CONFERENCE «SUSTAINABLE AND INNOVATIVE BUILDING AND URBAN DESIGN TO ADDRESS INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS»

Arrival neighbourhoods as spaces of integration

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Content

- Introduction
- City of the Future
- Arrival neighbourhoods
- Real world labs
- The case study Hanover/ Germany
- Social and ecological transformation









Introduction

- Joint research project: "Integration through the Cooperative Development of Open Spaces – Real World Labs for the Strengthening of Social-Ecological Development in Arrival Neighbourhoods" (KoopLab)
- Sponsored by the German Federal Ministry for Education and Research from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2020
- Three research locations in Germany: Dortmund, Osnabrück/Hanover and Leipzig









Introduction: why KoopLab?

Central Questions:

- How can green and open spaces in arrival neighbourhoods be developed in cooperation with residents?
- How can this development contribute to a social and ecological improvement of the neighbourhood, while also supporting the social-spacial integration of the residents?





Flagship Initiative "City of the Future"



Image: German Federal Ministry of Education and Research

Questions around sociocultural factors and phenomena, like:

Transformation
 Management, Governance,
 Urban Society

Grounded in:

- Sustainability Research
- Transformation Research
- Transdisciplinarity







Arrival Neighbourhoods

Arrival Neighbourhoods are characterized by social disadvantage, (temporary) migration and high concentration of population and buildings.

Assumptions:

- Arrival neighbourhoods set the course for the long-term integration of various resident groups (access to functional, social and symbolic resources).
- These neighborhoods should be strengthened in their role as motors of integration.
- The concept can help overcome a problem-centered perspective on segregation.







Arrival Neighbourhoods

Tied conceptually to "Arrival Cities" (Saunders 2011):

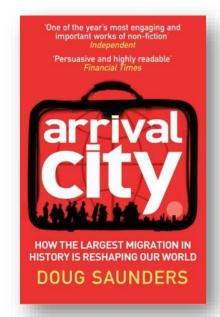
- clusters of ex-villagers in the city outskirts
- new arrivals are sustained by established networks
- highly dynamic spaces of interchange

Not a normative concept, two possible scenarios

- successful arrival cities are a catalyst for social advancement
- failed arrival cities increase poverty and social problems

Permeability is a key characteristic, providing the possibility of advancement. Key factors for this include:

- (Educational) Infrastructure
- Housing market
- Chances to join networks, interconnect
- Counter-perspective on social and ethnic segregation



Doug Saunders 2011: Arrival City. How the largest migration in history is reshaping our world.







Method: Real World Labs

Real world laboratories – model-like, transdisciplinary learning sites for a cooperative socio-ecological neighbourhood development

Assumptions:

- Real laboratories provide low-threshold opportunities for meeting the residents of the beighbourhood (i.e. as micropublics).
- Real laboratories consolidate cooperation structures and enable learning processes in dealing with cooperative urban planning.







Method: Real World Labs

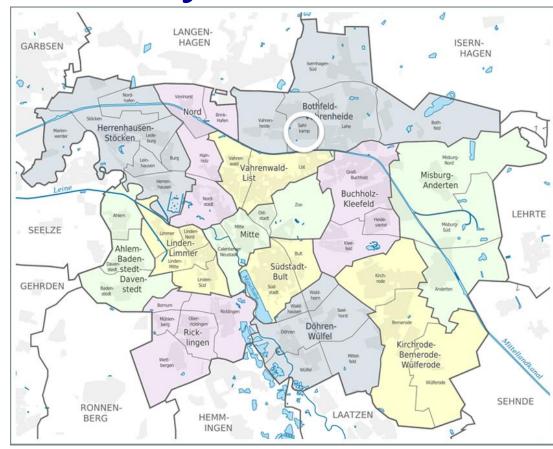
Criteria:

- 1. Co-design and co-production of the research process.
- 2. Transdisciplinary process understanding partners within research, civil society, (housing) economy and city government.
- 3. Long-term monitoring and installation of the research design.
- 4. Broad disciplinary spectrum.
- 5. Continuous methodological reflection.





The Case Study Hanover, Germany







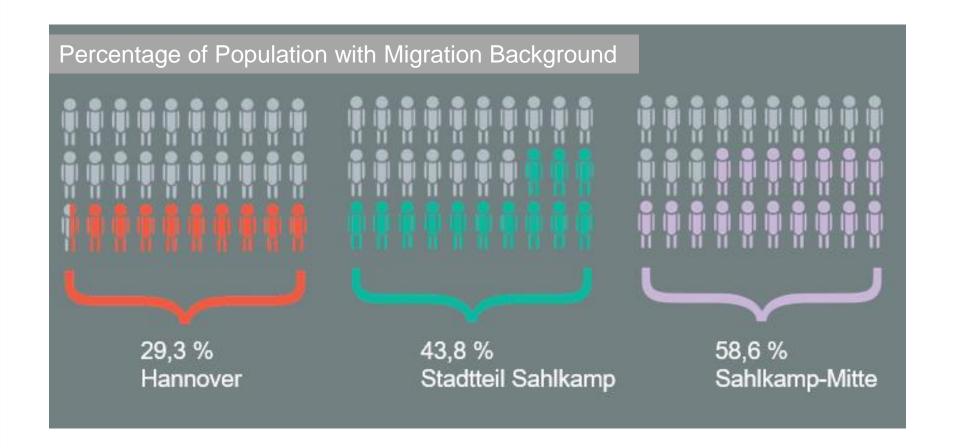
KoopLab Hanover – Statistics

	Hannover	Stadtteil Sahlkamp	Sahikamp-Mitte
Total area Jan 1, 2017	20.421 ha	314 ha	38,9 ha
Pop. at main residence	540.691	14.386	5.264
Pop. Density (resident per ha)	26	46	135
Private Households	297.960	6.481	x
Size average household	1,8	2,2	х
% Unoccupied living quarters	1,6	1,4	х
Insured Employees	55,5 %	50,9 %	х
Unemployed Dec. 16	7,0 %	10,9 %	16,3 %





KoopLab Hanover – Statistics

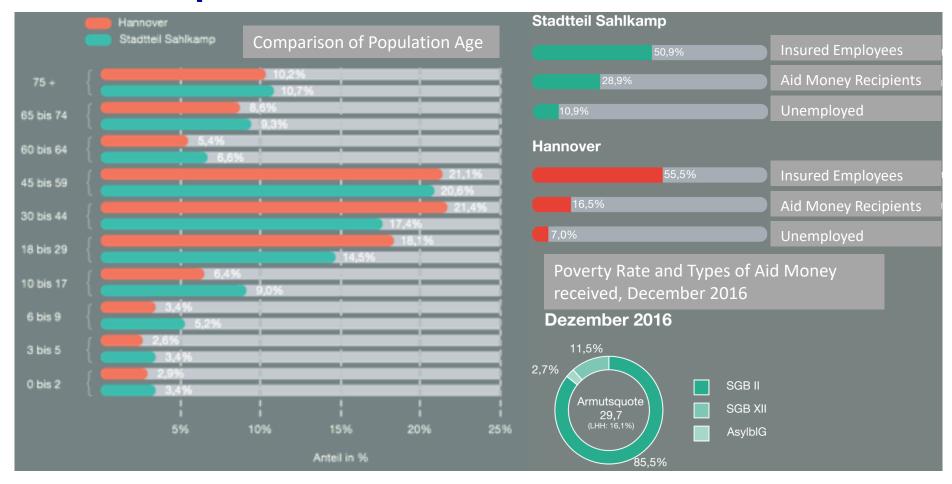








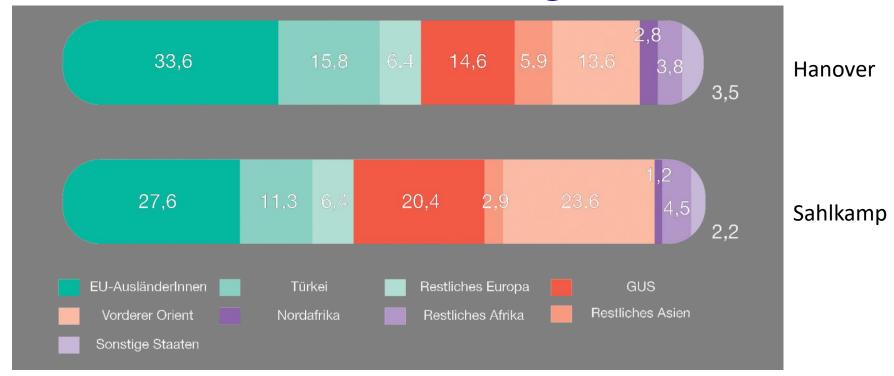
KoopLab Hanover – Statistics







KoopLab Hanover – Migrant National Background







Arrival Neighbourhood Sahlkamp









Diverse Neighbourhood Sahlkamp









Diverse Neighbourhood Sahlkamp







Sahlkamp – Amenities

Living Quarters
Shopping Centres
Industry
Service

Restaurant

Social Services
Military
Garden Plot Clubs
Sport Facilities
Schools







Sahlkamp – Shopping











Sahlkamp – Green Spaces







Sahlkamp – Playgrounds











Sahlkamp – Open Spaces









Sahlkamp – Open Spaces















Sahlkamp – Open Spaces









Sahlkamp – Green Spaces



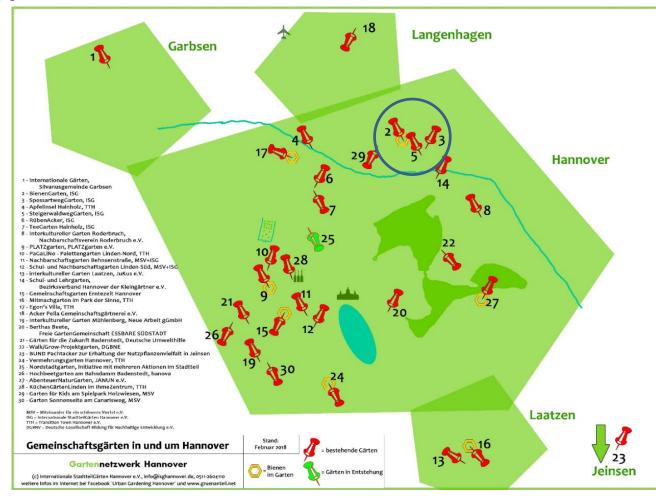








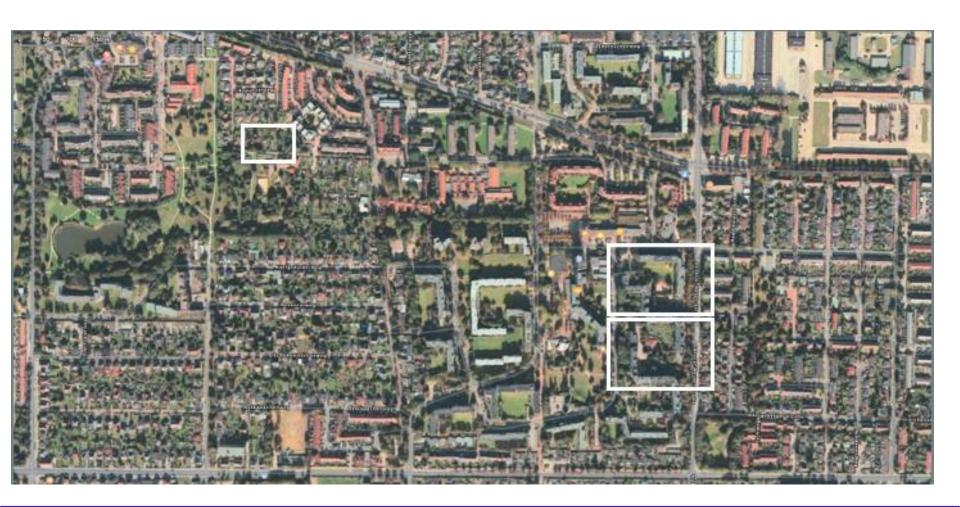
Cooperative Gardens in Hanover









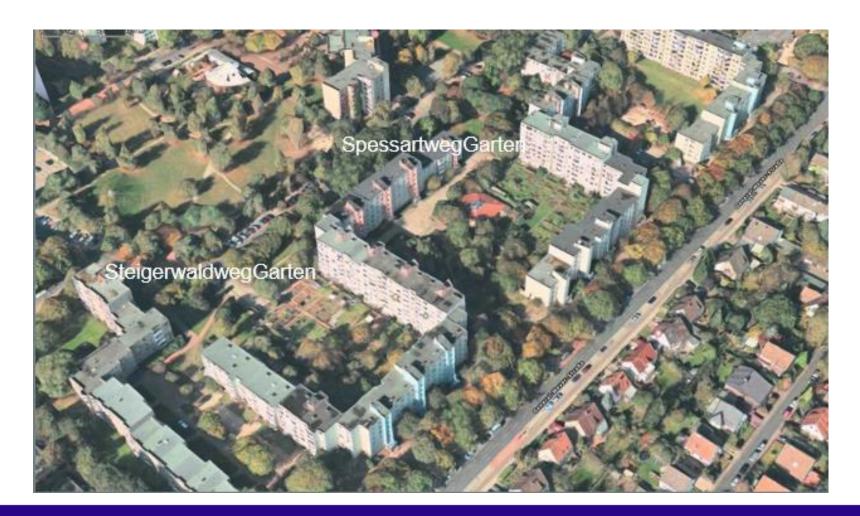








Real World Lab in Sahlkamp-Mitte







































Social-Ecological Transformation

Assumptions:

- Shared open and green areas are of particular importance for the social-ecological development of neighbourhoods.
- Shared open and green spaces can be important places where transformative processes of research and education are combined, tested with residents and scientifically analyzed.
- The targeted restructuring of unbuilt land to create urban greenery and green areas makes an important contribution to the social cohesion of neighbourhoods.





Wrap-up

Open Questions

- 1. How can we deal with people in different socioeconomic, cultural and political circumstances in an appropriate and sensitive way?
- 2. How can we develop a long-term research design in a situation of high residential fluctuation?





Thank you for the attention!

Questions?

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