

ARRIVAL CITY HAMBURG

Multi-dimensional
opportunity structures
for
migrant integration
in German cities

Master Thesis
Lisa-Marie Laub
MSc Urbanism
Delft University of Technology

An arrival city is an urban or suburban neighbourhood where high percentages of migrants tend to settle due to low housing prices or pre-existing migrant communities. This is where newcomers **look for opportunities** in space to **develop and partake in society**. The arrival neighbourhoods serve as a first support network and as a **gate to the local society**.



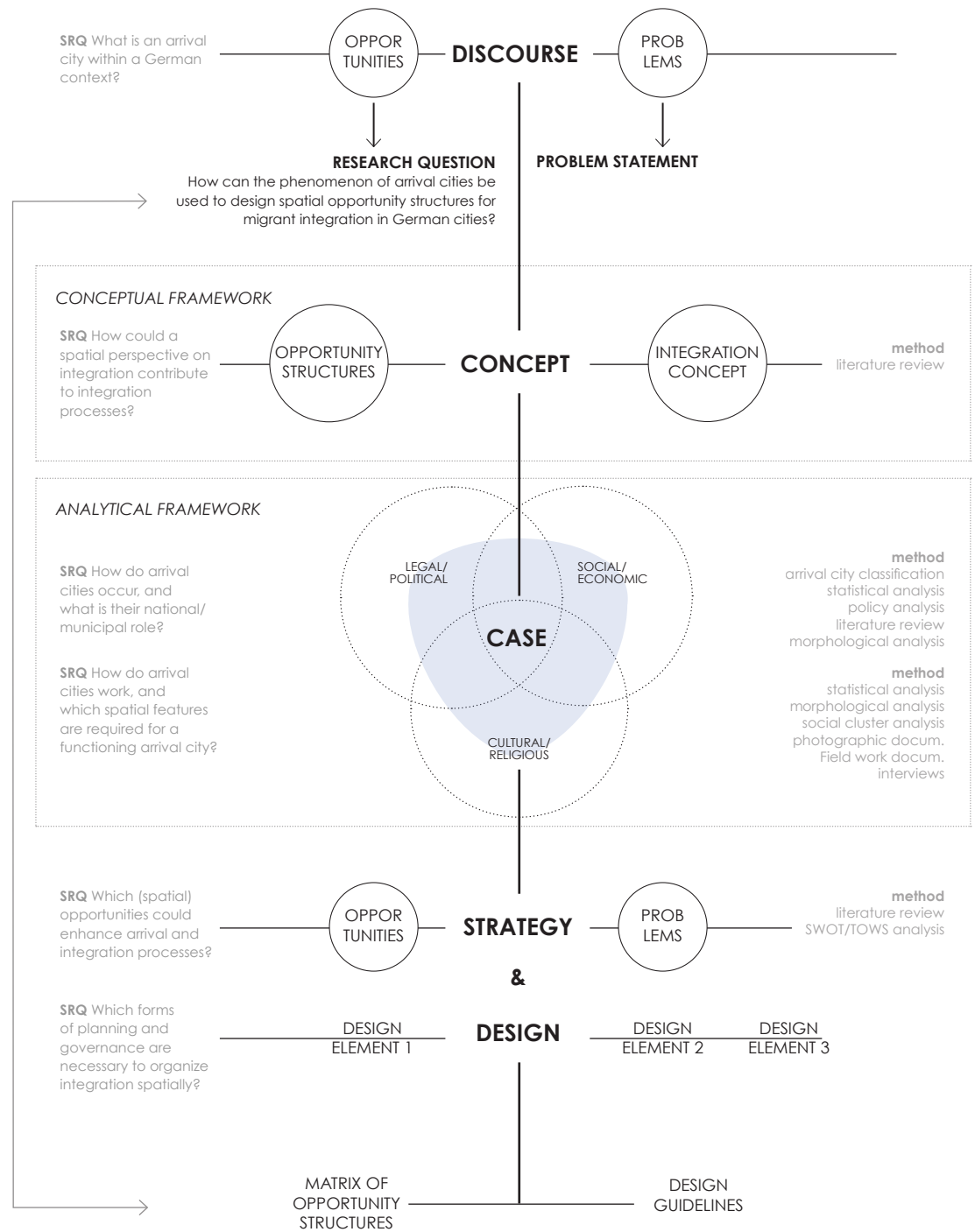
Multi-dimensional opportunity structures for migrant integration in German cities

Multi-dimensional

Referring to the three dimensions of integration:
the legal-political, socio-economic and
cultural-religious level

Opportunity structures

A set of interventions and planning tools,
that facilitate arrival cities and integration.



DISCOURSE

INTRO

DISCOURSE

CONCEPT

THE CASE OF HAMBURG

THE CASE OF ST.GEORG

STRATEGY

DESIGN

CONCLUSION



Migration and integration are important **parameters of urban development and urban growth**. Whilst migration is a global phenomenon, integration is predominantly a **matter of municipal scale**.

A phenomenon that represents these tensions of migration, arrival and integration processes, are arrival neighbourhoods. This is where **integration processes of the entire urban area** begin.

More and more integration concepts **suggest the facilitation** of the interaction, empowerment and participation of newcomers.

These pressing challenges of migration suggest a **spatial perspective** on the integration task and specifically on arrival cities.

The growing global dynamics of migration have led to a **complex structure** of origins, contexts, statuses, generations and cultures in the receiving societies.

However, in the last decades, arrival neighbourhoods are challenged by the **gentrification of city centres** and the growing diversity of migrants. Gentrification causes the repression of poor inhabitants and migrants to the suburbs, where arrival neighbourhoods suffer from **spatial and social segregation** (Janßen, & Schroedter, 2007) and where the integration processes have to work in **extreme poverty contexts** (Kurtenbach, 2015). This demographic homogeneity combined with **ethnic heterogeneity threatens community networks** and social mobility (Wacquant, 2008; Janßen, & Schroedter, 2007). Ethnic and economic segregation decreases the possibilities of newcomers to engage with the receiving society and vice versa, which limits the chances of social capital and social mobility.

Nevertheless, these approaches are often **not incorporated in urban development** and often fail to reach disadvantaged groups.

How can the phenomenon of arrival cities
be used to design spatial opportunity
structures for migrant integration in German
cities?

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CONCEPT

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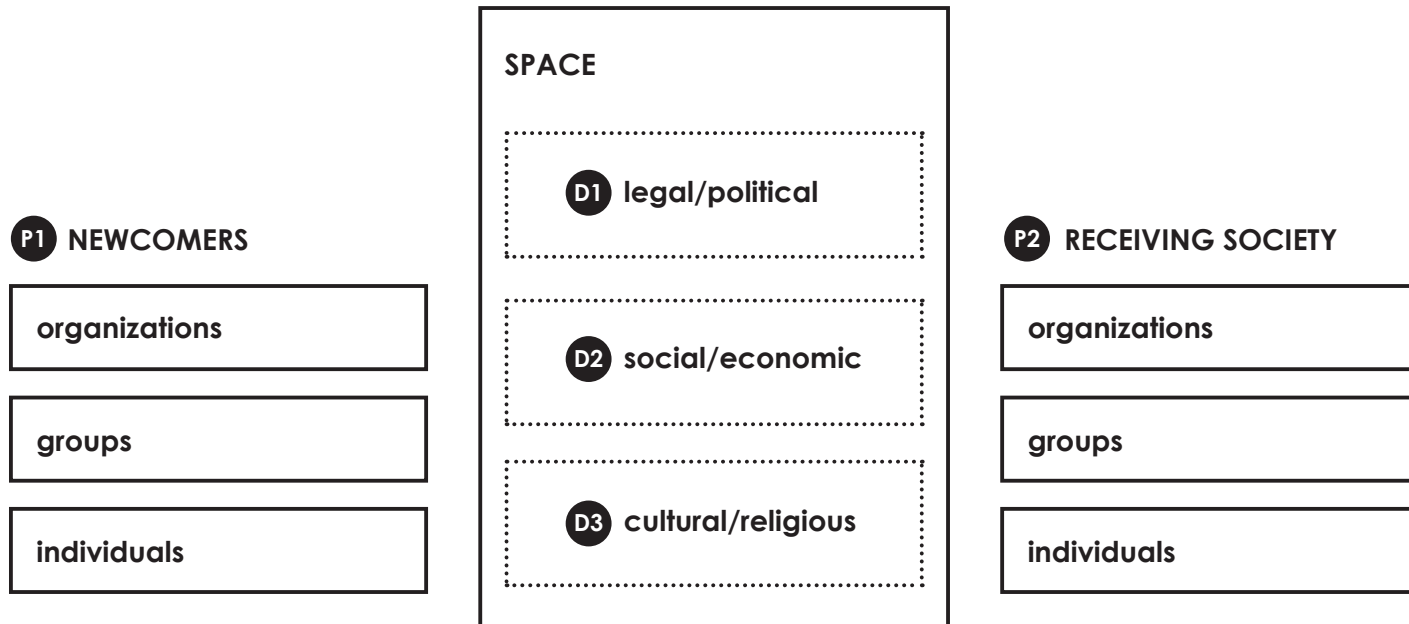
THE CASE OF ST.GEORG

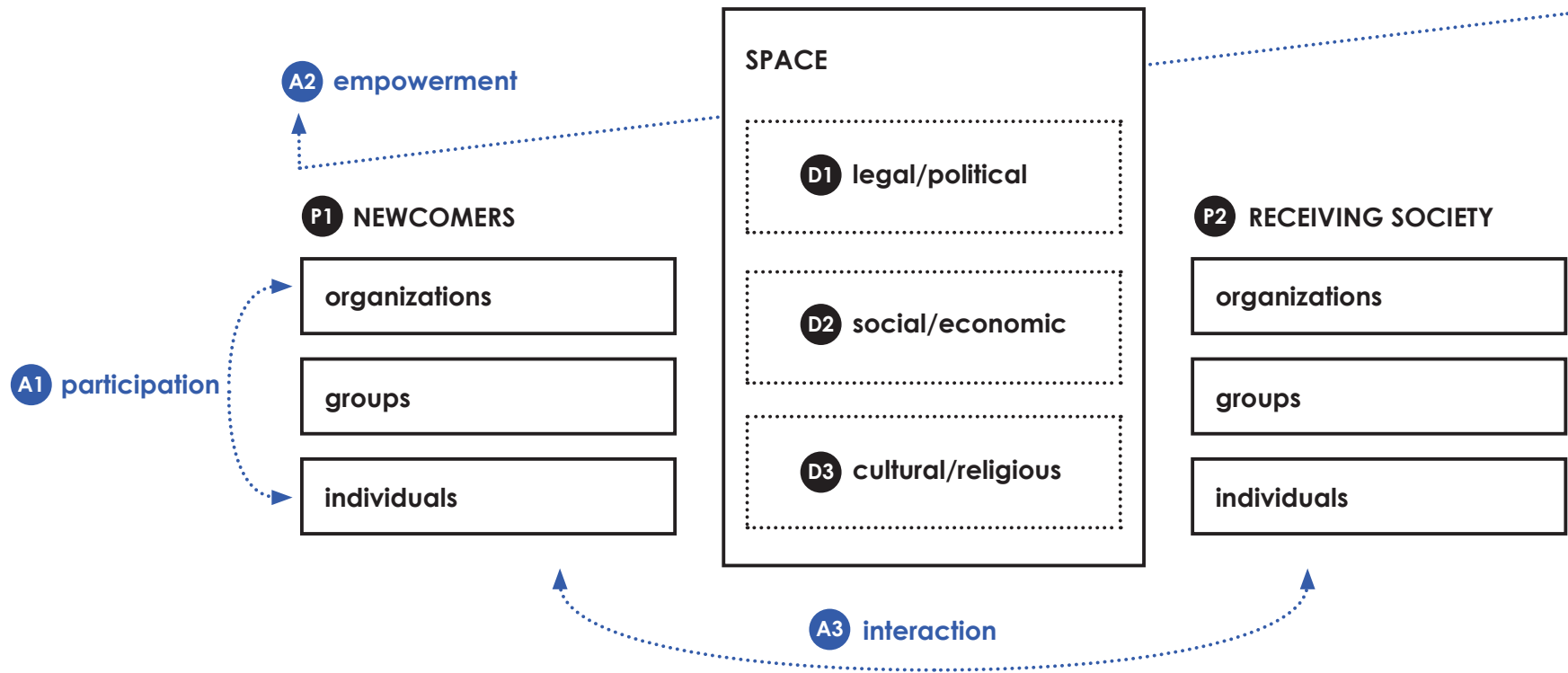
STRATEGY

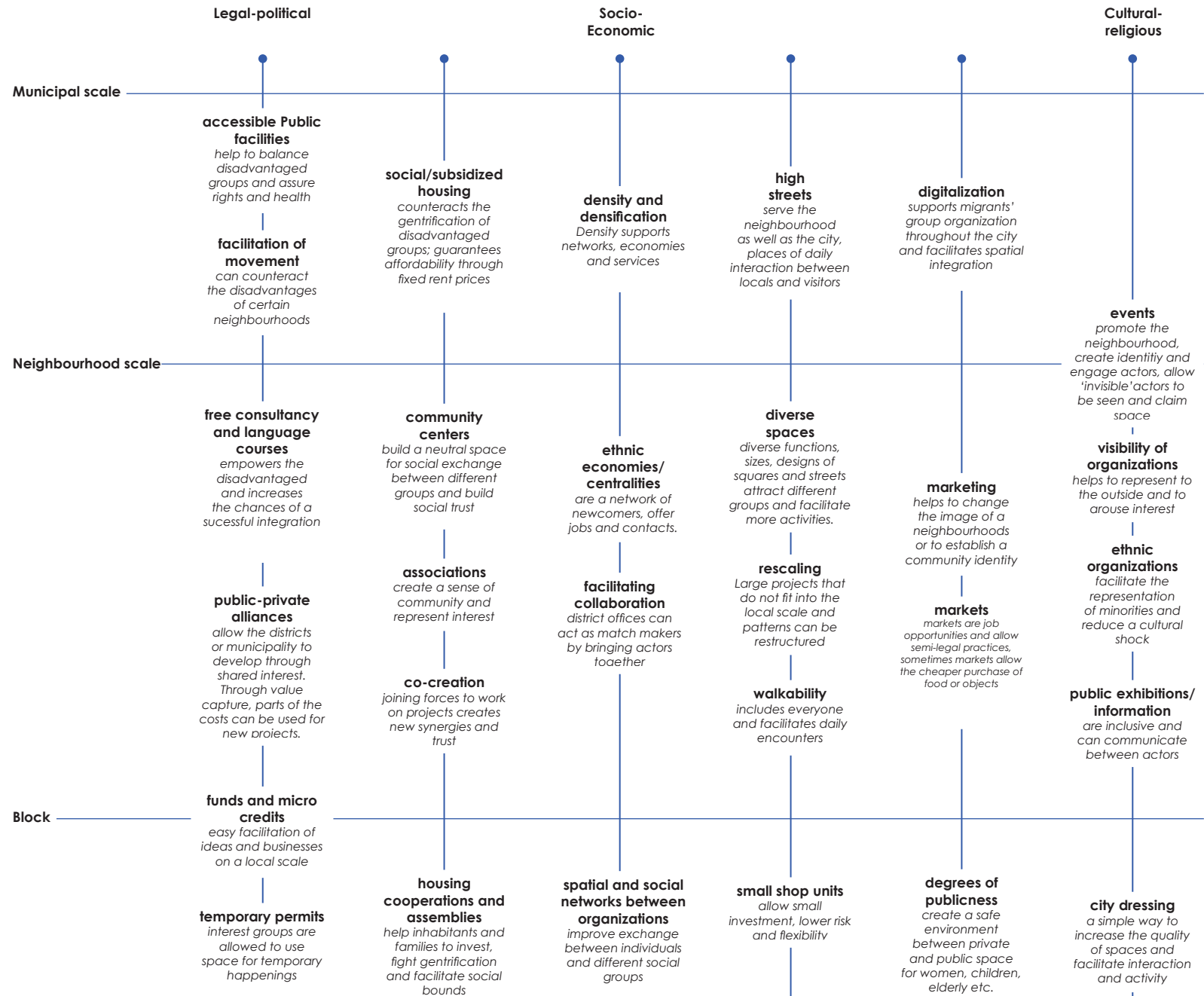
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CASE

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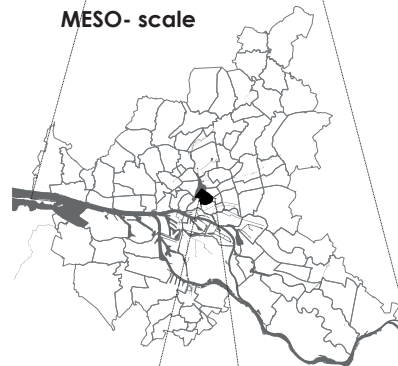
DESIGN

CONCLUSION

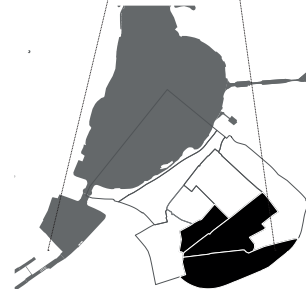
MACRO- scale



MESO- scale



MICRO- scale



Macro analysis

Contextualizing the case study by examining the relation of macro structures and municipal conditions. Analysis of arrival cities via segregation and settlement patterns that influence the available spaces for newcomers.

Meso analysis

Exemplary analysis of social relations and networks on a neighbourhood scale in relation to municipal powers, especially the local outcomes of dynamics and regeneration processes.

MACRO-MESO HAMBURG

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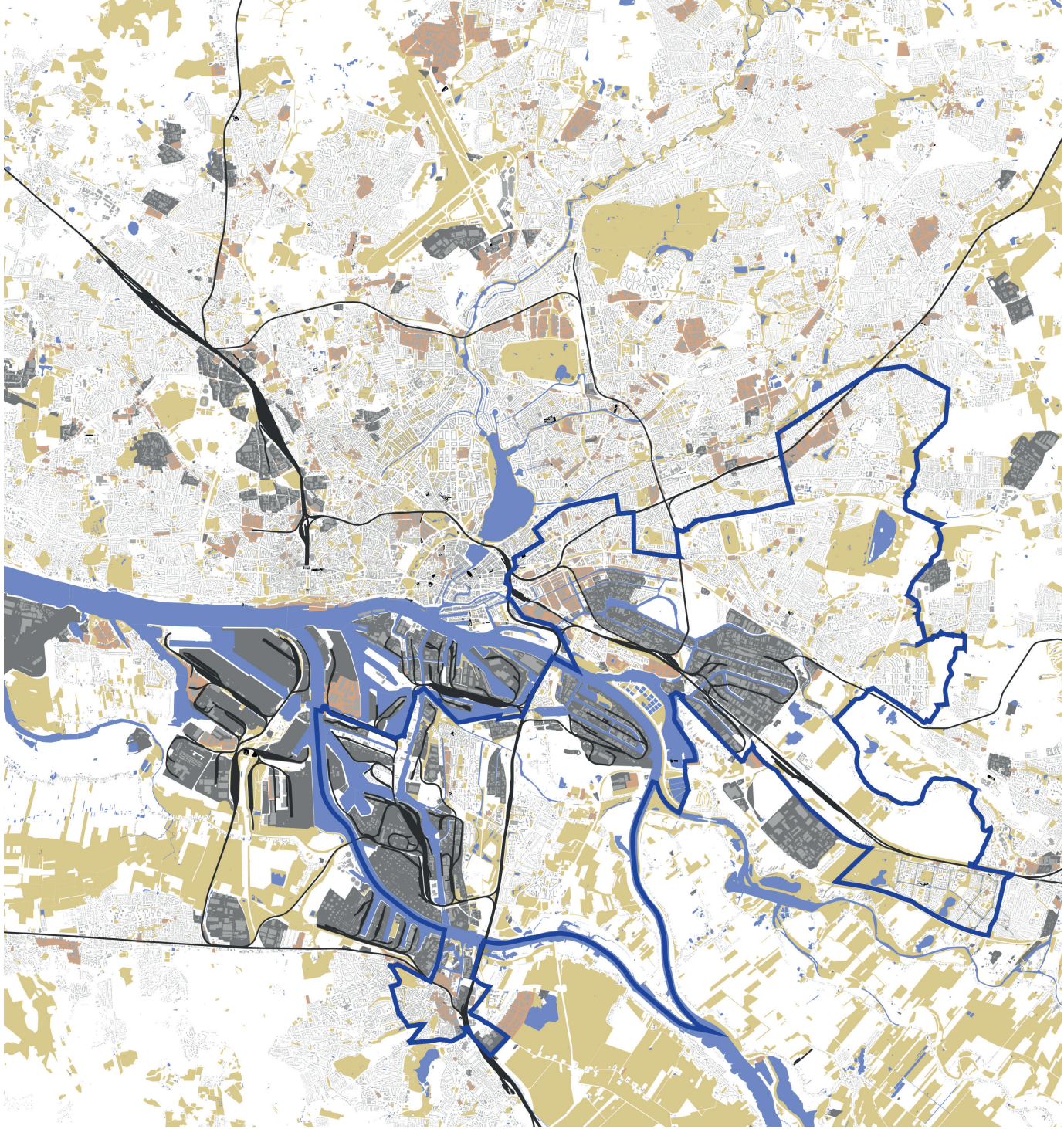
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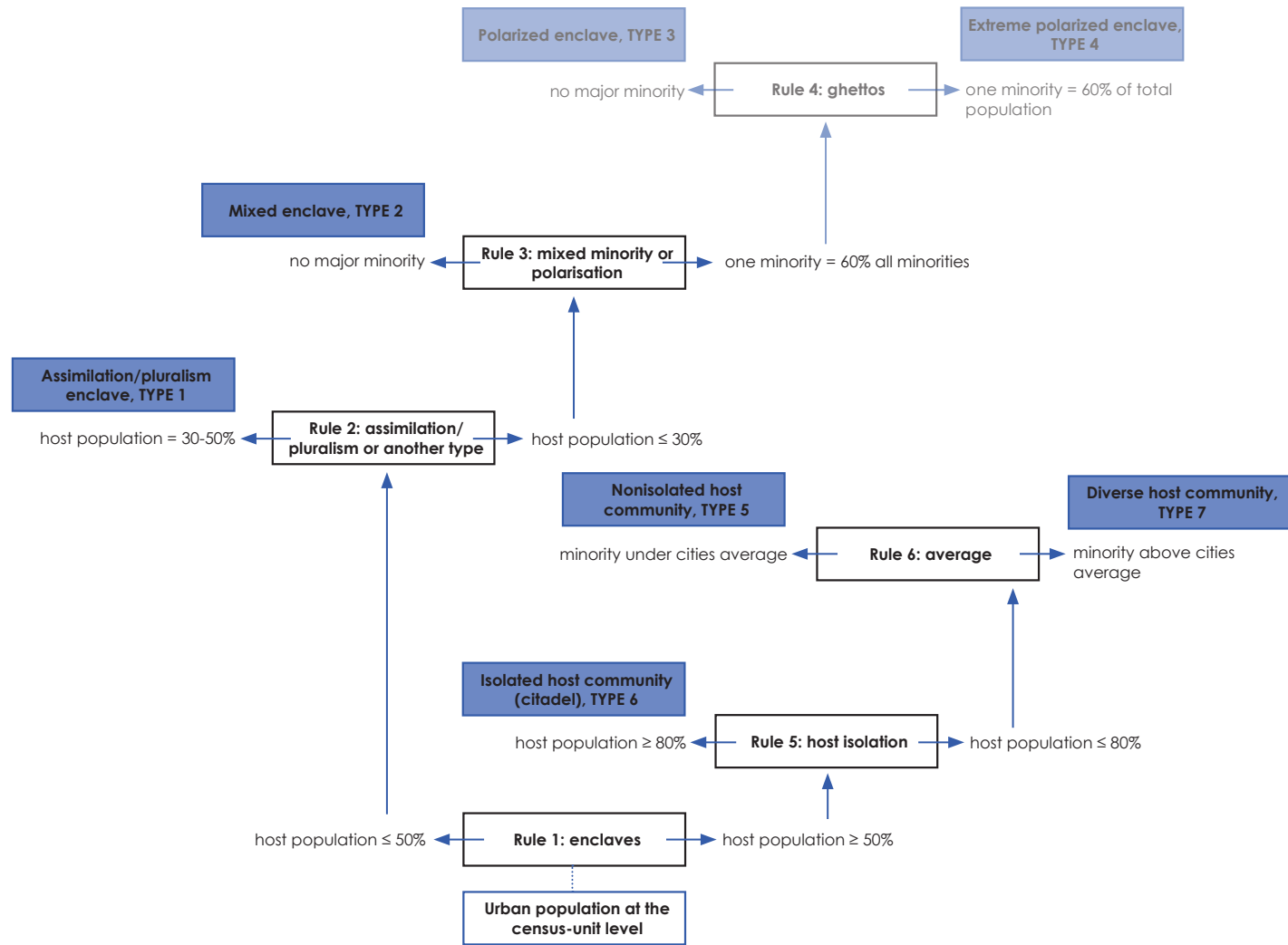
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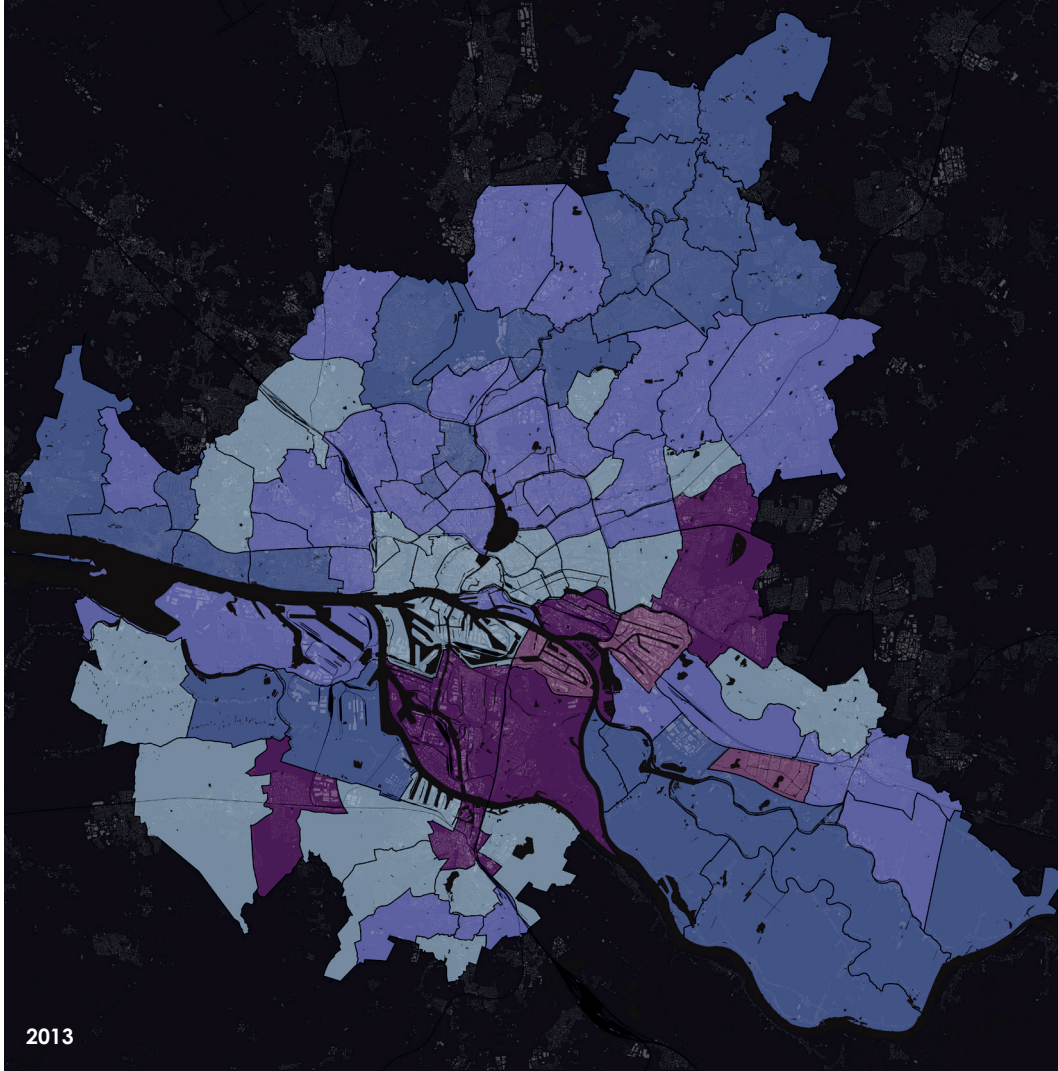




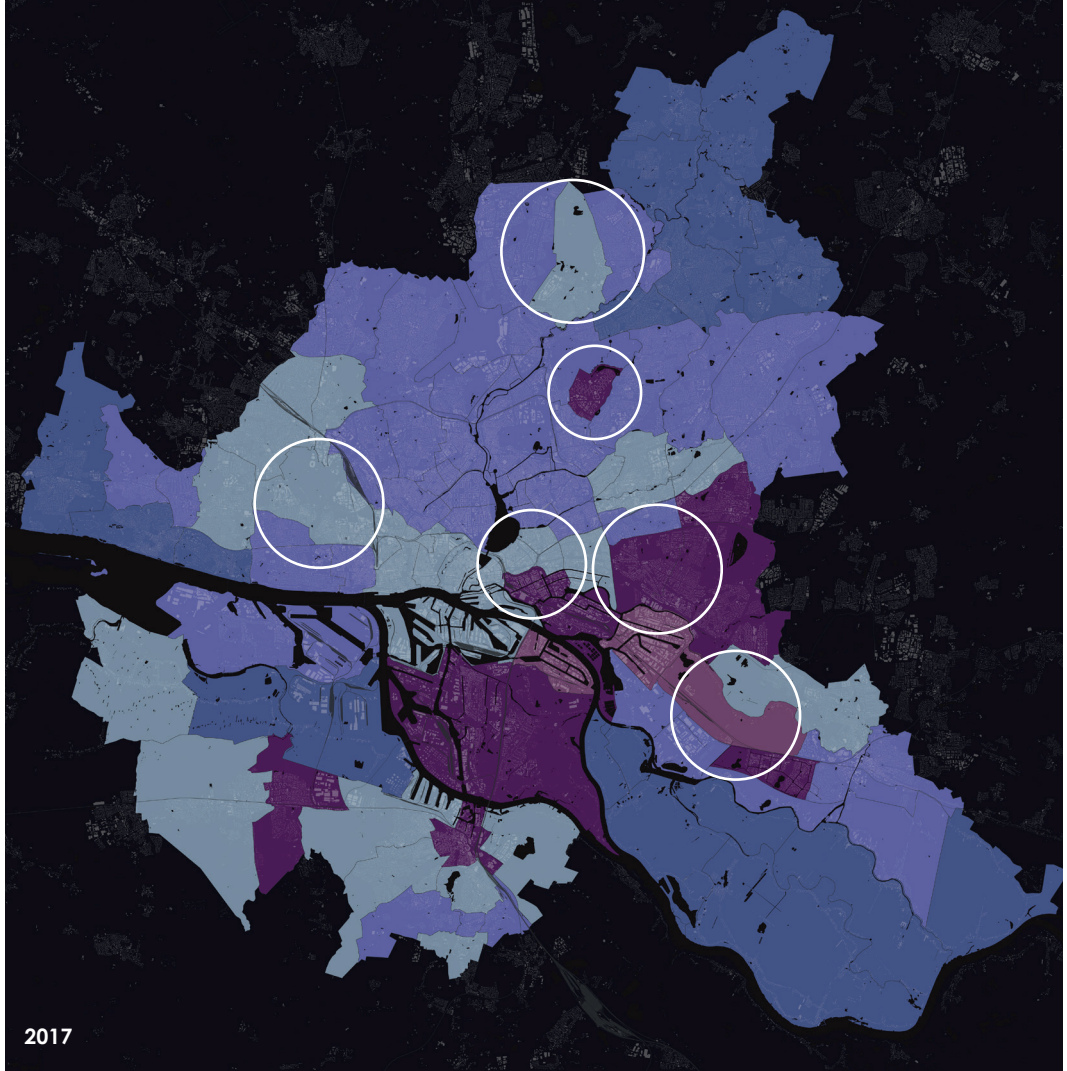
classification tree diagram for arrival cities by Poulsen, Johnston, & Forrest (2001), drawn and adjusted by author

ARRIVAL CITY

CLASSIFICATION



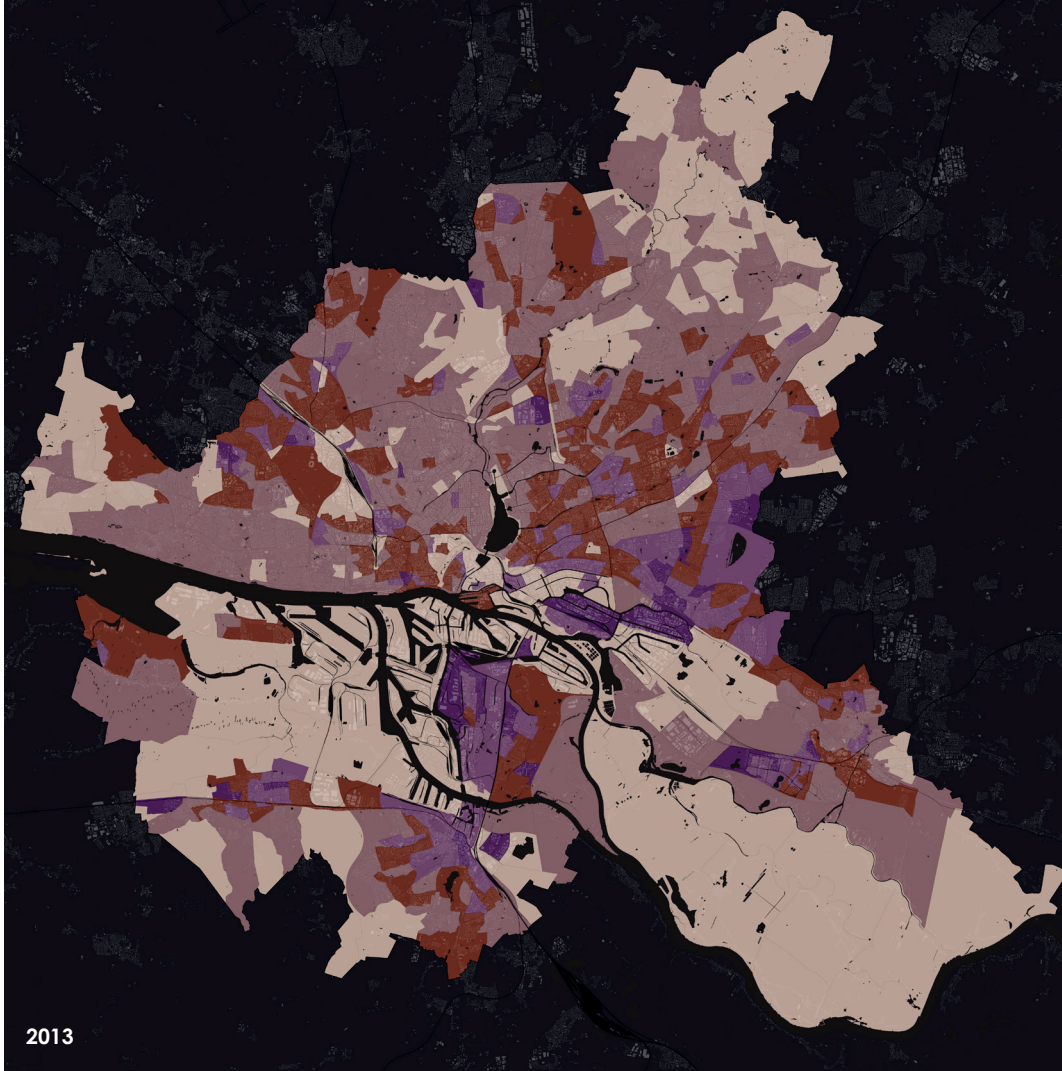
2013



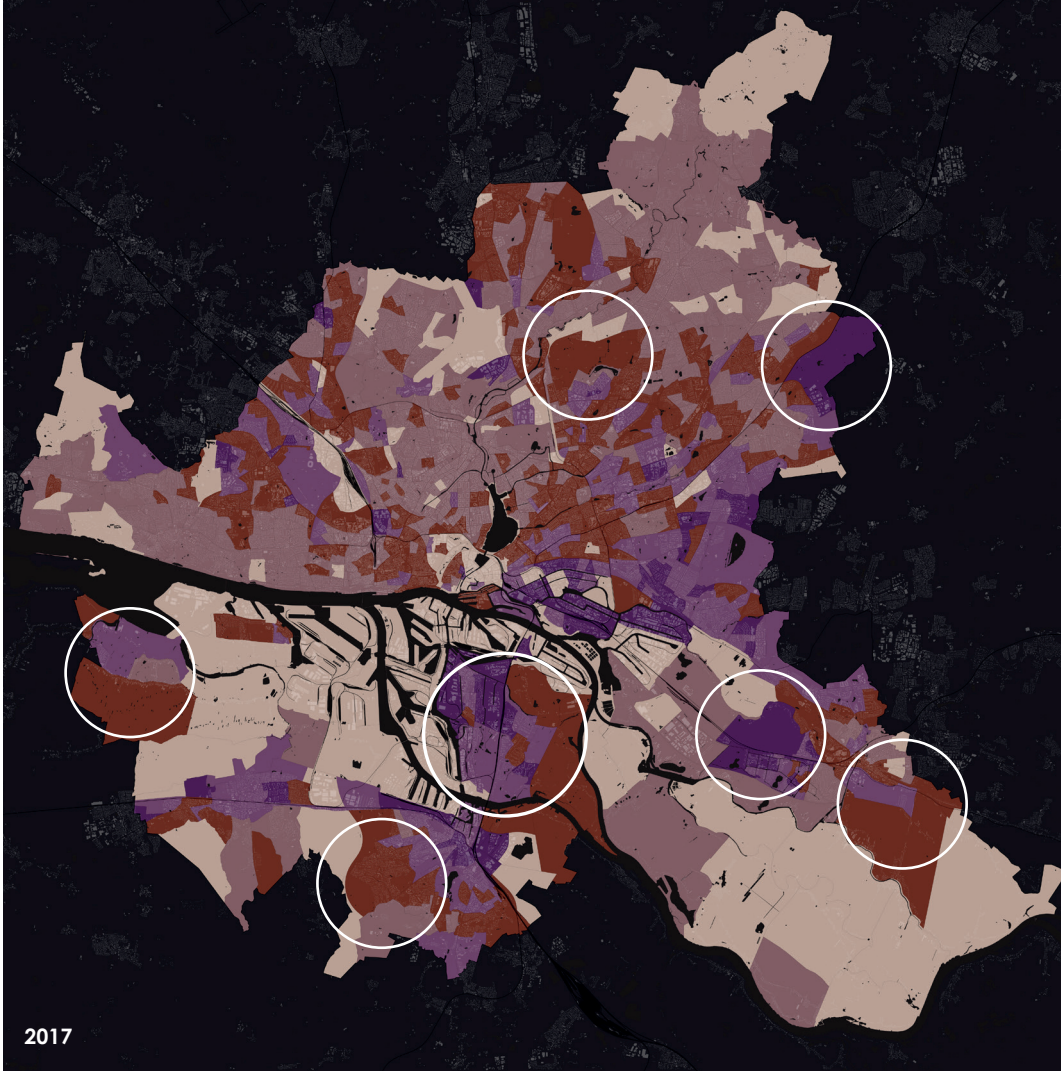
2017

Hamburg 2013 and 2017: Classification of intraurban ethnic enclaves according to Poulsen, Johnston & Forrest (2001), drawn and adjusted by author

- Type 1: Assimilation/pluralism enclave
- Type 2: Mixed enclave
- Type 5: Nonisolated host community
- Type 6: Isolated host community
- Type 7: Diverse host community



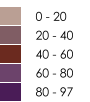
2013



2017

Hamburg 2013 and 2017; percentage of children with migration background. Source: Bildungsmonitor Hamburg, drawn by author

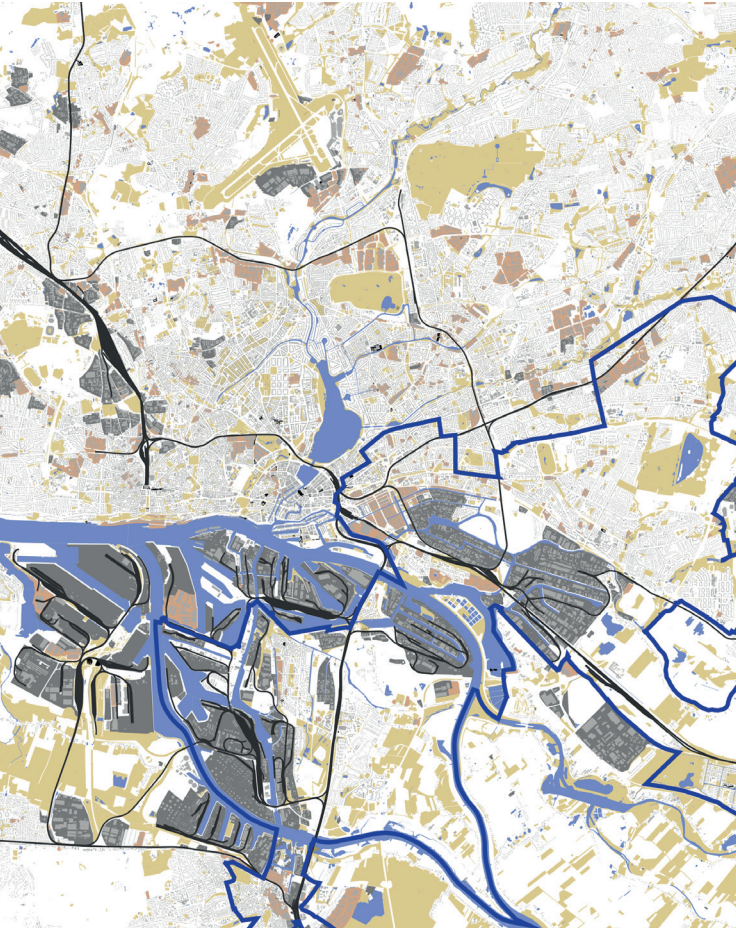
Percentage of children with migration background



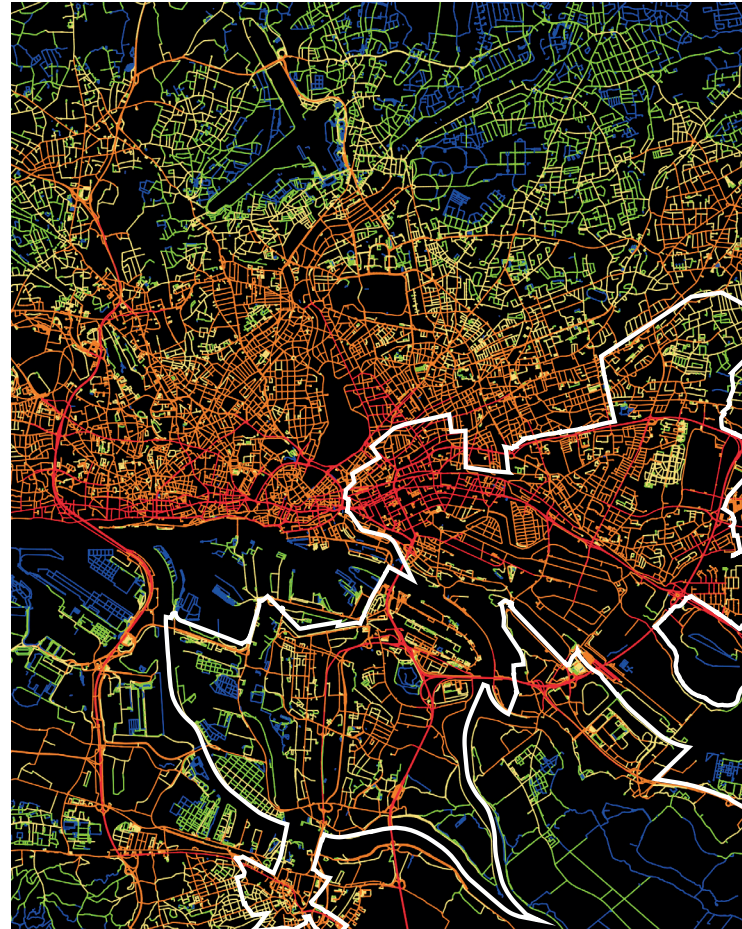
- 80-100% children with migration background
- 60-80 % children with migration background
- Type 1: Assimilation/pluralism enclave
- Type 2: Mixed enclave
- Larger area of arrival neighbourhoods

Detected arrival cities, source: Statistikamt Nord, Bildungsatlas Hamburg, map by author

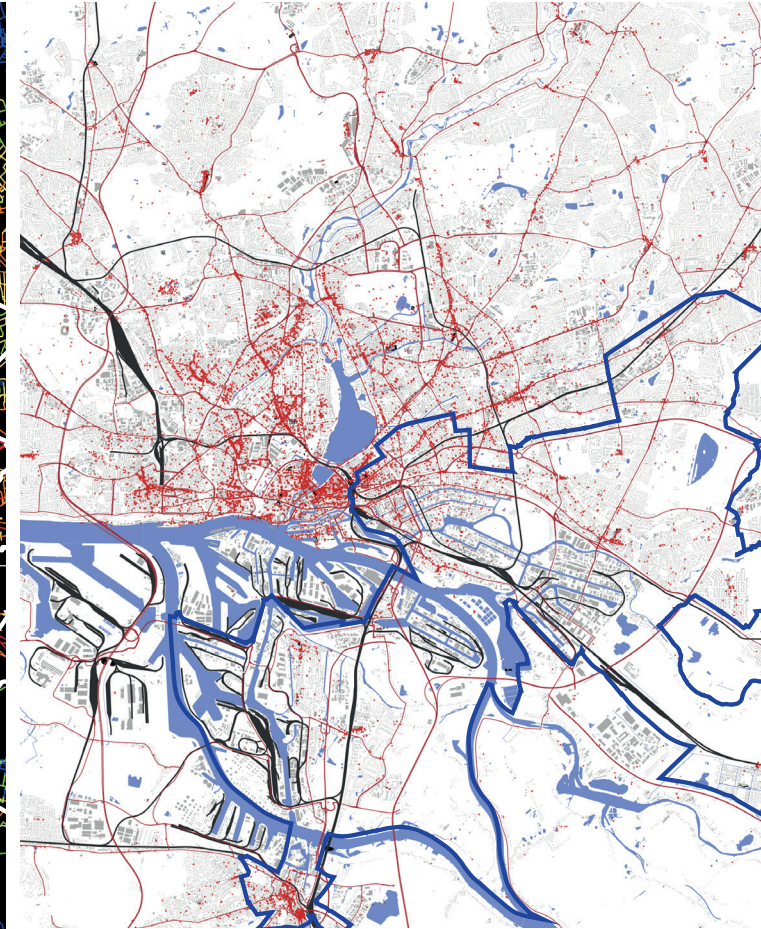




commercial zones
industrial areas
larger area of arrival neighbourhoods

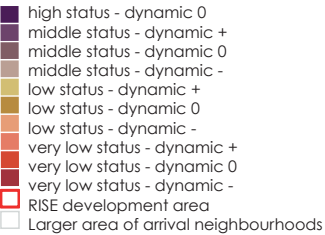


Angular integration 10000m
low
medium low
medium
medium high
high

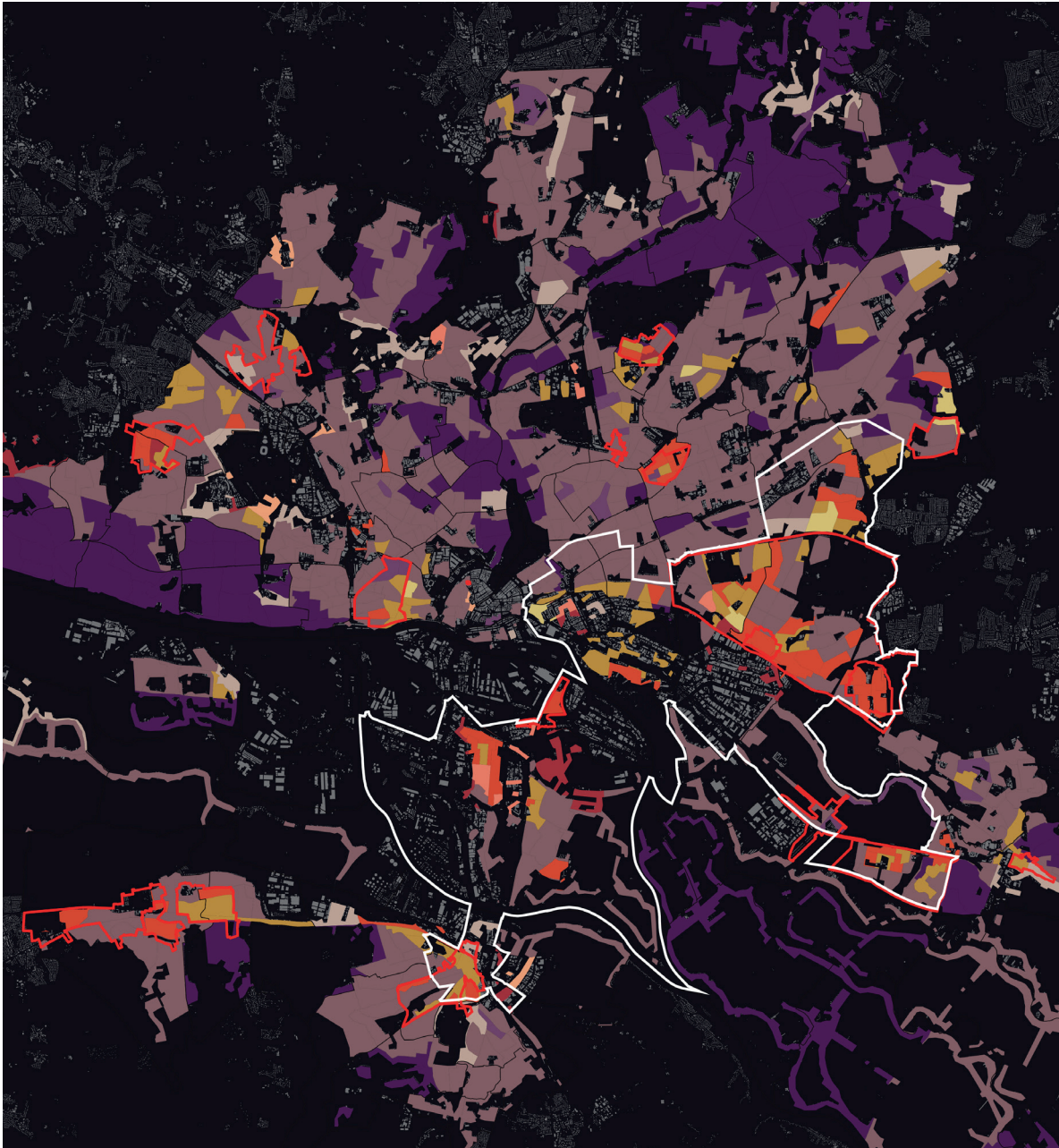


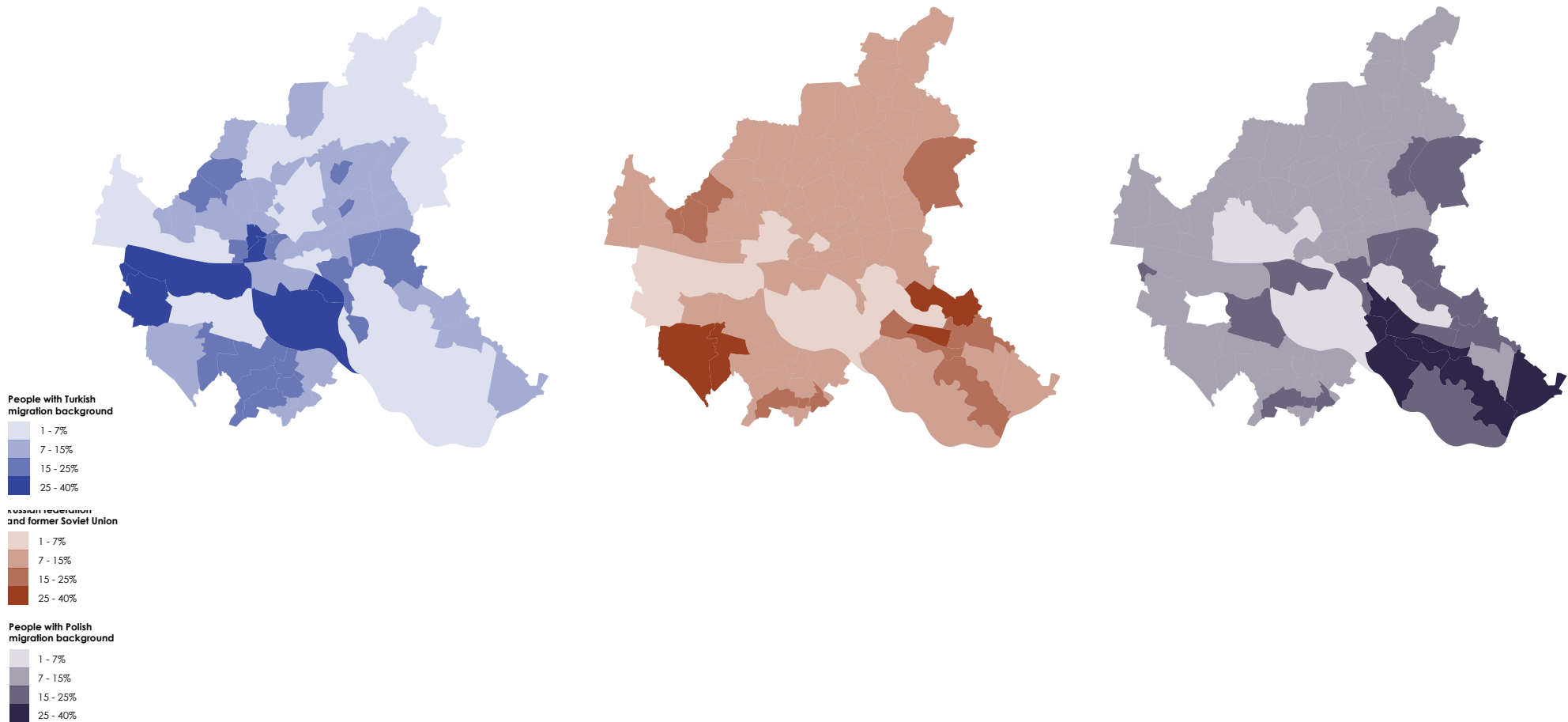
centralities
primary and secondary road network
Larger area of arrival neighbourhoods

- children with migration background
- people receiving social assistance
- unemployed inhabitants
- school-leaving qualifications

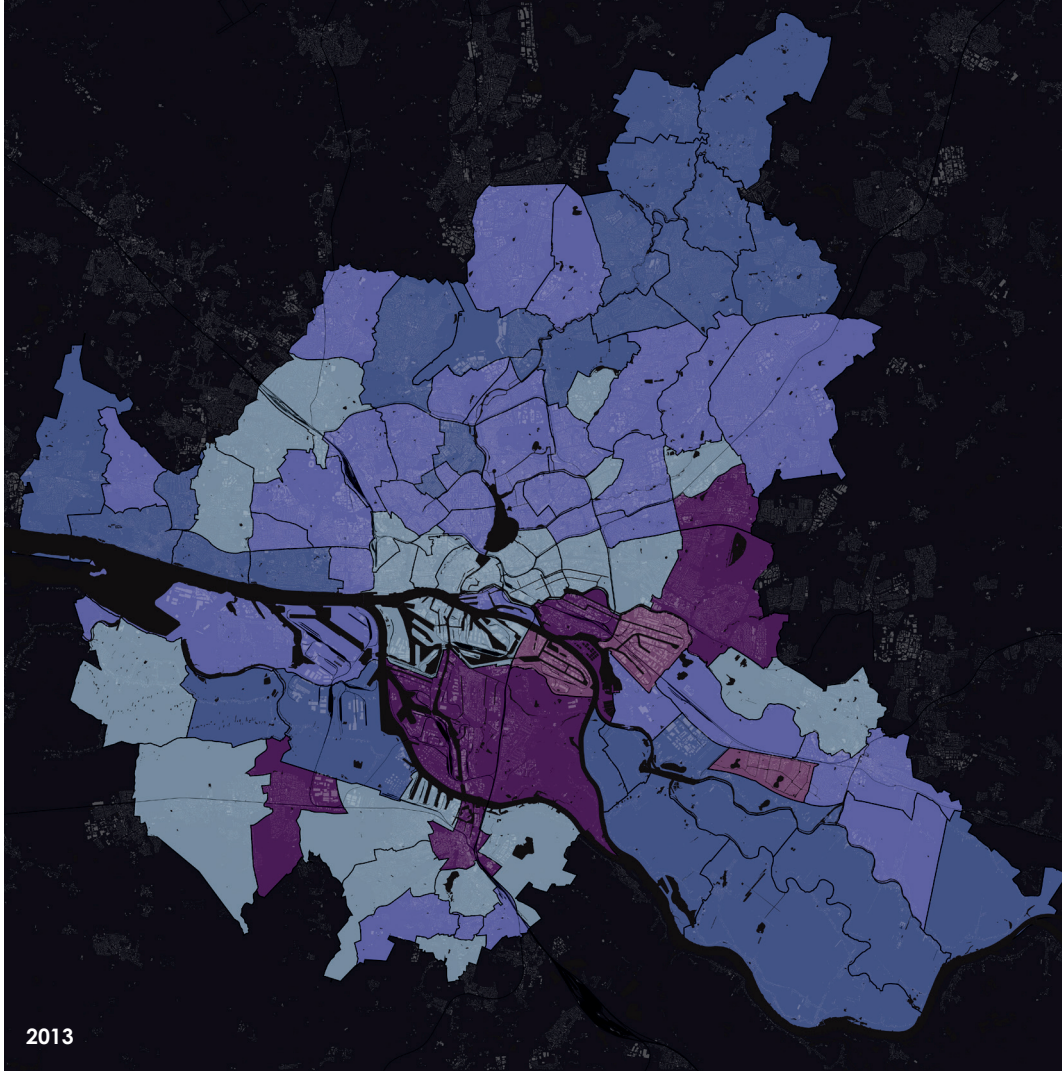


Social monitoring index 2017, source: Stadt Hamburg, adjusted by author

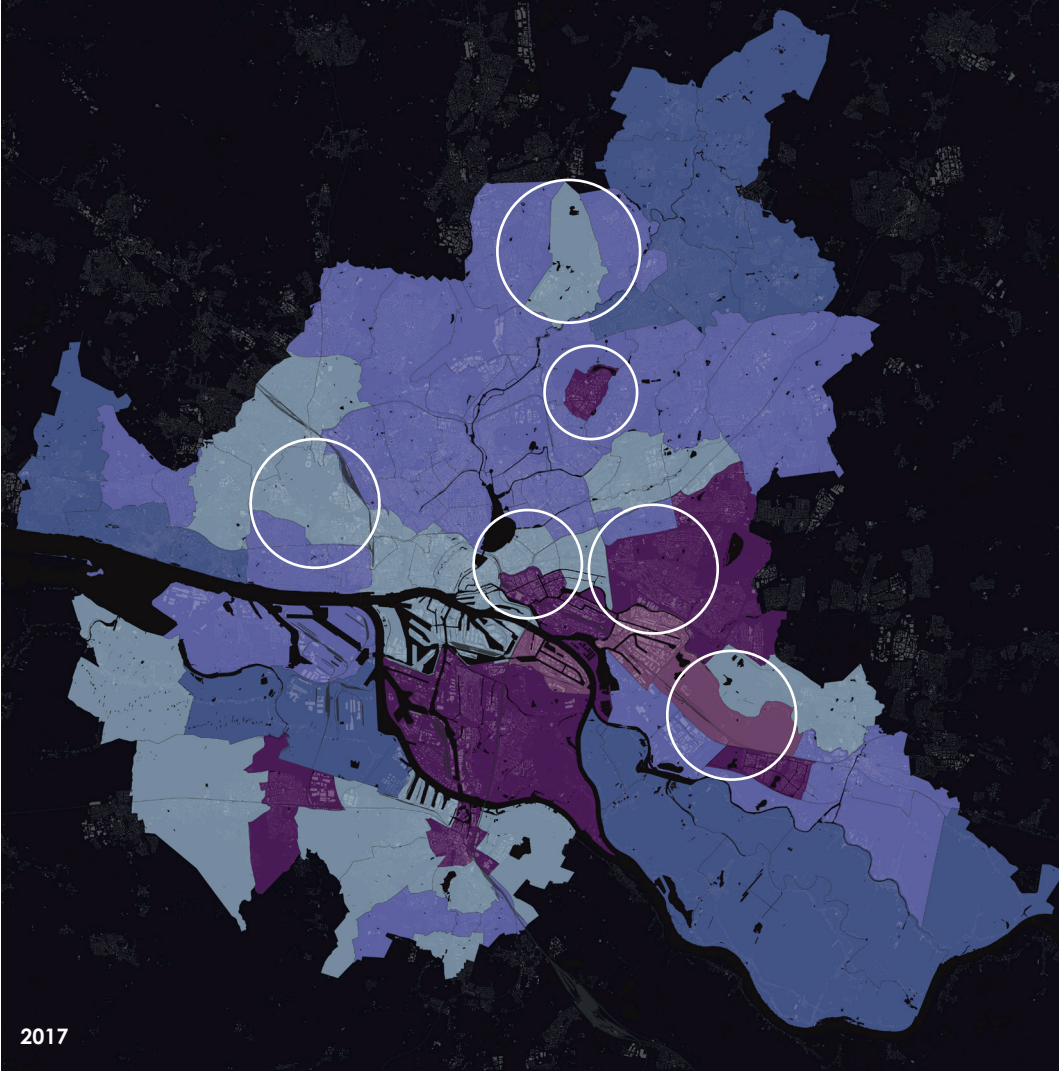




share turkish, polish and russian people with migration background, source: Statistisches Amt Hamburg, 2017, map by author



2013



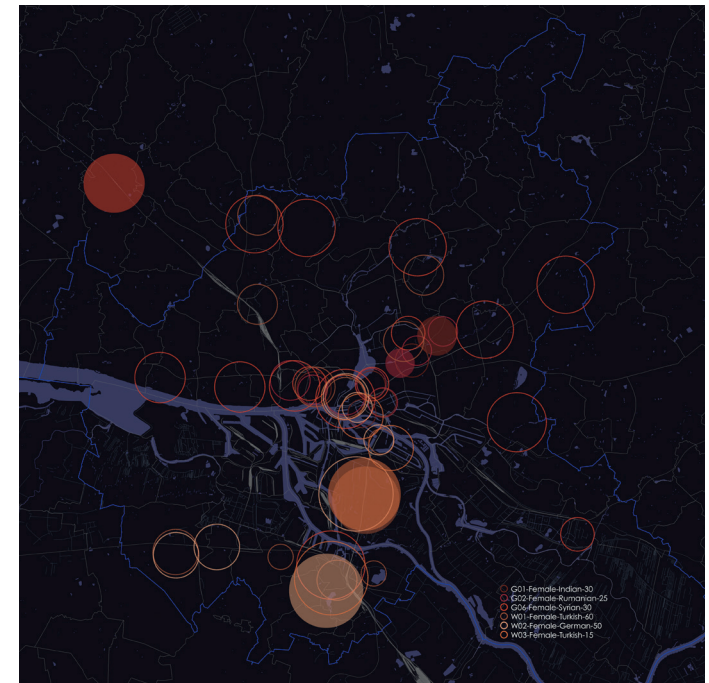
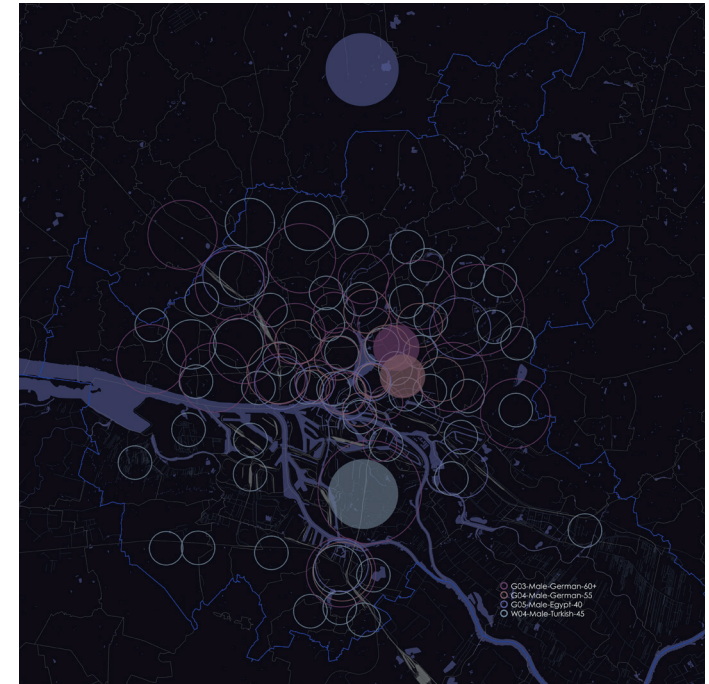
2017

Hamburg 2013 and 2017: Classification of intraurban ethnic enclaves according to Poulsen, Johnston & Forrest (2001), drawn and adjusted by author

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SELF-ORGANIZATION

- ETHNIC ECONOMY
- ETHNIC ORGANIZATIONS
- MOVEMENT
- DIGITALIZATION



facilitation of movement

can counteract the disadvantages of certain neighbourhoods

digitalization

supports migrants' group organization throughout the city and facilitates spatial integration

accessible public facilities

help to balance disadvantaged groups and assure rights and health

social/subsidized housing

counteracts the gentrification of a neighbourhood; guarantees affordability through fixed rent prices

density and densification

density supports networks, economies and services

**MESO-MICRO
HAMBURG-ST.GEORG**
SOCIO-ECONOMIC
LEGAL-POLITICAL
CULTURAL-RELIGIOUS

INTRO

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC

LEGAL-POLITICAL

CULTURAL-RELIGIOUS



- 1. University of Sciences
- 2. Hospital St. Georg
- 3. Job Centre Hamburg
- 4. Theatre Schauspielhaus
- 5. Art museum Kunsthalle
- 6. Museum for art and crafts
- 7. Hansa Theatre
- 8. Main station
- 9. Central bus terminal
- neighbourhood border
- public buildings
- private buildings

Map showing the neighbourhood St. Georg with metro functions, map by author

ARRIVAL CITY

FUNCTIONAL MIX



functional mix
mapping St.Georg,
map by author

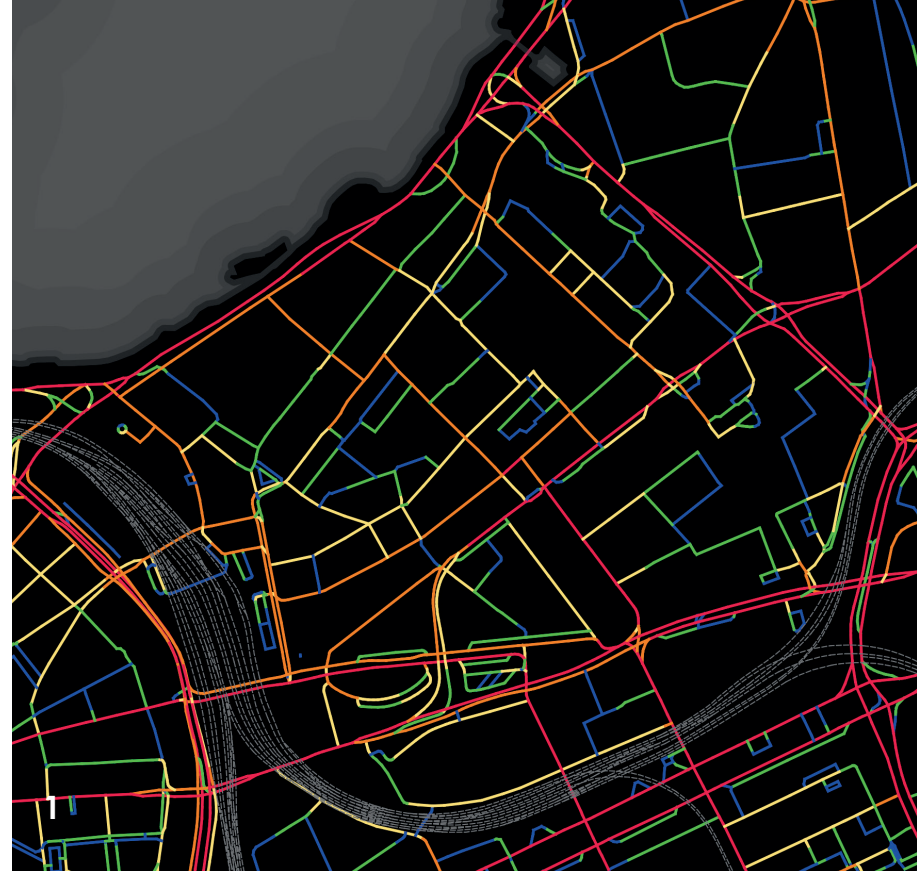




network analysis, angular integration, map by author

2 Angular integration 10000m

- low
- medium low
- medium
- medium high
- high



network analysis, angular choice, map by author

1 Angular choice 800m

- low
- medium low
- medium
- medium high
- high

ARRIVAL CITY

OPEN SPACE

1. Hachmann Square, main station
2. Steintor Square
3. Hansa Square
4. Spadenteich
5. Carl-von-Ossietzky Square
6. Dom Square
7. Linden Square
8. Lohmühlenpark

- square
- park/recreation area
- green field
- private green space
- school yard
- ⊕ playground
- area without sufficient open space

predominant open space, map by author

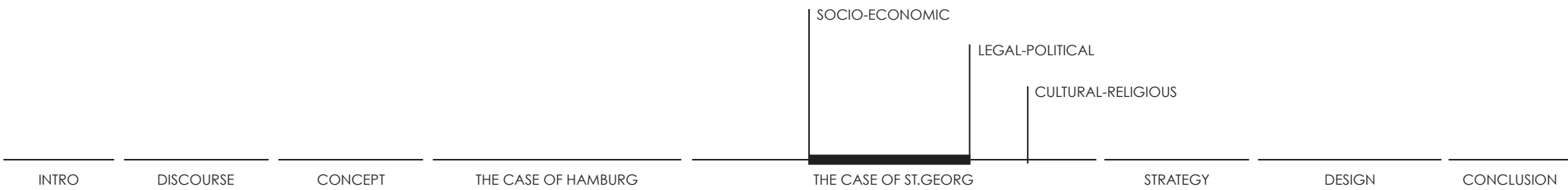


ARRIVAL CITY

OPEN SPACE



SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIMENSION



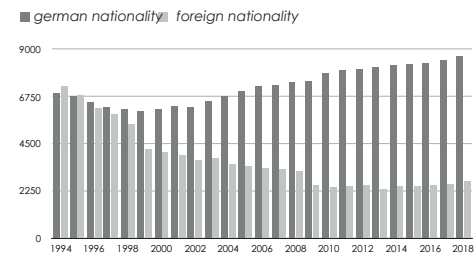
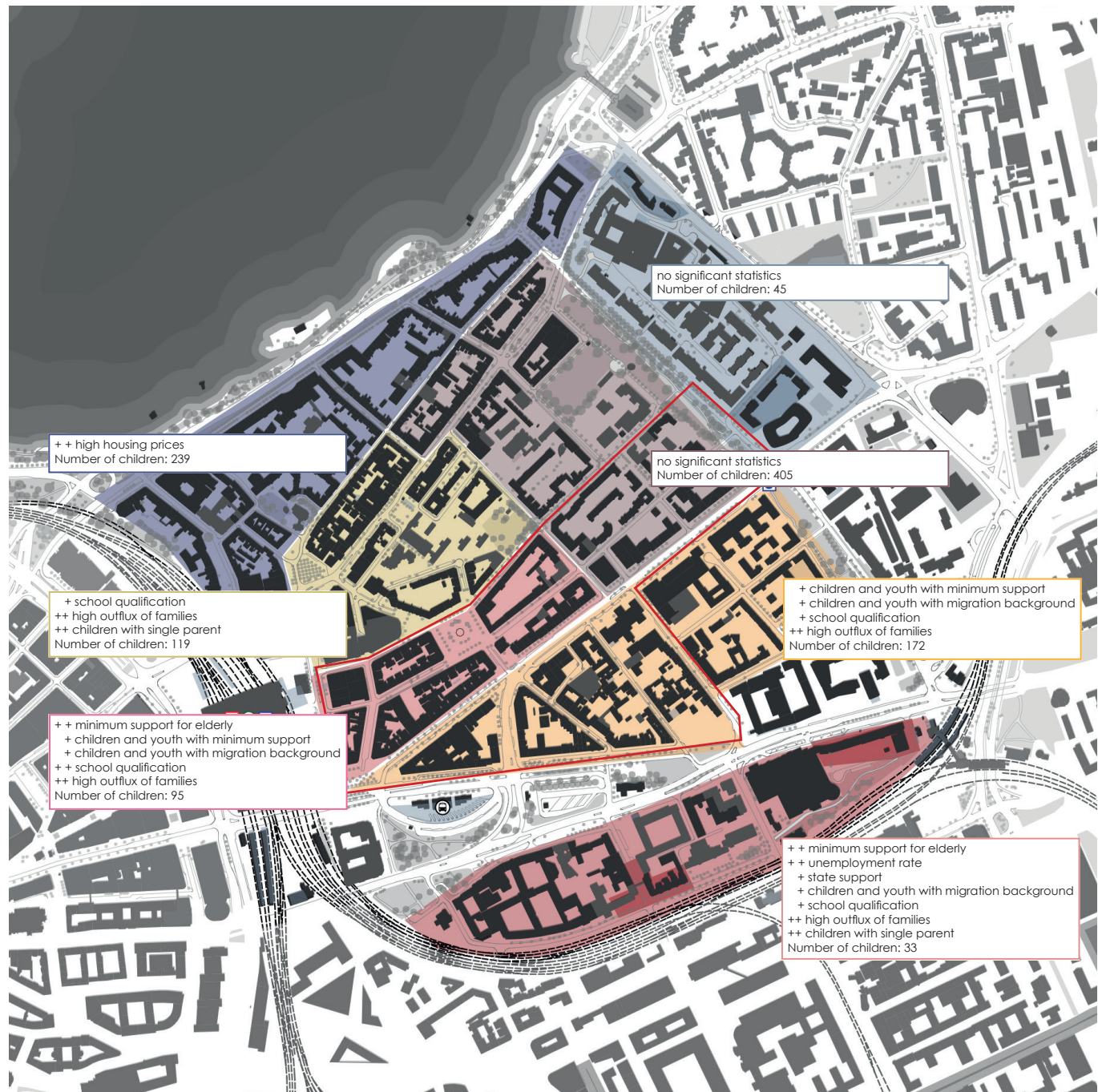


Figure 1 diagram showing number of inhabitants, source: Statistikamt Nord

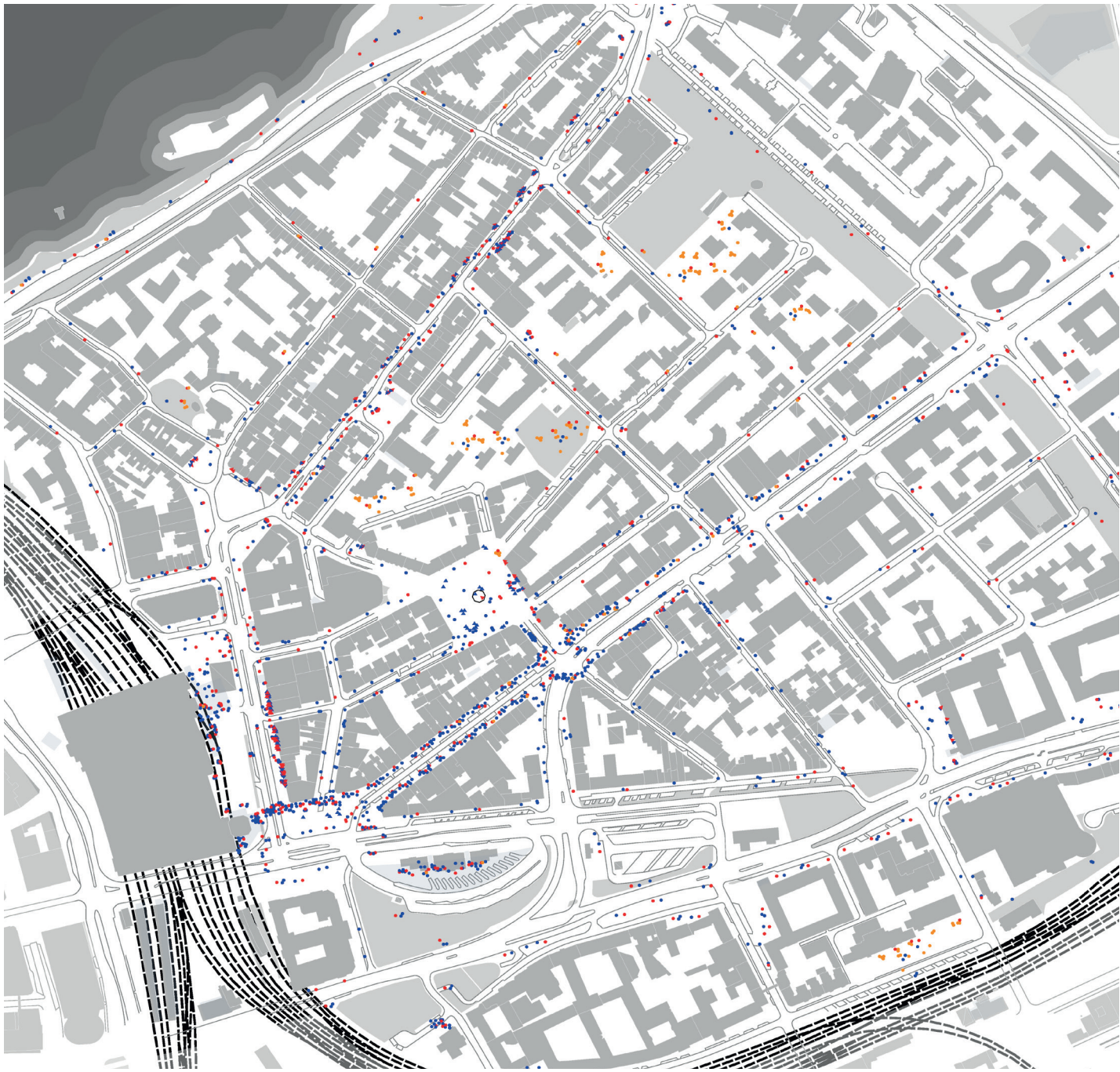
Map showing statistical areas in St. Georg, map by author, source: Bildungsatlas Hamburg, Hamburger Sozialmonitoringindex





- Institutions
- open space dominated by gro
- private open space
- Large Offices and business
- hotels
- store, cafes, restaurants
- (public) institutions
- Schools and kindergarten
- organizations





Map of St. Georg showing places for Hamburgers, map drawn by author, source: Bezirksamt Mitte







- woman walking
- men walking
- child walking
- ▲ woman sitting
- ▼ men sitting

predominant open space, map by author






Tourists and Visitors

-  hotels
-  store, cafes, restaurants
-  cultural institutions
-  open space dominated by group





Gay Scene

-  Bars and restaurants
-  institutions
-  open space dominated by group
-  visual representation of group

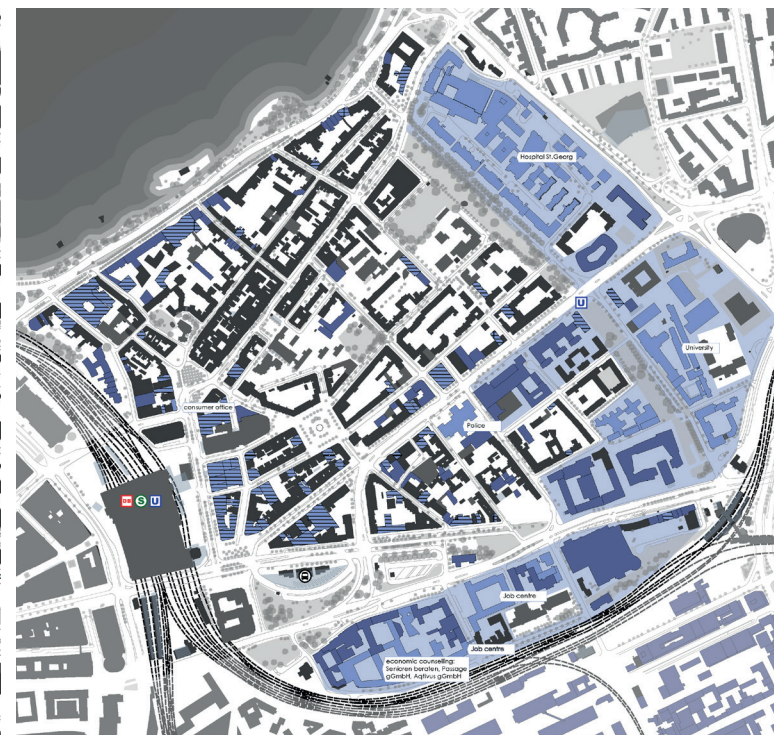
Sex and Drugs

-  Hotels used for prostitution
-  institutions
-  open space dominated by group
-  open space dominated by group at night
-  visual representation of group

Business District

-  Offices and business
-  institutions
-  hotels
-  open space dominated by group

Map of St.Georg showing social groups, map drawn by author, source: Bezirksamt Mitte





Children and families

- Schools and kindergarten
- institutions
- open space with playground
- schoolyard



Map of St.Georg showing social groups, map drawn by author, source: Bezirksamt Mitte

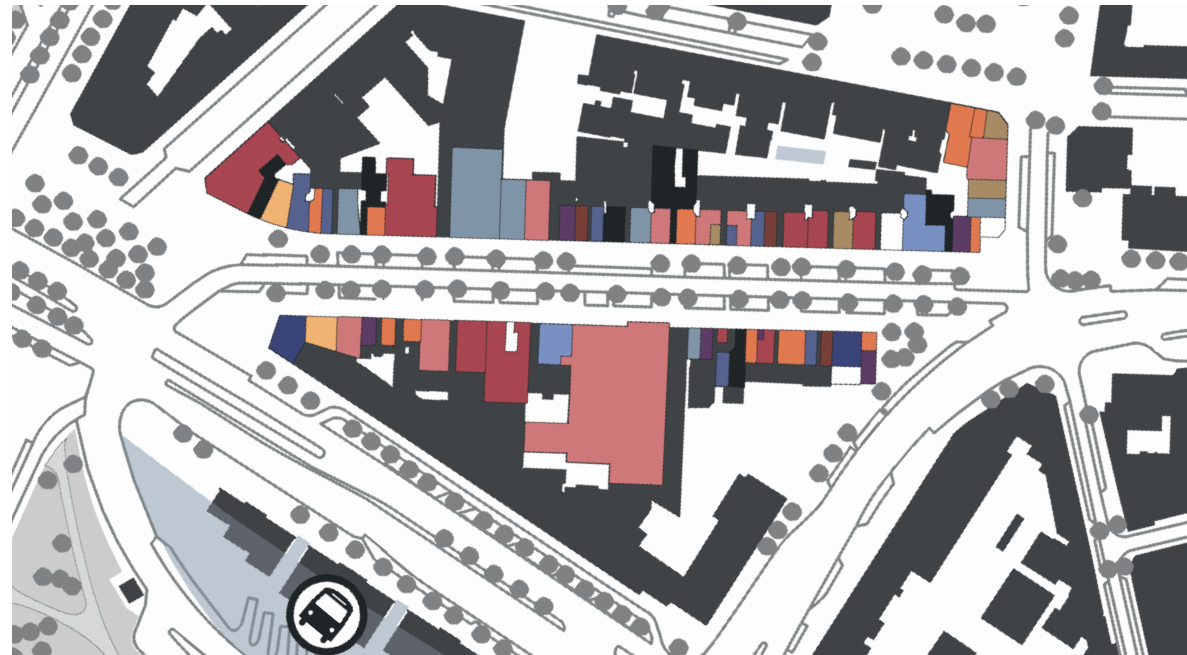


Ethnic streetlife

- Stores, restaurants and businesses
- institutions
- open space dominated by group



Map of St.Georg showing social groups, map drawn by author, source: Bezirksamt Mitte



- Supermarkets
- Gaming halls
- Bank
- Electronics
- Imbis or restaurant
- Stores
- Juweller
- Hairdresser
- Kiosk
- Sex shop
- Pharmacy



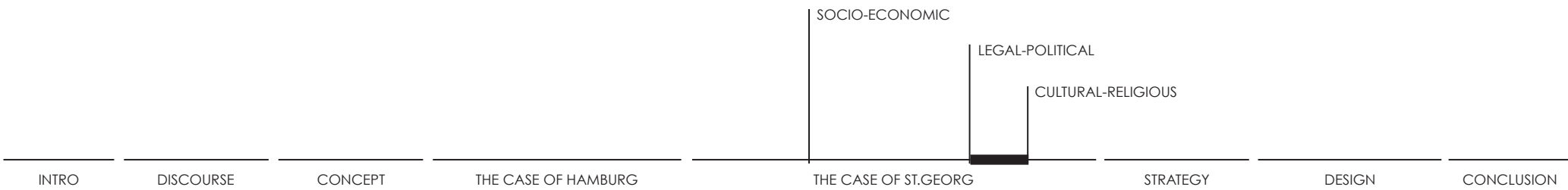
ARRIVAL CITY

ETHNIC ECONOMY



photo collection of streetlife, photos taken by author

LEGAL-POLITICAL DIMENSION

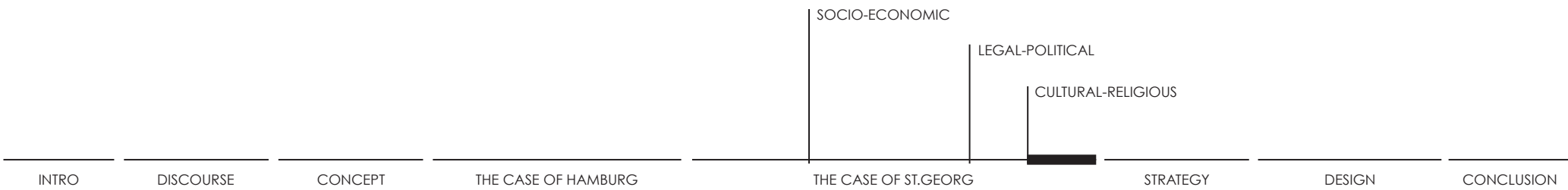




local office that supports communities and organizes participation

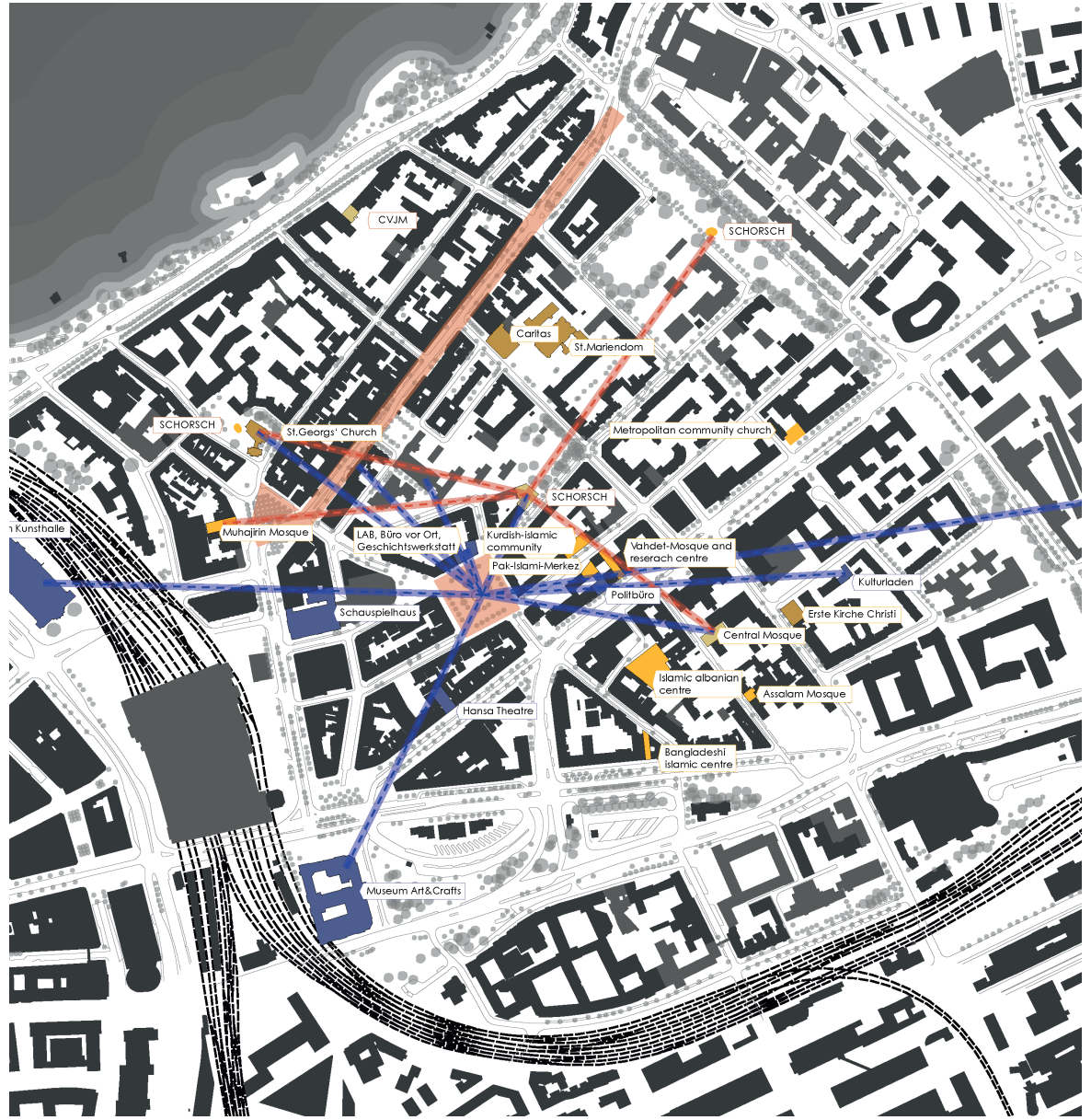


CULTURAL-RELIGIOUS DIMENSION



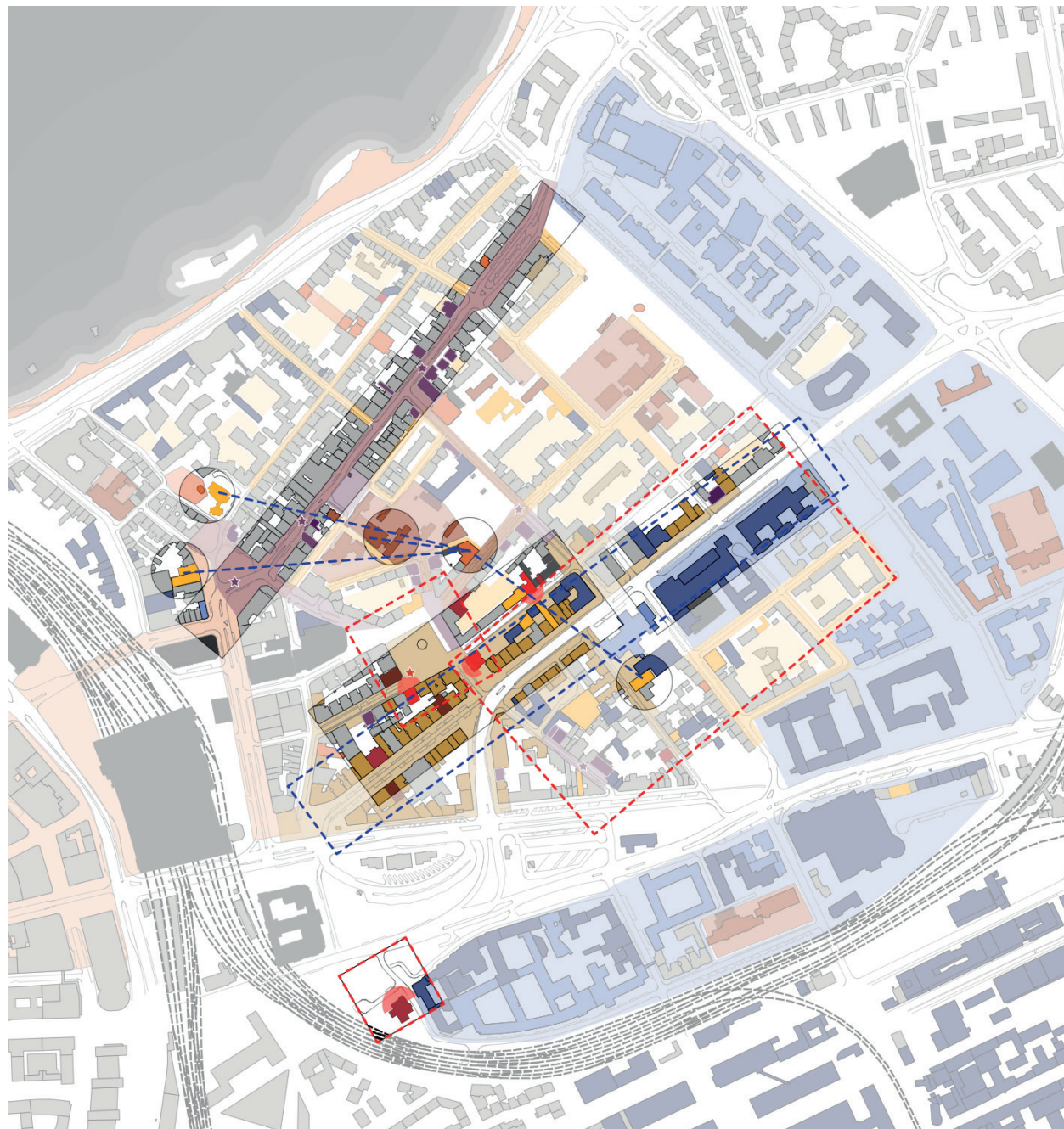
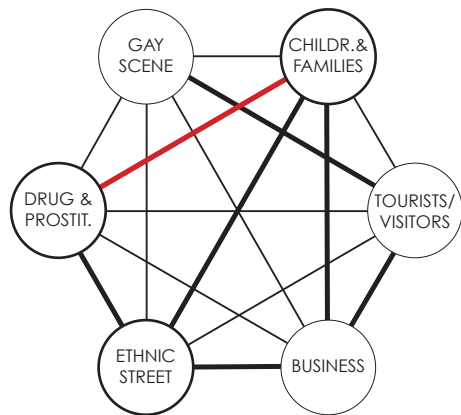


Left photo showing the Central Mosque, right photo shows Pak-Islami Merkez Mosque, photo by author



- cultural organizations
- religious organizations with high representation
- religious organizations with some visual representat
- religious organizations with no visibility
- open space used for cultural or religious events
- network SCHORSCH and IFZ
- network 'Vielfalt St.Georg-Borgfelde'

Map emphasizing conflicts and intersections, map by author



high streets
serve the neighbourhood as well as the city, places of daily interaction between locals and visitors

small shop units
allow small investment, lower risk and flexibility

ethnic economies/ centralities
are a network of newcomers, offer jobs and contacts.

ethnic organizations
facilitate the representation of minorities and reduce a cultural shock

spatial and social networks between organizations
improve exchange between individuals and different social clusters

community centers
build a neutral space for social exchange between different groups and build social trust

events
promote the neighbourhood, create identity and engage actors, allow 'invisible' actors to be seen and claim space

STRATEGY

INTRO

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THE CASE OF HAMBURG

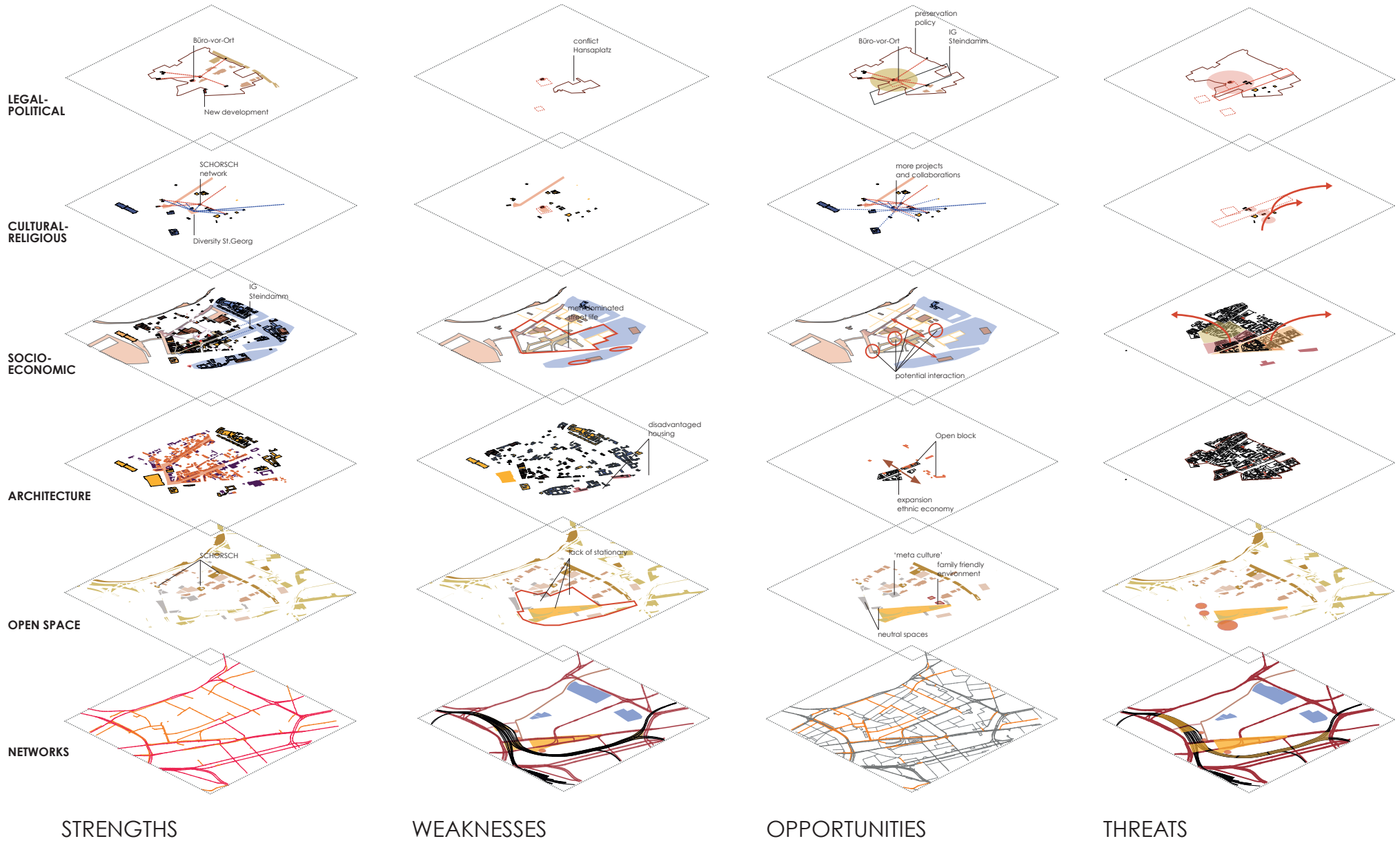
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ARRIVAL CITY STRATEGY BUILDING

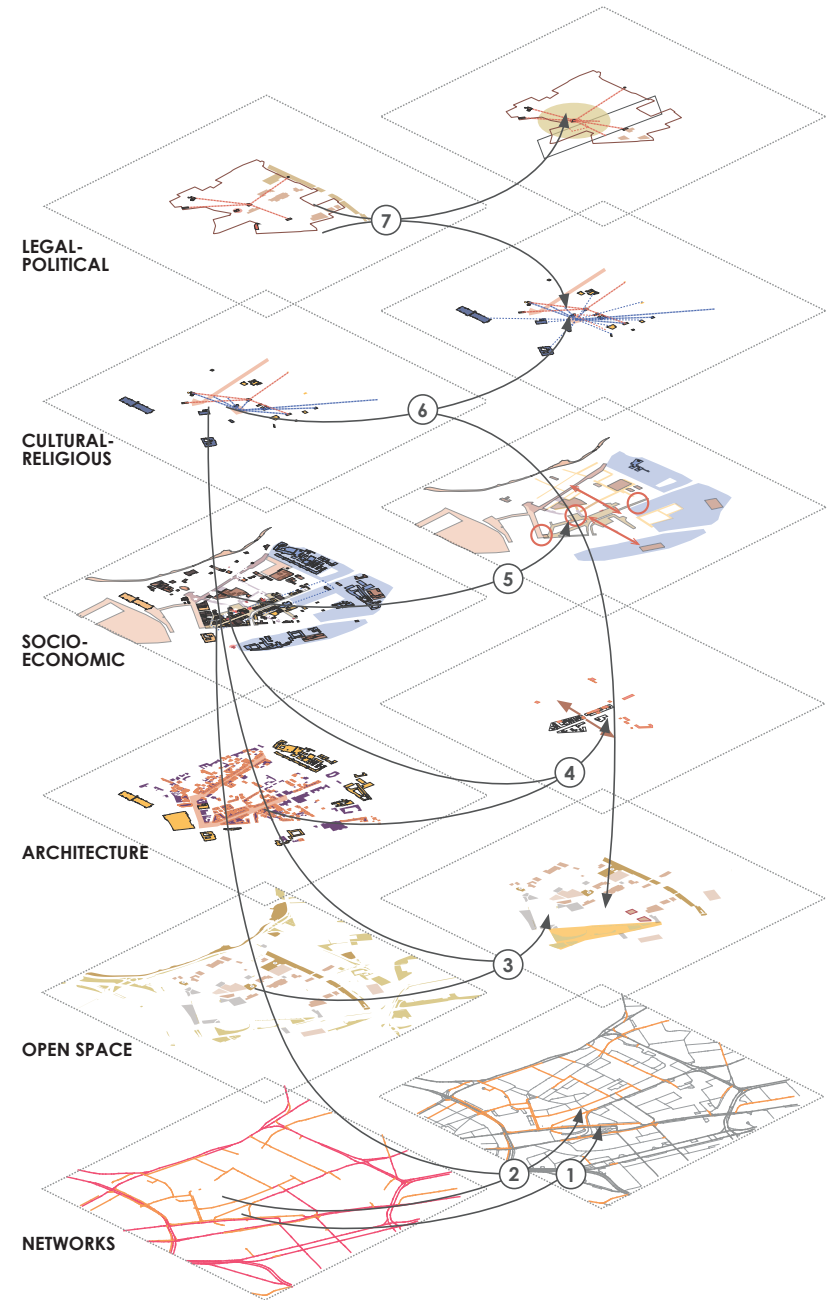


STRENGTHS

WEAKNESSES

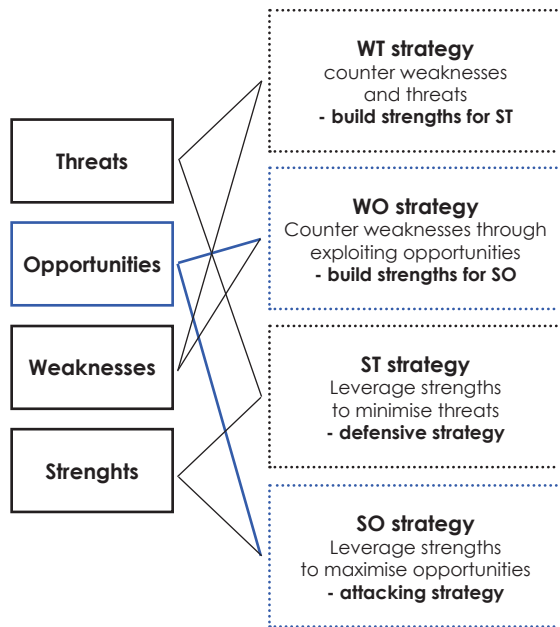
OPPORTUNITIES

THREATS

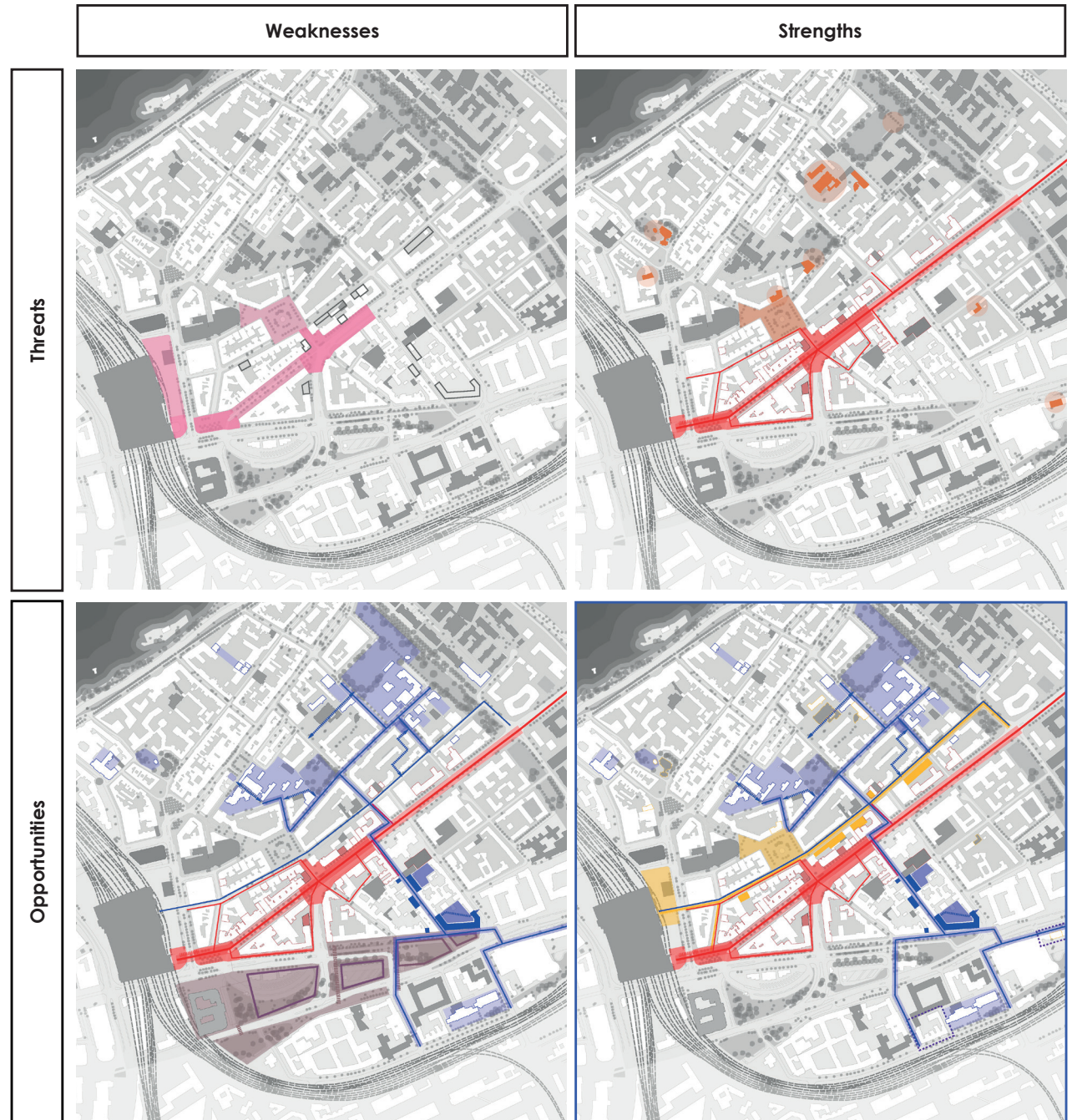


Formation of the strategy

1. redesign crossings for increased walkability/safety and to connect social groups
2. activate potential new streets for socio-economic and cultural development
3. design open space that can be claimed by organizations
4. increase functional mix in new developments (open block structure), create space for families and ethnic businesses
5. connect social group spaces via urban design; tackle problems of ethnic street life
6. empowerment via marketing of diversity, more collaborations and urban design
7. participation through more collaboration, political and cultural



scheme showing the four strategies according to internal and external factors, by author

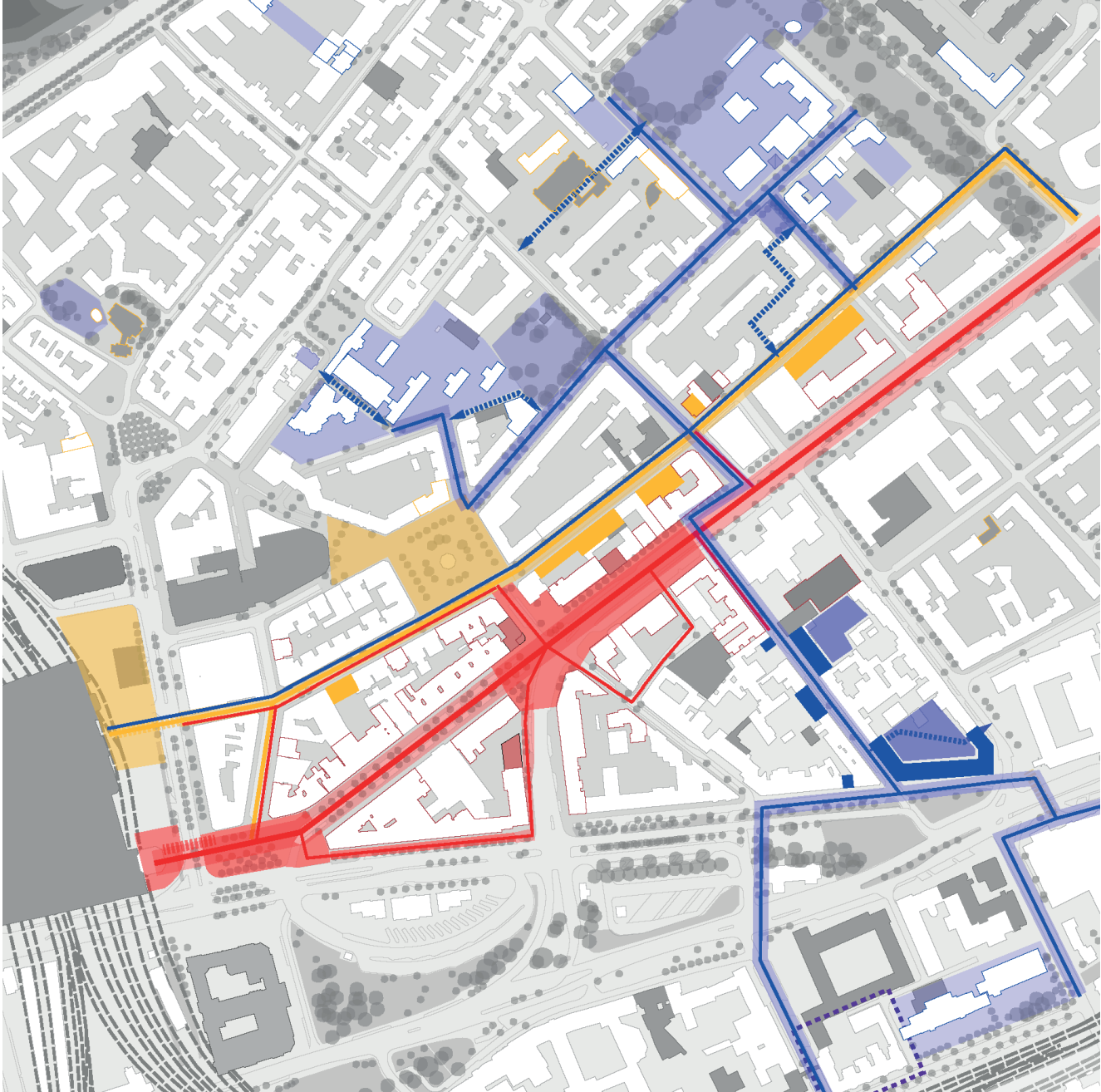


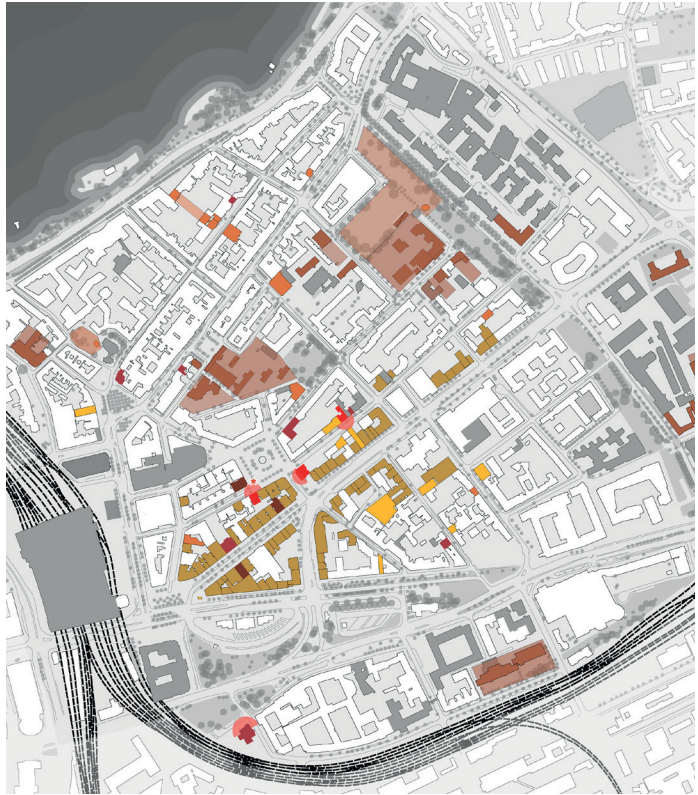
- focus of high street
- redesign critical squares
- relevant ethnic businesses
- densification of blocks

- focus of community street
- redesign critical squares
- relevant actors
- densification of blocks

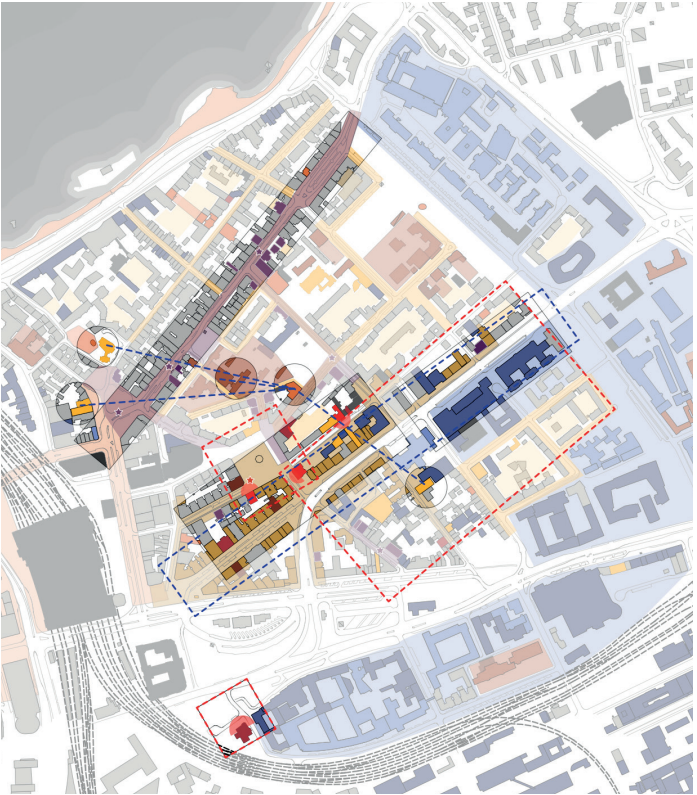
- focus of kids network
- new play zones and open space design
- relevant actors
- densification of blocks

SO strategy map, by author





EMPOWERMENT



PARTICIPATION



INTERACTION

funds and micro credits

easy facilitation of ideas and businesses on a local scale

temporary permits

interest groups are allowed to use space for temporary happenings

facilitating collaboration

district offices can act as match makers by matching actors

free consultancy and language courses

empowers the disadvantaged and increases the chances of a successful integration

visibility of organizations

helps to represent to the outside and to evoke interest

- reduction of discrimination
- transfer of competences
- facilitation of community activities

**public exhibitions/
information**

*are inclusive and
can communicate
between actors*

associations

*create a sense of
community and
represent interest*

**public-private
alliances**

*allow the districts
or municipality to
develop through
shared interest.
Through value
capture, parts of the
costs can be used for
new projects.*

marketing

*helps to change
the image of a
neighbourhood
or to establish a
community identity*

co-creation

*joining forces to work
on projects creates
new synergies and
trust*

- maintenance of relations to actors and organizations
- tailored to the needs and capabilities of the social groups
- enlarge the radius of participation
- smart way to initiate participatory processes

walkability

includes everyone and facilitates daily encounters

markets

markets are job opportunities and allow semi-legal practices, sometimes markets allow the cheaper purchase of food or objects

diverse spaces

diverse functions, sizes, designs of squares and streets attract different groups and facilitate more activities

degrees of publicness

create a safe environment between private and public space for women, children, elderly etc.

rescaling

large projects that do not fit into the local scale and patterns can be restructured

city dressing

a simple way to increase the quality of spaces and facilitate interaction and activity

- support of daily routines
- larger variation of activities in open space
- public agency to engage with space

DESIGN

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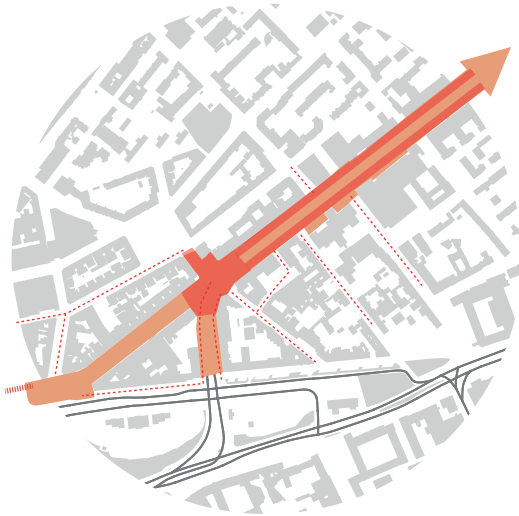
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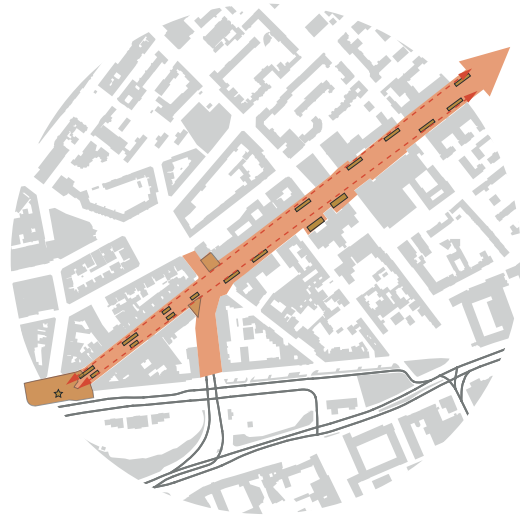


THE HIGH STREET



NETWORKS

Increased walkability, reduction of motorized transport, more space for high number of pedestrians



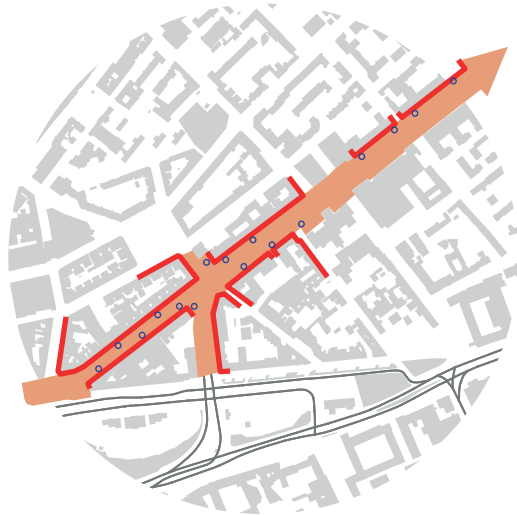
OPEN SPACE

Small pocket parks and redevelopment of square for a wider range of activities



ARCHITECTURE

New functions benefit the functional mix and the mix of clusters



SOCIO-ECONOMIC
Facilitation of the inside-outside relationship,
optimization of logistics



LEGAL-POLITICAL
Business improvement district
for more participation and
empowerment



CULTURAL-RELIGIOUS
cultural opening of the ethnic shops
via the BID for a broader
target group



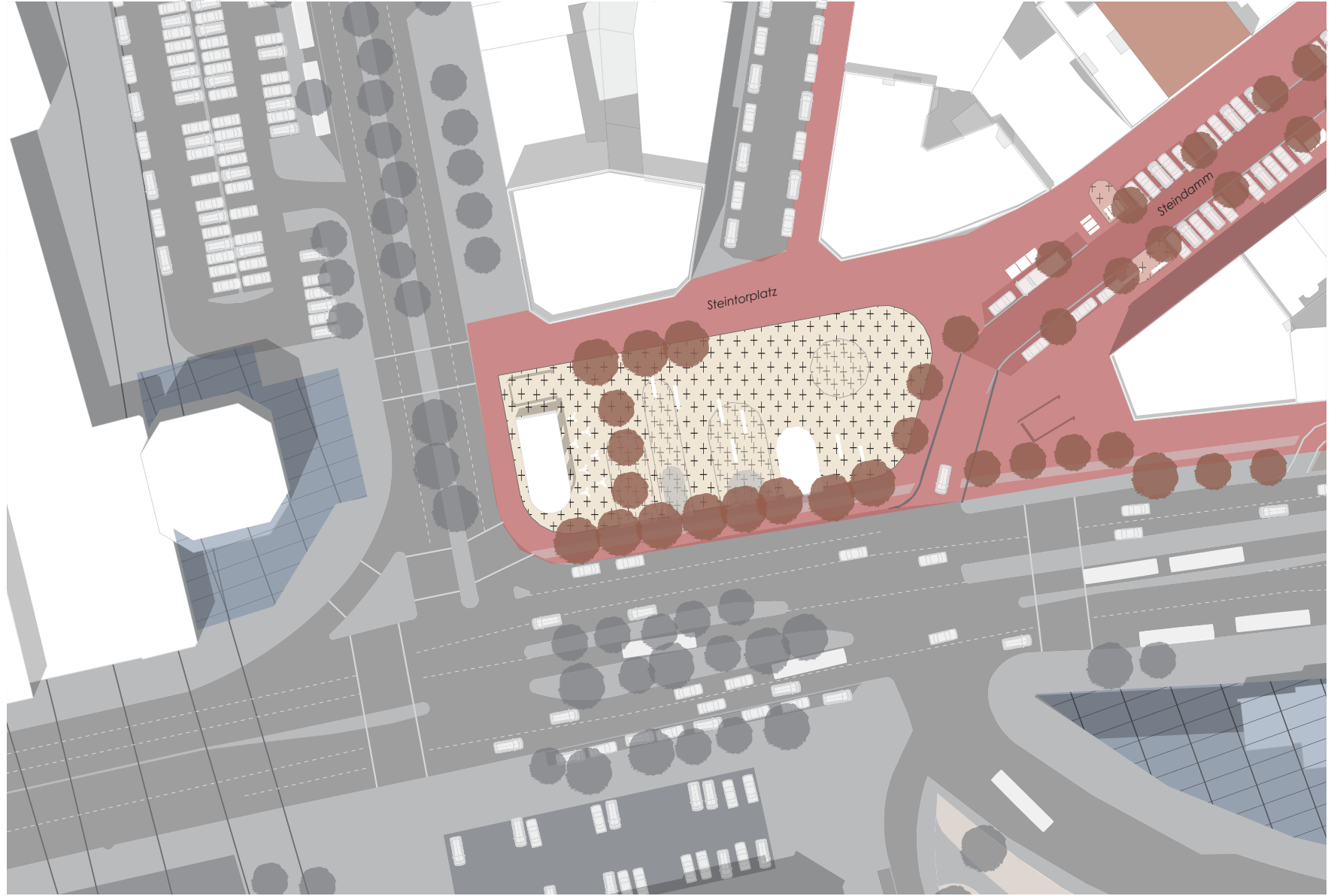
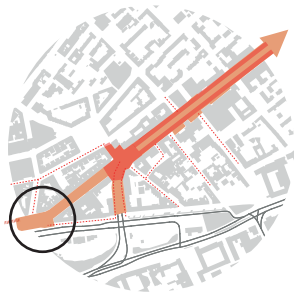
1 Steintor square

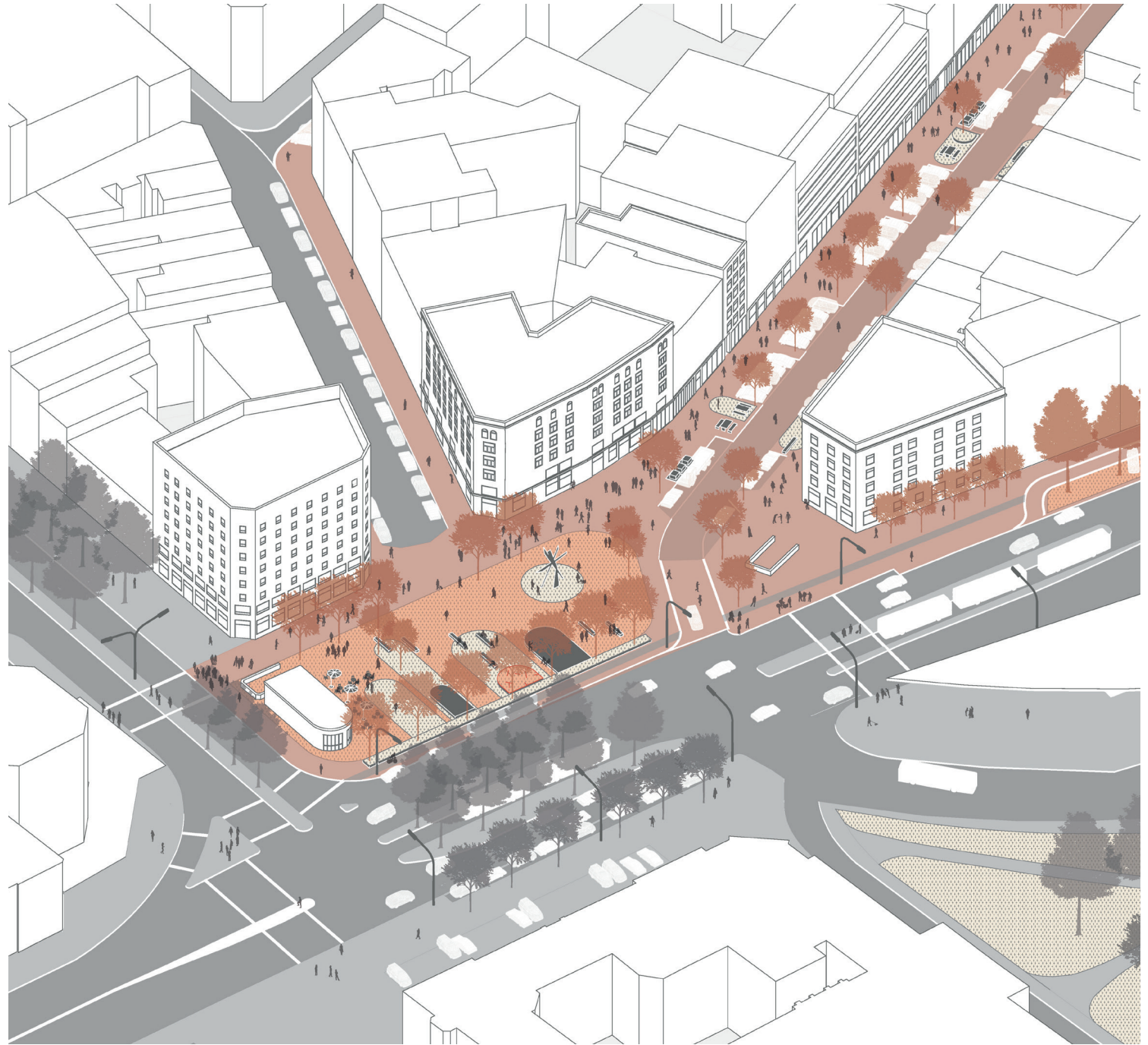
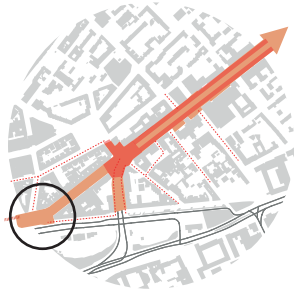
2 old Steindamm street

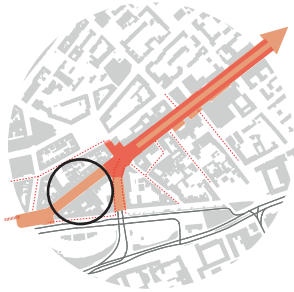
3 the crossing

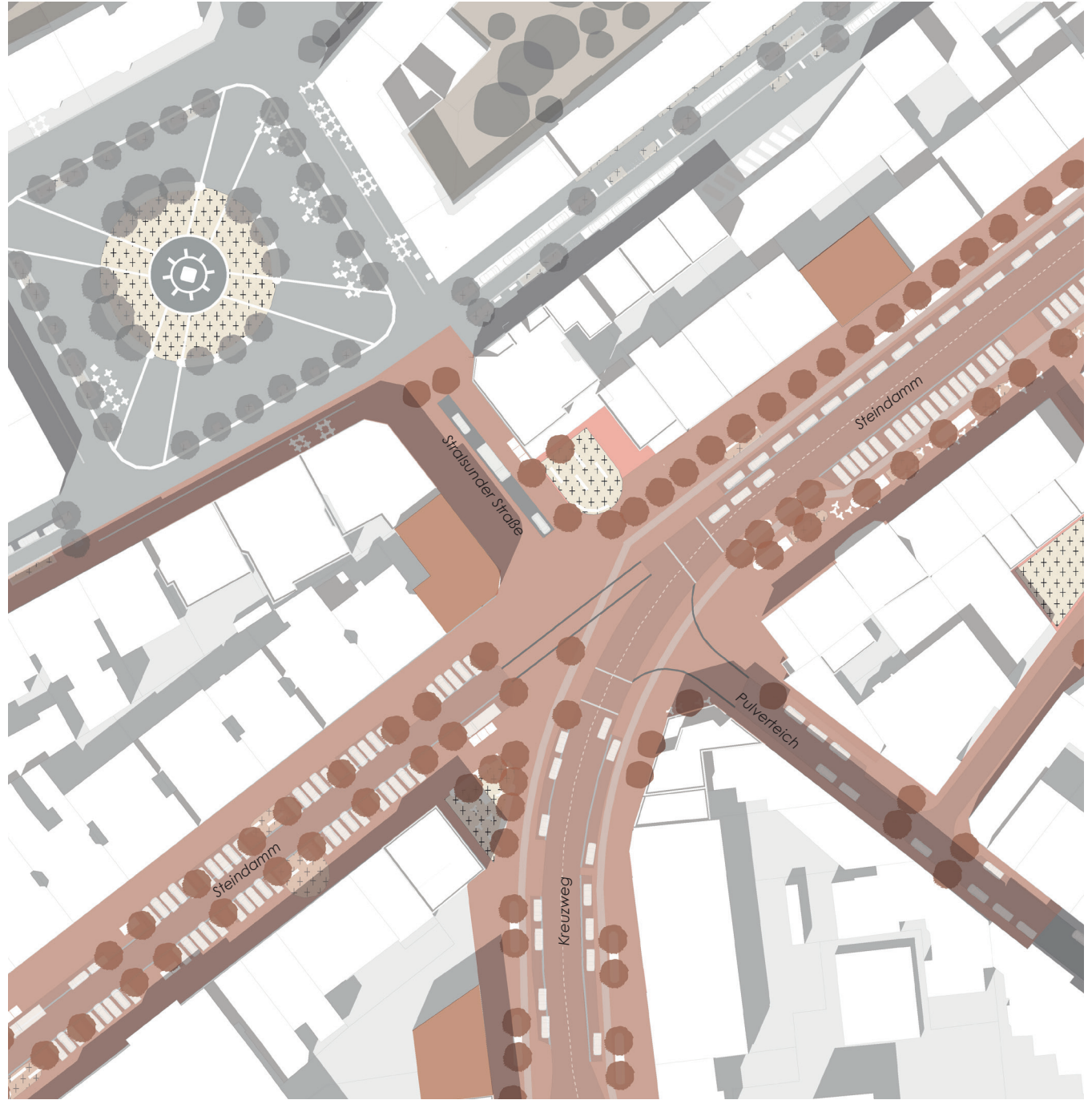
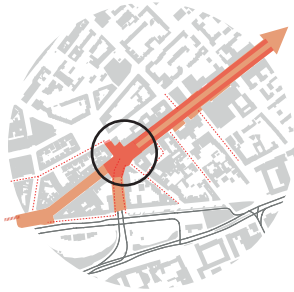
4 Steindamm boulevard

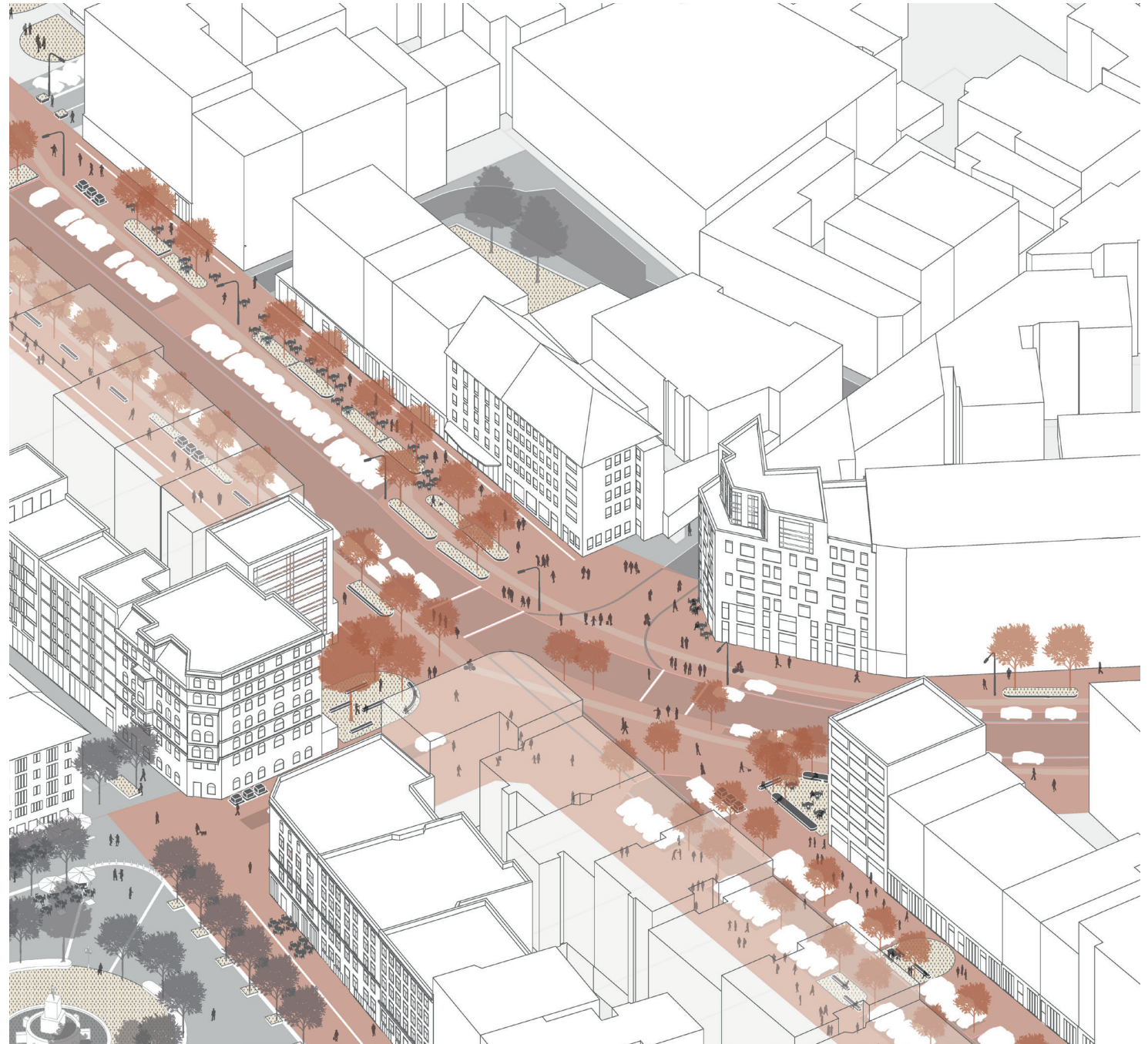
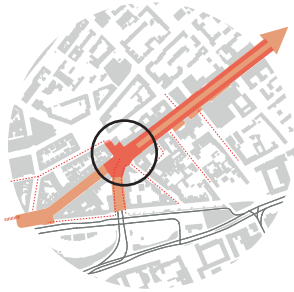
Figure 2 High street design highlighted in red, by author









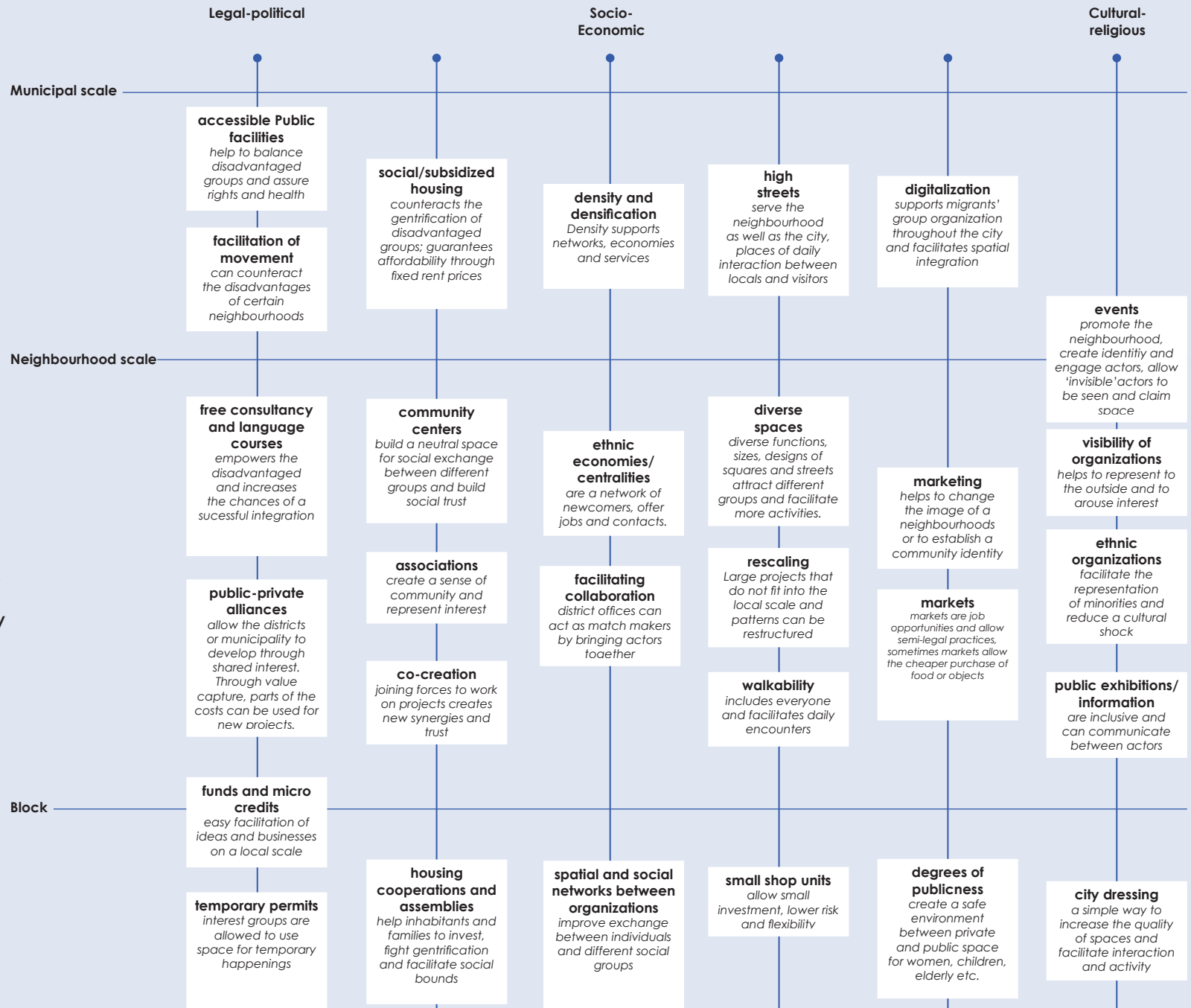




- designing for arrival cities means to design for new relations between groups

- the way in which an opportunity structure can be implemented varies per neighbourhood

- the analysis of other neighbourhoods may generate additional and new opportunity structures



CONCLUSION

INTRO

DISCOURSE

CONCEPT

THE CASE OF HAMBURG

THE CASE OF ST.GEORG

STRATEGY

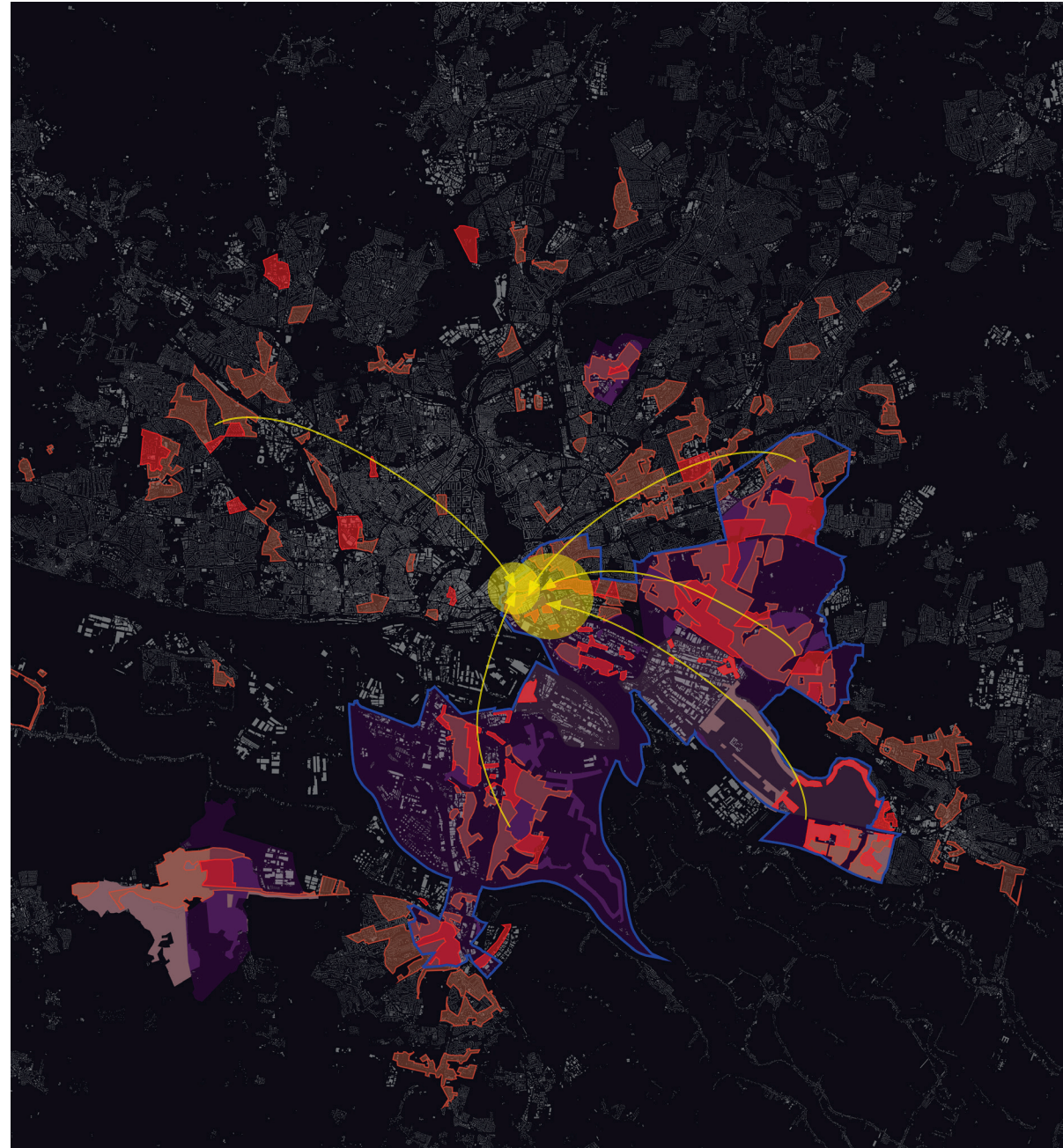
DESIGN

CONCLUSION

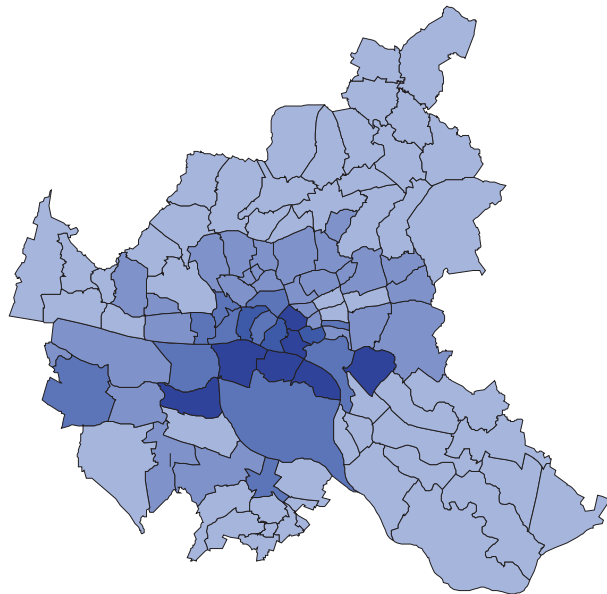
- St.Georg is proof of the metropolitan organization of migrants
- existing connections and organizations are absolutely necessary (Soziale Stadt)
- an important aspect is the perspective of newcomers and discriminated groups within that group
- culture and religion are important aspects and entry points into ethnic communities



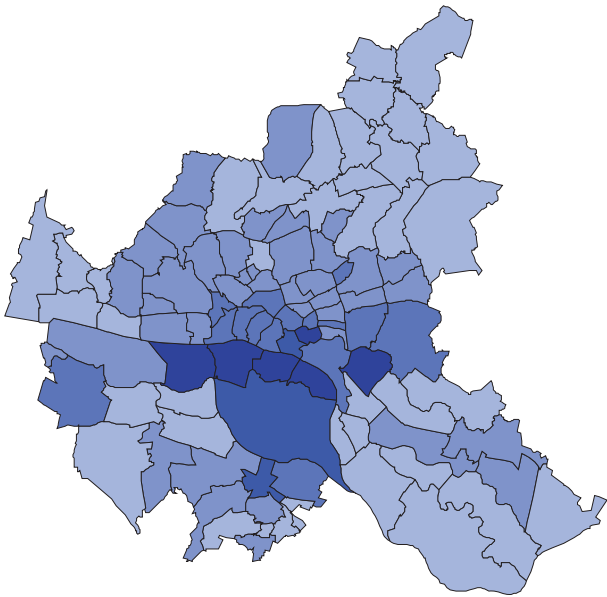
- the arrival city is a network of attempts to fight disadvantages and generate self-organization
- the disadvantages of arrival neighbourhood are a product of urban development
- the phenomenon of arrival cities helped to understand how migrants use space and create their own opportunities
- there is a need for new tools when planning for discriminated groups (empowerment and participation)
- Thus more research on the networks besides the residential areas is recommended



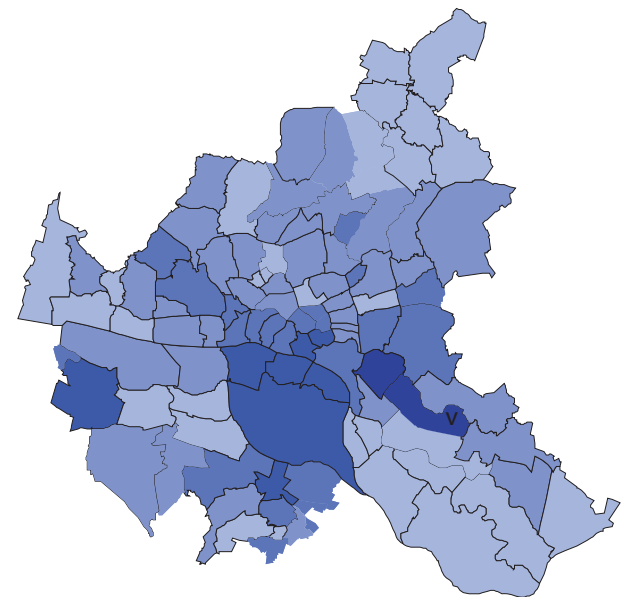
THANK YOU



1990
Share of foreigners
3.1 - 11.2
11.2 - 18.2
18.2 - 29.4
29.4 - 46.0
46.0 - 78.0

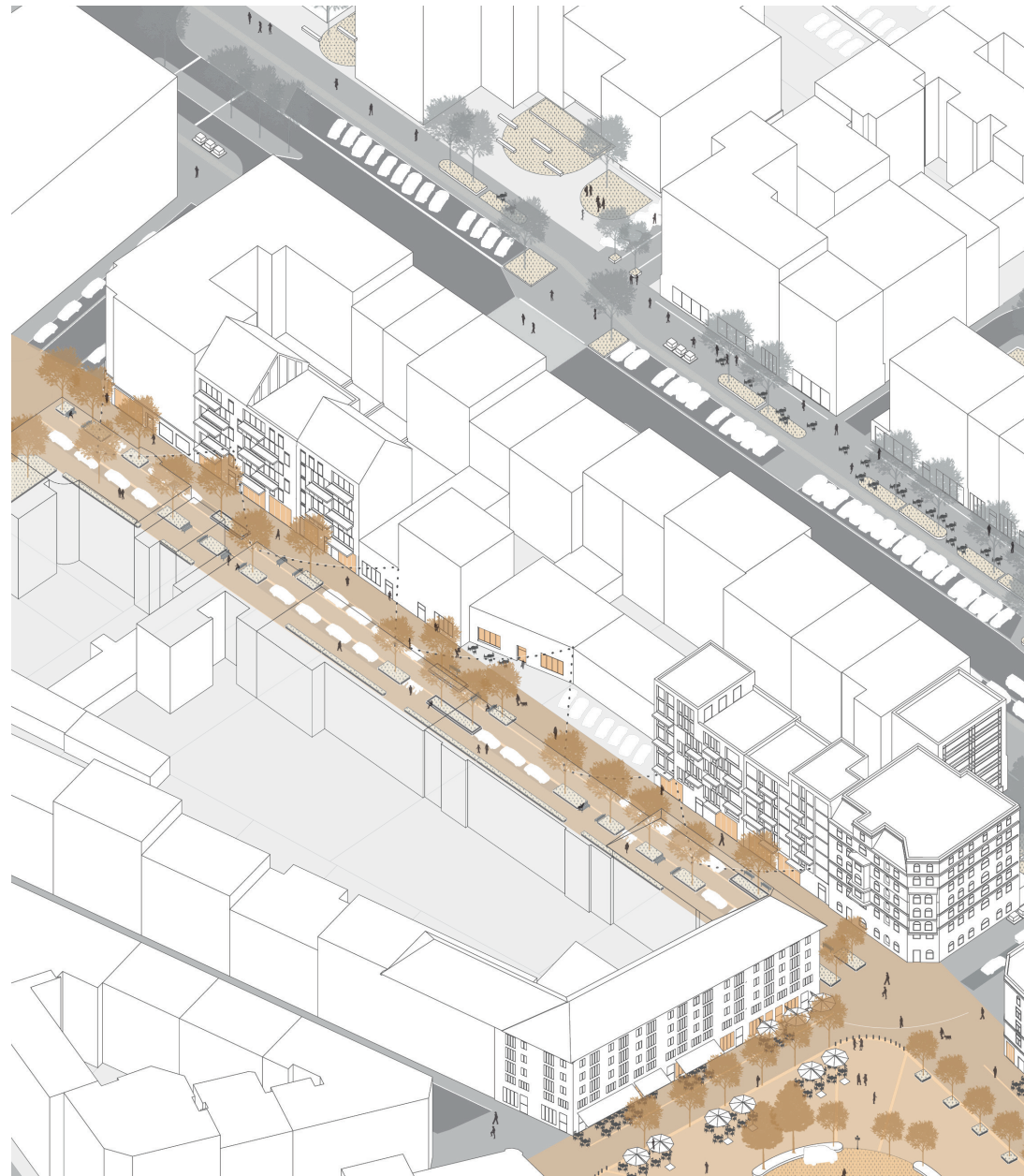
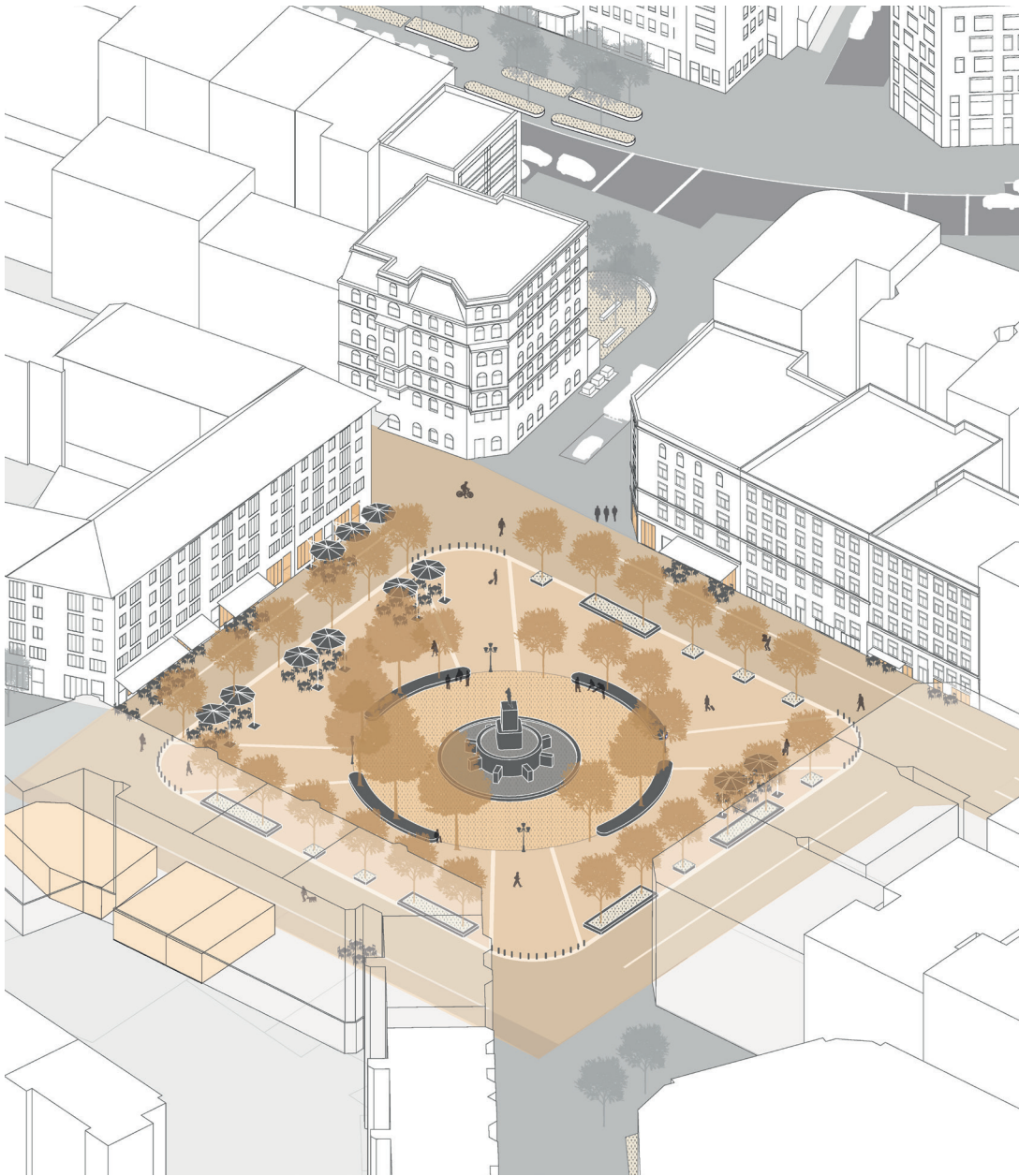


2005
Share of foreigners
3.1 - 11.2
11.2 - 18.2
18.2 - 29.4
29.4 - 46.0
46.0 - 78.0

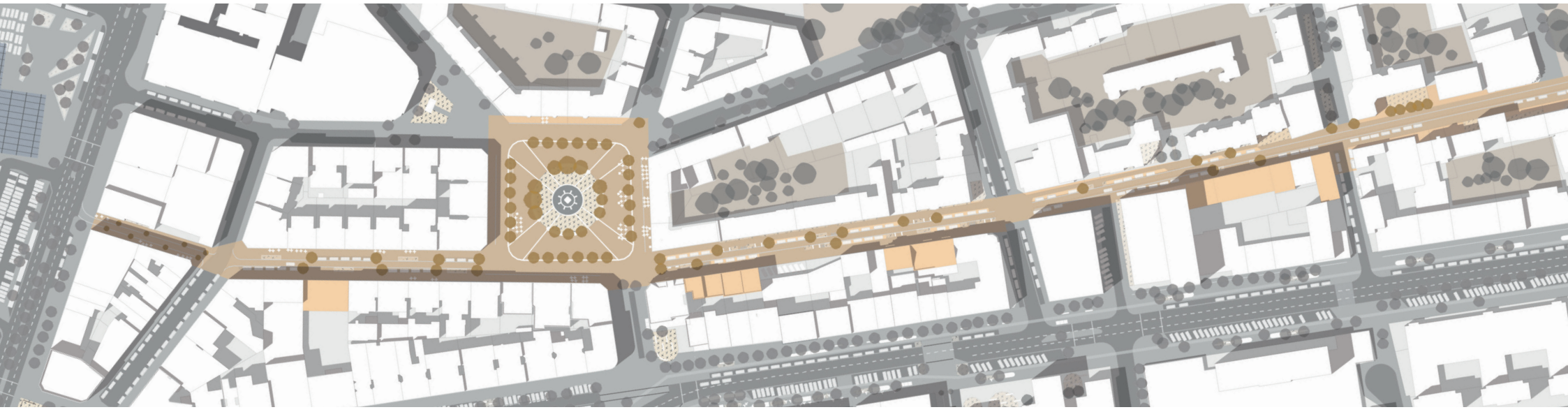


2017
Share of foreigners
3.1 - 11.2
11.2 - 18.2
18.2 - 29.4
29.4 - 46.0
46.0 - 78.0

ARRIVAL CITY



ARRIVAL CITY

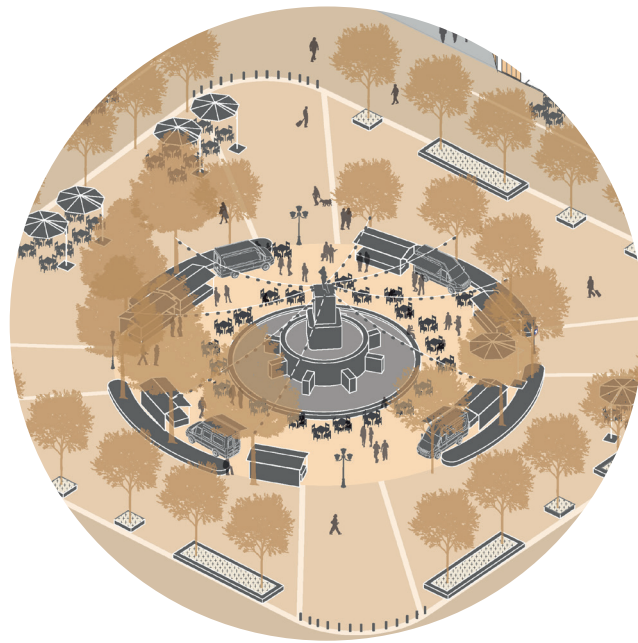
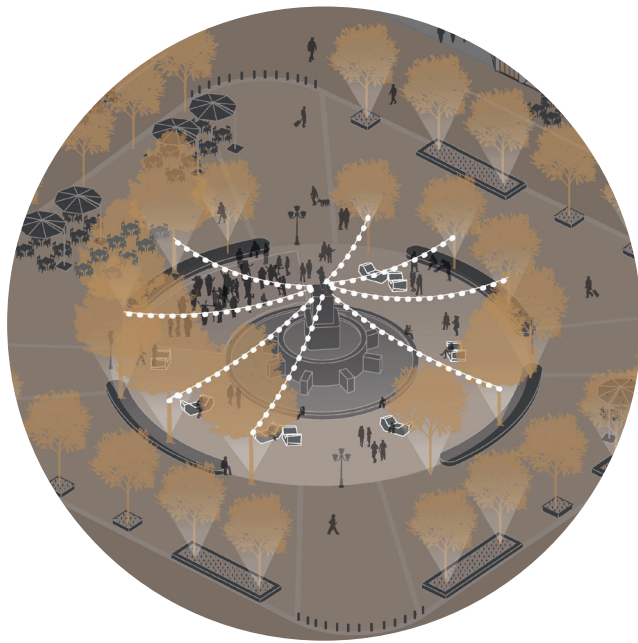


1 Bremer Reihe

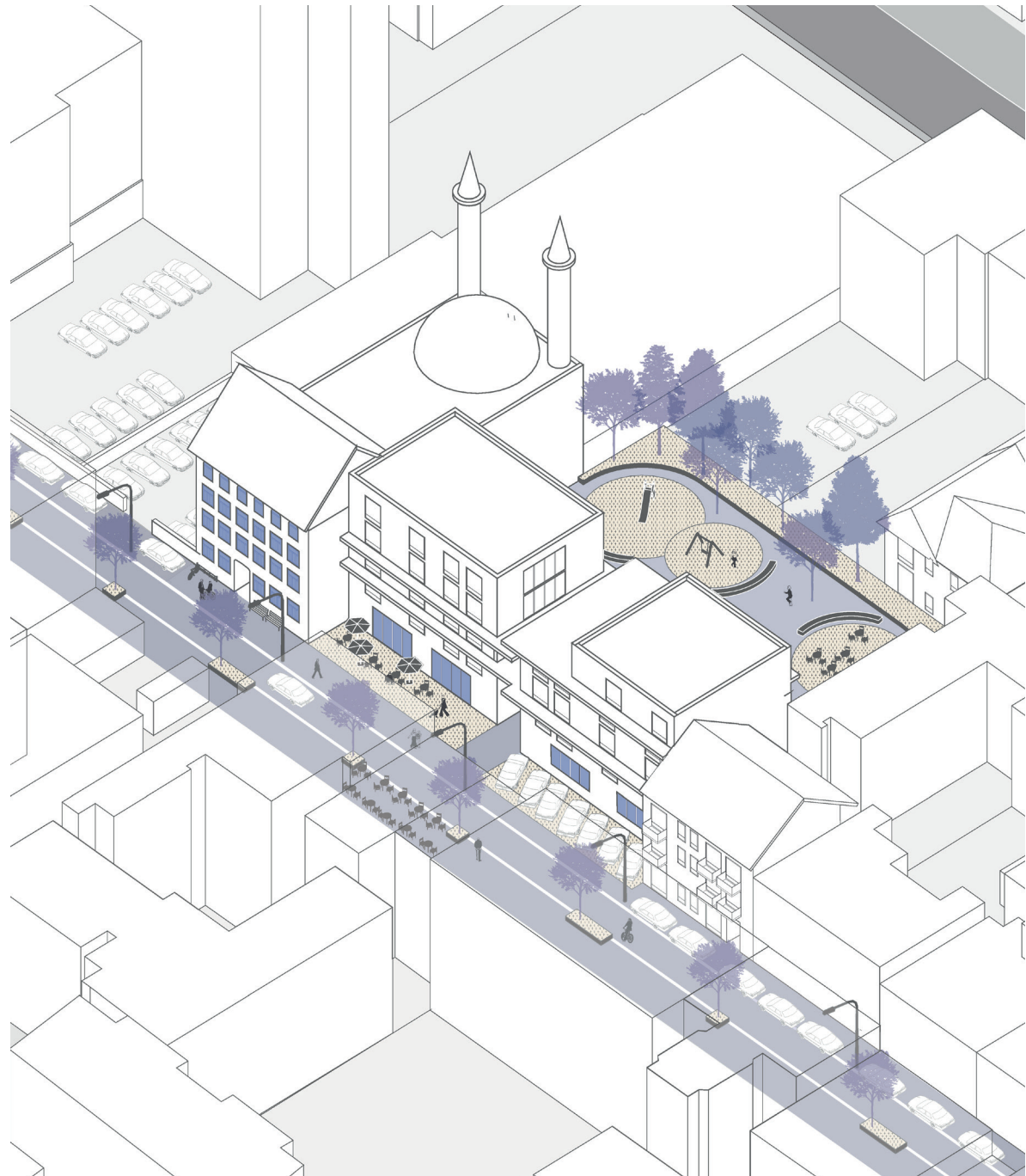
2 Hansa square

3 Residential street

ARRIVAL CITY



ARRIVAL CITY



ARRIVAL CITY

