INTEGRATIVE HOUSING

Facilitating integration
through neighbourhood design

abstract

European cities have always been and are now more than ever a destination for refugees from all over the world. But mostly is the reception of new arrivals and immigration still considered as a threat rather than an opportunity for a sustainable urban development.

This thesis aims to change perspective and explores how immigration can take place in an integrative urban environment that facilitates a culturally rich community life. An investigation of the spatiality of integration and immigration processes results in an urban design proposal for "integrative housing" in the showcase of Tübingen in Germany.

"Integrative housing" conceptually combines accommodation for newly arriving refugees and regular housing units within a mixed neighborhood. The neighborhood design facilitates an integrative community life through application of certain design principles in a site-specific strategy. In addition to the visualization of an alternative solution for refugee accommodation aims this work to open up discussions surrounding urban immigration and integration.

CHALMERS

preface

Before attending this master program I carried out my bachelor studies in landscape architecture and urban planning at the University of applied sciences of Weihenstephan in Germany. During this time I realized, which responsibility the profession of urban design and planning holds towards the environment and how much it can influence peoples everyday life. This experience motivated me to apply for "Design for sustainable development" and fortunately I got the chance to learn how to turn this responsibility into a positive influence. Through different studios and experiences during my master studies I developed a deeper interest in the social aspects of sustainable development and the various issues related to urban development. This personal interest is also reflected in the idea for this thesis that combines the professional field of urban planning and design with social sustainability issues in our cities.

"Integrative housing" was inspired by a discussion in my hometown of Tübingen, which surrounded a development of new refugee accommodation on a plot, which was urgently needed for new housing development by the municipality. This conflict motivated me to find a solution that responds to both demands and has an especially positive influence on the situation of refugees that might find a place to settle in my hometown, or a least a welcoming stop on their journey. The personal relation to my hometown also strengthened my motivation for this work and made the study trips especially enjoyable.

Looking back to the last months and to my trips to Tübingen, I want to thank the local interviewees for their interest in my ideas and for giving me insight in their work and their role in different processes.

At Chalmers I want to thank my examiner Björn Malbert for the support of my ideas and for his very constructive and motivating feedback during the seminars. My tutor Emilio Brandao for his clear advice in times of confusion and for fighting the procrastination through meetings and death-lines. Furthermore I want to thank Lena Falkheden, the director of "Design for sustainable development", for a great experience during the whole master program.

Thank you, my friends in Sweden, in Germany and in all the other great places you are, for your interest in my work, for mind breaking discussions and most important for many relaxing hours and Georgy-sessions. Thank you Franzi for your gender-perspective and Laith for caring and distracting. And last but not least I want to thank my family for their very special interest and support in everything I do since so many years.

content

structure

An introductory chapter explains the broader context of the work and which field it relates to. It defines delimitations to this broader field. A short description gives an overview of the overall approachand how the thesis was carried out methodical.

This part includes the theoretical research about the spatiality of immigration and integration processes in different scales and phases. It explores the possibilities within the action field of urban design to influences those processes. The definition of a design task and corresponding design principles are the result of this chapter.

The conditions include a presentation of the showcase, followed by an urban analysis. It aims to explore the local context and show site-specific options and restrictions.

This part shows the conceptual strategy and a site-specific program for integrative housing. The proposal is presented in a more detailed way through a master plan, sections and other visualizations as well as conceptual maps.

The last part includes a suggestion for an implementation process as well as a reflective evaluation of the whole work in relation to the main research question and related topics.

INTRODUCTION
background

The earth is moving; and so are the people on it. Global movement and resettlement has always become visible in cities. Those are the areas where immigrants arrive and start to settle or move through on the way to another destination (Allen, Massey, & Pryke, 1999). Especially today urban immigration poses a major challenge to the sustainable development of our cities (Saunders, 2011). The arrival of a comparably high amount of new inhabitants over a short period of time triggers an urgent demand for physical structures and infrastructural services, but also the task to unite individuals with different cultural and social backgrounds into one cohesive society.

Looking at European cities that had to process big immigration waves in the past, long-term effects become visible. Problems related to segregation of certain socio- cultural groups and an underprivileged housing situation of immigrants are common and are likely to last on in the following generations.

During the last years various long-term effects have become visible through riots in suburban areas of many European cities. These occurrences raised attention to the situation of suburban residents and showed the importance to deal with urban immigration in early stages. Particularly with regard to the refugees that are recently moving towards Europe from all over the world, a need for action arises.

With the work presented in this booklet, I want to add to this recent discourse from the perspective of urban planning and design by asking:
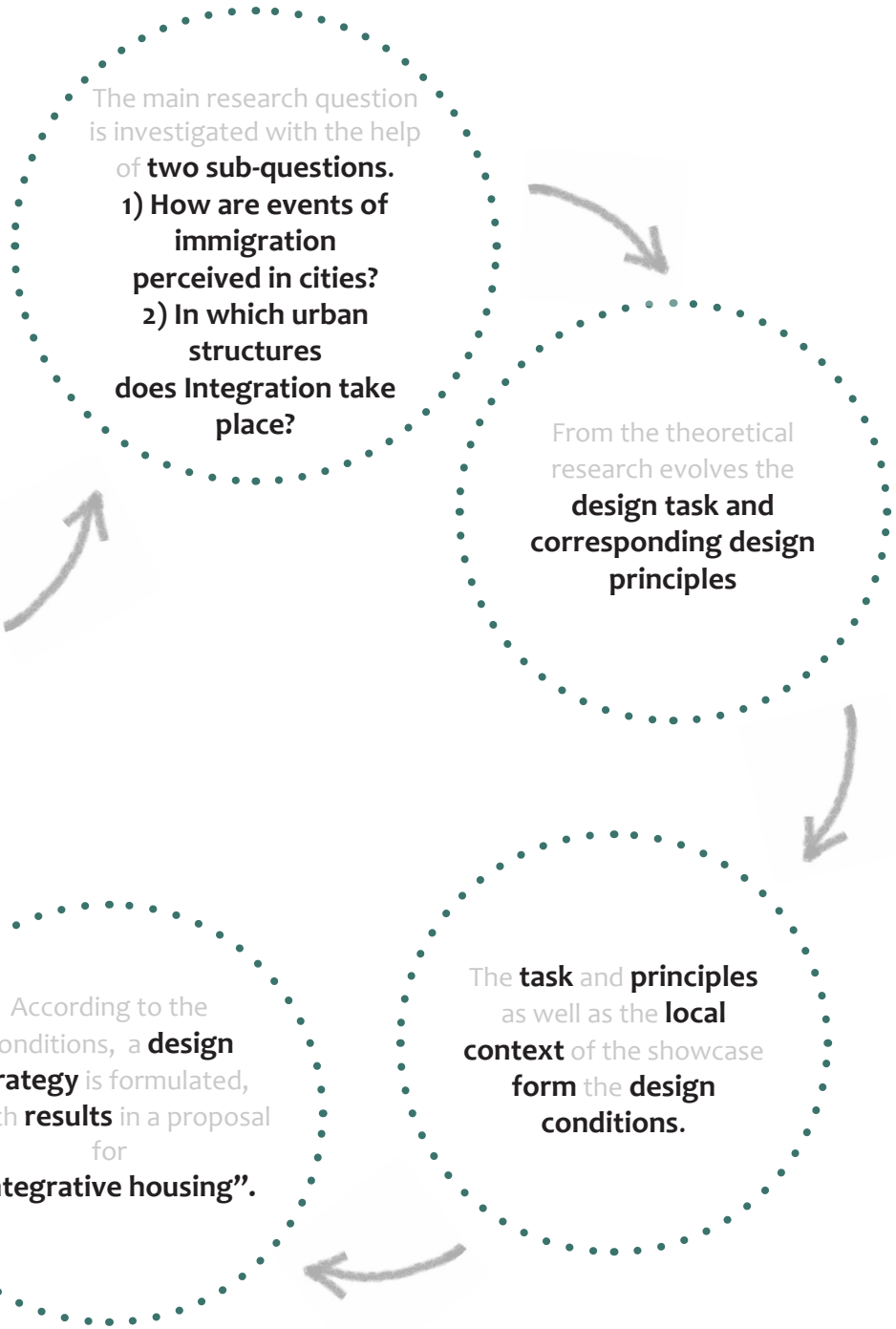
Based on this main research-question, this thesis has the aim to explore the spatiality of urban integration processes and show how the profession of urban planning and design can react to it in early stages. This will be tested in a showcase in the German city of Tübingen.

How can neighborhood design facilitate integrative processes in order to avoid segregated cities in a long-term perspective?

exploration

The overall approach of this work can be described as **"research for design".** It implies a reflective process, which combines different methods that complement and feed into each other.

The main research question is investigated with the help of **two sub-questions.
1) How are events of immigration perceived in cities?
2) In which urban structures does Integration take place?**

From the theoretical research evolves the **design task and corresponding design principles**

Lastly the whole **process** and the **proposal** will be **evaluated** in connection the main research question and the point of departure.

According to the conditions, a **design strategy** is formulated, which **results** in a proposal for **"integrative housing".**

The **task** and **principles** as well as the **local context** of the showcase **form** the **design conditions.**

methods

literature research

This method implies research on classical as well as contemporary literature related to the following key-words: *"Arrival cities", "Urban immigration and integration", "Immigration in Europe", "Immigration and Integration in Germany", "Neighborhood design", "Integrative neighborhoods", "Design and social inclusion", "Urban diversity", "Social inclusion", "Integrative design".*

It aims to provide an overview over the general discourse surrounding the topic as well as gaining knowledge from former research or practical projects. The literature studies are based on various media, such as books, newspaper- and online articles, project reports and legislative publications.

informal interviews

In order to get insight into perspectives from different stakeholders surrounding the subject and the context of the showcase, informal interviews were conducted. The interviews were framed through certain focus points that I formulated and introduced myself. Apart from that the discussion was left open for spontaneous inflections rose by the interviewees. This approach made it possible to get insight into points of interest from my side while keeping it open for new findings brought in by the dialogue partner.

urban analysis

The urban analysis conducted in this thesis includes an analysis of the surrounding area of the showcase as well as the development of thematic maps. Topics for the analysis were the following: the urban layout and plot division which includes an analysis of the build environment and urban structure, green and blue structures in the area, movement patterns and different kinds of street-types as well as an analysis of the open spaces and the zoning into different levels of privacy. The analysis and inventory is based on evaluation of maps and documents as well as field studies in the area.

design

The design process includes strategic as well as intuitive processes that feed into each other and result in the design proposal. The development of design principles, a site-specific strategy and the definition of design elements build the framing for an intuitive urban design process.

delimitations

field

When thinking about processes such as integration and social inclusion in our cities, it must be recognized that these processes are taking place in various fields of our daily life and are only partly influenced by the design of the urban structures we live in. But considering my professional background I will delimit this work on the field of action in urban design and planning. Within this field the focus point is furthermore limited on the opportunities within the physical design of urban structures rather than the surrounding processes. As the proposal mainly aims to visualize the concept of integrative housing in a exemplary case, economical or administrative limitations were neglected.

legislative

Processes of Immigration and Urban Integration are to a large part dependent on legislative and cultural contexts. In order to make a relateable theoretical research on these topics, it was necessary to delimit it on one legislative context. The chosen showcase defines this context on the city of Tübingen in Germany and in part on the federal state of Baden-Württemberg with its specific laws and regulations. Suggested implementation strategies are mainly based on the German building regulations and exemplary urban development processes.

definitions

I will repeatedly use certain terms within the theoretical part that can be interpreted and understood in various ways, according to differences in language use or perspectives on certain topics. Throughout my thesis I will therefor refer to the following terms according to the definitions made in this paragraph.

refugee
Refugees are defined according to the German Immigration law as arrivals to the country that apply for Asylum, that entered the country illegally or are granted to stay within the country due to international laws, humanitarian or political reasons (FlüAG §1).

immigrant
The term immigrant describes a foreign-born person with a legal status of residency and the intention to settle in the country on a long-term perspective.
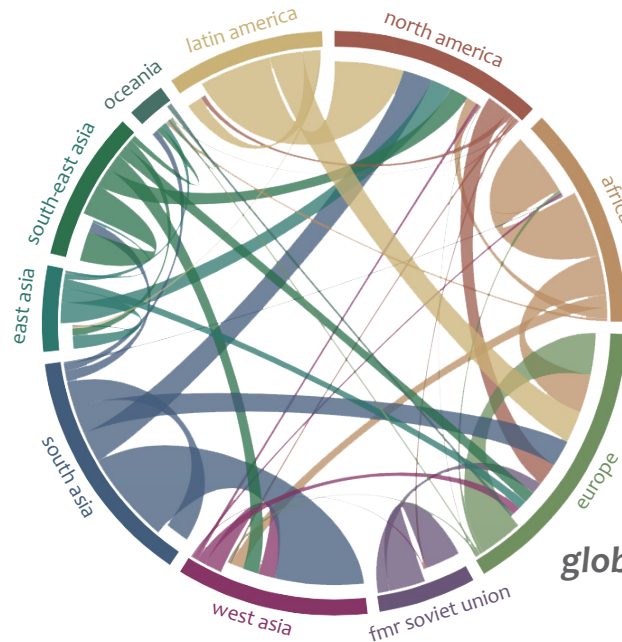
integration
In this work Integration is defined in the sense of a process, which allows an individual to become part of a settled community, while keeping the own cultural identity. This concept of integration refers to concept of a pluralistic society that allows several cultural identities and influences to persist in one diverse entity.
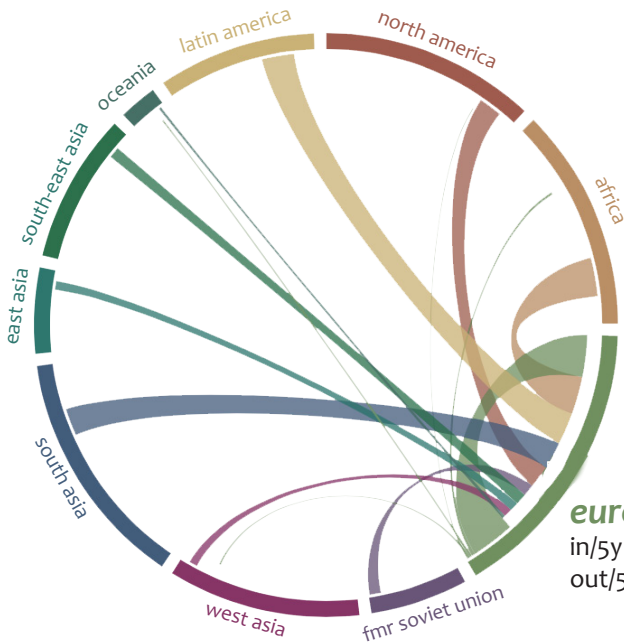
URBAN INTEGRATION
arriving to the city

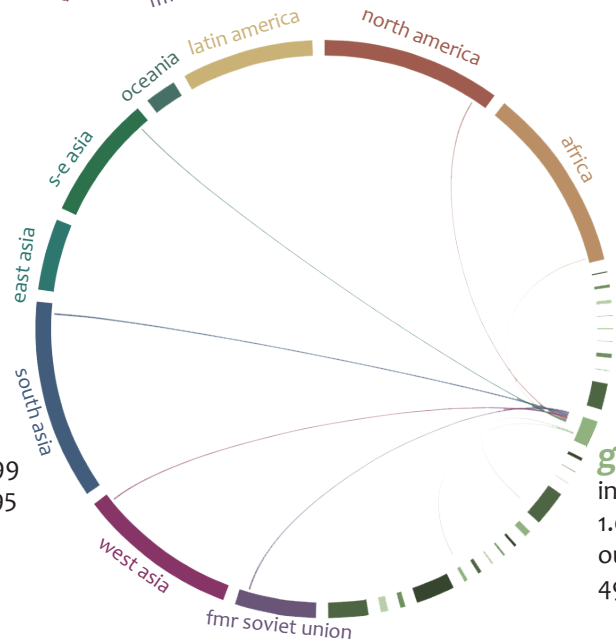How are events
of immigration
perceived
in cities?

globally

europe
in/5y : 10.559.899
out/5y : 2.705.595

germany
in/5y :
1.004.174
out/5y :
491.154

1-1.3) Global migration flows from 2005-2010
(Modified electronic image, (Abel & Sander, 2014))

globally

global resettlement

International migration is a dynamic phenomenon. It is influenced by and affects in turn various factors of global development processes. The resettlement of people from one country to another has for example an impact on economical flows, demographic changes and triggers a cultural exchange between societies (Skeldon, 2013). Due to the high impact of migration on various aspects of societal life it is a crucial factor to be considered in matters of sustainable development.

Global resettlement happens to a high degree within continents but also over long distances around the world(figure 1- 1.3, Abel & Sander, 2014). Reasons for migration are various and differ from pulling factors, such as the wish for better economical life perspectives to pushing factors, such as the escape from war and persecution.

immigration policies

As much as the reasons and the effects of migration are differing are also the practiced migration policies varying from country to country.

In some cases governments perceive immigration as an opportunity for the countries economical and demographic development. Canada for example practices a comparably open but selective immigration policy in order to attract highly skilled immigrants through start-up visas. These policies lead to a population with 21.3 percent of foreign-born inhabitants in 2010. (Linne & Poon, 2013)

In other cases migration is much more restricted. Such repulsive migration policies become visible through highly protected boarders like at the American boarder to Mexico or the outer European boarders.

2)Traces of immigration:
   Chinatown in San-Francisco, US (online image)

3) Streetsign warning from illegal Immigrants
   close to the US boarder (online image)

immigration and cities

But no matter how well protected countries are, immigration takes place and becomes visible in the cities. Those are highly attractive to immigrants due to perspectives of employment (European Urban Knowledge Network, 2012). The immigration affects and leaves traces in the urban structures and takes on different shapes, depending on the processing and type of immigration. The character of "arrival cities" differs from informal settlements that are shaped by self-constructed shelters of urban immigrants to organized accommodation, provided for by municipalities and cities.

Both types - informal settlement as well as formal reception areas are influencing a citys´ development and are therefore a widely discussed topic in the field of urban development. The recent discourse surrounding urban arrival is varying between a perception of arrival as a threat or an opportunity for our cities (Saunders, 2011). But regardless which perspective is more founded, it is clear that the way in which we perceive immigrants is a challenge for the sustainable development of our cities.

europe

Like all over the world also European cities are a popular destination for immigrants. Especially economically prospering urban areas and the capitals hold economical and social options for the arrivals. But those areas show in the same time a high competition, unequal distribution of infrastructural resources and differences between districts and residential milieus.

When looking at bigger European cities, which were processing events of immigration in the past it becomes apparent that urban immigrants are to a high degree vulnerable towards those negative characteristics(European Urban Knowledge Network, 2012).

Figure 4) shows a picture from the movie "Banlieu 13". This movie broaches the issue of the suburban riots in Paris from 2011 and pictures it in a dramatized way. Even if the happening in reality has not been as dramatic as in the movie, it did clearly show the recent situation of former immigrants and their second generation in Western Europe. Many families are living in suburban areas that are spatially isolated from the city core and show a high percentage of inhabitants with migration background.

4) Suburban riots in the movie „Banlieu 13"
   (online image)

The spatial division of socio-cultural groups within the city structure comes along with inequalities in access to educational and economical opportunities and a mental alienation between societal groups.

As those recent issues of segregation have developed over a long period of time, it is hard to say which processes have lead to it. Furthermore is it equally difficult to resolve existing differences between residential milieus and the stigmatization of certain districts. But as Europe is still a destination for refugees and immigrants from all over the world, it is crucial to address issues of social inclusion and integration in early stages of the immigration processes in order to avoid a slightly developing isolation of the arrivals over years.
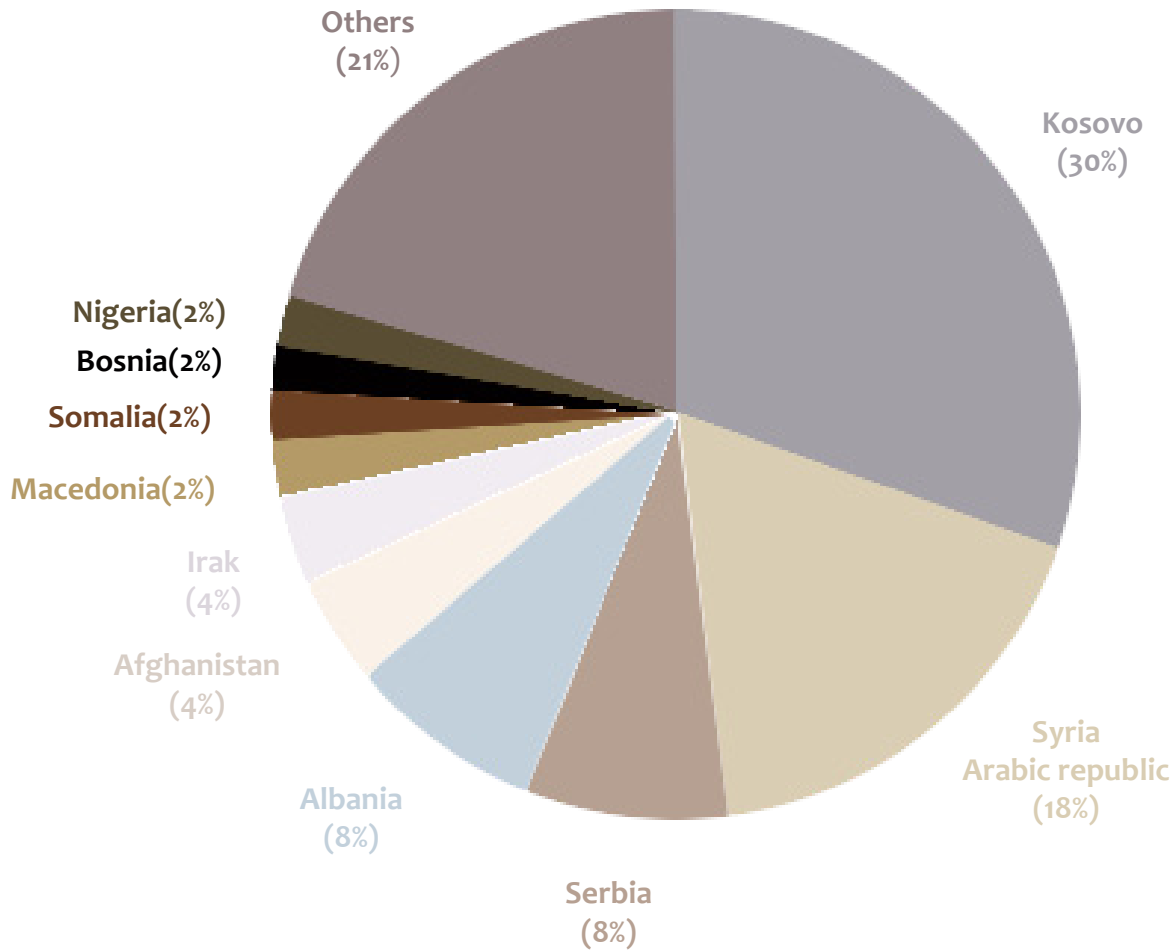
germany

statistics

Immigration to Germany is fluctuating but a constant factor in the development of the country since the fifties. The number of asylum applications is recently increasing, mostly through immigration from poverty regions such as Kosovo and Serbia and war-refugees from Syria.

´92
438.191

´14
202.834

´80   ´86
107.816   99.650

´56   ´69
16.284   11.664

´53
1.906

´83
19.737
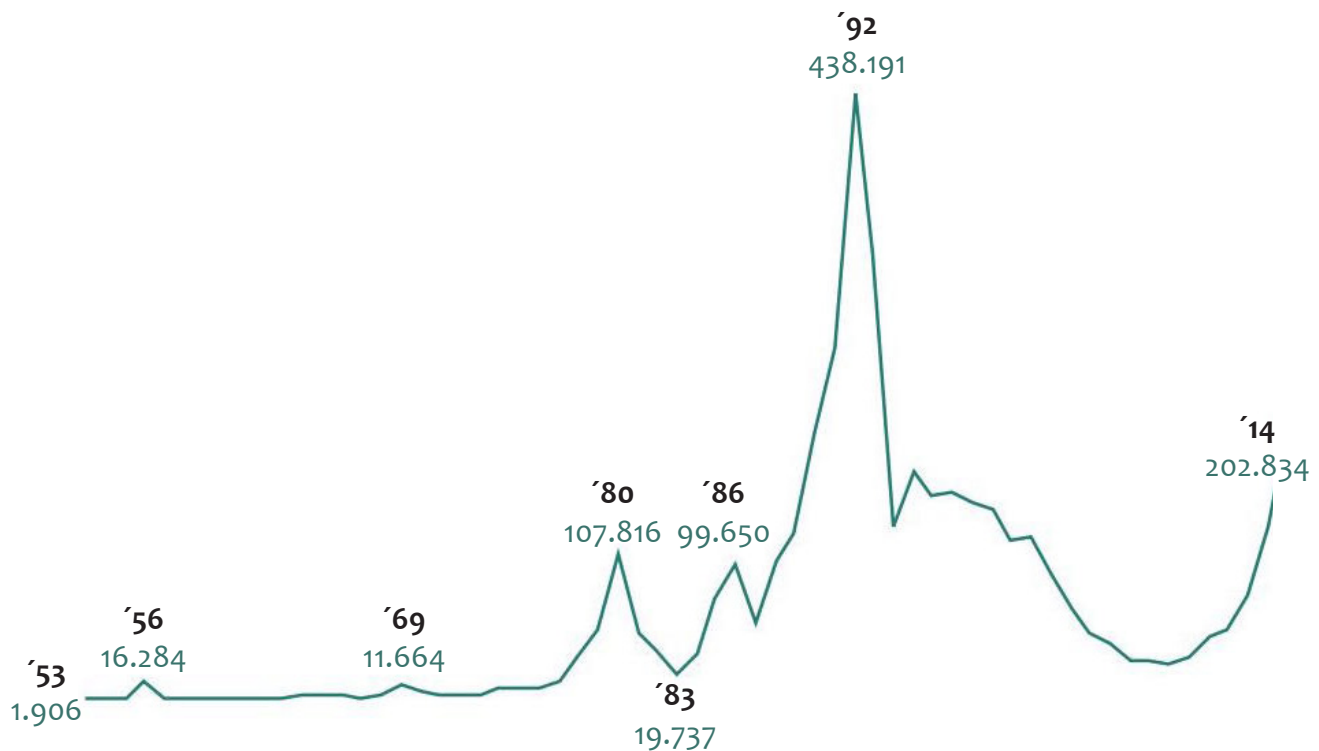
5) Number of Asylum applications per year in Germany since 1953 until 2015
   (own illustrations based on: BAMF, 2015)

Others
(21%)

Kosovo
(30%)

Nigeria(2%)
Bosnia(2%)
Somalia(2%)
Macedonia(2%)

Irak
(4%)

Afghanistan
(4%)

Albania
(8%)

Serbia
(8%)

Syria
Arabic republic
(18%)

6) Most common countries of origin of Asylum seekers in Germany in 02/2015
   (own illustrations based on: BAMF, 2015)

During the 50ies most immigrants arrived to the country as so called „Guest-workers" for industrial and rural production mainly from Italy and Eastern Europe. These guest workers where received as „temporary" immigrants, who were mostly living in provisory accommodation forms, provided by the employing companies. Being „Guests" the immigrants were generally expected to return to their home countries after a certain time(Meier-Braun,2005).

During the seventies it became visible that labor immigration was not a temporary phenomenon and that more and more workers settled with their families and intended to stay. Following this development, the politics tried to delimit the labor immigration. The restrictions applied especially to areas, which were considered to have reached the limit of immigrants and where the fear of social conflicts between the original inhabitants and the immigrants occurred. Following a restrictive immigration policy the applications for asylum declined (Meier-Braun,2005).

The reception of the guest-workers in the country was generally positive (figure 7) but mainly motivated by expectation of economical profit through cheap labor force and the thought that the foreigners would return to their home countries, as soon as this labor force was not needed anymore (Meier-Braun, 2005).

7) Official reception of the 500.000th guestworker in Baden-Württemberg Stuttgart, 1970 (Meier-Braun,2005)

´81

´53

fig.5.1,
Phases of immigration in Germany since 1953 until 2015 (own illustration, numbers based on: BAMF, 2015)

labour immigration

´92

8)
Anti-Fascist
demonstration
after violation
of a refugee
accomodation
in Rostock-
Lichtenhagen 1992
(online image)

´86

Today the reception of immigrants is not clearly describable. Immigration policy seems to be caught in between the historic limitation of immigration and an acknowledgement of the national identity as an immigration country. This acknowledgement addresses also the Turkish community, which became a settled part of the German society during the last decades. This two-faced policy is also mirrored within the public perception of arriving refugees. It varies between solidarity and openness towards "crisis refugees" from for example Syria and repulsiveness towards "poverty refugees" from countries such as Kosovo or Serbia. Unfortunately also violent or aggressive reactions towards arriving refugees are occurring.

´14

Immigration during the nineties was mainly characterized by a rising influx of asylum seekers and late repatriates from Eastern Europe after the German reunion. A sharp public discourse (figure 8) surrounding the reception of Asylum seekers lead to a political restriction of asylum applications and strict obligations for repatriates. These policies resulted in decreasing immigration numbers in the late nineties.

refugee immigration and late repatriates

war and poverty refugees

settle in the city
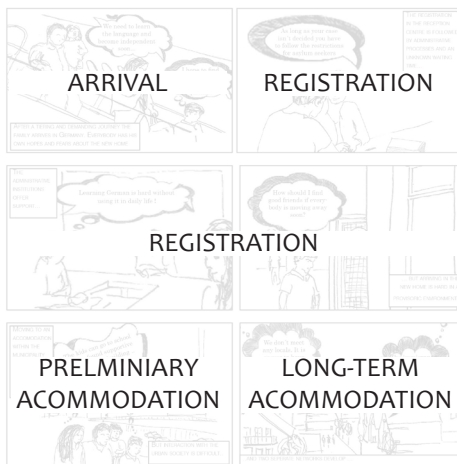## german immigration process

different steps

The reception of the arrivals in Germany is processed according to uniform laws and regulations. According to those, the immigration process can be structured in different steps that are regulated through the immigration law.
The illustration on the next pages shows the journey of a refugee family in Germany from their arrival in the country until the decision about their legal status. The comic is a simplified version of a complex process that involves various actors and depends on individual backgrounds of the refugees as well as legal and administrative processes. In order to get an insight into this complexity each step will be evaluated from different perspectives.

perspectives

The different perspectives presented on the following pages are based on informal interviews (Appendix I) and on definitions made in the refugee reception law of the federal state of Baden-Württemberg.

● ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES

● LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

● MUNICIPALITIES

● FELLOW CITIZENS

● REFUGEES

ARRIVAL   REGISTRATION

REGISTRATION

PRELMINIARY ACOMMODATION   LONG-TERM ACOMMODATION
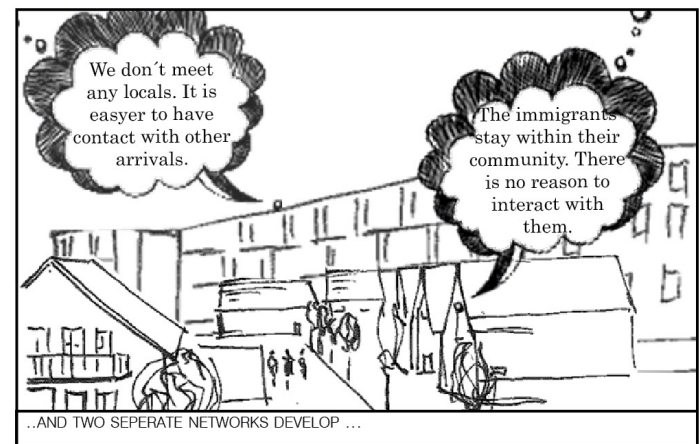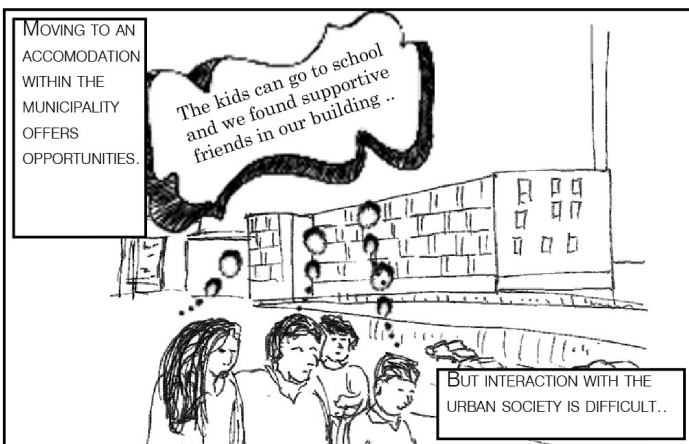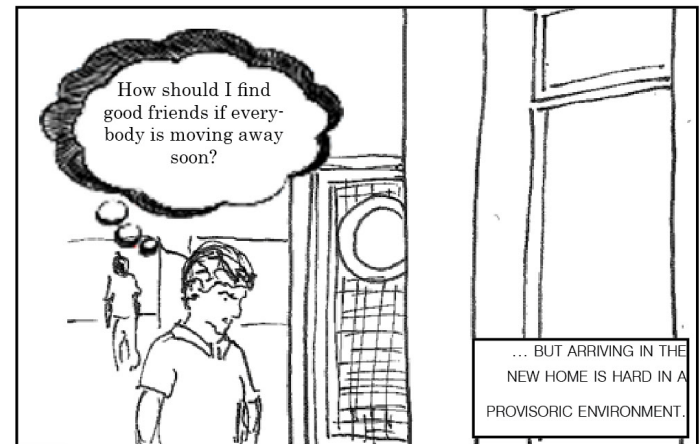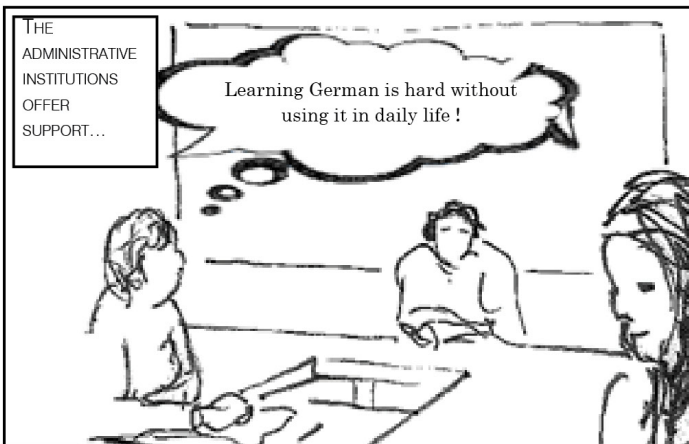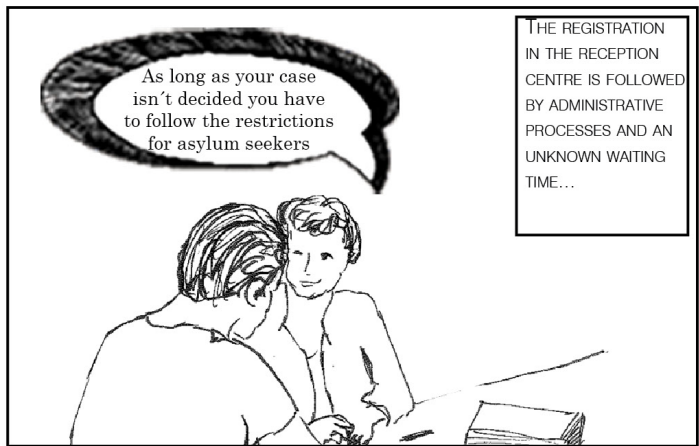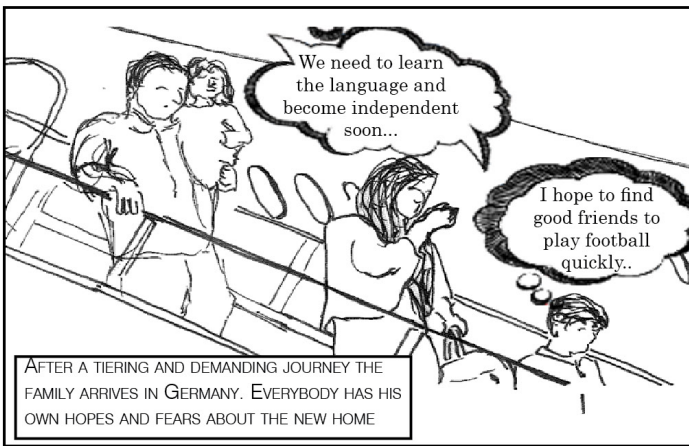
Immigration process from arrival until long-term accomodation (own illustration)

arrival

Fellow citizens
The arrival of refugees in the country is mostly experienced through media coverage and the public discourse. A personal relation or contact with the arrivals barely takes place.

Administration
The reception of refugees and the processing of asylum applications can be challenging for the authorities. Personal backgrounds of the refugees as well as the pressure on treating the cases objectively according to given law can lead to conflictual decisions. Understaffed reception centers can intensify the processes and lead to a high pressure on the administrative workers.

Legislation
Arriving refugees in Germany that apply for Asylum are redirected to the closest reception center of the federal state they arrive in. The division of arrivals to different centers and federal states follows a certain quota system and depends partly on the country of origin.

Refugees
The refugees arrive after a traumatizing and demanding journey and apply for asylum according to their personal situation and background. Many arrivals have little knowledge about local conditions and administrative processes. Each arrival has individual expectations and plans of settling or moving forward to relatives or friends in other countries.

Municipalities
In this step the municipalities are not responsible for the reception of the arrivals. Arriving refugees are redirected from the municipalities to centralized reception centers for registration and further distribution.

Municipalities

Municipalities are generally not involved in this process as the reception takes place in centralized locations within the state. But in need of additional reception centers or emergency accommodations, such as sport halls or other public premises, the municipalities are asked to find suitable plots or premises. The demands of the higher authorities can create conflicts with other urban development strategies of the municipalities.

Administration

In phases of big immigration waves the reception centers are quickly reaching their limits and deal with scarcity of accommodation space and working staff to provide for the refugees. As each asylum case has to be treated individually the process is time and work demanding.

Fellow citizens

As the reception centers are centralized and isolated from the regular urban structure most citizens don´t get in contact with the arrivals in this step of the immigration process. Therefore the perspective on the Immigration is still influenced through the media coverage.

Legislation

The regional government is responsible for the reception of refugees in the central reception centers. It is obliged to provide the asylum seekers with internal working possibilities as well as a monetary support during this primary accommodation phase. Newly arriving refugees get access to qualified consultation about their social situation and the asylum process.

Refugees

The accommodation in the reception centers is mostly provisory and individual space is often limited or not available. The refugees have little possibilities to leave the center and get in contact with the local culture and societal life. The uncertainty about the asylum decision hinders a feeling of arrival in a destination or even a new home.
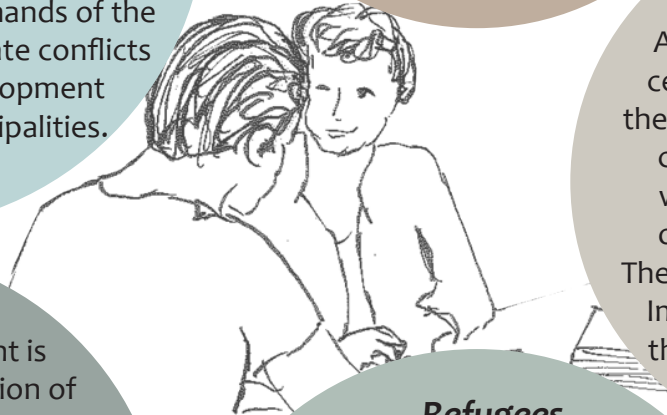
preliminary acommodation

Municipalities
A sudden need for plots and premises can get in conflict with municipal interests. The sudden influx of new inhabitants in a short time period also puts pressure on schools, the provision of medical care or other social services within the municipalities.

Fellow citizens
The citizens in neighboring areas of refugee accommodations are informed about the processes through local news and the authorities. The information usually happens short-timed and without active involvement of the local community. This can lead to repellent or even aggressive reactions. Such happenings can furthermore trigger long-lasting prejudices about the arrivals and hinder future contacts.

Refugees
The limited space and social situation in the shared accommodations create difficult living conditions for the refugees. Contact to the local community is often limited due to location of the premises within the city. Social contacts and mutual support in a shared life situation evolve within the refugee network.

Legislation
The preliminary accommodation takes place in shared premises and flats. The refugees are not entitled to a certain form of accommodation. The premises should enable the refugees to take part in societal life and are provided for, administrated and operated by the regional government.

Administration
Competitive housing markets and short-timed planning make it hard for the authorities to find suitable premises to rent for the preliminary accommodation. Prejudices and a negative image of refugee accommodation can furthermore demand an extensive dialogue with the local communities when planning new premises.

long-term accommodation

Administration
After leaving the immigration process the higher authorities are not responsible for the asylum-seekers anymore. The administrative process of immigration is based on a reactive and short-timed organization and not considering a long-term planning or provision of accommodation.

Legislation
After a time limit of two years or a decision about the asylum application the preliminary accommodation ends. If the refugees can´t provide housing by themselves they are offered social housing. In this phase the municipalities support the economical independency of the refugees and are responsible for social consultation.

Fellow citizens
Stigmas and prejudices, which were manifested in early stages, can outlast in a long term and prohibit contact and cultural exchange with the immigrants.

Refugees
Many immigrants are moving to relatives or friends in other cities after a decision about the asylum application. Immigrants are often dependent on cheap or social housing in stigmatized areas. Social bonds and contacts made during the phase of arrival are often continuing after leaving the process and contact with the original local community is often hard to build.

Municipalities
The municipalities are obliged to provide affordable housing for the long-term accommodation of refugees. In a long-term perspective the municipalities also have to deal with the social support of the arrivals, eventual conflicts with the local community or issues of segregation.

actors involvement
(own illustration)
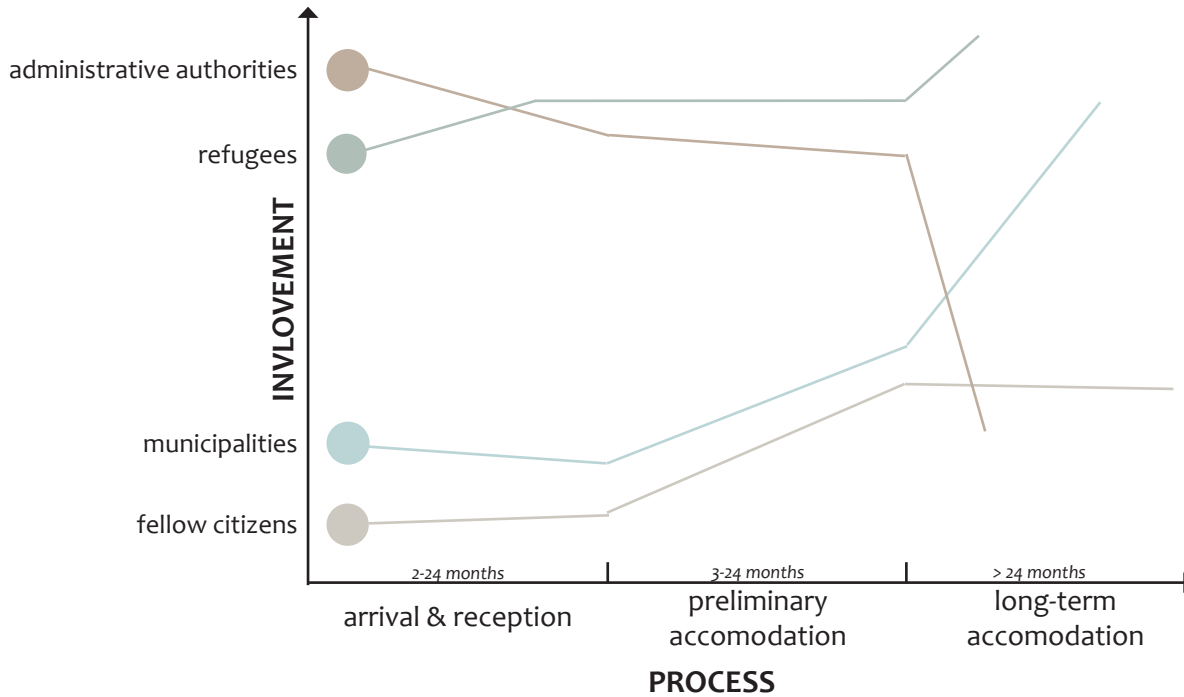
Through looking at the process from different angles, it becomes visible that the involvement of different actors strongly differs during the process.

During the arrival and the reception process mostly higher administrative authorities are involved and the local community as well as municipalities are passively following.

With decreasing administrative involvement of the immigration authorities the municipalities responsibility increases.
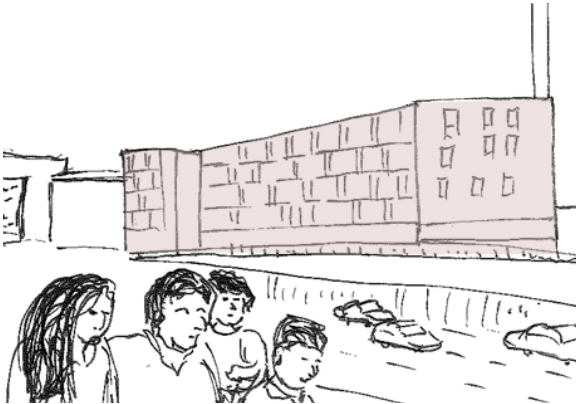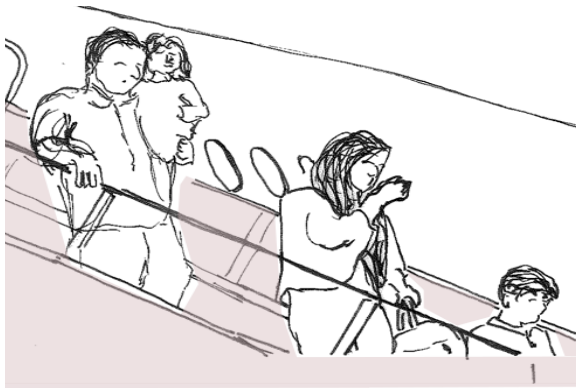
One can say, that the distance of the refugees to local actors, such as fellow citizens or the municipalities decreases during the process. But it becomes also visible, that the refugees and the fellow citizens are never equally involved until the decision about the asylum application. This process can take up to four or more years (data about the duration varies between different sources).
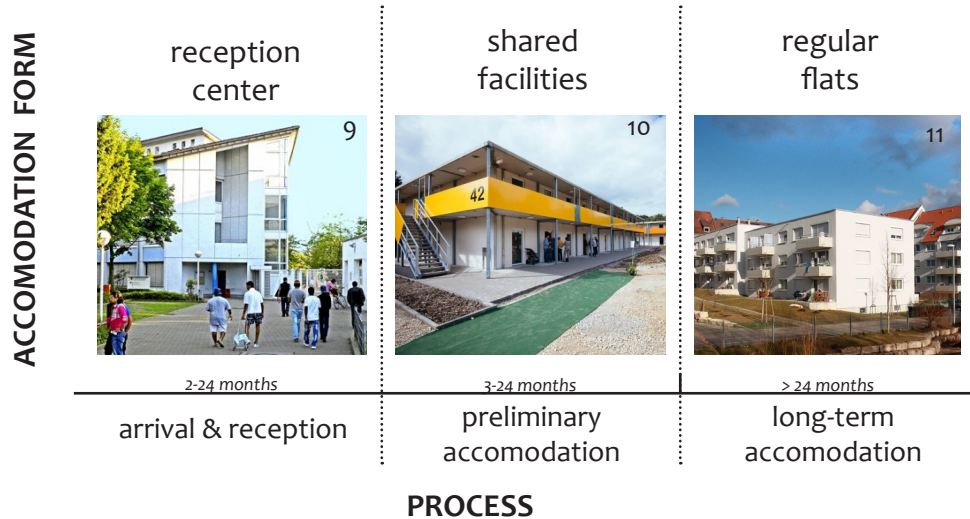
spatiality of immigration

Beside these differing intensities of involvement through different actors it is also interesting to see, that each step is related to a certain kind of space or urban environment that creates or hinders opportunities of involvement and interaction.

The following chapter will therefore take a closer look at these structures and investigate which urban structures or environments are connected to the immigration process and which are the integrative options given within these structures.

„In which urban structures does Integration take place?"

typologies of refugee accomodation

	reception center	shared facilities	regular flats
ACCOMODATION FORM	9	10	11
	2-24 months	3-24 months	> 24 months
	arrival & reception	preliminary accomodation	long-term accomodation

PROCESS

The mobility and radius of activity of the refugees is limited until the decision about their legal status. Therefore the housing situation plays a crucial role for the integration process. Furthermore can the residential area or housing position of immigrants influence their future perspectives and even those of descendant generations (European Urban Knowledge Network, 2012).

According to the German immigration law certain housing forms are obligatory during the application process and have a strong influence on the living situation of the arrivals. Within the process there are three main typologies of refugee accommodation.

reception center

9) Central reception centre in Karlsruhe, Germany (online image)

Newly arriving refugees are registered and supplied with medical care, administrative support and basic supplies for everyday life in a centralized reception center (figure 9). Possibilities to leave the center and experience the local culture or public life are limited during the stay. As the duration of the stay in these centers should be kept as short as possible is the accommodation of a provisory character.

But in times of a heavy rush of new arrivals the registration process and therefore the stay in the center can take up to several months or even years. Many centers quickly reach their capacity limit. This often leads to crowded accommodation units. After the decision about the legality of the asylum application ends the stay and the refugees are sent to the next accommodation form.

shared facilities

10) Preliminary accomodation unis in Stuttgart, Germany (online image)

The preliminary accommodation takes place in shared facilities with other refugees and is obligatory. It should enable the refugees to take part in societal life, educational opportunities and language courses.
The immigration law provides for a minimum of 7 square meters per inhabitant in shared or single rooms with shared cooking and sanitary facilities.

Premises for the accommodation should provided easy access to the city centers and public life and are rented or constructed by the regional authorities.

costs: 2,9 milion €
100 housing units
21 flats in 3 modules
16 3-room flats for 4 persons
4 4-room for 6-7 persons
one barrier-free 3-room flat

shared facilities
reference project - mühlbachäcker tübingen

a)the modular housing units b)shared sleeping room with two beds
c)the entrance area d)terraces belonging to the private rooms   (private images)

One example for a preliminary accommodation form is recently constructed on the site that will also be the showcase (p. 48-49) for the design proposal of this thesis. The site is located in the administrative district of Tübingen and the project will accommodate a total of one hundred refugees in three modular blocks. The location of the site is quite easily accessible and well connected to the city center and recreational areas, but has little connection to other housing areas. Directly neighboring public functions limits the feeling of privacy. The construction responds to an urgent need for new refugee accommodation within the region. As the need for those accommodations may decrease in the future is the structure built in a flexible way and can be removed or transformed for other uses.

regular flats

11) Social housing units in Stuttgart, Germany (online image)

If the refugee cannot provide an accommodation by him- or herself, the municipalities are obliged to provide accommodation in form of social housing or flats that are affordable with social support. This accommodation form takes place in regular flats and does not have a limited time perspective.

But competitive housing markets are strongly affecting low-income groups. This in turn causes an underprivileged housing situation for immigrants with limited financial means to search housing on the regular market. A concentration of affordable housing forms and low-income groups to certain areas can lead to segregation and stigmatization of these areas (Barding, 2007).

housing situation

As mentioned before is the housing situation an important factor within the integration process (European Urban Knowledge Network, 2012). Hence the previously described accommodation typologies can be regarded as spatial structures where integration should take place.

But actually the standards and housing conditions in the obligatory accommodations are often described as part of a deterrence policy that should hinder immigrants to settle in Germany (Köhnlein, 2005). This leads to the assumption that the integrative options within these obligatory accommodation forms are limited and might even actively hinder access of the dwellers to societal life.

Due to a general perspective on immigration as a temporary event rather than a constant process in cities, the provision of accommodation happens at short notice. This puts the regional governments in the situation to find suitable premises within an acceptable budget in a strongly competitive housing market. This situation in turn leads to temporary solutions and accommodation forms in unused industrial or military premises in peripheral areas as those are otherwise difficult to place in the regular housing market (Köhnlein, 2005).

Those factors, the refugees binding to certain accommodation forms, as well as a disadvantaged placement of those accommodations in the housing market can lead to a spatial and mental isolation of the refugees during the immigration process.

Nevertheless is it to a big part dependent on the regional government, how the legislative framework is interpreted and hence applied in provision of housing. A decentralized distribution of accommodation throughout the city can for example facilitate access to public life and resolve the mental and spatial isolation of the refugees. In Germany varies the percentage of decentralized accommodation forms between the different federal states. In 2013 was 90% of the accommodation carried out decentralized in Schleswig-Holstein whereas it happened only in 33% of the cases in Baden-Württemberg(Wendel, 2014).

This is especially interesting, when considering that integrative options are a traditional part of city-life and mostly provided in public spaces, beyond the previously described formal typologies.

being within the city
integrative options

Cities have always been places, where people from different areas, with various socio- ecological and cultural backgrounds settle, make their living, share common activities and get united in one community (Allen,1993). In this sense cities were always functioning as areas, where people get integrated into an existing community through integrative options provided for by the urban structure and the functions connected to it. (Feldtkeller,2001)

Those functions are available on different scales of the city structure and have a different characteristic in each of them:

city

neighborhood

personal
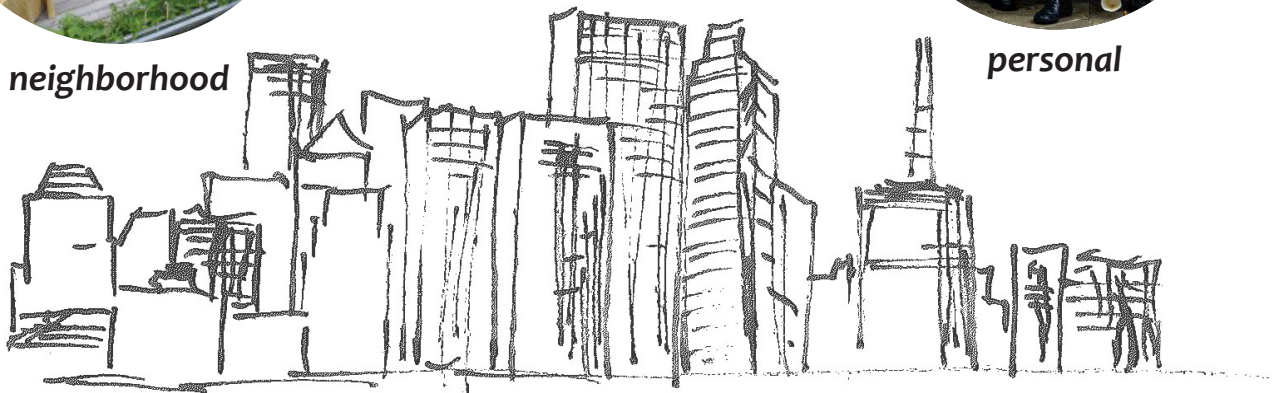
city scale

12) Openly accessible public interaction and streelife in Vienna, Austria(online image)

Cities and their public life provide individuals with the opportunity to be involved in a local economy, in processes of decision-making and the experience of societal narratives. Having access to these options is therefore crucial to feel as a part of the society and its elemental societal processes(Madanipour, 1998). Public space on a city scale offers also the opportunity for passive participation besides an active involvement.

Through observations, the local culture, the language, common values but also the various lifestyles and diversity of an urban community can be experienced. It can therefore be regarded as an "educational space" besides schools or other institutions. Sharing common spaces and activities with a public enables to practice life in a diverse community and to be a part of it (Feldtkeller, 2001).

neighborhood scale

13) Activation of a community space in Montreal, Canada (online image)

Neighborhoods offer opportunities to become an active part of a community that shares certain norms and values and a unique identity. The smaller and more personal scale of neighborhoods facilitates communication and social interaction in a stable community network (Feldtkeller, 2001). This social interaction is crucial to avoid alienation and separation between different groups of the society due to misunderstandings and ignorance. Especially for community members that are newly arriving to an existing environment it can be difficult to know how to behave in the new environment and which reactions are expectable (Conan, 1994). To take a certain role and communicate actively within the neighborhood can therefore help to feel as a part of a social network that might also reach out to other areas of the city.

individual scale

14) City life holds various options for interaction on a personal level (online image)

City life holds the opportunity for interaction and exchange between diverse individuals in various ways. Being able to make new contacts and interact with other individuals on a daily basis is an important factor to develop an individual role and sense of belonging within a community (Feldtkeller, Die Stadt als „Integrationsmaschine", 2001)

Such processes are especially important for new arrivals or urban dwellers without an existing social network.

neighborhood scale
reference project -infö tübingen

13) Exchange during a bulgarian language course during a public day at InFö (infoe-tuebingen.de)

InFö is a multi-generation and multi-cultural house in the city of Tübingen. The concept combines different integrative options on a neighborhood level.The staff supports immigrants in their integration process. Various activities and involvement projects in the publicly accessible house provide a base for intercultural exchange and mutual support between different societal groups.

A welcoming atmosphere makes the structure accessible. Household-services for elderly offer support for settled community members and reach out to the whole district. Through these services new arrivals get the opportunity to become involved and create social contacts in the local community. A mixture of programmed and open activities offer specific support while encouraging to bring in individual skills.

INTEGRATIVE DESIGN
neighborhood design

The previous chapters aimed at investigating the topic of urban immigration and integration from different perspectives and understand their relation to urban structures. In the following I will dive into the action field of urban planning and investigate how urban design can support integrative processes within the city and thereby return to the main research question:

How can neighborhood design facilitate integrative processes in order to avoid segregated cities in a long-term perspective?

As mentioned before are integrative options given in different scales of city life, from a city scale, over the neighborhood scale, to an individual level. Even though all of these scales are relevant in connection to Integration as well as urban design, I have decided to focus on the neighborhood level in this work.

The neighborhood is an entity in the urban environment, which offers interaction between strangers in a safe and confined environment.

It functions also as a transition space and buffer zone between private spaces and individual scales and the public city life.

This intermediate position makes the neighborhood also interesting in order to connect the two scales and provide access for individuals to the options within the public city life.
Isolated neighborhoods can hinder access, whereas integrated and well-connected neighborhoods offer opportunities for individuals.

Considering the formal typologies of refugee accommodation, the neighborhood is also an interesting option to combine those formal housing forms with regular housing in order to resolve the spatial isolation and offer opportunities for a long-term consideration of refugee housing within the regular urban development.

design task

The design task is both a conclusion of the findings from the theoretical research and a framing for the following design proposal.

By formulating a specific design task, the rather abstract findings get translated into a concrete starting point that can be approached through neighborhood design.

"Integrative housing" should combine formal accommodation for refugees (preliminary accommodation) with regular housing units in one coherent neighborhood. This neighborhood should facilitate integrative processes within the structure itself as well as offer access to integrative options on other city scales.

design principles

As the design proposal aims to be responsive to the needs of its future inhabitants, it is necessary to consider certain principles during the design process. Those principles have developed out of the demands of a diverse community and take advantage of the opportunities within spatial structures to facilitate integrative processes. The following priciples are based on theoretical research as well as informal interviews and my own conclusions.

ACCESSIBILITY

COMMUNICATION

CONNECTIVITY

PRIVACY

SELF EMPOWEREMENT

FLEXIBILITY

privacy

16) Garage concert in a housing area (online image)

The design of the open spaces, but also the urban layout and orientation of apartments should provide space for privacy and individual activities.

The inhabitants should be able to live according to their individual needs and lifestyle. This includes having protected spaces and facilities for individual activities without getting disturbed or disturbing others.

accessibility

17) Inviting and shared circulation zone ensure accessibility throughout the area
    in Brighton, UK (online image)

Public spaces and shared facilities within the area should be easily accessible for everybody, both mentally and physically.

This means that physical barriers within the surrounding area that limit access to public spaces should be identified and bridged.

Shared spaces and interactive zones should be designed in a way that is welcoming, openly accessible and easy to be identified, even for inhabitants that just recently moved in.

communication

18) Communication is especially important when arriving in an unknown environment (private image)

Communication in an urban structure can take place in different levels. From passive communication through visual contact, over spontaneous meetings in shared spaces to an active communication in common activities. The urban layout and design of urban spaces can facilitate and provide for those different levels of communication.

As everybody has a differing need for communication, it is important to consider all levels in the design. Furthermore should the design of the area not impose communication, as this can make individuals eventually feel uncomfortable and let them consequently avoid certain spaces.

connectivity

19) New connection between a new neighbourhood and an existing recreational area inHamburg, Germany (online image)

In order to facilitate access to public areas within the district and on a city level, it is important to connect the neighborhood to existing circulation zones and movement patterns and strengthen those through the new development.

Connecting the new development to neighboring structures and integrating it into an existing built environment also includes a sensibility towards neighboring functions and the creation of buffer zones, where it is necessary. Shared open spaces or paths between the new area and existing neighborhoods can furthermore give opportunity for communication and interaction on a district level.

self empowerment

20) Community envolement project in Hannover, Germany (online image)

One goal of an integrative housing concept is to provide possibilities for self-empowerment and engagement in non-commercial or voluntary activities or services within the community.

Such services can trigger symbiotic exchanges of social interaction and mutual support within the neighborhood and help the refugees to get activated within the city while waiting for a decision about the residency permission or asylum status.

Shared facilities, such as neighborhood kitchens, community gardens or flexible activity rooms give space for initiatives and opportunities to share individual skills and interests in common activities.

flexibility

21) flexible activation of an open space in Reinsdorf in Vienna, Austria (online image)

Flexibility should be given, both in size, time perspective and accommodation form of the housing units, as well as in the functional determination of shared spaces.

Open spaces and shared facilities should respond to a variety of user groups and activities.

DESIGN CONDITIONS
showcase
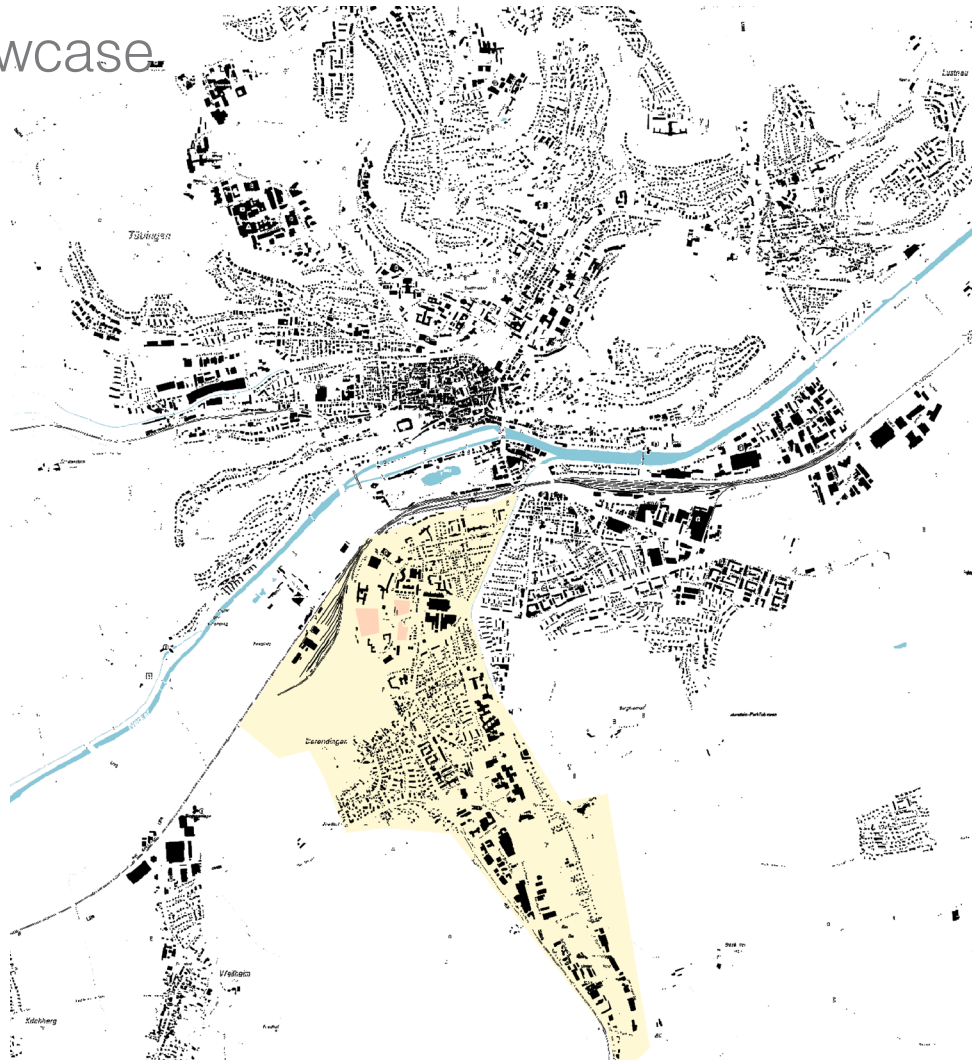
The previously described design task of "integrative housing" is tested in a showcase in the city of Tübingen in Germany. A recent construction of new preliminary accommodation for refugees in the administrative district of Derendingen (see reference project I, p. 31) raised a public discourse and attention on the provision of refugee accommodation within the municipality. This recent development as well as the public discussions makes the plot "Mühlbachäcker" to an interesting test-field for an alternative design proposal in the form of "integrative housing".

city. tübingen

The city of Tübingen is located in southern Germany in the federal state of Baden-Württemberg and has a total of 84 000 inhabitants from which are 29 000 registered as students. A historical city center, the river Neckar and the university life are shaping the character of the city. Tübingen shows a high level of education and academic occupation within the population and is recently governed by the green party.

district. derendingen

Derendingen changed its character from a rural village over an industrial area into a district with mainly housing and smaller service businesses during the last decades. The district was incorporated into the city in 1934 and gained importance through the development of administrative functions and an educational center after the second world war. Several old buildings and transformed factories are still evidences of the districts historical development and create a heterogeneous character of the urban structure (Pflug, 1989).
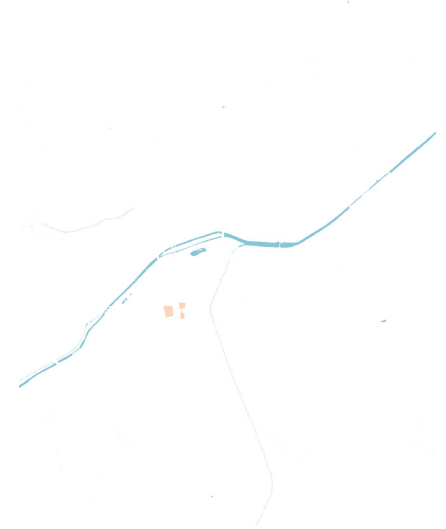
site. mühlbachäcker

The site "Mühlbachäcker" is located within the administrative area. Since the late fifties were various administrative buildings developed in the area, from which most are still in use today (Pflug, 1989). The regional government, the job center, the police department as well as other administrative services are still attracting a public from the whole region.

site analysis
typologies

special forms

Typologies with special forms are usually having public functions and are well connected to public movement patterns and circulation zones. The public functions attract a diverse target group.
Other functions can be non-disturbing industry or former industrial buildings that are transformed for small-scale businesses or housing.
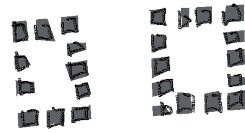

(private images)

scattered housing

Free standing villas or single-family houses with small workshops or businesses in the ground floor. The non-residential functions give the street a public character and serve as buffer zones to the private areas in the upper floors. The premises are often connected to generous plots and big private gardens.
The ownership of the plots and premises is mostly private.
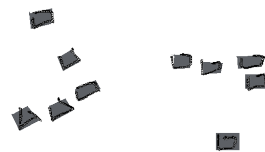
(private images)

housing blocks

Blocks of single-family houses with street-facing entrances and enclosed private gardens. The streets are functioning as communicative spaces within the neighborhood and the big gardens in the back are serving as protected private spaces. The houses are mostly privately owned and occupied by families or elderly couples.

(private images)

apartment blocks

Freestanding apartment blocks or linear developments are integrated within the area, which is mainly dominated by private housing. The blocks are combining social housing with regular rental flats and add to the social mixture in the district. The typologies, which are partly connected to semi-public open spaces, are showing a higher permeability than the housing blocks.
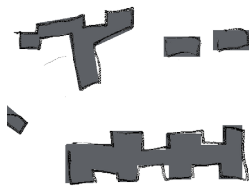
(private images)

urban layout

The urban layout shows a variety of typologies in the area (p.50-51). Single-family houses, which are arranged in blocks or scattered in the fringes dominate the area towards the city center in the northeast and are partly complemented with apartment blocks.

The housing blocks follow the street grid, which is oriented towards the water stream and enclose private spaces. Industrial and other special forms dominate the area in the west and form a buffer towards the railway.

The quite regular block-division is interrupted by an industrial area, which also forms a barrier between the western housing plots and the recreational area along the water-stream in the east.

The big variety in typologies suggests functional diversity and a variety of housing forms and socio-economical groups in the area. The orientation of the street grid towards the water stream shows its importance for the area.

plot division

The rather fragmental plot division in the
area suggests a multiple ownership. Beside
plots of private ownership, that are quite
similar in size and character, there are
also bigger municipal plots with special
functions.

The division of the land into smaller
plots allows a variety in functions and
architectural designs. Smaller plots
also allow permeability within the area,
which is mainly interrupted by bigger
areas of private ownership and industrial
developments.

functions

The land-use in the area shows a mixed housing area, which integrates various other non-disturbing functions. Educational, social and economical institutions are distributed throughout the area. Small-scale businesses, that offer several services for daily needs are also integrated in the housing blocks.

An industrial manufacturing factory is located in the middle of the area without having disturbing effects on the surrounding housing units. The train-station and the city center are close and most necessary functions for daily activities can be found in the area.

The plot is surrounded by functions, which attract a diverse and public target group during working hours. But the large recreation and sport-area, as well as events in the neighboring area also attract visitors during evening hours and weekends. The combination of public and private functions around the district allows for a functionally undetermined future development.

■ sports club	■ association	■ housing
■ school	■ train station	■ childcare
■ administration	■ industry	■ small scale business

green & blue structures

The river Neckar in the west and the smaller Steinlach stream in the east serve as important greenways through the whole city and have ecological as well as recreational functions.

The area is located in the middle of these green structures, which also serve as a green connection into the city center.

Along the river Neckar are several sport facilities that belong to sport clubs or have public recreational functions. A small public park around the Mühlbach in the administrational area and farmland in the south offer also recreational opportunities.

Beside these public green structures the private plots have a rather green character in form of private gardens or the shared green spaces, which are surrounding the apartment blocks. These structures function as buffer zones between private, semi-private and public spaces.

mühlbach

neckar

steinlach

gardens

sport area

public recreation

water

accessibility

Accessibility within the area is categorized in three levels. Public access is given, if there is no mental or physical barrier to access an area and if it is experienced as a public space. Semi-private spaces are physically and legislative accessible, but evoke mental barriers due to connected functions or other characteristics of the space. And private areas are areas that are isolated from public access through physical or legislative barriers.

Due to a high amount of private ownership and single-family houses, a big part of the area is not accessible. The private blocks are surrounded by secondary-roads, which have a rather public character, due to their size and the small-scale business that are attracting visitors from outside the neighborhood.

This high level of public street character makes the whole area accessible and permeable for people that are not frequently visiting or familiar with the environment.
Despite the high amount of public and private spaces there is a lack of semi-private spaces that are shared by neighborhood communities and allow for local identification and privacy.

private

semi private

public

street types

public character
Most streets in the area with a public character are main connections within the district and are aligned by public functions or a mix of small scale businesses on the ground levels and private housing in the upper floor or back facing parts of the building. These streets are mostly rather wide and easily accessible by car, bike or as a pedestrian.
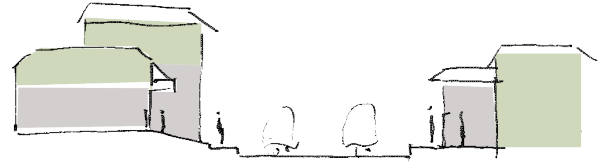
semi-public character
Semi-public street types are characterized by a mix of private and public functions on the ground level.
Some housing streets are main connections and the high amount of movement, as well as a rather big road width give it a public character. These streets feel accessible with a slight feeling of leaving the public space.
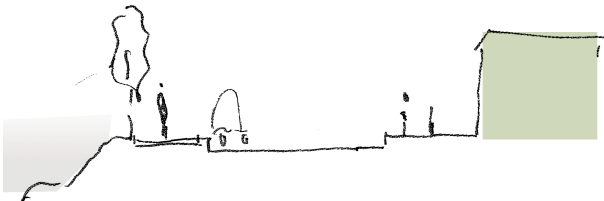
private character
Streets that are purely aligned by private housing with small road widths feel less accessible by the public and are mostly subordinate or side-streets with little car traffic.
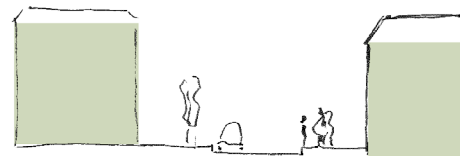
city centre

countryside

public

semi-private

private

•••• pedestrian + bike movement

countryside

mühlbachäcker

The plot Mühlbachäcker (private images)
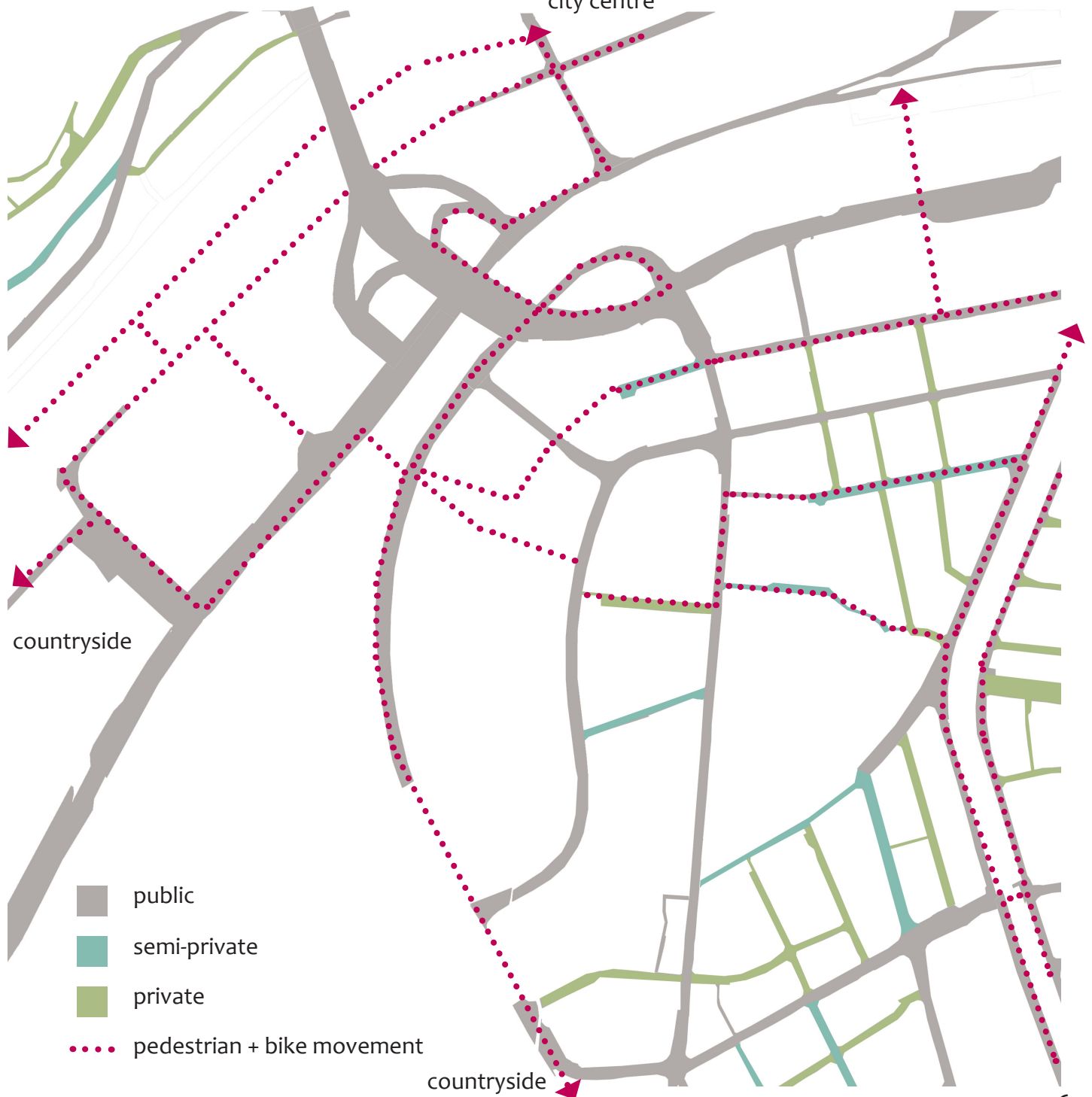
The plot is located within popular recreational areas and next to a smaller public park, where the revitalization of the water stream Mühlbach is initiated. (1) This revitalization of the water stream comes along with an importance of water as a recreational area and connection way in the whole city.

Private gardens in the area function as buffer zones between enclosed housing blocks (2) and streets with a rather public character. (3) The plot neighbors both private as well as public functions and a railway area, (4) which demands a noise buffer towards new housing development.

The whole area surrounding the plot holds different public attraction points (5) - (8) but a lack of semi-public or shared spaces on a district or neighborhood-level. A diversity of functions in the district provides most services for daily life within walking distance and the plot is well connected through existing bikeways and roads.

(5) local government with civil services

(7) economical center with event premises

(6) regional government with civil services

(8) police department

22) Birdview over the area (bing.com)

DESIGN STRATEGY
form! react! open up!

The following strategy combines the general design principles with the specific design conditions and creates a base for the design itself.
The three steps: form!, react! and open up! lead to an urban design, which ensures the application of certain design criteria while reacting to external influences and opening up the design for the future activation.
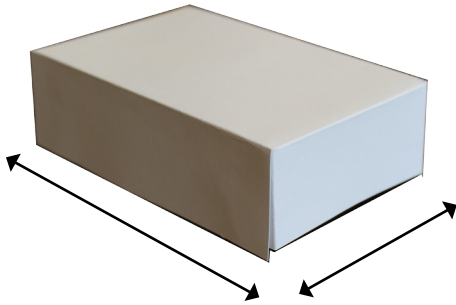
form!
This step has the aim to form urban structures that correspond to the design principles and combine different urban design-elements into one coherent and well functioning urban area.

Design Criteria: Accessibilit.Privacy. Communication.Self-Empowerement

react!
The previously defined urban structures get adjusted to local conditions and react spatially to surrounding functions, existing connections and boarders.

Design Criteria: Privacy Connectivity.Flexibility
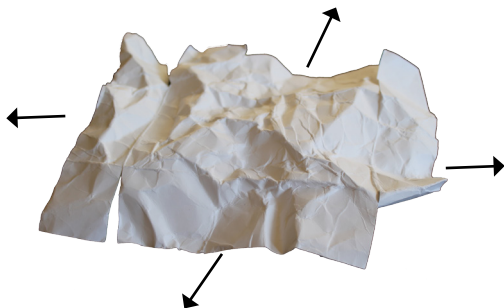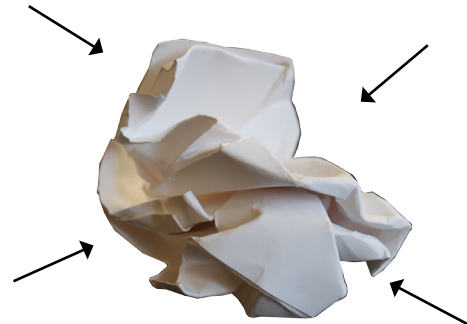
open up!
The last step ensures that the newly integrated urban structures are accessible and connected to the surrounding district. Thereby the future activation of the area is facilitated and newly added values get accessible for the whole district.

Design Criteria: Accessibility.onnectivity Communication.Self-Empowerement
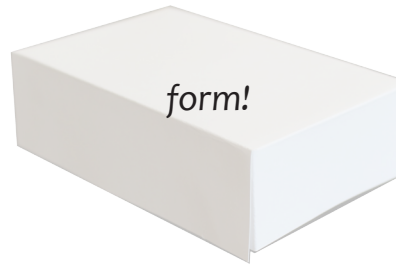
form!

A mix in functions and housing forms follows up the heterogenity of the district and provides a base for a diverse neigbourhood with richness in activities and possibilities. Combination of **public services in the groundfloors** (Garagenwerkstatt) and private spaces in the upper or backfacing zones provide for a **lively street-atmosphere** while kepping space for privacy.

The housing structures provide a detailed zoning of open spaces into **different levels of privacy.** Singular units and joint blocks are **interconnected** through **residential paths and shared access zones.**

Internal and external access zones serve as **communication areas.** Nevertheless are possibilities to „avoid" communicative areas given where needed. Communication between neighbours should be **facilitated but not imposed.**

The typologies and open spaces are kept in a **human scale.** This implies to create a safe atmosphere and an urban structure, where movement and orientation is easy for everybody. Possibilities for residents to **activate and shape the area themselves** in different ways strengthens a sense of **belonging and repsonsibility** for the neighborhood (Reicher, 2012).

23) Garage workshop, Tübingen, GE (private image)

24) Private entrances, Puchheim,München, GE (private image)

25)Entrance balcony, Ackermannbogen, GE (online image)

26) Community garden, Kassel, GE (online image)

react!

Existing functions and **attratction points** are **taken into consideration** and connected to. The new structures are **integrated** into the existing structures and aim to **enhance strengths** within the district and **compensate or improve weaknesses.**

Green structures, such as private gardens or shared spaces are implemented **as bufferzones** between conflicting functions. The private zones of **existing residential areas** will be considered **and the new structure will be protected from** possibly **disturbing influences,** such as the railway emissions and disturbance through areas that attract a public target group.

The new development has a **flexible structure** that can be developed and changed according to future needs and provides possibilities to **connect to further developments within the area**. Such as for example a transformation of the former police department or a residential development in the close-by Saiben area.

The new structure and its internal circulation will be **linked to existing movement patterns and connections.** The existing **bike and pedestrian network** will be **improved and highlited** through bridging of potential barriers and opening of new ways. The areas well-functioning and developed street-network doesn´t demand **additional traffic zones.** Residential and visitors **parking** will be **considered**.

27) Public street Derendingen Tübingen,GE (private image)

28) Private housing Derendingen Tübingen,GE (private image)

29) Police department Derendingen Tübingen,GE (private image)

30) Bike connection Derendingen, Tübingen, GE (private image)

open up!

Paths and circulation zones of different character will **ensure permeability** of the area for residents as well as for external visitors or passersby. Thereby will **private and public spaces be connected** through semi-public areas and **buffering access zones.**

The **lack of shared spaces** in the district will be **compensated** through creation of small shared spaces. These **yards and squares** also function **as connection and communication points** between the new development area and the settled district.

The plot is located **between** two **popular recreational areas** and **close to the city centre**. A **green corridor** through the new development will connect the two areas and **fast and easy access** to the city centre will be provided for through enhancement of existing pedestrian and bike ways.

As **water** has an importance as a **public space for socializing, recreation and connection**, the accesibility as well as the ecological quality of the **Mühlbach stream will be enhanced**. An improvement has already started in the administrative district and will be developed. The **water stream** in connection with a shared public area will serve **as a meeting point** and **point of identification** for the **new development as well as the surrounding district**.

31) Housing path, Puchheim, München, GE (private image)

32) Neighborhood square, Loretto, Tübingen, GE (online image)

33) Steinlach stream, Derendingen,Tübingen,GE (private image)

34) Mühlbach stream, Derendingen,Tübingen,GE (private image)

INTEGRATIVE HOUSING
program

privacy

The functional organization within the open block structure (4) and the zoning of open spaces combines different levels of public and private spaces that respond to different needs for privacy. Inner courtyards (3) offer space for communal activities in a protected and car-free environment, while private gardens (5) respond to the need for individual activities. Public or potentially disturbing activities (9) are facing the shared space (1) without reaching into private areas. Gardens and subordinate paths function as buffer-zones (10) along the boarders towards existing Private properties.

connectivity

A shared space (1) crossing the area as well as subordinate connections (2) and openings within the block structure (4) improve permeability and connectivity of the whole district and integrate the new development into the existing network. The open block structure with a fractal plot division responds to the existing urban layout of Derendingen and its heterogeneity in functions and typologies. A central square with a public community house (6) creates an outreaching communication point between the new neighborhood, the settled neighbors as well as visitors from the whole city.
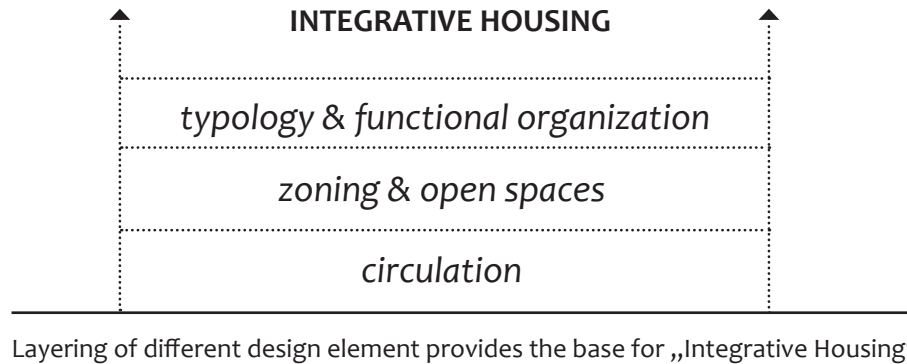
self-empowerment

"Garage-shops" (9) along the shared space as well as activities within the courtyards offer possibility for involvement, activation and occupation in a wide range of activities. The garage shops can imply public or commercial services on a small scale and empower the dwellers to provide for themselves or have a small gain. Functionally flexible courtyards (8) invite to "take-over" and create a sense of belonging for the community or to produce food or a gain from community gardening projects. A lively shared spaces (1) and an open community house (6) invites to take actively or passively part in public life.

communication

The zoning and typology of the proposal implies different levels of communication. From active communication in the shared spaces (1)(3)(6) over spontaneous meetings in access zones (2) to passive communication through visual connections or the possibility for meetings in protected spaces (11). The community center (6) with an open "neighborhood-restaurant" emphasizes communication between the new community, visitors or employees within the area and settled dwellers from the surrounding district.

accessibility

The block-structure as well as a clear ranking of circulation zones provides accessibility for diverse modes of movement while making it easy to orientate and identify important directions and connection axes. A lively public space, (1) entrances to the courtyards (4) and different levels of activity zones invite to access and get involved in the activities offered within the area. Even though the circulation within the area has a main focus on pedestrians and cyclists a number of parking spaces (7) are provided for car sharing, visitors or dwellers with special needs such as elderly or handicapped people. A public square along the water stream (6) makes it come alive as a recreational area for the whole district.

flexibility

A functionally undetermined design of common areas (1)(3) and the usage of unsealed surfaces keep the area open for diverse functions and future developments or changes within the neighborhood. The block-structure (4) provides a frame for a variety of different housing forms and individual demands and can be developed in a flexible and responsive way.

25m

design elements

INTEGRATIVE HOUSING

typology & functional organization

zoning & open spaces

circulation

Layering of different design element provides the base for „Integrative Housing"

The urban design proposal for integrative housing consists of a combination and layering of different design elements, which are responsive to the design task and correspond to the opportunities within a municipal master plan (Bebauungsplan).

The municipal master plan is a legal instrument that is described in the German building law (BauGB). It defines the type and dimension of the urban development in a certain area and is the base for each urban development project within a municipality.

Following the opportunities within the municipal master plan and the special demands of the design task evolve certain design elements. Each element has another importance in each step of the overall design strategy (see scheme page 73)

element

typology & functional organization
Within the typology the form and scale of the built environment can be defined. Through certain specifications, the amount of housing units, the density of the area and types of housing forms can be regulated. Those are also factors for the social mixture within the area. Different typologies have different characteristics in matters of communication, levels of privacy and flexibility.

zoning & open space
Public and private green structures, location and types of shared spaces, as well as sport and playgrounds and other open spaces can be defined. Thereby the whole area can be zoned in different levels of privacy and functional usage.
Open spaces can furthermore function as buffer zones to neighboring functions and protect private spaces.

circulation
Different kinds of circulation zones, such as zones for pedestrian, bike and car usage or shared zones can be defined and designed in a certain way. This provides for a functioning movement within the area, accessibility and the connection to surrounding spaces. Certain kinds of circulation zones influence the movement along and within private, public or semi-public spaces.

relevance in strategy steps

form!   *react!*   *open up !*

typology + functional organization

open blocks
Housing blocks that enclose an inner courtyard give possibility to create an inner protected area and a communicative space for the residents. Openings in the block structure ensure connectivity and accessibility and keep the area permeable. An inner protected area and street-facing facades facilitate the combination of public and private functions within one coherent structure (Reicher, 2012). This coherent framing of the structure also allows a division of the block into diverse plots or premises.

connectivity

communication

protection

diversity
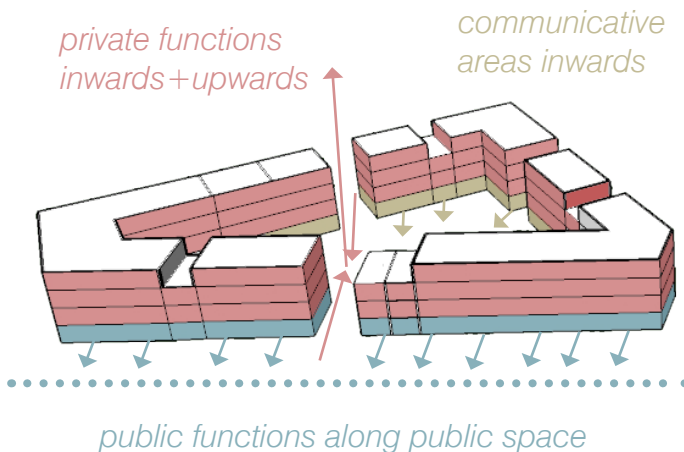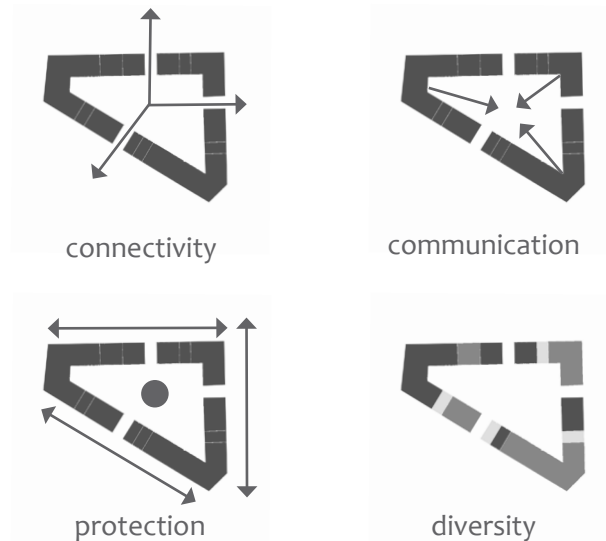
block organization
The functional organization within each block facilitates a lively street-life and a communicative atmosphere while protecting private housing areas. Therefore are public and noisy functions assembled along public spaces in the ground level. Communicative functions for the block community, such as housing entrances or access areas are oriented towards each other in the inner-courtyard and private spaces of the housing units are situated in higher floors or towards private gardens.

private functions inwards+upwards

communicative areas inwards

public functions along public space

block division into housing forms
Each block within the neighbourhood shows a variety of different housing forms. The division into these housing forms provides a mixture of accommodation that responds to different needs and time perspectives of residency. Each housing form activates the block community in a different way and allows for a strong community with a unique identity that is open to take in and get activated through a dynamic flow of new dwellers.
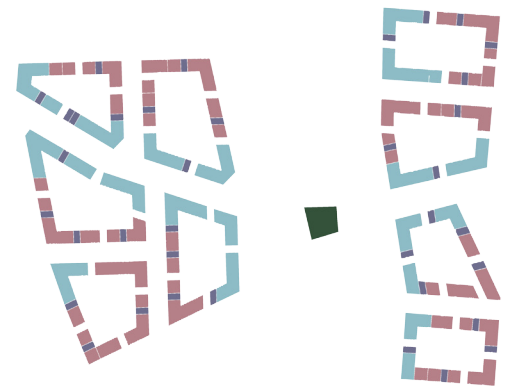
private housing

⏱ > 1 year

⬈ 40-130 m2

👪 2-6

Those modules target families, couples or singles that aim to settle on a long-term and have a stronger need for privacy. Those residents create a consistent base that identifyes with the block. Location and layout of the premises ensure a high degree of private space while offering communicative opportunities towards the courtyard.

## shared housing

⏱ >12 weeks

⬈ 12 m2 rooms

👪 8-12

The shared housing modules are the activating part of the block. Its residents have private rooms and share common facilities, such as kitchens or workshops. The housing groups get active in different social activities and projects that involve the whole block community. The units reach out to the public through integrated "garage-shops".
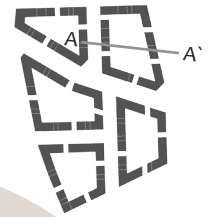
guest housing

⏱ 4-12 weeks

⬈ 96 m2

👪 2-4
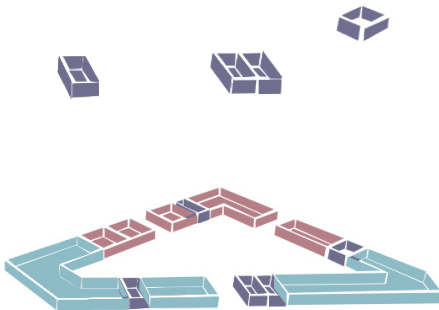
Small units provide temporary housing and create a flow of new residents in the block community. The premises are opened towards communicative and public spaces and have flexible layouts that may also be used for project-based businesses or associations to avoid eventual vacancies.
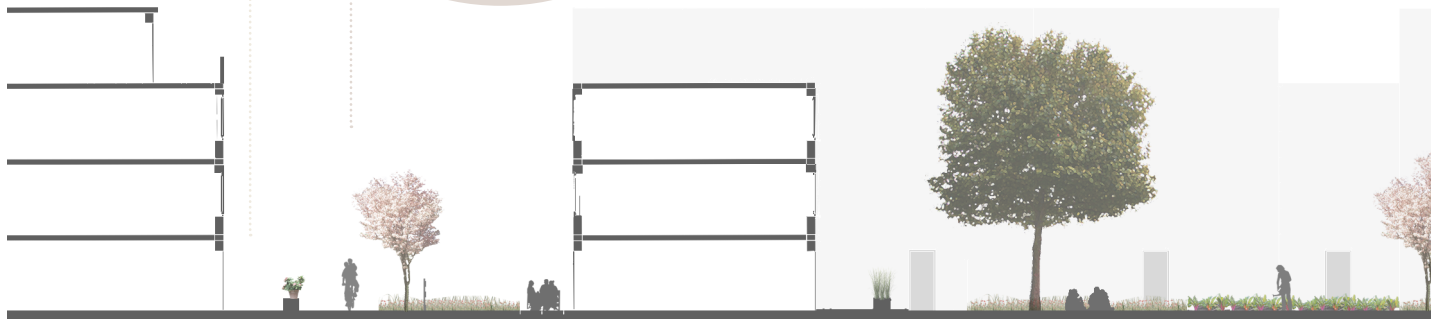
zoning . *private & semi-public*

entrances

The private housing entrances function as transition zones between semi-public and private areas. Benches and different pavements indicate the boarder and create protection, while allowing for communication and visual contact. The entrance zones are variegated and offer possibilities for individualization of the open space.

inner courtyards

Each "block-community" shares one inner courtyard respectively. These courtyards are car-free areas that offer possibilities for common or individual activities in a protected environment. Entrances and balconies facing the yard create a communicative atmosphere and a sense of belonging of singular housing units to the shared area. The enclosed open space has no determined functional design and leaves flexible space for common activities, such as a gardening or small construction projects.
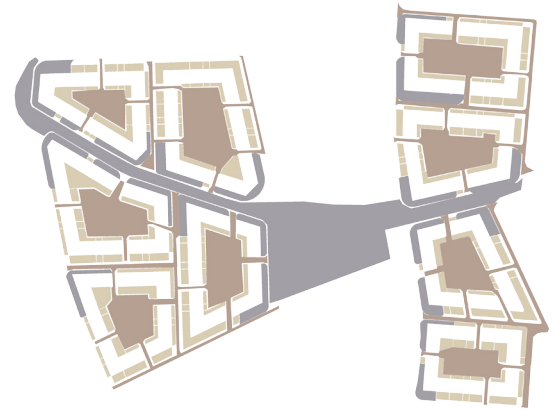
housing paths

Paths between private gardens and entrances are access areas for the dwellers and function as spaces for spontaneous meetings and communication between neighbors. These semi-public connections allow visitors or passer-byes to cross the area in a safe atmosphere along the private green-structures.

section A - A` ⊢——⊣ *2 m*

private gardens

Private gardens create a protected area for gardening or private gatherings in the open space. Grass verges and plantation towards public zones protect the space from unwanted insights but can be opened up for communication, depending on the individual need for privacy.

private
semi-public
public

private balconies

Balconies compensate the lacking private garden for stacked apartments or smaller housing units. By facing the courtyard, the balconies offer possibilities for visual connection and communication with the common areas while providing a protected open space.

garden path

A pedestrian path aligned by private gardens and the water stream functions as a semi-public green connection between the public spaces of the new neighborhood and the neighboring park in the north. The diversity of plantation in the private gardens in connection with the natural water environment creates an exciting visual experience along the way. Potential openings towards the garden offer possibility for spontaneous meeting and short chats between the dwellers and passing by neighbors.
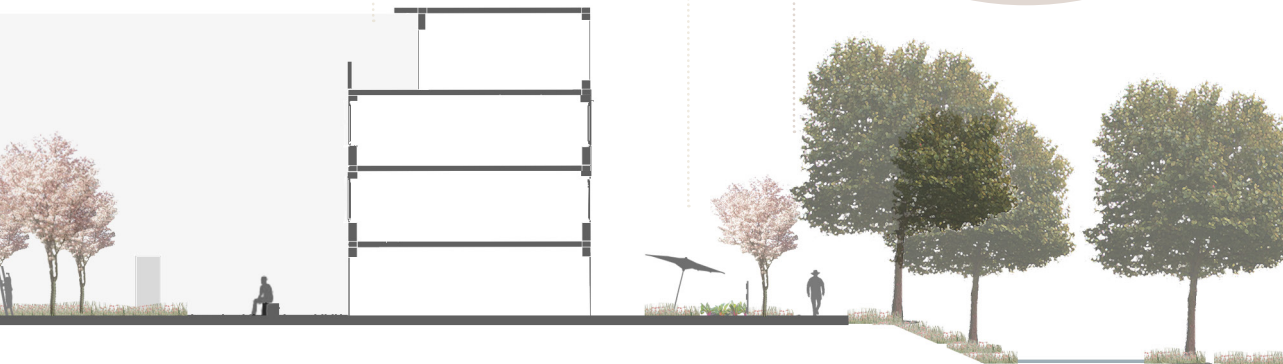
zoning
semi-public&public

shared space
Pedestrians and cyclists as well as cars share the space. Plantation, such as an irregular tree placement and water-permeable pavements characterize the area as a green and slow speed connection. Car traffic is limited on occasional events, such as deliveries or ambulance transports. Besides improving permeability throughout the district the space also offers possibilities for spontaneous meetings and experience of public life in the area.
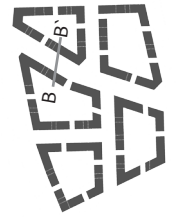
shared terraces
Terraces on the backside of the garage-shops are common room for the housing community. Protected from the public movement these open spaces provide space for calm activities and gatherings in a semi-public atmosphere. Depending on the ground-floor layout the connection between the terraces and the public space can be influenced, depending on the wished degree of privacy.

garage -shops
The shared housing units reach out to the public space with "garage-shops" and activate the area with public services and activities. These activities align the shared space and create a busy and active atmosphere as well as possibilities for involvement and communication. Each "garage" has an outer surface respectively that can be designed and used individually. This creates diversity in the public space and increases the excitement for passer-byes.

section B - B` ⊢——⊣ *2 m*

*„Garage-shops
reach out to the shared space."*
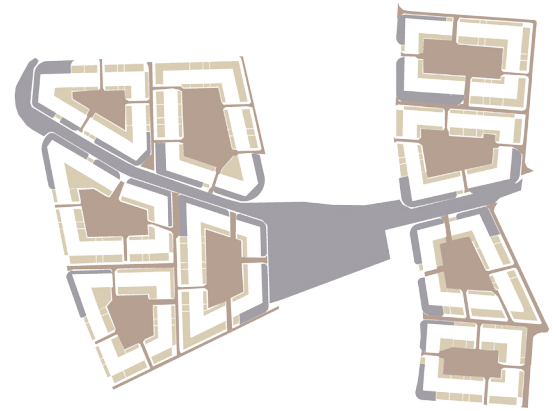
private
semi-public
public

*„The flexible and
undetermined design
of the open space offers possibilities to
meet and interact in diverse activities."*

*„Entrances
to guest-houses face
the public space and integrate the housing
units into the active environment."*

circulation

integration

The circulation within the new neighborhood links to the existing network of paths and movement patterns. The traffic zones are divided into three different types (see „circulation types", p.81) and have a main focus on slow modes of movement such as biking or walking. Sufficiently existing access roads as well as public-transport connections link the area to the rest of the city and make it easily accessible for inhabitants or visitors with special needs for transportation.

existing connections
new connections

storage&parking
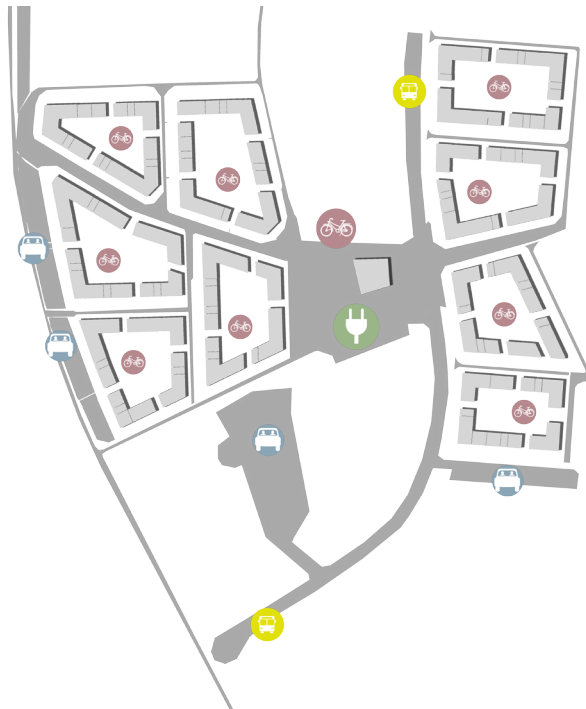
public transport
The area connects to the city centre and other parts of the city through already existing bus-connections.

e-car pool
A centrally located electronic car-sharing pool enables the inhabitants to a comfortable mode of transport without a private car. The pool and the charging station target long-term dwellers with regular need for a car, as well as inhabitants and guests with an occasional need.

bike storage
Each block-unit has a corresponding bike-storage in its courtyard. A public storage close to the community center makes it convenient for visitors to arrive and leave the bike in a central location to explore the neighborhood.

car parking
Parking for visitors and a number of inhabitants is provided in some spots around the neighborhood. Concentrating the parking on the edges of the neighborhood limits the car traffic within the housing area and allows for an alternative use of the free space. Additional access roads are not necessary.

circulation types

seperated zoning
Different modes of movement are lead in separate zones along already existing roads with frequent car-traffic. The separation allows pedestrians and cyclists to move unimpeded by passing cars. Alternative green and car-free connections for cyclists and pedestrians are provided within the new neighborhood.
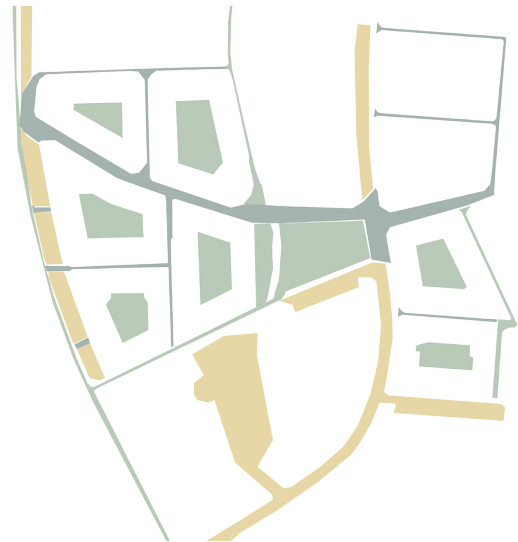
shared space
A shared space crossing the whole neighborhood forms the main connection and an easily accessible public space. In this space the different modes of transport are coequal and not separated in different zones. The design as well as the pavement supports the feeling of crossing an open space rather then a traffic zone and suggest slow speed. Cars are allowed for occasional crossing with reduced speed and a special attention on other road users.

bike and pedestrian
Car-free paths with a width between 2 and 2,5 m are assigned for pedestrians and cyclists. The paths are aligned by private or public greenery and allow crossing the area in a recreational and green environment. The new lanes link to existing connections and movement patterns and improve the connectivity of the district with the city center and popular recreational areas.

seperated zoning   car-free   shared space
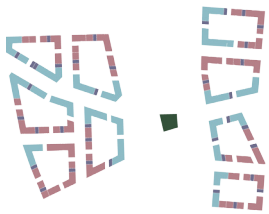
masterplan

existing urban layout

urban layout with proposal
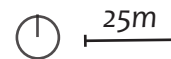

block division

zoning

circulation

25m

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION
process

The suggested process is based on opportunities within the German building law and reference cases that aim for a «social urban development» (Appendix II). It starts with a municipal initiative and aims for a long term activation of the area and its changing inhabitants.

initiate

Decision within the municipality to develop an integrative neighborhood that **combines refugee accommodation with regular housing units.** Framing conditions, such as the **design task and design principles,** are formulated and published. Through a competition a **preliminary design proposal** is developed.

involve

The **proposal** functions **as a tangible medium** to involve various actors in the process and **initiate interaction and discussions** surrounding the topic. An **open process** and possibility for future tenants to take influence creates acceptance for the project and **an early identity.** A robust neighborhood community makes it **resilient towards fluctuating tenants and demands of a diverse community.**

activate

Long-term residents create a **local identity** which gets **activated by associations and housing communities.** New arrivals can find an **existing social network** while **having possibility to take influence** and activate the community through a new **input of skills and culture**. A central neighborhood center helps to **gather demands** and constantly **develop the neighborhood** according to recent and future needs or changes.

share

Division of the area into different plots and housing types respectively. The choice of investors should consider a **diversity of housing** and development forms. The worked proposal, which developed during the involvement process, gets **realized within a municipal master plan.**

process. actors involvement

municipalities

administrative authorities

INVLOVEMENT

fellow citizens

refugees

initiate   involve   share   activate

PROCESS   (own illustration)
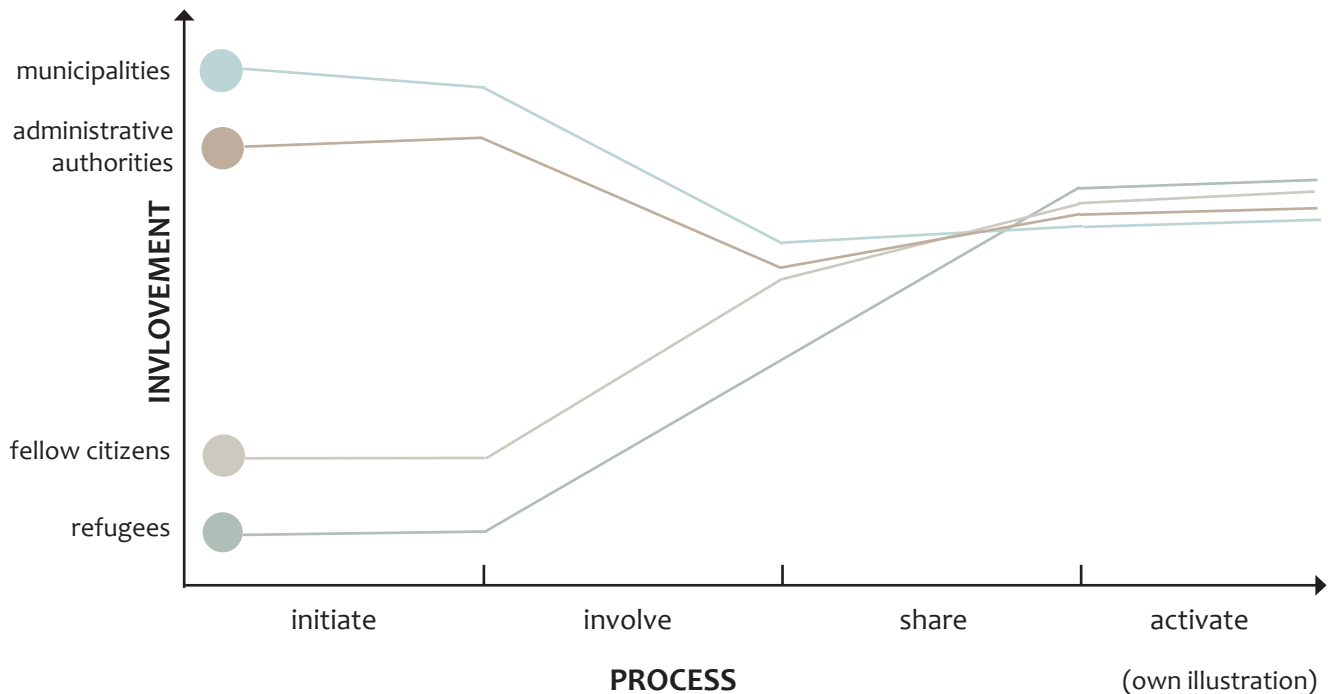
The implementation process aims to involve the different actors of the immigration process (p.20-26) equally and bring them together in a shared project. The initial phases demand a higher involvement from the administrative authorities and the municipality in order to create a framework and organizational structure for citizens and arriving refugees to get involved in. The involvement of fellow citizens increases with opening up of the process during the involvement and the shared realization phase. The refugees usually don't enter the process before moving in to the completed accommodations. Their involvement is therefore mostly important during the activation phase. Overall aims the process to create a base for the cooperation of different actors and a shared and equally strong involvement on a long-term perspective.

process. activation and management

The evolvement of a supportive and functioning neighborhood life partly depends on the implementation process but also on the organization of the neighborhood itself. In the following I will describe three aspects of the "integrative housing" concept that aim to support social processes within the neighborhood community.

Activation through diverse housing forms

Each housing block forms an entity of different housing forms. Those housing forms trigger different activities and roles for the tenants respectively. Combining a variety of social options in one entity allows individuals to become part of a strong community while having opportunity to be supported in specific demands. Following up the three housing forms that are combined in each block (p. 75), three groups of inhabitants can be described:

Private persons or construction groups mainly own private housing units. Those inhabitants were involved during the whole implementation process and helped to form the overall concept and an initial identity of the neighborhood. This group of residents that supports and carries the initial concept of integrative housing forms the base of each block community. Such a base, that gets established in initial phases and has a long-term perspective within its actions, is important for the robustness of the overall

neighborhood. Robustness means here that the neighborhood is able to integrate fluctuating tenants in a supportive community and to ensure a sustainable future development of the area (Steffen, 2001).

Shared housing units form the activating part of each block and have an intermediate time perspective of staying. These units can be developed and rented by the migration board as refugee accommodation or by associations that follow social aims within their program. These units give individuals, which may arrive without an existing social network, the chance to become part of an existing "base" community while activating it through an influx of individuality and skills. The shared housing forms form a connection point between the settled community and newly arriving residents or "guests" that only stay for a short time in the area. It connects the initial residents and the new arrivals through different activities in the shared spaces and supports an exchange of new inputs and settled experiences.

Guesthouses can be rented by the migration board in case of urgent need for accommodation or by other external guests that are in need for a short-time accommodation. Those Guesthouses provide arrivals the opportunity to experience the local identity and community life, even if just staying for a short time.

The mixture of time-perspectives and programming of the housing insures the establishment of a unique identity and sense of responsibility within each block while keeping it open for constant development and influx of culture and activism.

Garage workshops to activate public space

Each shared housing unit includes a garage-workshop that is facing the public space and can be used freely for various activities. It can be small profitable services, which develop out of skills and engagement of the residents, but also non-profit activities that would be disturbing within the private open spaces. These workshops aim at the one hand to activate the connected public space, but also to give residents the opportunity to get involved in local economical processes, develop individual skills and have a small income. A variety of small businesses and services make the area furthermore interesting for external visitors and link it thereby to the rest of the city.

A central neighborhood managment to reach out

A central neighborhood management unites the different block communities and provides an organizational frame for the neighborhood and its activities. The management involves the different actors, such as the migration board, the municipality, the residents, fellow citizens and different associations. As a central contact point between the singular housing units and various stakeholders it can also help to manage vacancies within the housing stock and to communicate ongoing activities to external stakeholders.

DISCUSSION

How can neighborhood design facilitate integrative processes in order to avoid segregated cities in a long-term perspective?

Departing from this question I started my investigation upon the spatiality of immigration processes and with a special focus on integrative options for new arrivals within the city. This investigation brought along the insight that urban structures naturally hold integrative options but that new arrivals are often not able to access these options through spatial or process-based limitations. Focusing on the opportunities within the field of neighborhood design I developed a design proposal for an integrative neighborhood in the showcase of Tübingen in Germany.

A design task and certain design principles that respond to the findings from the theoretical research form the base for a site specific strategy that combines different urban design elements into one neighborhood. Through this approach I aimed to implement the findings about the special demands of new arrivals into the spatial design of the area and create structures that are supporting integrative processes.

In the following I will discuss how the result of this approach answers the initially posed research question and what can be done to develop it further.

social design
The work with this thesis gave me insight into the topic of integration and reception of arrivals in our cities and made me reflect upon the role of design in connection to social processes. Following up these reflections I came to the opinion that urban design proposals can actually support integrative processes or even other processes of sustainable development in the same way as they can limit such processes.

"Integrative housing" showcases how refugees can be accommodated in an integrated, rather than isolated way in our cities and visualizes how life in such a diverse and integrative neighborhood could be organized. Through the application of an alternative way of receiving refugees in a tangible showcase it raises awareness on the topic and makes the vision accessible. Besides providing a vision of community life, which is related to various processes, it also shows, how urban design can practically provide a base for these processes within the physical structures.

But nevertheless are integration and community forming in a neighborhood multi-dimensional processes that strongly depend on sociological, legislative and administrative factors besides the physical structures they take place in. In this sense it is important to understand that this proposal for an integrative neighborhood is more a visionary possibility, then a result that will evolve in reality like it was thought during the design process.

Following up this acknowledgement, it becomes clear that the proposal is definitely not a clear answer to the second part of the research question: How urban design can avoid segregated cities in a long-term perspective? Designing a proposal for an integrative neighborhood today doesn't visualize how it might evolve in the future, as recent issues of segregation can´t be solved by erasing mistakes from the past.

Seeing that the result of my thesis certainly responses to the raised question, but is far away from being a definite answer, it is necessary to see in which way it can be improved and developed further.

implementation

One aspect, which is crucial, but was not deeply elaborated in this thesis is the implementation process. As raised in some parts of my analysis, the integration process, as well as neighborhood life, involves a large number of stakeholders and perspectives. As those stakeholders are often not equally involved or even in exchange with each other, it would be necessary to bring those different perspectives together and involve them in the design process as well as in the decision making. Participation of all involved actors would definitely strengthen the responsiveness of the design and provide a base for a strong and resilient neighborhood community.

But refugees generally show a high mobility and are usually not able to participate in forming of the neighborhood before their actual move-in to the accommodation. Therefore it is essential to create options for participation and involvement within the organizational structure of the neighborhood itself that are accessible for each inhabitant at any time.

Beside possibilities for all inhabitants to be equally empowered in the neighborhood life it would also need political will by the state as well as the municipality to change the current practice and actually integrated refugee accommodation into a regular neighborhood development.

In the final chapter of my thesis "project implementation" I am suggesting a process of implementation and organizational aspects for the proposed concept of "integrative housing". But I think that this part could definitely be developed more in order to strengthen the idea and the proposal of my thesis.

urban planning and
sustainable development
As this thesis marks the end of my studies in "design for sustainable development" and a start in the professional field of urban planning it was important to me to find an understanding of the relation of these two fields.

In my personal understanding is the profession of urban planning not able to solve issues or design for sustainable development by itself. But it is definitely able to reach out and involve a wide range of other professions and actors in order to work together on a sustainable development. As cities and neighborhoods are the environments where we act out our societal life, they are also an area about which everybody has an opinion and should be abled to participate in. Hence I do think that urban design proposals, like the one presented in this thesis, are a good medium to involve and activate a large number of actors into the challenge of sustainable development.

personal perspective
After all I have experienced the work with this thesis as very enriching both personally as well as in connection to my future professional life.
Seeing that I am able to engage others and myself in issues of sustainable development by using the skills I developed during my studies was a great experience. This positive experience, but also the unanswered questions I raised during my work, strengthened my motivation to continue with a work on sustainability issues in my future professional life. I think that the profession of urban planning offers great opportunities to get engaged and work together with others in various fields of sustainable development and I am very curious to get engaged and explore these fields in the upcoming years.

APPENDIX

I) informal interviews

Ernst Gumrich

As a member of the municipal council of Tübingen, Ernst Gumrich is active and involved in various decision processes within the city. As a private person he transformed a heritage object and is now active as a private consultant for private transformation projects of heritage objects. Within the municipal council he has a focus of interests on the demands of elderly on the urban development.

Perspective

Municipal council, Local community, Private developer

Main topics

- Decision process within the municipality
- Implementation process of private construction projects
- Sustainable development of the municipality
- Different interests in connection to the plot "Mühlbachäcker"

Main result from interview

- Insight in municipal decision and implementation processes
- For a sustainable development on the plot possible developments, such as transformation of the police department as well as connection to a planned project in a neighboring area (Eco-City project)
- Demographic development of Tübingen and special demands of elderly within a city
- The plot could function as a new active, mixe neighborhood. Combination with premises for nightlife activities is also possible.

Karl-Heinz Meier
Karl-Heinz Meier works for the regional government and is responsible for the reception and accommodation of refugees in the region.

Perspective
Regional Government, Arrivals, Administration

Main topics
- Formal process of refugee accommodation
- Recent provision of refugee accommodation within the region, recent construction of accomodation
- Recent situation and Long-term perspective

Main result from interview
- Insight into formal process
- Challenging to find suitable premises du to a high competition on housing market
- The regional government partly collaborates with municipality
- Provision and management of refugee acommodation is challenging due to limited resources and special demands of refugees
- High pressure on administrative entities due to little resources and high number of arrivals
- Local community gets informed about development of refugee housing but not involved in process
- Fellow citizens are recently open and welcoming towards Syrian refugees but repulsive towards poverty refugees from Kosovo and Serbia.
- Accomodation of refugees not planned for in a long term, just reacting on recent demands
- Long term planning would possibly facilitate the accommodation process

Margarete Lanig-Herold
Margarete Lanig-Herold is the managing director in the multicultural-multi-generation-house Infö in Tübingen (Reference project II, p. 38). Within this project she is accompanying multi-cultural activities and projects and is actively consulting immigrants within their immigration process.

Perspective
Arrivals, NGO

Main topics
- Immigration-/ Integration process in Tübingen
- Responsibilities within Municipality
- Housing situation of immigrants
- Barriers and opportunities within multicultural communities

Main result from interview
- Different actors are competing on the housing market in order to improve immigrant housing
- No cohesive integration concept within the municipality
- Language as main factor for integration
- Meetings and cultural exchange must evolve naturally and voluntarily
- Household service creates synergies win-win situation for immigrants and local elderlies
- Refugees generally have a high mobility and don`t settle long
- Every neighborhood should have a space where these natural meetings and possibilities for integration are provided for

Matthias Henzler
Matthias Henzler works in the urban planning
department of Tübingen and is responsible for the district
of Derendingen.

Perspective
Legislation, Municipality

Main topics
- Conditions surrounding the plot Mühlbachäcker
- Implementation possibilities within building law
- Municipal strategy for social aspects within urban
  development

Main result from interview
- Insight into formal planning and implementation
  process and ongoing plans within the area
- Consideration of different possibilities of
  implementation within the building law and planning
  process

II) reference cases

Französisches Viertel, Tübingen, GE
The project "Französisches Viertel" in Tübingen describes an urban transformation project of a former military area into a mixed neighborhood. This project, which was initiated by the municipality of Tübingen in 1991, had from the beginning a strong focus on social aspects of city life, besides providing new affordable housing through an involvement of private investor groups (Baugemeinschaften). It developed in a participative and for the municipality innovative process and was finished between 2000 and 2010. Today it counts around 2400 residents and around 150 smaller businesses. (Feldtkeller, et al., 2015)

Der Münchner Weg, social land-use, Munich, GE
"Der Münchner Weg" describes a concept for social land-use within the municipality of Munich. Through contracts and regulations are developer of housing obliged to provide 30% of the newly developed housing for tenants with low-income. Public facilities, which are created within the development, such as roads, playgrounds or kindergartens must be handed over to the municipality free of charge. This and other obligations aim to ensure that land within the city is developed in the sense of common good rather than private profit through betterment of land-value. (Referat für Stadtplanung und Bauordnung Landeshauptstadt München , 2009)

SIM, social land-use, Stuttgart, GE
SIM describes an urban development concept by the municipality of Stuttgart to ensure a social mixture and provision of affordable housing within the city. It has the aim that 20% of any new developed housing results in a form of social housing or to a reduced price. These conditions are obligatory for each new development that results in a betterment of the land-value within the municipality. (Amt für Liegenschaften und Wohnen Stuttgart, 2014)

III)bibliography

Abel, G. J., & Sander, N. (2014)
Quantifying Global International
Migration flows. Science , 1520-1522

Allen, J., Massey, D., & Pryke, M. (1999)
Unsettling cities: movement/settlement.
London: Routledge.

**Amt für Liegenschaften und Wohnen
Stuttgart. (2014)**
Wohnbauförderung/Bindungen.
Stuttgart: Stadt Stuttgart.

BAMF. (2015)
Aktuelle Zahlen zu Asyl. Berlin:
Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge

Berding, U. (2007). Migration-Ein
Thema der Stadtentwicklungspolitik?
Lehrstuhl für Planungstheorie und
Stadtentwicklung. Aachen: RWTH
Aachen.

Brundtland Commission. (1987). Our
Common Future: Our Common Future:
Report of the 1987 World Commission on
Environment and Development. Oxfors:
Oxford University Press.

**European Urban Knowledge Network.
(2012)**. Immigrant integration in
European Cities. Nicosia: EU Ministry of
Interior, Department of Town Planning
and Housing .

Feldtkeller, A. (2001). Die Stadt als
„Integrationsmaschine". In A. Feldtkeller,
Städtebau: Vielfalt und Integration (pp.
9-14). Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt
GmbH.

Feldtkeller, A. (2015). Zwischen Planung
und Selbstregelung- Wie das französische
Viertel wurde, was es ist. In A. Scharf, &
M. Gütschow, Stadt im Wandel Nr.15 -
Französisches Viertel Tübingen (pp. 11-17).
Regensburg: Stadtwandel Verlag.

**Gauggel, T., Gütschow, M., & Scharf,
A. (2011)**. Planen-bauen-leben
Baugemeinschaften in Tübingen.
Tübingen: Architektenkammer
Baden-Württemberg, Kammergruppe
Tübingen.

Köhnlein, M. (2005). Flüchtlinge
und Asylsuchende. In K.-H.
Meier-Braun, & R. Weber, Kulturelle
Vielfalt: Baden-Württemberg als
Einwanderungsland (pp. 185-204).
Stuttgart: W.Kohlhammer GmbH.

Linne, B., & Poon, L. (2013). How other
countries handle immigration. National
Geographic .

McDowell, L. (1999). City life and
difference: negotiating diversity. In J.
Allen, D. Massey, & M. Pryke, Unsettling
cities (pp. 95-135). London: Routledge

Meier-Braun, K.-H. (2005). Die (fast endlose) Geschichte vom Einwanderungsland Deutschland : Zur Ausländerpolitik des Bundes und des Landes Baden-Württemberg. In K.-H. Meier-Braun, & R. Weber, Kulturelle Vielfalt - Baden Württemberg als Einwanderungsland (pp. 65-99). Stuttgart: W.Kohlhammer GmbH.

Pflug, R. (1989). 900 Jahre Derendingen. Tübingen: Arbeitsgemeinschaft 900 Jahre Derendingen.

Referat für Stadtplanung und Bauordnung München. (2009). Die sozialgerechte Bodennutzung - Der Münchner Weg. München: Landeshauptstadt München.

Reicher, C. (2012). Städtebauliches Entwerfen. Wiesbaden: Vieweg+Teubner Verlag.

Saunders, D. (2011). arrival city. London: Windmill Books.

Scharf, A., & Gütschow, M. (2015). Kaserne wird Wohnquartier - Die Chronologie des französischen Viertels. In A. Scharf, & M. Gütschow, Stadt im Wandel Nr.15 - Französisches Viertel Tübingen (pp. 56-59). Regensburg: Stadtwandel Verlag.

Skeldon, R. (2013). Global Migration: Demographic Aspects and Its Relevance for Development. United Nations Secretariat, Department of Economic and Social Affairs . New York: United Nations.

Steffen, G. (2001). Robuste Quartiere: Erwartungen - Resultate. In A. Feldtkeller, Städtebau: Vielfalt und Integration (pp. 170-175). Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt GmbH.

Wendel, K. (2014). Unterbringung von Flüchtlingen in Deutschland. Regelungen und Praxis der Bundesländer im Vergleich . Frankfurt: Hg. Förderverein PRO ASYL e.V.

IV) images

1) Global migration flows
(electronic image)
http://www.global-migration.info
(accessed 2015/05/12)

2) Chinatown San francisco
(electronic image)
http://www.layoverguide.com/
wp-content/uploads/2010/12/Chinatown-
in-San-Francisco-California.jpg
(accessed 2015/05/12)

3) Streetsign immigrants US
(electronic image)
https://goatmilk.files.wordpress.
com/2008/03/immigration-9.jpg
(accessed 2015/05/12)

4) Suburban riots „banlieu 13"
(electronic image)
http://movies.io/m/2zn/en
(accessed 2015/05/12)

5)+ 5.1) Statistics asylum Germany
BAMF (2015) ,page 3
Aktuelle Zahlen zu Asyl. Berlin:
Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge

6) Statistics asylum Germany
BAMF (2015) ,page 7
Aktuelle Zahlen zu Asyl. Berlin:
Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge

7) Reception of guest worker
Eppler in Meier-Braun, K.-H. (2005)
Die (fast endlose) Geschichte vom
Einwanderungsland Deutschland : Zur
Ausländerpolitik des Bundes und des
Landes Baden-Württemberg. In K.-H.
Meier-Braun, & R. Weber, Kulturelle
Vielfalt - Baden Württemberg als
Einwanderungsland (pp. 65-99).
Stuttgart: W.Kohlhammer GmbH.

8) Anti-Fascist demonstration
(electronic image)
http://www.umbruch-bildarchiv.de/
bildarchiv/foto2/website_mauerfall/
proteste_und_demonstrationen/
pages/1525x.htm
(accessed 2015/05/12)

9) Reception center Karlsruhe
(electronic image)
http://cdn1.stuttgarter-zeitung.de/
media.media.12d14f2f-9c13-439f-8e1f-
022746aa08ff.normalized.jpeg
(accessed 2015/05/12)

10) Preliminary acommodation
(electronic image)
http://bc01.rp-online.de/polopoly_fs/
sieht-fluechtlingsunterkunft-fertigbau-
weise-stuttgart-bauten-demnaechst-
1.4831007.1422389520!httpImage
/3546437284.jpg_gen/derivatives/
d950x950/3546437284.jpg1.4831007.1422
389520!httpImage/3546437284.jpg_gen/
derivatives/d950x950/3546437284.jpg
(accessed 2015/05/12*)*

11) Social housing Stuttgart
(electronic image)
https://caritasstuttgart.files.
wordpress.com/2014/04/s-5_ersatz_
haus-am-klingenbach.jpg
(accessed 2015/05/12*)*

12) Lange Gasse, Josefstadt, Vienna
(electronic image)
https://agendajosefstadt.files.wordpress.
com/2010/07/piraten.jpg
(accessed 2015/05/12*)*

13) Community space Montreal
(electronic image)
http://santropolroulant.org/wp-content/
uploads/2012/07/IMG_96901.jpg
(accessed 2015/05/12*)*

14) Talk on the street
(electronic image)
http://www.themindfulword.
org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/
conscious-communication.jpg
(accessed 2015/05/12*)*

15) Infö Tübingen
(electronic image)
http://www.infoe-tuebingen.de/pmwiki/
pics/InF%F6-382.jpg
(accessed 2015/05/12*)*

16) Garage concert
(electronic image)
http://www.mayk.org.uk/wp-content/
uploads/2012/08/Garage-Band-9.jpg
(accessed 2015/05/12*)*

17) Accessibility in shared space
(electronic image)
https://omitlimitation.files.wordpress.co
m/2015/02/9696e792e9f887b2dc17c8171c
4124e0.jpg?w=700&h=466
(accessed 2015/05/12*)*

18) Street communication
(private image, Mexico, 2011)

19) New bridge in Hamburg, Germany
(electronic image)
http://www.hafencity.com/upload/
images/quartiere/z_quartiere_de_15__
DSC7073_1200x800.jpg
(accessed 2015/05/12*)*

20) Involvement Hannover
(electronic image)
http://www.haz.de/var/storage/images/
haz/hannover/aus-den-stadtteilen/west/
hoffnung-im-hochhausgebiet-dank-
nachbarschaftshilfe/29029502-1-ger-DE/
Hoffnung-im-Hochhausgebiet-dank-
Nachbarschaftshilfe_pdaArticleWide.jpg
(accessed 2015/05/12)

21) Street activation Vienna
(electronic image)
http://www.gbstern.at/uploads/pics/
reindorf.JPG
(accessed 2015/05/12)

22) Plot Mühlbachäcker
(screenshot)
https://www.bing.com/maps/
(accessed 2015/05/12)

23) Garage workshop, Tübingen
(private image)

**23) Private access zone,
Puchheim, München, Germany**
(private image)

**25) Semi-Private entrance balcony,
Ackermannbogen, München,GE**
(electronic image)
http://www.sandrahofmeister.eu/files/
gimgs/134_6791868-standard.jpg
(accessed 2015/05/12)

26) Community garden,Kassel, Germany
(electronic image)
http://www.bunt-stadt-grau.de/
wp-content/uploads/kassel-projekt-ge-
meinschaftsgarten-huttenplatz-03.jpg
(accessed 2015/05/12)

27-30) The surroundings of the plot
(private images)

**31) Semi-public housing path
Puchheim, München, Germany**
(private images)

32) Neighborhood square, Tübingen, GE
(electronic image)
https://www.tuebingen.de/fotos/
albums/neue-quartiere/loretto_kleiner_
platz_1000.jpg
(accessed 2015/05/12)

33-34) Water streams in Derendingen
(private images)

Maps
The maps and related material presented
in this booklet were developed based on
data from the open data network of the
federal-state of Baden-Württemberg

**Landesamt für Geoinformation und
Landentwicklung
www.lgl-bw.de**