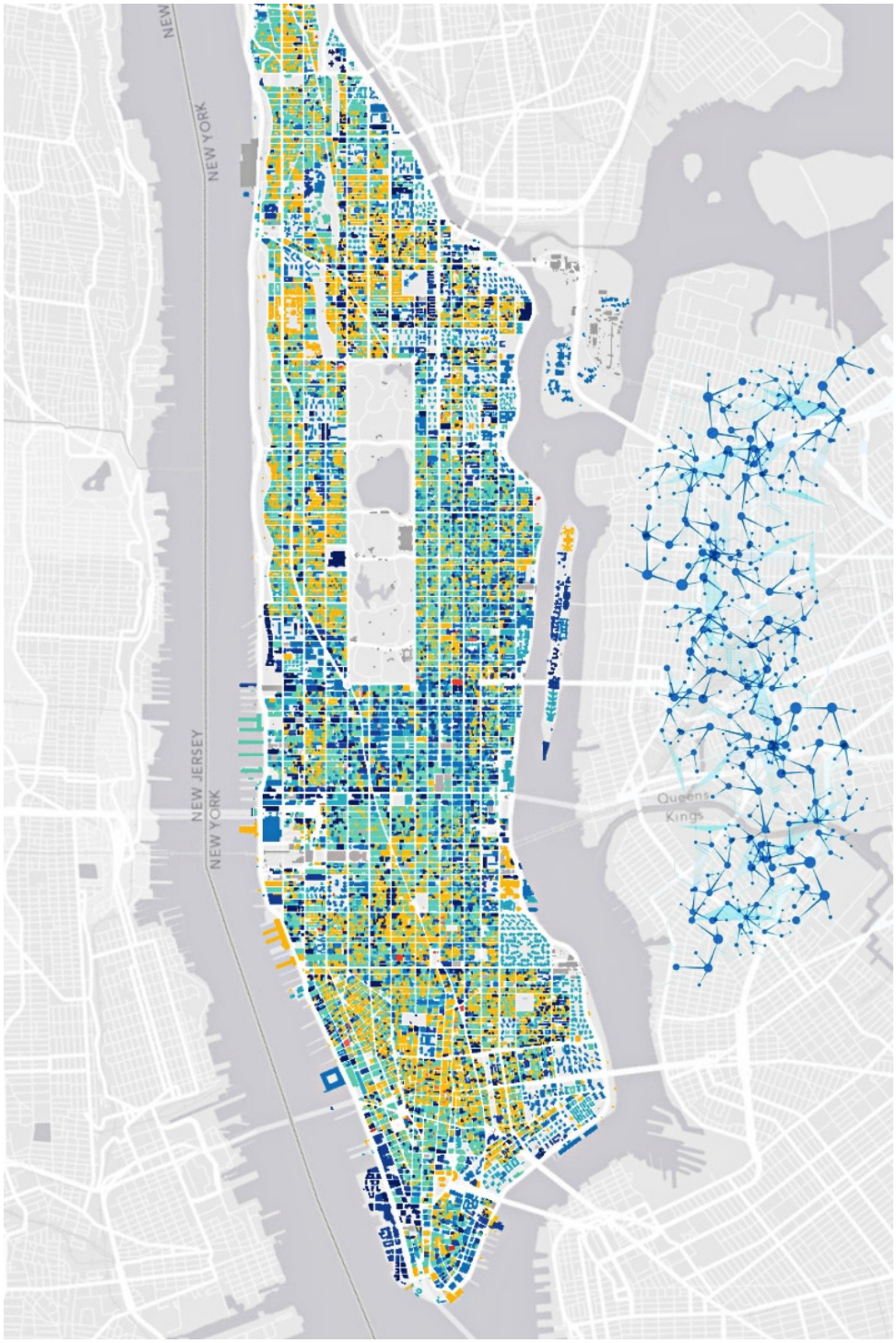
Pablo Salon Zucchero
A R C H I T E C T

Migration and City

How the dynamics of migrations reshapes urban structures.



New York City Urban Structures by Morphocode.

Gotarredona, 3, 1º, 2 / 07800 **Ibiza** / M +34666243646 /info@zuccheroarchitects.com

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Research Brief

1 / Abstract.

The new migration dynamics are reshaping the cities in a permanent social change that impacts in the body of the city and the territory. This statement stands in contrast to the popular belief of urban science that city structures shapes resettlement flows of newcomers.
The focus of this paper will be to assess residential and commercial resettlement patterns in the multicultural city par excellence, New York City. Initial examination will be focused on the inner-city community changes within specific social and cultural networks and secondly, testing the physical space by culturally characterized districts.

2 / Research objectives.

2a. Examine migration groups and its different kind of strategies pursued to settle down to the new welcoming city as a primary factor of change

2b. Assess local pro-growth policies within a specific area of NYC and if they refer directly to immigration strategies, including ethnic minority representation in the local government

2c. Identify urban changes within a specific area of NYC in different periods and its relationship with the new migration groups within a certain period of time

2d. Establish the secondary factors in the dynamics of change of the urban fabric such labour market, gentrification areas, new technologies, etc.

2e. Incorporate the super imposed dynamics of the world wide Covid Pandemic upon choices and limitations of financial / economic resources as most often experienced by specific ethnic and cultural populations.

3 / Research questions. Key points.

The link between urban form and immigration is a complex balance of several factors: a varied physical space design, mixes uses, an expanding public realm and a multiple social grouping from different origins. If we add the fast-speed global transportation and communications, we should have to review the orthodoxy of city planning and its concept of diversity.

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3a. Starting with the study of *International Migration* and the keys of current topics and issues in the complex field of international migration to incorporate the experiences of the major immigrant-receiving city - NYC - with a temporal comparative focus in a delimited area – a neighbourhood as a case study – where the major objectives of this work, like theories and concepts, will be developed by exploring both theoretical thesis and the empirical data in the case studies on which this research hinges.
Special attention will be paid to topics like incorporation-integration, race and ethnic relations, the labour market, low-high income groups, the second generation, nativism - host hostility, gender and the family and cross-cultural perspectives on identity.

3b. Following with the *Global Immigrant Neighbourhood* this paper want to ask the question on how a migrant-receiving neighbourhood, respond to, and is transformed by the changing composition of its ethnic population. There's any relationship between the concept of neighbourhood and suburb often considered the city structure and the phenomenon of intra-urban migration? Are the newcomer's community's identities a potential to aggregate relocation flows?
Looking at several ethnical groups, this paper will explore their histories of racial differences, the ways in which their ideologies about diversity, multiculturalism and pluralism have evolved and, if applicable, change over time in the new cultural environment. In the other hand, if the receiving city incorporate or do not incorporate its immigrants by studying the economic, cultural and political impacts that immigration has had on this global immigrant neighbourhood.
Taking advantage of the location, the study will use a selected area as the basis of comparison with other major multi-ethnic global city that I already visited and study: Toronto. Even when this is not a continuation of a previous research brief developed in the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto, this precedent experience will be taking in count for this new research because of its proximity and similar social profile.

3c. Finding, by taking different scales of urban facts -neighbourhood, inter relational paths between cultural and ethnical differenced communities and shared public space-, what are the connections between the changes in the city structure and the dynamics of migration patterns. The *Geography of the New Immigration* is restructuring metropolitan areas as well as suburbs with new organic connections not linked with land markets and employment – the decentralization of routinized work - as those newcomers who have immigrated to Ney York since 1965 but, moreover, moving and interacting – and possibly, integrating – with other ethnical communities since technology allows to calibrate permanently the ever changing social scenario. Despite the existence of static agglomeration patterns favouring specific cultural groups, the new dynamics flows are reshaping the intra-city migration over the last decade.

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4 / Methodology.

Using a resettlement model combined with a large – scale spatiotemporal data from census and surveys of New York City selected areas will be the main methodology approach. While the quantitative data will be giving by censuses the variable analysis will be the use of *Morphocode* software to visualize urban dynamics – one of the key words of this research – to provide a specific location insight. Comparative graphics of the rigid archipelago of building blocks – "structural episodes" - with characterized groups communing – "organic episodes" – will be compared to get a real time result – "urban fabric episodes"- between these two apparently antagonistic urban-social facts.
Additionally, interviews with community leaders will contribute with a direct valuable intangible information (individual human choices as microscopic scale) to complete the data of macroscopic parameters (migration flows) through a cross-source links for a more comprehensive approach this paper's analysis.

5 / Target audience.

Based on my precedent experience in Toronto, this proposed choice addresses a *Diverse Neighbourhood* like Richmond Hills, a middle class and commercial neighbourhood located in the central-southern area of the New York City borough of Queens. Originally, many European families (Italian, Dutch, British, Irish, Scots, Danish, and German) have lived in there. Presently, this area is largely known throughout the New York City metropolitan area as Little Guyana, for its large Guyanese immigrant population, and as Little Punjab, for its large Punjabi immigrant population.
However, this choice is not exclusive and may be complementary to other subjects of study with similar profile.

Pablo Salon Zucchero, Architect, MA.
Ibiza, March 26th, 2021.

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Nombre de reconocimiento (DN): c=ES, st=Eivissa, o=Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos de las Islas Baleares / COAIB / 0143, ou=Colegiado, title=Arquitecto, sn=SALON ZUCCHERO, givenName=PABLO LUCIANO, serialNumber=X4621227K, cn=PABLO LUCIANO SALON ZUCCHERO / num:427756, email=zuccherodesign@gmail.com
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