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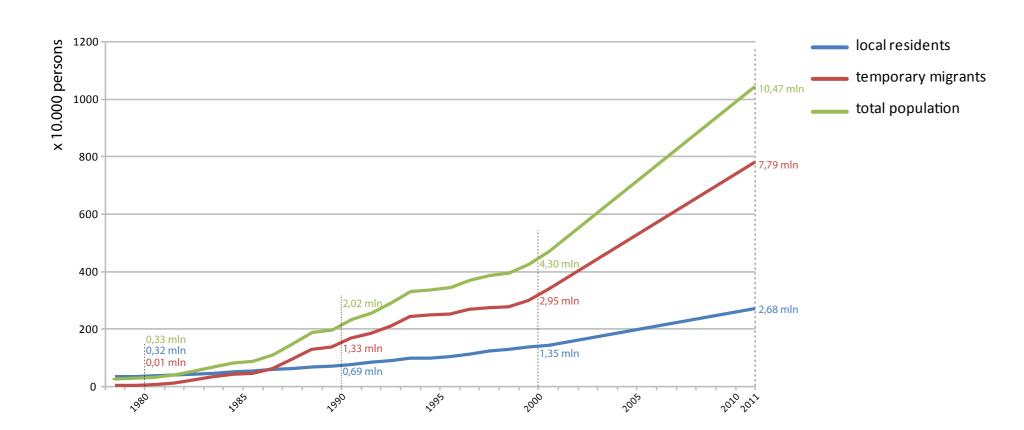
#1 CONTEXT AND PROBLEMFIELD



Main research question: What spatial conditions create opportunities for slow process economic upgrading in the Shenzhen region and how can interventions in the development process of these villages, both formal and informal, contribute to a more inclusive city?

The role of informal development in the urbanisation of the PRD

- In recent decades the Pearl River Delta region experienced massive urbanisation
- Spatial growth was combined with rapid demographic growth
- The pattern of urbanisation was that of factory compounds and informal development around these compounds
- The informal developments in China became known as urban villages
- The urban villages offers many opportunities for migrants to find a job



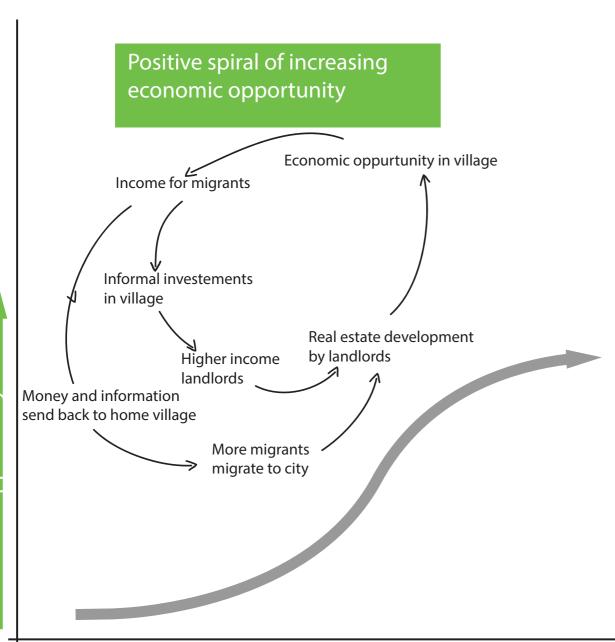






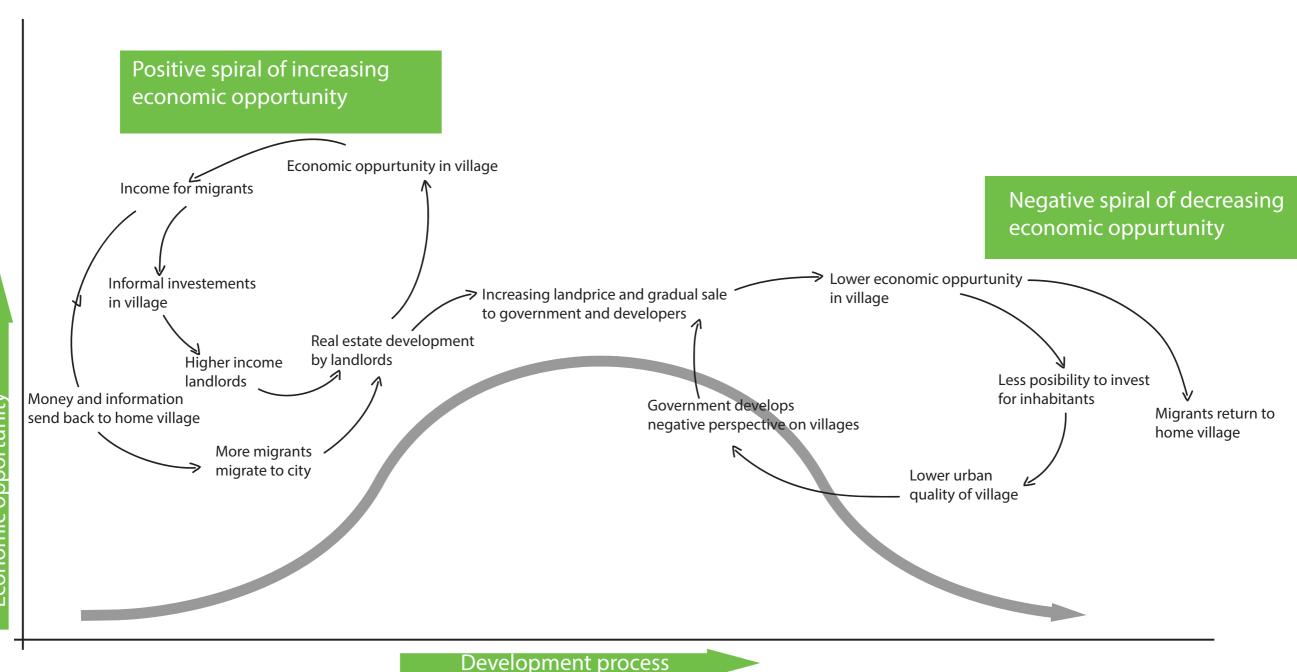
The informal village as.. .. a solution

The government was unable to meet the demand for housing



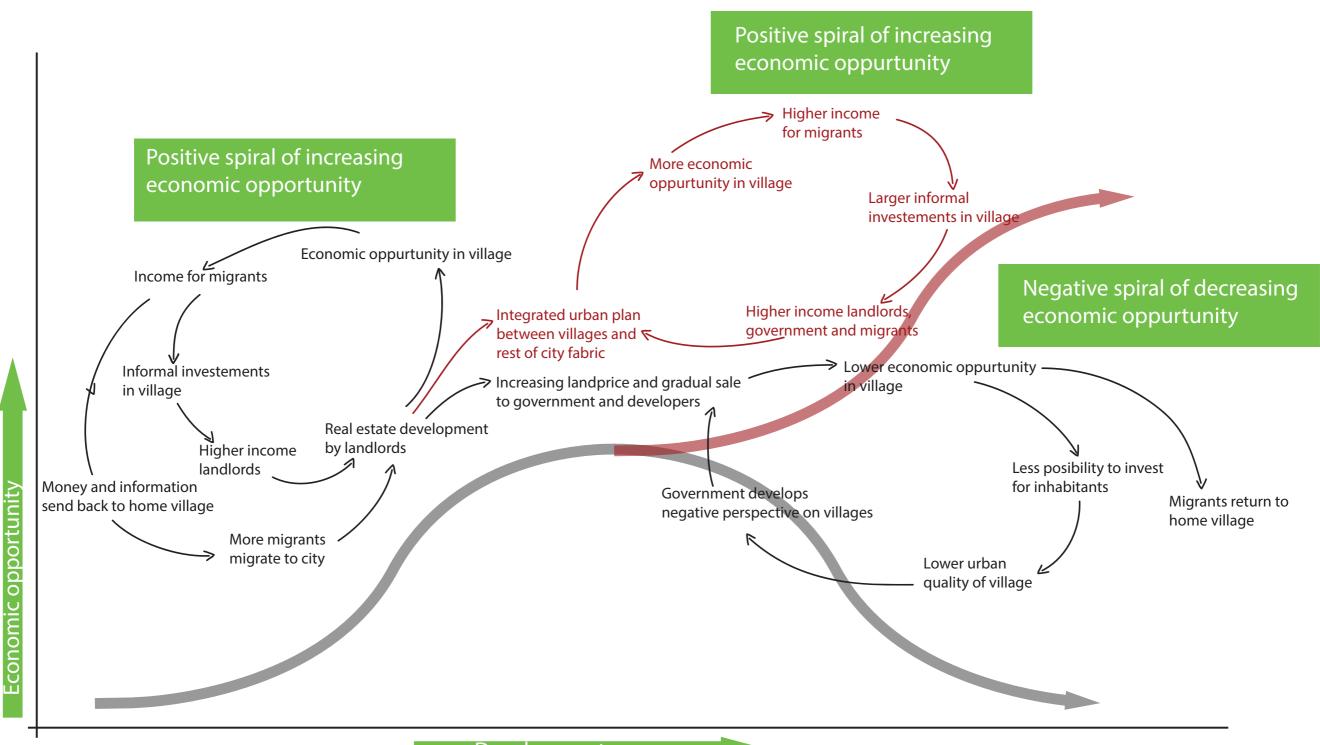
The informal village as.. .. a solution .. a problem

As density of the villages grew, the problems increased too



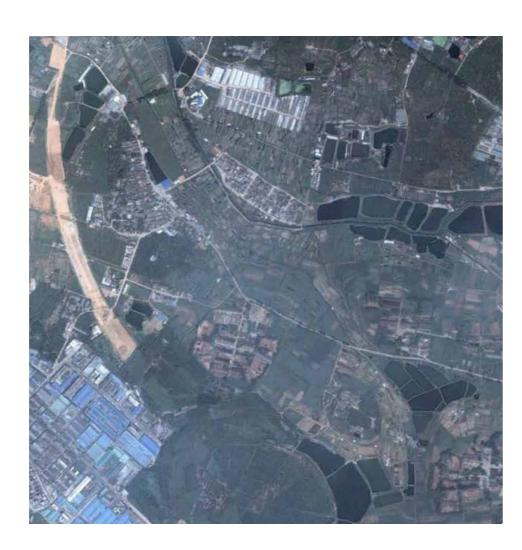
The informal village as.. .. a solution .. a problem .. a opportunity

The villages have a crucial role in the system of migration



Current development strategies are not able to integrate informality

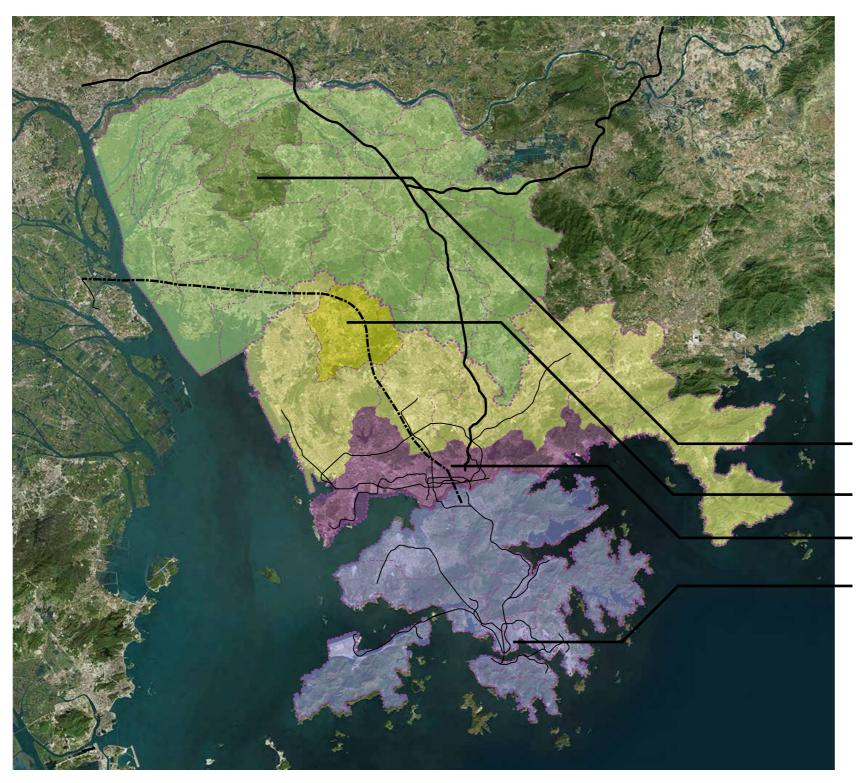
- The problem statement of this project is that because of a failure to recognize the integrative role of the informal villages, the villages are not integrated into the formal planning practice, which prevents migrants from successfully entering a slow process socioeconomic upgrading process.
- The aim of the project is to formulate a spatial language for understanding informal development that will allow me to integrate the informal urban villages in a spatial development plan for the Guangming district in such a way that development of the villages is directed away from its current trajectory towards a more inclusive model that creates opportunities for slow socio-economic upgrading.





The Guangming district as a research site for my project

A new district in Shenzhen scheduled for new development





Dongguan (8.000.000)

Gongming (500.000)

Shenzhen (10.000.000)

Hong Kong (7.000.000)

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#3 PERSPECTIVES ON INFORMALITY

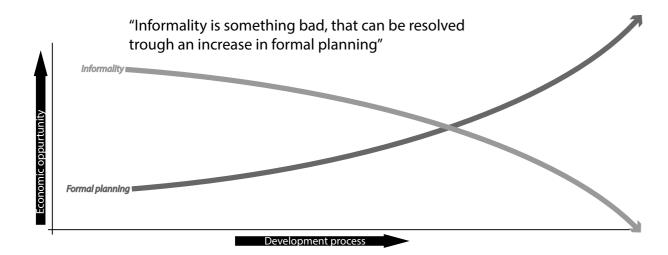


Informal development is not a singular development, but can be understood from different perspectives. Different perspectives influence the relation between formal and informal development.

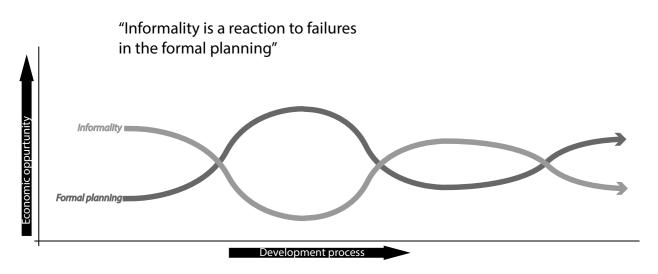
Different perspectives influence the relation between formal and informal

- Informal development is a more academic way of describing, what is often called a slum
- In short, informal development is the process of self-organisation, usually related to the urban poor

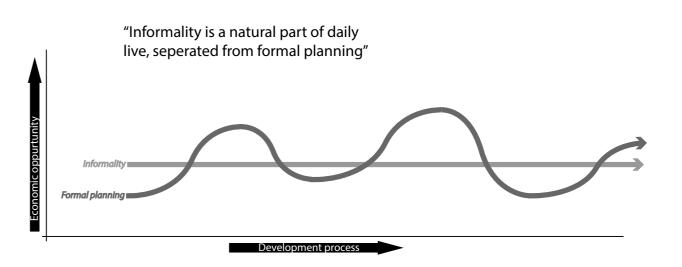
Poverty perspective



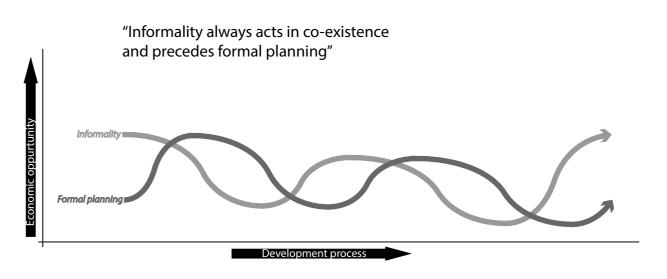
Legal perspective



Cultural perspective



Dualistic perspective



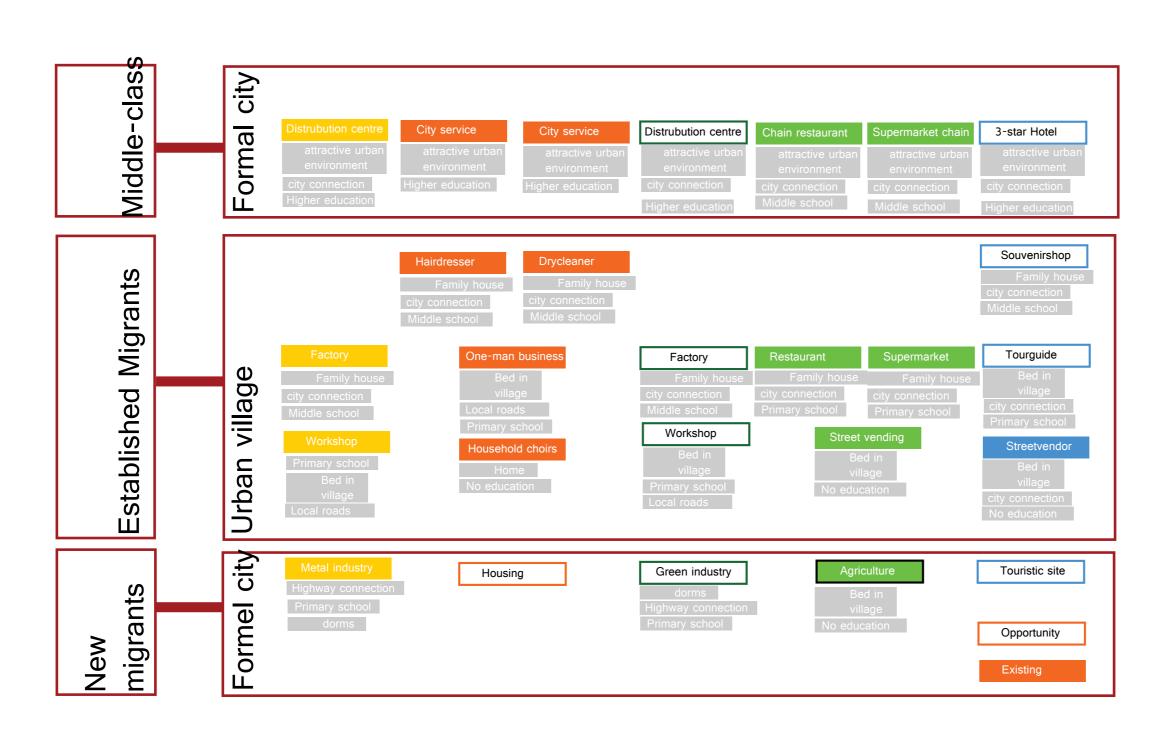
#4 DRIVERS OF INFORMAL DEVELOPMENT



The perspectives on informality inform the main stakeholders and by their decisions they shape the development of the village. The spatial transformation of the village and the transformation of rural migrants to urbanites happen together.

The urban village has an intermediate role in the city

The urban villages does not only supply houses, but has a much larger role in the system of migration





The fieldwork in Guangming revealed many cases of people in transition. One example is of a migrant arriving in Guangming little over a decade ago. He started working in a factory for the first years of his arrival. When he had saved enough money, he was able to open a small groceryshop in one of the urban villages. Business was good and he was able to hire some employees. After another period of saving, he was able to buy his own car and work as an illegal taxi driver.

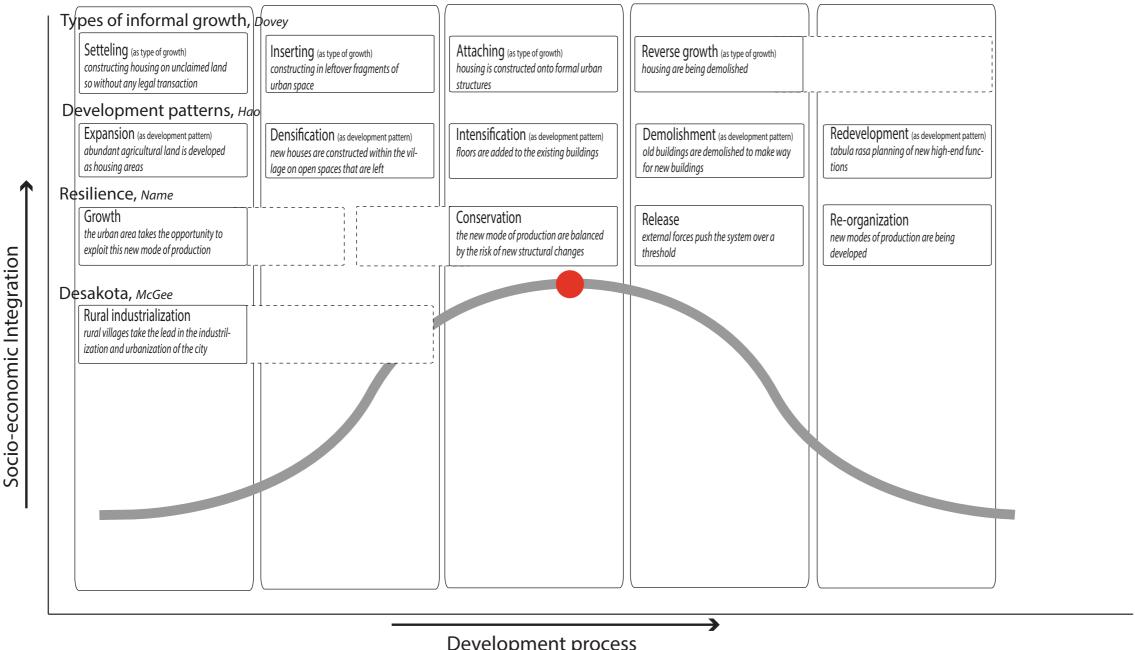
#5 MODELS FOR INFORMAL DEVELOPMENT



Informal development will go through a fixed set of phases in which informal economic opportunity will firstly increase and then decrease again. The goal is to achieve an situation in which integration is optimal.

Informal development follows a fixed pattern of development

- Altought informal developments appears chaotic, it follows a certain logic
- Urgency to intervene in Guangming



Development process

ANALYSIS OF THE EXISTING SITUATION

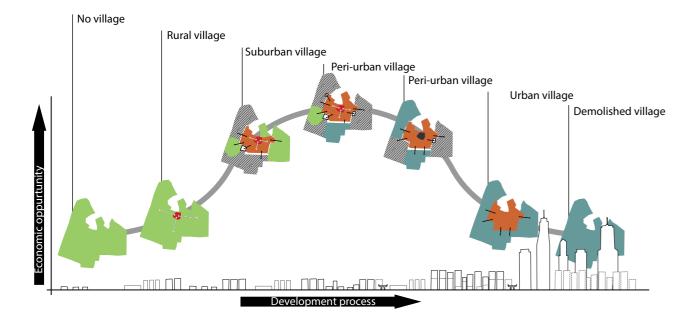
#7 DEVELOPMENT STRICES OF THE VILLRIGE



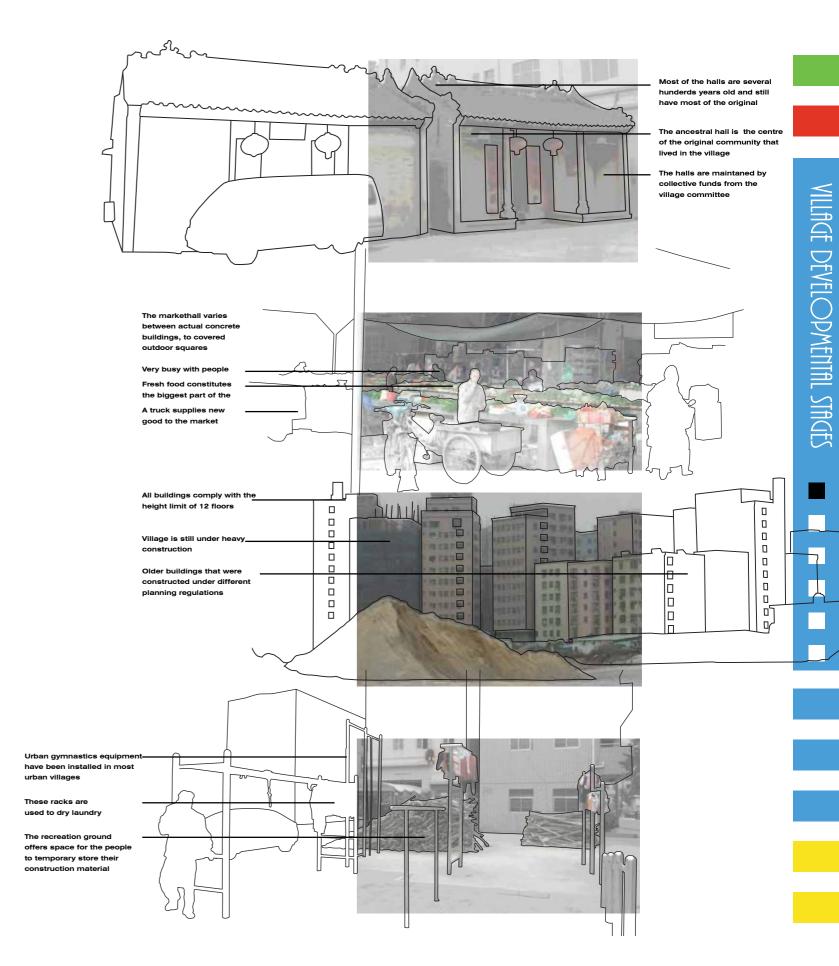
When applying the theoretical framework to the informal development in Shenzhen, different elements appear to be of importance to the slow process socio-economic upgrading of migrants.

Rural village

- Every village starts out as an rural village.
 - No rural villages left in Shenzhen
- A rural village is a village that is self-sufficient in its consumption and production
- No migrants in the village



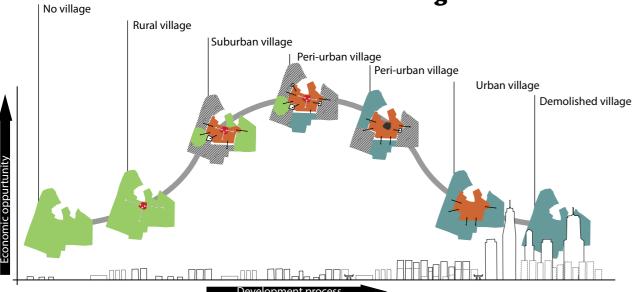




First signs of urbanisation

A sub-urban village develops industry and small commercial facilities, while still having a large share of agricultural land

Migrants can find a cheap residential space here, and work in the informal factories. Using their skills as farmers, they can also continue to work in agriculture



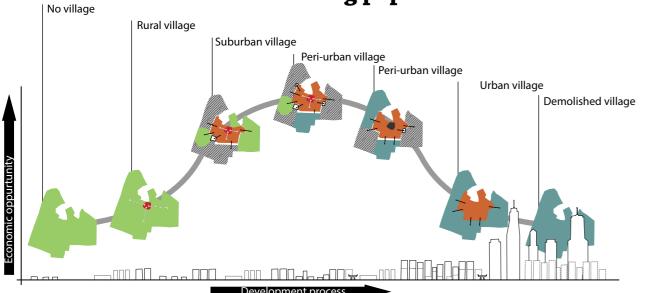




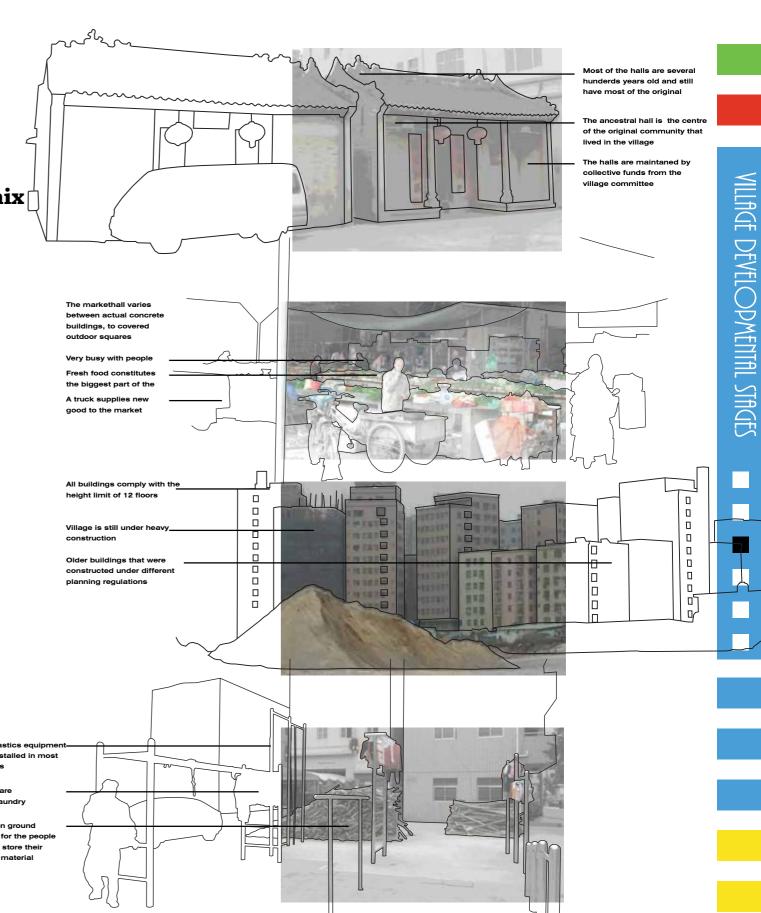
All land has been occupied with informal activities

A peri-urban village is defined as a village with a strong mix between industry, agriculture, housing and commerce.

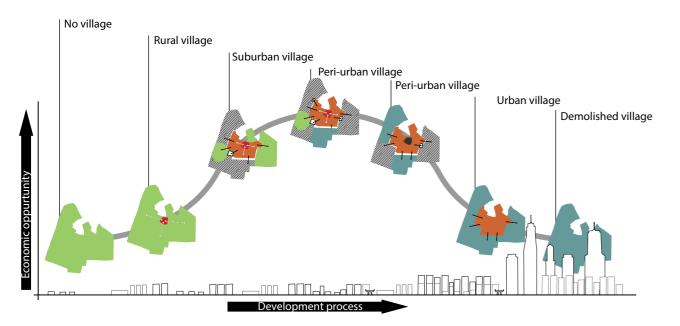
Migrants have a large range of oppoortunities to find employment, start a business or use facilities specially meant for the floating population



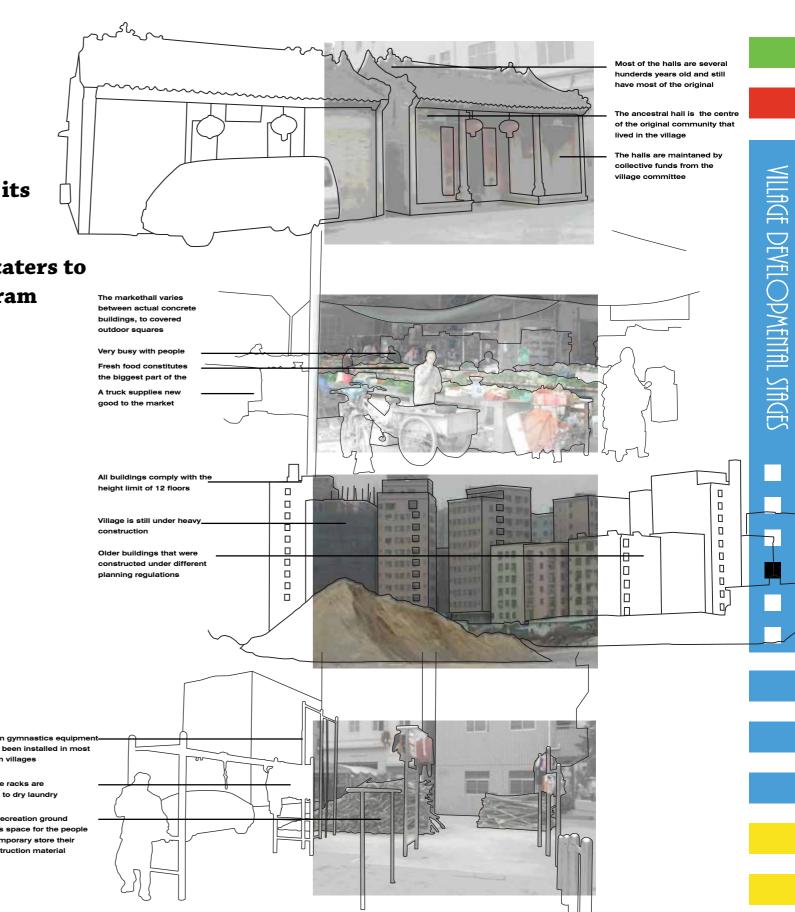




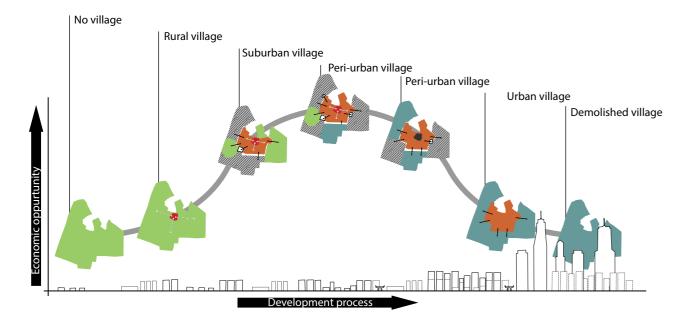
- Village in the city, surrounded by formal development
- A urban village is defined as a village that is reduced to its residential core, as it has sold of all its other land
- Much land with informal activities sold off. Especially caters to the formal city as cheap housing and food related program



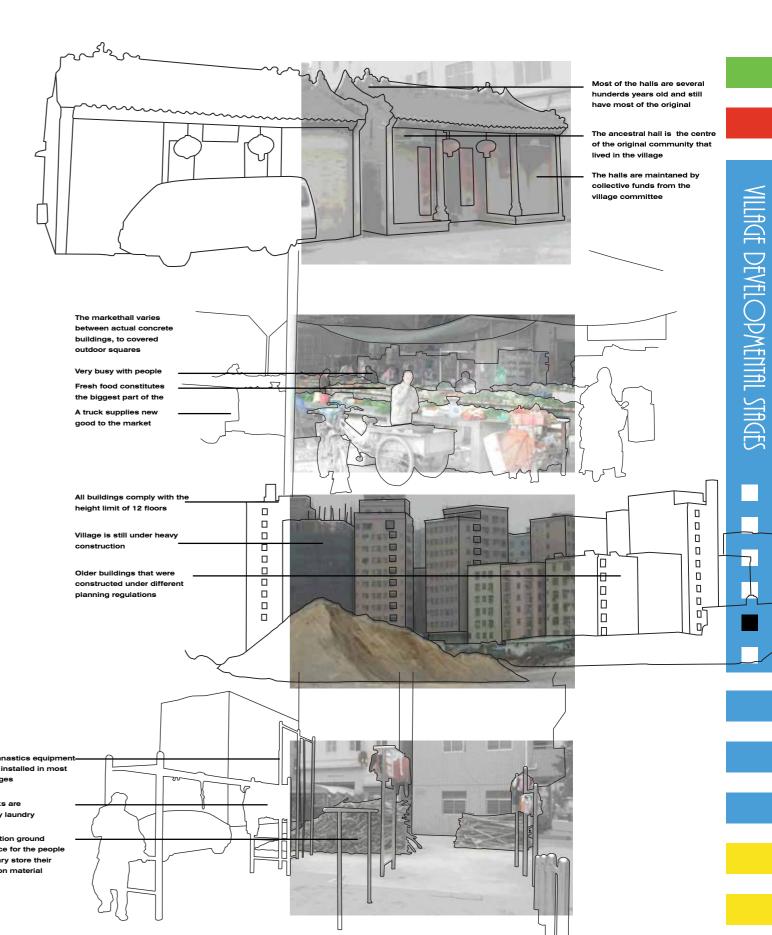




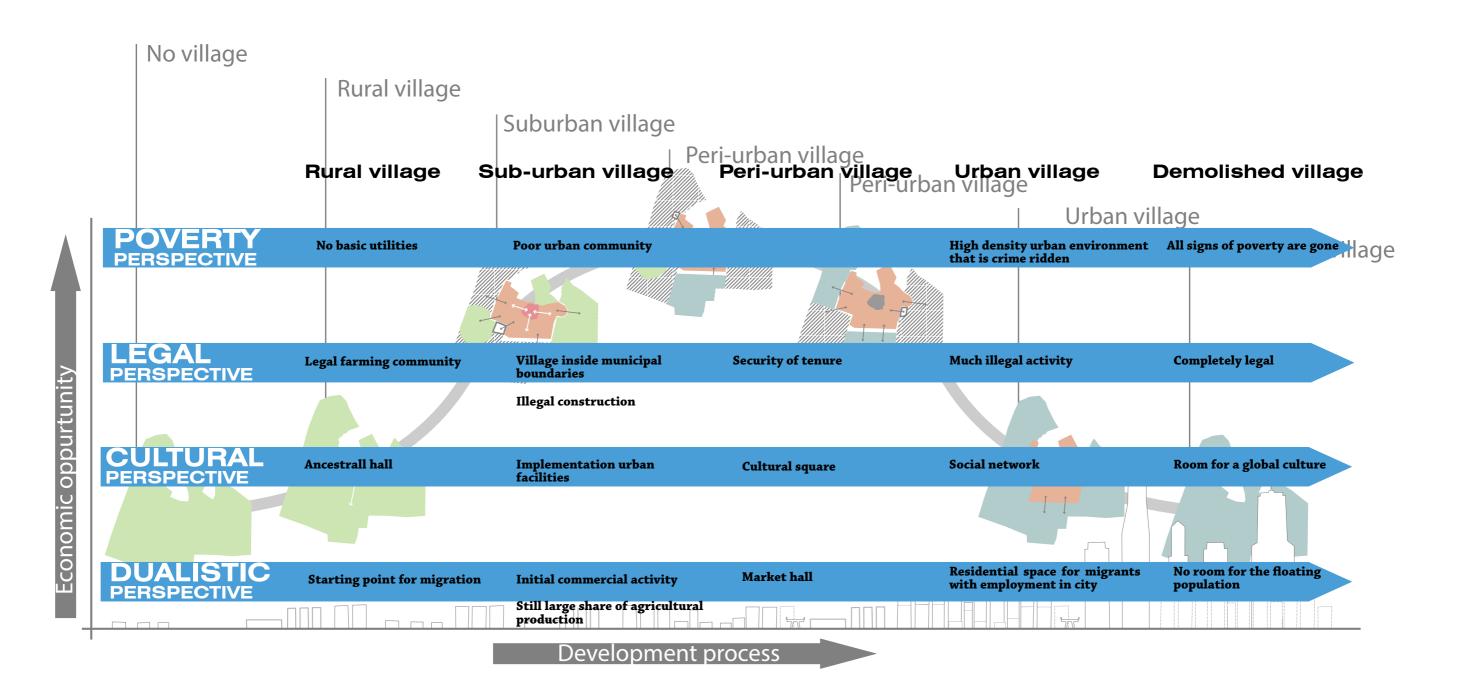
- Demolished village, redeveloped in tabula rasa fashion
- A demolished village is completly sold off to and replace with private development
- No opportunities left for migrants to upgrade their lives







What elements are important for the integration of migrants



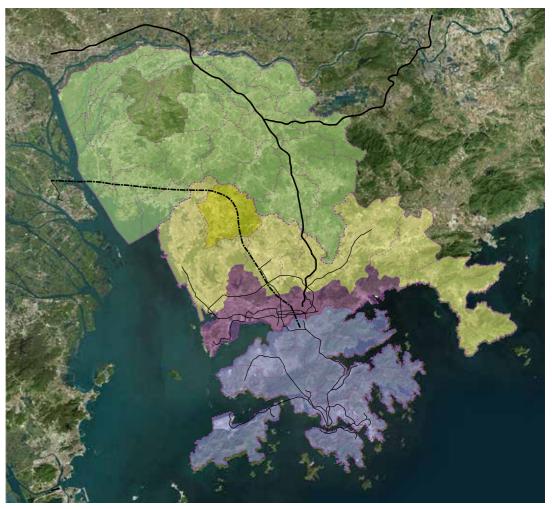
#8 SDATIAN HUANYSIS



The informal network is historically grown under the impact of the landscape, Chinese perception of the build environment and informal growth. Through the informal growth process, an 'interior' space was created between different neighborhoods that act as the main urban space of the village.

An overview of the Guangming district



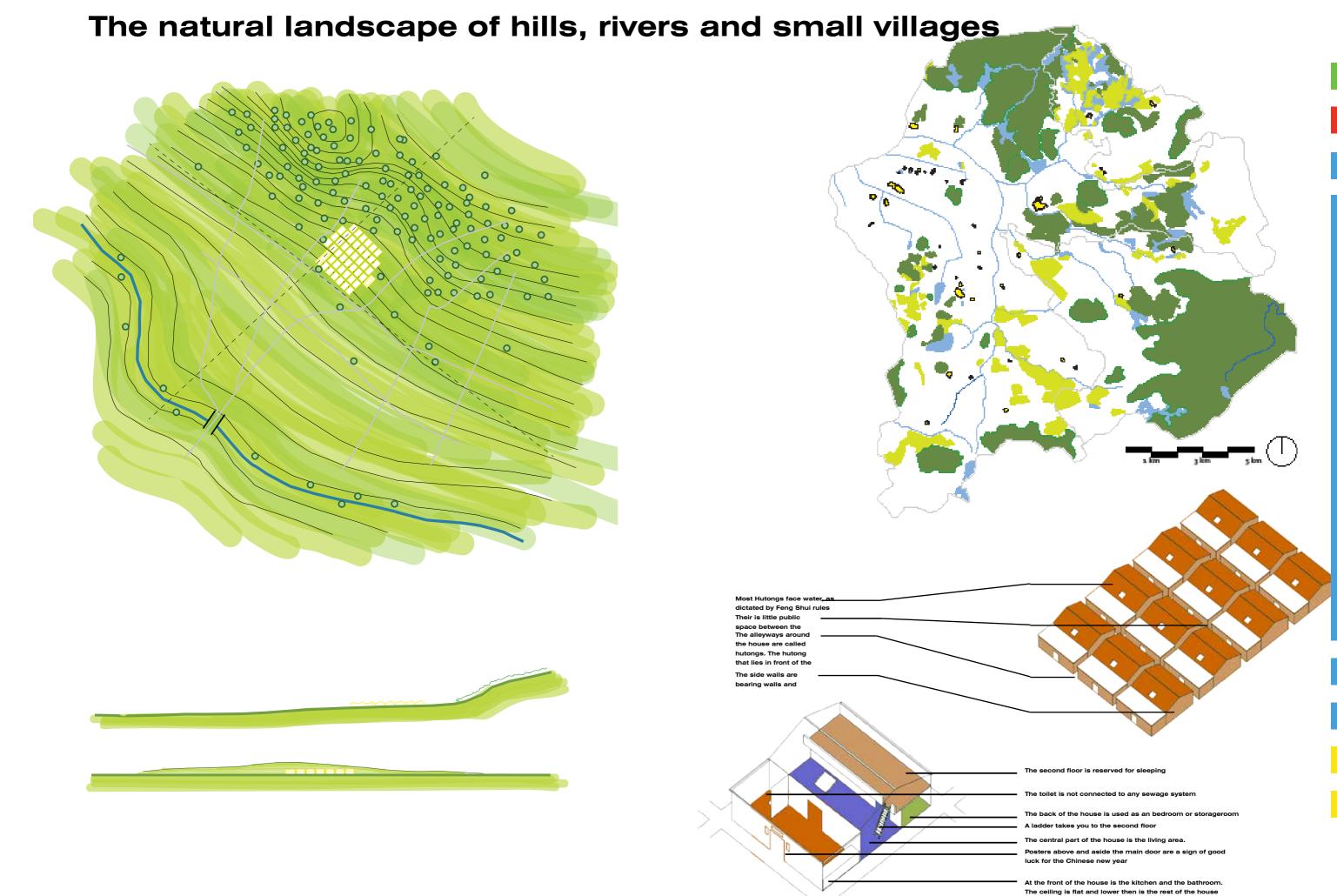


almost 1.000.000 migrants 42.000 residents with hukou (±4% of total)

156 km² (amsterdam has 166 km²)

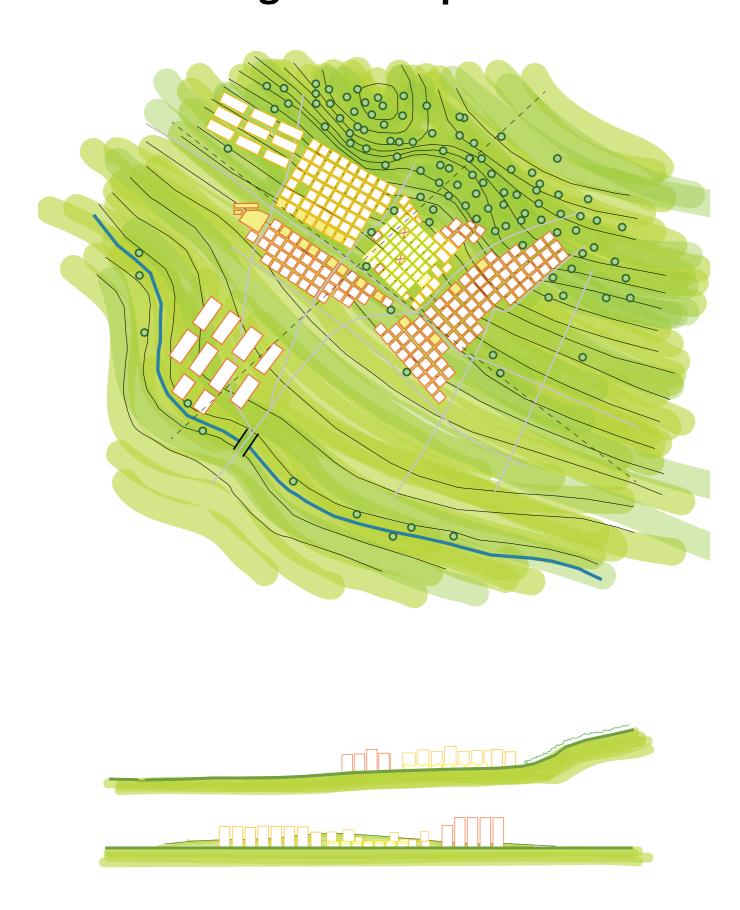
two subdistricts
Gongming (100 km²)
Guangming state farm (56 km²)

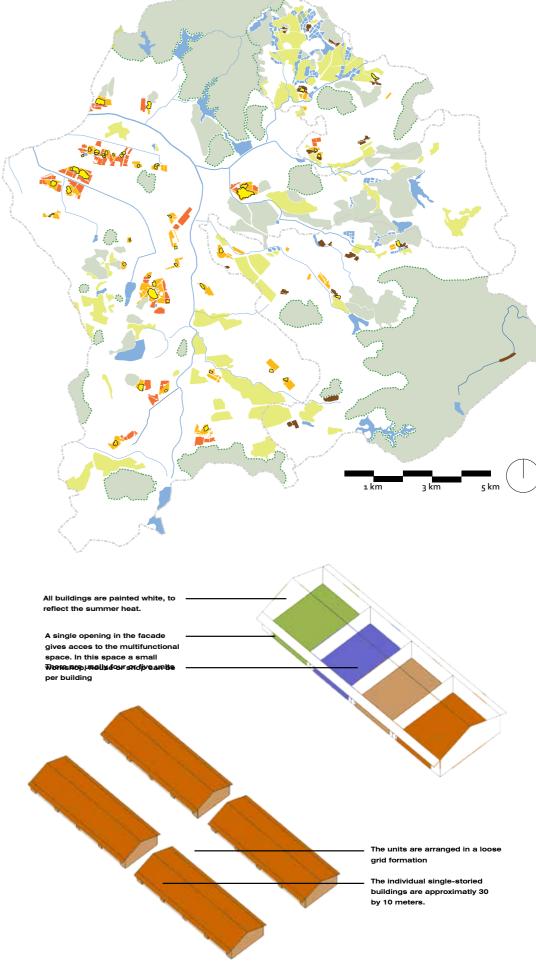
encircled by hills, only 53% suitable for construction



The village development is related to the Chinese built environment mittee. Each family is given an equal amount of

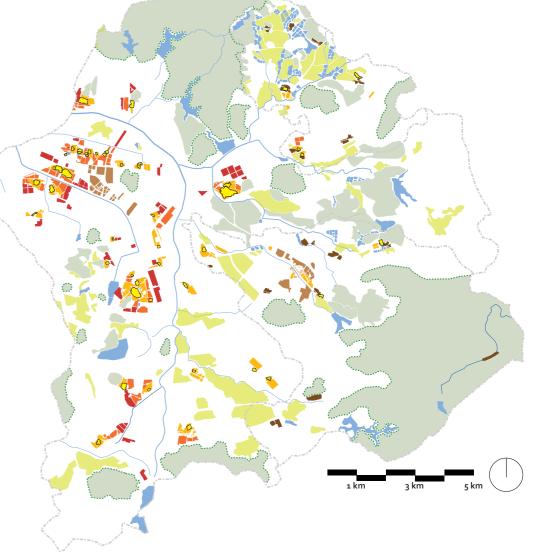
The village development is related to the Chinese built environment





The village development is related to the Chinese built environment

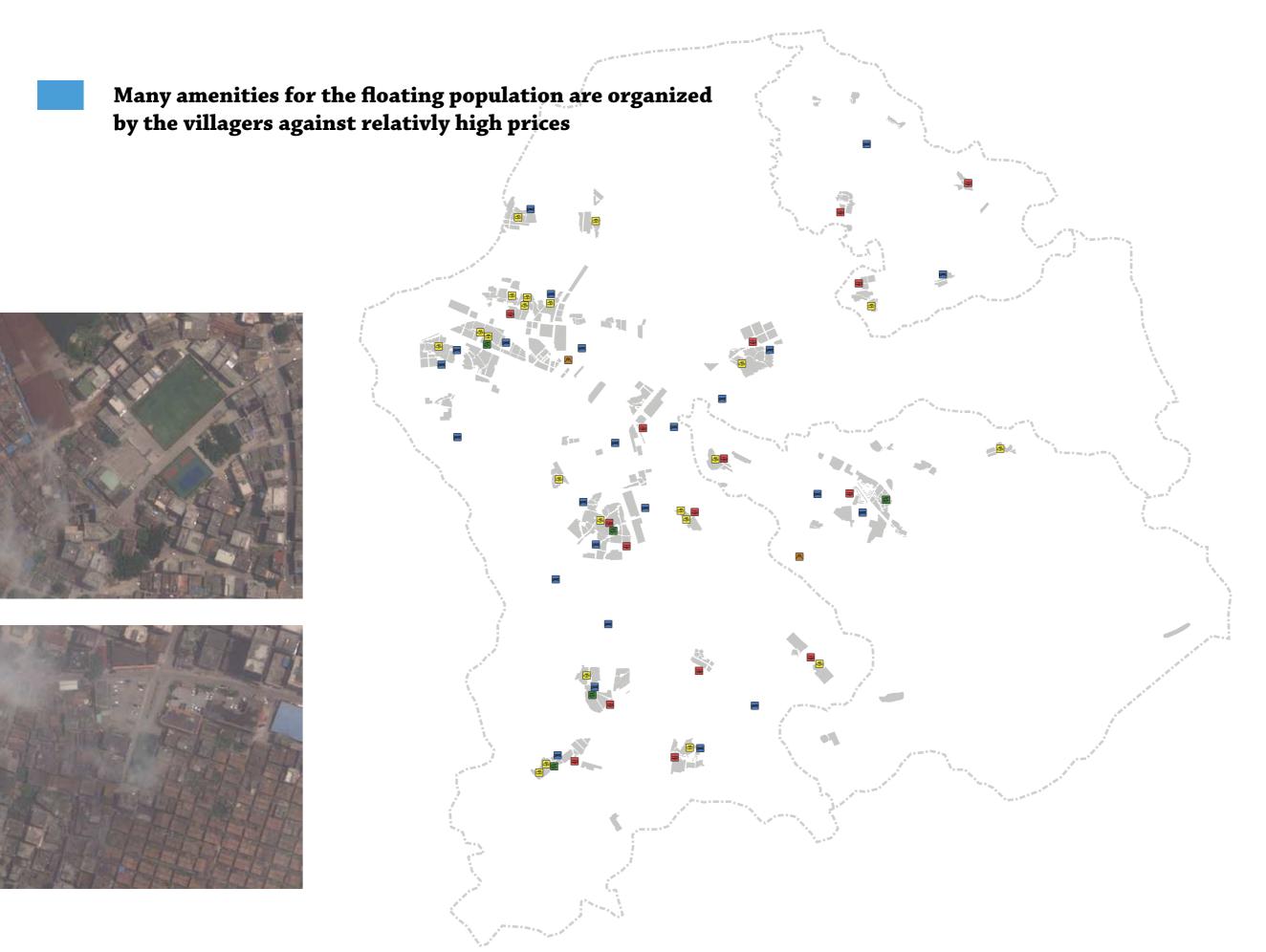




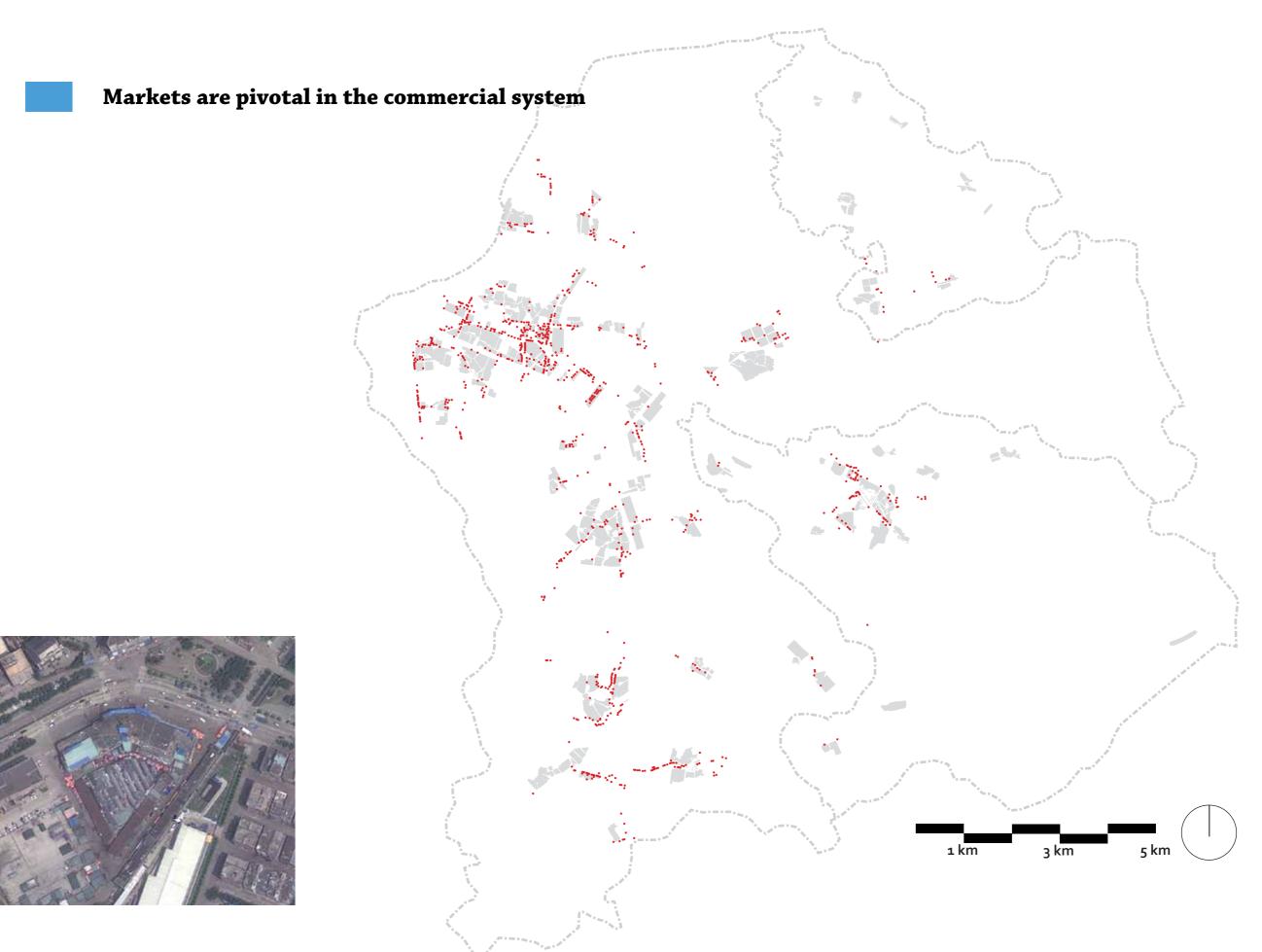
The bussystem as indicator of informal activity



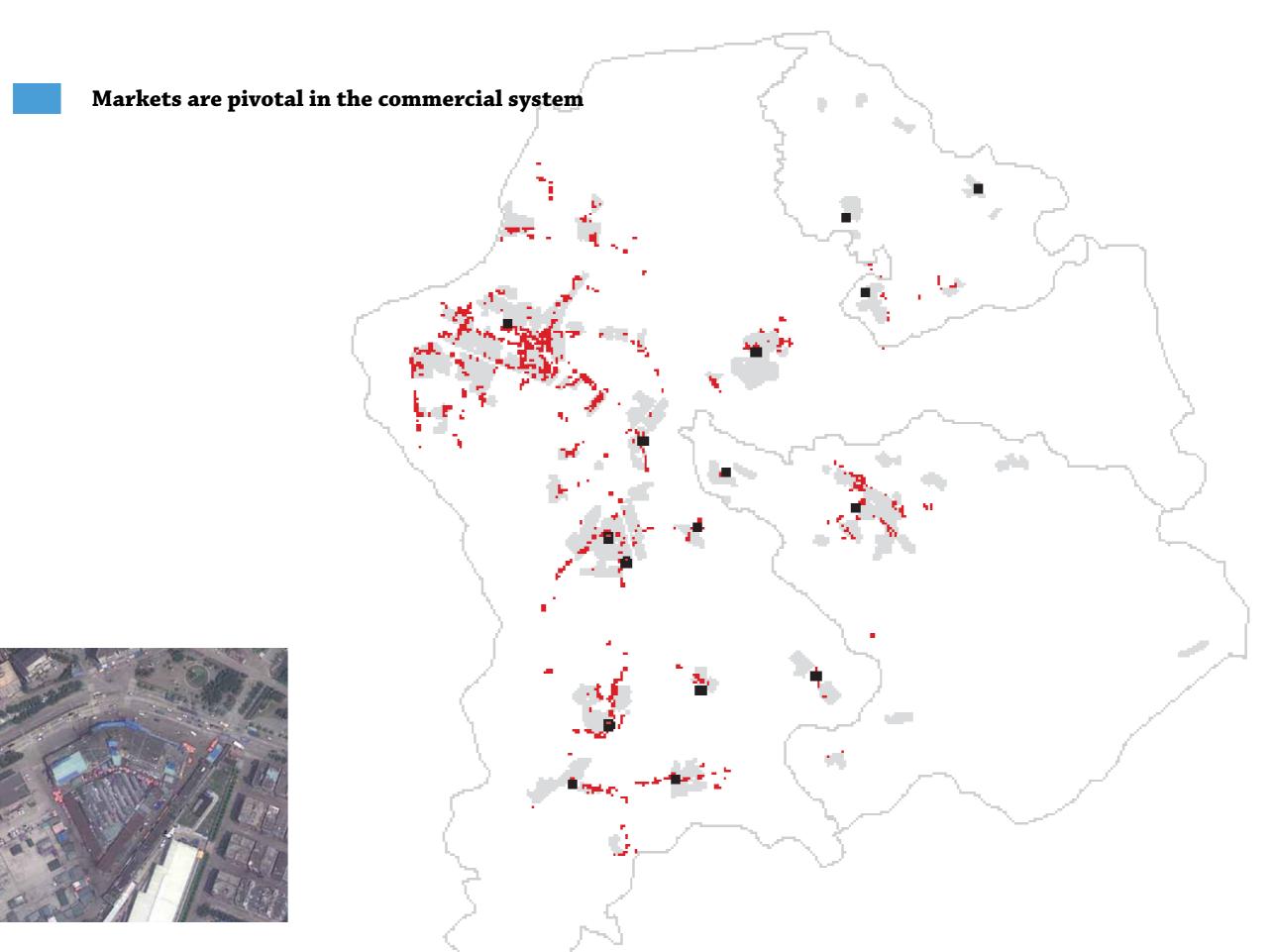
The amenities as an indicator of informal activity

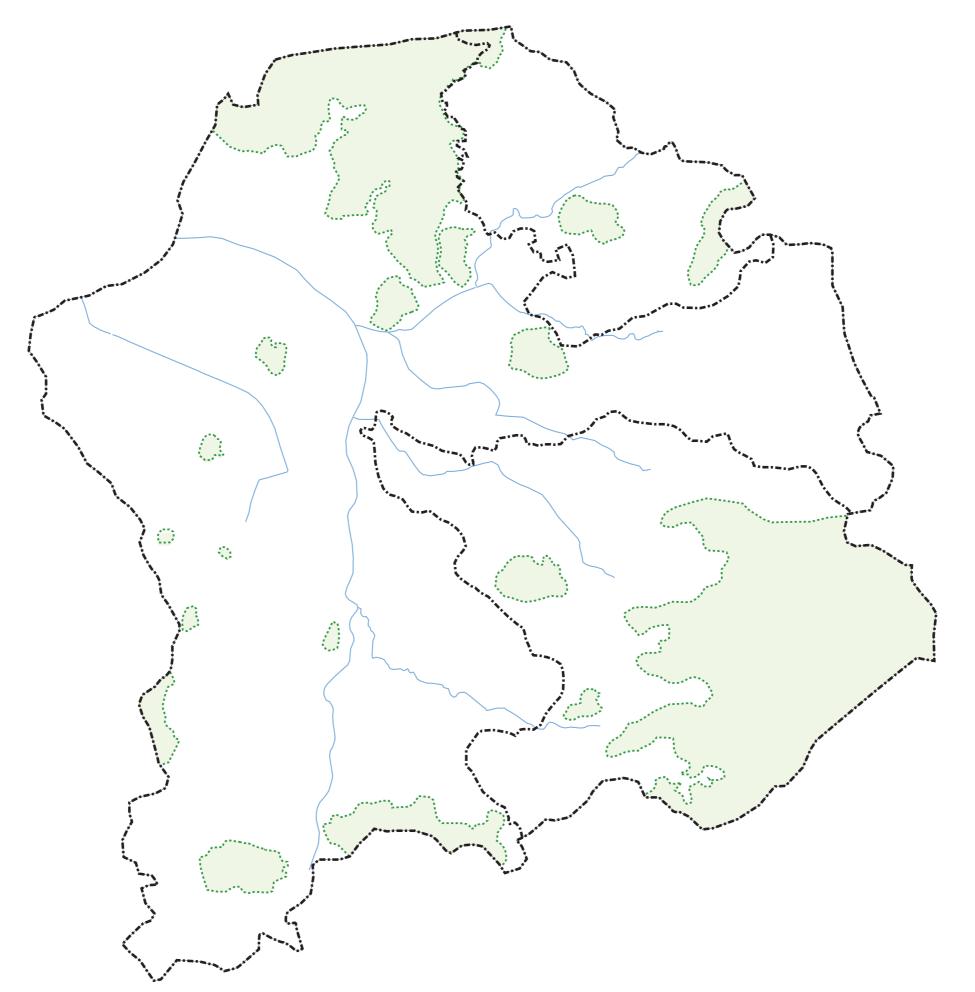


Formal shops as an indicator of informal activity

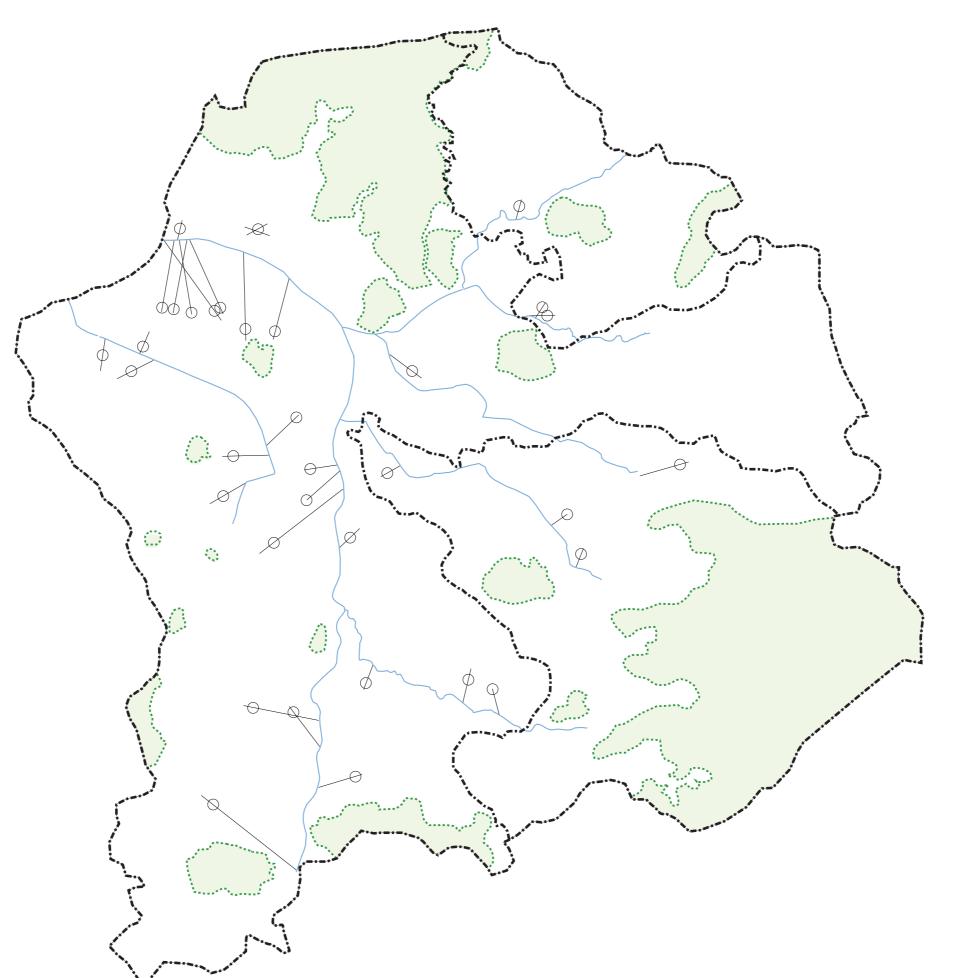


Formal shops as an indicator of informal activity

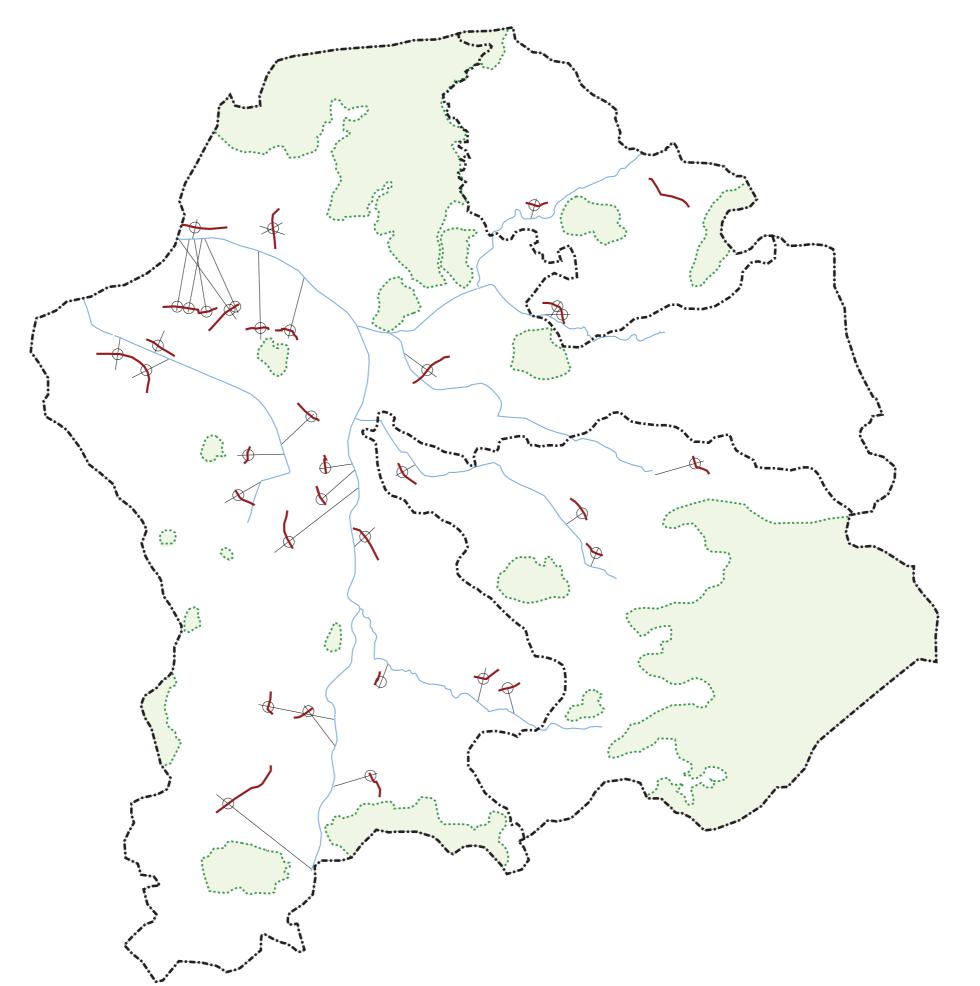




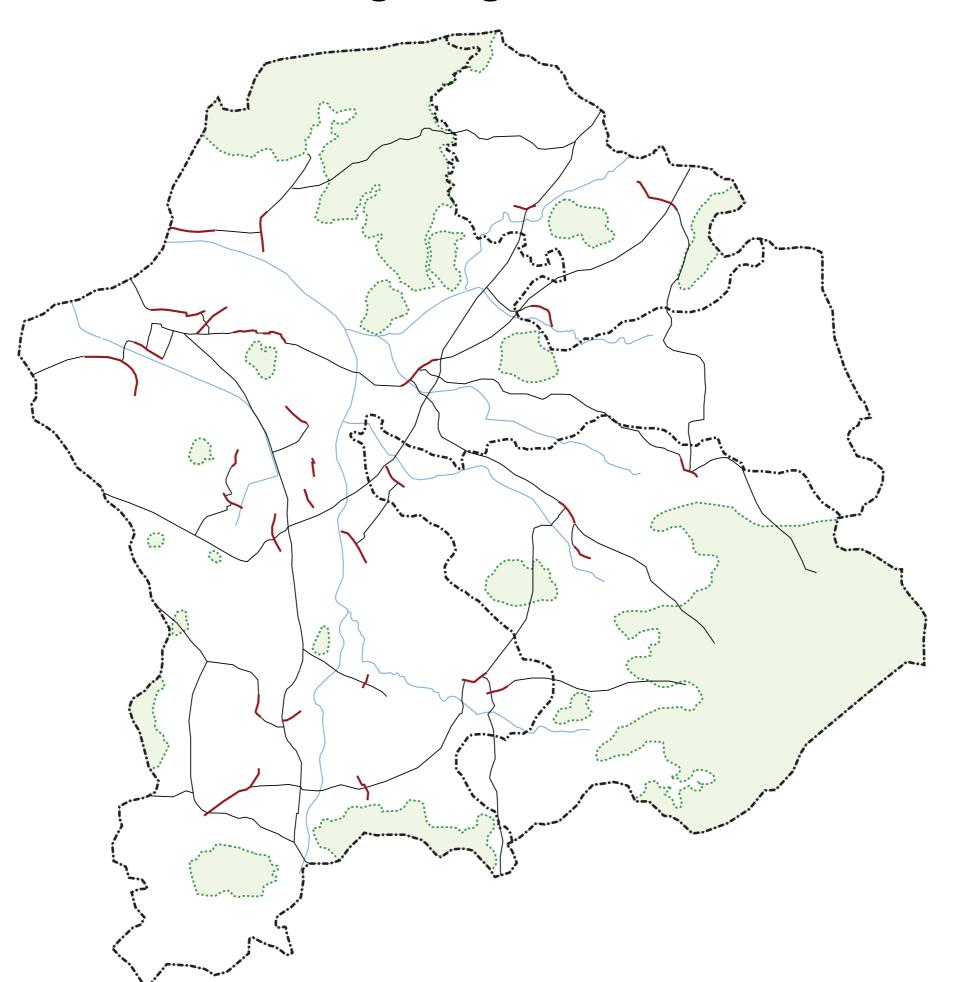
Orientation of villages towards river



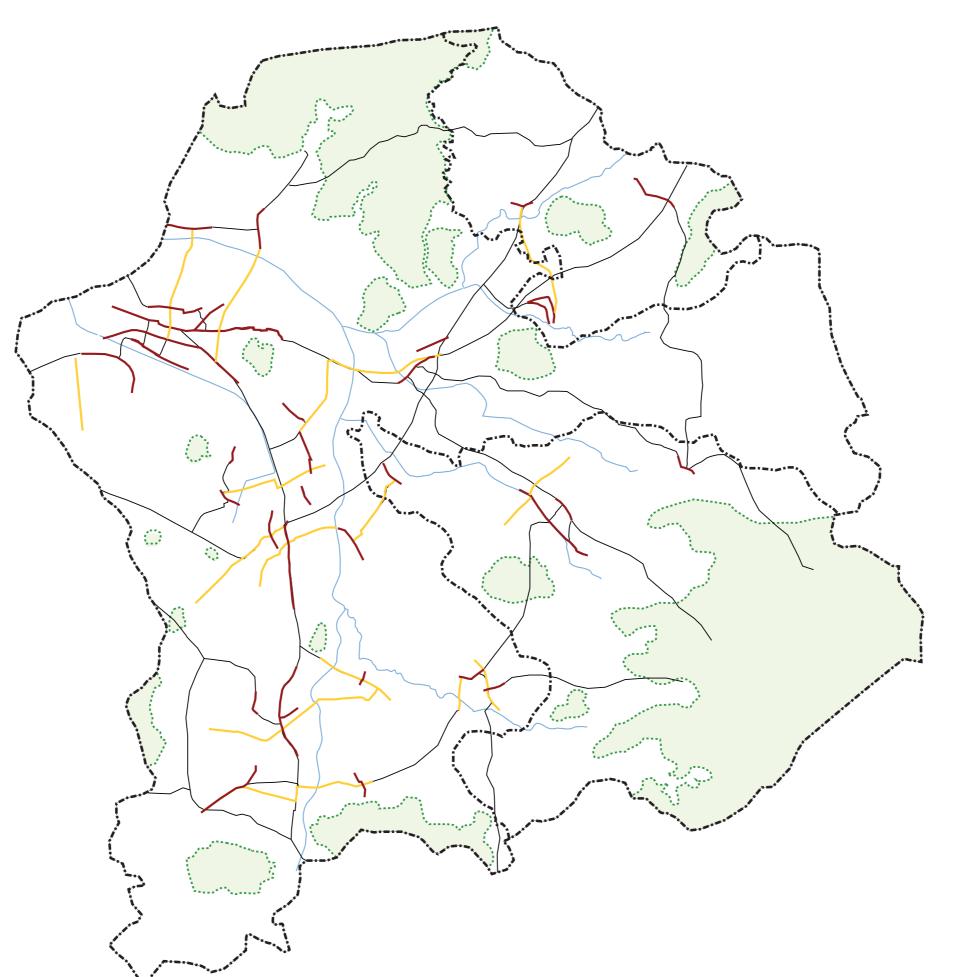
Collective space in front of village



System of old routes connecting villages

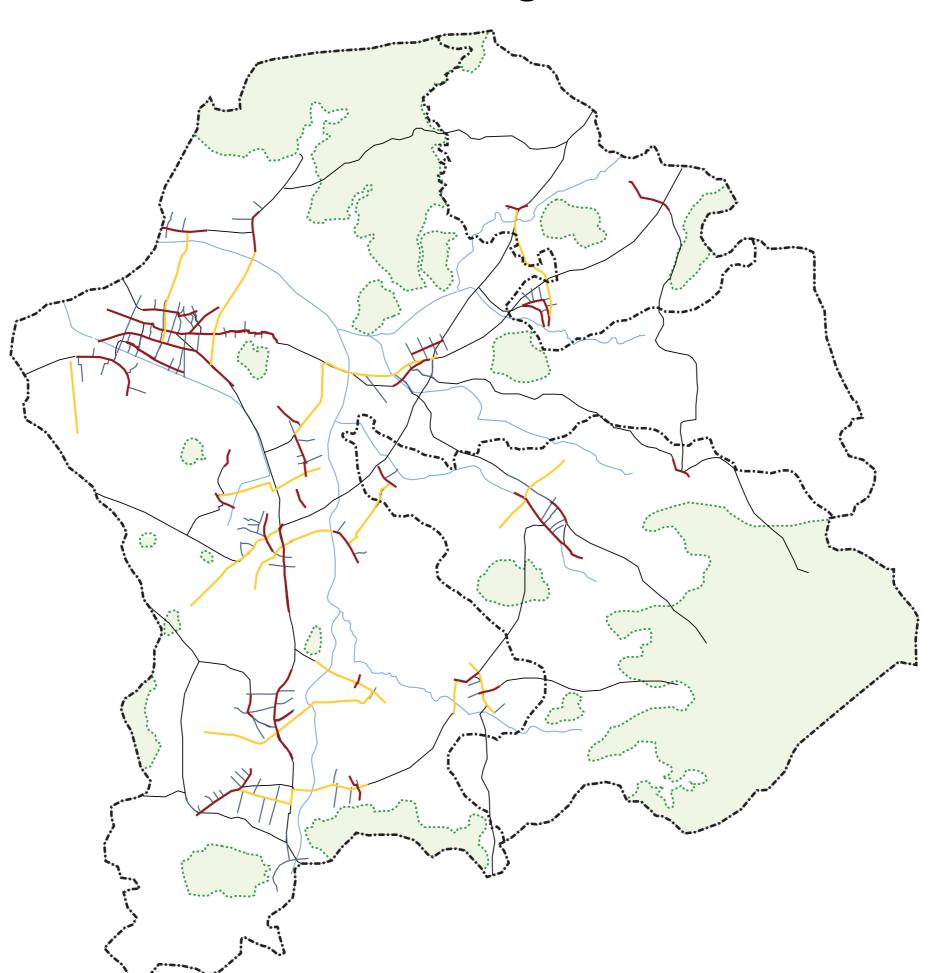


Perpendicular roads connecting hills, village and river



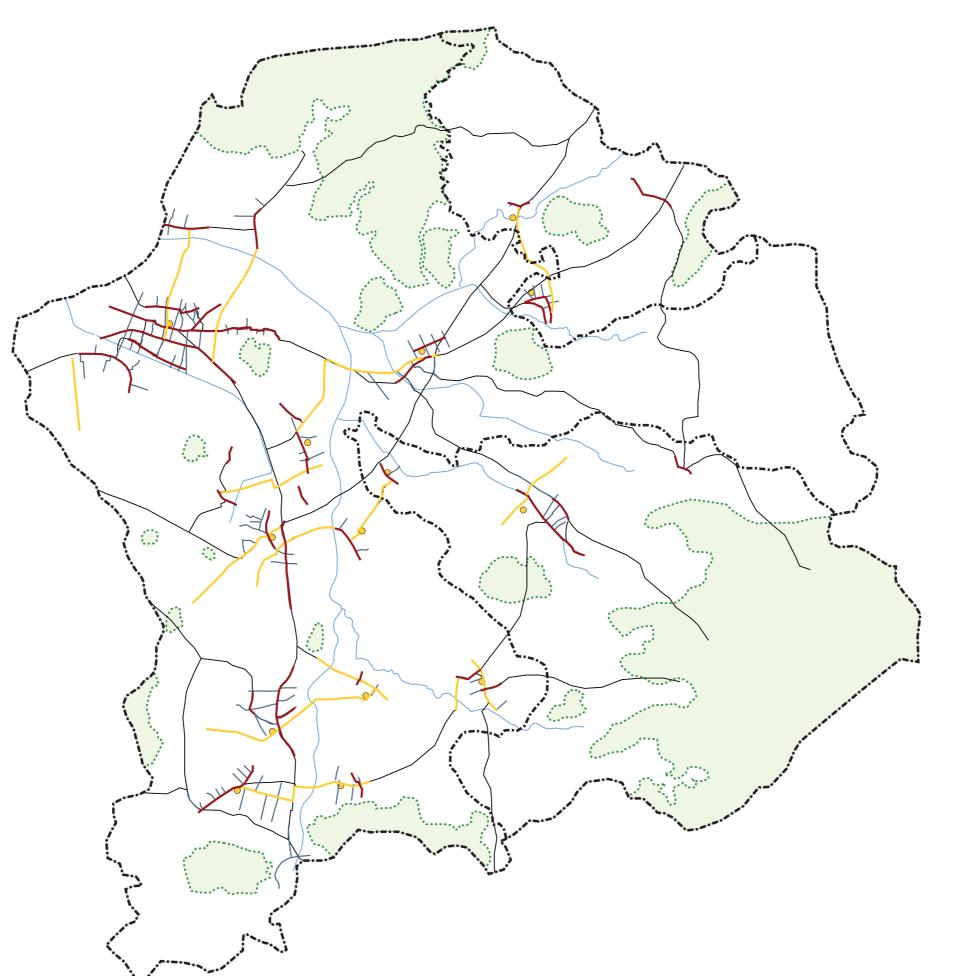
Village expansions in coherence with regional structure





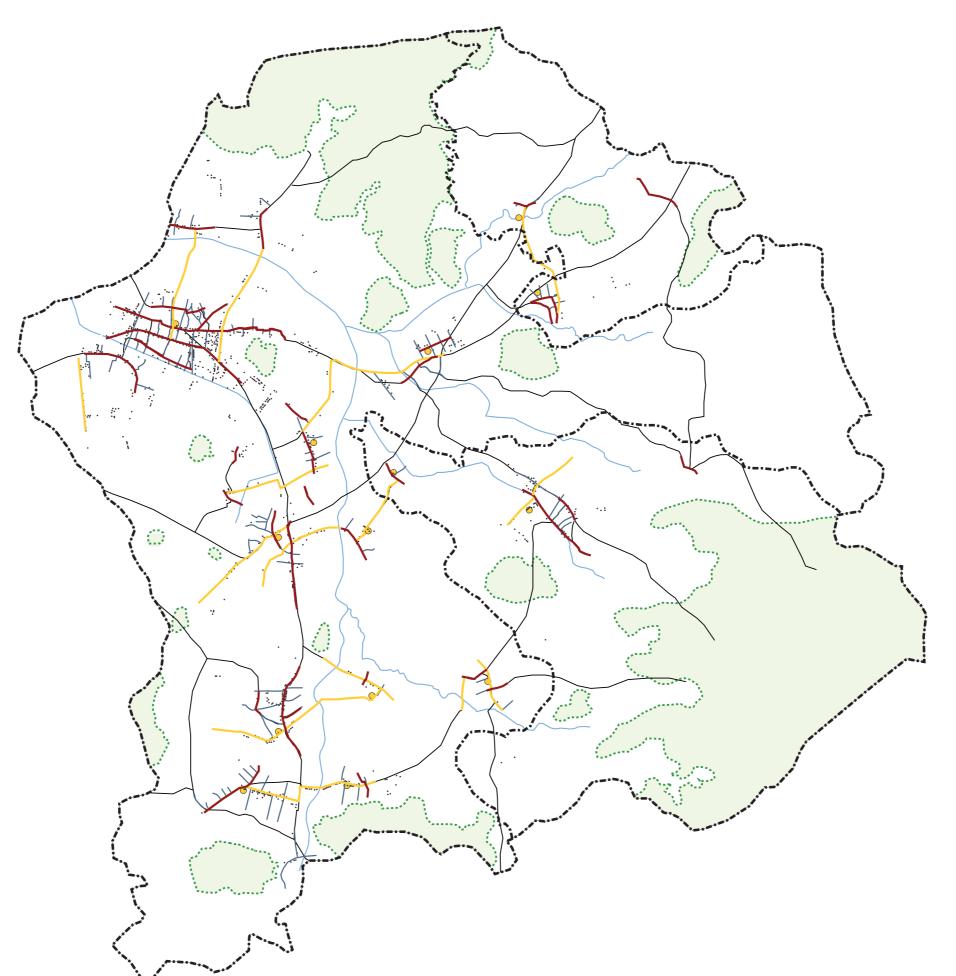
Market buildings at the crossroads of roads

after 1980



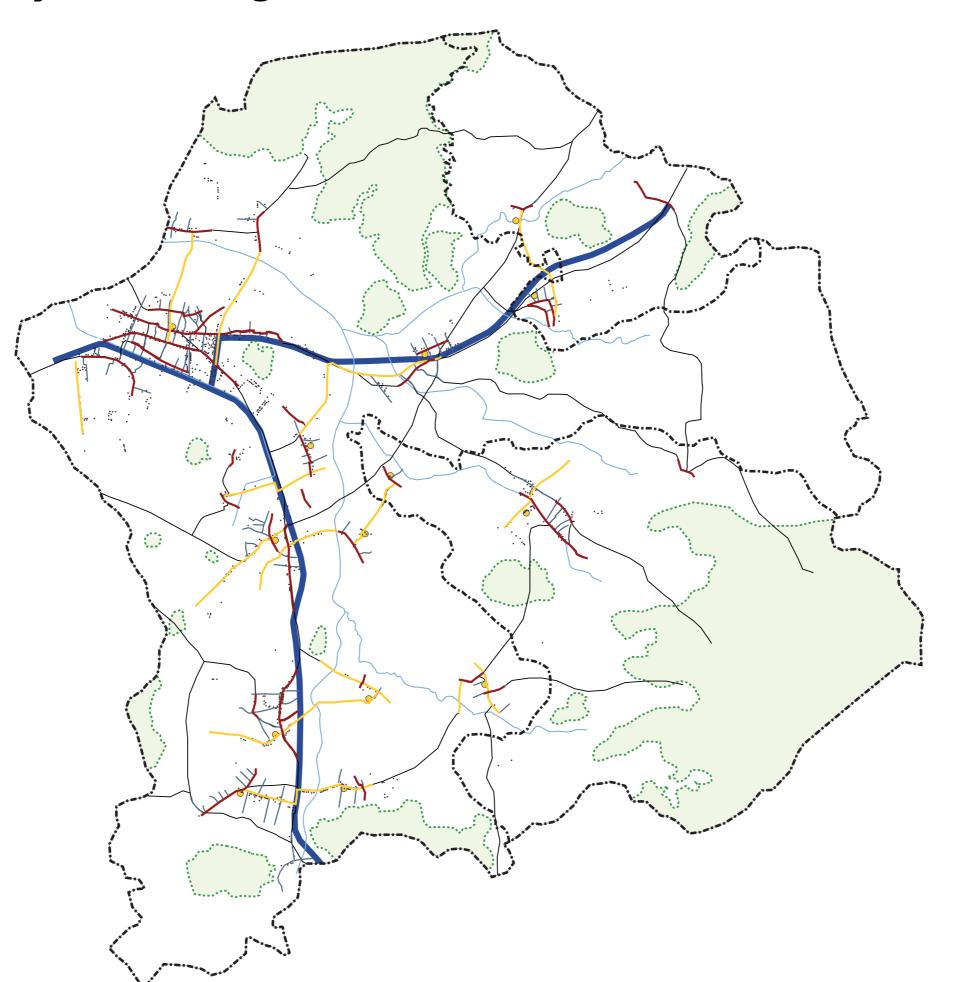
Commercial activity along lines in the network

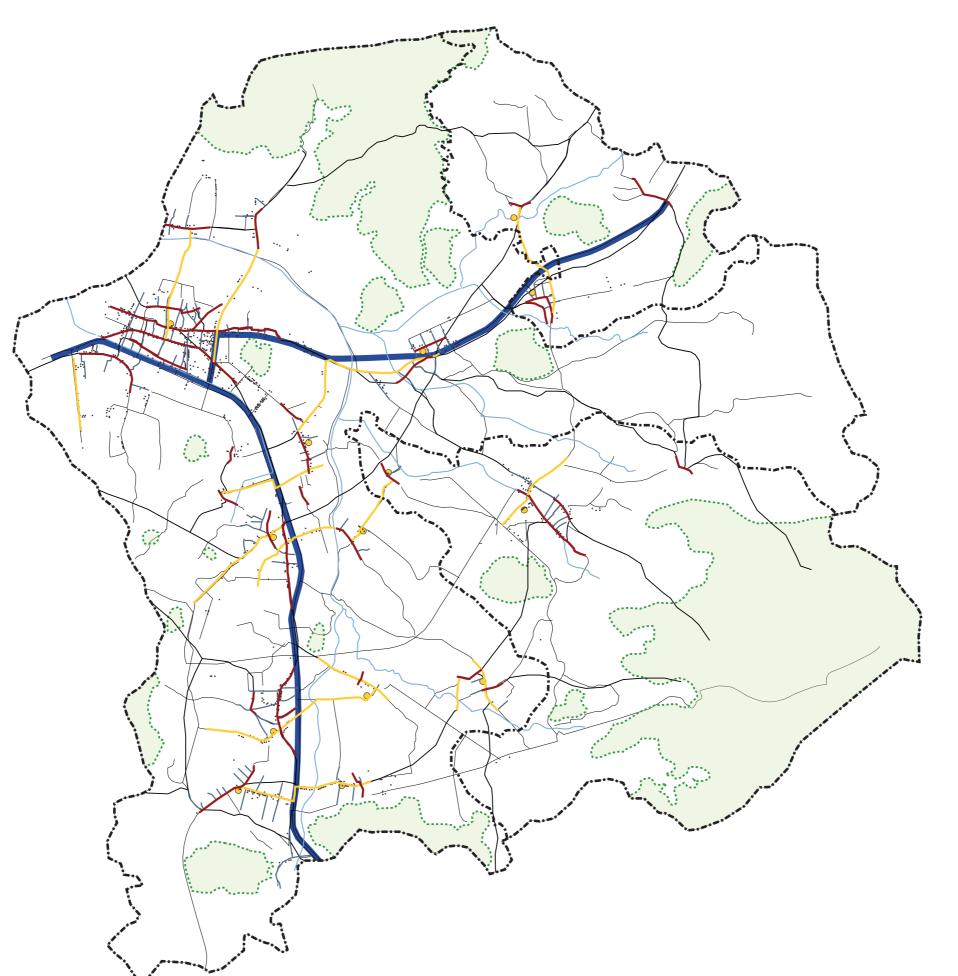
after 1980



Urban highway follows regional structure

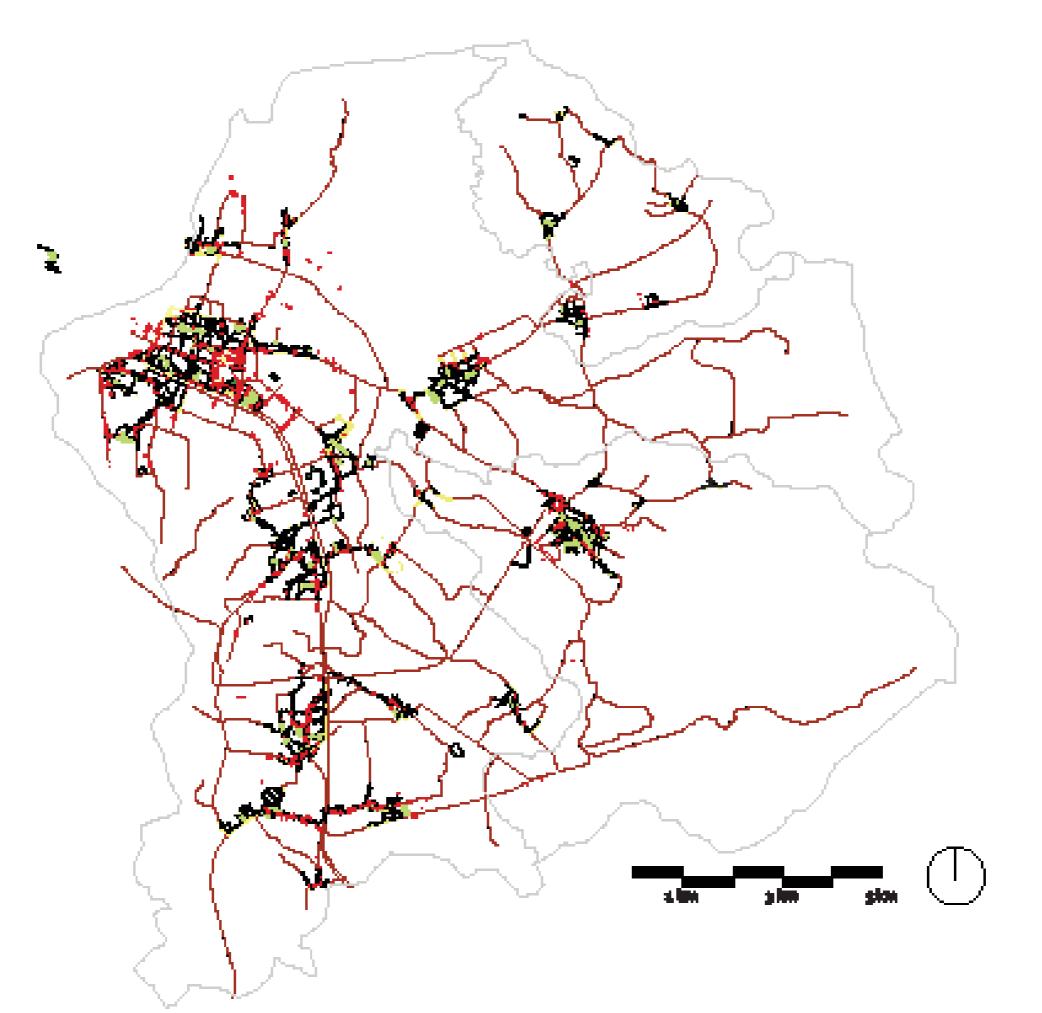
after 1980





SPATIAL ANALYSIS

A system of village interior spaces connected by a regional network



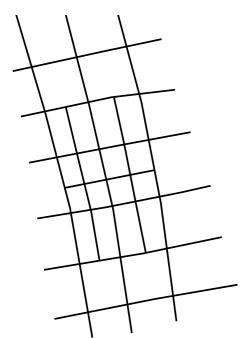
9# CAPTURING THE QUALITY OF INFORMALITY



The informally created network has a quality to provide slow process socio-economic upgrading for the floating population. The integrative quality of the village can be described in terms of its embeddedness in the regional structure and the quality of the interior space.

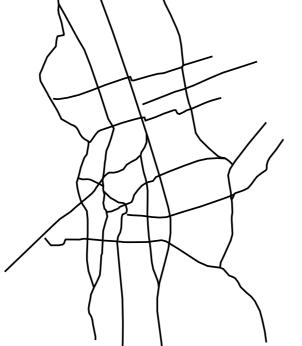
Quality of the regional fabric

- The leafy structure of the fabric allows for natural concentrations
- The hierarchy of the fabric allows for a spectrum of opportunities
- Spatial continuity over time allows from gradual change



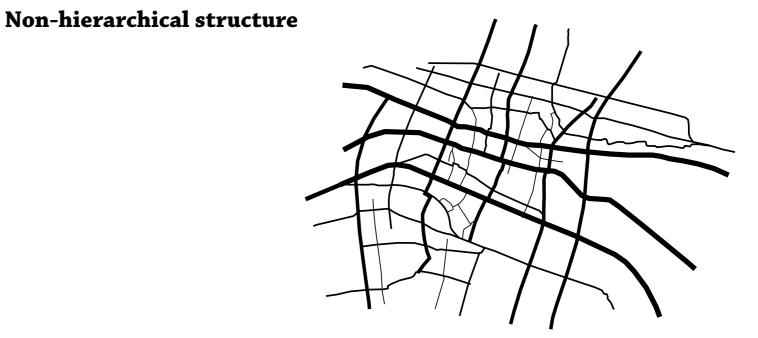
Grid structure

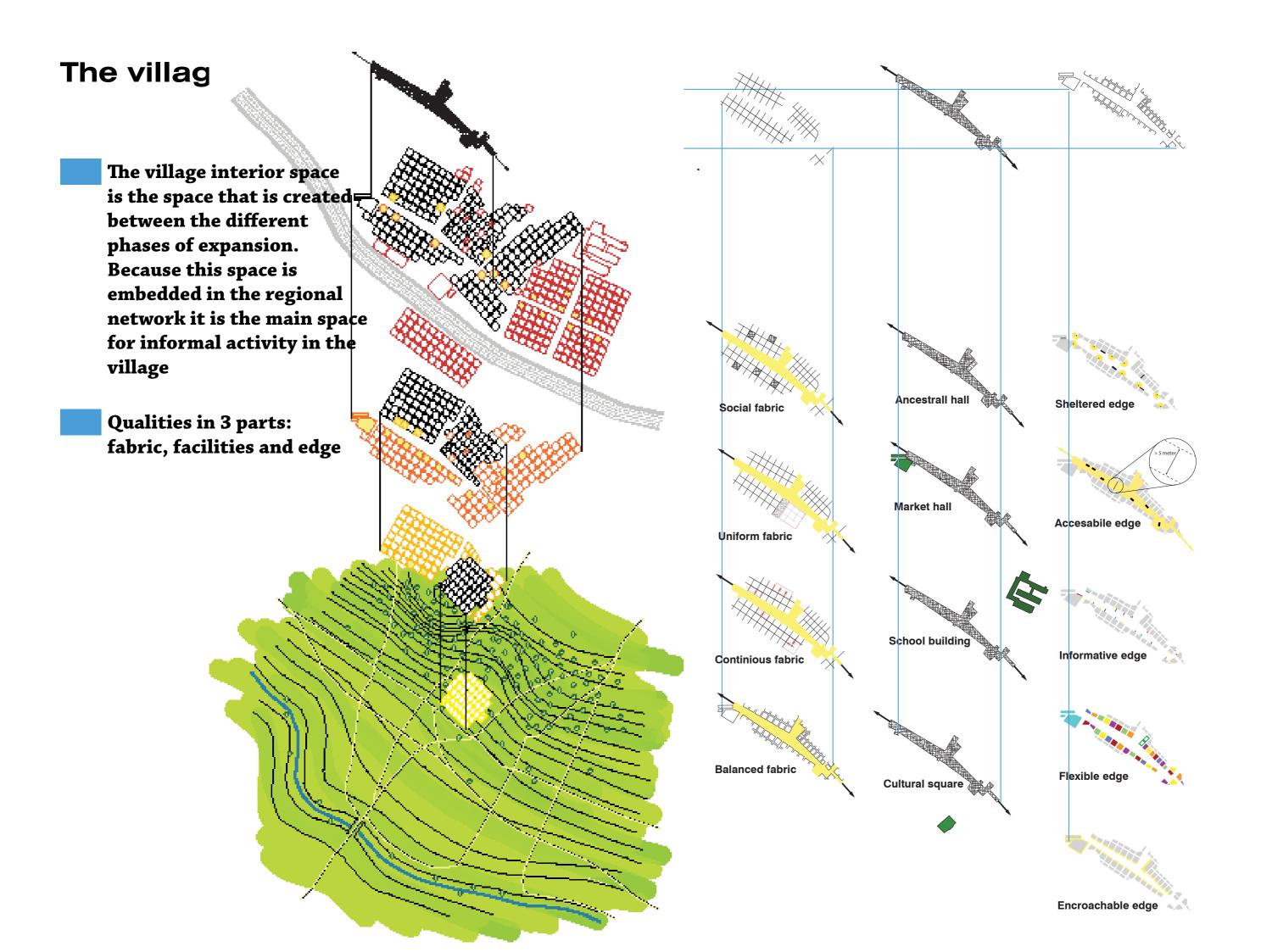




Leafy structure

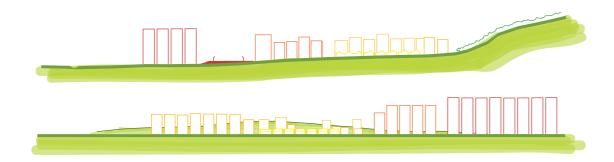
Hierarchical structure





CAPTURING THE QUALITY OF INFORMALITY

The edge of the village interior space

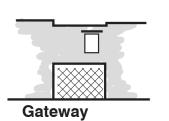


shelter



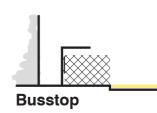


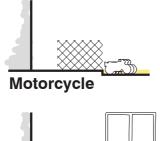


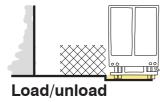


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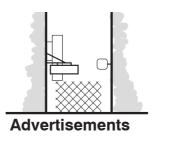




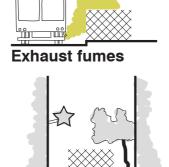




informative



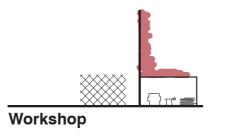


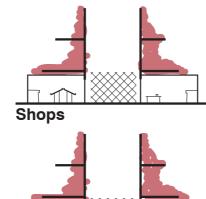


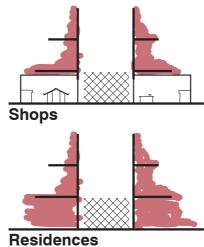
Landmarks

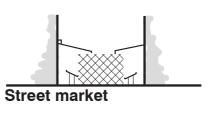
flexible







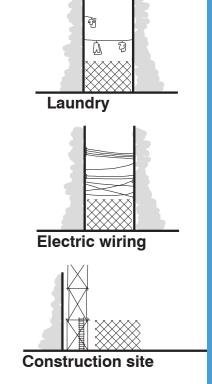


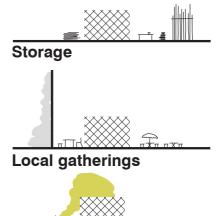












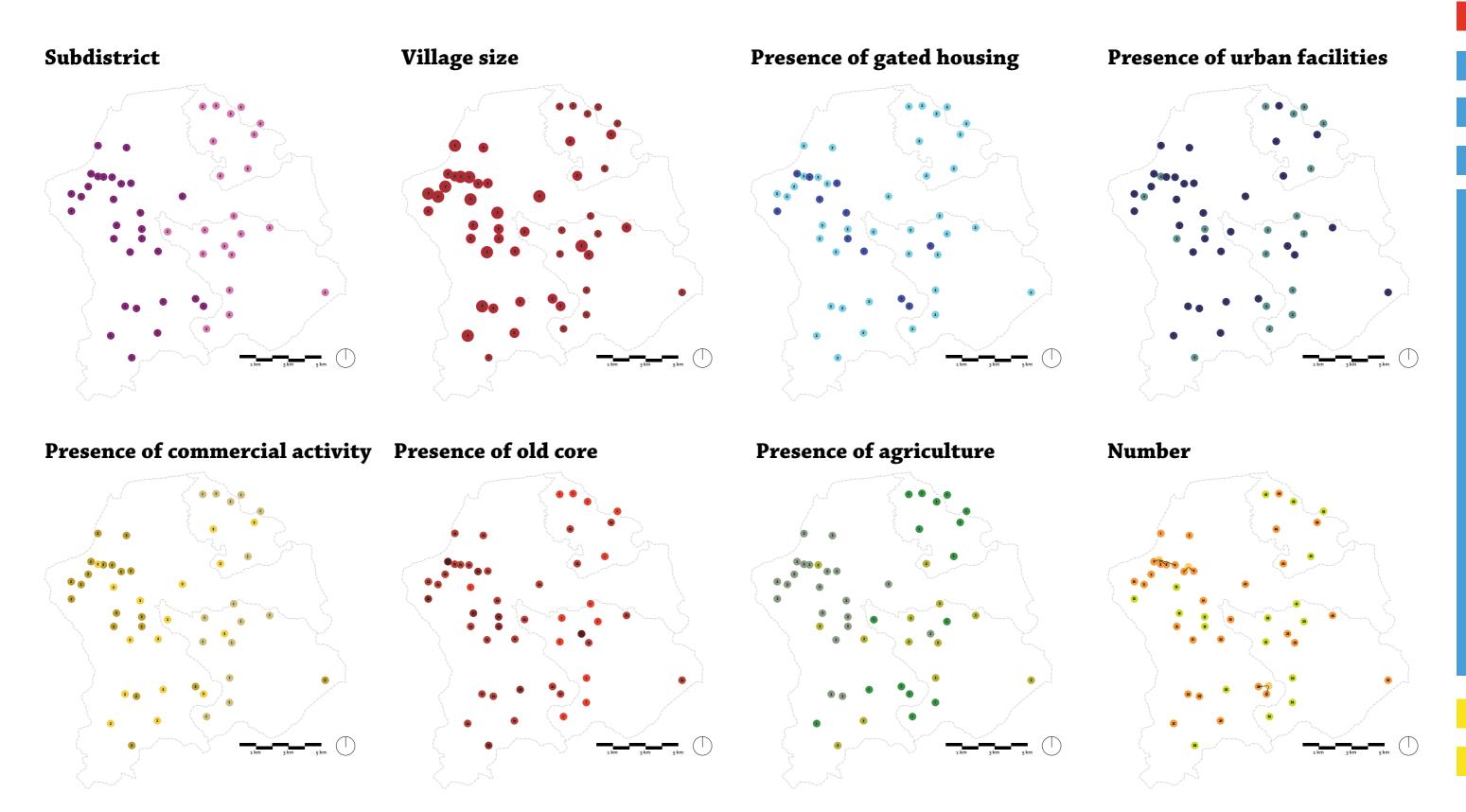
Trash

#10 TYPOIOGICAL INVENTORY OF VILLAGES



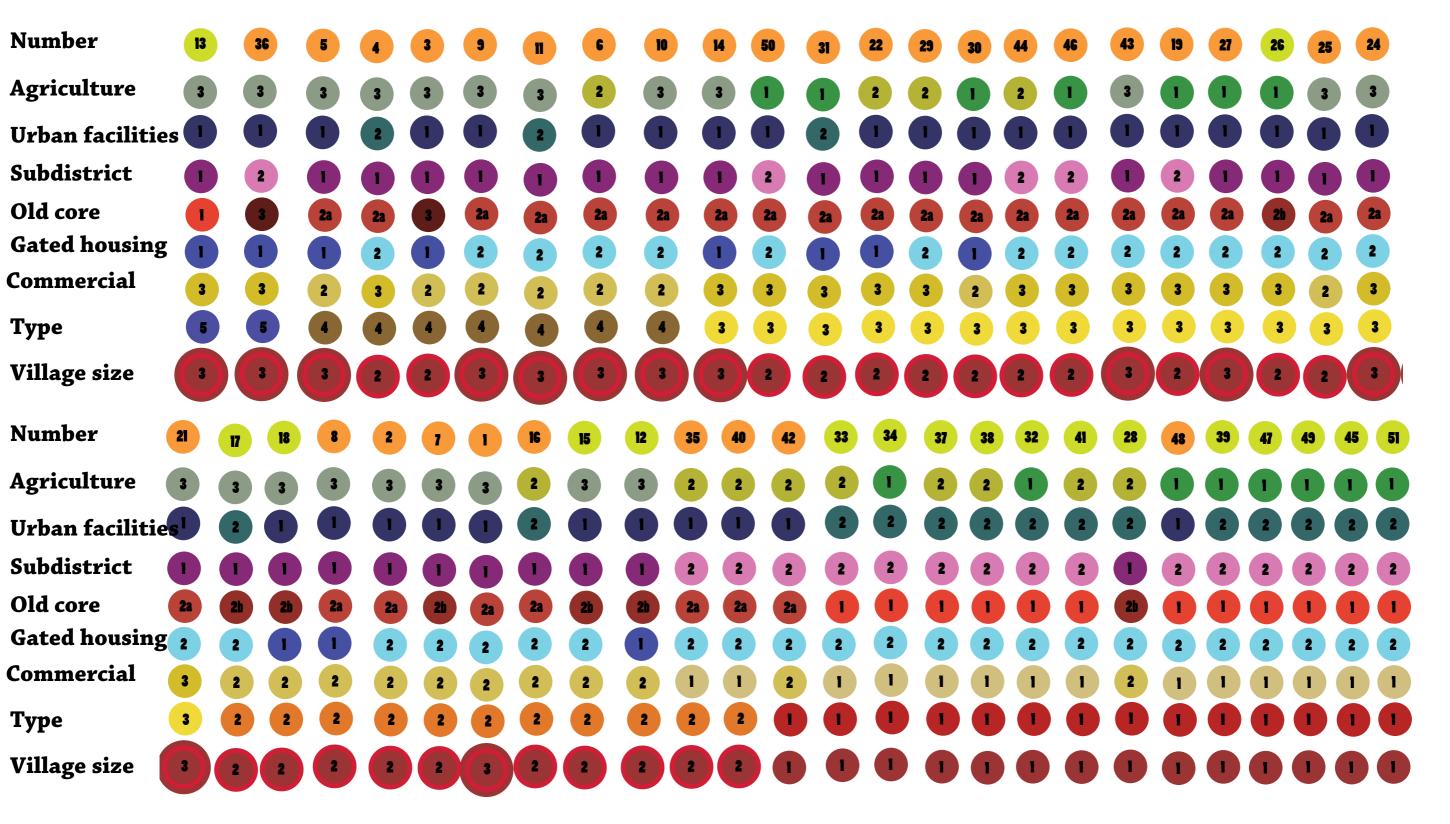
When the empirical data from the spatial research is applied to the theoretical framework, the villages in Guangming can be categorized in five different developmental stages. The spatial distribution of the different village types follows a logic that can be explained using the informative framework.

7 characteristics plotted for 52 village in Guangming

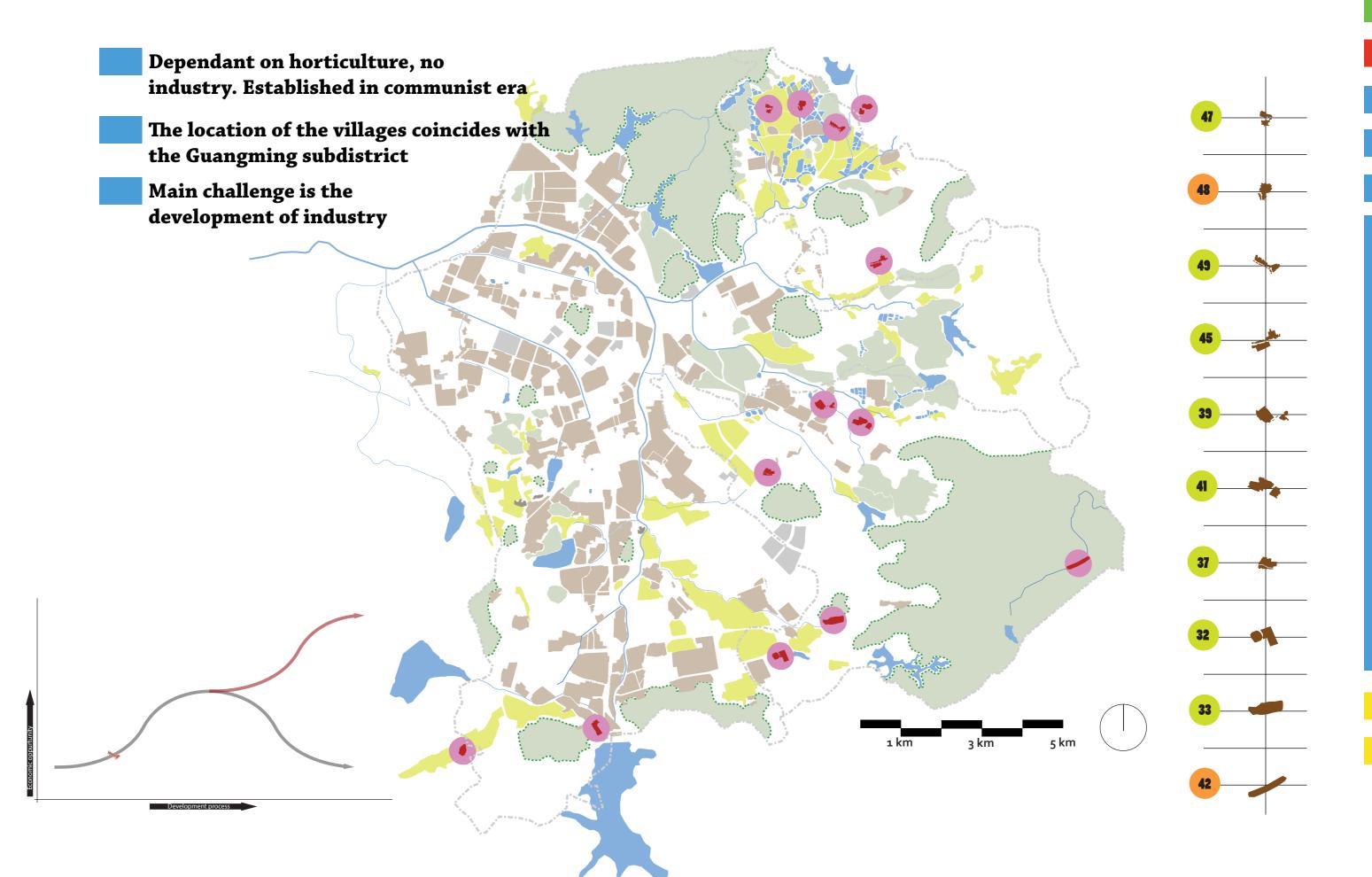


Relating patterns to informative framework explains differences

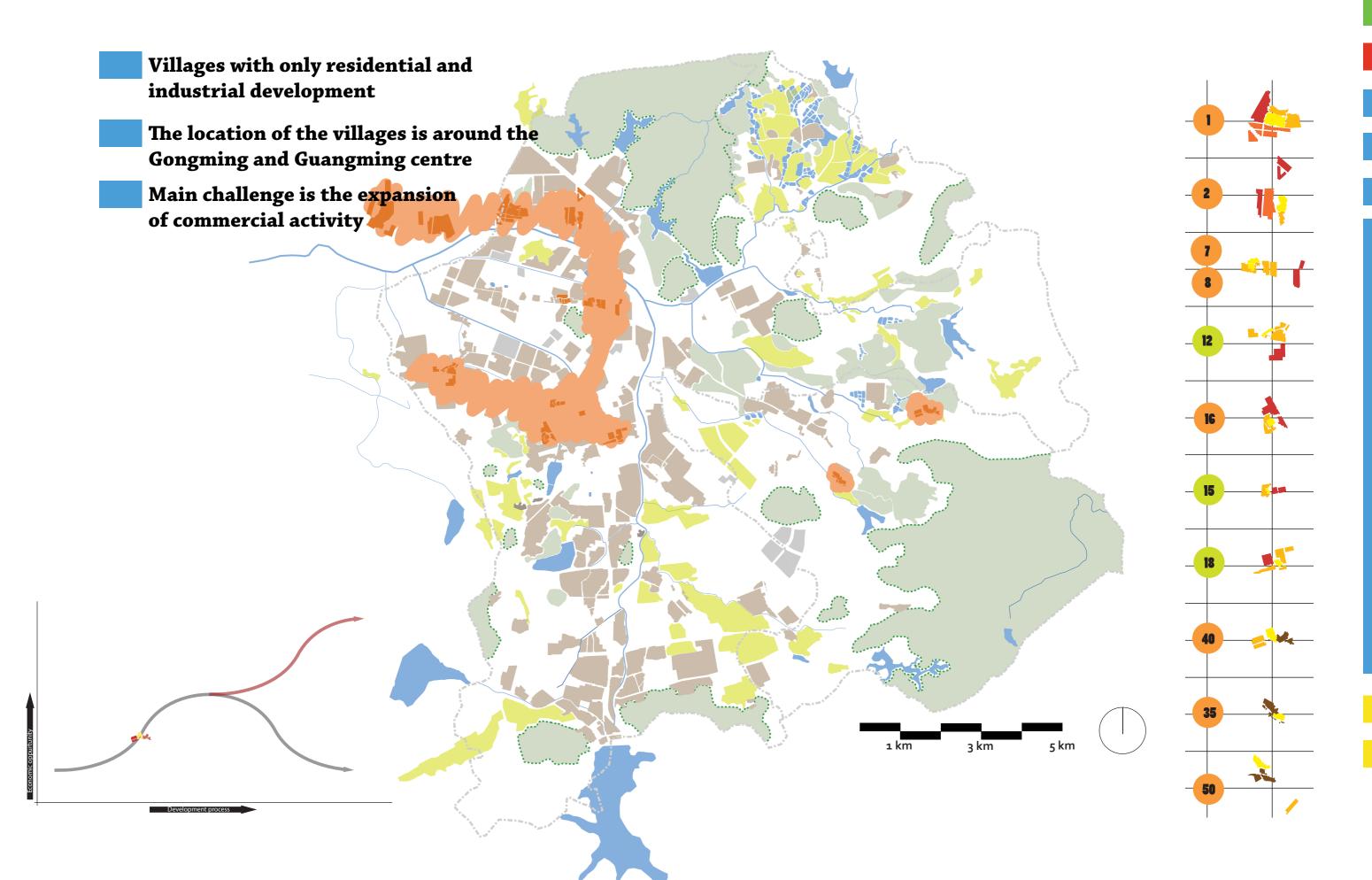
The commercial activity of a village is closely related to the size of the village. A market building seems to boost the commercial activity of a village strongly. The commercial activity is not only related to its size and the presence of a market, but also to its position to other villages.

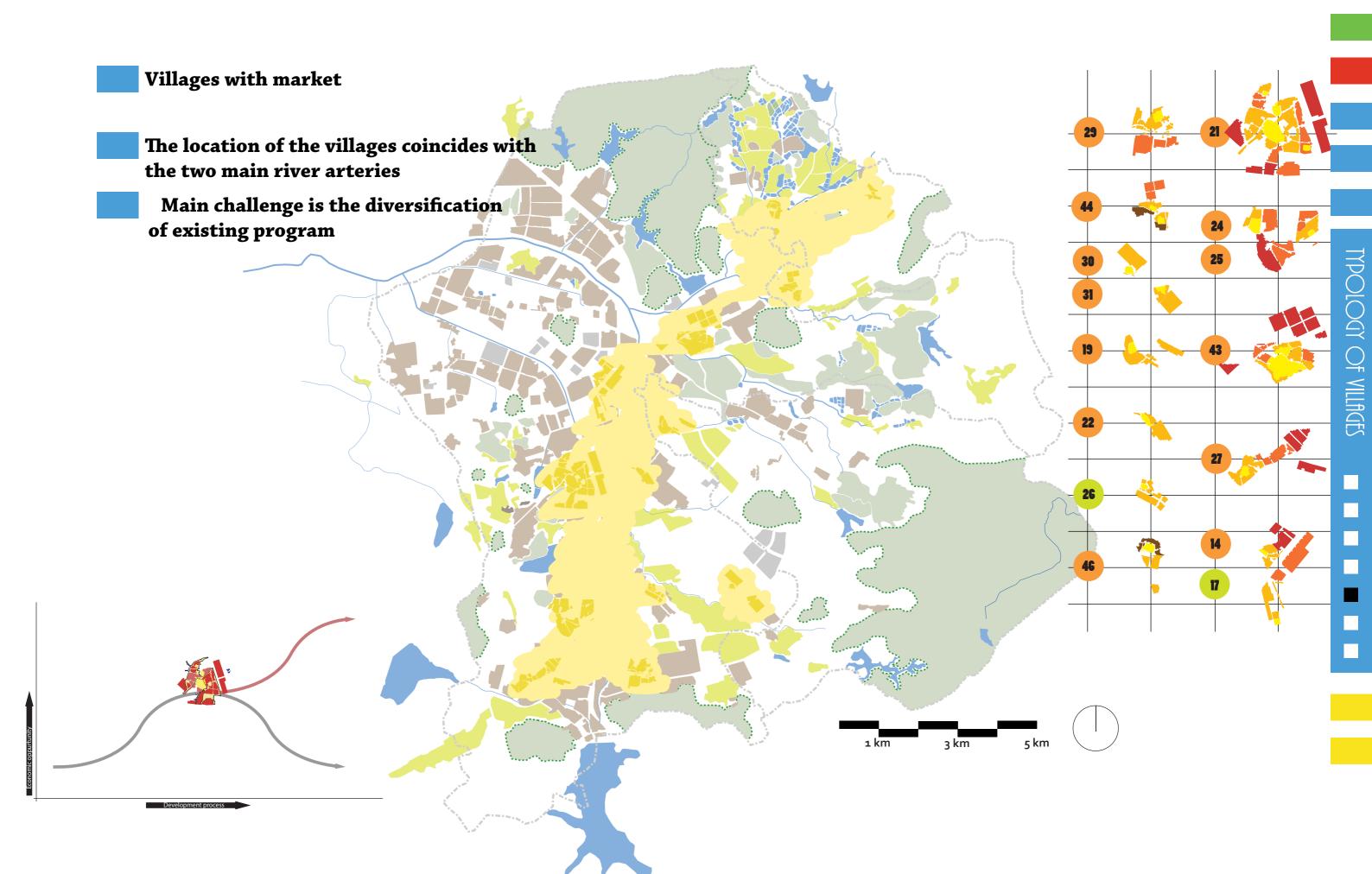


Overview of villages in Guangming per stage - Peripheral village

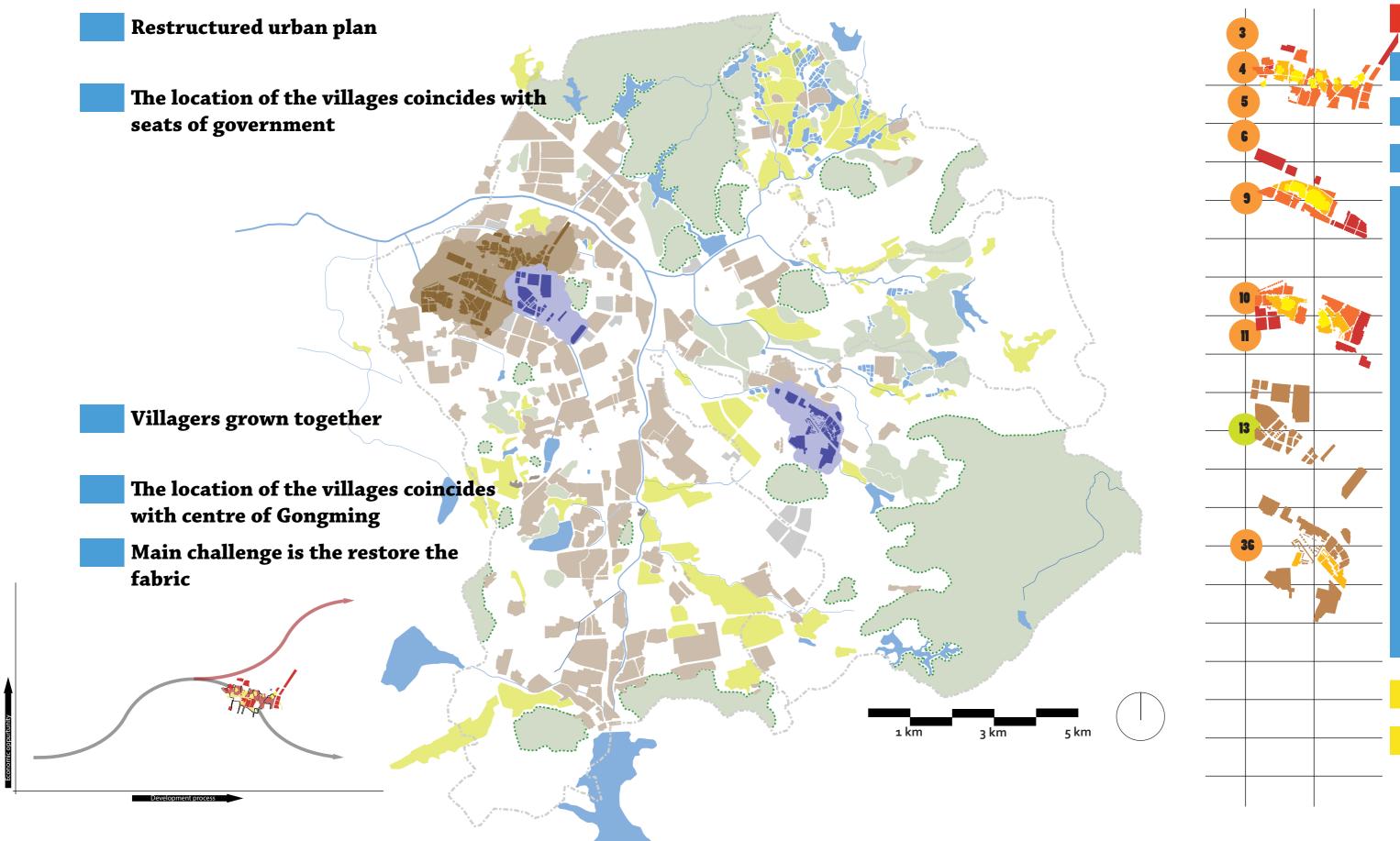


Overview of villages in Guangming per stage - Production village

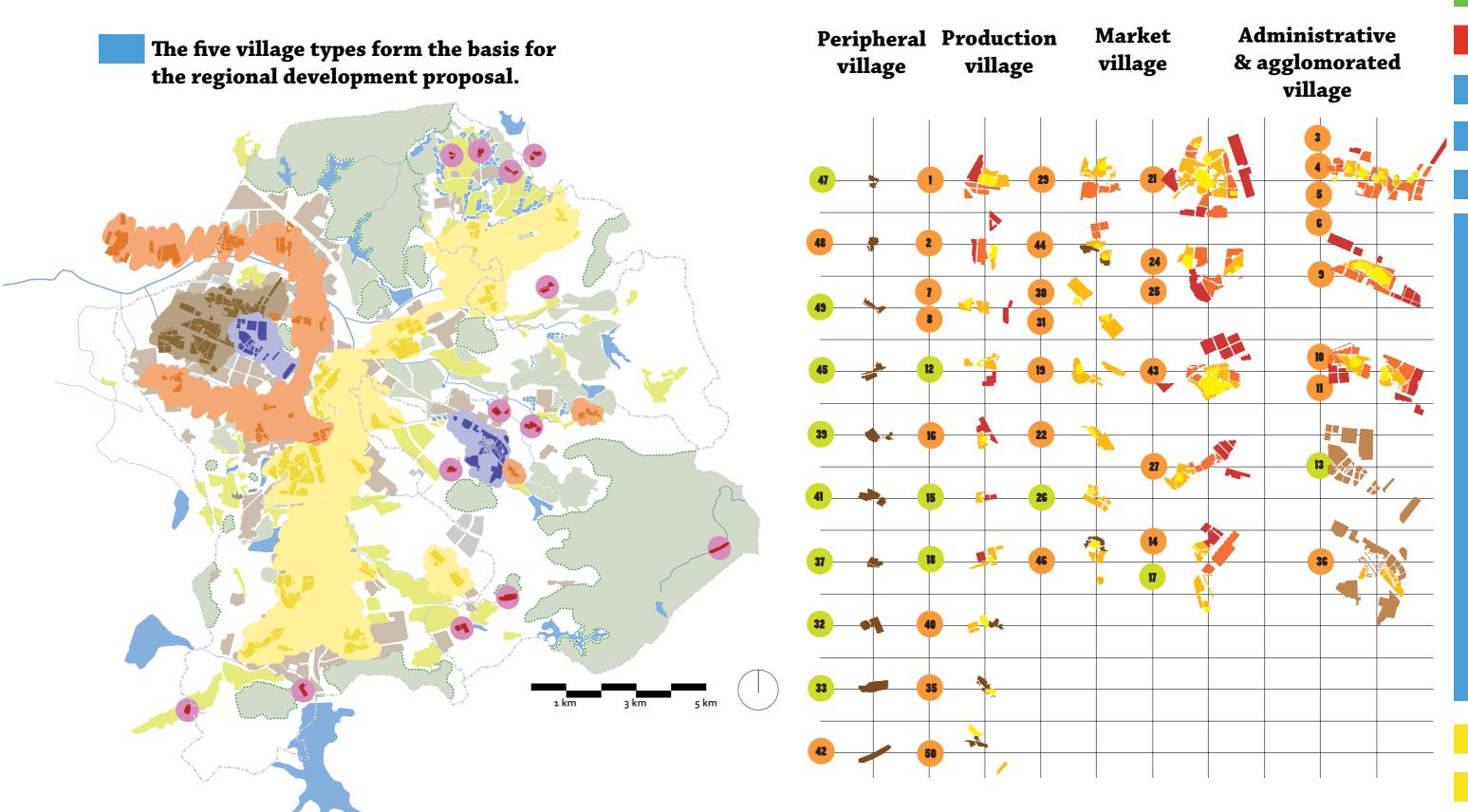




Overview of villages in Guangming per stage - Administrative village - Agglomerated village



5 stages of informal development

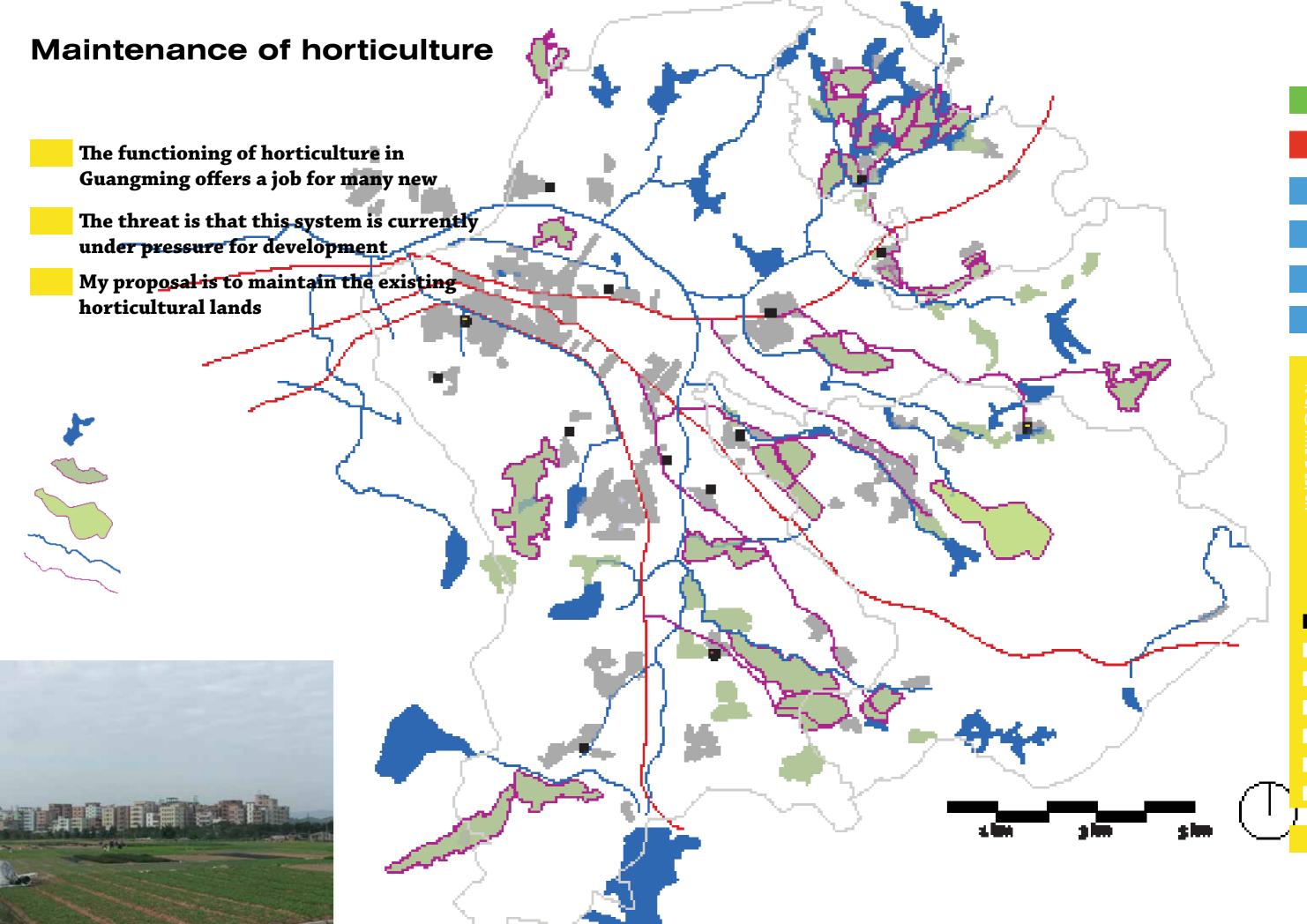


DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

#11 Regional design



The current interaction between informal and formal process creates an undesirable path towards decline of informal opportunities in the villages. Based on the five village types and the historic sequence of networks, a integrative carrying structure is proposed for the region. This structure has five layers which are discussed separately.





- The function of historical areas is lost
- The threat is that these places are the cheapest to develop
- My proposal is to transform the historical areas into new functions





The functioning of public transport is currently very poor in the Guangmin district

The threat is that the implementation of this system will not contribute to the situation of the population

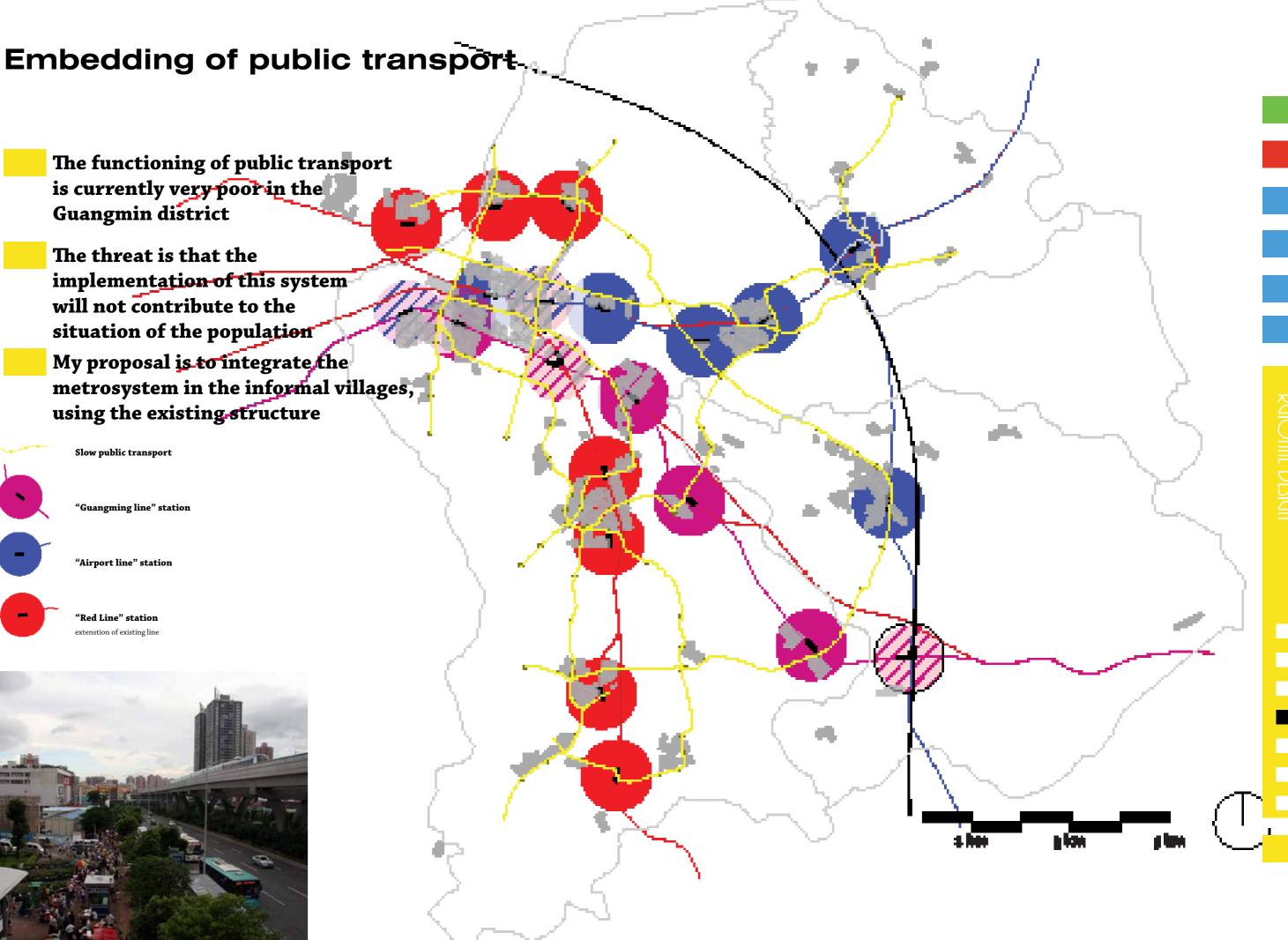
My proposal is to integrate the metrosystem in the informal villages, using the existing structure

Slow public transport

"Guangming line" station

"Airport line" station





New industrial development

- The functioning of industry is the economic backbone of the district and
- The threat is that the development of new factories will happen is isolated compounds
- My proposal is to link the development of new factories to the development of peripheral villages

Peripheral village

Compound industry

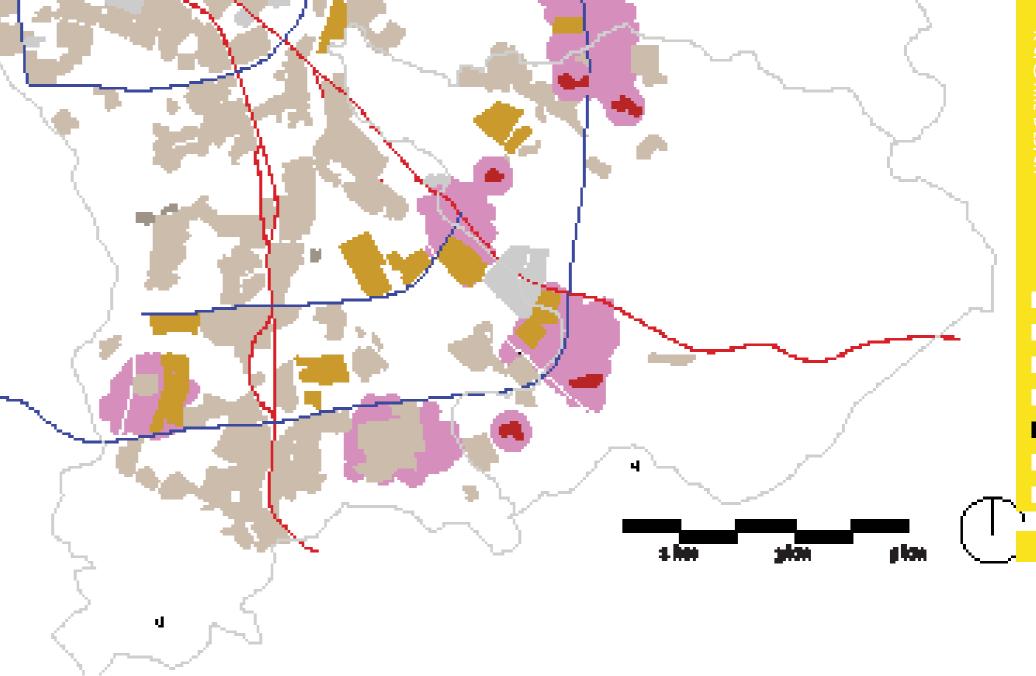
Village owned industry

Growth areaa

Highway connection

Urban highway





Commercial axis

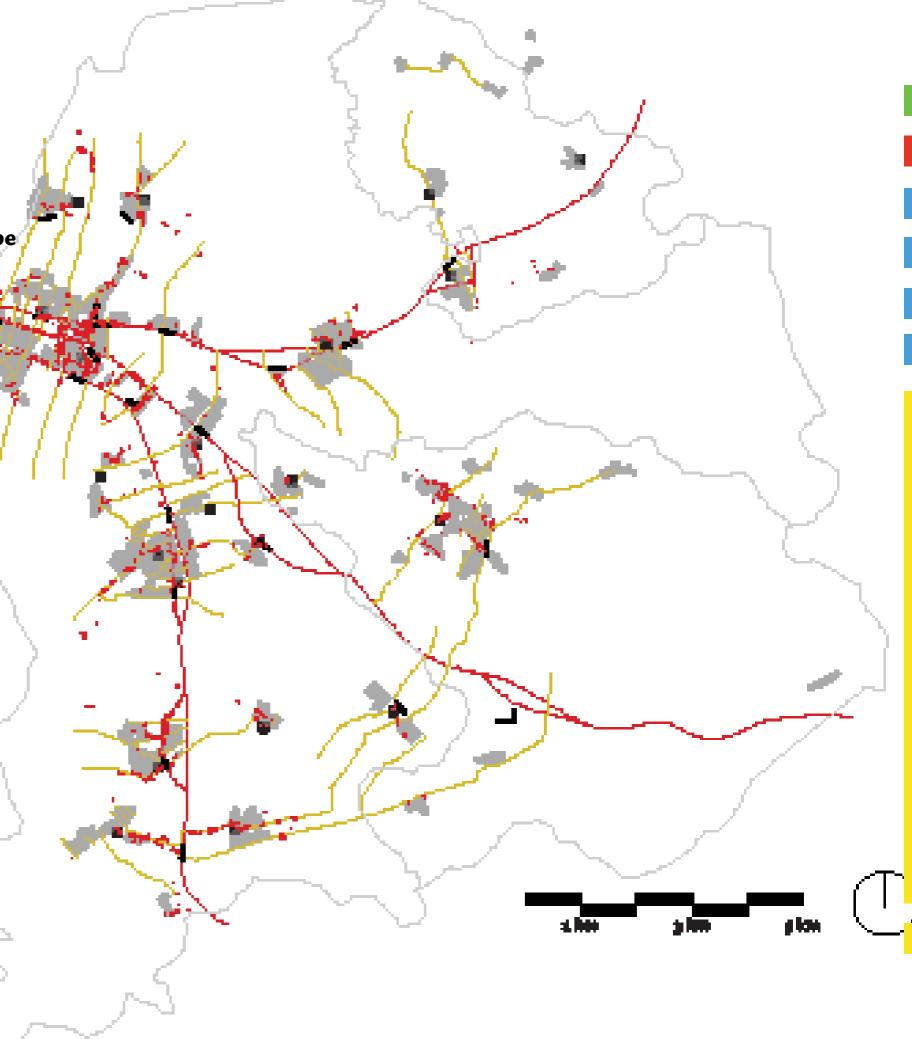
- The functioning of commercial activity is an essential element in the inclussion
- The threat is that the existing streets will be neglected and will concentrate in shopping
- My proposal is to extend and complement the existing system with new connections and markethalls

Existing market hall

Proposed market hall

Commercial street







Opportunity through transformation of historical area

Opportunity through new market hall

Opportunity through existing market hall

Opportunity through new metrostation

opportunities

Opportunity through existing horticulture

Opportunity through new industry

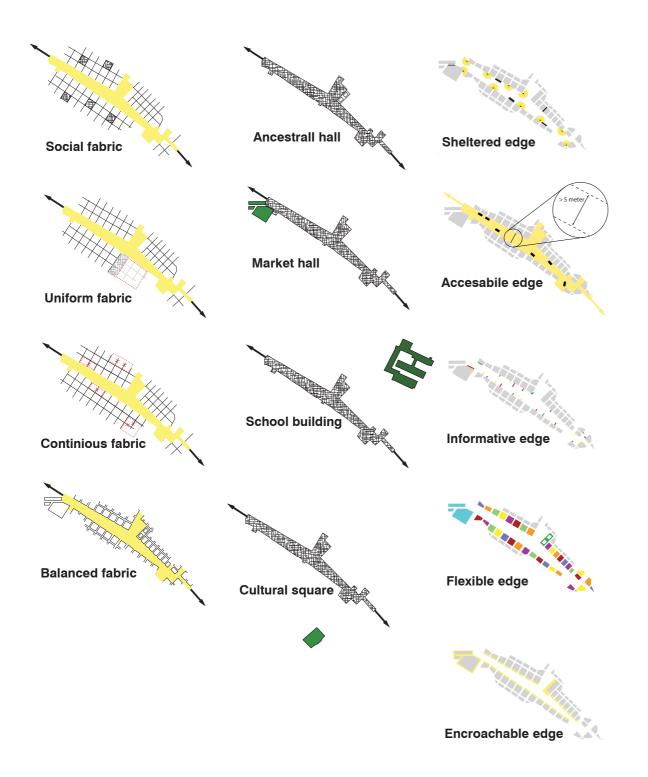
#12 VILLFIGE SPECIFIC DESIGN



The current interaction between informal and formal process creates an undesirable path towards decline of informal opportunities in the villages. Based on the five village types and the historic sequence of networks, a integrative carrying structure is proposed for the region. This structure has five layers which are discussed separately.

Interventions at village scale should fit developmental stage

- Using informal quality as rules for development
- Extention of village interior space to create more opportunities



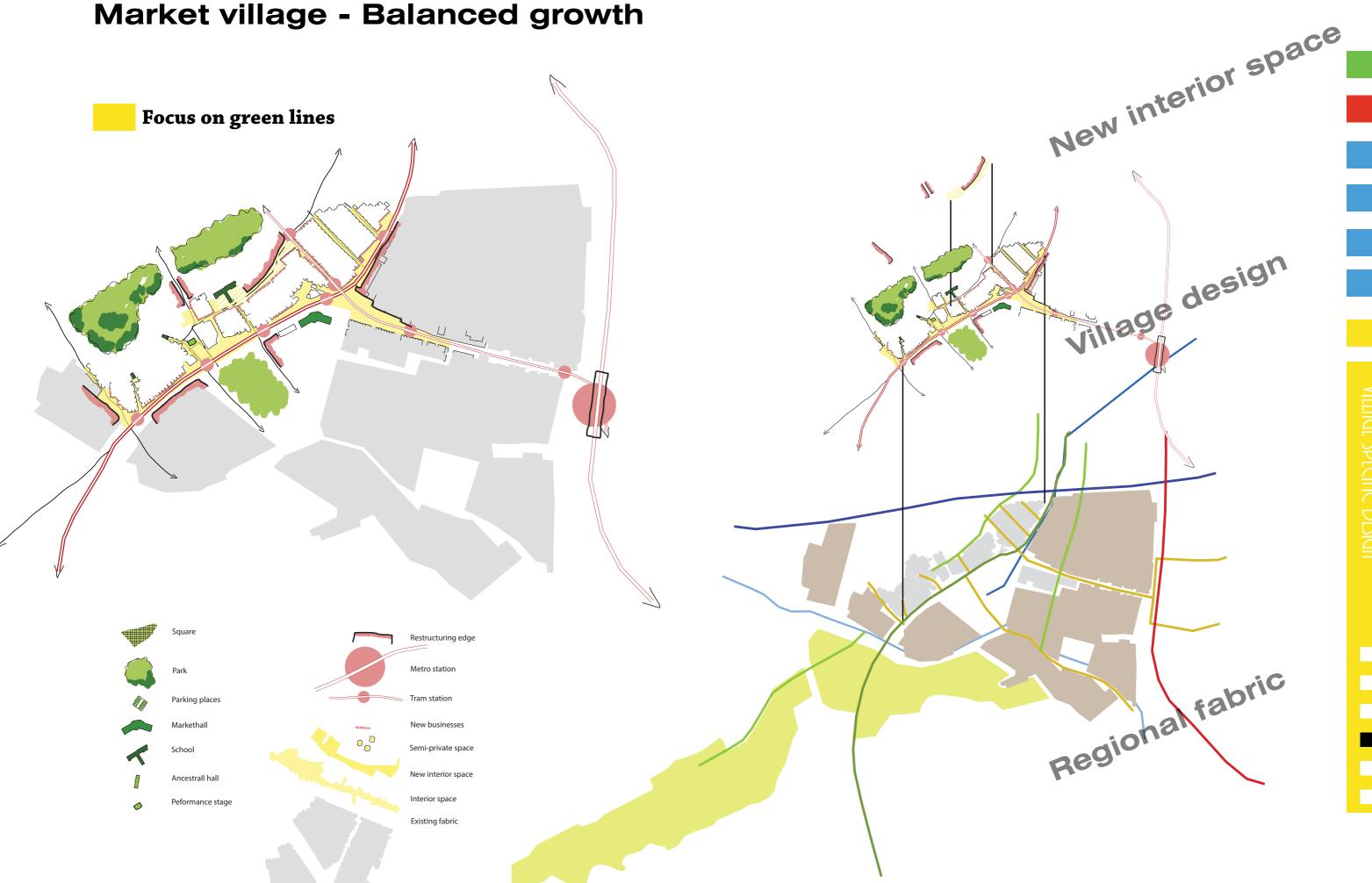
Agglomorated village - Restoring fabric

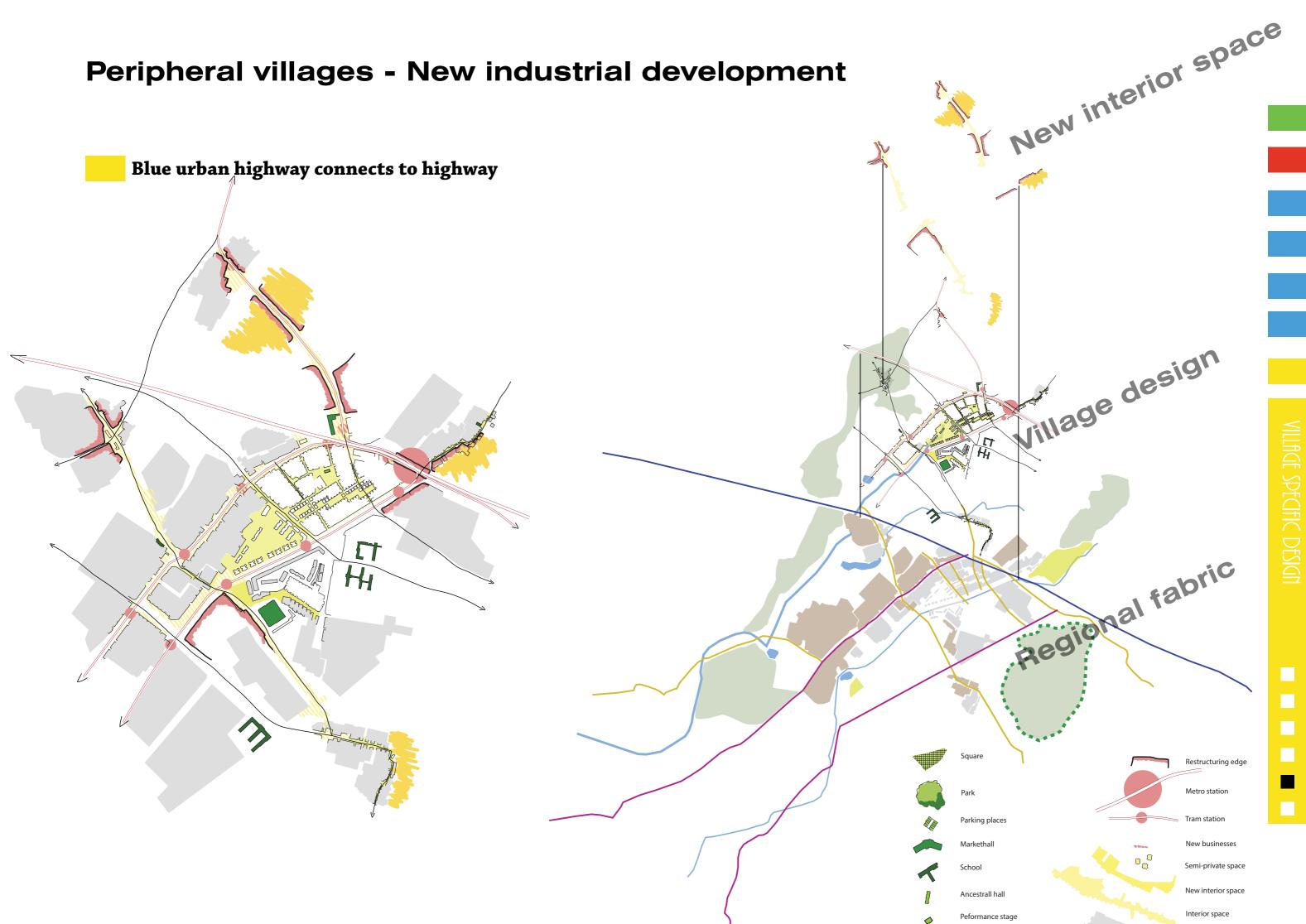


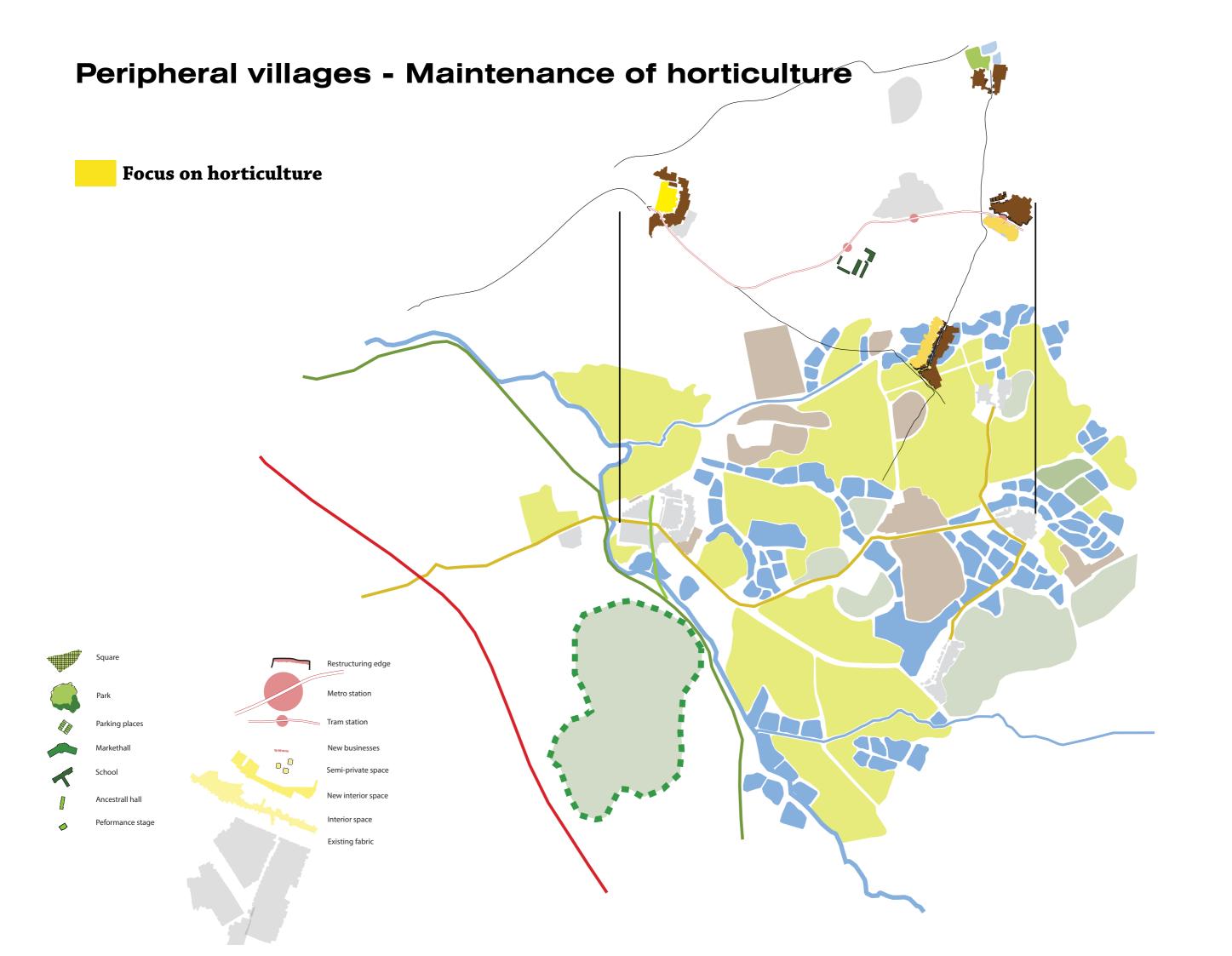
Production villages - New commercial activity



Market village - Balanced growth







#6 EXISTING PROPROPRES









Current approaches to informal development adress different issues. My own interventions are based on a village specific approach.

Existing approaches adress different issues, depending on the perpsective

The existing approaches are either physical interventions or social programs, and either state-led or self-organized

