

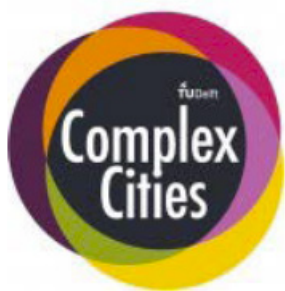
THEIR FORTRESS:

The regeneration of migrant laneways from both social and spatial perspectives,

towards a more sustainable and inclusive future, the case of Shanghai



Student name	Xinqi Yao
Student number	5299845
email	x.yao-4@student.tudelft.com
First mentor	Gregory Bracken
Second mentor	Victor Muñoz Sanz
Studio	Planning Complex Cities
Department	Urbanism
Faculty	Faculty of Architecture and the Building Environment
University	TU Delft
Date	2022/6/12





Source: Xizi, 2018

Exterior
Photography
2018/2019

PREFACE

The main theme of this thesis is the renewal of mi-grant laneways. This renewal is not only spatial, but also social and political. Migrant laneway is formed because the shabby Lilong in Shanghai has gathered a large number of migrants due to its low rent and good geographical location. Migrant laneway is regarded by the government as a scar of the city because of its dilapidated architectural environment; At the same time, it is difficult for the residents, who are the migrants, to integrate into the city because of their low educational background and other reasons. In addition, in today's renewal process, migrants, as residents, have a knowledge gap with policy maker, which deepens urban segregation. Through the inclusive design method, this thesis attempts to integrate the redesigned and planned migration laneway with the surrounding environment in space aspect. More importantly, through the soft policy, migrants can integrate into the city.

Migrant laneway is a variant of urban village or shan-tytowns in Shanghai. The research on migrant lane-way attempts to bring inspiration to cities with similar problems. Strengthen urban integration as a whole.

MOTIVATION

This work is located in Shanghai, my hometown. In the migration laneway, I saw the diversity of build-ings and began to think about another possibility of high-density development in urban areas. With the in-depth understanding of migrant laneway, I found that the residents were in an embarrassing situation. Chinese people like to compare houses to the root of this people. As a floating population, if they don't have their own houses in this city, they don't have their own roots. The development of the city depends on these people, but sometimes they are ruthlessly abandoned. After the urban renewal, these migrant laneways disappear and become high residential tow-ers. These residents also disappear and float to an-other place.

The renovation and reconstruction of migrant lan-eway is inevitable, which is also what the Shanghai government has been doing in recent years. I think this is a good opportunity to find a new people-ori-ented development strategy, especially for the float-ing population, because they have been ignored for too long. As for the development of the city, on the one hand, it is to preserve the diversity, on the other hand, it is to develop inclusively. As a planner, I hope to provide another idea for future urban construction by studying the transformation and renovation of the migration laneway.



Source: Yinqin Zhang

CONTENT

Preface	5
Motivation	6
INTRODUCTION	10
Brief introduction	12
The context of Shanghai	14
PROJECT DEFINITION	18
Problem field	20
Problem statement	27
The conflicts	28
Aim and objectives	30
Research question	31
THEORY & CONCEPT	32
Theoretical framework	34
Conceptual framework	36
METHODOLOGY	40
Alignment table	42
Methods	44
Methodology	50

ANALYSIS 1	52
History of migrant laneways	56
Stakeholder analysis	60
The resident portrait	62
The influences	66
Citizens' perception	68
ANALYSIS 2	70
Pattern dictionary ((patterns, connections, core value, mapping the patterns)	74
Pattern relations	142
Users' feeling towards the patterns	144
STRATEGY & DESIGN	146
Strategy framework	148
The opportunity	149
Design framework	152
Pattern buffet (Toolkit)	154
Vision of the future laneway	160
The supervisory mechanism	172
EVALUATION	174
REFLECTION & CONCLUSION	178
REFERENCE	184



INTRODUCT



TION

BRIEF INTRODUCTION

FLOATING POPULATION, HOUSING PROBLEM*, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

-The background, today's situation, future aim

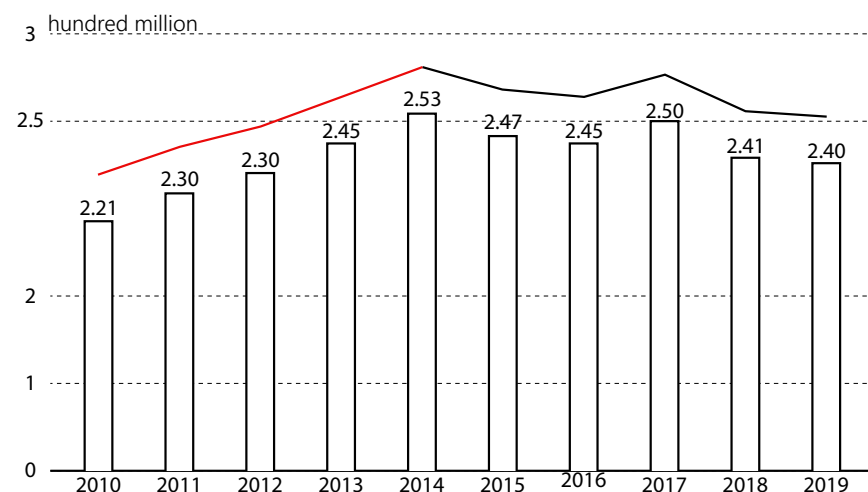
The Chinese government has tacitly supported migration as means of providing labor for manual labor industry and for the long-term goals of transforming China from a rural-based economy to an urban-based one (China Blue, 2005). This acquiescence has indeed accelerated China's urbanization process, but behind this, as urban builders, the floating population has not received enough attention, which is also reflected in the data. Before 2014, The scale of floating population has increased year by year, and after 2015, the scale of floating population has decreased. This indicates that the scale of China's floating population has entered a period of adjustment. For urban planners, this is a good and necessary time to review the social and spatial problems brought about by the early extensive development.

Most of China's floating population is rural-urban type (Poly developments and holdings, 2016). Due to the lack of educational background, most of the floating population are engaged in simple physical labor in cities. With the adjustment of China's industrial structure and the change of people's ideas, this kind of manual labor has gradually transformed from construction workers or assembly line workers to the tertiary industry represented by the service industry,

such as waiters, delivery men, etc.

Among all the problems, the housing problem of the floating population is the most significant. At present, the main source of housing for the floating population in cities is rental housing. The higher the development level of the city, the lower the rate of self-owned housing by the floating population in those cities (Zhang, 2019). The housing pressure of the floating population is tremendous, as the rent expenditure accounts for a very high proportion of their total income. In order to solve the housing problem, a series of housing phenomena unique to China have emerged, of which the most well-known is the urban village in Shenzhen. But in fact, in other first tier cities in China, urban villages also existed in its localized form.

As the builders and promoters of the city, the living situation of the floating population should not be ignored. But the reality is that they live in crowded and narrow houses, which has potential safety hazards. Because they don't own the place, they have to leave to find a new residence after the house is renovated or regenerated.

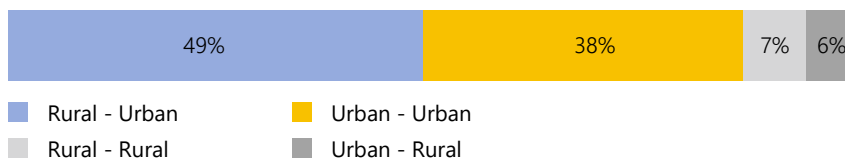


The number of floating population in Shanghai

If we want to achieve sustainable and high-quality urban development, we must plan at both spatial and social levels. For the floating population, this means that in the process of urban renewal, we should not only provide them with better living space, but also give answers or plans towards their future resettlement problems.

In short, in this stage of gradual reduction of the scale of floating population, planners have the opportunity to solve the neglected problems in the early de-

velopment. In this thesis, it is mainly reflected in the housing problem of floating population. At the same time, this study also takes the housing problem as the starting point, trying to find the future development prospects suitable for the floating population in big cities, such as Shanghai. It tries to seek a more responsible strategy and planning for the floating population under the background of the rapid development of Chinese cities.



The percentage of different categories of floating population



Source: Xizi, 2018

THE CONTEXT OF SHANGHAI

CITY OF SHANGHAI, THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MIGRANT WAVE, LILONG AND MIGRANT LANEWAY

City of Shanghai

Shanghai is one of the four direct-administered municipalities of the People's Republic of China, which is located in north-east part of the country. It is also one of the biggest port cities all over the world, as well as the most populous city in the country.

Originally a fishing village and market town, Shanghai grew in importance after the late nineteenth century due to both domestic and foreign trade. Between 1845 to 1849, the English first established the original concession. The French soon chose a site to the south of the English Concession, which was called the French Concession. The Americans then developed a land. They later joined the English and named the lands together the International Settlement.

After that, the advantageous geographic condition and rapid development imposed Shanghai an ever-increasing position. It soon replaced Guangzhou, an open port city in the southern coast, to be the new national center for trade, commercial and transportation.

The urban development

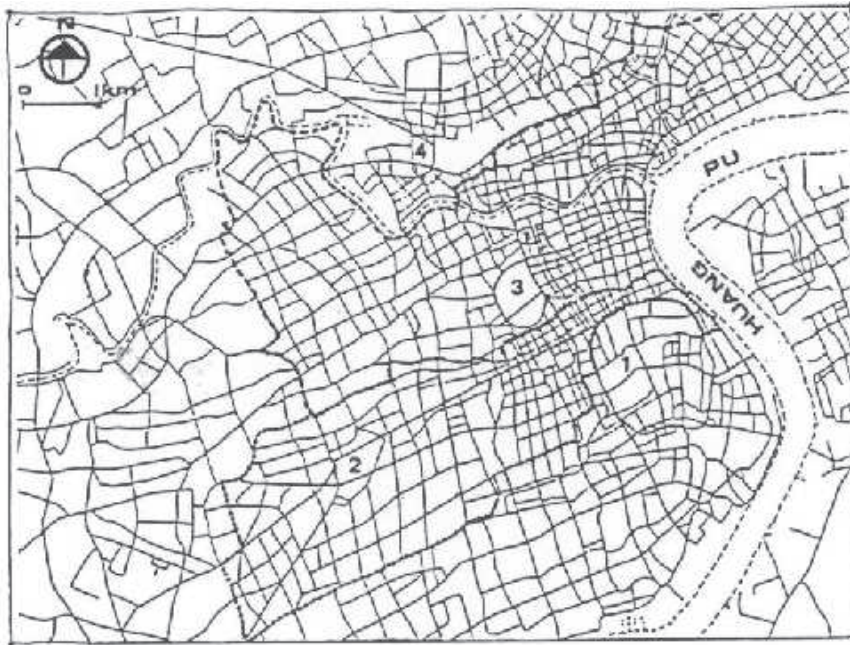
Review the development of modern cities all over the

world, one can find out that they fall into the following two categories. The first category is the progressively formed cities, of which the internal social and economic transformation reshape the civic structure and gradually leads to the functional change of the city. The second category is the explosive (eruptive) cities, of which the external forces drive the cities' function to change in a short period. Shanghai is one of the second category of cities. (Qian, 1996)

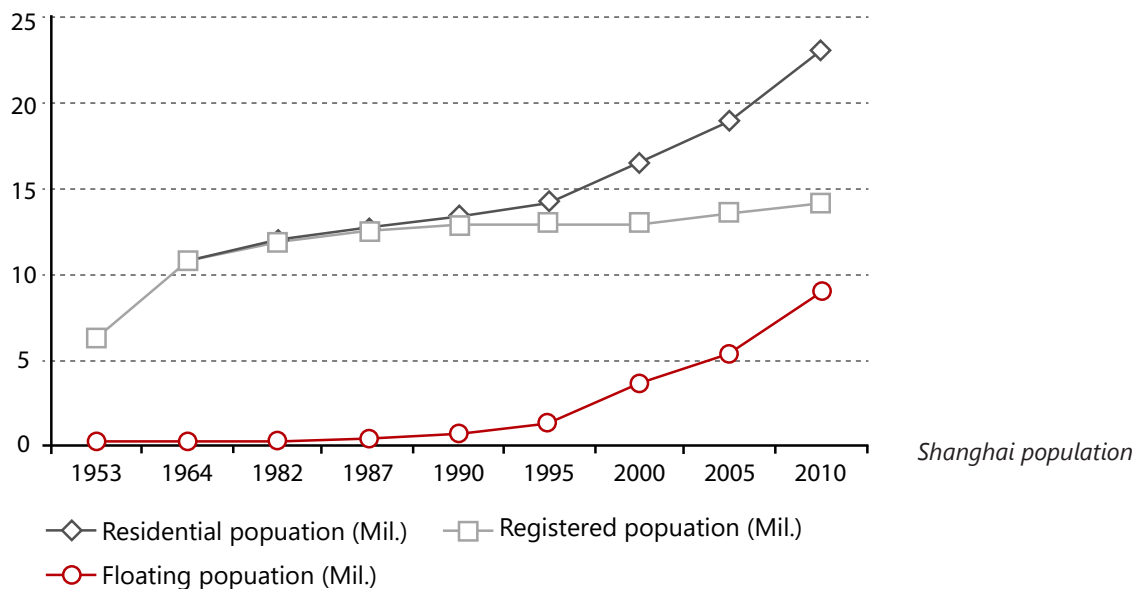
The concession has a significant impact on the urban development of Shanghai. Its scale is overwhelming, and it is still the core area of the city. Observing the road system in Shanghai, it is not difficult to find that the road grid in the concession area is much denser. Almost all roads start from the concession and radiate to the west, south and north part of the city. The street pattern of Shanghai is a variation of the traditional chessboard layout. The pattern of the concession area is relatively compact and clear, and the more outward expansion of the pattern, the more random and loose it is. This means that the development of the whole city is uneven. In terms of planning, the former planners were eager for quick success and instant benefits. This also laid the future problem of migrant laneway.



Shanghai 1937, Source: Dongfang IC



Shanghai old map
Source: <https://www.mcgill.ca/mchg/student/lilong/chapter2>



Migrant wave

Shanghai is a migrant city. From 1850 to 1949, the reform and opening up, a large number of people from northern Jiangsu and Zhejiang flocked into Shanghai for survival because of famine. These migrants constituted 80% of Shanghai's population at that time. This massive migration to Shanghai was caused by 'push factors' in the countryside and 'pull factors' in the city. (Shi, 2017) Rural areas suffered from natural disasters and economic crisis, at the same time, Shanghai's industry and commerce were stimulated to develop rapidly due to the emergence of concessions, which led people to leave their hometowns and come to Shanghai to look for opportunities. In the 1930s, the rapid develop-

ment of Shanghai's manufacturing industry created a large number of jobs and attracted another group of floating population.

These generation of migrants became Shanghai natives after decades. Until now, Shanghai remains attractive to the outside world, but with the adjustment of industrial structure, the automation trend of manufacturing industry and the change of young people's ideas: they no longer want to become just workers, this attraction gradually weakens under the pressure of difficult housing. However, the development of cities cannot be separated from the drive of these people, so it is very important to maintain the attractiveness of cities.

Lilong and migrant laneway

There are two reasons for the birth of Lilong: population growth and the development. In the 1950s, about 120,000 Shanghainese lived in the center of Shanghai (Old City Lane), but only hundreds of foreigners lived in the concession area of Shanghai. During the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom uprising in 1953, a large number of refugees from the center of Shanghai and surrounding areas went to the concession area to seek protection. In this case, foreign businessmen found that renting houses to refugees was an effective way to make money. Then they invested most of their money in the real estate industry. At that time, Lilong, a low-cost and intensive house that could meet the needs of local climate and life-style, was born. Li Long combines the Western townhouse style with the traditional Chinese quadrangle style, which has the characteristics of high density.

garded as a neglected laneways in the city, that is, those places that have not been maintained and renovated in time. Due to the good geographical conditions, low rent and the increasing housing demand of the floating population, these lane-ways are gradually occupied by the floating population through leasing. Migrant workers gather in those place and thus form their own community. This is why they are called migrant laneway.

Migrant laneway is a derivative of Lilong. It is re-



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



Migrant lane way Source: author



PROJECT D



DEFINITION

PROBLEM FIELD

Defining migrant laneway by comparison method/ What leads to this? / Today's regeneration method/ Two opposite expectations / The knowledge gap

Defining migrant laneway by comparison method

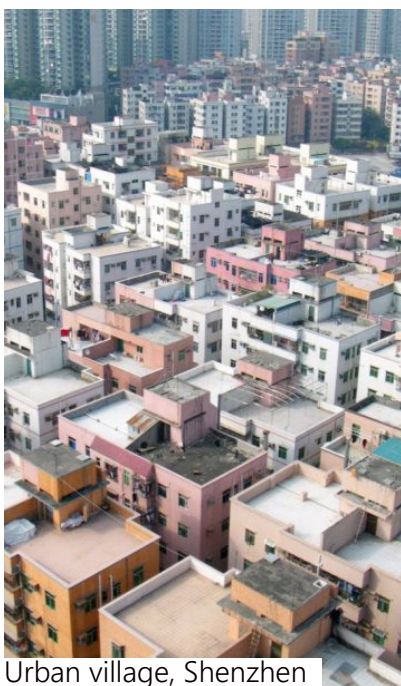
In this thesis, migrant laneway can be compared with urban villages, shantytowns and Lilong. It has similarities and differences with them.

Urban villages are mainly in Shenzhen. In a narrow sense, urban village refers to the residential area evolved from the rural village in the process of urbanization, because all or most of the cultivated land is expropriated and the farmers still live in the original village after becoming residents. It is also known as "village in the city". In a broad sense, urban village refers to a residential area that lags behind the pace of development of the times, drifts away from modern urban management and has a low living standard in the process of rapid urban development. Migrant laneway in Shanghai refers to the area within the urban built-up area, with high density of bungalows, long service life, poor housing quality,

small per capita construction area, incomplete infrastructure, inconvenient transportation, hidden dangers of public security, dirty, disorderly and poor environmental sanitation.

Shantytowns are mainly temporary houses built with simple materials. Globally, it mainly exists in developing countries and some developed countries, such as Brazil, Mexico and France. Although the architectural forms are different, shantytowns and migrant laneway have some similarities in social roles.

As mentioned earlier, Lilong is closest to migrant laneway in terms of social role and spatial performance. They are all characteristic products of Shanghai. Migrant laneway can be regarded as a derivative of Lilong under the influence of floating population. Its function and spatial form have changed to some extent, but it is not divorced from the characteristics of Lilong itself.



Urban village, Shenzhen
source: Alk3r



Shantytown, Brazil
source: DAVID R. FRAZIER



Lilong, Shanghai
source: author



source: Wang Zhicheng

What leads to this?

With the influx of floating population, housing in Shanghai once became the biggest problem. First of all, it is necessary to clarify the characteristics of these floating population: most of them come from rural areas or counties around Shanghai and have a less educated background. These characteristics doomed them to be unable to afford the rent of a decent house, let alone buy a house. Almost all of these people used to work as assembly line workers in factories, but with the adjustment of industrial structure and the change of mentality of this generation, most of them now work in the service industry, such as sanitation workers, waiters, couriers, etc. These people work long hours, so they don't want to spend a lot of time commuting. Some shabby

laneways in the city center have become their best choice, because there are both job opportunities and the rent are low. On one hand, those people are not happy with the building environment of the migrant laneways, one the other hand, the laneways provide them an opportunity to settle down for both short or long term before they can afford more expensive housing.

To put it simply, migrant laneway is a special community based on Shanghai shabby laneways, where gathers a large number of floating population. Of course, there are a certain proportion of locals in the immigrant laneway, but they only account for a minority.

Shabby Lilong + Migrant workers = Migrant Laneway

PROBLEM FIELD

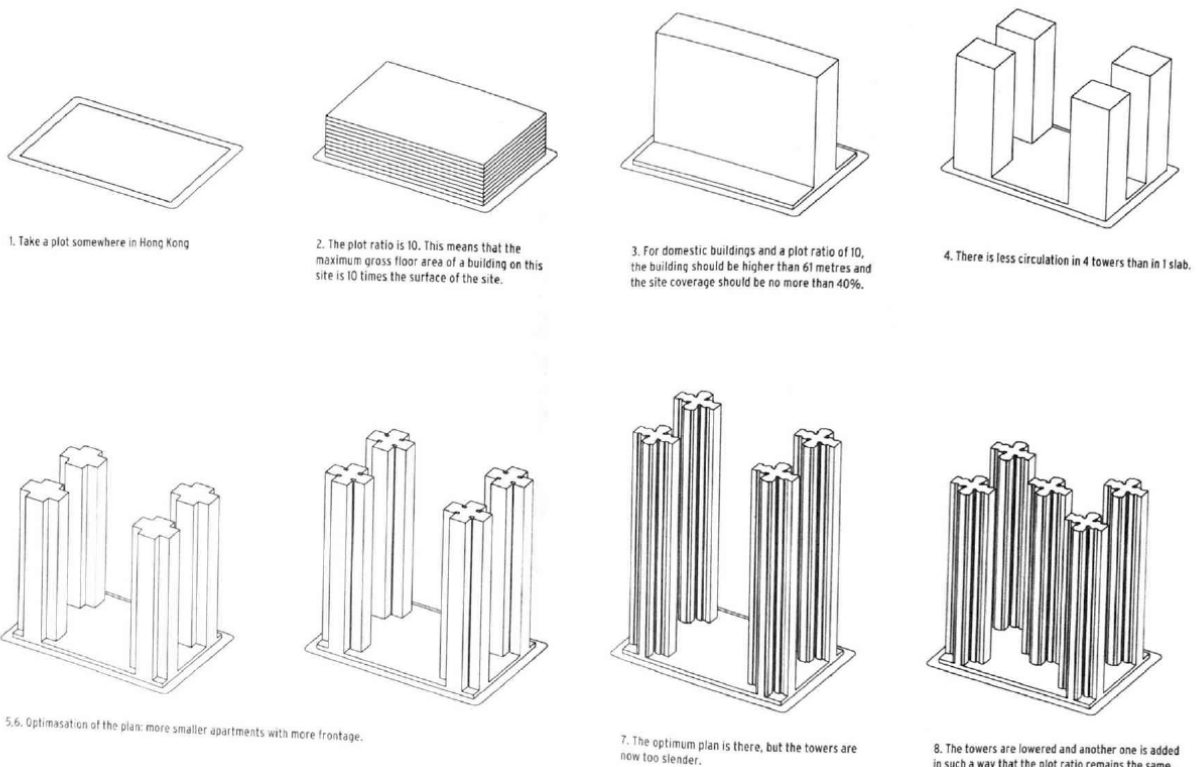
Defining migrant laneway by comparison method/ What leads to this? / Today's regeneration method/ Two opposite expectations / The knowledge gap

Today's regeneration method

Migrant laneways are regarded by the Shanghai government as a scar of the city, mainly because its shabby building environment has affected the overall image of the city. In recent years, the Shanghai government has been committed to improving the city's image through urban renewal. There are basically two ways to update Lilong, including migrate laneways. The first is to demolish all old buildings, and land would be introduced to other programs, including residential, office, and commercial functions. Under the most situations, it will be changed into a gated community. In this case, the density is greatly improved and the commercial value of the land is maximized. The second is for a very

small number of Lilong with high historical and cultural value. Under such circumstances, the government or developers will retain the original style of the laneway, retain low-level buildings, and transform them into new areas such as museums, cultural and commercial areas. Xintiandi district is an example. However, the premise of this renewal method is that Lilong itself has high value and is well preserved, so basically there is no possibility that it is a migrant laneway.

Generally speaking, for the migration laneway, there is basically only the former possible renewal method.



Evolution of Hongkong's flower-like highrise tower, Source: Jacob van Rijs, etc, 1998, FARMAX

SPATIAL IMPLICATIONS



Xintiandi, Source: TapTravel Stock / Alamy Stock



Shanghai Xiqiao, Source: Tom Blackadar and Marcia Johnson

SPATIAL IMPLICATIONS



Migrant laneway as land memory

Although migrant laneway is regarded as a scar of the city because of the chaotic and shabby spatial environment, it is actually a part of the land memory of this city. Migrant workers try to make the most of their living space, which leads to many illegal structures in their living space. Although these structures have problems, such as easy to cause fire, they represent the best explanation of "form follow functions". You can feel that the space here is constantly growing and changing. Compared with today's regeneration method, the space here are more diverse and vibrant. This is also the land memory I want to preserve in this study.



Source: Dongfang IC



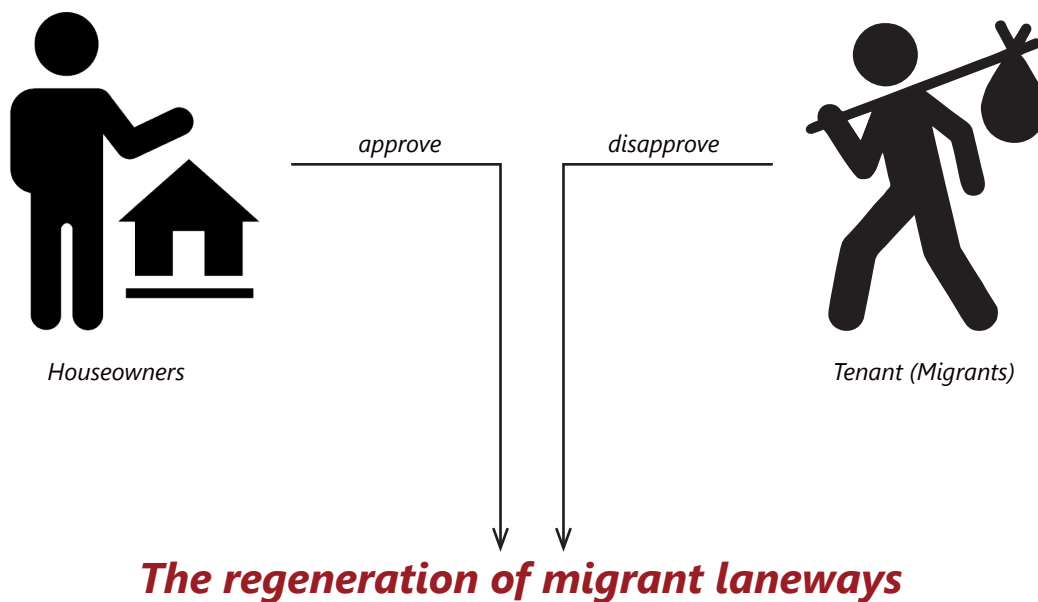
PROBLEM FIELD

Defining migrant laneway by comparison method/ What leads to this? / Today's regeneration method/ Two opposite expectations / The knowledge gap

Two opposite expectations

There are two groups of people who pay the most attention to the renewal of migrant laneways: homeowners and tenants, that is, the migrants. The expectations of these two types of people are diametrically opposite: homeowners look forward to the renewals, while the migrants do not want their homes to be renewed. Homeowners believe that renewal can bring the rise of their land and get economic subsidies from the government. For the same reason, the migrants do not want their homes to be renovated. The rise of land value means the rise of rent, which will directly lead to their homelessness in the city because they can't afford higher rent. In this

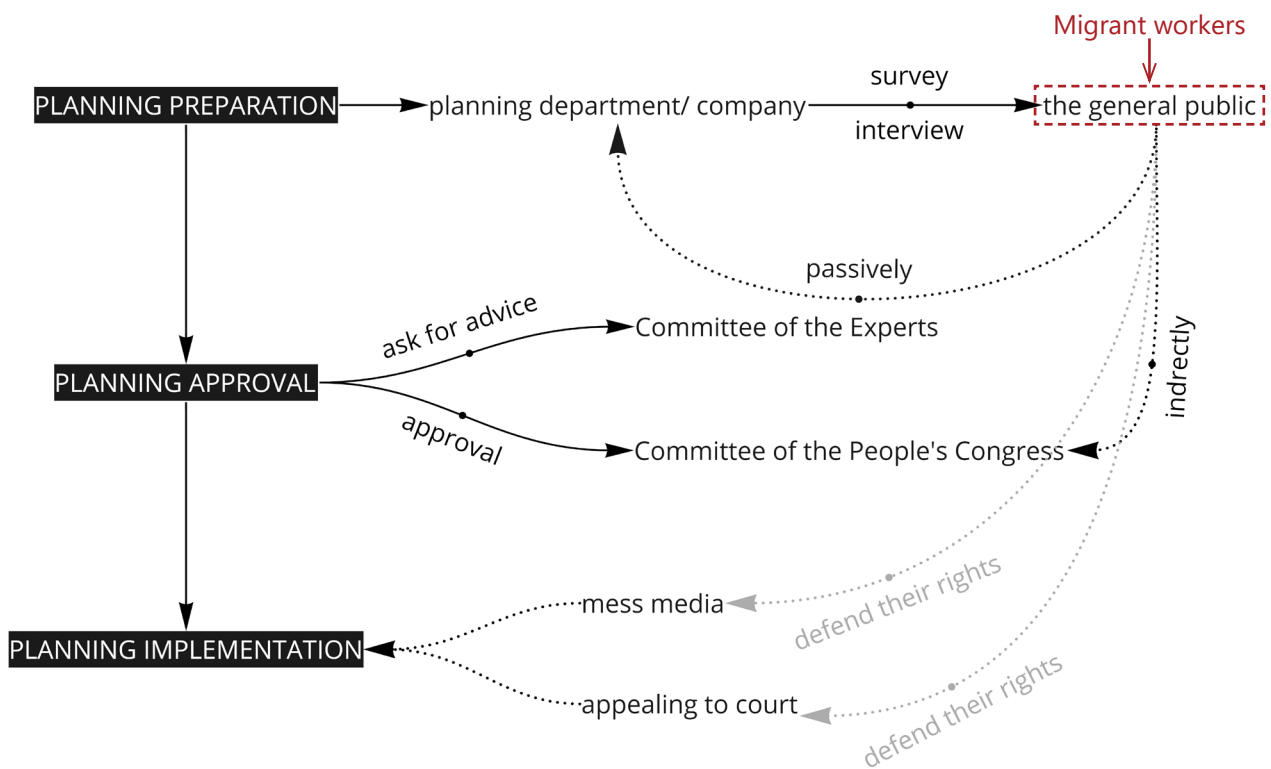
case, they usually have only two choices: leave this place and look for a place farther away from their work place; Or choose houses with worse conditions in similar geographical locations. Either way, their living space will be further compressed.



The knowledge gap

Because they are not the property owner of the house, although they live there, the migrants are in a quite passive position in the process of lane-way renewal. Now, in the formulation of renewal policies, there are basically three stages: preparation stage, approval stage and implementation stage. Only at the first stage, the residents are directly and passively engaged by participating in the survey conducted by government department; however, the number of engaged residents is very limited. The voice of those less-educated people thus cannot be heard by policy makers.

This gap deepens the division between migrants and cities and social injustice. Migrants have no sense of belonging in cities. At the same time, at the government level, such an approach also excludes migrants as part of the city. If we ignore a certain group of people in urban planning, it will not last long.

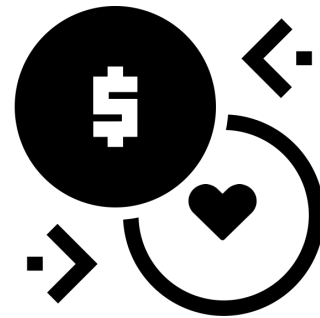
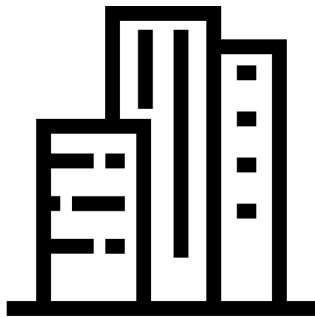


PROBLEM STATEMENT

In almost all metropolises in China, there is a problem that the living space of floating population overlaps with urban decay space. Migration laneway is the localization of such problems in Shanghai, which has a far-reaching spatial and social impact on the development of cities and regions. In today's migration laneway renewal method, developers pay more attention to profit. In this case, urbanism was dominated by the short-term economy. In addition, this renewal method further compresses the living space of the floating population.

On the other hand, there are also a lot of opportunities in the floating population and urban decay. We need new ways of renewal, such as inclusive design renewal, to help us transition to a more sustainable future.

THE CONFLICTS



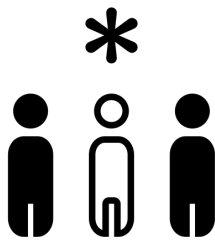
Lilong (Laneway) VS. Xiaoqu

Xiaoqu is a typical living neighborhoods in China. Normally, the Xiaoqu urban block is quite large (200-500 meters wide), and it is closed by wall or fence. In 1998, Jacob van Rijs's research explained the mechanism of Hongkong's flower-like highrise residential tower, which is very similar to Shanghai Xiaoqu's situation. This type of housing greatly increases the housing density and usable area. Xiaoqu has become the primary choice to meet economic benefits and people's housing needs.

If we observe the current architectural patterns in Shanghai, we will find that there is no doubt that it is the victory of the community.

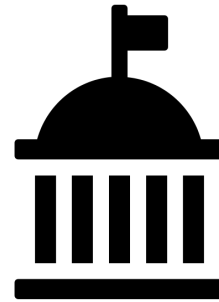
Land value VS. Social value

Land value and social value are the manifestation of Xiaoqu and migrant laneway in value. Xiaoqu represents the value of land because it is really better in commercial value. Migrant laneway represents social value, because it contains land memory and provides shelter for the vulnerable group of migrants. In today's renewal, developers regard profit as the first element, which leads to the city being dominated by short-term interests. Social values are embodied in humanistic values, including land memory and social inclusion. How to balance the two is a problem that planners need to consider.



Local people VS. Migrant workers

The main conflict between locals and migrant workers on this issue is that they have two different expectations for updates. In fact, this is also the embodiment of the conflict between land value and social value. In general, both groups should be considered and balanced in the renewal process.



Public engagement VS. Policy making authority

Public engagement is another issue extended from the social level of this study. Since most of the residents of migrant laneway are outsiders with low education level, they have difficulties in integrating into the city. These people can not be heard in the process of formulating regulations related to regeneration.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of this study is to form a strategic planning and design in both policy and space. It mainly aims at the floating population, which is continuously neglected in the renewal process, and uses the inclusive design method to achieve the purpose of building a sustainable community. This sustainability is not only at the spatial level, but also at the social level. The goal of sustainable communities will refer to Sustainable Development Goals. This study attempts to provide a new idea of urban renewal for the Shanghai government and even all local authorities with relevant problems. Through inclusive design, migrants, a marginalized group, can feel a sense of belonging to the city, so as to reduce social contradictions and increase social justice.

RESEARCH QUESTION

Main question:

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

Sub questions:

What kind of design or planning method can help to balance land and social value?

How to resettle the migrants properly both in space and social aspect?

How to use the adjustment of industrial structure as an opportunity to turn the immigration problem into the driving force of urban redevelopment?

What to keep from the migrant laneways as land memory so to avoid urban homogenous trend?

How to make the space fit into its surrounding environment and thus form a new synergetic neighbourhood?

What kind of agency or policy can be formulated to narrow the power distance and knowledge gap?



CONCEPT



THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Theoretical notions

Urban decay

Urban decay is a process in which a city, or part of a city, gradually becomes disrepair and deserted. It is a result of the interaction between social, economic and physical changes in cities. (Hans Skifter Andersen, 2003)

Inclusive regeneration

- Inclusive design + Urban regeneration

Inclusive design

Functionality (design that incorporates the needs of all types of individuals), context sensitivity (harmony with the surrounding environment), and equitable impact to “mitigate the social and human impacts especially on the most vulnerable members of society”. (Russell, 2013),

Urban regeneration

It is also called urban renewal or urban redevelopment, which aims to address urban decay problem in cities. A process to reverse the urban decline by both improving the physical structure, and the economy of those areas. (Caves, 2004)

Soft strategy

The “soft” is the people-friendly management based on emotions. (Barrak, 2013) Soft strategy means the strategy which is built on people’s emotions, mostly on social level.

Social inclusion

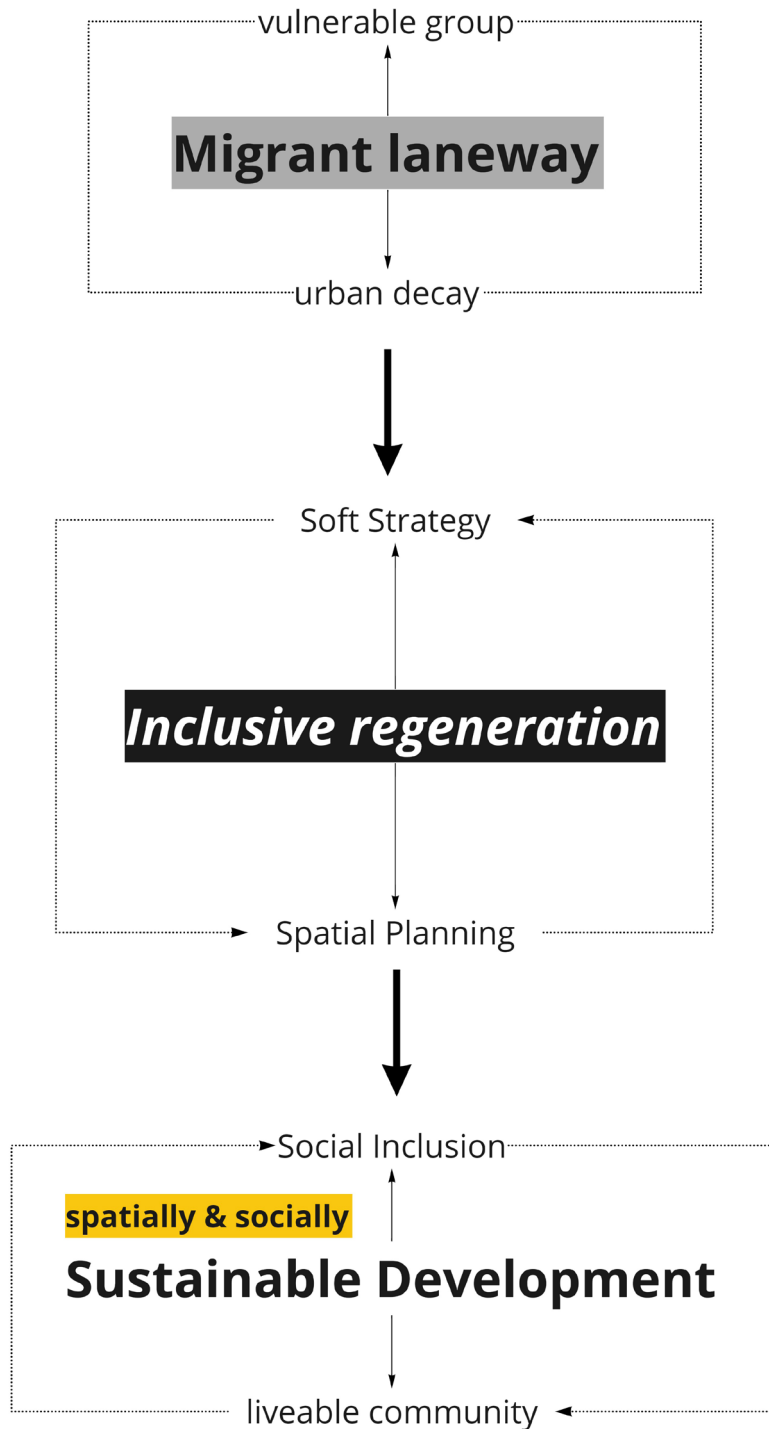
Social inclusion is the process of improving the terms on which individuals and groups take part in society—improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of those disadvantaged on the basis of their identity.

Liveable community

The concept of liveable community embraces cognate notions such as sustainability, quality of life, the “character” of place, and the health of communities. The idea of livability includes the ability of a community to meet “the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987).

Sustainable development

It learns from the Sustainable Development Goals. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or Global Goals are a collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a “blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all”. (UN, 2017)



CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Inclusive from two aspects

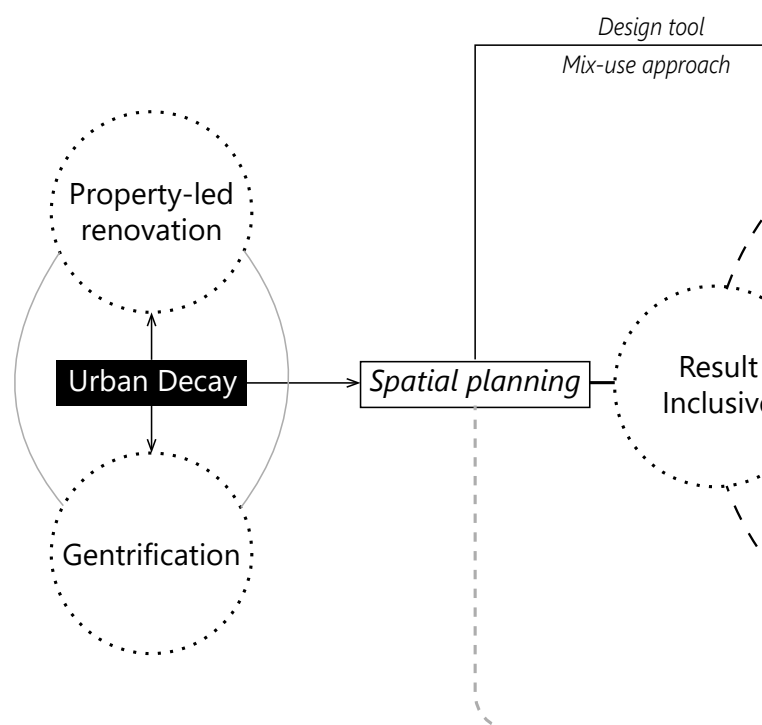
As explained in the theoretical notions, inclusive design includes functionality, context sensitivity and equitable impact to vulnerable groups (Russell, 2013). I divided them into two parts according to the stage of regeneration: result inclusive and process inclusive. The result inclusive points to spatial planning and the process inclusive points to soft strategy.

Result inclusive

Based on the theory of inclusive design, result inclusive includes functionality and context sensitivity. Functionality should be designed to meet the needs of individuals (users). In this study, functionality formulates rules and requirements based on the target group of floating population. As an outsider, the floating population has always been difficult to integrate into the city. In addition, in today's renewal mode, the living space of the floating population has been compressed again and again. Context sensitivity in this study means how to better integrate the migration laneway into the surrounding environment in spatial aspect. For a long time, as a shabby and chaotic space, migrant laneway has been regarded as the scar of the city. Both the floating population and the place where they live have the problem that it is difficult to integrate into the surrounding environment. This study attempts to include migrant workers more as part of the city's future.

Migrant laneway has the problem of urban decay, which is lead by property led renovation method and the trend of gentrification. In 1988, the sale of land holdings, or land use right (LUR), on state-owned land was legalized by the Constitution and the 1988 land administration law. The scale of land transfer and the scale of funds generated were very significant, accounting for

almost 20% of the national finance (Chinese Ministry of finance, 2008). This kind of property-led urban economic growth model underlies China's growth miracle since the 1990s. This development model has brought great economic leaps to Chinese cities, but it has also brought many problems, such as uncoordinated development



(Spatial

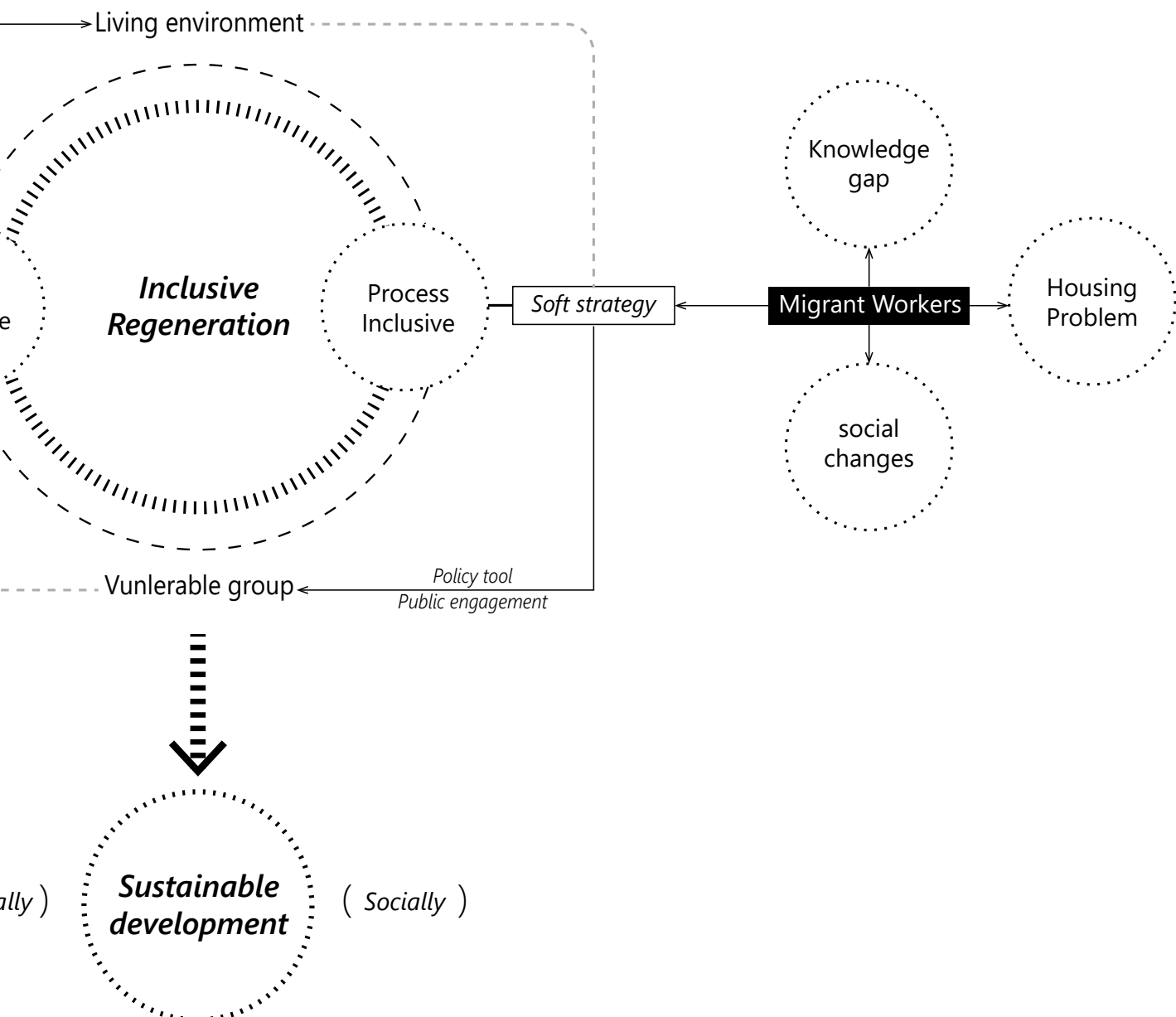
and loss of amenity (Cao&Keivani, 2007) and enhancements property investment risks (Cao&Keivani, 2008).

Gentrification is the process of changing the character of a neighborhood through the influx of more affluent residents and businesses (Lee, 2010). On the one hand, gentrification can improve the value of the community, but it may lead to population migration, which is a problem itself. Gentrification usually means developing or renovating the old community into a residence with high-grade buildings, which will break the

balance of the original community and turn the community into a resource beyond the reach of those with average family income. This trend is even more fatal for the floating population who already live below the average living standard (Harrison et al, 2016).

Process inclusive

Process inclusive mainly refers to equitable impact, and its main target population is the vulnerable groups of the society. (Russell, 2013) Since the goal is at the social level, soft strategies are mainly used as the method. Soft strategy pays



more attention to human feelings (Barrak, 2013). Its practical methods include policies, regulations, systems and mess media.

As the gathering place of migrant workers, the regeneration of migrant laneway has a direct impact on the future of these workers. Housing has always been their biggest problem in big cities, as they spend almost half of their expenses on housing (Zhang, 2019). In addition, due to a series of social changes, such as population growth, network development and the advent of the intelligent era, young migrant workers are gradually changing their ideas. They are no longer satisfied with being assembly line workers like the previous generation of migrant workers, but want to work in the service industry. The accommodation of assembly line workers is basically arranged by the company near the factory, so the pressure of housing can be less. The service industry is mainly concentrated in the city center, where the rent is more expensive, which indirectly increases the possibility that migrant workers have housing pressure. In addition, since they are not the owners of houses, these workers have no voice in the process of urban regeneration, even though they are residents of these places. This knowledge gap deepens the urban segregation.

Possible tools

Results inclusive can be solved with the design tool because it is on spatial level. At present, it is preliminarily determined to use the approach of mix use. Policy tool is used to fulfill process inclusive to increase public engagement.

Goals

The ultimate goal of inclusive regeneration is to achieve sustainable development. Here I will mainly learn from sustainable development goals. This sustainability is not only spatial, but also social. This points to responsible regeneration. It is a regeneration method that can bring the migration laneway with vitality and is also responsible for the future of the migration workers.



METHODOL

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



LOGY

ALIGNMENT TABLE

Main question:

What is the best strategy to regenerate the migrant laneways in Shanghai in while improving the public engagement during the process?

Research Key Word	Sub research questions
Urban regeneration	<i>What kind of design or planning method can help to balance land and social value?</i>
Social environment	<i>How to resettle the migrants properly both in space and social aspect?</i>
	<i>How to use the adjustment of industrial structure as an opportunity to turn the immigration problem into the driving force of urban redevelopment?</i>
Spatial environment	<i>What to keep from the migrant laneways as land memory so to avoid urban homogenous trend?</i>
	<i>How to make the space fit into its surrounding environment and thus form a new synergetic neighbourhood?</i>
Public engagement	<i>What kind of agency or policy can be formulated to narrow the power distance and knowledge gap?</i>

terms of both social and spatial environment,

Methods	Intended outcomes
Case study on different urban regeneration methods Literature review about the advantages and disadvantages of these methods eg. government reports	A balance between two different values
Literature review about migrant workers' life situation Filed trip - Interview on migrant workers &Observation of their living situation Mapping of their living pattern	The understanding of migrant workers' biggest needs and their future plan
Literature review - Government documents about future industrial structure Interview on migrants about their ideal career plan	Today's and maybe future's opportunity towards these migrant workers
Pattern language (Analysis)	The unique elements of migrant laneways
Spatial analysis on migrant laneway's surrounding environments	The role of new migrant laneways within its neighbourhood Future neighbourhood scenrio
Policy/ Regulation analysis regarding to urban regeneration Literature review on policy making system	A bridge between migrants and policy making authorities

METHODS

Interview

Interview is one of the most important methods in this study. The main group interviewed in this study is the floating population. If it allows, government staff will be interviewed as well in order to look at the problem from two perspectives.

Intended outcomes

Migrant workers' biggest needs and their future plan. For example, their basic background, their working place and their family size.

What do they think of their role in this city, what they would like to achieve in this city (career plan), how they feel about the migrant lane-ways?

Detailed description of method

Interviews with migrant workers in migrant lane-way about their ideas of the place, including their living condition, their job and their future plan towards the regeneration of their living space. (Face to face)

Interview with government experts about how they see the migrant workers. For the future, what kind of role will these migrant workers play?

Steps taken during analysis

1. Sorting interview material- jobs, gender, age, hometown, family size...
2. Compare different groups' idea
3. Link their idea with their standpoint
4. Integrate informations

Resources

Access to literature, field trip, get in touch with the government people

Case study

Case study is one of the common methods. This study will mainly refer to the advantages and disadvantages of different regeneration methods and their limits, to apply to the new regeneration method. Except Chinese cases, foreign cases with similar problems would be referred as well.

Intended outcomes

To learn from a practical case which has been implemented and achieved success. To know both advantages and disadvantages about the case, then fit it in the regeneration method.

Detailed description of method

Find a successful (relevantly) case which has similar basic background (poor living environment, low-income people's community) with the urban villages. Learn from the case from both procedure and result. To see what kind of tools they use, how they implement the tools, what's the residents' reaction, etc.

Steps taken during analysis

1. Search for a successful case (UN habitat, etc.)
2. Compare the content, find a similar one
3. Learn from both procedure and result, the tools, the method, the result, etc. (for example. People's cooperation, financial support, etc.)
4. Summarize the ads and disadvantages of the case, and also it's limitations

Resources

News and reports, UN habitat, case resources

METHODS

Literature review

The literature review provides the conceptual knowledge and rationale for the thesis. It mainly draws on the contents of urban regeneration and migrant workers in academic literature and policy reports. It includes government reports, policies, regulations and academic papers.

Intended outcomes

To formulate basic knowledge towards migrant workers and urban regeneration methods. Different kind of literature can lead to different outcomes. For example, government documents can lead to the future industrial structure context, and academic papers can provide theories and concepts as the backbone.

Detailed description of method

Retrieve the relevant literature according to the target keyword. Integrate different views on the same issue.

Steps taken during analysis

1. Search for relevant literatures
2. Check if the publish date is too far from now
3. Integrate ideas

Resources

Access to the literature

Spatial analysis

Spatial analysis is one of the most commonly used methods in urban planning and design. It can make the problem visible and inspire the planner through direct image. The spatial analysis in this study is mainly small-scale, to be more specifically, community or neighbourhood scale.

Intended outcomes

Through the spatial analysis of migrant laneway and its surrounding areas, a preliminary impression can be got from it. It includes the physical impression of the migration laneway itself, the environment of the surrounding areas, and the strong contrast between them. Then to get an understanding of the local context better both in spatial and social aspects.

Detailed description of method

Zoom into two to three communities to find their commons and differences. Conclude their commons and see what leads to their differences.

Steps taken during analysis

1. Decide two to three representative migrant laneways
2. To see their commons and differences in spatial level
3. Mapping the finds
4. Connect the spatial elements with social elements (the migrant themselves)

Resources

Satellite maps, GIS, site photos

METHODS

Pattern language

Pattern language may be the most important analysis and design tool in this study. It is a set of inherited tried-and-true solutions that optimize how the built environment promotes human life and sense of wellbeing. It combines geometry and social behavior patterns into a set of useful relationships, summarizing how built form can accommodate human activities.

Intended outcomes

In order to get an understanding of the main spatial elements of the site. This can help push back what makes the migration laneway become the migration laneway. A list of spatial elements in different scales can be got as well. Then the system of patterns can be built to guide future regeneration.

Detailed description of method

Determine the site, and then start looking for elements unique to migrant laneway that are different from Xiaoqu. Then integrate them into a list, build the relationship between elements, and finally form a system.

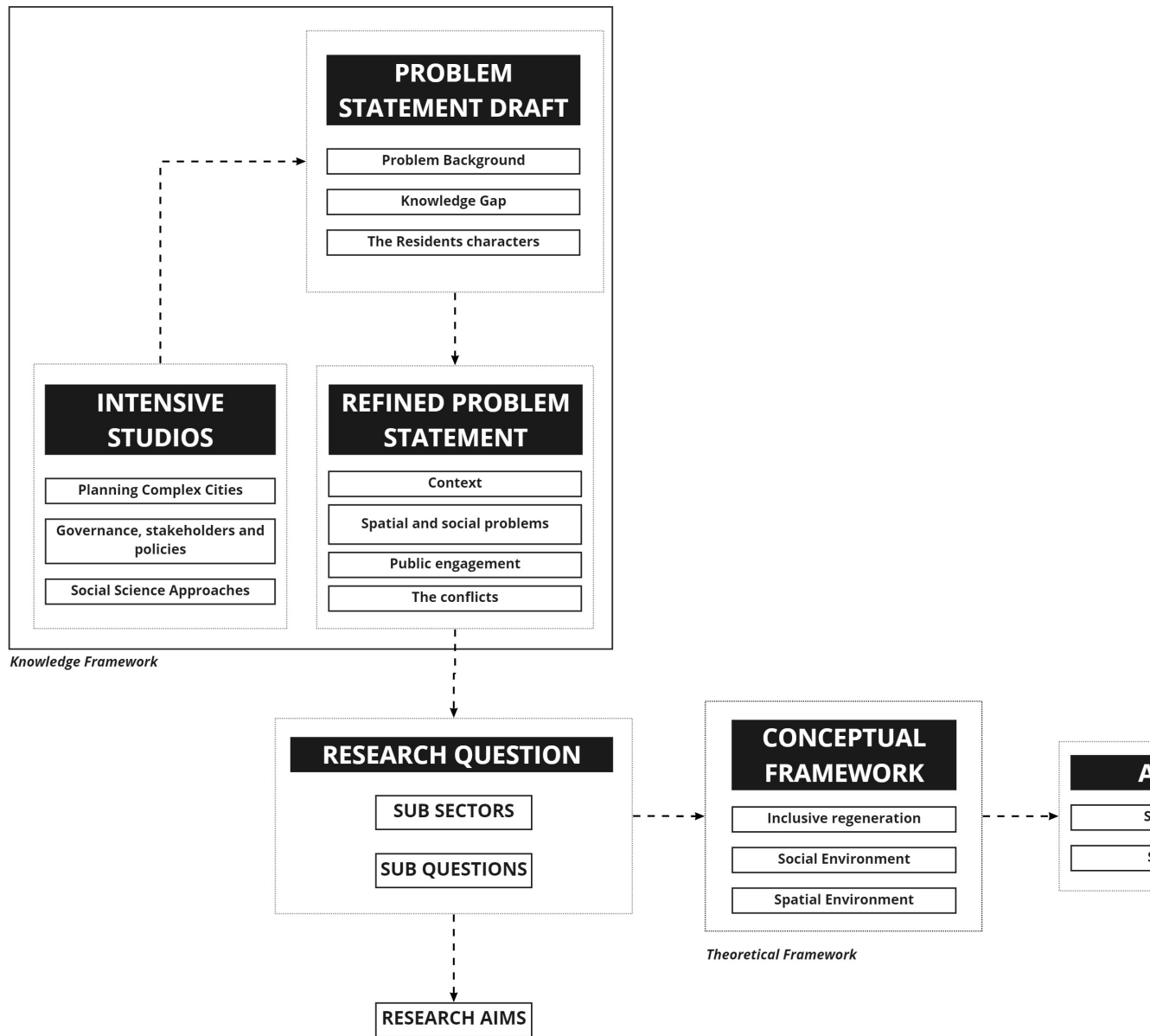
Steps taken during analysis

1. Choose a typical migrant laneway
2. Conclude the patterns
3. Build relationship between these patterns
4. Form a pattern system as the guide for future neighbourhood

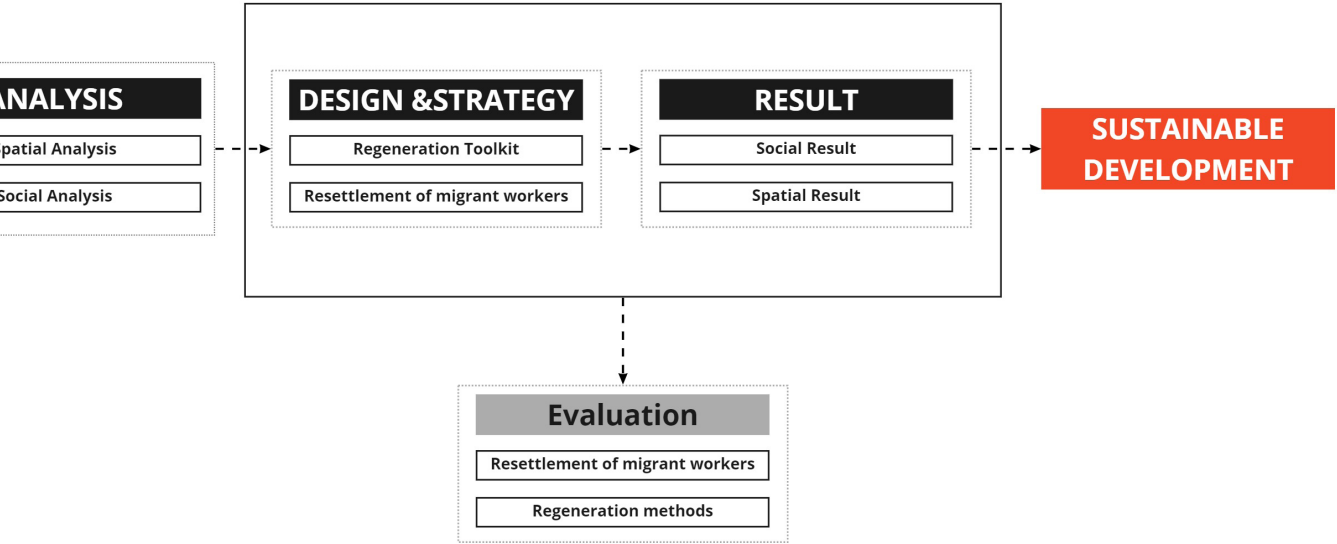
Resources

Field trip, site photos

METHODOLOGY



This diagram details the steps that will be taken to answer the research questions. The main elements of the method framework are presented in the form of a diagram.





ANALYSIS



1

CHAPTER INTRODUCE

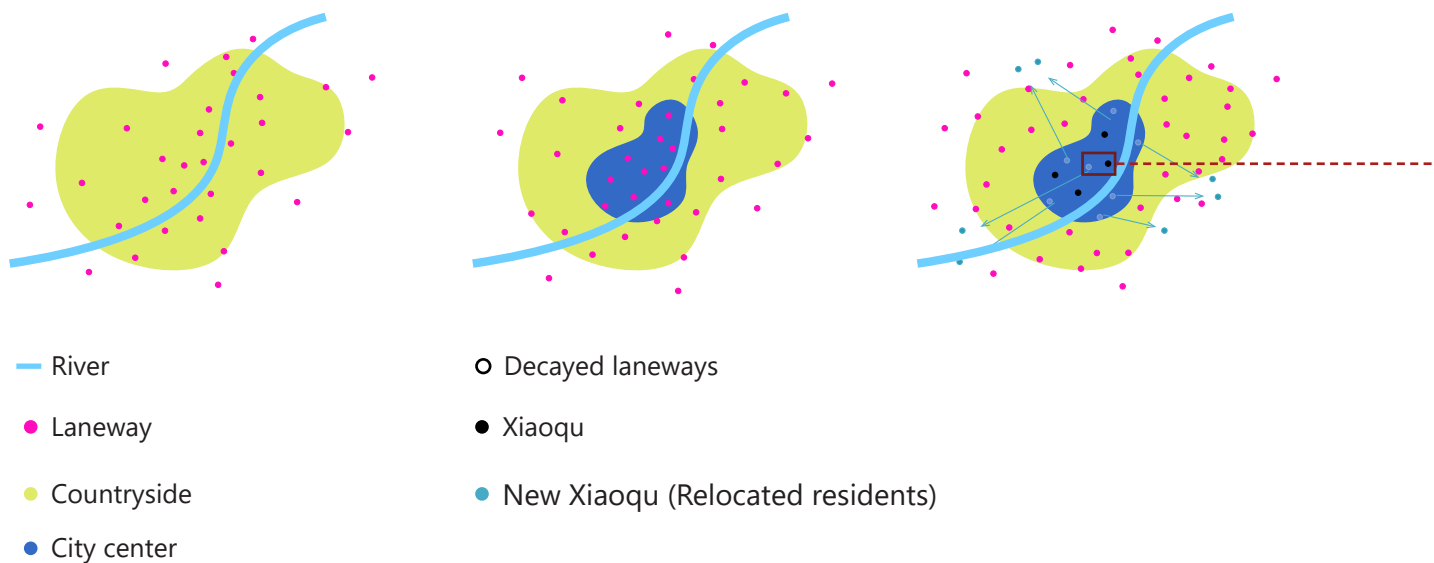
This part of the analysis focuses on social issues, including the history of migrant laneway, their current inhabitants and the impact these inhabitants have on the surrounding environment. In order to regenerate the migrant laneway from the social perspective, this part of the research is necessary, and it is also the basis for the formulation of relevant policies and regulations in the following chapters.



Jiang Zhaohe, 1941

HISTORY OF MIGRANT LANEWAY

General development history of migrant laneway



Before the liberation of China, the migrant laneways were first formed on the base of the rivers. Migrants from the surrounding areas of Shanghai first came to Shanghai by boats along the Huangpu River, Suzhou River and other rivers. These boats were their earliest “homes” in Shanghai. With the improvement of living conditions, these people living in the boat began to build their first real home in Shanghai using the simplest materials on the shore. This material started out as the roof of an old boat, and later became a thatched hut or a wooden house.

With the development of Shanghai’s industry in the 20th century, more and more migrants came to Shanghai to seek employment opportunities, and workers became a popular job choice at that time. The arrival of these migrants accelerated the development of migrant laneways. Rural

migrants who came to the factory and worked as porters near the wharf established migrant laneways in these areas. For example, before the factory was established, Yaoshui Lane was an open space along the Suzhou River, where fewer than a dozen farmers lived. After the factory was established, by the 1930s, Yaoshui Lane became a residential area with more than 1,000 thatched huts. (Han, 2004) Although industry was one of the gravitational forces for the initial development of migrant laneways, most workers were not residents of the place. According to Zhenhua Cai’s survey between 1929 and 1930 towards workers with different occupations, 61% of the respondents lived in two-story buildings, 34% lived in bungalows, and only 5% were residents of migrant laneway.

The division, Source: <http://www.beijingreview.com.cn/minsheng/201701/>

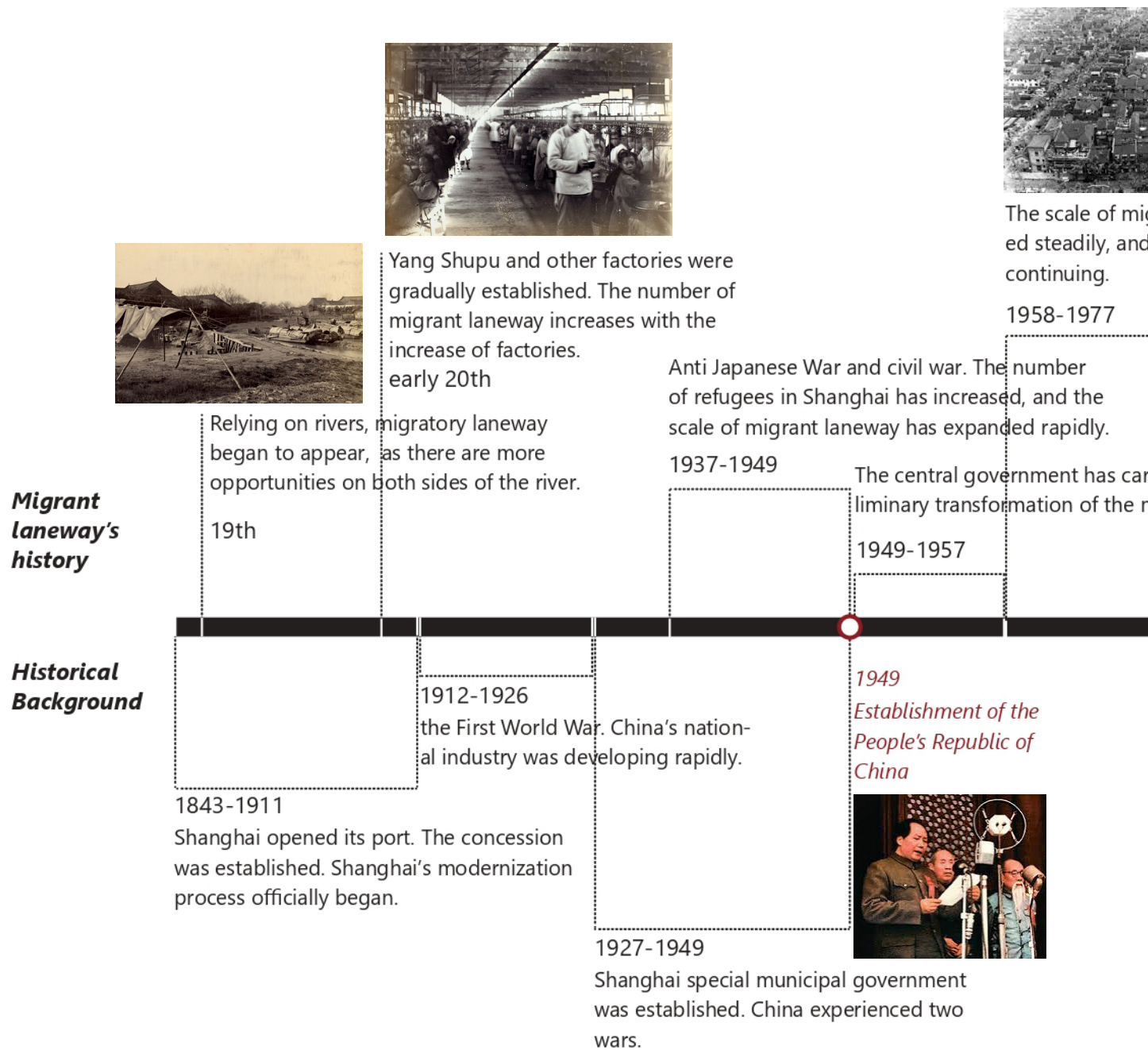


Due to the Anti-Japanese War (1937-1945) and the Civil War (1946-1949), refugees from all over the country, mainly from the surrounding provinces of Shanghai, poured into Shanghai, as it was seen as a safe area. During this period, the development of migrant laneway was the most rapid. Newly arrived refugees built many new migrant laneways on the ruins of the war, such as the ones in Zhabei District and Nanshi District. In addition to the newly established migrant laneways, the old migrant laneway close to the concession area also expanded rapidly due to the arrival of the refugees. Take the above-mentioned Yaoshui Lane as an example, during the Anti-Japanese War, the population there increased to more than 10,000. After the victory of the Anti-Japanese War, the Civil war began. The national economy was dying, and the number of working people who blindly flooded into Shanghai to survive was still increasing. Therefore, some new migrant laneways were added to Shanghai.

After the establishment of People's Republic of China, the Chinese government began to pay attention to the issue of migrant laneway. The document on regeneration and renovation the migrant laneway has been released, but there is no exact answer on how to renovate it. After the reform and opening up, the real estate system was reformed, and Shanghai's land became a scarce resource, which has continued to this day. In response to this trend, from the perspective of the government and investors, the best way to update migrate laneway is to demolish everything and build a new high-end community or commercial center, as they can maximize the land value. This updating method is also the mainstream method in recent decades. Until 2018, the Shanghai government issued a new policy aimed at reducing the large-scale demolition and construction in urban renewal, and the way of regenerating the migrant laneway began to be reconsidered.

HISTORY OF MIGRANT LANEWAY

Timeline





migrant laneway has expanded
the transformation is also



China's Ministry of housing and urban rural development and other seven departments jointly issued a notice calling for accelerating the transformation of migrant laneways.

2012

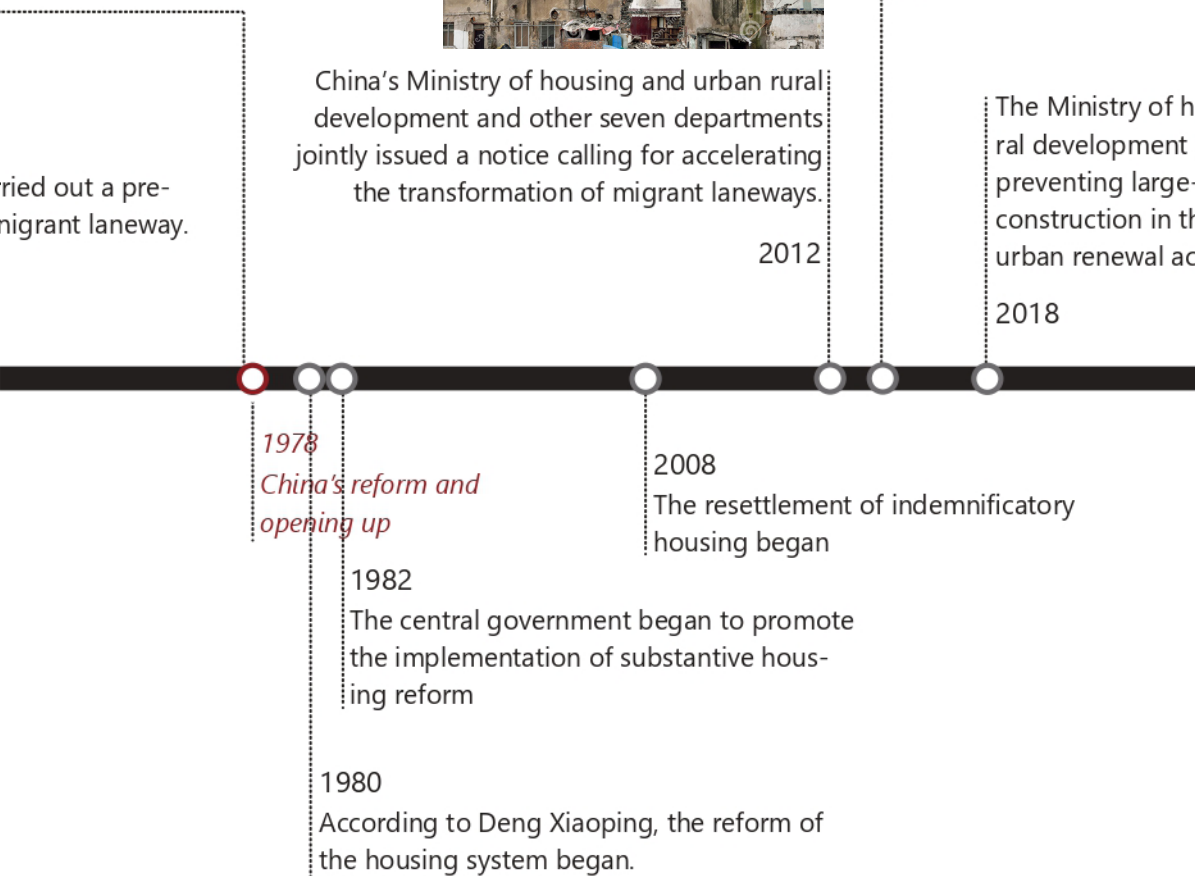


The general office of the State Council issued the notice on Further Strengthening the transformation of migrant laneways.

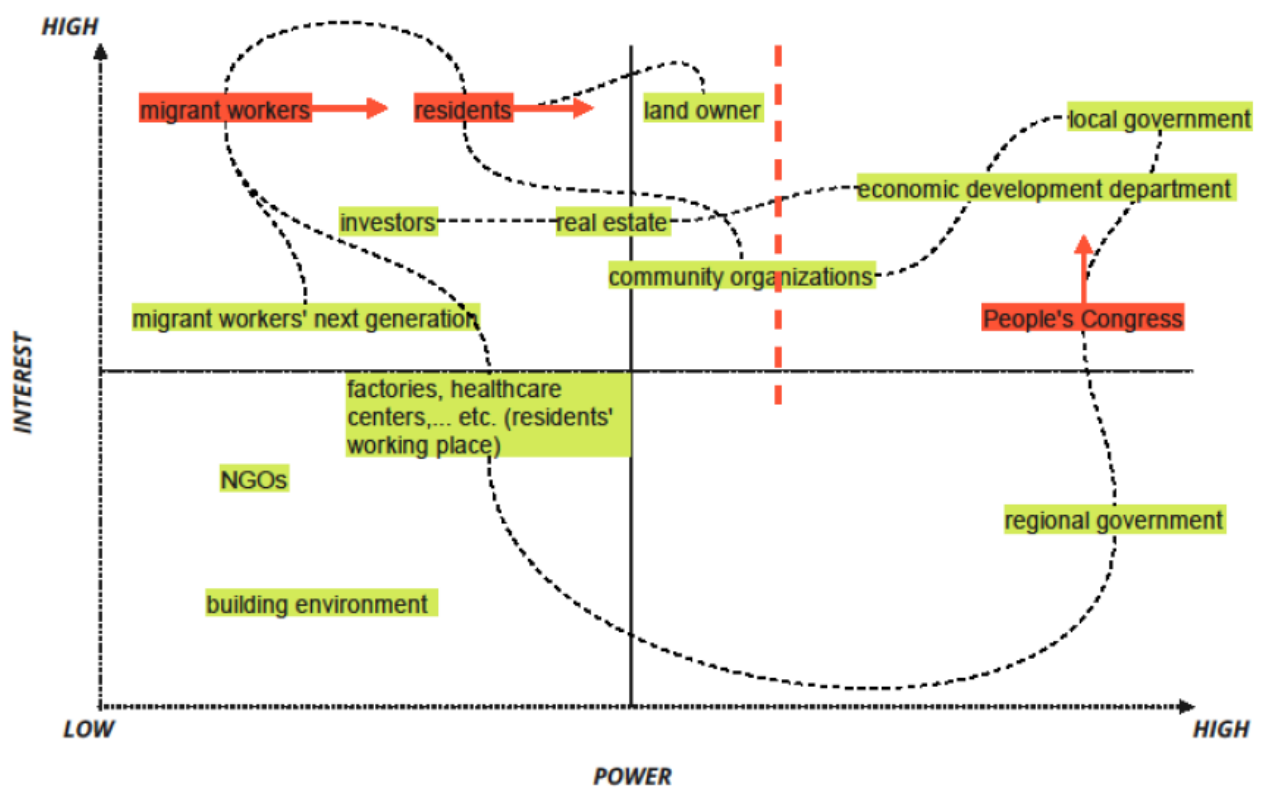
2014

The Ministry of housing and urban rural development issued the notice on preventing large-scale demolition and construction in the implementation of urban renewal action

2018



STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS



Stakeholders and the connection between them

This stakeholder coordinate analysis shows all relevant stakeholders in the process of community renewal, not just actors. The abscissa and ordinate represent power and interest, respectively, and are used to locate stakeholders according to whether they are interested and have power.

Through this coordinate, some problems were discovered. For example, although migrant workers have a high degree of interest, considering that they are the current users of houses, they basically have no power in the renewal process, even if the renewal place is their home where they live day and night. This shows that in the later process of community renewal, public engagement should be increased to empower these people. However, due to the lack of educational background and professional knowledge, excessive involvement of these migrant workers may not be a good choice. Therefore, there should be an agency that can collect residents' opinions, which is composed of professionals, so that decision-making efficiency and decision-making correctness can be increased. In addition, as an organization with great power, People's Congress should pay more attention to the urban renewal that affects the well-being of migrant workers.

THE RESIDENT PORTRAIT

Through user portrait analysis, users can be better understood, so as to better fit their expectations and feelings in the future space and policy design. Through on-the-spot research and interviews, the author summarizes the following three types of residents related to migrant laneway: The first is the owners of house property rights, and most of them are the first builders of houses and the first batch of migrants. As the decades passed, they settled in Shanghai and became the new Shanghainese. Because these people have the ability to pursue a better life, they are basically unwilling to live in the migrant laneway where the environment and equipment are relatively

lacking. They will rent out the house and become a rentier. The second kind of people is the largest group of people in migrant laneway, migrants. With relatively poor educational backgrounds, they left their hometowns to look for work in Shanghai. The low-paying jobs they are engaged in have led to the choice of places with low rents such as migrant laneway as a foothold. The third type of people are local seniors, who make up a small part of the population in the migrant laneway. These seniors have spent most of their lives in the neighborhood and for various reasons are unable or unwilling to leave the community.

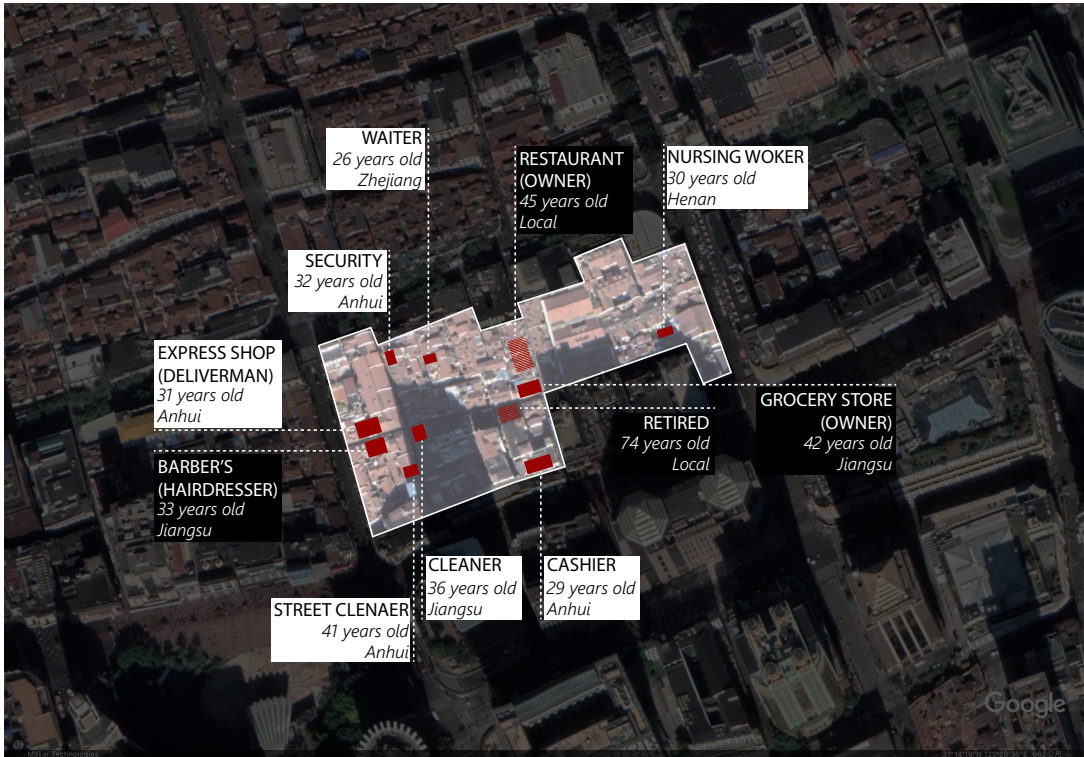
	<i>types</i>	<i>factors</i>	<i>main needs</i>
	houseowner (local people) rentier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • income from rent • hard to monetize their assets (the houses) • have the ability to improve their living condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more income • monetize the assets
Take 70% of current residents <---	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)
Take 30% of current residents <---	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

This study is mainly aimed at the second group of people, the migrants. For the future community space, they hope to have better living conditions, but the rent remains low. However, as investors who regenerate the migrate laneway, the government or other investors must profit from

it to ensure the return on investment. Therefore, raising the income of migrants is the way to help them stay in the city and live a better life. Ideas for this are developed in the Design and Strategy chapter.



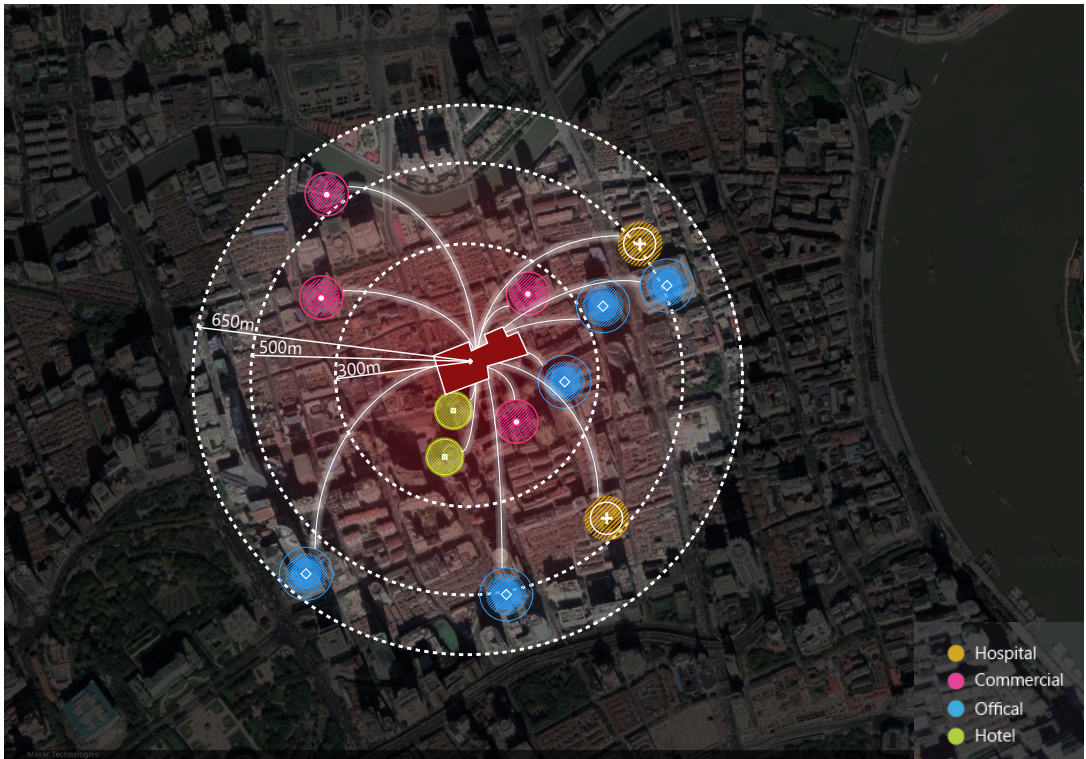
THE RESIDENT PORTRAIT



This part of the user analysis zoomed in to local scale, which is the mapping result after field investigation. It can be seen that the non-locals living in migrant laneway are basically middle-aged and young people from the provinces near Shanghai. Their occupations include waiter, security guard and courier. These occupations require only physical labor instead of a higher education background. The nature of this work also reflects the fact that these people are easy to be eliminated or dismissed when they get old.

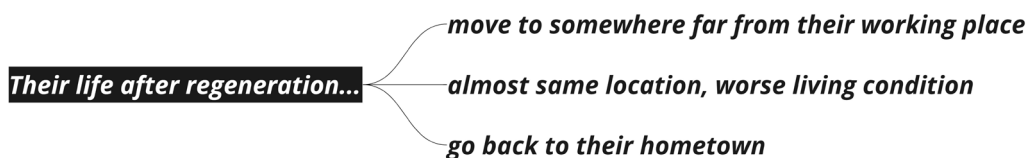
The black and white background colors respectively represent whether the person works in or out of the migrant laneway. It can be seen that most people work around the migrant laneway.

THE INFLUENCE



This map maps the impact of local residents on the surrounding areas according to their occupations. Since the migrants in the migrant laneway are basically in the service industry, they are basically employed in the nearby business district, such as waiters and couriers. Because they work longer hours every day, they tend to find jobs nearby, so they don't have to waste time on commuting. In addition, the internal grocery stores, especially restaurants, of migrant laneway not only serve the internal residents of migrant laneway, but also provide services for all people working in the surrounding areas. These office workers can't afford high-end restaurants, so they usually come back to migrate laneway for lunch.

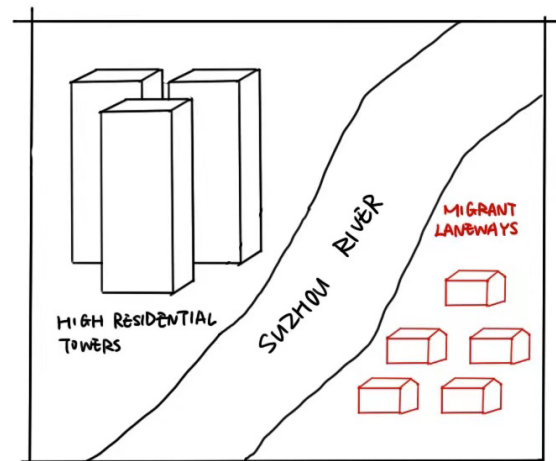
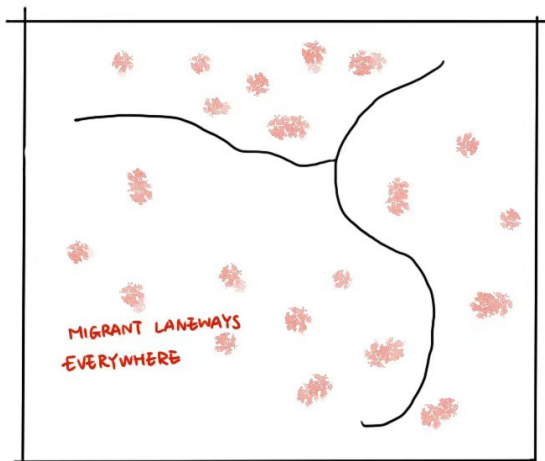
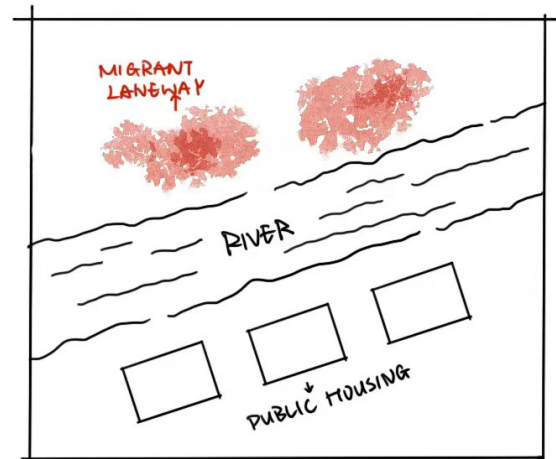
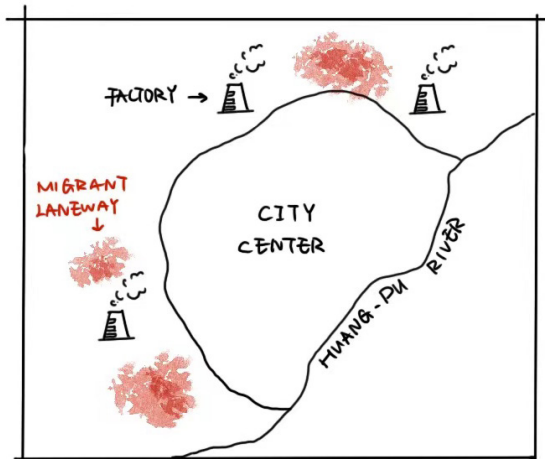
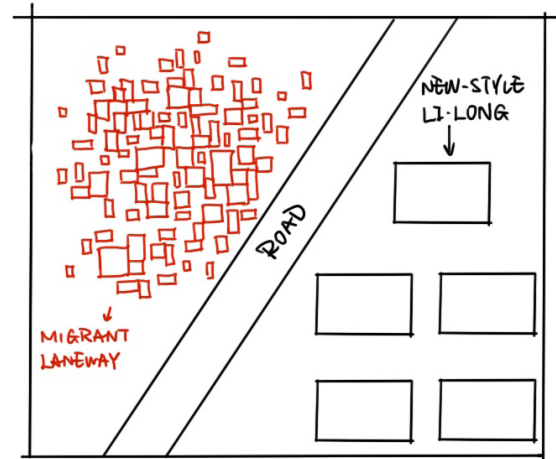
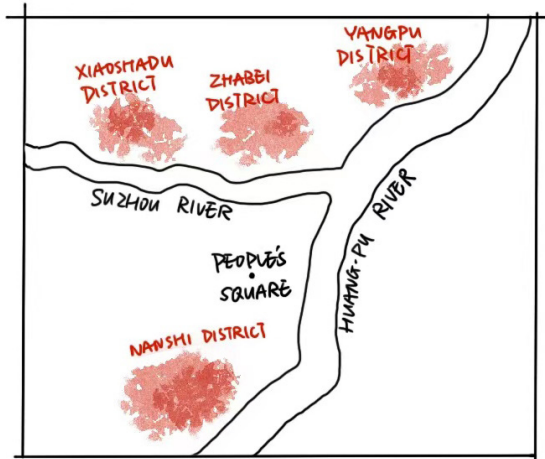
It can be seen from this analysis chart that the residents of these migrant laneway and the shops they open are closely related to the surrounding areas.



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

CITIZENS' PERCEPTION

The stigma of modern Shanghai



Junfan Wu, 2012
redrew by author

In 2012, Junfan Wu did a research on the changes of migrant laneways and social and cultural mentality in Shanghai from the perspective of urban landscape. In this study, he used the method of city image by Kevin Lynch to understand the perceptions of Shanghai residents on migrant laneways. Figure A to Figure D were made by local respondents. Figure A directly uses the names of Xiaoshadu, Zhabei, Yangpu and other districts to indicate the existence of migrant laneways, indicating that the responder does not talk about space in terms of space, but compares the distribution of migrant laneways with the social and cultural characteristics of districts; Figure B uses different graphic symbols to distinguish the crowded and disordered living form in the migrant laneways from the clean and orderly external environment in the new lane, which shows that the responder has a deep feeling of social reality problems such as social stratification and residential isolation, and the migrant laneway landscape is only the visual form of these social problems; Figure C binds the migrant laneways to the factory areas around the urban area, indicating that

the responder has a clear impression of the migrant laneway population as workers; The author of figure D believes that there is a spatial dependence between migrant laneways and rivers, which shows the natural environmental characteristics of migrant laneways for a long time and represents the historical and geographical process of early migrant laneways. The authors of E and F are non-locals, and their perception of migrant laneway is weaker and very general.

Whether locals or non-locals, their perception of migrant laneway itself is very weak, and usually need to bind the migrant laneways with other features. Migrant laneway seems to be invisible in this city, which is also related to the characteristics of closeness from itself. In the future design, the neighborhood should be more opened so as to attract customers and increase the sense of existence of the community, and increase the vitality of the city.



ANALYSIS 2



2

CHAPTER INTRODUCE

The analysis in this part focuses on spatial and built environment aspects. Pattern language runs through this section as the most important theory and analysis tool. This chapter organizes, illustrates and evaluates common patterns in migrant laneways. This process of deconstructing the migrant laneway can help understand the space of the community for later regeneration. In addition, the analysis in this chapter also includes the relationship between patterns, and users' feelings about patterns.

PATTERN DICTIONARY

The next part is called pattern dictionary. This part describes in detail the 32 patterns summarized from the migrant laneway that the author has visited. Each pattern is attached with hypothesis and practical implication, so that the pattern can be better understood. In addition, the pattern is also evaluated from different dimensions. The right side contains the typology and photos of the pattern, and some have simple sketches to better illustrate the pattern.

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

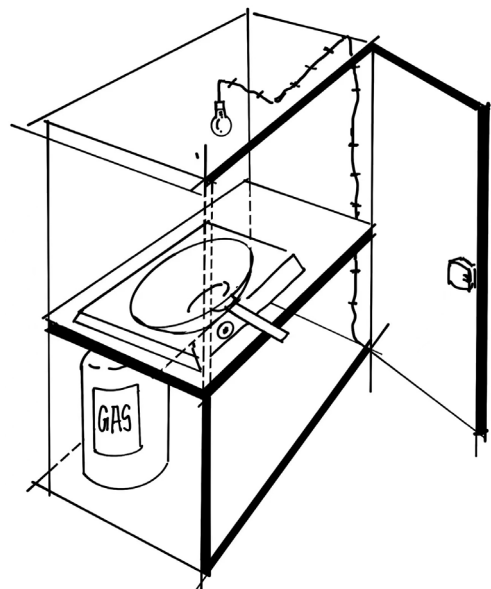
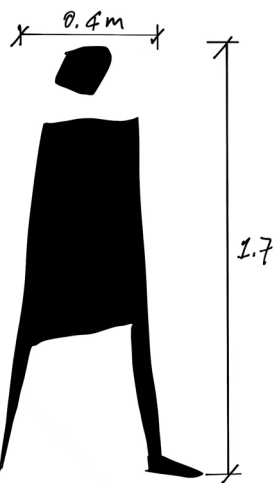
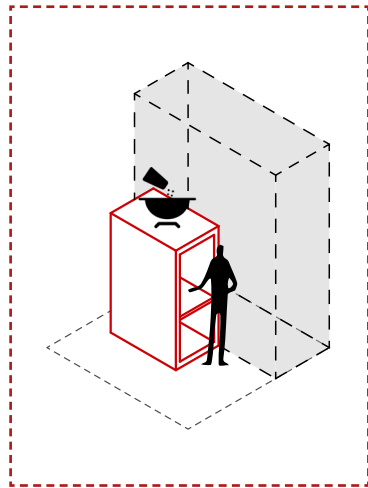
21 - Potential link

Criteria

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

01 Outdoor kitchen 室外厨房

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



02 HANDSHAKE BUILDING 握手楼

Hypothesis:

As the buildings in the migrant laneway are built close enough, residents can reach out their hands and say hello.

Practical implication:

Handshake building is a phenomenon that caused by the residents who spontaneously built houses in early urban development. It shows that the two houses in the migrant laneway are very close to each other. Sometimes there may be bamboo poles between the two buildings for clothes drying. In addition, as residents continue to try to extend the space, for example, by building awnings and balconies, the space between buildings becomes smaller, which will also lead to the emergence of handshake buildings.

The handshake building is a very important

feature of migrant laneway. These buildings do not have enough daylight hours, but also turn the alley into a narrow and long dark space, which deepens the insecurity of migrant laneway and cannot meet the fire control requirements. In addition, as the "host" of different illegal constructions, the handshake building itself also has great potential safety hazards.

See also:

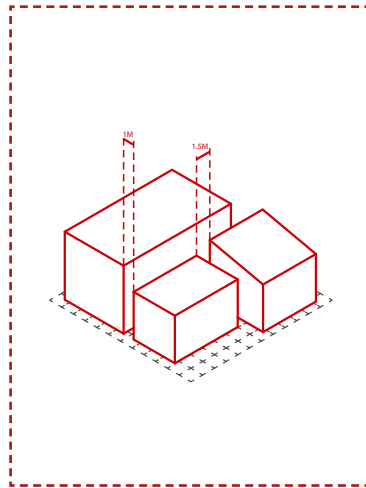
07 - Passage shelter
08 - Chinese drying
11 - Illegal construction
13 - Parasitism
21 - Potential connection
27 - Space extension
29 - Long and narrow alley
31 - Closeness
32 - Dead end

Criteria

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

02 Handshaking building 握手楼

indicates the close relationship between residents' life at the spatial level.



<https://news.sina.com.cn/o/2017-08-03/doc-ifviswpt5186007.shtml>

03 UP-SLEEPING + DOWN-BUSINESS / BACK-HOME + FRONT-SHOP 上寝下商/后屋前店

Hypothesis:

This model blurs the boundary between private and public. It takes space from private domain and give it to public domain, and further add the complexity of transitions from private to public.

Practical implication:

This is a typical Chinese way of blurring boundaries. The building facade can be regarded as the boundary between public and private. According to the needs of residents, the facade is fully opened during the day to turn the private space into a public space for business. Many small businesses are run in this way, such as street restaurants, hairdressers, meat shops and delivery shops. This pattern is mainly manifested in 2 ways.

A. Up-sleeping + Down-business

The residents sleep upstairs and run business downstairs. Usually, the first floor is added by

the residents themselves when the ground floor height is enough. The shop owners can live on the first floor and run business on the ground floor.

B. Back-home + Front-shop

When there is only one story and the ceiling is not high enough, the shop owner can divide their home into front and back sides. They see front side as public side to run business, and live in the back side.

See also:

04 - Street restaurant

09 - Hairdresser

14 - Basic store

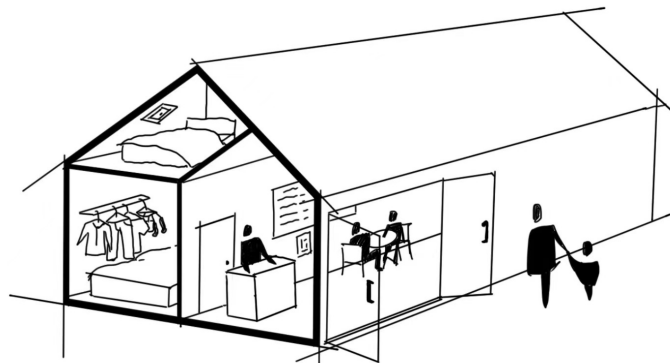
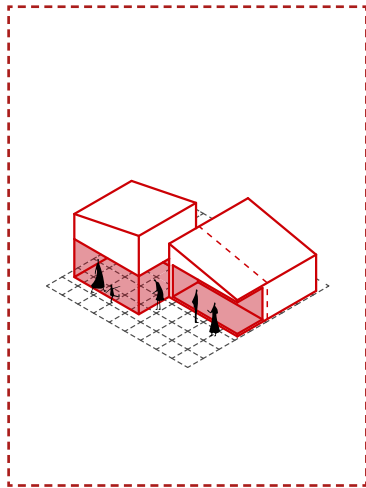
Criteria

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

03 Up-sleeping + Down business / Back-home + Front-shop

上寝下商/前屋后店

blurs the absolute boundary between private life and public business.



Cai Jiaxin 2018

04 STREET RESTAURANT 街头餐馆

Hypothesis:

Street restaurants in the migrant laneway provide the residents and surrounding people with cheaper choices. Old restaurants are also part of the local memory.

Practical implication:

Street restaurants are usually located on both sides of the main alleys inside the migrant laneway. The area of these restaurants is very small. Generally, they only occupy one floor, and the second floor is the restaurant owner's private living space. The hygienic conditions of hotels are usually cannot meet nation health standards, but the customers will not care about hygiene problems because the restaurants offer cheap foods. These restaurants not only provide services for residents living in the migrant laneway, but also provide working lunch options for those low-income people who works in the surrounding areas. Therefore, their influence is

radiated to the surroundings.

In addition, these restaurants usually have been handed down for generations and have decades history. Some specialty restaurants can be regarded as the memory of a generation.

See also:

03 - Up-sleeping + Down business / Back-home + Front-shop

14 - Basic store

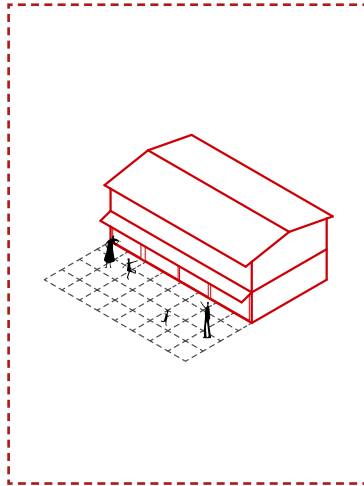
30 - Life theater

Criteria

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

04 Street restaurant 街头餐馆

provides services to internal residents while attracting external guests.



<http://www.aibaohu.com/ShowArticle>.

05 GREEN CORNER 绿植角

Hypothesis:

Green plants always add vitality and energy to the surrounding environment.

Practical implication:

The scale of green corner in migrant laneway is generally very limited considering their living space is already very small. Residents like to place potted plants on the balcony or any empty ground at the door of their home, or inside the enclosed patios. Some of these plants are edible. If the space allows, small shrubs that can provide shade will be planted directly on the ground. These small green corners bring vitality to the space and relieve people's emotions. In summer, residents like to gather around these plants to enjoy the cool. The green corners provide a place for neighbors to socialize.

See also:

17 - Shade social

24 - Enclosed patio

28 - Space in front of the house

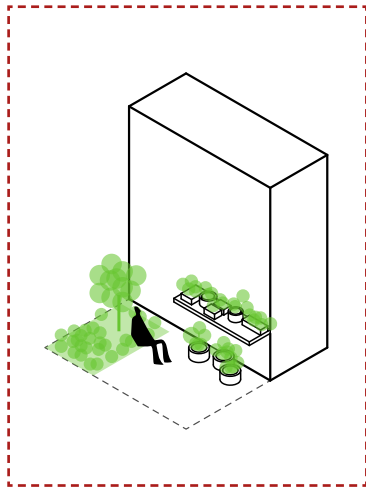
30 - Life theater

Criteria

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

05 Green corner 绿植角

increases the vitality of space and relieves people's emotions.



06 OUTDOOR SHARING TAP + INDIVIDUAL WATER METER 公用水龙头+独立水表

Hypothesis:

Residents in the migrant laneway not only have shared space, but also shared facilities, but they have always been more rigorous in terms of expenditure.

Practical implication:

There are many facilities in the migration laneway that are directly put outside, such as taps. In general, the outdoor tap is a public facility provided by the government, but in the migrant laneway, it is obvious that the residents take the initiative to install the tap outdoors for use. The water meters of these taps are connected to several different households, which means that only these households have the right to use the tap. When they use it, they turn on their own water meter. In addition to voluntary compliance with such rules, other residents will also supervise them. It points out the very basic principle in the migrant laneway: facilities can be shared,

but personal expenses must be calculated. This kind of self-built public equipment implies the potential connection between residents and expresses the necessity of such facilities.

See also:

11 - Illegal constructions (facilities)

19 - Inside out

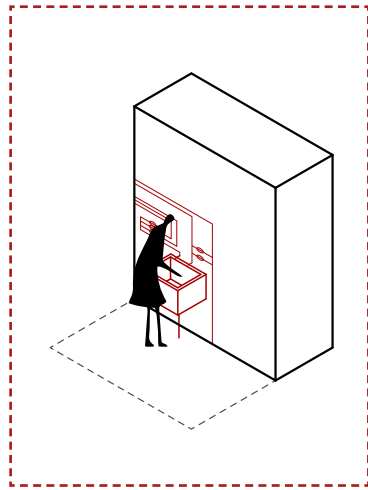
21 - Potential connection

Criteria

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

06 Outdoor sharing tap + Individual water meter 公用水龙头+独立水表

reflects the intersection of residents' ideas of public and private.



07 PASSAGE SHELTER 过道遮蓬

Hypothesis:

The sheltered passage not only allows people to pass through, but also encourages people to gather under the shelter.

Practical implication:

The passages in the migrant laneways have become part of the social space. Residents will put awnings on the narrow passages, which is a way to extend the space. The canopy in the passages provides residents with a place to gather in summer or rainy days for social life. In addition, the space is often used to park bicycles or motorcycles.

See also:

02 - Handshaking building

16 - Mixed use

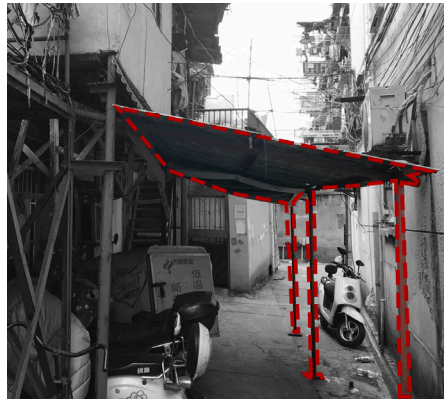
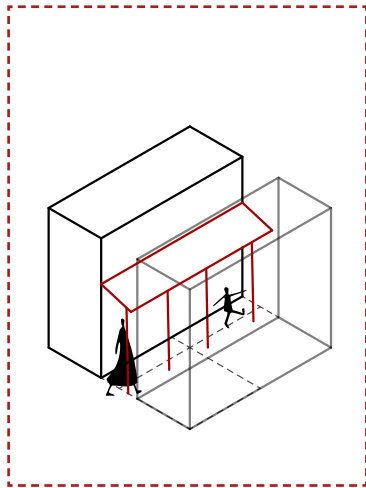
27 - Space extension

Criteria

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

07 Passage shelter 过道遮蓬

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



08 CHINESE DRYING 中国式晾晒

Hypothesis:

Chinese drying adds another layer in urban space. It creates a new space atmosphere that between individual and communal.

Practical implication:

There are three different manifestations of Chinese drying in migrant laneways.

A. Communal drying

This drying method is the most common in the migrant laneways. People create and share drying spaces; for example, they put a cable from one balcony to another across the alley. In addition, the space in front of the door is often used to dry clothes: people will fix the rope from one street lamp in front of the door to another, and then hang clothes on the rope. Neighbors hang clothes together and help each other out. Laundries everywhere in the neighborhood create a vivid residential atmosphere and communal identity.

B. Flags on building façade

When there are not enough conditions in the

community to build a communal drying space, residents will dry their clothes or sheets on the balcony or the facade of the building. This drying method allows different colored fabrics to appear on the facade of the building like flags. They represent different personal lives and different identities.

C. Public drying

Sometimes, this drying method will be extended to more public spaces, such as the garden in the migrant laneway. These gardens usually have some fitness equipment or benches, where residents will put quilts or clothes there. But that doesn't mean these areas have become private. Other residents will still use these fitness facilities. Therefore, private and public overlap here to a large extent.

See also:

16 - Mixed use

18 - Public and private

25 - Space appropriation

28 - Space in front of the house

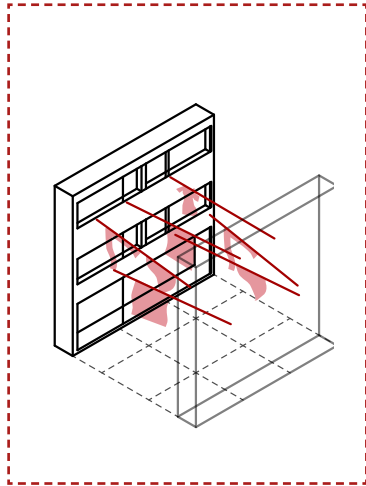
30 - Life theater

Criteria

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

08 Chinese drying 中国式晾晒

is the most common drying way in low-level communities in China.



09 HAIRDRESSER 理发店

Hypothesis:

When a shop exists in a community for decades, the relationship between it and the customer is no longer seller-buyer, but friendship.

Practical implication:

The hairdresser is a witness to the change of migrant laneway. These stores are usually owned by local people, and the owner is also the residents of migrant laneway. These hairdressers and their customers are obvious neighbors and have become familiar friends over the years: for example, they talk about household affairs when they cut their hair. Barber shop owners are one of the least likely to move out among the original residents of migrant laneway, as they have a low income and have their own business in migrant laneway. They have greater adhesion to the migrant laneway than ordinary residents, which is why they can be the witnesses to the

changes of the migrant laneway.

See also:

03 - Up-sleeping + Down business / Back-home + Front-shop

21 - Potential connection

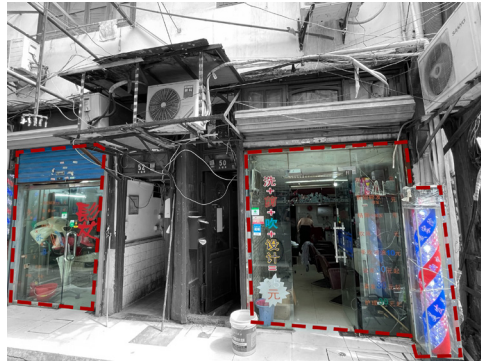
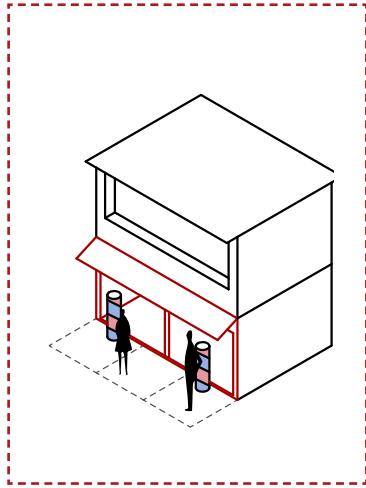
30 - Life theater

Criteria

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

09 Hairdresser 理发店

is not only a store, but also a social place for the residents.



10 OUTDOOR STEPS 室外楼梯

Hypothesis:
Built by the residents themselves, steps represents lifestyles and attitude often with non-intentional design.

Practical implication:
The outdoor stairs in the migration laneway can be divided into three categories.

A. Communal steps
In order not to affect the life of the residents who live in the ground floor, the stairs are sometimes placed directly outdoors. From the window of the residents' home who live in ground floor, they can see the steps as an ascending alley.

B. Ascending streets in between buildings
This kind of staircase mainly serves the corridor space set up between two buildings, which is also the living space of a family.

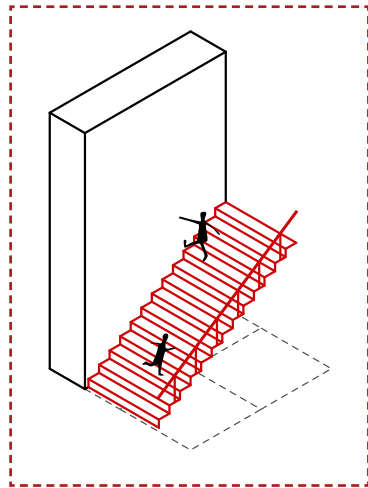
C. Vertical arrangement
The steps are often inside the building. To save space, the steps leading to one household can be just next to the door of the other household. This kind of arrangement shows people's maximum use of space in the migrant laneways.

See also:
11 - Illegal constructions (facilities)
19 - Inside out

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

10 Outdoor steps 室外楼梯

is a design example of form following function constructed by the residents themselves.



11 ILLEGAL CONSTRUCTIONS (FACILITIES)

违章搭建

Hypothesis:

In order to expand the space available to individuals, people do not hesitate to occupy public space, even if it is not allowed by law.

Practical implication:

Illegal constructions or facilities can be divided into two categories according to function and attribute.

A. Private constructions

Such illegal constructions are more than common in old neighborhoods and can be seen everywhere. For example, residents will build a small attic on the top floor, and build brick walls along the four sides of the lower building in the roof space outside the attic to form a new semi open space. Semi open space can be used to dry clothes and sometimes grow vegetables.

B. Communal use facilities

In order to save indoor private space, residents usually would put some unimportant facilities outside in communal space, which can several families to use together. For example, outdoor stairs, shared sink and tiny outdoor kitchen.

See also:

06 - Outdoor sharing tap+ Individual water meter

10 - Outdoor steps

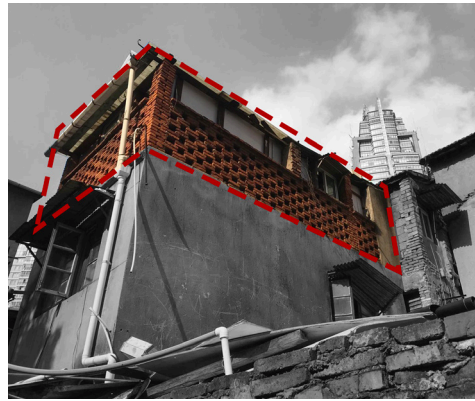
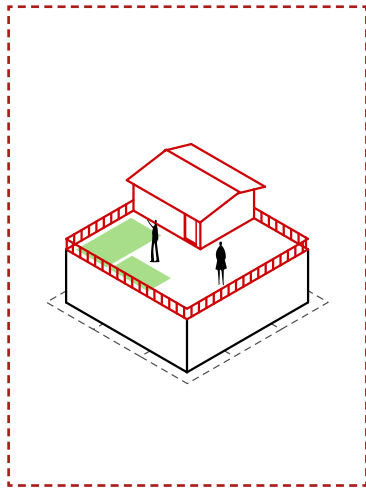
19 - Inside out

Criteria

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

11 Illegal constructions (facilities) 违章搭建

is the physical evidence that residents expand their living space.



12 NEIGHBORHOOD AS A GROUP 社区组团

Hypothesis:
Like the buildings in the community, the neighborhood itself is growing.

Practical implication:
There are a lot of iron gates inside migrant laneways. But it is not like that they divide the whole community into small neighborhoods of different sizes, which have no big difference in the attributes with one another. The truth is that the some of the gates are built before some of these small neighborhoods. The gates are the legacy of the continuous expansion of the community in a short time.

Before the neighborhood was planned by the government, people spontaneously built some houses which formed the initial neighborhood. People usually build walls around the houses,

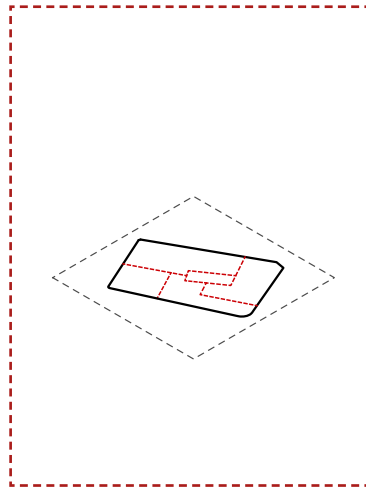
and the iron gate is the main entrance of the initial community. Then these houses spread rapidly, and the new houses wrapped around the original neighborhood (or close to the original community), which formed a new community. To conclude, today's migrant laneway can be seen as a neighborhood which is composed by multiple neighborhoods.

See also:
20 - Jagged layout
26 - Laneway network
31 - Closeness

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

12 Neighborhood as a group 社区组团

shows the spontaneity of the whole community.



<https://whb.cn/zhuzhan/kandian/20170112/81925.html>

13 PARASITISM 寄生

Hypothesis:
The mixed coexistence of different facilities and spaces represents the blending of culture and ideas.

Practical implication:
There are two main forms of parasitism in migrant laneway.

A. Attachment on building façade
Due to the insufficient living space inside the building, the inhabitants tend to extend as much as possible. **10 Outdoor steps** and **08 Chinese drying** are good examples of it. These attachments changed the space as well as the original rhythm of the façade.

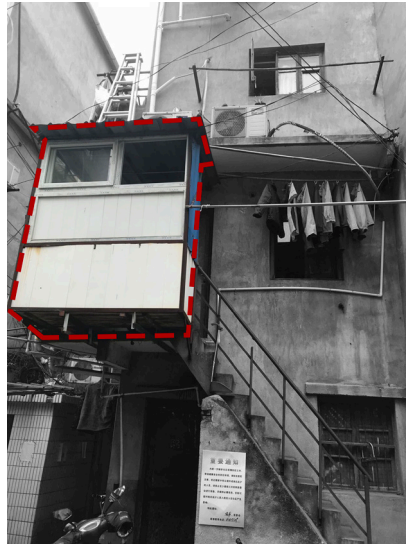
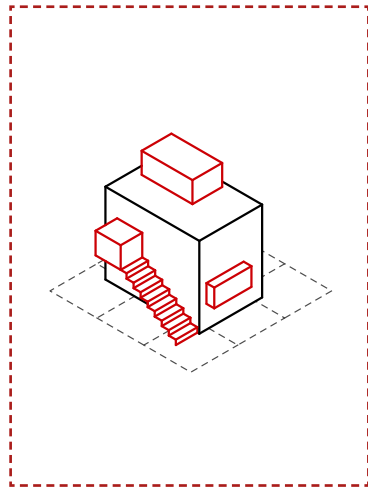
B. Illegal construction (facilities)
See **11 Illegal constructions (facilities)**

See also:
08 - Chinese drying
10 - Outdoor steps
11 - Illegal constructions (facilities)

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

13 Parasitism 寄生

is the co-existence on physical level as well as social and sometimes cultural.



14 BASIC STORE 基本商店

Hypothesis:
Living supplies are based on the most basic stores, which saves residents time to go shopping.

Practical implication:
Basic stores are an integral part of the lives of residents in the migrant laneway. This is due to the job of these residents. These residents’ low education and non-local characteristics lead to their low income with long working hours. For example, one of the residents is a 43 years old street cleaner who works from 4 a.m. to 12 noon and from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. These people have no energy to go out and purchase life supplies when returning home after a day’s work. At this time, the basic store in the migrant laneway can provide convenience for them. These shops include butchers, vegetable shops, mini marts and so on. These stores do not sell fancy

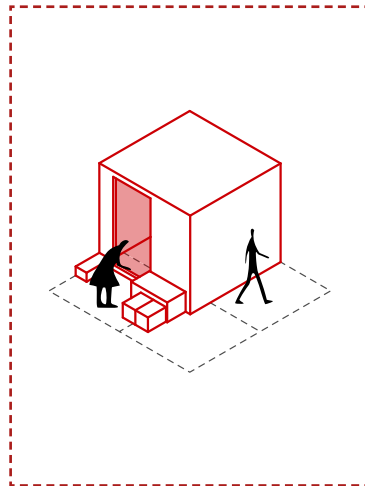
products but only cheap ones with standard quality, sometimes worse.
Since the main customers of these stores are residents living inside the migrant laneway, these stores are mainly located on the secondary main road in the neighborhood. The road where these shops gather is also regarded as a “commercial street” in the migrant laneway.

See also:
30 - Life theater

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

14 Basic store 基本商店

supports the residents' daily life as well as provide them a way of make a living.



15 PARKING ALONG THE STREET 沿街停车

Hypothesis:

Living supplies are based on the most basic stores, which saves residents time to go shopping.

Practical implication:

Electric motorcycles are the most common means of transportation in the migrant laneways. This convenient, cheap and small means of transportation is very popular within migrant workers. Some of them are placed under large awnings as fixed parking spaces. Due to the limited fixed parking space, many electric motorcycles will park directly in the enclosed patio or the open space in front of the door, and most likely, just along the street. This is also for the convenience of users.

On the one hand, parking along the street is convenient for residents, but on the other hand,

it also contains potential safety hazards. Because of the problem of handshaking building in migrant laneway, the laneways are very narrow. Parking along the street makes the laneway more difficult to pass. When there is a fire, which is a very common problem in old neighborhoods, the fire truck cannot reach the fire-fighting point in time, so that the fire cannot be controlled in time, resulting in greater casualties.

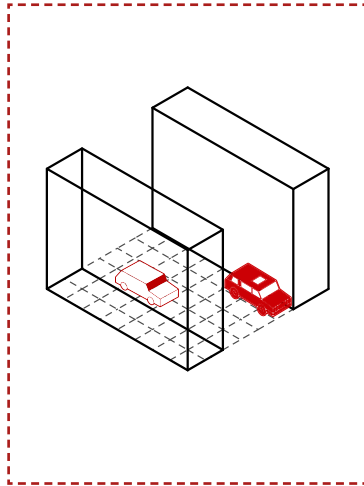
See also:

- 02 - Handshaking building
- 24 - Enclosed patio
- 25 - Space appropriation
- 28 - Space in front of the house

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

15 Parking along the street 沿街停车

provides the people an easy way to park their cars or motorcycles, on the other hand, it invades pedestrian space.



16 MIXED USE 混合使用

Hypothesis:
The continuous overlap of spatial functions is very common in the migrant laneways.

Practical implication:
Mixed use has different performance in different scales.

A. Within a building
The mixed use inside the building is very common when living space is quite limited. The concept of mixed use here is different from that in urban planning. It only represents the mixing of spatial functions. For example, a person sleeps in bed during night time, but when having meals, he will directly put a small stool on the bed as a “dining table”. At this time, the bed becomes a seat and the place to sleep becomes a place to eat. This kind of mixing is usually unimaginable in the eyes of outsiders.

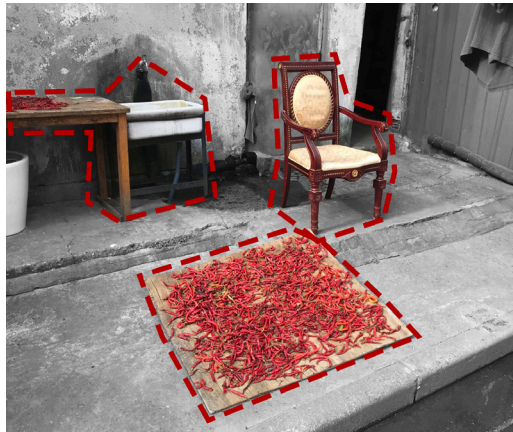
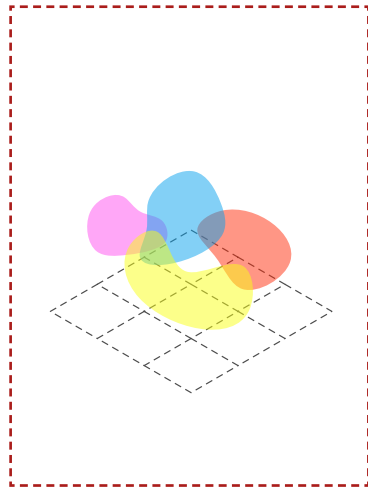
B. Within the neighborhood
At the community level, mixed use is closely related to the inside out features of the migrant laneway. In order to extend their living space, residents will move some facilities outdoors. For example, people will park electric motorcycles in front of his home, but they will also dry clothes by setting a bamboo stick there, or his children will move out their desks and do their homework there in summer. Therefore, the space in front of the door changes its function according to people’s needs. However, this does not mean that only one of these functions can appear at the same time. For example, the above functions can totally appear at the same time.

See also:
08 - Chinese drying
19 - Inside out
24 - Space appropriation
28 - Space in front of the house
30 - Life theater

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

16 Mixed use 混合使用

can be seen almost everywhere in migrant laneway.



17 SHADE SOCIAL 乘凉

Hypothesis:

The shadows under the tree crown and awning can also be seen as an extension of the gray space - given that it provides a place for people to socialize in rainy and summer.

Practical implication:

In summer, people, especially the local elderly, are used to going out to chat with their neighbors after dinner. The shade or awning provides them with a cool place to chat. The formation of this space is very simple: put two chairs or benches under the shadow, and then people will spontaneously gather here. Sometimes, these chairs are brought by residents, so during the day, this space "disappears". When the day's work is over and the sun sets, people bring their chairs and gather under the shade to chat, just like the opening of the life theater.

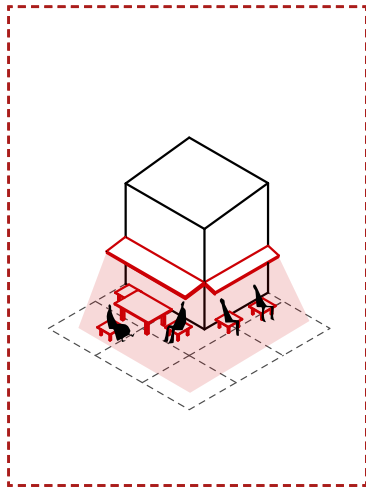
See also:

- 05 - Green corner
- 07 - Passage shelter
- 28 - Space in front of the house
- 30 - Life theater

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

17 Shade social 乘凉

is an unique way of social in migrant laneways. It is not only a way of social, but also integrates local rituals.



18 PUBLIC AND PRIVATE 公共与隐私

Hypothesis:

The boundary between public and private becomes blurred because of the limited space.

Practical implication:

The boundary between public and private is a very significant problem in the migrant laneway. Due to the limited FAR in the migrant laneways, people have to put some things that should belong to private space into public space. For example, people will put a washing basin outdoors. They will brush their teeth and wash their faces outdoors, which is to some extent to put the bathroom outside. According to the degree of overlap between public and private space, it can be divided into the following three types.

A. Absolute separation

Public and private spaces are completely separated. This situation is very limited in the migrant laneway. Only some residents can

completely separate public and private space.

B. Blurring boundaries

In most cases, the private and public spaces in the migrant laneways overlap. For example, people move tables to eat outdoors, and shadow social is another example.

C. Superimposed

Extreme overlap between public and private is also common within migrate laneways. Some very private activities take place in public places, such as people sleeping in the workplace, people brushing their teeth and washing their faces in the alley, people walking around in pajamas or even topless. Then there is no distinction between public and private.

See also:

01 - Outdoor kitchen

04 - Street restaurant

06 - Outdoor sharing tap + Individual water meter

17 - Shade social

19 - Inside out

25 - Space appropriation

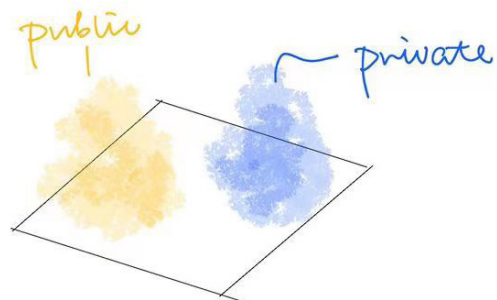
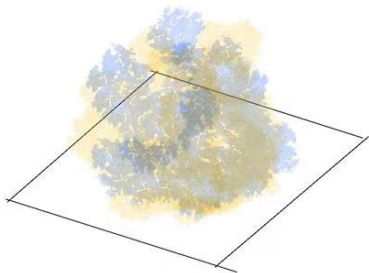
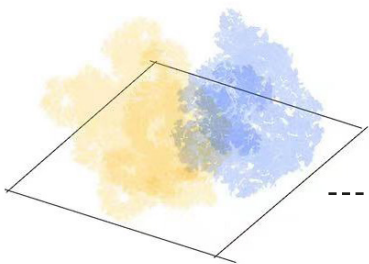
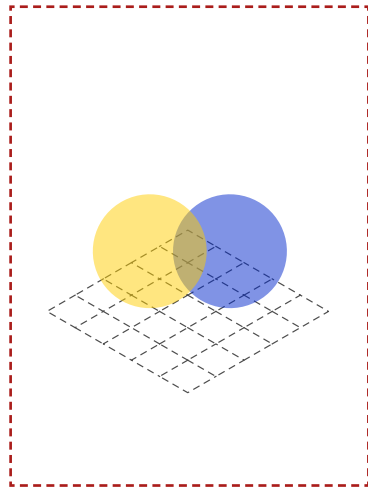
30 - Life theater

Criteria

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

18 Public and private 公共与隐私

have very vague boundaries with the neighborhood, and people's demand for privacy is weakening under the impact of reality.



19 INSIDE OUT 内翻外

Hypothesis:

Inside out is a big reason for the blurring boundaries between public and private in the migrant laneways.

Practical implication:

This can be seen everywhere in migrate laneway. The indoor living space is condensed and insufficient, thus, many activities, which often happen on the living side of the facade, are externalized. Alleys become a collective living room

See also:

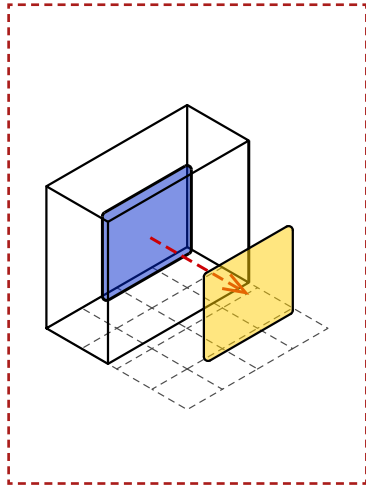
- 01 - Outdoor kitchen
- 06 - Outdoor sharing tap + Individual water meter
- 18 - Public and private
- 28 - Space in front of the house
- 30 - Life theater

Criteria

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

19 Inside out 内翻外

places a certain degree of private life in the public eye.



20 JAGGED LAYOUT 参差的布局

Hypothesis:

The layout of migrant laneway shows a kind of spontaneity.

Practical implication:

As explained in 12 Neighborhood as a group, most of the buildings in the migrant laneway are unplanned and gradually developed, which leads to the irregular layout of the community. This kind of irregular layout leads to many dead ends. In the interview, a resident said: "If there are relatives or visitors come to visit, we will definitely pick them up at the entrance gate of the community, otherwise they cannot find our house. They will get lost." This represents the exclusion and unfriendliness of migrant laneways to outsiders.

To some extent, this layout will also cause

potential safety hazards: fire engines can't arrive in time, or ambulances can't find help. In addition, the narrow and dark alleys caused by this layout make people feel unsafe to a certain extent.

See also:

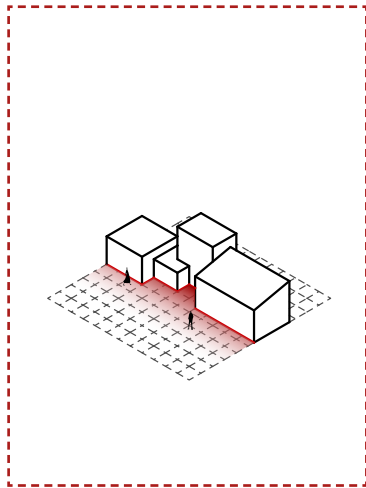
02 - Handshaking building
11 - Illegal constructions (facilities)
12 - Neighborhood as a group
22 - Continuously varied borders
29 - Long and narrow alley
31 - Closeness
32 - Dead end

Criteria

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

20 Jagged layout 参差的布局

is caused by former unplanned development. It itself has also led to a series of problems.



21 POTENTIAL CONNECTIONS 潜在关联

Hypothesis:

There are different relationships and connections between the patterns, which leads to their future direction to some extents.

Practical implication:

The connections can be divided into three types: promote, discourage and symbiosis.

A. Promote

The existence of one pattern will promote the appearance of another pattern. For example, the pattern **01 Outdoor kitchen** is derived from **04 Street restaurant**. Outdoor kitchens can save space for the restaurants, and the smell of foods and cooking chefs can play a publicity role which can attract customers to come. Therefore, outdoor kitchens often appear with street restaurants.

B. Discourage

Although some patterns are close to one another, it does not mean that they promote each other.

On the contrary, they discourage the other one. For example, the residents dry their clothes by the bamboo sticks above the street restaurant. The pattern **08 Chinese drying** would have negative impact on the pattern **04 Street restaurant**: Wet clothes above the restaurant will give customers a bad impression, which will reduce the number of the customers.

C. Symbiosis

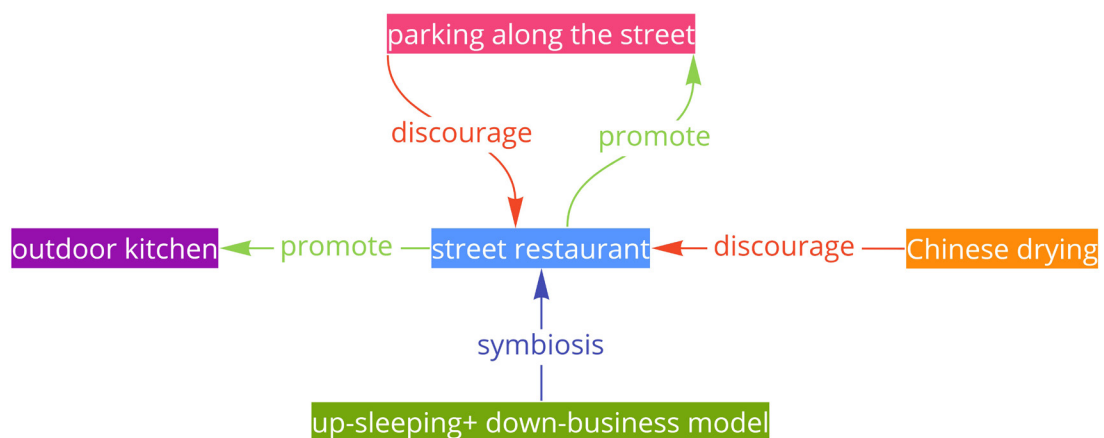
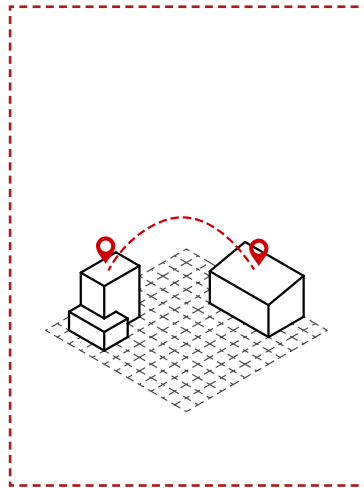
The symbiosis of patterns is also common: one pattern and another pattern depend on each other and are closely related. For example, the pattern **03 Up-sleeping + Down business / Back-home + Front-shop** and the pattern **04 Street restaurant, 09 Hairdresser, and 14 Basic stores** are often show as a package.

See also:

The pattern describes a basic attribute, so there is no specific other relative pattern.

21 Potential connections 潜在关联

describe the basic relationship and connections between the patterns.



22 CONTINUOUSLY VARIED BORDERS

连续变化的边界

Hypothesis:

It contributes to legibility, which supports citizens' orientation in the city.

Practical implication:

According to Jiaxiu Cai (2018):

"Borders of big buildings, gated communities, danwei areas, and urban villages are different, not only in their physical form but also in the atmosphere they have. On the city scale, these borders are continuous and varied. The fact that they are varied is what makes the city legible and helps the citizens' orientation. Citizens explicitly experience these large-scale continuously varied borders, yet are not influenced too much by them."

See also:

02 - Handshaking building

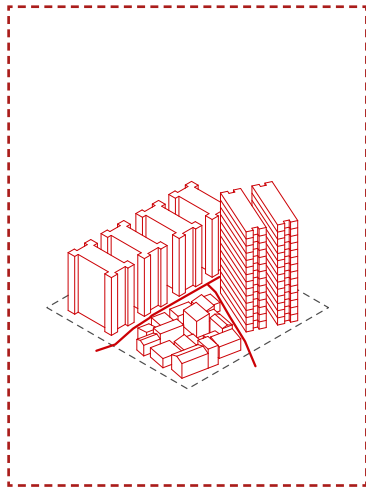
12 - Neighborhood as a group

26 - Laneway network

31 - Closeness

22 Continuously varied borders 连续变化的边界

makes people feel that different communities have clear boundaries and divisions in space.



23 PHARMACY 药店

Hypothesis:

Pharmacies provide residents with the most basic and urgent needs, which means self-sufficiency within the community.

Practical implication:

The scale of the pharmacies in the migrant laneway is not very large, and they are generally located outside the center of the community. Its main customers are residents within the community and a small number of outsiders. Pharmacies are equipped with emergency windows, which are open 24 hours a day. Pharmacy salespeople and residents, especially seniors who require regular dispensing, are very familiar.

See also:

21 - Potential connection

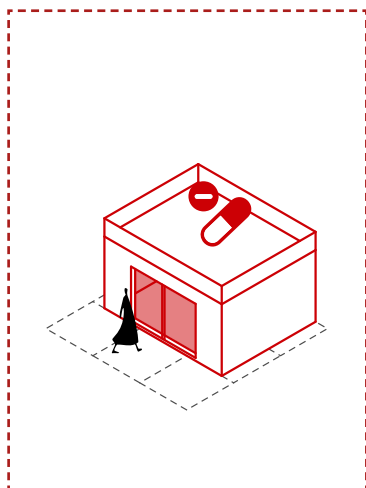
30 - Life theater

Criteria

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

23 Pharmacy 药店

supports the daily or urgent medical needs of residents and is another guarantee for the normal operation of the whole community.



24 ENCLOSED PATIO 围合式天井

Hypothesis:

Enclosed patios can be seen as a collective space that only serve for the residents who live in the surrounding buildings.

Practical implication:

The enclosed patio is also a space where public and private overlap to a large extent in the migrant laneway. It is surrounded by several buildings. Like is explained in **12 Neighborhood as a group**, the neighborhood was unplanned before and most buildings were built by the residents, that is the reason where there would be patios: the residents didn't have enough urban plan knowledge and some spaces were just left during the expanding of the neighborhood.

Enclosed patio basically only serves the residents living in the surrounding buildings. Sometimes, these residents are relatives, then the patio

becomes a big living room for the whole family.

See also:

02 - Handshaking building

12 - Neighborhood as a group

18 - Public and private

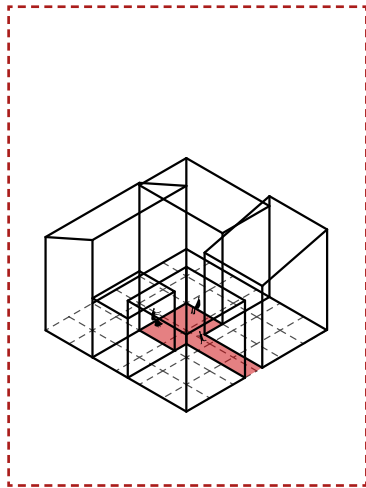
30 - Life theater

Criteria

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

24 Enclosed patio 围合式天井

is a semi private space for residents in the surrounding buildings. It is also a life theater that perfectly shows residents' lives.



<https://chuvix.com/questions/104705.html>

25 SPACE APPROPRIATION 空间挪用

Hypothesis:

Citizens redefine spaces in neighborhoods and cities through their own actions, inspiring spatial dynamism.

Practical implication:

There are different manifestations of space misappropriation, some are commercial in nature, and some are misappropriation of living space. Commercial appropriation, such as outdoor eateries within the community. There are many more examples of appropriation in life, such as people drying their clothes in a fitness park or playing cards in an alley. These appropriations exist because space is originally neutral. A certain degree of neutrality will facilitate unforeseen use. If a place is closely designed for a specific use, other ways of using are often hampered (Meyer, de Josselin de Jong, & Hoekstra, 2009).

See also:

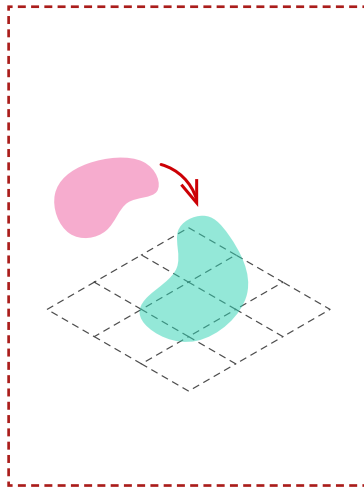
05 - Green corner
07 - Passage shelter
08 - Chinese drying
30 - Life theater

Criteria

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

25 Space appropriation 空间挪用

generally exists in the migrant laneways and is a way for residents to expand their living space.



26 LANEWAY NETWORK 街巷网络

Hypothesis:

The laneway network creates the hierarchy of space, reposes almost all of people's daily life, and integrates people's traditions and ideas.

Practical implication:

Due to the gradual development and spread of migrant laneway, its alley network is very complex and presents an unplanned spontaneity. The main network can be divided into two layers, the first is the main lane and the second is the more casual sub lane. The main lane is generally connected with the main road and is the main entrance to the outside of the whole community. Along the main lane are basically commercial shops, such as restaurants, laundries and express delivery shops. The sub lanes connect the daily life of residents and is generally regarded as the inner space of the community, which is relatively isolated from the outside world.

Different from the traditional street network, the network in the migration laneway is generated according to the buildings. This internal logic makes the alley look very chaotic to outsiders. As the resident of **20 Jagged layout** said, visitors will get lost here. This also leads to pattern **31 Closeness**.

See also:

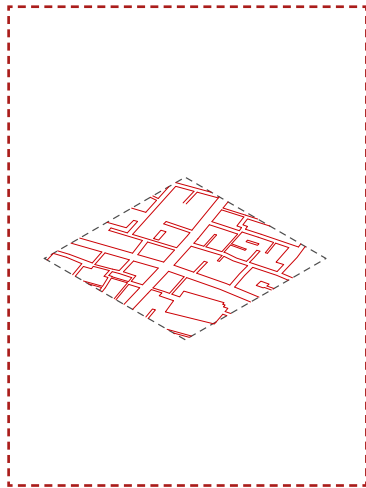
02 - Handshaking building
12 - Neighborhood as a group
20 - Jagged layout
29 - Long and narrow alley
31 - Closeness

Criteria

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

26 Laneway network 街巷网络

has high complexity. On the other hand, it also expounds the development logic of migrant laneway.



27 SPACE EXTENSION 空间延申

Hypothesis:

Spatial expansion is common in any old community. Although some are illegal, it is still evidence of residents' hard life.

Practical implication:

See **11 Illegal constructions (facilities)**, **13 Parasitism**.

See also:

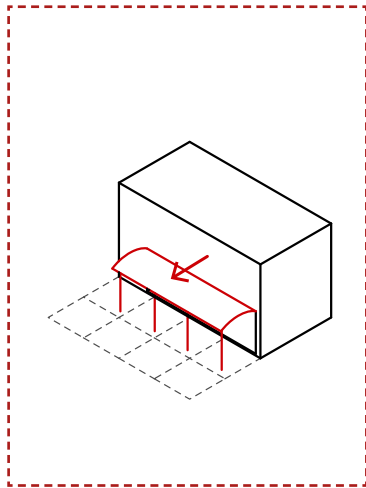
11 - Illegal constructions (facilities)
13 - Parasitism

Criteria

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

27 Space extension 空间延申

is very common and familiar to all the residents of migrant laneways, and shows the residents' hard life.



28 SPACE IN FRONT OF THE HOUSE

门前空间

Hypothesis:

The small space in front of the door provides residents there with countless possibilities.

Practical implication:

The space in front of the door was also formed naturally during the development of migrant laneway. This kind of space belongs to the bottom residents in this building. They will determine the function and nature of the space according to their own needs. For example, planting plants, then the space becomes **5 Green corner**; Build a canopy and put two chairs under it, then it becomes **17 Shade social**; Using a stick to build a simple support, it can be the place for **8 Chinese drying**.

This kind of space has many possibilities, especially when it is in an old and relatively poor

community. It is a way to continue the indoor space, or it can be used as a pure outdoor public space, or a combination of the two, and becomes a semi-private space.

See also:

05 - Green corner

08 - Chinese drying

17 - Shade social

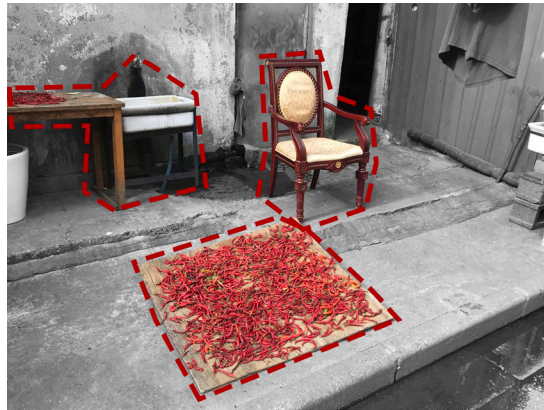
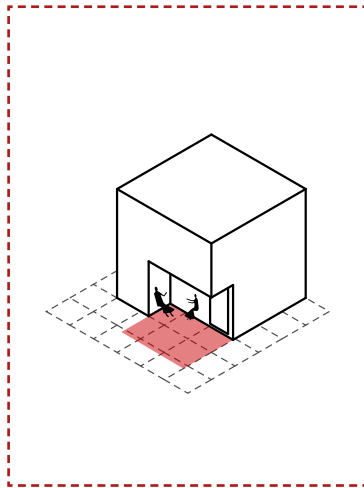
27 - Space extension

Criteria

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

28 Space in front of the house 门前空间

offers countless possibilities for ground floor residents. People redefine this neutral space in their own way by giving it new functions.



29 LONG AND NARROW ALLEY 狭长小巷

Hypothesis:

The long and narrow alleys are the first impression of migrant laneway to a visitor, which is also one of the biggest features of the place.

Practical implication:

The alleys in the migrant laneway are very chaotic to outsiders. In addition, in order to maximize the space in the building, the alleys are very narrow and long. This is not a big problem for local adult residents who are familiar with the community, however, for children, these alleys will increase the risk, because there are few witnesses in this dim environment. Besides, for foreign visitors, this kind of alley is easy to get lost. Also, facing unknown and dim alleys, it is easy to feel unsafe and therefore have no desire to visit.

See also:

02 - Handshaking building

20 - Jagged layout

26 - Laneway network

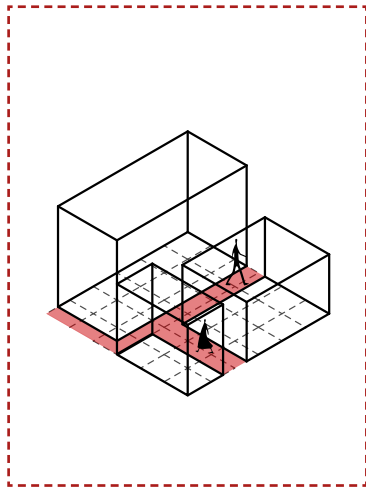
31 - Closeness

Criteria

Safety	ooooo
Cleanness	●oooo
Openness	●oooo
Sociability	●oooo
Spatial impact	●●●oo
Social impact	●oooo
Sustainability	ooooo
Necessity	●●ooo
Memory	●●●●●

29 Long and narrow alleys 狭长小巷

shows the shortage of public space in the migration laneway, and also reflects the potential safety hazards from another perspective.



30 LIFE THEATER 生活剧场

Hypothesis:

Life theater is where everyday life performs and is shown; where people can live their life and dance their dance.

Practical implication:

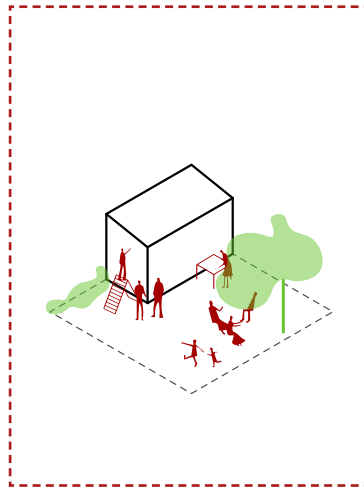
City life is a drama in itself, and every family and individual has its own story. Collectively contribute to the development of the city. This section depicts a display of people's intimate lives, which largely contributes to the feeling that the city is the people's home. Having the ground floor open to the street breaks the boundaries between private and public. (Jiaxiu Cai, 2018)

See also:

The pattern describes a basic performance, so there is no specific other relative pattern.

30 Life theater 生活剧场

carries people's rights and social identity.



Xizi, 2014.02



Xizi, 2015.08



Xizi, 2019.09



Xizi, 2020.10

31 CLOSENESS 封闭

Hypothesis:

For passersby, migrant laneway is a mysterious and chaotic space.

Practical implication:

According to Wu Junfan's research in 2012, citizens have poor perception of migrant laneway. By using Kevin Lynch's city image theory, the responders can not point out one specific migrant laneway even if they pass by the place almost every day. Due to the complex laneway network poor building environment, migrant laneways are not the place that people would stop by for or have the interest to visit. In addition, the narrow, long and dim alleys make visitors feel unsafe.

See also:

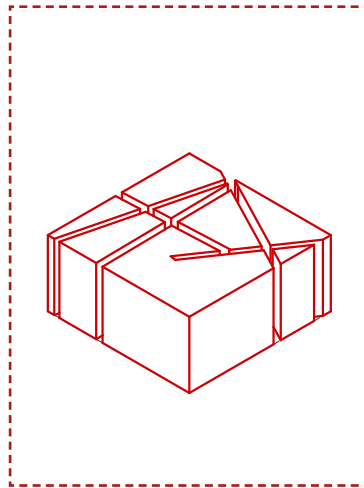
02 - Handshaking building

26 - Laneway network

29 - Long and narrow alley

31 Closeness 封闭

illustrates the neglected situation of migrant laneways in the city on spatial level and the reason why the government sees migrant laneways as a city's scar.



32 DEAD END 死胡同

Hypothesis:

The dead end is one of the evidences of the unplanned and free development of migrant laneway.

Practical implication:

Due to the unplanned development of the community in the early stage, dead ends often appear. People build their own houses and their own alleys. Sometimes two families build them at the same time. Their plans conflict, resulting in some unexpected spaces. Such conflicts usually end up in a dead end. These dead ends not only interrupt the fluency and connection of space, but also add to the insecurity of the community.

See also:

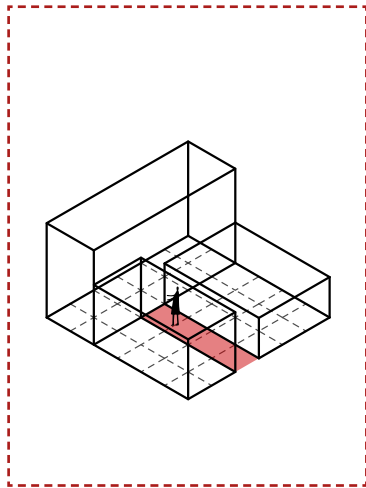
02 - Handshaking building
12 - Neighborhood as a group
26 - Laneway network
29 - Long and narrow alley

Criteria

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

32 Dead ends 死胡同

shows the disadvantages of the neighborhood's plan and increases the danger of the community. In addition, it also interrupts the fluency of space.



THE CORE VALUE OF THE PATTERNS

AFFORDABLE + SHARED

In the face of a large number of complex patterns, it is very important to summarize their core values. The most two common value of these patterns is shared and affordable, which is quite understandable. Due to the shortage of space in the migrant laneway, residents will certainly share the things they can share, such as wash basins and outdoor stairs. That doesn't mean they are willing to do it, but they have to

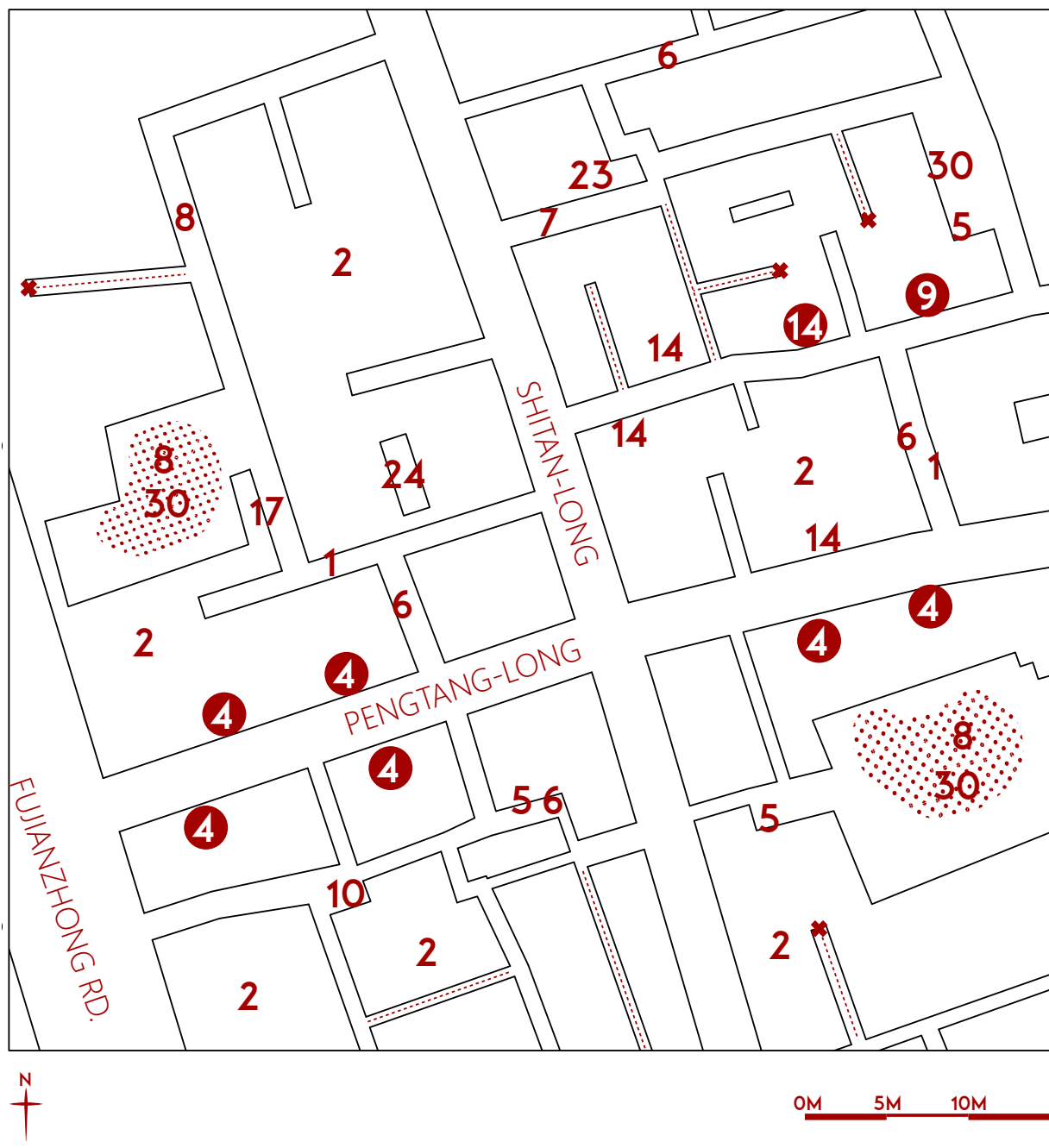
do it and are used to sharing things. Considering that residents are low-income people, the value of affordable is also quite understandable. They can't afford fancy or expensive things. Facing these two most basic and core values, the author tries to maintain these two most significant features when regenerating the migrant laneway.

+ SUSTAINABLE

In addition, the author tries to add a value to the pattern in the future community design: sustainable. Spatial sustainability is one of the ultimate purposes of this design. From the criteria, there are many patterns with good social functions or the function of keeping the memory of the times, but they cannot exist longer in the future because they are too dilapidated. Therefore, adding sustainable elements can

not only help the better transformation of community space, but also help the continuation of community memory.

MAPPING THE PATTERNS

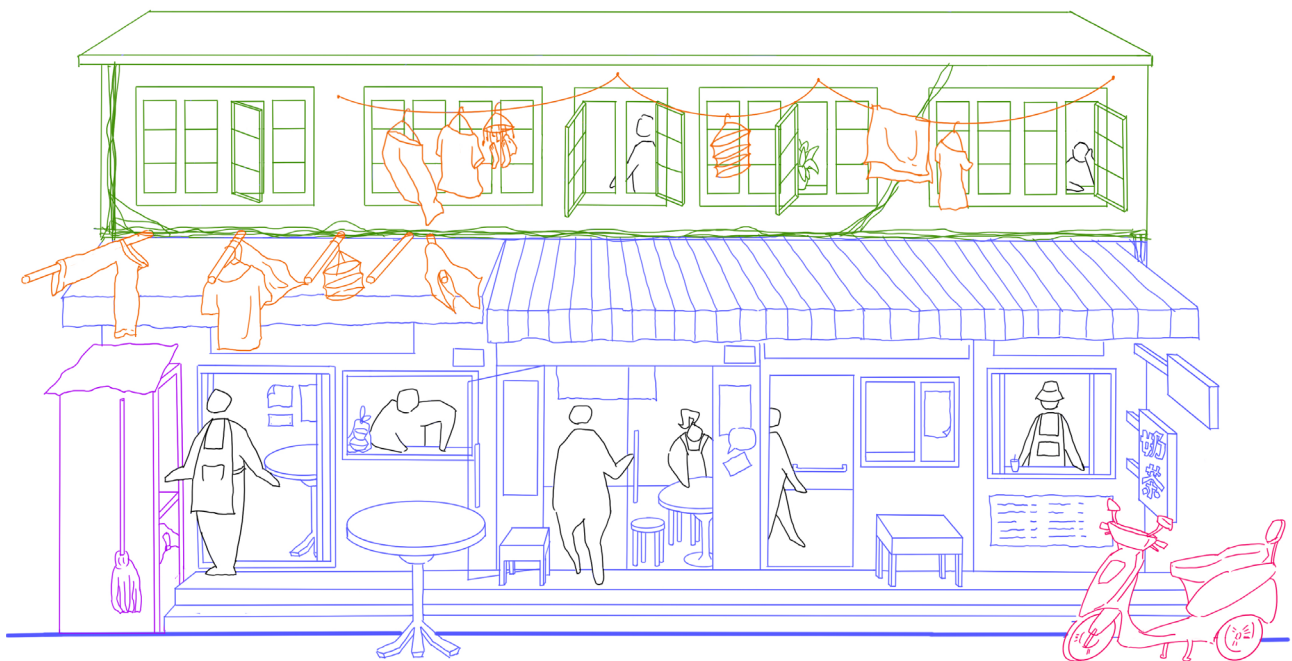


PATTERN LIST

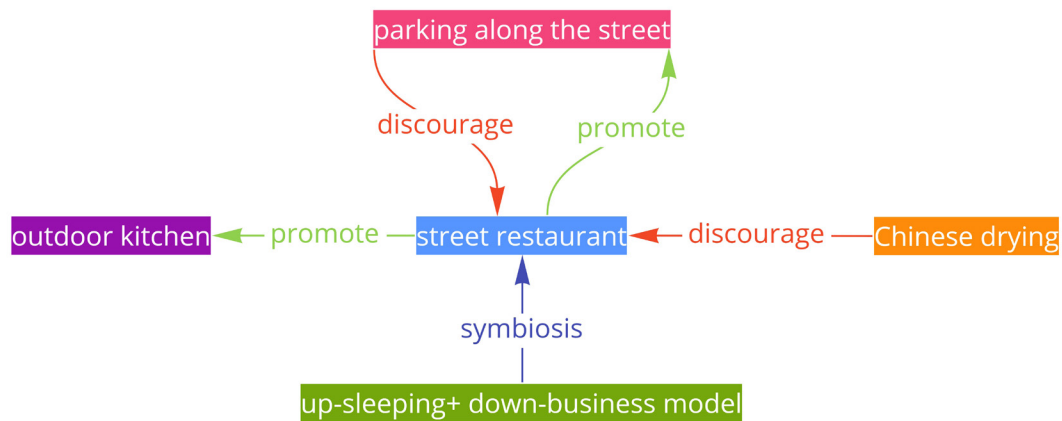
1 Outdoor kitchen	室外厨房
2 handshaking building	握手楼
3 Up-sleeping+Down-business/ Front shop+Back home ●	上住下铺+后房前店
4 Street restaurant	街头餐馆
5 Green corner	绿植角
6 Outdoor sharing tap+ Individual water meter	公用水龙头+独立水表
7 Passage shelter	过道遮蓬
8 Chinese drying	中国式晾晒
9 Hairdresser	理发店
10 Outdoor steps	室外楼梯
11 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

Example facade & The relations



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



This facade serves as a good example to explain the connection and relationship between patterns: ***promote, discourage and symbiosis.***

Promote: Street restaurants have promoted the emergence of Outdoor kitchens. The space in the migrant laneway is very insufficient, in order to accommodate more guests, the shop owner sometimes chooses to set up a simple kitchen at the door. This not only saves indoor space, but also attracts more customers. In addition, the guests attracted by the restaurant sometimes come by bike. They will park their bicycles or motorcycles at the door of the restaurant when having meals, which also promotes the pattern Parking along the street.

Discourage: There is another relationship between Parking along the street and Street restaurants. These vehicles take the space of pedestrians, reduce the passenger flow of restaurants, and discourage the pattern of Street restaurants. Chinese drying makes the environment of space above the restaurants messy, and dripping clothes will also decrease guests' consumption desire. Therefore, Chinese drying also discourages Street restaurants.

Symbiosis: The symbiosis relationship is represented in the example of Street restaurants and Up-sleeping + Down-business model. These two patterns usually appear together and depend on each other.

USERS' FEELING TOWARDS THE PATTERNS



室外厨房
你是否使用室外厨房?
从不 有时 经常
你喜欢室外厨房吗?
不喜欢 一般 喜欢



独立水表+共享水龙头
你是否使用此设施?
从不 有时 经常
你喜欢此设施吗?
不喜欢 一般 喜欢



街头餐馆
你是否使用街头餐馆?
从不 有时 经常
你喜欢街头餐馆吗?
不喜欢 一般 喜欢



过道遮蔽
你是否使用此设施?
从不 有时 经常
你喜欢此设施吗?
不喜欢 一般 喜欢



绿植角
你家有绿植角吗?
从不 有时 经常
你喜欢绿植角吗?
不喜欢 一般 喜欢



中国式晾晒
你会这样晾晒吗?
从不 有时 经常
你喜欢这样晾晒吗?
不喜欢 一般 喜欢

Due to the series lockdown of Shanghai, the result can not be received.



2

舟山路四二九弄

福

舟山路429弄2号

唐叶信箱



STRATEGY



& DESIGN

STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

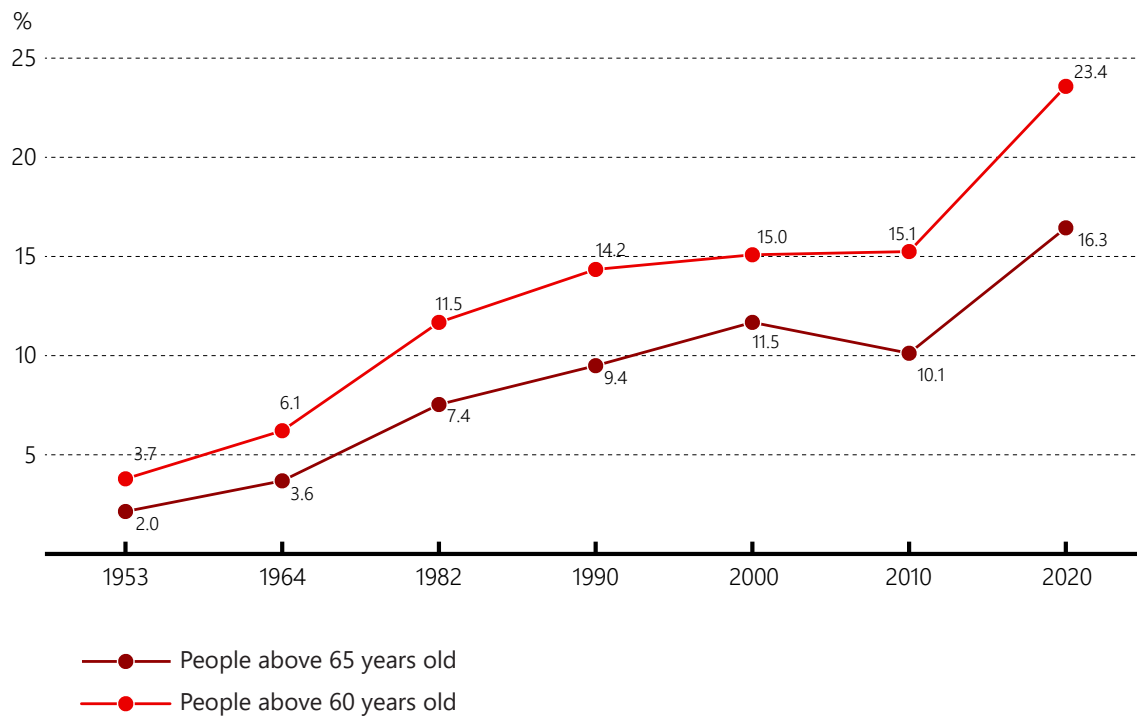


The strategic framework describes how to achieve social sustainability. The conclusion from the previous analysis about migrant workers is that in order to help migrant workers better integrate into the city, the core is to raise their wages and help them transform from simple manual work to more sustainable industries. Therefore, in the strategic framework, firstly the author identifies the residents of migrant laneway, and then grasps the social trend. By overlapping these

two parts, re-employment opportunities for migrant workers can be found. Then, reskill these residents towards the industrial gap, so that their income can be increased and their career can last longer. In this sense, the employment and income problems of migrant workers have not only been solved, but also the gap in social industries has been fully filled, which is the key to achieving social sustainability.

THE OPPORTUNITY

The percentage of elderly population in total population of Shanghai



This graph is about the proportion of the elderly in the total population in Shanghai. It shows the increasingly serious trend of aging in Shanghai, especially during the latest decade. Faced with the rapidly growing elderly population, the number of senior care workers has remained at a low number. The care of the elderly has become a problem that the government is eager to solve. Bernard Casey's study in 2019 pointed out that according to the current development trend, there will be 230 million elderly people in China

by 2060, but the number of nursing workers is still less than 1 million. This means that by 2060, the ratio of care workers to the elderly will become 1:230.

From these data, we can conclude that the future of elderly care workers in Shanghai will be a huge shortage. This crisis contains opportunities for migrant workers.

THE OPPORTUNITY

Government perspective



Aging China outlines plan to improve elderly care services

Reuters

Thursday, October 19, 2017, 17:48

China to standardize elderly care services

By Xinhua



China.org.cn

This Site China Wiki China Archives

Home China World Business Arts Sports Travel Opinion Photos Top 10 双语 Learn

Hot Topics: • CPC Centenary • Across the Taiwan Strait • China's changemakers • China Insight • Xinjiang Stories

You are here: China > Features >

Aging population spurs integrated elderly care services

0 Comment(s) Print E-mail

Adjust font size: 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100

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

Published May 13, 2021

China



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.

UP/RESKILLING STRATEGY

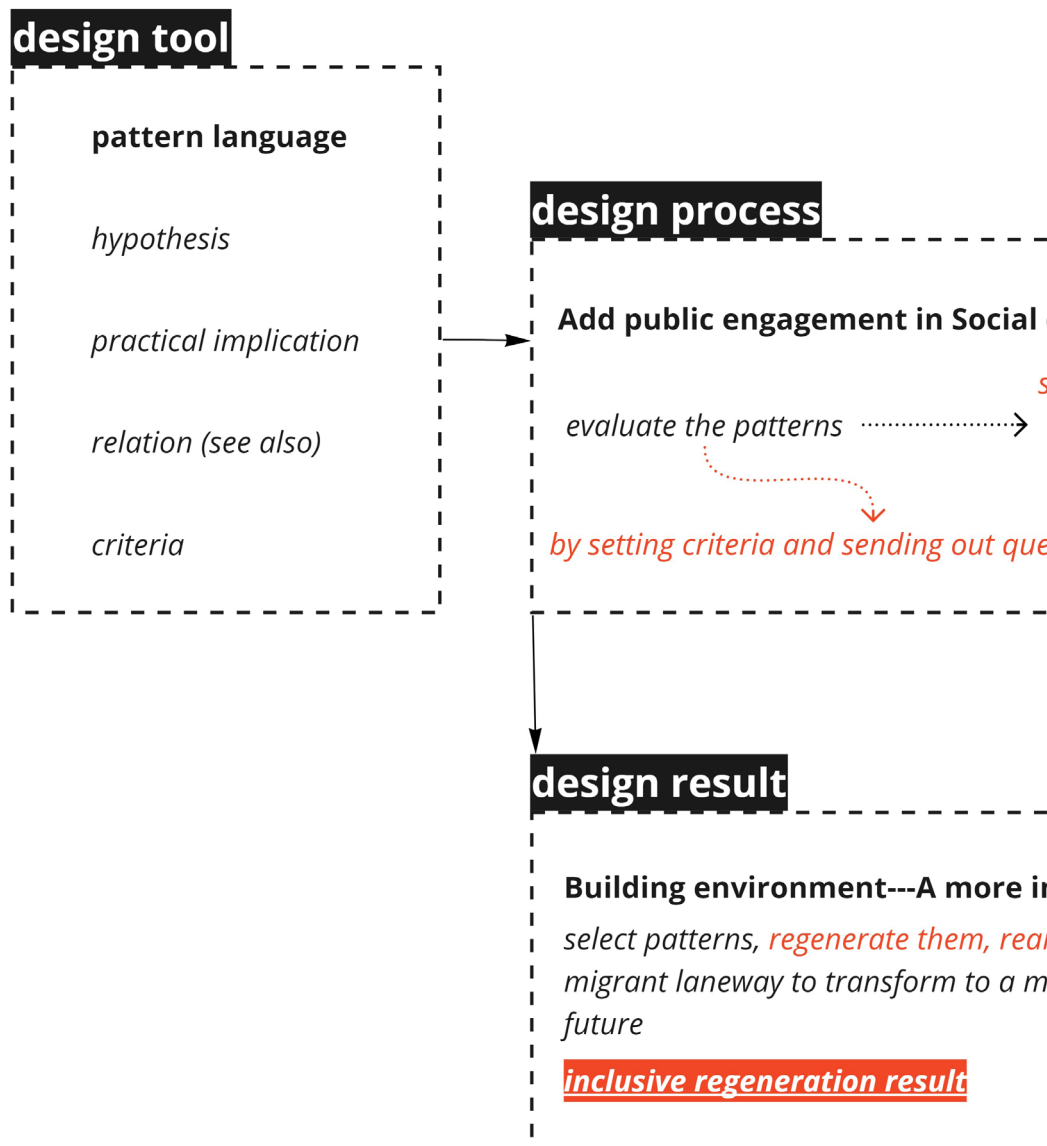


From the perspective of the Chinese government, the rise of the elderly population has also put pressure on them. In the face of an increasing number of elderly people, the Chinese government is also seeking corresponding solutions, including supporting facilities and increasing the number of senior care workers.

Many government documents and news show that the government is trying to improve the relevant planning. This announcement issued by the official website of the Chinese government in 2019 shows that they are considering upskill workforce to expand employment, with specially mentioned senior care industry.



DESIGN FRAMEWORK



environment---Migrant's character: From an outsider to a co-designer

select the patterns for regeneration

what to preserve, what to
regenerate, what to demolish...

questionnaires

→ *residents as the co-designer*

inclusive regeneration process

inclusive neighborhood

arrange them to help
more sustainable

PATTERN BUFFET

The process of co-designing

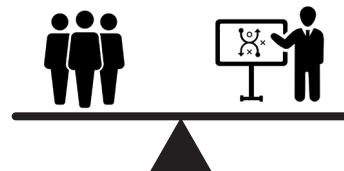
This section details the practical process of pattern language in improving public engagement. There are three types of people involved in this process: **residents including migrant workers, professional design teams composed of urban designers or architects, and project reviewers representing the government or other investors.** In the following exposition, the author will focus on describing the work of the first two types of participants.

First, a representative is elected from each household, which can effectively ensure that each household is provided with the opportunity to participate. This is not mandatory as most of the migrants are busying with making a living, so they may do not have the time to participate in such events. The participation of more people can ensure the fairness and balance of community design. These representatives formed a **"resident group"** to participate in the meeting. The other side of the meeting is made up of designers with expertise, who are professionals.



These two types of people can balance community design well. Compared with the professionals from the outside of the community,

residents have a better understanding of their living space, and they understand the defects of these patterns in daily life. Suffering from the poor living conditions, they have strong personal ideas about their future community. However, due to a lack of expertise and a long-term vision, their advice to the community is often very direct and sometimes short-sighted. For example, they think that there is not enough space for drying clothes, so they would just add the space for drying clothes. However, when the way of drying clothes is completely changed in the future, increasing the space for drying clothes is a waste and not sustainable. Professionals can balance this well in the process. After they understand the ideas of the residents, they can realize their demands in a more sustainable way.



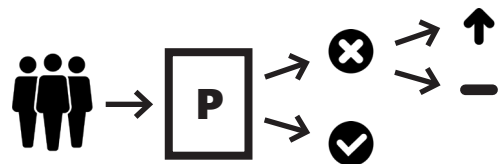
Pattern language started to be used. In the face of complex internal community situations, pattern dictionary is a good tool to describe the community space. When the description of the space is standardized, the residents can understand the essence of the space more clearly. For example, this passport shelter. Residents may perceive a pedestrian space crowded with clutter, and they will want to get rid of everything here. But when the essence of this space is described in a standard way, which is a passage shelter,

they will realize that what they want to get rid of is the sundries that occupy the passage shelter, not the passage shelter itself.

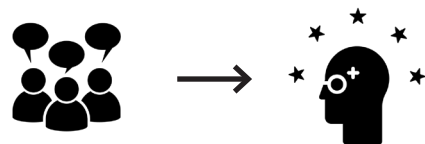


The residents' group first needs to hold an internal meeting to unify their opinions. This process can be conflicting because different residents represent their own different needs. This kind of

conflict is particularly easy to produce between neighbors, which is quite understandable. For example, a person wants to build an outdoor staircase, but the staircase may block the indoor light of the person's neighbor's room. In this way, the contradiction arises. Some of these contradictions can be reconciled internally, and some cannot. If it is the second case, then the conflict should be recorded and left to be resolved in the next round of the process. In this internal meeting, residents need to decide which patterns to keep, which patterns to remove. When a pattern is kept, if it needs to be upgraded or left as it is.



After suggestions are unified within residents, professionals step in. Residents and professionals can meet in the community room. Residents put forward their integrated design appeals and irreconcilable contradictions, and designers begin to propose solutions on this basis.



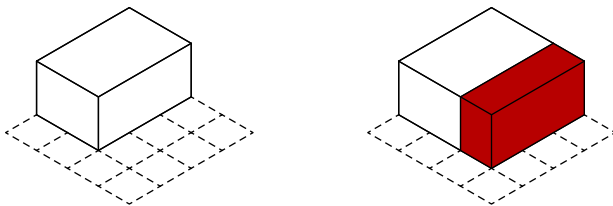
PATTERN BUFFET

The process of co-designing

Generally speaking, if a pattern is to be regenerated, on the premise of retaining its basic attributes and functions, designers can provide regeneration options in the following four aspects: **volume, structure, material and sustainable elements.**

1. Volume

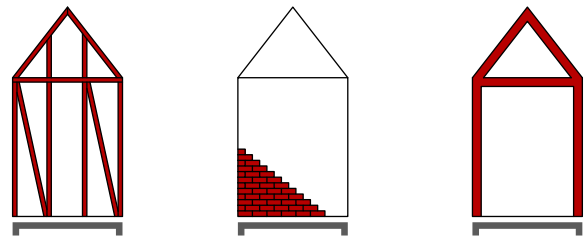
The volume of the building or other facilities determines how many people it can accommodate. When many people are using a pattern, it is necessary to expand the volume of it. On the contrary, although some patterns exist, not many people are using them. Then the volume of it can appropriately be reduced to make room for other patterns.



2. Structure

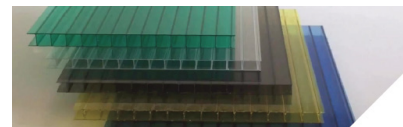
A structure adapted to its function and volume can help a building or facility better serve its residents and extend its lifespan. At present, most of the buildings and facilities in the migrant laneways are of wooden structure, and a large part of them are dilapidated. In the subsequent regeneration,

they can be replaced with steel structures, or they can be redone the wooden structures to preserve the architectural memory.



3. Material

Different façade and roof materials have different functions and create different atmospheres. Such as green walls, synthetic panels and bricks.



4. Sustainable elements

Sustainable elements are new elements introduced into migrant laneways. In order to achieve sustainable development goals, such elements can be appropriately added to the community. Such as green roofs, photovoltaic panels, biomass absorbers, etc. Such elements are usually proposed by designers because residents are unfamiliar and have no knowledge about them.



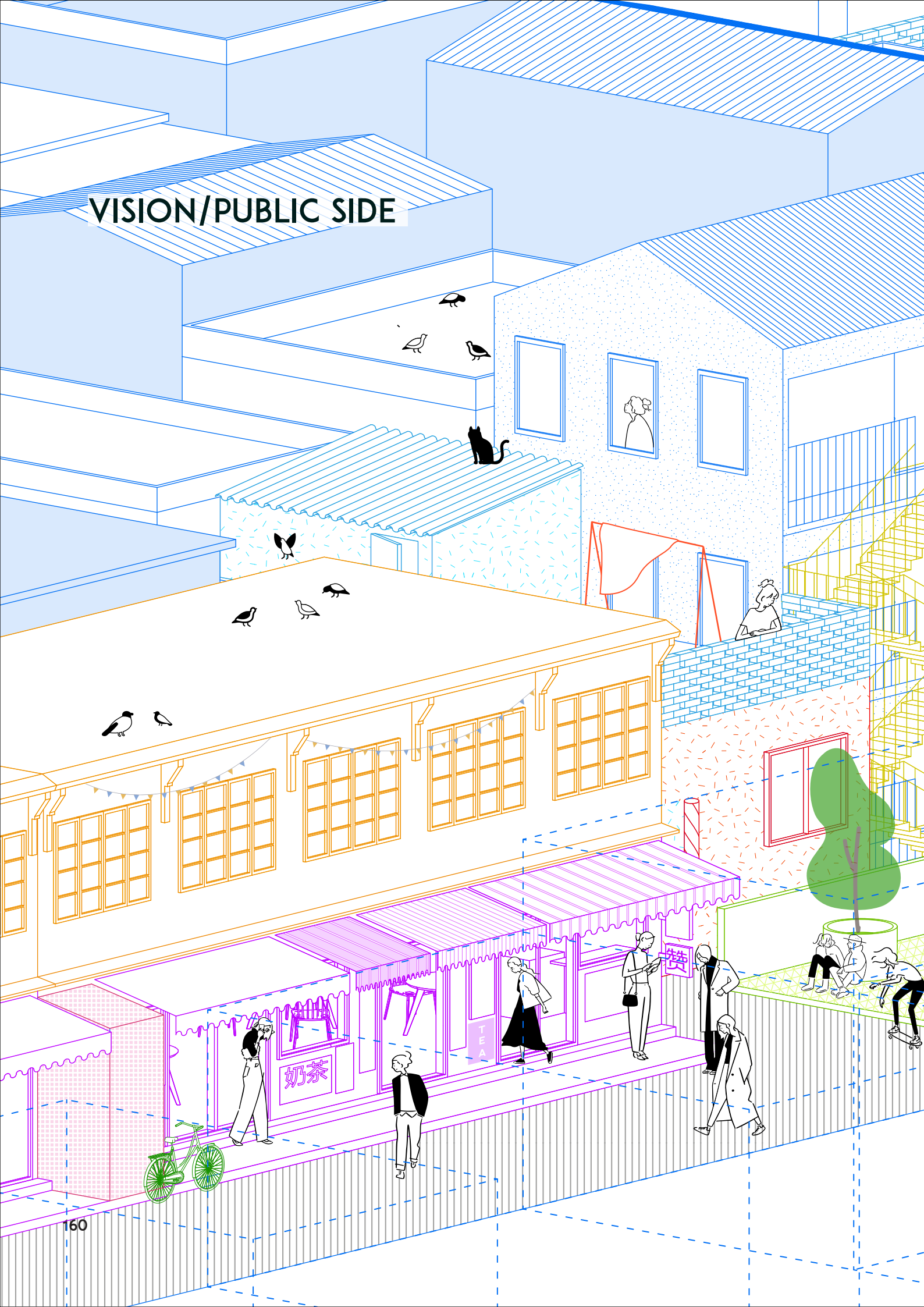


Pattern Combo

*The whole process of co-design above is called **Pattern Buffet**. Because in this process, residents are like customers having the buffet. Different patterns are like different dishes. They can choose what they like and build their own community. But there is a problem: When having a buffet, customers sometimes don't know which dishes are best to go with. This also happens in Pattern Buffet. Residents sometimes don't know which patterns "combo" can play their greatest value and produce synergy. Therefore, **designers should introduce a pattern combo to guide residents' choices**. For example, street restaurants can be paired with community parks, so that takeaway customers can also have a place to eat and rest.*

On the right is a case of combo. Enclosed patio is combined with Chinese drying, hairdresser, etc. to form a public space open to the neighborhood. This illustration is just one of many possibilities. As a design strategy, the guiding function of pattern buffet plays a major role. Pattern combo is made in the co design process to improve design efficiency. Although residents have the opportunity and willingness to participate in the design, the designers still organize and lead the design.

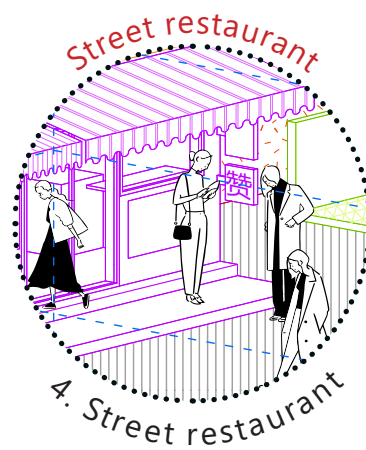
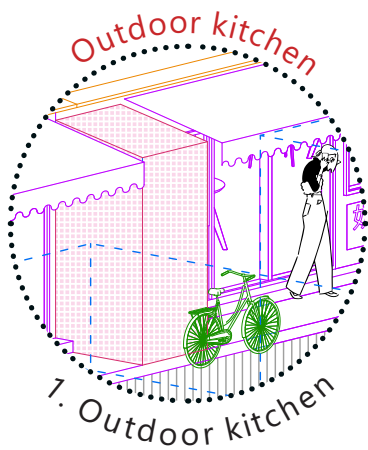
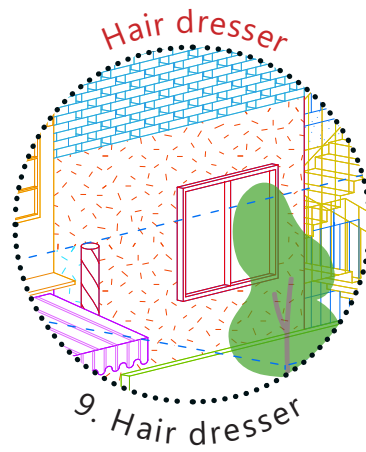
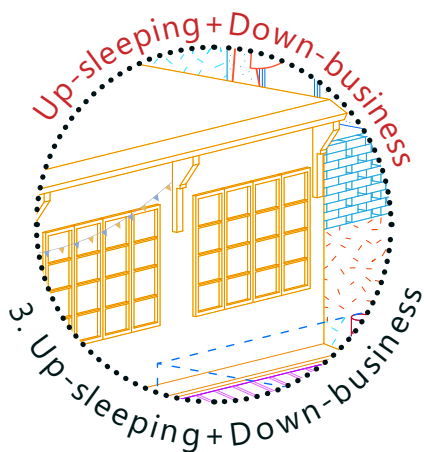
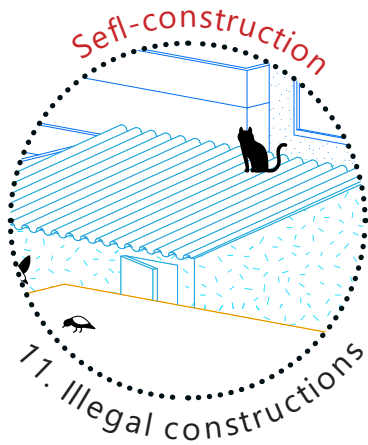
VISION/PUBLIC SIDE





NEW PATTERNS/PUBLIC SIDE

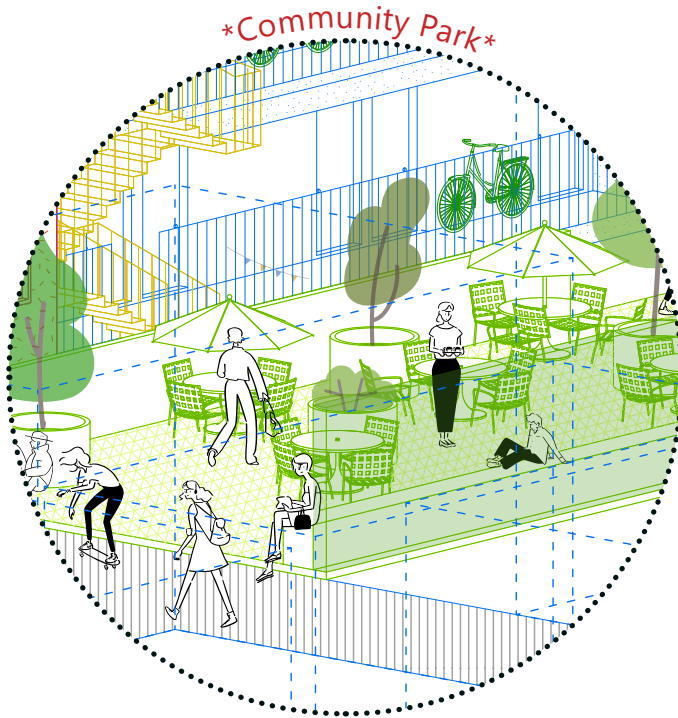
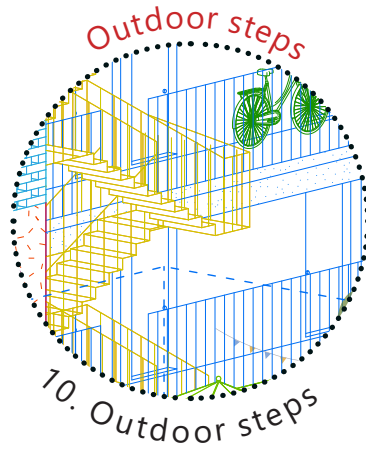
Pocket park for the surrounding workers to take a lunch break





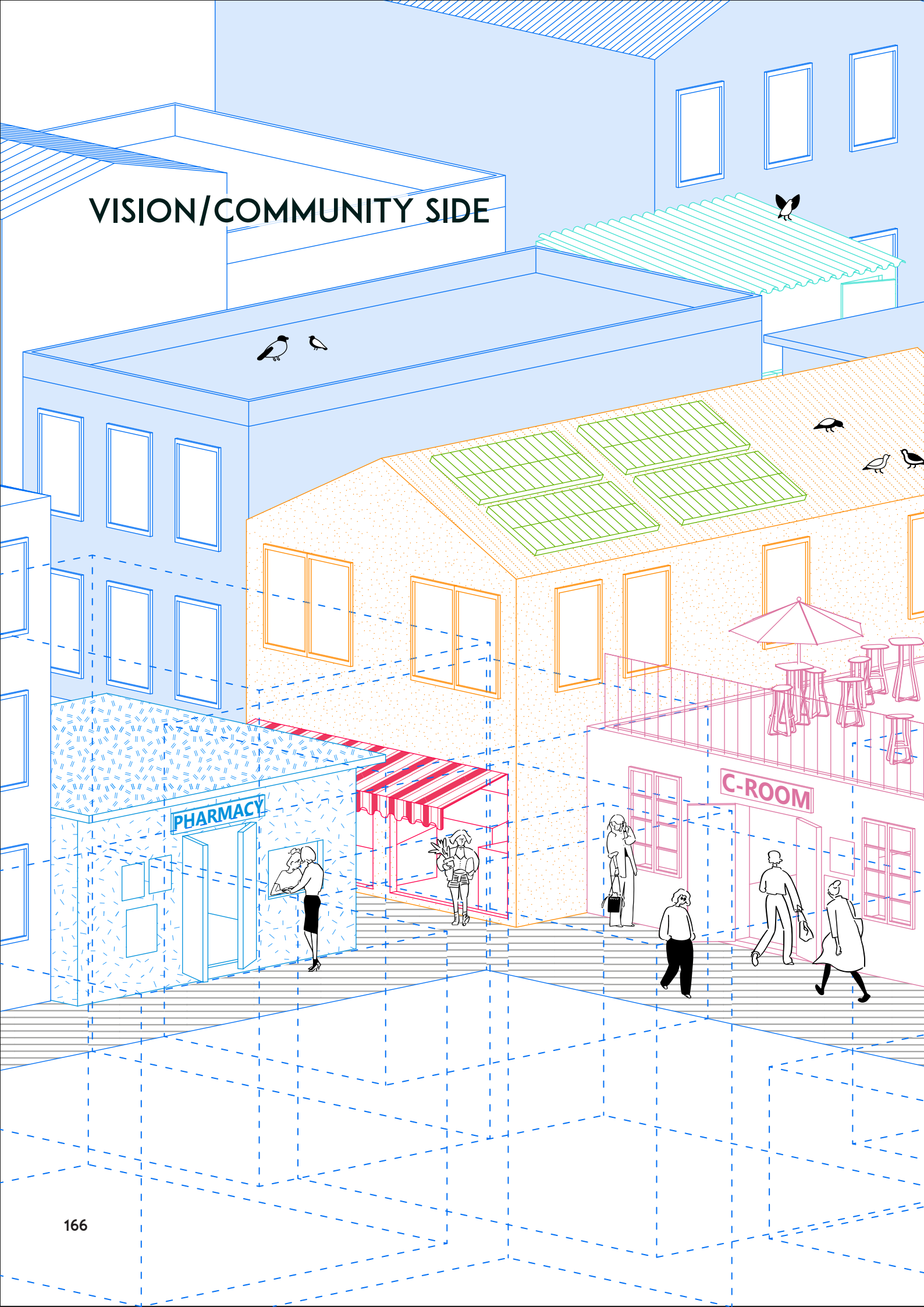


NEW PATTERNS



Community park is the new pattern. This pattern is next to a street restaurant on the main street within the migrant laneway. This green space can provide a lunch break for the surrounding staff who come to eat. The small park connects the two sides of the residential area with a landscape wall, which is used as a separation of noisy area and quiet area..

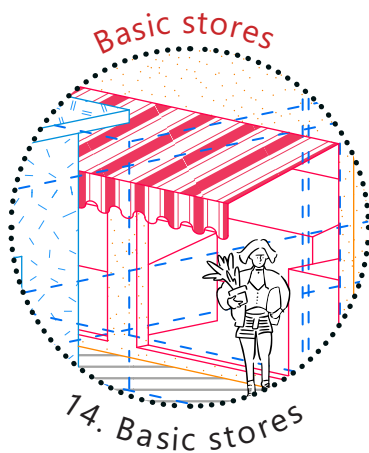
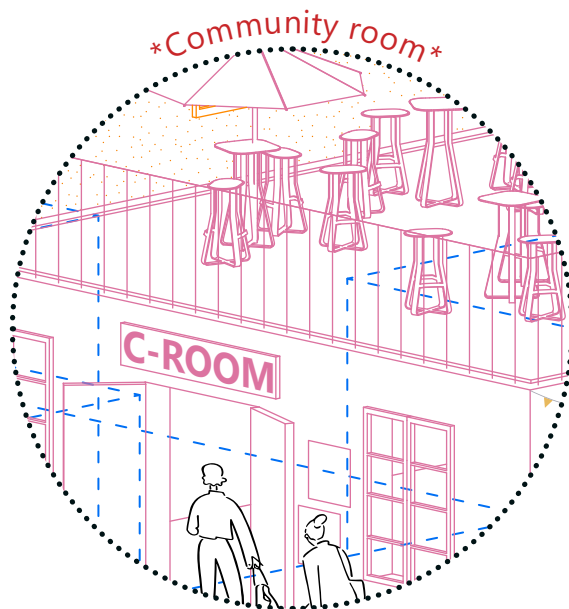
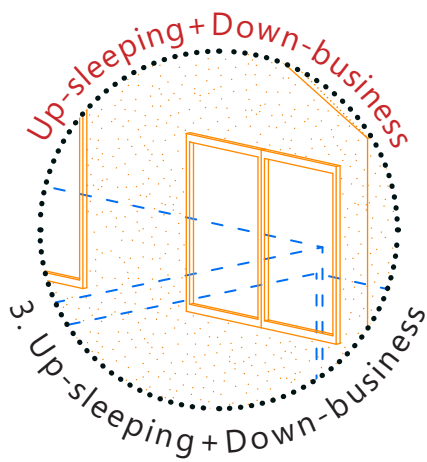
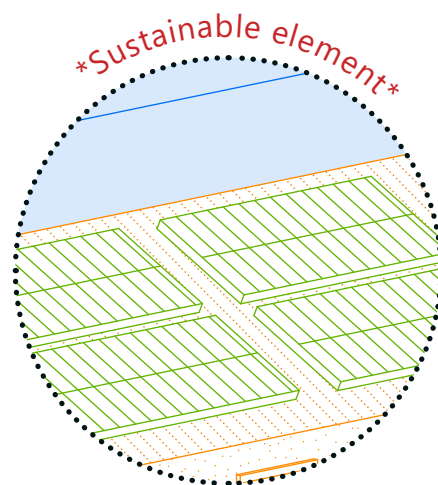
VISION/COMMUNITY SIDE

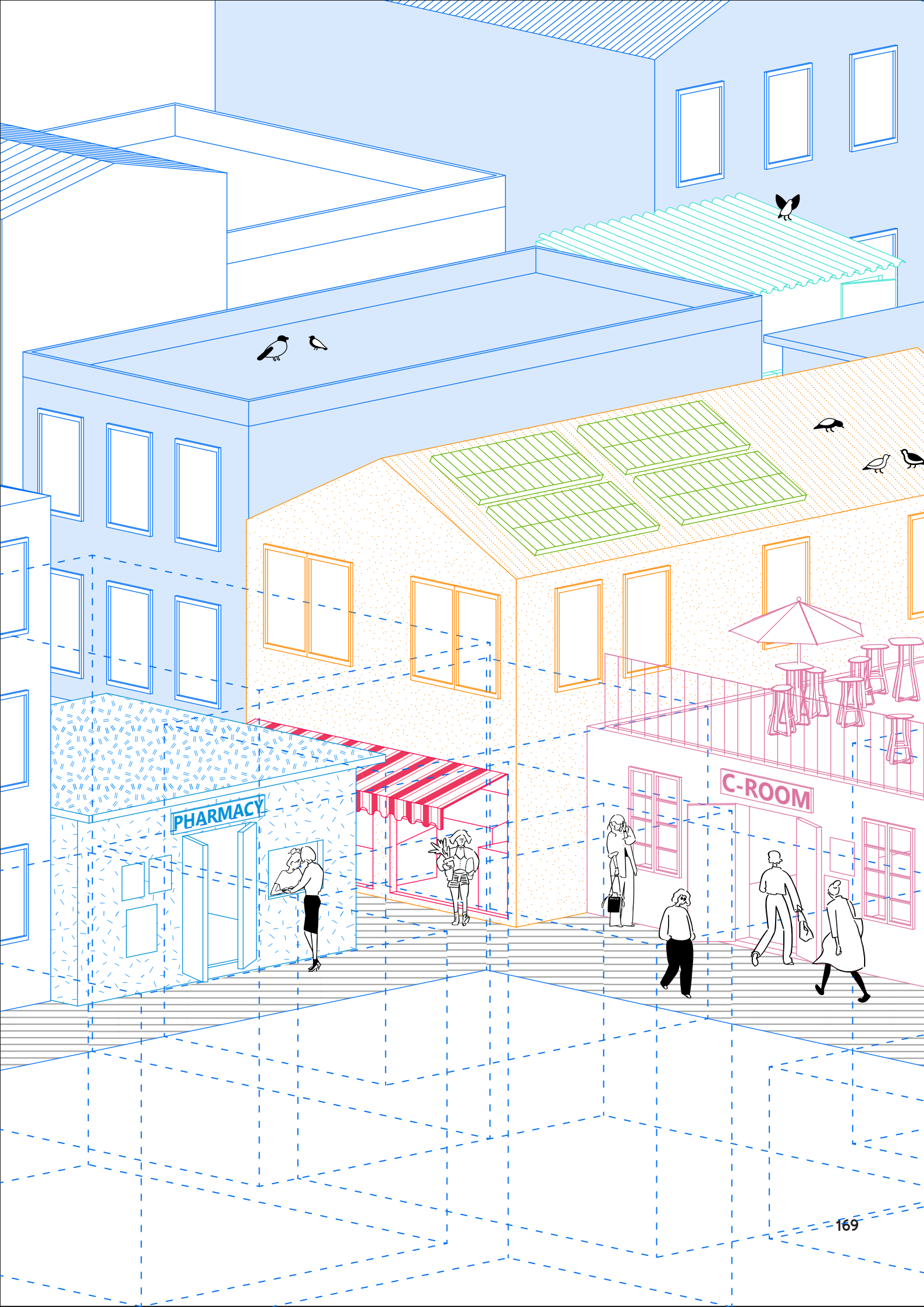




NEW PATTERNS

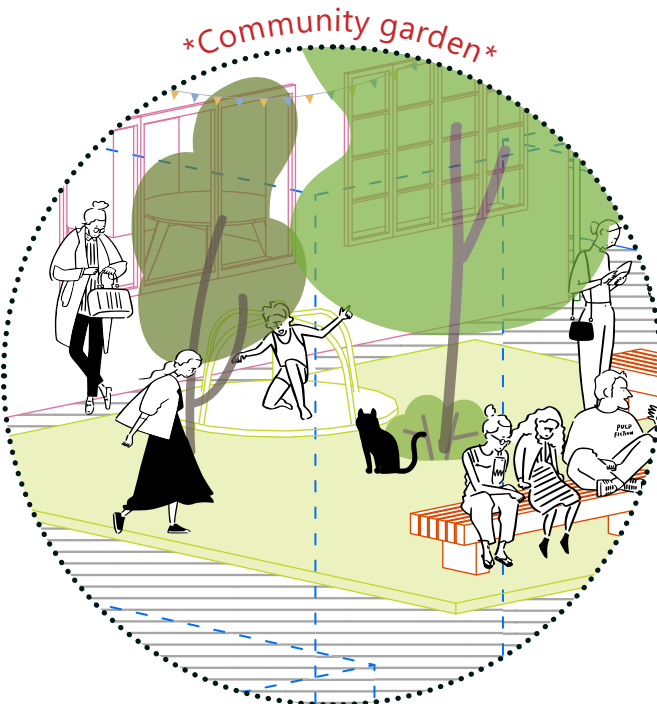
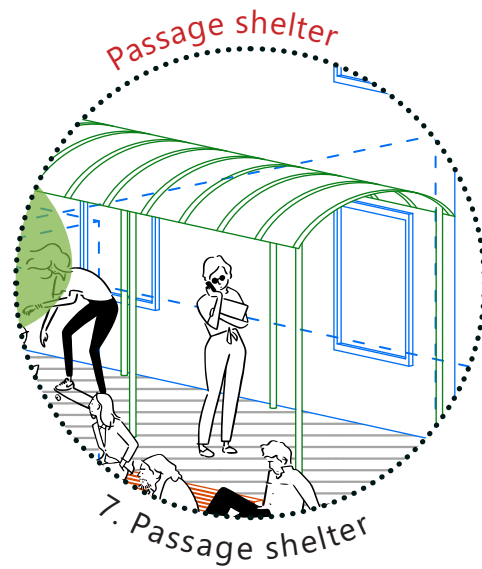
Life theater of local residents







NEW PATTERNS



Compared with community parks, community gardens pay more attention to and attract local residents. Therefore, it is located next to the community room to provide residents with a space for shade social and fitness.

THE SUPERVISORY MECHANISM

To prevent gentrified future

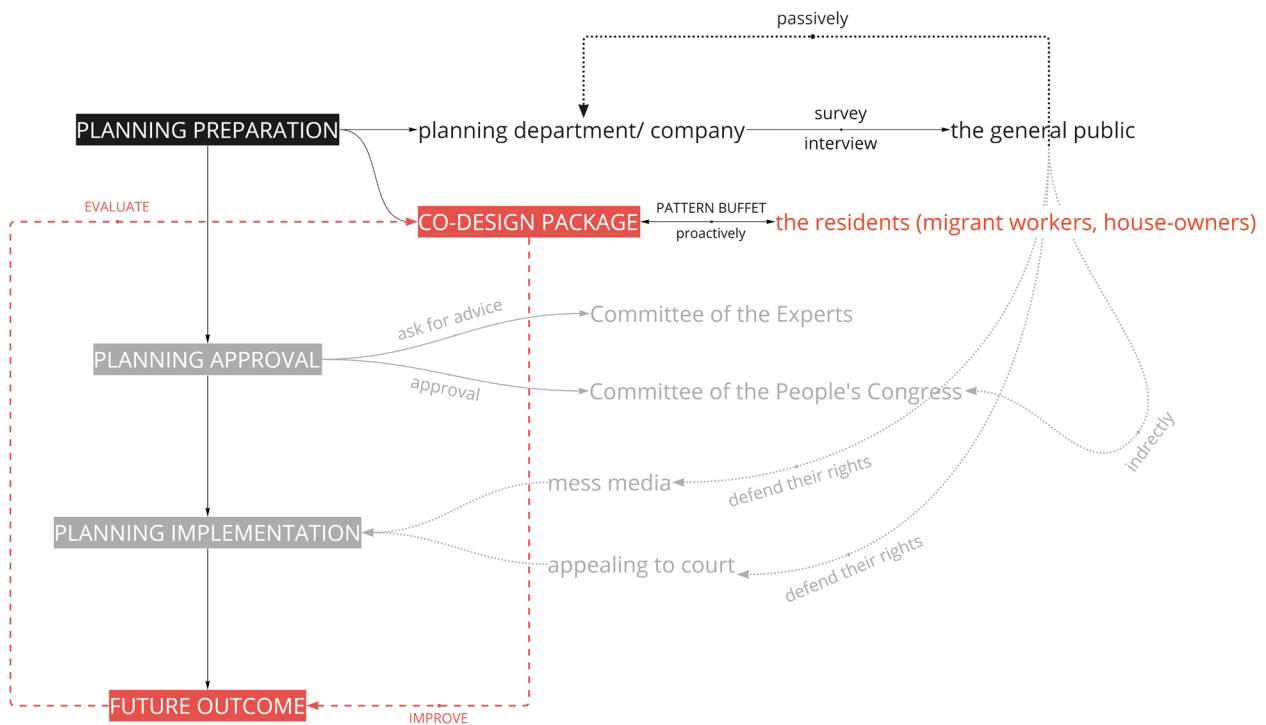
A supervisory mechanism is necessary after the project has been launched. Urban gentrification is a very common outcome of all urban renewal projects in China. In order to ensure that the renewed community continues to serve its current residents in the future, who are the migrant workers and local elderly, a supervisory mechanism should be put in place.

The supervision should be undertaken by the relevant governmental department, such as the community committee. When a neighborhood is identified as a migrant laneway, the homeowners of the community receive a subsidy, but accordingly, they must ensure that rents remain low afterwards, even after the housing is regenerated. In addition, people who want to rent a place in migrant laneways should be reviewed, for example, to make sure they are low-income workers. If the owner of the house does not want to continue renting, the government can buy their house at a reasonable price and become the new landlord.

EVALUATION

ON

THE BRIDGED GAP & LEARNING MECHANISM

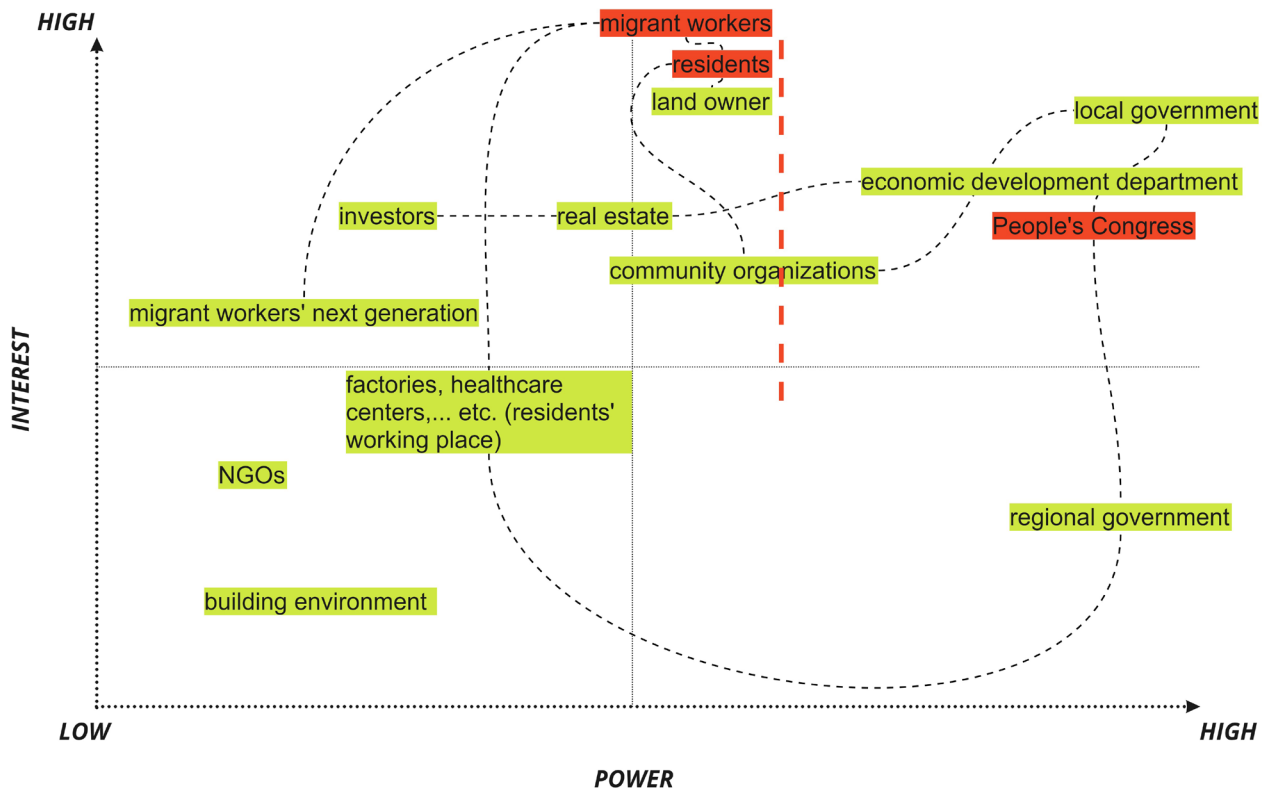


In the previous analysis, a knowledge gap was found: it is difficult for the public to participate in urban renewal, even if the place to be regenerated is their home. In this project, the co-design package can bridge this gap. This package functions during the project preparation phase. As the whole regeneration process is closely related to China's basic laws and regulations, the overall framework and other parts are unshakable.

The co-design package can also help build a learning mechanism for urban renewal. After the

first regeneration happens, citizens, governments (investors) and designers can re-evaluate the results and learn from the experience in the next regeneration to obtain a better sustainable outcome.

THE NEW STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS



In the new renewal process, the position of stakeholders in the coordinates has changed. Migrant workers have the same right to speak for themselves as the owners of their houses. Different groups represent their respective interests, so conflicts of interest will inevitably arise in the process of renewal. However, through negotiation and other means, they can finally reach a relatively consistent goal.

REFLECTION & CONCLUSION

ON
SION

REFLECTION

The studio planning complex cities studies the planning schemes, governance arrangements and citizen participation of regional and urban areas, how these affect the transformation of spatial structure and how to enhance them to achieve more sustainable spatial results. Here, it is conceptualized as not only the design of physical structure or place, but also the design of process and organization. The basic starting point of the graduation project of this studio is to observe the differences and conflicts caused by the distribution of spatial resources in different communities and regions, which is very consistent with my project.

My graduation thesis is mainly about the regeneration of migrant laneway, which is a very complex problem. Behind this problem is not only the simple spatial regeneration, but the complex history and current society, just like all spatial problems. Space problems and have further caused other social problems. In addition, in the current regeneration process, because the migrants are not the owner of the house, they have no right to engage. This gap deepens social isolation. The study included several very significant conflicts: Lilong (laneway) vs. Xiaoqu, Social value vs. Land value, Migrant workers vs. Local people and Public engagement vs. Policy making authority.

As the most important analysis method and design tool of this project, pattern language runs through the whole research. In the part of spatial analysis, the process of sorting out the patterns in the migrant laneway is the process of deconstructing the whole community. These patterns, like parts, constitute the operation mechanism of the complex neighborhood. In addition, by evaluating the existing patterns,

based on a further understanding of the current situation of the community, it is possible to identify the lack of the community, so as to make a preliminary vision for the future design. In the soft strategy section, pattern language bridges the gap between the designer and the users. This idea is something I've never had before. Public engagement in China has never been a good example, which is why I try to make up for this weakness in this study. Through the suggestions of tutors and learning from other case experiences, I think pattern language is practical in improving public engagement. Most of China's planning is from top to bottom, and pattern language provides another strategy in this research: it combines the wishes of the residents and the knowledge of professionals. What's more, through field trip and interviews with the local residents, I got to know the deepest concern of these residents. They chose migrant laneway as their first foothold in Shanghai, but they were trapped in this poor community because of lack of educational background and better job prospects until they left the city. Therefore, how to improve their income so that they can better integrate into the city has become the focus of the soft policy part. The early research and analysis are the basis of the later design, and has also become the guidance of the design. In the later chapters of the study, I put forward the concept of pattern buffet, which is intended to explain people's assumption of community renewal intervention in the future. Several renewal combos are selected from countless possible combinations as examples to illustrate the feasibility of the regenerate method.

The process of the whole project is relatively smooth, which can not be possible without the tutor's guidance. In P2 tutor feedback, I was ask

-ed to show the connection between research and space, which also made me aware of the gap at that time. I have done much research on the current situation of the residents and the reasons for the formation of the pattern. However, these things do not be seen on the spatial level, so they are not closely related to the original intention of this study. After receiving this feedback, with the help of my tutor, I introduced pattern language to bridge the gap between space and social research. More importantly, by constructing the hierarchy of patterns, higher-level patterns can be used as guiding elements not only on spatial level, but also on policy level.

On the one hand, the research on the migrant laneway regeneration method in Shanghai can strengthen the attention of Chinese society and government to the continuously neglected group of migrant workers. On the other hand, it also hopes to provide reference and inspiration for cities and regions with similar problems in the world. In addition, for Chinese urban planners, this study shows that pattern language can provide both reliable theory and experience.

In the research process, obtaining housing information is a relatively difficult part. There are few open sources of map information in China. Informal self-built houses do not have the information like construction year or floor height. Although I have visited several migrant laneways a few years ago, the audio-visual materials left at that time were not very sufficient. Due to the epidemic, field trip during the graduation project has also become impossible. Most of the photos in the report were taken with the help of friends, who have no professional sensitivity because they are not urban planners, so It is also a difficulty to capture key information from the

pictures in the early stage of the study.

In general, through this graduation project, I learned about the application of pattern language in practical scenes, especially in the Chinese context. In addition, I also learned about the living conditions and difficult situations of migrants in China's mega cities. As an entry point of urban planning, the fundamental purpose of the renewal of migrant laneway is also to improve the living standards of migrants, so as to make the city sustainable not only in space level, but also in society level, and form an inclusive society in the future.

Due to the epidemic situation of Shanghai, some of the practical tests and questionnaires towards local people and local government can not be reached. If the project is going to be further developed, this can be a good way to deepen the research.

CONCLUSION

The main object of this study is the migrant laneway, which refers to the community in the city center that attracts migrant workers because of its low rent and good location. This kind of community in urgent need of renewal contains three aspects: spatial, social and the process of renewal. This study regards these three aspects as the main line running through the whole research, and studies the current space situation, residents' life and the problems in the existing renewal process of migrant laneways.

After analyzing these three aspects, the author found that the space in the migrant laneway is very interesting. A large number of self-built buildings by residents and facilities left over from history make the space here very distinctive. However, most of the houses here are dilapidated, so there is no doubt that they need to be regenerated. In addition, most of the residents in the community are migrant workers, who are engaged in low-income simple labor jobs, such as waiters and couriers. These residents have no right to get involved in the renewal process because they have no property rights of the house. The existing renewal method is generally led by the government or other investors, completely demolishing the community and turning it into a new gentrified community or commercial center. During this regeneration process, public engagement was low. This regeneration method will completely erase the land memory of migrant laneway, which will aggravate the homogenization trend of Shanghai's urban space. In addition, the original migrant workers and residents in the community will have to move out of their original residences due to the increased rent. The impact of their departure is not only on themselves. Due to the nature of their work, most of these people work

in the service industry around their residence. The departure of a large number of migrant workers will have an impact on the surrounding business environment, thereby affecting the normal operation of the city. For the above reasons, the author believes that the existing regeneration method is very inappropriate. This study attempts to build a renewal framework with high public engagement to guide the renewal of migrant laneway, so that the future community will be more inclusive and sustainable not only spatially but also socially.

Pattern language is the main analysis method and design tool of this research. By sorting out the patterns in the migrant laneway, these messy spaces are standardized. Each pattern is evaluated with a criteria including both social value and land value, which can help designers balance the two in design. In addition, pattern language can be used to increase public engagement. This study introduces a new co-design toolkit: pattern buffet. This toolkit helps residents and designers co-design their communities. Increase work efficiency and program feasibility while improving public engagement. More importantly, the result of this design with public engagement is more sustainable and inclusive.

At the social level, this study also proposes a soft strategy to help migrant workers better integrate into the city. From the analysis, it can be concluded that the most fundamental reason why it is difficult for them to stay in Shanghai for a long time is that they cannot afford the house, or even the rent. Therefore, increasing their income is the core solution. The authors reskill these residents towards the opportunities found in a social trend: the senior care industry. While vacancies in the industry are being filled, migrant

workers can get longer careers and higher wages to integrate into the city.

Therefore, this thesis develops an approach which enables the urban dilapidated areas to be regenerated in a co-design way. This regeneration framework is very new in the Chinese context. Pattern language, as the most important tool in this study, has been examined for its role and function. However, due to the epidemic, the pattern buffet part lacks practical operation, so the author cannot get feedback from the actual situation, which is also an aspect that this thesis can be further expanded.

REFERENCE

- Cao, J.A. and Keivani, R. (2007), *Why China Why Now: The Status and Potential of the Chinese Property Investment Market for International Investors*, Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, London.
- Cao, J.A. and Keivani, R. (2008), "Risks in the commercial real estate markets in China", *Journal of Real Estate Portfolio Investment*, Vol. 16 No. 3, pp. 363-83.
- Chen Jianjun Interpretation and Countermeasures of urban villages in the process of Urbanization -- a case study of urban villages in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province Take transformation as an example [J] *Planner*, 2010,26 (S1): 62-65
- Chen Jie On the mode and Countermeasures of the transformation of villages in cities [J] *Jiangsu urban planning*, 2009 (03): 19-22 + 15
- Chen Yingying Comparison of practice models of urban village reconstruction in China [J] *China Administration*, 2012 (08): 127-128
- Fu Yu, Chen Shanshan, Zhang Xianfeng Experience and Enlightenment of urban renewal policy -- Based on Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen Comparative study on land [a] *China Urban Planning Society*, Hangzhou Municipal People's government Sharing and quality – 2018 "Gentrification". Dictionary.com. Lees, Slater & Wyly 2010[page needed] define gentrification as "the transformation of a working-class or vacant area of the central city to a middle class residential and/or commercial use".
- Harrison, Sally; Jacobs, Andrew (2016). "Gentrification and the Heterogeneous City: Finding a Role for Design". *The Plan*. 1 (2). doi:10.15274/tpj.2016.01.02.03.
- He Fang, Zhang Hao Practice and Enlightenment of policy innovation of Revitalizing Urban stock land in China [J] *Reform and war Omitted*, 2013,29 (12): 21-24 + 42
- Urban master plan [C] *China Urban Planning Society*, Guiyang Municipal People's Government: China Urban Planning Meeting, 2015:11
- <https://www.virtualshanghai.net>
- <http://www.china.org.cn/china>
- <https://www.hpcbristol.net>
- <https://visualisingchina.net/blog/2012/06/06/silk-filature-or-factory-shanghai-c-1900/>
- <https://journals.sagepub.com>
- <https://www.chinadaily.com.cn>
- <https://nounproject.com>
- Hussain, K. Case, R. Marshall, and S. J. Summerskill, "An Inclusive Design Method for Addressing Human Variability and Work Performance Issues", *Int. j. eng. technol. innov.*, vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 144-155, Jul. 2013.
- Jin Tao, Qing Wang. Co-evolution: A Model for Renovation of Traditional Villages in the Urban Fringe of Guangzhou, China[J]. *ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF JAPAN, ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF KOREA, ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF CHINA*, 2014,13(3).

Li Chen Research on Evaluation of urban human settlements in China [D] East China Normal University, 2015

Planning Society, Guiyang Municipal People's government New normal: Inheritance and change -- Proceedings of 2015 China urban planning annual conference

Tao Zhihong Discussion on several basic problems of urban land intensive use [J] China land science, 2000 (05): 1-5

Tu Qiyu Innovation and expectation of a new round of urban master planning in Shanghai [J] Shanghai urban planning, 2017 (04): 13-17

Wang Tao Market led planning and design countermeasures for urban village reconstruction [J] Planner, 2012,28 (S1): 80-84 + 88

Wu Qiyuan, Zhang Jingxiang, Zhu Xigang, Xu Yilun Theoretical study on the differentiation mechanism of urban residential space in modern China [J] humanity geography, 2002 (03): 26-30 + 4

Yao Zhihao, Tian Li. Study on the change of urban renewal model and governance transformation of Guangzhou since the 21st century [J] Shanghai City, City planning, 2017 (05): 29-34

Zeng Xuelong, Sun Lin, Li Hui, Li Meili Difficulties and Countermeasures in the transformation of Urban Villages -- a case study of Liwan District, Guangzhou Example [J] Urban issues, 2011 (02): 40-43 + 63

Zhang Sisi, 2019, Study on housing problems of floating population in China

Zhang Yifan, sun Xiaomin, Chen Yang Exploration on the development mode of stock land in Minhang District of Shanghai during the transition period [a] Chinese cities

Zhangyang, Tongxi "Village in city" and the special road of urbanization in China [J] Social science literature abstract, 2017 (12): 33-35

Zhu Hua, Xue Shiyuan Study on the transformation of old urban areas and villages in cities -- a case study of Shipai Shangshe Tangxia community in Guangzhou For example [J] Anhui architecture, 2020,27 (02): 14-16 + 19

Zhu Qing Problems and Countermeasures in the transformation of urban villages [J] JOURNAL OF HUNAN CITY UNIVERSITY (NATURAL SCIENCE Edition), 2015,24 (04): 56-57

*All images without source information are credited to the author.

