

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

# Integration in public space and urban design

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**MIGPUD**  
Jean Monnet Project



Technische Universität Wien  
Department für Raumplanung  
Soziologie

# The Project “Integration in Pubic space”

- Assigned by the City of Vienna
- Was part of five practical-orientated research projects to develop strategies for inclusive public spaces in Vienna, assigned since 2004
- The findings flow into the strategic legal planning framework “City Development Plan” 2015 and the follow up 2025



# Types, Key aspects and socio-spatial level of integration

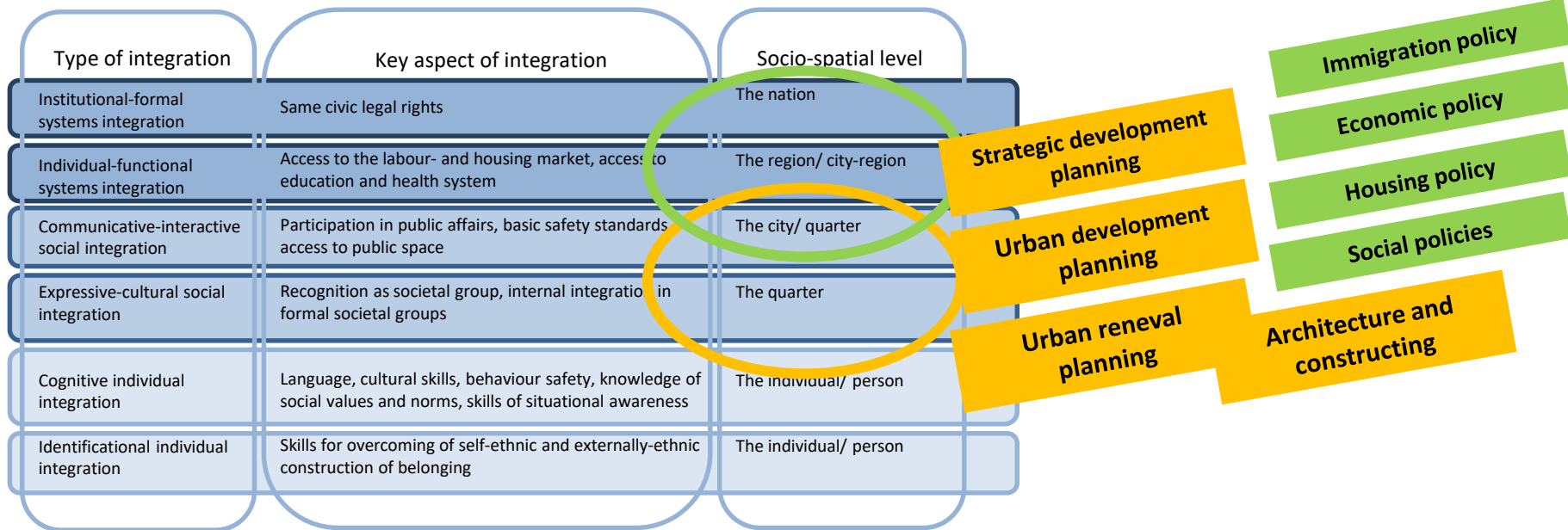
Type of integration	Key aspect of integration	Socio-spatial level
Institutional-formal system integration	Same civic legal rights	The nation
Individual-functional system integration	Access to the labour- and housing market, access to education and health system	The region/ city-region
Communicative-interactive social integration	Participation in public affairs, basic safety standards, access to public space	The city/ quarter
Expressive-cultural social integration	Recognition as societal group, internal integration in formal societal groups	The quarter
Cognitive individual integration	Language, cultural skills, behaviour safety, knowledge of social values and norms, skills of situational awareness	The individual/ person
Identificational individual integration	Skills for overcoming of self-ethnic and externally-ethnic construction of belonging	The individual/ person

# The limits of integration-effects of planning action

- Basically we have to differentiate the macro-, meso- und micro-levels of integration and exclusion
  - Institutional-formal **system integration**
  - Individual-functional system integration
  - Communicative-interactive **social integration**
  - Expressive-cultural social integration
  - Cognitive **individual integration**
  - Identificational individual integration
- Social integration proceed in a complex procedure on various levels at the same time
- Especially the level of social-integration (meso-level) are relevant in the context of participation in public affairs as well as the quarter/ district
- It is empirically demonstrated that all levels of integration are necessary for a successful integration

If the system integration decreases, planning in public places can only support the levels of social integration

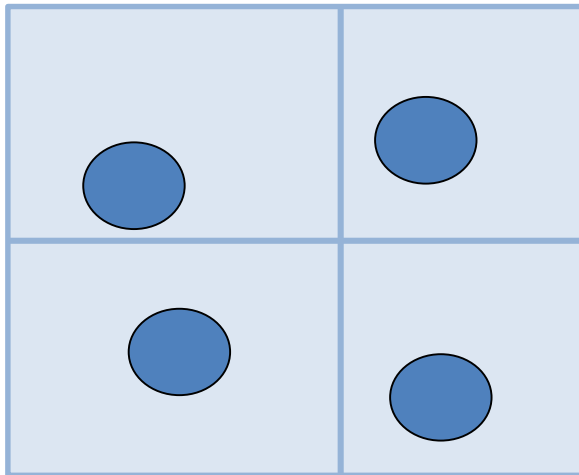
# Levels of action for urban planning and related policy-issues



# Main models of socio-spatial Integration

“The salad bowl” = living in divided spaces

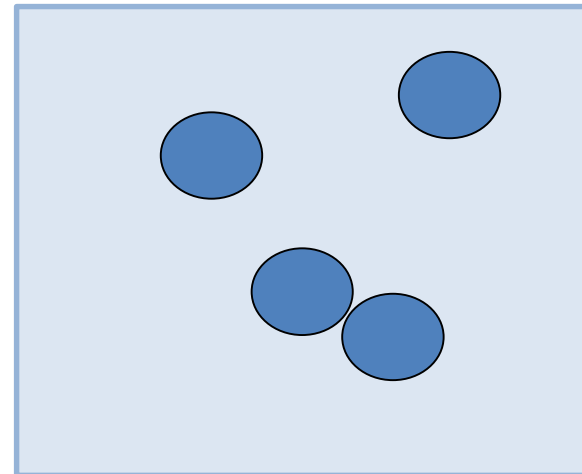
the less integrative strategy



- Referential to groups
- Avoiding conflicts
- Support of weak groups
- Less displacement

“The melting pot” = living in shared spaces

the more integrative strategy



- “Forced” social contact
- Potentially conflicts, but tolerance-training
- Support of stronger groups
- More displacement

# Urban Space as Social Space

**Space as “place” is a product of social, economic, cultural as well as political production**

Influenced on the macro-level by

- Effects of the globalization of economic action
- Changes in regulation of political culture, government, concepts of urban development
- Changes von social structures \_ demography as well as lifestyles

The meso-level by

- Changes in political-administrative governance
- Local cultures of behaviour and action
- Strategies of urban development and renewal

The micro-level “space as place as living environment”

- Spatial behaviour concerning structures of social groups and individuals
- Processes of integration, exclusion and segregation

# Presentation of People in Public Space

- To present one's lifestyle in public space is an instrument of social positioning
- Through representation the relative difference/ in-equality is demonstrated
- The negotiation about the social positions is arranged with help of one's representation, in this process social in-equality is reproduced
- Seen as social space, the public space physically arranges hierarchic social layouts between the actors

**This means:**

**The representation of social groups in public space is a key indicator for social in-equality in the cities society**



# Public Space

- In the concept of the western „European City” „public space” is the symbol of the entire integration into the society of cities
- Based on this conception “public space” is characterized by the right to free access, stay/ residence and participation
- “public spaces” as places receive their socio-structural meaning not only through the positioning of the social and representation, but as well in the context of formal planning and regulation
- Planning and regulation apply the physic and fabric, limits places and produce qualities in public spaces/ places, which enable, promote as well as prevent special forms of use

**The function, architecture and design of a public space/ place expresses the hierarchy of society and have/ inhabit an especial local culture, which allow people to take space/ place.  
This in turn represents the presentation and structure of social inequality**



# The tension field between social dynamic and the immobility of physic

## **“The Social”**

- Is (always and intense) procedural and dynamic
- Values and interpretations are always temporary and changeable
- Is always innovative and able to learn
- Reality is always polyvalent

## **“The physic and fabric”**

- Chronological speaking is immobile and static
- Transports a specific use
- Ties up resources and can get old and dysfunctional
- Transport a specific functionality

# Types of public spaces

- In the project we differentiate between types of public places
- All have different potentials for integration

## Typ 1

Within the city, central, mixed use, (potentially) gentrification, high pressure of use, mixed structure of residents, rather low share of migrants

### **Challenge for integration:**

Complex demands on the use between residents and other users, social conflicts

## Typ 2

Gründerzeit, dense, less free and green space, poor equipment of houses, mixed structure of residents, high share of migrants

### **Challenge for integration:**

High pressure of use, overlap of ethnic and social conflicts

## Typ 3

Transitoric spaces, undefined spaces, changes planned, disorders and displacements between social groups, commercialisation

### **Challenge for integration:**

Devergent usage requirements especially between passerby and marginalised groups

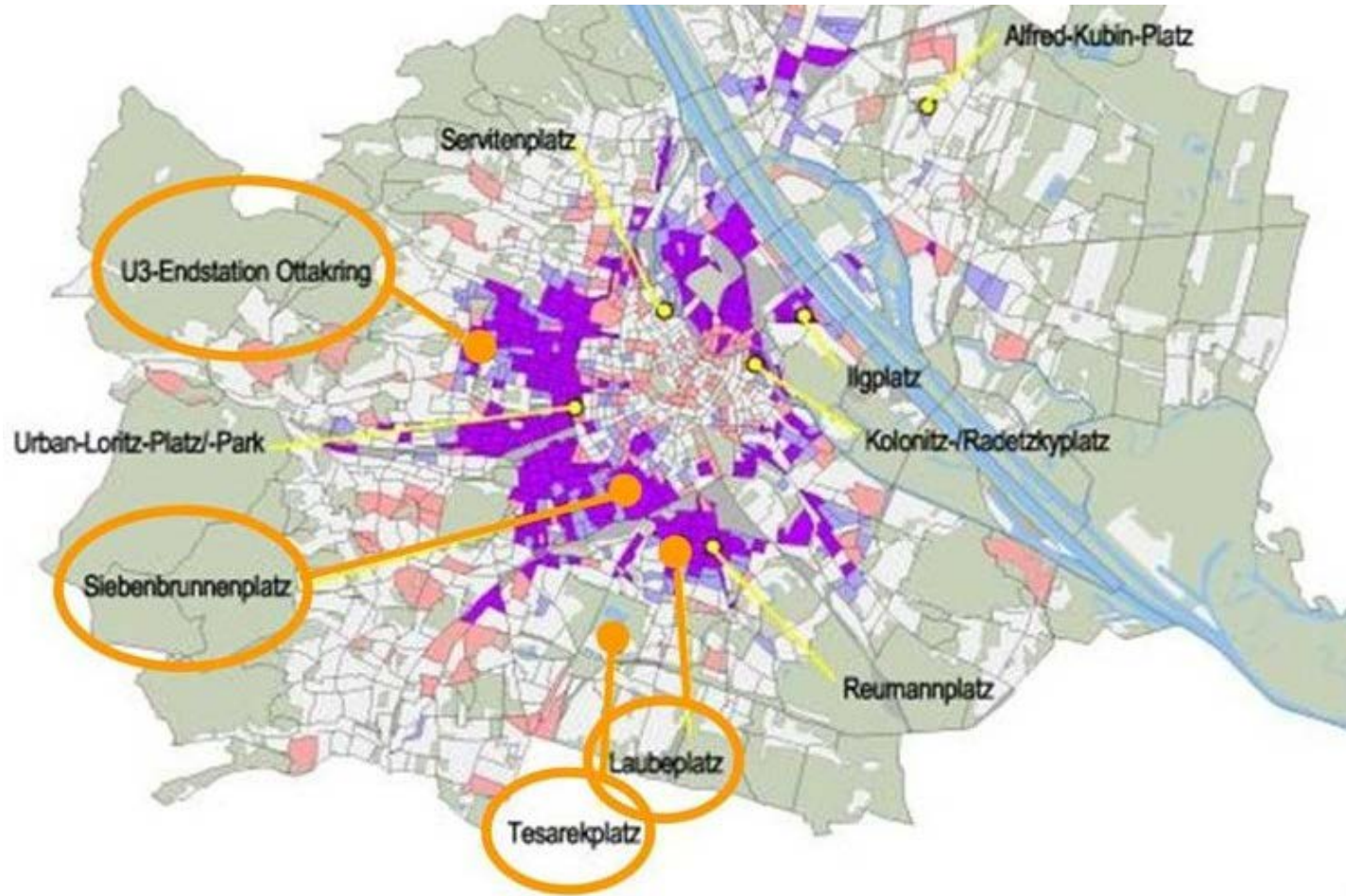
## Typ 4

Urban expansion, new housing, pre-defined public spaces, more homogenous residents

### **Challenge for integration:**

High pressure of use, generational conflicts

# Types of public spaces



# Types of public spaces

## Typ 1

3., Kolonitzplatz/  
Radetzkyplatz



9., Servitenplatz



## Typ 2

2., Ilgplatz



5., Siebenbrunnenplatz



7., Urban-Loritz-  
Platz (Urban-Loritz  
Park)



10., Laubeplatz

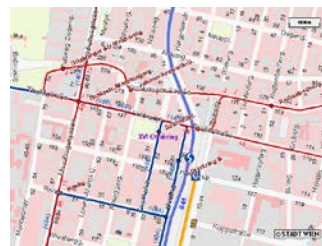


## Typ 3

10., Reumannplatz



16., U3 Endstation  
Ottakring

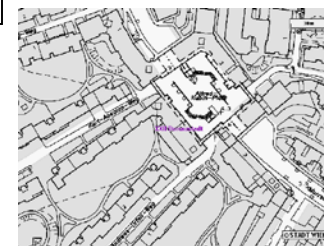


## Typ 4

10., Tesarekplatz  
(Wienerberg)



22., Alfred-Kubin-  
Platz



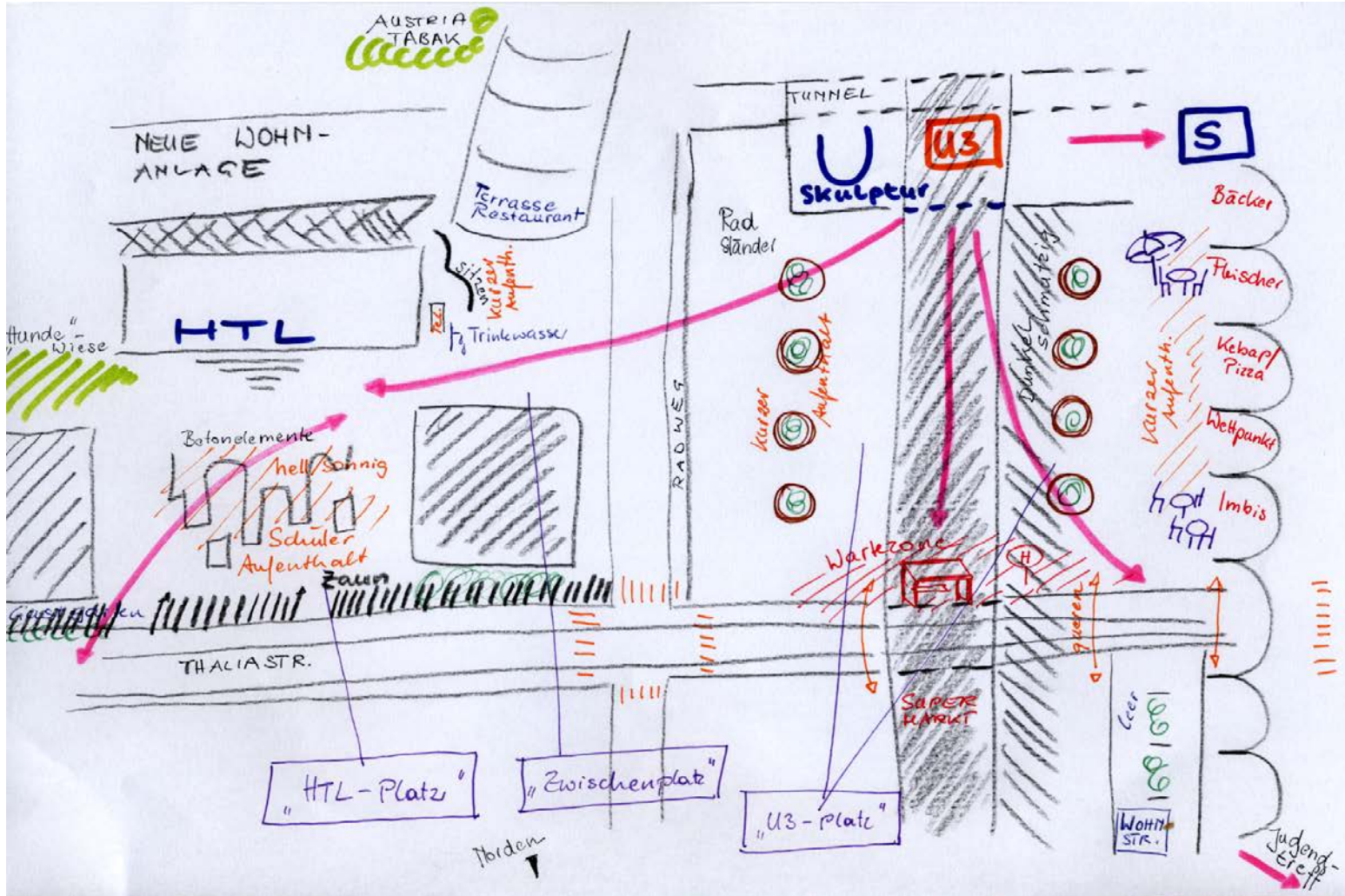


# Type 3 Representation and People



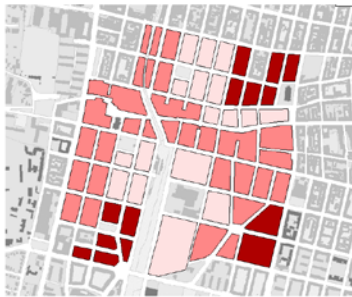


# Type 3 Social use of Space

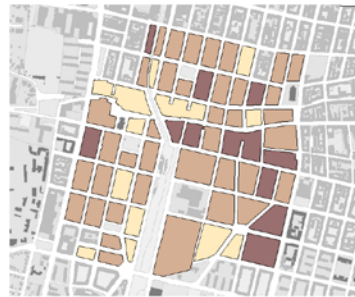


# Type 3 Statistic Analysis

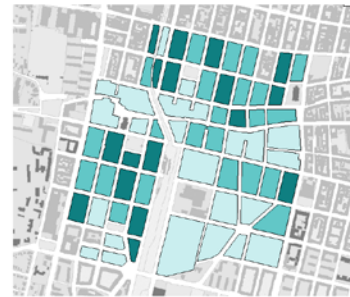
Einwohnerdichte 2001 [Zählgebietsebene]



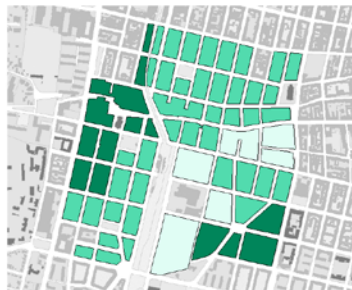
Belagsdichte 2001 [Baublockebene]



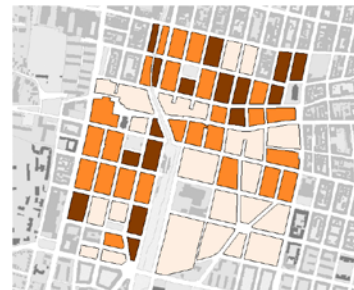
Anteil Substandardwohnungen 2001 [Baublockebene]



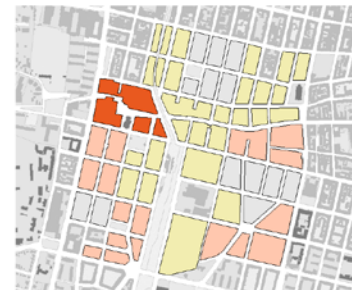
Arbeitslosenquote 2002 [Zählgebietsebene]



Nicht-EU-BürgerInnen 2001 [Baublockebene]

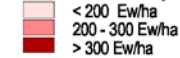


Anteil junger und älterer Bevölkerung 2001

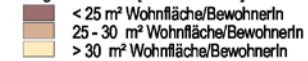


## 16., U3-Endstation Ottakring: Statistische Eingangsvariablen für potenziellen Nutzungsdruck und Konfliktpotenzial

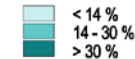
Einwohnerdichte 2001 [Zählgebietsebene]



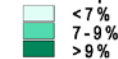
Belagsdichte 2001 [Baublockebene]



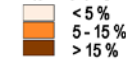
Anteil Substandardwohnungen 2001 [Baublockebene]



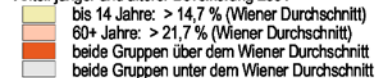
Arbeitslosenquote 2002 [Zählgebietsebene]



Anteil Nicht-EU-BürgerInnen 2001 [Baublockebene]



Anteil junger und älterer Bevölkerung 2001



### Integration im öffentlichen Raum



im Auftrag der MA 18

Quelle: MA 18,  
Statistik Austria [Volkszählung 2001]  
AMS 2002

Bearbeitung: DI E. Eder [April 2005]

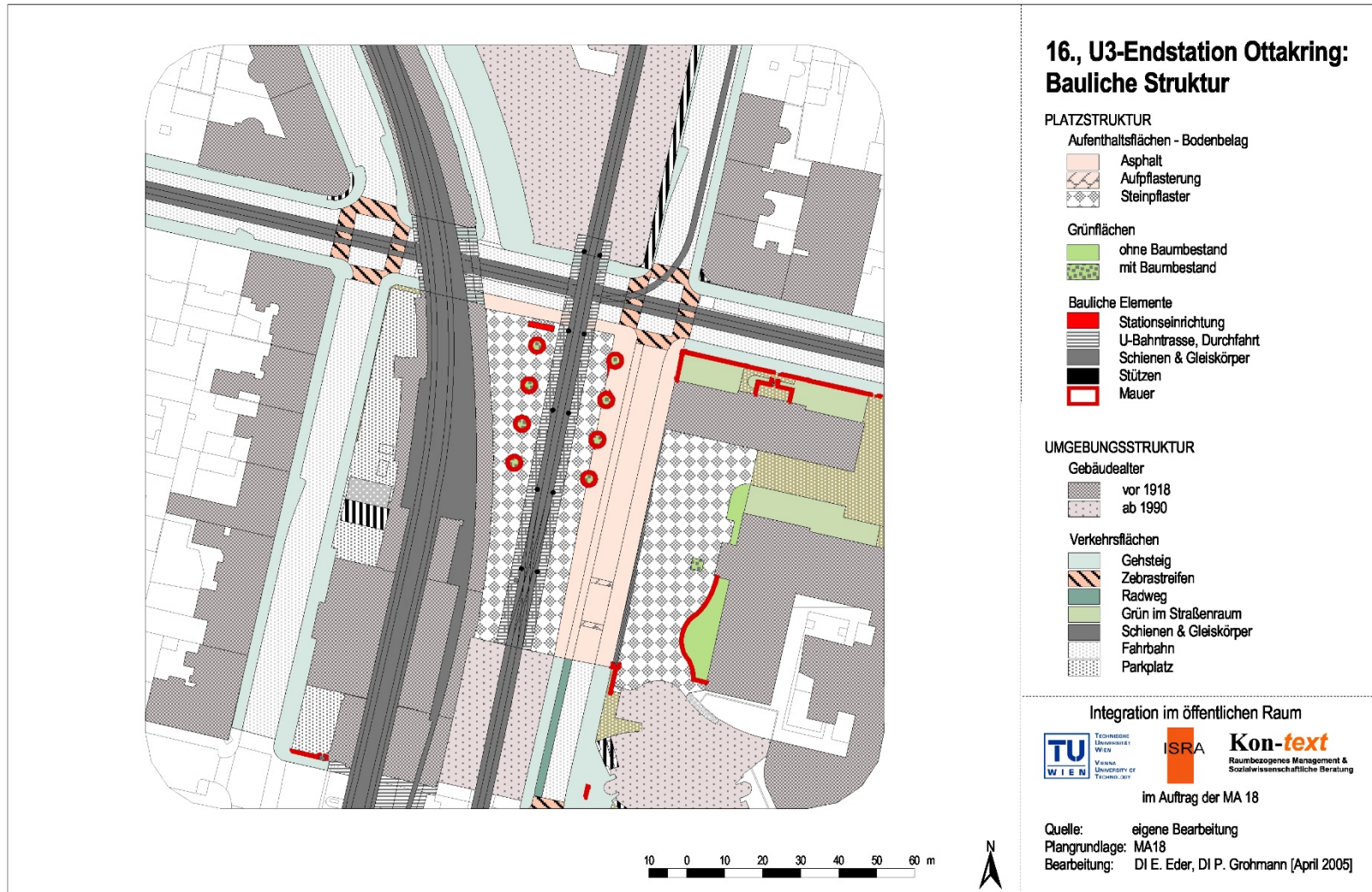
250 0 250 500 750 m





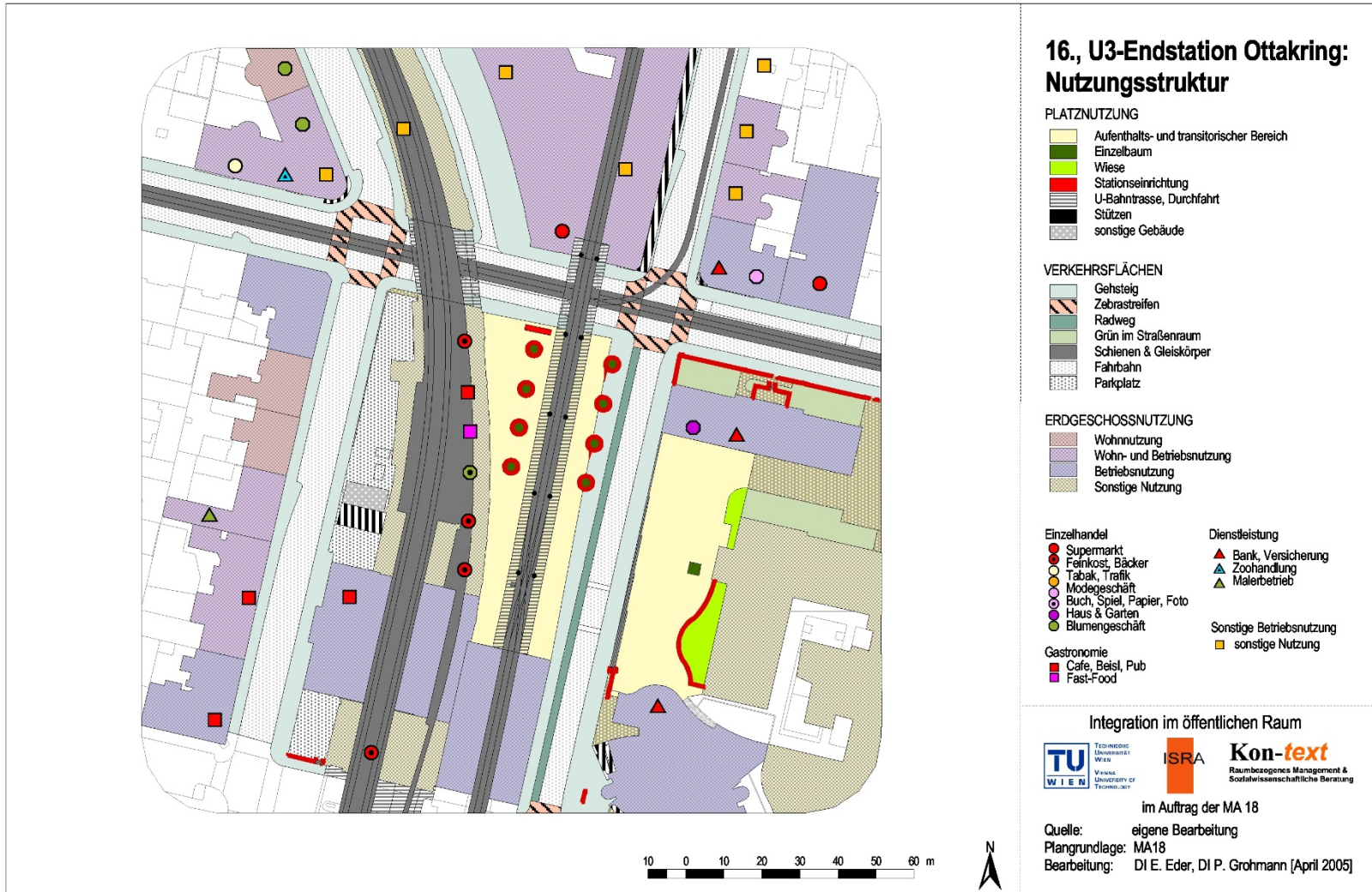


# Type 3 Analysis of Built Structure

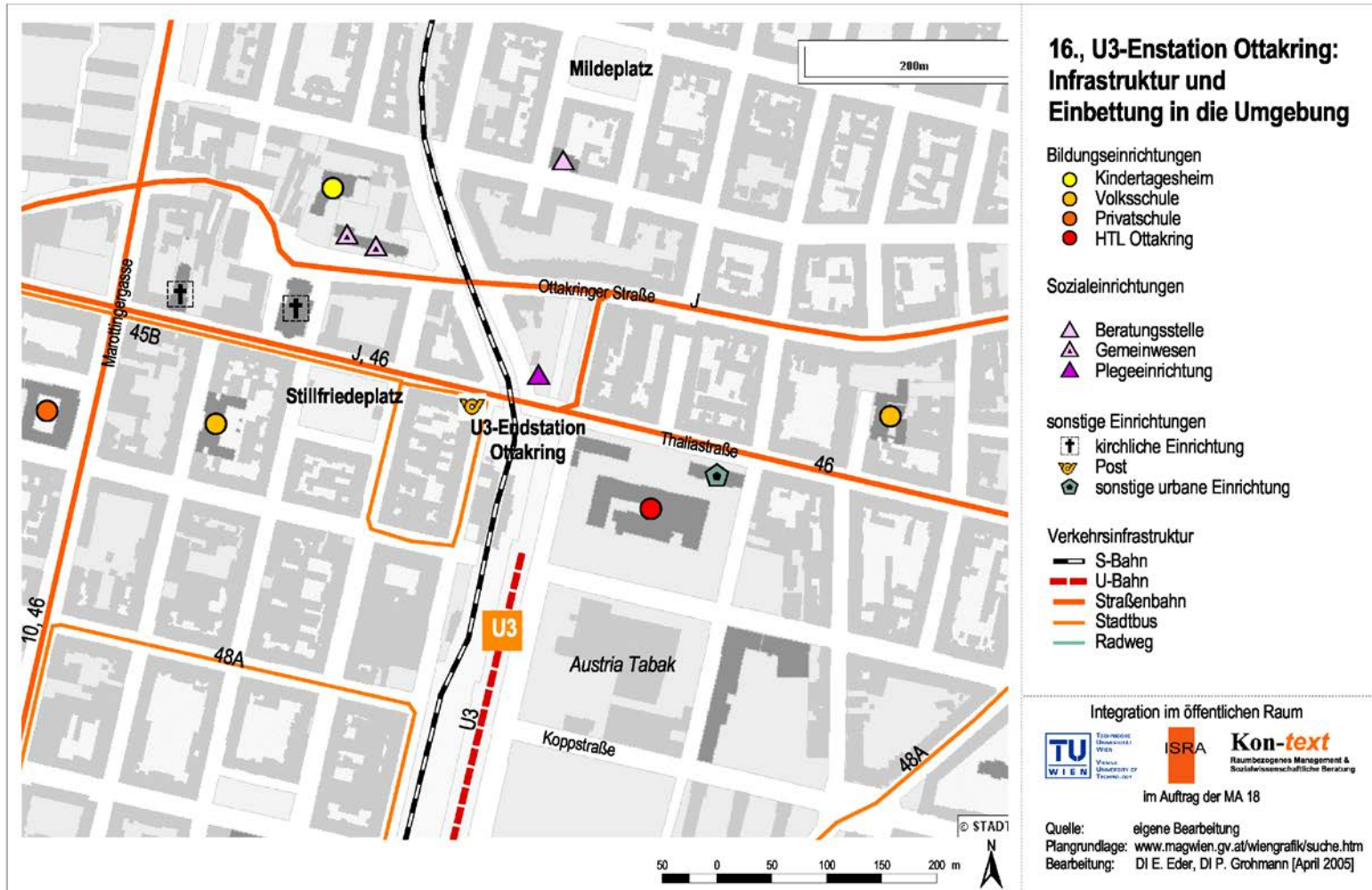




# Type 3 Analysis of Structure of Use

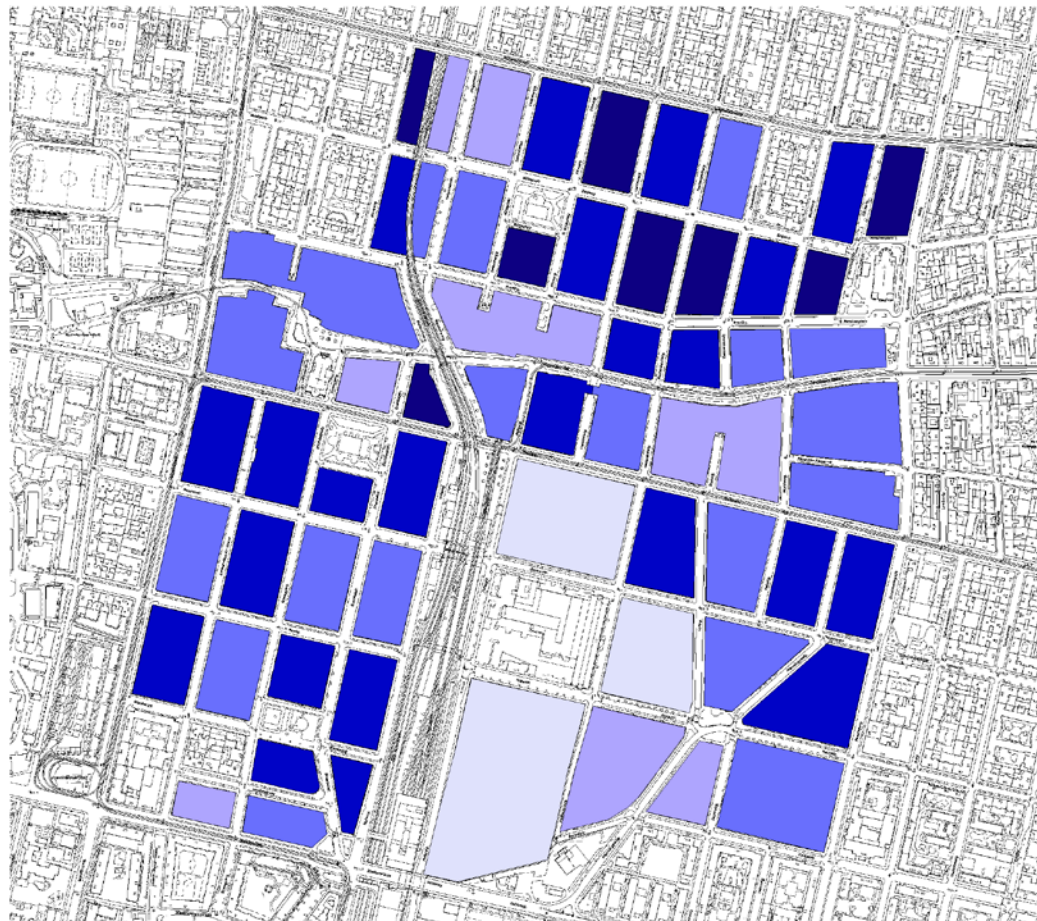


# Type 3 Analysis of Infrastructure and Context

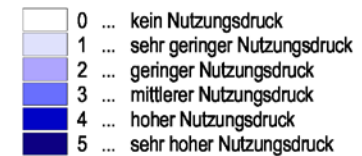




# Type 3 Valuation of Utilization Pressure



## 16., U3-Endstation Ottakring: Potenzieller Nutzungsdruck auf öffentliche Freiflächen



### GEWICHTUNG:

Einwohnerdichte 2001 [Zählgebietsebene]  
> 200 Ew/ha ... 1

Belagsdichte 2001 [Baublockebene]  
< 30 m<sup>2</sup>/BewohnerIn ... 1

Anteil Substandardwohnungen 2001  
[Whg-Kategorien C+D - Baublockebene]  
> 9,1 % (Wiener Gesamtdurchschnitt) ... 1

Arbeitslosenquote 2002  
[Basis 2001 - Zählgebietsebene]  
> 7,4 % (Wiener Gesamtdurchschnitt) ... 1

Anteil der Nicht-EU-BürgerInnen 2001  
an der Gesamtbevölkerung [Baublockebene]  
> 14,4 % (Wiener Gesamtdurchschnitt) ... 1

### Integration im öffentlichen Raum



**Kon-text**  
Raumbezogenes Management &  
Sozialwissenschaftliche Beratung

im Auftrag der MA 18

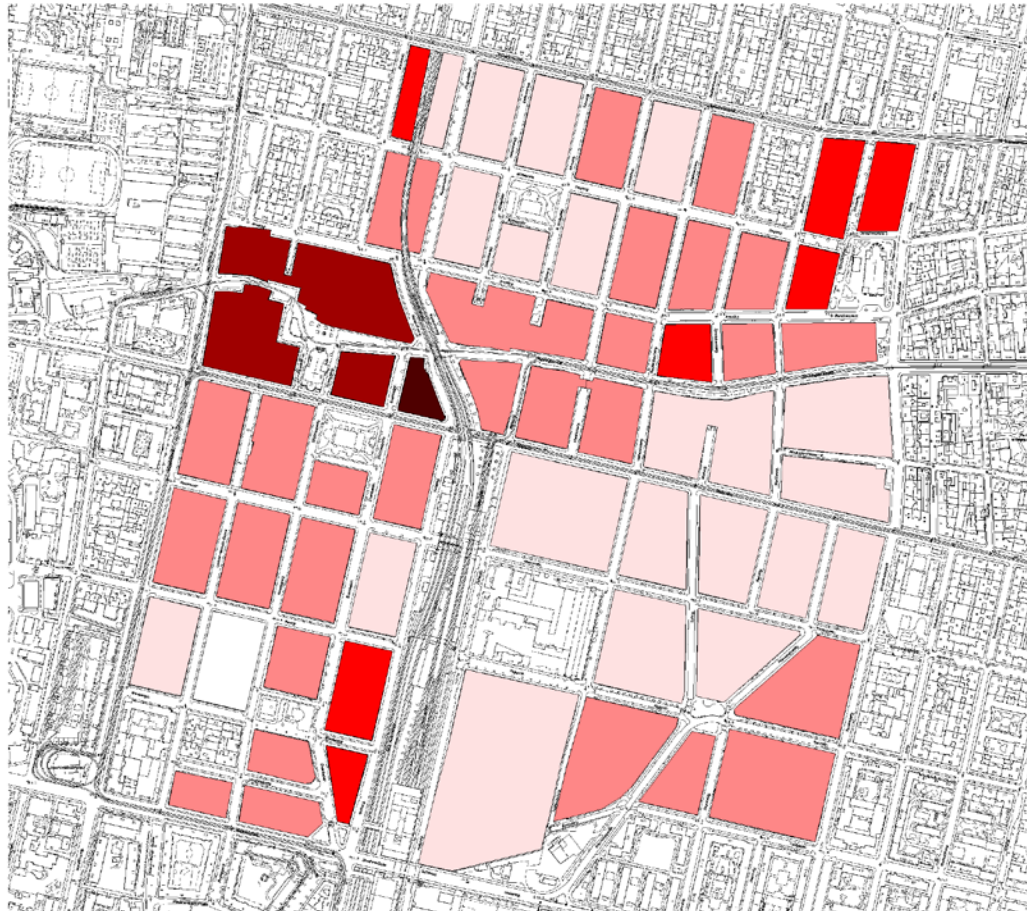
Quelle: MA 18,  
Statistik Austria [Volkszählung 2001]  
AMS 2002

Bearbeitung: DI E. Eder [April 2005]

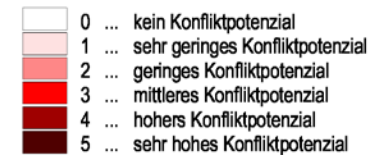
50 0 50 100 150 200 250 m



# Type 3 Valuation of Conflicts



## 16., U3-Endstation Ottakring: Potenzial interkultureller und Alterskonflikte



### GEWICHTUNG:

Anteil junger und älterer Bevölkerung 2001  
[Zählgebietsebene]  
bis 14 Jahre:  
> 14,7 % (Wiener Durchschnitt) ... 1  
60+ Jahre:  
> 21,7 % (Wiener Durchschnitt) ... 1  
beide Altersgruppen:  
> Wiener Durchschnitt ... 1

Arbeitslosenquote 2002  
[Basis 2001 - Zählgebietsebene]  
> 7,4 % (Wiener Gesamtdurchschnitt) ... 1

Anteil der Nicht-EU-BürgerInnen 2001  
an der Gesamtbevölkerung [Baublockebene]  
> 14,4 % (Wiener Gesamtdurchschnitt) ... 1

### Integration im öffentlichen Raum



**Kon-text**  
Raumbezogenes Management &  
Sozialwissenschaftliche Beratung

im Auftrag der MA 18

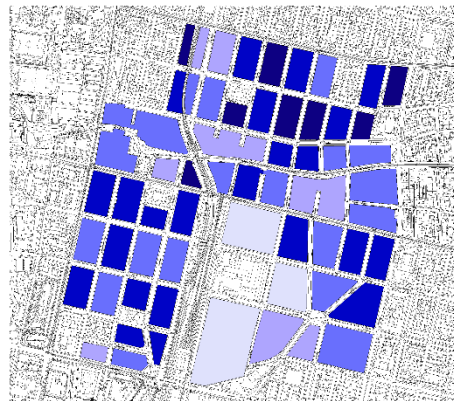
Quelle: MA 18,  
Statistik Austria [Volkszählung 2001]  
AMS 2002

Bearbeitung: DI E. Eder [April 2005]

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 m



# Type 3 Assessment



**16., U3-Endstation Ottakring:  
Potenzieller Nutzungsdruck  
auf öffentliche Freizeitanlagen**

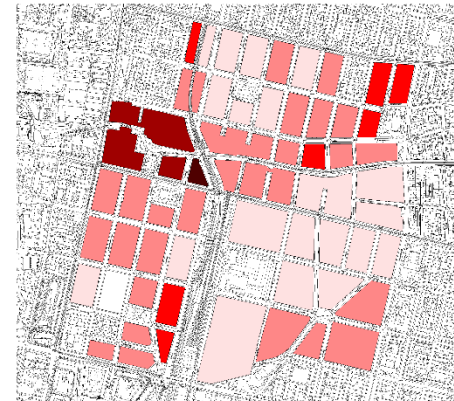
0 ... kein Nutzungsdruck  
1 ... sehr geringer Nutzungsdruck  
2 ... geringer Nutzungsdruck  
3 ... mittlerer Nutzungsdruck  
4 ... hoher Nutzungsdruck  
5 ... sehr hoher Nutzungsdruck

**GEWICHTUNG:**

Einwohnerdichte 2001 (Zählgebietsbene)  
> 200 Ew/ha ... 1  
Belegdichte 2001 (Baublöckebene)  
< 30 m<sup>2</sup>/Bewohnerin ... 1  
Anteil Substanzänderungen 2001  
(Weg-Kategorien C1-D - Baublöckebene)  
> 3,1 % (Wiener Gesamtdurchschnitt) ... 1  
Arbeitslosenquote 2002  
(Basis 2001 - Zählgebietsbene)  
> 7,4 % (Wiener Gesamtdurchschnitt) ... 1  
Anteil der Nicht-EU-BürgerInnen 2001  
an der Gesamtbevölkerung (Baublöckebene)  
> 14,4 % (Wiener Gesamtdurchschnitt) ... 1

Integration im öffentlichen Raum  
  
 In Auftrag der MA 18

Quelle: MA 18, Statistik Austria (Vorkat. 2001)  
AMS 2002  
Bearbeitung: DI E. Eder (April 2008)



**16., U3-Endstation Ottakring:  
Potenzial interkultureller  
und Alterskonflikte**

0 ... kein Konfliktpotenzial  
1 ... sehr geringes Konfliktpotenzial  
2 ... geringes Konfliktpotenzial  
3 ... mittleres Konfliktpotenzial  
4 ... hohes Konfliktpotenzial  
5 ... sehr hohes Konfliktpotenzial

**GEWICHTUNG:**

Anteil junger und älterer Bevölkerung 2001  
(Zählgebietsbene)  
bis 14 Jahre:  
> 18,7 % (Wiener Durchschnitt) ... 1  
60+ Jahre:  
> 21,7 % (Wiener Durchschnitt) ... 1  
beide Altersgruppen:  
> Wiener Durchschnitt ... 1  
Arbeitslosenquote 2002  
(Basis 2001 - Zählgebietsbene)  
> 7,4 % (Wiener Gesamtdurchschnitt) ... 1  
Anteil der Nicht-EU-BürgerInnen 2001  
an der Gesamtbevölkerung (Baublockebene)  
> 14,4 % (Wiener Gesamtdurchschnitt) ... 1

Integration im öffentlichen Raum  
  
 In Auftrag der MA 18

Quelle: MA 18, Statistik Austria (Vorkat. 2001)  
AMS 2002  
Bearbeitung: DI E. Eder (April 2008)

## Challenges for integration at the public place of Endhaltestelle U3 Ottakring

- Despite the documented utilization pressure in the surrounding, only a very few people living around, use the place
- The place has an explicit functional character as a transitional space and a design for temporary forms of use
- The place is highly commercial used
- Special social groups dominate the place
- Open social conflicts are seldom, but there do exist lots of disagreements and misunderstanding



# Type 3 Suggestions



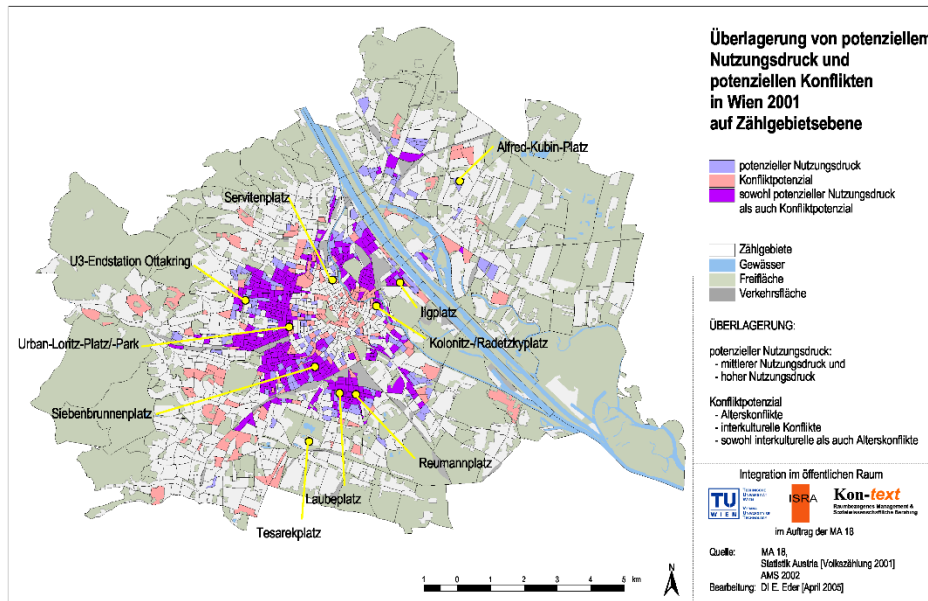
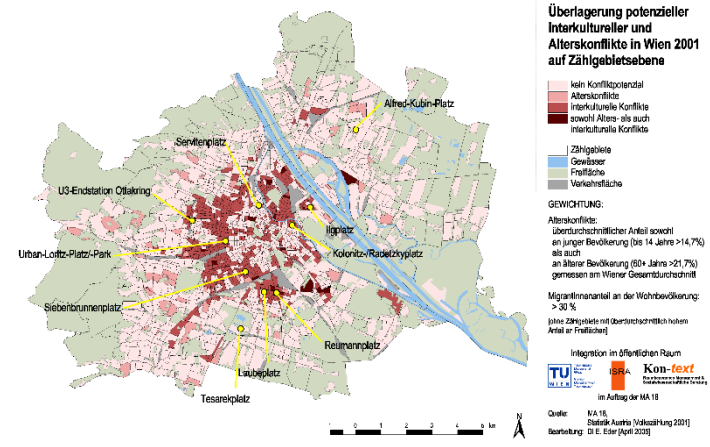
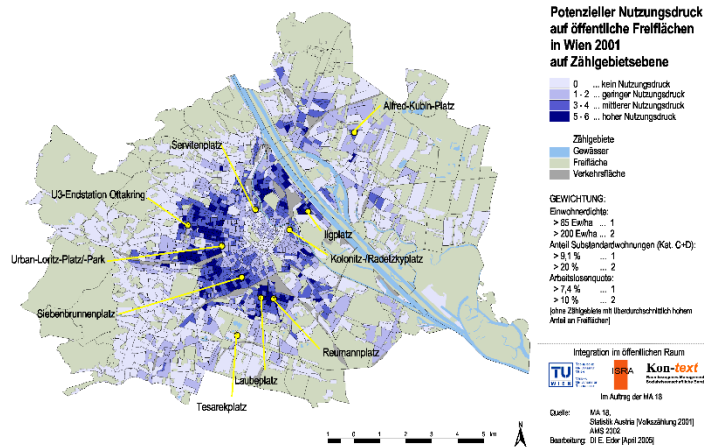
## To make the place more integrative means

- To “open” it to the people living in the neighbourhood, especially for elderly people, small kids and migrants
- Activate the people to develop fitting forms of use
- Supplement the functional place with design for stays
- Reduction of commercial use





# Application



# Potentials for integration in public places and design

- Different social groups have different claims on space
- Public space potentially is a place for contact and (friendly) social interaction, as well as for conflicts
- Per se conflicts are not des-integrative, we conceive conflicts as challenge for integration and as a chance for efforts to solve problems of integration: if we know, which conflicts different social groups have with others, we can deal with them
- As guiding principle we consider the “salad bowl”-model, because not everything can happen at the same place.
- If a district offers a network of different places, the potential for integration is higher.
- Public space has an effect on/ supports integration, if it is suitable to intercept the local pressure of needs and ensure the requirements of the local bound social groups and the regular users
- The potentials if integration in public spaces can be increased, by supporting the local users in the design and planning process

**The basic question remains: Whom do we plan for ? Who profits from the intervention ?  
Whom does the city/ quarter/ resources belong to ?**



# Suggestions for planning action

- Public places are spaces of social integration (meso- and micro-level)
- Social integration can be defined as “culture of coexistence” at a place:
  - how people as group members are accepted by other groups,
  - how persons on everyday-level are integrated in participation and collaboration around the place

**Although public places (in comparison to the previous named systems of social security) only have a potentially impact on integration and relatively less influence on the societal integration in whole, they are the places in which the quality of integration is to be seen**



# Urban Space and Planning

## Urban planning is a multiple social process

- Urban planning action influences the daily life and space of people
- and the other way around
- Urban planning is never “outside” of the society, but always a societal and political task resp. function
- Professionals as well as affected non-professionals all are people within the tension of subjectivity and objectivity
- and always represent (specific) interests

**Whom do we plan for ?**

**Who profits from the intervention ?**

**Whom does the city/ quarter/ resources belong to ?**



# Thank you for the attention!

## Questions?

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**MIGPUD**  
Jean Monnet Project



Technische Universität Wien  
Department für Raumplanung  
Soziologie  
raum isra