



THEIR FORTRESS

The regeneration of migrant laneways from both spatial and social perspectives
towards a more sustainable and inclusive future, the case of Shanghai

Grauation P5 Presentation
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Gregory Bracken (1st mentor)
Victor Muñoz Sanz (2nd mentor)
Elise van Dooren (delegate)
Planning Complex Cities



Zhang Suying's Castle



张素英的“城堡” ZHANG SUYING'S CASTLE

影片簡介
这是一部纪录片的杰作。一位40多岁的女人，从她家乡向皖南地区走来。一个人在荒凉的正午时分，在荒凉的土地上建造了一座“城堡”般的房子。影片改编自小说《七人茶室的房子》。这部电影讲述了张素英如何将自己与她的家乡联系起来，以及她如何在这个荒凉的地方建造了一座房子。影片用细腻的手法，从她的视角开始，从她的生活开始，用张素英的话说：“这就是我”。

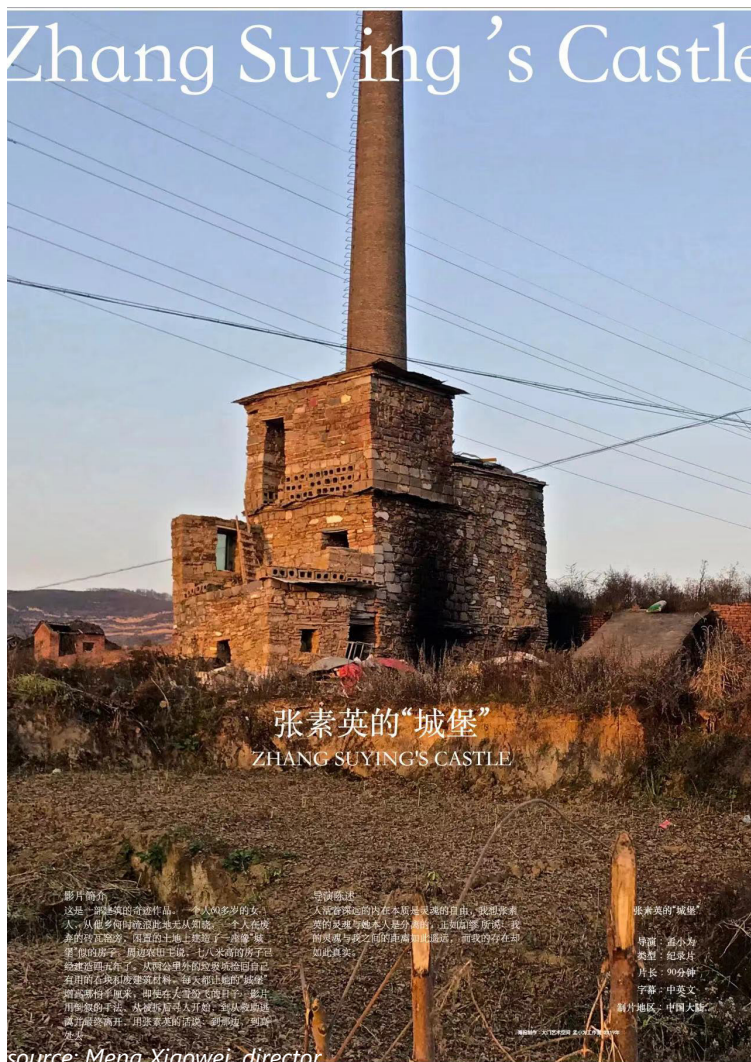
导演陈述
人比兽深心的内在本能是自由的，我想张素英的反抗与每个人是息息相关的。正如笛卡尔所说：“我思故我在”的命题如此鲜活，而我的存在却如此真实。

张素英的“城堡”
导演：孟小华
类型：纪录片
片长：90分钟
字幕：中英文
制作地区：中国大陆

source: Meng Xiaowei director

Movie poster

Zhang Suying's Castle



source: Meng Xiaowei director



source: Movie 'Zhang Suying's castle'

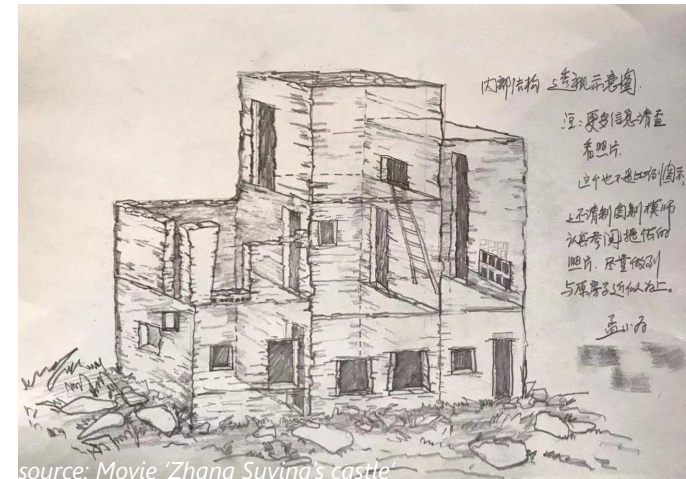
Zhang Suying, taking a cigarette

Zhang Suying

- born in Hubei, over 60 years old
- left her home with her husband and became a migrant worker
- lost her job after her husband died
- roamed about to Gansu
- started to build her castle
- discovered by documentary director Meng Xiaowei

2012
2012
2013
2017

Movie poster



ZHANG SUYING'S CASTLE, 2017



source: Movie 'Zhana Suyina's castle'

ZHANG SUYING'S CASTLE, 2018



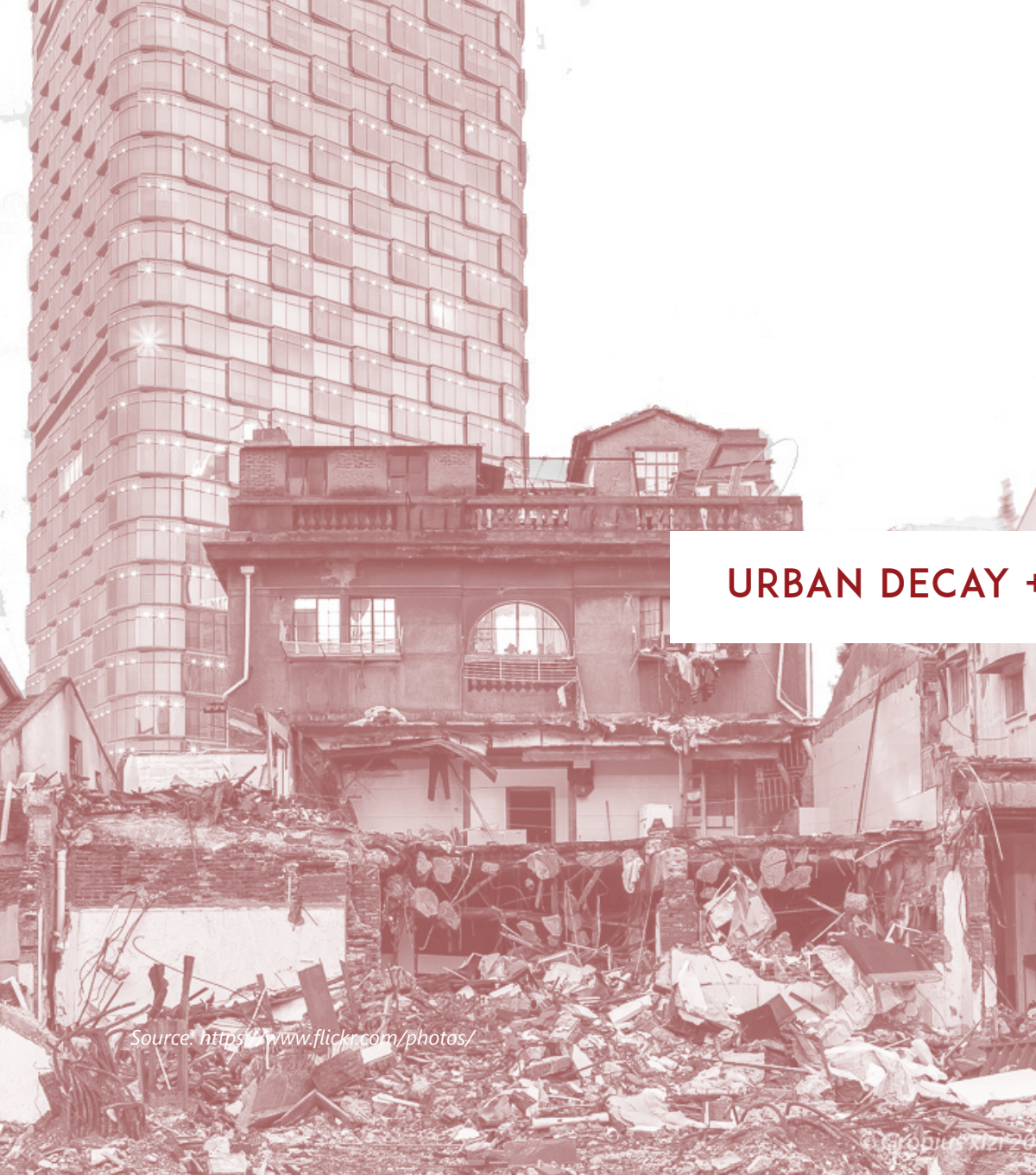
source: Xizi, 2014

GUANGQINAN RD 152, SHANGHAI, 2014



source: Xizi, 2020

GUANGQINAN RD 152, SHANGHAI, 2020



URBAN DECAY + MIGRANT PROBLEM

Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/>

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ENGLISH.GOV.CN

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China to renovate old urban communities

Updated: Jul 20, 2020 17:34 english.www.gov.cn

DOMESTIC DEMAND --- Urban regeneration

 **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



BOARD CONTEXT --- SDG as the global challenge

An aerial, black and white photograph of a city, likely New York City, showing a dense urban grid, a large river (the Hudson River) on the right, and a prominent peninsula (Manhattan) at the bottom right. The word "INTRODUCTION" is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters in the center of the image.

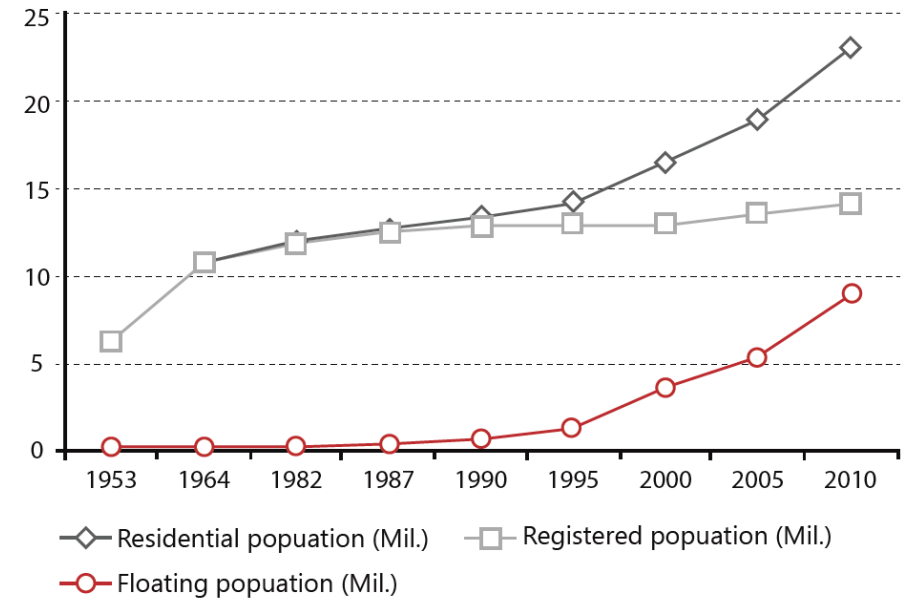
INTRODUCTION

THE CITY OF SHANGHAI



source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanghai>

MIGRANT WAVE



SHANGHAI LANEWAY



Shanghai Lilong, Source: MJ, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/>

SHANGHAI MIGRANT LANEWAY



+



=



Shabby laneway (Lilong)

+

Migrants

=

Migrant laneway



PROJECT DEFINITION

Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/>

DEFINING MIGRANT LANEWAY BY COMPARISON



source: Alk3r
Urban village



source: DAVID R. FRAZIER
Shantytowns



Laneway (Lilong)

TODAY'S REGENERATION METHODS



Source: TapTravel Stock / Alamy Stock

Xintiandi

VS.



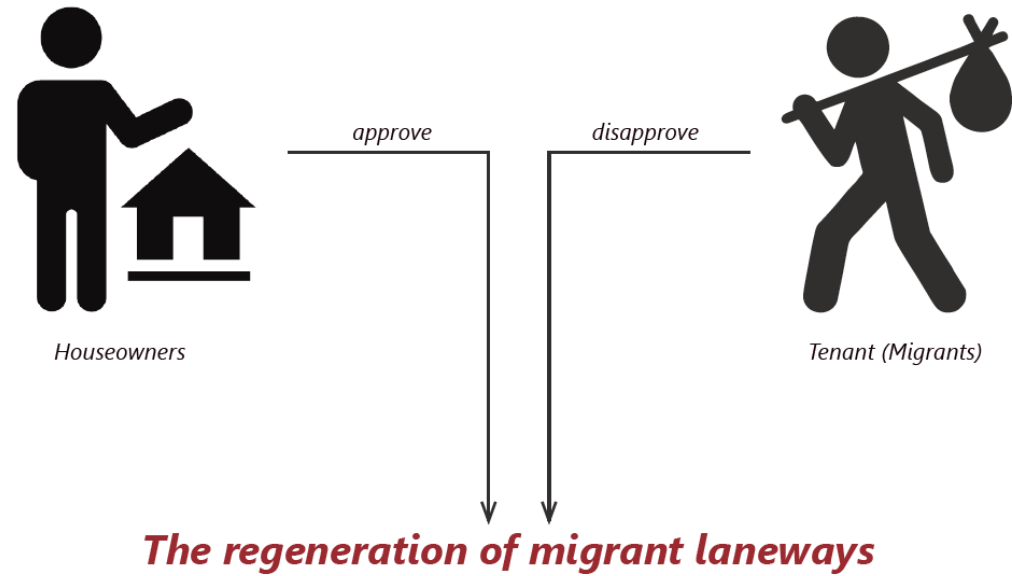
Source: Tom Blackadar and Marcia Johnson

High residential community (Xiaoqu)

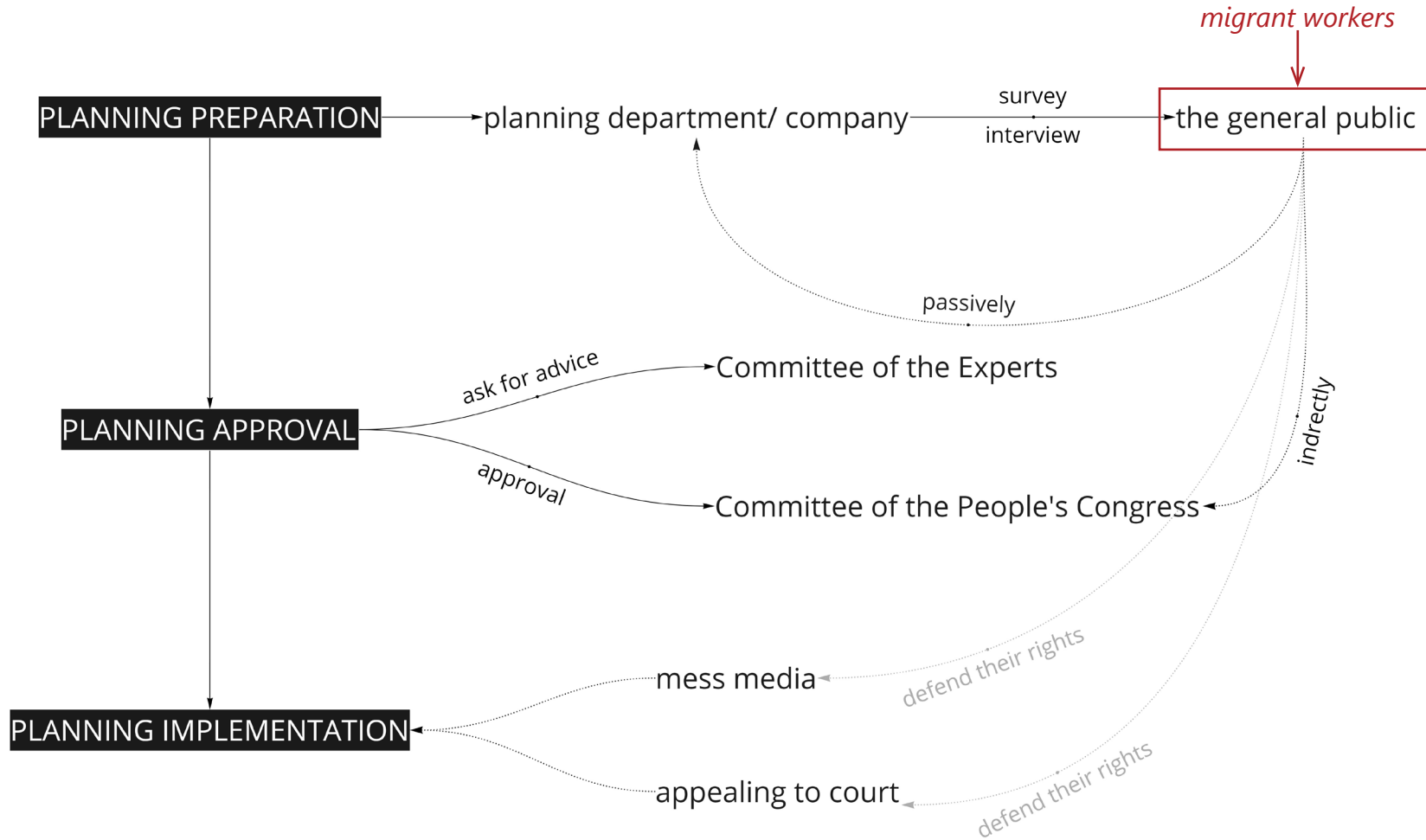
MIGRANT LANEWAY AS LAND MEMORY



TWO OPPOSITE EXPECTATIONS



THE KNOWLEDGE GAP



PROBLEM STATEMENT

- The renewal is not only spatial, but also social and political.
- From spatial perspective, migrant laneways are regarded as a scar on the city.
- From social perspective, migrant workers cannot integrate into the city.
- In today's renewal process, the residents, especially the migrants, cannot be heard by the policy-making authority

RESEARCH QUESTION

*What is the best strategy to regenerate the migrant laneways in Shanghai in terms of both **social** and **spatial** environment, while **improving public engagement** during the process?*



ANALYSI - SOCIAL

THE RESIDENTS' PORTRAITS

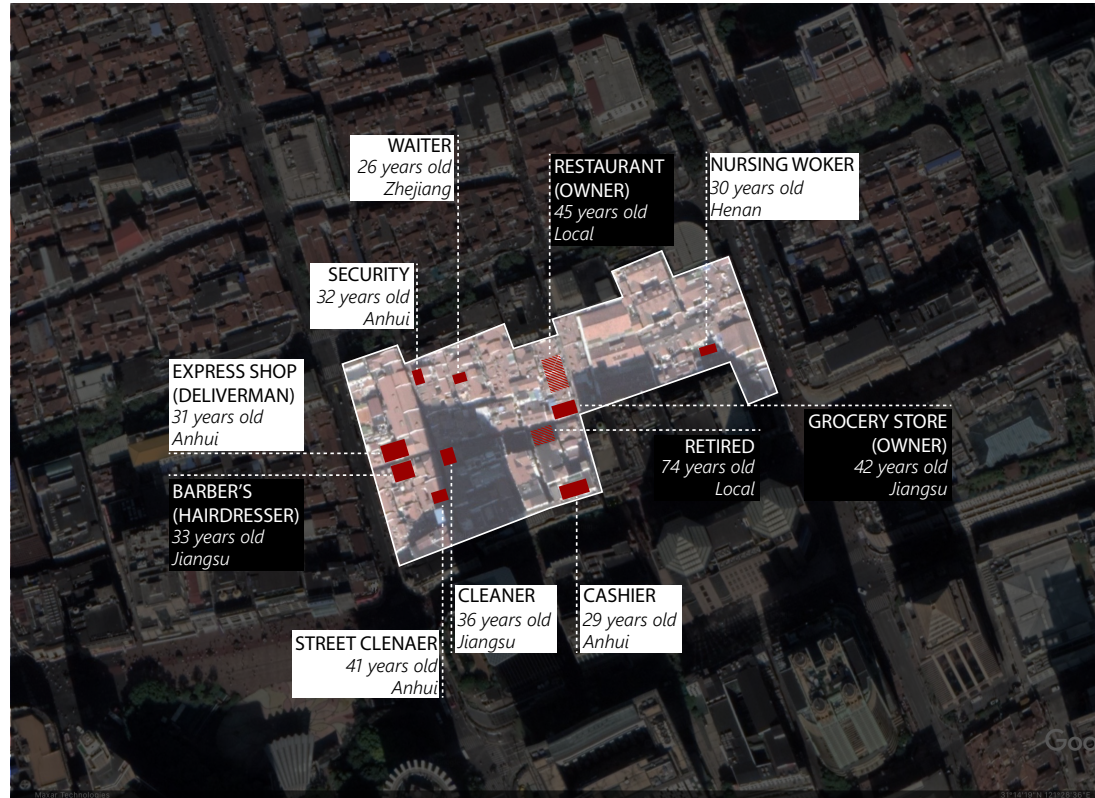
Take 70% of current residents ←---

Take 30% of current residents ←---

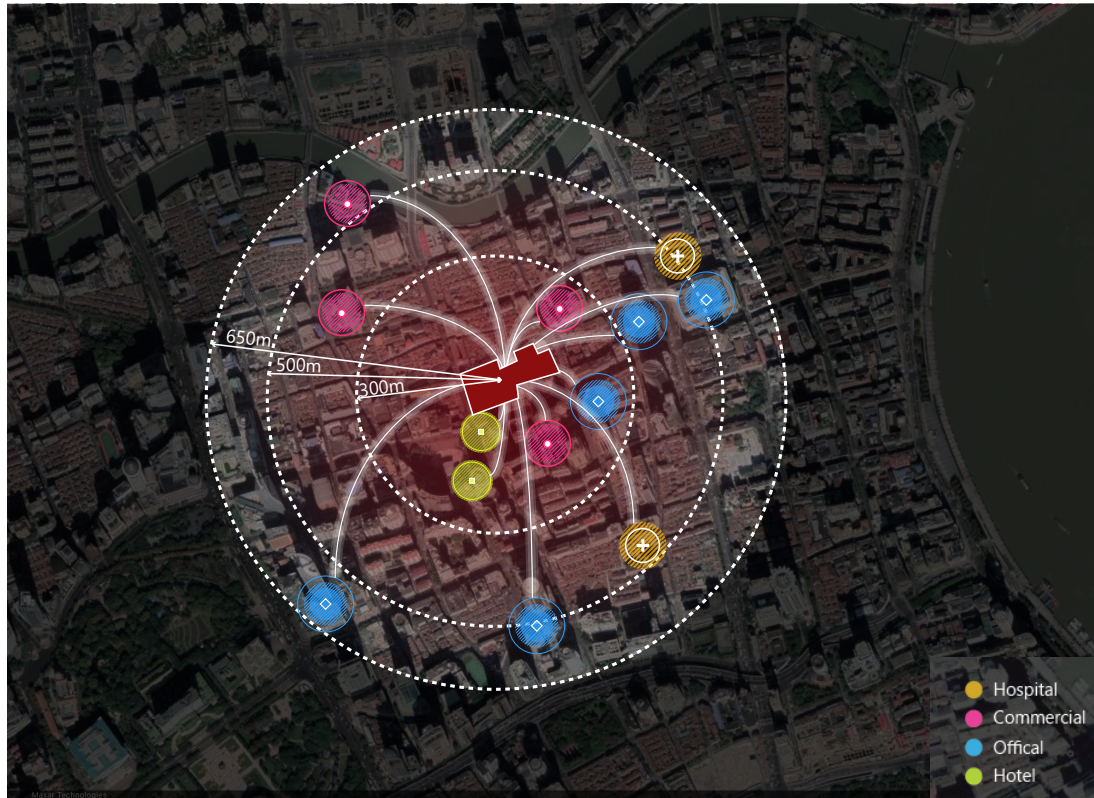
| types | factors | main needs |
|--|--|--|
| houseowner (local people) rentier | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • income from rent • hard to monetize their assets (the houses) • have the ability to improve their living condition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more income • monetize the assets |
| migrant workers (non-local) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high employment rate • low-income • rely on low-rent housing • less educated • third industry serving surrounding area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • better living condition, same price (and location) |
| old residents (local) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • already got used to the living condition • emotionally rely on the neighborhood • too old to remove | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • better living condition |



MAPPING THE RESIDENTS



THE INFLUENCE

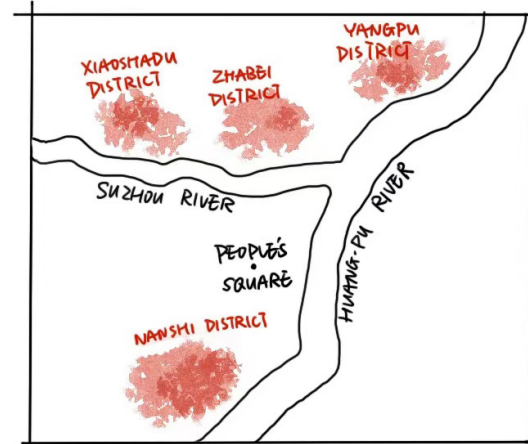
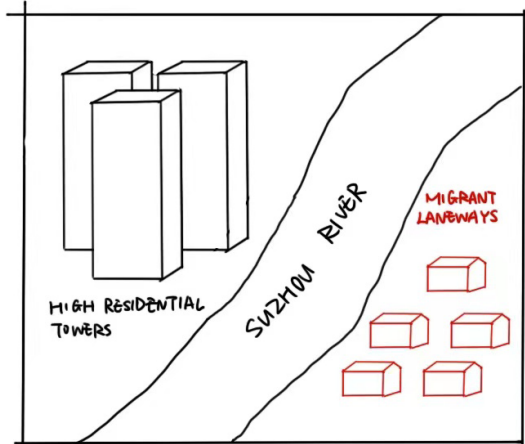
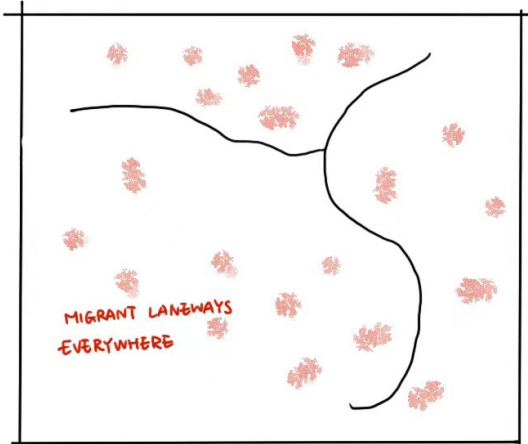
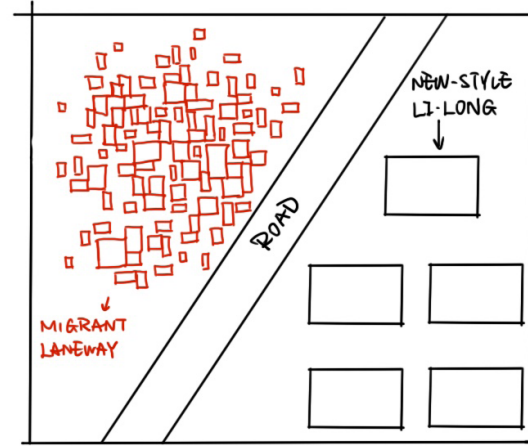
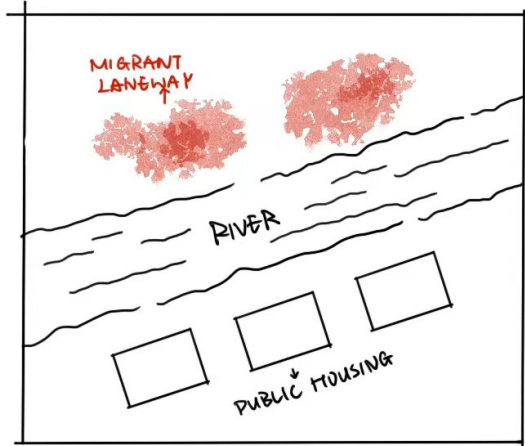
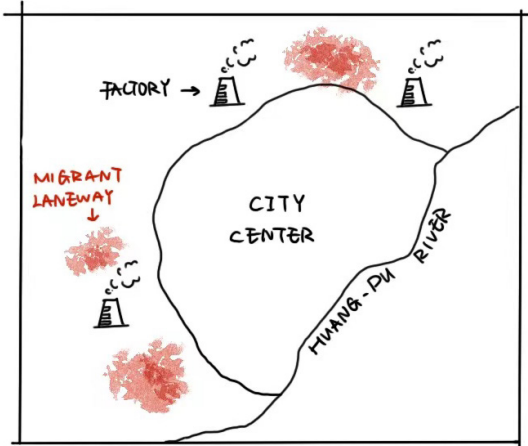


Their life after regeneration...

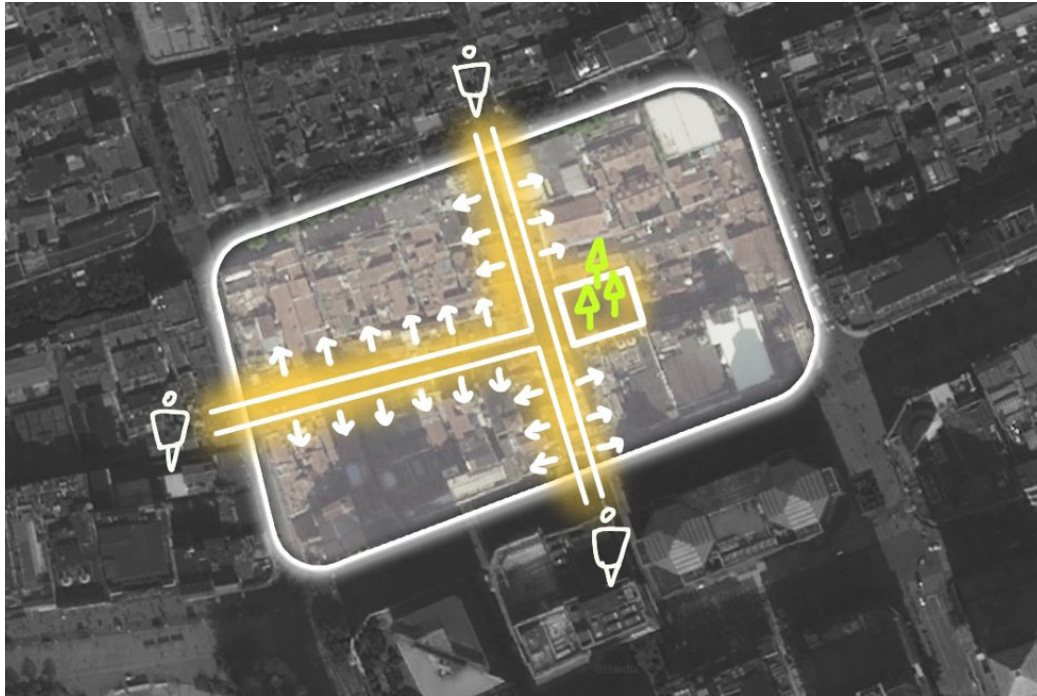
- move to somewhere far from their working place*
- almost same location, worse living condition*
- go back to their hometown*

The influence is beyond the migrant laneways themselves, but the whole city

CITIZENS' PERCEPTION



FUTURE PERCEPTION



--- OPEN THE COMMUNITY!



STRATEGY & DESIGN - SOCIAL

AIM

1. Socially: Help migrants integrate into the city more by providing them career opportunities
2. Spatially: A. Regenerate migrant laneways
B. Make the neighborhoods more open to its environment
3. Policy: Improve public engagement by using the patterns during the regeneration

ACTION

Socially: Soft strategy towards the migrant workers about re/upskilling them

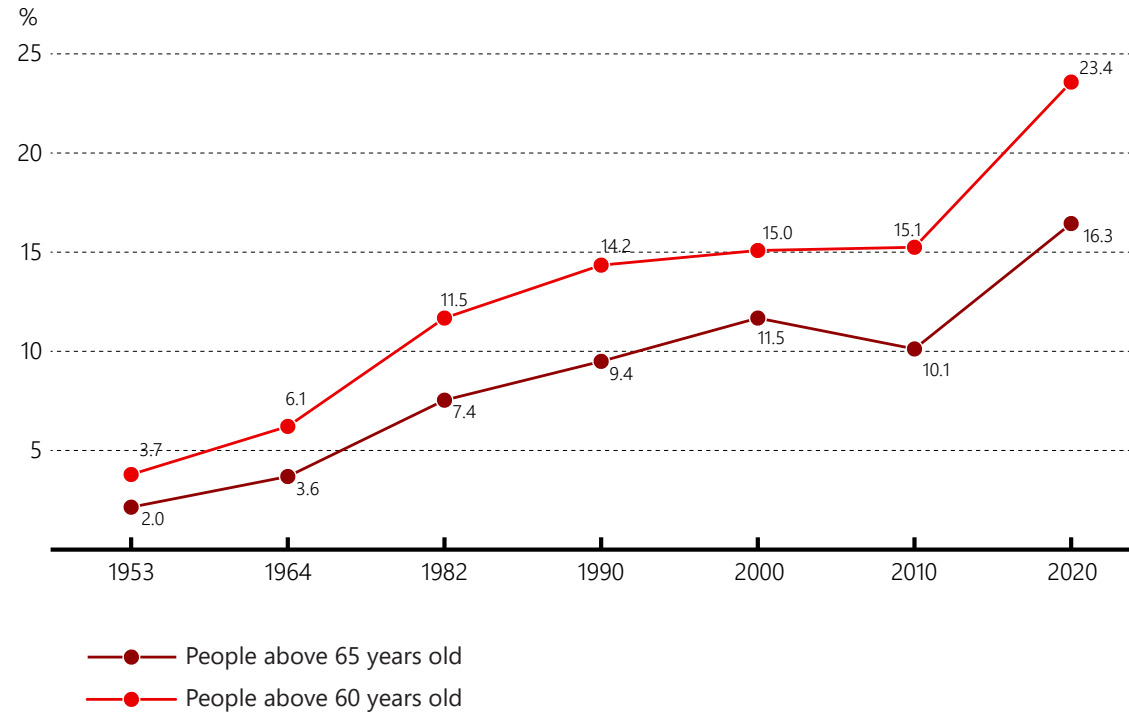
Spatially: Design by pattern research of migrant laneways

Policy: Pattern language as a tool to collect ideas from the residents during the design

STRATEGY FRAMEWORK



THE AGING SOCIETY-OPPORTUNITY



THE VACANCY-OPPORTUNITY

Senior care worker : Old people

1:230

GOVERNMENT PERSPECTIVE

November 22, 2021
11:22 AM GMT+1
Last Updated 6 months ago

China

Aging China outlines plan to improve elderly care services

Reuters

SOCIETY & CULTURE

China's nursing shortage is easing, but not fast enough to address needs of aging population

Although the number of nurses in China is increasing, the country is facing a severe shortage that will get worse as the population ages. Low salaries, tough working conditions, and a lack of respect for the profession mean the problem is not likely to get better.

Greg James

China.org.cn

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Aging population spurs integrated elderly care services

By Wu Jin

China.org.cn, August 7, 2019

0 Comment(s) Print E-mail

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China News Society Innovation HK/Macao Cross-Straits Cover Story Photo

• Home / China / Society

China to resume elderly care services in an orderly manner: Ministry

Xinhua | Updated: 2020-04-07 19:43

f t in +

Thursday, October 19, 2017, 17:48

China to standardize elderly care services

By Xinhua

f in t



China's Hidden Crisis: A Growing Elder Care Gap

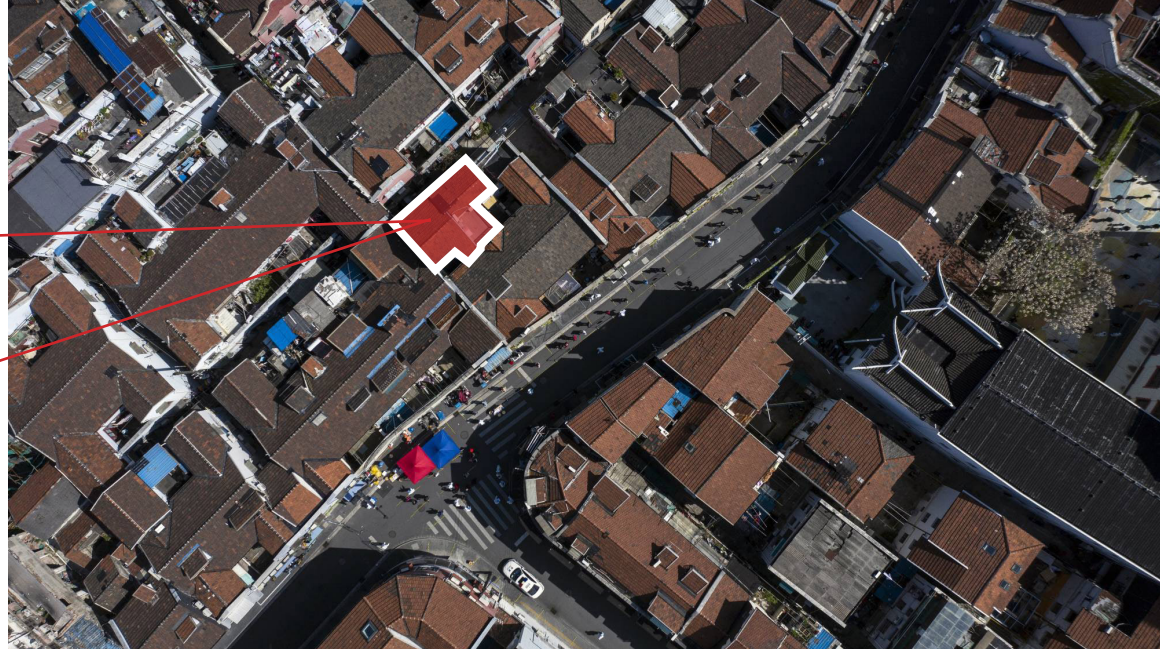
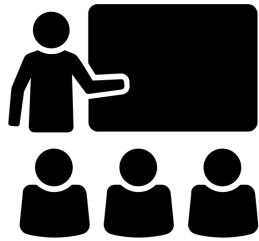
In Shanghai, where one-third of the population is over 60, it can take families months to secure even basic care for elderly relatives.

RE/UPSKILLING STRATEGY

The collage features several news items and a government website snippet:

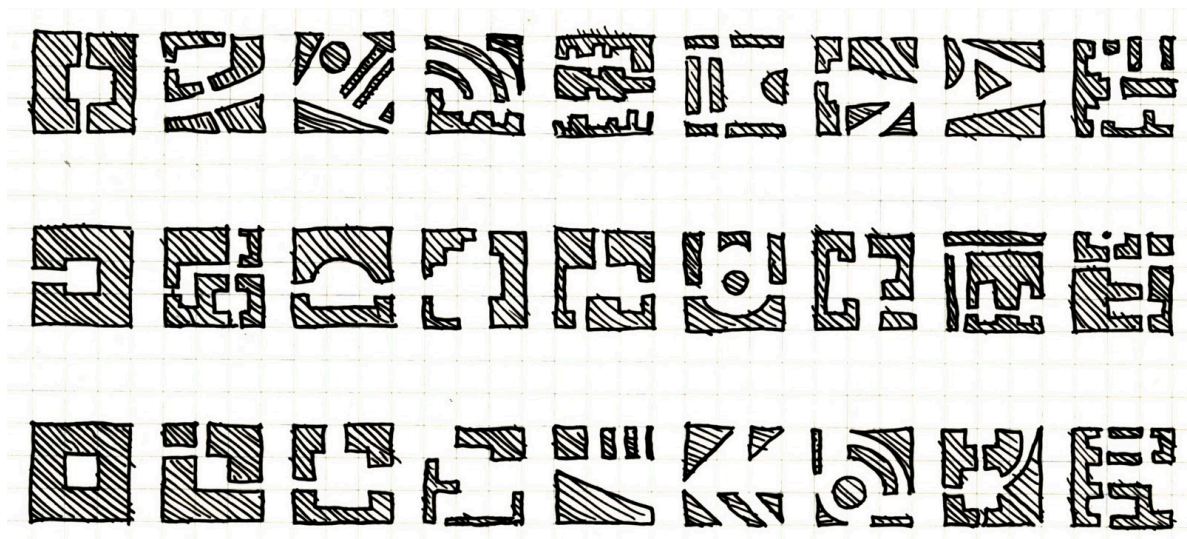
- Top Article:** "Aging China outlines plan to improve elderly care services" by Reuters, dated November 22, 2021. The article is categorized under "SOCIETY & CULTURE".
- Left Article:** "China's nursing shortage is not fast enough to address aging population" by Greg James on China.org.cn, dated August 7, 2019. The text states: "Although the number of nurses in China is increasing, the country will get worse as the population ages. Low salaries, tough work for the profession mean the problem is not likely to get better."
- Center Snippet:** A screenshot of the ENGLISH.GOV.CN website (The State Council of the People's Republic of China) showing a navigation menu with "HOME", "STATE COUNCIL", "PREMIER", "NEWS", and "POLICIES". Below the menu, the headline reads "China to upskill workforce to expand employment", updated on May 1, 2019.
- Bottom Article:** "China to resume elderly care services in an orderly manner: Ministry" by Xinhua, dated April 7, 2020. The article is categorized under "SOCIETY".
- Bottom Right Image:** A photograph of an elderly person in a wheelchair with the text overlay: "China's Hidden Crisis: A Growing Elder Care Gap". Below the image, it says: "In Shanghai, where one-third of the population is over 60, it can take families months to secure even basic care for elderly relatives."

THE PROJECTED STRATEGY IN NEIGHBORHOOD





PATTERN LANGUAGE



PATTERN DICTIONARY

01 OUTDOOR KITCHEN 室外厨房

Hypothesis:

The exterior of family space blurs the boundary between different families and promotes neighborhood relations at the same time.

Practical implication:

When the per capita area is very small, people tend to extend private space to public space. These outdoor kitchens are obviously illegal. These outdoor kitchens are close to the main house, like an external equipment. They are usually built by residents using bricks. The area is very small and can only accommodate the stove.

Usually, an outdoor kitchen can be used by one or two families. In the process of use, because it is in the outdoor space, there will be benign interaction between neighbors, so as to make the community have a better bond.

See also:

- 11 - Illegal constructions
- 18 - Public and private
- 19 - Inside out
- 21 - Potential link

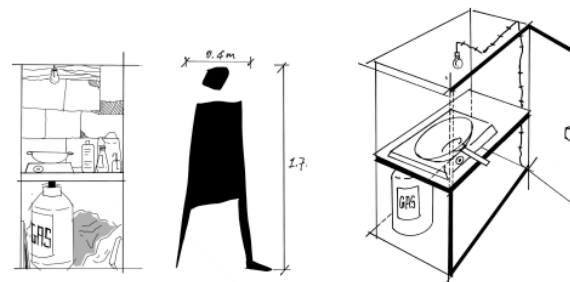
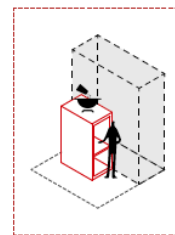
Criteria

- Safety ●●○○○
- Cleanness ●○○○○
- Openness ●●●○○
- Sociability ●●●○○
- Spatial impact ●●○○○
- Social impact ●●●○○
- Sustainability ●○○○○
- Necessity ●●○○○
- Memory ●●○○○

74

01 Outdoor kitchen 室外厨房

will be benign interaction between neighbors, so as to make the community have a better bond.



75

PATTERN DICTIONARY

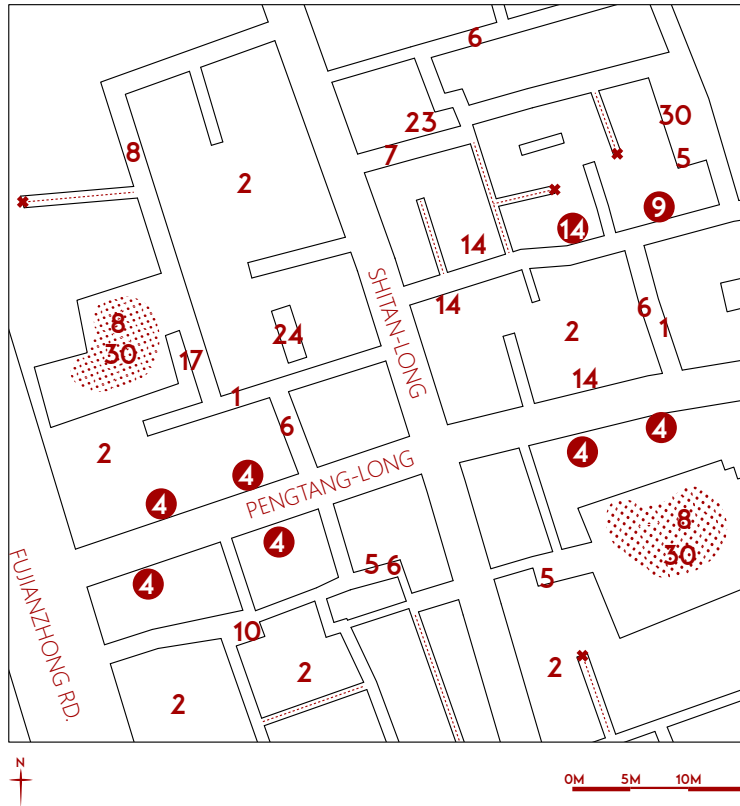
A grid of 40 pattern dictionary entries, each consisting of two pages. Each entry includes a title, a brief description, a diagram, and several photographs illustrating the pattern in various contexts.

- 01 OUTDOOR KITCHEN 01-01E**: Outdoor kitchen with a large island and seating area.
- 02 HANDMADE BUILDING 02-01E**: Handmade building with a unique facade and a person standing in front.
- 03 UP-SLEEPING + DOWN BUSINESS / BACK-HOME + FRONT SHOP 03-01E**: Multi-story building with a shop on the ground floor and living spaces above.
- 04 STREET RESTAURANT 04-01E**: Street restaurant with outdoor seating and a large sign.
- 05 GREEN CORNER 05-01E**: Green corner with a small structure and plants.
- 06 OUTDOOR SHARING SP + REVERSAL WATER METER 06-01E**: Outdoor sharing space with a water meter and a person sitting.
- 07 PASSAGE WALKER 07-01E**: Passage walker with a person walking through a narrow passage.
- 08 CHINESE DRINK 08-01E**: Chinese drink with a person sitting at a table.
- 09 HANDSEWER 09-01E**: Handsewer with a person sitting on a bench.
- 10 OUTDOOR SEW 10-01E**: Outdoor sew with a person sitting on a bench.
- 11 LEGAL CONSTRUCTION (INCULCATED) 11-01E**: Legal construction with a person sitting on a bench.
- 12 NEIGHBORHOOD AS A GROUP 12-01E**: Neighborhood as a group with a person sitting on a bench.
- 13 PARASTEP 13-01E**: Parastep with a person sitting on a bench.
- 14 BASIC STORE 14-01E**: Basic store with a person sitting on a bench.
- 15 PARKING ALONG THE STREET 15-01E**: Parking along the street with a person sitting on a bench.
- 16 MIXED USE 16-01E**: Mixed use with a person sitting on a bench.
- 17 SPACE SOCIAL 17-01E**: Space social with a person sitting on a bench.
- 18 PUBLIC AND PRIVATE 18-01E**: Public and private with a person sitting on a bench.
- 19 WASTE OUT 19-01E**: Waste out with a person sitting on a bench.
- 20 JAGGED LAYOUT 20-01E**: Jagged layout with a person sitting on a bench.
- 21 CONTINUOUSLY WAVED BORDER 21-01E**: Continuously waved border with a person sitting on a bench.
- 22 PHARMACY 22-01E**: Pharmacy with a person sitting on a bench.
- 24 ENGAGED BRIDGE 24-01E**: Engaged bridge with a person sitting on a bench.
- 25 SPACE APPROPRIATION 25-01E**: Space appropriation with a person sitting on a bench.
- 26 LANEWAY NETWORK 26-01E**: Laneway network with a person sitting on a bench.
- 27 SPACE EXTENSION 27-01E**: Space extension with a person sitting on a bench.
- 28 SPACE IN FRONT OF THE HOUSE 28-01E**: Space in front of the house with a person sitting on a bench.
- 29 LONG AND NARROW ALLEY 29-01E**: Long and narrow alley with a person sitting on a bench.
- 30 LIFE THEATER 30-01E**: Life theater with a person sitting on a bench.
- 31 CLOSURE 31-01E**: Closure with a person sitting on a bench.
- 32 DEAD END 32-01E**: Dead end with a person sitting on a bench.
- 33 POTENTIAL CONNECTIONS 33-01E**: Potential connections with a person sitting on a bench.

CORE VALUE

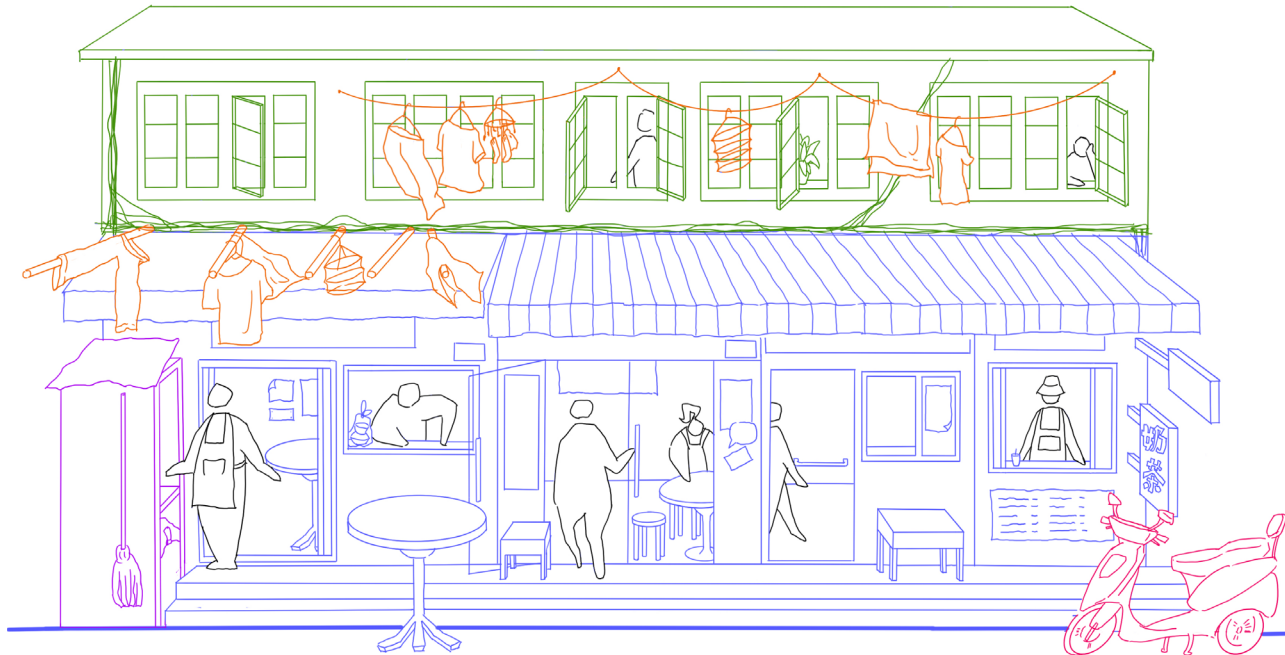
SHARED + AFFORDABLE + SUSTAINABLE

MAPPING THE PATTERN



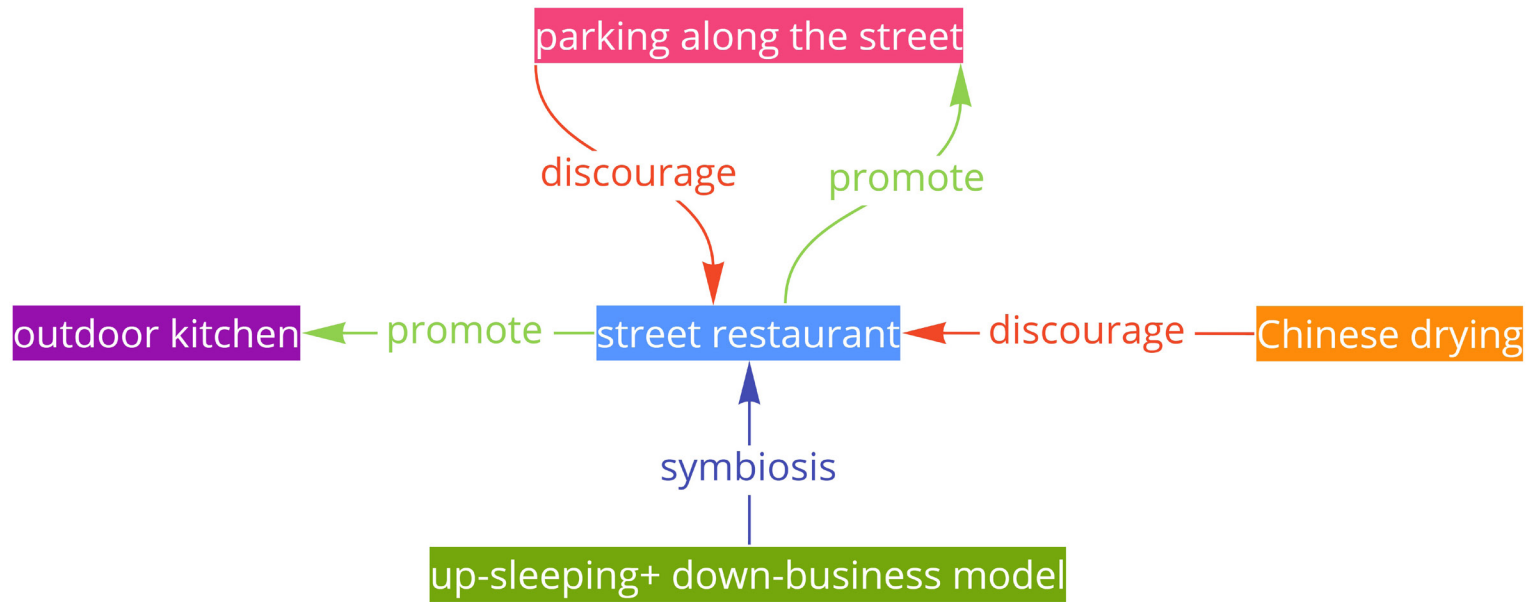
- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1 Outdoor kitchen | 室外厨房 |
| 2 handshaking building | 握手楼 |
| 3 Up-sleeping+Down-business/ Front shop+Back home ● | 上住下铺+后房前店 |
| 4 Street restaurant | 街头餐馆 |
| 5 Green corner | 绿植角 |
| 6 Outdoor sharing tap+ Individual water meter | 公用水龙头+独立水表 |
| 7 Passage shelter | 过道遮蓬 |
| 8 Chinese drying | 中国式晾晒 |
| 9 Hairdresser | 理发店 |
| 10 Outdoor steps | 室外楼梯 |
| 11 illegal constructions (facilities) | 违章搭建 |
| 12 neighborhood as a group | 社区中的社区 |
| 13 parasitism | 寄生 |
| 14 basic stores | 基本商店 |
| 15 parking along street | 沿街停车 |
| 16 Mixed use ● | 混合使用 |
| 17 Shade social | 乘凉 |
| 18 public and private | 公共与隐私 |
| 19 inside out | 内翻外 |
| 20 jagged layout | 参差的布局 |
| 21 potential connection | 潜在关联 |
| 22 Continuously varied borders | 连续变化的边界 |
| 23 pharmacy | 药房 |
| 24 Enclosed patio | 围合式天井 |
| 25 Space appropriation | 空间挪用 |
| 26 laneway network | 街巷网络 |
| 27 space extension | 空间延伸 (雨篷) |
| 28 Space in front of the house | 门前空间 |
| 29 long and narrow alley | 狭长小巷 |
| 30 Life theater | 生活剧场 |
| 31 Closeness | 封闭 |
| 32 Dead end ✕ | 死胡同 |

PATTERN RELATIONS



- Street restaurant
- Outdoor kitchen
- Parking along the street
- Chinese drying
- Up-sleeping + Down-business model

PATTERN RELATIONS





STRATEGY & DESIGN - SPATIAL

AIM

1. Socially: Help migrants integrate into the city more by providing them career opportunities
2. Spatially: A. Regenerate migrant laneways
B. Make the neighborhoods more open to its environment
3. Policy: Improve public engagement by using the patterns during the regeneration

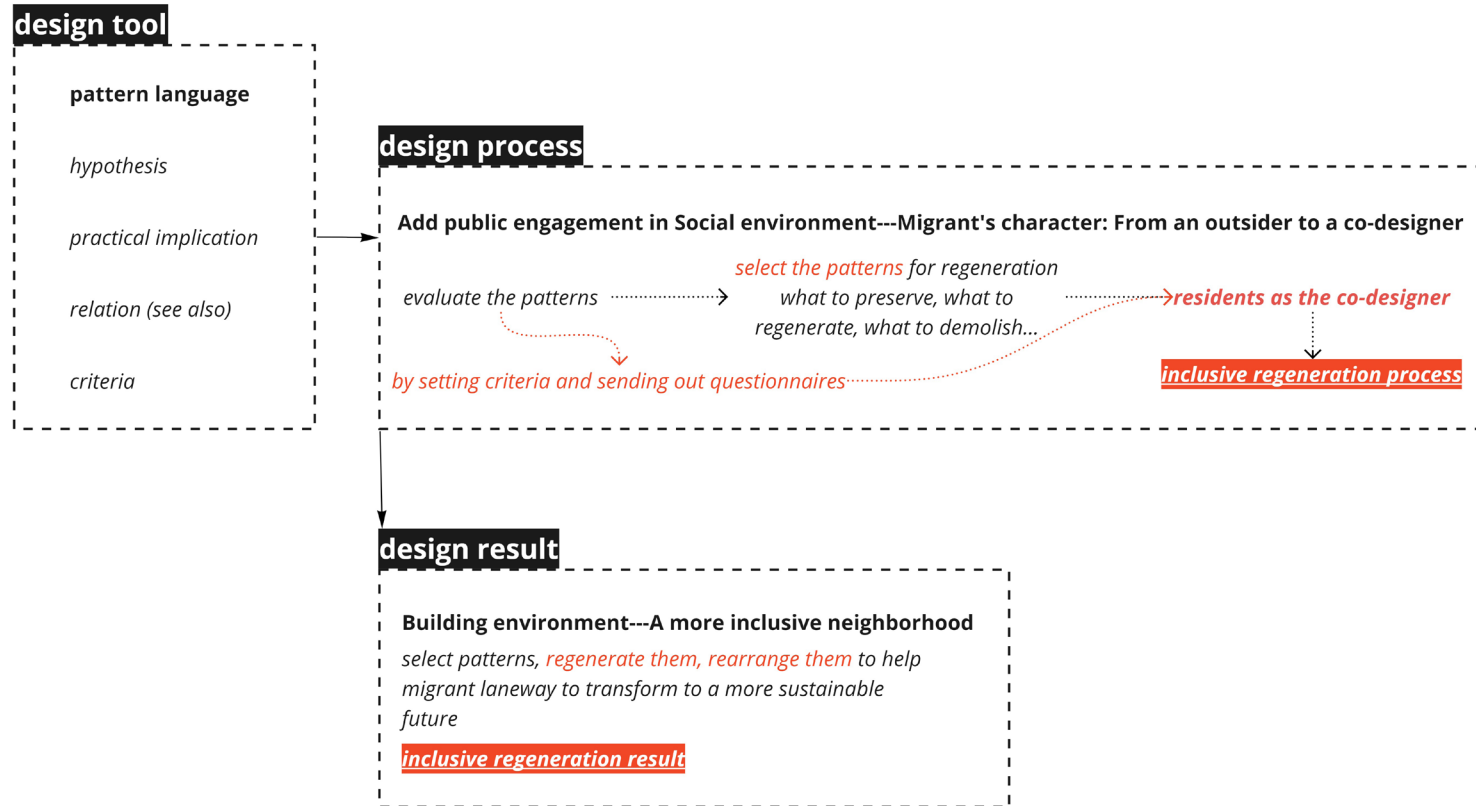
ACTION

Socially: Soft strategy towards the migrant workers about re/upskilling them

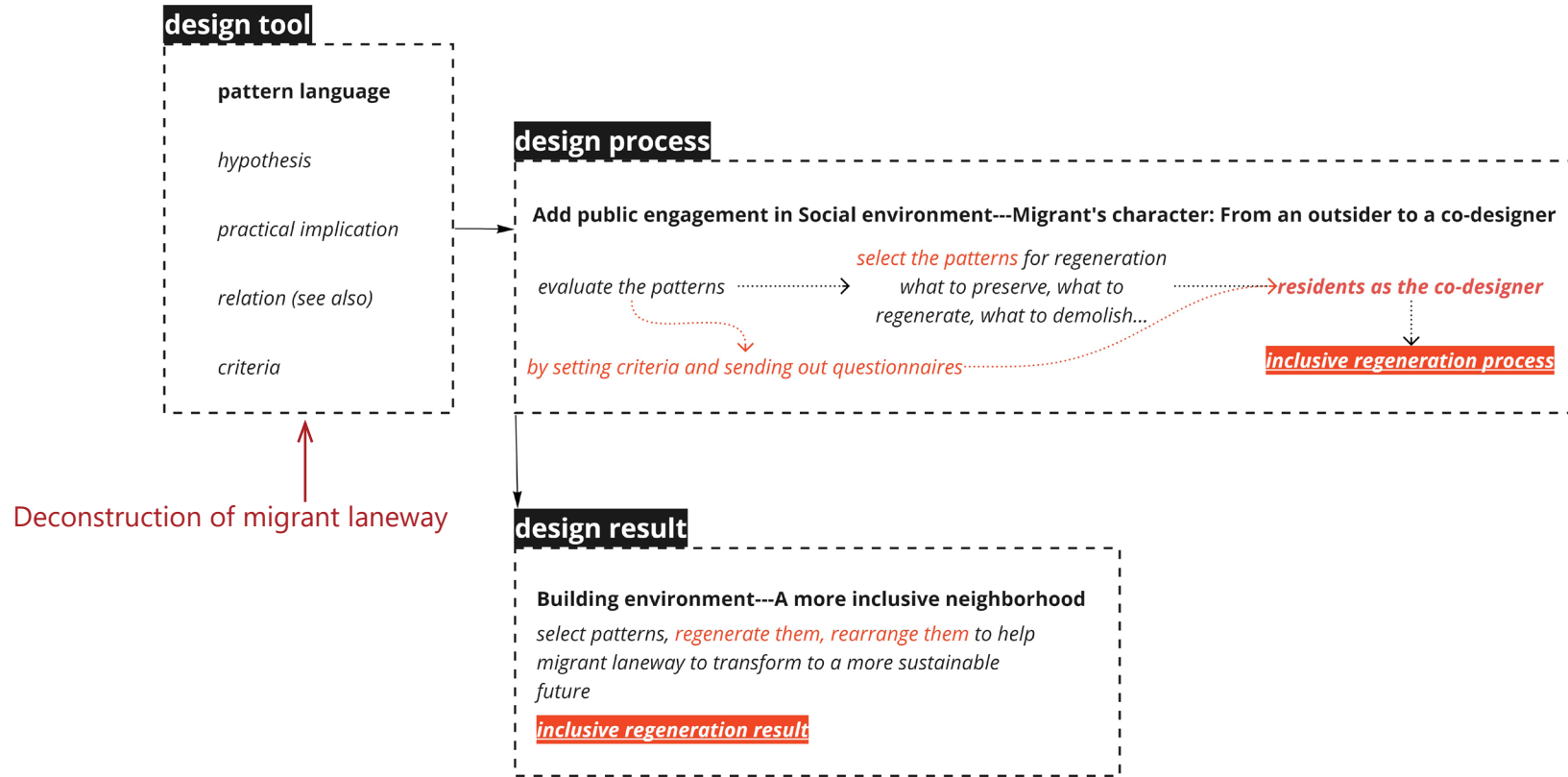
Spatially: Design by pattern research of migrant laneways

Policy: Pattern language as a tool to collect ideas from the residents during the design

DESIGN FRAMEWORK



DESIGN FRAMEWORK



DESIGN PROCESS



residents



designers

DESIGN PROCESS



residents



designers



DESIGN PROCESS



residents



designers



INTERNAL MEETING

DESIGN PROCESS



residents



designers



DESIGN PROCESS



residents

+



designers



DESIGN PROCESS

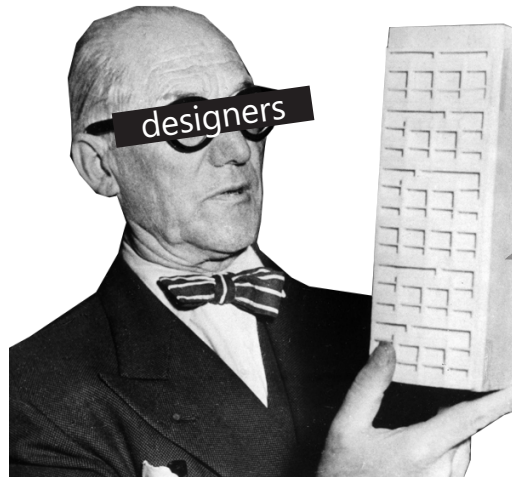


residents

+



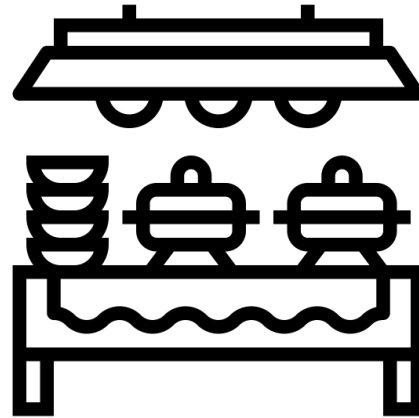
designers



Propose solutions

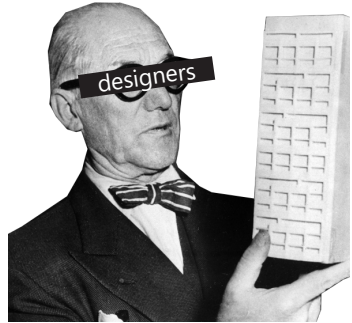


DESIGN PROCESS



Pattern Buffet

DESIGN PROCESS - PATTERN BUFFET

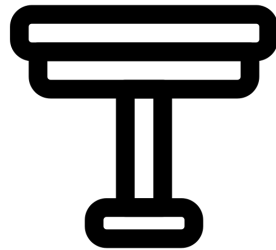


designers as the chefs



residents as the customers

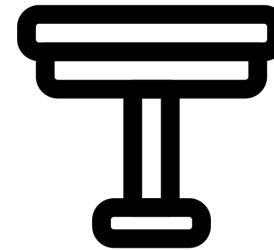
VOLUME



STRUCTURE



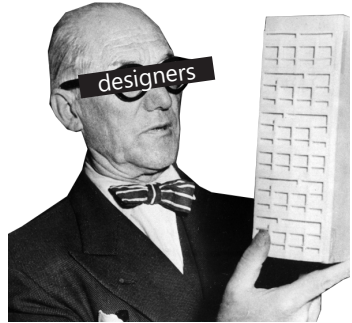
MATERIAL



SUSTAINABLE
ELEMENTS



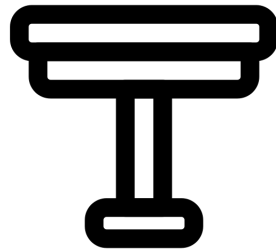
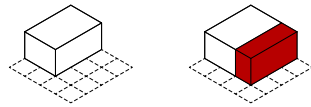
DESIGN PROCESS - PATTERN BUFFET



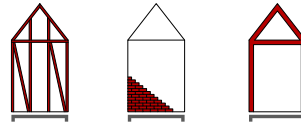
designers as the chefs



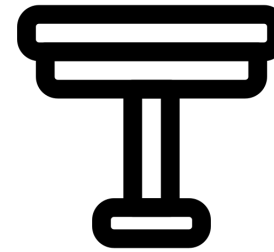
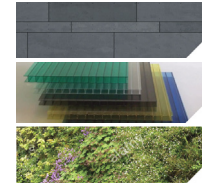
residents as the customers



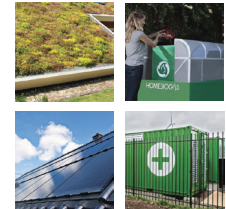
VOLUME



STRUCTURE

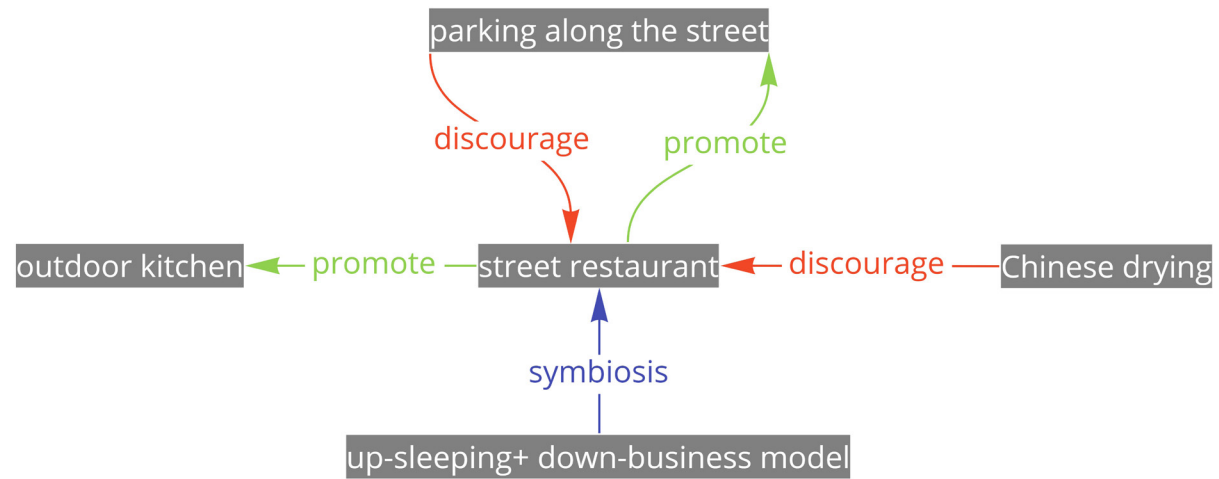


MATERIAL



SUSTAINABLE
ELEMENTS

DESIGN PROCESS - RELATIONS?



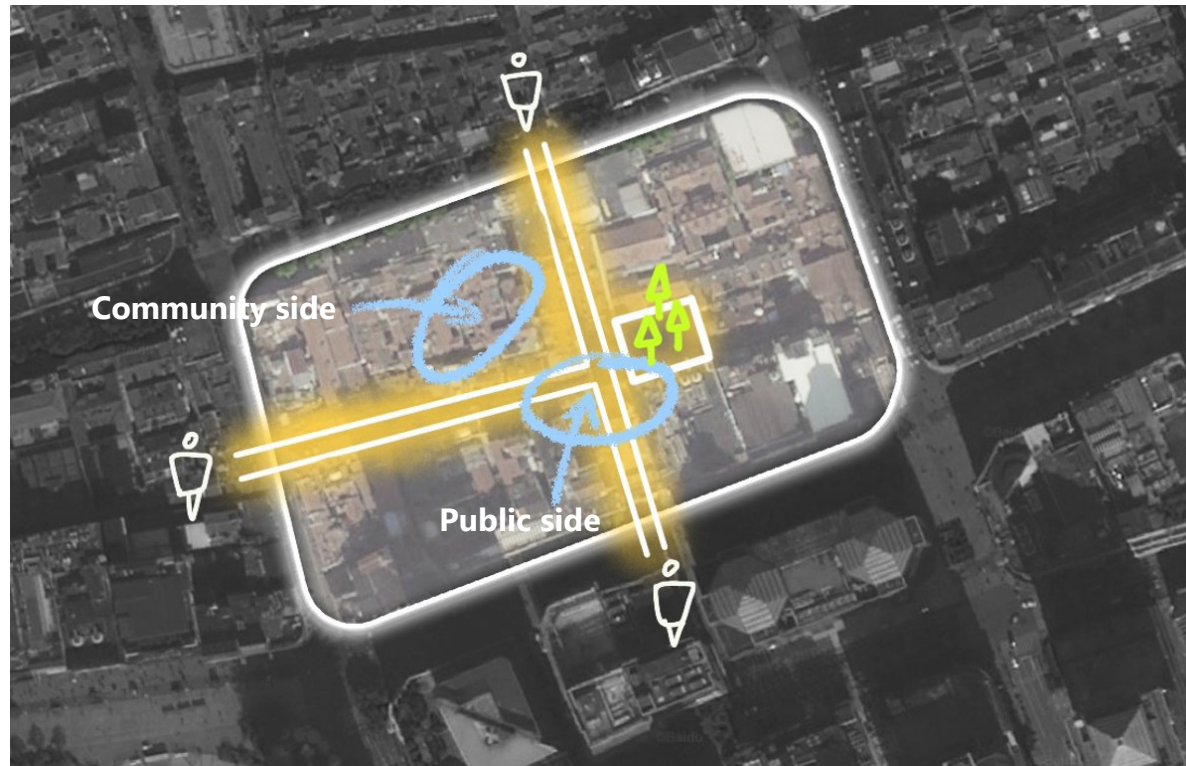
DESIGN PROCESS - PATTERN COMBO



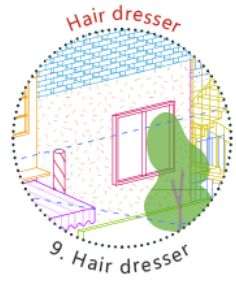
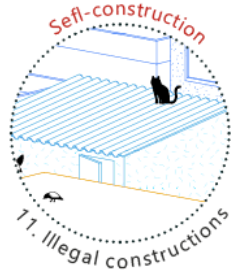
Pattern Combo

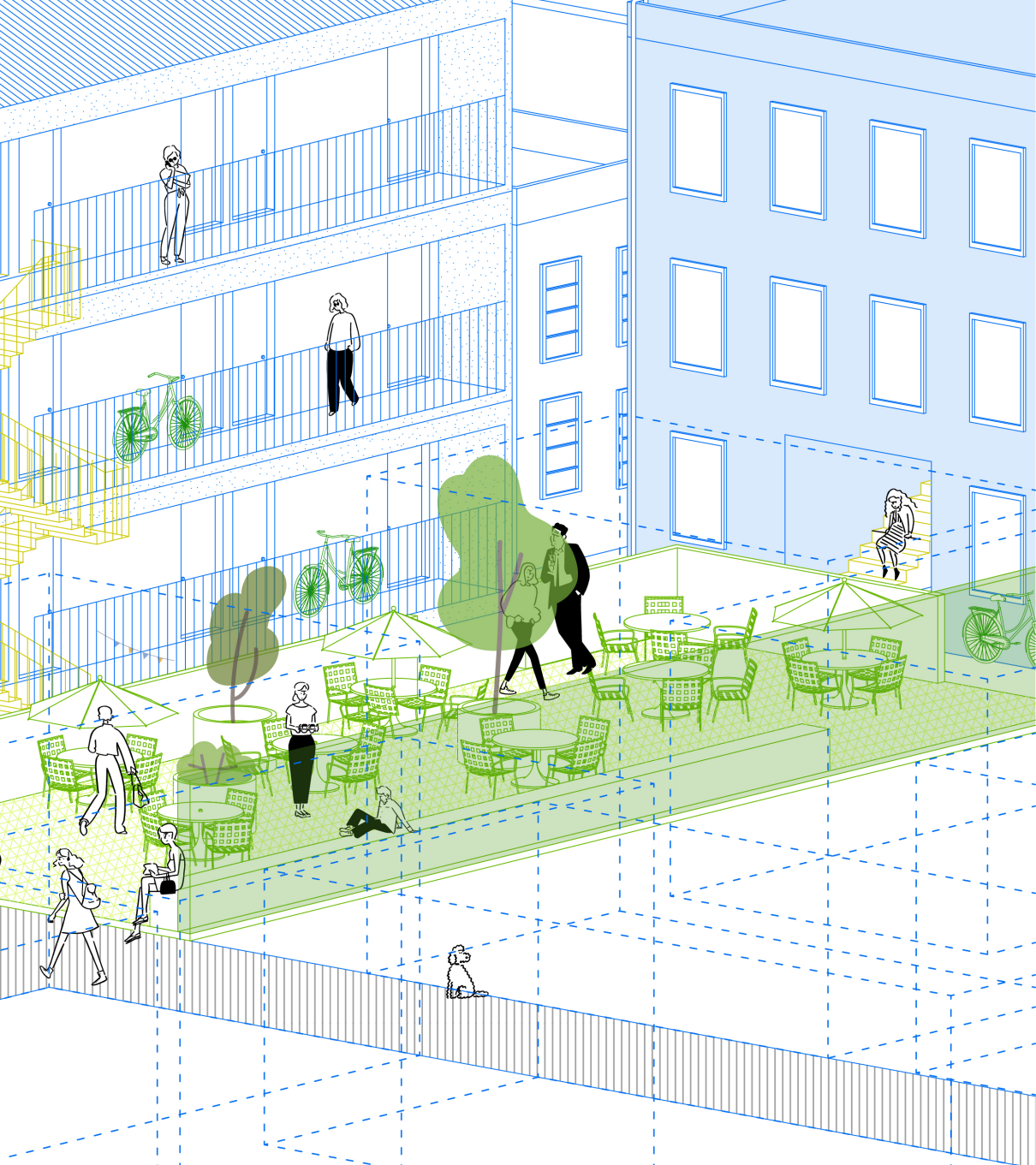


DESIGN RESULT - VISION

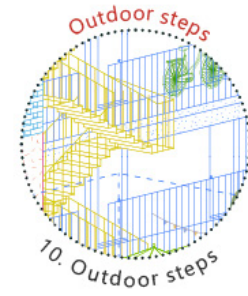


VISION - PUBLIC SIDE

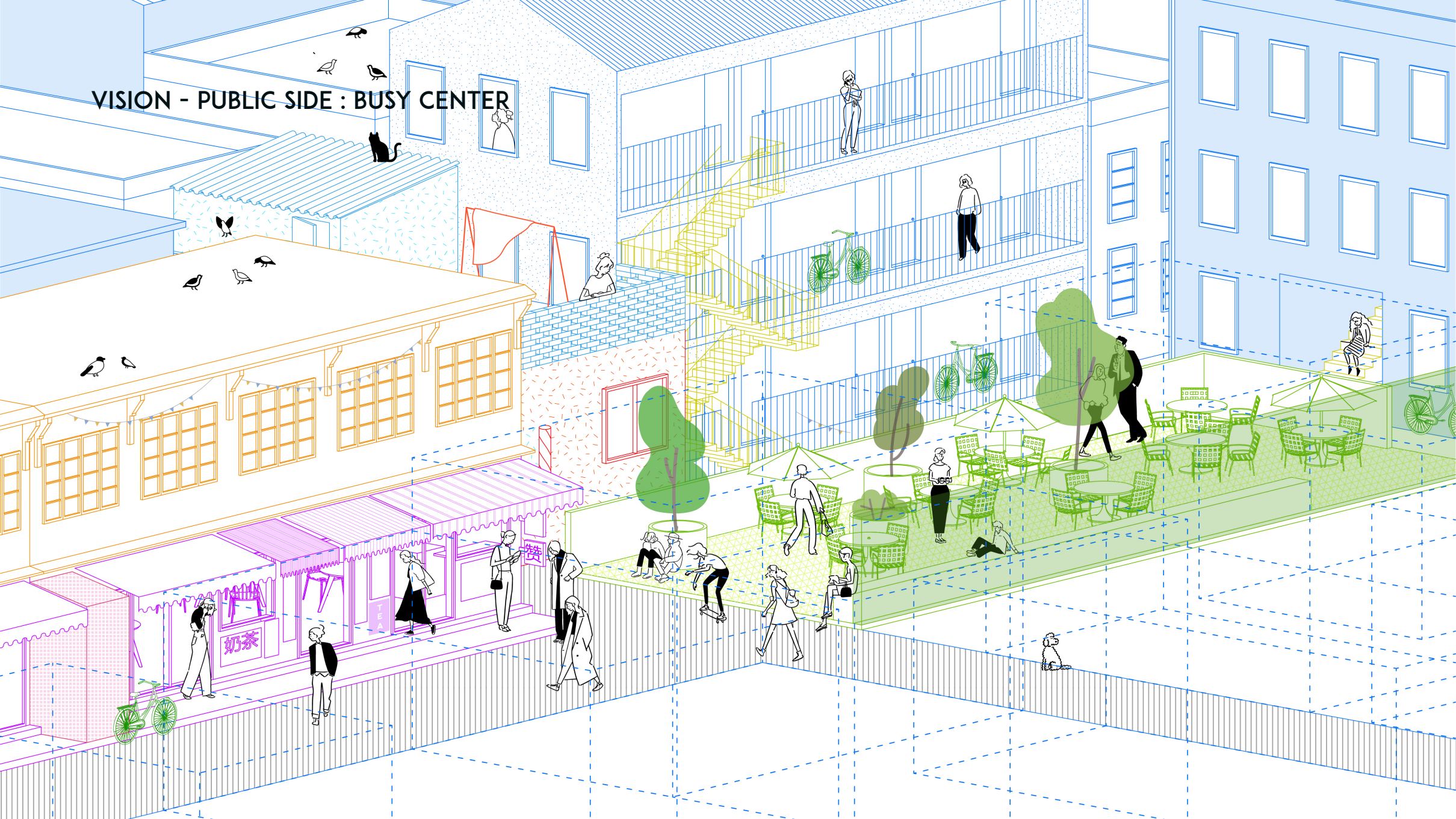




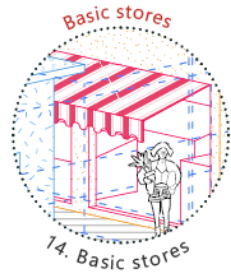
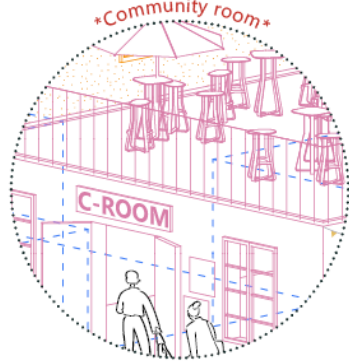
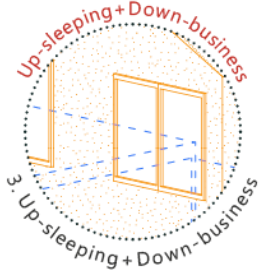
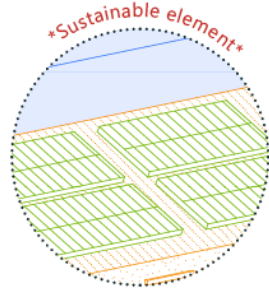
VISION - PUBLIC SIDE



VISION - PUBLIC SIDE : BUSY CENTER



VISION - COMMUNITY SIDE

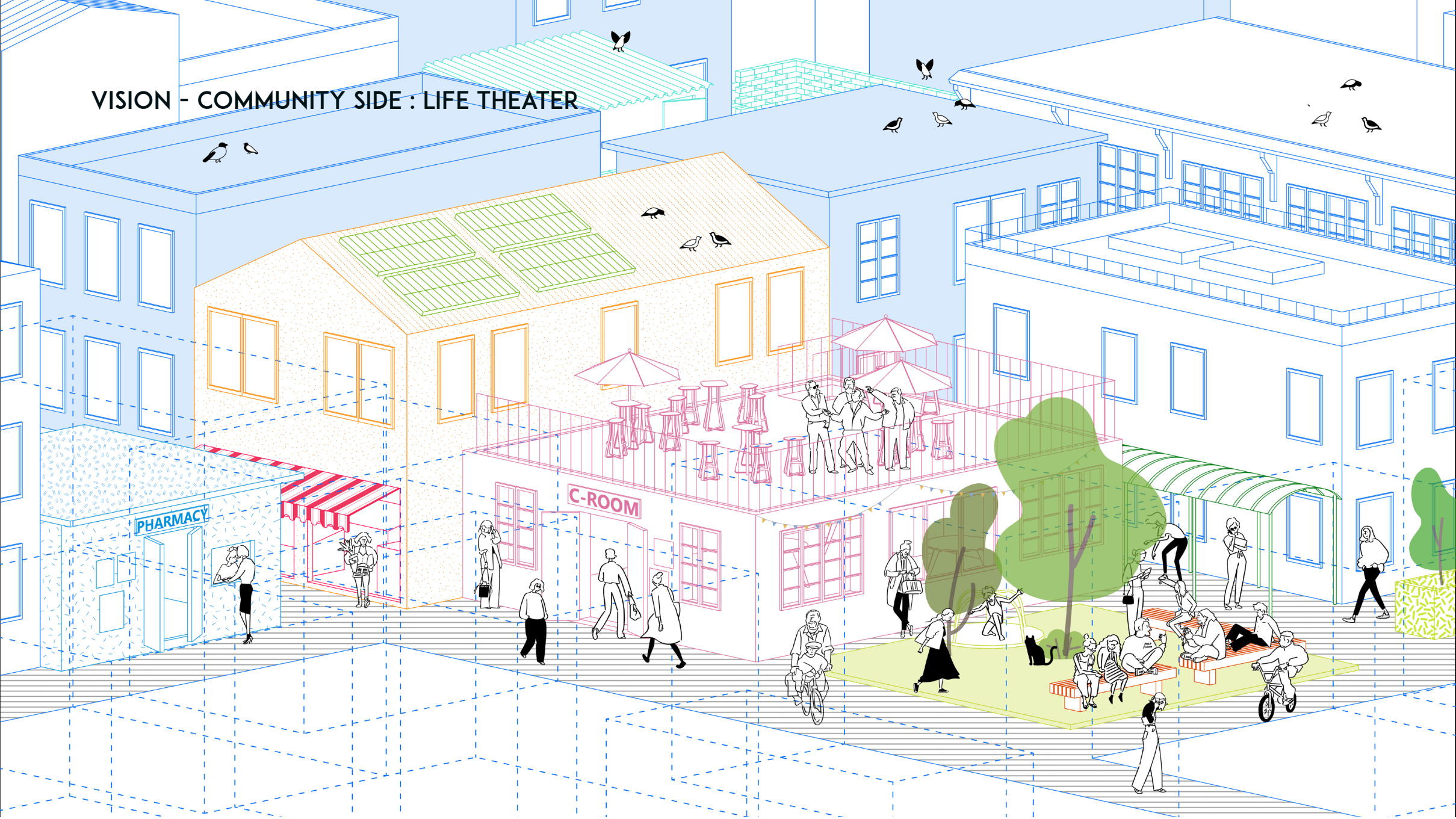




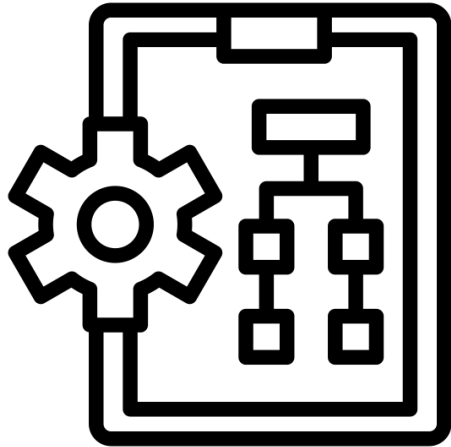
VISION - COMMUNITY SIDE



VISION - COMMUNITY SIDE : LIFE THEATER



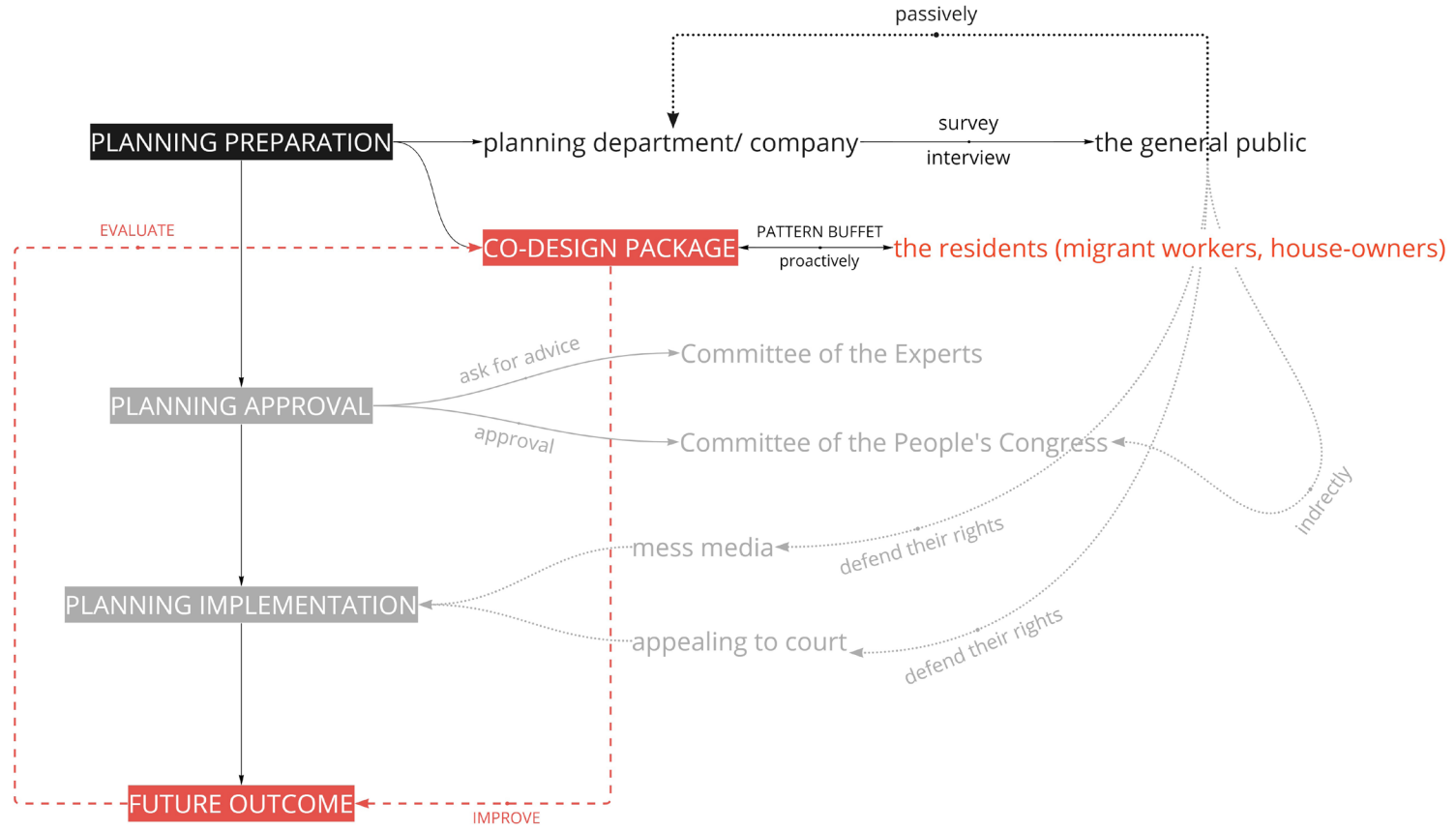
THE SUPERVISORY MECHANISM



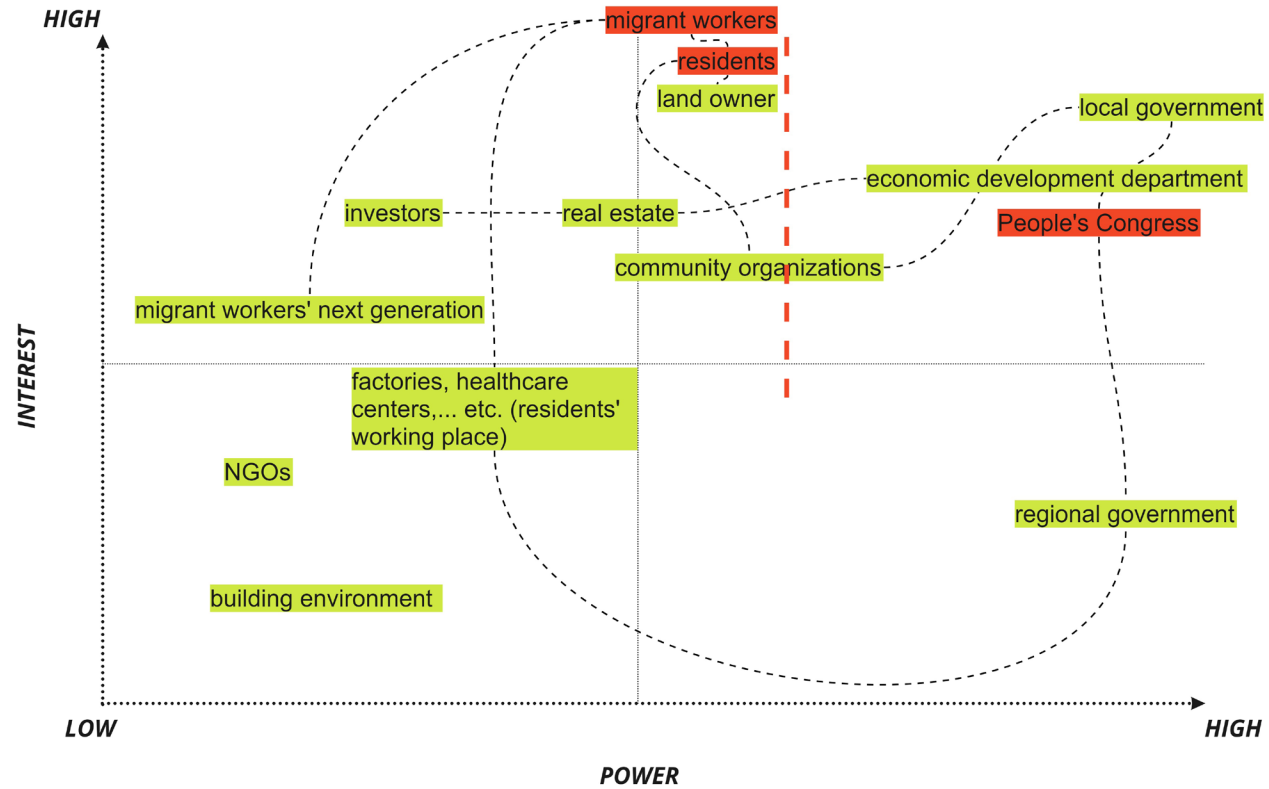
--- To avoid urban gentrification.

EVALUATION

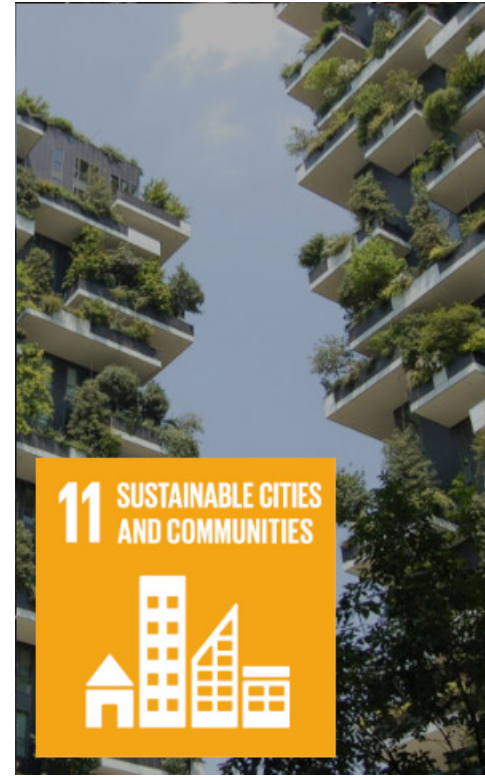
THE BRIDGED GAP & LEARNING MECHANISM



THE NEW STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



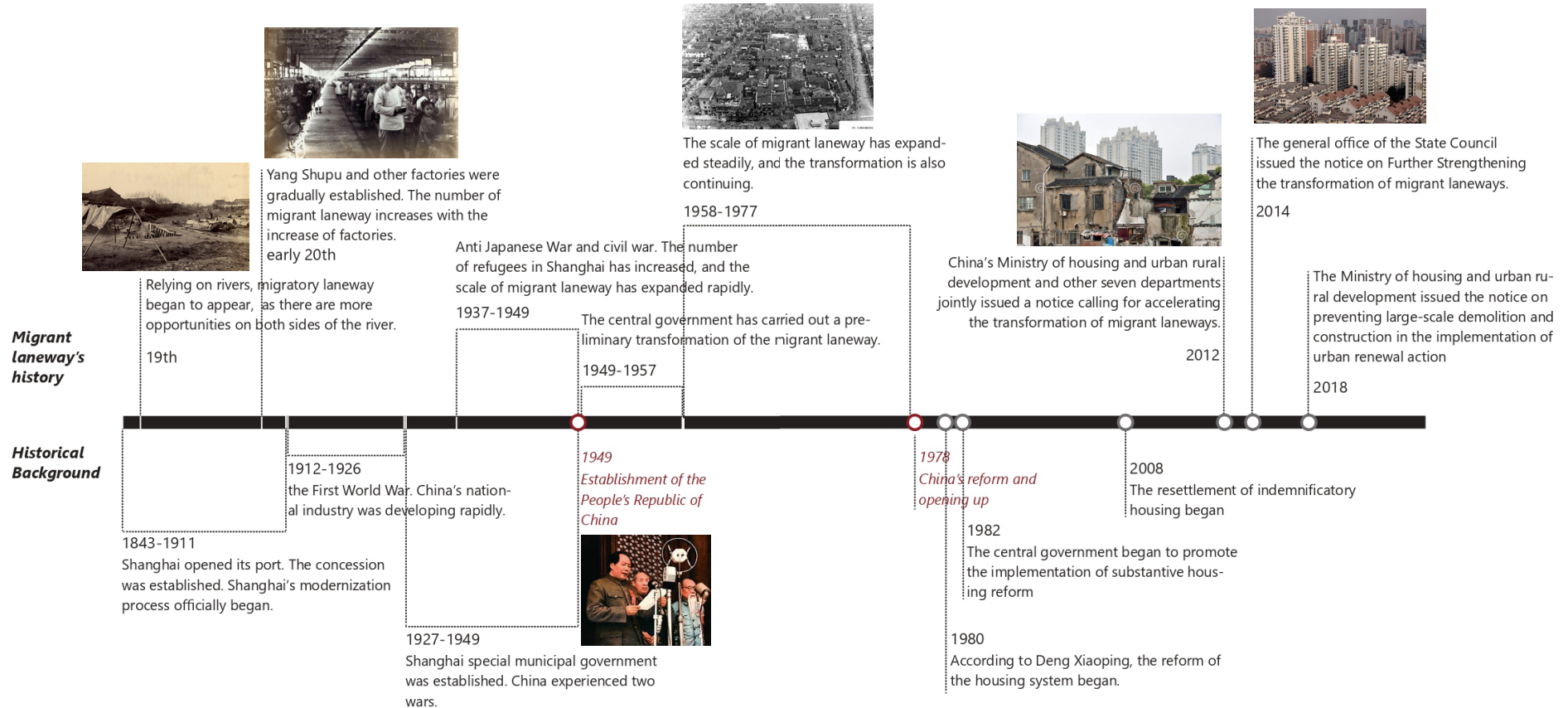
BRIEF CONCLUSION

- Migrant laneway is defined.
- The life dilemma of the migrants in migrant laneways.
- Re/upskilling strategy can be a sustainable strategy for the migrants.
- Pattern language is tested. It can help standardize the space in migrant laneways.
- Pattern language can also help improve public engagement by co-design method.
- *Pattern language in Chinese context...*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING.

HISTORY OF MIGRANT LANEWAY



STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

