Because of a failure to recognize the stepping stone role of the villages for the migrants, the informally organized urban villages are not integrated into the urban structure of the municipal plan. In order to address this question the first section aims to develop a framework in order to understand and describe informal development in urban villages. A second part of the spatial research translates this framework into spatial language. The final section the spatial is used as the basis for a number of strategies. Informal development is not a singular development, but can be understood from different perspectives. The poverty, legal and illegal, urbanity, informally organized, etc. this coexists next to each other. The perspectives on informality inform the main stakeholders and by their decisions they shape the development of the village. As the village transforms, so does the floating population as they become urbanites. Informal development will go through a head set of phases in which the informal informality will firstly increase and then decrease again, the goal is to achieve an situation in which integration is optimal. Existing approaches combine different elements of informality. The Chinese approach has been the most informative and helps to understand aspects of informality, and thus informality. The proposed framework attempts to integrate informal development. The informal development in Shenzhen can be viewed from different theoretical perspectives. Each perspective reveals different elements to be of importance for the inclusion of migrants and integration of the village. The informal development has grown under the impact of the landscape. Chinese perception of the build environment and informal development through the informal growth process, an “interior” space was created between different neighborhoods that act as the main urban space of the village. The informal space is designed to include migrants offers. The integrative quality of the village can be described in terms of its embeddedness in the regional structure and the quality of the interior space. The quality of this space can be described in terms of the surrounding landscape, the edge and the functions. When the informal space is formalized, this space becomes part of the theoretical framework, the villages in Guangming can be categorized in five different developmental stages. The spatial distribution of the different village types follows a model that can be explained using a spatial model. The informal space is divided into five stages. At each stage the informal space of the village is divided into five elements. Each stage has five layers which are discussed separately. Each stage is different located in the territory and requires different formal and informal interventions to optimize the social inclusion of the migrants.

Keywords. Urban villages, informal development, spatial integration, social inclusion, floating population, informal networks, Shenzhen, Guangming district.