Graduation Plan

Master of Science Architecture, Urbanism & Building Sciences
**Personal information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>YI YU</th>
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**Studio**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name / Theme</th>
<th>Design and Politics</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teachers / tutors</td>
<td>Luisa Calabrese</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Michelle Provoost</td>
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<tr>
<td>Argumentation of choice of the studio</td>
<td>The theme of studio this year is about city of coming and going, dealing with migration.</td>
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**Graduation project**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the graduation project</th>
<th>From Shanzhai City to Maker City—Inclusion of Rural Migrants in Urban Redevelopment of Shenzhen</th>
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**Goal**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Location:</th>
<th>Shenzhen</th>
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<td>The posed problem,</td>
<td>Shenzhen government aims at building a new image of innovation city, gradually shifting from Shanzhai City to Maker City. This new governmental vision leads to industry upgrading, new class coming especially creative class and space transformation. Maker movement is seen as an opportunity for upgrading manufacturing industry and enhancing innovation ability of the city thus 200 makerspaces expect to be built by 2017. Meanwhile, Urban regeneration projects are planned to achieve this objectiveness which contribute to current social exclusion. Current urban planning is the main driver of this process and it is mainly functional and economic based. In term of scale, Meso-level planning related to community building is lacking in current planning system which could be observed from urban structure and urban typology.</td>
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<tr>
<td>research questions and</td>
<td>How to build a strategic design framework to revise the process from Shanzhai City to Maker City thereby fostering inclusion of rural migrants in urban redevelopment of Shenzhen?</td>
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<td>design assignment in which these result.</td>
<td>Strategic Design Framework based on Maker Movement to achieve social inclusion of rural migrants in urban redevelopments.</td>
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**Process**

**Method description**

There are three sections in the method. First section is the method to understand the role of makerspace in social economic transformation in both western and Chinese contexts which could contribute to the design principles of strategic framework. Second section will be related to six case study chosen and check what factors will influence the accessibility, visibility and availability of makerspace public. Conclusions of this stage research will provide design guidance for strategic design framework. Third section will be the case study in Shenzhen and this will provide design concept for testing the design principles and guidance. Later reflection will help form the final strategic design framework for maker city.
First section will base on literature and it will compare the maker movement in Chinese and western context to figure out the role of maker space could play in social and spatial transformation. Meanwhile, how maker movement could connect to social inclusion. This section will build a theoretical framework on the relationship between maker movement, social innovation, social inclusion and spatial transformation. This theoretical framework will help build the strategic framework.

Section two consists of two parts, comparative study and interview with different stakeholders. Six makerspaces, three in Netherlands and three in Shenzhen are chosen for this comparative study and the purpose of this comparative is to understand differences between Chinese Makerspaces and western maker spaces in real context. Interview is a tool for research on the demand of different stakeholders. This two parts will conclude a design guidance in section two.

Section three is site based which is used as case study to form the concept and it will combine with the strategic framework embodied by section one and two to provide guidance for strategic design of the site. This strategic design will be evaluated for larger scope implementation. End product of my research will be a strategic design framework for urban redevelopment model based on maker space.

Literature and general practical preference


SHENZHEN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. 2010. Shenzhen Master Plan for 2010-2010. Shenzhen


SHENZHEN PLANNING BUREAU. 2016. The 13th Five Year Plan on Urban Regeneration in Shenzhen.


WANG, D., DUNN, N. & COULTON, P. 2015. Grassroots Maker Spaces: A Recipe for Innovation?


Reflection

Relevance
This research will be relevant to regional urban planning, social inclusion, policy making and maker movement.

For urban planning, current urban planning in Shenzhen is the main driver of social economic transformation which fosters the social exclusion. Spatial expression of the society is mainly for production and economy purpose instead of life quality. In that sense, this research would contribute to the social aspect of urban planning instead of only economical perspective. Public domain is barely discussed in urban planning and emancipation of the individual expects to connect individual, rural migrant to society by forming community and strong identify in Shenzhen.

For research of maker movement, the discussion of maker movement in Chinese context is too functional and ignored its influence on meso level, which means community building and social aspect. In that sense, the research on maker movement from urban planning and design aspect would broaden the definition of maker in Chinese context. The role of makerspace is expected to integrate with other public space to form a typology of third space to hack the current urban planning system thus facilitating the social inclusion. In addition, when the influence of collectivism is decreasing, community building would reconnect individual to society.

Moreover, for policy maker and governors, the evaluation of current urban development policy would provide a critical view about current innovation city strategy and improve it through urban planning and design elements.

Time planning