



ANOTHER SHENZHEN

**Towards an urban regeneration
model for intercultural integration**

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Master Thesis

Department of Urbanism

Faculty of Architecture

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November 2016



Shenzhen Civic Square



Shenzhen Gangxia Village



Barcelona Museum of Contemporary Art



Barcelona Museum of Contemporary Art



CHI BI ちえい
RESTAURANT JAPONÉS

forn Pastisseria granja



Bar Restaurant
La Fuente

PLATS COMBINATS
ENTREPANS



Gran Via de les Corts Catalanes
<https://www.google.nl/maps/@41.3706225,2.1433904,17.93z>

	Barcelona	Shenzhen
City positioning	Industrial city to International metropolis (since 20c 90s)	Industrial city to Knowledge city/ Smart city (since 2008/2009)
Culture context	Multiculturalism	Multi-culture (Immigration culture)
Administration orientation	People-oriented governing idea	Open-minded, service-oriented government (2004 Shenzhen Report on the Work of the Government)

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Administration orientation	People-oriented governing idea	Open-minded, service-oriented government (2004 Shenzhen Report on the Work of the Government)
Remarkable actions	Public space revitalization (since 20c 70s, aimed at social cohesion)	Urban regeneration (since 20c 80s)



Barcelona intercultural plan
(the first such plan was adopted In 2002)

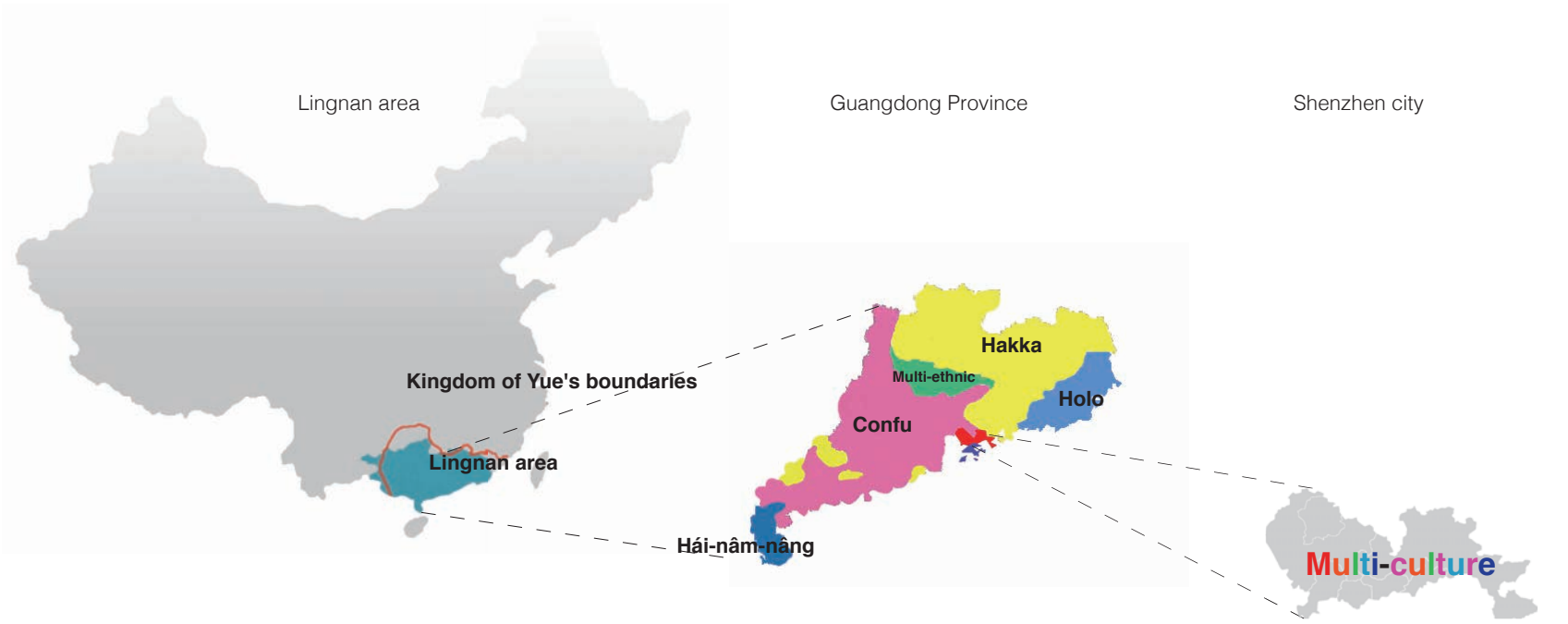


Several opinions on promoting urban regeneration
facilitating intensive land use (2009)

(2008-2020年)和《中共广东省委广东省人民政府关于争当实践科学发展观排头兵的决定》，切实推进我省旧城镇、旧厂房、旧村庄（以下简称“三旧”）改造工作，促进集约集约用地试点示范建设，确保经济社会又好又快发展，提出如下意见。

一、充分认识推进“三旧”改造工作的重要性和紧迫性

（一）改革开放以来，我省经济社会快速发展，综合实力实现历史性跨越，连续23年经济总量排名全国第一。在经济高速



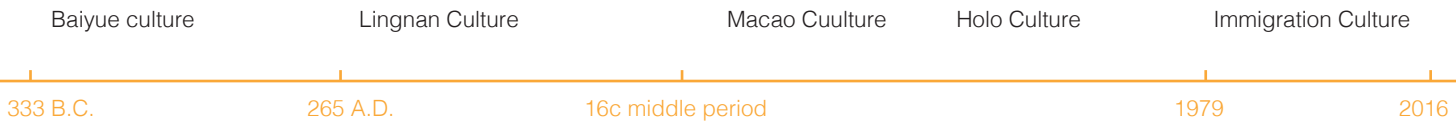
百越

Bai Yue

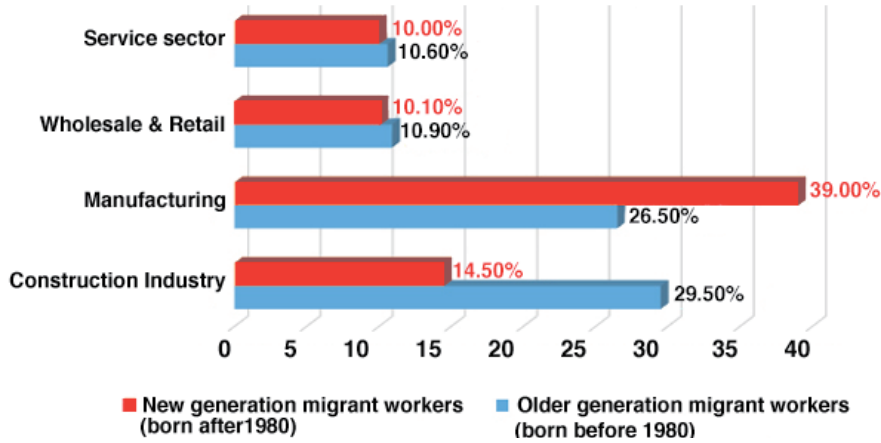
粵

Yue

- Confu Culture
- Hakka Culture
- Holo Culture



Social transformation



Working sectors of new/ old generation of migrant workers



Come and return pattern of migrant workers

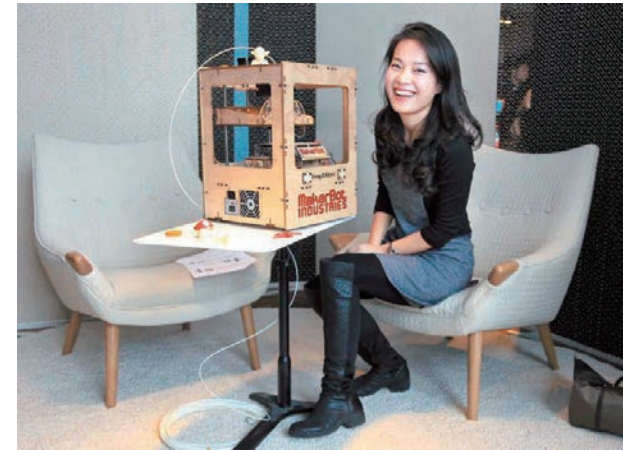
Target groups



"The cutest factory girl"
(by unknowns, 2008)



Children in Kaibin community



"Maker"
Source: <http://maplestage.com/>

Growth of urban area of Shenzhen overtime



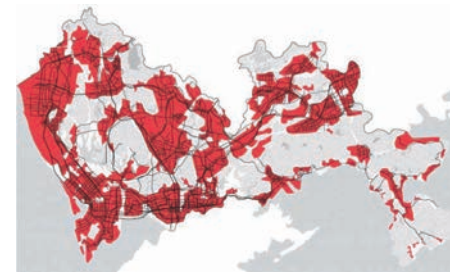
1980



1990



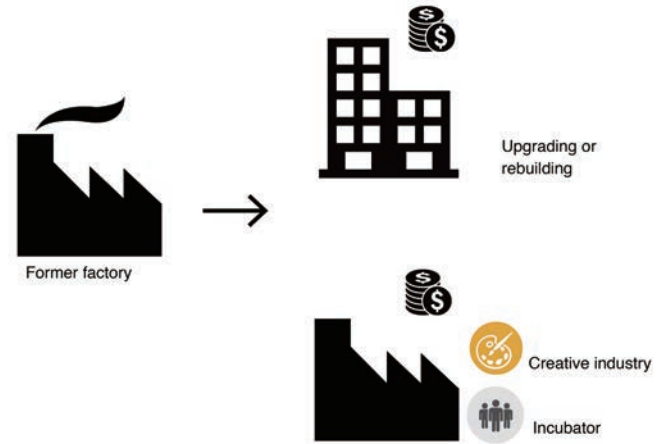
2000



2010

Shenzhen is facing the shortage of development land...

Spatial transformation



Shekou flour mills transformation



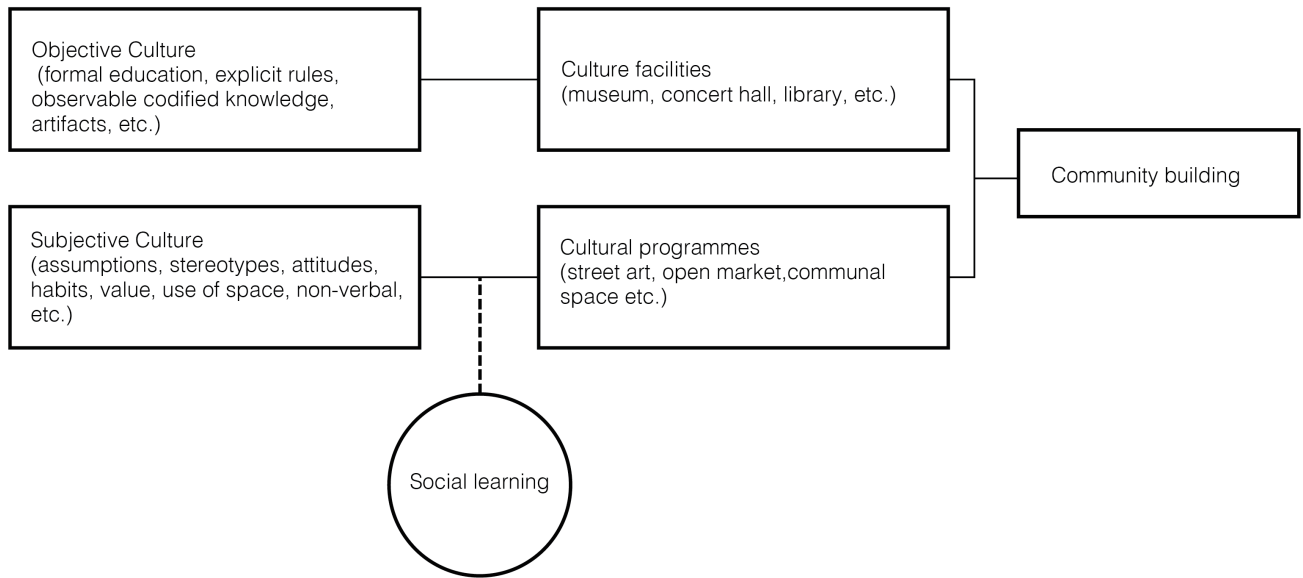
Urban renewal organizations and regulations in Shenzhen

2004	The Office of Urban Village mainly regeneration of urban village
2006	The Office of Urban Village as a permanent organization
2007	The Office of Urban Village including transformation of industrial area
2009	The Office of Shenzhen Urban Renewal including regeneration of urban village, industrial/ commercial/ residential area
2015	Shenzhen Urban Renewal Bureau

Organizations



Regulations



Achieve the goal through social learning concerning objective and subjective culture

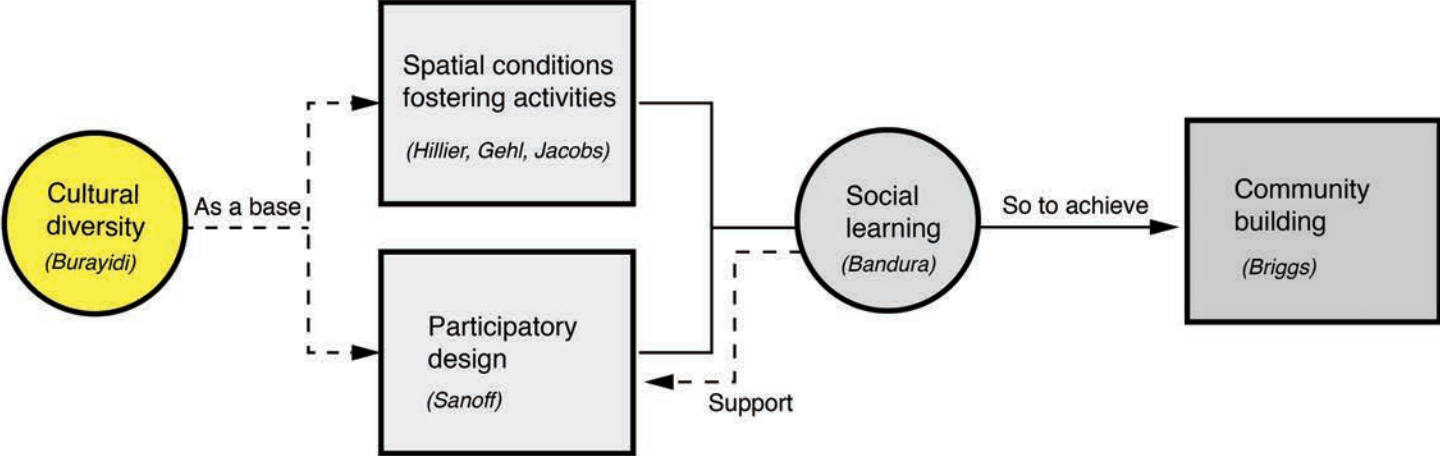
Problem statement

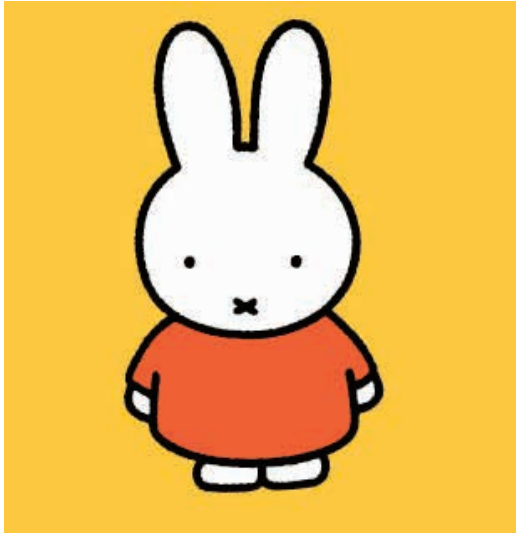
The current physical conditions and policies of urban redevelopment in Shenzhen's urban villages does not well support integration in a multicultural context.

Research questions

*How can **physical conditions** facilitate **social learning** of **multi-groups** (children, migrant workers, elites) support community building in Dalang, with the **partnership** of communities, government, voluntary sectors and enterprises?*

Culture values as theoretical basis



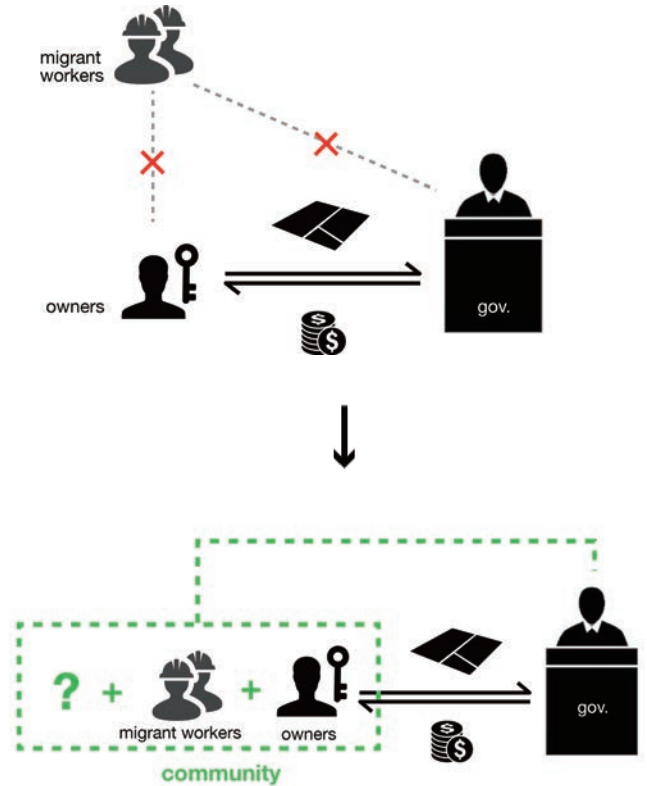
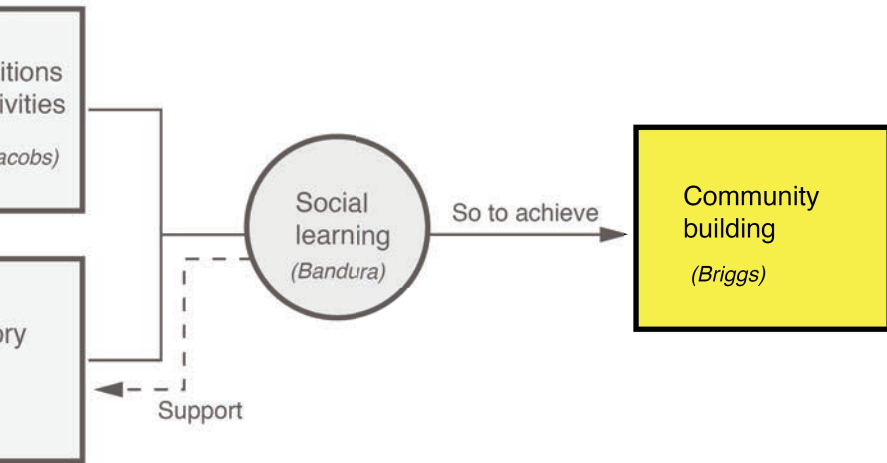


Culture



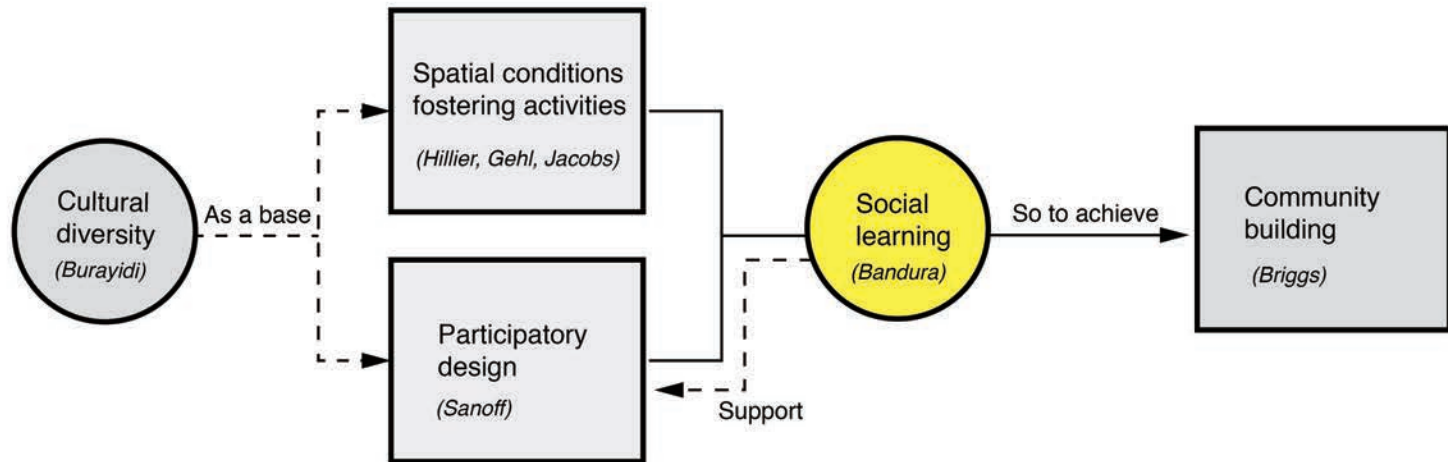
Cultural communication

Community building as the goal

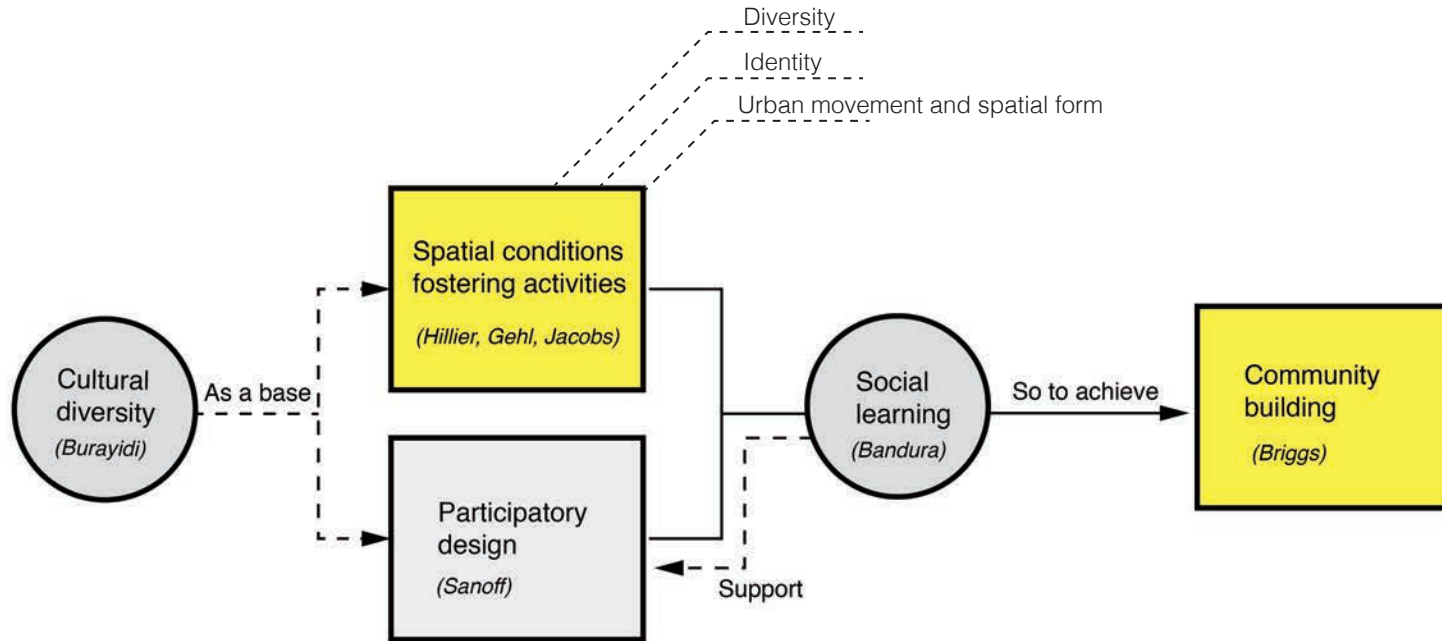


Achieving the goal of community building

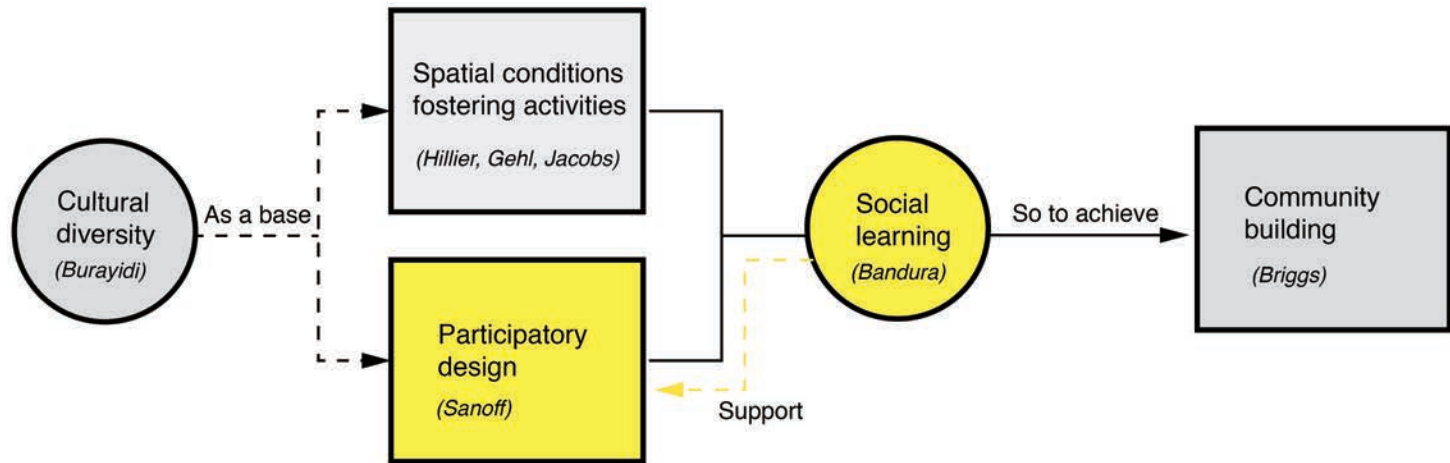
Social learning as a tool



Socio-spatial approach



Planning approach

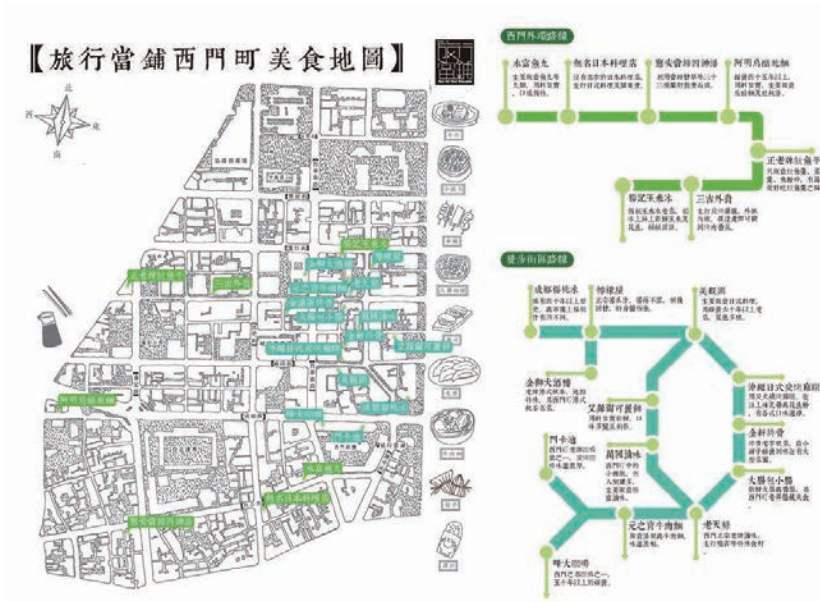


Comparative study



Comparative study

Ximending district, Taipei, Taiwan



source: <http://urbancollab.com/>

Ximending regeneration project
(Taipei City Urban Regeneration Office, 2014)

Tianmian village, Shenzhen, China



- Grand sky light hotel
- Oasis school
- City of Design
- Residential area
- 1. Tianmian new village
- 2. Fuli Garden
- 3. Millennium Oasis Garden
- 4. Tianmian Garden
- 5. Tianmian Shang village



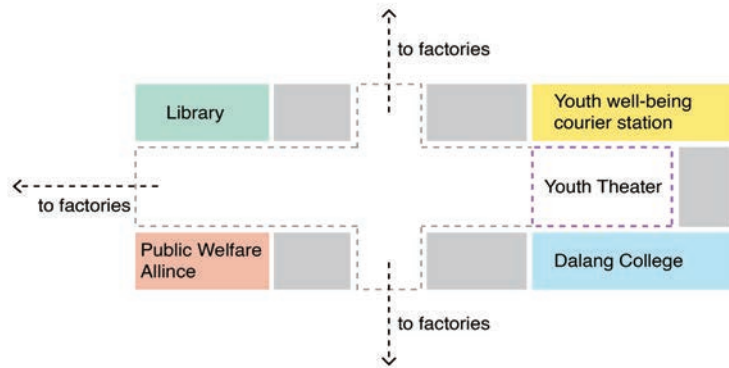
source: http://www.szaobn.com/news_html.php?id=19

Location and land use of Tianmian village

Dalang Youth Dream Centre, Shenzhen, China



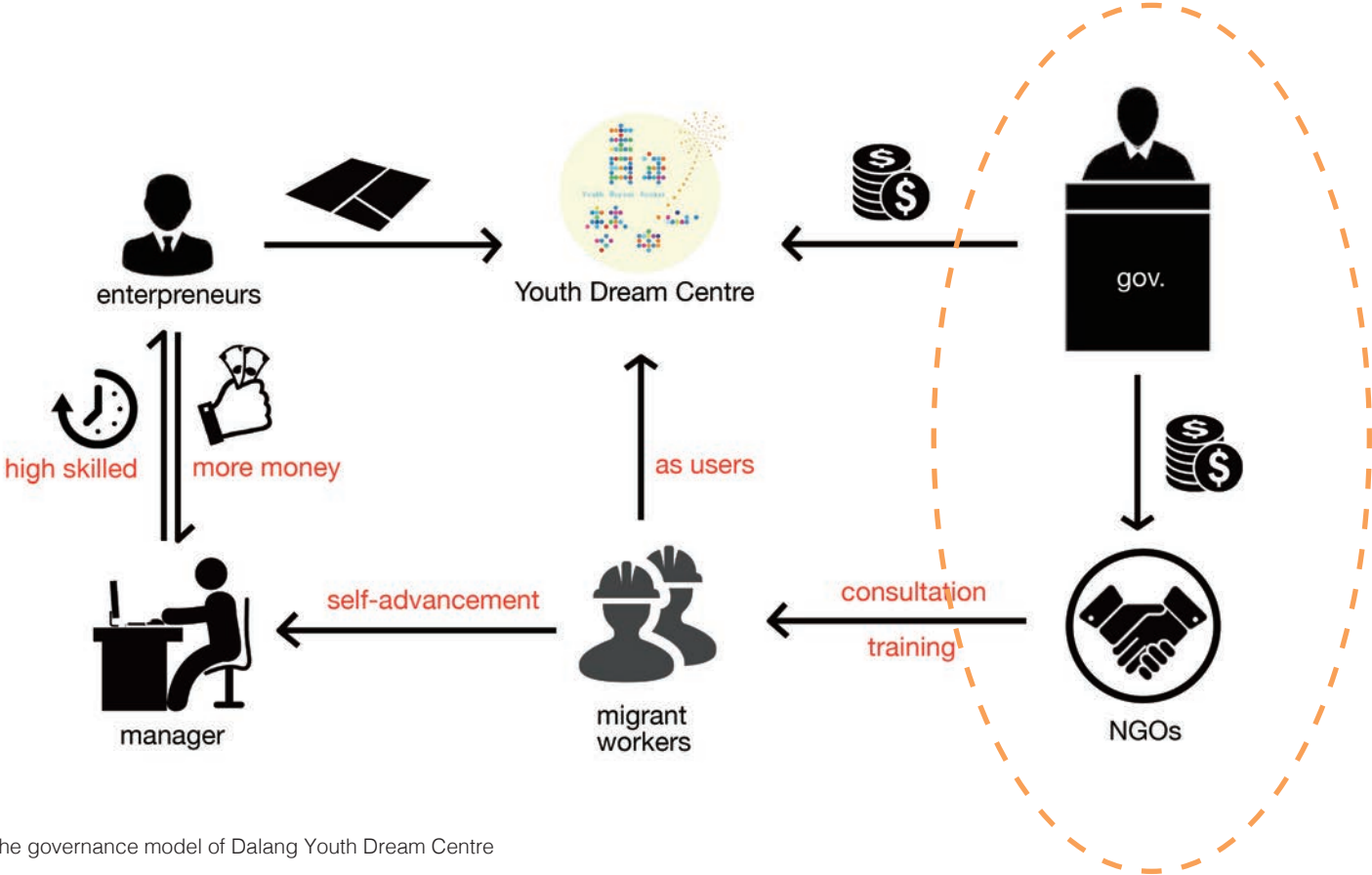
Location



Function distribution of Dalang Youth Dream Center



Dalang Youth Dream Centre, Shenzhen, China

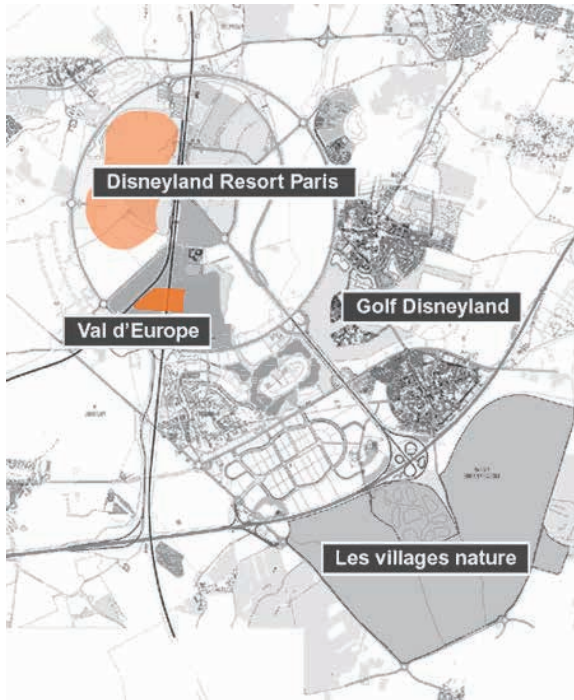


The governance model of Dalang Youth Dream Centre

Nanjing village- Shenzhen, China



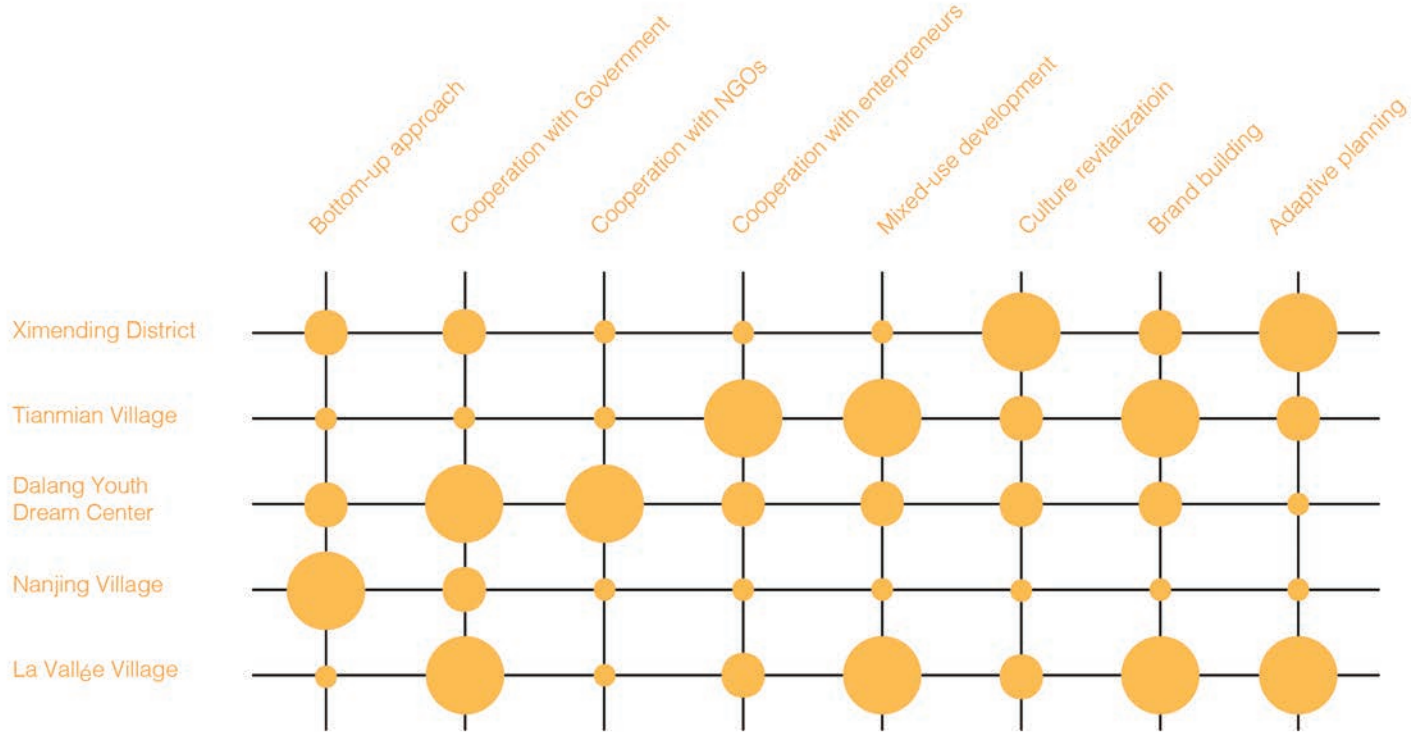
La Vallée Village, Paris, France



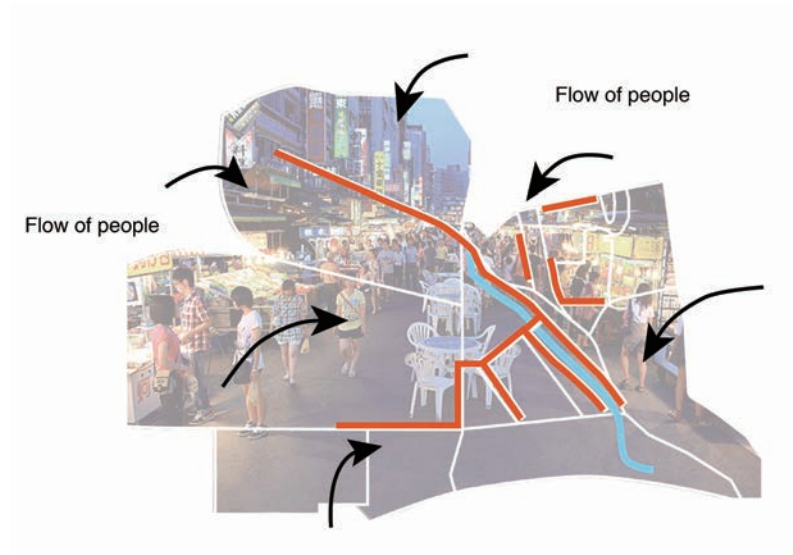
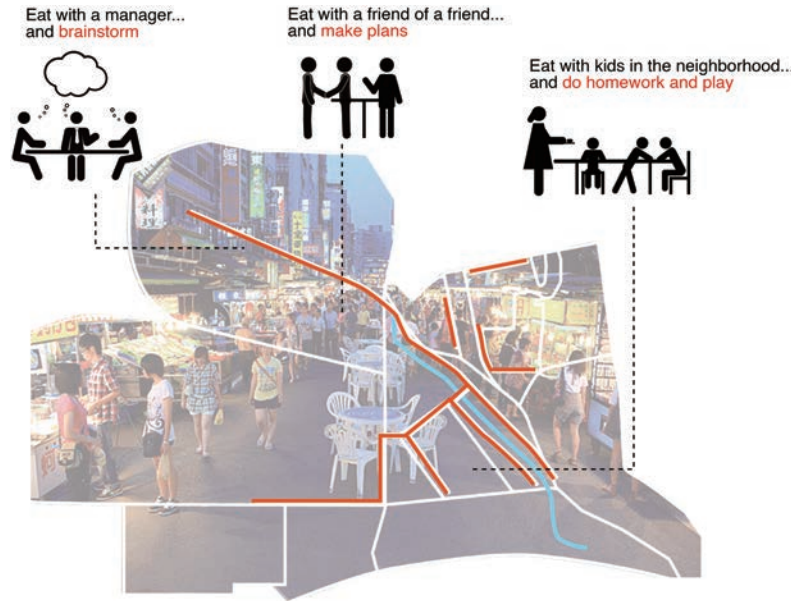
Land divided in Disneyland Resort, Paris



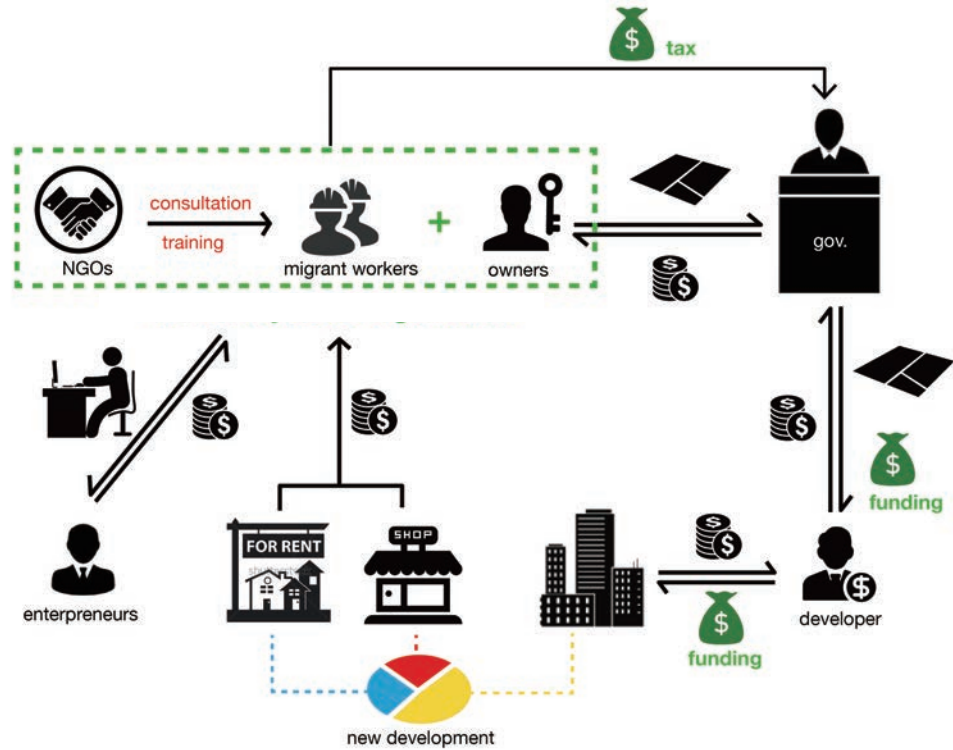
Urban regeneration factors concerning culture revitalization



Desirable future

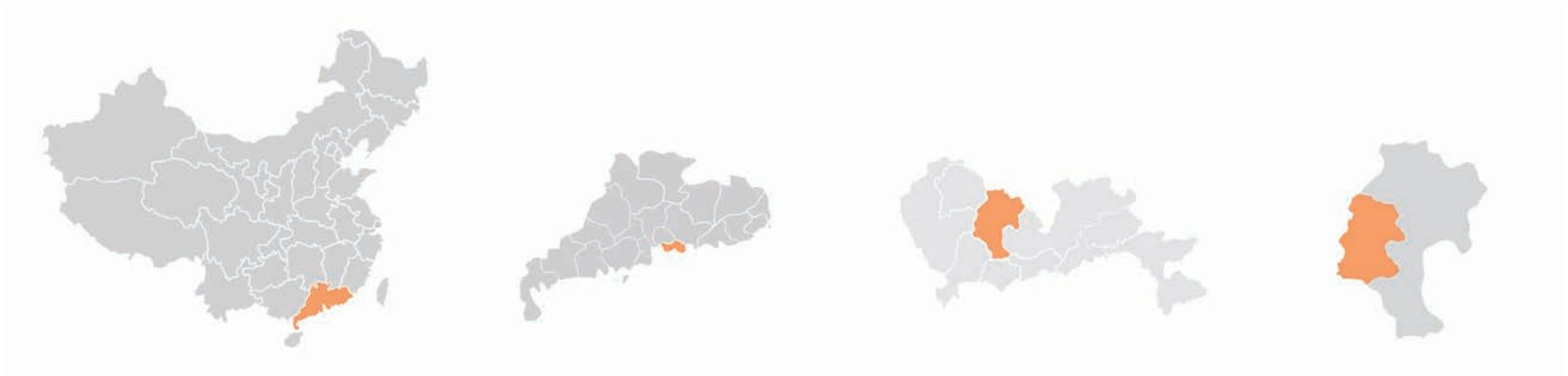


partnership?



*What kind of space got the potential for
facilitating the social learning process in
communities?*

Physical condition analysis



Guangdong

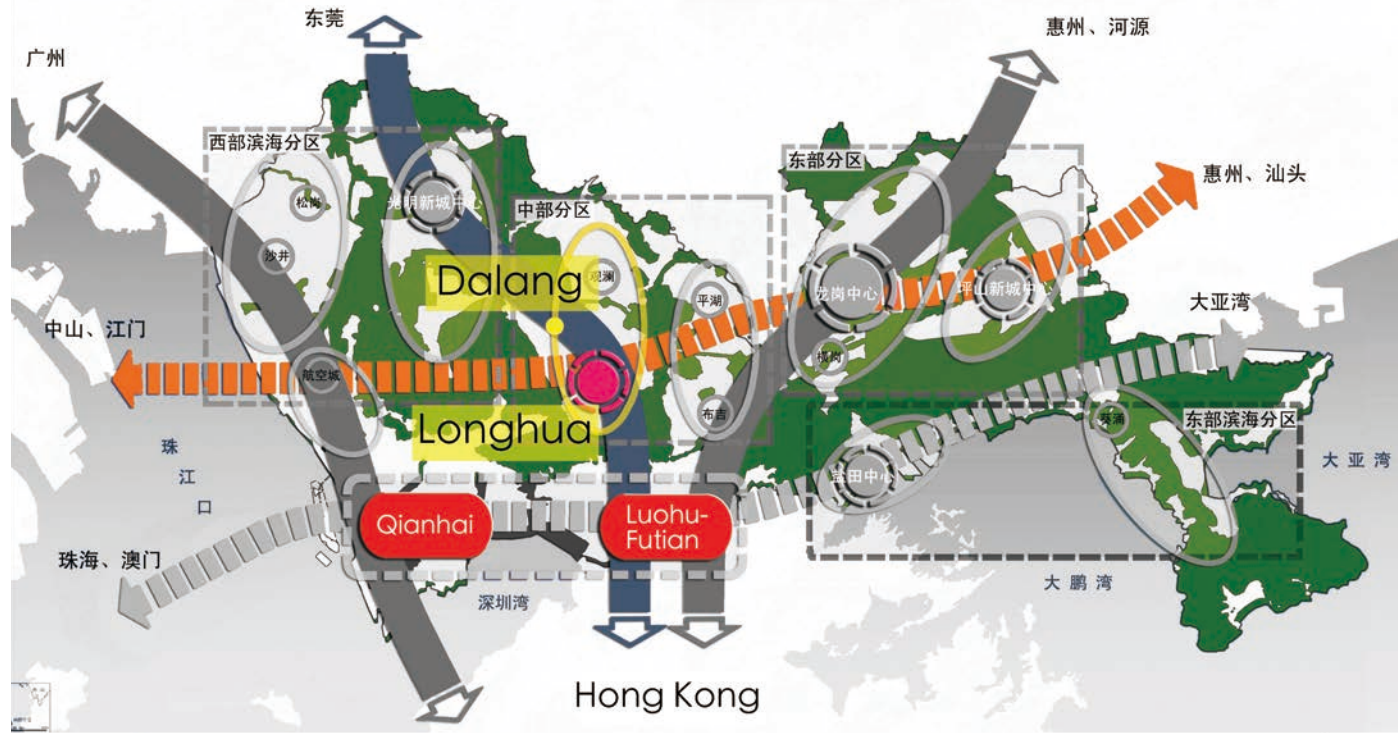
Shenzhen

Longhua District

Dalang sub district

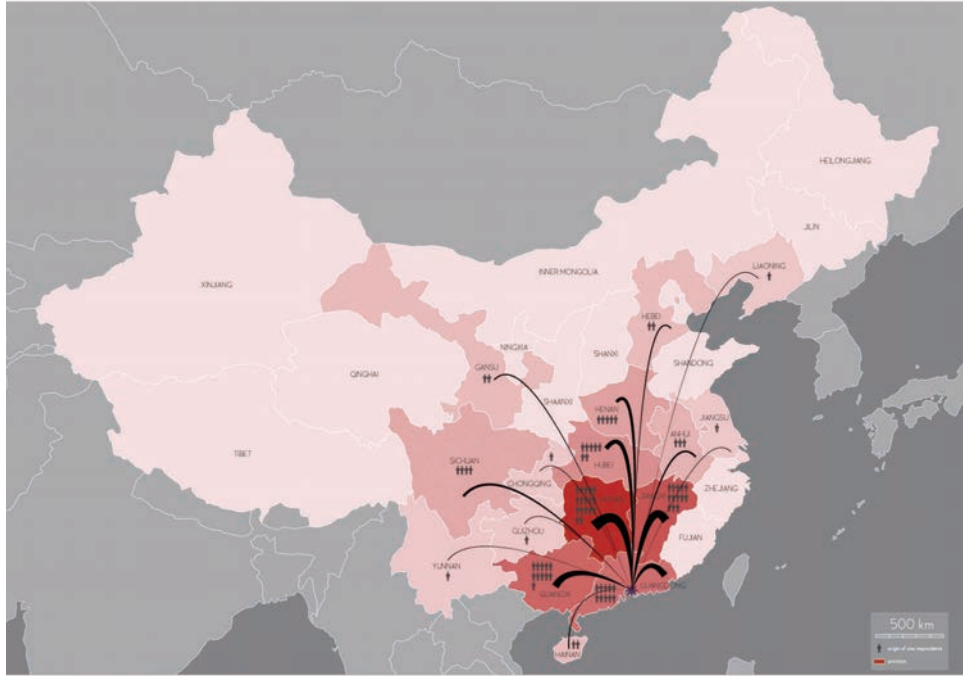
THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF SHENZHEN CITY (2010-2020)

URBAN STRUCTURAL PLANNING



- Legend**
- Main city centre
 - City sub centre
 - City cluster centre
 - Urban development axes
 - - - Urban development strip
 - Urban zones
 - Cluster

SHENZHEN GOVERNMENT (2010)



Land use distribution



Public transportation

- Busline
- Bus stop





Cycling ?

Existing barriers



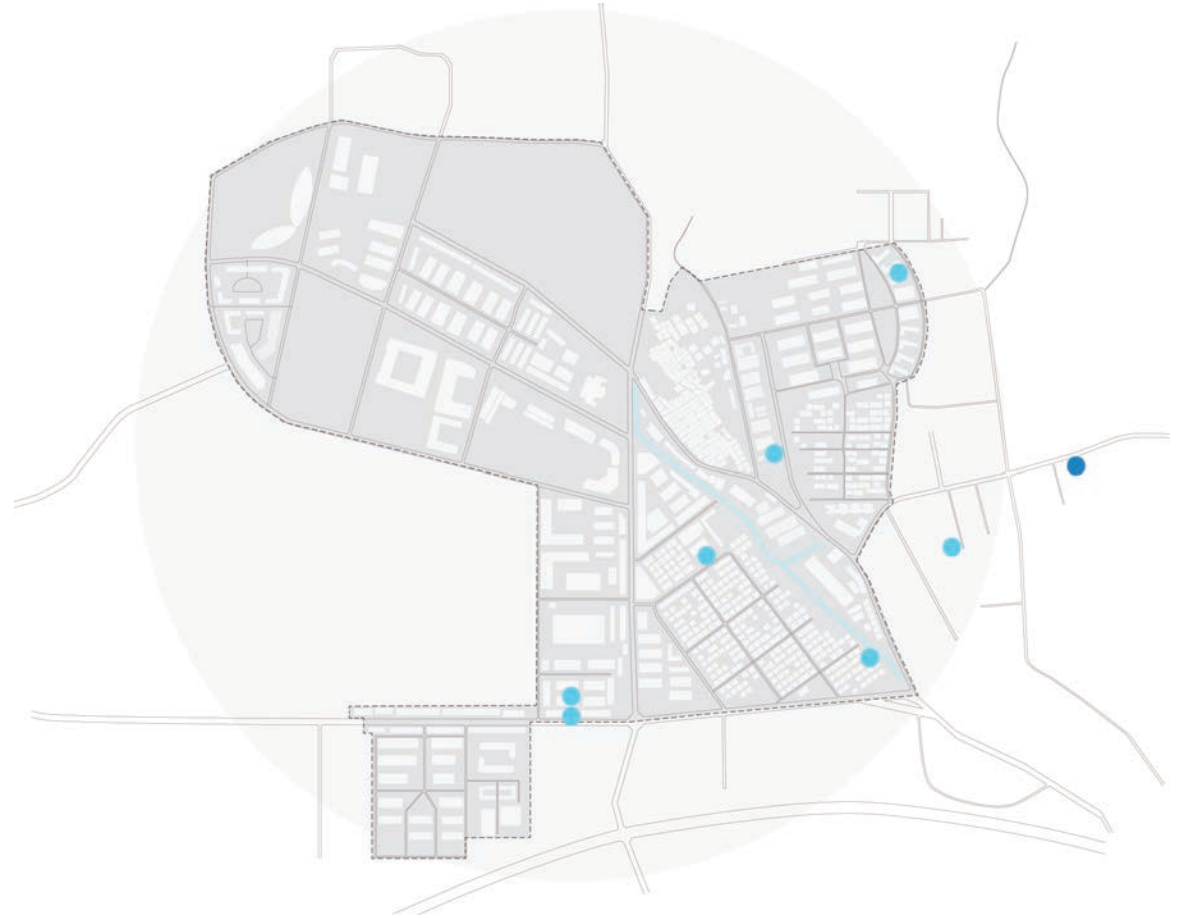


Existing barriers



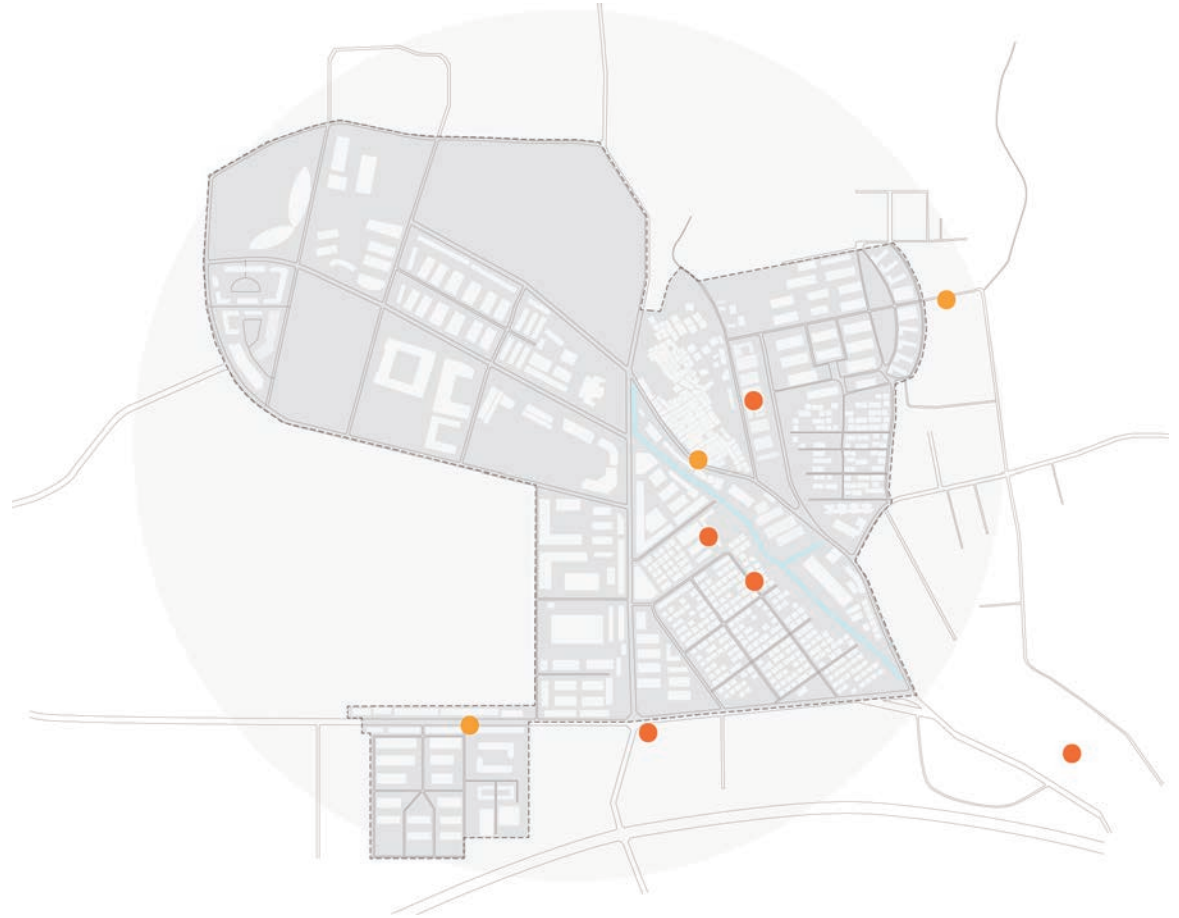
Education

- Kindergarten
- Primary school



Clinic and pharmacy

- Clinic
- Pharmacy



Public space

- Green area
- Playground



However, if we walk into the communities...



贵阳铁板名吃
炒米粉
炒河粉
100%菜籽

卤菜
麻辣

雷嘉士
炸鸡汉堡

美悦好 城市快
自选快餐 精美小炒 特色小吃

Kaibin Village



Shiao Village



Xinwei Village

Street vitality day and night



Hot spots

- Workshop
- Attractive shop or facilities
- Children care place

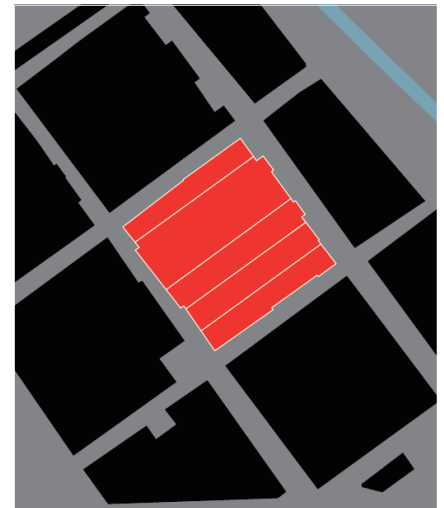
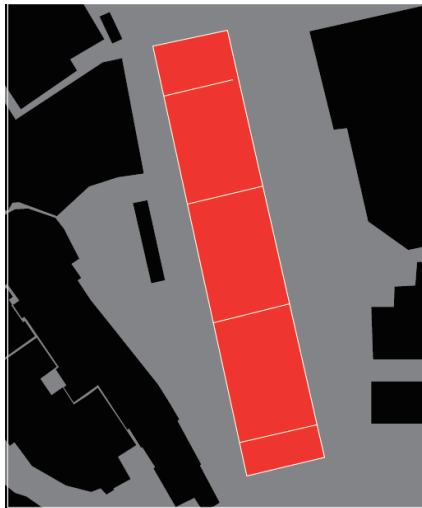


General morphological characteristics

location



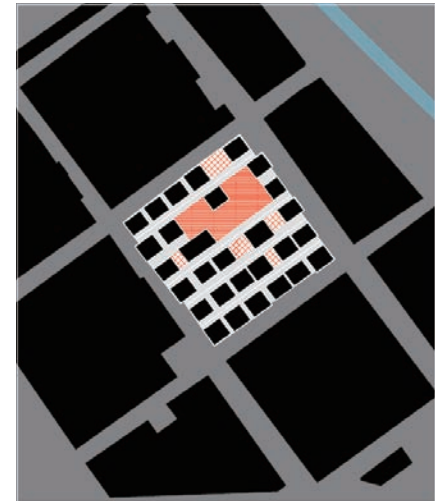
- plot
- public street
- neighborhood building



100m

Shared space








- circulation space
- shared space
- vague space
- public street
- neighborhood building



100m



Accessibility

-  circulation space
-  shared space
-  vague space
-  building or yard entrance
-  shop entrance
-  public street
-  neighborhood building

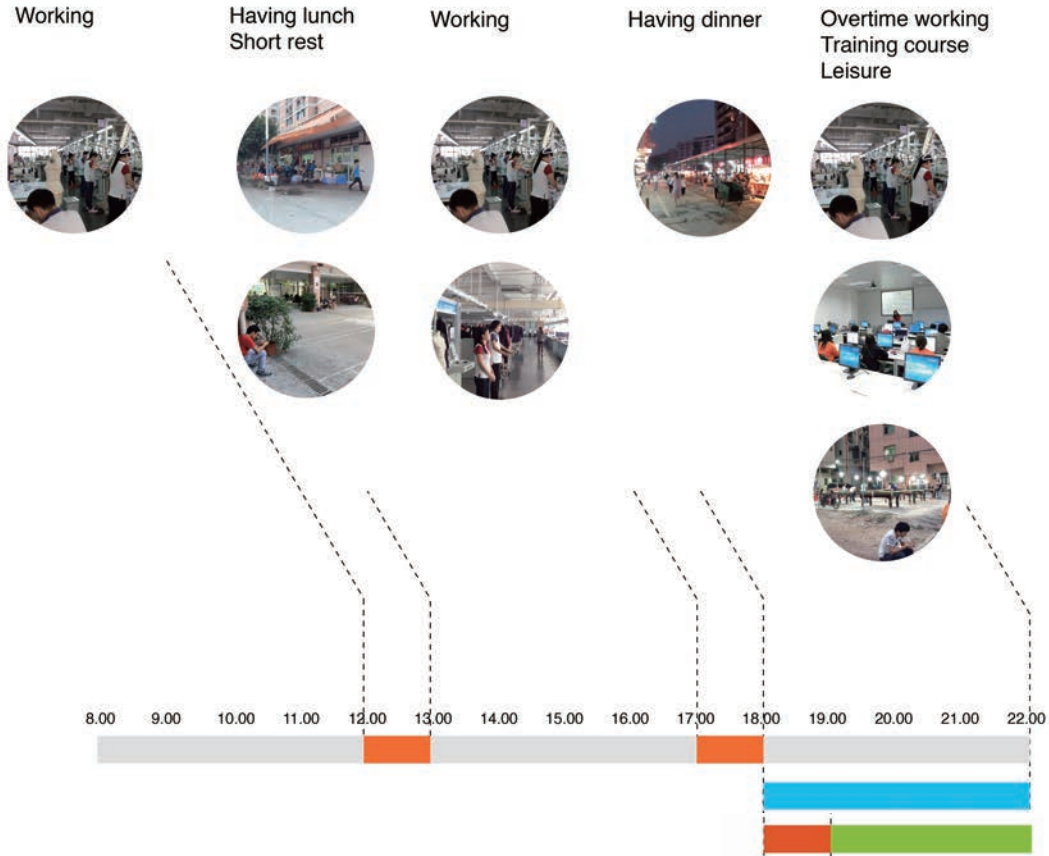


100m



How do different groups experience and use the building environment in daily life?

Urban movements of migrant workers



daily routine of migrant workers



possible movement route





Conclusion



Conclusion



Buildings with potential

Conclusion

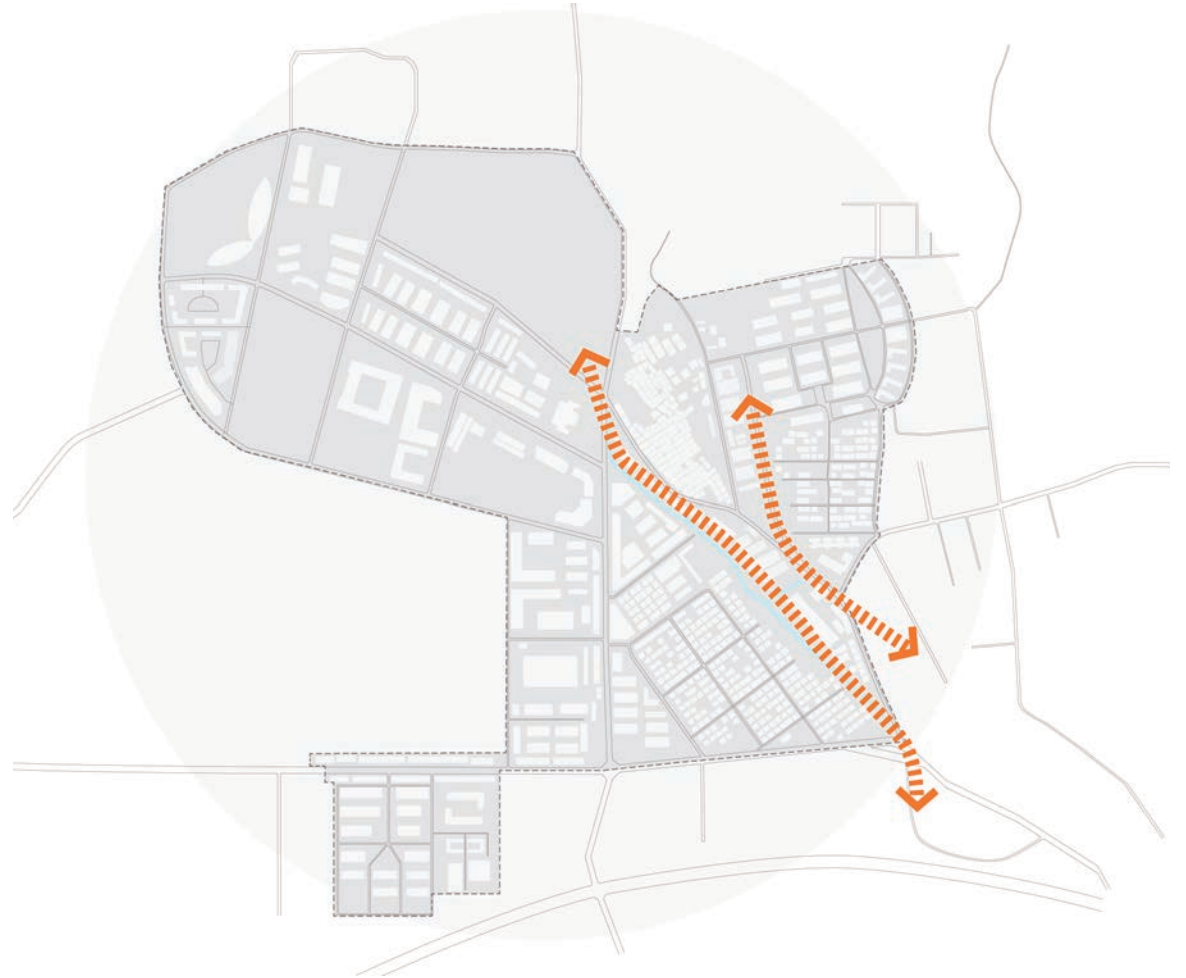


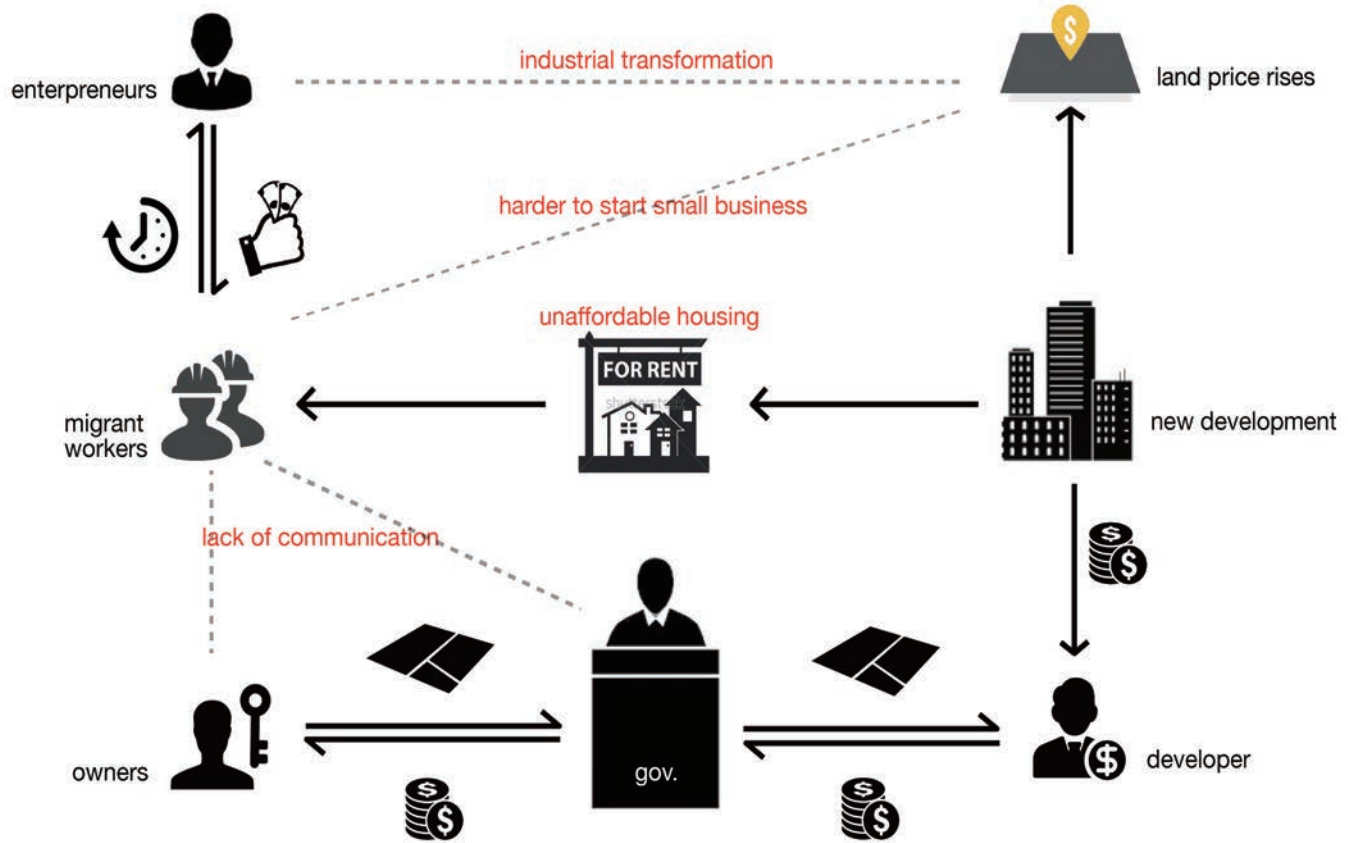


Fig.82: Voice of migrant workers need to be heard



Fig.83: From floating to settle

Conclusion

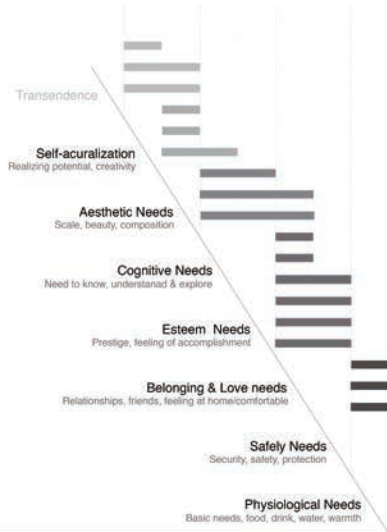


Governance model of current situation in Dalang

Formulating an intercultural strategy

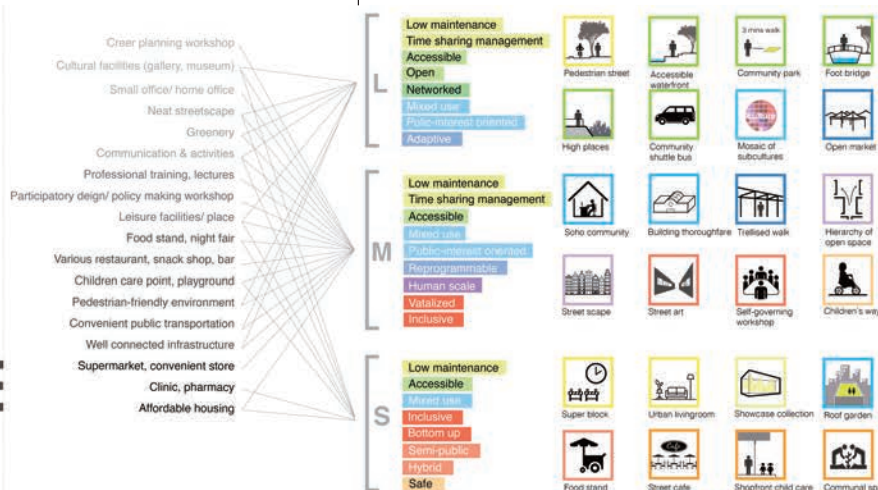
Demands call for design principles

7 hierarchy of needs
several principles



Use patterns as design components

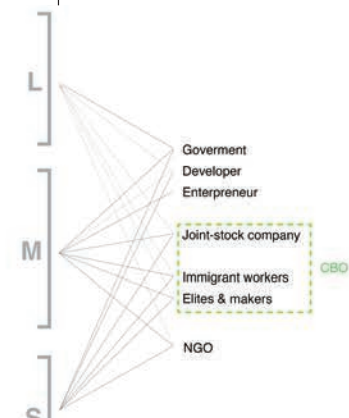
3 scale
24 patterns



Building partnerships through the process

Define community-based organization (CBO)

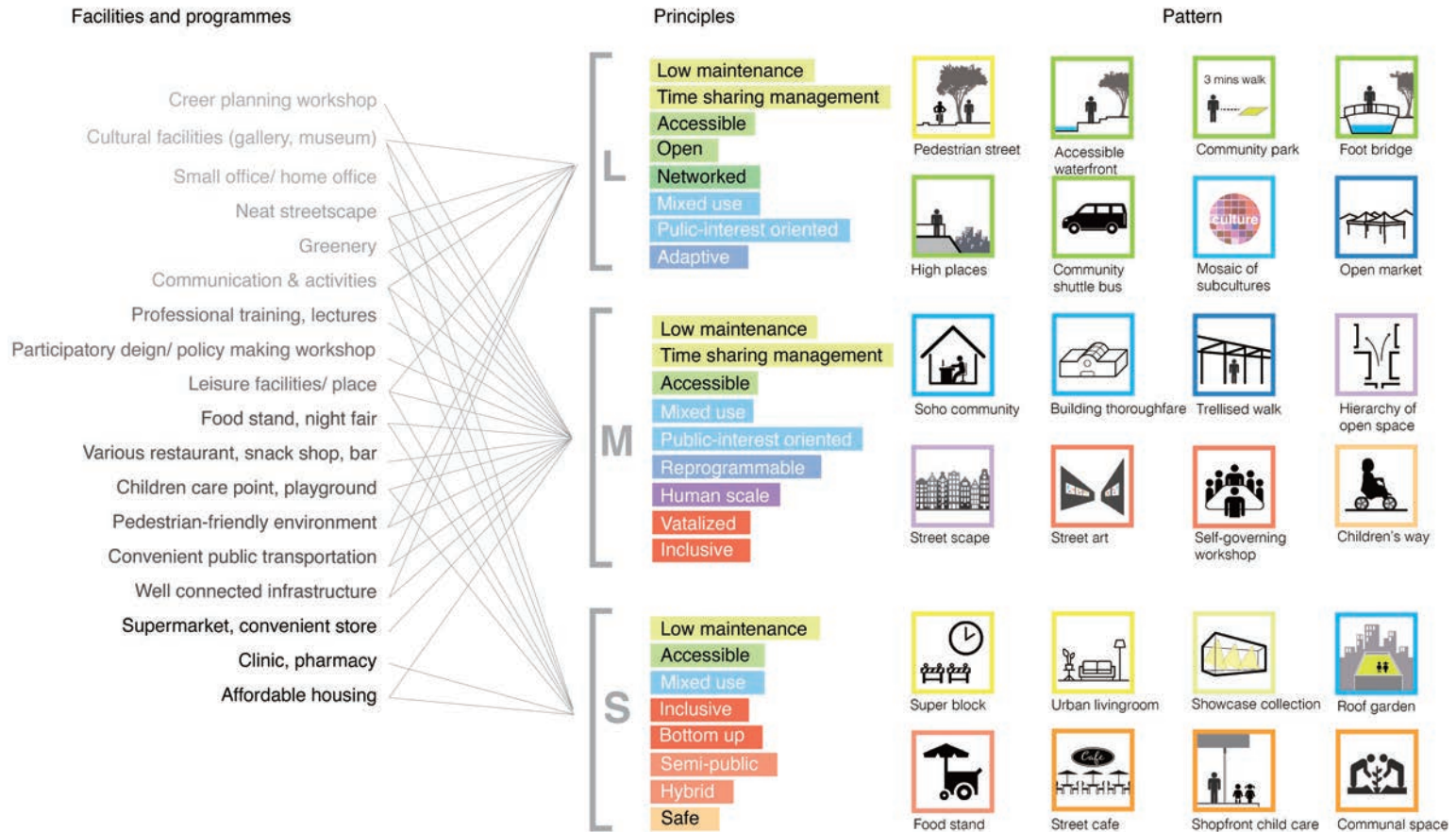
Collaborating with stakeholders



Demands call for design principles



Use patterns as design components



Scales



L
Dalang scale
Area: 37.2 km²



M
Community scale
Area: 1.72 km²



S
Block scale

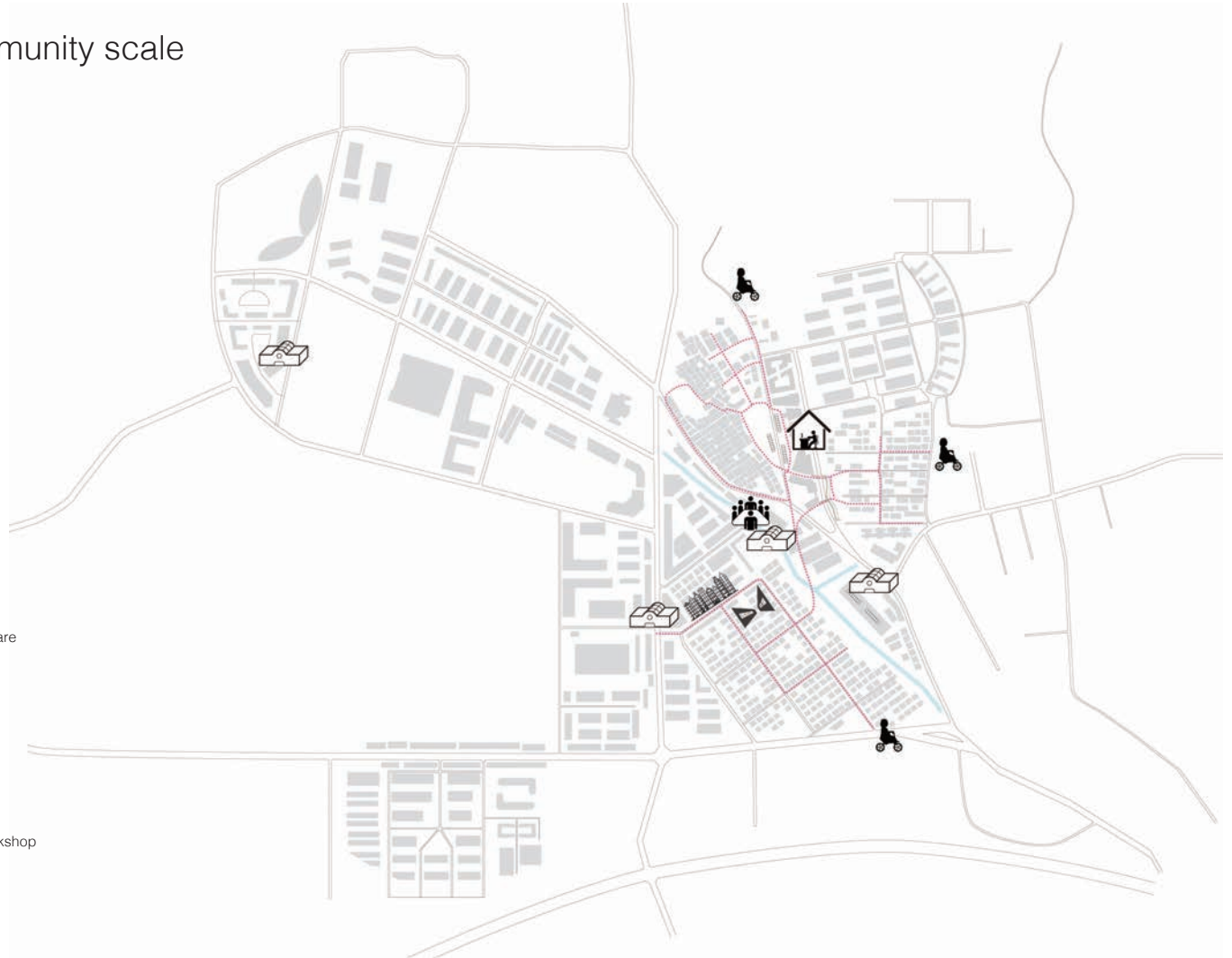
Patterns on Dalang scale

-  Pedestrian street
-  Shuttle bus
-  Foot bridge
-  Open market
-  Community park



Patterns on community scale

-  Building thoroughfare
-  Children's way
-  Streetscape
-  Street art
-  Soho community
-  Self governing workshop
-  Trellised walk



Patterns on block scale

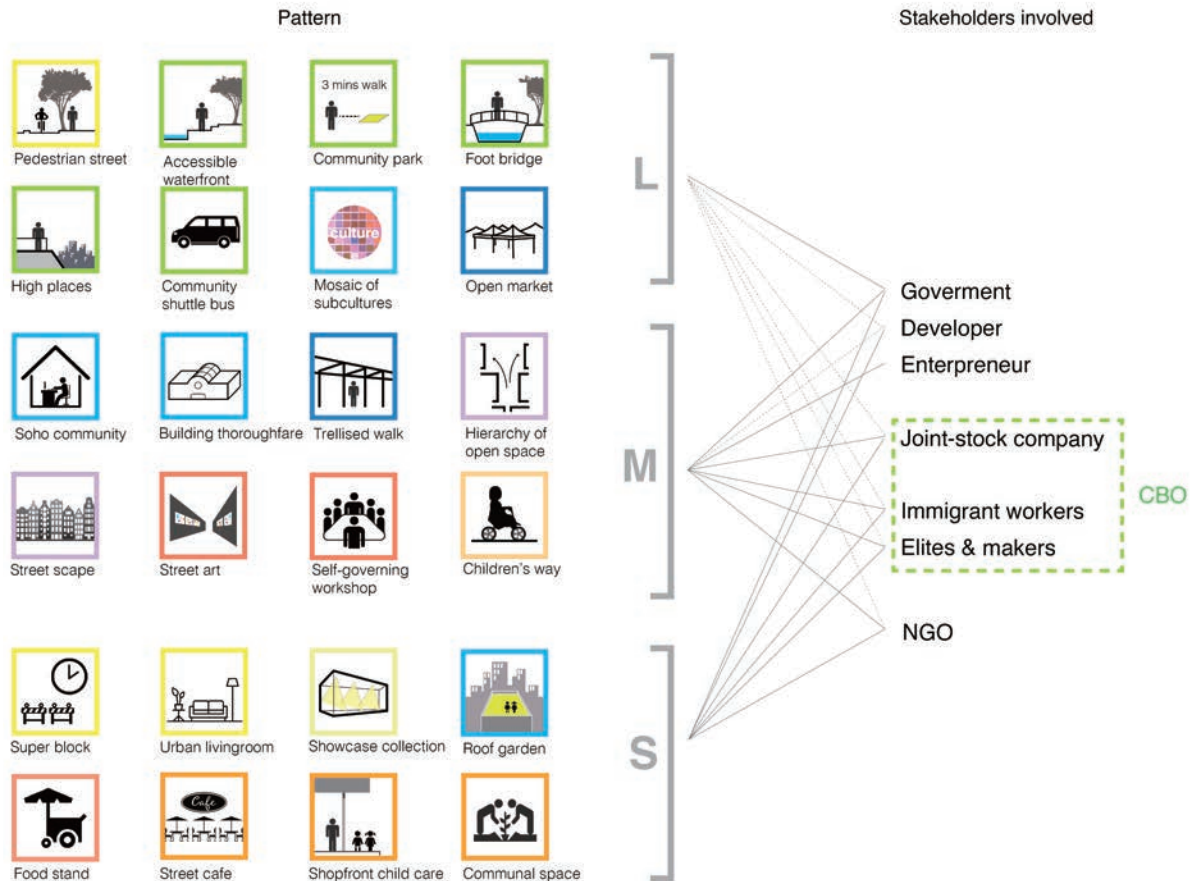
- Shopfront childcare
- Showcase collection
- Street cafe
- Food stand
- Communal space
- Roof garden
- Super block



Fig.91: Patterns accommodation on block scale

**WHAT KIND OF NETWORK FOSTERING INTEGRATION CAN
BE FORMED INVOLVING COMMUNITIES, GOVERNMENT, AND
ENTERPRISES IN DALANG DISTRICT AND HOW CAN DIFFERENT
GROUPS BENEFIT FROM IT?**

Building partnerships through the process



Collaborating within stakeholders with CBO as a bridge

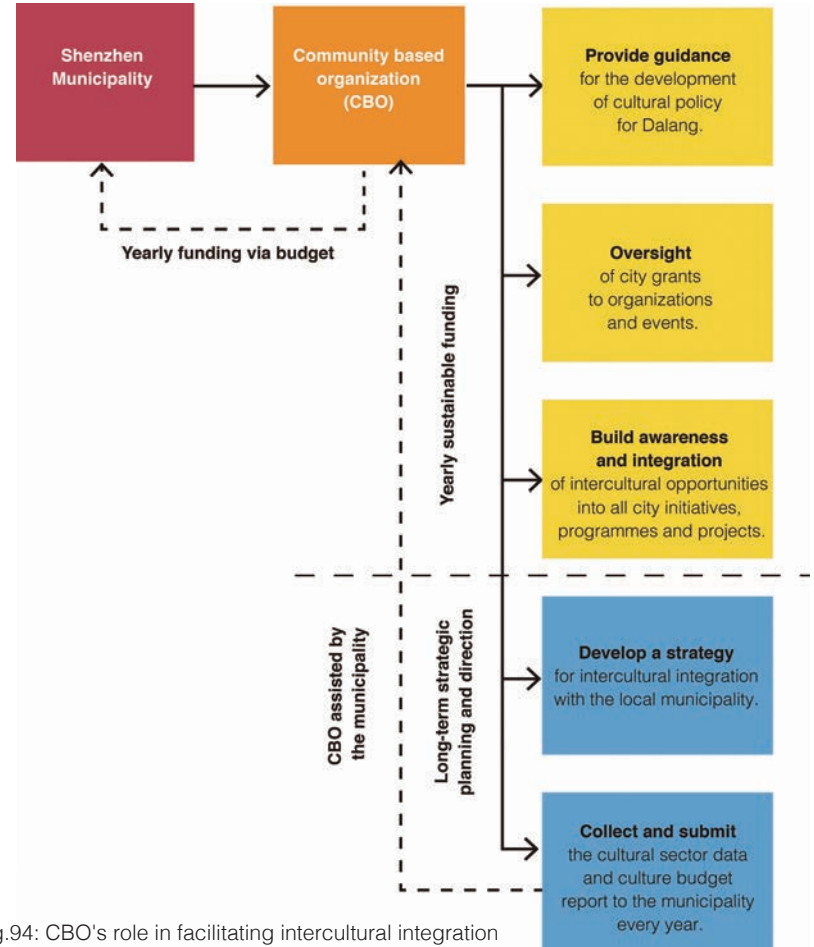
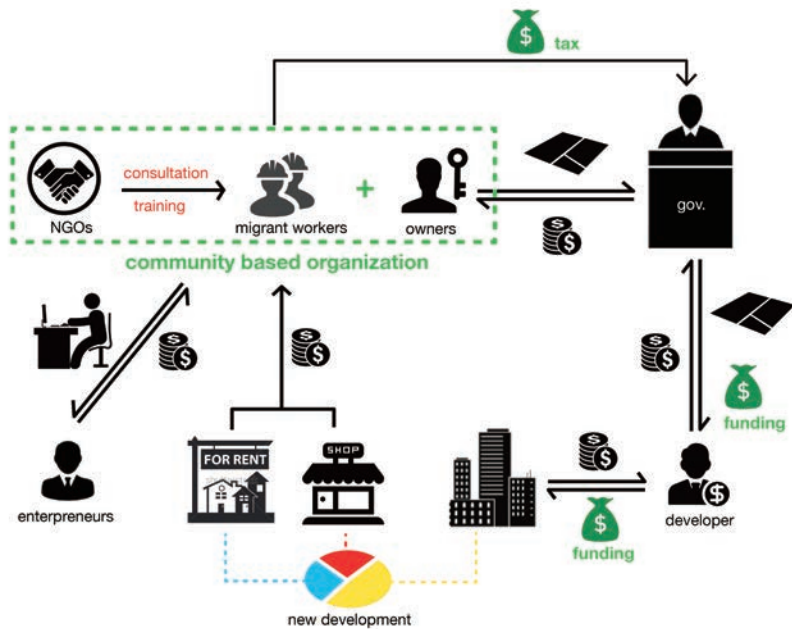


Fig.94: CBO's role in facilitating intercultural integration

Pattern example- Communal space



Communal space can be illustrated in many different ways: an open garden, a courtyard, a card room (as Fig.96 shows, old people weekly gather together in the card room on ground floor in one residential building in Delft) or even simply under the shade of a big tree.

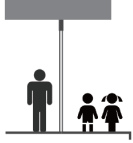
The pattern is derived from neighborhood not only in the Netherlands, but also in Shenzhen, Guangzhou and other cities. Maybe it is too familiar to us to recognize this kind of space in daily life. Alexander (1977) also emphasis the importance of communal space in making people feel comfortable and belonging.

There is no certain answer to whether the pattern will work well in Dalang, but the awareness of reclaiming shared space (semi-public as a courtyard or semi-private as an indoor card room) is the aim of bringing this pattern into consideration.



Fig.96: Communal space in residential building, Artemisstraat 6, 2624 ZN, Delft

Pattern example- Shopfront childcare



Shopfront childcare is more localized as in Xinwei community, there are children gathered in front of a restaurant for studying, eating or playing. This pattern lies more attention on the characteristics of children: they are a group that more curious about the built environment as well as people. If we define shopfront zone as a semi-public area, it will provide opportunities for children to observe, socialize and share.

Another key design principle behind this pattern is flexibility. Few furnitures and plants will make it work. In this way, this accommodation is quite relevant.



Fig.97: Shopfront childcare in Xinwei village

System-related projects



Existing facilities and activities related to culture



Patterns applied in different projects through multiple scales

Dalang scale	Community scale	Block scale
Ps pedestrian street	So soho community	Sb super block
Cp community park	Bt building thoroughfare	Sc street cafe
Aw accessible waterfront	Tw trellised walk	Sf shopfront child care
Fb foot bridge	Hs hierarchy of open space	Sh showcase collection
Cb community shuttle bus	Ss street scape	Ul urban livingroom
Ms mosaic of subcultures	Sa street art	Fs food stand
Om open market	Sw self-governing workshop	Rg roof garden
Hp high places	Cw children's way	Cs communal space

Fig.100: Patterns categorized by scales

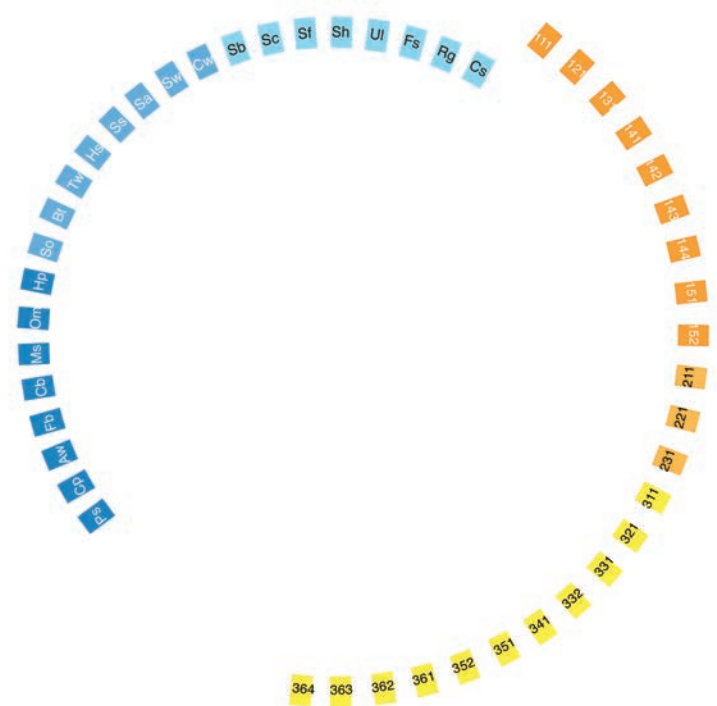
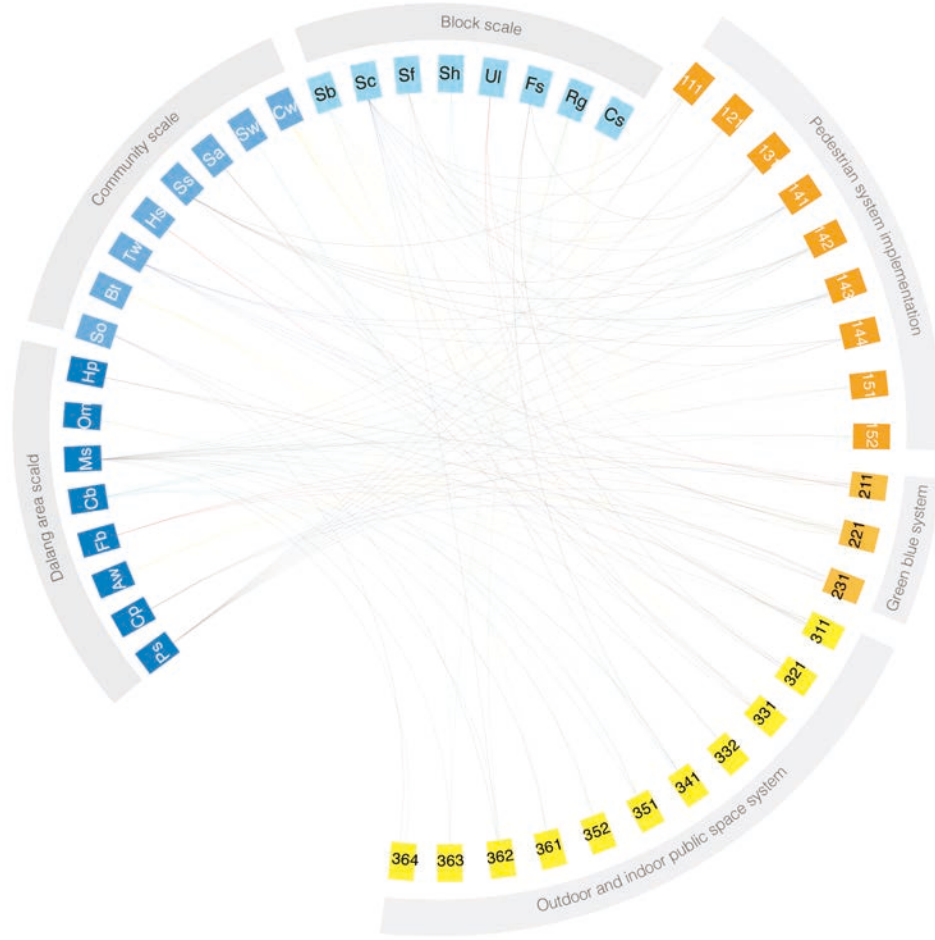


Fig.101: Patterns and implementations, unassociated





Patterns

Community park, foot bridge, high places, communal space

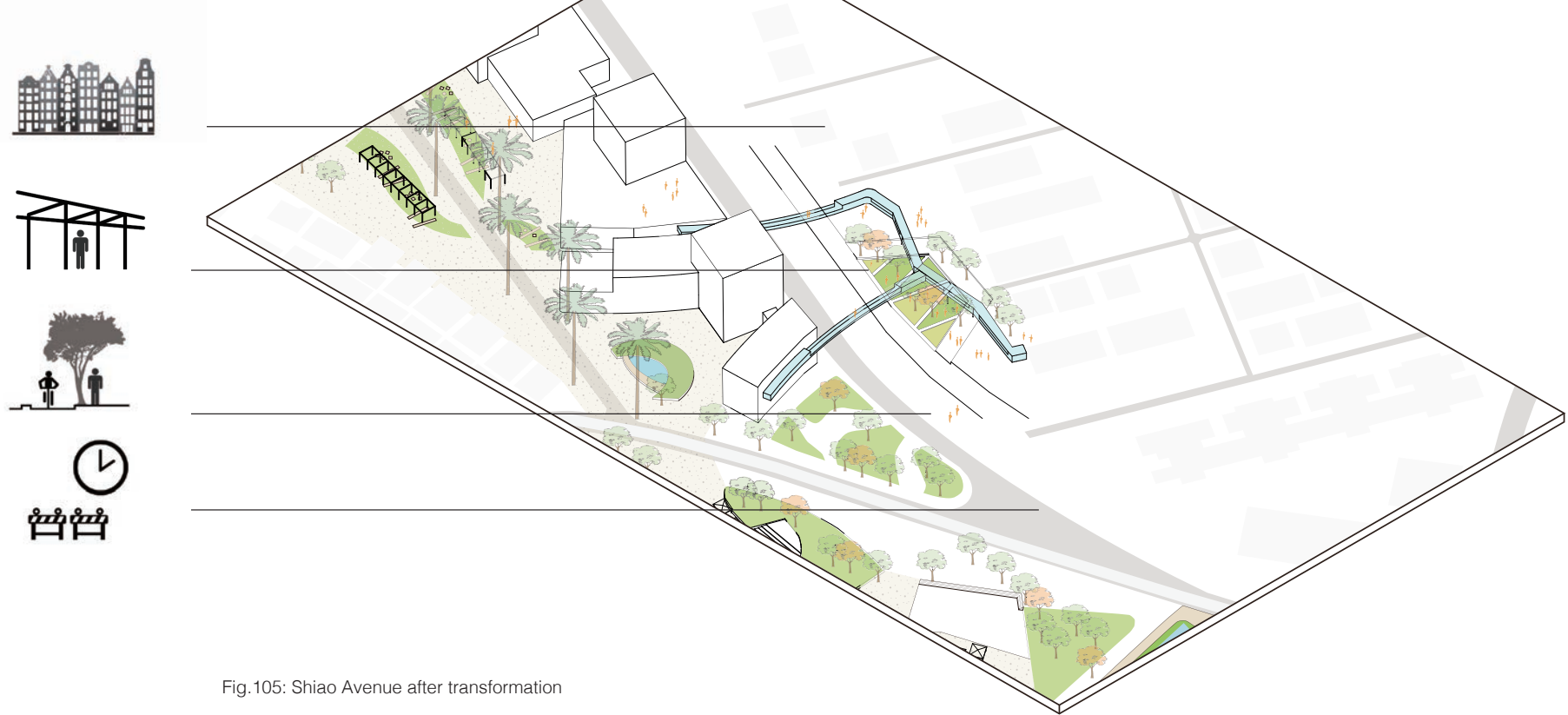
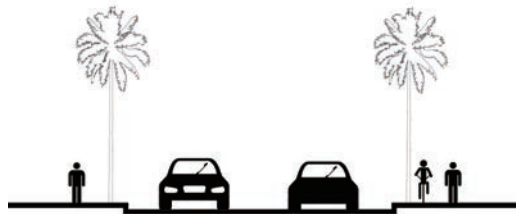
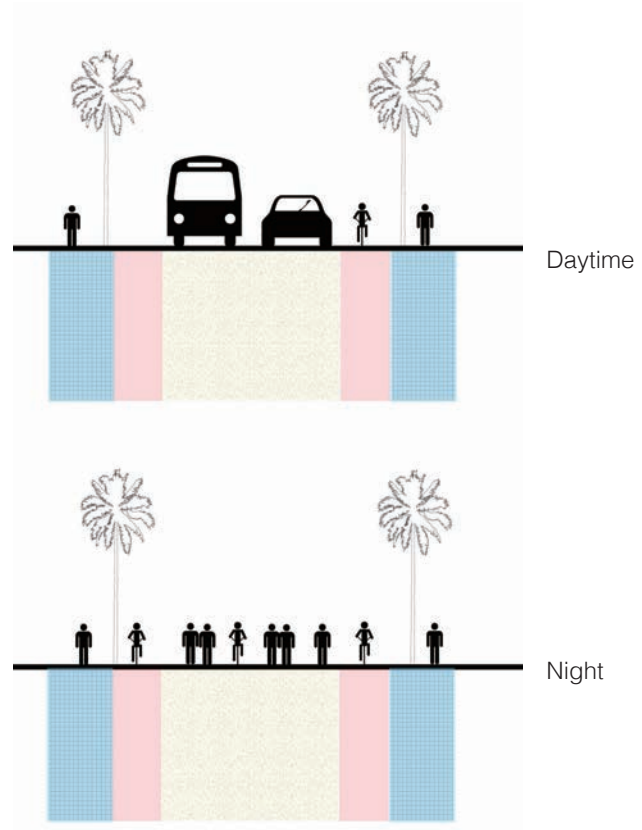


Fig.105: Shiao Avenue after transformation



Before transformation



After transformation

Fig.106: Street profile of Shiao Avenue



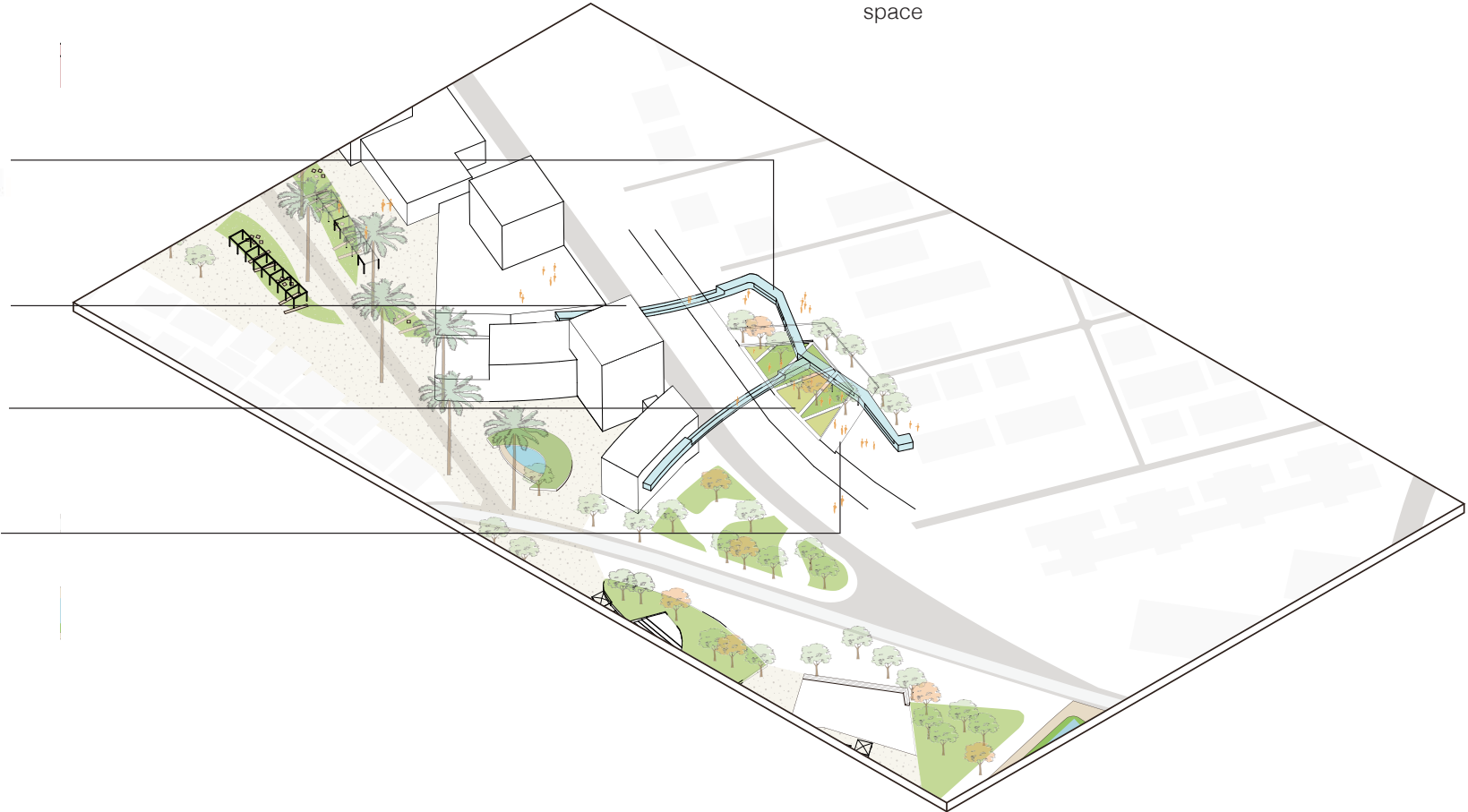


Patterns

Community park, foot bridge, high places, communal space



3 mins walk

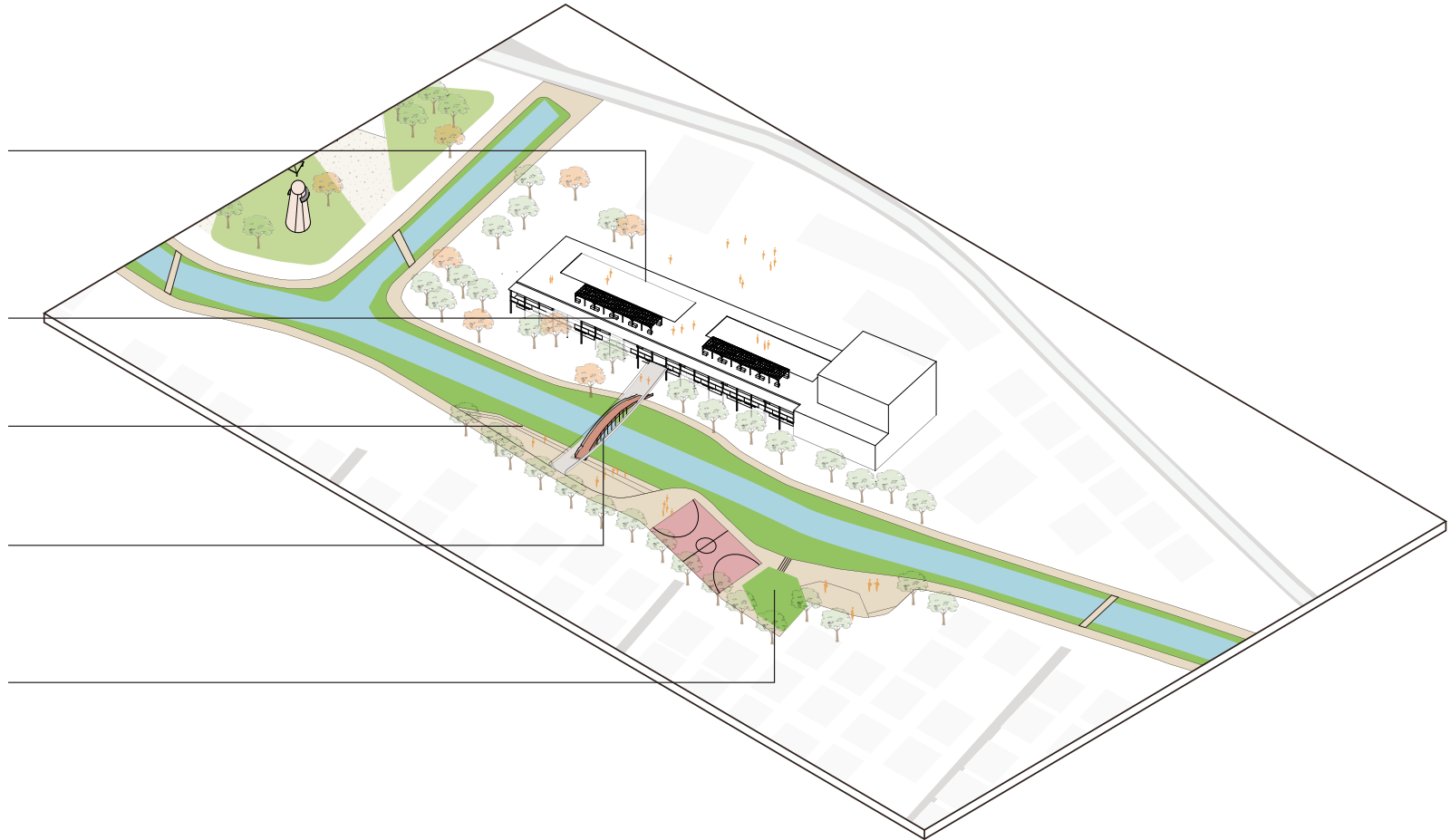
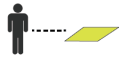








3 mins walk



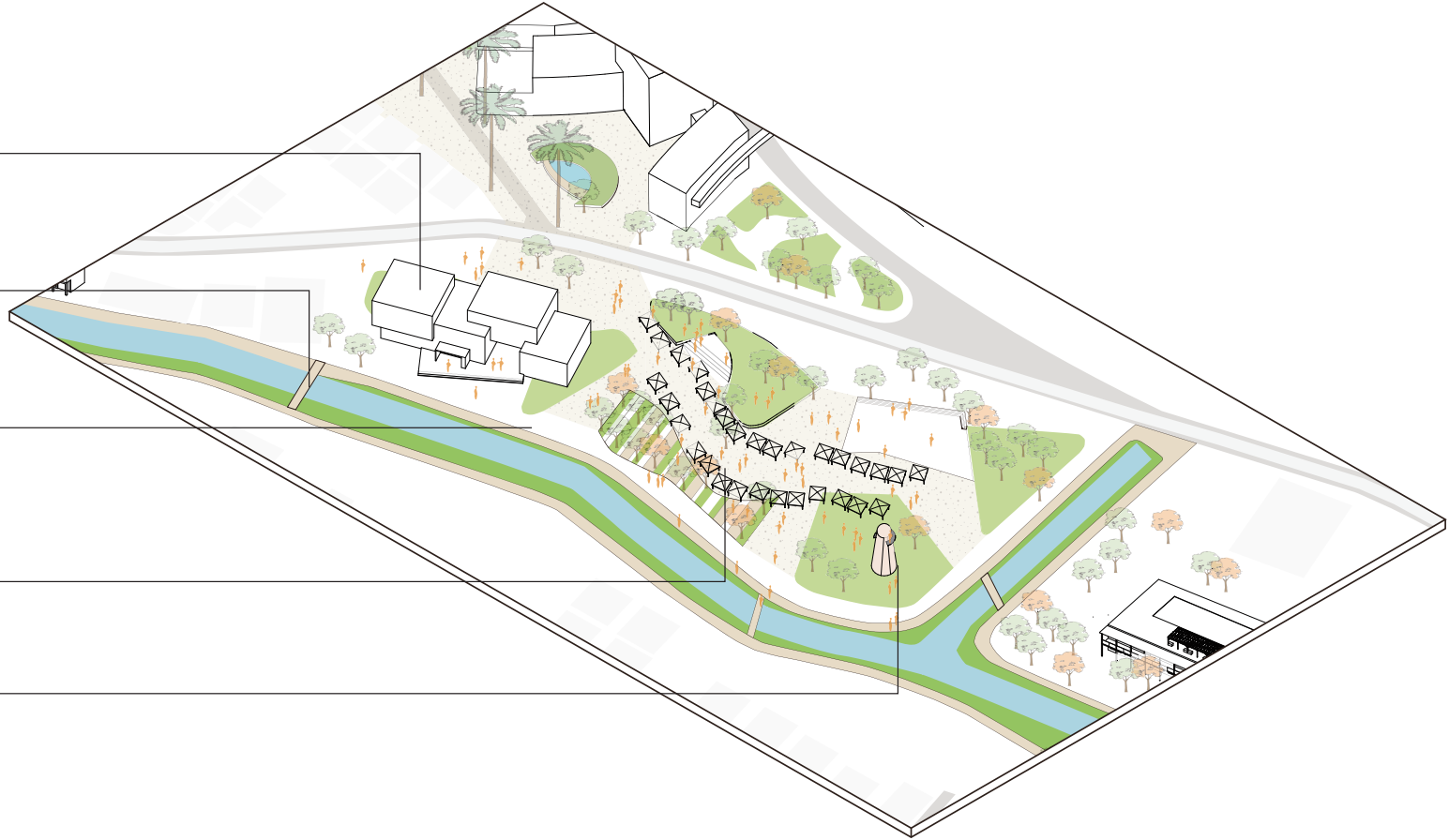


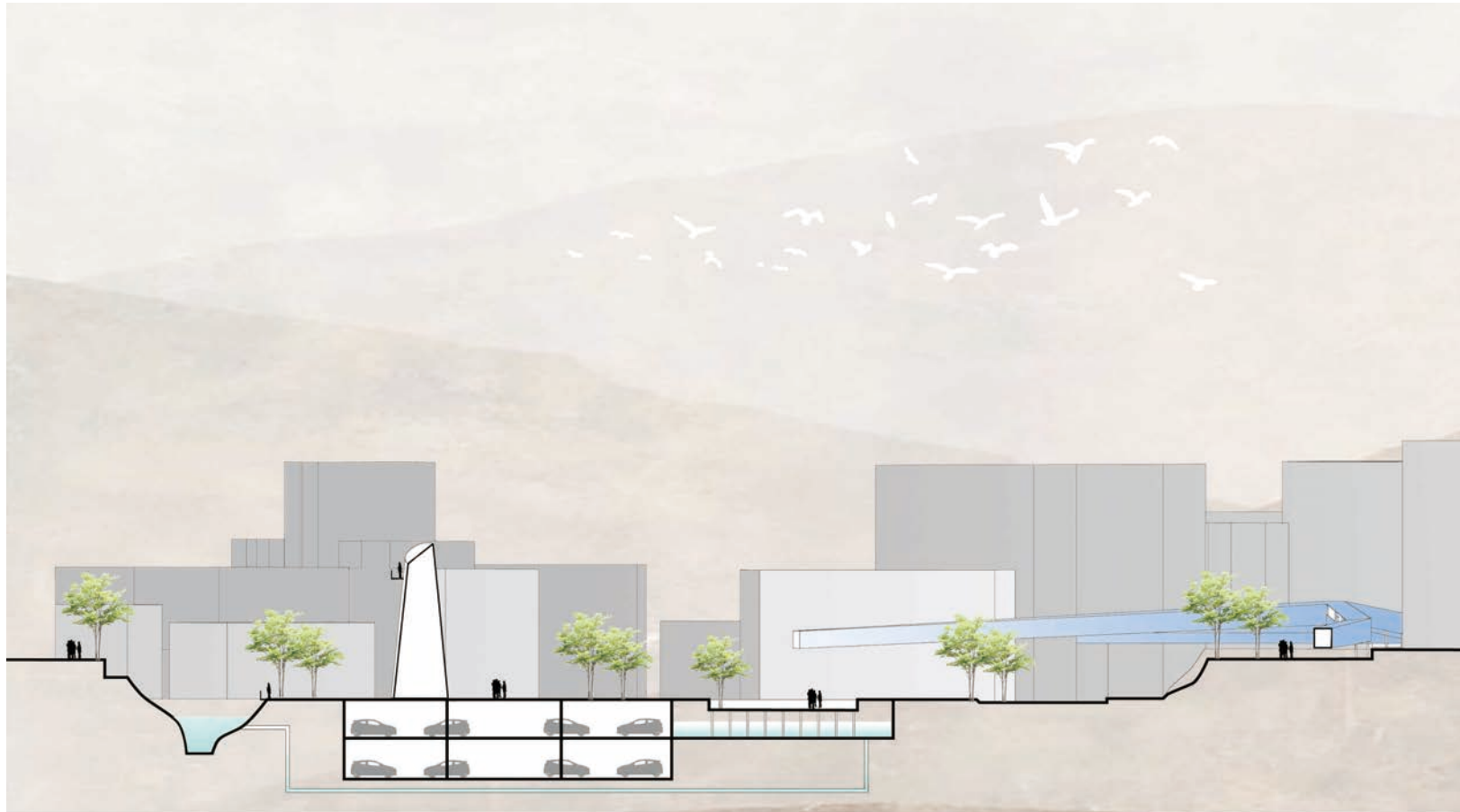


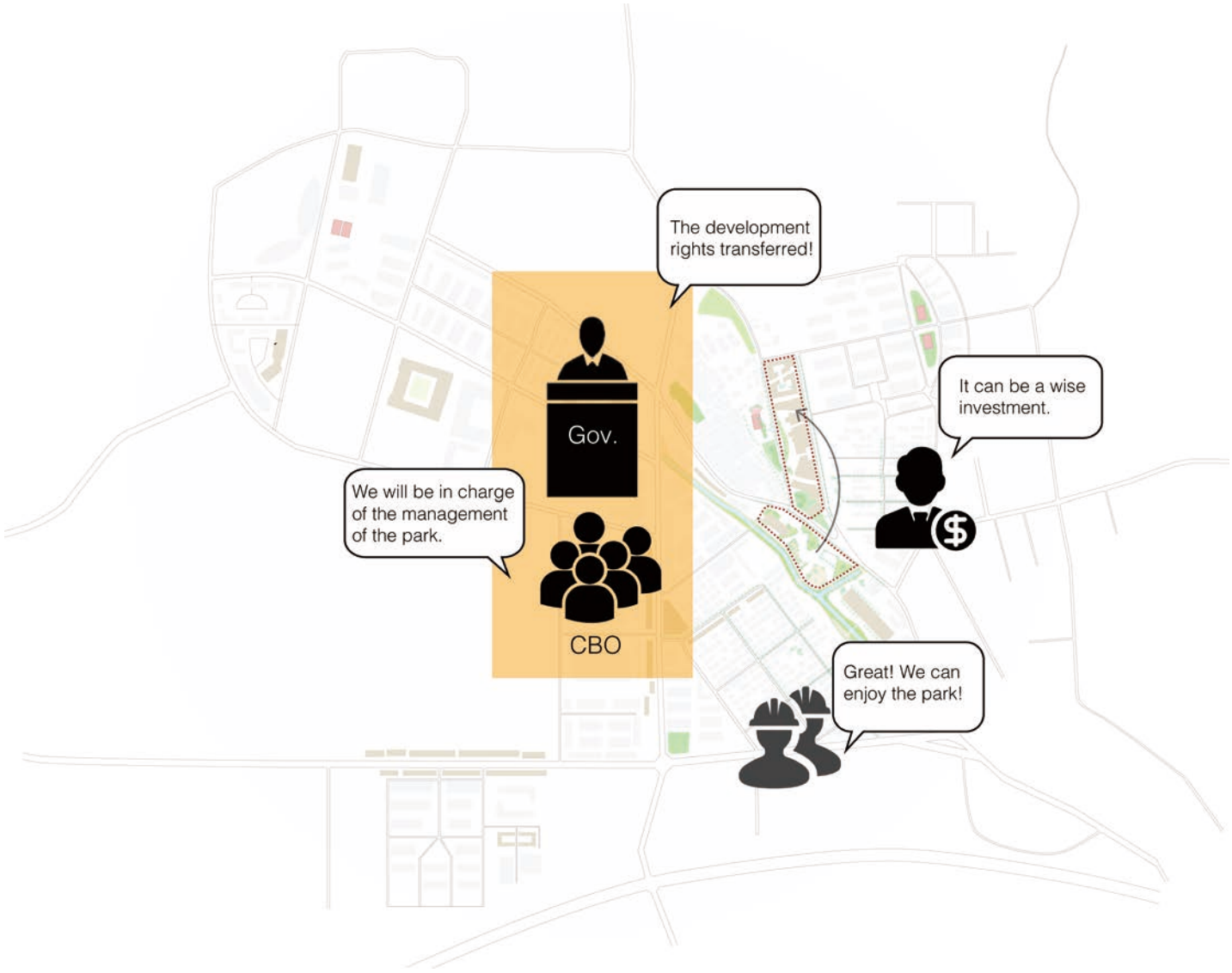


環成工業

環成工業



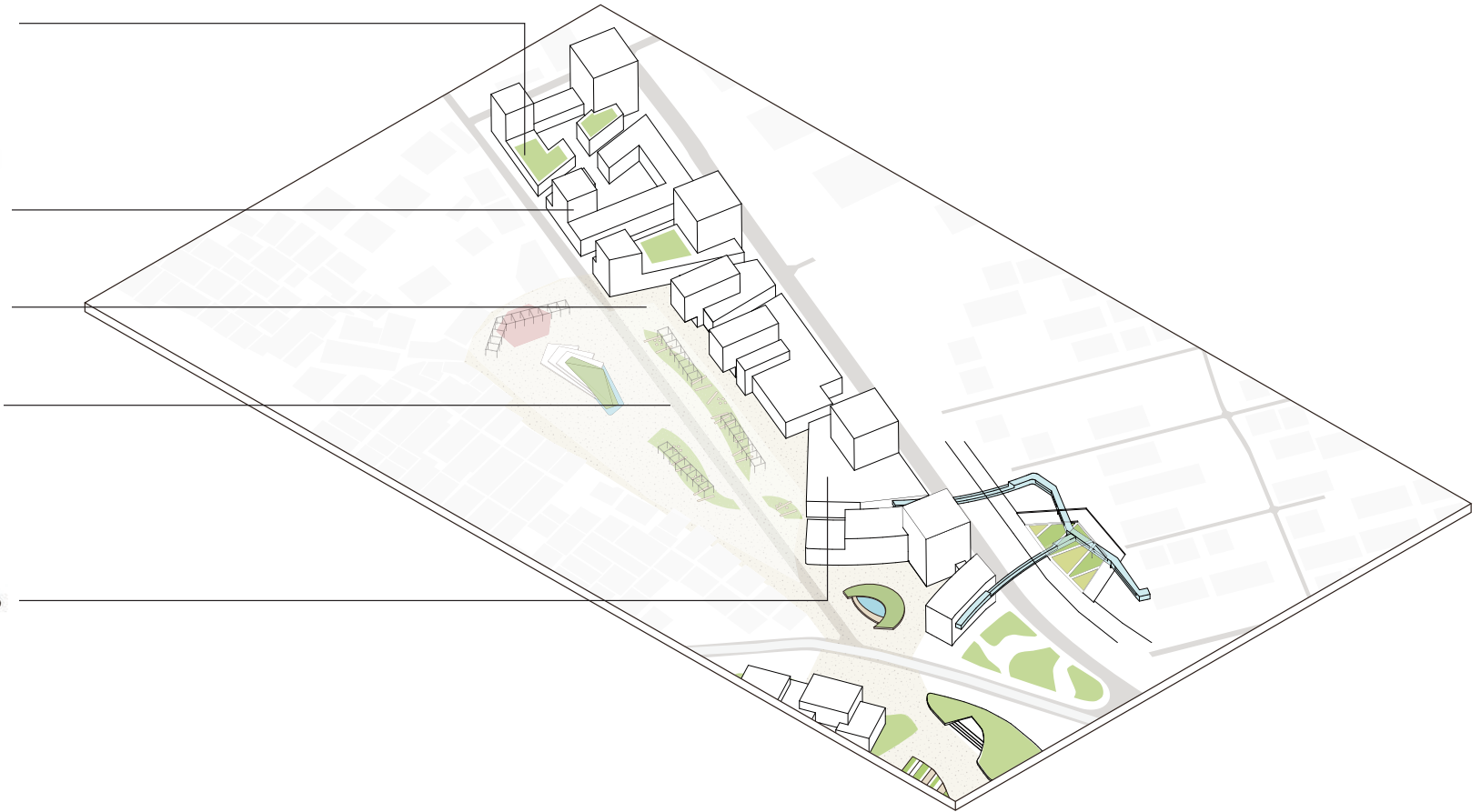


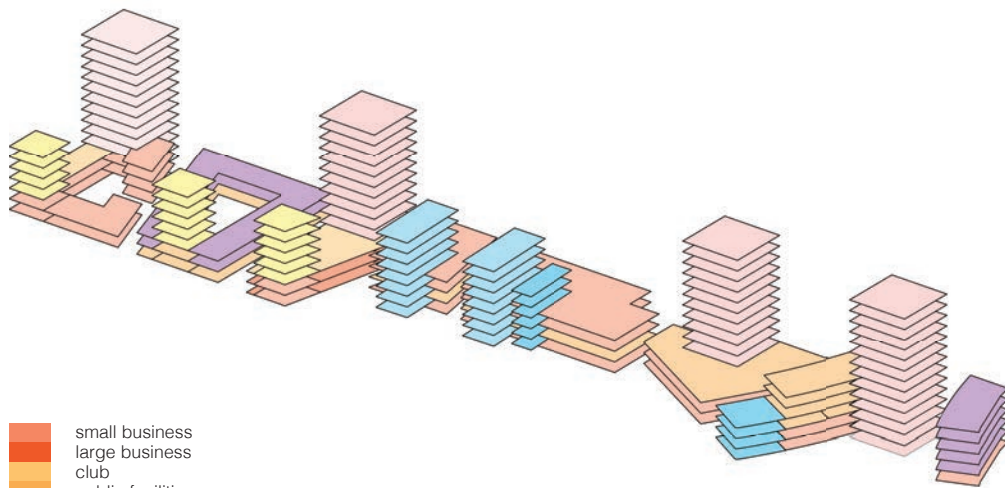




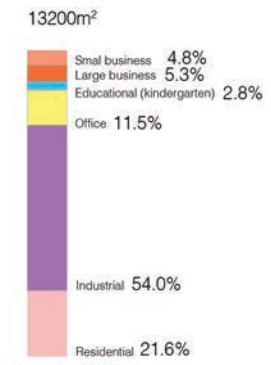




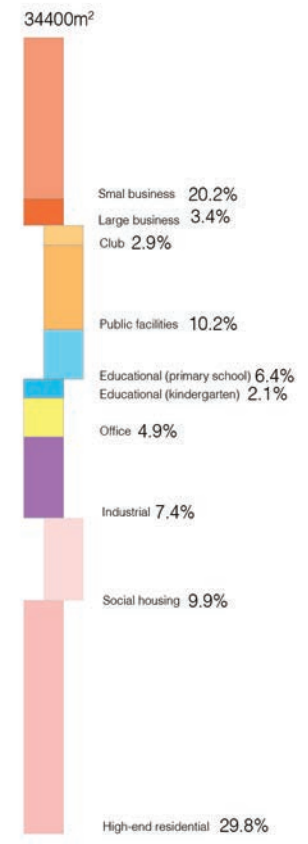




- small business
- large business
- club
- public facilities
- educational (primary school)
- educational (kindergarten)
- office
- industrial
- social housing
- high-end residential

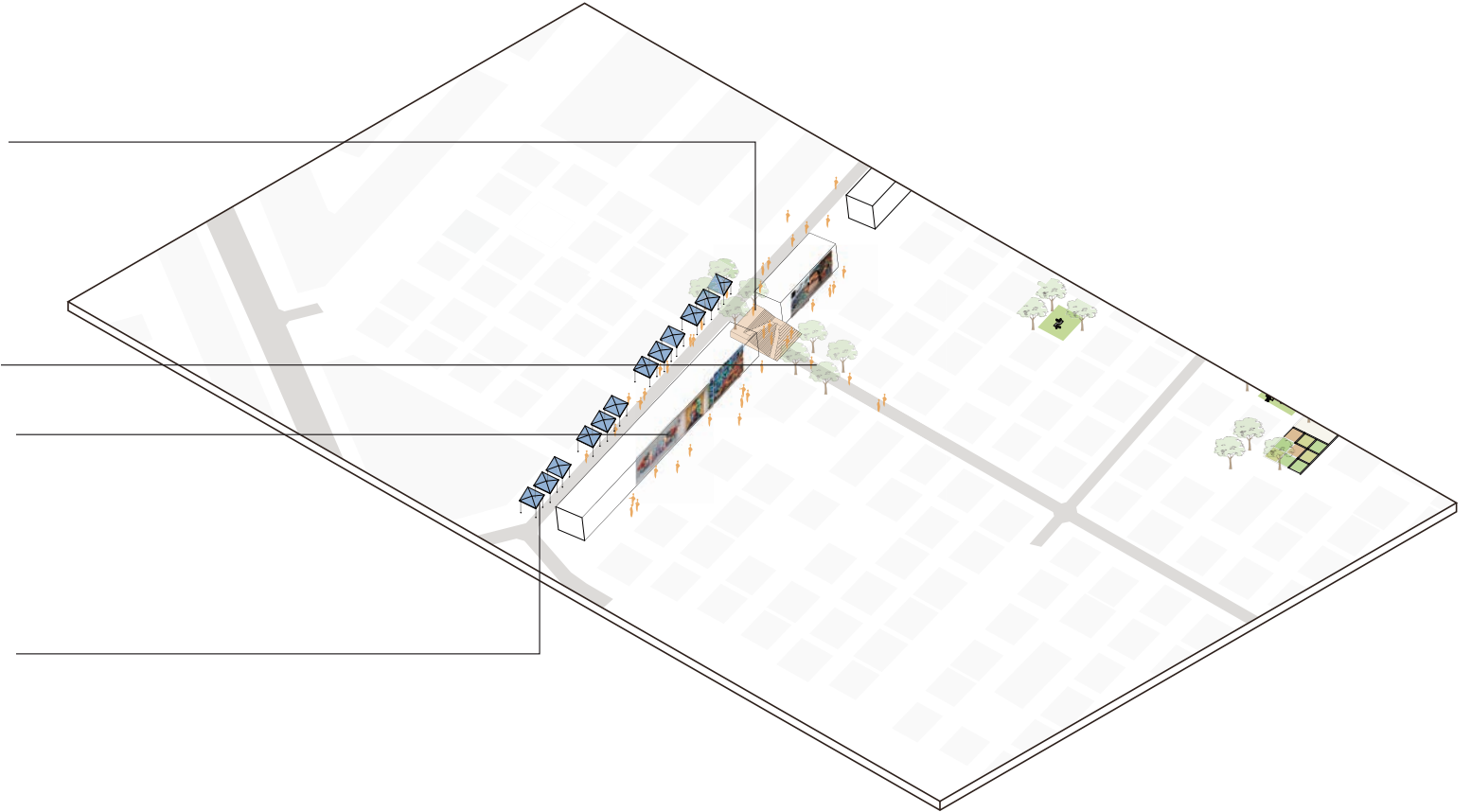


BEFORE



AFTER

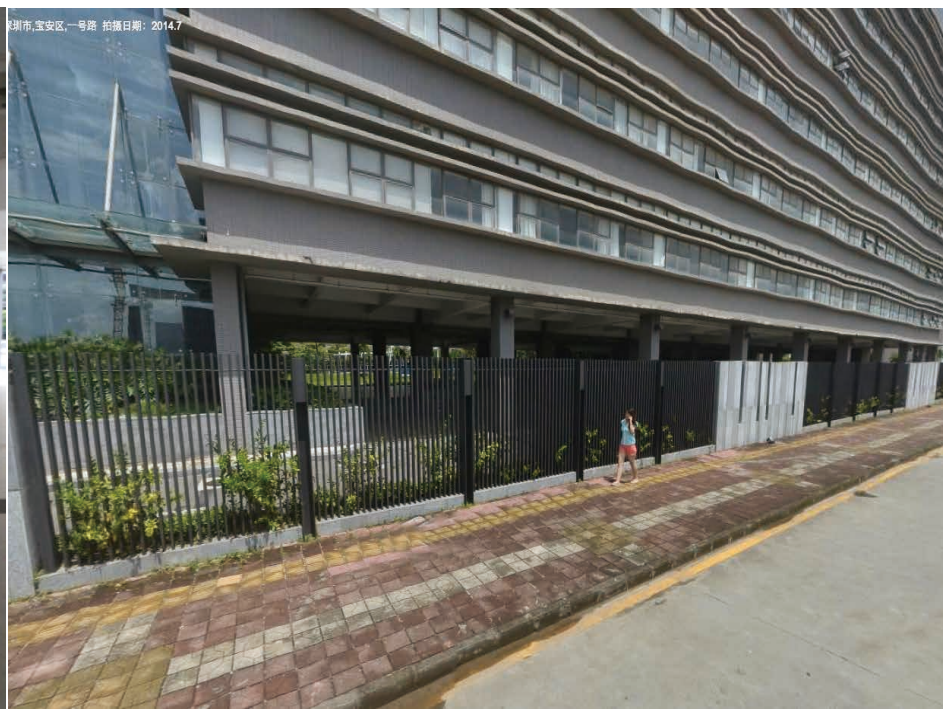


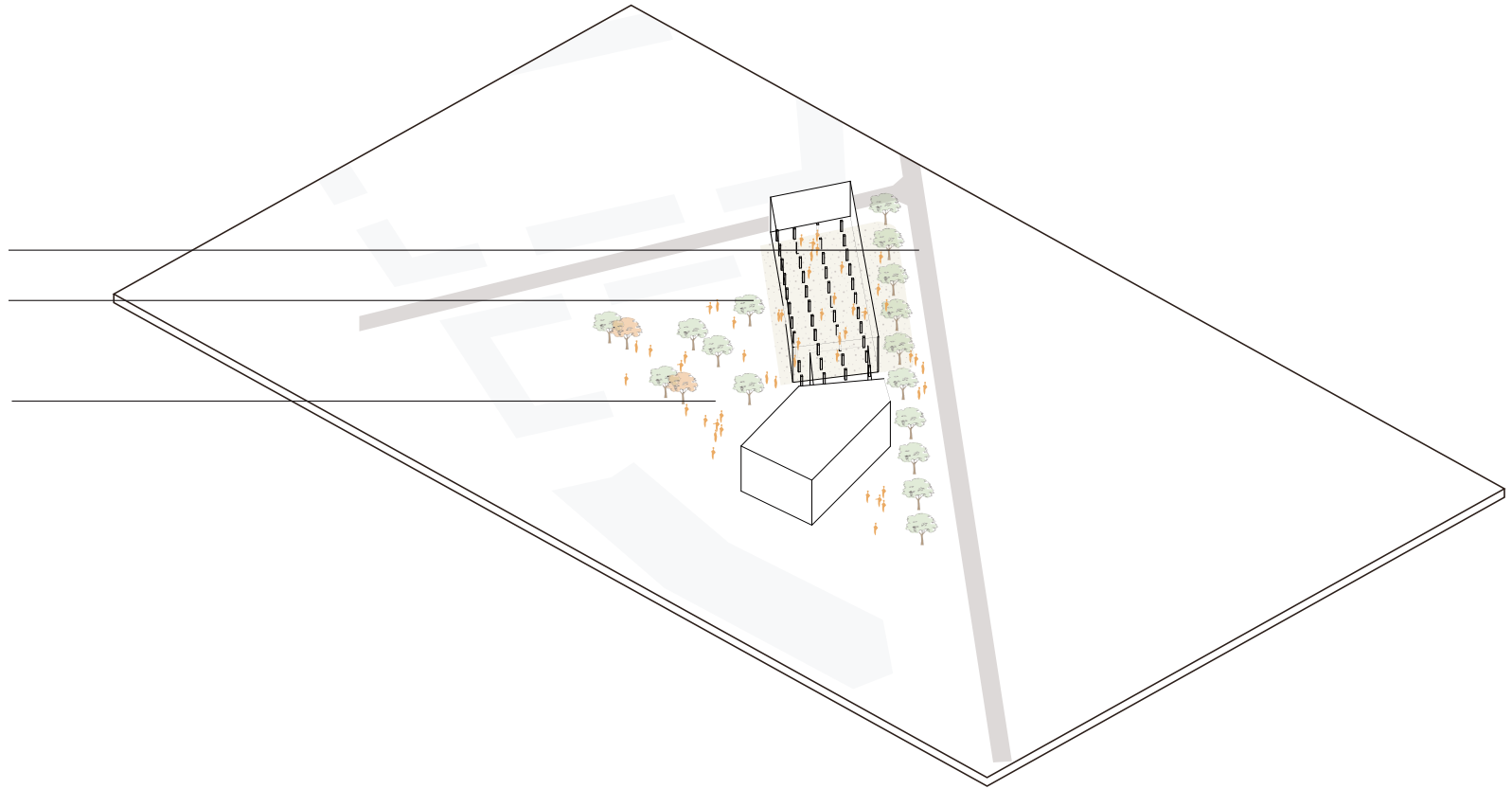


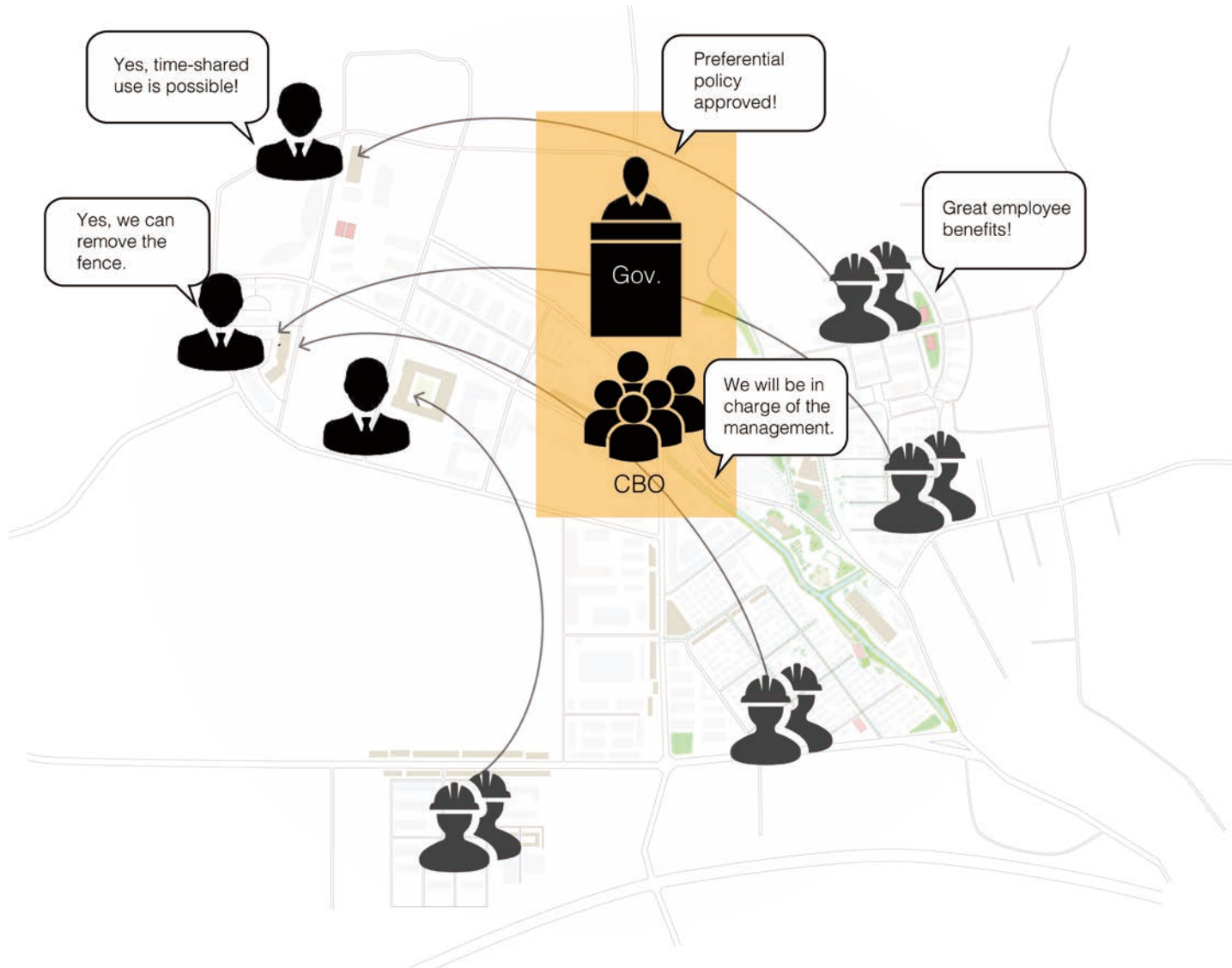












Proposed street vitality in Dalang



High
Low

Yang, 23, migrant worker
From Gansu (northwestern China)
Han (main ethnic group)



I prefer to go to Kaibin community for snacks after work. The distance is not a problem for me when thinking of the food.



Lanzhou Noodles

Deng, 24, migrant worker
From Guangdong (southern China)
Hakka (sub ethnic group)



I love Hakka traditional food, and I can find a lot in Shiao community.



Hakka Tofu

Liu, 32, manager in Fashion Valley
From Guangdong (southern China)
Han (main ethnic group)



I am not picky with food, so I usually eat in the canteen downstairs.



Ellassay Industrial Park

Ren, 26, manager in Fashion Valley
From Hebei (northern China)
Han (main ethnic group)



My work place is kind of boring, so I sometimes went to have a drink at the tea house with coworkers.



Black Tea Time
(makerspace)

Sun, 24, migrant worker
From Sichuan (southwestern China)
Han (main ethnic group)



I would like to play pool or cards, or watching others do after dinner.



Sichuan Restaurant



Lanzhou Noodles



Hakka Tofu



Ellassay Industrial Park



Black Tea Time
(makerspace)



Sichuan Restaurant







- Children
- Young migrant workers
- White collar and makers



- Children
- Young migrant workers
- White collar and makers
- Mixture of groups

300 DAC

ARTS & CULTURE IN DALANG

CAN VALUE BE DISCOVERED?

CAN VALUE BE SHARED?

111 - 364 ARE THE VENUES FOR ARTS
& CULTURE IN DALANG AREA

PLEASE ADD YOUR CONTRIBUTION

100 Pedestrian system implementation

- 111 SA SHIAO AVENUE
- 121 SA SHIAO ARCADE
- 131 XNF XINWEI NIGHT FAIR
- 132 XNF KAIBIN NIGHT FAIR
- 141 FCCS FASHION CREATIVE CENTER STREET CAFE
- 142 LS LANGJING ROAD STREET CAFE
- 143 YS YIFENGHUA STREET CAFE
- 151 GHPO GRAND HOTEL PLAZA OPEN MARKET
- 152 DWPO DALANG WATERFRONT PARK OPEN MARKET

200 Green-slab system implementation

- 211 KCP KAIBIN COMMUNITY PARK
- 221 XCP XINWEI COMMUNITY PARK
- 231 DWP DALANG WATERFRONT PARK

300 Outdoor and indoor public space system implementation

- 311 SC SHIAO COMPLEX
- 321 SP SHIAO PLAZA
- 331 XPP XINWEI POCKET PARK
- 332 XES XINWEI ENTRY STAIRS
- 341 ENF ELLASSAY NIGHT FAIR
- 351 FCC FASHION CREATIVE CENTER
- 352 EG EACHWAY NEW ART GALLERY
- 361 DYDC DALANG YOUTH DREAM CENTER
- 362 ME MEET & EAT CAFE
- 363 CCC COMMUNITY CULTURE CENTER
- 364 GH GRAND HOTEL



CULTURAL WALKING

- 111 SA SHIAO AVENUE
- 121 SA SHIAO ARCADE
- 131 XNF XINWEI NIGHT FAIR
- 132 KNF KAIBIN NIGHT FAIR
- 141 FCCS FASHION CREATIVE CENTER STREET CAFE
- 142 LS LANGJING ROAD STREET CAFE
- 143 YS YIFENGHUA STREET CAFE
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- 351 FCC FASHION CREATIVE CENTER
- 352 EG EACHWAY NEW ART GALLERY
- 361 DYDC DALANG YOUTH DREAM CENTER
- 362 ME MEET & EAT CAFE
- 363 CCC COMMUNITY CULTURE CENTER
- 364 GH GRAND HOTEL



Development process

1st order task: Re-connecting

Implementations concerning reconnecting are identified as key components in the master plan, but which do not require big investment, and can therefore be achieved in a short term.



2nd order task: Place making

Place making is considered being conducted at the same time with reconnecting. As massive potential lie in communities and border area, it becomes a natural step to make place in order to form a public space network.



3rd order task: Reconstruction and local self-governance regulation establishment

Considering the needs, costs and profits, there will not be a complex for Dalang until 2020 at the earliest. The exploration of self-governance in regard of building partnership between communities, developers and entrepreneurs will also be a long run project. Local government should always take the initiative to support CBOs' work.







ANOTHER SHENZHEN

**Towards an urban regeneration
model for intercultural integration**

Thank you!
Questions?