

Graduation Plan

Master of Science Architecture, Urbanism & Building Sciences



Graduation Plan: All tracks

Submit your Graduation Plan to the Board of Examiners (Examencommissie-BK@tudelft.nl), Mentors and Delegate of the Board of Examiners one week before P2 at the latest.

The graduation plan consists of at least the following data/segments:

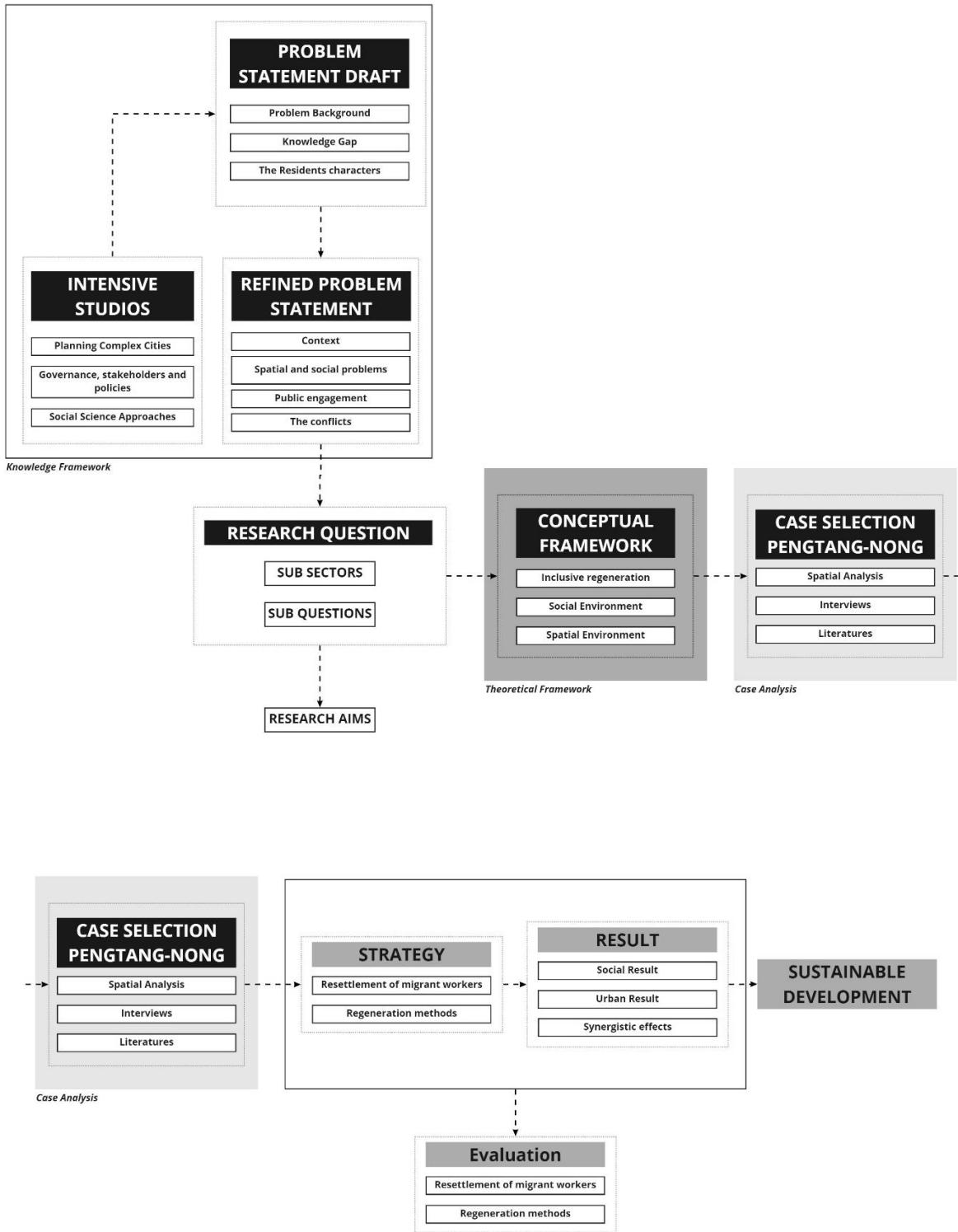
Personal information	
Name	Xinqi Yao
Student number	5299845

Studio		
Name / Theme	Planning Complex Cities	Urbanism
Main mentor	Gregory Bracken	Experienced Assistant Professor with a demonstrated history of working in the research industry. Skilled in Sustainable Development, Spatial Planning, Sustainability, Sustainable Architecture, and Urban Planning. Strong education professional with a Ph.D. focused in Architecture from Technische Universiteit Delft.
Second mentor	Victor Muñoz Sanz	Experienced in span across the disciplines of architecture, urban design, landscape architecture, and urban studies, focusing on the socio-spatial and ecological implications of (past and ongoing) technological transitions in work landscapes.
Argumentation of choice of the studio	It is interesting to look into the conflicts between different socio parts. The issues of this studio, especially social justice, attracts me a lot. The strategic thinking and planning method is what I'd like to learn from this project. What's more, the social problem I'd look into also fits with the studio. For the final achievement, I would form certain kind of strategy as a backbone in longer term planning.	

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	Their castle: The regeneration of migrant laneways in Shanghai from both social and spatial environments
Goal	
Location:	Shanghai, China

<p>The posed problem,</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>research questions and</p>	<p>Main question: What is the best strategy to regenerate the migrant laneways in Shanghai in terms of both spatial and social environment, while improving the public engagement during the process?</p> <p>Sub questions: What kind of design or planning method can help to balance land and social value?</p> <p>How to resettle the migrants properly both in space and social aspect?</p> <p>How to use the adjustment of industrial structure as an opportunity to turn the immigration problem into the driving force of urban redevelopment?</p> <p>What to keep from the migrant laneways as land memory so to avoid urban homogenous trend?</p>

	<p>How to make the space fit into its surrounding environment and thus form a new synergetic neighbourhood?</p> <p>What kind of agency or policy can be formulated to narrow the power distance and knowledge gap?</p>
<p>design assignment in which these result.</p>	<p>The first is to determine the link between social and spatial issues. In terms of space, the elements of migration laneway to be retained in the design are determined through the method of pattern language. The migration laneway is designed as a part of the whole surrounding neighborhood to create a synergistic community. In terms of society, through the opportunity of China's industrial structure adjustment, reskill the floating population and turn them into a new and long-term driving force for social development. This means designing soft strategies for the floating population.</p> <p>In general, the design work is divided into two parts: space design and regulation (soft strategy) design, which are aimed at migrant laneway and migrant workers respectively. Based on the above elements, the design job points to an overall strategy framework to help the regeneration of migrant laneway, the reset of migrant workers and the transformation of identity. This policy framework can work as an overall guide towards a sustainable regeneration of migrant laneways in Shanghai.</p>
<p>Process</p>	
<p>Method description</p> <p>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.</p>	



RESEARCH QUESTIONS Already finished/ In processing step

RESULT Future step

Literature and general practical preference

Literature review about the advantages and disadvantages of these methods
eg. government reports

Literature review about migrant workers' life situation

Literature review - Government documents about future industrial structure

Literature review on policy making system

Case study on different urban regeneration methods

Policy/ Regulation analysis regarding to urban regeneration

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. 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 migration 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, since the migrant laneway is not the owner of the house, they are not included in the regeneration program even if their residence is transformed. This gap deepens social segregation. 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.

On the one hand, the research on the migration laneway regeneration method in Shanghai can strengthen the attention of Chinese society and government to the migrant workers, who have been neglected for a long time. On the other hand, it also tries to provide reference and inspiration for cities and regions with similar problems in the world.