

Urban "Home" for the Great Urban “Outcast”

Developing "Normalized Urban Residential System" in Second-tier City Changsha for the Low-income Migrant Workers

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Date: 2010 - 2011
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Location:
Changsha, China

Keywords: Strategic Planning and Design, City as a system, Public Realm, Interface, Formalization and Integration

The "migrant worker" (MW) is a new social group and the irreplaceable force in economic development in contemporary Chinese cities. But they are "fake-urbanized". Their urban residential problems directly reflected the situation: On the one hand, they are not acknowledged in urban population's (UP) urban residential system; On the other hand, they still try to make use of the existing poor residential places in city. The national problem can be easily witnessed in the second-tier city Changsha.

This graduation project tries to make a proposal on how to develop a "normalized urban residential system for MW", in order to allow them to access to normalized urban life. For clarity, the research is divided into seven parts: (1) By comparing the top-down universalized solution and the bottom-up contextualized solution, the study concludes that the "transformation of MW - used existing residential places" is more feasible and possible; (2) Under existing dilemma, the "normal urban life" for MW means the livelihood and the way to live with UP. And the "public realm" is the interface between MW and UP. After the case study of (3) three "normalized residential systems for urban population in different context" and (4) three typical "MW - used residential places", the public realm can be seen as a "Three Level Interfaces Structure" system to organize the livelihood and meeting of different social strata. (5) This system is developed as a strategy for the transformation of MW - used residential places into "urban residential system", which allow them to access to the normal urban life. (6) It is successfully tested by planning and designing of the "Village within City" from previous case studies. (7) and the evaluation clearly shows its potentials and flexibility.

PS: The full version can be downloaded from: <http://repository.tudelft.nl/>

Strategy: "Three Level Interfaces Structure" system for Transformation

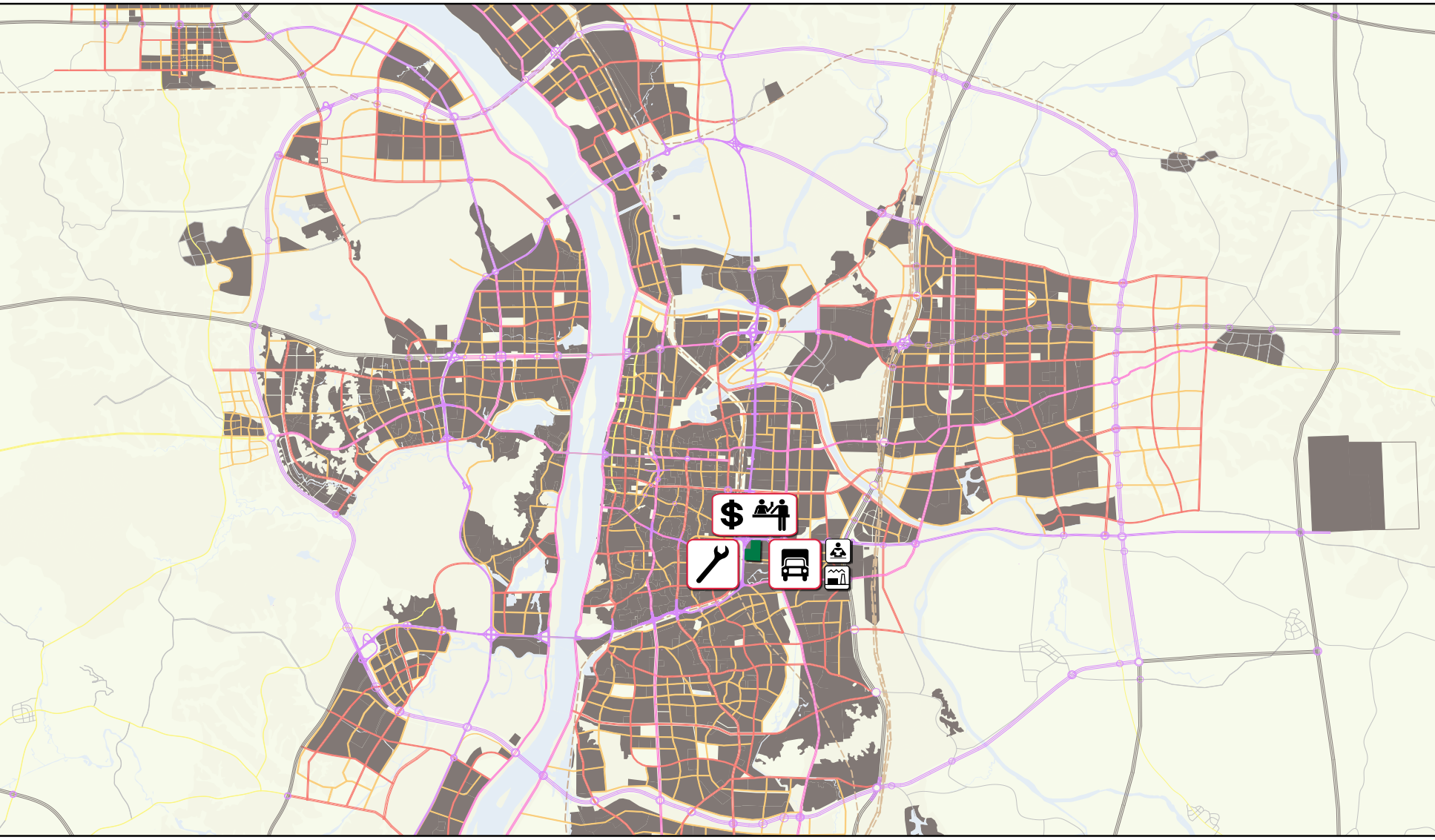
	Environment	Infrastructure	Key Programme in Surrounding	Residential Place	Process
Metropolitan and Urban Scale	* Urban Environment 	* Intercity Road * Metropolitan Road * Urban Road 	* Public Transportation node * Specialized Urban Function related to M.W.s livelihood 	* Integration to Specialized Urban Function * Provide Service to Urban Scale Function 	* Short-term 1~2 years * Individual M.W. * Livelihood & Basic daily Interaction * Benefit the Urban Economy and Urban Spatial Quality
Local Scale	* In Urban Block * Neighbourhood + Local Surroundings 	* Urban Secondary Infrastructure (connecting to urban scale infrastructure) 	* Public realm related to the local scale function * Local residence 	* Provide Service to Local Scale Function 	* Middle-term 5 years * Individual * Livelihood & Basic daily Interaction * Benefit the Urban Economy and Residential Quality
Residential Scale	* In neighbourhood * Local Residential Environment 	* Main neighbourhood road * Pedestrian - Oriented road for Houses 	* Residential Function along the road 	* Strengthen the Residential Function * Public Open Space 	* Long-term 10 years * family * Basic daily Interaction * Benefit the Residential Quality

Planning and Design Test of Strategy: Transformation of "Interfaces System" of "Village within City"

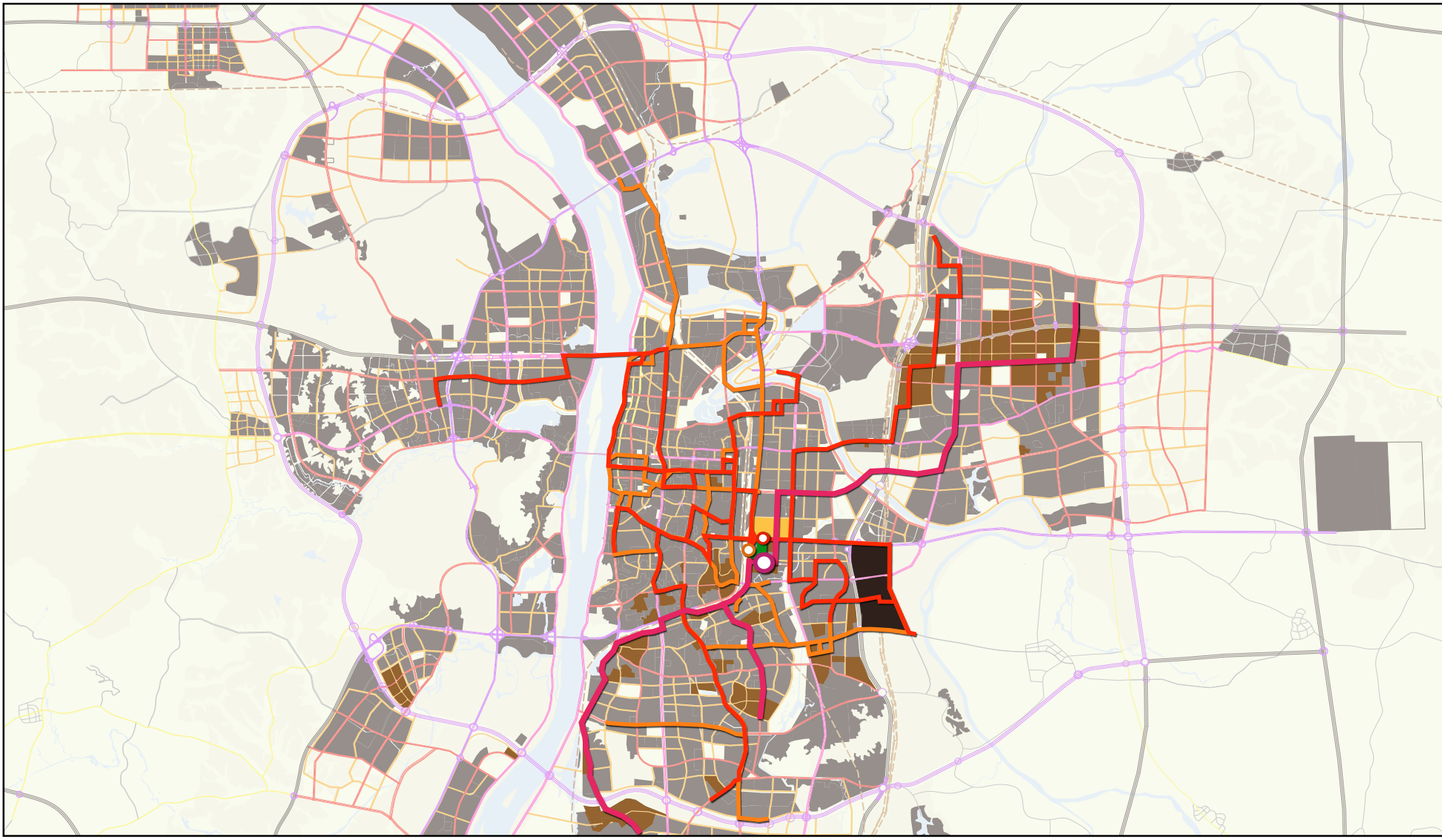
Strategic Location of Changsha



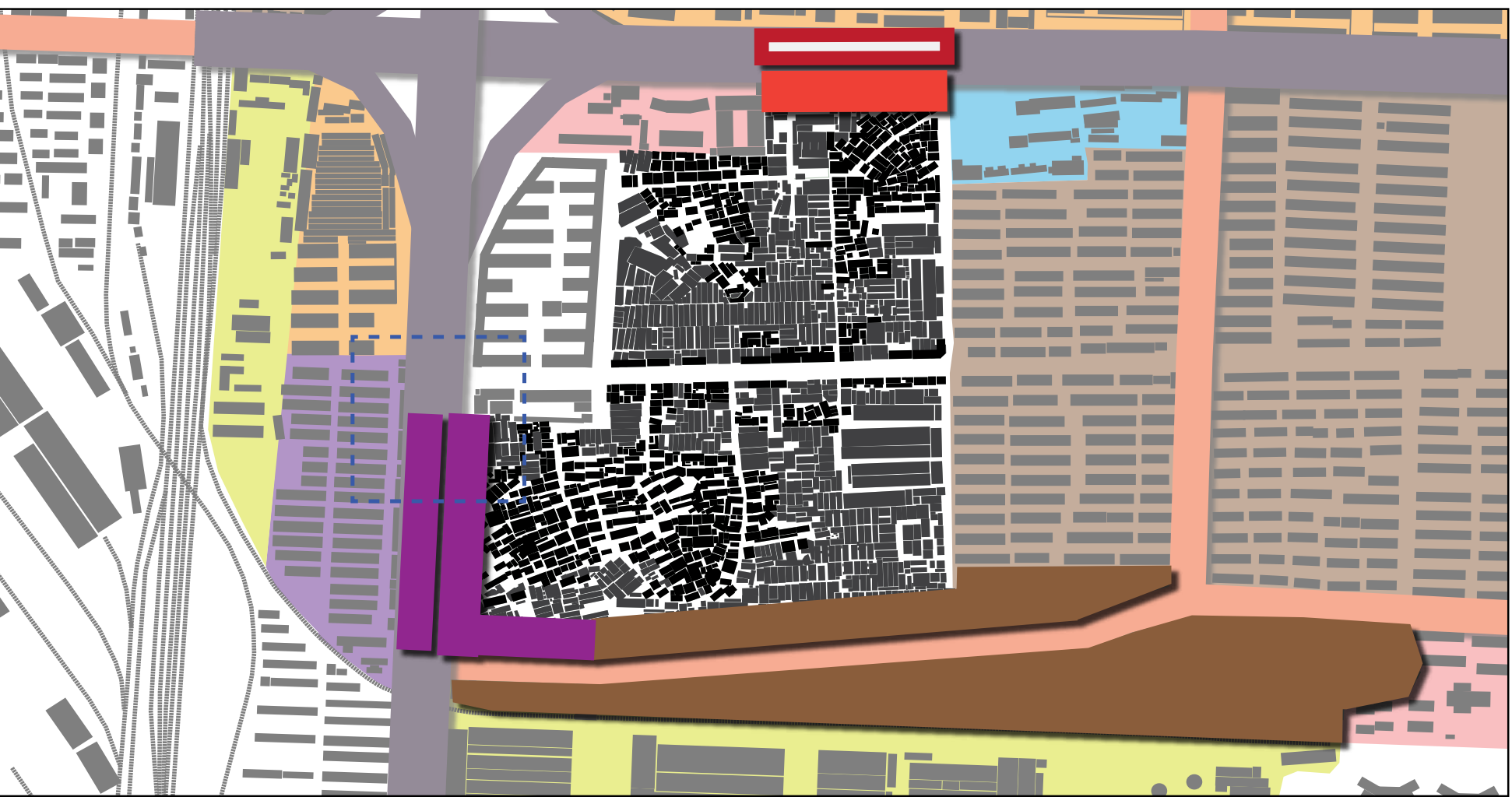
Integration of Urban Scale Function



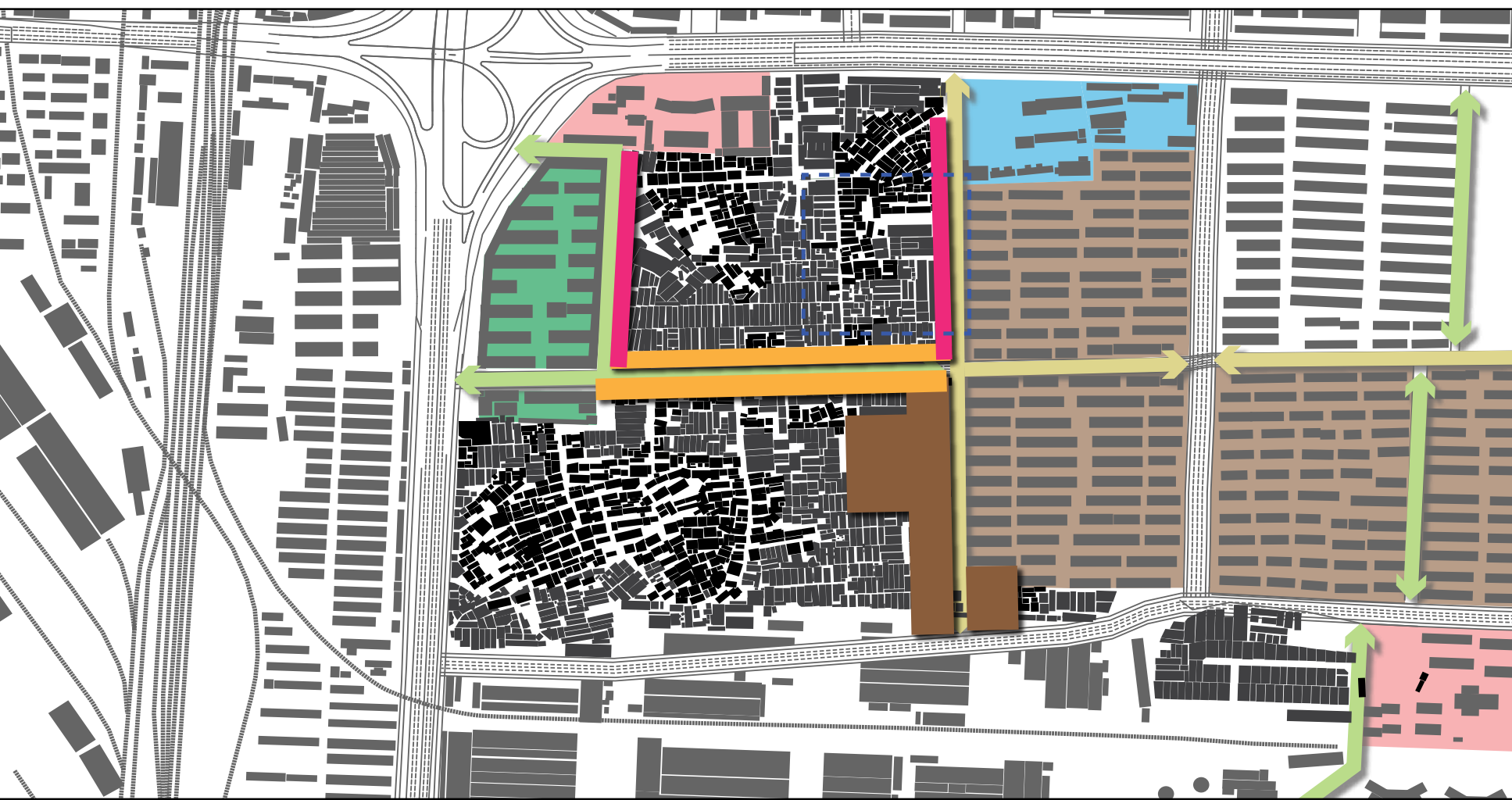
Integration of Transportation Networks



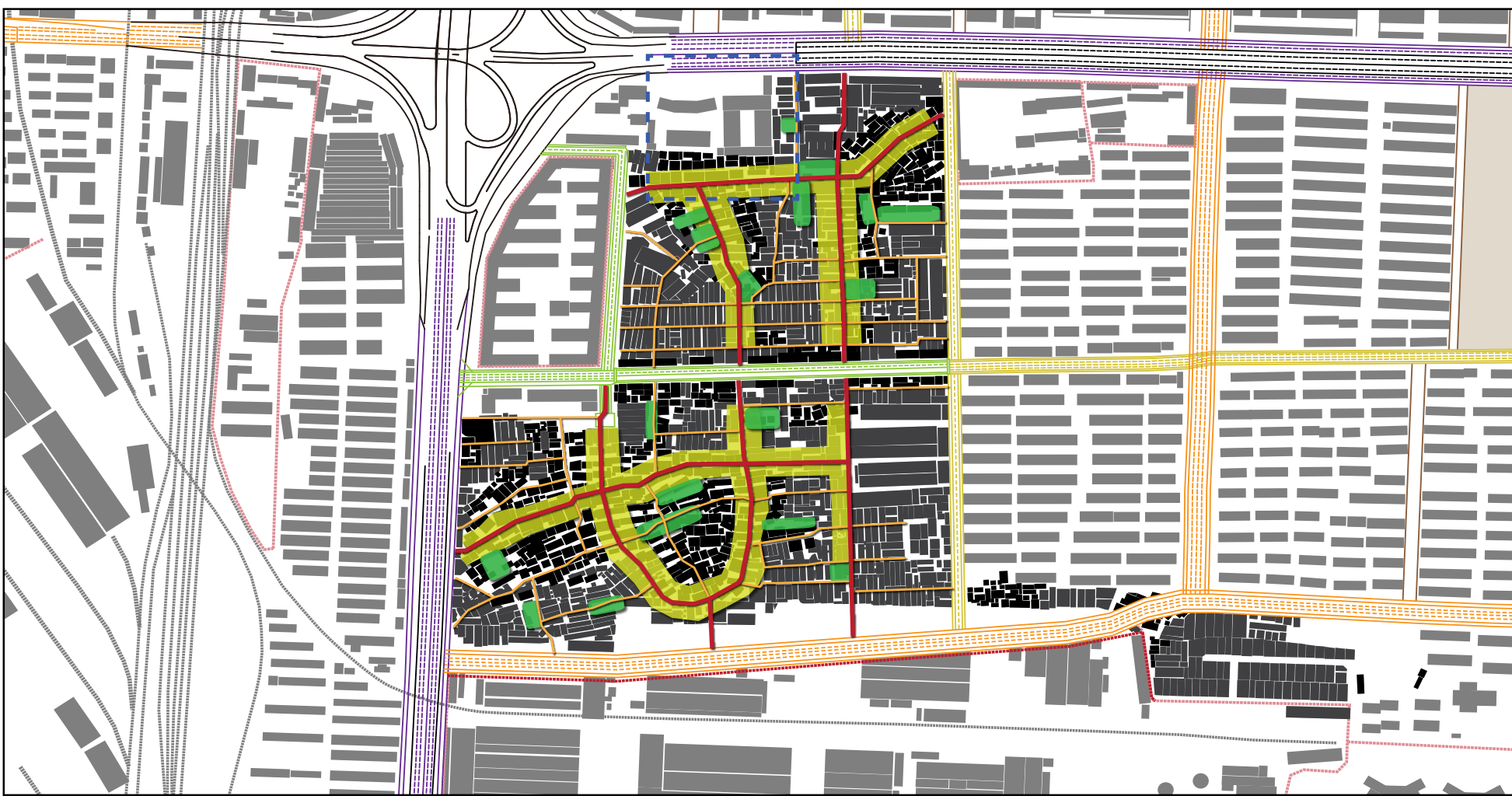
Urban Level Interface



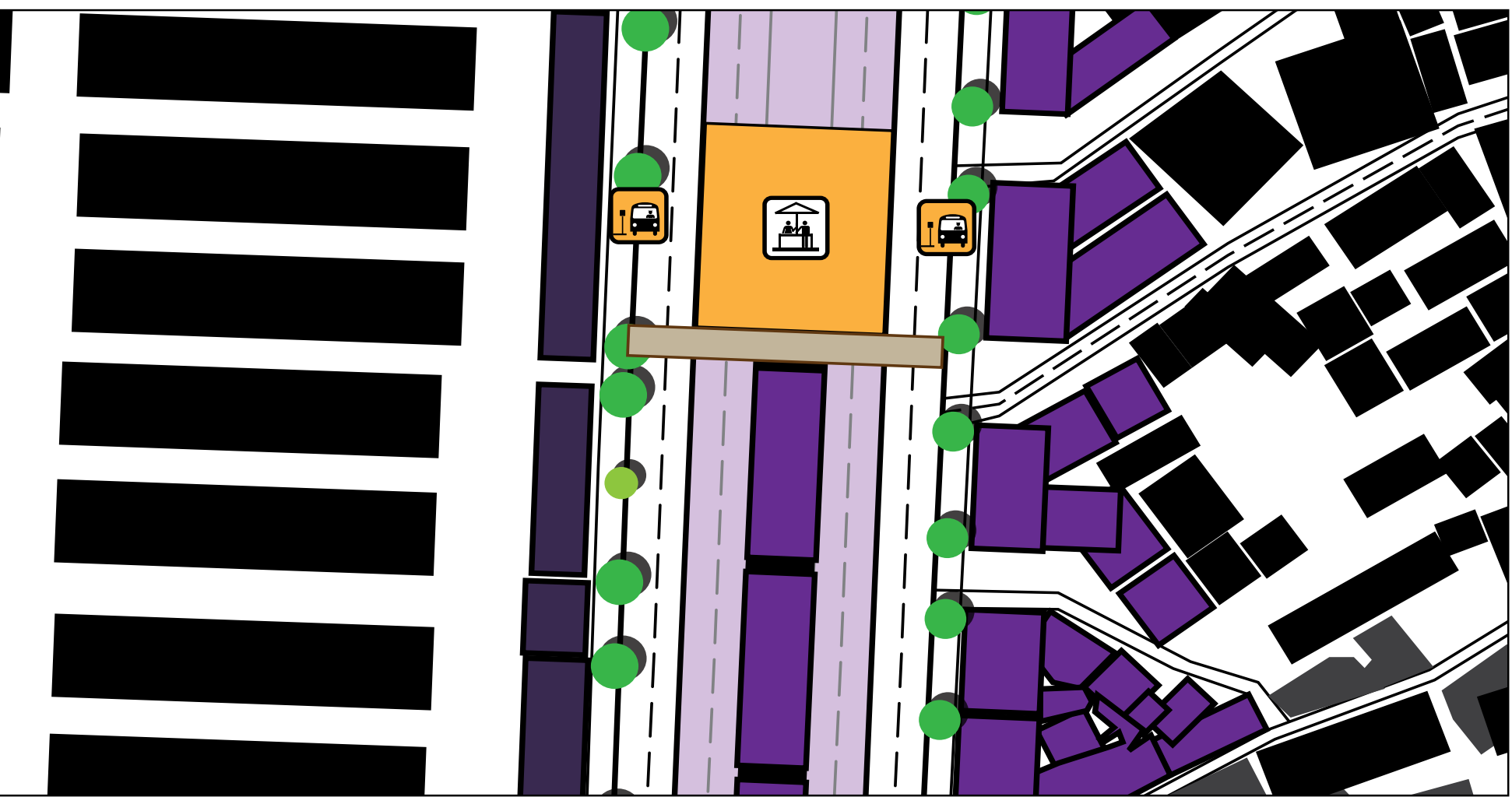
Local Level Interface



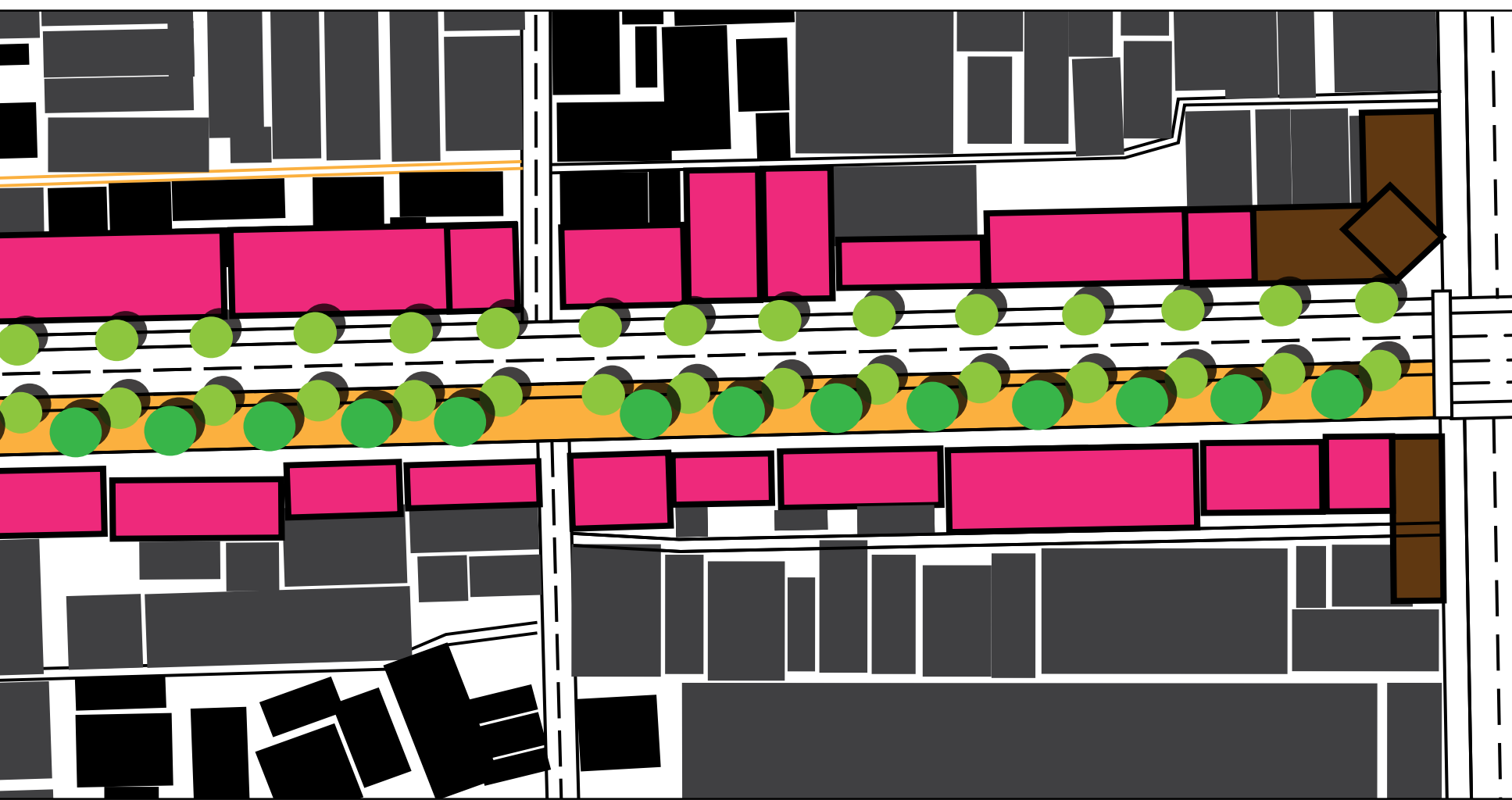
Residential Level Interface



Upgrading of Motor Repair Area



Transformation of Open Street Market



Restoration of Original Village Street



Motor Repair Area: Urban Level Integration



Open Street Market: Local Level Integration



Original Village Street: Residential Integration

