factor residence. For working is objectives is to create new opportunities for all the actors a chance to earn a living, process that is difficult for both and locals nowadays. Finally the prospects in social life is about integration and security, about the assimilation of the population and the preservice of cultural identity for all.

Communication



Sense of belonging



Prospects



8.3. ASSESING STRATEGIC SYSTEM

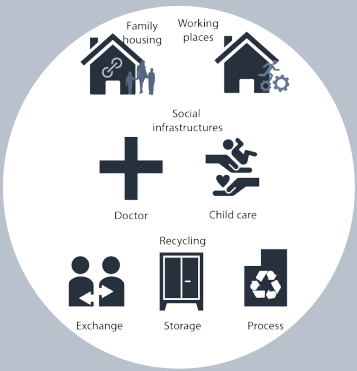
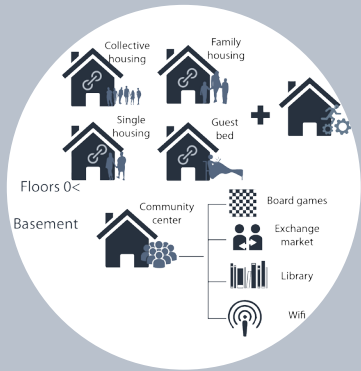
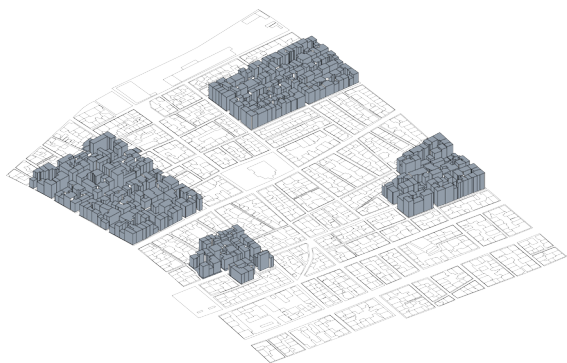
According to the theoretical framework cities are systems that interact with each other through the bottom-up and top-down processes. This strategy is also a system that is flexible and can move through scales and areas, linking the diverse activities and the different infrastructures that compose a city. In the case of this thesis the system revolves around the daily system and the bottom-up processes that shaped Athens' structure in relation with immigration. Following the conclusions of the analysis and understanding the reason behind the transformation of the urban fabric this strategy adapts to the shaping processes of Athenian reality.

Starting with the local cluster, it is clear that those areas are the final destination of immigrants, they are the chance for integration in the Greek society and permeability in both housing and working. As a result in that category the focus of the strategy is in permanent housing and the sense of community. The local clusters can be used as hubs of permanent housing, so that immigrants can start slowly integrating and start to acquire a sense of belonging in Greece. This is a chance for the prospects of family reunification and substantial networking. In the same category the need for creating collective spaces is important. This can help in the communication as well as the sense of belong of the immigrants. The local cluster can also be a place for small workshops and start-ups to flourish. The local cluster can be a place of exchange and sharing.

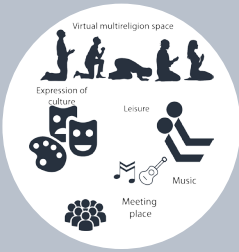
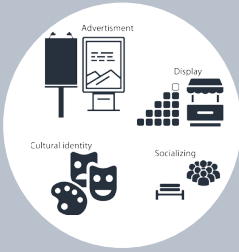
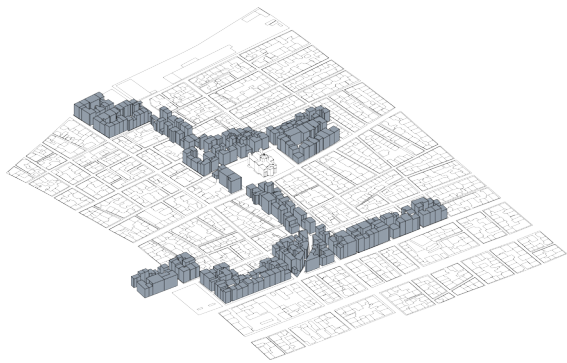
The local center is actually the stepping stone and the communication link between the local scale and the metropolitan one. Since most of the centers are filled with commercial and leisure uses, this category is about the working condition of all the groups. By creating opportunities for joint operation between local and immigrants a new source of income is developed and a first initiation in the sharing economy. It is a great opportunity of community center and places of networking for all the workers. It is a place that formal and informal can start to cooperate in order to create new chances for development. It is also a place that business can advertise themselves. Focusing on the public space, the local centers need community spaces. Places that people can express themselves can communicate with each other and raise awareness about their issues or opportunities.

Finally the metropolitan center, was and still remains the place of arrival. All the generations of immigrants stay there for a short term and either they leave for another country or they move to the local clusters. It is also a place with great significance for the locals. In this strategy the metropolitan area can be a multicultural hub that is the first stage of immigrants in Athens. By creating temporal collective housing for the vulnerable groups while at the same time offering support, like schools, NGOs or health care to immigrants, they can have a prospect for a better life in the country. It also a place with many immigrant stores that there is a need for places of expression as well as places of promotion into a different culture.

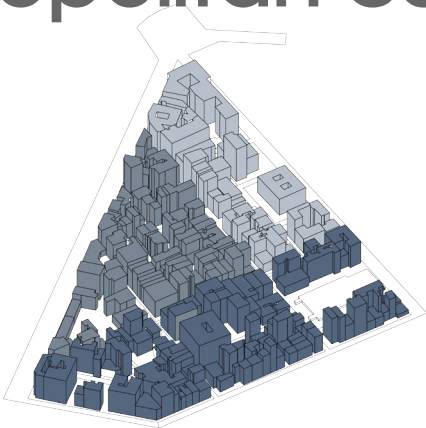
Local cluster



Local center



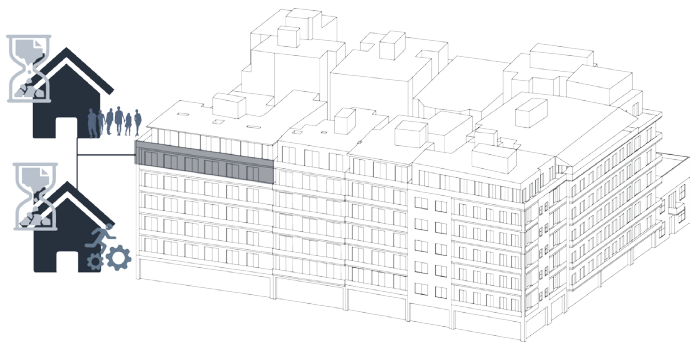
Metropolitan center



8.4. ACTIONS

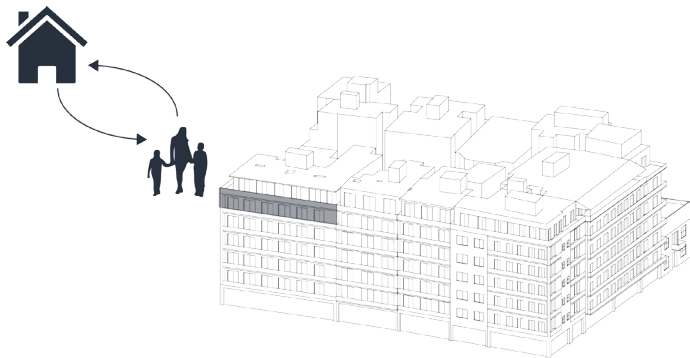
1. TEMPORARY LAND USES

One of the main issue of Athens is the lack of flexibility in land uses law. Even though illegal changes occur the standards are very low. The urban structure has the capacity to extent, however the bureaucracy is a big obstacle. This action suggests the change in the legal system and gives the opportunity to introduce new and much needed uses in the area of Athens.



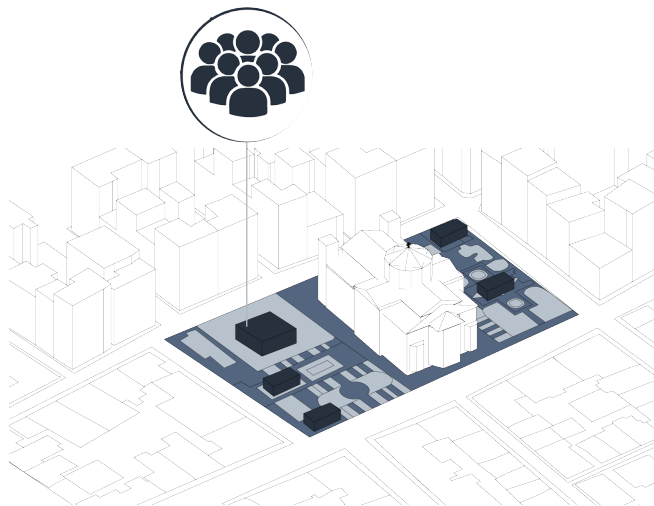
2. RELOCATION OF THE VULNERABLE GROUPS.

The need for permanent residence is always clear. However this action aims to help immigrants and locals to find places that are better suiting to their needs. On the other hand with relocation of groups frictions with the authorities and the public governance can be avoided. In all the cases the creation of ghettos of enclaves must be avoided.



3. CREATION OF COMMUNITY AND COLLECTIVE SPACES.

The lack of collective spaces in the Polykatikia model is clear. With this action people can engage the lost social life and they can start communication with each other. The fact that polykatikia is a synonym to private is one of the reasons for the major social problems in Greece.

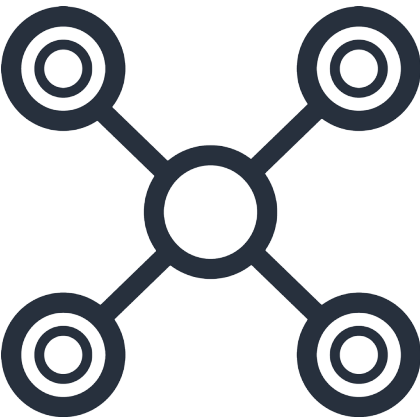


4. ARCADE CORRIDORS

This action is about creating corridors with commecrial uses so that the inside of the block can be accessed while creating new stores.

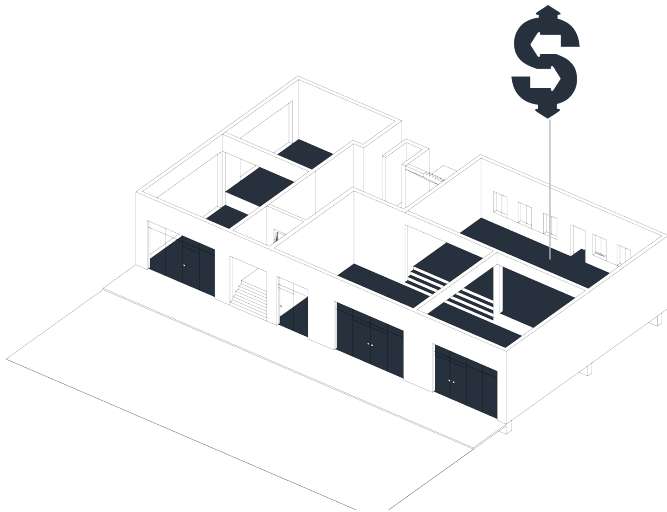
5. CREATION OF NEW ORGANIZATION FOR BETTER GOVERNANCE

Especially in the case of Athens that lack of representation is visible. There are no community organization, thus no autonomy, there are no immigration public service so they can address their problems. Most of the support is given by the NGOs and the church. Also there is no representation in the business sector. With this action new organizations governmental or not are suggest, so everyone can have a voice.



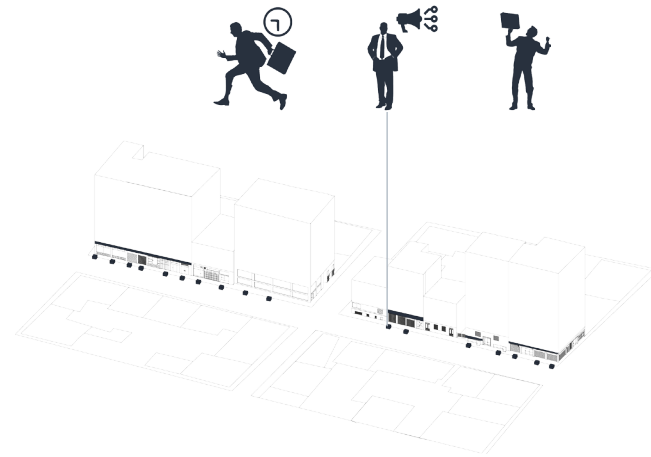
6. PROMOTION OF SHARING ECONOMY.

Due to the economic crisis, enterprises especially the small ones as well as the residents need to shift their focus in more alternative economy models. By creating programs and spaces for sharing houses and business, the cost of living will be minimized, meanwhile the profit and the interaction between people will be increased.



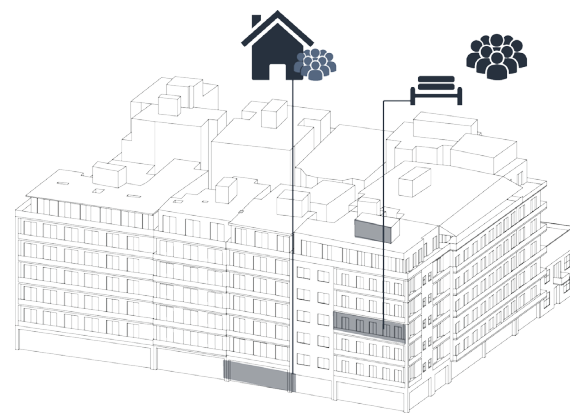
7. ADVERTISEMENT AND ADVICE

In order to empower the community and promote the development of an area the need for business promotion is essential. This action is about creating structures and spaces for the small businesses to advertise themselves and to have access to advice and technologies so they can evolve.



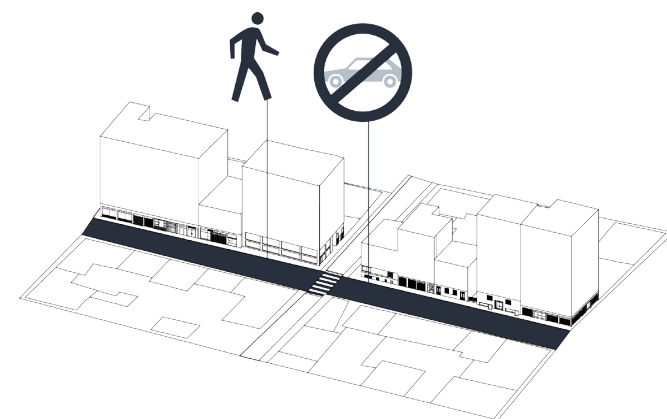
8. PROVIDE FINANCIAL ALTERNATIVES FOR THE REHABILITATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE BUILD ENVIRONMENT

In the era of crisis the build environment is decaying. This action aim to propose structures and policies for crating better living conditions for all the inhabitants. Taking into consideration the cost and the effort needed.



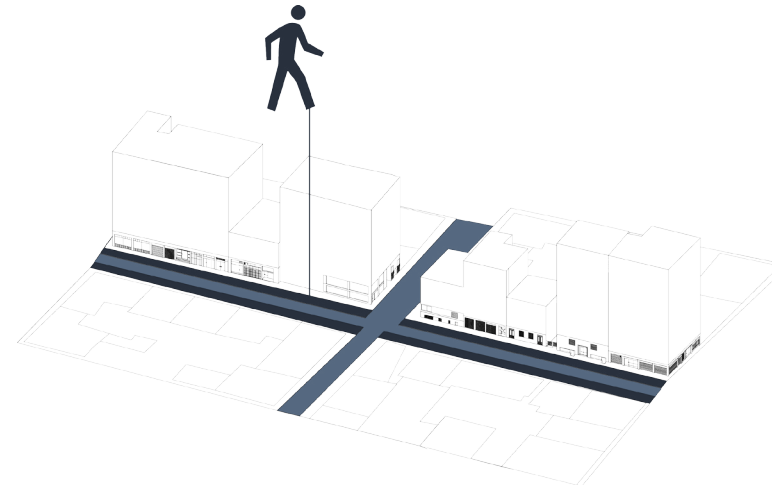
9. PEDESTRIAN STREETS

This action aims to create a better public space for the inhabitants and visitors. It's about regulating the street scape and give the chance for alternative means of transportation, while creating a better image of the city.



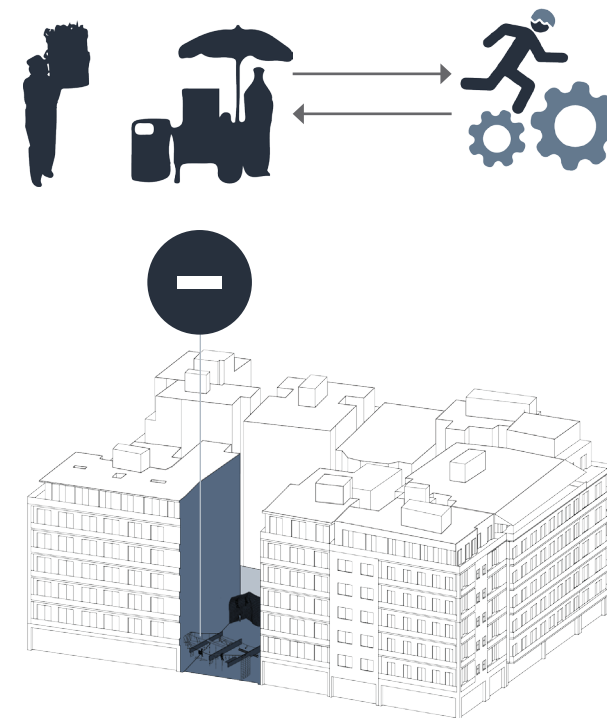
10. ENLARGEMENT OF THE PAVEMENTS

This action is about improving the pedestrian's movement and creating streetscapes that will attract more people. This will significantly increase the living quality as well as the image of the whole areas.



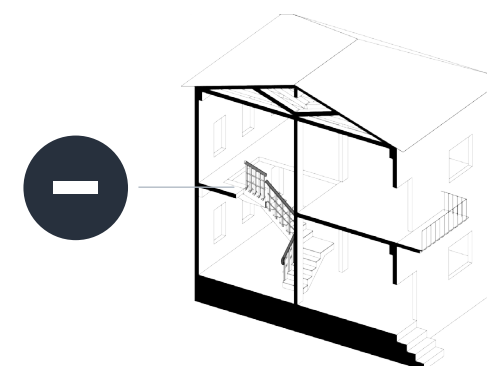
11. INTEGRATE FORMAL AND INFORMAL ECONOMY.

The informal sector is very important in the lives of both immigrants and locals. By providing space for informal activities and by regulating the current legislation, informal economy can contribute to the development of the municipality and can improve the life of many vulnerable groups.



12. USE OF THE EMPTY SPACE.

This action target o use all the spaces that are current empty and under decay. This can help in creating a better ling environment as well as it can create profit for the owners.



13. USE OF THE EMPTY STRUCTURES.

This action target o use all structure that are current empty and under decay. This can help in creating a better ling environment as well as it can create profit for the owners.

8.5. SPATIAL UNITS

After a thorough research on the social and spatial structure of the Greek capital, the conclusions where clear. Combining the representation of space in the two neighborhoods and the categorization regarding the municipality of Athens, the spatial units that need to be considered are three.

1. BUILDING BLOCK.

Due to the fact that most of the urban fabric in the areas with high immigration activity is consisted by “polykatikia” and the mixture of uses is the dominant characteristic in the municipality, the residential areas in the city center have a pretty generic profile. In order to achieve flexibility, with some generalization, we can conclude that in approaching the traditional residential areas the building block is the ideal unit. Of course there are several variations but in our case are insignificant. The building block is consisted by several apartment blocks that are in close proximity with one another. In this unit the “Akalyptos” is also included.

2. STREET AND SQUARES.

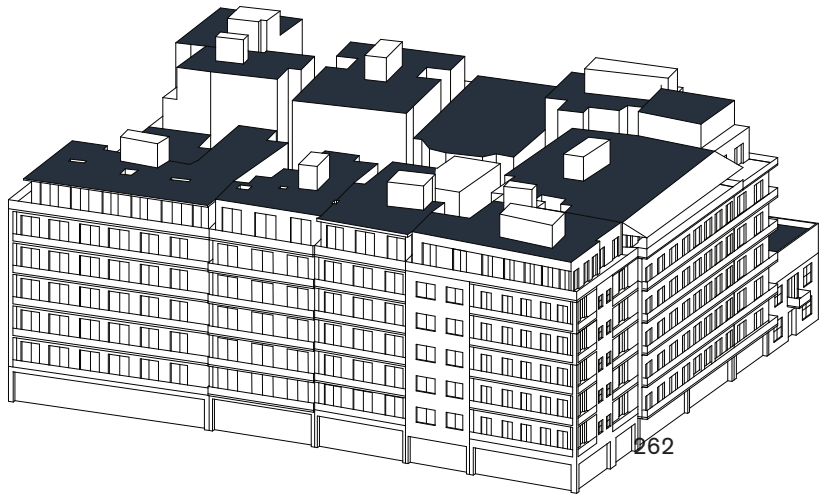
This unit is related to the centers. In the case of Agios Pantelei-

mon streets are divided in two categories, the large/significant and the small/inner streets. When talking about the category of local centers, almost always they are located in the large streets and around the squares. Even though the streetscape is composed by building blocks, only the façade on the street or square, is included. In case of Athens when referring to a center, is not only about the important services or landmarks, it's about commercial and leisure areas that are spread across the fabric which are mostly located on the ground floor of the buildings. The second unit thus is confined in the public spaces, in the major streets and squares as well as the facades and the ground floor of the neighboring buildings.

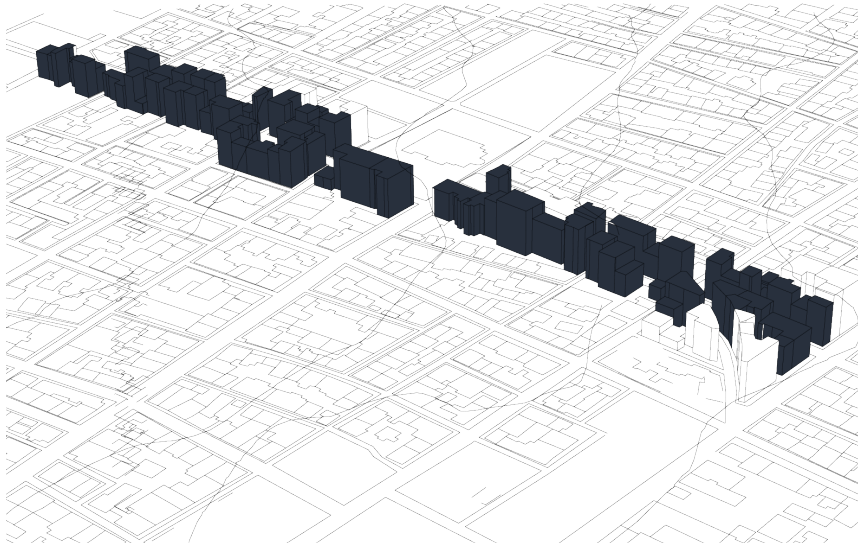
3. AREAS.

The last category is in correspondence with the metropolitan center. As it has been explained previously Athens is a very centralized city, thus the case of the metropolitan center is unique. There are no generic units and nowhere in the municipality one can meet those functions. As a result the complexity requires to approach this region in areas. Of course the other units are included in the structure of the areas and the same values apply, however the relationship is different. The streets and squares are all important and the building blocks are consistent with the uses and the significance of the streets.

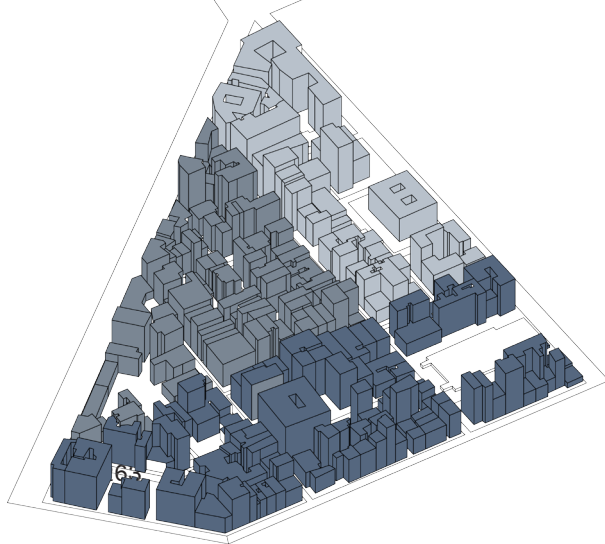
Building block



Street



Areas



8.6. INTERVENTIONS

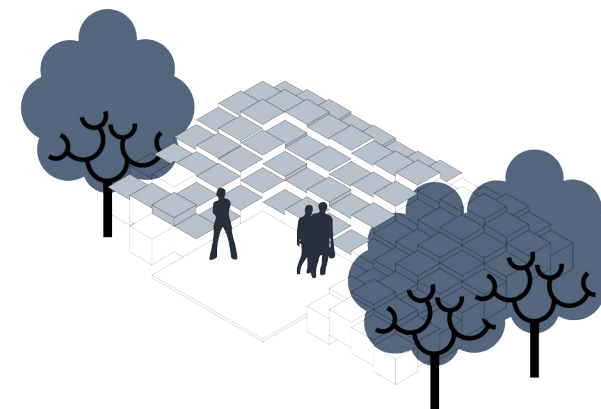
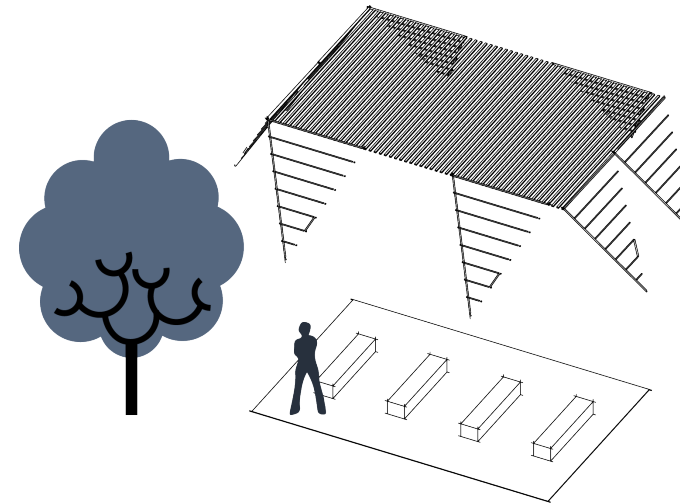
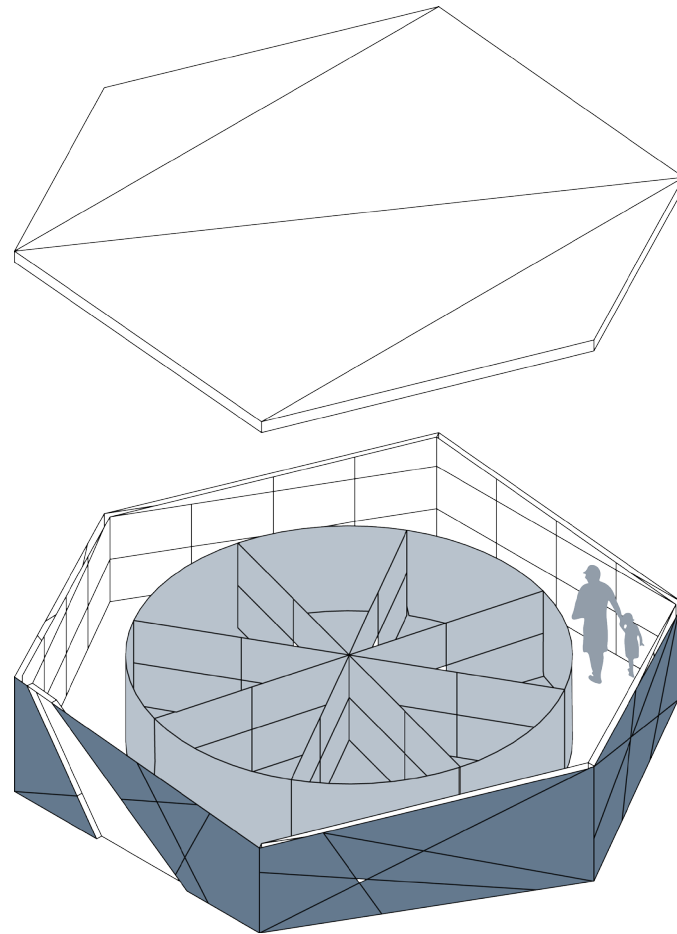
1. MULTIRELIGION PAVILION

This intervention is a pavilion that acts a place of praying for multiple religion. Taking advantage of the new information technologies this intervention through screen can simulate environment from different places of religion. It acts as a first step in creating official spaces for immigrants with religions outside of Christianity. It is a flexible structure that can adapt to the needs of the immigrants and give them a chance to practice their religion freely.

This structure acts also as an introduction tool to other cultures for the locals. It can be placed in public spaces like squares and show different images regarding other religions. It is a first step to raise awareness and speed up the integration processes. Its morphology is simple and the fact that is transferable corresponds with Carmona's dimensions of space.

2. ADVICE CENTER

This intervention is transferable generic pavilion that can provide computer and access to the new technologies for both immigrants and locals. Due to the fact that business are important to all the groups this place can act as a networking hub, a place that businessmen can evolve their stores or workshops, while meeting with others that they can possibly help. This pavilion is also addressed to the public space because of its importance. It also acts as a mediator be-



tween the local start-up with the metropolitan market.

3. INFORMAL MARKET.

It is a structure that can facilitate outdoor kiosks to form a strong informal market. It is a place that combines the formal and the informal economy. Tenants can use some kiosk for trade and recycling centers and business can use then to sell and exhibit their product. On the other hand street vendors can also be part of this market giving them a chance for a better working condition.

4. PRIVATIZATION PATTERN.

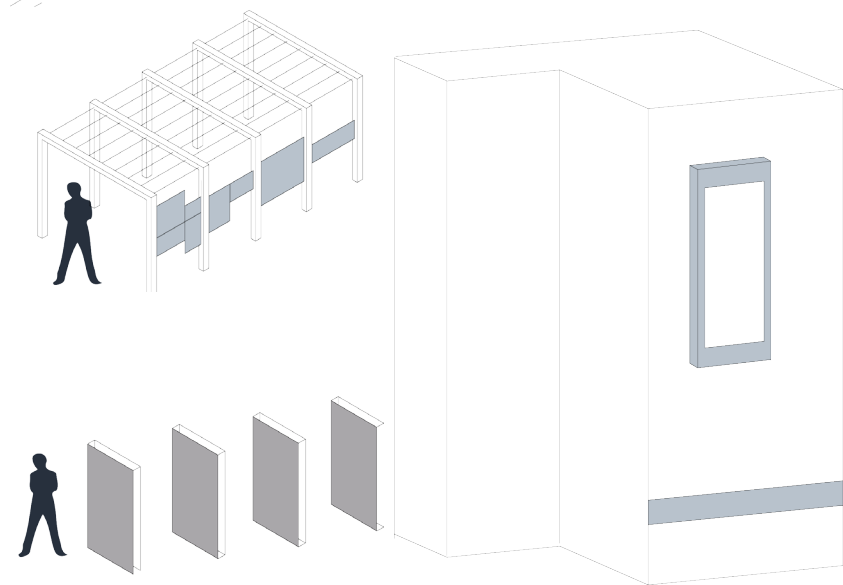
Many leisure enterprises privatize the public space to expand their businesses. This intervention is a more formal way for doing so. It gives a more aesthetic place for people while creates pattern that can interact with the public space. It is an intervention that tries to ensure the temporality that characterizes the urban fabric.

5. COMMUNITY SPACE.

This transferable intervention is a structure that acts as a meeting place. It is an abstract amphitheater that incorporates green element and acts as a communication platforms for all the groups. It can be also uses as a place for culture and music.

6. ADVERTISING

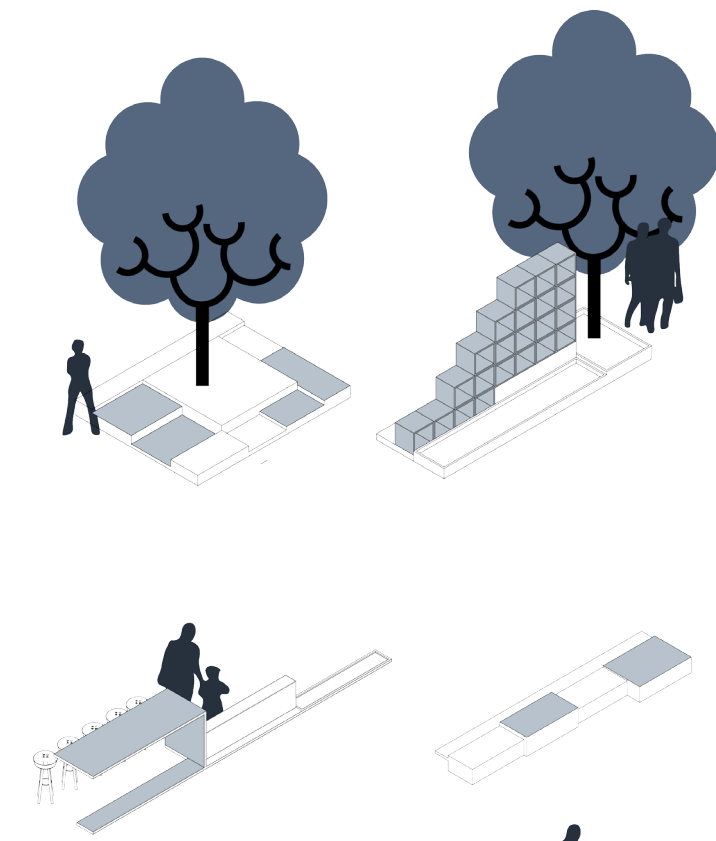
Those series of structures have as a primary goal the advertisement of local enterprises. They can be applied either in the street to entice people or on the facades of surrounding buildings. They can also act as expression panels for both locals and immigrants. As a result immigrants can express their culture and locals can start interacting with them in a more peaceful and district way.



7. OTHER STRUCTURES

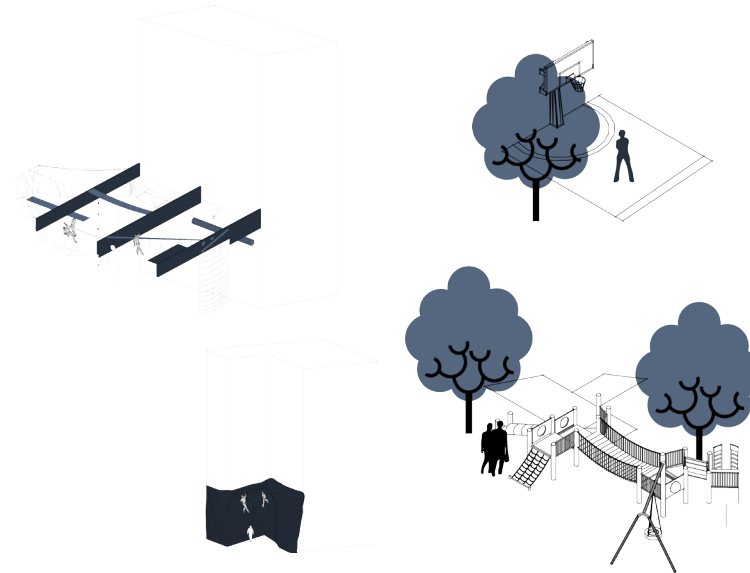
The series of those interventions is composed by customized structures that have multiple functions. Using them together they create a system, a network that has various uses. The most important is the introduction of green element and a way to rehabilitate the urban environment.

They include urban infrastructures for socializing and exhibition places for local business. It is a way of control privatizing of the street and also a chance for advertisement and expression of one's culture.



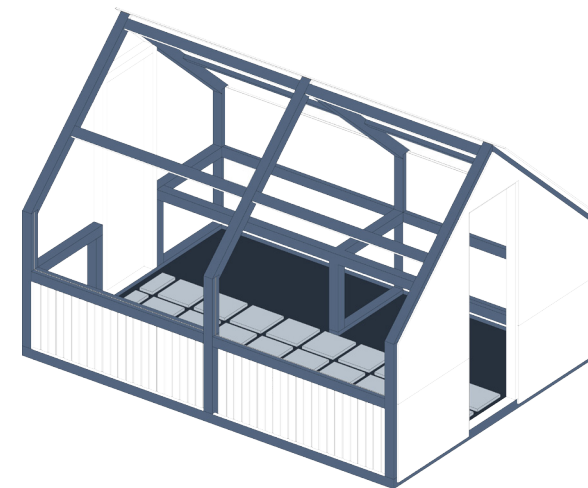
8. SPORTS

Also a series of intervention most addressed to the local level. All of them are cheap structures that provide new activities for all the groups. They are places that people can socialize and spend their time. It also includes playgrounds for the children that live in the areas.



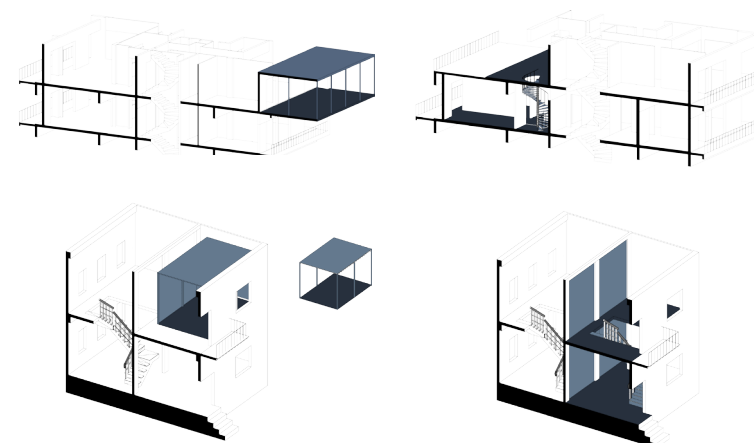
9. GREEN SPACE

Those structures are composed by green houses and community gardens. The goals of those interventions are multiple. They can act as a financial way of urban farming saving money for the tenants. They can also be used as an income source for the community. They are also places of collaboration and communication between the actors and finally they improve the microclimate of the area.



10. STRUCTURE CUSTOMAZIATION

Those interventions are mostly suggestions. In order for some actions to be legalized like the temporal land uses, there is a need for changing the urban structure. This category includes extension structures as well as flexible and transferable units that can be placed inside the existing buildings. They can act as flexible tools for changing the rigid urban fabric.



8.7. MANAGEMENT

Due to the lack of proper organization between the actors, in order for the strategy to be viable new organizations are suggested. The vision of this thesis is to create cross-cultural communication platforms between all the actors. As it has been mentioned previously in the theoretical background, it is important to include and help in the participation of all the people and organizations that exist in an area. In every category of the municipality the new organizations are suggested.

Initially, in the local cluster, in order to promote inclusion and autonomy new local collectives are suggested. Those collective are going to be composed by representatives from both tenants and owners. Of course this could lead to the exclusion of certain groups, thus the need for collective and democratic decision making process is required. This means that every person can actively vote and object in every decision that will be made. However this collective has representatives because there are responsibilities that have to be carried out. Some of them are the identification of the related stakeholders and groups as well as the mobilization of those in order to improve the existing conditions. They are responsible for the formation of the visions and the identification of the needs in their community. They are also responsible for the negotiation between the groups and the stakeholders for the restriction, the obligations and the rights of the people.

Regarding the local center, since it's more related to the public space and the local business that exist in the area, the new organization is moving in this direction. The local center is also the stepping stone, the connecting link between the local cluster and the metropolitan center, thus the new organizations are connected with actors in both scales. The suggested organizations are business associations. They are consisted by owners and businessmen from the area. They are also include the new joint operations and people from the community. People that are starting up in small workshops of the informal sector.

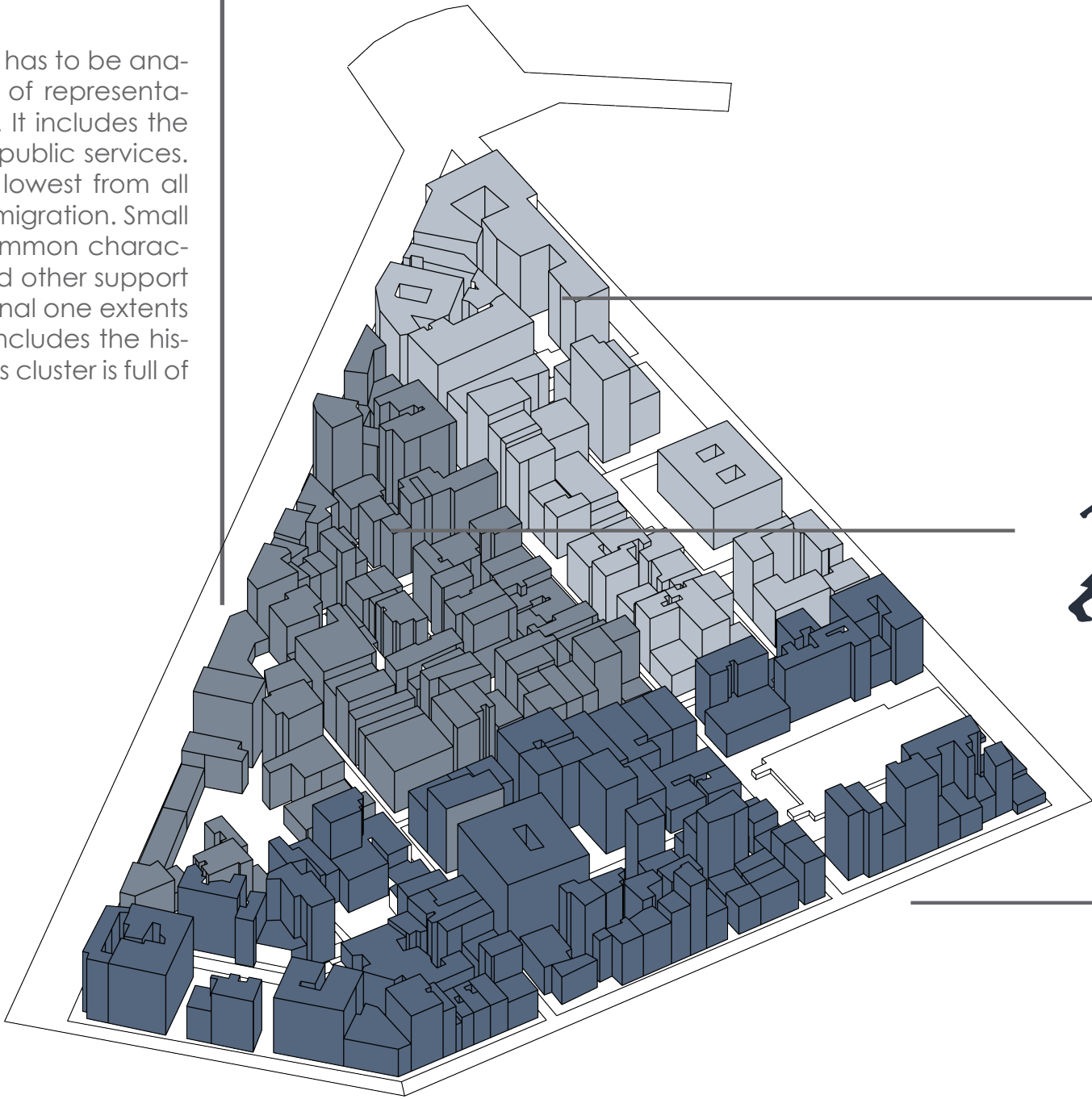
This organization is going to be in correspondence with the existing NGOs, the immigrants and business associations as well as academia. They are responsible for the new start-up and the new business plans. They are also responsible in acting as a mediator between the local people and the metropolitan actors. Since they are focus on the financial aspect of the strategy there are more suitable to negotiate big interventions in the public space.

Finally, of the metropolitan center the organization that is proposed is about immigrants. Since Athens and generally Greece doesn't have a specific authority there is a need of a strong public, municipal service. This organization is going to be responsible for the number of immigrants as well as their possible relocation. It is going to be responsible for the temporary housing and the working opportunities of the immigrants. This organization is going to be composed by the municipality and certain experts in order to be able to form new visions and evaluate certain standards.

8.7. FINAL PRODUCT

METROPOLITAN CENTER

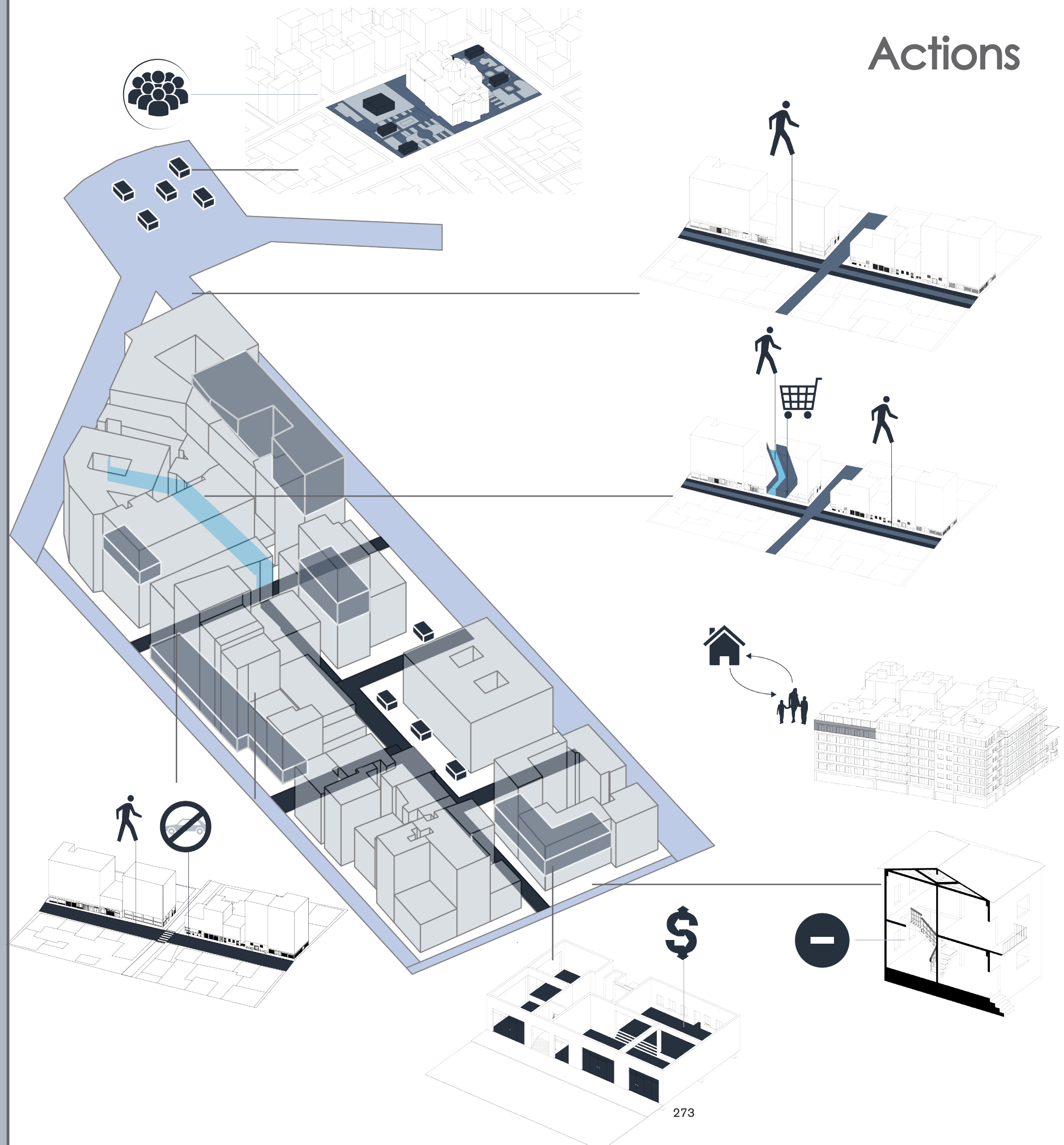
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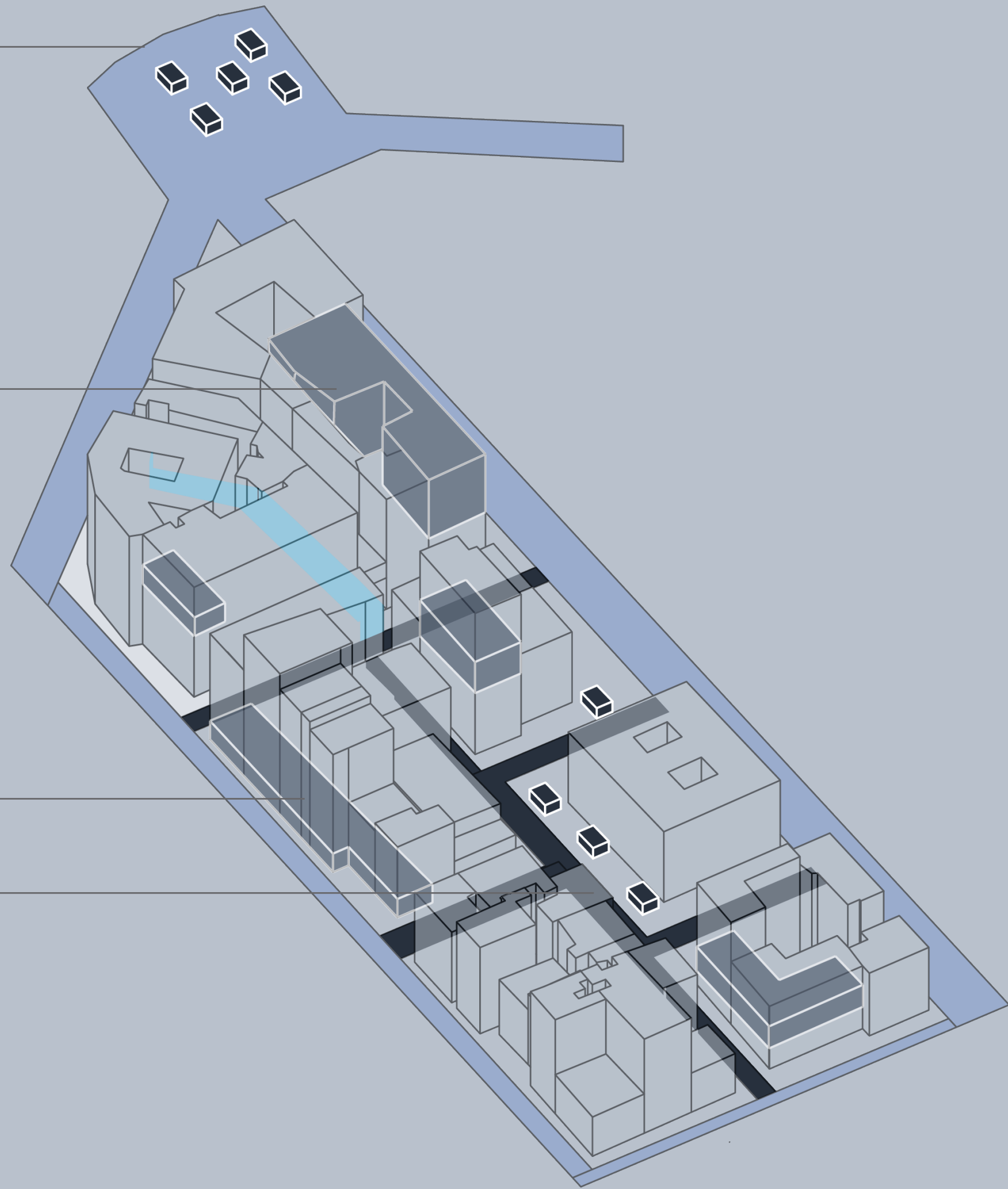
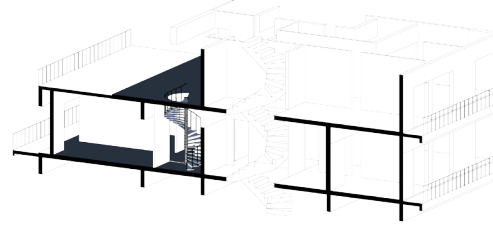
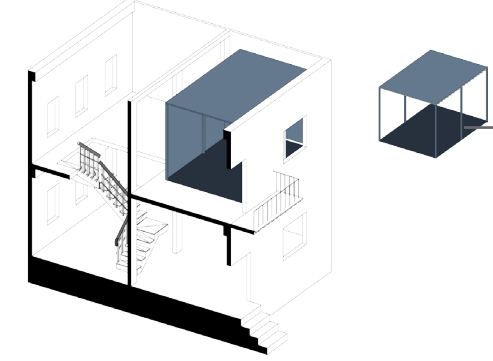
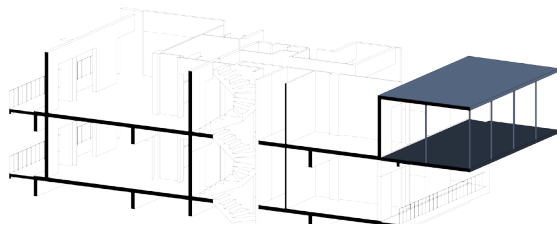
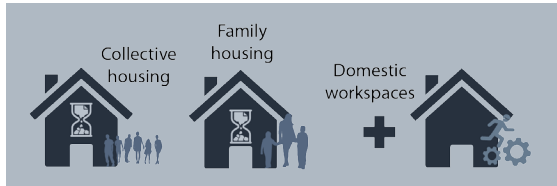
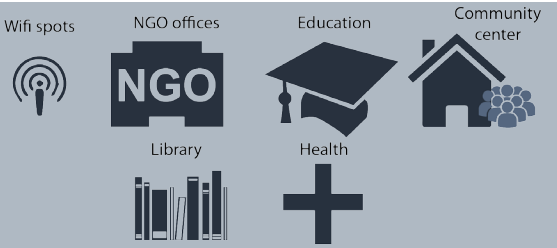
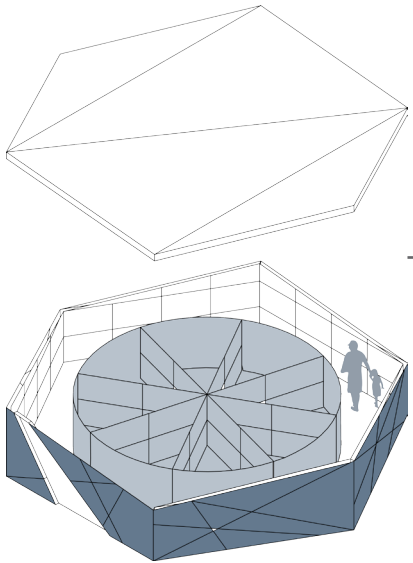
Actions

OMONIA

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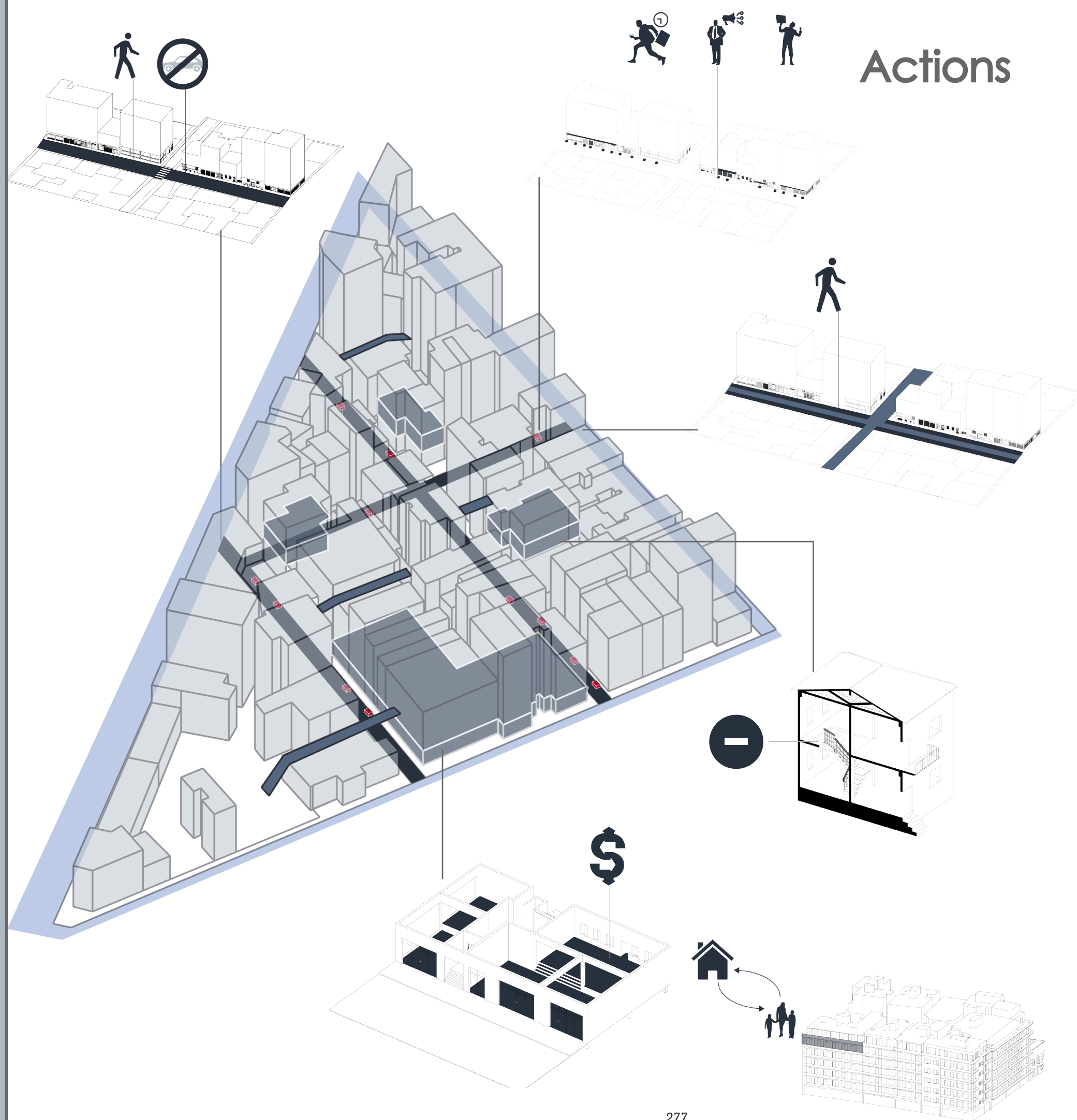


Interventions



SUPPORT

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Actions

Interventions

Advertisement



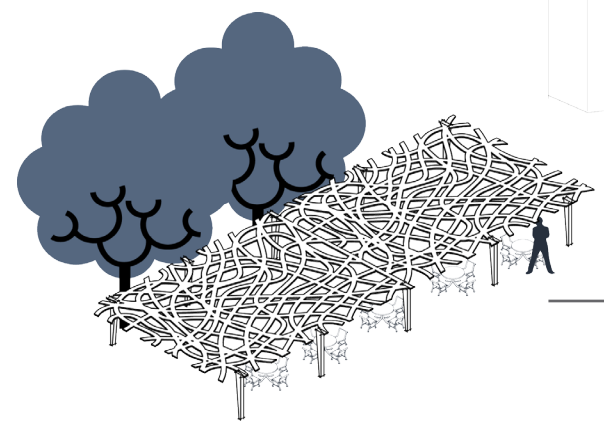
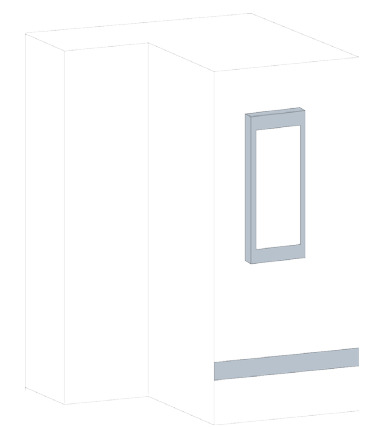
Display



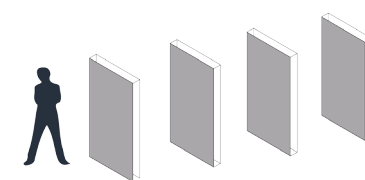
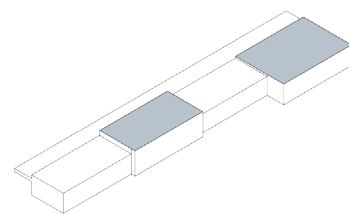
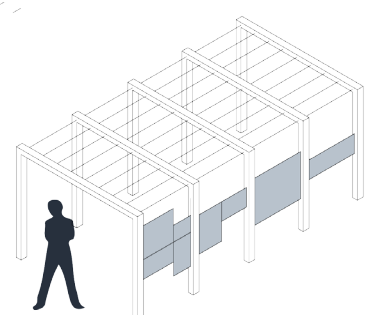
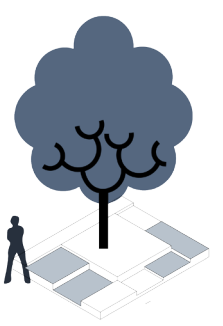
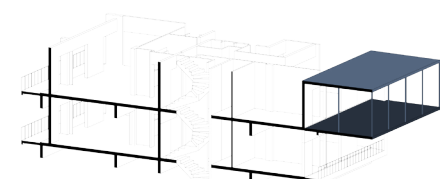
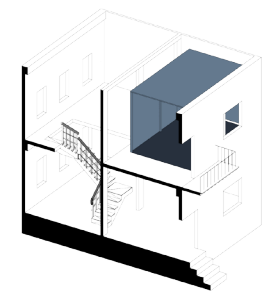
Cultural identity



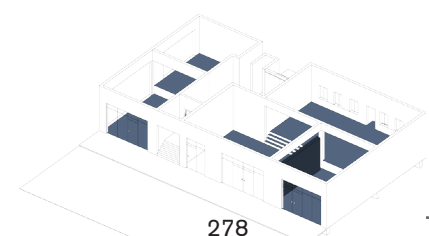
Socializing



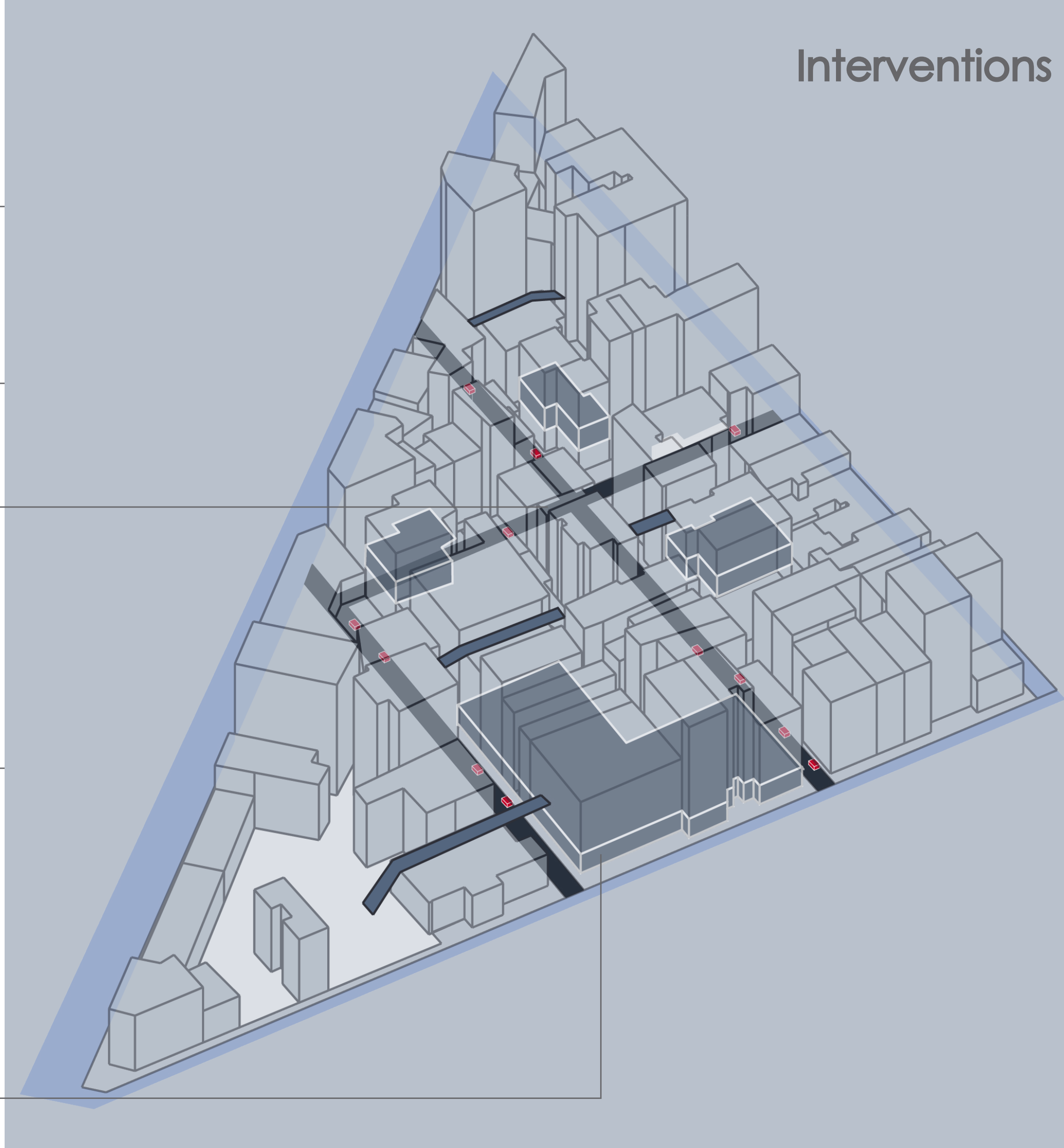
Floors 1+



Ground floor

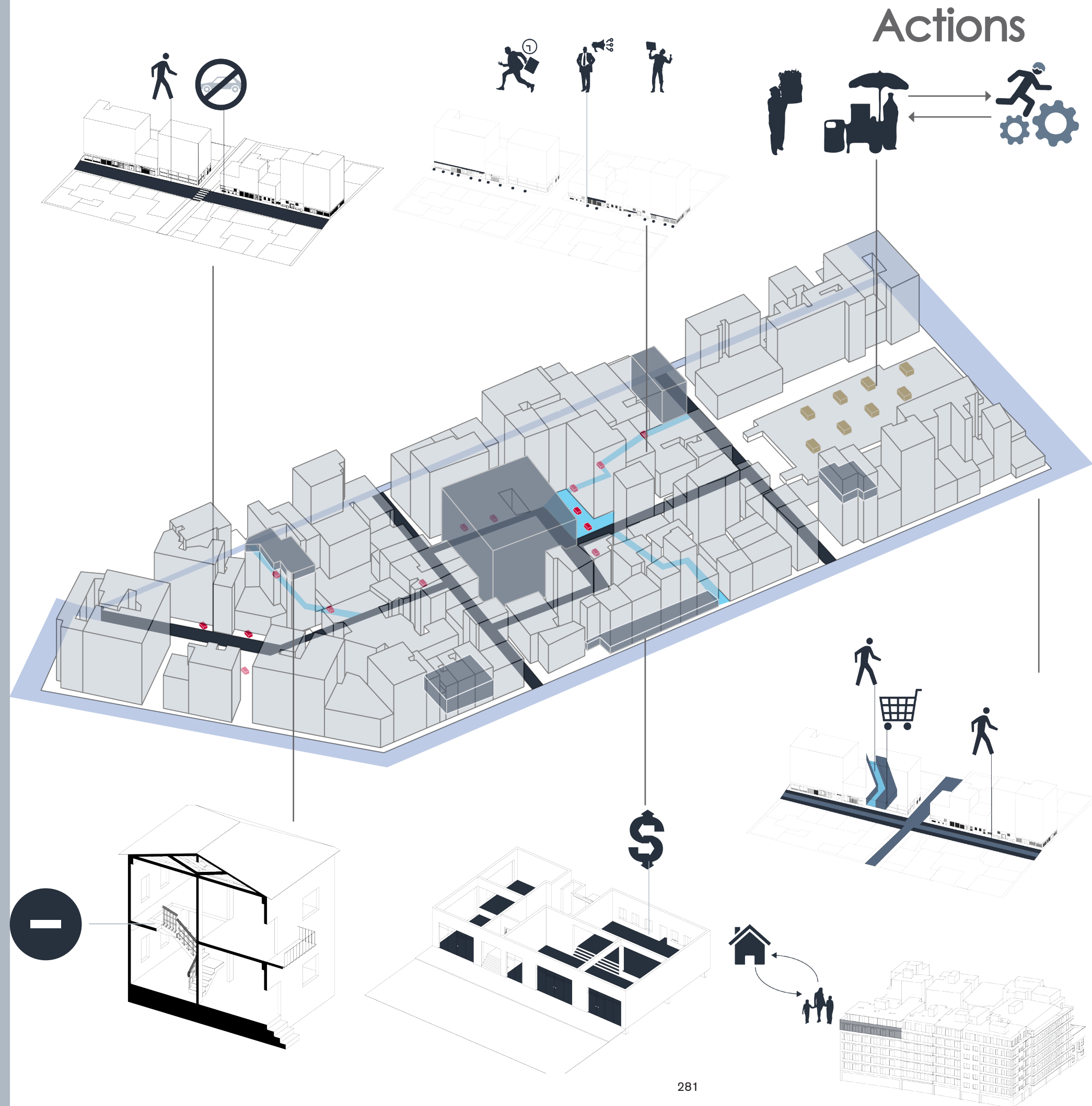


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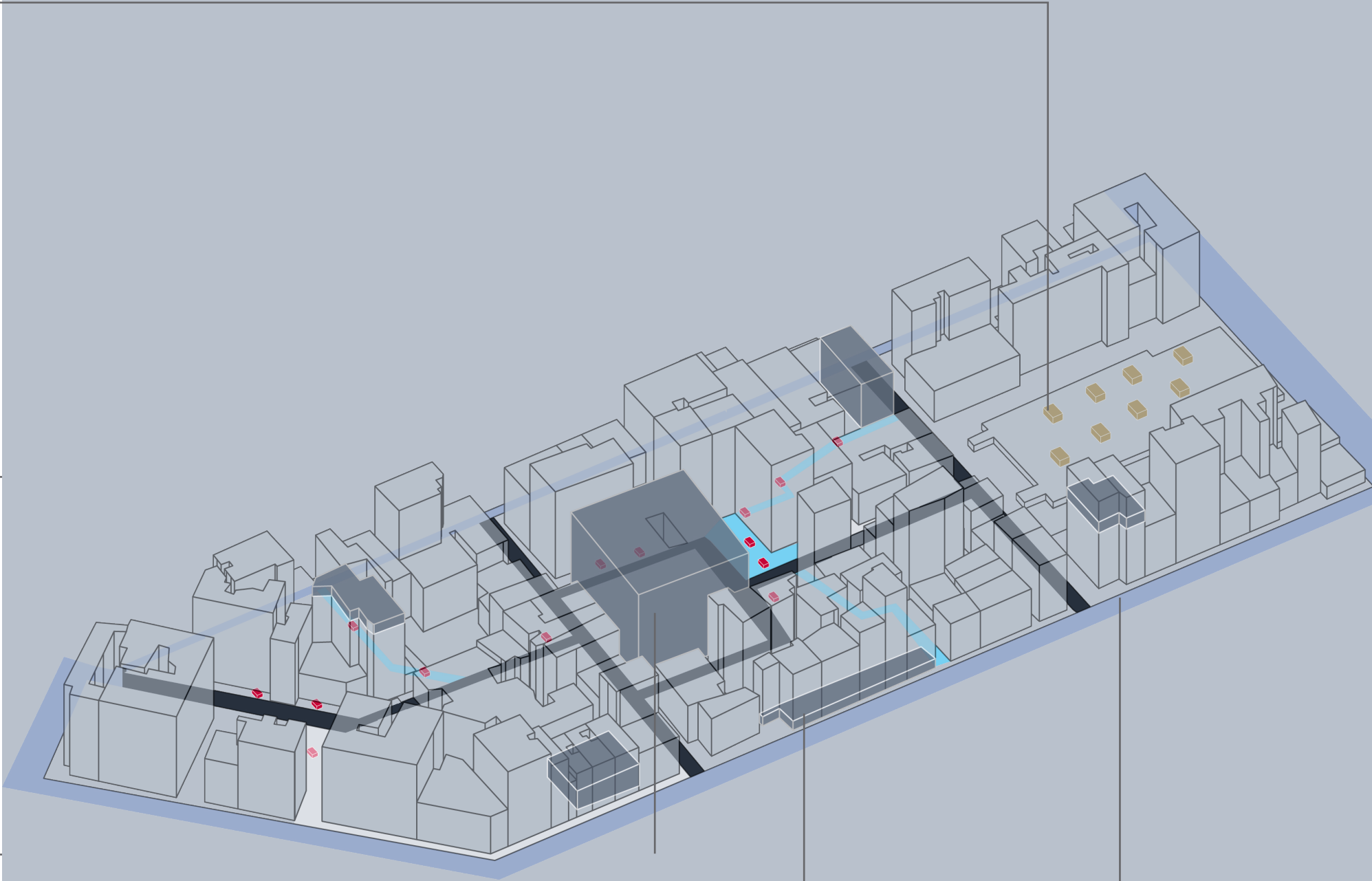
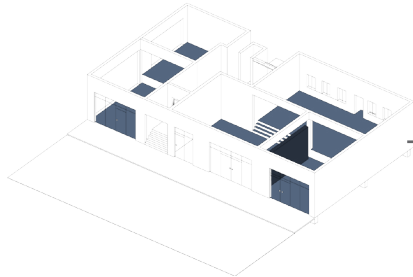
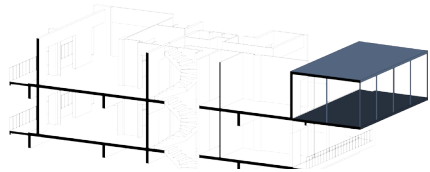
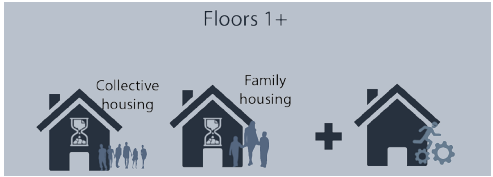
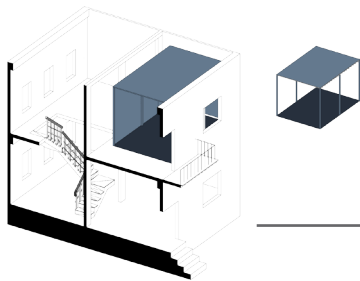
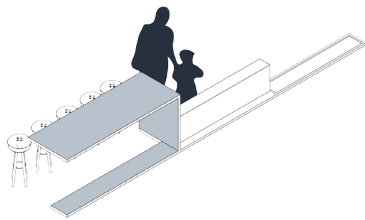
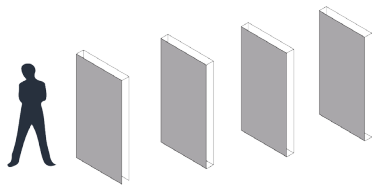
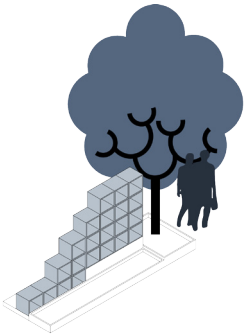
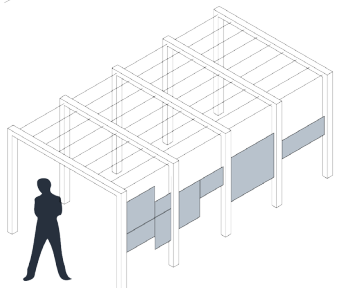
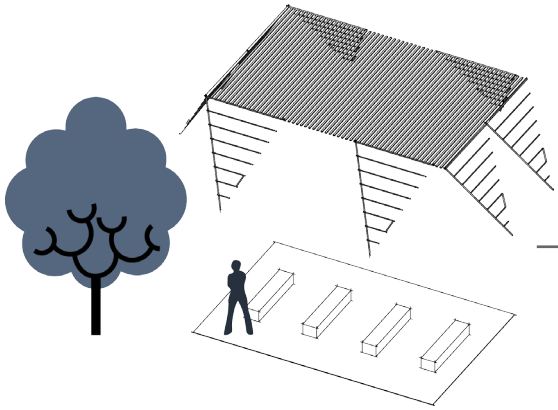
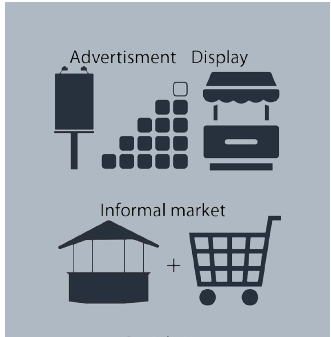


VARVAKIOS

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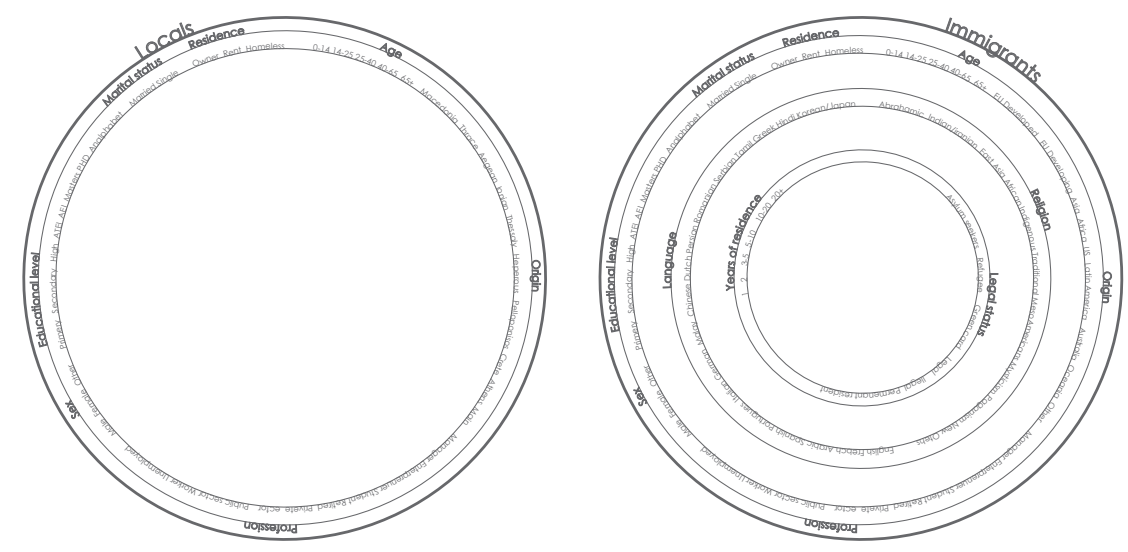
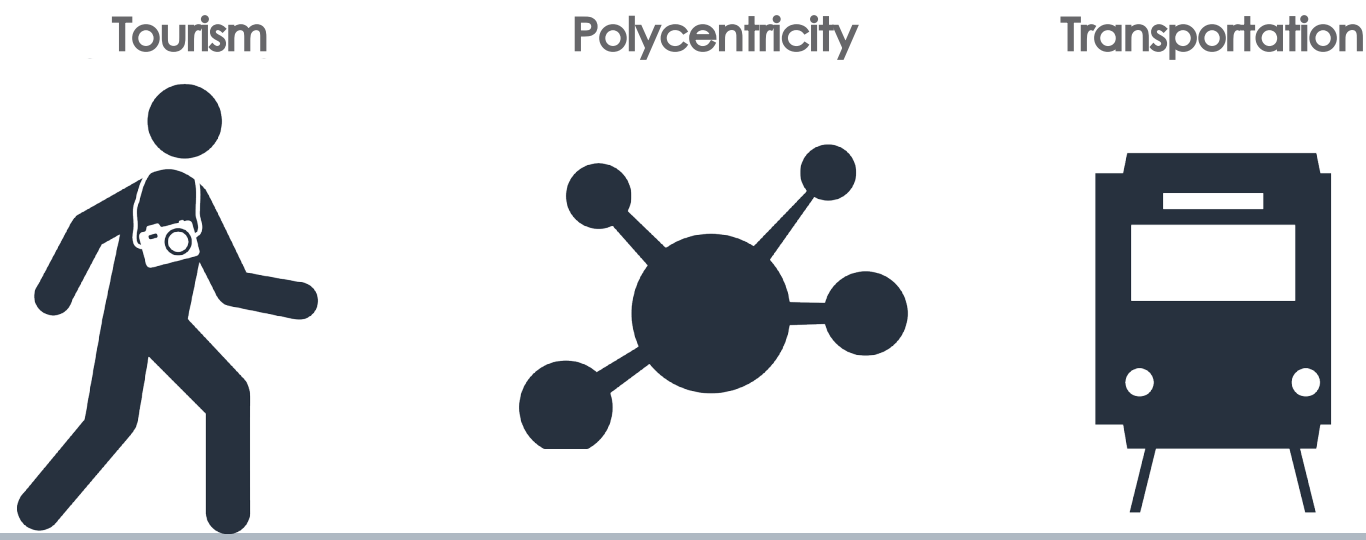
Interventions



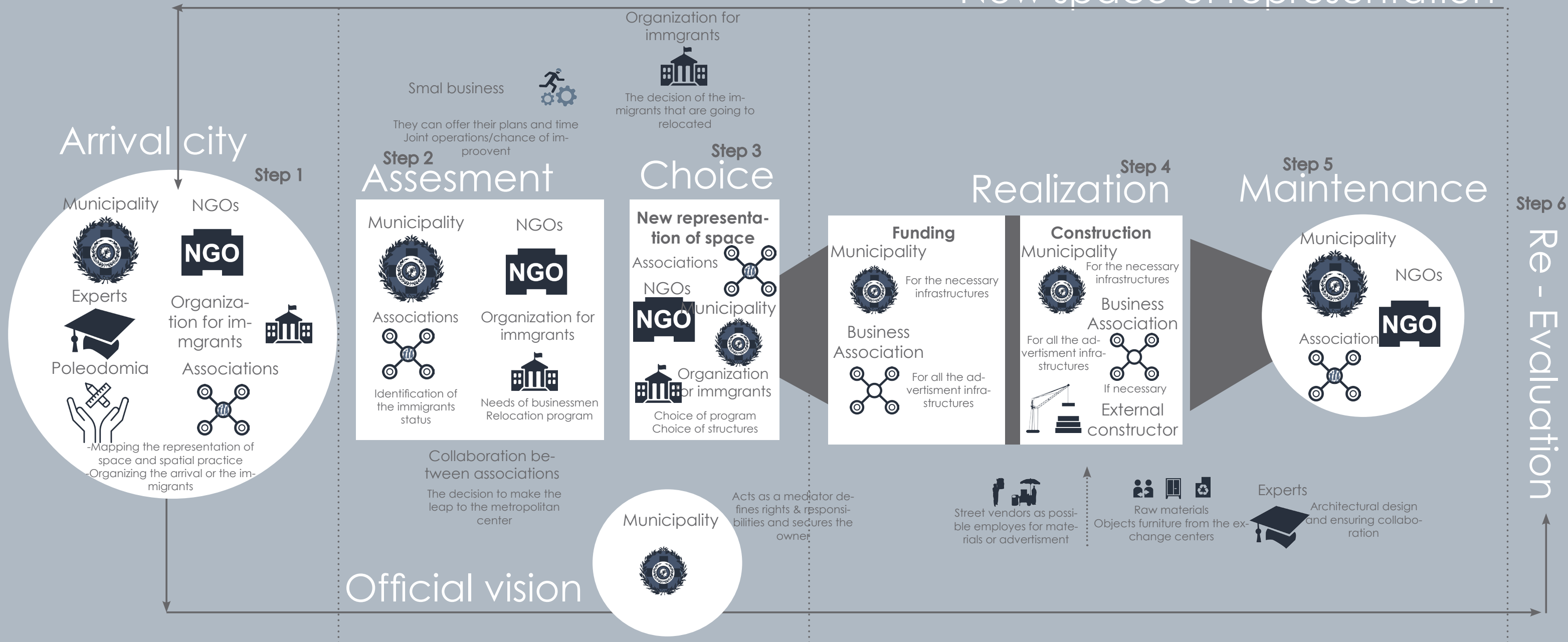
Official vision

Groups

Operability



New space of representation



Metropolitan Center

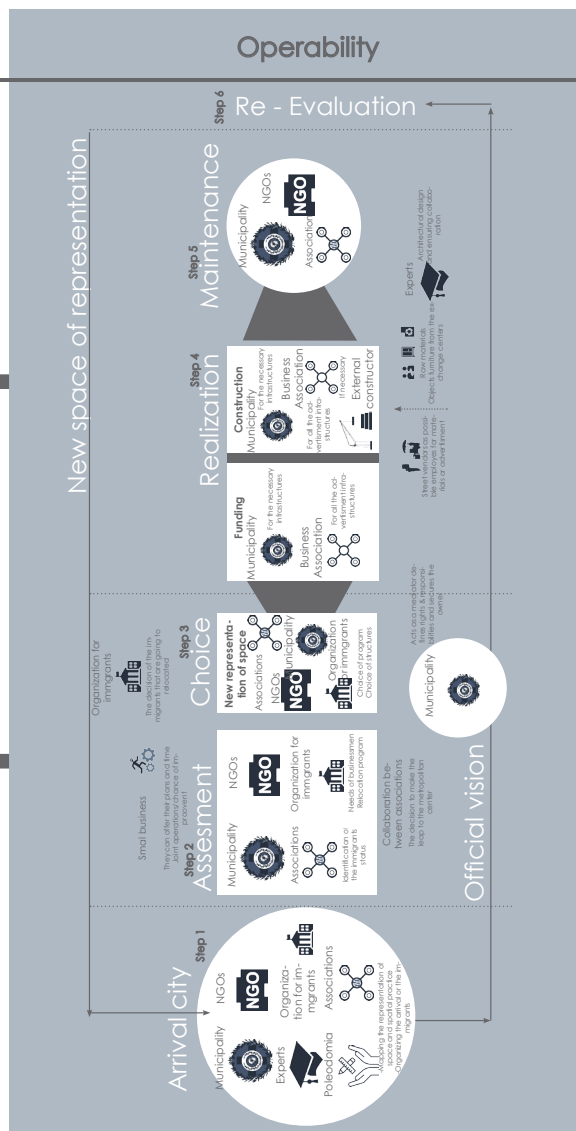
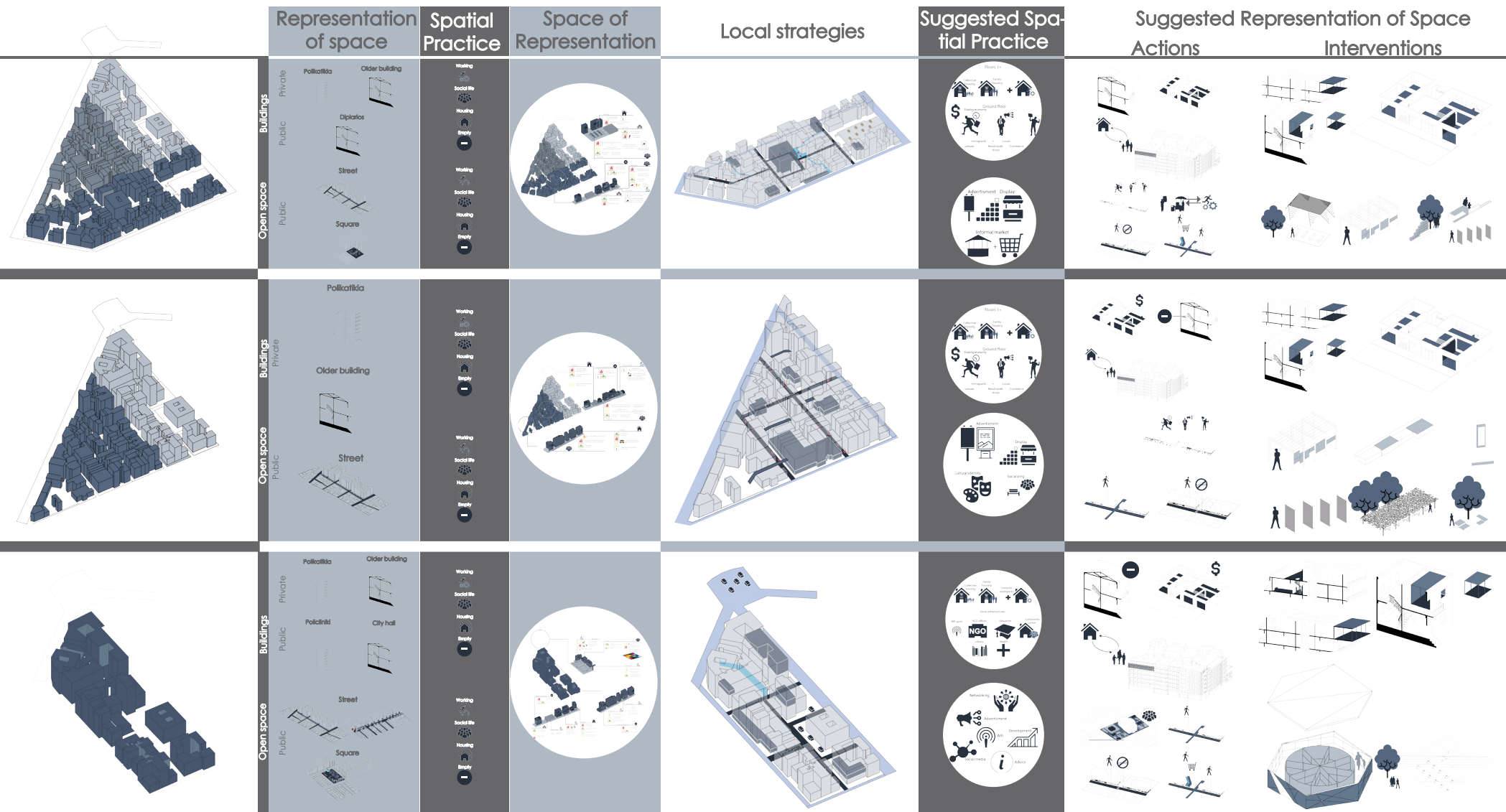
Whole areas

Varvakios

Support

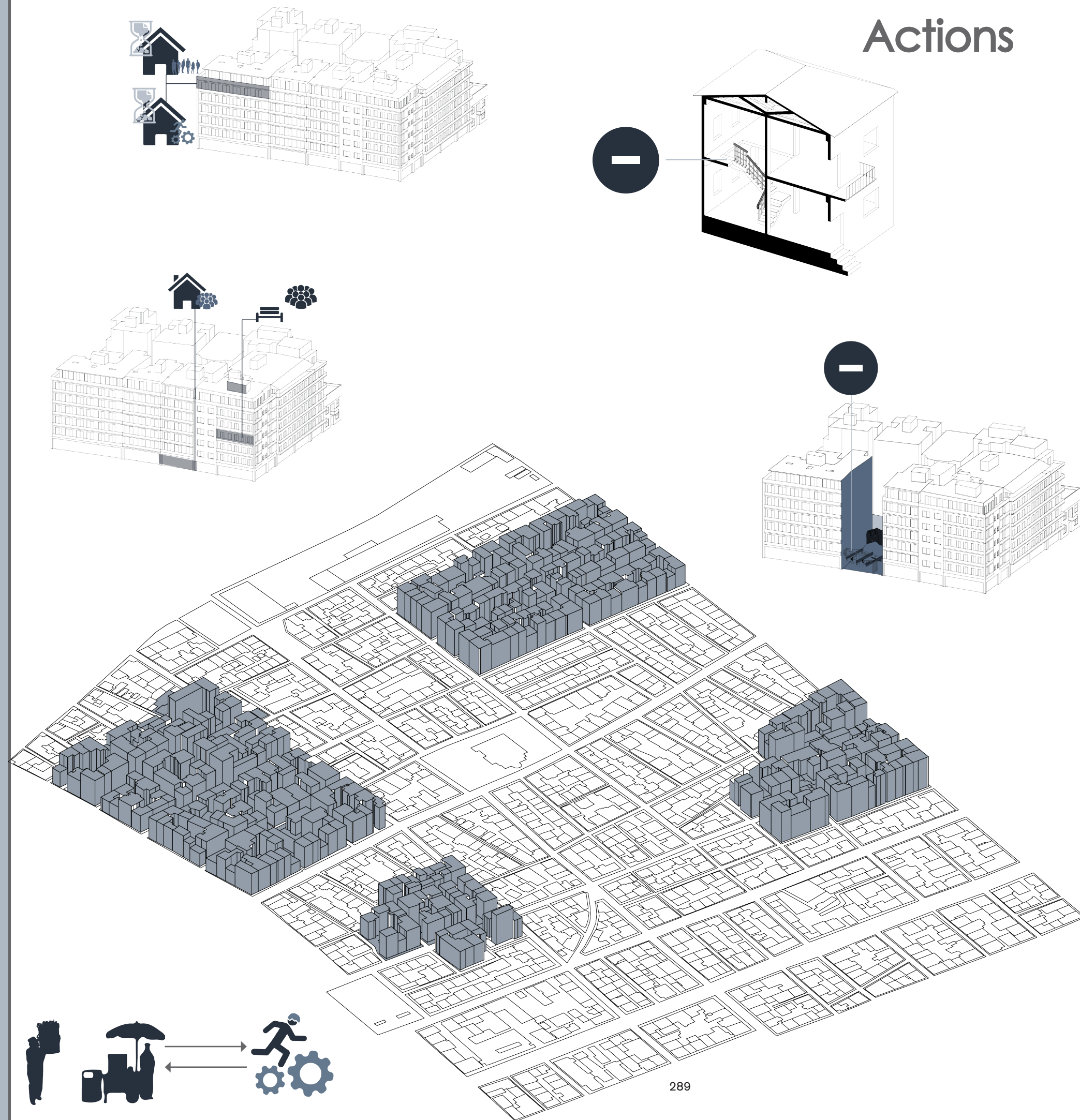
Omonia

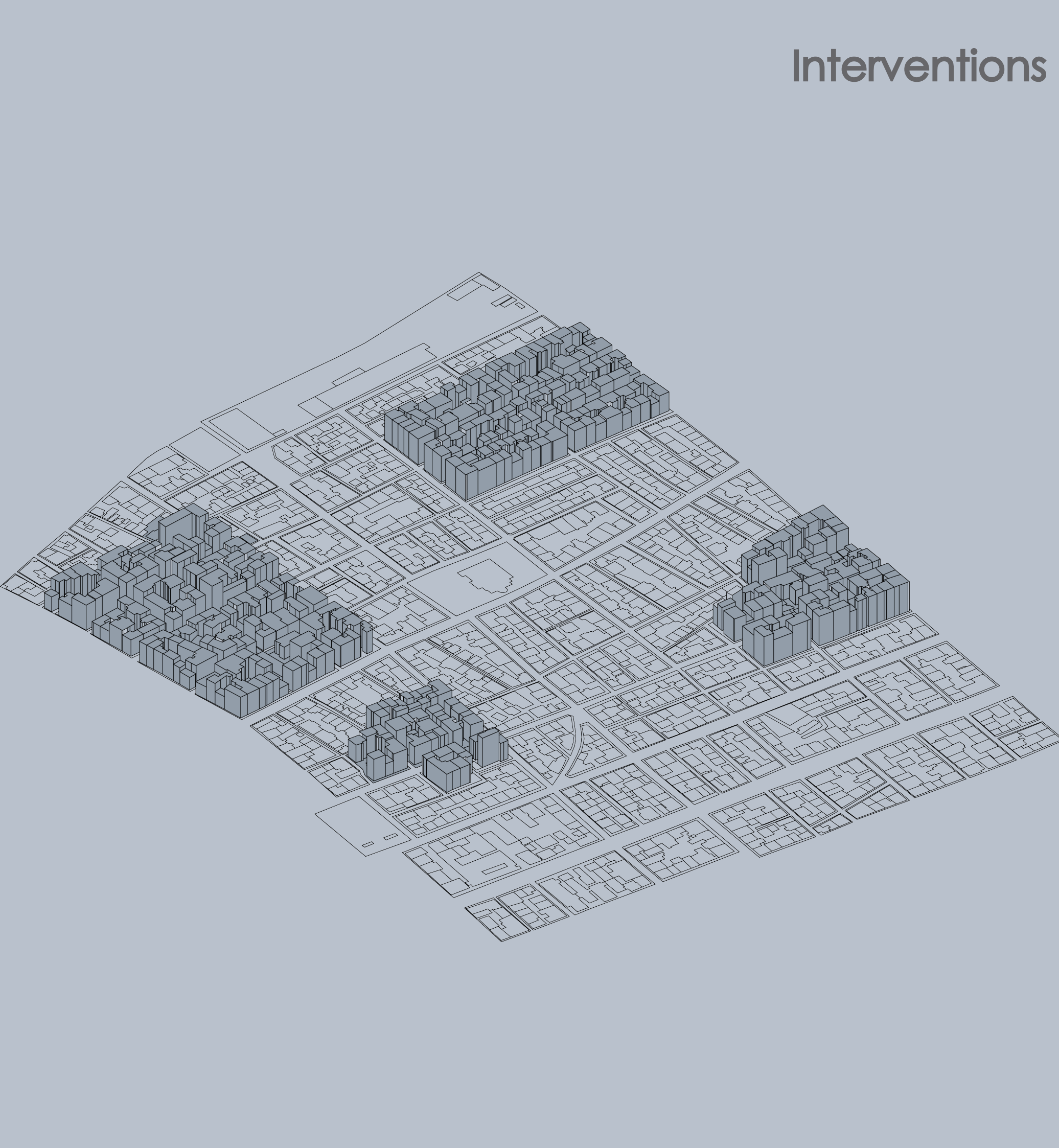
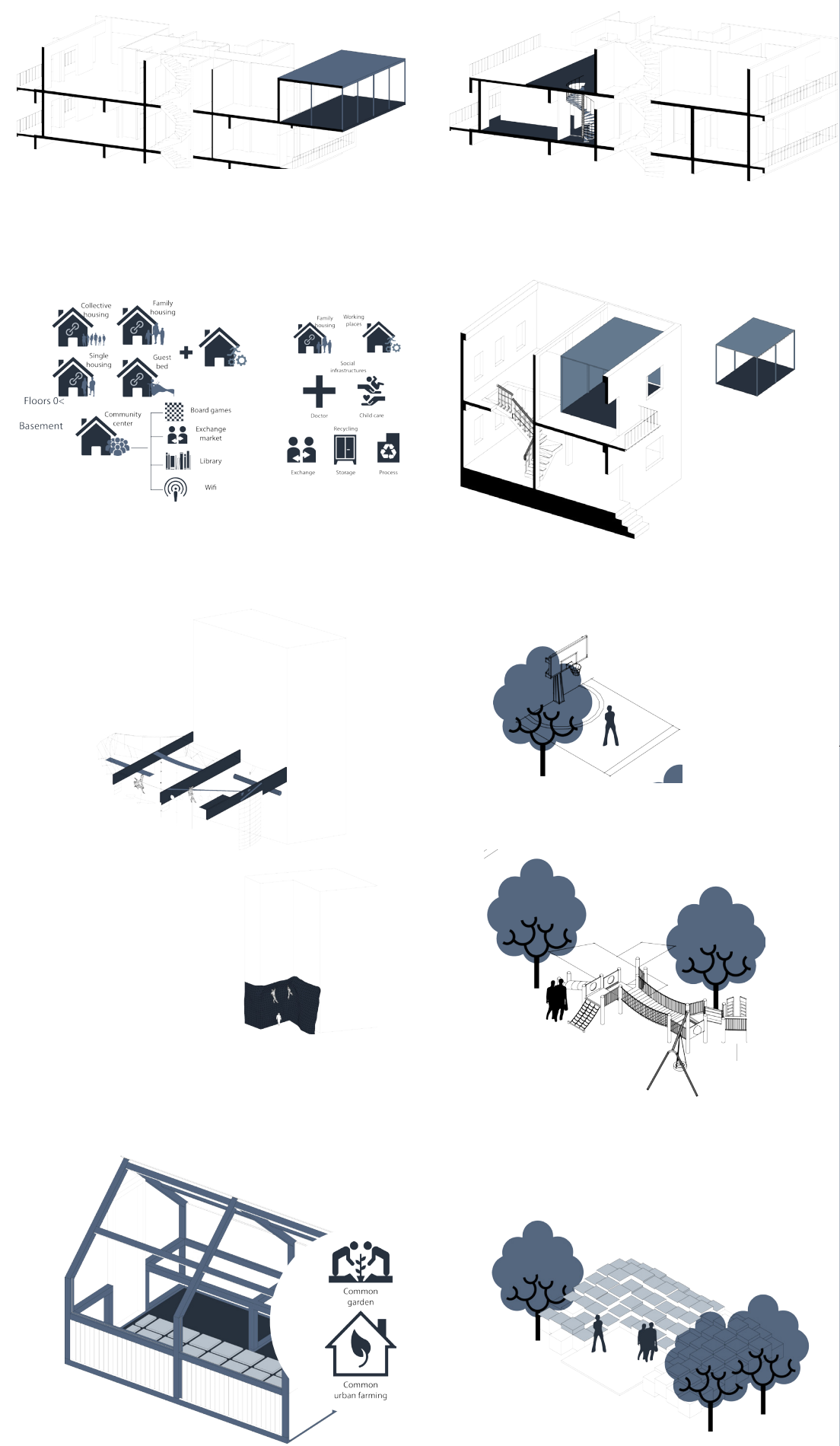
Omonia



LOCAL CLUSTER

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Official vision

Microclimate



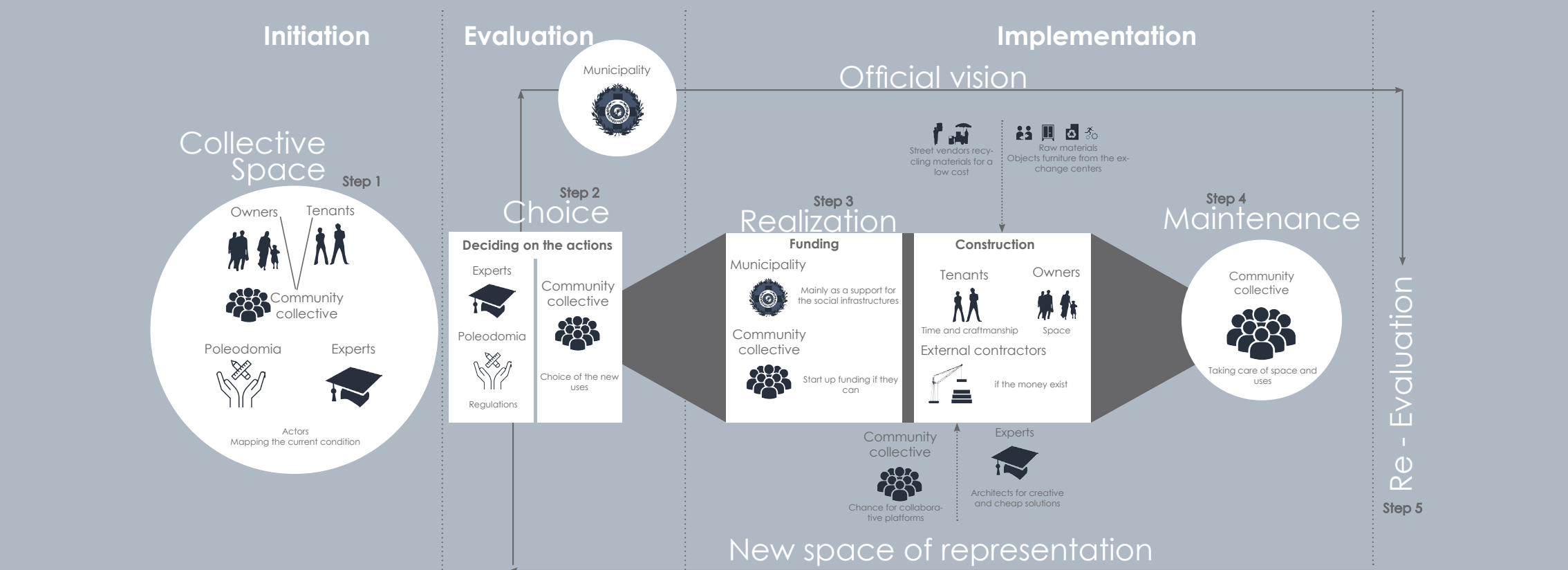
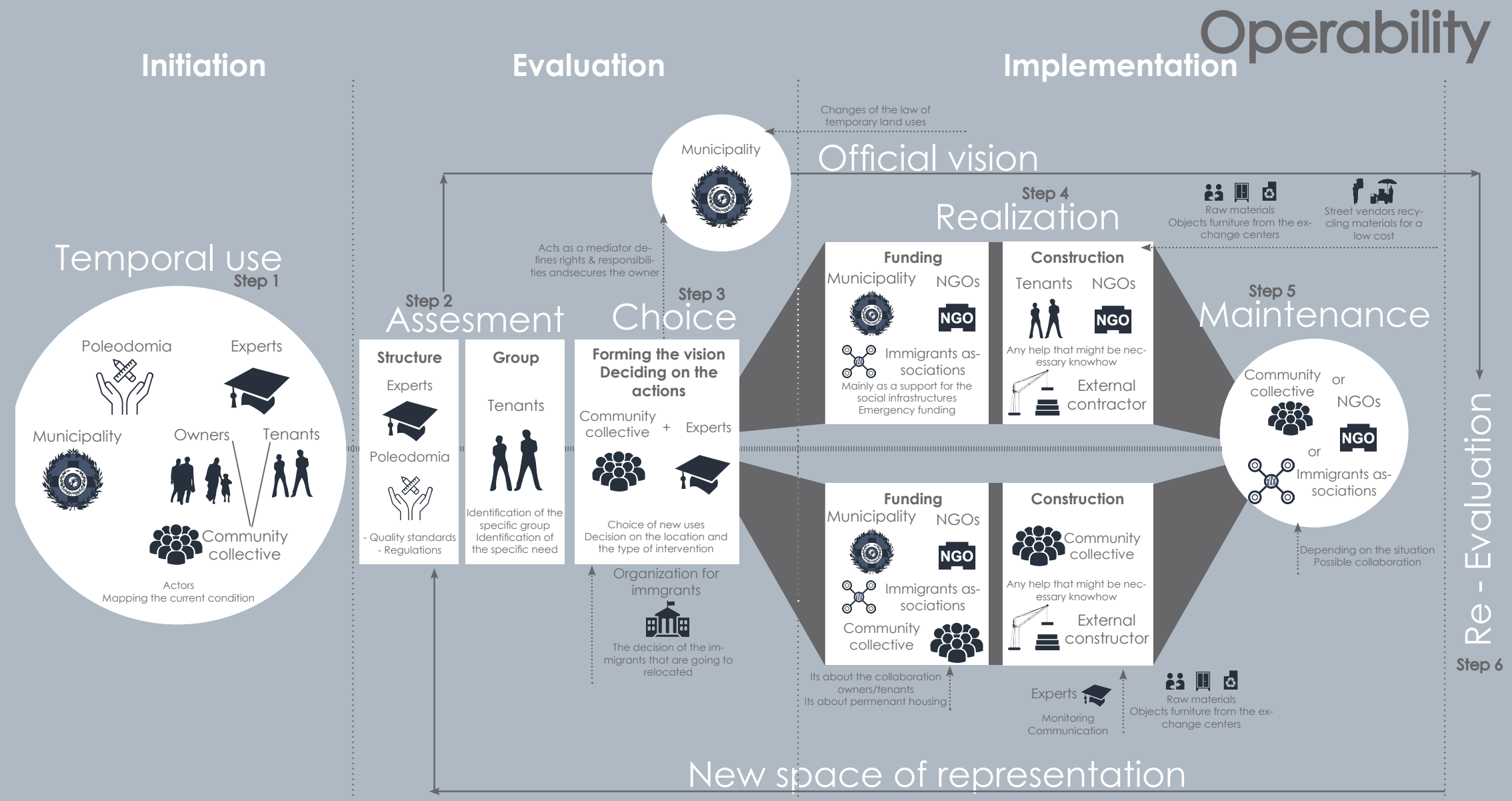
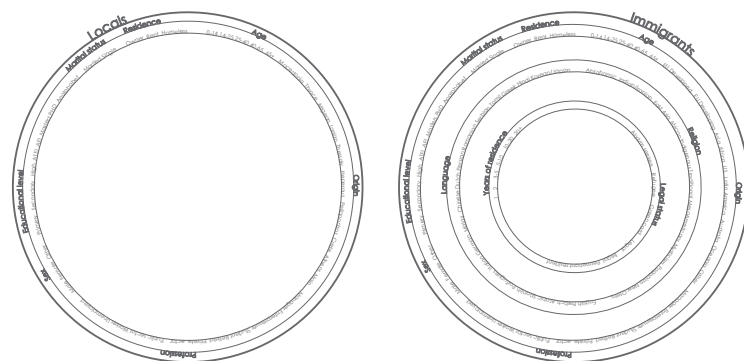
Sustainability



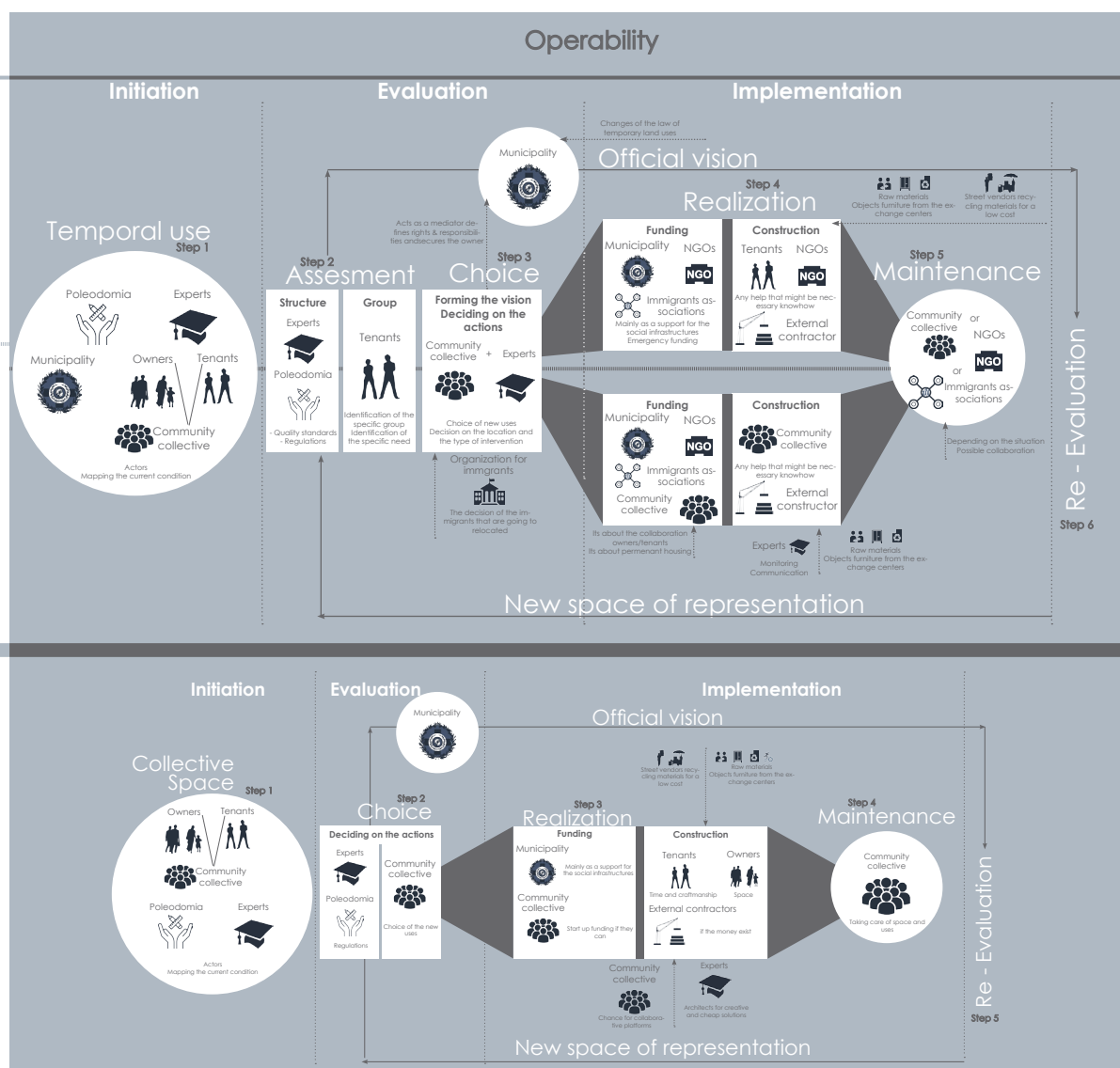
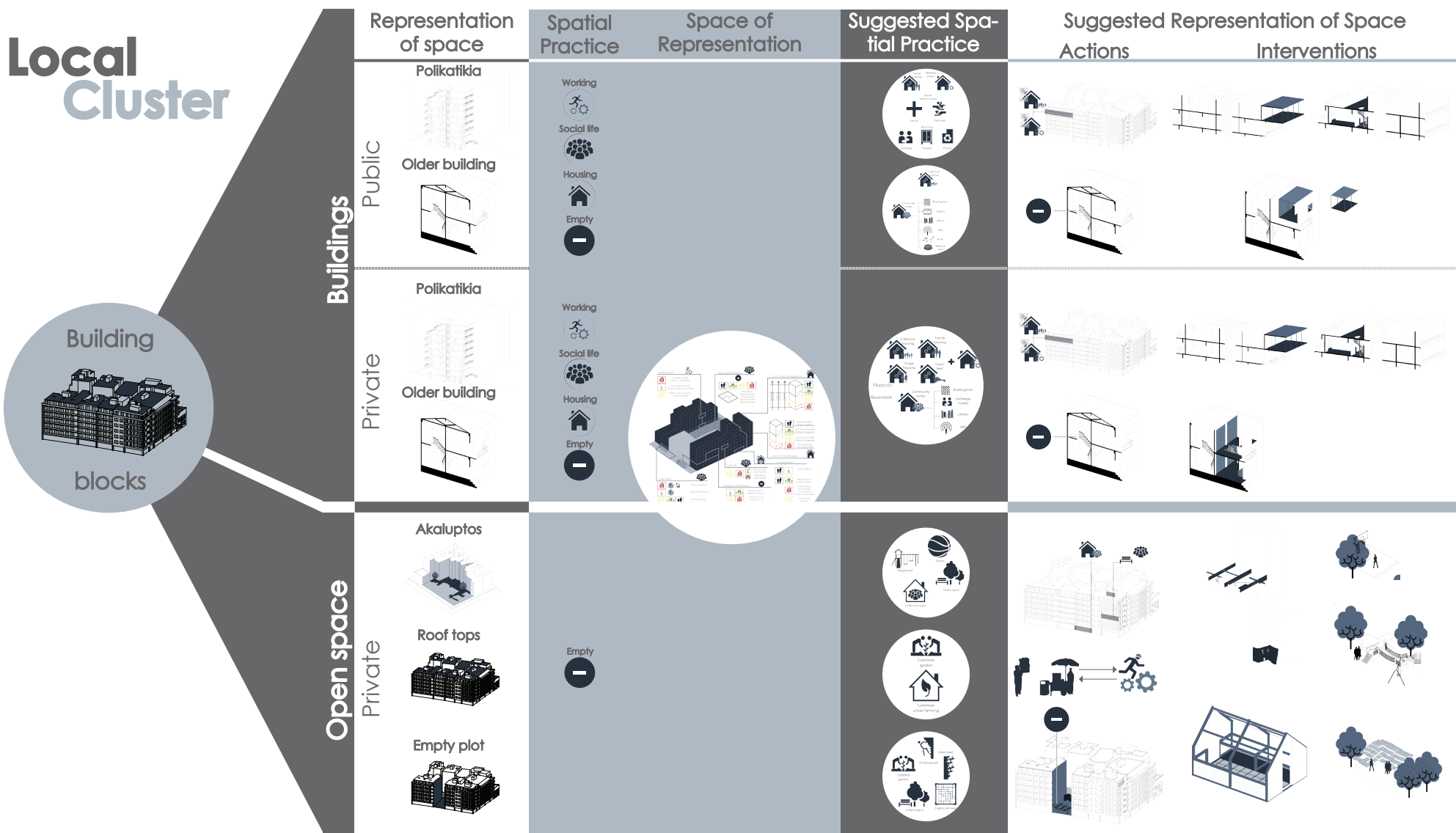
Integration



Groups

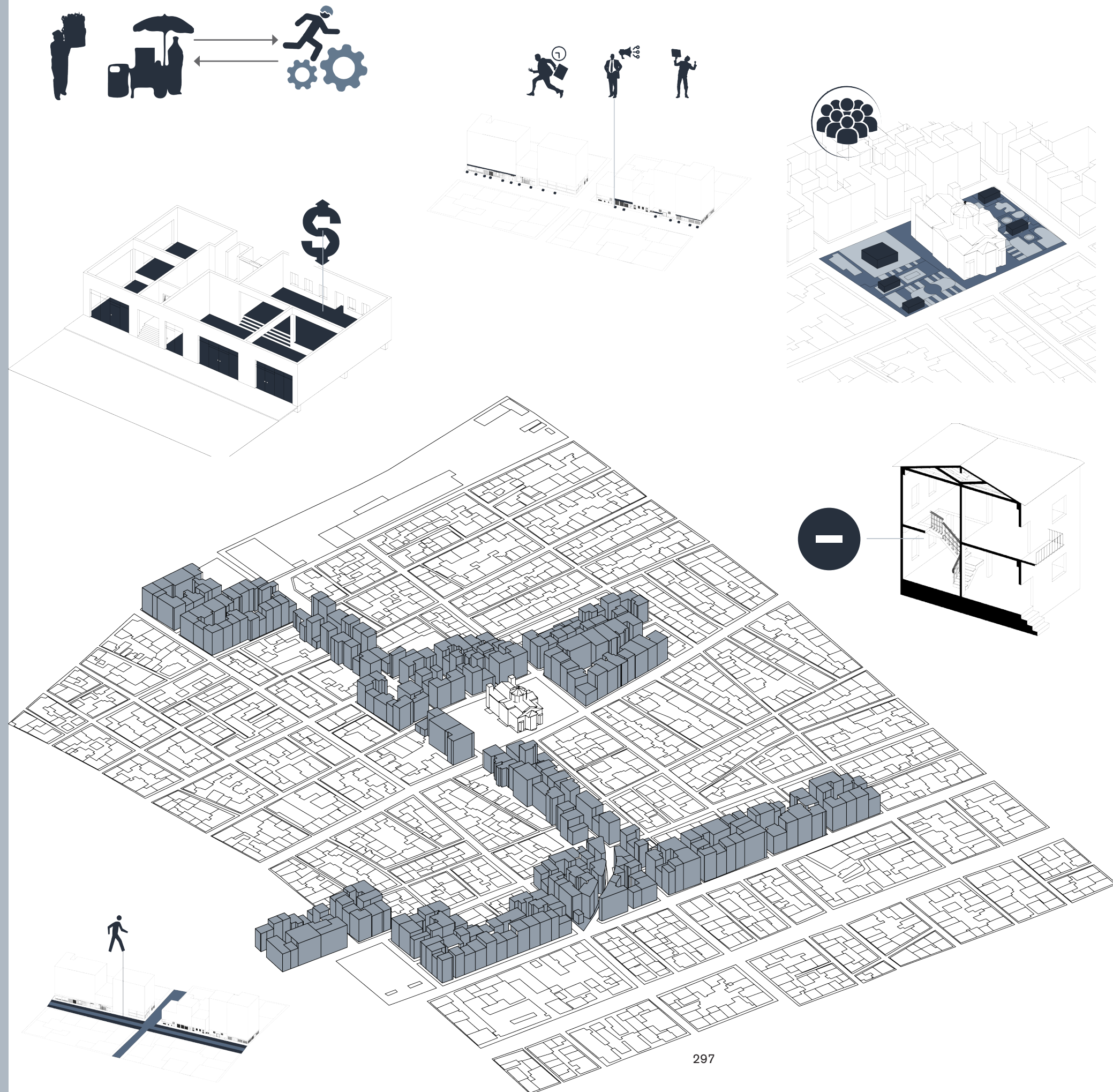


Local Cluster

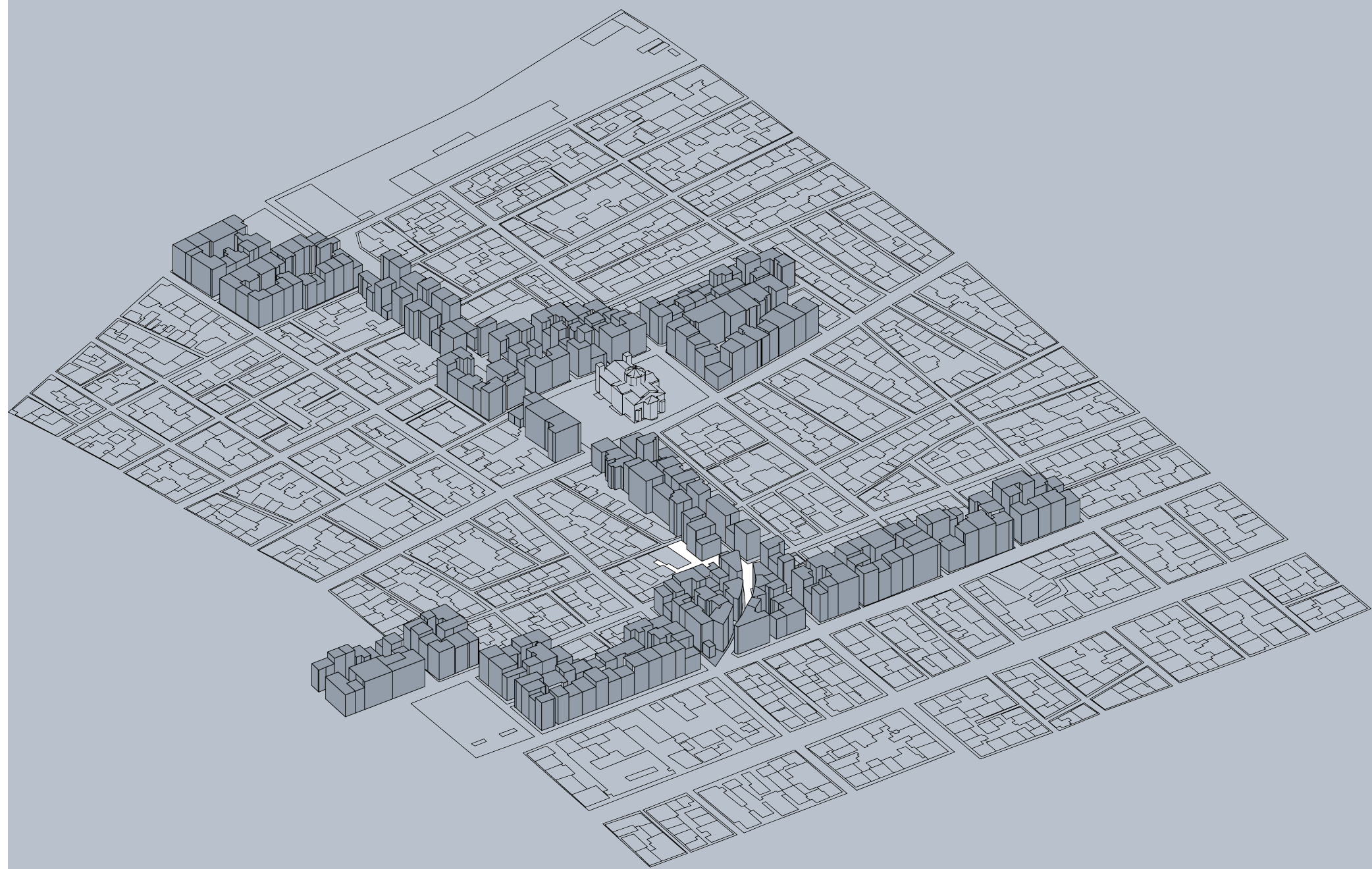
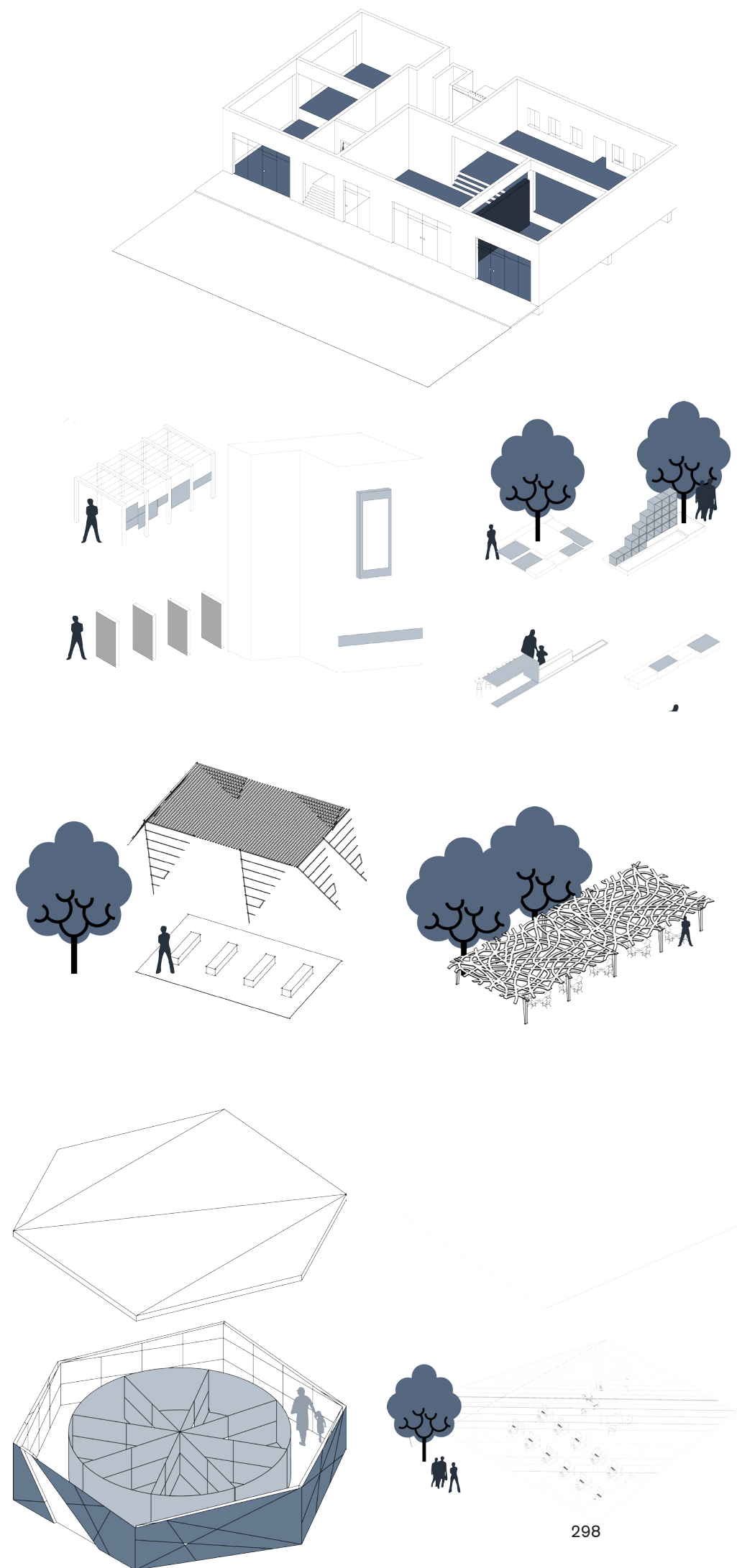


LOCAL CLUSTER

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Interventions



Official vision

Microclimate



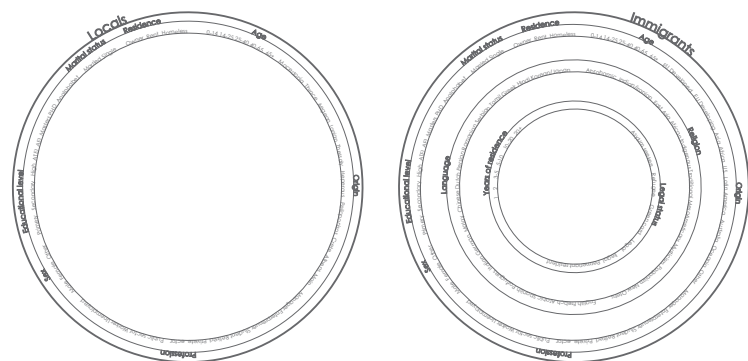
Sustainability



Integration

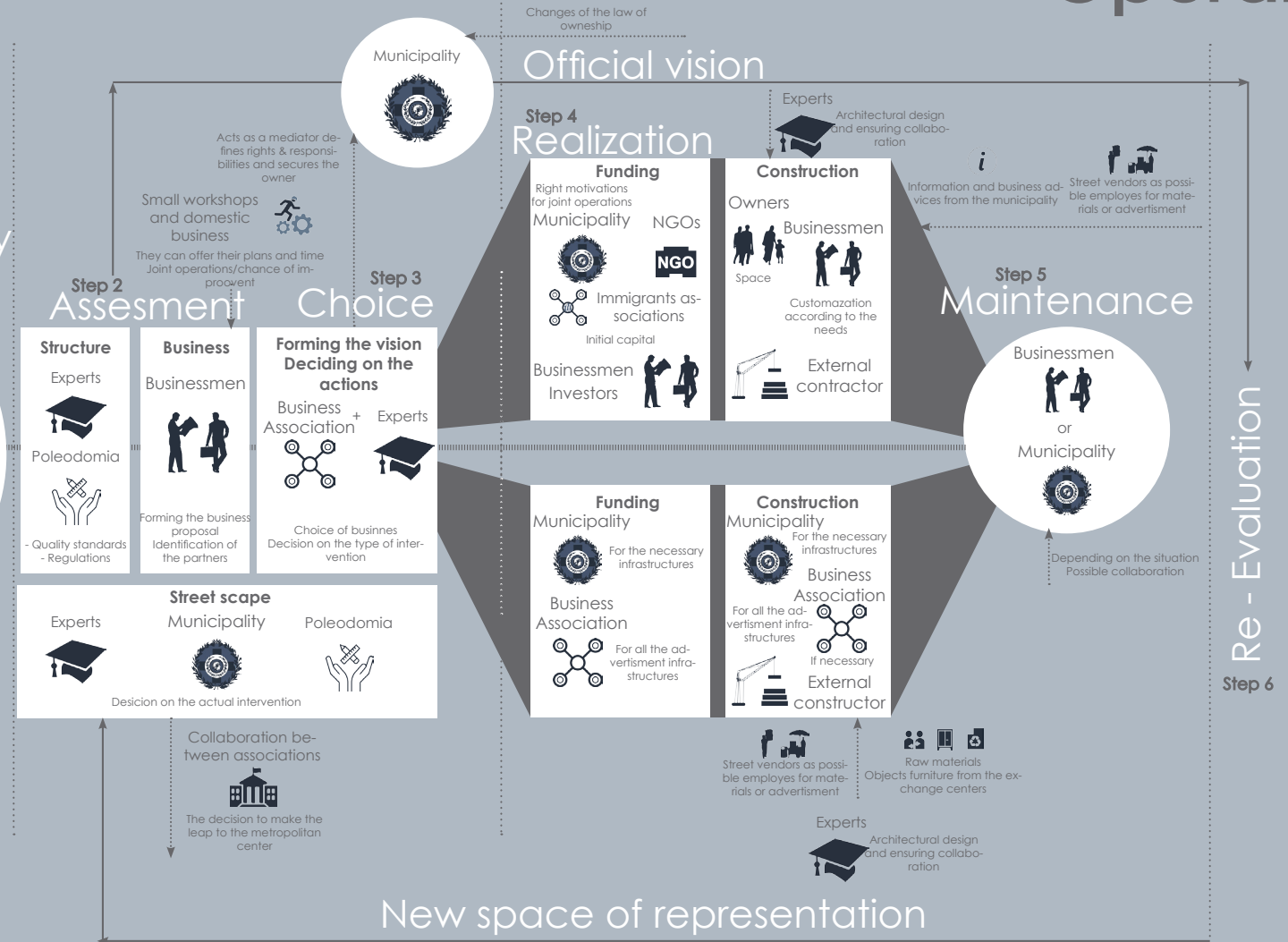


Groups



Operability

Sharing economy

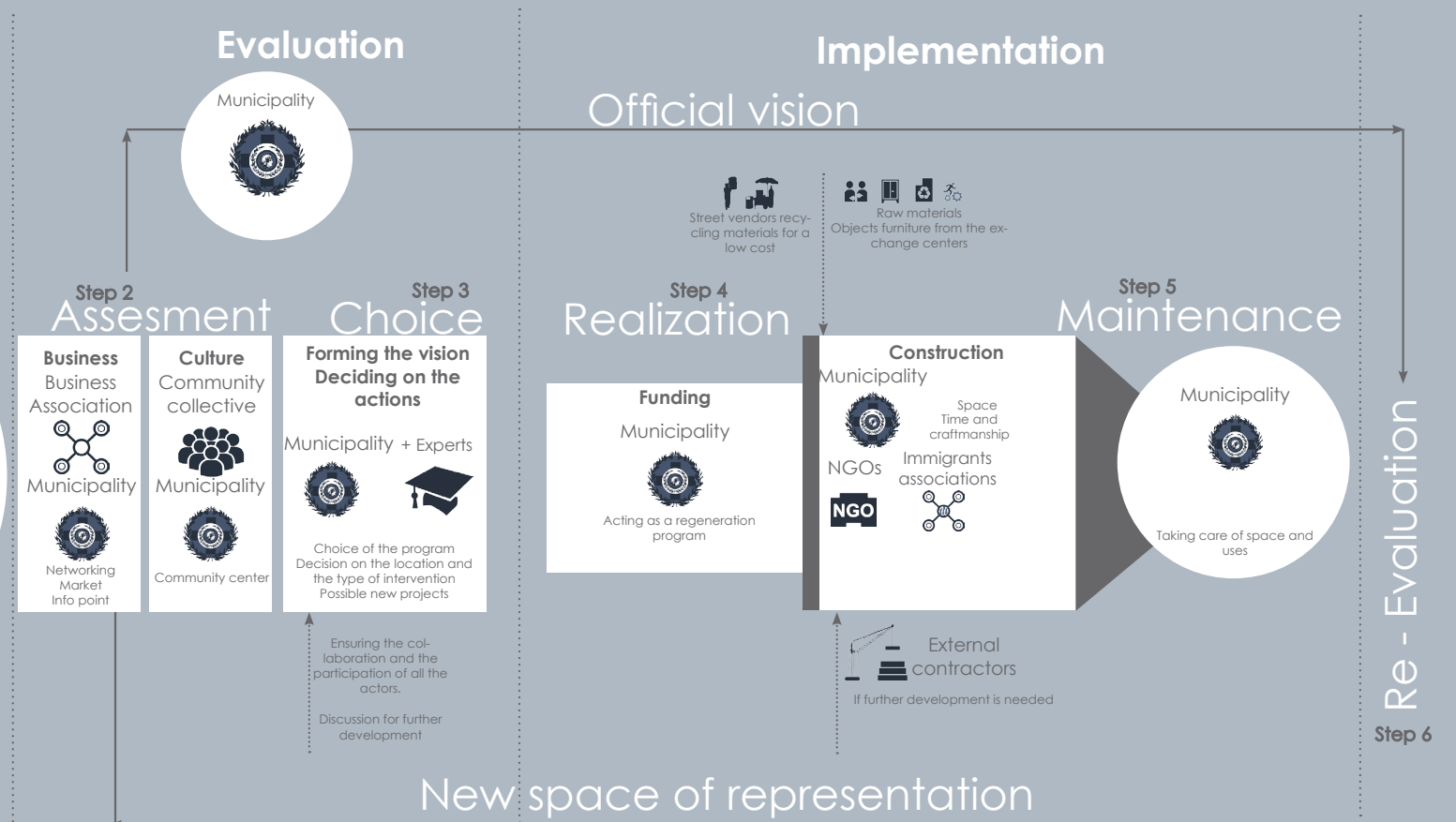


Initiation

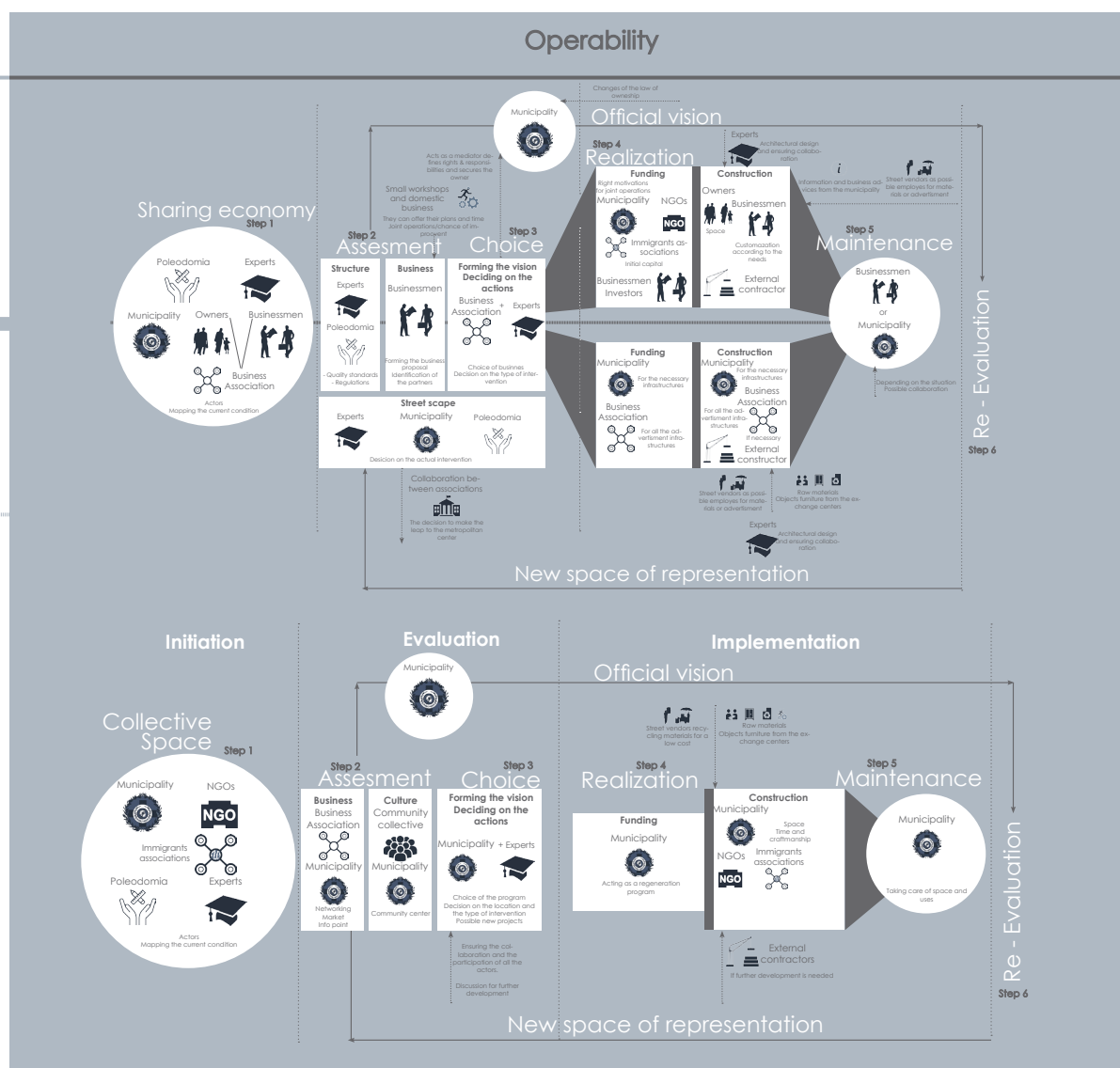
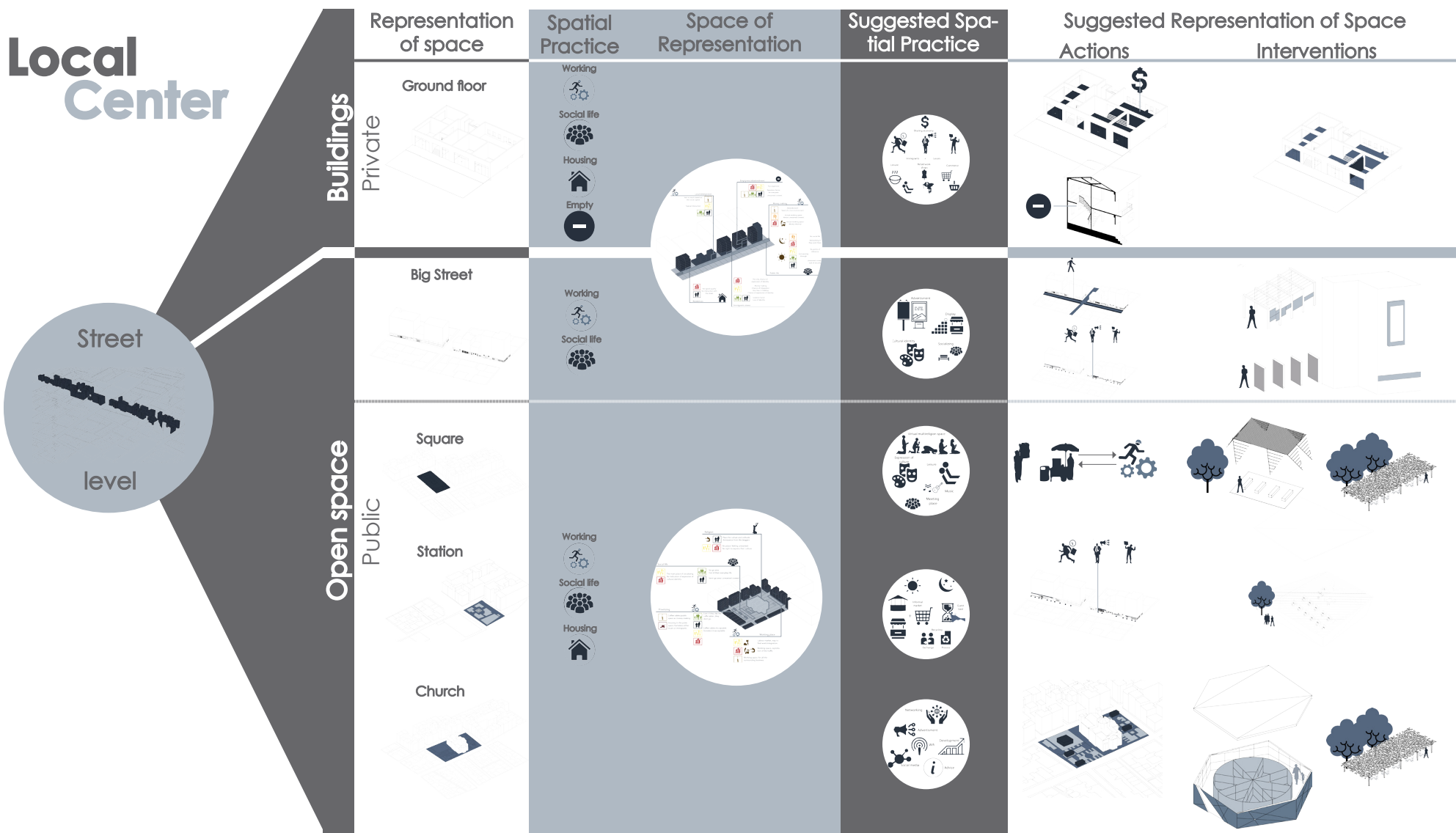
Evaluation

Implementation

Collective Space



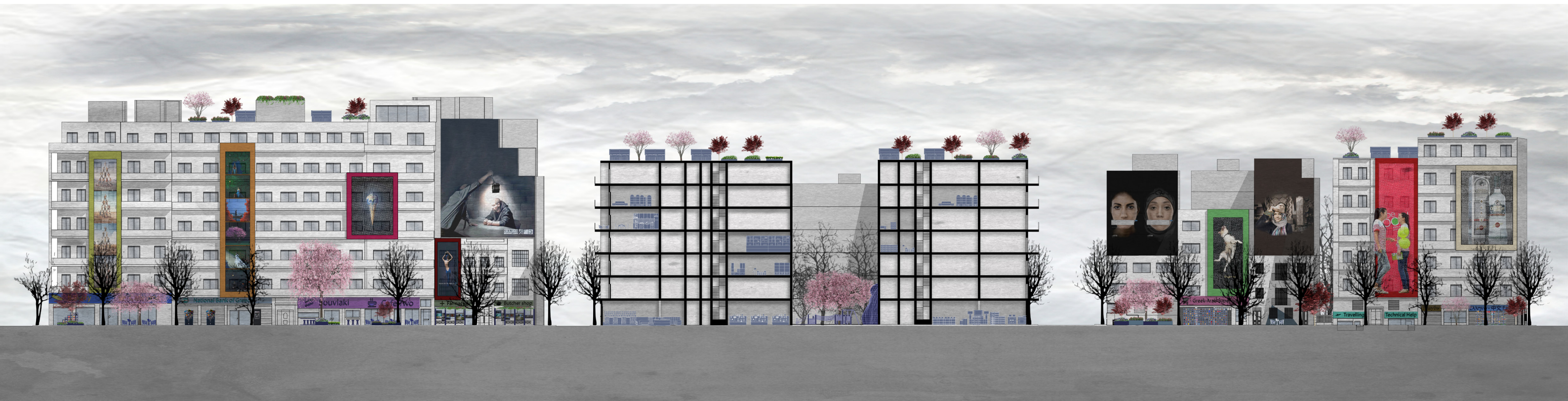
Local Center

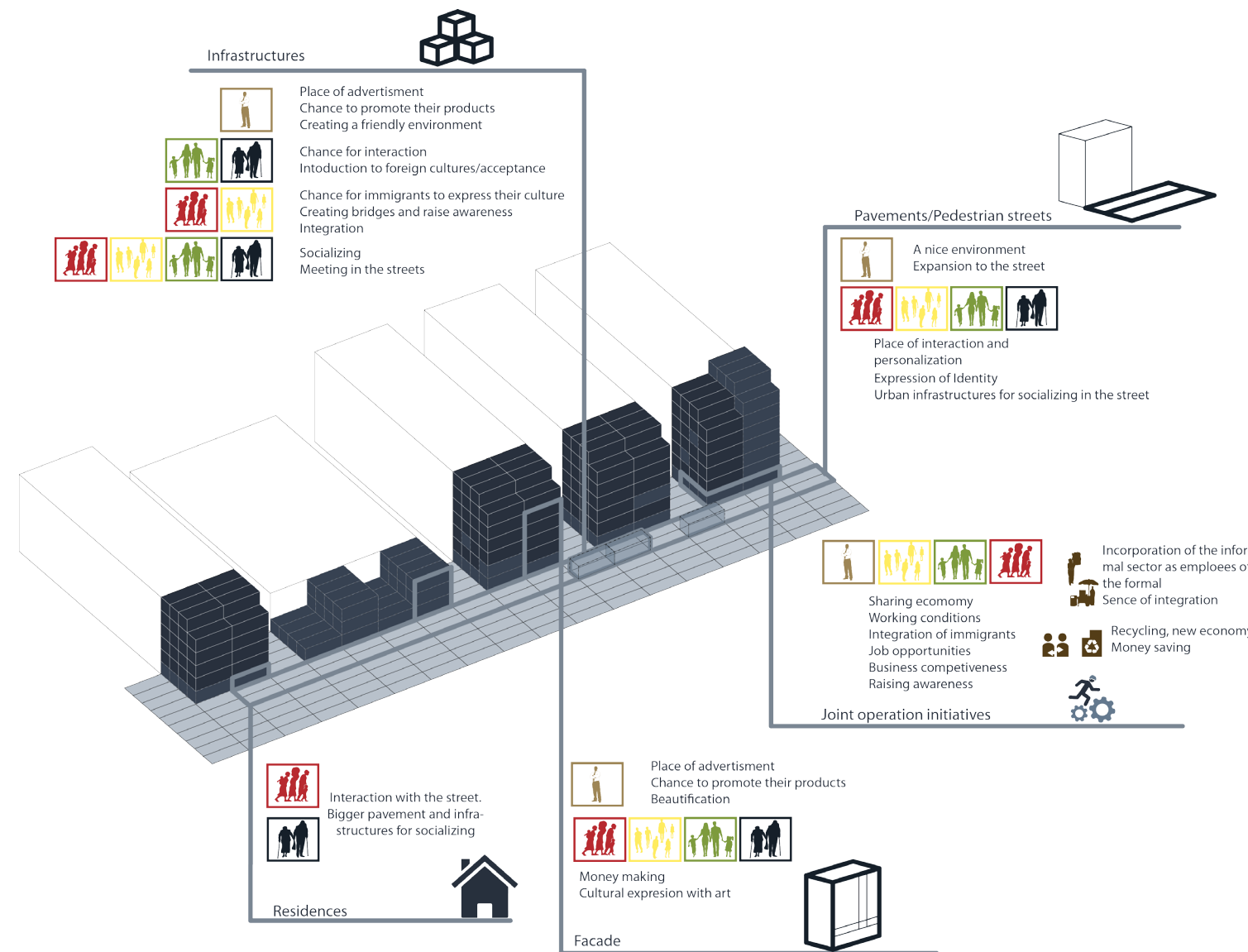
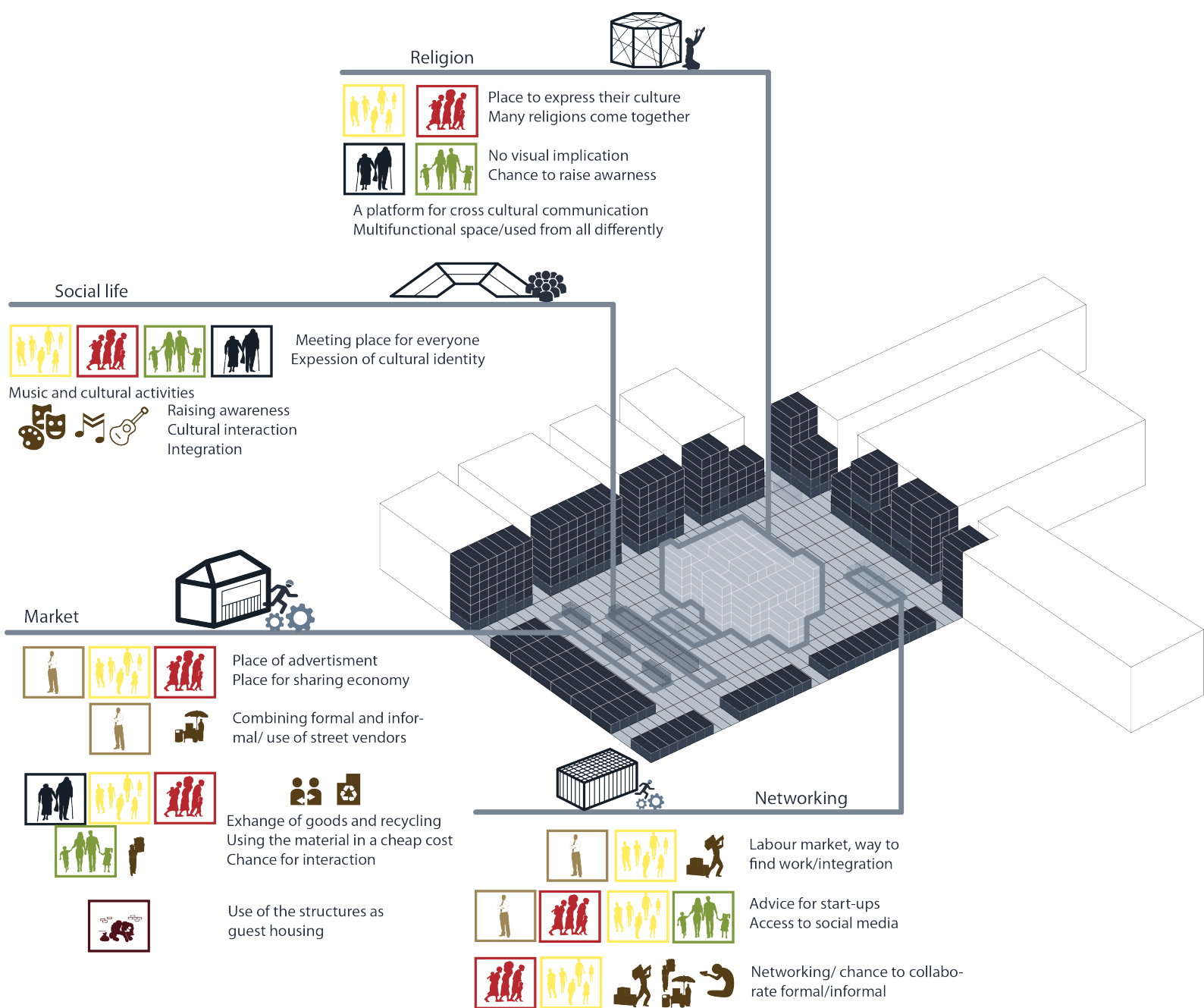


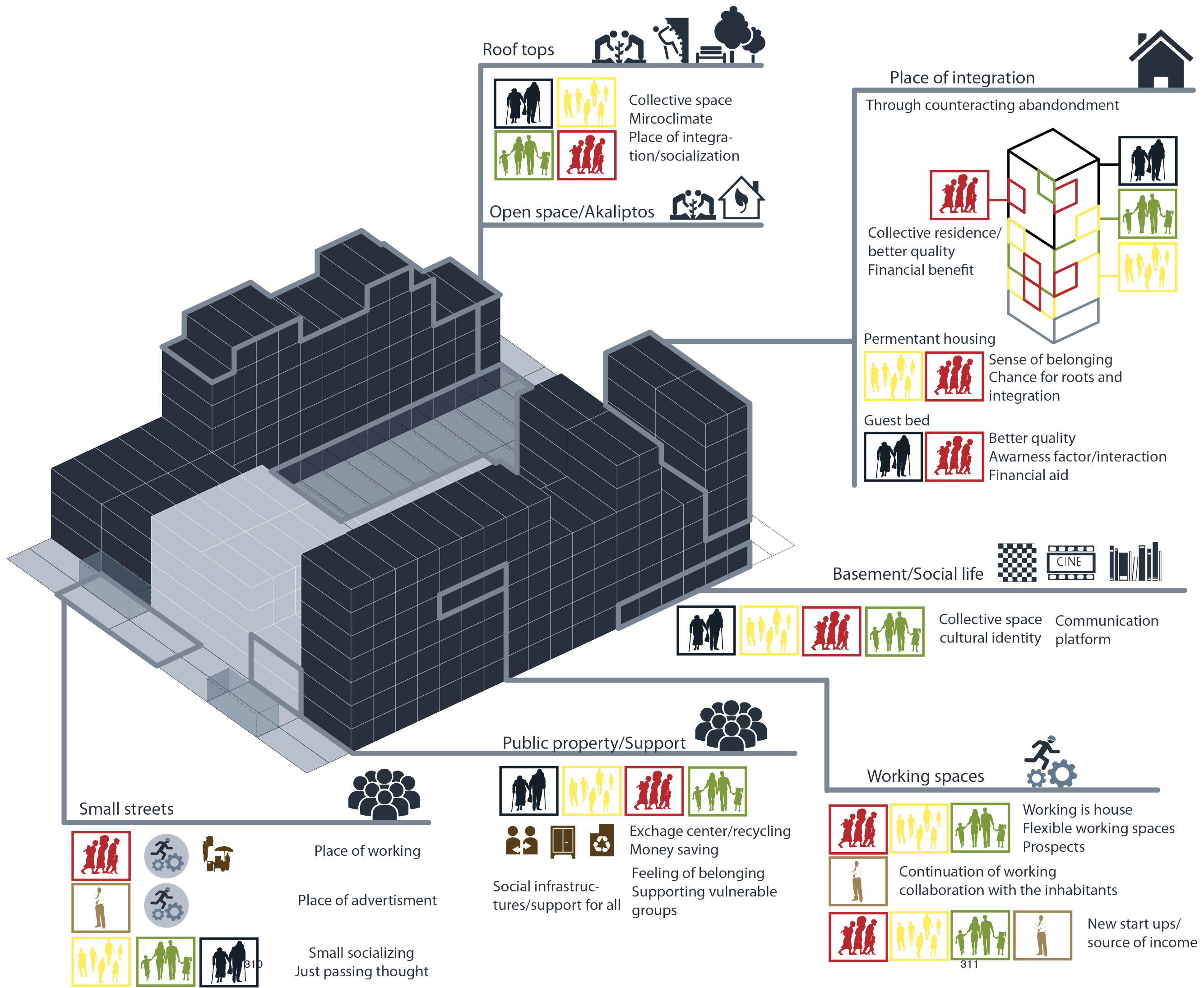
CHAPTER 9 DESIGN

VISUAL REPRESENTATIONS OF THE PROJECT









CHAPTER 10

CONCLUSIONS

VISUAL REPRESENTATIONS OF THE PROJECT



Due to the lack of proper organization between the actors, in order for the strategy to be viable new organizations are suggested. The vision of this thesis is to create cross-cultural communication platforms between all the actors. As it has been mentioned previously in the theoretical background, it is important to include and help in the participation of all the people and organizations that exist in an area. In every category of the municipality the new organizations are suggested.

Initially, in the local cluster, in order to promote inclusion and autonomy new local collectives are suggested. Those collective are going to be composed by representatives from both tenants and owners. Of course this could lead to the exclusion of certain groups, thus the need for collective and democratic decision making process is required. This means that every person can actively vote and object in every decision that will be made. However this collective has representatives because there are responsibilities that have to be carried out. Some of them are the identification of the related stakeholders and groups as well as the mobilization of those in order to improve the existing conditions. They are responsible for the formation of the visions and the identification of the needs in their community. They are also responsible for the negotiation between the groups and the stakeholders for the restriction, the obligations and the rights of the people.

Regarding the local center, since it's more related to the public space and the local business that exist in the area, the new organization is moving in this direction. The local center is also the stepping stone, the connecting link between the local cluster and the metropolitan center, thus the new organizations are connected with actors in both scales. The suggested organizations are business associations. They are consisted by owners and businessmen from the area. They are also include the new joint operations and people from the community. People that are starting up in small workshops of the informal sector.

This organization is going to be in correspondence with the existing NGOs, the immigrants and business associations as well as academia. They are responsible for the new start-up and the new business plans. They are also responsible in acting as a mediator between the local people and the metropolitan actors. Since they are focus on the financial aspect of the strategy there are more suitable to negotiate big interventions in the public space.

Finally, of the metropolitan center the organization that is proposed is about immigrants. Since Athens and generally Greece doesn't have a specific authority there is a need of a strong public, municipal service. This organization is going to be responsible for the number of immigrants as well as their possible relocation. It is going to be responsible for the temporary housing and the working opportunities of the immigrants. This organization is going to be composed by the municipality and certain experts in order to be able to form new visions and evaluate certain standards.

11. APPENTIX

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