A network to network

Creating a system of places, integrated into the urban network, that supports inhabitants in their everyday lives and stimulates the integration of the migrant population...

...the case of Shenzhen, China
MODERN-DAY CITIES
THE CITY OF SHENZHEN
TARGET GROUP
PROBLEM FIELD
PROBLEM STATEMENT
AIM AND RESEARCH QUESTION
FOCUS AREA
NETWORK ANALYSIS
STRATEGY
LOCAL SITE ANALYSIS
SPECIFIC DESIGN
MODERN-DAY CITIES

Modern-day cities are constantly in motion. Not only in terms of flows of people moving through the city but also in terms of demands and requirements of the build environment.

Cities, and with that also its citizens, should be able to cope with the shifts and accelerated changes of the modern-day city.
CHALLENGES OF THE MODERN-DAY CITY

DISORIENTATION

Especially in China, cities are rapidly changing under heavy influence of globalization.

‘Customary patterns and rhythms of life are continually being disrupted and people are desperate to reorient themselves, cast out in an unfamiliar world’ - Friedmann, 2007:260

People require a relatively stable and continuous ‘system of places’, so that they can develop themselves as well as their social lives and their culture. - Heidegger, 1971
CHALLENGES OF THE MODERN-DAY CITY

GENERALIZATION

Globalization has led to a ‘fast world’ in which places become more and more alike. This generalization makes places less able to retain a distinctive ‘sense of place’. Because of this, places in a globalizing city are less able to sustain public social life. - Knox, 2005

Sense of place is essential for the well-being of society - Avarot, 2002
CHALLENGES OF THE MODERN-DAY CITY

EXCLUSION

Citizens represent many different kinds of people, distinctive in a lot of ways, like for example birthplace, habits, race, social class and wealth - Hall, 1998; Massey Allen and Pile, 1999

The domination of the privileged classes in certain places of the city and thereby excluding the poor is a trend occurring in modern-day cities - Amin and Graham, 1999

However, in principle public spaces should serve all layers of society, without excluding people from use - Kostof, 1992; Kohn, 2004
CHALLENGES OF THE MODERN-DAY CITY

DISORIENTATION - ‘SYSTEM OF PLACES’
(Heidegger, 1971; Montgomery, 1998; Friedmann, 2006)

GENERALIZATION - ‘SENSE OF PLACE’
(Massey, 1991; Montgomery, 1998; Avarot, 2002; Knox, 2005)

EXCLUSION - SERVE THE MAJORITY
‘Shenzhen is one of the fastest growing modern-day cities in the world’ - (Shenzhen Government Online, 2012)
SHENZHEN - 1970’s

Small fishing village
city area: ca. 10 km²
inhabitants: ca. 30,000

Source photo: www.thepolisblog.org, derived at 15-01-2013
SHENZHEN - 2012 - Mega city

Vibrant metropolitan area

- city area: ca. 2,000 km²
- inhabitants: ca. 10,500,000

Source: Shenzhen Government Online, 2012

Source: photo by author
SHENZHEN - 2012 - Mega city

Vibrant metropolitan area

- city area: ca. 2.000 km²
- inhabitants: ca. 10.500.000

Source: Shenzhen Government Online, 2012

Source: photo by author
SHENZHEN - CITY DEVELOPMENT

Trigger for development
- establishment of the ‘Shenzhen Special Economic Zone’ (SSEZ) in 1979
  SSEZ is stimulating free market economy by:
  - special economic policies
  - flexible governmental measures
  - distinguishing SSEZ from mainland China

City development
- mostly committed by city government
- top-down hierarchical system
- using planning through master plans

Source: Zacherias and Tang, 2010; Friedmann, 2005; Ng, 2003; Cartier, 2002
SHENZHEN - MASTERPLAN 2010-2020

The master plan points out certain cores of development which are functioning as key centralities within the bigger network of capital flows.
The master plan points out centrain cores of development which are functioning as key centralities within the bigger network of capital flows.

This kind of city planning leads to a splintered city.

The main hubs are very well developed and connected to each other in a bigger network, whereas the left over areas in between lack a basic system.
'It is this distinctive feature of being **globally connected** and **locally disconnected, physically and socially**, that makes mega cities a new urban form.' - Castells, 1996: 405

The **global ‘space of flows’** tends to **overshadow** the **local ‘space of places’** leading to **disconnection of the local scale**. - Castells, 1996
‘It is this distinctive feature of being **globally connected** and **locally disconnected, physically and socially**, that makes **mega cities a new urban form.**’ - Castells, 1996: 405

The global ‘space of flows’ tends to **overshadow** the local ‘space of places’ leading to **disconnection** of the **local scale**. - Castells, 1996

The Shenzhen Masterplan tends to **focus on this global ‘space of flows’**, thereby **neglecting** the local ‘space of places’.

Source: photo by author
‘China’s development emphasis becomes very clear in the young city of Shenzhen: money and cars.’ - Weiwen Huang, 2012

‘The obsession with expansion and growth creates an imbalance between the oversupplied commodity buildings and the undersupplied basic necessities, making it obvious that the city is developing in terms of capital rather than responding to the needs of the population’ - Craciun, 2001:243
MODERN-DAY CITIES
THE CITY OF SHENZHEN
TARGET GROUP
PROBLEM FIELD
PROBLEM STATEMENT
AIM AND RESEARCH QUESTION
FOCUS AREA
NETWORK ANALYSIS
STRATEGY
LOCAL SITE ANALYSIS
SPECIFIC DESIGN
The **inhabitant group** that **suffers** most from the **local disconnection** within the urban system are the **lower class migrant workers.**

Migrants form an ever-growing group in the city of Shenzhen


10,47 mln

7,79 mln = nearly 75% of the total population

local residents

temporary migrants

total population

= 10,47 mln

= 7,79 mln

= nearly 75% of the total population

Lower class migrants form a **segregated group** within the existing urban system. - Liu, Li and Breitung, 2012; Madrazo and Kempen, 2012; Putten, 2011

**social segregation**

**spatial segregation**

Source picture right: Google Maps
CURRENT INTEGRATION APPROACH - REDEVELOPMENT

Approach by government:

- aimed at spatial renewal
- remove old housing
- relocate villagers
- room for new development

This approach improves the spatial quality of the site but does not address the socio-spatial problems of the local inhabitants!

Source: http://www.uu.nl/faculty/geosciences/NL/Actueel/Pages/ChinasstedelijkbeleidmoetbelangrijkepositievanUrbanVillagesonderkennen.aspx, derived at 16-10-2012
Stimulate integration?

**Inter-group contact** is of great importance in stimulating the integration of migrants into the urban environment - Liu, Li and Breitung, 2012; Gordon, 1964; Massey 1986

Source: drawing by author
Current situation?

Inter-group contact is of great importance in stimulating the integration of migrants into the urban environment - Liu, Li and Breitung, 2012; Gordon, 1964; Massey 1986

Inter-group contact is minimal because of the **spatial segregation**. This limits the chances of migrants to improve their social status.

Source: drawing by author
Stimulate integration!

Public space helps to reduce tension and promote exchange among different social and economic groups. - Kohn, 2004

Source: drawing by author
Thus, public space is able to play a key role in the integration of migrant groups into the urban system.
However, the **local disconnection** of mega cities nowadays can be found in the **deterioration** of the ‘**space of places**’ - Castells, 1996

Confirmed by Miao, last decades **public space** meant for use by average residents has **not improved**, or even **deteriorated** in the city of Shenzhen - Miao, 2011

This is caused by **three development trends:**

1. **window-dressing**
2. **privatization**
3. **gentrification**
1. Window-dressing
   - unstrategic locations
   - monumentality
   - used as symbols of power and modernity
   - used as showcase to improve the city image

Source: photo by author
2. Privatization

- maximizing profit at all costs
- neglecting surroundings
- no functional integration on the local scale

- Miao, 2011; Yu and Padua, 2010; Hassenpflug, 2004

Source: photo by author
3. Gentrification
modern public facilities
- have a homogeneous character
- are aimed at upper class residents

- Miao, 2011; Amin and Graham, 1999

Source: photo by author
**TRENDS**

- window-dressing
- privatization
- gentrification

**PROBLEMS IN PUBLIC SPACE**

public spaces currently existing within the city **lack a clear system**
Why is this clear system important?

Because of the rapid changing urban environment people are trying to reorient themsleves in the modern city - Friedmann, 2007: 260
Why is this clear system important?

Because of the rapid changing urban environment people are trying to reorient themselves in the modern city - Friedmann, 2007: 260

Need for orientation and stability is natural. People require a relatively stable and continuous ‘system of places’ in order to develop themselves, their social lives and their culture - Heidegger, 1971; Montgomery, 1998
PROBLEMS IN PUBLIC SPACE

Why is this clear system important?

Because of the rapid changing urban environment people are trying to reorient themselves in the modern city - Friedmann, 2007: 260

Need for orientation and stability is natural. People require a relatively stable and continuous ‘system of places’ in order to develop themselves, their social lives and their culture - Heidegger, 1971; Montgomery, 1998

Thus, a clear system of places is supposed to help the reorientation of society, by supporting inhabitants in their everyday lives and needs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRENDS</th>
<th>PROBLEMS IN PUBLIC SPACE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>window-dressing</td>
<td>public spaces currently existing within the city lack a clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>privatization</td>
<td>system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gentrification</td>
<td>public spaces are designed to be used by a specific target group,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>excluding the majority of urban residents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Excluding the majority

One of the basic principles of public space is that all residents are free to use, regardless of their social or economic status. - Kostof, 1992; Kohn, 2004
PROBLEMS IN PUBLIC SPACE

Excluding the majority

One of the basic principles of public space is that it is a domain that all residents are free to use, regardless of their social or economic status, - Kostof, 1992; Kohn, 2004

Thus, public space in general should serve the majority of inhabitants instead of only targeting a privileged group
TRENDS
- window-dressing
- privatization
- gentrification

PROBLEMS IN PUBLIC SPACE

Public spaces currently existing within the city lack a clear system.

Public spaces are designed to be used by a specific target group, excluding the majority of urban residents.

Public space generalization leads to a lack of ‘sense of place’.
Lack of ‘sense of place’

‘Generalization of places makes them less able to retain a distinctive ‘sense of place’. Therefore places in a globalizing city are less able to sustain a public social life’ - Knox, 2005
PROBLEMS IN PUBLIC SPACE

Lack of ‘sense of place’

‘Generalization of places makes them less able to retain a distinctive ‘sense of place’. Therefore places in a globalizing city are less able to sustain a public social life’ - Knox, 2005

‘Sense of place’ is essential for the well being of society’ - Avarot, 2002; Montgomery, 1998; Massey, 1991
‘Sense of place’ should be maintained, reinforced or created in the public spaces of the city in order to sustain public social life.

‘Sense of place’ is essential for the well being of society’ - Avarot, 2002; Montgomery, 1998; Massey, 1991

‘Generalization of places makes them less able to retain a distinctive ‘sense of place’. Therefore places in a globalizing city are less able to sustain a public social life’ - Knox, 2005
TRENDS
- window-dressing
- privatization
- gentrification

CHALLENGES OF A MODERN DAY CITY

DISORIENTATION
Public spaces currently existing within the city lack a clear system.

EXCLUSION
Public spaces are designed to be used by a specific target group, excluding the majority of urban residents.

GENERALIZATION
Public space generalization leads to a lack of ‘sense of place’.
A clear **system of places** is supposed to help the reorientation of society, by **supporting inhabitants in their everyday lives and needs** - Friedmann, 2007; Montgomery, 1998; Heidegger, 1971.

---

**PROBLEM STATEMENT - SPATIAL DIMENSION**

Individual public spaces, lacking ‘sense of place’

System of public spaces, with distinct ‘sense of place’

---

Source picture: photo by author
PROBLEM STATEMENT - SOCIAL DIMENSION

Separate social groups → Interactive social groups

Public space in general should serve the majority of inhabitants instead of only targeting a privileged group.

Kohn, 2004; Kostof, 1992

Source picture: photo by author
Individual public spaces used by separate social groups

Source: scheme by author
PROBLEM STATEMENT - DESIRED SITUATION

the public space system

specific intervention
the interaction of social groups in public space

System of public spaces used by interactive social groups

Source: scheme by author
AIM AND RESEARCH QUESTION

THE CITY OF SHENZHEN

MODERN-DAY CITIES

TARGET GROUP

PROBLEM FIELD

PROBLEM STATEMENT

FOCUS AREA

NETWORK ANALYSIS

LOCAL SITE ANALYSIS

STRATEGY

SPECIFIC DESIGN
Develop a strategy to improve the ‘system of places’ on the larger scale.

Design a high detailed intervention to improve the ‘sense of place’ on the local scale.

Stimulate social interaction to improve migrant integration.
Main research question

How to create a system of places,

..integrated into the urban network,

..that supports inhabitants in their everyday lives

..and reinforces the integration of the migrant population

in Shenzhen?
FOCUS AREA - LUOHU

- old core of Shenzhen
- high dense central district
- variety of urban forms and activities
FOCUS AREA - DONGMEN / HUBEI VILLAGE

- old core of Shenzhen
- high dense central district
- variety of urban forms and activities

Density in people per square km

Source: Mapping by author, based on information from the Shenzhen Government, Shenzhen sixth national population census 2010
FOCUS AREA - DONGMEN / HUBEI VILLAGE

Inter city scale
- connected by railway

City scale
- connected by subway (blue)
- connected by main road (red)

Source: Mapping by author, based on Google Maps
FOCUS AREA - DONGMEN / HUBEI VILLAGE

Mix of urban scales, structures and populations
- urban village areas
- station area
- high end developments
- shopping area

LUOHU STATION
(DIRECT LINK TO HONG KONG)
FUNCTION ANALYSIS

Source: mapping by author, based on field research and Google Maps
FUNCTION ANALYSIS - CLOTHING SECTOR

Dongmen shopping area
- mix of scales
- main shopping streets
- back shopping streets

Station central axis
- higher scale levels
- high end development
- main shopping street

clothing
- local
- chinese
- global

Source: mapping by author, based on field research and Google Maps
FUNCTION ANALYSIS - FOOD SECTOR

Urban village main streets
- cluster of food sector
- only local scale

Seafood restaurant street
- mix of scales
- famous in Shenzhen

Dongmen to the east
- cluster of food sector
- influence of Dongmen
- extension shopping street

food / restaurants
* street vendors
local
chinese
global
FUNCTION ANALYSIS - RETAIL SECTOR

Urban village main streets
- cluster of retail sector
- only local scale

Secundary street
- cluster of retail sector
- total length of the street
- mix of scales
- south side higher scale levels
- north side lower scale levels

Sources: mapping by author, based on field research and Google Maps
FUNCTION ANALYSIS - SCALE LEVEL

**Urban village**
- functions along main street
- only local scale

**Secondary street**
- mix of scales
- south side higher scale levels
- north side lower scale levels

**Dongmen shopping area**
- mix of scales
- main shopping streets
- back shopping streets

**Station central axis**
- higher scale levels
- high end development
- main shopping street

Source: mapping by author, based on field research and Google Maps
Street analysis profile A

Main city road

Source: photo's by author,
Street analysis profile B

Secundary city road
Street analysis profile C
Main shopping street

Source: photo’s by author,
Street analysis profile D

Secundary shopping street

Source: photo's by author,
Street analysis profile E1

Urban village main street  - high density

Source: photo’s by author,
Street profile analysis

- Profile A: main city road
- Profile B: secondary city road
- Profile C: main shopping street
- Profile D: secondary shopping street
- Profile E1: urban village main street
- Profile E2: urban village main street
- Profile F: local back street

Source: mapping by author, based on Google Maps and field research
The ‘city grid’, formed by the main city roads can be seen as the top level of the cities hierarchical organization. - Thesis chapter 6, sub section 6.3.6:38

- the current grid (red) is extended version of the masterplan grid from the 1980’s
- imposed by the Shenzhen Government, with little contextual influence

Source: mapping by author, based on Google Maps
The presence of this ‘city grid’ generates **internally hierarchized areas.** These areas can be seen as **containers of socio-spatial organization** in which **distinct urban forms** are emerging. - Thesis chapter 6, section 6.4:40
The development of the socio-spatial **containers** is strongly influenced by the **context**, in contrast, the **city grid** imposed by the masterplan has little contextual influences. - Thesis chapter 6, section 6.4:40

**Distinct types of containers**

**Containers of socio-spatial organization**

- EMERGING OVER TIME - STRONG CONTEXTUAL INFLUENCES

**City grid**

- IMPOSED BY MASTERPLANNING- VERY LITTLE INFLUENCE OF CONTEXT

Source: Mapping by author
Four containers of socio-spatial organization

1. Main station axis
   - connects Shenzhen train station to main east-west city axis

2. Dongmen shopping area
   - popular shopping district in Shenzhen

3. Hubei (old) Village
   - partly preserved original village
   - partly classic type urban village

4. Hubei New Village
   - new, restructured type urban village
All selected areas have:

- 2 or 3 borders to main city grid
- 1 or 2 borders to secondary city grid
two types:

**Lineair centrality**
Main station axis
- axis is part of the main city grid
Dongmen shopping area
- axis is directly connected to -but not part of- main city grid
- main shopping street, organized around pedestrian use

**Central area**
Hubei (old) Village and Hubei New Village
- organized around central square
- connected to UV main streets
- disconnected from city grid
- provide local daily activity
Main station axis and Dongmen shopping area
- high levels of connectivity

Hubei New Village
- quite high levels of connectivity

Hubei (old) village
- low connectivity values in the central part
- disconnection of centre to city grid

Hubei (old) village is functioning in an introvert way - secluded from the city network
Main station axis
- high scale levels

Dongmen shopping area
- mix of scales (local to global)

Hubei New Village and Hubei (old) village
- only local scale functions
**MORPHOLOGY**

Main station axis and Dongmen shopping area
- large building grain

Hubei New Village and Hubei (old) village
- very fine building grain
Main station axis
- very high buildings

Dongmen shopping area
- higher buildings towards main city grid
- lower buildings in central shopping area

Hubei New Village
- mostly medium height buildings (ca. 8-12 storeys)

Hubei (old) village
- mostly medium height buildings (ca. 8-12 storeys)
- old village part contains low buildings (max. 2 storeys)
Main station axis
- offices and commerce
- some hotels and spa’s

Dongmen shopping area
- commercial functions
- some residential in the north
- some offices towards city grid

Hubei New Village and Hubei (old) Village
- mainly residential
- main streets contain commerce on ground floors
- local fresh markets in main streets
- functions near city grid again offices, hotels and commerce
Analysis suggests that the functions at the city grid itself do not change or modify under influence of the distinct types of socio-spatial structures that are present inside the containers.

However, the influences of the distinct container-types on the secondary city grid can be noticed in the previously conducted analysis. These streets present a much more diverse and mixed character than the city grid itself.

- Thesis, chapter 6, sub section 6.4.3:55
Sennett, 2004: two main systems in which a society or city can be organized:

**open system**

- functioning of edges as **permeable borders** rather than boundaries
- incomplete urban form: certain level of **flexibility**
- the system keeps **space for modification** and innovation

**closed system**

- regulations and rules **restrain** the cities **development**
- local innovation and growth are disabled by **over-determined form** and its planning
- the **inflexibility** makes the urban environment extremely amendable for decay

-Sennett, 2004
The Shenzhen Government is expected to desire or pursue a closed system, since this system is thought to be solid, controllable and manageable. - Thesis, chapter 6, section 6.4:41

closed system

- regulations and rules restrain the cities development

- local innovation and growth are disabled by over-determined form and its planning

- the inflexability makes the urban environment extremely amendable for decay

- Sennett, 2004
The Shenzhen Government is expected to desire or pursue a closed system, since this system is thought to be solid, controllable and manageable. - Thesis, chapter 6, section 6.4:41

However, as argued, the containers of socio-spatial organization did emerge over time, partly unregulated and unrestricted by formal planning.

closed system

- regulations and rules restrain the cities development

- local innovation and growth are disabled by over-determined form and its planning

- the inflexibility makes the urban environment extremely amendable for decay

-Sennett, 2004
open system

- functioning of edges as permeable borders rather than boundaries
- incomplete urban form: certain level of flexibility
- the system keeps space for modification and innovation

Sennett pleads for an open system in which the emphasis is put on creating permeable borders, which are supposed to ‘create conditions for a socially-sustained collective life in cities’. Moreover, the open system should allow for modification and local innovation. - Sennett, 2004
Contemporary city planners should recognize the importance of border conditions:

‘Neglect of the edge condition [...] means that exchange between different racial, ethnic or class communities is diminished. By privileging the center we can thus weaken the complex interactions necessary to join up the different human groups the city contains.’ - Sennett, 2004:9
Contemporary city planners should recognize the importance of border conditions:

‘Neglect of the edge condition [...] means that exchange between different racial, ethnic or class communities is diminished. By privileging the center we can thus weaken the complex interactions necessary to join up the different human groups the city contains.’ - Sennett, 2004:9

Thus permeable borders form an essential part in stimulating social interaction between different inhabitant classes.
NETWORK ANALYSIS - SHENZHEN’S CITY STRUCTURE

**Asian traditional city**
- orthogonal, symmetrical network
- north-south orientation

**Western traditional city**
- organic network
- practical orientation

**Circulation Routes**
- Miao, 1990

**Centers**
- two centers:
  - administrative centre called ‘Yamen’
  - civic centre, core of peoples everyday lives
- one centre:
  - political, commercial and religious centre, combined into one central area

- Miao, 1990
Asian traditional city
- orthogonal, symmetrical network
- north-south orientation

City of Shenzhen
- orthogonal city grid
- mainly north-south orientation

two centers:
- administrative centre called ‘yamen’
- civic centre, core of peoples everyday lives

two types of centres:
- ‘yamen’ in Futian district: city hall and governmental buildings
- multiple civic centers inside containers of socio-spatial organization

- Miao, 1990
Asian traditional city model

Shenzhen’s contemporary city model

‘yamen’
(administrative centre)

civic centre

administrative centre
Develop a strategy to improve the ‘system of places’ on the larger scale.

Design a high detailed intervention to improve the ‘sense of place’ on the local scale.

Stimulate social interaction to improve migrant integration.
The proposed strategy is not designed to completely change the organizational way that the city is functioning.

The intention is to optimize the socio-spatial organization in the area by bringing slight modifications to the city grid in order to stimulate social mixture and optimize the functioning of the area.

- Thesis chapter 7, section 7.1:58
The **public realm** consists of a ‘**system of urban spaces**’ with a variety in sizes and forms. However there are two **main types**: **streets** and **squares**. - Carmona, Tiesdell, Heath and Oc, 2003

Source: Scheme by author based on Carmona, Tiesdell, Heath and Oc, 2003
Potentials in the public realm of Shenzhen according to analysis results

**Streets**

- secondary city grid
  - variety of activities
  - functions on a range of scales
  - well connected to the city grid
  - dominated by car traffic
  - diverse social character
  - potential permeable border (Sennett, 2004)

- shopping streets
  - variety of activities
  - functions on a range of scales
  - well connected to the city grid
  - diverse social character
  - aimed at pedestrian use

**Squares**

- civic center
  - daily activity of local people
  - functions on the very local scale
  - poor connection to the city grid
  - hardly any social mixture

- public squares
  - variety of activities
  - functions on a range of scales
  - well connected to the city grid
  - diverse social character
STRATEGIC PROPOSAL - THE PUBLIC REALM OF SHENZHEN

- public squares
- civic centres (connected with urban village main streets)

- city grid
- secondary city grid
- shopping streets

- back streets

Source: Scheme by author based on Carmona, Tiesdell, Heath and Oc, 2003 and analysis conducted by author
STRATEGIC PROPOSAL

Source: mapping by author based on Google Maps together with theory review and field research by author
STRATEGIC PROPOSAL

Source: mapping by author based on Google Maps together with theory review and field research by author.
STRATEGIC PROPOSAL

- Extension of the shopping area to the east
- Improvement of the space system in urban village
- Create permeable borders, using 2\textsuperscript{nd} grid as a sub-structure

Source: mapping by author based on Google Maps together with theory review and field research by author
Street Profiles - Current Situation

Source: Mapping by author based on Google Maps together with theory review and field research by author.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESIDENTIAL</th>
<th>RESIDENTIAL</th>
<th>RESIDENTIAL</th>
<th>RESIDENTIAL</th>
<th>RESIDENTIAL</th>
<th>RESIDENTIAL</th>
<th>RESIDENTIAL</th>
<th>RESIDENTIAL</th>
<th>RESIDENTIAL</th>
<th>SHOP</th>
<th>SHOP</th>
<th>SHOP</th>
<th>LOCAL SHOP</th>
<th>LOCAL SHOP</th>
<th>MARKET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STREET PROFILES - FUTURE SITUATION**

**MODIFIED STREET PROFILE**

- Shopping street
- Urban village main street
According to previous analysis it can be argued that places with a higher connectivity level to the city grid are more likely to have a socially diverse public. According to functional analysis (Chapter 6) and interview results (Appendix 1), concluded specifically in chapter 7, sub section 7.2.3: 60

‘Therefore, improved connectivity of a place to the city grid could improve social mixture in the place itself.’ - thesis, chapter 7, sub section 7.2.3: 60
CONNECTIVITY - FUTURE SITUATION

steps from main city grid

first step

second step

third step

fourth step

fifth step

sixth step
STRATEGY - MODIFIED CITY STRUCTURE

‘system of places’

Containers of social organization

City grid

Surface

Source: Mapping by author
Develop a strategy
to improve the ‘system of places’ on the larger scale

Design a high detailed intervention
to improve the ‘sense of place’ on the local scale

Stimulate social interaction to improve migrant integration
Local site analysis, based on theoretical framework on creating ‘sense of place’ - Montgomery, 1998; Cullen, 1961; Jacobs, 1961; Lynch, 1961

General scheme (based on ‘western’ literature)

Context based scheme (considering contextual values)

Source scheme: by author, based on Montgomery, 1998; Cullen, 1961; Jacobs, 1961; Lynch, 1961
### ELEMENTS FOR ACHIEVING ‘SENSE OF PLACE’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>squares</th>
<th>parks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>physical setting</td>
<td>Dongmen central sq.</td>
<td>Hubei park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dongmen south sq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hubei Village sq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hubei Old Village sq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>activity</td>
<td>pedestrian flows</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>active street life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>public (cultural) events</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mix of facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>varying opening hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>meeting places</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cultural facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>active facades</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image/meaning</td>
<td>imageability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ledgeability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>symbolism &amp; memory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>psychological access</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>receptivity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>knowledgeability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source framework: by author, based on Montgomery, 1998; Cullen, 1961; Jacobs, 1961; Lynch, 1961

Source photo’s: by author
1. Dongmen central square
2. Dongmen south square
3. Hubei Village square
4. Hubei New Village square
5. Hubei park

Source: Photo's by author
### SPECIFIC PLACES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>squares</th>
<th>parks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>physical setting</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>critical mass</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertical grain (mixed use)</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horizontal grain (mixed use)</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>human scale</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permeability (accessibility)</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>space system (public realm)</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>activity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pedestrian flows</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active street life</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public (cultural) events</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mix of facilities</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varying opening hours</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meeting places</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cultural facilities</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active facades</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>image/meaning</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageability</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ledgeability</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>symbolism &amp; memory</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pshychological access</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receptivity</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knowledgeability</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source framework: by author, based on Montgomery, 1998; Cullen, 1961; Jacobs, 1961; Lynch, 1961
### LOCAL SITE ANALYSIS - ‘SENSE OF PLACE’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>squares</th>
<th>parks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>physical setting</strong></td>
<td>Dongmen Central sq.</td>
<td>Dongmen south sq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>critical mass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertical grain (mixed use)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horizontal grain (mixed use)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>human scale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permeability (accessibility)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>space system (public realm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>activity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pedestrian flows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active street life</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public (cultural) events</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mix of facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varying opening hours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meeting places</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cultural facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active facades</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>image/meaning</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ledgeability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>symbolism &amp; memory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psychological access</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receptivity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knowledgeability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**High values:**

1. Dongmen Central square

Source: Photo by author
## LOCAL SITE ANALYSIS - ‘SENSE OF PLACE’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>squares</th>
<th>parks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>physical setting</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>critical mass</td>
<td>Dongmen central sq.</td>
<td>Hubei Village sq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertical grain (mixed use)</td>
<td>Dongmen south sq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horizontal grain (mixed use)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>human scale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permeability (accessibility)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>space system (public realm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>activity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pedestrian flows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active street life</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public (cultural) events</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mix of facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varying opening hours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meeting places</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cultural facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active facades</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>image/meaning</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ledgeability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>symbolism &amp; memory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psychological access</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receptivity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knowledgeability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Low values:

3. Hubei Village square

*Source: Photo by author*
Two main aspects for improving **social interaction** - to help migrant integration - in a place:

- connectivity

- activity
‘If a space is **poorly located** within the local movement pattern, it matters little how well it is designed as it is **unlikely to ever be well-used**.

[...] Conversively, if the space is **well-located** within the local movement system, then **upgrading the space** and environmental improvements is likely to have a **major impact on the density of its use**.’

- Carmona, Tiesdell, Heath and Oc, 2003: 207
Current situation

levels of connectivity

entrance points to the square
DESIGN OBJECTIVES - CONNECTIVITY

Future situation - after implementation of the strategy

levels of connectivity

entrance points to the square
‘social activities are indirectly supported whenever necessary and optional activities are given better conditions in public spaces’

- Gehl, 2001:14
Optional activity in public space per target group - according to information derived from local interviews

- **low class**
  - sitting
  - chatting
  - meeting friends
  - reading a book
  - shopping
  - playing with children

- **middle class**
  - sitting
  - chatting
  - meeting friends
  - using mobile phone
  - shopping
  - reading the newspaper
  - drinking tea or coffee

- **high class**
  - sitting
  - chatting
  - eating at a restaurant
  - playing games
  - drinking tea or coffee
  - eating streetfood
  - singing
  - shopping

Source: scheme by author based on information derived from local interviews
‘most spatial requirements can be used for multiple activities, conducted by various social groups’
‘Conflicts were inevitably created between the Western-style urban open space patterns and the traditional courtyard-dominated residential communities in China’

- Yang and Volkman, 2010:211, based on Wu, 1996; Geng, 1999; Yu and Padua, 2007
DESIGN MAP - PLACE TO SIT QUIETLY
IMPRESSION - PLACE TO SIT WITH A VIEW // PLACE TO PLAY
IMPRESSION - MARKET AREA
IMPRESSION - WESTERN BORDER OF THE SQUARE
### Current situation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>squares</th>
<th>parks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physical setting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>critical mass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertical grain (mixed use)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horizontal grain (mixed use)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>human scale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permeability (accessibility)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>space system (public realm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>activity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pedestrian flows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active street life</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public (cultural) events</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mix of facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varying opening hours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meeting places</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cultural facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active facades</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image/meaning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ledgeability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>symbolism &amp; memory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psychological access</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receptivity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knowledgeability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **excellent**: green
- **sufficient**: yellow
- **neutral**: gray
- **little**: pink
- **needs improvement**: red

- **included in analysis for the system as a whole**: gray
### Future situation - after design implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>squares</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>parks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>physical setting</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>critical mass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertical grain (mixed use)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horizontal grain (mixed use)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>human scale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permeability (accessibility)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>space system (public realm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>activity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pedestrian flows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active street life</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public (cultural) events</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mix of facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varying opening hours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meeting places</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cultural facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active facades</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>image/meaning</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ledgeability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>symbolism &amp; memory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psychological access</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receptivity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knowledgeability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **excellent**
- **sufficient**
- **neutral**
- **little**
- **needs improvement**

- **included in analysis for the system as a whole**
Traditional Chinese design principles

The design generates 'sense of place' in this specific context

Source: scheme by author, adapted from Montgomery, 1998; Cullen, 1961; Jacobs, 1961; Lynch, 1961
A strategy
*which improves the ‘system of places’ on the larger scale*

A high detailed intervention
*which improves the ‘sense of place’ on the local scale*

Thereby stimulating the social interaction between various inhabitant groups in order to improve the migrant integration
CONCLUSION

Challenges of the modern-day city:

Disorientation

Generalization

Exclusion

Suggested generic solutions:

..create a System of places

..in which places embody a distinct ‘sense of place’

..and which stimulates the social interaction amongst various inhabitant groups