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Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle for Arrival City of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2015:

A case study of Chiang Mai, Thailand

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Preface

As I first started my journey on neighborhood diversity, the immigration issue was not received global attention as much as today. Eminently, I was attracted to the topic of migration due to my experience as the migrant living aboard. Withal, I am curious on how we could encourage better integration process in countries around the world. With a considerable number of researches I came upon the notion of diversity. Due to my profession as an urban planner/ design, it became extremely compelling for me to pursue how urban planning and urban design can help foster the concept of neighborhood diversity.

Therefore, I have tried to solve the debatable predicament of immigrant integration through urban design approach. With this research, I have been trying as much as possible to study and derived the essential factor for neighborhood diversity through comparative case study in three completely different countries, in order to propose the guideline for superior diversity neighborhood design. Regrettably, with certain limitations I must admit that I could only raise the predominant question, identify the major issues and highlight some notable examples possible for implication.

I consider myself to neither be a theoretician nor practitioner but someone in between. hence I post this problematic issue of implementation and also took the initiative myself to attempt to implement the finding in the real local community. Wishfully, this book will be the bridge between the integration theoretician and planning practitioner.

Indispensably, my ambition is to question the application of diversity theory and to provide a wakeup call for Thai urban planner profession or those planners who are working in the countries that are right now or soon to be experiencing the issue of immigration to further consider into this theoretical application of diversity in neighborhood level.

The context of Diversity, Immigration and Integration is such an ever-transforming issue, it is expanding and changing so swiftly and it would be impossible for me to claim that the proposal of this research will be able to answer all the question nor be able to fit in all of every setting, and might eventually be obsolete. Henceforward, I would rather encourage others to pick up where I left off, continually develop and exceedingly contribute to these contexts afterward.

Regrettably, the year 2016 have presented another difficult obstacle for diversity and integration, the Syria crisis, British referendum, Scotland referendum, US election, the killing of Rohingya people in the border of Myanmar, Terrorism in the Southern part of Thailand. Conceivably, I hope that this research will be one of countless contribution that foster more understanding, positive dialogue and open up another aspect of immigration to the general audiences.

Abstract

The year 2015 will be another step toward diversity in Thailand due to the initiation for ASEAN Economic Community. Unfortunately, the urban neighborhoods who will be facing this population dynamic were left out of policy planning table. This is going against many literatures as scholars have been suggesting for more focuses on local community level where native and migrant will meet. These encounters could result in both social cohesion community or tension, separation that lead to social segregation. Various studies support that good-quality physical environments are significant stimulator for diversity, including space for interaction, amenities, cultural spaces, public infrastructure. Henceforward, this research is trying to address the neighborhood diversity. Through the cultivation of diverse neighborhood design principle (DNDP) factors from comparative case studies. We found 20 key factors essential for DNDP. In final part of the research we attempted to implement the DNDP in real neighborhood of Chiang Mai along with gaming simulation tools. Eventually, we learned that DNDP with the GS have the ability to promote mutual understanding among local stakeholders and prompt the acceptance of diversity concept that stimulate a powerful dialogue and leads to new local initiation for diverse neighborhood planning. And this is proved to be the fabric that can hold local society together by pushing the boundary of more active communication and breakdown stigma walls for good.

Executive summary

Presently, we are living in an era of diversity. The globalization has been making it easier for people to move not just across the border but rather across the world, resulting in various ongoing issues about social cohesion and immigrant integration in the urban neighborhoods. IOM suggested that immigrant integration is a two-way process, which includes both the immigrant and the host society. A number of literatures have pointed out that immigrant integration must be foster in local neighborhood instead of the broader nationwide policy. Not so different, Thailand is also experiencing this phenomenon, especially the major cities such as Bangkok, Pattaya and Chiang Mai. However, the past evidences suggest that Thai people have a downright limited understanding about the notion of diversity, and considerable people still have the poor prejudice in regard to migrant workers. To make it worst, immigrant integration has never been included in (already lacking behind) Thai urban planning arena. Therewithal, the main goal of this research is to successfully integrate the diverse neighborhood design principle in the local community of Wat-ket, Chiang Mai as the flagship community toward Thai diversity.

Yet, migration is not the new issue, historically, people have all-the-time been moving. Before it used to be from suburb into the town center, but nowadays the movement between border or continents overtook that. Unfortunately, nearly all of the time the urban policymaker seems to overlook that fact and never include immigrant population into their consideration when they are proposing a plan. We found that migration could create massive impact on the development of local neighborhood, the impact of low-skilled immigrant, the relation of highly skilled immigrant and the stimulation of creativity and entrepreneurship of the city. Not to mention the pressure on housing market, transportation network, the access to public services, socio-cultural environment. Wherewith, a numerous deal of academic researchers believes that the diversity promotion in local community could decide the outcome of immigrant integration processes.

Arrival City is the place where people arrived into the new setting, this place is experiencing much preponderant population dynamic, the complexity and diversity of people will change constantly in this type of city. This is why it should be developed cumulative in the mix-use neighborhood development as well as the implementation of effective revitalization project. We have developed a drafted set of indicator for DNDP from existing literatures and 5 community reports. We present 19 factors; Affordable connection, Free/ safe/ open public spaces, Access to diverse choice of housing, More mixed use, Cultural spaces, Local institution, Public infrastructures, Facility for children, Neighborhood amenities, Community hub/ center, Appropriate activity promotion, Advocator/ mediator, Local association, Local stakeholder partnership, Civic participation, Economic opportunity, Rightly defined diversity, Language assistance, Commonplace diversity that are all crucial for diversity in local level. Furthermore, we cannot ignore the fact that integration need a "soft measure" to encourage interaction and acceptation between local people and immigrant residents, we test out the gaming simulation that have the ability to promote multilogue communication and learning by doing experience. The tool displays an extremely high potential, thus we adopted it as the main tool for DNDP implementation accordingly.

The DNDP index was put into test in three case study of Milan, Singapore and Kyoto through the mix method that includes Immigrant Citizen Survey, Key person interview, Direct observation, Semi-structured group interview, Masterplan review, Questionnaire distribution. And there are more than 500 participants from over 15 countries of origin who have joined our research. Even though there are difference compositions and interpretations because the three cases define their own "diversity" as blended environment, global city and multiculturalism. The empirical evidences indicated that DNDP is integral for all the case study area. There are several factors which are resembled such as the access for diverse housing choice and affordable transportation, indispensable advocator for local diversity, various cultural hubs. In all of the cases, the researcher learned that public spaces are one of the utter important factor for neighborhood diversity. Additionally, we found one additional factor of Flexible permit of stay.

In Milan, they showed the one-of-a-kind urban renewal project that promote diversity. While Singapore show us how to integrated notion of diversity within their planning regulation and masterplan as well as the benefit of Transit Oriented Development to migrant populations. Last but not least, the Kyoto case reminded us that policy for integration focusing on the youth and special activities that bring people together such as disaster drills are exceedingly effective.

In order to seek out the proper DNDP for Chiang Mai, we integrated all of the compiled lesson-learns and our experience from the case studies in the neighborhood of Wat-ket. Unfortunately, we discovered that they are lacking behind a lot, as we found that half of the DNDP factors is missing. Ordinarily, the majority of the absent factors are relating to physical factor that should be provided by the public, especially the transportation connectivity and public spaces. Yet, this research also found the unique advocators for diversity, the connection and relationship between the DNDP factors, special kind of mixed use building that help foster diversity, etc. And eventually with the assistance of gaming simulation (Arrival city game & design workshop), we could derive the proper masterplan for neighborhood diversity in Chiang Mai. Ecstatically, the notable proposals from the new masterplan are consisting of new multipurpose waterfront public space, social housing that is public-and-privately funded, community-based redevelopment of abandoned spaces, outreach building of the local university for language and skill training, new mixed use museum for AEC study. Moreover, gaming simulation tools are showing prominent ability to improve the resident perception toward neighborhood diversity, find the collective decision on neighborhood diversity solution, while keeping the positive interaction progressing and create powerful dialogues to the whole neighborhood altogether. The key findings of this research are attractive for urban planner policy as it is the new way to tackle with both participatory planning and immigrant integration, the principle was developed with the aim that it could be easily implemented in other AEC neighborhoods thus we leave it somewhat flexible.

Our conclusion remarks are that diversity definition must not be universally defined, it is up to the local stakeholders (that include both native and immigrant) to mutually give meaning to it. The main considerations when we would like to promote neighborhood diversity beside fulfilling the basic needs are 1. The space for interaction that is safe, accessible by people from diverse background, has multipurpose functions. 2. The local advocators that push for diversity, they can be the youths (as several of the case studies are), elder, NGOs, Local governments. 3 Appropriate initiatives for diversity that are interactive and bottom up, it could be cultural event, local festival, neighborhood activity, pop-up market. Consequently, we close our endeavor by the recommendation that the planning regulation should include DNDP in the planning regulation, for example special land use which dedicate DNDP, wherewith gaming simulation is the serious contender for participatory planning process and immigrant integration policy development. Nevertheless, this research would like to stress that there are still rooms to improve the DNDP in the way that could include progressive index and statistical data, other kind of diversity (sex, believes) need attention too. Ultimately, by identifying the potential and missing factor of DNDP it could help the local neighborhood developed themselves to be superiorly competence with the eras of diversity to come.

Acknowledgement

Through up and down, joyful and tearful moments, this research owns immeasurable debt of gratitude to various supporters who have been making benefaction in several ways including academic advises, voluntary assistance, warm support. Pleasantly, it has been my privilege to have the chance to meet and work with all of them. And to every individual who took part in my life as PhD student, thank you very much. You generously spend your time with me to talk, to suggest, to discuss and to listen. You are the reason I could finish this dissertation.

Most importantly, I am extremely thankful to Professor Paola Rizzi, who gave me the opportunity to pursue my PhD in the first place. Not only that she has been cherishing me throughout the research since its beginning. Without her wisdom and sharp remark, I could not achieve this result. Prosperously, It has been the greatest pleasure to have her as my supervisor.

Initially, I take the opportunity to express my gratitude for Professor Hidehiko Kanegae's strong pushes. I have learned countless things from him. He likewise provided me the prestige guidance and has contributed significantly at critical occasions during the process.

I have come this far thanks to Dr. Chaweewan Denpaiboon. Due to what she has seen in me and through her kindness and encouragement, I did continue my study further until today. Furthermore, I would like to thank those who more thoroughly have read parts of my work at different stages as well. I am in debt to the professors who have been guiding and educating me throughout the year wherewith.

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The empirical study is possible because of the research participants. Acknowledgment must be extended to all of the participants whom are indispensable. Without them this research would become meaningless. Substantially, they and numerous delightful moments we have shared are the major reasons I have been enjoying this research so much.

Nevertheless, I would like to thank the entire faculty members of the Dipartimento di Architettura, Design, Urbanistica, University of Sassari for their kind assistance since the start of my work in 2014, especially the former director of the course, Professor Paola Pittaluga and the current director, Professor Vincenzo Pascucci. On this occasion, I wish to thank University of Sassari, Dipartimento di Architettura, Design, Urbanistica. Crucially, their financial contribution has made my research feasible.

Above all else, I dedicate this thesis to my family as I am truly grateful for the love and dedication from them. My mother and my father, my wife, my sister, my son, Stefano and the rest of the family. I love you, with your ever-lasting grace I have reached the end of my PhD journey.

Pongpisit Huyakorn
20/4/2017

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Chapter 1 The opening of AEC is making local neighborhood development in Thailand even more crucial

Thailand contemporary urban planning and urban development

Urban planning has remained as one of the major concerns of Thai urban development for over a half century, the focuses in economic development and the prolonged political instability have left Thailand with no room to address the innumerably problematic issues in urban planning all across the country, such as the uncontrollable urban sprawls, insufficient public transport, the missing rights to access to spaces, connectivity and services that can be partly elaborate in figure 1.1. Unfortunately, social context has rarely been rarely taken into consideration in the Thai planning processes.

Figure 1.1 Urban planning related problems
Source: Author, 2016

However, we never stop growing. In the year 2020, Bangkok; the capital city of Thailand will be among the megacity of the world, and in South East Asian countries it will rank second. (Figure 1.2) Higher than ten million people will be living in Bangkok, and as thing stand now, Thai urban planning regulation is not yet ready to cope and handle all of those urban residences. As clearly stated by Sayarmanon, the former director of department of city planning, Thailand "Thai planning system has never been able to predict and comprehend the urban development, not to mention the inability to accumulate the need of it population, we failed to remedy the housing, job and inequality problems, in this year (2014) the comprehensive plans are covering less than 30 percent of overall area in Thailand". (Sayarmanon, 2014) How would Thailand and its people dwell in the next decades to come?
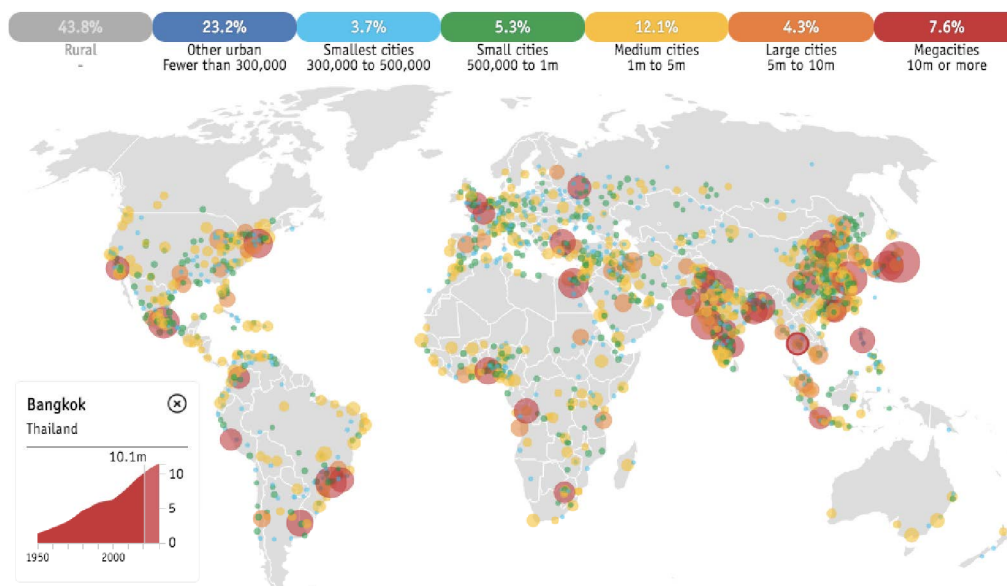
Figure 1.2 Bangkok as one of the megacity of the world (2020 projection)
Source: The Economist, 2016

Trying to find a clue on the direction of Thai urban planning and how did we arrive in such a situation, we looked into the chronological timeline of the international urban planning history and trends (Figure 1.4). We found that Thailand has mainly been following the footsteps of UK in urban planning law and regulations, then later on the urban development trends from USA especially in a market-driven way. As such, Thai urban planner has been focusing in the preparation of the comprehensive plan by the government authority and majority of the cases, we stop just only after we have those so-called "beautiful colour land use map". At the beginning of modern Thai planning, Thailand was around 40 years behind UK and USA. Fortunately, through more active civic society, the gap has been reducing, which possibly means that now we are going into an era of super diversity, communicative planning, urban design with the concern of livable and creative city. In the year 2015, we began to experience the major change in Thai urban planning community, as we can see that they established the association for town planning and at the present time there is the proposal for new multidisciplinary urban planning department (TERRABKK, 2014). Hopefully, following those establishments, there would be a lot of reformation, intervention to the development projects, and upward consideration to the local driven method through master plan for the community or neighborhood areas likewise. Even though, there are still several issues to be addressed, Chiang Mai plan 3rd edition has shown additionally some positive directions such as the building regulation in historical area, some more additions of the green areas, agricultural areas and the conservation areas.

As the 40-years gap stated earlier, neighborhood planning never exist yet in Thai urban development except for the private housing development projects, the government and/ or the owner of the land (which mainly are the private developers) have been dictating Thai urban developments direction for many decades. Figure 1.3 illustrates the majority of land owners in Bangkok 50 districts, public institutions principally owned just only 14 districts. And according to this land dynamic, the utilization of land was rarely reciprocate to what the people truly need. And not so surprising that those private developers have been able to predict where the new infrastructure would be developed a long time before it would be built and then stock up all the essential land beforehand. Through these phenomenons the general public seems to forgot the term "public realm".
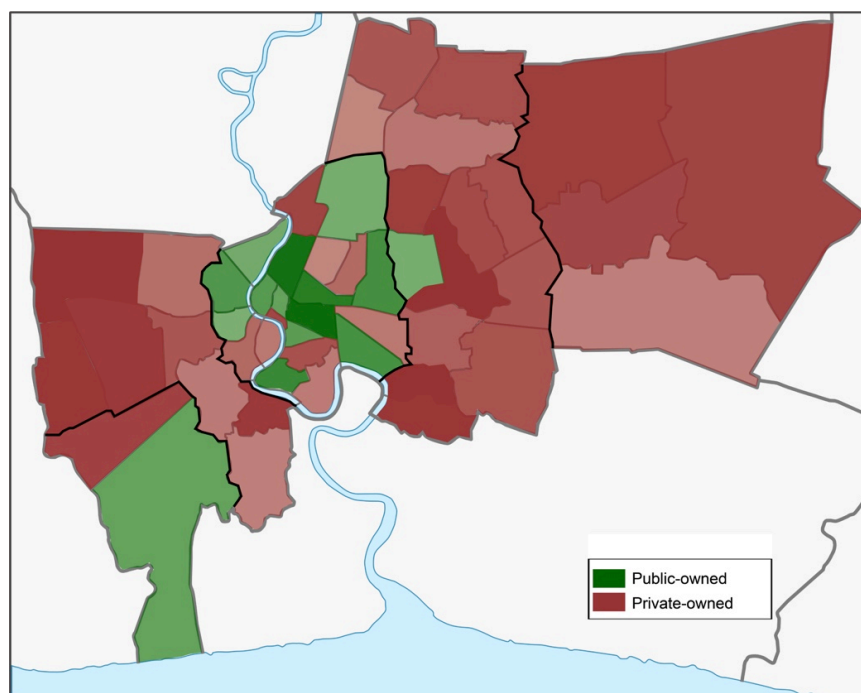
Figure 1.3 Bangkok land ownership dynamic
Source: Chivakidakarn & Huyakorn, 2014
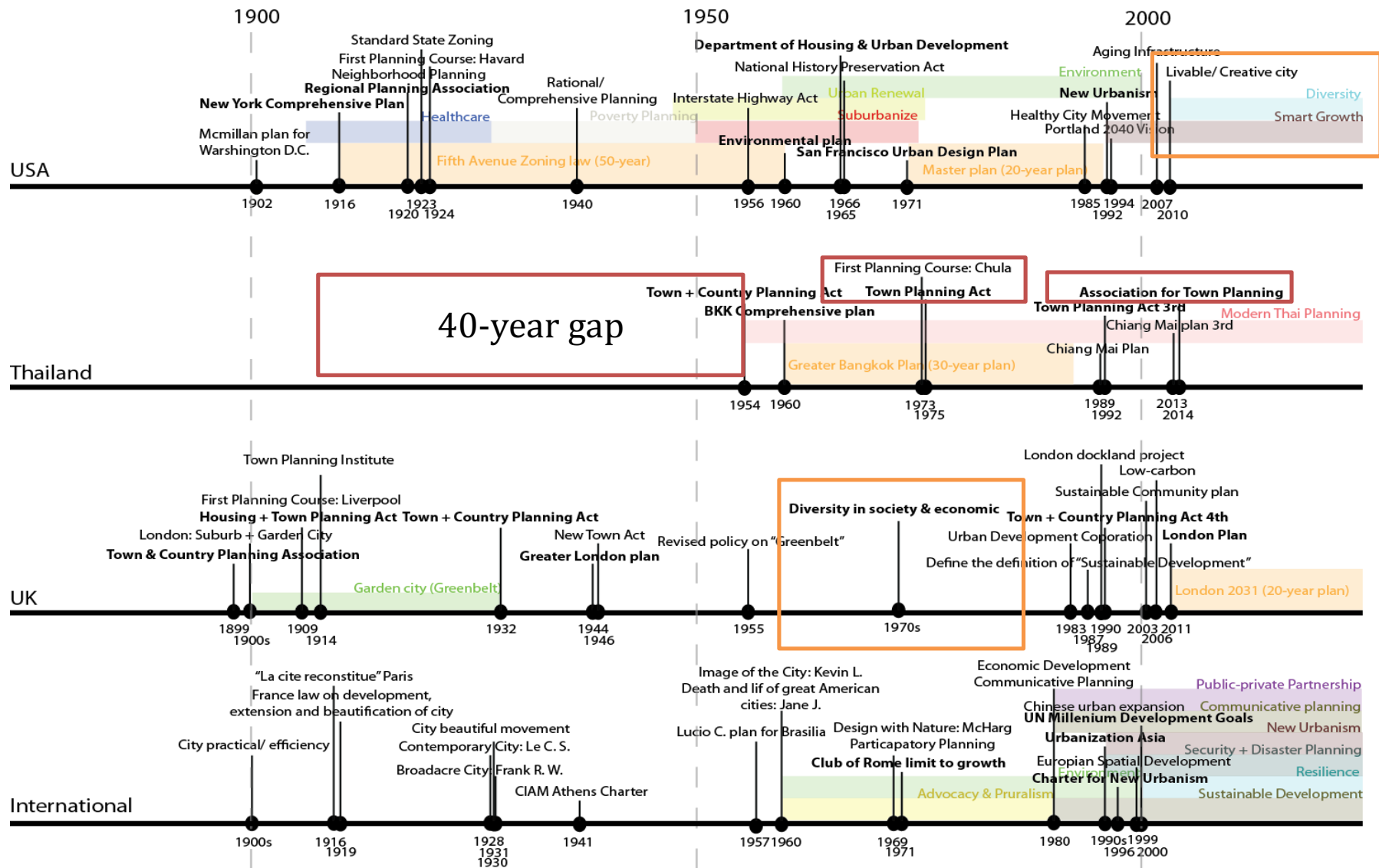
Figure 1.4 Chronological timeline of Thai urban planning in comparison to United Kingdom, United State of America and the world
Source: Developed from Shanika H., Jerald W., Alyssa B., Ivana S., 2014, London Government, 2014, Scott C., 2013 , CU, 2009, Duany, 2005

Pongpisit Huyakorn (2016), Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle for Arrival City of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2015: a case study of Chiang Mai, Thailand, Dottorato in Architettura e Ambiente, Università degli Studi di Sassari

Hardly avowed by Thai government, we can clearly perceive from a huge number of evidences in Thailand that the privates are even more of the main actors in the utilization of the land (sometime freely as for their benefit/ profit without any attention to the surrounding local area let alone the neighborhood that their project have colossal impact on). Particularly, in the major and growing cities such as Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Pattaya, etc. As of now, there was not any master plan for any neighborhood in Thailand. Leaving this excavation, the mega shopping malls, condominiums, private development projects have been developing on any lands or properties they could get their hand on, without to consider the public interest as shown in figure 1.5. There will be 5 mega development projects next to Chaopraya river that was recently been heavily flooded less than 2 years ago during Thai flood 2011. There are apparently devoid of control from the government both in the regional and local areas, not to mention deficiency in the thoughtfulness for the local stakeholders and the general citizens who should have the right to access the waterfront and other public spaces, which is public resources wherewith.

Figure 1.5 Five private mega-development projects next to Chaopraya River
Source: TERRABKK, 2014

Eventually, we ended up with all those real estate developments and considerable mega constructions that do not coincide with the ambient context, as well as intensified the ongoing problems of housing, public spaces and so on. Thailand is craving for progressive urban intervention that initiated by the government, funded by the private and answered to the genuine necessity of the people, all over the world, we can fine diversified quantity of refine examples, one of the project is presented in figure 1.6.

Figure 1.6 Example of eligible land utilization in New York
Source: Kimmelman, 2014

ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and the direction of South East Asian development decades from now

Subsequently, after we witness the current situation of Thailand, let take a look at the bigger picture. In the year 2015, the ten ASEAN countries became the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC 2015). The main goals of the community are to make the ASEAN single market from the year 2015 and to encourage the flow of 7 skilled labors (architect/ planner, engineer, teacher, etc.), investments, services, goods and capitals, which will has gigantic ascendants on the whole community as well as the cities and people within it. Many inter-nation transportation networks are in the building process (Figure 1.7) and afterward various hub-city and. Wishfully, Transit Oriented Development (TOD) will follow those developments.

Potential Transportation Network (~2020)

Future Transportation-hub Cities in Thailand
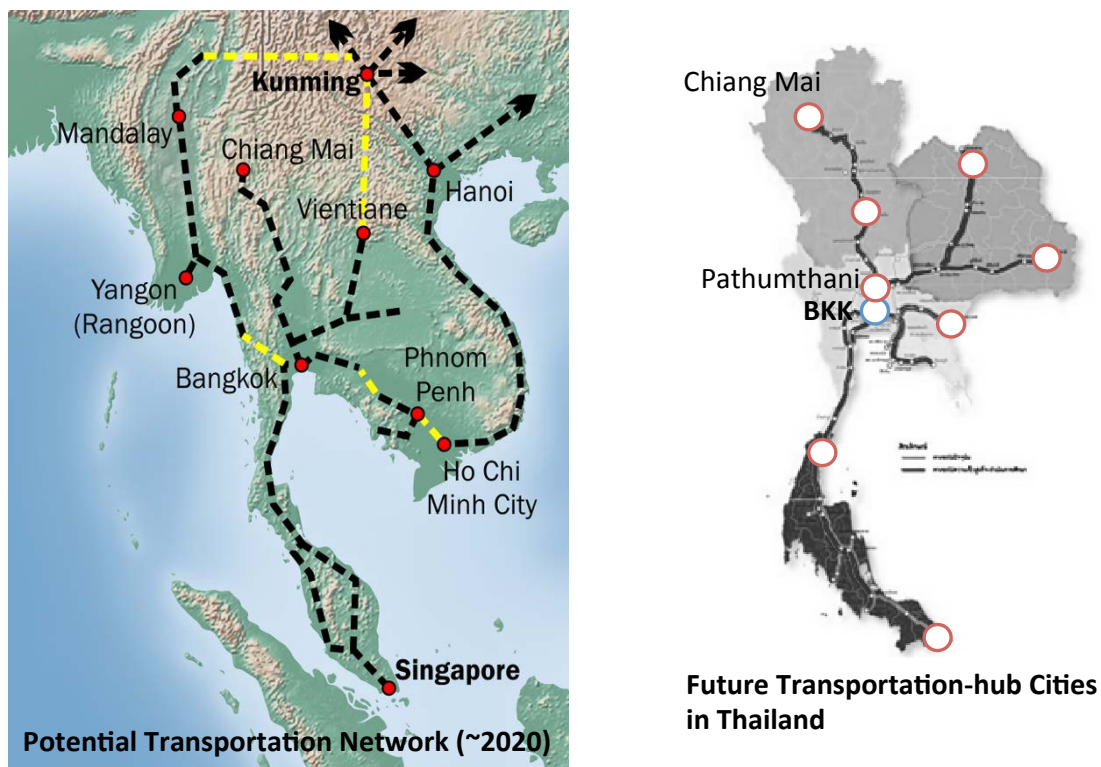
Figure 1.7 Potential Transportation Network and Transportation Hub in Thailand
Source: Redeveloped from Classical Geographer, 2014

Let concentrate about the immigration context first, even there are certain positive aspects on the flow of immigrant; nevertheless, there are also several inferiors as well. As it was proficiently mentioned in MPI (2014) report that "Well-managed immigration can be a windfall for local economies by creating jobs and fueling growth, fostering innovation, and bringing in new revenue. But these benefits are neither automatic nor do they accrue evenly across society. Highly skilled and entrepreneurial migrants tend to flock to vibrant metropolises, financial hubs, or tech clusters, while other regions may struggle to attract and retain native and foreign workers alike." If the city cannot adapt to the change or utilize this opportunity to retain their people and/ or attract the in-flow of immigration, the economic activities might pause or going into the recession as we can understand a number of regional areas of Thailand right now, which keep creating the ever-closing distant between Bangkok and the others. There a tremendous hiatus between our biggest and the second biggest city, not to mention the competitiveness from more developed neighbor countries such as Singapore and Malaysia. Nobody has ever connected this dot between flow of immigration and Thai urban development.

To make it worse, immigration studies in Thailand have only been focusing on the issue of illegal immigrant, labor regulation and immigrant health problem related to HIV. However, few scholars have touched the aspects of socio-economic development and urban development context as Haguet and Chamratrithirong (2012) stated that "Analyses of the effects of migration on the Thai economy have for the most part narrowly focused on the wages earned by migrant workers and have only recently begun to consider migration's impact on the broader structure of the economy." Importantly, Haguet and Chamratrithirong (2012) further mention that "it is clear that migration policy-making in Thailand has been fragmented and has not achieved a lot of its objectives. Because migration policies have often been framed in a context of national security, they have failed to permit migration to make a full contribution to national development." And they were in tune with the comment of Rukumnuaykit (2009) and Vasuprasat (2009) that "the short-term advantage of utilizing the surplus of low-skilled labor entering from neighboring countries in labor-export industries as well as the skills mismatch between the requirements of a creative economy and existing education strategies in Thailand is slowing the transition." Among those 3 million immigrants, no one seems to put attention on the 100,000 highly skill immigrant (Figure 1.8), And despite the main goal of encouraging the flow of 7 professions, there is not much evidence that show us the specific government contribution to attract this kind of immigrants to be in Thailand.

Occupation	Total	Nationality						
		Japan	United Kingdom	China	India	Philippines	United States	Others
All occupations	100,338	23,060	8,481	8,414	8,047	7,052	6,838	38,446
Senior officials and managers	64,586	17,681	4,792	4,482	6,452	1,271	3,040	26,868
Professionals	23,920	2,471	3,053	2,478	839	5,114	3,453	6,512
Technicians and associate professionals	7,099	2,155	409	895	398	470	233	2,539
Clerks	1,439	288	125	86	63	100	53	724
Service and sales workers	1,313	186	42	160	175	42	21	687
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	33	5	1	1	0	1	1	24
Craft and related trades workers	675	109	20	143	69	10	9	315
Plant and related operators	721	152	33	153	38	20	23	302
Elementary occupations	322	5	3	8	3	3	3	297
Trainees	230	8	3	8	10	21	2	178

Source: Department of Employment, Ministry of Labour. Calculated by summing data from table 5 on general workers (according to Article 9 of the Alien Employment Act, 2008) and table 9 on workers permitted by agreements with the Board of Investment (Article 12).

Figure 1.8 Migrant occupation by nationality
Source: Thailand migration report, 2011

Howbeit, increasing mobility has brought not only the prosperity but also new challenges, which are also asymmetrically distributed. Lot of cities, even those experiencing new dynamism and growth, have to contend with community tensions arising over the allocation of limited public resources such as housing, social welfare, and health services, as well as difficult-to-address problems of poverty, residential segregation, and social exclusion. (MPI, 2014)

The shift toward neighborhood design and local community development

And why are neighborhood design and local community so important? While cities and regions experience both the positive and negative effects of immigration firsthand, they are typically at arm's length, at best, from the policy reins that enable and shape these movements. As Papademetriou (2014) wrote in Migration's Local Dividends: How Cities and Regions Can Make the Most of Immigration, "immigration policies are rarely calibrated to regional, let alone local, needs." Though, there is the urgent need to pay attention for new integrated local development policy, which takes immigration aspect into the consideration.

In addition to that, the synthesis report of the impact of European demographic trends on regional and urban development concerned that "The free movement of Europeans does not mean free access to social services everywhere. It remains a question to what extent the three main pillars of a unified job market, i.e. an adequate minimum income, inclusive labor market, and the access to quality social services are becoming reality in different European countries and cities." (Metropolitan Research Institute: Hungary, 2011). Consequently, it is evident for numerous scholars that it is not possible to just waiting for the advancement from the immigration alone to happen. But there is the need of increasing undertaking to the management in the local level in order to stimulate the prosperity of immigration. In particular, for better integration in local neighborhood, the public resources and related social problems.

Furthermore, we have to focus in the neighborhood level as in the future, the center of interest in planning activities, especially of AEC countries will be rezoning, brownfield development, slum upgrading, etc. not for the whole city or region –"Thai Planning failures in the city level, we need more concern in the community level" (Piromreen, 2005) but within the more-manageable-neighborhood or community level instead, due the lack of available land as well as the important to reduce the car-dependence and explication of TOD, compact and mixed-use development. Even still, Thailand has stated in Town Planning Act (1975) about the special project plan for the implementation of urban renewal plan and development plan, there is only one special project plan that was implemented. (CU, 2009) As Thai planner has been focusing on the developing of comprehensive plan but not the implementation of those plan, as evidence just only 40 % of 150 plans successfully got implemented (CU, 2009). Though, we need more integration and utilization of the special project plan that improved reiterate on the quality of life, comfort, resilience, aesthetic, etc. for the urban dwellings. As Keawkangwarn, former director of department of city planning criticized Town Planning Act (1975) that it entangles only on how to make the plan and/or how to follow the land use or FAR regulation. (Keawkangwarn, 2010). In order, for us to face with the urban phenomenon after the opening of AEC and in accordance to the urban design movement in private sector of Thailand, which must include more cooperation from the local community and public sector as well. (See figure 1.9)
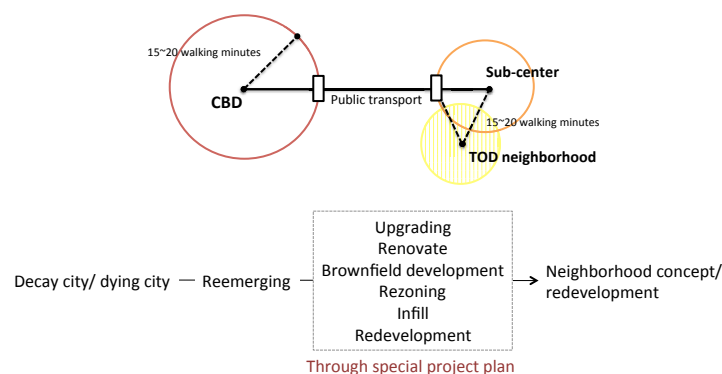
Figure 1.9 The utilization of special project plan
Source: Author, 2014

Apart from the improvement of transportation network and neighborhood sub-center development, in a new Transatlantic Council Statement, Papademetriou offered recommendations on how policymakers at all levels can work together to gain more out of immigration. Among the principles for better multilevel governance of migration: paying more attention to the needs and concerns of regions and localities with respect to immigration; institutionalizing systems for better national-local cooperation and private-sector involvement; scaling up creative solutions; and creating rapid-response systems for concentrated challenges. (Papademetriou, 2014)

Figure 1.10 Pattaya bay area and the condominium project
Source: Suthathiwong, 2014

Along with all of the previously presented negativities of Thai urban planning situation, there are still some groups of people who started to be anxious and taking action. Now some people are more active in the issue of urban development than they used to be, so the situation is changing, just to give some easy examples, there is one unique case of the condominium property in Pattaya, which is blocking the coastal view from the city viewpoint, but through the protest of local people and NGOs. Finally, the government intervened with that project, resulting in the cancellation of the condominium plan and the developer has to redevelop it with more consideration to surrounding neighborhood along with the involvement of local stakeholders within the design process. (See figure 1.10).
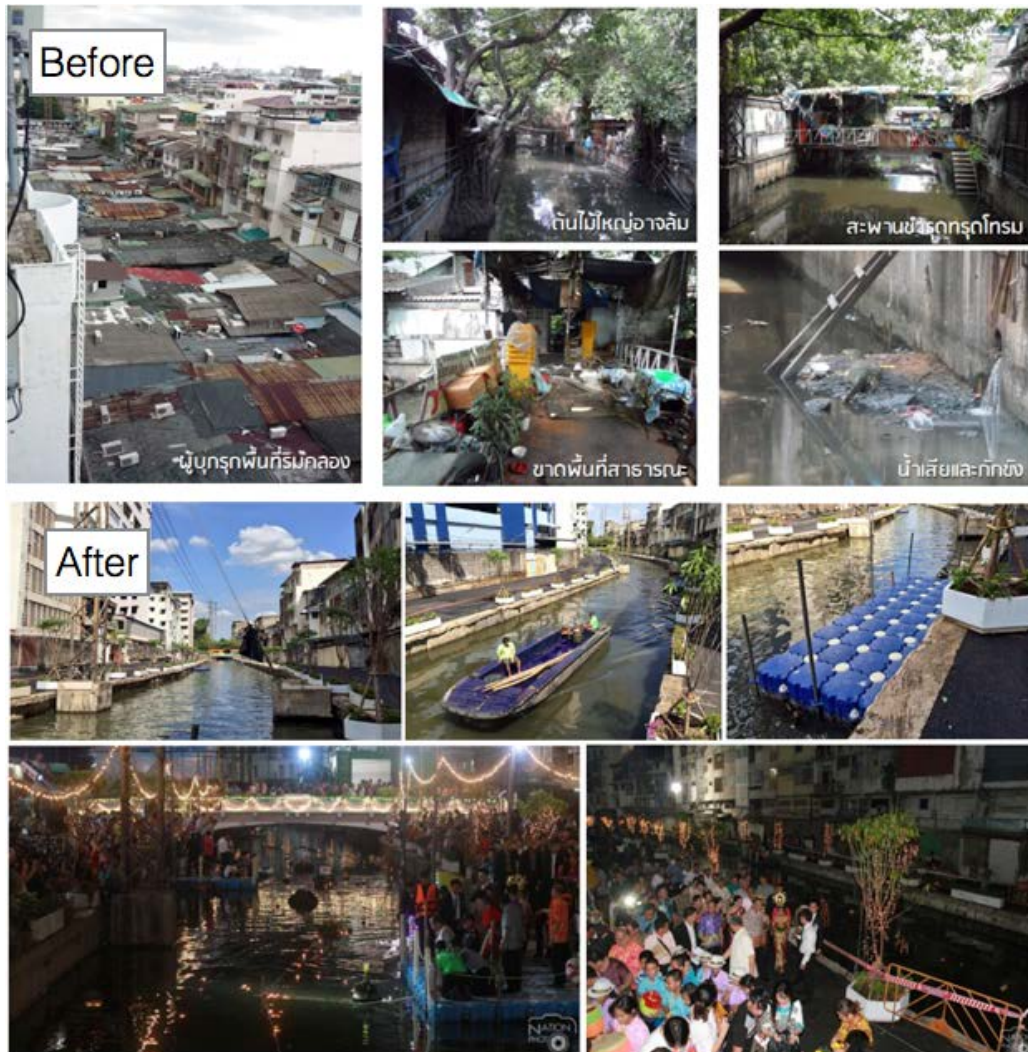
Figure 1.11 Picture comparison of Ong-arng canal
Source: BMA, 2015

There is also another interesting case of an urban intervention project through cross-sector governmental scheme in the case of Ong-arng canal which joint together to executed the Ong-arng canal illegal building (owned by one private developer through the defection of planning regulation) eviction procedure so that they could reclaim the area and then renovate the space to promote the environment improvement and the use of public spaces. The eviction and removal of the building started in October 2015 and it took around 1 month to complete, and the resident could start utilizing the Ong-arng canal public space again in November 2015. (See figure 1.11) While, we also need to note that this project was implemented in a top-down manner. If the government would like to make the project answer to the major public, they should consider to incorporating more of the participatory median into their urban intervention too.

Thailand needs more of these interventions and discretion for the public, in order to absorb the impact of the AEC and the development projects that will follow it. Especially in fast-growing neighborhood in the town of Chiang Mai, Udonthani, Pathumthani, etc. that will have more demand for the public services and spaces. Cities of Migration suggested that public spaces are downright important for the integration of immigration and likewise. The transformation of public spaces into common ground for the community requires the collaborative process with the local community as ostensible in a case of Madrid (Cities of Migration, 2011). In 2009, the city council initiated a public space revitalization program, geared particularly for immigrant integration. Born of the Hispanic culture's tradition of socializing in the city's streets and open spaces, and increasing use of these spaces by immigrants. The program aimed to foster more positive interactions between existing and incoming Madrid residents of all cultures, and to develop a shared culture around the use of public spaces in the city and through the Madrid Plan, public spaces in 21 districts across the city are animated by programming designed to activate community engagement. Furthermore, we can look into rather similar case in Asian country. Singapore, which has long been recognized as a major destination for the immigration and they are increasingly relying on the foreign worker as Yeoh (2014) found that "The increasing share of the foreign born among Singapore's population is a direct consequence of policies to attract and rely on foreign manpower at both the high and low ends of the labor spectrum to overcome the limitations of local human capital. Indeed, the foreign born constituted approximately 34.7 percent of Singapore's labor force in 2010, up significantly from 28.1 percent in 2000." The Singapore government is paying attention on how to develop their city to be more attractive for the foreign workers and they took the initiative to do it. As it is exhibited in recent urban development policies aimed at branding Singapore to be a culturally vibrant "Renaissance City" or "A Great Place to Live, Work, and Play" are also partly driven by this goal according to MPI.

Nevertheless, Thai government alone will not be able to intervene with these developments, they need an assistant from the expert and policymaker to take the applicable and sustainable step forward, as well as we need to find the medium ground that acceptable and profitable socioeconomically for all. The complexity of the urban development will be even more elaborated as there will be more stakeholder (low skill immigrant, highly-skill immigrant, local resident) come into the planning table. Certainly, Thailand requires a new collaborative approach, which is focusing on the local level for the city to adapts and addresses all issues of the incoming flux of immigrant as mentioned previously with a new vibrant neighborhood and decent accessibility to the spaces and services in accordance with the adaption of the TOD and resilience concept.

Problem statement

There have been several literatures that study about the city and immigration. Glaeser suggested that cities are good for immigrants and immigrants are good for cities. Immigration is essential to urban success ie, New York, Chicago, Hong Kong, etc. (Glaeser, 2011). Coletta likewise share the same mindset that cities should compete to attract and retain immigrants, because nothing does more for a community's economic future than talent. (Coletta, 2013) And also illustrated in figure 1.12, especially in the American cities the major country for the immigration, there are numerous studies and projects that encourage the flow of immigrant to its cities as quoted "Some cities started to initiate the project to attract immigrants to their communities, support new and existing immigrant entrepreneurs, and create synergy between immigrants and native-born citizens. This trend recognizes the growing significance of immigration as an economic factor, but it is also a major rethinking of how individuals and communities accept and welcome newcomers and encourage their successful integration" (McDaniel, 2014)
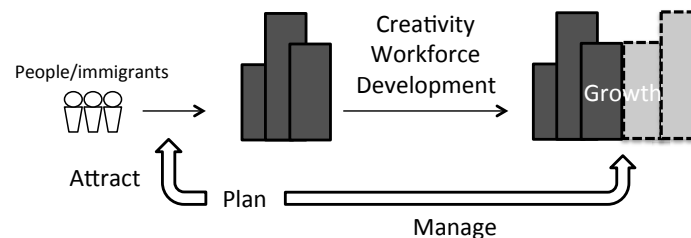
Figure 1.12 Flow of immigrant and urban growth
Source: Author, 2014

From those existing studies, respective number of them emphasize on the importance of diversity between the immigrant and local resident within the city and particularly in the neighborhood level. As sited "The increased diversity of the population should be as well reflected in the urban development of neighborhoods and the city as a whole." (Bosswick et al, 2007). For example, with the direct involvement of migrants in consultations and participatory meetings, they can have a say in the development of their city or neighborhood. Moreover, Bosswick also mentioned that specific preferences may be related to the ways immigrants make use of public spaces and how they spend their leisure time. In addition, the participation and involvement of local residents into planning processes for neighborhood renewal activities may improve community relations (Bosswick et al, 2007).
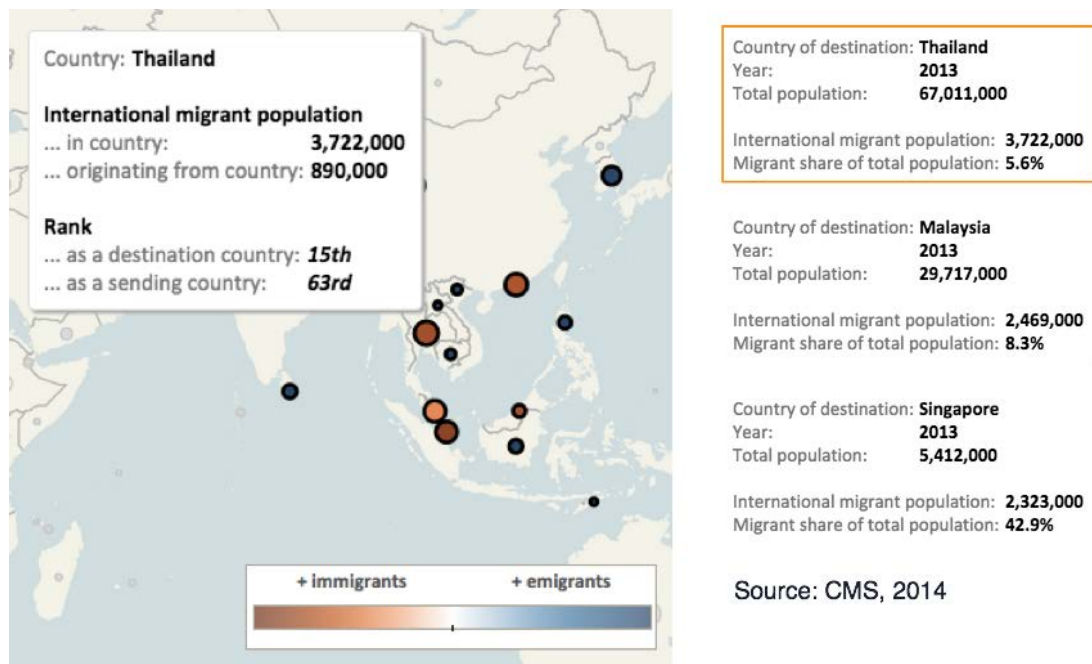
Figure 1.13 Thailand as the main destination for immigrant
Source: Center for Migration Study, 2014

Never before that Thai policymakers neither Thai urban planners considered Thailand as a country of immigrants. Even though many premises showed that since the year of 2000 Thailand has been the first country of migrant destination in South East Asia region (Figure 1.13) and in the year 2013 it ranked 15 in the top 25 country of destination in the whole world. The main flows of immigrant are from Myanmar, Lao PDR and Cambodia which the Thai majority still refer them as "Alien residence" instead of immigrant (MOL, 2014). As they have been regarding as alien residence, it is extremely difficult for them to find a place in the community. Moreover, from the recent study of IOM (2011) it shows that Thai people still has an awfully negative impression about the immigrant.

Surprisingly, Thai government do not considered immigrant as part of Thai urban system "Thailand does not have a comprehensive migration policy that incorporates most forms of in- and out- migration. The separate policies that pertain to different types of in-migration are all premised on the assumption that such migration is temporary in nature. Much of the ethnic minority population in Thailand remains unregistered or restricted to the province of residence." (IOM, 2011). However, Mahidol University found that their average duration of stay in Thailand is 5.3 years and the average for migrants in Chiang Mai and Tak Provinces is 9.0 years.

Not only that, Thailand is now reaching its demographic peak. The first developing country in Asian (if not the world), which will become an aging society. Conversely, policymaker mostly overlooked the people capacity building and industrial technology development. Therefore, it is undeniable that the country does need to continue rely heavily on the migrant workforce, especially, the Myanmar and Cambodian who take up the majority of Thai unskilled labors for unforeseeable decades. (See figure 1.14)
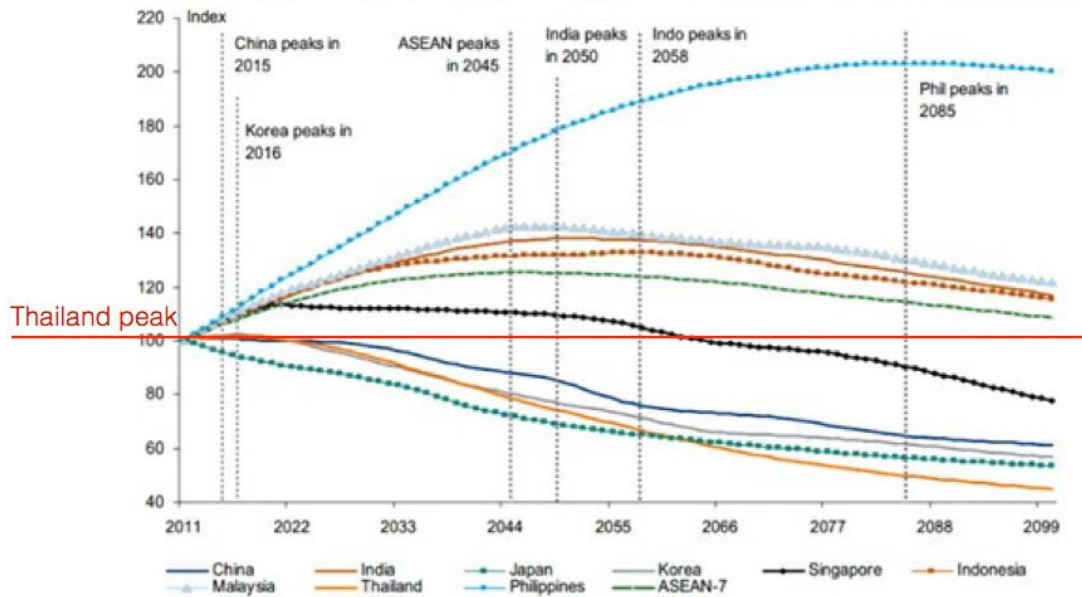
Figure 1.14 AEC demographic projection
Source: Center for Migration Study, 2014

As we are approaching the AEC, Thailand as one of the major country of AEC and the center of the AEC is expected to receive the colossal flow of the immigrants from the neighboring countries. Not only Bangkok Metropolitan Area (BMA) will develop from this incident but other cities along the transportation network will progress as the Arrival city for those incoming immigrants likewise. [Arrival city means the cities that attract immigrants, destination for immigrants, which creating vibrant and dynamic urban neighborhoods in the process.] As EUROCITIES group has emphasized that the strategy to achieve the harmonization within the area, which consists various group of resident is to mainstreaming diversity in urban planning: paying attention to the specific needs and preferences of migrants and other diversity groups in all relevant urban development strategies. Over the decades, various cities such as New York, Amsterdam, London triumphed under the diversified neighborhood and some are moving into the period of super-diversity (Crul et al 2013). Chiang Mai with the characteristic of ethic (Lanna), migrant, alien residence, hill tribes population. The strong tie between the local government and several other NGOS in the initiation for Chiang Mai Creative city, which could be one of the first step toward more vibrant and inter-ethical society that foster the notion of diversity in Thailand.

Research conceptual framework

The integrated diverse neighborhood design principle would be developed through the comparative case study of three cities, secondary data gathering from existing literature. Then we will implement it at the primary case study area of Wat-ket Chiang Mai, the expected outcomes would help us understand the reality of neighborhood diversity as well as proposing the significant factor and appropriate implementation tool. The result will be concluded to recommend the guideline for Thai urban planner society as well as other AEC countries.
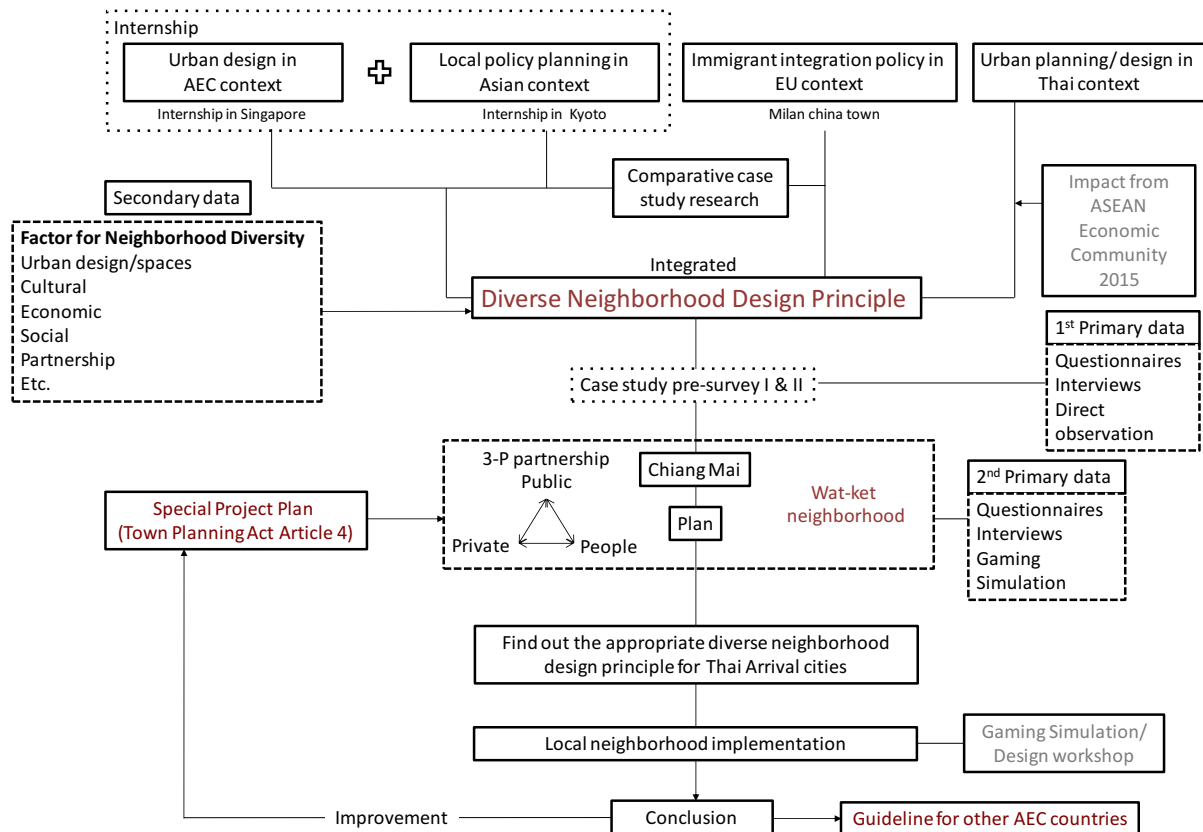
Figure 1.15 Research framework
Source: Author, 2015

Research goal and objectives

Therefore, the principal goal of this research is to introduce the concept of diversity as the keystone for immigration integration process in Thailand and we tried to elucidate it into more practical procedure through urban planning/ design approach as the main intermediary and ultimately to successfully adopt the new integrated diverse neighborhood design principle in Thai cities. On account of that we firstly examined the current situation of Thai urban planning and it relation to AEC and immigration, thereupon to accumulate the concept of diversity in the urban planning/ design context. Undoubtedly, we need to specify the main factors influencing immigration integration process, and taken in to consideration the successful neighborhood which cherish and promote diversity.

Consequently, the following are the research objectives,

1. To study through existing literatures and case studies, the effect of immigration on the urban development and possible consequence of the opening of AEC on Thai city, then introduce neighborhood diversity as the solution for immigrant integration

2. To identify, derive and cultivate the urban planning policy and neighborhood design factor that promote diversity and immigrant integration through comparative case studies

3. To propose state-of-the–art diverse neighborhood design principle for Thailand and possible implementation in the real neighborhood

4. To find a way to successfully implement the neighborhood diversity design principle in the local neighborhood

Hence, the main theme of this research is about neighborhood city. In the first part of the research we have been looking through previous research to proof that diversity in local neighborhood is the main remedy for immigrant integration. Afterward, we constructed the index for diverse neighborhood design principle which we later utilized to collect the key factor from the three comparative case studies. The second half of the research is where we try to implement the DNDP we developed from comparative case studies in Chiang Mai. Finally, we test out the possibility of applying diverse arrival game and design workshop as the main instrument for DNDP application in the local community.

As the author has been discussing, the immigrant integration issues will become increasingly important and problematic wherewith. Thus, in according to the goal of this research to introduce the concept of diversity as the keystone for immigration integration process in Thailand, the research questions and hypotheses are as follow.

Research questions and hypotheses

1. Is neighborhood diversity the solution for immigrant integration?

Neighborhood diversity is the solution for immigrant integration as it would promote better integration through breaking the wall of ghettoization, segregation, separation and assimilation.

2. What are the key factors in diverse neighborhood design principle?

The key factors in diverse neighborhood design principle are the space for positive interaction as well as promotion of commonplace diversity. The actor who foster the notion of neighborhood diversity is indispensable wherewith. And lastly, there must be promoted through rightful bottom up initiation.

3. What is the appropriate diverse neighborhood design principle for Thailand?

The proper DNDP for Thailand should include the local institution such as the religion building, local university. The public space such as market, park/ playground. The main agent of change could be both the local youths and elders. The purposive activity could be gaming simulation activity, weekend market, local festival.

4. How can we implement the neighborhood diversity design principle in the local neighborhood?

We should implement the neighborhood diversity design principle in the local neighborhood through bottom up and interactive approach, the possible median can be gaming simulation tool.

4.1 Is gaming simulation tool suitable for the implementation of neighborhood diversity design principle?

Working hypothesis: the posttest result of the residents' attitude toward diversity is higher than the pretest result

$$Ho: \mu A \geq \mu B$$
$$H1: \mu A < \mu B$$

Where μA = pretest result of the residents' attitude toward diversity
μB = posttest result of the residents' attitude toward diversity

After we developed the conceptual model and related factors, which are accumulated from the literature review, into research questions and hypotheses. Keeping the proposed research framework in mind, the further step is to set up a suitable methodology for the data collection and data analysis. Those operational methodologies will be specified and explained in the following sections.

Research methodology

The requirement for choosing the index and comparative case studies is that we have been taking into consideration the main theme of "diversity" in mind. Therefore, we need as much and more diverse example as possible, even the approach of this research is a mix method. However, we are researching about immigrant and integration thus it is essential to explore more heavily in social context thus we opted for more qualitative research methodologies

It is important to learn and research from different aspect of diversity and draw up core factors which lead to successful immigrant integration and the promotion of diversity concept thus we framed up first part of this research through comparative case study research framework as Goodrick suggested "Comparative case studies are undertaken over time and emphasize comparison within and across contexts. Comparative case studies may be selected when there is a need to understand and explain how features within the context influence the success of program or policy initiatives. This information is valuable in tailoring interventions to support the achievement of intended outcomes." We took this empirical research approach to gathered the data firsthand the experience as foreigner in those three cases. There are three case studies as follow,

1. Milan, as this research seek to cultivate the lesson-learn from European nation (EU) context, due to the reason they are the first to introduced the concept of free-flow immigration among the member countries. It is important to learn from the western country, which is more familiar with the concept of diversity compare to eastern country.

2. Singapore is rather close to Thailand, and shares several similar aspects, moreover this city-state is well-known for its urban design, cosmopolitan life as well as the diversified socio-cultural atmosphere. Now a day, numerous people call the city as global city. Singapore is one of the place we could name the city of immigration since its beginning. This case study would give us the clear picture and considerable factors which can be swiftly adapt to Thai context.

3. Among the three cases Kyoto is the uttermost homogeneous to our study area in Chiang Mai with countless heritages, likewise the eastern city of culture. Nevertheless, due to the lack of data about the urban design aspect of Kyoto, the researcher has been studying about her policy development for immigrant integration instead.

Goodrick (2014) also stated that comparative case studies should include both qualitative and quantitative data. With the focus on generating a good understanding of the

cases and case context, research methods such as fieldwork visits, survey, direct-observation, interviews and document analysis will be the main data collection methods we employed.

We did the-direct observation or observational study in each of the case study, to collect evaluative information in which the researcher watched the subject in the usual environment of case studies without altering any of its environment. We observed and collected the visible physical of diversity within the neighborhood and whether the neighborhood diversity is the solution for immigrant integration. As mentioned above there are three cases that we chose for our comparative case study. Firstly, in Milan the researcher spent around one month in January 2015 to observed, conducted the survey as well as several interviews in one of the neighborhood. Secondly in Singapore, researcher likewise spent around one month there for the research in May 2015, in addition, we have been collaborating with the researchers from National University of Singapore (NUS), they have been assisting us with the ICS, Chinese and Malay translation, etc. Lastly the Kyoto case study, researcher used to live there for two years during the year 2011 to 2013, and we spent around two and a half months during June until August 2015 for this research. The details of all the cases will be elaborated in-depth in the following chapters.

We conducted the Immigrant Citizen Survey (ICS) which we developed from Huddleston et al. The Immigrant Citizens Survey is the first transnational survey that is directly relevant for policy-makers in many areas of integration at local, national, and European level. This survey of non-EU-born immigrants in 15 cities in seven EU Member States was large enough to capture the core insights of the people which are living through the policies being discussed across Europe. The design according to Huddleston was inspired by "needs assessments," "client feedback" or "citizens surveys", which search for solutions to address societal problems and improve overall satisfaction in society. Immigrants were asked for their assessment of whether policies are relevant, implemented, used, and have an impact on their own lives. The key categories were 1. Employment 2. Languages 3. Civic and political participation 4. Family reunion 5. Long-term residence (LTR) 6. Citizenship. In order to make it more appropriate to the context of our research, we added three more categories including 1. Accessibility 2. Diversity and 3. Transportation. The ICS will be the first stepping stone for this study, so that we can find the clues on the main reason (in term of diverse neighborhood) why the respondents choose to migrate to their current area of residency.

Many researches have linked integration with the interaction in public realm and how the public realm can both encourage or discourage the notion of diversity. Thus, in order to confirm those connections, supplemental questionnaires were distributed in Milan, Singapore, Kyoto and Chiang Mai. By letting the immigrant assess how frequent they visit the public space in their neighborhood, how many native friend who they consider as friend do they have and lastly how much do they feel settle in the new country from the level of 1 to 5. Hence, we could draw the link between these three factors.

Semi-structured interview was chosen as the main interviewing method, due to its flexibility and the very diverse group of interviewees. Even though the format of the question in semi structured interview is open end question but we can frame it according to the prior observation, surveys, etc. Thus, we can explore deeply in the concept of diversity and integration in local neighborhood. Eventually, we could extract the main factor which contribute to the diverse neighborhood design principle from the semi-structure interviews from the case studies.

In addition to the diverse arrival game, which we will discuss in detail in chapter 3, these research also take into the consideration about participatory planning process with the actual local neighborhoods. The design workshop was conducted in the primary case study of Wat-ket, Chiang Mai, "Design workshops are hands-on sessions allowing small groups of professionals and non-professionals to work creatively together developing planning and design ideas."

Pre and post test questionnaire were also distributed along with the gaming simulation activities with the community in Chiang Mai case study. In the aim to prove that the gaming simulation tool is suitable for the implementation of neighborhood diversity design principle. The questionnaire is our main median to assess residents' attitude toward diversity before and after the gaming simulation.

Research design

Figure 1.16 illustrated the research design, the research tools were indicated according to the research question we utilized them to answer. Research question 1 will be answered through literature review, comparative case study and ICS, from the ICS the possible factor diverse neighborhood design principle will then be used to construct the semi structured interview for question 2. Research question 2 will be answered by the data we collected from direct observation, comparative case study, semi-structured interview and supplemental questionnaire.

Subsequently, the researcher will construct another semi structured interview from the 2 finding, which in this case the diverse neighborhood design principle. The semi-structured interview will be used along with direct observation, ICS to seek out the factors and propose state-of-the–art diverse neighborhood design principle for Thailand, which is the answer for research question 3 and the core finding of this research.

For the answer of research question 4, we will rely on the interview and the gaming simulation session within Wat-ket neighborhood. Furthermore, research question 4.1 will be answered by the comparison of the pre-test and post-test questionnaire to measure the impact of gaming simulation as an implementation tool for neighborhood diversity design principle.
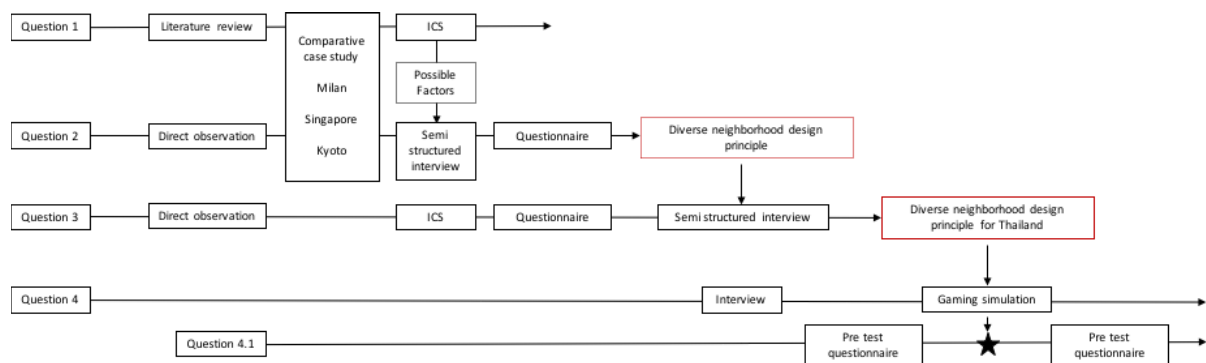

Figure 1.16 Research design

Research timeframe

Table 1.1 Research timeframe

RESEARCH PLAN	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year	
	1st Semester	2nd Semester	3rd Semester	4th Semester	5th Semester	6th Semester
Set Concrete Research Questions and objectives						
Review Literature for Supporting Research Methodology						
Review Thai existing planning instrument (ie. law, act, regulation)						
Pre-Survey I						
Pre-Survey II						
Research in Milan china town						
Internship in NUS, Singapore						
Internship in Ritsumeikan, Kyoto, Japan						
Review Diverse neighbourhood design principle						
Case study						
Developed Diverse neighbourhood design principle						
Developed the appropriated planning tool						
Implemented the appropriated planning tool						
Field research in Thailand						
Collect Data						
Analyze Data						
Implementation of Diverse neighbourhood design principle						
Conclusion and Recommend Plan						
Presentation for Oral Examination						
Publication I						
Publication II						
Publication III						
Submission of PhD. Dissertation						

Data collection

The following table illustrates the number of sampling according to the case studies and data collecting method of both primary and secondary data. The ICS, interview, questionnaire and gaming simulation session were conducted in English and Thai in Chiang Mai case. As per Milan and Singapore we also conducted some interviews in Chinese (Mandarin) and lastly in Kyoto we have the assistance from Japanese interpreter to do the interview with some respondents.

The sampling and participant were chosen by random selection and snowball method from the same population. The immigrants who have been taking part in our research consist only the first and second generation immigrant, which have been living in the case study cities for at least 3 years. Our sampling includes the people from 21 nations. The country of origin of the sampling will be explained more in the chapter 4.

There were in total of 459 people who participated in our research. Respondents' duration of stay in the case study areas varies from a couple of years, to several decades. The longest consecutive duration of stay in the case study area are 31, 27, 25 and 20 years. There are 210 women and 249 men. Most samples are between 31-45 years of age. The second largest age group is 46-60 years old. We have also people aged 18-30 and over 60. The youngest samples are 18, while the eldest three are 68 and 70. The group contains the person who live by themselves, couples, single-parents, couples with children, a multi-generational family, and people who live in a form of shared housing (e.g. shared house with relative). The largest groups of interviewees live alone, have a partner and children, or are single parents with children.

From all of the participant 405 of them participated in the ICS, in Milan there were 100 samplings, in Singapore there were 97 samplings, in Kyoto there were 108 samplings and lastly in Chiang Mai there were 100 samplings.

In addition, we conducted the semi-structure interview with 135 people, the distribution is as follow, 20 people from Milan, 25 people from Singapore, 35 people from Kyoto and 55 people from Chiang Mai. We also interviewed with 2 experts in Singapore, 2 experts in Kyoto and 5 experts in Chiang Mai.

Furthermore, we distributed the supplemental questionnaires in Milan, Singapore, Kyoto and Chiang Mai, there were 199 people who answered (please refer to table 1.2). Ultimately, we implemented the Gaming Simulation activity and Design workshop with local community in Chiang Mai with 100 participants, those participants consist of both the immigrant and Thai from the local community.

Table 1.2 Research tools and number of samplings

Tool	Case Study (number of samplings)			
	Milan	Singapore	Kyoto	Chiang Mai
Direct Observation			-	
Immigrant Citizen Survey (ICS)	100	97	108	100
Interview	20	25	35	55
Interview (with expert)	-	2	2	5
Questionnaire	50	47	52	50
Gaming Simulation/ Design Workshop	-	-	-	100

Selecting Chiang Mai city (Thailand) as the primary case study

Accordingly, this research proposed Chiang Mai city as the main case forasmuch she has been the major hub as well as the destination of immigrant since the ancient time until today. All of its' characteristic is match with what we have stated earlier about Arrival city, and the same as BMA there are tremendous debatable issue related to urban planning in Chiang Mai. Though we cannot stand still, waiting for the problem to be solve by itself, Chiang Mai need to start taking serious consideration about the issue of diversity and immigrant integration.

Figure 1.17 Location of Chiang Mai
Source: Wiki image, 2014

At present, Chiang Mai is the second largest city of Thailand with the area of 20,107 km^2 (figure 1.16) and the capital city of the northern province with 1.67 million people populate in the city (170,000 are living in the in city area). It has one international airport, the CNX with 140 flights per week. For the land transportation there are 7 round-trip trains from Bangkok and Chiang Mai per day and dozens of public and private buses and minivans wherewith. Chiang Mai is 718 years old, one of the oldest cities of Thailand with hundreds of temple and cultural heritages; it composes of 21 districts and 2 sub-districts. Chiang Mai is already home of 17 consulates including USA, Japan and Italy, etc. (figure 1.18). Moreover, there are 7 main universities that provide international course, just only in Chiang Mai university alone, there are almost 400 international students. (See figure 1.18). There are 34,341 foreign license-workers and 263 developers (as of 2011) in the city.
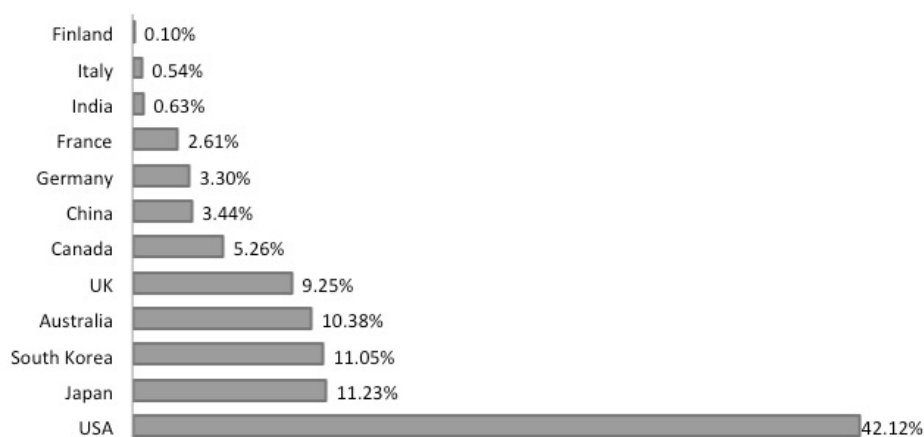
Figure 1.18 Percentage of the foreigners with the long-term stay in Chiang Mai (the country that has consulate in the city)
Source: City Research Unit TU, 2011

Thereupon, Chiang Mai is somewhat dynamic and diverse already. Due to that it is famous not only as a touristic destination but also as the home for many foreigners as quoted "Chiang Mai the last home of the foreigner" (City Research Unit TU, 2011). Furthermore, there are around 65,000 residences who are from 8 main hill tribes population

reside in the city as well as the so-called alien residents from neighbor countries (Myanmar, Lao). Nevertheless, it still consists of a lot of problems, such as the problem of limited pedestrian way. It does not have any public transport nor the bicycle way within the city of Chiang Mai, the main policy considering transportation network in Chiang Mai is only prioritizing about the construction and improvement to its highway for private automobile with the budget over 100 million euro (AekArnon, 2014). This is quite a risky situation as they did not consider about the sustainability and development around transit at all. It is also experiencing the same situation of the growing private development mega-projects (21 of them just opened within 2013).
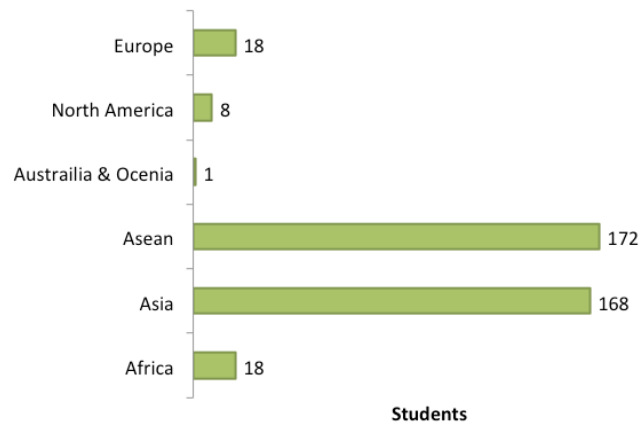
Figure 1.19 Full-time foreign students in Chiang Mai University (2013) by continents
Source: CU, 2014

In accordance with what has been stated by MPI that "Urban transportation, housing, and policing, for example, are not ordinarily thought of as immigrant integration programs, even if they seek to achieve greater social inclusion. Some of the most important sticking points in terms of encouraging two-way integration between immigrants and receiving communities revolve around opportunities for positive encounters between groups in public spaces and perceived inequalities in access to public services and goods." (MPI, 2004). The research in 2010 also found out that the immigrants in Chiang Mai are in dire need of the access to public transportation as well as health care services. (See figure 1.20)
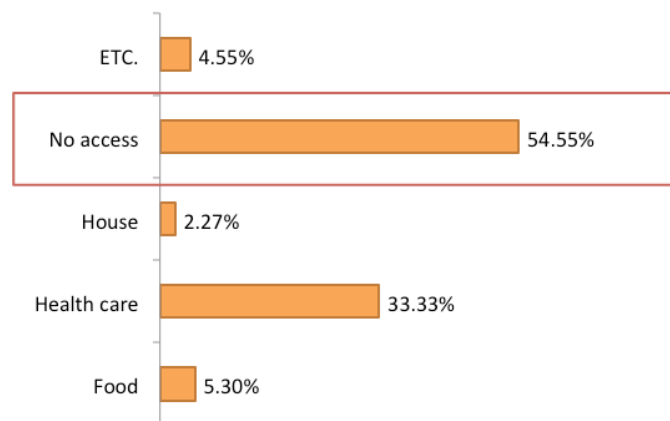
Figure 1.20 Alien workers' access to basic services
Source: Kantee, 2010 (from the interview with 100 workers)

And it is certainly possible that Chiang Mai will become even more diverse after the open of AEC 2015 as she is the primary transportation hub of Thailand. Whereupon, Chiang Mai is in the critical point whether to catch up with other city and gain the expedient impact as one of Arrival city of AEC or lost its identity because of all the development projects which have no relevance design to its' encompassing areas and eventually be abandoned.

As Ray suggested that "It has long been recognized that urban areas, especially large cities, are places where cultural diversity flourishes. Cities like New York, Los Angeles, Toronto, Sydney, London, Paris, and Amsterdam, which receive migrants from all over the world, exemplify the cultural, social, and religious diversity that many believe is a fundamental characteristic of places that will thrive economically and socially in an era of global interdependence" (Ray, 2003)
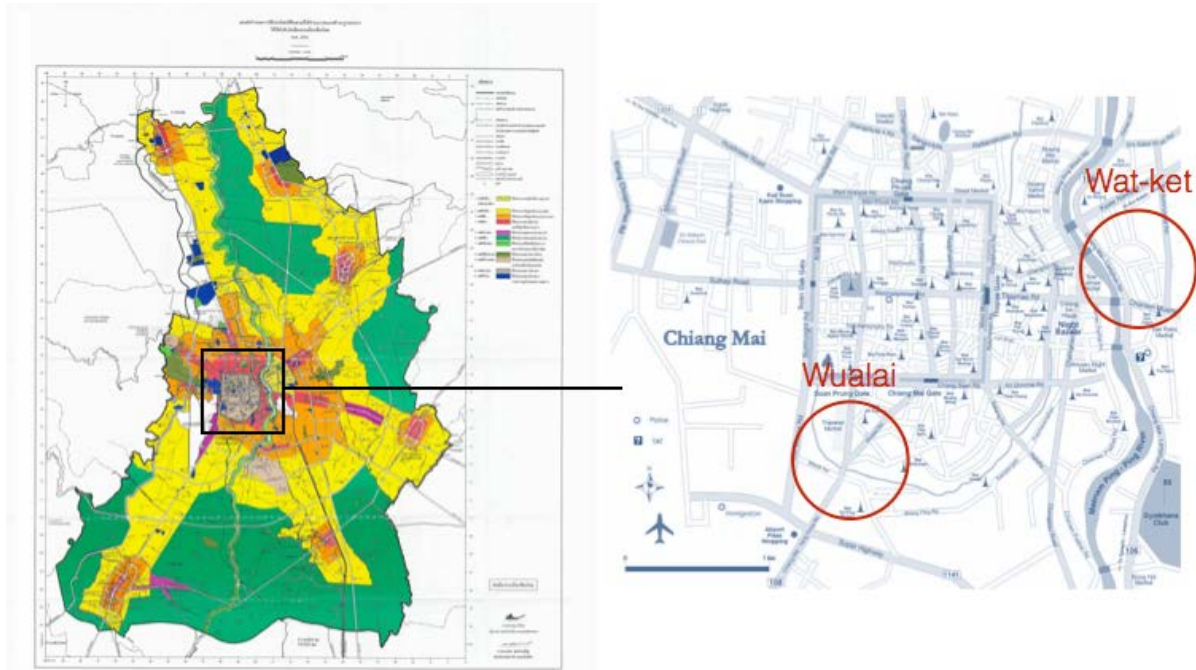
Figure 1.21 The chosen neighborhood case study locations
Source: Author, 2015

The above figure illustrates the location of the two chosen neighborhood case studies in Chiang Mai city. Firstly, the Wualai neighborhood as the preliminary case study area (Figure 1.22). It is the well-known silversmith community since Lanna period, which originally occupied by the silversmith and merchant from Myanmar. Secondly, the Wat-ket neighborhood as the primary case study (Figure 1.23). Interestingly, Wat-ket is the only neighborhood, which comply of 4 religion buildings (Buddhist temple, Sikh temple, Christian church and Muslim mosque) from 4 different religions. It is wherewith resided by many nationalities such as Chinese, Thai, Cambodian, British. We will further elaborate and discuss about the case study chapter 5 and 6.

Figure 1. 22 Wualai neighborhood
Source: Author, 2015

Figure 1.23 Wat-ket neighborhood
Source: Author, 2015

Research scope and limitations

This research strives to introduce and illustrate the concept of diversity and its' possible implementation in AEC context. For this research, it follows principles of an interrelate-mixed methods study to broaden the concept of diversity from socio-economical disciplines into a broader multidisciplinary research on one aspect. And to strengthen the notion and understanding of diversity and immigrant integration in scope of the urban complexity on the other. By stating this immigrant integration and to certainly respect the notion of diversity we intend to cover as many types of immigrants as possible. Let it be the low-skill worker, retired citizen, highly-skill worker, etc. not just only one type of

immigration. Even still this multidisciplinary approach can help the study in accumulating significant relevant factors, we do not plan to extend it to all facets and integrate those aspects into one single research. We neither will not be that ambitious off stating that this research would be comprehensive in all angle of immigrant integration, however our study is mainly considering crucial determinant that related to urban planning/ design for immigrant integration. Though, we might not be able to comprehend several other issues such as the complex physiological notion of immigrant integration, social security in terms of terrorism may not be an integral part of the study and healthcare/ contagious disease, nor we can cover all the aspect of diversity such as religions, believes and LGBT. Moreover, we do not claim that the result of the diverse neighborhood design principle will be able to cover all of the different kind of neighborhoods in AEC. Nevertheless, as indicated in the research framework that we are persisting our best to confine the lesson-learns from many international cases within our capability and in chapter 6 we are also attempting to manifest on how it can be applied in the real neighborhood. Considering the time frame of three-year research, the study put more attention on consolidating the urban planning policies and neighborhood design factor that promote immigrant integration and diversity concept into a diverse neighborhood design principle that can insure the improved livelihood both for the local resident and migrant together in same neighborhood and flourishing the positive urban development by the AEC in the future.

Chapter 2 Migrations have been creating both positive and negative impact on urban neighborhood

Thailand and the reality of migration era

Before, one-time, unidirectional movement that leave permanent settlement in countries of destination dominated migration trends. Resulting in, countries of destination traditionally focused on the integration of migrants with a view to putting them on the path to nationality. For this reason, some countries' considered (and continue to consider) integration only in these terms. However, international migration today is increasingly temporary, circular and multi-directional, even though permanent and long-term migration remains significant, not to mention more complex and diversify. These trends in direction and duration highlight the need for integration efforts to be flexible and responsive to the needs of each different situation, and especially to address the specific place and role of temporary migrants in the receiving society. Regardless, due to various reasons, Thailand seems to be awfully rigid and slow to adapt to these ever-changing nature of migration. Let us take a look into the brief history of migration and then the current migration situation of Thailand.

There have always been colossal flows of migration in South East Asian region, since January 2014 until October 15 alone, there were as estimated of 94,000 migrants who made the journey within the region (See figure 2.1) and Thailand sits at the center of it. Nowadays, Thailand is both a sending and a receiving country. It is becoming, however, increasingly a net receiving country, particularly, if we count the irregular immigrants from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar (CLM) countries.
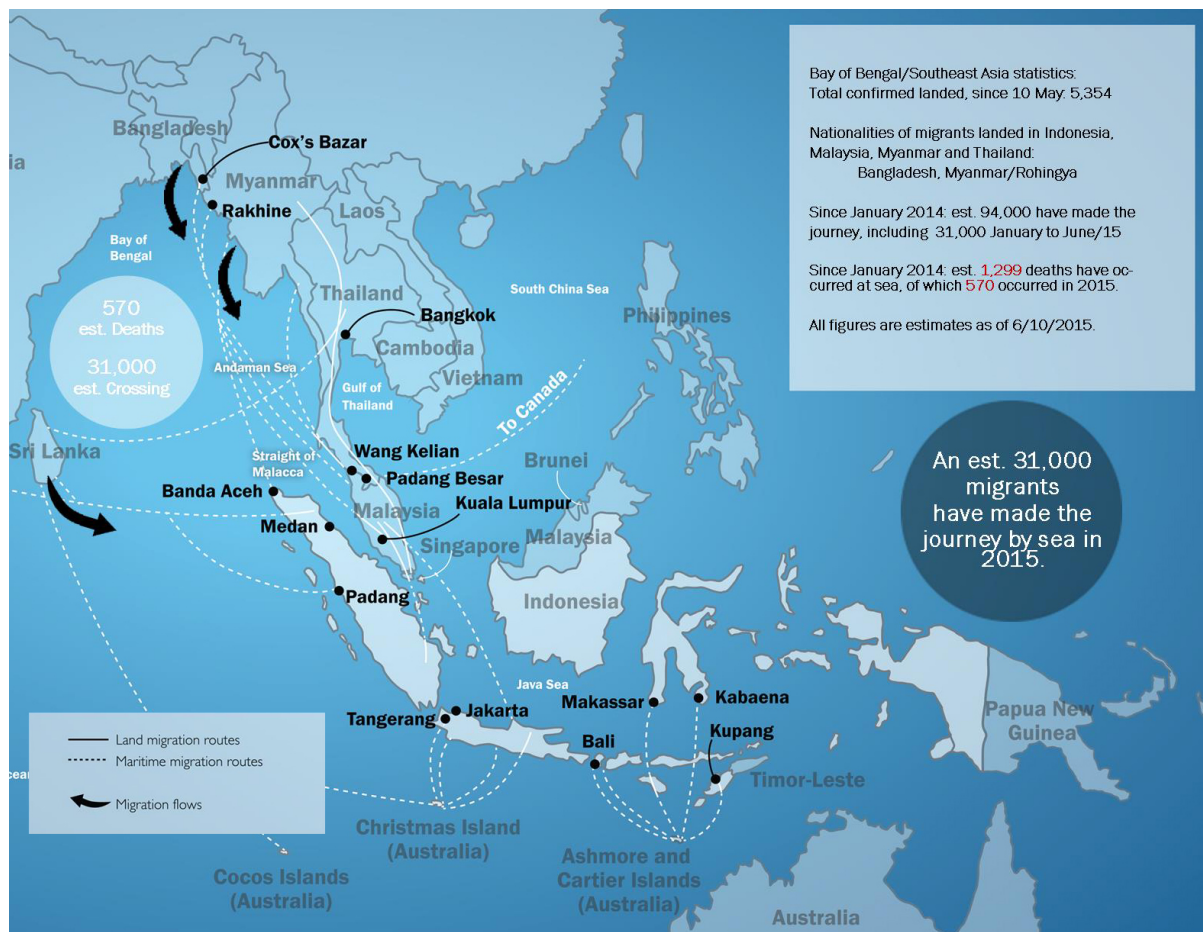

Figure 2.1 South East Asian migrant routes
Source: IOM, 2016

Due to shortages in the professionals and technicians in the mid 70s, Thailand granted incentives to encourage foreign investors to bring in professionals. Thus, legal immigrants have been mostly skilled workers and work in higher positions. But illegal migrant workers soon dominated the immigrant flow. Analysts have noted that the inflows of undocumented migrations started to rise with the influx of refugees from conflicts in neighboring countries and Thailand responded around 1988 with the policy of "turning battle fields to market places" (Paitoonpong, 2011). In present time, with better access to education, Thai working classes are ignoring the low-skilled labor jobs. While, Thailand have overlooked the attention in research and development as well as high skill improvement leaving the gap in the low-skilled labor and highly skill jobs that need to be filled by migrant still.

This was further stimulated by the absence of specified ways of migrating legally particularly for unskilled and semi-skilled worker. Although, refugees are no longer the major cause of immigration into Thailand, the number of undocumented migrants continued to increase through the years due to various reasons. The favorable economic performance in the late 80s and early 90s and the better high educational policy made the local workers become uninterested in low-paid jobs. This encouraged Thai businessmen to hire greater number of irregular migrants from neighboring countries (Chalamwong, 1998, 2004).

The Alien Employment 2008 replacing the earlier 1978 law is the current governing act on foreign employment. The key features of the law include 1) a list of occupations which are allowed for migrant workers, 2) define the categories of immigrants eligible for engaging in temporary employment, 3) set up a deportation fund, 4) collect levy from employers, 5) provides for the involvement of trade unions and employers in the committees to review and appeal of employment of migrant workers, and 6) allow migrants to change employers and workplace (Paitoonpong, 2011). Nevertheless, it gave enormous power to the authorities as it also allows authorities to enter and search workplace for irregular migrant workers without any court order. This shows the clear negative attitude and stigma toward the migrant, and the limited policy facet that is so simple-minded and madly negative.

For the low-skilled and semi-skilled migrant workers from three neighboring countries Thailand uses the Singapore-like instruments of dependency ceiling, sector specific restrictions, and levies (Chalamwong, 2008). The Alien Employment Act 2008 finally regulated the hiring of low-skilled and semi-skilled migrant workers from these countries. And several rounds of registration of irregular migrants have been implemented to try to solve the problem. In Paitoonpong opinion clearly, these programs have not completely solved it as the registration program continues on (Paitoonpong, 2011).

It is wherewith interesting to note that policies have been developed to handle the high frequency movements of migrant workers across the border. For instances, Thailand uses border and temporary passes for regular commuters from Cambodia and Lao PDR, which are payable per crossing or less frequently like per week (Paitoonpong, 2011). They even introduced temporary passes for cart pushers and traders allowing them to pass the border a number of times through the day. This is expected to cost less and more attuned to the needs of the cross-border migrant workers than the usual visa/work permit system that are designed for the longer-term migrant workers. However, it also created a massive void, which lead to the illegal migrant movement throughout these borders that are remaining and increasing each year.

Even Migration Policy Institute (MPI) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) the main actor who is researching about Thailand's immigration suggested that policymakers interested in leveraging migration for Thailand's development have various options including: 1) establishing a centralized migration management authority, 2) **drafting**

2-3

a comprehensive migration policy that addresses several major issues such as effectiveness of nationality verification and migrant-worker registration systems, gender disparities, the status of long-term residents and migrants' children, displaced person and data management and research, 3) empowering migrant workers and 4) supporting public dialogue on migration. Unfortunately, they seem to overlook the important relation between the broader lesson-learn from global aspect and likewise the association of migration and urban planning/ design. Howbeit, according to the existing evidences we contend that this should be the main focusing point for Thailand immigrant integration process. The immigration matter is becoming rather a global concern, especially from the refugee crisis in Europe, in the year 2015 there were 5,394 fatalities and in this year, there were 35 deaths in AEC region, some of those who survive end up in Thailand with no place to be or in hell-like migrant camps. (Figure 2.2)
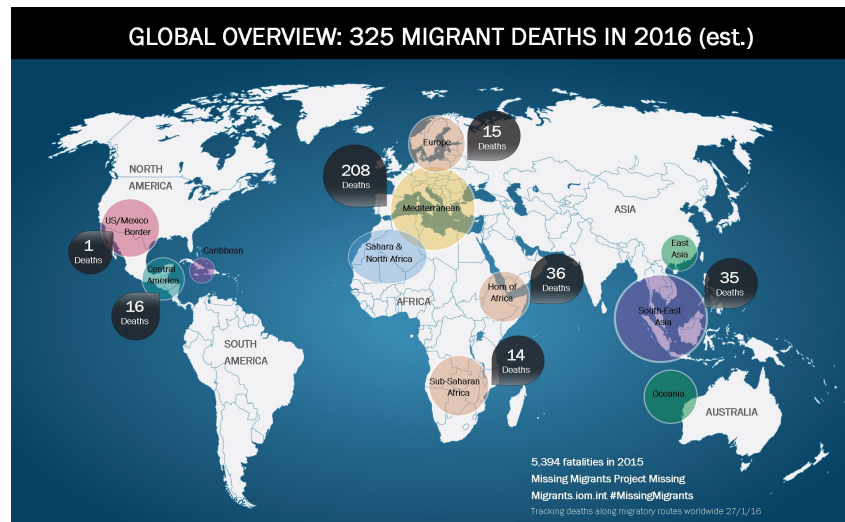
Figure 2.2 Migrant dead in 2016 (as of 27/1/16)
Source: IOM, 2016

Consequently, as stated earlier Thai majority still refer the immigrants from three neighboring countries as "Alien resident" instead of immigrant (MOL, 2014) and as they have been regarding as alien resident, it is exceedingly difficult for them to find a place in the community. Researcher is rather depressed to admit that migrant integration process has never been the key agenda, and the government have not put any effort to do so resulting in numerous infamous impression and misunderstanding of Thai people. For example, the recent study of IOM (2012) shows that Thai people still has an extremely negative impression about the immigrant. As showed in figure 2.3, the majority of the respondent would like to have more restrictive migrant policy, as they perceive that these Alien residences are the source of trouble and crime. Judging from those evidences, it is apparent that the public judges these migrants without knowing them. To make integration work, we need a fundamental change in the way we approach migration and integration process altogether, and we need it urgently. If we want the opening of AEC to be profitable for us, we cannot ignore and exclude the migrant out of our urban system anymore.

Government policies to admit migrants should be more restrictive	89%
Unauthorized migrants have broken the law and should not expect to have any rights at work	84%
Authorized migrant workers who do the same job as national workers cannot expect to have the same pay and working conditions	64%
The authorities do enough to protect migrant workers from being exploited	57%
Migrants commit a high number of the crimes in this country	78%
The number of migrants is threatening our country's culture and heritage	48%
Reduce opportunities for skilled workers from ASEAN countries	18%
Educated friends about some positive aspect about migrant workers	33%
Helped a migrant worker to integrate into society or get ahead at work	7%
(Hypothetical) Would you report and follow up on an employer you suspected was abusing migrant workers?	41%

Figure 2.3 Opinions toward migrants
Source: Thai migration report, 2014

Comparing the way Thai have been treating the immigrant, Thailand is more similar to that of the USA style of melting pot rather than the mosaic approach of Canada. Yet, to cope with the diversified AEC, Thailand musts admit that migrants have differentiated needs and that there is no "one-size-fits-all" answer and get rid of the wronged stereotype dogma regarding migrants. Eminently, integration programs that are too general and do not address the specific needs of the migrant (which are often the case for Thai migrant integration attempts) do little to actualize integration. Integration programs can be tailored to an individual's linguistic needs, cultural background, and socio-economic status. The interaction within the local realm, gender and age need to be taken into consideration and in a number of cases additional programs are necessary for so-called "second and third generation" migrants. The current situation is much more complicated than just the context of legal and illegal migrants. Throughout this chapter we will look upon the diverse literatures and studies in the context of migration impact, integration and its inter-linkage with urban planning/ design.

Migration impact on urban development

Trying to project the impact of AEC 2015, we examined the most similar case of the impact of EU 1997 and UK. The figure 2.4 shows the impact of the opening of EU to the international migration of UK, it intimates the massive jump for the inflow migration. These inflows of migration put a high demand on the infrastructure and the public service wherewith as LSE indicated that "In the longer term, there will need to be significant growth in infrastructure and other public service provision" (LSE, 2007). In addition, they also found that "the impact of in-migration on local services depends on the type of migrant. English-speaking visitors/migrants from richer countries can be expected to put relatively few demands on publicly provided services. Lower income and non-working groups, particularly refugees and asylum seekers who initially often have no rights to work, however, put additional pressure on local services." (LSE, 2007) So different migrants have diversified need; sometime differs from the natives. Therefore, to counter those differences, priorities should have included community development, promoting understanding between new and longer standing residents, improving the responsiveness of local services to the changing profile of local need, supporting the integration of new residents and managing tensions. Bridging-building initiatives has been identified as playing a key role in the emergence and maintenance of cohesive social environments (Hickman et al., 2008) and in the case of Thailand, we are anticipating both types of migrant. Therefore, we need to address all the need of different migrants, wherewith try to find a way to harmonize the local and the diverse newcomers. As well as to accommodate the massive wave of people into existing local sphere.
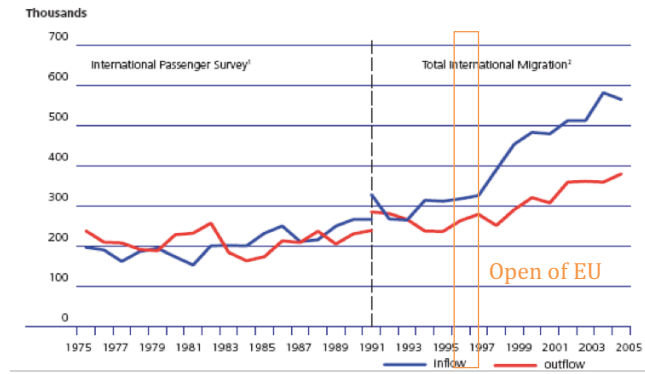
Figure 2.4 International migration flows UK, 1975-2005
Source: City of London, 2007

Figure 2.5 presents the mode of transportation choice in London by nationality, it is obvious that non-native citizens tend to choose the other choice of transportation (in total of 54%) rather than private car (46%), which mainly relates to their economic situation and also the place they live are more approximate in the city area. Notwithstanding, we also need to take into account that London provide a certainly well-developed public transportation network. Apart from that RAND found "Recent arrivals use cars less (regardless of EEA or non-EEA nationality). In contrast with the local, they tend to use buses, underground/light, and walk/cycle more (which is equivalent to saying they use cars less). Over and above the effect of recent arrival, non-EEA migrants have a higher propensity to use buses even after taking into account their year of arrival, socio-demographic, and place of residence and place of work characteristics." (RAND, 2011). In a similar situation of USA, "significant investment by Toronto and Montreal in subway and bus systems following World War II has shown to increase significantly the ability of new immigrants to access both employment and public services. Intensely, researchers have pointed out that the investments made by Metro Toronto in developing an integrated public transit system did a great deal to sustain social cohesion and interaction in a city that grew rapidly following World War II" (Ray, 2003). Thus, if they desire to be more attractive for the foreign migrants, Thai cities need these developments, especially we require the shift from the present car dependence networks into more of TOD neighborhood design, as we reiterated in the previous chapter.
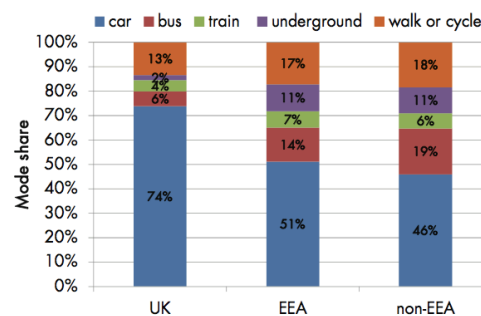
Figure 2.5 Mode choice in London by Nationality
Source: Annual Population Survey, Oct 2009–Sep 2010

Not only the impact on the public services, after the enormous influx of immigrant happens. For the majority of the cases, new migrants are typically living in disadvantaged and deprived neighborhoods, often characterized by poor housing, high levels of unemployment, limited service provision and poor local amenities (Robinson, 2010). These places can represent an unfavorable context of reception and induce what has been referred to as acculturative stress; adverse effects, including anxiety, depression and other forms and mental and physical problem, associated with adapting to a new cultural context (Schwartz et al., 2008). Living in close proximity to people from the identical country of origin or from a shared ethnic or religious history can assist in limiting such challenges. However, without proper integration policy, it may eventually lead to ghettoization.

Ordinarily, **benefits are drastically apparent in situations where the migrant community is nifty-established and has a decent knowledge of local bureaucratic systems, resource availability, make constant interaction with the host and has established its own community based services and facilities** (Crawley et al., 2011; Williams, 2006; White, 2011; Glick et al., 2006; Kesten et al, 2011; Spicer, 2008).

Migration also has the potential to reshape urban places. **The arrival of migrants into an area can put strain on local services that might already be overstretched, including housing, schools and healthcare** (Pillai et al., 2007; Audit Commission, 2007; Hickman et al., 2008; Phillimore et al, 2008; Robinson et al., 2007; Thorp, 2008). Notwithstanding, the arrival of migrants can also have countless positive impacts in some neighborhoods, for example, **sustain the local neighborhoods, swiftly solving shortages in the labor market and ensuring the viability of local services** (Cameron and Field, 2000; Casey et al., 2004; Pemberton, 2009; Hickman et al., 2008; Lewis et al., 2008; Thorp, 2008). These realities are showing both the positivity and negativity of migration, which are offsetting each other. In such a way, we need better approaches to manage these impacts.

Tangibly, several reports highlight the fact that the developed countries' demographics and economic model are changing. For instance, **more retired citizen and fewer births mean a smaller native-born workforce** (this is soon to be the reality for Thailand as well; even though the country is still a developing one). Manufacturing companies, which metropolitan areas have traditionally relied upon to grow their populations and economies, are going into decay. To counteract this reality, Johnson reports "cities and regions looking to stem population decline and stimulate economic growth are seeking to attract immigrants and encourage immigrant entrepreneurship. Immigrants play an outsize role in establishing "main street" businesses (retail, accommodation and food services, and neighborhood services), which are important for generating neighborhood-level economic growth and revitalization." (Johnson, 2016).

In the socio-economic point of view, **migration might also be a cause of social instability, although in various cases perceptions are stronger than realities**. Migrants may be perceived as a threat to national identity and the social cohesion of countries where they settle (as we have seen in Thai cases). We often hear how migrants increase competition for scarce jobs and impact the delivery of social services such as education and healthcare. **The media can magnify the potentially destabilizing aspects of migration, without also celebrating the positives impacts (we rarely watch any positive news regarding the migrants in Thai's medias)**. In several countries, the public has lost confidence in government's ability to manage migration as it seemed to be out of control and the main media have never helped much, widening the confidence deficit between citizens and the state.

But it is also important to acknowledge that migration can significantly help address some of the drivers of social instability. **Well-managed migration promotes economic growth and opportunity**: migrants are entrepreneurs, workers, consumers and taxpayers. Multiculturalism and diversity generates tolerance, innovation and hybridity, especially in global cities. A number of cities and countries are thriving under these characters. Migration may also help address demographic deficits, rejuvenating societies and reducing pressures on social services.

Intentionally, migrants seeking broader economic opportunity might identify gaps in labor markets abroad, which exist due to a lack of skills in the country of destination or a lack of desire of the country's nationals to fill these positions such as the case of Thai youths that do not want the position in lower skill job market anymore. In return, the host society benefits from the growing economic activity and a broader base of available skills.

In addition, **migrants would bring innovation, investment and entrepreneurship to the host society.**

Forasmuch, migration is believed to **enhance cities' global competitiveness** and allows companies to address labor shortages and specific skills needs. Migration also represents an expanded consumer base and often creates new market opportunities for businesses to thrive in (Cavicchio, 2008). According to Koser (2013), not only are better-integrated migrants more successful due to higher motivation and productivity, but they also display higher loyalty towards their employer, which results in less turnover and absenteeism. Furthermore, **a diverse workplace has been shown to boost competitiveness and innovation among employees**. This was proved to be certainly legit in major innovative company like Google, Apple or Tesla.

Talking about migration and urban development, one must arrive to the issue of segregation as Olsson and Sven (1995) argues that segregation is spatial, whether it exists in the labor market or reflects differences between certain social groups in neighborhoods. According to them, segregation as a concept also includes a certain level of social hierarchy between different sections of the population. Segregation defines boarders between groups, placing the groups in a hierarchy of power, influencing collaboration and inter-action. Westin (1999) emphasizes that segregation stands for a separation from the whole. **Segregation exists within many different areas such as the labor market, education system, athletics and recreation, health care, transportation systems wherewith as within the housing market.** However, the concept is related to a spatial differentiation where **housing is a key component for many of the other areas** too.

"Residential segregation is a fundamental feature of urban landscapes" (Kaplan & Holloway, 1998). Normally, it is a phenomenon that occurs with such frequency across diverse historical and geographical settings that we may be tempted to think that segregation is either pervasive (and thus not problematic) or necessary (and thus amenable to facile interpretation) However, this should not be the norm, as history have showed many bad facets. Indeed, residential segregation is a multidimensional and complicated concept (Johnston et al., 2002). One basic issue arises from the fact that a congested languages concerning segregation-related terminology can be observed in the several studies. The terms "spatial segregation", "residential segregation", "ethnic (residential) segregation" "socio-spatial segregation", "housing segregation", and "social segregation" are often mixed, sometimes used in one and the same meaning but sometimes also with different meanings without being defined exactly.

So what does "segregation" really mean? Definitions presented in several recent researchs vary from "the residential separation of groups within a broader population" (Van Kempen & Ozuekren, 1997) to "the spatial translation of social inequality" (Fassmann, 2002). The complex reality of this phenomenon is that it embraces not only a spatial but also a time context. Withal, the process is neverending as segregation refers both to the processes of social differentiation and to the spatial patterns that result from such processes, which are normally sit within the urban and community scale. Factors playing a role in the context of ethnic residential segregation of immigrants are including, socio-economic status, discriminatory mechanisms within a society. Furthermore, the handling of migrant families by public housing authorities, legislative frameworks, the status of migrants on the housing market and last but not least ethnic affiliation demonstrated by the migrants themselves as this option may be easier for them or most of time they do not have much choice otherwise.

Broadly speaking, spatial segregation is generated through the interplay of three opposing spatial forces (Massey, 1984): 1) concentration, 2) dispersion and 3) succession. The concentration of ethnic groups is rooted in the spatial differentiation of the urban economy, in housing market mechanisms and reinforced by the nature of immigrants and

immigration. Dispersion is often driven by socio-economic mobility and acculturation, and is based on the fact that a differentiated urban economy distributes resources and opportunities unevenly in space, encouraging immigrants to move in order to improve their position in society. While succession is driven by immigration itself, it is strongly influenced by conditions in the larger urban economy. If immigration coincides with a period of metropolitan expansion, then residential changeover is extremely rapid, as socially mobile classes vacate neighborhoods, leaving them for arriving immigrants. If immigration occurs during a time of economic stagnation, migrants pile up in established enclave areas because succession is slow. Utterly, succession is also dependent upon the relative amount of capital employed in economic production and the extent to which it is spatially concentrated, in addition to the cost and availability of urban transportation. All of these, not to mention the possibility of gentrification.

One of the most controversial terms used for the contemporary "segregation landscape" is "ghetto". From the Jewish diaspora in medieval Europe to the black experience in the post Fordist American metropolis, the concept of the ghetto has historically designated a spatial environment bound by confinement and seclusion. All ghettos are segregated, but not all segregated areas are ghettos. Thus, "residential segregation is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for ghettoization" (Wacquant, 2004). Based on Boal's (1999) analysis of the processes and patterns of intra-urban ethnic segregation, four types of migrant "specialize"' communities can be classified: 1) areas of assimilation-pluralism, where the host society is a large element in the local population, but does not form a majority; 2) mixed minority areas, shared by two or more ethnic groups; 3) polarized areas, with one minority group substantially encapsulated, forming at least 60 per cent of the population; 4) ghettos, which are characterized by a high degree of concentration of one minority group. In addition, a large share of the total minority population lives in this area. According to Peach (2001), one has to distinguish between ghettos and ethnic enclaves on the basis of the following differences (see Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 Ghetto versus ethnic enclave

Ghetto	Ethnic enclave
Dually segregated: a large majority of a minority group lives in it; a large majority in it belongs to a certain minority	Dually diluted: only a minority of the group resides in it; they form only a minority of the population of the area associated with the group
Negative	Positive
Enforced	Voluntary
Expanding	Residual
Real	Symbolic
Threatening	Touristic
Permanent	Temporary

Source: Peach, 2001, modified.

Frequently, policymakers consider ghettos a bad urban component. One justification for this lies in the presumption that involuntary allocation of space to any group is undesirable in a democratic society. Another one relies on the desirability for diversity, for mixing, for open interchange and communication, among population groups in a democratic society (Marcuse, 2001), processes that are apparently more limited in the socio-spatial boundaries of the ghetto. A method should be developed that incorporates detailed ethnic diversity and provides a descriptive summary measure of the segregation of an ethnic group with reference to the panoply of all groups.

Table 2.2 The relationship between ethnic segregation and assimilation

Phase	Relation between immigrants and the society in country of destination	Housing areas	Ethnic segregation
1	Immigration	Ethnic residential quarters	Extremely high
2	Competition (or conflict) for housing areas, labor market positions and social status	Ethnic residential quarters	Extremely high
3	Accommodation	Initial phase of moving out of social climbers	Medium level
4	Assimilation	Ethnic residential quarters disappear, perfectly assimilated migrants are moving	Disappeared

Source: Fassmann, 2002

Evidently, several authors have identified both advantages and disadvantages to the residential segregation of migrant groups (Cutler & Glaeser, 1997; Van Kampen & Ozuekren, 1998). Among the negatives are delayed or obstructed integration, difficulties in providing proper municipal services and school facilities, dissatisfaction among the non-immigrants in the area and social conflicts, delinquency and deterioration of the built environment. Among the positives are intra-ethnic support, a sufficiently large grouping to enable a supportive minority network, and ethnic business and institutions. Members of a group are virtually confined to enclaves/ghettos and as a consequence are being denied equal opportunities, not only economically but also more widely with regard to social justice and citizenship.

Indeed, some segregation, indicative of pluralism, may bring positive impacts to a society, allowing those members of groups who wish to retain their identities by living in relatively culturally exclusive areas while participating fully in other aspects of urban life, and also providing a base-area within which business and employment opportunities can be developed (Bolt et al., 1998; Galster et al., 1999).

A typical local government policy against residential segregation in European metropolises has been dispersal but this strategy remains a vividly debatable issue. The social mix principle is often interpreted in a biased way. No one knows how to define it exactly. A common definition of an "ideal social and ethnic mix" is almost impossible to do so, because of the locally diverging composition of the migrant population and the differences in the main determinants of segregation in different cities. What can be observed is that social mixing is applied when it regards the unattractive, devalorized neighborhoods but that it is no more referred in cases of attractive districts (Sala Pala, 2003).

As though in large cities where functional specialization intensifies, mobility becomes a condition for access to facilities, employment, etc. Yet spatial mobility is deeply discriminatory. In such a context, it is even more necessary today than in the past to keep in mind the diversity and global nature of spatial practices and usage of the city, beyond its residential practices. While the geography of social areas becomes more complex, leading to the multiplication of spatial proximities between social classes, the spatial distribution of urban resources is increasingly unequal and mobility becomes an increasingly powerful filter for access to them. Therefore, it is essential to pose the question of access to spatial mobility (international, residential and daily) for different categories of the population, as conditions for access to place-specific urban resources in the areas of health, education and housing. (Oliveier et al., 2006)

How can we understand access to place-specific urban resources by various populations? Oliveier (2006) suggests that a first step is considering that access to place-specific urban resources by various populations is determined by 1) the location of

resources in urban space; 2) accessibilities between places within a city as defined by the transportation system; and 3) access to mobility by various categories of the population.

According to Charalambous, European research focuses on social and ethnic differences, Latin American on class differences, Australian on first and second generations of immigrants, whereas research in the US focuses on racial segregation (Charalambous, 2012), whereof that in Asian still have (if not none) very little. Nevertheless, **segregation is something that threatens democracy as well as economic growth and an important argument to counteract the ethnic and socio-economic housing segregation is that segregation make it difficult for society as a whole to be integrated** (Integrationsverket, 2004). According to the Immigration Authority in Sweden, a divided city for example, a city characterized by housing segregation, results in unequal life chances that prevent people from integrating in society (Integrationsverket, 2004)

Further, the base for segregation is the economic and the social segregation rather than the ethnic, segregation is about different classes in society, e.g., between those who have jobs and those who do not (SOU, 1997). Two classes have been identified: outsider class and all others who constitute the core class of the welfare who also are established in the labor market. The national investigations note that people who live in the most vulnerable areas where unemployment rates are high are often excluded from society at large (SOU, 1997).

The possibility to have a mix of people in public space is, according to Olsson, of utmost importance to counteract social segregation. The researcher has coined the term interplay segregation to describe this phenomenon, in tune with the study of which found out that spatial form needs to be understood as a contributing factor in forming the patterns of integration and segregation in cities. Charalambous (2012) further pointed out that an understanding of urban segregation and use of public space by different ethnic and social groups requires a more nuanced approach that enriches our "understanding that society leaves traces on its surroundings and that those surroundings have in turn an influence on how society is structured". (Charalambous, 2012) Which leads us to another attention on the impact of migration in the local level of the city, the area where most of the integration policy have left out.

Local studies often provide an overview description of the context into which migrants arrive, but rarely endeavor to relate their situations and experiences to the particulars of the places in which they are living. At their best, studies provide rich, agent-centered accounts of individual experiences, behaviors and trajectories and provide insights into the complex interplay between the agency of migrants and the structures and power relations, which inform individual outcomes. Nevertheless, they do not really explore the complex interplay between people and places, rendering unclear the role that different dimensions of place might play in shaping individual outcomes. Meanwhile, analysis of the impacts of migration has tended to focus either on the national context at the expense of local geographies of change (Stenning & Dawley, 2009), or has been a spatial in nature and has failed to consider how consequences might be manifest and managed in different ways in different contexts (ICOCO, 2007; Thorp, 2008). Consequently, the missing between migrant and urban development is not only happen in Thailand**, few insights have been forthcoming into the experiences of existing residents in locations effected by new migration and vice-versa.** Unsurprisingly, **urban researchers have also been accused of being largely silent on the interplay between migration and urban transformation** (Glick & Caglar, 2009).

Increasingly, numerous researchers start to believe that **migration is a local reality**. According to Singer (2012) "while we often think of immigrants as moving from one country to another, really they arrive from a particular place and settle in a particular community,

usually a metropolitan area", forming multi-ethnic communities. Ordinarily, it is primarily in cities that migrants and non-migrants interact, be it through working, studying, living, playing or raising their families. **At any rate, considerable attention has been given to the impact of national-level ideologies and institutional arrangements on variations in the models and practices of integration across different countries, to which considerable research has been dedicated** (Bauböck et al., 1996; Brubaker, 1992; Castles & Miller, 1998; Favell, 2000; Freeman, 1995; Guiraudon ,1998; Hammar, 1985; Soysal ,1994). Unfortunately, less attention has been given to the way context also matters at local levels. The context-bound nature of local integration policies is clearly illustrated in the comparative analysis of cities (Alexander, 2003; Rogers & Tillie, 2001; Penninx et al., 2004). The comparative reports of the CLIP cities also make abundantly clear that local characteristics and arrangements have a significant influence on policy opportunities and outcomes.

The physical layout of the city and its relationship with the neighboring area (compare Paris to Berlin before 1991, or Stockholm with Copenhagen); the city's historical experience with earlier immigration and diversity; **the concrete instruments and resources available to local policymakers to guide processes in the vital domains of housing and urban regeneration, labor market and entrepreneurship, education and health; and local political constellations and coalitions that work for inclusion or for exclusion**. These and many other local factors contribute to the considerable variation, which exists in local integration practices and policies.

Regrettably, Penninx (2009) believes that **local level governments and businesses are not the traditional stakeholders considered in migrant integration**, given on the one hand that migration policies are still frequently attached to the national state level; and on the other hand that businesses are often viewed simply as employers rather than potential social actors. Howsoever, local governments have an important role to play in addressing the social and economic challenges that arise from immigration and integration. Locally, these government authorities have the capacity to tailor policies to their communities' needs, as opposed to national "standardized" policies. Importantly, local governments are also the providers of many services that directly affect the integration of migrants and consequently have a great capacity to ensure social cohesion. Moreover, they have the ability to coordinate other non-state actors such as businesses and NGOs to achieve a better integration of migrants and refugees.

In her thesis, Legeby (2010) argues that a pronounced ruptured interface between the global and the local structure that clearly speaks of segregation in public space suggests that whether the neighborhoods are residentially segregated or not, public space in most areas already is segregated. Distinctly, results show that the built environment has a significant influence: urban space can both reinforce and mitigate certain social outcomes. And there are various negative social consequences of the hierarchical and segregated spatial structure found in an urban area. She then concludes **that spatial properties may both create and reproduce segregation patterns. Segregation in public space is found to be a far more urgent issue in the context of urban segregation than earlier recognized**, and the result shows that urban form has a distinguishable influence on people's everyday lives. Legeby (2010) believe this understanding could open for the possibility to address urban segregation from an urban design perspective, contributing to a significant discussion of space and society as well as issues related to urban sustainability.

Migrant integration theory and practices

Concerning the integration theory, the social research scholars have categorized process into 4 main levels, assimilation, multicultural, segregation and lastly integration.

1. Assimilation is the process whereby migrants adopt and merged into the host society by hiding or abandoning their original language, culture, or other characteristics while the majority group in the society remains unchanged or unaffected. (Castles & Miller, 2009)

2. O'Reilly (2012) states "multicultural societies treat their minorities as distinct but equal" in terms of access to welfare benefits and justice, and expression of cultural differences (O'Reilly, 2012).

3. Segregation "The involuntary exclusion from society's political, economic and societal processes, which prevents their full participation in the society" (Atkinson & Marlier, 2010).

4. There is no single ideal model that all host countries can conform to about integration of immigrants. The forms of social integration or non-integration have been varied across countries and likewise by time frame in the same country (Kobayashi, 2014).

The term "**integration**" according to IOM (2008) can be defined as **the process by which migrants become accepted into society, both as individuals and as groups. It generally refers to a two-way process of adaptation by migrants and receiving societies**, while the particular requirements for acceptance by a host society vary from country to country. The responsibility for integration rests with many actors: **migrants themselves, host governments, various public and private institutions and communities**. Nonetheless, integration does not necessarily imply permanent settlement. The relationship of migrants with the host society can be seen as taking place along a spectrum ranging from:

- Very little interaction where migrants are essentially segregated or excluded or segregate themselves from the society in which they live and work;
- An expectation that migrants shed their cultural identity by assimilating into the mainstream culture;
- An encouragement to migrants to take on a new national identity;
- Promotion of the retention and development of migrant cultures and languages in a multicultural context; to
- The development of transnational and dual or multiple identities where migrants live in, have a sense of belonging to, and participate effectively in two or more societies, including those of destination and origin countries.

As this research is trying to promote the concept of diversity in local neighborhood in AEC country. Hence, it is important to employ the concept of diversity to understand the degree of willingness and tolerance of the host societies toward minority cultures. Additionally, according to Kobayashi (2014) the valuable issue is **whether immigrants, a group of people who are often in an economically and socially precarious status, are able to have independent lives in the host society through access to adequate information, public services, decent employment opportunities, as well as a certain level of interaction with the majority group**.

Nevertheless, as immigrant integrate into the host society, there will obtain socio-economic incentive in that process, as suggested by former studies, "There are incentives for individuals who belong to minority speech communities to acquire language(s) and culture(s) of the majority group." (Lazear, 1997) This economic incentive is bigger for minorities, who have fewer colleagues from the same cultural origin in the host community. Apparently, this capital has become crucial as social capital is the advantage a person or

group accrues in society by virtue of acquaintances and membership to social groups and networks in order to seek resources. (Bourdieu, 1985; Coleman, 1988; Putnam, 1993) According to Portes social capital functions "(a) as a source of social control; (b) as a source of family support; (c) as a source of benefits through extra familial networks", (Portes, 1996).

To further contribute to those findings Woolcock tried to conjugate social network/ capital study with immigrant integration, he remarked that depending on the extension and function of the network, social capital could be bonding, bridging or linking (Woolcock, 2002). 1. Bonding social capital is a strong tie and describes advantage derived from networks in which members have common traits and are linked by family ties, ethnicity, race, 2. Bridging associates of different ethnic, racial, and demographic characteristics, most migrants businesses are developed through inter-group relations, and 3. Linking social capital is a vertical social relation and refers to leverages derived from networks developed between an individual or a group with persons in powerful social positions and with institutions. For the immigrants, they will encounter all of these social networks during their life as immigrant. All of these networks are all crucial in different period of their life in new country.

We already emphasized earlier, the migrant integration process is pretty much an urban planning issue, and it touches upon many layers of urban system. Let it be several physical settings, the socio-economic issues, spatial segregation issue or local community that need to take into consideration the new stakeholders, which are exceedingly diverse and complex in our urban system. Then how could we develop a sound integration process? Integration cuts across many sectors of society, touching upon economic, legal, social, cultural and religious spheres. **To ensure that integration is effective, conscious policy interventions need to be made in each of these sectors, and we strongly believe that these interventions must be developed and implemented urgently in the local level**.

Remarkably, integration involves a number of dimensions, including economic, social, cultural, political and legal. While much discussion of integration focuses on ensuring migrants' ability to be gainfully employed and contribute to the local economy, more than this is required if migrants are to be full participants in their host society. While some aspects of integration may only be relevant to settled migrants, such as certain political rights associated with nationality, other aspects, especially as they relate to migrants present in the territory on a temporary basis, require attention. In this research we will not pay much attention on the legal and political aspect of integration but rather more heedfulness on the other three. (See figure 2.6)
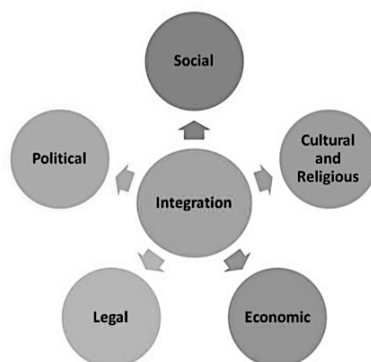

Figure 2.6 Five contexts of integration
Source: IOM, 2008

In the broader sense of integration, we can take a look at EU Common Basic Principles for immigrant integration policy (Table 2.3), the notable principles are that

frequent interaction between immigrants and member state citizens is a fundamental mechanism for integration. They also promote shared forums, inter-cultural dialogue, education about immigrants and immigrant cultures, and stimulating living conditions in urban environments enhance the interactions between immigrants and member state citizens. Additionally, the participation of immigrants in the democratic process and in the formulation of integration policies and measures, especially at the local level, supports their integration are all required for better integration.

Table 2.3 EU Common Basic Principles for immigrant integration policy (Council of the European Union, 14615/04, 2004)

Integration is a dynamic, two-way process of mutual accommodation by all immigrants and residents of Member States.

Integration implies respect for the basic values of the European Union.

Employment is a key part of the integration process and is central to the participation of immigrants, to the contributions immigrants make to the host society, and to making such contributions visible.

Basic knowledge of the host society's language, history and institutions is indispensable to integration; enabling immigrants to acquire this basic knowledge is essential to successful integration.

Efforts in education are critical to preparing immigrants, and particularly their descendants, to be more successful and more active participants in society.

Access for immigrants to institutions, as well as to public and private goods and services, on a basis equal to national citizens and in a non-discriminatory way is a critical foundation for better integration.

Frequent interaction between immigrants and Member State citizens is a fundamental mechanism for integration. Shared forums, inter-cultural dialogue, education about immigrants and immigrant cultures, and stimulating living conditions in urban environments enhance the interactions between immigrants and Member State citizens.

The practice of diverse cultures and religions is guaranteed under the Charter of Fundamental Rights and must be safeguarded, unless practices conflict with other inviolable European rights or with national law.

The participation of immigrants in the democratic process and in the formulation of integration policies and measures, especially at the local level, supports their integration.

Mainstreaming integration policies and measures in all relevant policy portfolios and levels of government and public services is an important consideration in public-policy formation and implementation.

Developing clear goals, indicators and evaluation mechanisms are necessary to adjust policy, evaluate progress on integration and to make the exchange of information more effective.

Source: Rob & Arjen (2012)

Integration strategy is not simple, recent studies acknowledged that the successful integration strategies should be much more nuanced than previously thought. Integration takes place along several dimensions simultaneously. Thus, policies need to effectively coordinate between the different spheres of integration, by creating compatible policies for the economic, social, legal and cultural integration of migrants. At the same time, integration policies need to accommodate for the increasingly non-permanent nature of contemporary migration patterns. Even traditional countries of destination may find that their integration programs need to be updated to reflect evolving migratory trends. The massive comprehensive plan is likely to be wasteful in the attempt for local integration. Thereby, we rather require more of the ad-hoc planning table and progressively reflexive planning initiative in the local area that the immigrant can also make contribution to.
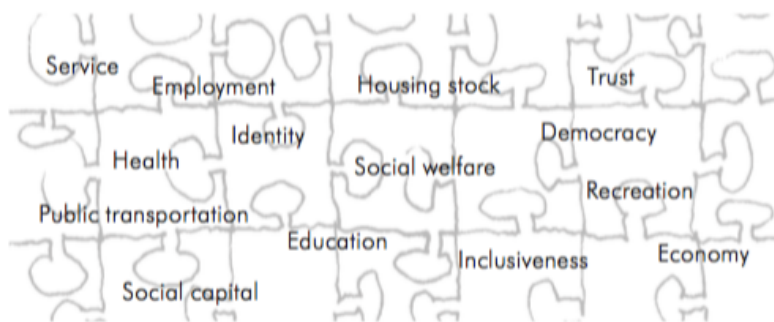
Figure 2.7 More detail aspects of integration process
Source: Legeby, 2010

As it was suggested by IOM (2008) that Integration needs to be responsive to the complexities of modern-day migration. For example, it needs to take into account the changes in the direction of migratory flows and duration of stay, the diversification of cultural backgrounds, specific issues related to gender and skill levels, and the differentiated needs of second or third generations as opposed to recent immigrants. **Integration policy and practice should also include a sustained effort to counteract negative perceptions and stereotypes in the host society and among migrants in order to facilitate positive interaction between the two**.

Access to the labor market is the first step towards economic integration of migrants. A considerable number of labor markets are becoming more demanding in terms of the qualifications required to gain employment. At the same time a lack of certification and documentation of skills or their recognition frequently pose barriers to employment. Normally, entrepreneurial spirit was a frequently mentioned characteristic of migrant workers. Generating opportunities for migrants to invest in the country of destination through business ownership is a significant step towards ensuring migrants' economic integration and self-sufficiency.

Yet, social integration goes beyond ensuring access to services such as education, housing and health care. It also refers to the day-to-day coexistence between migrants and host societies. This includes structured and unstructured interaction in schools and kindergartens, shops, neighborhoods and sports clubs including participation in political life and decision-making at local and national levels. An important element of social integration is enabling migrants to attain a sense of belonging to host communities and the social networks surrounding them. Through effective social integration, relationships between culturally distinct communities become more commonplace and less exceptional for the members of the host society. With social cohesion being an important objective of integration, the significance of this dimension of integration for societal security and stability should not be underestimated.

MPRC (2008) also mentioned that social integration is predominantly **a local process in which migrants become included into the social fabric of their neighborhood community and into the local social service system. The role of municipalities and local governments is essential in this respect**. Correspondingly, several countries have established schemes using local immigration support centers. Furthermore, many countries are increasingly advocating an integrated approach, whereby integration measures are mainstreamed into social and economic policies at large. Instead of creating a "special track" for migrants, the aim is to include migrants into the regular urban social system as much as possible.

Such as the case of Berlin's urban cohesion strategy, it is not uncommon for cities to experience a situation in which economically and socially deprived areas coincide with areas with a large migrant population. The program for the social stabilization of neighborhoods in Berlin thus targets districts, not nationalities. The policy aims to improve

access to education, jobs and social services for both German and non-German residents as well as promoting initiatives that **foster a sense of ownership of the neighborhood among the resident community**, or the Centre for International Migration and Integration's (CIMI) projects in Israel similarly emphasizes holistic community building**, urban planning** and proactive tenant associations.

The increasing diversity of migratory flows and differing degrees of importance attached to religion in different societies have given rise to a recent renewal of attention to the relationship between culture, religion and migration. Cultural and religious diversity find expression in, values and customs likewise in language, food and dress, the holidays observed and the types of religious education provided in schools, if any. While the diversity brought about by migration can be perceived as vibrant and enriching, it can also lead to conflict over competing values, such as freedom of expression and freedom of religion, and may result in intolerance and xenophobia. **Sensitizing migrant and host populations to dealing with difference and cultivating a positive attitude towards diversity in the long term are key strategies of cultural integration. Cultural integration also refers to the constant encounter between different cultures in both informal and institutional settings**. (MPRC, 2008)

Various participants in migrant integration activities repeatedly emphasized that the **ability to speak the language of the country of destination is one of the most important facets of integration**. (MPRC, 2008) Language and communication can help build the bonds between migrants and the members of the host society that facilitate integration. Moreover, there is value in migrants continuing to use their native language in parallel to the language of the host society. Economically, socially and culturally, the country of destination as a whole may draw benefits from a multilingual population and countries may want to consider ways to encourage or facilitate its development. Language, however, is not a proxy for integration. Instead, language is a precursor to all other facets of integration. Crucially, it forms the basis for daily social interaction, for participation in the social, cultural and political life of the host community; it often determines academic success and access to the labor market. (MPRC, 2008) Most successful language trainings are tailored to the differentiated needs of migrants, including their age, their level of education and their mother tongue, which influences the ease of acquiring a new language.

But beyond the socio-economic integration in the national level, Penninx argues that **increasing the financial and decision-making power of local authorities is a necessary precondition for formulating and implementing successful integration policies**, but it is not a panacea. Moreover, according to him, immigrant integration is the process of becoming an accepted part of society. This process has three analytically distinct dimensions in which people may (or may not) become accepted parts of society: the legal-political one (do they have residence rights, citizen rights and are they accepted as equal citizens?); the socio-economic one (do they have full rights and opportunities of equal access in the hard fields of labor, education, housing and health?); and the cultural/religious dimension (do they have rights and opportunities comparable to the established cultural and religious groups?). (Penninx et al., 2004). There are those who argue that the logic of integration policies should lead primarily to local and decentralized policymaking and implementation since most individual and group interactions take place at local level. The reality is that local authorities, whatever their powers and resources, must bear the brunt of managing integration.

As was confirmed by several delegates, national policy must be linked to local policy in a way that maximizes the synergies between the various levels of government. In most countries, the framework for integration policy is defined by the federal government, and implemented at the local level. However, discussions at the IOM integration workshop (2008) also suggested a more **"bottom-up" model in which local and municipal**

policymakers would decide on additional civic rights and responsibilities, which migrants could enjoy at the local level. These decisions regarding additional local level rights and responsibilities would eventually feed back into national policy. Given the varying state structures, every country will have to find a different formula for achieving intra-government coherence. Nonetheless, it seems likely that since integration takes place in large part at the local level, partnerships that draw knowledge from the local to the national level would improve the formulation of integration policy.

The interaction between two parties is the key for the success of integration: the immigrants themselves, with their varying attributes, efforts and degrees of adaptability, and the receiving society, with its attributes and its reactions to immigrant. It is the interaction between the two that dictate the outcomes of the integration process. Moreover, Penninx thinks that "the receiving society, its structure and its reactions to newcomers are consequently far more decisive for the outcome of the integration process than the immigrants. The interaction between the receiving society and individual migrants (and immigrant groups) takes place in the very concrete contexts of streets, neighborhoods, schools, public spaces, and local organizations." (Penninx, 2009) In other words, integrations are in the local level, even if some of its mechanisms are controlled by institutional rules that have been developed at higher levels. (Penninx, 2009) **Moreover, informal daily interactions with the host society give migrants a chance to influence their surroundings and develop a sense of belonging and help avoid isolation and religious or other forms of extremism.**

A basic problem of policymaking in relation to migrant integration is that decisions on the content and the orientation of such policies are often taken by a (non-immigrant) majority vote in political systems in which immigrants or ethnic minorities are not allowed to or cannot effectively participate. This conundrum expresses itself at the national level, but has also been aptly illustrated by Mahnig (2004) at the local level for cities like Berlin, Paris and Zurich. Majority-minority relations, and the actual or perceived clashes of interest connected to them, are played out both at the national level and in cities. This may lead to the outright exclusion of segments of immigrant populations (as alien non-citizens) from the formal political system; or, in cases where they are partially or fully included, it may marginalize their voices. Perceptions of immigrants turn out to be significant factors in such processes (similarly to the case of Thailand) – indeed their influence is often stronger than the facts (Penninx et al., 2004). This is even more evident in cases where immigration and the position of immigrants are turned into politicized questions. This situation may result either in a virtual absence of good integration policies and an avoidance of issues related to immigrants, or in one-sided, patronizing policies that largely reflect majority interests and disregard the needs and voices of immigrants.

An important lesson derived from the foregoing observations is that the viability and effectiveness of integration policies in the long term depends, on the one hand, on setting realistic targets and, on the other hand, on conducting an adequate analysis of the institutional setting and the possibilities provided by this setting for building integration policies. Such a (less ideologically-driven) practical approach, combined with active participation of immigrants and their organizations, will not only avoid backlash effects among the majority population; it will also result in a practice in which immigrants are involved and feel recognized. **Cities should be allotted more resources, instruments and latitude to act in ways they deem appropriate in their local circumstanc**es. There are a growing number of European cities that are building up experience in integration policies for their immigrants and these cities should be given the resources they need to expand these activities. They are also the best equipped to do so.

At the same time, the fact remains that numerous cities and local authorities have still not taken steps to develop sound integration policies. Consequently, there is still a

need to stimulate (and in some cases even oblige) such local authorities to attend to this matter. National policies should set out general frameworks and guidelines for integration. One of their primary aims should be to make instruments and resources available that legitimize and facilitate local policies and actors in their efforts to achieve immigrant integration. The real work has to be done locally, and it must be performed creatively by coalitions of actors on the local stage. It is at the level of neighborhoods, city districts and cities that this cooperation will be forged. And that is where the benefits will first become visible

Public-private partnerships represent an important tool through which cities can improve migrant and refugee integration policies. According to the IOM (2006), "partnerships between the private sector and governments are instrumental in identifying challenges and solutions in the economic and labor dimensions of migration" (p. 2). Private sector entities may also contribute to cities through knowledge of the local labor market, recruitment decisions and in devising educational and vocational training policies tailored to labor market needs (IOM, 2008). Furthermore, businesses are important sources of funding, and may also bring evaluation and monitoring techniques from the private to the public sector. The contribution of businesses can allow cities to better monitor and coordinate activities for migrant and refugee integration, which serve both the interests of businesses and migrants themselves.

The incentives for different actors to get involved in integration issues are clearly different both with respect to the city context and to the group of migrants being discussed. This leads to different policy approaches and a different landscape of integration initiatives by a range of stakeholders. Nevertheless, there is a clear opportunity to learn from innovative approaches to migrant and refugee integration both within and between cities. For this to be successful there is a need for knowledge exchange between stakeholders. City governments could take on a key-coordinating role in this respect.

Eventually, cities should be more involved in the field of migrant and refugee integration. **It is in cities that migrants carry out their daily lives and have interactions that enable the creation of social connections with the community**. Not only should World Migration Report and for the Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI), both of which aim to strengthen the contribution of migration and development by reinforcing the local dimension. The fact that in various cities immigrants and minorities choose to live in localized clusters, yet at the same time maintain a variety of social ties outside of their immediate neighborhood, is growing in recognition. Recent research work even suggests that when such areas are located close to economically active, well-integrated streets, such spatial patterning can actually serve as a necessary mechanism enabling social integration in the urban environment (Charalambous, 2012). Wherewith, public space is suggested to be an important and necessary platform for immigrants' socialization through social and economic 'exchanges', building of group identity (Charalambous, 2012).

A little number of studies provide useful insights into different dimensions of place important in shaping experiences of migration but say little about their relative importance or interconnectivity. Little evidence also exists about what works, where and why in terms of promoting trust and understanding and nurturing positive relations between new and long-standing residents. Therefore, we need as Robinson and Walshaw (2008) suggested that greater understanding of how to actively promote cosmopolitan practices in the context of new migration and analysis of good practice in bridge building between new and long-standing residents.

Concrete evidences pointed out that diverse places with a background of migration are more likely to react and adapt better to incoming new migration, to be more inclusive and to foster a positive integration experience for the new migrants (Audit Commission, 2007; Casey et al., 2004; Hickman et al., 2008; IPPR, 2007; Jayaweera & Choudhury, 2008;

Netto, 2011; Robinson et al., 2007; Spicer, 2008). These neighborhoods can provide access to inclusive local resources, including schools, playground, local park, enabling new arrivals to stimulate social bonds and access practical and emotional support (Clayton, 2009; Hickman et al., 2008; Robinson et al., 2007; Spicer, 2008). These findings are consistent with studies pointing to the positive impact on inter-ethnic relations of living in a more diversify environment (Laurence, 2011). **They also confirm the inter-group contact hypothesis, which asserts that under the proper conditions, intercultural encounters can facilitate greater appreciation and understanding of diversity and difference and promote positive social interactions. These encounters might only be mundane and fleeting in form but can have an important positive stimulator to more open cultures**.

However, one must be careful not to overstate the importance of such encounters. Intercultural contact does not always translate into progressive and long-term social relations and can in certain circumstances reinforce prejudices and exacerbate tensions (Amin, 2002; Clayton, 2009; Valentine, 2010; Vertovec, 2007). The process of negotiation associated with everyday encounters within spaces of new migration is an uncertain process and the outcomes can sometimes be problematic; evidence of practical conviviality can exist alongside evidence of limitations, difficulties and tensions (Kesten et al., 2011). A key reason for this variability of experience is reported to be material context. Struggles over resources need not inevitably result in hostility from existing residents towards new groups perceived to be culturally different, but such feelings appear likely to be exacerbated by a relative lack of interaction between new communities and others (Hickman et al., 2008; Hudson et al., 2008).

These local initiatives are premised on the notion that positive encounters, which facilitate inter-cultural understanding, are not an inevitable consequence of more mundane, informal encounters and sometimes need to be actively nurtured. People often only interact with people perceived as 'different' if they have a strong personal motivation to do so and engagement might need to be actively promoted (Harris & Young, 2009). Hence, it is through public space that people are connected and it is through public space that buildings and neighborhoods are connected or related to one another.

Directly relate to urban design context, Legeby pointed out that one notion has had great impact for urban design ideals, namely the notion that an increase in the number of inhabitants in a community results in weaker social relations in neighborhoods, in groups, as well as in families. (Legeby, 2010) Wirth (1938) also believes there is no personal mutual acquaintanceship between the inhabitants who ordinarily live and work in a neighborhood. Wherewith, he thinks that the present of unfamiliar face could lead to negative feeling and stigmas "Life in the city is characterized by social disorganization and that the close living and working together of individuals who have no sentimental and emotional ties foster a spirit of competition and mutual exploitation" (Wirth, 1938).

Then the priorities for us is including community development, promoting understanding between new and longer standing residents, improving the responsiveness of local services to the changing profile of local need, supporting the integration of new residents and managing tensions. Indeed, bridging-building initiatives has been identified as playing a key role in the emergence and maintenance of cohesive social environments (Hickman et al., 2008; Robinson et al., 2004).

Until now, academic literature has also been less than forthcoming when it comes to understanding how to limit tensions and resolve conflict that might emerge between long-standing residents and new migrants. The majority of the population have been widely recognized that the arrival of strangers and the exposure to different cultures can be a threat to the existing socio-spatial and socio-temporal sense of place and identity and a disruption of taken for granted categories of social life and urban space (Iveson, 2006). This has led to questions being asked about how existing residents should respond to the

disruption caused by the arrival of the stranger. According to Sandercock (2003), the good city should respond by welcoming the stranger and avoiding any temptation to lapse into stranger-danger by treating the stranger as a threat to be excluded. This laudable aspiration poses an obvious question; how might this cosmopolitanism be formed and reformed in particular locations and everyday spaces? As Vertovec (2010) observes, virtually all recent writings on this topic remain in the realm of rhetoric and "there is little description or analysis of how contemporary cosmopolitan philosophies, political projects or practices can be formed, instilled or bolstered". Sadly, nothing is said about how to assist this process and to ensure that global-local encounters are not negative in form (Delanty, 2006).

A useful starting point here would be a focus on relationship building in practice in particular places, and the process of negotiation that takes place as communities are defined and redefined (Kesten et al., 2011). In addition, integration strategies need to take into account the realities of the host community. Programs that comprehensively address the socio-economic challenges facing both migrants and host societies can enhance the overall welfare of communities and reduce antagonism and tensions between migrants and societies of destination.

There is also a need for and great potential in partnerships between all stakeholders throughout the migration and integration process. The involvement of different stakeholders from all sectors of society flows logically from a holistic approach to integrating migrants in all dimensions of life in the country of destination. With respect to a multidimensional issue such as integration, the different positions occupied by various stakeholders make them well suited to address different aspects of integration. Furthermore, not only do the various parties have their own interests in effective integration, but also it can be argued that their specific type of interaction with migrants (e.g. as their employers) gives them a responsibility to contribute to the integration process. Indispensably, strategies aimed at ensuring that the interaction between migrants and host societies is positive and mutually beneficial need to be considered an essential part of a comprehensive migration policy.

Essence of migration and urban development

In summary, migration can create the beneficial impact to the city in the aspect of economic prosperity, socio-cultural diversity. But at the same time if the city does not have sound integration policy, it can also put a constrain into an urban area in term of increasing demand of public service and welfare, and sometime it would lead to ghettoization. In addition, many of the cases lead to the segregation problem and tension in the local community. Thus it is up to the urban policymaker and urban designer to incorporate the concept of integration and diversity (the development of transnational and dual or multiple identities where migrants live in, have a sense of belonging to, and participate effectively in two or more societies, including those of destination and origin countries) in the planning and design table, to stimulate and manage the influx of the migrant in the most suitable way.

Ultimately, as we learn from many of the scholars, it is explicit that there is the need of migrant integration process from the local level (in our case the neighborhood level) that include the migrant as an active stakeholder along with several other such as the local community, local government and the private sector which fostering the notion of diverse neighborhood to find the mutual accord for everyone. The focusing point of those integration policies must focus on the public realm and other place in the local neighborhood, which provide the chance for positive interaction and then the attention to the accessibility and mobility. The tool for immigrant integration process must be implemented in the bottom-up manner and it should also possess the reflexive ability to counter the dynamic and complex nature of migration likewise.

And as suggested by Legeby that "Urban segregation is relate to urban form because physical separation between people or between activities has an obvious direct relationship to how cities are shaped and structured by built form." (Legeby, 2010) Urban design is often neglected in discussions on segregation and migrant integration. Charalambous also states "One could easily formulate interpretations of segregation in terms of social and economic factors without invoking space. Social initiatives many times do not address urban design and prevailing methods of analysis provide few analytical insights from a spatial perspective" (Charalambous, 2012), and there have not been much of the extensive studies that link them together. Henceforward, this is why this thesis is suggesting that its role has been underrated. Thence, through this study we can provide the key factors contributing to a successful diverse neighborhood design concept. Conclusively, the findings of this study could widen the possibility for urban design practice to be an important tool within migrant integration process in the future, a tool that in Thailand is used only to a seriously limited extent.

Chapter 3 The key to neighborhood diversity is from through proper physical and non-physical setting

Neighborhood diversity as the main immigrant integration process

Talking about integration in this era, we ought to move beyond the act of assimilation as many scholars suggested in the last chapter that the integration process, in order for it to success, it has to be mutually accepted by both the local and migrant and any kind of integration process must be done in a two-way approach. But how can we encourage those kinds of initiation, or how can we achieve the environment that support the effort for immigrant integration process, as mentioned by Zetter (2005) that the sensible view which "cohesion is about how interactions take place between migrant communities and local hosts, not just the "performance" of migrant communities themselves", and later it was pointed out by Steven (2006) that "the key policy question has arisen: what kind of forums, spaces and networks should be created and supported to stimulate inter-relationships of newcomers and settled communities". Moreover, he believes that "discovering and acknowledging the nature and extent of diversity is a crucial first step in the development of adequate policies on both national and local levels." (Steven, 2006) In this study we will prove that diversity can be the core of any attempt for integration. Thus, we believe that by introducing the diverse neighborhood design principle can lead to a successful for Thai arrival city as well as the others in the future.

As per the concept of diverse neighborhood design principle, the researcher came up with this focusing point through the reviewing of urban planning trends and as well as urban design concept from the developed countries. Since the 3rd millennium, the planner is becoming extremely interested in the issues of Resilience, Sustainable, Livable, Creative, and Diversity. Among those issues, diversity has been an important factor for livability, economic growth, and attractiveness in cities, which was stressed already long time ago by Jacobs (1961, 1969). Camina and Wood stated that planners should look at the city 'through an intercultural lens'. A key question within this perspective is for instance: how to arrange public places to make them attractive for people from different background so they can meet? The issue is how the design public spaces and the built environment to facilitate the interactions between the various residents as a means to improve social trust and community relations (Camina & Wood, 2009). Furthermore, several scholars and policymakers have paid increasing attention to the role of specific places within neighborhoods where people of different backgrounds meet, like markets, parks, sports clubs, schools, community festivals, trade unions or business associations (Amin, 2002; Dines et al., 2006; Hudson et al., 2007; Jayaweera & Choudhury, 2008; Watson & Studdert, 2006). Vast number of those places have been described as being "third places" of social interaction after the home and workplace (Hickman, 2010; Holland et al., 2007). According to Hickman (2010), shops perform an important social function. Other social places, such as cafés, community centers, leisure, local clubs, and pubs also fulfil a significant social role. For different age groups different types of social places are defined extremely important, such as fast food restaurants for elderly (Cheang, 2002) and coffee shops (Rosenbaum et al., 2007) for adults. Ordinarily, they are defined as **the places of "nonobligatory" social interaction**. Low (2009), on the other hand, emphasize the role of urban parks as public spaces in diverse communities. Wherewith several literatures (e.g. Myerson, 2001; Nyden et al., 1997; Talen, 2010) highlighted the role of physical and neighborhood factors such as decent transport connections, diversity of the built environment, mixed use of facilities which contribute to the promotion of diverse neighborhoods as well as keeping them diverse.

Increasingly, researches state that local neighborhoods are one of the most important spaces for interaction, which can be facilitated by the different elements of the

urban fabric and social practices. Recent literatures paid increasing attention to the role of specific places within neighborhoods where people of different backgrounds meet (Wessendorf, 2011) and some studies claim that even fleeting encounters in public space shape attitudes towards others (Vertovec, 2007). As Van Kempen and Wissink (2014) emphasized, research into the neighborhood as a place can provide information on how different groups use different places, and with what forms of practices they are concerned, both inside and outside the neighborhood. The recent research from city of Milan also suggested that "Neighborhood diversity allows more freedom, and it allows being both "unique" (personal diversity as positive) and "normal" (diversity as an accepted daily experience)." (Barberis & Angelucci, 2015) Some researchers referred to this as "**commonplace diversity**" (Wessendorf, 2011), the location where local residents can experience ethnic, religious and linguistic diversity as a normal part of social life, and not as something particularly special. Eraydin suggested that "Commonplace diversity is accompanied by positive attitudes towards diversity among the majority of the population, and especially in public and associational space, there exists a great deal of interaction across cultural differences." (Eraydin et al., 2015).

Dixon likewise strongly advocated that the integration in the neighborhood level will be the utmost important. As he stated that "the neighborhood is rapidly evolving toward something more visible and deep-rooted as well as more stable and complex. It is not a mere place of residence, but a growing place of financial and service exchanges, trade, and both national and international relationships." (Dixon et al., 2011). In addition, he also thinks that there must be the encouragement for new environment which have the new kind of relationship in the era of immigration as quoted "**We need instead to build environment in which "us" and "them" become "we" or at least the overwhelming salience of racial classification is attenuated**. In other words, we need to create environments where the sharp distinctions between (racial) insiders and outsiders are blurred" (Dixon et al., 2011). These build environments should help in fostering more positive interaction as well as the ability to accommodate diverse range of people.

Regardless, there is a school of thought that suggests regular contact between groups may mutually reduce prejudice and increase respect. Yet 'Habitual contact in itself is no guarantor of cultural exchange' (Amin, 2002). Indeed, regular contact can entrench group animosities. There are still many rooms for more research to test these hypotheses and to identify key forms of space and contact that might produce positive results. Further, as Jacobs and Fincher (1998) advocated, in many cases we need to consider the local development of 'a complex entanglement between identity, power and place which they call a 'located politics of difference'. This entails examining how people define their differences in relationship to uneven material and spatial conditions. Which we should strive for as Amin (2002) defined that **mixed neighborhoods need to be accepted as the spatially open, culturally heterogeneous and socially variegated spaces that they are**, not imagined as future cohesive or integrated communities. There are limits to how far community cohesion rooted in common values; a shared sense of place, and local networks of trust can become the basis of living with difference in such neighborhoods. Wherewith, Barberis and Angelucci (2015) also believe that **public space can contribute to peaceful living together and public places which are appreciated by inhabitants (like parks) and used by different social groups allow to perceive the normality of diversity, and to accept it as part of the neighborhood**.

Interestingly, the research in Cape town carry outed by Fataar and Petzer discovered that public space can also play the key role for immigrant integration "a city striving to use urban design to create democratic inclusivity." (Fataar & Petzer, 2014). Through improvements to the city's transit systems and upgrades to former slums where gathering and trading can flourish, vibrant new public spaces and infrastructure are reconfiguring the city not just physically, but socially. How is public space accessible to

everyone and shared? How are cultural differences and social inequalities addressed in those spaces? What about ethnic groups co-exist in space and time? Franzen (2009) has referred to such spaces as 'blurred spaces'. These are areas (with the right design and development) in the city where the lines of segregation are getting blurred. Henceforward, we believe that it mays be possible for the new way of integration through public spaces that specifically design for diversity. And with this notion, the massive difference wall would be diminished.

Since 1982, Oldenburg and Brissett have pointed out that "Participation in these 'third places' (places outside home and work) provide vital elements of social existence through enabling and liberating experiences" (Oldenburg & Brissett, 1982). Wherewith, these third places, such as the working place, sites of consumption, school, public spaces can be equally important for establishing contacts, similarity of interests, frequency of encounters etc. (Peters & de Haan, 2011; Van Kempen & Wissink, 2014). These places can be both located in and outside of the neighborhood, shaping the spatial activities of locals. **Thus, interactions, relations, bonds are significantly influenced by the places and the connection between them where residents spend their time: spaces of work, family life and free time**. With fine-quality physical space in the local neighborhood, it can result in the better life locally within the area rather than just the life outside the community and inside the house only. These activities do not fixate to space, instead they are characterized by mobility within the networks (Sheller & Urry, 2006; Urry, 2007). Moreover, public spaces or places of consumption create the sense of belonging and comfort through the casual encounters with familiar faces and environments (Blokland & Nast, 2014).

URBACT also believed that the **more a space is integrated and diverse, the more potential it offers for inter-group connections**; the more a space is segregated and uniform, the more limited and specific are the possibilities of connecting to a member of a contrasting group. "Cohesion can be understood as inclusion in every important field of life." (URBACT, 2008). For them they suggested that the **housing, health and environment** in the local community are the main factors in their social cohesion diagram, the lessor important factors are **economy, employment, education and community life**. (figure 3.1) This research comparative case study will put all of these factors into test, to find out what are the main factors for successful local integration and cohesion.
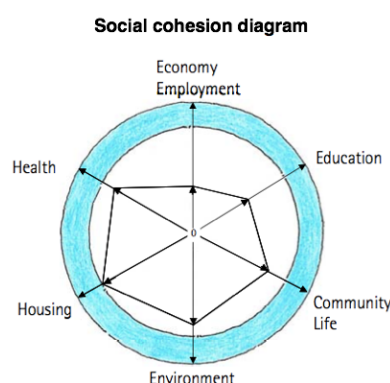
Figure 3.1 Social cohesion and diversity
Source: URBACT, 2008

Various literatures suggest that diversity is more of a pull-factor for recent international migrants. Even, diversity plays a role in making the area a safe harbor for newcomers at least in the first steps of their migratory path. (Barberis & Angelucci, 2015)

The existing urban diversity concept has many aspects that were already explored such as economic, social, environment. But still, there was not much effort to gather and develop those concepts into one implementable concept or design principles. We would like to further cultivate those findings and make it more integrated for this research. The

figure 3.2 shows some of the urban diversity concept that we have gathered, and re-developed to be the starting point for cumulative study later on. And accordingly try to find the urban planning tools to apply this concept in Thai neighborhood wherewith. For instance, Kriken (2010) suggested that the mixed use space that promote diversity should have four characters of affordability, proximity to other facility, the critical mass or how these building cluster together, as well as what type of mixed use these spaces are utilized. We suspect that the use should consist of cultural factor like art gallery, ethic shop, bookstore will be the key for successful diverse design principle. Labbé (2010) also mentioned about the transition process which will occur from the diversity phenomenon. Beside, we believe that in Chiang Mai the transition between the historical and new building will prove to be crucial. Majamaa (2008) focused in the partnership in the local area and he think that there is the need for the corroboration from public, private and people, in order for a successful diversity initiation. Tasan-kok (2014) reminds us the important social context pointed of gender, age, background and race that are so vast and we may not be able to cover every aspect. While we will try our best to cover the racial issue, wishfully some lesson-learns from this research could be applicable for the remaining three issue too. Lastly, in the economical point of view, Renk (2013) wrote that there must be the diversity in businesses, jobs and jobs opportunities as well as the institution that provide support.
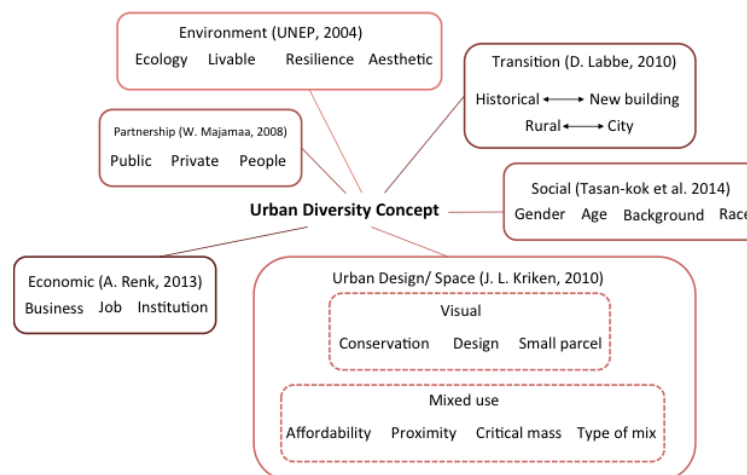

Figure 3.2 Urban Diversity Concept
Source: Redeveloped from Renk, Labbe, Kriken, Tasan-kok et al., UNEP and Majamaa, 2014

Additionally, it was clear to Steven (2006) that most areas of service provision have not caught up with the transformations brought about by the new immigration of the last decade. In accordance with Anja (2006) which concludes that "Despite statutory provisions, there is little evidence to date that local authorities are in a position to identify how targets relating to service delivery and economic development intersect with the dynamics of diverse community relationships and networks."

Nevertheless, we cannot overlook the possible negative effects of the renewal of the urban neighborhood area for social cohesion, which can open the road to gentrification outcomes or market-led social mixes. This process, indeed, may result in a displacement or stigmatization of poverty, to new mixes with limited social contact, to structures of power limiting space for minority groups (Bricocoli & Cucca, 2014; Lees ,2008; van Beckhoven & van Kempen, 2003; Bridge et al., 2014). Consequently, any new attempt on urban intervention or diversity initiation must be developed and implemented in the manner include people from all backgrounds.

In order for us to comprehend more about the factors that promote neighborhood diversity, we need the investigation through the existing empirical neighborhood diversity study. And how immigrant choose their point of destination, which have been cultivated

from the case study in U.K., France, Hungary, etc. The following are the key factors (that are related with our study) we could derived from those investigations.

The neighborhood of Goutte d'Or, La Chapelle and Flandre, Paris, France.

Lelévrier and his team ascribed to the important of the main issues of **housing** (similar to what URBACT suggested) in this case the **housing affordability, diversity of housing choice, different kind of tenures** such as such as being hosted at a friend's place, subletting or co-renting a large flat with other young people. They also found out the crucial of the **access to good transportation and amenities**. Moreover, many of their research respondents stated the key aspect of **diverse cultural environment** as quoted "the significance of diversity to their everyday lives in the neighborhood" (Lelévrier et al., 2015), it could be the **present of ethnic community as well as daily experience of diversity** is frequently depicted as weakening cultural stereotypes in tune with what Peters and de Haan stated that "Between purely visual contacts and friendly interactions, there is a range of encounters that may have an effect on how people become conscious of the reality of multiculturalism" (Peters & de Haan, 2011) and repeated experiences of mutual support and **encounters in public spaces** also creates a sense of safety, **culture/ tradition exchanges** which in this case the opportunity enjoyed by many respondents to learn new recipes from their friends and neighbors. Such transfer of knowledge can operate between French inhabitants and immigrants, but also between immigrants themselves, **local gastronomy vibrancy** "provoking encounters between neighbor" (Lelévrier et al., 2015) and **availability of ethnic foods, cultural center** which in this case the "The Islamic Cultural Institute" has a café and free art gallery which welcomes all faiths.

In term of land use and building use Lelévrier also mentioned that **mix-use space that can combine home and work lifestyles and to develop local economic activities**. (Lelévrier et al., 2015) another interesting idea is the **renewal of degraded buildings and public spaces** that could also lead to the positive outcome for neighborhood immigrant integration. As per the context of public space, Lelévrier found that the **space which provide the facility for children and pet** can encourage diverse interaction in local community, because the present third party (in their case, children and pet) helps ease the stigma that prevent interaction. **The family aspect** is also essential in the case of their research, for instance there are the cases that the interaction among native family and immigrant family developed relationship from their children's schools which eventually lead to new and diverse relations in the neighborhood, in addition, the mutual support among mother/ parent could also be link with integration and development of diversity in the neighborhood, due to their children's caretakers that new relations across different social groups are formed.

Furthermore, the role of **associations and NGOs** in local community was cited by Lelévrier, as they are the main body who provide the opportunities to meet and interact with diverse others, doing so through concrete activities. In their case these associations offer the activity such as **free language and literacy classes**, median for the exchange of service, **initiation for the maintenance and regeneration of neighborhood parks and cultural centers, part-time job from the NGO** that offers gardening activities for adults with psychiatric troubles. Lelévrier believed that school is the main arena that the experience of diversity is concrete and meaningful.

Lastly, in the aspect of urban policy, their study claimed that the key policies which contributed to neighborhood diversity and are appreciated by both the local and immigrant are **transportation improvements, the green spaces, housing diversification and public facilities.**

The Józsefváros district, Budapest, Hungary

Firstly, the researchers remarked about the **diverse housing stock**. Which is the result of continuous building activities, government large-scale regeneration programs. The team also pointed out the number of the **public housing** within the district and the utmost significant factor of the **housing affordability**. Fabula wherewith mentioned the **importance of the access to good services, job opportunities, diversity of jobs and informal activities**. Additionally, the district also consists of many **universities** which pay also the role as magnet and integration factors.

To start, they stated that the district has so-called "gateway function", Józsefváros is among the first destination for immigrant to settle in. They also said that **diverse and vibrant urban life** is one of the contributed factor for integration. As Fabula wroted "according to the local residents the diversity of the district is strengthening and the prestige of the area" (Fabula et al., 2015). The **presents of diverse ethnic groups** are the essential attribute of the district as well as **mixing of cultures and lifestyles**. In order to connect these presents, the neighborhood must also consist of the places the people would interact including **good-quality public spaces** (that in their case are playgrounds, streets, squares, parks, and markets), **cultural or leisure institutions, attractive places** (cafes, bars, clubs). **Ethnic restaurant also contributes to the economic improvement**. Usually, the vicinity to those spaces is the factor for their respondent when they choose where to go. Fabula also mentioned that there must be the **mixture of several types of public spaces**. And these spaces should include both traditional spaces and new type of spaces (in Józsefváros, there are community gardens, shopping malls, ruin bars etc.)

Similar to many other cases, Fabula did mention the **issue of family and the significance of institutions of children** (playground, kindergarten, school, sport-fields, music school etc.), as well as **school-based networks** in neighborhood integration process. The role of children was not overlook as they stated that "Children, nevertheless, can act as 'catalysts' for establishing social contacts at different scales (e.g. within a house) since they often create relations between grown-ups by befriending with other children and with their parents" (Fabula et al., 2015)

In addition, they strived out that interactions between different social groups can be strongly affected by **public initiatives as well as institutes**. Therefore, the local government is an important actor in the promotion of neighborhood integration through many of the **urban regeneration projects**. Not only that, Fabula warned us about the contradiction of urban regeneration project that it can have both positive and negative effect on integration and cohesion. Because the project can lead to better quality public spaces but also stimulate the inflow of new immigrant. Therefore, the projects need to be closely monitored. As per **local neighborhood association**, these civic organizations have several diversity-related activities such as organizing the **multicultural events**. In the case of Józsefváros district there are many associations, which were established for the **management of local public spaces and neighborhood developments**. For example, association for Teleki Square which has been engaged in the **community planning process of public space developments. Local community center** also contributes for immigrant integration through their education courses. Furthermore, the team also referred to Cassiers & Kesteloot about public participation, that "it is important for a city that wants to be cohesive to take diversity into account, i.e. to acknowledge the coexistence of different social groups in the area and to grant them the opportunity to organize themselves and participate in the political arena" (Cassiers & Kesteloot, 2012). They also added that "civic and voluntary activities can also broaden the social networks of residents. Some of the respondents achieve this by **intensifying their participation in churches and religious activities** while for others the voluntary neighborhood watch is important in this respect." (Fabula et al., 2015)

Ultimately, Fabula recommended the **re-use of publicly (or in some cases privately) owned vacant or underused properties** to solve housing problems. And the priority to the improvement of social services

Beyoğlu, Istanbul area, Turkey

Along with her team, Eraydin suggested that the key factors are the various **urban facility including education and health facilities**. These facilities should consist of many different educational establishments. Nonetheless, it is also important to has the specific ones that accommodate disabled children. Additionally, the location of several **universities within walking distance of the area**, as well as **special education facilities**, such as schools for children with different handicaps are important contributors for integration. Other kind of facilities can also play a crucial role, the researchers also mentioned about **cultural facilities** (i.e. bookshops and art galleries and theatres) and (i.e. cafés, restaurants and bars). Furthermore, **local stores** (coffee shops, grocers) serve as the main point for points of social interaction in Beyoğlu.

Housing issues were also mentioned. Eraydin referred to the **availability of cheap rented housing** but in the case of Beyoğlu. The district is different from other cases as there is no there is no social rented housing sector available (Eraydın et al., 2015). The **access to public transportation** is another factor, as the neighborhood is considered to be the transport hub. In addition, there was strong evidence which lead to essential of **local commercial zones and shopping arcades** as well as the "**street culture**" (Eraydın et al., 2015) which is an important practice that many of the people spend time on the street. In Beyoğlu, there is also the need for the **access to open space** (green areas and urban park are more preferable) especially for the low income people both as the place for leisure, interaction and even some time job-seeking.

The team firmly acclaimed that "the diversity of the district displays its openness to people of distinct cultures from different ethnic, religious and social backgrounds." (Eraydın et al., 2015). They wherewith believe that the strong **cosmopolitan characters, international atmosphere** and "the sense of freedom in the district due to its socio-economic, social and ethnic diversity" (Eraydın et al., 2015) must be addressed.

In the case of local association, the majority of Beyoğlu again differ from other cases as they are not paying much attention to the local association. Even though, there are those who is working on educational issues or training programs organized by municipalities. But there are instead "**social mediators**" (Eraydın et al., 2015) which in this case the local grocery stores and shopkeepers who has higher impact. And likewise, **local shops are significant network nodes in the neighborhood**, trust relations with local tradesman are considered important. In term of policy, the researchers criticized that the government often overlooked diverse group of people.

Haringey, London, U.K.

Homologous to the case from other country, the **availability of suitable housing that consist of diverse housing types and utilities, a range of (affordable) housing options**. These options are including the shared ownership schemes houses, social housing, private-renters and home-owners. And in a similar way the **availability of accessible public transport, transport connections, economic opportunities, and welfare services**, **nearby green spaces** are all fundamental factor for the respondents in Haringey. Kesten alleged that many of their findings reflect the study about in-migration and the dynamics of Saunder's "Arrival city" (Saunder, 2011)

Kesten pointed to the **stimulation of interactions with diverse individuals** in the neighborhood so it would enhance understanding of different cultures, histories and perspectives. That can ultimately lead to more open-minded and aware-of-the-world person. The team referred to the saying that "urban diversity generates different forms of encounter between reflexive citizens based on exchange and dialogue" (Fincher et al., 2014; Tasan Kok et al., 2013). And the research also found similar proclamation as Delanty that "these interactions, fostered through local activities, help to form new associations, identities, and structures of consciousness." (Delanty, 2011) **Socio-cultural diversity and cosmopolitan feel** of the neighborhood were mentioned as important factors wherewith, many consider it as an attractive feature of the neighborhood. In addition, people stressed out that it is a diverse place and this diversity fostered a perception that it would be a welcoming place in which to live. Some of them link it to improved sense of security.

The residents in Haringey strongly prefer the **mixed communities** (in this case, are concerning with both the character of the built environment and the social imaginaries that exist of local population diversity) and the presence of spaces of (public) encounter in their built environments. Haringey is perceived by the local to be **'multicultural', 'diverse' or 'mixed'**.

The **ethnic diversity** was also highlighted by Kesten. As it is offering them new experiences and opportunities to learn about the different cultures and lifestyles of their neighbors, signaling the emergence of an **everyday cosmopolitanism**. Moreover, they also said that the residents are **sharing and helping each other with local shores** (car parking, gardening, grocery, taking care of pet). These activities eventually lead to sense of community and **collective community spirit**.

According to the residents, Heringey is perceived as the **economic and cultural hubs** of central London. It provides the **potential employment opportunities locally**, Kesten also added that "Access to good and diverse facilities locally" (Kesten et al., 2015) is the main pull factor. Further on the context of local facilities, many of them were recognized by the residents as the "focal point" (Kesten et al., 2015) that stimulate integration in the neighborhood. For example, shops, restaurants, green spaces, public facilities and transport connections. In the context of educational facility, **local colleges of further education and polytechnic universities** are providing the **affordable and flexible opportunities for skill training** as well.

The locals in Haringey also praise the **diverse small shops and 'ethnic' businesses** (i.e. grocery, bakery, 'corner shops'/ convenience stores) in the local commercial spaces that provide the opportunity for people to experience food, culture and tradition from around the world. Some of the shops also serve as the **local "community hub"** (Kesten et al., 2015). Through these hubs, all kind of residents can enjoy the notion of 'sharing'. Which is the good starting point for interaction and integration. As per the commercial spaces, many areas in Haringey are owned by private. However, there are accessible by the public. Some of them further provide the **opportunity for social mobility**

from its "ethnic entrepreneurship" (Kesten et al., 2015). There is also evidence of ethnic entrepreneurship in USA. In 2014, immigrants accounted for 28.5 percent of all entrepreneurs in USA (way up from 13.3 percent in 1996). (See figure 3.3)
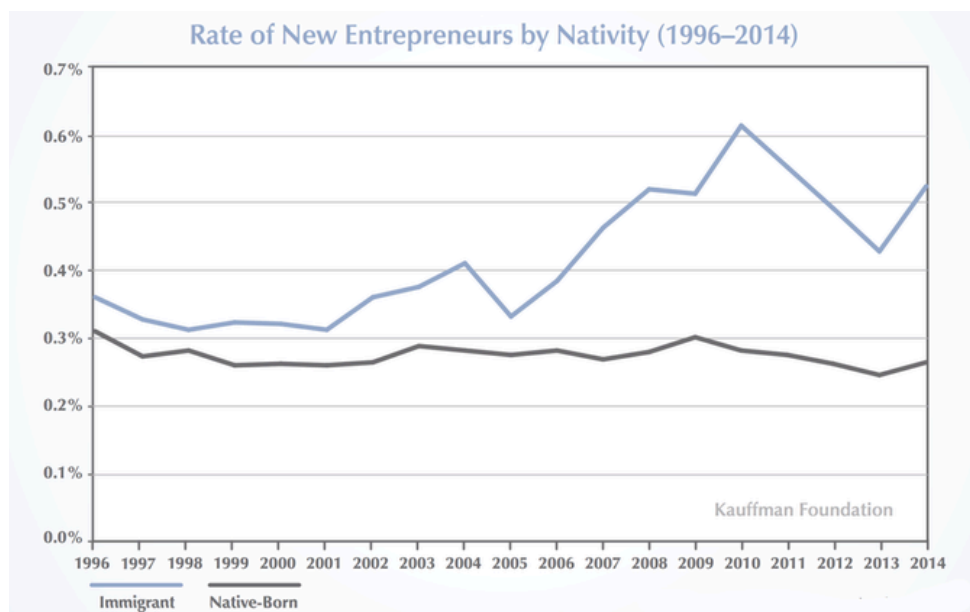

Figure 3.3 Rate of new entrepreneurs by nativity (1996-2014)
Source: Kauffman Foundation, 2015

Kesten likewise complimented the **quality of green spaces and open spaces** (such as community gardens, parks and private allotments) in Haringey and what they offer to people at different stages of their lives. Such spaces play a fundamental part in all of the respondents' social lives and are widely used by respondents of all backgrounds. It is also the stage for integration activity as it **hosts various cultural and sports activities and events organized by the council or by community groups** to foster cohesion and encounter. Kesten emphasized that these spaces must be designed and operated in an inclusive character. The locals in Haringey also **utilized the street for many locals based initiatives**, (i.e. traffic free day, car boot sale, market).

On the youth, Kesten praised the role of **young generation as one of the main integration promoters** "The role of children and younger people in acting as agents of socialization and the promotion of more progressive views of diversity in the area was also significant." (Kesten et al., 2015) and in their perspective the **children and child-related activity** are acting as catalyst for diversity as they also mentioned that "children have a particular dynamics and resonance in the context of discussions on lived experience of diversity. Children are a key factor generating new or more intensive patterns of activities and local encounters" (Kesten et al., 2015). Therefore, the **spaces and institutes that are related to child and youth** became Indispensable. These include **youth center, primary school** (the place where parent from all background can meet, play a key role in binding diverse groups and creating new collective identities), local playground. And also association that concern about children like parent group.

Multiple function of local association is preferable. The local associations, including **neighborhood watch group, religious and/or ethnic minority groups, volunteer group, place-based and amenities-based associations**, etc. in Haringey have a massive impact on immigrant integration. Considerable associations are operating actively in a collective manner. For instance, "active members of a migrant group may set up a charity to support their fellow migrants, residents may form a local association to improve their immediate living environment or defend their tenancy rights" (Kesten et al., 2015), "it has ability to foster dialogue and interaction among neighbors from all backgrounds who live in a street" (Kesten et al., 2015). The notable activities are the bottom

up project which they collectively but local pub and plan to use it as local space, employability of young people by offering training and employment opportunities that focus on skills training, apprenticeship and access to unemployment. **From these associations, they further generated diverse social networks locally** that are crucial for social mobility and integration wherewith. Relating to local association, **community-run facilities or buildings such as community center**, should be built for an effective integration process.

Nevertheless, they aggregated that seeking more into what they have in common. If possible, be certain not to have no one group which is dominant because doing so could allow people from a range of backgrounds to **avoid feeling like 'an outsider'** or the embodiment of difference and diversity for being only minority in such a very singular environment. They further indicated that anxieties were amplified when forms of otherness became visible in the built environment.

Kesten also warned us about, the **gentrification of the area must be closely monitored and managed**, moreover sudden change, huge number of incoming people should be avoided, in order to promote more smooth transition as well as integration. As in this case some people reflected that growing diversity had had a detrimental impact on the neighborhoods of Haringey, many cases singled out the new micro-tensions that are emerging. Certain type of immigrant flow would break-down the shared norms and social cohesion in the neighborhood.

Additionally, they notified us that the **language issue can be the main barrier which can prevent the interaction** among the groups and eventually lead to the retardation in integration processes.

Zone di decentramento 2 & 9, Milan, Italy

Firstly, they referred Zone di decentramento 2 & 9 to the term of "**zone of transition**" by Chicago school as "an aging built environment close to the center with low property values, that attracts different waves of territorially and socially mobile populations." (Barberis & Angelucci, 2015). And resemble to other neighborhoods, Barberis & Angelucci found that one of the important factors in their research area is the **housing affordability**. As the respondent said that the area is a lot cheaper than other part of the city as it is on the peripheral of Milan. Moreover, they mentioned that **the housing stock is very diverse** "The area is also very diversified in its structure, including buildings with different property values and functions" (Barberis & Angelucci, 2015).

Interrelate with the housing affordability, they also stressed out the important of **accessibility** especially in the context of **job opportunities**. Before the area use to be the site for large industries and nowadays small tertiary firms are more common. The context of **well-connected neighborhood** that makes mobility easy was also noted. They wherewith accredited this **rich public transport network** and other spaces as the focal points of social life within the neighborhood.

They singled out the space for interaction that play a crucial part for integration, which is similar to other case "**some meeting spaces** (schools, parks, markets, squares, pedestrian streets, sidewalks, gardens, pubs looking over the street) have a role for the sociability of different groups (significantly, lessor income group), also along gender lines (e.g. schools and parks work as spaces of encounter for immigrant and native females and their children)." (Barberis & Angelucci, 2015). These **neighborhood facilities** such as schools, shopping areas, park and sport areas, etc. performed the role of domain for interaction that is essential to neighborhood integration. They also quoted Ponti & Pozzi about the role of market spaces "Markets are places of conflict and interaction among different social groups by age, gender, social class and ethnicity." (Ponti & Pozzi, 2012). For

the park, they said that seven parks and gardens have been mentioned by their interviewees, with two especially used, Trotter Park and Martesana Park. They further, wrote that these parks, gardens create chances for bridging among diverse people, and bonding within age, ethnic or interest groups using specific spaces. Barberis & Angelucci spoke of potent of these spaces as **accessible, costless, multipurpose landmarks** and called them **as places of coexistence and living together.**

In some of those spaces, they need the person who act as "gatekeeper" (Barberis & Angelucci, 2015) to facilitated interaction activities for different social classes wherewith. For example, **yoga gym** (with the yoga teacher as the gatekeeper), to access middle-to-upper class interviewees, and their neighbors. A few of their respondents cited **public library** as another space for integration. Some other **well-known meeting places** (pubs, shops), attended by different social groups (lower, middle income group). The residents likewise enjoy **numerous different businesses with long opening times** on the commercial street. The researchers also believe that open-air spaces are integral for neighborhood economy. For instance, street was cited as a factor for integration as well. "it is important to consider the use of urban streets as places of daily life, especially in the areas with larger sidewalks, pedestrian streets and larger numbers of shops. In part this may be related to the quality of the built environment" (Barberis & Angelucci, 2015).

Moreover, Barberis & Angelucci credited the **local associations and their integration initiatives**. There are several local associations that have a present within the neighborhood, they act alone or together with other stakeholder to foster integration. These associations are **cultural associations, ethnic and interethnic associations** working on recognition (i.e. Islamic Cultural Center which is contributing to community cohesion and social dialogue), **neighborhood associations** focusing on local social problems, **intercultural associations** working on social contact. The activities are such as intercultural association of parents and residents (**children center group**) are involving in the management of a school park, initiatives targeting recent **migrant language courses, women craft classes, youth music projects, and also initiatives aimed at mixing people from different backgrounds and age groups**. These associations members were mentioned by the immigrant that they are interactive and friendly, which help them with integration notion. However, some locals also concerned that they are focusing too much on the bonding (within group) rather than bridging (inter group) network and activities. Along with those associations, the **community center attended by different age groups** are needed. And there are institution-led space including, youth centers, senior centers, parishes, and Catholic playgrounds (oratori) wherewith. **Ethnic network** was pointed out as the factor for the respondent decision for migration and integration altogether. Sometime these network produced specific facilities and activities crafted for ethnicness as well.

The aspect of **neighborhood diversity** is cherished by their respondents that it could allow them **more freedom, and it allows being both "unique" (personal diversity as positive) and "normal" (diversity as an accepted daily experience)**. The commonplace diversity was also mentioned (without noticing) that there are **daily weak social relations tolerate diversity**. Some of them even mentioned it as an enjoyable environment and feel-at-home atmosphere. The majority of their younger respondents cited this daily experience as the positive aspect and that it stimulates many issue including creativity and critical thinking "it helps to develop critical thinking; it gives the opportunity of meeting diverse cultures and lifestyles, and becoming familiar with otherness; it inspires creativity." (Barberis & Angelucci, 2015). In their view they like to define their neighborhood environment as "**Europeanness**". In contrast to that, they reported the concern regarding concentration, segregation, and ghettoization of minorities from an immigrant background.

Nevertheless, **language limitation** is also one of the problematic issue as it may lead to the hindrance of social interaction, make people feel isolated, vulnerable and less

confident to communicate in their neighborhood. In addition, they reminded us about the **stigmas that were represented by media**, linking diversity to urban decay, crime and dangerousness. Leading to the negative discourses and eventually prevent inter-group interaction and communication. They believed that **everyday interaction in public spaces** can help us break through these stigmas. Lastly, they voiced anxiety about negative effects of the renewal of the built environment for social cohesion, sometime it may open the road to **gentrification or market-led social mixes** that hurt integration processes.

Drew up from the research, they added that the policymaker should consider 1. "**Policies addressing the acknowledgment of the value of diversity** and contrasting negative aspects of inequality could restore trust in institutions and increase democratic participation" (Barberis & Angelucci, 2015). 2. **Soft-control actions** rather than strict law and regulation, 3. **Urban environment upgrading** including cycling lanes, pedestrian paths, repaving roads, improving street furniture and provide the neighborhood with sports complexes and 4. **Avoid actions that may foster gentrification processes**. The research by Barberis & Angelucci is thoroughly elaborated, it will be quite interesting to understand the differences, similarities from our research in Milan too (in chapter 5).

Not only the physical factors are important to stimulate diversity in the local neighborhood. As above case studies illustrated to us. Numerous studies also pointed out the role of cities, businesses and public & private partnership (3P) is indispensable in the attempt for integration. In the similar point of view of Majamaa (2008), UNU pay attention to the local government "Local governments have an important role to play in addressing the social and economic challenges that arise from immigration and integration. Ordinarily, local governments are also the providers of various services that directly affect the integration of migrants and therefore have a excellent capacity to ensure social cohesion." (UNU, 2014) As per Koser, he believed that the local businesses wherewith should contribute to the migrant integration and promotion "Among the reasons that make migration a topic of direct interest to businesses is the fact that diversity can lead to a stronger workforce, where individuals can share and learn from each other" (Koser, 2013). IOM firmly favor the partnership among the two "Partnerships between the private sector and governments are instrumental in identifying challenges and solutions in the economic and labor dimensions of migration" (IOM, 2006)
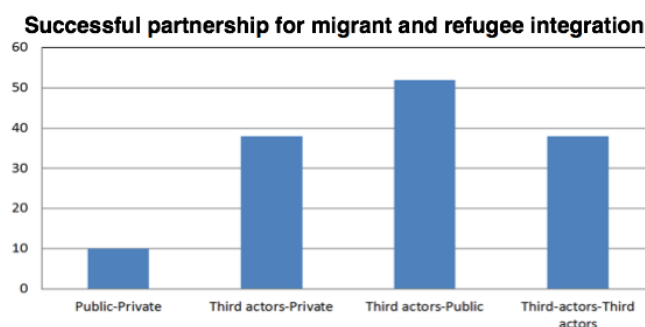

Figure 3.4 Successful partnership for migrant and refugee integration
Source: UNU, 2014

The study of UNU found that third actors (such as international organizations and NGOs) are much progressively active in engaging with both business and government sectors. Thus, existing networks of third actors may be a useful resource to be tapped to identify opportunities for public-private partnerships. And as showed in the above figure, the partnerships between the third actors-public are henceforward successful compare to other types of partnership.

From all of the above studies, we clearly apprehended that they all share some key factors such as the significant of the diverse housing choice, the role of local association

and initiation, the essential relation between the context of family and the children-related institution, the crucial need of propitious public spaces, etc. All of these factors (that relate to neighborhood diversity) that we accumulated will be used to construct as the main index for this research.

Key index for diverse neighborhood design principle

Table 3.1 presents an identification of factor for diverse neighborhood design principle that promote immigrant integration, which was developed from the previous studies which we discussed earlier. Consequently, we divided the derived factors into two main contexts of physical and non-physical. These factors will be utilized as the main indicator to assess and explain the 3 comparative case study of Milan, Singapore and Kyoto accordingly.

Table 3.1 Diverse neighborhood design principle factor identification

	Factor	City				
		Paris	*Budapest*	*Istanbul*	*London*	*Milan*
Physical	Affordable connection	access to good transportation		access to public transportation, transport hub, street culture	accessible public transport, transport connections	well-connected neighborhood, rich public transport network
	Free/ safe/ open public spaces	green spaces	good-quality public spaces, mixture of several types of public spaces	access open space	nearby green spaces	accessible, costless, multipurpose landmarks, parks, markets, squares, pedestrian streets, sidewalks, gardens
	Access to diverse choice of housing	housing affordability, diversity of housing choice, different kind of tenures	diverse housing stock, public housing	availability of cheap rented housing	availability of suitable housing that consist of diverse housing types and utilities, a range of (affordable) housing options	housing affordability, diverse housing stock
	More mixed use	mix-use space that can combine home and work lifestyles			mixed communities	multipurpose landmarks
	Cultural spaces	availability of ethnic foods, cultural center	cultural or leisure institutions,	cultural facilities, street culture	cultural hub, diverse small shops and 'ethnic' businesses,	cultural associations, Islamic Cultural Center
	Local institution		universities	universities, special education facilities	local colleges of further education and polytechnic universities, community center	library, youth centers, senior centers
	Public infrastructures		access to good services	urban facilities including education and health facilities	public facilities	
	Facility for children	space which provide the facility for children, school	institutions of children		spaces and institutes that are related to child and youth, youth center, primary school	school park, sport complex, youth center
	Neighborhood amenities	local gastronomy vibrancy, availability of ethnic foods	attractive places	entertainment venues, local stores, local commercial zones and shopping	good and diverse facilities locally, local commercial spaces	neighborhood facilities, well-known meeting places (pubs, shops), numerous different

Pongpisit Huyakorn (2016), Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle for Arrival City of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2015: a case study of Chiang Mai, Thailand, Dottorato in Architettura e Ambiente, Università degli Studi di Sassari

					arcades	businesses with long opening times
	Community hub/ center				community centers or other facilities ran directly by community groups and non-profit associations	community center attended by different age groups
Non-physical	Appropriate activity promotion	culture/ tradition exchange, initiation for the maintenance and regeneration of neighborhood parks and cultural centers	public initiative, urban regeneration projects, multicultural events, management of local public spaces and neighborhood developments, re-use of publicly (or in some cases privately) owned vacant or underused properties		sharing and helping each other with local shores, various cultural and sports activities and events organized by the council or by community groups, utilized the street for many local based initiatives	management of a school park, women craft classes, youth music projects, and also initiatives aimed at mixing people from different backgrounds and age groups.
	Advocator/ mediator	associations and NGOs in local community	children as catalyst	social mediators (local grocery stores and shopkeepers)	young generation as one of the main integration promoters	neighborhood associations
	Local association	associations and NGOs in local community	local government		association that concern about children like parent group, multiple function of local association, religious and/or ethnic minority groups, place-based and amenities-based associations	local associations, cultural associations, ethnic and interethnic associations
	Local stakeholder partnership		school-based networks	local shops are significant network nodes in the neighborhood	neighborhood watch group, , volunteer group,	intercultural associations
	Civic participation		community planning process of public space developments, participation in churches and religious activities		collective community spirit	
	Economic opportunity		job opportunities, diversity of jobs and informal activities	access open space (job-seeking)	access to economic opportunities, economic hub, potential employment opportunities locally, affordable and flexible opportunities for skill training, opportunity for social mobility from its "ethnic entrepreneurship"	job opportunities

	Rightly defined diversity			cosmopolitan characters, international atmosphere	socio-cultural diversity and cosmopolitan feel, multicultural, diverse or mixed	more freedom to be "unique" and "normal", Europeanness
	Language assistance	free language and literacy classes				initiatives targeting recent migrant language courses
	Commonplace diversity		presents of diverse ethnic groups		ethnic diversity, everyday cosmopolitanism	daily weak social relations tolerate diversity, everyday interaction in public spaces/ street

Arrival city, the ever-transforming urban paradigm

There has always been an arrival city, domestic, international, now in the age of super diversity, normally we let it proceed and sort it out by the land dynamic. With this dynamic it means that our urban community will always change. The change can be both in the positive and negative terms as Saunders suggested in his book that "A third of humanity is on the move. History's largest migration is creating new urban spaces that are this century's focal points of conflict and change — unseen districts of rapid transformation and febrile activity that will reshape our cities and reconfigure our economies. These Arrival Cities are where the next major economic and cultural boom will be born, or where the next explosion of violence will occur." (Saunders, 2010). Should not it be better if we could somehow assess and manage those processes through practical urban design and urban planning tools. These upcoming arrival cities of the world will require the notion of neighborhood diversity in order to thrive in this new explosion. We believe that the integration of our diverse neighborhood design principle and gaming simulation methodology can do so. Accordingly, that is why the latter part of our research we attempted to try and implement the research finding with gaming simulation tool that is more reflexive compare to those conventional planning methods.

Diverse arrival gaming simulation

For us to investigate further on the relationship between urban development and diversity issues, as we could perceive from the existing literature that the understanding and interpretation of the concept of urban diversity has been widely elucidate in a number of ways across the country and around the world. And several studies also suggested that the interaction among two counterparts (resident and immigrant), the public-private partnership and the way in which the immigrant integration is initiated in the bottom up manner. Thus, how can we successfully introduce the notion of urban diversity? While we touch upon this delicate issue of immigration, we came upon the tool of gaming simulation that we believe it has the potential to be implemented and the experimental tool for this chapter.

The tool Gaming Simulation or GS is a reproduction of reality. As a training program, it capacitates the participants to learn through interactive experiences. GS has elements of experiential learning and adult learning, thus it would be useful to learn about complex situations, where the problems are unaccustomed, and where the damage of fallibility in making decisions is likely to be costly. Therefore, GS offer various benefits. As Dumblekar quoted from Reibstein that "Simulations accelerate and compress time to offer a foresight of a future. They are experimental and experiential. They promote creativity amongst the participants, who develop a shared view of their learning and behaviors. Above all, making decisions have no real-life cost implications." (Dumblekar, 2004)

The concept of gaming simulation that related with this study was considered in two main aspects, the first one is a tool for capacity improving and second one is about collaboration improvement tool. There were considerable number of studies about gaming simulation and a number of them showed that gaming simulation could be applied for both learning tool and communication tool; here are some advantages of GS in the aspect of capacity improving, Salas stated that "Gaming simulation are superior to other teaching methods for helping students develop skills such as complex problem-solving, strategic decision making and behavioral skills, including teamwork and organizing" (Salas et al., 2009; Tompson & Dass, 2000). In addition to that in the view of different scholars, Gaming simulation allows participants to develop a global perspective, to connect learning with real-world situations and to get close to the realities of a competitive business world (Faria & Dickinson, 1994; Haapasalo & Hyvonen, 2001; Hoberman & Mailick, 1992; Lainema & Hilmola, 2005). And because they are dynamic, simulation games allow "students to experience the impact of change over time" (Cook & Swift, 2006, p. 38). They are also particularly useful to help students understand systemic effects and unintended consequences (Machuca, 2000). Furthermore, Dieleman's study emphasized on the benefit of GS that "We can simulate certain realities, play, manipulate and experiment and experience what the consequences are or what they might become." (Dieleman & Huisingh, 2010)

As a communication tool to improve collaboration, Gaming Simulation makes complex information into more understandable. Gaming shows higher potential to consider different perspectives on the problem at hand than several other types of media, such as mathematical language or computer simulation models. As stated by Duke "the multilogue, variety of interpersonal interactions (such as persuasion and negotiation) occur quite naturally among game players". (Duke, 1975) (see figure 3.5) Nature of gaming was extremely helpful when we are trying to create mutual partnerships among a wider variety of stakeholders.
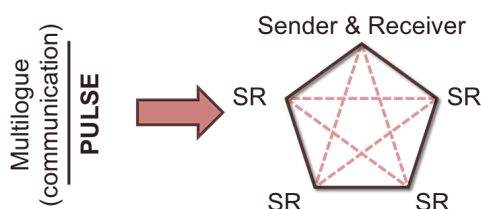

Figure 3.5 Multilogue communication
Source: Adapted from Gaming: the future language (Duke, 1975)

Games for 'communication and collaboration' help one to understand and experience invisible mechanisms that take place when one communicates and collaborates. In terms of the experiential learning cycle of Kolb, games for 'communication and collaboration' are exceedingly useful in various stages. (See figure 3.6)
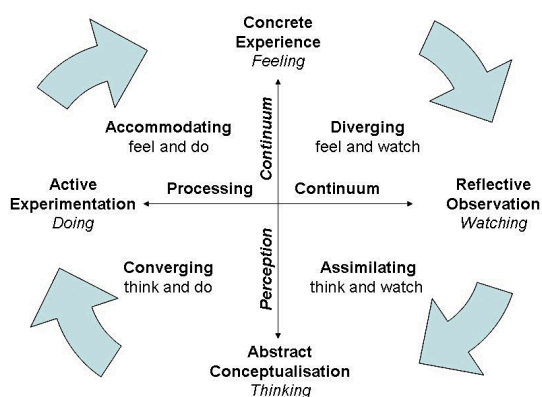

Figure 3.6 Kolb learning cycle
Source: Adapted from Gaming by which to learn and teach about sustainable development (Dieleman & Huisingh, 2005)

Initially, in stage 1 they can be useful in understanding the concrete experiences and the realities we observe and experience. In Kolb's stage 2, when dealing with tools and techniques, they play a role in the selection and usage of management tools and techniques. In part three, they can be extremely useful when one works in multi-disciplinary teams, one of the key challenges of working with multiple stakeholders is to understand and respect each other, despite the fact that people do not always understand each other's analyses.

As seen in the former studies about gaming simulation that it has the advantages of knowledge transfer tool and likewise communication tool for the player who participate in gaming simulation activity. Thus, it is exceedingly suitable to be applied as an introduction tool to the concept of diversity and the dynamic of migration.

Gaming simulation contains a number of learning models. In the case of this research, we found it was appropriated to apply role-play gaming simulation that the player could learn about various stakeholder's point of view, so that the local resident could have the chance to learn about being the migrant themselves. Herewith, the gaming simulation in this research has two efficacies as follow,

For learning or education tool, gaming simulations offer the benefits of both experiential and generative learning, that provide an enhanced learning experience which in this case it is about the concept of diversity and migration.

For communication tool, a game is a tool to structure communication in complex situation, discussion and brainstorming, exchange of thought, knowledge, information and opinion. According to Duke (1975) GS is at the uttermost sophisticate end of the continuum (see figure 3.7), and typical employs multiple language, multilogue and sophisticated, interactive combination of communication technology. In GS, the stages include simulated community meeting for the players to experience the interaction, the reaction and phenomenon that would happen in an actual community meeting activity and neighborhood planning table.
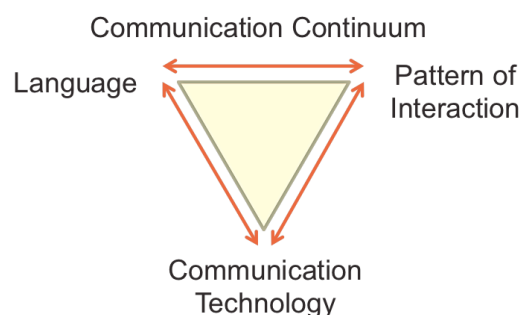

Figure 3.7 Communication continuum
Source: Adapted from Gaming: the future language (Duke, 1975)

In this context, Rizzi further elaborated that the game itself is one kind of alternative language "Both Duke (1974) and Klabbers (2006) focus on the construction of a slang taking in consideration the concept of language wherewith. Majority of users and designers from Feldt and Rycus to Duke point out the communicative nature of gaming simulation. Therefore, the game has its specific value of a language and yet being a language it can describe the experience of learning another language. Nevertheless, you can't describe the experience of learning how to use a language because to do so it would be necessary to imagine a state without any language, something similar to thinking what would it be like: not to think. If a language includes all that is necessary to give symbols a sense and if a game is a language, it seems useful to understand that gaming simulation having a game among its constitutive elements can be considered a metalanguage." (Rizzi, 2011) Could it

emerge as the new language and median for urban planning propose? We will challenge this through our meta world implementation afterward.

Promsaka also believed that the simulation is a communication technique, which capable to convey a message that falls in-between the understandable simplicity for the public and the expert-let difficulty. Additionally, urban planning and design can use this simulation technique as a communication tool in which the user can transfer from a traditional computerized simulation into the gaming simulation. He further pointed out that a sophisticated simulation, which provides a complex aspect of the reality can be represented by a pleasant and enjoyable game, gaming simulation offers the players a chance to play and make changes to a mock-up of the reality, in order to broaden and deepen understanding the reality that surrounds them. Besides, "the gaming simulation offers representatives of stakeholders the opportunity to meet each other, discuss and exchange their different information and opinions on a specific issue, which enable a fruitful communication avoiding a risky judgment on wrong terms." (Promsaka et al., 2014)

The experiment tool of Diverse Arrival Game is fit for all of the purpose we have been suggesting. Diverse Arrival Game was firstly developed in one of the ISAGA summer school by the team of Huyakorn, Rizzi, Coyle, Toyoda and Promsaka (Huyakorn et al., 2012). The game developers were urban planners, engineer/ ex-military officer, policy planner. The game is a board game which aims to understand the dynamic of urban migration, the relation to land use planning and the resilience of urban system to the complex migration phenomenon, especially in the western context. (See figure 3.8). The researcher tested the first prototype with the ISAGA summer school 2012 participants (with economist, game developer, policymaker background, etc.). In the year 2013, the developer improved the game mainly in the design of the board and the calibration of an excel calculation. Afterward, we tested the second prototype with ISAGA summer school 2013 participants (with architecture, social scientist, disaster management background, etc.). Ultimately, the researcher developed the final prototype and then implemented the game twice in this research, the first time with 20 Italian architecture students (figure 3.11) and then with 20 Thai urban planning students (figure 3.12).
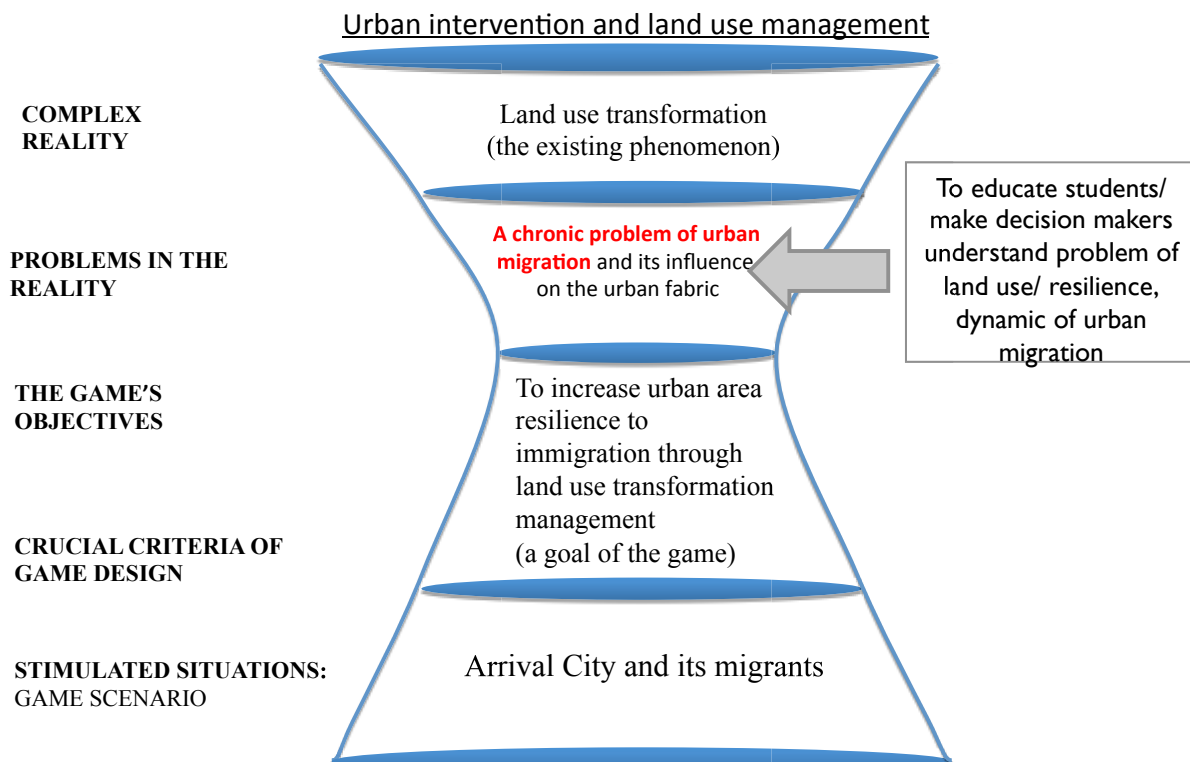

Figure 3.8 A sandglass-shaped conceptual map of the arrival city
Source: P. Huyakorn, P. Rizzi, Y. Toyoda, S. Promsaka-Na-Sakonnakon, 2014

In the game, the processing mechanisms of the game are as follow; 1. The immigrants are motivated by the job and quality of living, and then they migrate to the city (Arrival city), resulting in 2. The lack of urban resources/ utilities such as healthcare, police, electric power, then the player need to 3. Implement land use management as a main tool to try to plan the land use policy, develop the infrastructure and control the vulnerability and lastly, 4. There will be a chance for every player to play a part in community meeting and mayor election. (See figure 3.8)

The game board is in square shape with the circular shape of a town center in the middle, both the public (in this case government) and private (investor) own the lands in the game. All the players will have a role in managing the land; for their income, for their house, etc. (See figure 3.9)

Accordingly, we adjusted the topic of urban migration to international immigration into the local neighborhood to make it appropriate for the case study of Thailand. All the players from 4 different roles of immigrant, resident, investor and government are obligated to contribute to the development of the city (Arrival city). The government is the main allocator of the city policy and land management, the investor is the job contributor in the city as well as developer of the land, lastly, the resident and immigrant must compete for the job and the accommodation in Arrival city.
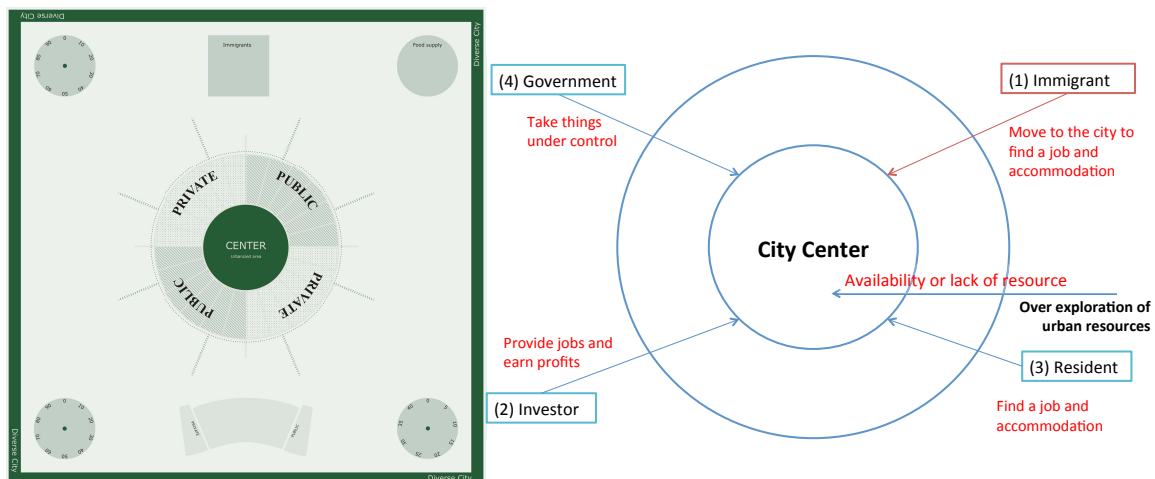

Figure 3.9 Board of the game and the simulated model
Source: Diverse arrival game, 2014

After all the players take action according to their roles, all four teams ought to come together to take part in city planning, which they must try to find out the solution for Arrival city together. Each new turn will be increasingly challenging as there will be greater wave of immigrant coming into the city that could cause further problem and disruption to Arrival city.

Notwithstanding, as the player is not the expert in the field of planning, in the game we provide the option cards for them to help them make the decision. For example, the government team can choose to provide the incentive to the investor, adjust the property tax or evict the illegal settlement, etc. (see figure 3.10) Moreover, as the role of government is quite complex and they require consider several issues compare to the other, the rule grants government role the access to computerize excel sheets that provide the detailed information of the situation of Arrival city, such as the consumption, crime index, city vulnerabilities, etc.
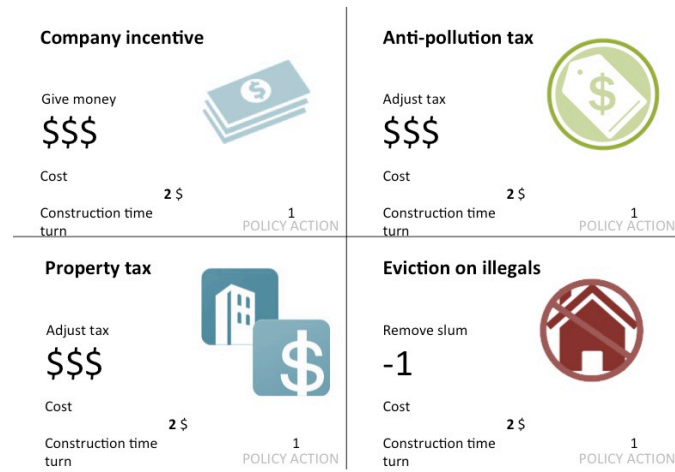
Company incentive

Give money

$$$

Cost

2 $

Construction time
turn   1
                        POLICY ACTION

Anti-pollution tax

Adjust tax

$$$

Cost

2 $

Construction time
turn   1
                        POLICY ACTION

Property tax

Adjust tax

$$$

Cost

2 $

Construction time
turn   1
                        POLICY ACTION

Eviction on illegals

Remove slum

-1

Cost

2 $

Construction time
turn   1
                        POLICY ACTION

Figure 3.10 Example of option cards for the player

Throughout the game, it will be extremely difficult for the players if they decide to play and make decision only within the role they play. Thus, they need to master to operate with each other, and eventually realize that they can also live and work with immigrant, wherewith comprehend the role of immigrant in an urban system. (see figure 3.13).

Figure 3.11 Gaming session in Alghero with Italian students
Source: Author, 2014

Figure 3.12 Gaming session in Bangkok with Thai students
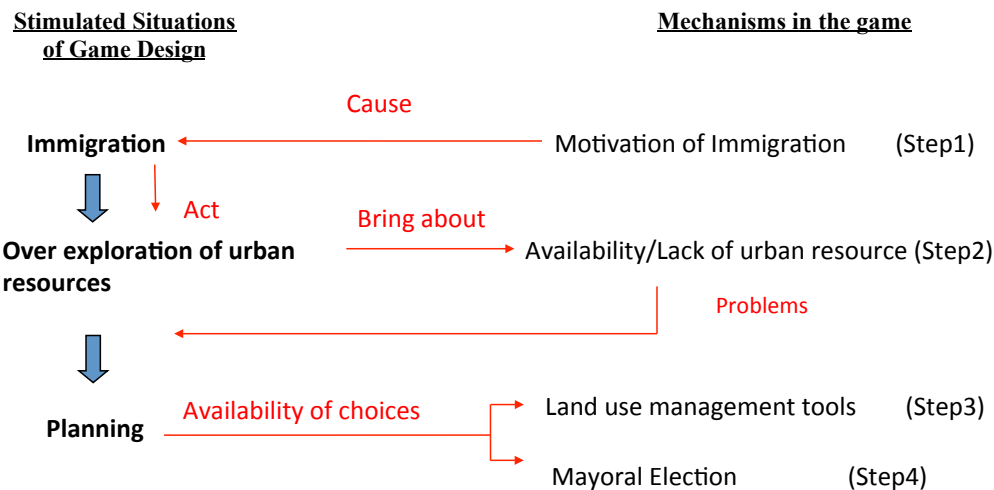*Source: Author, 2015*

Figure 3.13 Game mechanism

Consequently, in order to measure the impact of gaming simulation on their perception toward neighborhood diversity, we conduct a pretest questionnaire asking them to rate from 1. Strongly disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neutral 4. Agree and 5. Strongly agree with these following quotations,

1. It is good to live near people who are different.
2. We should promote more diversity in our neighborhood.
3. Urban planning is related to immigrant integration.
4. We should be more open to immigrant.
5. Our country is diverse.
6. Immigrant is an integral part of urban development

Diversity and its varying perception

Apparently, as the figure 3.14 illustrates, diversity concept was interpreted quite differently among the two student groups and considering the different background, it is apparent that Italian students have the upward-open perspective toward immigrant. They also prefer to promote further diversity in the neighborhood if we compare them with Thai students. In the first group's opinion they consider Italy to be diverse (higher than Thai

student perceive of Thailand diversity). Conversely, it is not a surprise if we consider that Italian is among the nationality that have the positive changes of attitude toward diversity as of 2013 (see figure 3.14) As per the issue of "Immigrant is an integral part of urban development" both of the group remain neutral (group 1 ranked just a bit higher). Considering about the impact of immigrant on urban setting, both of the group agree that there are impacts which are created by the immigrants, this transformed perception is crucial in order for immigrant integration to achieved further attention from urban planner perspective. Finally, regarding the context of urban planning and its relation with immigrant integration, both of the group also agreed that they are related to each other (it is the only case that group 2 have higher perception, this may be the result from the background of their study), again this alteration is essential for the impetus of immigrant integration in urban context.
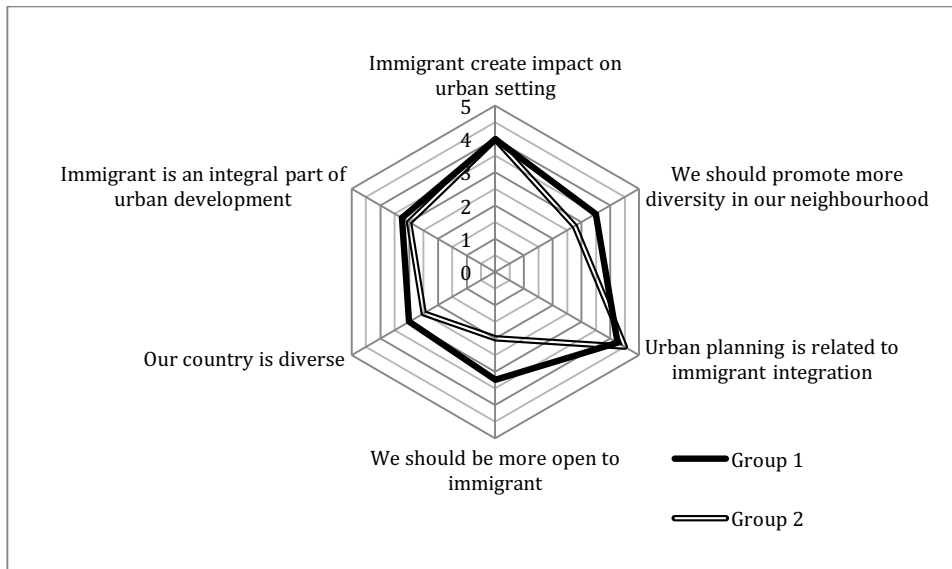

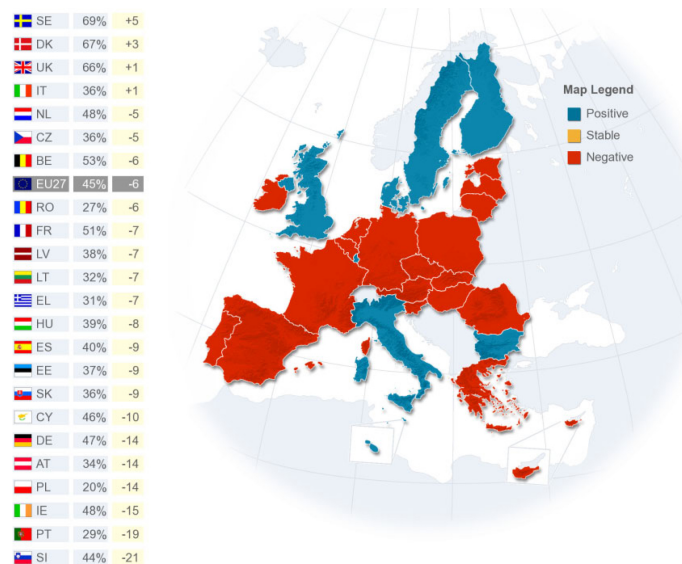*Figure 3.14 Student perception toward diversity (N=20)*
Source: Author, 2015

Figure 3.15 Change in attitude toward diversity in European nations
Source: 2013

Moreover, to understand even more profoundly about the difference of two groups perception toward diversity, figure 3.16 and figure 3.17 illustrate two results separately (with the pre and posttest result of the two). The starting point of the Italian student group is higher than that of the Thai student group in all categories 1. "We should be more open to immigrant" 2. "Immigrant is an integral part of urban development." 3. "We should promote

more diversity in our neighborhood" 4. "Our country is diverse" 5. "Urban planning is related to immigrant integration." and 6. "Immigrant create impact on urban setting (all in neutral level 2.5, 2.5, 2.5, 2.5, 2.75 and 3 consecutively).

After the Diverse arrival game session, there are significant changes in 3 categories which are 1. "We should promote more diversity in our neighborhood" 2. "Urban planning is related to immigrant integration." and 3. "Immigrant create impact on urban setting (all reached agree level 3.5, 4 and 4.25 consecutively). However, the remaining three categories of 1. "We should be more open to immigrant", 2. "Immigrant is an integral part of urban development." and 3. "Our country is diverse" remain neutral (3.25, 3.25 and 3). At last, the Italian student perceive that immigrant create an impact on urban setting and urban planning is link to immigrant integration and we should promote increased diversity. However, they still remain reluctant about being open to immigrant, they are not sure that immigrant is an integral part of urban development and that Italy is diverse.
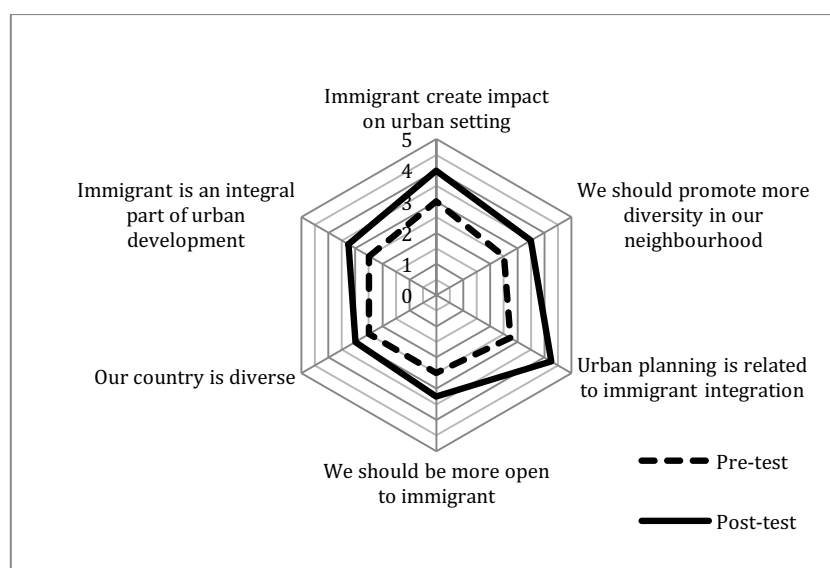

Figure 3.16 Pre and post test results of student perception toward diversity (N=20)
Source: Author, 2015

Withal, as per Thai student group, their pretest showed relatively low perception toward several issues, they disagreed in 4 categories as follow 1. "Immigrant create impact on urban setting", 2. "We should promote more diversity in our neighborhood", 3. "We should be more open to immigrant" and 4. "Immigrant is an integral part of urban development" (2.25, 2, 1.5, and 2 respectively). Differently, other 2 categories of 1. "Urban planning is related to immigrant integration" and 2. "Our country is diverse" were in neutral level. (2.5 and 2.5).

Howbeit, considering the lower starting point of group 2, the gaming session had higher impact on their perception in considerable issues including 1. "Immigrant create impact on urban setting" and 2. "Urban planning is related to immigrant integration" in agree (4) and strongly agree level (4.5). The issues regarding 1. "We should promote more diversity in our neighborhood" and 2. "Immigrant is an integral part of urban development" varied from disagree to neutral level. (2.75 and 3) There was no significant alteration in these two categories 1. "Our country is diverse" and 2. "We should be more open to immigrant" (2.5 and 2). Thereby, through gaming simulation, the second group reached an agreement that immigrant cause impact on urban setting and wherewith integration and urban planning interrelate to each other. Unfortunately, they do not agree that immigrant is one of the essential section of city development nor do they consider promoting diversity. It seems that the game has zero effect on their perception about Thailand diversity and they still do not wish to be further open to immigrant.
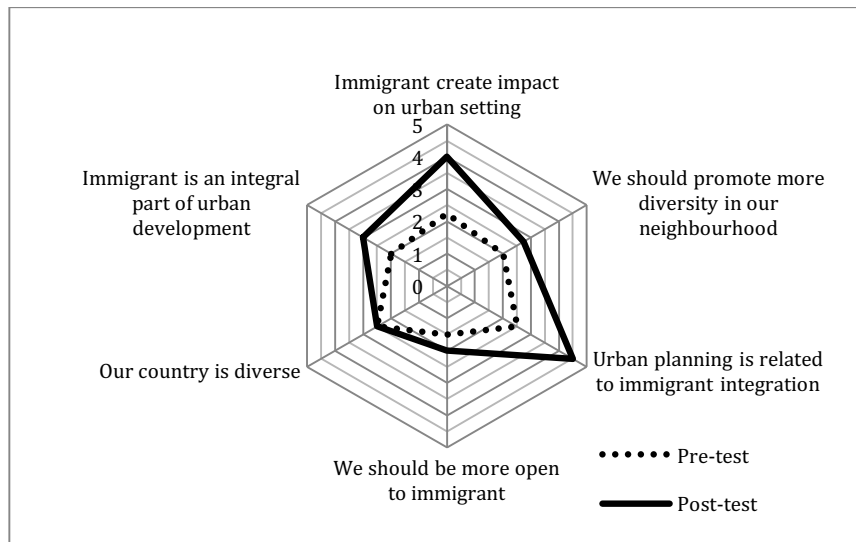
Figure 3.17 Pre and post test results of student perception toward diversity (N=20)
Source: Author, 2015

Additionally, a number of the Thai students mentioned that they do not consider their country as diverse. This group displayed a distinct sign of stigma toward immigrants (especially those from neighboring countries) for example one student mentioned that "after hearing all those stories related to the crimes conducted by the immigrant, I do not consider it a best idea to have more" (B2, M, Thai) In their opinion diversity means minor ethnic community "many places like China town, Little Italy but those community must at least show certain similar route or identity with us, that is the right kind of diversity" (B1, F, Thai). None of the Thai students have mention the thoughts about the appreciation for different. Nevertheless, this perception is contrast to the Italian student group as the majority of the first groups pointed to how one could enjoy the diverse socio-cultural identity which different group of people can bring with them "Diversity means the way we can cherish the different socio-cultural aspect from all over the world, several places can show the complex mixture of diversity, I guess" (A1, F, Italy). Howbeit, the majority of the student participants praised the activity as they consider it mind-opening and interesting, wherewith these students believe that the GS is a decent tool for teaching and introducing new lesson or concept, especially for the urban study issue. "Our syllabus should include these kinds of teaching activity; we could learn a lot more than normal classroom lesson" (B3, M, Thai).

Ultimately, it was not so surprising as it has turned out what the researcher has expected that the term "diversity" is defined and interpreted differently among two nations. This experiment also proved that it is imperative to measure or explore what is the definition of diversity in the respective neighborhood. The positive point of diverse arrival game is not just it could provide the chance for the player the experience diversity but it could also help us understand these differences wherewith. Eventually, as we experience from these tests and judging from the results, we realize that GS can be the implementation tool for our DNDP as it would help us introduce the concept to the local community while unearth what they understand about diversity spontaneously.

4-1

Chapter 4 Comparative case study makes it apparent that DNDP is the solution for immigrant integration

Diversity in Milan

Originally there were two mass migrations, first is Italian (50s) from South and East. Then non-Italian (from 80s) from North Africa, South America, Easter Europe and lastly Asia. Presently, the majority of those immigrants (in the year 2010, approx. 200,000, 15.3% of total pop) are Asian (33%). According to Foot, Conflicts with local communities, Social housing/ area for immigrants located in Via Corelli, 10,000 square meter with 100 prefabricated containers (in 1990). By 1991 it **became the symbol of the failure to deal with the immigrant housing problem (Foot, 2006). The immigrants are often 'non-people'**, ignored by the political system (Eni Enrico Mattei foundation, 2007), Free language course at the municipality (once or twice a week), 2014

The immigrant generally filled up spaces abandoned by the Italians and in a state of disrepair, as well as in the private market and in the social housing stock. It is exceedingly difficult for the immigrant to get the access to public social housing. "At present this national law demands five years' residence in the same region and 10 years in Italy as conditions of eligibility for public housing" (Gargiulo, 2011). From several regulations, they also have a truly limited right "Only during recent years, due to some riots in the Viale Padova area, the municipality has started to act, especially through some repressive regulations in terms of limited opening hours of shops and restaurants usually run by immigrants in the area, while the Lombardy Region has started to introduce restrictive rules in terms of concessions to open new businesses usually run by immigrants and more severe controls." (Cucca, 2011) The majority of these stigmas were misled by the medias, for example if we look at the crime rate that relate to immigrant it is extremely low (figure 4.1).

Type of event	2010	Events per day	2011	Events per day	2012	Events per day
Prostitution exploitation	1	0.003	0	0.000	0	0.000
Fraud and extortion	2	0.005	0	0.000	0	0.000
Robbery	7	0.019	7	0.019	6	0.016
Bullying or anti-social behavior, vandalism	3	0.008	3	0.008	0	0.000
Drug trafficking	5	0.014	4	0.011	1	0.003
Stabbing	6	0.016	7	0.019	0	0.000
Murder	2	0.005	0	0.000	1	0.003
Brawling, fighting, aggression	16	0.044	7	0.019	4	0.011
Shooting	1	0.003	2	0.005	0	0.000
Harassment/rape	3	8	2	0.005	1	0.003
Total	**46**	**0.126**	**32**	**0.088**	**13**	**0.036**

Figure 4.1 Crimes related to migrant rate
Source: Il Giro della Nera, 2014

Nevertheless, there was also a positive policy. In 2012, the municipality established a partnership with the Lombardy Region and two Milanese private foundations and social

Pongpisit Huyakorn (2016), Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle for Arrival City of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2015: a case study of Chiang Mai, Thailand, Dottorato in Architettura e Ambiente, Università degli Studi di Sassari

housing funds to trigger the renovation of two abandoned building within the neighborhood for education, social purposes and temporary housing for minorities: the former boarding school within Trotter Park will host a school and social activities, while a property endowed to the municipality will be converted into a housing facility for temporary city residents such as students, immigrants and temporary workers.

At present, Milan is quite diverse as Barberis reported that "in terms of population: 13.1 per cent of residents in the metropolitan area and 17.4 per cent in the municipality are non-Italian citizens, coming from diverse countries: Philippines, Egypt, China, Peru, Sri Lanka, Ecuador, Ukraine and Morocco are the first eight countries of origin." (Barberis, 2015). Wherewith, the reality is also highly dynamic as he further claimed that "This migration-related diversity is changing fast: in 2013, more than 2,200 foreigners became Italian citizens; 6 per cent (some 3,500)" (Barberis, 2015) Figure 4.2 illustrates the statistic which is just one of the areas of Milan.

Age group	Males			Females		
	Italian	Non Italian	% Non Italian	Italian	Non Italian	% Non Italian
2003						
Minors (0-17)	16,924 (13.7)	3,351 (20.8)	16.5	15,889 (11.7)	3,246 (20.7)	17.0
Young adults (18-35)	26,960 (21.8)	8,588 (53.2)	24.2	24,577 (18.0)	7,674 (49.0)	23.8
Adults (36-64)	54,875 (44.5)	4,014 (24.9)	6.8	58,232 (42.7)	3,475 (22.2)	5.6
Elderly (65+)	24,637 (20.0)	188 (1.2)	0.8	37,656 (27.6)	1,255 (8.0)	3.2
Total	123,396 (100.0)	16,141 (100.0)	11.6	136,354 (100.0)	15,650 (100.0)	10.3
2013						
Minors (0-17)	17,384 (14.6)	8,969 (18.9)	34.0	16,022 (12.6)	8,390 (20.5)	34.4
Young adults (18-35)	20,113 (16.9)	18,373 (38.7)	47.7	17,887 (14.0)	13,815 (33.8)	43.6
Adults (36-64)	53,666 (45.1)	19,481 (41.0)	26.6	53,352 (41.9)	16,839 (41.2)	24.0
Elderly (65+)	27,792 (23.4)	674 (1.4)	2.4	40,138 (31.5)	1,812 (4.4)	4.3
Total	118,955 (100.0)	47,497 (100.0)	28.5	127,399 (100.0)	40,856 (100.0)	24.3

Figure 4.2 Population by age, sex and citizenship. Zone di decentramento 2, 9 (Milan North). Years 2003
Source: Barberis, 2015

Milan Chinatown

Let take a glance at our case study, Milan Chinatown is located in the heart of Milan and within one of the extremely dense-population in the City (figure 4.3).
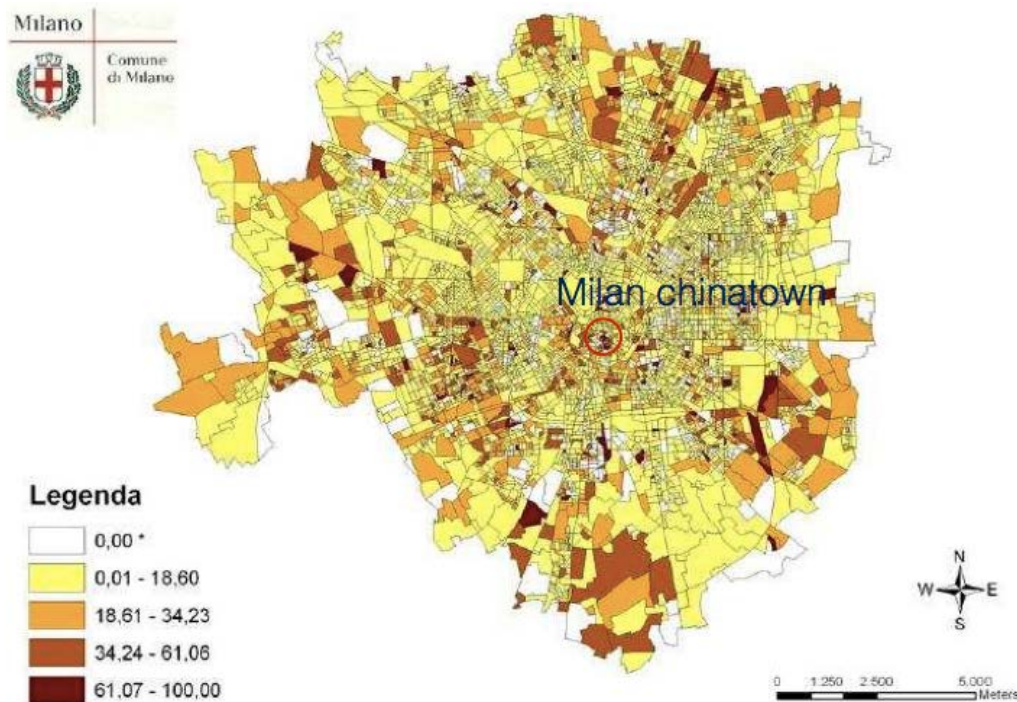

Figure 4.3 Population density in Milan
Source: Milan municipal statistic, 2011

Noticeably, Milan Chinatown (via Paola Sarpi) is considered quite diverse as well as Manzo stated "The neighborhood where both lower and middle classes coexisted, and where now both Chinese immigrants and Milanese businessmen cohabit" (Manzo, 2011). Novak also mentioned that the neighborhood has been transformed through different changes "The transformation of the Sarpi neighborhood from a residential and craftsmen's area into an ethnic area, which is characterized by a socially and economically complex structure, is still an ongoing process, which often leads to internal conflicts due to social status diversity and different social needs" (Novak, 2002).

Figure 4.4 Milan Chinatown diversity
Source: Manzo, 2011

There were also a number of negativities as various authorities still have negative and improper perspective toward migrants. "But the problem is the Chinese: if we don't send a few away where are the craftsmen supposed to go." "Now, what is the declared purpose of the pedestrian area? It is to make the Chinese wholesale activities go away." Manzos'

interview with Riccardo De Corato (Vice-Mayor Milan). This ongoing conflict eventually led to a major protest on the year 2007 that resulted in 2 dead. Opposing to the local association as Walter; Associazione Liberi Esercenti Sarpi (ALES) mentioned "we certainly don't want to create differences. For me, a person who works is a person to be respected...." and "We are not interested in throw away Chinese shops: everyone is free to do as they wish! However, this presence makes our street more commercially appealing, and it is a road that can be a real economic market." In Paolo Sarpi Street, the 95% of the resident population are Italian, with the minority being Chinese.

Figure 4.5 Conflict in Milan Chinatown: April 12th 2007, 300 Chinese protesters, conflict resulted in 2 deaths
Source: Manzo, 2011

Milan Immigrant citizen survey

We distributed with 100 immigrants in Milan Chinatown. Unfortunately, all of our respondents are Chinese immigrants thus, in a way limits certain of the aspects of diversity. However, there will be diversified sampling in the remaining 2 cases.
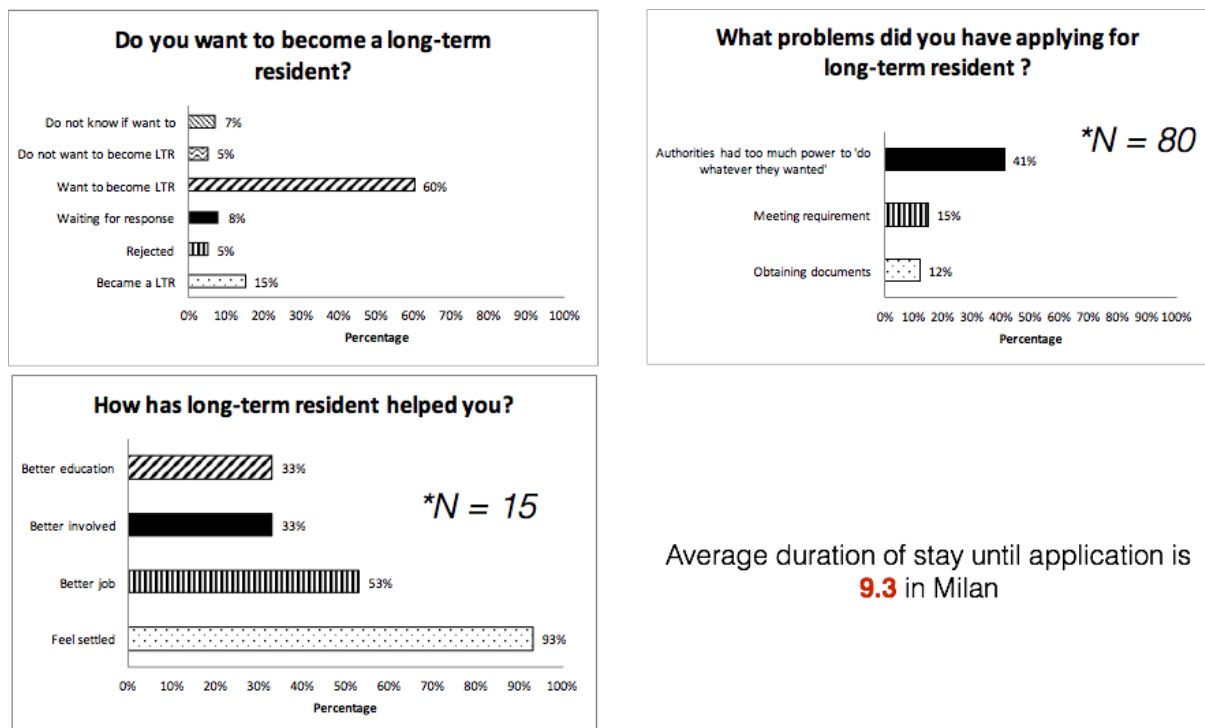

Figure 4.6 Milan ICS result, LTR category

Among 100 people just only 15 of them became LTR, but higher than half would like to become a LTR, however the duration for the long-term resident would take more than 9 years, the main problem they have faced was that the authority has too much power. For the one who already became LTR, 93 percent of them feel more settle and it also helps them find

a better job. The improvement to the LTR process should be taken into consideration, especially in the duration and the system itself. (figure 4.6)
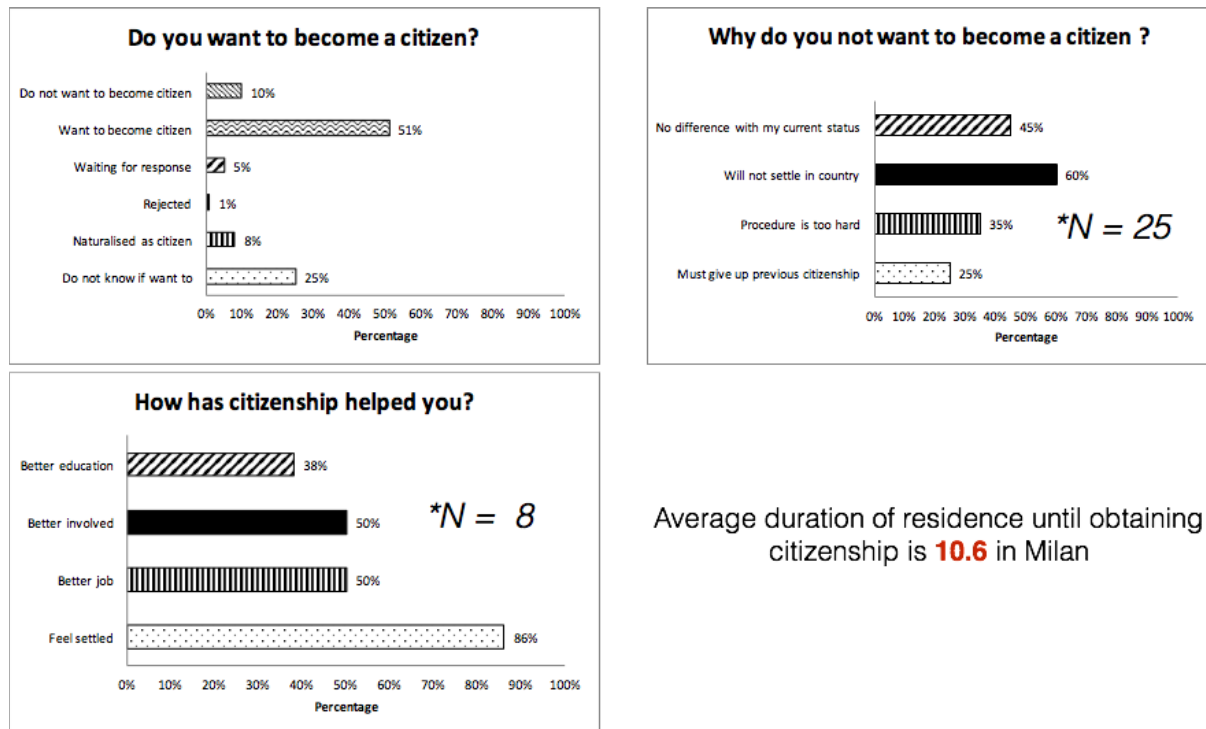

Do you want to become a citizen?

Do not want to become citizen	10%
Want to become citizen	51%
Waiting for response	5%
Rejected	1%
Naturalised as citizen	8%
Do not know if want to	25%

Why do you not want to become a citizen ?

*N = 25

No difference with my current status	45%
Will not settle in country	60%
Procedure is too hard	35%
Must give up previous citizenship	25%

How has citizenship helped you?

*N = 8

Better education	38%
Better involved	50%
Better job	50%
Feel settled	86%

Average duration of residence until obtaining citizenship is **10.6** in Milan

Figure 4.7 Milan ICS result, Citizenship category

As per the citizenship, it will take around period of 10 years until the immigrant can obtain the Italian citizenship. From 100 respondents, 51 of them would like to obtain the citizenship. The main reason for 25 people who answered that they do not want to become citizen is that they will not settle in Italy. For those who obtained citizenship more than 80 percent answered that they feel more settle and half of them think that the citizenship helps them get better job. (figure 4.7)

In what sector do you work ?

Other	5%
Student	11%
Domestic of home care	5%
No-for-Profit Organization	1%
Self-employed	50%
Private sector	25%
Public sector	3%

What problem you have encounter when looking for work?

Qualification	32%
No Legal Job	48%
Temporary Contracts	52%

Job, Skill and Training

I need more skill trainning for better job	75%
I have no access to further skill trainning	81%
My current job not match my skills and training	52%
I have problems finding a job	79%

50% of respondents are self-employ, the biggest employment problem is the temporary contracts, and 75% of them feel they need more skill training, however **81% of them do not have access to the training.**

Figure 4.8 Milan ICS result, Employment category

For the case of employment, the majority are self-employ, and afterward private sector. The major problems they have encountered when they were looking for work are temporary contact, and the legality of the occupation. 75 percent consider that they need more skill training but more than 80 respondents mentioned that they have no access to appropriate skill training. According to the result, the policymaker might need to consider skill training as priority before the language training. This issue is likewise showing us the different perceptions among the policymaker and the immigrant on the requirement for employment (figure 4.8)

Unfortunately, we have a truly limited number of respondents in the family category due to the reason that not all the respondents have partner or child. The causes that they do not want to reunite with their family are that they do not meet the requirements, they do not want to settle in Italy. The problems they ought to face were that the authorities have too much power to dictate the result. Nonetheless, for those who already united with their family answered that it eased the family life as well as made them feel more settle. (figure 4.9)
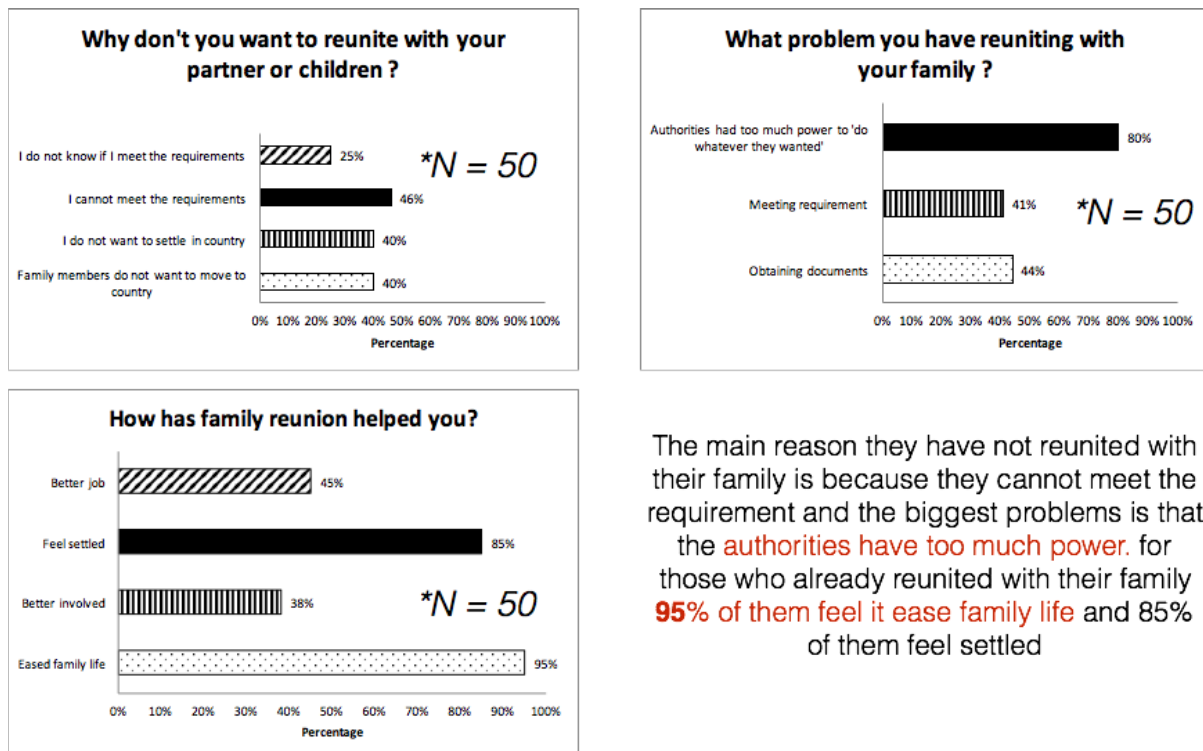

Figure 4.9 Milan ICS result, Family category

For the category of political participation, 79 people would like to be more engage and several of them believe that they need more MPs who consider about immigrant and they want to be better represented. For the other issue of participation, less than half of the immigrants have the knowledge about the immigrant NGOs, even there are a number of them in Milan. Furthermore, just 7 people among 100 respondents are in immigrant/ ethic organization, only 2 people belong to the local political organization and 15 respondents answered that they are the member of trade union. But surprisingly, 91 people are engaging in local community organization, this number shows that they feel that the membership in local community organization is far more important than the immigrant/ ethic organization. (figure 4.10)

Vote and MPs?

Knowledge and membership of organisations

Memership in union or organization
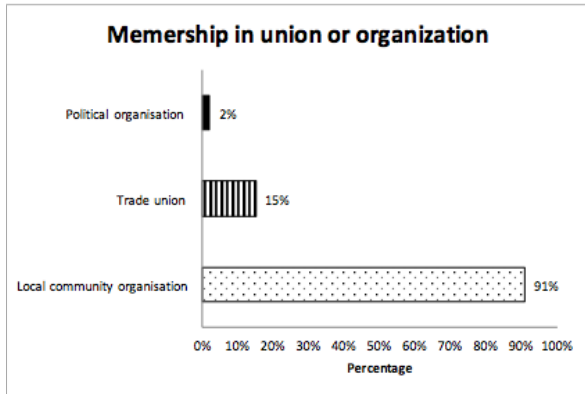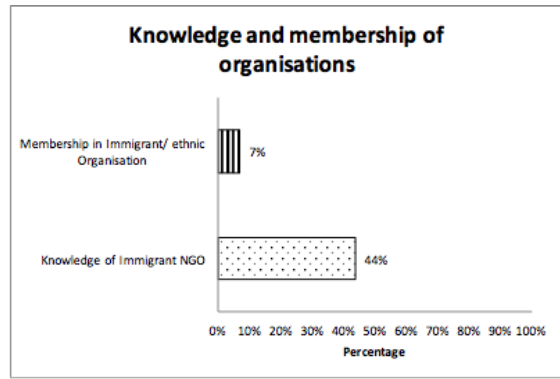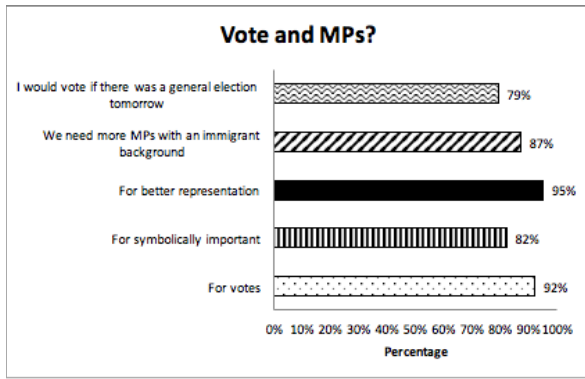
Over 87% of the respondents want more MPs with immigrant background for better representation. Very few of them belong to trade union or political organization and less than **10% have the membership in immigrant/ ethnic organization** but **91% of them are in local community organization**

Figure 4.10 Milan ICS result, Political/ civic participation category

Accordingly, in the case of language, more than 70 respondents answered that they have problem learning Italian, the key problems are the time constrain follow by the motivation. The main way they learn language is not from the language course but through their everyday life and their job mainly. Around one-third have started or completed the language course. (figure 4.11)

What were the major problems learning the language ?

How do you learn language ?
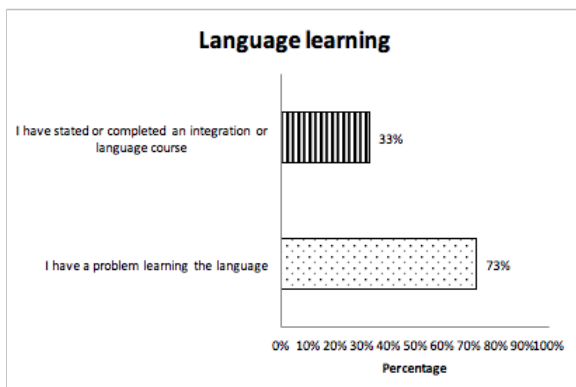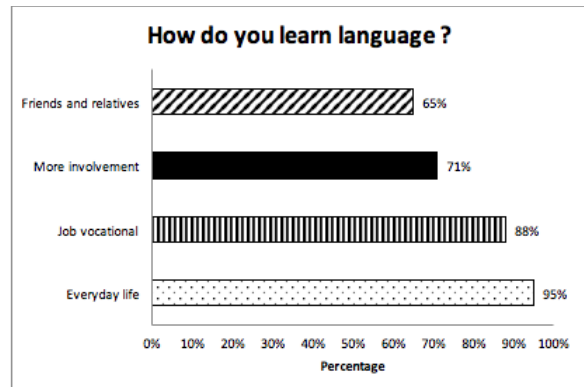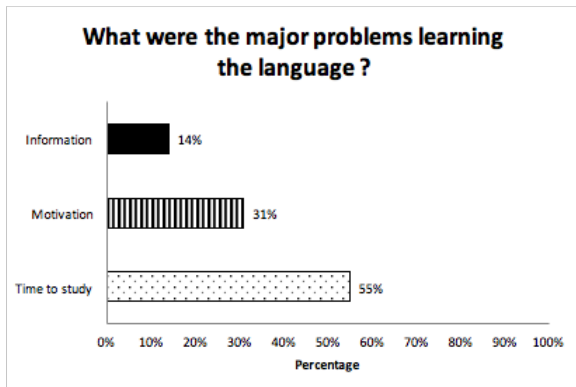
Language learning

More than **70% of the respondents have a problem learning new language,** and 33% of them have started or completed a language course, the major problem is time constraint. **96% of them are learning the language through their everyday life**

Figure 4.11 Milan ICS result, Language category

The latter part of ICS is directly focusing in the physical aspects of the case study, firstly the accessibility to public services and spaces, 85 people mentioned that the access

to healthcare service are the main reason they migrate, 70% consider that they have enough access to the service. However, more than half still think that they need more of healthcare services near their community and just 20 percent stated that there are dual-language staff and information. For educational service, 70 respondents also agreed that it is one of the factor they consider where to settle. 80 percent satisfy with Italian educational system. Moreover, 70 people pointed out that the service helps their family settle in the new community. Lastly, in the issue of public space, more than 75 people answered that the public spaces help them settle in the community and more than half consider that they have adequate public space near their community. Nevertheless, 70% of them still require more of public space and 55 people do not feel so safe in all of the public spaces in Milan. (figure 4.12)

Access to healthcare services

Access to HCS is one of the factor to choose where to migrate	85%
I need more healthcare services near our community	60%
Healthcare services have dual languages staff and information	20%
I have adequare access to healthcare services	70%

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
Percentage

Access to educational services

*N = 50

Access to better ES is one of the factor to choose where to migrate	70%
I satisfy with italian educational system	80%
Educational services help my family settle in the community	70%
My child/ childrens have adequate access to educational services	72%

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
Percentage

Access to public spaces

I feel safe in the public spaces	45%
I need more public space near our community	70%
Public spaces help me settle in the community	78%
I have adequate access to public spaces	65%

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
Percentage

70% of the respondents said that they have adequate access to healthcare service, access to healthcare services is one of the main factor to be considered for migration.

Figure 4.12 Milan ICS result, Access category

Additionally, for the diversity category, more than 70 percent contemplate that they neighborhoods are diverse, more than half believe that they have diverse choice of accommodation and 60 people consider that their neighborhood consist of various people from numerous social groups. In the context of cultural diversity nearly 90% appreciate the Italian tradition and culture and more than 70 people cerebrate that there is mixture of culture in the neighborhood, including that 65 people answered that there are several choices for religious building. Around 60 people feel that their cultural identity is preserved. Almost everyone knows their neighbors. Economic vise, they mainly agreed that their neighborhoods are economical diverse, nearly 70 percent of the respondent mentioned that there is a mixture of economic opportunities in their community. And around 50 people answered that there is a collaboration among public private and local community. (figure 4.13)

Diversity in the neighbourhood

- I feel that my neighborhood is diverse — 75%
- My neighbourhood consist of many people from many social groups — 60%
- I have a diverse choice for my accomodation — 60%

Cultural diversity

- I know my neighbours — 90%
- There are many choices for religious building and ceremony — 65%
- I appreciate the italian tradition and culture — 85%
- There is a mixture of culture in my neighbourhood — 73%
- I feel that my cutural identity is preserved — 60%

Economic diversity

- There is a collaboration among public, private and local community — 55%
- My neighbourhood is vibrant and full of economic activities — 70%
- There is a mixture of work opportunities in my neighbourhood — 68%

75% of the respondents feel that their neighborhood is diverse, **73%** of them agreed that there is a cultural diversity in their neighborhood and 70% among them feel that their neighborhood is economically vibrant

Figure 4.13 Milan ICS result, Diversity category

Apparently in the transportation category, the majority consider that there is adequate and easy-to-commute public transport in Milan, almost 70 of them believe that public transports are affordable and they feel safe using it. The major mode of transport is public bus follow by the subway/tram, 65 percent of the respondents tend to choose to walk first and nearly 80% consider that there are enough pedestrian way connections. 72 people feel safe to use the pedestrian ways in Milan. Furthermore, respondents highly value the public transportation and pedestrian/ bicycle way in Kyoto. (figure 4.14)

Use of public transport

- There are aduquate public transport for me — 80%
- Public transports are affordable — 69%
- I feel safe to use public transports — 68%
- It is easy to commute by public transports — 81%

Pedestrain connectivity

- I would choose before other kind of transportation — 65%
- There are aduquate pedestrain connection — 78%
- I feel safe to use pedestrain — 72%

Mode of transportation

- Etc. — 5%
- Subway/ tram — 40%
- Public bus — 45%
- Bicycling — 10%

Around **80%** of the respondents said there are adequate public transport, and 65% of them choose walking as their first choice to commute, the majority think that it is easy to commute in Milan. **45%** of the respondents use public bus as the mode of transportation

Figure 4.14 Milan ICS result, Transportation category

Milan supplementary questionnaire

From the distributed questionnaire about the visit to public space (figure 4.15), the majority of the respondent visit to the public spaces around 1 to 3 times a week (25 people) follow by more than 3 time (20 people), just only 10 percent of the respondent stated that they never visit the public spaces at all. As the figure 4.13 illustrates we can perceive clearly the impact of visiting the public spaces on both the average number of native friends and degree of feeling integrated. The more they visit the public space the more native friends they would have and the more they feel integrated wherewith. For those who never go to the public space they have around 5 native friends and the level of feeling (integrated) is 2.8. The majority has around 7 native friends and their feeling is nearly 4. The last group who do the visit more than three times a week answered that they have about 10 native friends and their level of feeling is approximately 4.4.
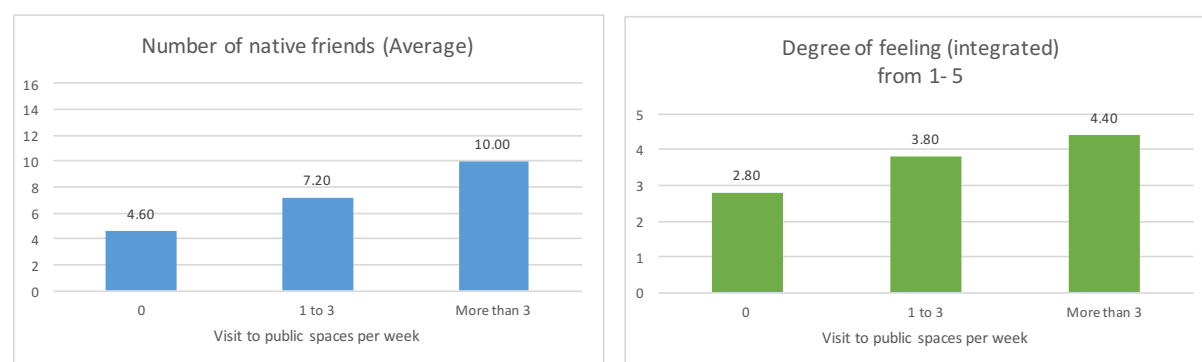
Figure 4.15 Milan supplementary questionnaire results (n=50)

Forasmuch, the table below concludes the key quotation along with the key factors that our interviewees linked to immigrant integration and neighborhood diversity. (20 respondents)

Table 4.1 The interview result from Milan case study

Number	Sex	Age	Country of origin	Key quotation	Key factors
1	M	43	China	We have no problem with the local people, we live together just fine and we feel that we are one community, not separated. The treats mainly come from the authorities	New kind of diversity/ integration (blended environment)
2	M	30	China	I made friend by going to Parco Sempione, I also love to go visit the weekend market	Park, Local/ Weekend market
3	M	22	China	I love using the public library, I feel settle	Public library
4	M	26	China	The local bar is our hangout space with the Italian people, I also visit Kathay a lot, there are many people from different background that go shopping there for special ingredient	Local gastronomy, Ethnic shops
5	M	23	China	Free language course by the municipality help me a lot	Language course
6	M	45	China	I am the member of local trade union, it helps my business and the local neighborhood altogether	Trade union
7	M	45	China	The local NGO help our family many times, my father (67) has to visit the hospital a lot, this facility is important, it mays be difficult if you cannot speak Italian. Good thing I can	NGO, Good healthcare facility
8	M	17	China	I love to go to the local youth center	Youth center
9	M	28	China	It is so easy to commute in Milan, there are several modes of transportation here, I do walk a lot too	Mode of transportation, Pedestrian friendly
10	F	30	China	I could stay longer in Italy by the special permit (for job hunting)	Special permit for job finding
11	F	35	China	We found the house we are living now through the help of NGO, on the ground floor we open Chinese restaurant, it has been giving chances for us to talk with the native citizen	NGO, Mixed use building
12	F	17	China	I spend time a lot in the youth center and the local library	Youth center, Public library
13	F	17	China	I joined the volunteer group to promote Chinese tradition	Neighborhood diversity promotion
14	F	20	China	I am always spending time with my friend at the Porta Nuova, I also enjoy the stroll through Corso Como	Park, Piazza, Art gallery
15	F	34	China	The local bar is my favorite place, I also prefer to go to the Mercarto (market) instead of supermarket	Local gastronomy, Local/ Weekend market

| 16	F	59	China	It's easy to walk here, I walk to the park a lot	Pedestrian friendly, Park
17	M	27	Italy	I just moved here, there are many choices for housing. Before I use to live in a private social housing in Zone di decentramento 2. It is a good project for integration as well because there are many migrants there, one of them recommend this neighborhood to me	Housing mix, Private social housing
18	M	50	Italy	I enjoy living here, I feel that I am still in Milan but with a bit mixture of Chinese transition and atmosphere. My kids have many friends who come from Chinese family and they got along quite well	New kind of diversity/ integration (blended environment), Youth center
19	F	32	Italy	The neighborhood feel a lot more immigrant friendly through the Neighborhood diversity promotion projects	Neighborhood diversity promotion
20	F	18	Italy	I met a lot of my Chinese friend at the youth center	Youth center

Essential DNDP factor in Milan
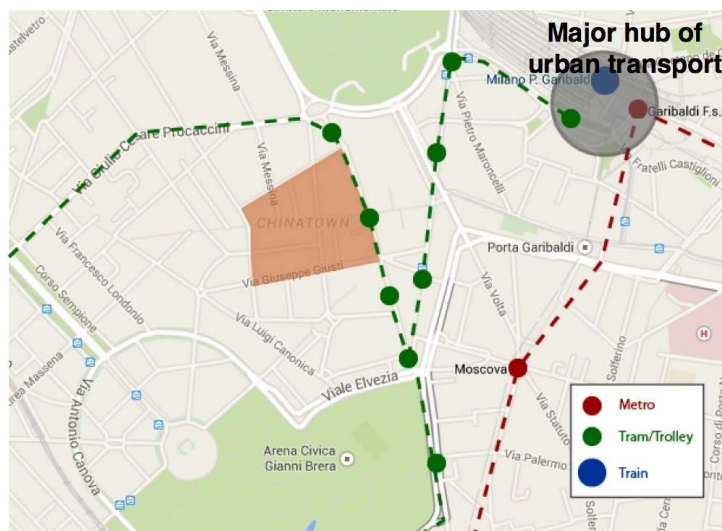
Figure 4.16 Nearby public transportation in Milan Chinatown area
Source: Author

Tangibly, from our interview with the research respondents, there are in total of 15 issues that fell into 16 factors of DNDP. Including, the aspect of affordable connection. Ordinarily, access to public transport is extremely crucial for the immigrants as they depend on it for their accessibility to other services and spaces. They mentioned that there are various modes of transportation (tram, train, metro and bus) and it is expedient to commute by walking due to that the streets are pedestrian friendly "It is so easy to commute in Milan, there are several modes of transportation here, I do walk a lot too" (RM9, M, China) these two notions were also reflected in the ICS and the findings by Barberis & Angelucci from chapter 3. Importantly, Sarpi neighborhood is close to the essential hub of transportation of Milan, the Garibaldi train station (see figure 4.16) Pedestrian friendly aspect is a significant factor to encourage people to be on the street as Barberis & Angelucci mentioned that "it is important to consider the use of urban streets as places of daily life, especially in the areas with larger sidewalks, pedestrian streets and larger numbers of shops. In part this may be related to the quality of the built environment" (Barberis & Angelucci, 2015).

Wherewith, the second aspect of free/ safe/ open public spaces, we likewise found several similarities to those findings of Barberis & Angelucci such as park, piazza (Plaza, square) local/ weekend market. The respondent also noted that these spaces are certainly preferable to access by walking "I made friend by going to Parco Sempione, I also love to go visit the weekend market" (RM2, M, China), "I am always spending time with my friend at the Porta Nuova" (RM14, F, China) and "It's easy to walk here, I walk to the park a lot" (RM16, F, China) The result of ICS is also the proof for our claim. The support this allegation furthermore, in the surrounding areas of the neighborhood (as figure 4. illustrates), there are the semi-public space (plaza) of Porta Nuova (mixed use development project including office spaces, retail, residential, etc.) that is in decent quality as well as the urban park of Parco Sempione

(There are public libraries in the park as well, La Triennale di Milano and Biblioteca Parco Sempione), the local market and the weekend market were also cited by the respondents as the factor for their integration. (figure 4.17, 5.18, 5.19 accordingly)

Thirdly, for the issue of access to diverse choice of housing, the respondents reported that there is the mix of housing. The notable types of housing that we found are rental apartment, condominium, rental apartment through sub-renting scheme, shared-rental house, etc. within these types, they would find one that is affordable for them. However, we could not find any social housing within the area nor do the respondents mentioned one, except one of the respondent mentioned that he used to live in the private social housing in the northern part of Milan (zone di decentramento 2) which is the same area of Barberis & Angelucci case study. "I just moved here, there are many choices for housing. Before I used to live in a private social housing in Zone di decentramento 2. It is a good project for integration as well because there are many migrants there, one of them recommend this neighborhood to me" (RM17, M, Italy).
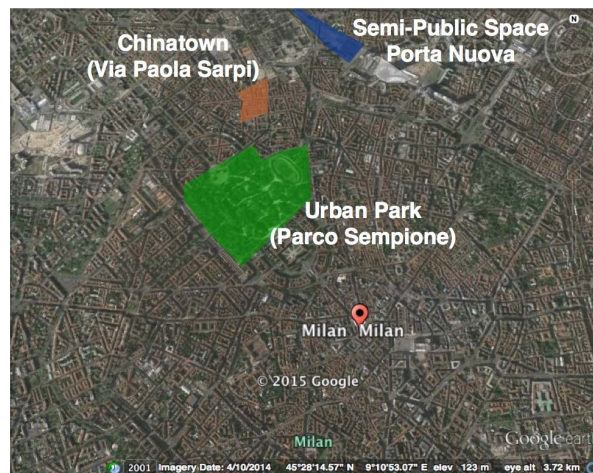
Figure 4.17 Nearby public spaces in Milan Chinatown area
Source: Author

In "more mixed use" category, Barberis & Angelucci mentioned about the multipurpose landmarks, which in our case study is the Porta Nuova plaza. But in addition to that, the immigrant in this research consider their neighborhood to be mixed use as well. The area has the building that consist of the retail are on the ground floor and residential use on the 2nd and 3rd floor. Mixed building-use is one of the effective way to promote diversity, wholesale/ shop, residential, restaurant, cafe, etc. "We found the house we are living now through the help of NGO, on the ground floor we open Chinese restaurant, it has been giving chances for us to talk with the native citizen" (RM11, F, China). (see figure 4.18)
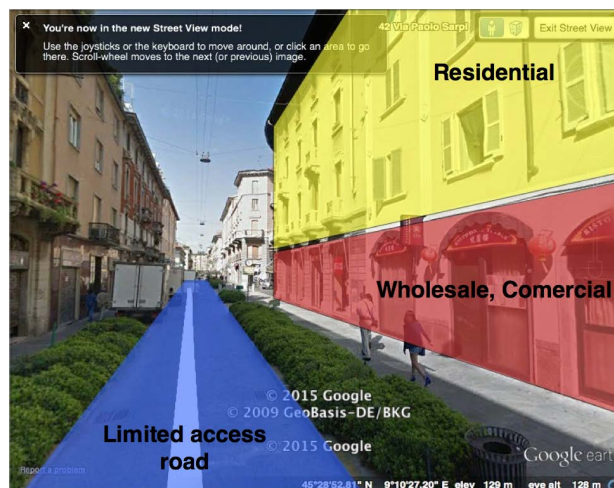
Figure 4.18 Mixed use buildings in the area
Source: Author

Furthermore, the cultural space category, there is only the minority of our respondents who cited the cultural spaces as their factor for integration. The places they mentioned are the ethnic shop (in this case is the Asian grocery shop) that one of the respondent considers that it is the hub for people from different socio-cultural group to meet "I also visit Kathay (ethnic grocery shop) a lot, there are many people from different background that go shopping there for special ingredient" (RM4, M, China). And the art galleries (at the neighboring area) were also pointed out by one of the (younger) interviewee as her factor for integration "I am always spending time with my friend at the Porta Nuova, I also enjoy the stroll through Corso Como" (RM14, F, China). Conversely, this finding differs from the one found by Barberis & Angelucci as they discussed more about the bigger spaces that relate to religion association. Nevertheless, from the researcher own observation, the local bar/ café should be count as one of the cultural space (Italian) as well.

Figure 4.19 Porta Nuova plaza
Source: Author, 2014

In term of local institution, the respondents have not mentioned about any of the local university. They rather chose the public library as the institution that they visit countless time as well as the crucial contributor for the immigrant integration. "I love using the public library, I feel settle" (RM3, M, China) This finding is resemble to those from Barberis & Angelucci that there were various citations to the library wherewith. Even though public infrastructure was not mentioned about much in the research of Barberis & Angelucci, in our study the ICS result shows that it is one of the essential rational for their choice of migration. In addition, a few of them pointed out the quality of the healthcare facility in Milan, and also he concerns about the language barrier (in those facilities) as well. "my father (67) has to visit the hospital a lot, this facility is important, it mays be difficult if you cannot speak Italian. Good thing I can" (RM7, M, China). Evidently, the facility for children was considered by the previous research in zone di decentramento 2, 9 to be extremely important and they have adverted numerous facilities including school, playground, sport ground, etc. However, in our discussion with the immigrant, they only spoke about the local sport ground as the place they and their children interact with other social group (both native and immigrant), thus, this fact shows the limitation on children-relate facility within the neighborhood.

Figure 4.20 Parco Sempione park
Source: Author, 2016

Remarkably, there are a considerable number of local gastronomies that are cherished by our respondents, especially the local market and bar/ café. "The local bar is my favorite place, I also prefer to go to the Mercarto (market) instead of supermarket" (RM15, F, China). People also prefer the local Mercarto (fresh market) rather than the massive company supermarkets. The majority of the answers from ICS also showed that they consider the area to be exceedingly vibrant and full of economic activities. This finding is also similar to the research from chapter 3. Apparently, according to the interviewees, they believe that the youth center is the community center for them. It is attended by not only the youth from different group but also people from all ages as well. "My kids have many friends who come from Chinese family and they got along quite well" (RM18, F, Italy), "I love to go to the local youth center" (RM9, M, China). This is important as already elaborated by various existing literatures that the space for interaction that play a crucial part for integration.

In the case of appropriate activity promotion, none of the respondent have mentioned about this issue. For the role of advocator/ mediator in the local neighborhood, the immigrants credited the NGO that they are doing a subline job for neighborhood integration. "The local NGO help our family many times" (RM7, M, China). The NGO is ethnic association which aim to foster integration initiative (also found in the case of Barberis & Angelucci). Relating to that, this association which is trying to promote neighborhood diversity was accredited for their contribution to the local community. "The neighborhood feels a lot more immigrant friendly through the Neighborhood diversity promotion projects" (RM19, F, Italy) and "I joined the volunteer group to promote Chinese tradition" (RM13, F, China). To their knowledge, the residents do not know about the local stakeholder partnership and did not report any inter-group collaboration. "it is a pity that the NGO, local government, the trade union mainly work separately" (RM7, M, China). This finding opposed to what Barberis & Angelucci have found in their case study.

Surprisingly, to a few people that is belonged to trade union, they think that it is a truly decent local network and also civic participation. Wherewith, local network is certainly important for the integration process, in this case it has much higher impact compare to a policy from the government. "I am the member of local trade union, it helps my business and the local neighborhood altogether" (RM6, M, China) and perception about transformative space (transformed neighborhood) "These series of fines and prohibitions came from one day to the next and all of the Chinese businessmen found themselves facing difficulties that

didn't use to be there at the start." (RM6, M, China). This trade union associates to the notion of economic opportunities as well. Moreover, there are respondents that cited the special permit for job finding to prolonged their chance for economic opportunity (could stay longer up to 1- 2 years to find job). "I could stay longer in Italy by the special permit (for job hunting)" (RM10, F, China), while Barberis & Angelucci wrote more about the access to job opportunity in general. From ICS, we likewise found that the majority regard the neighborhood to has a mixture of economic opportunity.

Figure 4.21 Local market in the area
Source: Google street view, 2017

Barberis & Angelucci ascribed that their respondents define diversity as more freedom to be "unique" and "normal" as well as the "Europeanness" atmosphere (refer to chapter 3). In the case of Milan Chinatown, they prefer the term of blended environment in the local neighborhood that is also another alternative for co-existing of the local people and the immigrants as well as the local economic "I enjoy living here, I feel that I am still in Milan but with a bit mixture of Chinese transition and atmosphere" (RM18, M, Italy) and "We have no problem with the local people, we live together just fine and we feel that we are one community, not separated. The treats mainly come from the authorities" (RM1, M, China) similar to what Novak (2012) stated about the blend between Chinese migrants and local business men.

In the context of language assistance, a group of the respondents spoke about the language course that is provided by the municipality. "Free language course by the municipality help me a lot" (RM5, M, China). Howbeit, if we take a look at the ICS result, the majority is learning language through everyday life and they reported that time constraint is preventing them from attending the course. Consequently, the municipality should consider providing more option for the courses. We had to conceded that language issue is one of the key consideration for integration in Italy. According to the survey by Expat-insider, "speaking Italian seems to be a requirement in the country, and just 24% of expats think it is easy to live there without speaking the local language, compared to 43% globally. However, on a positive note, 54% of expats think that the language is easy to learn, compared to 37% worldwide." (Expat-insider, 2016). Commonplace diversity was not mentioned by any of the respondents, to them the daily experience of diversity is not enough and should be promoted more "I think that there are some group of native that still think we are 'other', more of daily interaction in the area or on the street would be nice so that we can achieve what you mentioned about 'commonplace diversity'" (RM1, M, Italy).

Figure 4.22 Weekend market near Porta Nuova
Source: Author, 2014

On Milan solid urban intervention project

Regarding Milan planning, it is not a secret that the policymakers have been reaching out for the help from academic sector (especially from Politechnico di Milano) for Milan town planning since the 50s. Nowadays, they are focusing more on specific urban strategy and urban intervention. Mazza has suggested that "any strategy should focus on the emergent urban development tendencies which were shaping the spatial patterning of the urban area and how these could be influenced strategically by public investment initiatives and regulatory interventions" (Mazza, 2001). According to Healey the planning system in Milan is not that of the comprehensive master plan development or the design of the project. But rather into the specific idea and then how the implementation of that strategy would be possible through the land use regulation and planning instrument. As she stated that "Planning function thus lay neither in the preparation of a comprehensive strategic plan, nor in project design or master planning, but in the making of a strong relation between strategic ideas and operational tools, both with respect to public investment in development and the exercise of land-use regulation." (Healey, 2007) Thus, it makes the urban policy planner able to respond swiftly with the urban dynamic. Hence, instead of comprehensive plan, the technical judgement become the critical mechanism connecting policy to the appropriation of development rights where essential changes to the urban fabric were involved.

The current plan is called Territorial Government Plan 2009 (Piano di Governo del Territorio, 2009). The focuses that create prominent impact on neighborhood diversity are the creation/enhancement and conservation of green spaces and biodiversity, and improvement of the quality of life as well as multifunctional and connectivity. (Milano per scelta, 2010). The municipality of Milan try to foster greater participation though the website of Milano per scelta, it includes the plan as well as the game to educate and inform people about urban planning and design.

Imminently, we focus our attention specifically on the urban intervention in Porta Nuova area (that was complimented by a number of our research respondents). This area used to experience the long period of urban decay. It received a massive renewal Porta Nuova Project (Progetto Porta Nuova) in the late 2000s; originally owned by Hines Italia SGR

on behalf of Porta Nuova Garibaldi, Porta Nuova Varesine, Porta Nuova Isola funds. The new development incorporates high rise buildings, cultural centers, and a large city park that then merged with the Centro Direzionale di Milano district. The project completed in 2014, it also effects the neighborhoods of Isola, Varesine and Porta Garibaldi. Interestingly, the project is an urban intervention project that merge the new development with the existing urban fringe. "The idea was to create a master plan that stitched these three districts and identities together, and the developers decided the major strategy for achieving this goal would be through engaging public space." (ULI, 2016) and the developers did that by putting more traditional buildings at the edges of the site, with buildings gradually becoming more modern and high rise toward the inner part of the new area. This design help the project blended into the surroundings in a more sensitive way, by respecting the area character and sense of history. (figure 4.23) Interestingly enough, this physical environment represents the mindset of "blended environment" extraordinarily smooth. As it provides the vast public spaces for the neighborhoods (pointed out by several interviewees). "This is a great example of how the public and private sectors can work efficiently and effectively together. This project has brought Milan a new contemporary example of very nice public realm space" (Fontana, 2016).

This spaces fell into the factor of open public space (covering more than half of the site), affordable connection (pedestrian), neighborhood amenities, more mixed-use (one of the largest mixed-use development project in Europe, around 340,000 sq.m.), cultural spaces. The hub of public transports (metro lines, light railway, and numerous road and tram services) also mutually benefit the project and project improved the hub by providing the numerous underground parking spaces. The developer claimed that the masterplan has been put through more than 150 public consultations. Nevertheless, as Kesten suggested we ought to be aware of the process that lead to gentrification. Regrettably, this case also showing the sign of that, the spaces here are priced exceptionally high (9,000€ per sq.m.). It is reported that the Qatar Investment Authority already took over the entire project (ULI, 2016). Henceforward, the noble lesson-learn here is that there must be the way to monitor and supervise this circumstance rather than leaving it entirely on the free market system.

Figure 4.23 Porta Nuova Project
Source: Porta Nuova, 2016

Singapore diverse neighborhoods of Tiongbahru, Holland village and Clementi

Initially for the first step, after arriving at the case study, researcher did the in-depth interview with the local expert, in the case of Singapore, the local expert was professor C. K. Heng the director of school of design and environment, National University of Singapore (NUS). Crucially, Prof. Heng briefed us with the general situations of Singapore in the context of immigrant integration, diverse neighborhood design and Singapore urban planning / design. Consequently, the professor suggested us three diverse neighborhood areas that we could look into for the clues, 1. Clementi, 2. Holland village and 3. Tiong Bahru.
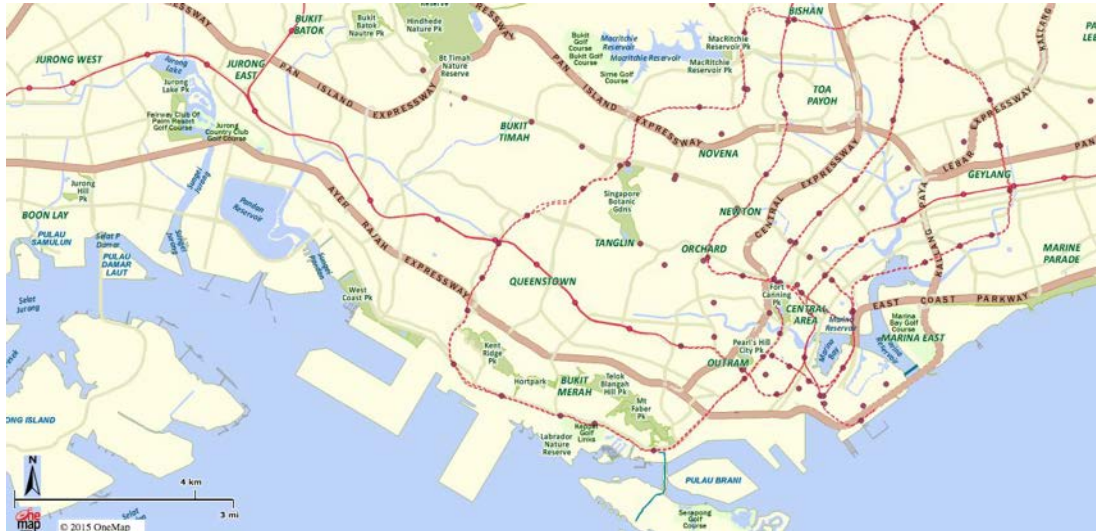
Figure 4.24 Singapore metropolitan area map
Source: OneMap, 2015

Firstly, figure 4.25 illustrated the 3 neighborhood and the major transportation nodes and network, and the essential public spaces/ parks (in green) and key public educational institutes (in light brown). As we can perceive, all of the three are decently connected to the public transport and additional Clementi and Holland Village are located in the vicinity of public educational institute (NUS), this key character will be further reinforce in the Kyoto city case. All three neighborhoods have the area of around 1 square kilometer and residents about 10,000 people, which mean the population density is denser than the nationwide (7,615).

Figure 4.25 Three neighborhood areas

The diversity of Singapore can be apparently perceived in figure 4.26, for the total population of approximately 5.5 million people in the year 2010, nearly 40% were not born in Singapore, with the major ethic group of Chinese (74%) follows by Malay (14%) and Indian

(9%). Singaporean religions are even more diverse with more than 5 main religions including Buddhist (42%), Hindu (15%), Islam (15%) and Christian (15%). Moreover, there are mainly three languages spoken in Singapore, English, Chinese and Malay, with English as the official language. This factor is also the significant point, which assists all different kind of immigrants to integrate into Singapore, as they can understand each other quicker without the need to learn the third or fourth language.
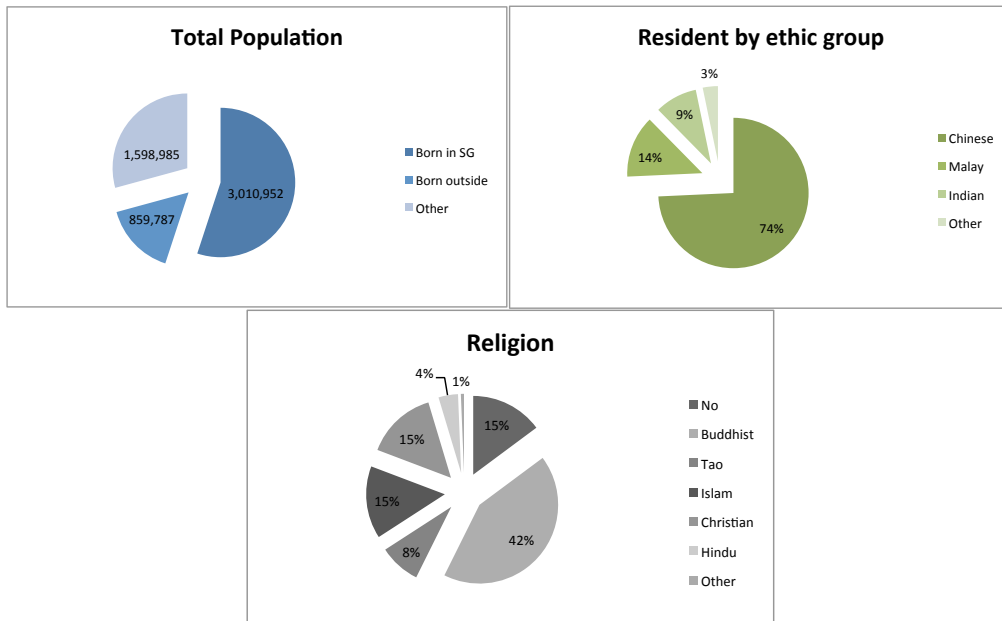
Figure 4.26 Singapore population data
Source: Department of statistic Singapore, 2014

Singapore Immigrant citizen survey

Accordingly, figure 4.27 shows the distribution of the ICS respondents according to their country of origin as follow, among 97 respondents, the majority is Chinese (32%) following by Thai (16%), USA (11%) and South Korea (10%). 10 percent of them are from India, 8 percent are from United Kingdom and Malaysia, 3% of the respondents are from Vietnam. Finally, the minority are from Myanmar and Bangladesh (both are 1%).
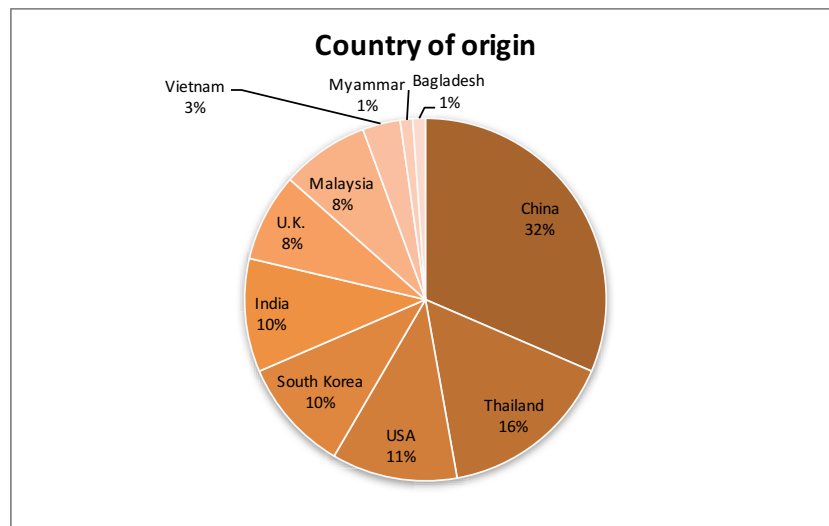
Figure 4.27 Singapore ICS respondent according to their country of origin

Wherewithal, the result of ICS will be elaborate accordingly, the first section regarding the general context of integration which are Long-term residence (LTR), Citizenship, Employment, Family reunion, Civic and political participation, Languages. Afterward, the second section of physical context will be as follow, Access, Diversity and Transportation.

In the case of Long-term resident, the average duration of stay until obtaining LTR is just around 2.5 years, therefore, the majority of the respondent want to become LTR or already became one, 30 percent of the respondent became LTR and they mentioned that feel more settle (93%) and 61% of them consider that they get the better job. Evidently, the major problem they have is about meeting the requirement to apply for LTR. (figure 4.28)
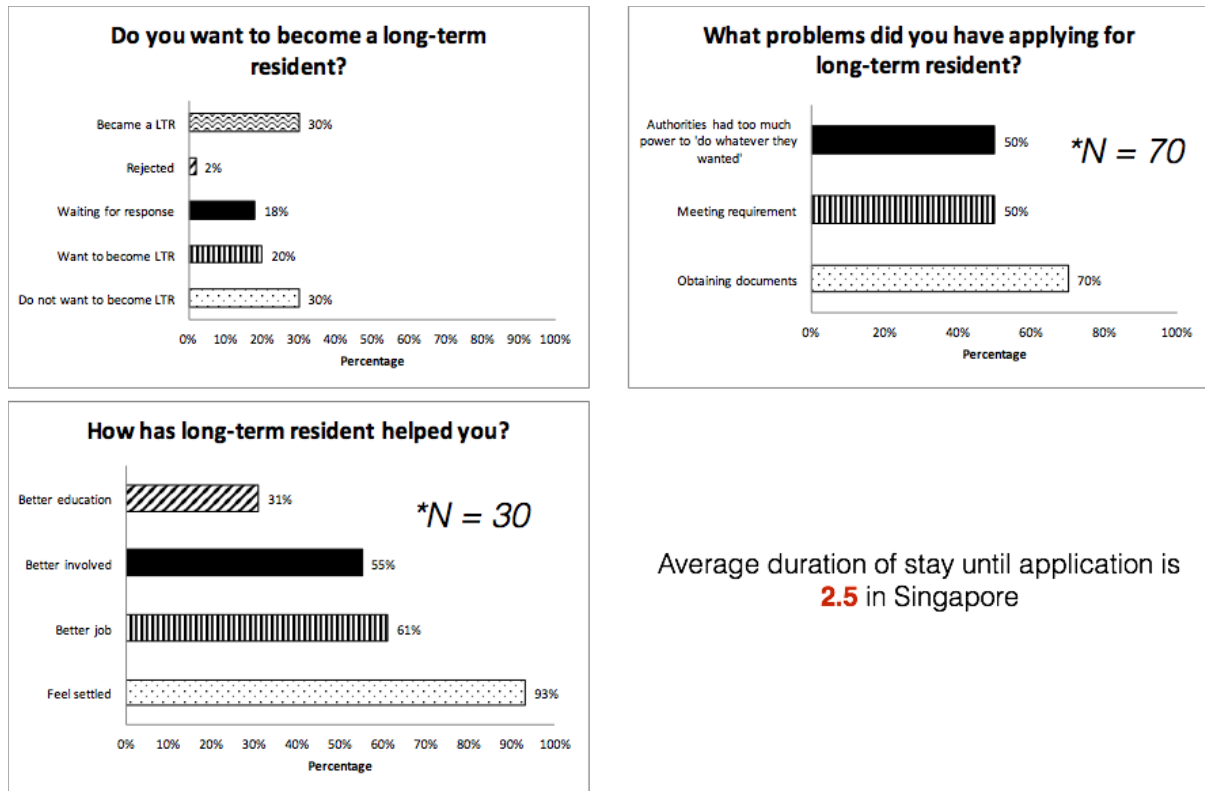
Figure 4.28 Singapore ICS result, LTR category

Apparently, as per the citizenship category, around 40 people from 97 people want to become the citizen of Singapore. 40 percent of the respondent do not want to become citizen, the fundamental reason they do not want to get the citizenship is due to that is not so much different with their current status (several cases of LTR). For those who became naturalized as citizen 80% of them feel settled and 60% of them feel better involved with the new country. (see figure 4.29)

Do you want to become a citizen?

Do not know if want to — 14%
Do not want to become citizen — 30%
Want to become citizen — 40%
Waiting for response — 10%
Rejected — 1%
Naturalised as citizen — 5%

Why do you not want to get the citizenship?

No difference with my current status — 60%
Will not settle in country — 20%
Procedure is too hard — 40%
Must give up previous citizenship — 10%

*N = 29

How has citizenship helped you?

Better education — 20%
Better involved — 60%
Better job — 60%
Feel settled — 80%

*N = 5

Average duration of residence until obtaining citizenship is **4.5** in Singapore

Figure 4.29 Singapore ICS result, Citizenship category

In the case of employment, the major sector they come from is private sector (52%), follow by student (15%) and afterward public and NGO (both 10%). The fundamental problem they have encountered when they look for work is the temporary contract. 71 percent of the respondent mentioned that they have no access to further skill training, this is in contrast to what countless studies have suggested that the government provide diversified skill training. Additionally, around 50 percent still mentioned that they have problems finding a job, likewise, the current job is not match their skills. 60 percent of them need more skill training. (figure 4.30)

In what sector do you work?

Other — 2%
Student — 15%
Domestic of home care — 5%
No-for-Profit Organization — 10%
Private sector — 52%
Self-employed — 5%
Public sector — 10%

What problems you have encounter when looking for work?

Qualification — 60%
Language — 9%
Temporary Contracts — 79%

Job, Skill and Training

I need more skill trainning for better job — 60%
I have no access to further skill trainning — 71%
My current job not match my skills and training — 60%
I have problems finding a job — 51%

Around 52% of respondents work in private sector, the biggest employment problem is the temporary contracts, and 71% of them feel they need more skill training, however **60% of them do not have access to the training.**

Figure 4.30 Singapore ICS result, Employment category

Likewise, similar to both the case of Milan and Kyoto We have limited number of respondents in the family category. The particular reason they do not want to reunite with

their family is due to that their family member do not want to move. The central problem they faced is to obtain the documents necessary for the procedure. Notwithstanding, the one who already united with their family mentioned that they feel settle as well as it eases their family life. (figure 4.31)
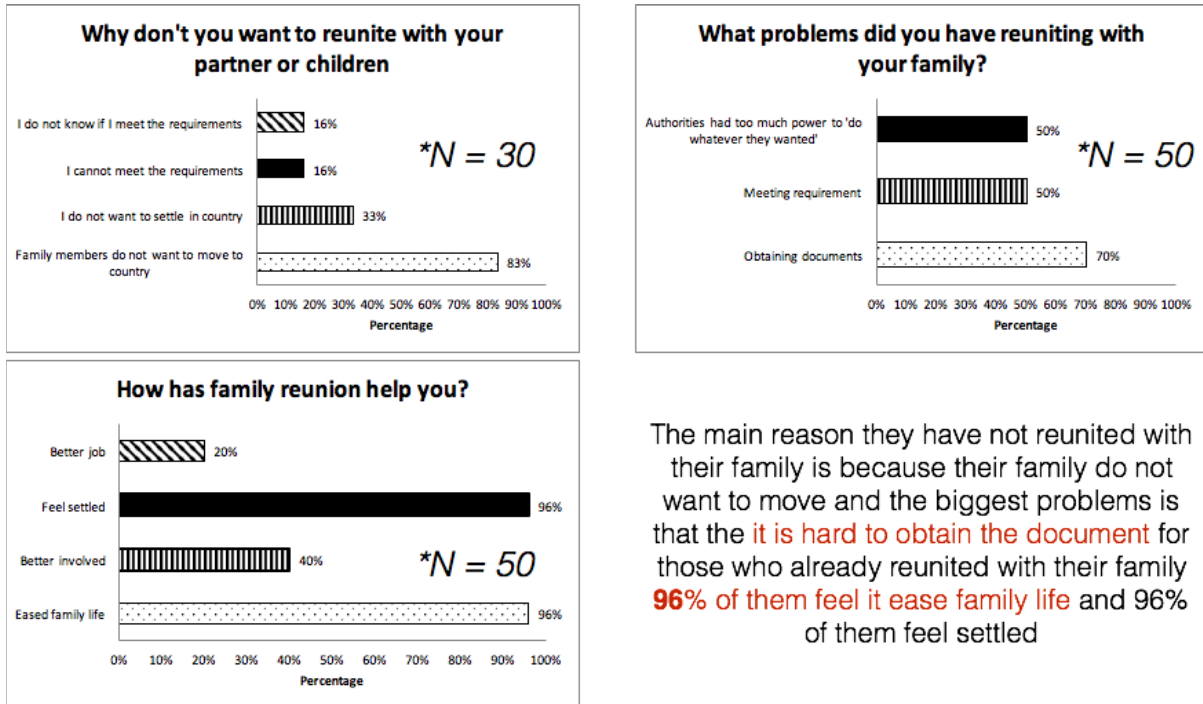
The main reason they have not reunited with their family is because their family do not want to move and the biggest problems is that the it is hard to obtain the document for those who already reunited with their family 96% of them feel it ease family life and 96% of them feel settled

Figure 4.31 Singapore ICS result, Family category

The category of political participation, around 70 percent would vote if they can. Just the half of them mentioned that they need more MP who concern about immigrant. More than 80 people have knowledge of immigrant NGO and approximately 70% of the respondent is in immigrant/ethnic organization. Additionally, nearly 90% of the respondent is in local community organization and 73 percent of them are in political organization. (figure 4.32)
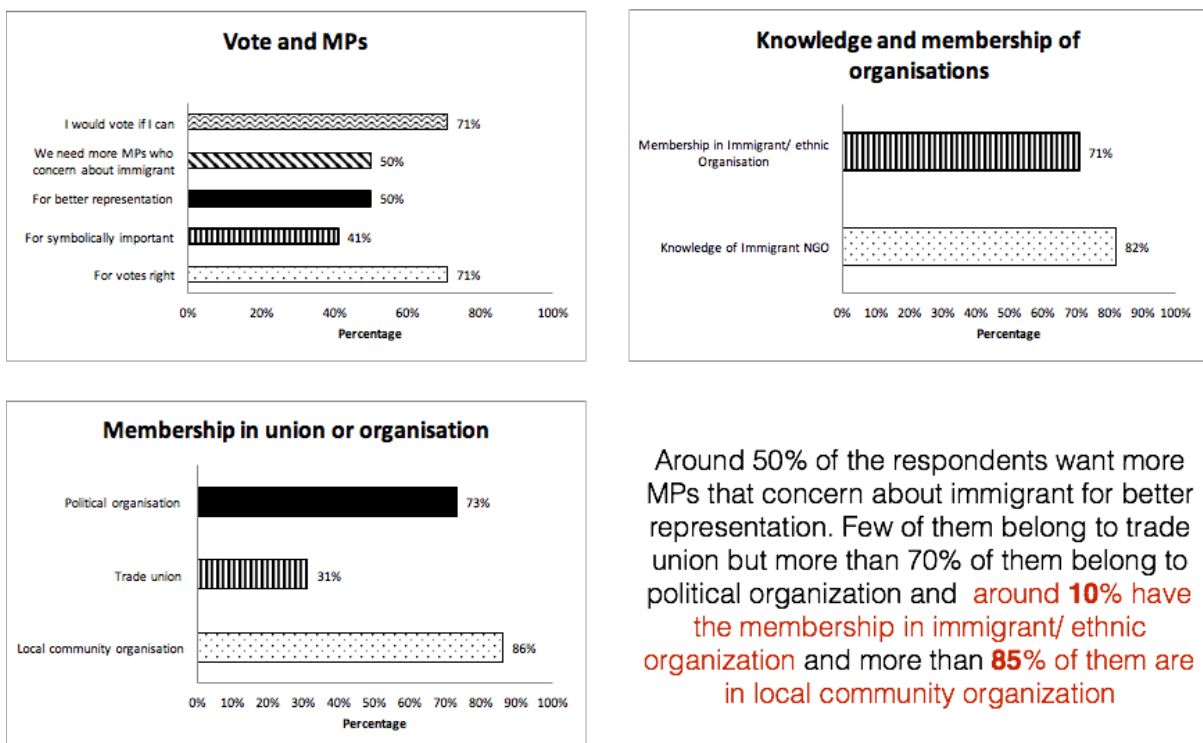
Around 50% of the respondents want more MPs that concern about immigrant for better representation. Few of them belong to trade union but more than 70% of them belong to political organization and around 10% have the membership in immigrant/ ethnic organization and more than 85% of them are in local community organization

Figure 4.32 Singapore ICS result, Political/ civic participation category

Withal, in the language part, around 1/3 of the respondent admitted that they have problem learning the language, the major reason they are struggle is due to the limited time to study. The essential way they learn the new language are through their jobs and everyday life. (figure 4.33)
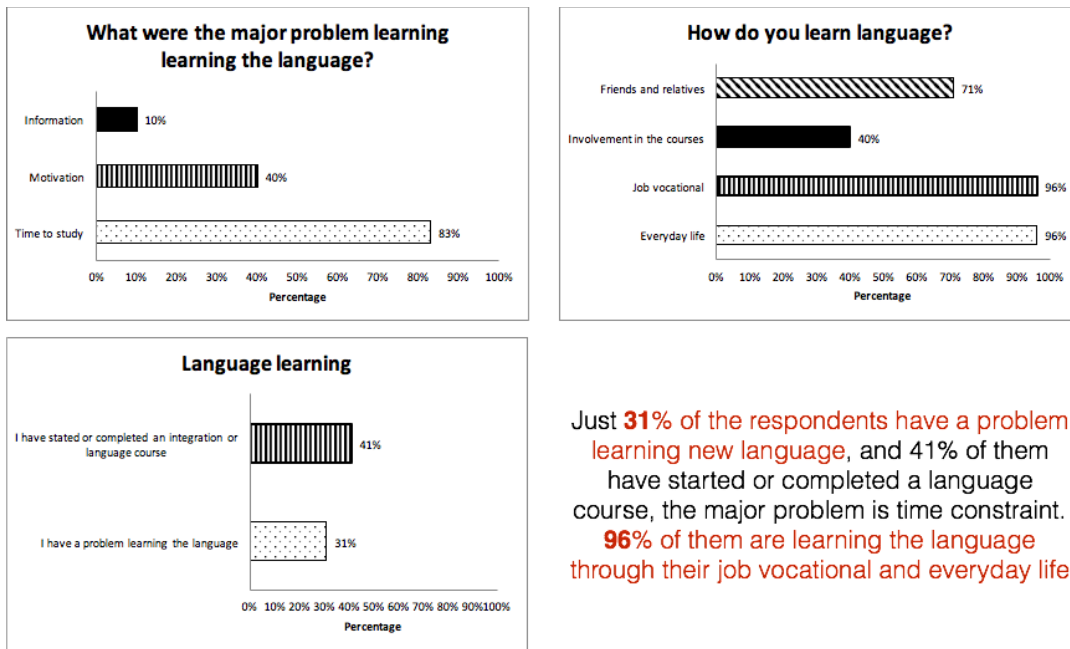
Just **31%** of the respondents have a problem learning new language, and 41% of them have started or completed a language course, the major problem is time constraint.
96% of them are learning the language through their job vocational and everyday life

Figure 4.33 Singapore ICS result, Language category

The second part which is physical aspect, in the issue of healthcare service access, the majority agreed that this access is the main factor they chose to migrate to Singapore. Around 80% of the respondent answered that the service has dual language/ staff and information. 71 percent of them contemplate that they have adequate access to the service already. Around 60 people still require more service near their community. In term of educational service access, the majority also mentioned that it is the reason they chose Singapore as their destination. Not surprisingly, 95 percent of the respondent satisfy with Singapore education system. 65% of 40 respondents contemplated that this services help them settle and their child/ children have the adequate access. Naturally, for public space access, the entire group approved that they have adequate access. Higher than 90 percent feel safe in the public space and wherewith it helps them settle. Just one third need increased public space near their community. (figure 4.34)
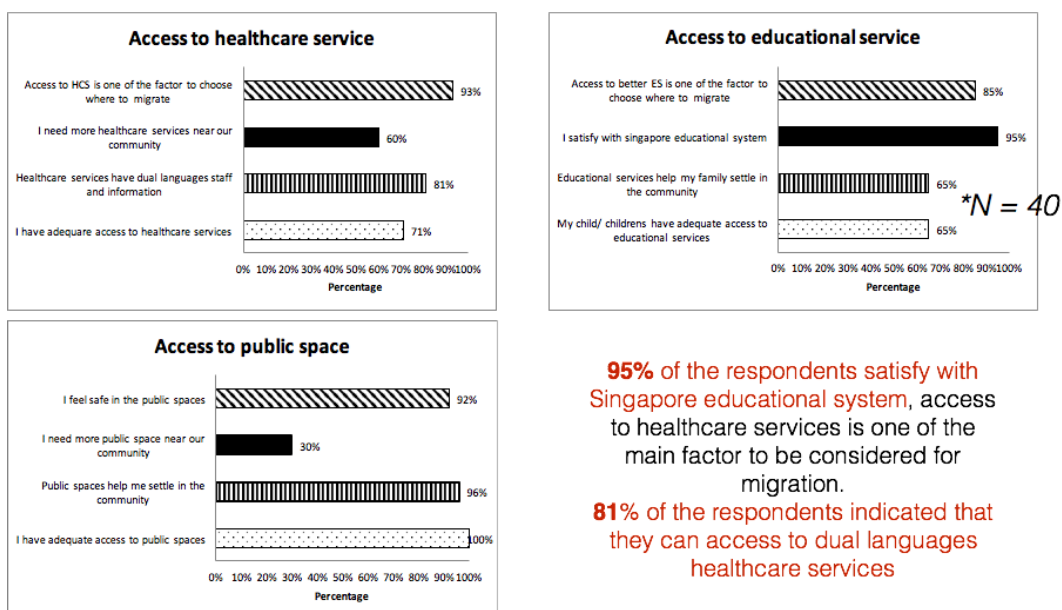
95% of the respondents satisfy with Singapore educational system, access to healthcare services is one of the main factor to be considered for migration.
81% of the respondents indicated that they can access to dual languages healthcare services

Figure 4.34 Singapore ICS result, Access category

Pongpisit Huyakorn (2016), Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle for Arrival City of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2015: a case study of Chiang Mai, Thailand, Dottorato in Architettura e Ambiente, Università degli Studi di Sassari

Importantly, as per the diversity category, almost all of them feel that their neighborhood is diverse (93%), 81 percent of the respondent mentioned that the neighborhood where they live consist of various people from several social groups. Around half of them answered that they have diverse housing choice, this may due to that Singapore there are mainly HDB flat. In term of cultural diversity, higher than 95% of the respondent considered that there are numerous choices of religious building, 90 percent envisaged that there is a mixture of culture in their neighborhood. Wherewith, approximately 80 percent of them know their neighbors, they appreciate the Singaporean tradition and culture. Noticeably, for economic diversity, around 80 percent answered that their neighborhood is vibrant and full of economic activities, 71% of them mentioned that there is a collaboration among public, private and local community and likewise there is a mixture of work opportunity in the neighborhood. (figure 4.35)

Diversity in the neighbourhood

I feel that my neighborhood is diverse	93%
My neighbourhood consist of many people from many social groups	81%
I have a diverse choice for my accomodation	50%

Cultural diversity

I know my neighbours	81%
There are many choices for religious building and ceremony	96%
I appreciate the singaporean tradition and culture	81%
There is a mixture of culture in my neighbourhood	90%
I feel that my cutural identity is preserved	71%

Economic diversity

There is a collaboration among public, private and local community	71%
My neighbourhood is vibrant and full of economic activities	81%
There is a mixture of work opportunities in my neighbourhood	71%

93% of the respondents feel that their neighborhood is diverse, **90%** of them agreed that there is a cultural diversity in their neighborhood and 71% among them feel that their neighborhood is economically vibrant

Figure 4.35 Singapore ICS result, Diversity category

Finally, the transportation category, the majority were pleased that there is adequate public transport in Singapore (93%) as well as affordable (71%), safe (96%) and comfortable to commute (93%). 45 percent of them choose subway/ sky train as their main mode of transportation 39% opted for public bus instead. Additionally, in the context of pedestrian connectivity, half of them would choose to walk first, nearly all of them believe that there are adequate pedestrian connection and the pedestrian connection are safe to use. (figure 4.36)
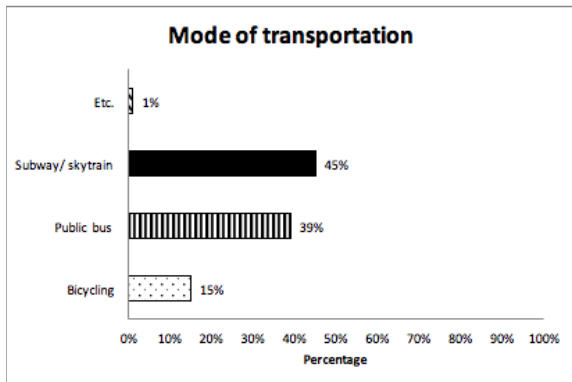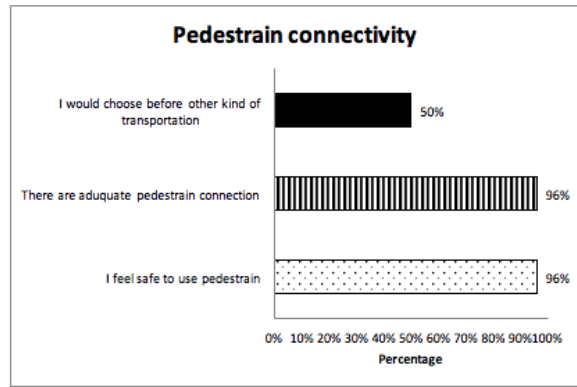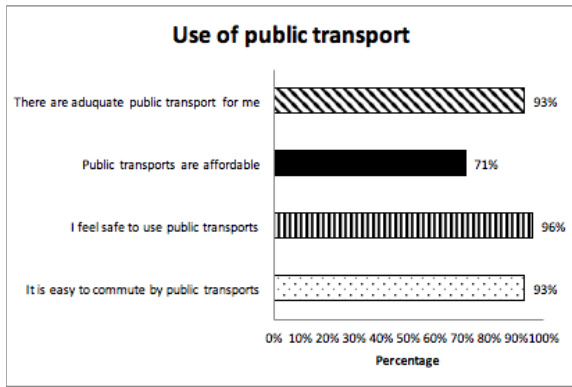
Figure 4.36 Singapore ICS result, Transportation category

Singapore supplementary questionnaire

Tangibly, from the distributed questionnaire about the visit to public space, the majority of the respondent visit to the public spaces more than 3 times a week (21 people) follow by more 1 to 3 times (19 people), just only 15 percent of the respondent stated that they never visit the public spaces at all. As the figure 4.38 shows, we can also understand the impact of visiting the public spaces on both the average number of native friends and degree of feeling integrated. Similar to Milan case, the more they visit the public space the more native friends they would have and the more they feel integrated. Nonetheless, for those who never visit the public space they have around 5 native friends and the level of feeling (integrated) is 3.3. The majority has around 14 native friends and their feeling is nearly 5. The last group who do the visit around 1 to 3 times a week answered that they have about 10 native friends and their level of feeling is approximately 4.2.
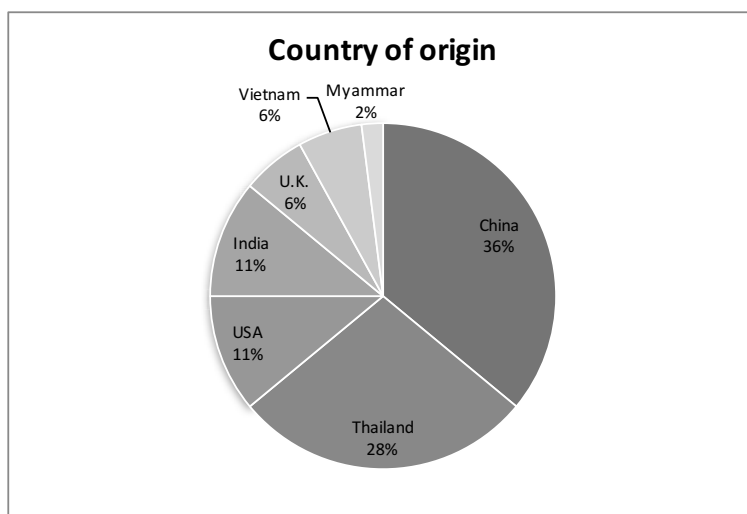
Figure 4.37 Singapore supplementary questionnaire respondent according to country of origin (n=47)
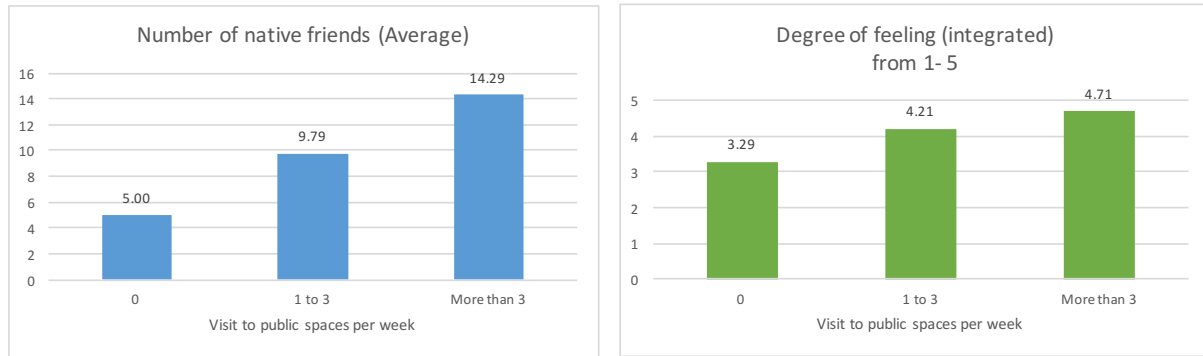
Figure 4.38 Singapore supplementary questionnaire results (n=47)

The table below is showing the interview result from the interview with 25 interviewees from Singapore 3 neighborhoods, we listed out the significant factors which the interviewees mentioned as key for immigrant integration within their local community.

Table 4.2 The interview result from Singapore case study

Number	Sex	Age	Country of origin	Key quotation	Key factors
1	M	40	China	The food court is where we meet an interact with both the local and the newcomer, the local school also crucial to my family integration	Food court/ market + Religion place, Local schools
2	M	35	China	Our family visit the local temple next to the local food court every week, there we will meet many families who live within this community, We love the diversify environment here, both eastern and western are joining together to form Singapore	Food court/ market + Religion place, Global city perspective
3	M	22	China	Here, all the information is mainly provided with multiple language, it is easy to understand	Multiple language
4	M	29	Thailand	I meet and learn about many other culture from all the ethic restaurants near my apartment, there are so many of them	Diverse/ ethnic restaurant
5	M	25	Thailand	The local authority helps me a lot since I moved here, I think that they are working closely with the universities and schools as well.	Local neighborhood authority, Local institution
6	M	45	USA	I can find everything in my neighborhood, life is great	Mixed use neighborhood development
7	M	30	USA	I made friend with the local at the book store near my house. I also have another social group in the local bar	Coffee shop/ book store, Local gastronomy
8	M	30	South Korea	The company where I work, collaborate with the URA to make all of the great public space in Singapore, we also got the opportunities to design our neighborhood and give comment on Singapore masterplan through their (URA) planning activity	Public-private partnership, Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA), Participatory planning
9	M	25	South Korea	I am always go to the coffee shop to meet with the people there, I have made many friends there.	Coffee shop/ book store
10	M	42	India	I love all the food at the local food court and market, it is really diverse	Food court/ market + Religion place
11	M	23	India	I just got the ticket to rent the HDB apartment, there I have neighbor from many countries	Housing Development Board (HDB) Flat/ Condo
12	M	50	U.K.	I renovate this house with a very good price (from the government project of adaptive reuse) and open a bookshop downstairs, I make new friend every day, both local and foreign people	Adaptive re-use, Coffee shop/ book store, Mixed use neighborhood development
13	M	55	Malaysia	I have been taken part a lot in many election campaigns, for me this is important for the future generation, we (migrants) can also vote for the local neighborhood authority	Political participation
14	M	34	Malaysia	I took the course offer by the local government, it helped me get a better job	Vocational training, Local neighborhood authority
15	M	24	Vietnam	I visit the plaza near Marina bay sand a lot, there are many people to meet	Shopping mall + In-between spaces
16	F	36	Thailand	My family live in the HDB flat which we have a lot of friends from all over the world	Housing Development Board (HDB) Flat/ Condo
17	F	25	Thailand	I go to the coffee shop next to local park to make friend	Coffee shop/ book store
18	F	40	USA	All the transit connection here is one of the best in the world	Transit-Oriented-Development

Pongpisit Huyakorn (2016), Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle for Arrival City of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2015: a case study of Chiang Mai, Thailand, Dottorato in Architettura e Ambiente, Università degli Studi di Sassari

19	F	32	USA	My kids go to local school here, I have been meeting with parent from all over the world, our family feel settle because of the connection to that school and other family, We also take part in many planning activity by URA and HDB	Local school, Participatory planning
20	F	19	USA	I love going to the shopping mall here, it is easy and convenient to walk around with the underground passages	Shopping mall + In-between spaces
21	F	43	U.K.	I am in the neighborhood group and we work closely with Local authority to improve our community	Local neighborhood authority
22	F	35	U.K.	I like it here because of the diversity and the global city atmosphere, I am talking about the everyday encounter of this diversity notion as well. It makes all the citizen overcome the feeling of otherness	Global city
23	F	26	U.K.	I like the shopping mall here, feel similar to what we can find in London, I am always taking my niece to nearby neighborhood park as well, I made friends with the parents there	Shopping mall + In-between spaces, Playground and small pocket park
24	F	32	Malaysia	My family own a store at the food court it helped us to settle down here in Singapore, It is also the center for our community	Food court/ market + Religion place
25	F	32	Malaysia	The public transportation here is so much better than Malaysia. It is also accessible for my father (59 years that need to use wheelchair)	Transit-Oriented-Development, Universal design

Essential DNDP factor in Singapore

According to our interview with the local immigrants, we found out that the neighborhoods we studied have all of the physical factors of DNDP. Notably, in the case of nonphysical aspect, they are only missing just one factors of Appropriate activity promotion. Let us investigate through the apparent factors as cited by the respondents together.

Exceptionally, all the essential basic needs of the immigrant are fulfilled. For affordable connection, our respondents have linked it to the expedient notion of Singapore Transit Oriented Development (TOD), all the local neighborhoods were planned beforehand to connect them to the transportation network which include the metro, sky train, public bus, etc. within a walkable or cyclingable distance. "All the transit connection here is one of the best in the world" (RS18, F, USA). This statement was earlier confirmed by the result of our ICS. This transportation accessibility likewise means that they have the access to other facility and activity outside of where they live. Therefore, it could be motivated for other neighborhood to have better accessibility to public transportation in areas with few workplaces, low access to services, poor pedestrian networks, and low vehicle ownership. Additionally, some of them also mentioned to universal design functioned of these streets and networks "The public transportation here is so much better than Malaysia. It is also accessible for my father (59 years that need to use wheelchair)" (RS25, F, Malaysia).

In the context of free/safe/open public space, as we cited above, the universal design function is explicit in the public space here as well. In addition, when we were discussing about public spaces with the respondents, the majority considered the prominent-quality shopping malls and the in-between spaces to be decent, and they are the place to meet and interact with diverse type of people "I visit the plaza near Marina bay sand a lot, there are many people to meet" (RS15, M, Vietnam). (figure 4.39) Wherewith, as the result of ICS and supplemental questionnaire suggested, these public spaces have been playing an essential role in their integration and the native friends they have made. Accordingly, a group of immigrants spoke about the small pocket park in every local community as the place for integration. "I like the shopping mall here, feel similar to what we can find in London, I am always taking my niece to nearby neighborhood park as well, I made friends with the parents there" (RS23, F, U.K.).

Figure 4.39 Marina bay promenade
Source: Author, 2015

Crucially, for their access to diverse choice of housing, our respondents pointed out the effort of Housing Development Board (HDB). The HDB is the major housing planner/manager of Singapore. More importantly, they are providing the resident with flat, condo, apartment in various size and tenure option. Wherewith, they are building social housing that provide affordable choices for people in Singapore. "I just got the ticket to rent the HDB apartment, there I have neighbor from many countries" (RS11, M, India). And the majority of people are living in HDB flat (due to the land limitation of the country), thus there are much more chance to meet with different group of neighbor in the same building "My family live in the HDB flat which we have a lot of friends from all over the world" (RS16, F, Thailand). Furthermore, there is the option for adaptive re-use of the aged historical building (with regulation and guideline of maintenance and conservation for the potential owner).

In addition, as per the factor of more mixed use, the interviewees mentioned about two notions, the first is the mixed use neighborhood development. We already stated above that Singapore was well planned and design through TOD concept, hence, it is why the mixed use neighborhood development was cited by many immigrants. "I can find everything in my neighborhood, life is great" (RS6, M, USA) We investigate the masterplan of local neighborhoods in the following section to further illustrate about this factor. Withal, the second issue is about food court/ market and religion place (see figure 4.40), in our opinion this case is extremely unique and vigorous point of Singapore. In each of local neighborhood, there will be the space that dedicated to be food court/ market and religion place (sometime also combine with pocket park). (see figure 4.41)

This spaces provide multipurpose function and also the showcase for diverse socio-cultural context of Singapore (food culture, ethnic shops, several religion spaces, etc.). Remarkably, a considerable number of the respondents agreed to this fact as well "The food court is where we meet and interact with both the local and the newcomer" (RS1, M, China), "I love all the food at the local food court and market, it is really diverse" (RS10, M, India) and "Our family visit the local temple next to the local food court every week, there we will meet many families who live within this community" (RS2, M, China). In addition, this space is considered by the respondents to be the essential community center of their local community as well. "My family own a store at the food court it helped us to settle down here in Singapore, it is also the center for our community" (RS24, F, Malaysia). Most of the time it will be put at the heart of the local neighborhood. (Refer to the masterplans below)

Figure 4.40 Food/ Market court in Clementi
Source: Author, 2015

Figure 4.41 Neighborhood park located next to a religion place (temple)
Source: Author, 2015

Wherewithal, the cultural spaces that our respondents were talking about are food court/ market and religion place mentioned above and the diverse/ ethnic restaurants. These two kind of spaces is the place where people encounter different cultures, these culture meet, merge or sometimes transform into the new one. The immigrant reported that they enjoy these spaces and it is one of the strongest potent of Singapore "I meet and learn about many other culture from all the ethic restaurants near my apartment, there are so many of them" (RS4, M, Thailand). The ICS diversity category also shows that the majority of the respondents consider the neighborhood to be certainly diverse. This finding is similar to those of Kesten in Haringey district of London.

The majority of the immigrants believe that the local institutions are contributing to the neighborhood diversity as well. Indispensably to contribute to this notion, these institutions are the place that hiring and teaching people from all over the world. Various researchers from the NUS are wherewith researching in the field of integration and diversity. Interestingly, the local schools were mentioned by several respondents who have children or younger relative to be the strong local institution as well. "My kids go to local school here, I have been meeting with parent from all over the world, our family feel settles because of the connection to that school and other family" (RS19, F, USA). These local school also fell into

the facility for children likewise. "The local school also crucial to my family integration" (RS1, M, China). Furthermore, our respondents reported about the playground and tiny pocket park to be children facility that assist the integration process too. And as the previous literatures have suggested it is one of the essential realm for interaction and immigrant integration. Consequently, the respondents took the chance to accredit the educational facility which is provided by the public in a high regard as well. However, we could not find any of interview result that link to healthcare facility in Singapore except the ICS results.

Finally, the last physical factor. There are so diversified neighborhood amenities in Singapore. But in our research, the respondents were primarily talking about coffee shop/ book store and local gastronomy. In Singapore, it became extremely popular to open the combined shop of book store and coffee shop, and according to our respondent it is the place where integration is taking place as well. "I am always go to the coffee shop to meet with the people there, I have made many friends there." (RS9, M, South Korea). There are sub-culture of book club member, the café goer and several other in the same spaces. The coffee shop seems to be popular for the younger generation while the older prefer the bookshop, thus this kind of space also bring together people from different age group. In addition, one of the respondent even run this kind of place himself through the government adaptive reuse program. "I renovate this house with a very good price (from the government project of adaptive reuse) and open a bookshop downstairs, I make new friend every day, both local and foreign people" (RS12, M, U.K.). Second type of space is the local gastronomy. The immigrant particularly mentioned the local bar and pub as the place to meet people and make new friend. "I made friend with the local at the book store near my house. I also have another social group in the local bar" (RS7, M, USA). (see figure 4.42)

Figure 4.42 Coffee shop/ bookstore at the mix-used building in Tiong Bahru neighborhood
Source: Author, 2015

Verily, all of these physical factors were not there by chance, according to Neng, these are the effort of Singapore government to stimulate mutual integration through the physical setting of the local neighborhood of Singapore ""On a practical level, common activities, such as community events, shared celebrations and volunteer drives can facilitate encounters and relationship building between people from different socioeconomic groups. Additionally, there is also scope to improve the 'software' of a community through shaping its physical landscape. The government has used town planning layout and urban design such as the location of playgrounds, residents' lounges, public schools, hawker centers (food court) and shared amenities to good effect." (Neng, 2014)

To make it better, in the nonphysical aspect. A few respondents enunciated that Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA) should be credited as the crucial advocator for

neighborhood diversity. Apparently this statement comes to no surprise as they are the principal authority who plan and manage the neighborhood masterplan. The respondents appreciate the way the URA work as they mentioned that they have a saying on how their local community will be developed. "The company where I work, collaborate with the URA to make all of the great public space in Singapore, we also got the opportunities to design our neighborhood and give comment on Singapore masterplan through their (URA) planning activity" (RS8, M, South Korea). Fundamentally, the interview also led us to the fact that URA is the central actor who initiate the public private partnership that create a strong bond of local stakeholder as well. (the way they work with the private sector and their planning approached will be further discuss in the next section)

Ordinarily, the majority of local community in Singapore establish their own local neighborhood authority. These authorities are working as the major local association in the neighborhood area. According to our respondents, they are operating and engaging about the diversity of the local area as well "I am in the neighborhood group and we work closely with Local authority to improve our community" (RS21, F, U.K.). Distinctly, their notable work is including the vocational training aim for the incoming migrant to help them get better access to economic opportunity. "I took the course offer by the local government, it helped me get a better job" (RS14, M, Malaysia). This finding is similar to the one pointed out by Kesten "it has ability to foster dialogue and interaction among neighbors from all backgrounds who live in a street" (Kesten et al, 2015).

The strong local stakeholder partnership is further woven by the active citizen. A group of the immigrant complimented the chance for them to participate in various activities including political activities, local neighborhood authority election, neighborhood planning by URA, etc. Supremely, among all the case studies the civic participation in Singapore seems be the most flourish (support by the ICS wherewith). "I have been taken part a lot in many election campaigns, for me this is important for the future generation, we (migrants) can also vote for the local neighborhood authority" (RS13, M, Malaysia), "We also take part in many planning activities by URA and HDB" (RS19, F, USA). URA and HDB offices have interactive museum which the information is provided in multiple language. At the museum, people can learn about planning issue, urban design and there are the platforms that they can submit their opinion regarding the plan as well. (figure 4.43) Additionally, their websites are decently developed and all the current, past and future master plans are there to be accessed wherewith. Essentially, in order to clarify this fact, the expert further added that the neighborhood planning and participation in planning process are considered to be the fundamental rights for both resident and immigrant in Singapore (ES1, M, University lecturer, Singapore)

Figure 4.43 Interactive interface at URA open for public access
Source: Author, 2015

Supplementing to the vocational training, the adaptive re-use of aged building was cited by a few interviewees to contribute to more economic opportunities and neighborhood diversity wherewith (as mentioned above). The ICS results also showed that they considered the local neighborhood to be economically vibrant. As per the aspect of rightly defined diversity, every respondent is proud and cherish the image of Singapore as the global city. Vividly, they love the way that it is so diverse in all of the local district and the identity of Singapore is that of a mixture of socio-cultural groups. "I like it here because of the diversity and the global city atmosphere" (RS22, F, U.K.) and "We love the diversified environment here, both eastern and western are joining together to form Singapore" (RS2, M, China). In the issue of language assistance, it is apparent to us that they are doing extremely fine in Singapore, the information is generally provided in three to four language, the native also certainly fluent with English, Malay and Chinese. Singapore case is the only place in our comparative case study that the respondents feel that there is commonplace diversity in their local neighborhood. "I am talking about the everyday encounter of this diversity notion as well. It makes all the citizen overcome the feeling of otherness" (RS22, F, U.K.)

Well-structured neighborhood master plan in Singapore

It is also apparent to us that among the three case study, the neighborhood master plan of Singapore is superiorly defined and structured. The next part is our analyses on the three neighborhood of 1. Clementi, 2. Holland village and 3. Tiong Bahru in more detail (history background, major characteristic and its' neighborhood master plan wherewith)

Clementi neighborhood

History: Over 50% is used for residential purposes. There are 24,000 Housing Development Board (HDB) residential units with an estimated population of 88,000. The present area occupying Clementi Avenue 1 used to be known as 'Sussex Estate', named after the historic county of Sussex in England. Originally, it was developed in the mid-1950s to house the families of British senior non-commissioned officers. When Clementi underwent a major transformation beginning in 1975, Sussex Estate was the only pre-development feature that was retained. Unfortunately, the estate was demolished in 1997. Importantly, Clementi New Town was developed between 1975 and 1979. Planned as a self-sufficient residential town with a range of facilities and services, the Housing and Development Board (HDB) began clearing the area in 1974 and affected villagers were resettled. Area: Clementi district 9.4 km2, Clementi Central 1 km2, Resident: 13,710 as of 2014
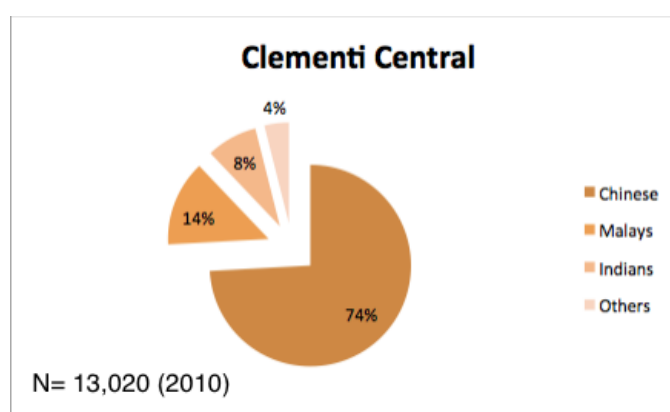
Figure 4.44 Clementi population ethic group data
Source: Department of statistic Singapore, 2014

Characteristic: Newest among the three neighborhood, the HDB area next to the National University of Singapore (NUS), Nanyang University, Singapore Polytechnic, etc. the population are principally Chinese with the mix of international people from the university. Moreover, there is a Japanese School, Singapore or Singapore Nihonjingakko operates one of its two primary schools at Clementi Road, directly opposite NUS. A private Japanese

Kindergarten is just next to the Japanese Secondary School. Waseda Shibuya Senior High School Singapore campus is also located at West Coast Road. The Clementi Market/ Food court is still acting as a primary center of the community. As the neighborhood located near the educational institute, there are numerous foreigners both students, instructors and employers of the university, which live in this area, this is the key contribution in the diversity of Clementi as the locals live in harmonize with the foreign residents.
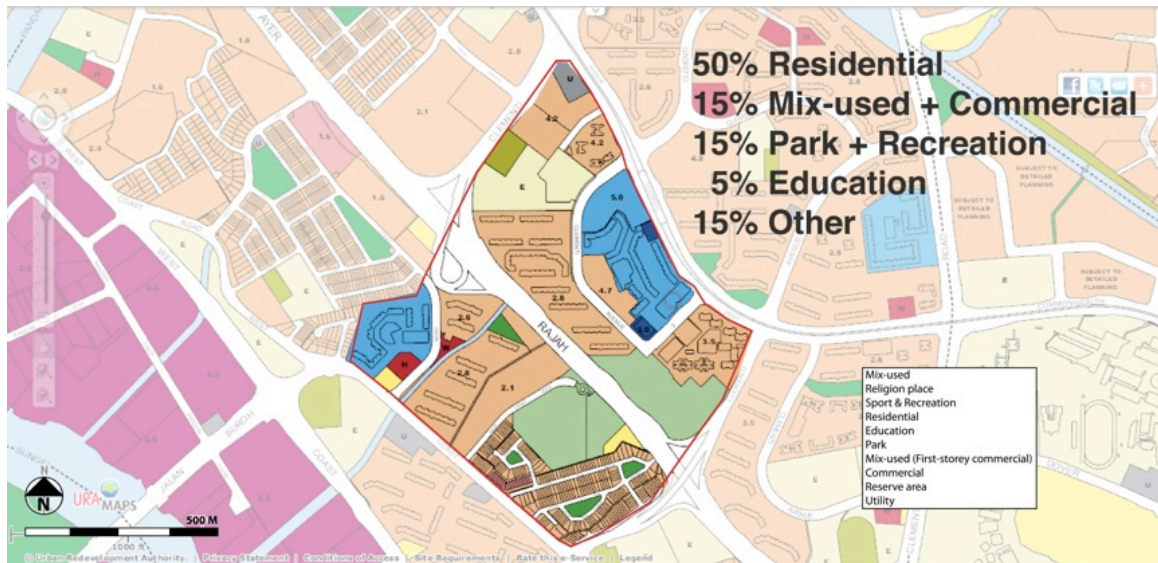
Figure 4.45 Clementi neighborhood master plan
Source: Developed from Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA) Singapore, 2015

The researcher tried to show the key consideration in developing the master plan in Singapore neighborhood on figure 4.48, the figure illustrates the proportion the building use, which primarily consist of residential area, the local food court or mix-used and commercial area that feat as the center of the neighborhood, then the public spaces which in this case are park and recreation area.

Holland Village neighborhood

History: in the early years, plantations and nurseries on both the JalanMerah Saga and LorongMambong sides occupied Holland Village. It was the Dutch, who was the first community to make its presence felt in the Holland area. In fact, the district was named in honor of Hugh Holland, an early resident, who was a well-respected architect known for his acting pursuits. Later, members of the British army made their homes in the semi-detached and terrace houses here, now known as Chip Bee Gardens (the JalanMerah Saga side). You could almost visualize English kids playing on the front porch while her father drives home from Dempsey Camp in his Ford Consult. The district reputation as an exclusive residential area also attracted local developers who quickly saw the potential to build bungalows and semi-detached houses for the local elite. Consequently, a variety of trades began to flourish in Holland Village, which catered to the well-heeled. This was how Holland Village came to be known for what it stands for over the past three decades – an expatriate social enclave within an upmarket residential estate. This was the place where shops sold imported, expensive gourmet products and international school uniforms. Area: Queen Town district 21.9 km2, Holland Drive 1 km2, Resident: 14,520 as of 2014
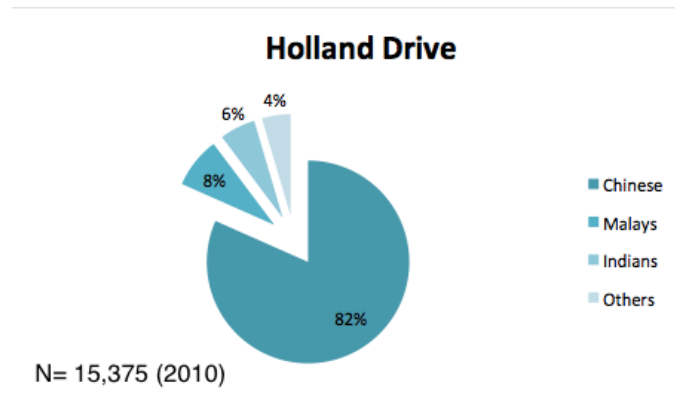
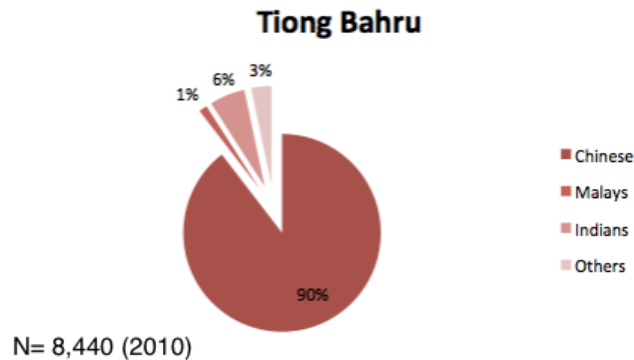*Figure 4.46 Holland village population ethic group data*
Source: Department of statistic Singapore, 2014

Characteristic: Uniquely found merely here, Holland Village is a crescent-shaped area of shop-houses and tiny malls set around LorongLiput and LorongMambong, surrounded by Holland Road and Holland Avenue. Henceforward, it is popular shopping and dining destination for younger Singaporeans and expatriates, it is dominated by and often visited solely for its eateries and watering holes, along with some specialist shops. At the beginning it also comprised of a lot of HDB but afterward it was sold to the private. Generally, this building is one of the major night-economic of the district. The food court at the crescent-shaped building remains as the center and even transformed further into the prominent attraction of the area. Crucially, this food courts are located in almost every neighborhood and remain as the center of these local communities, this is the most unique and prominent character of the Singapore neighborhood master plan, according to the interview with the local people this center has helped them to integrate into the neighborhood and likewise it has been providing them the chance to interact with the other social group, experience the other culture and food.
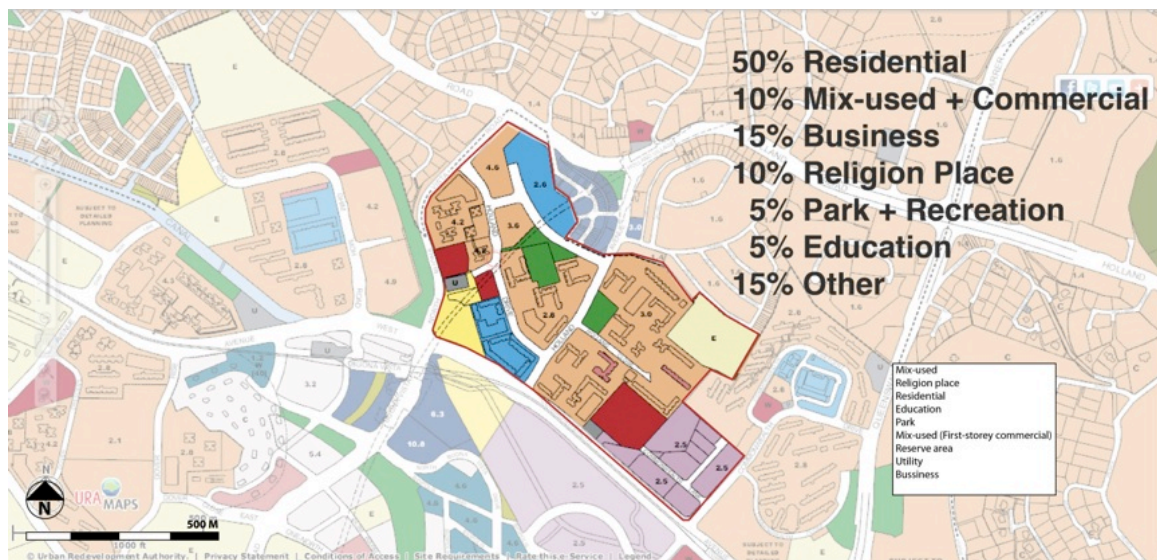
Figure 4.47 Holland village neighborhood master plan
Source: Developed from Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA) Singapore, 2015

Similar to the master plan of Clementi, the building use is generally residential, however as it became the major economic area, the area has been transformed into more business area. Aloud the public spaces have nearly the same proportion as Clementi area but in this case Religion places take up more proportion and act as the crucial public spaces of the neighborhood instead.

Tiong Bahru neighborhood

History: Eminently, this neighborhood is extremely important as it is one of the oldest housing estates in Singapore. In the 1930s, It was the first project undertaken by the Singapore Improvement Trust (SIT), a government body administered by the British colonial authority, to provide for mass public housing in Singapore. The estate consists of about 30 apartment blocks with a total of over 900 units. The apartment blocks are made up of two to five-story flats and the units are assorted three to five-room apartments. Area: Bukit Merah district 14.1 km2, Tiong Bahru 1 km2, Resident: 11,050 as of 2014

N= 8,440 (2010)

Figure 4.48 Holland village population ethic group data
Source: Department of statistic Singapore, 2014

Characteristic: Closest to the central area among the three cases, under-going a gentrification, however the oldest part still manage to keep conserving the area and attracting a lot of younger profession, the Horse-shoe roll house became mix-used (commercial on the first floor), new food, shopping, and lifestyle shops now share shop fronts with the stalwarts who've been there since the 1940s. Substantially, Tiong Bahru situation is closely similar to several areas of Chiang Mai, especially the Nimman-hemin area which also attracting several young professions, nevertheless the different is that Tiong Bahru is absorbing a considerable number of immigrants into the area and they are replacing the former Chinese residents. The Horse-shoe roll house is the general contributor in keeping the equilibrium of the local and new resident, and in addition this area became increasingly vibrant and attractive.
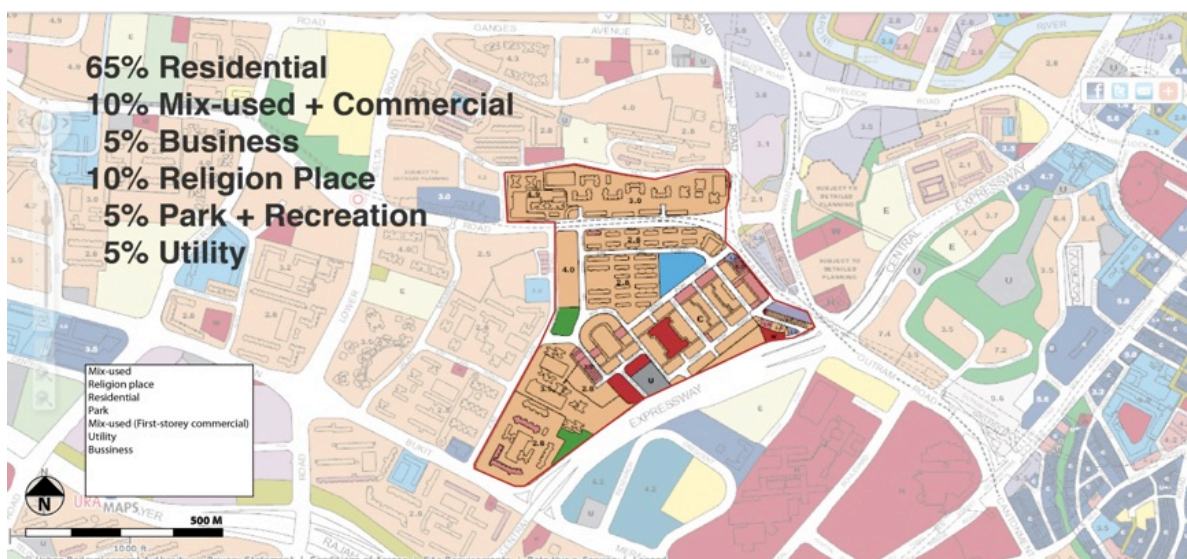
Figure 4.49 Tiong Bahru neighborhood master plan
Source: Developed from Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA) Singapore, 2015

Compare to the first two neighborhoods, Tiong Bahru has more residential area but nearly the same proportion of mix-use/ commercial area and public spaces.

MASTER PLAN
(approved amendments incorporated)

RESIDENTIAL

RESIDENTIAL WITH COMMERCIAL AT 1ST STOREY

COMMERCIAL & RESIDENTIAL

COMMERCIAL

HOTEL

WHITE

BUSINESS 1

W BUSINESS 1 - WHITE

BUSINESS 2

W BUSINESS 2 - WHITE

BUSINESS PARK

W BUSINESS PARK - WHITE

RESIDENTIAL / INSTITUTION

H HEALTH & MEDICAL CARE

E EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

W PLACE OF WORSHIP

CIVIC & COMMUNITY INSTITUTION

OPEN SPACE

PARK

BEACH AREA

SPORTS & RECREATION

WATERBODY

ROAD

TRANSPORT FACILITIES

RAILWAY

MASS RAPID TRANSIT

LIGHT RAPID TRANSIT

U UTILITY

CEMETERY

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE

PORT / AIRPORT

RESERVE SITE

SPECIAL USE

PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY

PLOT RATIO BOUNDARY

UNDERGROUND ROAD / STRUCTURE

2.8 MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE PLOT RATIO

4.9+ BASE PLOT RATIO

[40] MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE WHITE QUANTUM

[B-2.5] MINIMUM BUSINESS (B) PLOT RATIO

C CONSERVATION AREA

NR NATURE RESERVE

NP NATIONAL PARK

① MONUMENT

Figure 4.50 Color code for the neighborhood master plan
Source: Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA) Singapore, 2015

After the investigation of the master plans and the physical setting of these three areas, we learned that not only all area are properly connected to public transport and public space with the density of around 10,000/km2 for a sub-center and 30,000 for neighborhood center but we also clearly understand the pattern of diverse neighborhood plan of Singapore, which include residential area next to the food court that perform as the essential neighborhood center, the religion place, park and recreation spaces and afterward perform as a local public space, the center and sub-center connection is wherewith extremely important. Furthermore, they are integrating built heritage with existing new development (social memory) and promoting the concept of dual-used and co-location as we can see in the case of Holland village (crescent building) and Tiong Bahru (horse shoe roll house). All of these public spaces are the principal platforms for immigrant integration and the promotion of diversity concept as they are providing the positive encounter for all kind of people.

Yet we ought to mention the consistent regulations and guidance from the government authority or in this case the URA that led to this success. Moreover, the government owns the majority of the lands and properties, so it is easier to manage the land dynamic. The development of HBD building and subsidies from the government to keep aged building, green space and promote mix-used are indispensable due to limited land resources.

Singapore reflexive planning system

As we hinted earlier, the diversity and global city image of Singapore was planned According to their strategy for Singapore: The Global City in Asia; A) Establishing Singapore as Asia's most livable city; B) Developing Singapore into New Asia's hub for innovation and creative enterprise; and C) Making Singapore the best home for talent. The essential strategies that relate to diversity are 1. Make Singapore a Lifestyle Hub by enhancing and diversifying lifestyle offerings 2. Develop economically- and socially-vibrant districts through place management. 3. Facilitate lifestyle, creative and arts businesses 4. Cultural gateway between the East and the West. And they stimulated these notions of diversity through their planning system. From concept plan, to masterplan and eventually development (urban design) guideline. (figure 4.51)
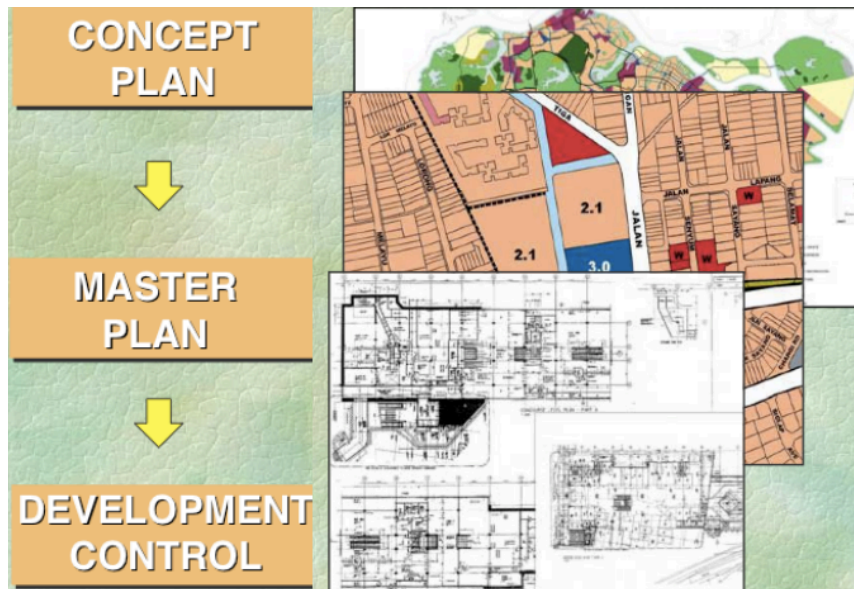
Figure 4.51 Singapore planning approaches
Source: Yuen, 2010

Several of the cases, the mega development projects were jointly invested or managed by the private enterprise and the government. They also have the Government Land Sales (GLS) program, that provide the flexible scheme of land payment and management given that the development project will be in the white zone. (See figure 4.52) This flexible zoning also allows the private develop to change the land utilization according to their decision (within the allowed usages). The approach hinged on the market's ability to make superior decisions on the usage of a site, and broadened the potential for mixed-use developments that encouraged a live-work-play environment. And in this white zone they somehow control or guide those project to serve the need of the public with the development guideline too. (figure 4.53) For example, the shopping mall need to provide elevated-quality public space and shaded pedestrian connection (underground or cover way). In major case such as Marina Bay area, URA had to go beyond its traditional role in land use planning and land sale management to play a direct role in place management.

NEW WHITE ZONE
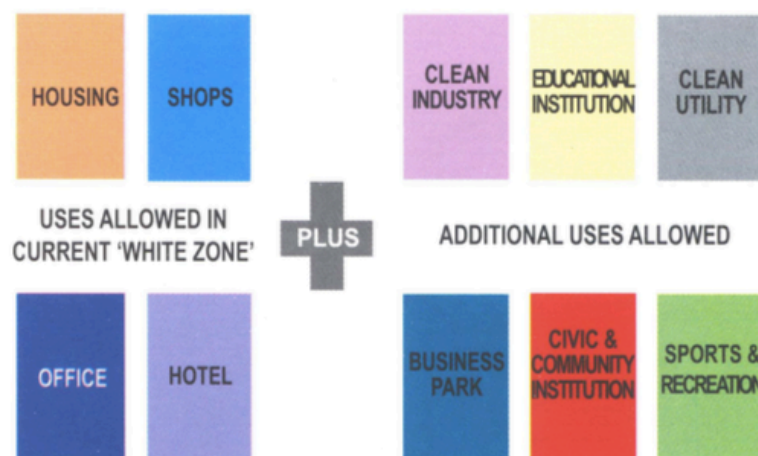
Figure 4.52 Land use zoning (special white zone)
Source: Yuen, 2010

Figure 4.53 Pedestrian network resulted from development guideline
Source: URA, 2016

Outstandingly, they put their effort in the public engagement wherewith including, 1. Public consultation meetings with Members of Parliament (MPs), 2. Public consultation meetings with key grassroots leaders, 3. Public consultation meetings with professional institutions, 4. Focus groups with stakeholders on cycling, greenery and Woodlands Regional Centre, 5. URA Lifestyle Survey and feedback received over the past 5 years.

Another authority which the work is related to our research is the HDB, they are working closely with URA but focus on the provision of affordable homes of fine-quality and value, creation vibrant and sustainable towns and promotion of active and cohesive communities. As we pointed out about the food court as both the economic and socio-cultural heart of the local neighborhood. This due to the contribution of the HDB likewise "Each HDB town has a Town Centre that functions as the core area of activity, where larger commercial facilities, train stations, and bus interchanges can be found. Unique identities are also given to each town through the inclusion of landmarks and architectural features." (HDB, 2016)
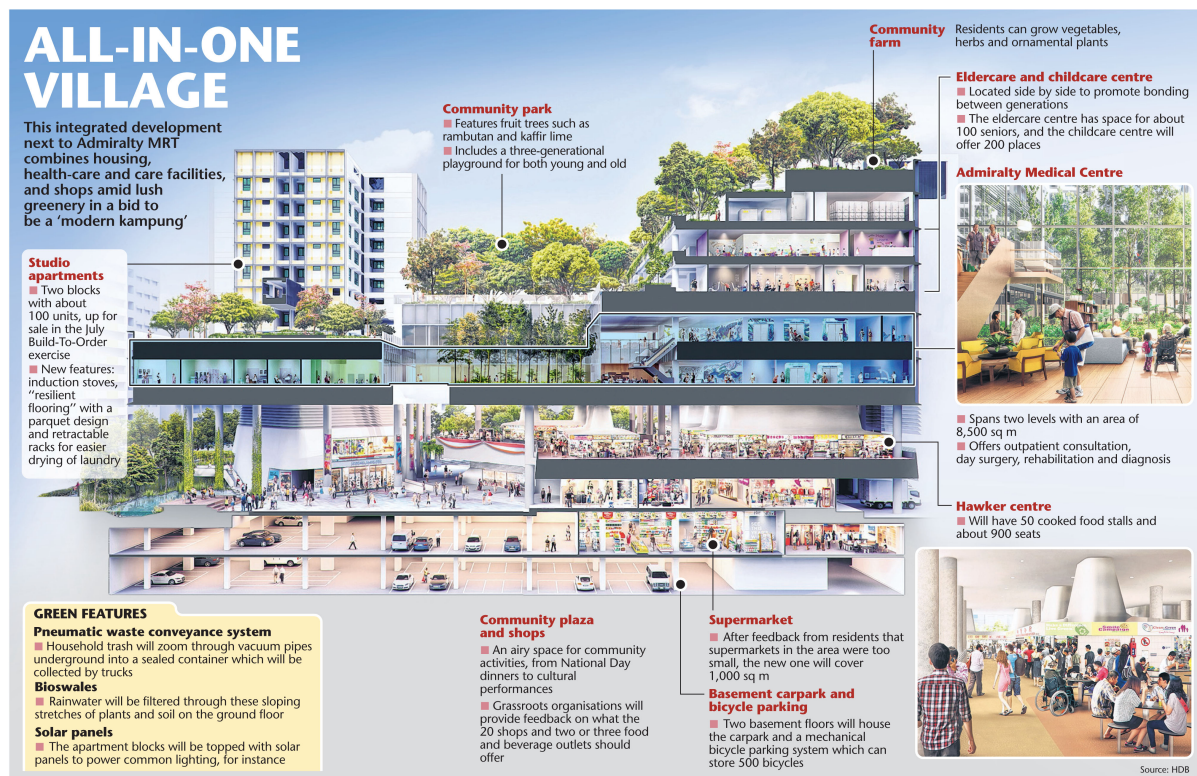
Figure 4.54 New mixed-use neighborhood complex by HDB
Source: HBD, 2016

Tangibly, judging by the existing physical data, direct observation and direct interview, we would say that Singapore is in the level of diverse society, to the certain degree at least, as we can see diverse atmosphere in all the local neighborhoods, and the immigrants are not shy away from the locals. Therefore, it became imperatively significant to extract these lesson-learned from Singapore and develop it into the appropriate guideline for this research primary case study of Chiang Mai.

Kyoto city multiculturalism

The image of Japan is in contrast to that of Singapore, it is quite homogeneous with the only majority of Japanese in both physical and social aspects, and therefore the case study of Kyoto immigration integration is exceptionally challenging and interesting at the same time. Due to the point that Japan is a nation, which is new to integration process and diversity, before we go into the discussion about Kyoto city, it is significant to comprehend the background of Japan integration predicament first.

Inevitably, Japan is in the era of globalization and diversified world as every other nation. In 2011, the number of registered foreign nationals residing in Japan reached 2,078,508, accounting for 1.63 percent of the total population. However, according to the forecast by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (NIPSSR, 2013), labor force population will decrease to 63.3 million in 2020, and 59 million in 2030, compared to 66.3 million in 2010. But Japan seems yet to be ready for this phenomenon, with the dominance of the majority Japanese population and the monolingual environment, and a study by Watanabe (2004) showed that nearly 40 percent of Japanese firms responded that they have never hired foreigners in the past and have no plan to do so in the future. Furthermore, 57 percent of firms that have foreign employees responded that they do not take any special measures in order to facilitate their integration in the workplace (Watanabe, 2004).

Beside, 2010 public survey revealed that having Japanese language skills (94 percent) and understanding Japanese customs (89 percent) were considered more important than

having technical skills and knowledge (74 percent) (Cabinet Office, 2010) and the central government keep the idea of 'disciplined acceptance' behind strong preference on highly skilled foreigners over low-skilled ones. Identically, private sector has also shared the same tendency.

As for the diversity concept in Japan, we should relate to the term "TabunkaKyosei 多文化共生" in Japanese (Multicultural coexistence). However, the interpretations of this concept differs among certain institutions, for example, the Japanese government stated that multicultural coexistence is "Residents with different nationalities and ethnic origins live together as members of local society through acknowledging cultural differences and through trying to build equal relationships." but the majority of Japanese do not see foreign residents participating in society and therefore do not view foreign residents as members of the community and as the foreign residents are not viewed as members of the community who can participate in community building, there is no movement to provide information to help get them overcome barriers and get involved (KCIF, 2014).

Explicitly as we discoursed above, and without clear integration policy at the national level, according to Kitawaki "it has forced local governments with large foreign populations to bear the burden of socioeconomic integration of foreigners in the municipalities, through providing support in education, health care, and other forms of social protection." (Kitawaki, 2008) there has been no coherent national policy on integration of migrants in Japan, or that it only appeared after the 2000s, integration is a process in which each part of the society has different stake and role to play, including government, the private sector, NGOs, and the general public. However, these stakeholders do not have the same mindset about immigrant integration and diversity, for example Keidanren, the private firms, stated that Multicultural coexistence is "the society [which is] based on Japanese culture, yet embrace diversity that foreigners can bring in, and that activates the economy and society" (Keidanren, 2009). In opposition to that the NGO emphasized that "The organization will form projects for both foreign and Japanese residents to realize multicultural coexistence, which is based on mutual respect beyond the boundaries of nationality, culture, and language." (Tamura et al., 2007).

Taking all of these issues into consideration Sachi stated in anxiety that "first, those who are compelled to change their behavior and custom are not Japanese but foreigners. In other words, foreigners are not accepted as they are. Sadly, they are admitted only insofar as they obey the manners of Japanese society. On the other hand, Japanese society is seldom requested to change itself. Second, as the concern of those proposals is primarily directed towards the cultural dimension, they neglect the influence of the reorganization of the social structure, which plays an important role in the lives of migrants as well as those of the Japanese." (Sachi, 2006)

Even still Japan as a nation is lacking behind country like Singapore, Malaysia in integration process, nonetheless a number of local governments perceives this circumstance seriously, Kyoto city is one among them. As mentioned by KCIF that "Growing importance of the roles of local governments and their citizens in promoting friendship with neighboring Asian countries with which the national government has countless unsolved issues." (KCIF, 2014), following this concern, there are various organizations, which are dealing with immigrant integration process in Kyoto city, such as Kyoto City International Foundation (KCIF) and their Kyoto City Internationalization Promotional Plan (March, 2014), Center for Multicultural Society Kyoto, The Consortium of University in Kyoto and We Are One Japan.

Uniformly, the researcher took the same action as Singapore case, starting with the direct interview with the local expert, associate professor Y. Toyoda from college of Policy Science, Ritsumeikan University. First and foremost, professor admitted to the reality of Japanese dominant environment, so it is hardly possible to sense any diverse neighborhood in Kyoto city, and we could neither find any data on any location that consist of various immigrants in the same neighborhood, beside that they tend to live near the university areas

and the hubs of public transport system. Else, there is not any master plan data in English that we could investigate. Consequently, the researcher could not focus in any of the neighborhood in Kyoto city but instead rely heavily on the review of secondary data and randomly conducted the ICS through snowball questionnaire distribution.
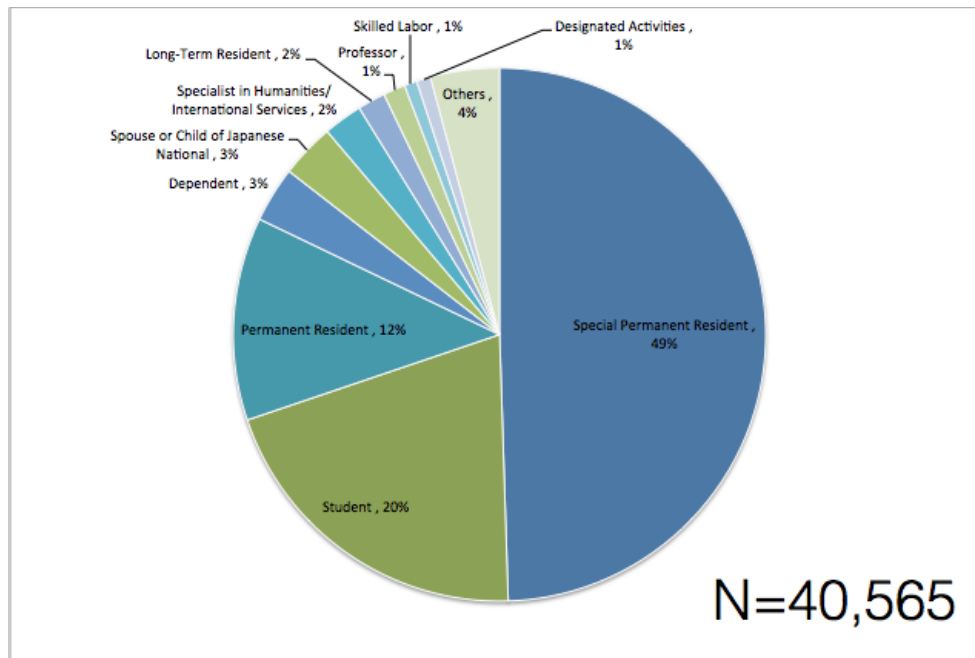
Figure 4.55 Registered foreign resident in Kyoto city
Source: KCIF, 2015

Figure 4.55 shows us the distribution of registered foreign resident in Kyoto city according to their type of residency, the majority is special permanent resident type (granted for the Brazilian, Peruvian who has Japanese ancestor and Korean, Chinese, in the aftermath of WWII as well) follows by the student as there are more than 10 universities in Kyoto that are providing international courses, the existence of these universities and international students turned out to be the important factor, which lead to a successful case of immigrant integration in Kyoto as we will emphasize afterward.

Fortunately, the researcher could secure Kyoto City Internationalization Promotional Plan, these are the main policies that related to this study, Information distribution, Development on the youth, Living support for immigrant, Interaction among different groups/ Cultural exchange programs, Language support, Promote diversity, Disaster drills for foreign resident, Cultural exchange programs: encouraging international conference, meeting, i.e. League of Historical city, Local Government for Sustainability East Asia Regional Board, Multi-cultural study program, Providing citizens opportunities to listen to the experiences of Korean residents about their lives and cultural awareness, Parenting support, Career support/ fair, KOKOKA family/ house (host family program). Howbeit, the plan did not demonstrate much implementation step and the key factors to evaluate the achievement of those policies, in order to understand how well the plan has been assisting the immigrant to integrate into Kyoto city neighborhoods, the researcher conducted ICS survey, group discussions, in-depth interviews with immigrant in Kyoto city.

Kyoto Immigrant citizen survey

Figure 4.56 shows the distribution of the ICS respondents according to their country of origin as follow, among 108 respondents, the majority is South Korean (27%) following by Chinese (19%), Thai (19%) and Taiwanese (9%). 7 percent of them are from U.K, 5 percent are from Brazil as well as India, 3% of the respondents are from Sri Lanka and likewise Germany. Finally, the minority are from Kenya and Bangladesh (2% and 1%)
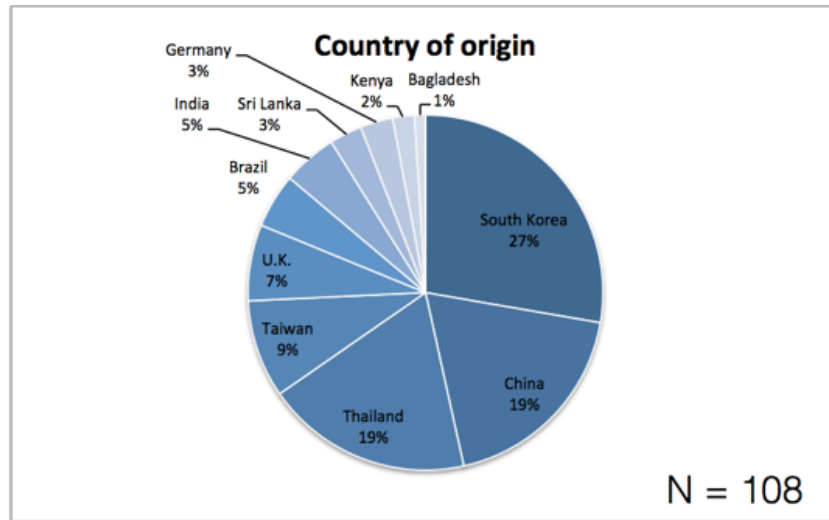
Figure 4.56 ICS Kyoto sample distribution by country of origin

The immigrant citizen survey was proceeded with the similar questions as the one we did in Milan Chinatown except approximate alterations to correspond the Kyoto city context. There are 8 categories as follow Citizenship, Employment, Family, Political participation, Language, Accessibility, Diversity, Transportation, we ought to deduct the Residence category since long-term resident in Japan is granted for just only 1 or 3 years, though, the more important issue is the citizenship. Accordingly, this research collected 108 questionnaire samples, and we interviewed with 35 of them in addition.

Among 108 people just only 11 of them became citizens, but more than half would like to become a citizen, however the duration for naturalization is quite long with the average of 5.8 years, for those who do not want to become the citizen, the main reason is due to that they will not settle in Japan. For the one who already became citizen, 88 percent of them feel more settle and it also helps them to progressively involve in the society as well as apply for a superior job. The improvement to naturalize process should be taken into consideration, especially in the duration and the system itself. (figure 4.57)
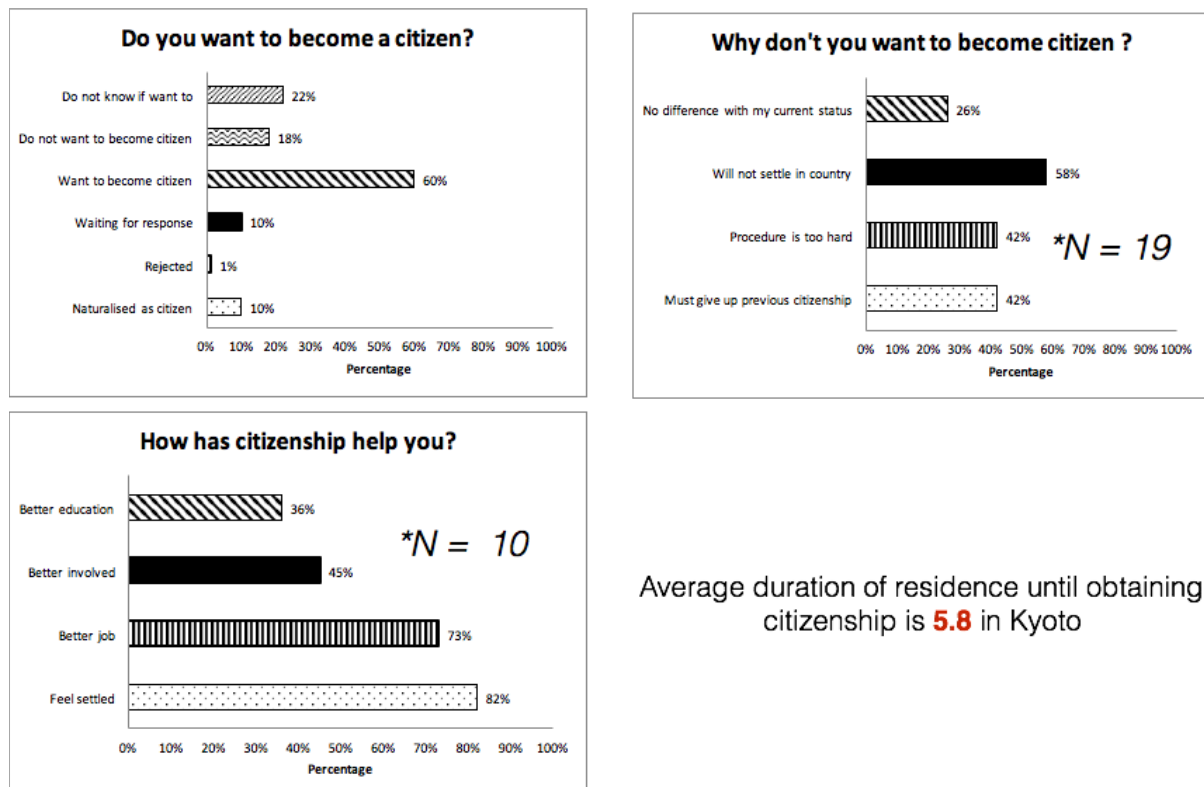
Figure 4.57 Kyoto ICS result, Citizen category

For the case of employment, the majority came from the private sector, and thereupon domestic of home care and student. The main problems they have encountered when they were looking for work are temporary contact, language and qualification. Almost 70 percent stated that they need more skill training but more than 70 respondents complained that they have no access to appropriate skill training, moreover the generality believe that their current jobs do not match with their current skill. According to the result, the policymaker might need to consider skill training as priority before the language training. This issue is likewise showing us the different perceptions among the Japanese and foreign residents on the requirement for employment (figure 4.58)

Do you want to become a citizen?

Other	11%
Student	13%
Domestic of home care	19%
No-for-Profit Organization	5%
Self-employed	7%
Private sector	37%
Public sector	8%

Percentage

What problems you have encounter when looking for work?

Qualification	40%
Language	60%
Temporary Contracts	69%

Percentage

Job, Skill and Trainning

I need more skill trainning for better job	68%
I have no access to further skill trainning	71%
My current job not match my skills and training	72%
I have problems finding a job	55%

Percentage

Around 37% of respondents work in private sector, the biggest employment problem is the temporary contracts, and 68% of them feel they need more skill training, however **71**% of them do not have access to the training.

Figure 4.58 Kyoto ICS result, Employment category

Why don't you want to reunite with your partner or children ?

I do not know if I meet the requirements	23%
I cannot meet the requirements	43%
I do not want to settle in country	43%
Family members do not want to move to country	53%

*N = 30

Percentage

What problems did you have reuniting with your family?

Authorities had too much power to 'do whatever they wanted'	51%
Meeting requirement	63%
Obtaining documents	40%

*N = 35

Percentage

How has family reunion help you?

Better job	46%
Feel settled	86%
Better involved	40%
Eased family life	94%

*N = 35

Percentage

The main reason they have not reunited with their family is because family member do not want to move and the biggest problems is that it is hard to meet the requirement. for those who already reunited with their family **94**% of them feel it ease family life and 85% of them feel settled

Figure 4.59 Kyoto ICS result, Family category

Similarly, we have just a fraction of respondents in the family category due to the reason that not all the respondents have partner or child. The causes that they do not want to reunite with their family are that the family members do not want to move country, they do not want to settle in Japan and they cannot meet the requirement. The problems they would generally encounter were that they could not meet the requirement and the enormous power of the authorities. For those who already united with their family answered that it eased the family life as well as made them feel more settle. (figure 4.59)

The category of political participation is a bit complicated, by law the foreign residents have no rights to vote, even though, 70 people would like to be more engage and several of them envisaged that they need more MPs who consider about immigrant and they desire to be better represented. For the other issue of participation, it was clear to us that the immigrants have a certainly limited knowledge about the immigrant NGOs, even there are a group of them in Kyoto city. Furthermore, less than 5 people among 108 respondents are in political organization or local community organization (figure 4.60), this answer from the interview with Kenyan respondent can clarify the real situation to us, "I want to participate in local community organization, unfortunately my neighbors seem reluctant to let me join them." Others also answered in the similar mindset.

Around 87% of the respondents want more MPs that concern about immigrant for better representation. Just 10% of them belong to trade union and only 1% of them belong to political organisation and around 65% have the membership in immigrant/ ethnic organisation and just only 3% of them are in local community organisation
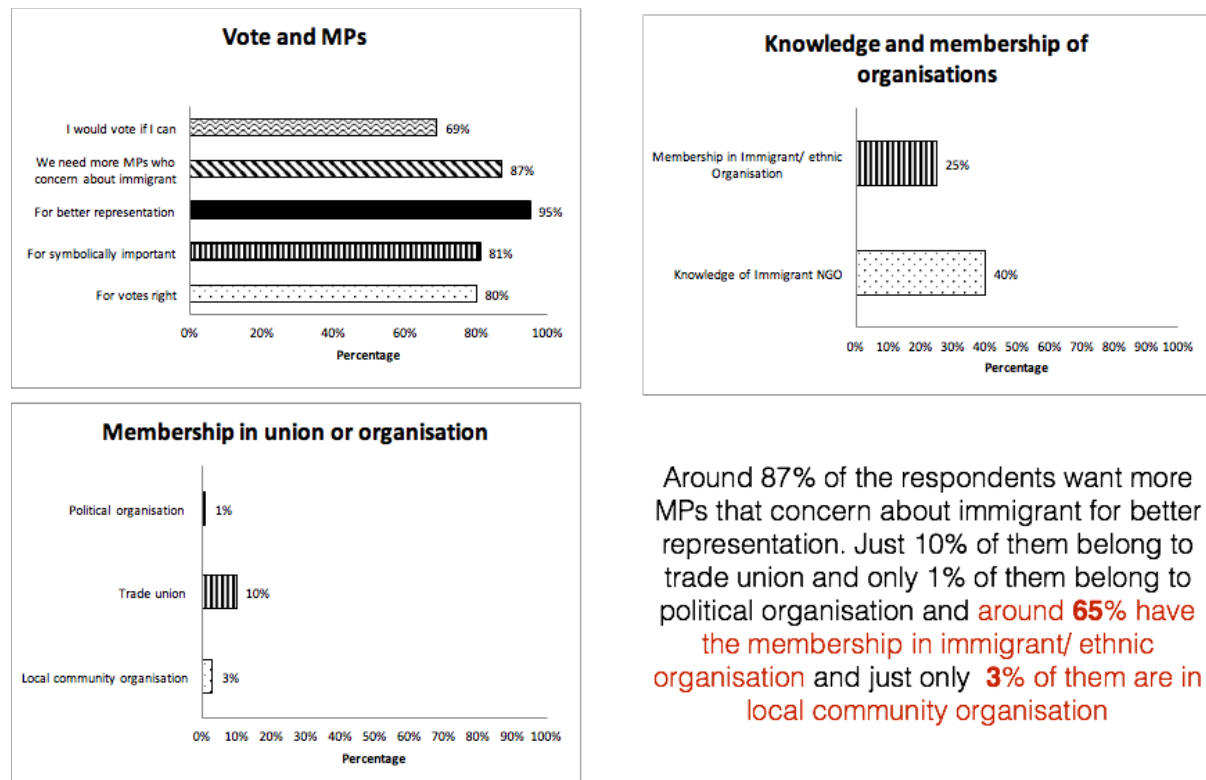
Figure 4.60 Kyoto ICS result, Civic/Political participation category

Not to our surprise, as Japanese language is somewhat difficult to learn, in the category of language, more than 65 respondents answered that they have problem learning Japanese, the fundamental problems are the time constrain follow by the motivation. Surprisingly, the general approach they learn Japanese is not from the language course but through their job, their everyday life and their friends/ relatives instead. (figure 4.61) Another respondent mentioned that "I know about the languages course, however, I cannot find an appropriate time to attend their lectures." (RK17, M, India). Even there are courses provided KCIF as mentioned earlier. So it might dues to the inappropriate time schedule of the courses that are provided at KCIF as it is on volunteer basic. This language problem is also the main different between Japan and country such as Singapore, Malaysia or Indonesia because of this language barrier, the learning of Japanese language is almost a must for the entire immigrant but in order to better understand about this situation, it is necessary for us to collect more data from Japanese side.

What were the major problems learning language ?

- Information — 15%
- Motivation — 38%
- Time to study — 70%

How do you learn language?

- Friends and relatives — 70%
- Involvement in the courses — 68%
- Job vocational — 95%
- Everyday life — 80%

Language learning

- I have stated or completed an integration or language course — 65%
- I have a problem learning the language — 65%

More than **65%** of the respondents have a problem learning new language, and 65% of them have started or completed a language course, the major problem is time constraint. **95%** of them are learning the language through their job vocational

Figure 4.61 Kyoto ICS result, Language category

The last part of ICS is focusing more in the physical aspects of Kyoto city, firstly the accessibility to public services and spaces, respondents highly value public spaces in Kyoto and considered them to be the realm for their integration into society. The foreign residents satisfy with both healthcare and educational services of Kyoto city, and the access to these two services were the main reasons they chose to migrate to Kyoto city. Nevertheless, there are little healthcare services, which are providing dual language staffs and information, so the immigrants would rely mainly with the interpretation services from the KCIF and local NGOs. One notable issue is that they think that educational services help the immigrant families settle in the community. (figure 4.62)

Access to healthcare service

- Access to HCS is one of the factor to choose where to migrate — 80%
- I need more healthcare services near our community — 55%
- Healthcare services have dual languages staff and information — 15%
- I have adequate access to healthcare services — 65%

Access to educational service *N = 35*

- Access to better ES is one of the factor to choose where to migrate — 91%
- I satisfy with japanese educational system — 86%
- Educational services help my family settle in the community — 91%
- My child/ childrens have adequate access to educational services — 86%

Access to public space

- I feel safe in the public spaces — 81%
- I need more public space near our community — 51%
- Public spaces help me settle in the community — 75%
- I have adequate access to public spaces — 90%

86% of the respondents satisfy with Japan educational system, access to healthcare services is one of the main factor to be considered for migration. Just **15%** of the respondents indicated that they can access to dual languages healthcare services

Figure 4.62 Kyoto ICS result, Accessibility category
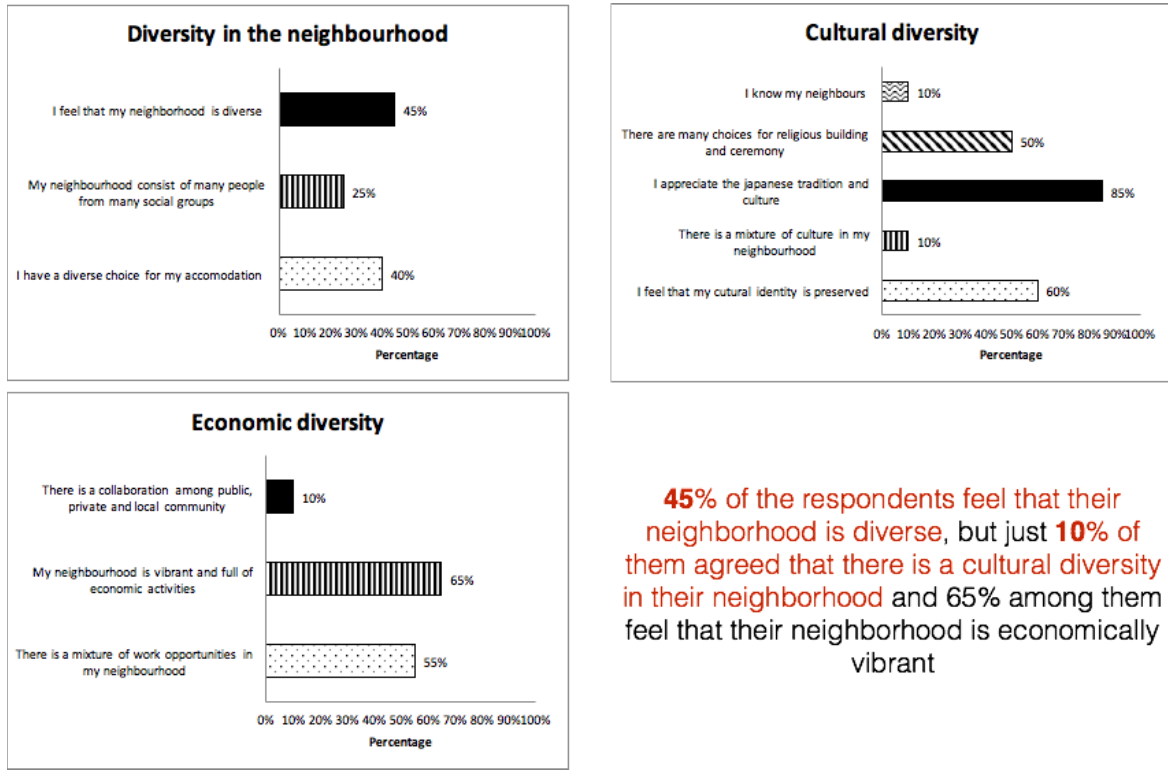
Figure 4.63 Kyoto ICS result, Diversity category

As per the diversity category, less than half think that they neighborhoods are diverse, and they have a limited choice for accommodation, this is related to the problem that landlord mostly will not allow the foreign renter unless they have Japanese guarantor, this turned out to be an extreme problem for the immigrants as well, even they do not think that their neighborhoods have a mixture of culture but 95 percent of the respondents appreciate the Japanese tradition and culture, this may eventually enhance the homogeneous nature of Japan society. Economic vise, they mainly agreed that their neighborhoods are economical diverse. (figure 4.63)
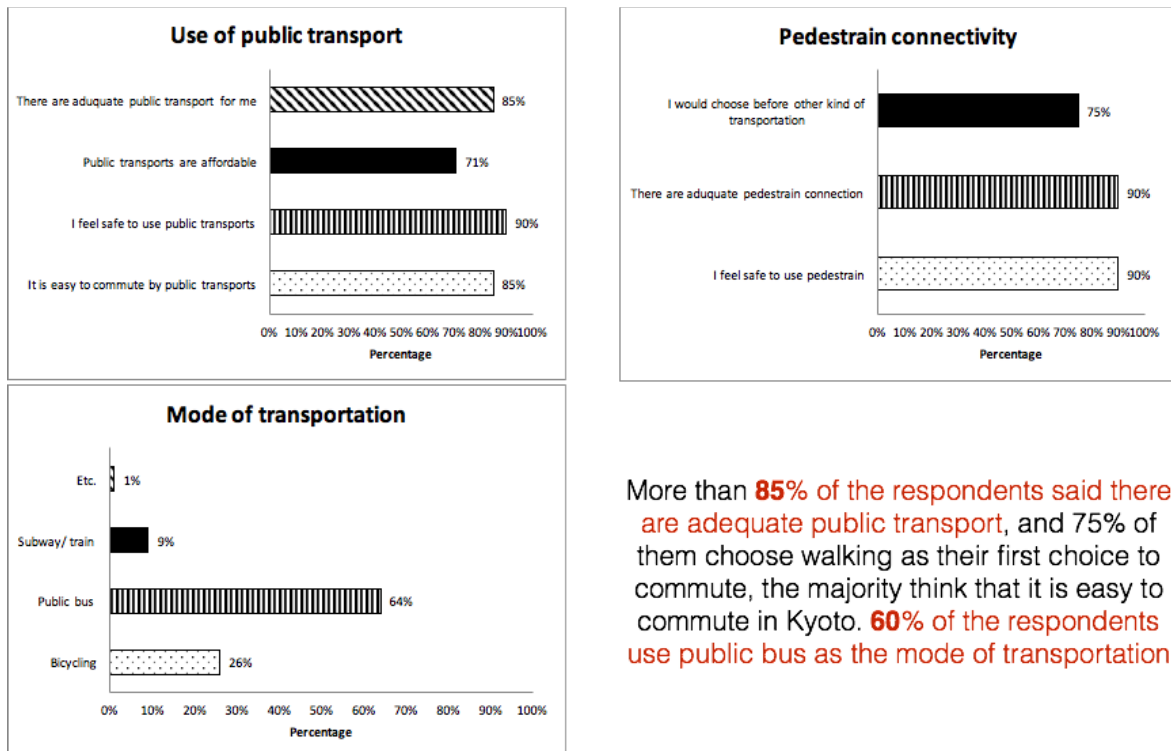
Figure 4.64 Kyoto ICS result, Transportation category

Eventually, in the transportation category, the majority think that there is adequate public transport in Kyoto city, and the main mode of transport is public bus, 75 percent of the respondents tend to choose to walk first and they feel that it is easy to commute in Kyoto city. Moreover, respondents highly value the public transportation and pedestrian/ bicycle way in Kyoto. (figure 4.64).

KCIF multiculturalism policy

In addition to the ICS questionnaire, the researcher also asked the respondents to rate the policy of Kyoto City Internationalization Promotional Plan according to their perception (Think that the policy is related with immigrant integration process) and their "real experience" (whether the policy truly assists them in real life or not) from 1(Lowly), 2(Low), 3(Neutral), 4(High) to 5 (Highly). There are three core policies, which are 1. A city linked with the world, 2.A city that fascinates the world and 3. A city that embraces cultural diversity.

The foremost core policy A city linked with the world, (1) Promote international exchange initiated by citizens through sister-city and partner-city relations as the core of international exchange and cooperation 3.75, 2.5(2) Promote international exchange and cooperation in various ways unique to Kyoto 4,3(3) Promote youth exchange 4.5,3.75(4) Train people to acquire international way of thinking 4, 2.5(5) Develop a city where international students can play active roles 4.75, 3.75. (figure 4.65) Among all policy the one that received the highest score both in the perception and "real experience" was Youth exchange, the respondents greatly value the development on the youth and it reflected on the score of the policy, as mentioned by one of the respondent "We have met with many volunteers international who have been helping us to settle and feel more at home in Kyoto city, these youths are the key actor." (RK34, F, Brazil). We can also see that even though, all the policies received the perception scores of around 4 (High) but in contrast the "real experience" scores were relatively lower. This could mean that the policy itself sounds decent and related to the integration for the respondents, however, the execution of the policy was not that effective yet.
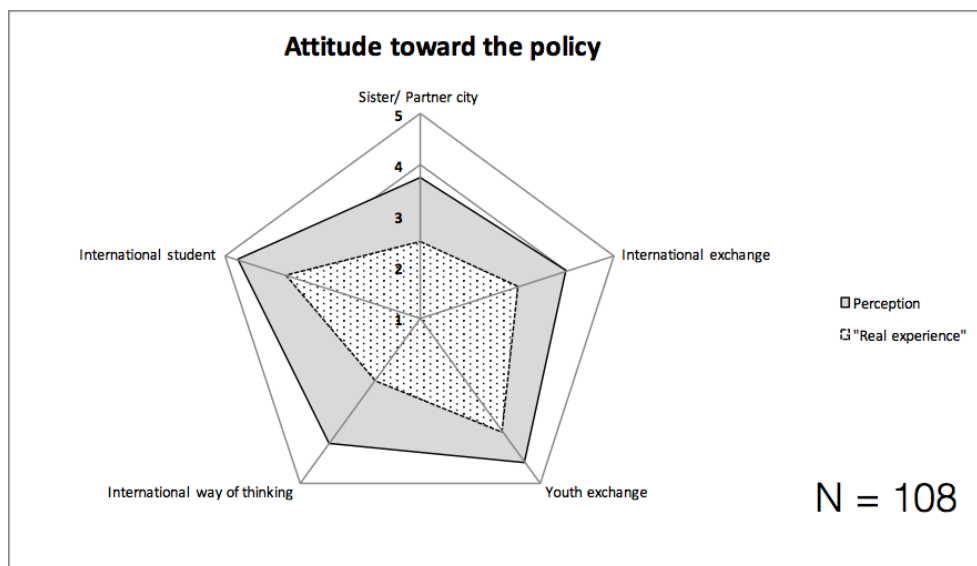
Figure 4.65 Attitude toward "A city that linked to the world policy"

Secondly, A city that fascinates the world policy, the score are as follow, (1) Enhance Kyoto' s multifaceted appeal 3.75, 2.5 (2) Improve the effectiveness of information distribution and collection by using diverse media 4, 3.5(3) Raise awareness among Kyoto citizens and train people who can spread the charms of Kyoto around the world 4, 3.5(4) Fulfill the needs of international residents and visitors and improve their living environment 4.4, 3. The policy that received the highest perception score is the (4) and for "real experience" score the (2) and (3) got the highest score. (figure 4.66) There were the gap between perception and "real experience" scores for this core policy as well. Other than that, the policy that got the lowest

"real experience" score was the enhancement Kyoto's multifaceted appeal, with just only 2.5. This echoes with the ICS diversity category that accordingly to foreign resident Kyoto city is not diverse yet. Furthermore, countless respondents voiced the concern about the implementation process of the Kyoto City Internationalization Promotional Plan, for example "The plan sounds very good but it has not been so clear to us how Kyoto city can achieve those policies." (RK11, M, U.K.)
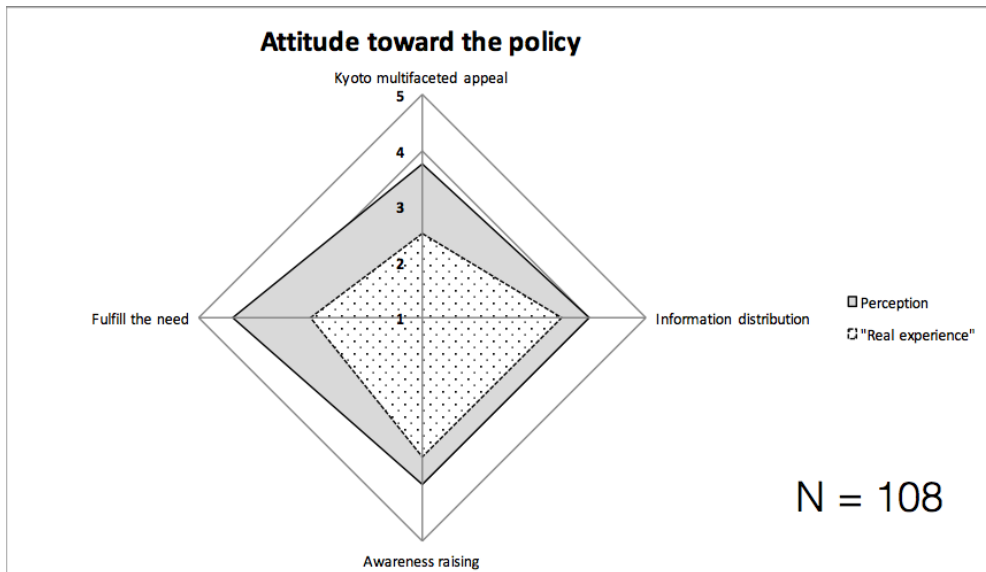
Figure 4.66 Attitude toward "A city that fascinates the world"

The last of the three, A city that embraces cultural diversity, there are 8 policies as thus (1) Communication support: (A) Provide accurate information and improve counseling services 4,3.75, (B) Support programs for the study of Japanese language and society 4.75, 3.75(2) Living support: (A) Improve educational and parenting support 4,3.75, (B) Improve welfare, health, and medical services 4.25,3, (C) Reinforce disaster prevention and crisis management 4.25,4, (D) Improve international student support programs 4.25, 4.25(3) Develop multicultural harmonious community: (A) Promote social participation by international residents 4.5, 3.75(B) Raise citizens' awareness to respect cultural diversity 4.75, 3.5. (figure 4.67) Among these, the three most dominant policies are improvement of international student support programs, the reinforcement of disaster prevention and crisis management and the promotion social participation by international residents. In this core policy, the average scores were higher compare to the first two. But still the priority that Kyoto city should consider is the exemplification of cultural diversity, social participation and the support program for Japanese study.
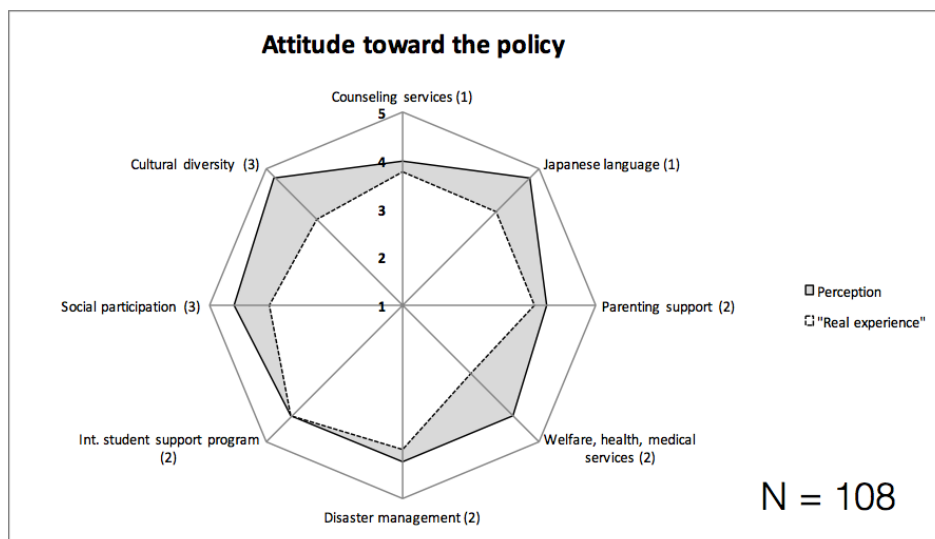
Figure 4.67 Attitude toward "A city that embraces cultural diversity"

Kyoto supplementary questionnaire

As per the distributed questionnaire about the visit to public space (figure 4.69), the majority of the respondent visit to the public spaces around 1 to 3 times a week (25 people) follow by more 1 to 3 times (22 people), just only 10 percent of the respondent stated that they never visit the public spaces. In the case of Kyoto, from the figure we can understand that the impact of visiting the public spaces on both the average number of native friends and degree of feeling integrated. Resemble to the two previous case, the more they visit the public space the more native friends they would have and the more they feel integrated. For those who never go to the public space they have around 5 native friends and the level of feeling (integrated) is 3. The majority has around 5 native friends and the average level of their feeling is 3.8. The last group who do the visit more than 3 times a week answered that they have about 9 native friends and their level of feeling is approximately 4.3.
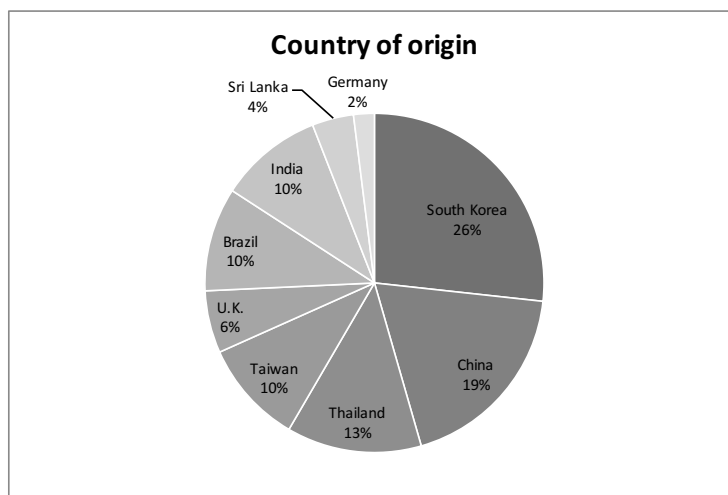
Figure 4.68 Kyoto supplementary questionnaire respondent according to country of origin (n=52)
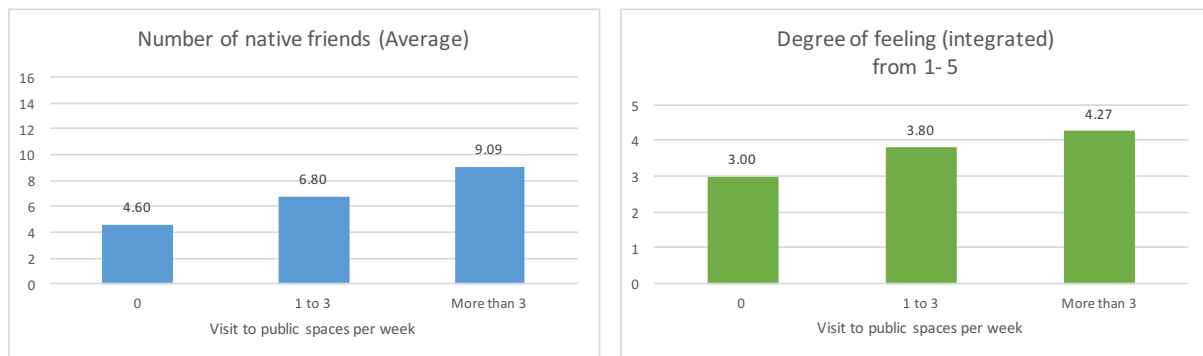
Figure 4.69 Kyoto supplementary questionnaire result (n=52)

Table 4.3 list the interview result from the interview with 35 respondents from Kyoto, we listed out the important factors which the respondent mentioned as significance for immigrant integration within their local community.

Table 4.3 The interview result from Kyoto case study

Number	Sex	Age	Country of origin	Key quotation	Key factors
1	M	50	South Korea	I have many friends (both Japanese, Korean, Chinese) from the local healthcare facility	Healthcare center
2	M	35	South Korea	I rely heavily on the public transport to commute, I like Kamokawa river as well, I meet good person there	Public transport, Park
3	M	22	South Korea	I used the services from KCIF for housing consultation, and got my apartment	Housing consultation
4	M	21	South Korea	I joined many cultural exchange program provided by both the government and the university. It opened up my world, from the exchange program I met my current host family	Cultural exchange program, University
5	M	43	China	The international students (especially Chinese) help me a lot with English language and other several issue	International student

6	M	34	China	I opened Chinese restaurant in the local commercial arcade (San-jo) which I became friend with the neighbor shops for more than 5 years	Local commercial space
7	M	31	Thailand	My kids go to local school, the school provided us the opportunities to meet and interact with other families, the local pocket park near our house also another important spaces	Local school, Playground and small pocket park
8	M	28	Thailand	After I graduated (from Ritsumeikan University) I used the housing consultation service, It is important for my life as I decided to live in Kyoto	Housing consultation
9	M	35	Taiwan	I like Kyoto bus, I think the streets are also important, I walk a lot and it is safe to walk here	Public transport, pedestrian friendly
10	M	32	Taiwan	I live in a shared house near Kyoto university, the neighborhood has so many interesting things, for example international food, student from not only Japan but all over the world, it is also convenient to walk around	Shared international rental house, University, Diverse/ ethnic restaurant, International student, Pedestrian friendly
11	M	44	U.K.	I think the public transport connection is important for my integration, I have to compliment the way they design these street, transport and connection as well. Because they support elderly citizen a lot	Public transport, Universal design (especially for elder)
12	M	42	U.K.	I love all the festival here such as Hanamatsuri (Sakura watching), I learned so much interesting Japanese tradition, our family visit the Kyōmachiya house a lot. We learn about many customs of Kyoto. Even it is a Japanese style building but there are so many things to offer (i.e. shop, restaurant, café)	Cultural festival, Kyōmachiya house
13	M	47	Brazil	I enjoy walking/ strolling along the street, I love to walk through Horikawa river, it is a long river connect through many neighborhoods without any traffic interruption. We have met with many volunteers international who have been helping us to settle and feel more at home in Kyoto city, these youths are the key actor	Pedestrian friendly, Park, Youth policy, International student
14	M	27	Brazil	I took the language course provided by Doshisha university, it helps my integration, I think the place I am renting (Expo house) is also promoting neighborhood diversity	Language course, University, Shared international rental house
15	M	37	India	I received translation service from the local NPO, it is nice. You must visit the Kyōmachiya, it is a great mixed use building that show you the rich cultural heritage of Kyoto	NPO, Kyōmachiya house
16	M	36	India	I own an Indian restaurant which I have many chances to so diverse group of people, on the street there is bilingual language information that also help me	Diverse/ ethnic restaurant
17	M	33	India	The place where I worked, we provided Indian cooking class for people, I have met my wife there	Diverse/ ethnic restaurant
18	M	42	Sri Lanka	I am not so wealthy, thus I'm always walk as much as I can, it is easy to walk or bike around the town	Pedestrian friendly
19	M	31	Kenya	I participated the disaster management drill organized by the local fire police station. Good and necessary event	Disaster management drills
20	F	45	South Korea	I have been going to the local shopping street everyday, since the time I moved to this house, I have made so many friend there.	Local commercial space
21	F	22	South Korea	I ask for the help about to look for an apartment by the housing consultation provided by Kyo-dai (Kyoto university)	Housing consultation, University
22	F	20	South Korea	I came here to study at Ritsumeikan university. The university help me settle down, That's why I want to move here when I graduates	University
23	F	41	China	I think the Kyoto city parenting support helps ease my family life a lot, I also have many Japanese-parent friends from the kinder garden 15 minutes away from here	Parenting support, Kinder garden
24	F	39	China	My kids are in local school, they have many Japanese friend from that school	Local school
25	F	27	China	I think that because of these many international universities in Kyoto, they somehow make Kyoto more diverse, I actually graduate from Kyoto university	University
26	F	40	Thailand	I joined the local disaster management drill, we learned to evacuate to nearest primary school, from that activity I got to know many people	Disaster management drills
27	F	37	Thailand	I work in Thai restaurant name E-sarn, which I became friend with many Japanese customers who like Thai food	Diverse/ ethnic restaurant
28	F	40	Taiwan	I like the bus in Kyoto city, it is easy to travel	Public transport
29	F	33	Taiwan	The job-seeking support helped me settle with my new life here	Job-seeking support
30	F	27	Taiwan	I came here by working holiday visa, thus I got a chance to live here before I decided to really move to Kyoto	Working holiday visa
31	F	23	Taiwan	I rent a shared house with two Japanese and one American, I like it	Shared international rental house
32	F	35	U.K.	There is this Indian restaurant name Ganesha, I love to have a meal at that place, then I met many Japanese people who also love Indian food, it's start from there	Diverse/ ethnic restaurant

33	F	26	U.K.	I joined the cultural exchange program and I met many Japanese friends there, My first accommodation (for almost 2 year) was with the Japanese host family, great time	Cultural exchange program, Host family program
34	F	32	Brazil	I used a lot of translator assistance from the NPO	NPO
35	F	40	Germany	My family go to Kamo river every Sunday to take rest, play as well as to meet new friends, For me, access to public space is one of the most important issue for integration, as we will have a chance to interact with the Japanese.	Park

Essential DNDP factor in Kyoto

Apparently in Kyoto, the empirical evidences show us that the policymakers are focusing more on the "soft measure" as they are trying to promote integration and multiculturalism policy. Prior to this, we did mention earlier that there is no neighborhood in Kyoto city that is standout as the diverse neighborhood. However, with our interview with the local immigrant residents, they pointed to relatively interesting physical factors of Kyoto that promote diversity as well as the prominent nonphysical factors wherewith. In the context of physical factors, our respondents think that the public transportation and pedestrian friendliness are the key factor for them as well as the diversity in the neighborhood. "I like the bus in Kyoto city, it is easy to travel" (RK28, F, Taiwan) and "I like to use Kyoto bus, I think the streets are also important, I walk a lot and it is safe to walk here" (RK9, M, Taiwan). In addition, the ICS questionnaires also supported this claim. Moreover, approximate number of the respondents pointed to the fact that these connections also support the people with different limitation (elderly, disadvantages people), for example, the special pavement for people with inferior eyesight, the hydraulic system of the bus, the slope at the entrance/ exit, etc. "I think the public transport connection is important for my integration, I have to compliment the way they design these street, transport and connection as well. Because they support elderly citizen a lot" (RK11, M, U.K.). This notion may affiliate with the substantiality that Japan is an aging society. Moreover, a considerable number of the interviewees were talking about the green spaces in Kyoto. Uniquely, one of the park in particular is indeed distinguished as they are using it as the public spaces, pedestrian and bicycle connection, it is the waterfront park next to the Kamokawa river (see figure 4.73). Wherewith, there is another artificial canal that they cited as the street they commute, it is called Horikawa river (see figure 4.72).

These two rivers connect several districts as it quite long, Kamokawa river is more than 5 kilometers long and Horikawa river is more 2 kilometers. Our respondents acclaimed these two spaces to be the free/ safe/ open public spaces and connection without vehicle traffic likewise. "My family go to Kamo river every Sunday to take rest, play as well as to meet new friends" (RK35, F, Germany), "I enjoy walking/ strolling along the street, I love to walk through Horikawa river, it is a long river connect through a number of neighborhoods without any traffic interruption." (RK13, M, Brazil) and "I rely heavily on the public transport to commute, I like Kamokawa river as well, I meet good person there" (RK2, M, South Korea). From our own observation, these two public spaces (especially the Kamokawa river) were intensively used by both Japanese people and the foreigners. These two spaces were utilized for Japanese cultural festivals as well (Sakura watching, Tanabata). A handful of the interviewees cited smaller spaces like the pocket park and playground in the local community as the place to improve neighborhood diversity as well (specifically those who have children). "the local pocket park near our house also another important spaces" (RK7, M, Thailand).
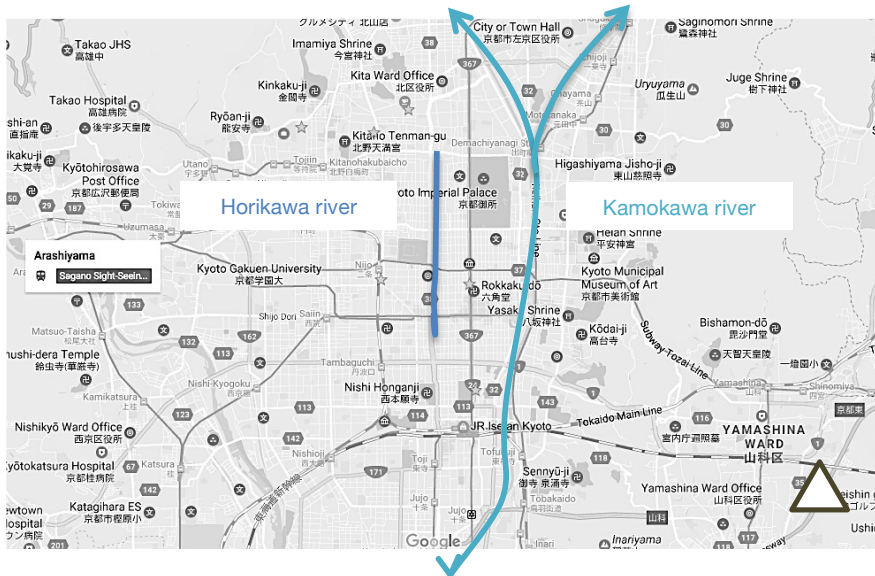
Figure 4.70 Kamokawa river
Source: Author, 2015

Figure 4.71 Location map of Horikawa river and Kamokawa river (1:100000)
Source: Author, 2016

Figure 4.72 Horikawa river
Source: Author, 2011

For the context of access to diverse choice of housing, we found two interesting determinants. The first one is the housing consultation, it is the service (normally, you require paying money) that serve the clients which are looking for their house. This is quite a general case for Japanese culture to use this service and it helps provide the immigrant with various choices for housing. In Kyoto there are diverse universities (i.e. Kyoto university, Ritsumeikan University) which offer this service for their international students as well, KCIF also provides this service for the immigrant citizen (through this service a group of immigrants reported that they found their houses). "After I graduated (from Ritsumeikan University) I used the housing consultation service, it is important for my life as I decided to live in Kyoto" (RK8, M, Thailand) and "I used the services from KCIF for housing consultation, and got my apartment" (RK3, M, South Korea). Another special factor is the shared international rental house, it is a house (usually renovated from an aged building) which is rented and shared by 3 to 4 persons, what made it unique is that the owner of the project simplifies the rental process so that it would be easier for the foreign renter to rent (both short-term and long-term). The renowned ones are Expo house group and Kyoto apartment company. For the Expo house group, they are contributing to the diversity of local neighborhood by organizing a lot of outings, activities (language class, Japanese calligraphy class) and cultural festivals (both Japanese and international one). (See figure 4.76) "I rent a shared house with two Japanese and one American, I like it" (RK31, F, Taiwan) and "I think the place I am renting (Expo house) is also promoting neighborhood diversity" (RK14, M, Brazil).

Figure 4.73 Resident of Expo house during summer festival
Source: Author, 2015

As per the "More mixed use" aspect, various respondents held the mixed use and adaptive re-use of Kyōmachiya house (Kyoto-style vernacular architecture) in elevated regards. Historically, Kyōmachiya house is the traditional house which has the commercial space on the ground floor and residential area on the second floor (it is said to have originated since 794AD). Now they are becoming quite popular with the new usage such as art gallery, craft workshop, hotel, etc. According to the research interviewees, it relates to neighborhood diversity and integration due to that it provides the diverse activities for the local neighborhood. Moreover, the immigrant will have the chance to learn about Japanese heritage, culture and tradition through these buildings. "Our family visit the Kyōmachiya house a lot. We learn about many customs of Kyoto. Even it is a Japanese style building but there are so many things to offer (i.e. shop, restaurant, café)" (RK12, M, U.K.) and "In the past decade, Kyōmachiyas are reducing, mainly due to it high maintenance cost (i.e. relatively cold in winter and extremely hot in summer, conservation of the structure), from the urbanization process have been causing several owners to sold it to private developers and this led to the demolition and reconstruction of prodigious numbers of Machiya. Under our present building code, it will be very difficult to rebuild wherewith. Now we see certain positive movements as more and more people start to reuse these spaces for several amenities. It will keep the local area conserved as well as providing the diverse range of transformed usage" (EK2, M, Architect, Japan). With the provision of these various activities, it is proved

to be a decent kind of neighborhood amenity likewise. This narrative of Kyōmachiya house is extremely attractive for us as Chiang Mai also possesses a number of vernacular architecture properties which are demising.

Figure 4.74 Kyōmachiya renovated to be an inn
Source: Machiya residence inn, 2016

Withal, let us move to the aspect of cultural space, as the finding above illustrates. The Kyōmachiya is a decent-quality cultural space for integration. In addition to that, a group of the immigrants cited the diverse/ ethnic restaurants to contribute to Kyoto diversity wherewith. "There is this Indian restaurant name Ganesha, I love to have a meal at that place, then I met many Japanese people who also love Indian food, it's start from there" (RK32, F, U.K.) and "The place where I worked, we provided Indian cooking class for people, I have met my wife there" (RK17, M, India) This is homologous to our findings in Milan and Singapore. However, judging from the ICS result, the cultural diversity in Kyoto is limited. "Well, here the Japanese culture is quite dominance, but I would not complain because I really love and respect these traditions and culture. That is why I migrated here" (RK33, F, U.K.).

Interestingly, local institutions were spoken of by numerous respondents, these are including several international universities in Kyoto (Kyoto U., Ritsumeikan U., Doshisha U., etc.). These universities sustain the notion of diversity by bringing more international people (both student and lecturer) into the area. "I came here to study at Ritsumeikan university. The university help me settle down, That's why I want to move here when I graduate" (RK22, F, South Korea). In addition, they are reported to provide several services that contribute to the integration process (i.e. language course, cultural exchange, housing consultation), "I took the language course provided by Doshisha university, it helps my integration" (RK14, M, Brazil) and "I live in a shared house near Kyoto university, the neighborhood has so many interesting things, for example international food, student from not only Japan but all over the world, it is also convenient to walk around" (RK10, M, 32, Taiwan). Moreover, other institution that they referred to was the healthcare center that take care of elderly. The respondents said that it brings together older people in the area to interact with each other "I have many friends (both Japanese, Korean, Chinese) from the local healthcare facility" (RK1, M, South Korea).

In addition to the healthcare facility we mentioned above, the local schools were considered by our respondents to be critical public infrastructure for neighborhood diversity too. "My kids are in local school, they have many Japanese friend from that school" (RK24, F, China) and "My kids go to local school, the school provided us the opportunities to meet and interact with other families" (RK7, M, Thailand) This is similar to numerous studies that

pointed out important of the facility relates to children. ICS also support this fact about important of public infrastructure. Furthermore, on the children facility, a few of the interviewees claimed that the kinder garden is another key factor. Essentially, it brings parents (native and immigrant) to meet, interact and become friend. "I also have many Japanese-parent friends from the kinder garden 15 minutes away from here" (RK23, F, China).

Astonishingly, the cluster of neighborhood amenities is where diversity flourish in Kyoto, we talked about the Kyōmachiya houses earlier. There is another important space, the respondents consistently talked about the local commercial space. Obviously, it is where they meet diverse people. "I have been going to the local shopping street every day, since the time I moved to this house, I have made so many friends there." (RK20, F, South Korea), "I opened Chinese restaurant in the local commercial arcade (San-jo) which I became friend with the neighbor shops for more than 5 years" (RK6, M, China). The final part of physical factor, the community hub/ center was not mentioned to be found by any of our respondents.

As per the nonphysical aspect of neighborhood diversity, we found that Kyoto is exceedingly prosperous with the appropriate activity promotion as mentioned previously about Kyoto City Internationalization Promotional Plan. Additionally, there are several activities that cultural exchange program, parenting support, youth policy and host family program were particularly fond by our respondents "I joined many cultural exchange program provided by both the government and the university. It opened up my world, from the exchange program I met my current host family" (RK4, M, South Korea), "I think the Kyoto city parenting support helps ease my family life a lot" (RK23, F, China). Additionally, we unearthed that the disaster management drills and cultural festival also foster diversity. The drills provide the opportunity to meet with the local neighbors while the cultural festival offer several encounters with different group of people. "I love all the festival here such as Hanamatsuri (Sakura watching), I learned so much interesting Japanese tradition" (RK12, M, U.K.) and "I participated the disaster management drill organized by the local fire police station. Good and necessary event" (RK19, M, Kenya). Remarkably, the disaster management drills seem to be the only way that we found from our survey which offer the immigrant the opportunity for civic participation. (from the ICS, the immigrants would like to participate more).

Linking to the youth policy, the international students in Kyoto are complimented as the main advocator for neighborhood diversity. Crucially, They are the one who bring international socio-cultural aspect into the local community (sometime through cultural exchange program) "We have met with many volunteers international who have been helping us to settle and feel more at home in Kyoto city, these youths are the key actor" (RK13, M, Brazil), One Chinese respondent considered them to contribute directly to his integration too "The international students (especially Chinese) help me a lot with English language and other several issues" (RK5, M, China). Another mediator is the Non-Profit-Organizations (i.e. Center for Multicultural Society Kyoto, The Consortium of University in Kyoto and We Are One Japan) that contribute in bringing different people together and provide essential assistances including translator services, consultation, etc. "I used a lot of translator assistance from the NPO" (RK34, F, Brazil). As per the local association, we can understand that the KCIF are trying their best to encourage more diversity in Kyoto.

There are two factors which related to economic opportunity, 1. Job-seeking support that is offered by the local NPO, it helps granting access to diverse job opportunity for immigrants "The job-seeking support helped me settle with my new life here Job-seeking support" (RK29, F, Taiwan). 2. The working holiday visa (for Taiwanese) that offer the flexible chance to stay in Japan, unfortunately this is limited only to the Taiwanese people. "I came here by working holiday visa, thus I got a chance to live here before I decided to really move to Kyoto" (RK30, F, Taiwan). In the aspect of "Rightly defined diversity" we previously mentioned that the KCIF are promoting the "Multiculturalism". However, the majority of the

immigrant were reporting that they do not completely comprehend its meaning but rather confuse with the definition of this kind of diversity "Multiculturalism? Well that is not diversity right? I appreciate the cultural aspect in Kyoto a lot but I cannot agree that this is really 'diversity'" (RK18, M, Sri Lanka) This setting may affect "Commonplace diversity" as the majority of our respondents admitted that everyday experience to encounter diverse people is not sufficient. "It is still rare to find people who is not Japanese in the public spaces, I mean at least not on the daily basic" (RK35, F, Germany). Lastly, the obviously essential factor of language assistance. Apart from the language course and translator service which we already discussed, in certain spaces (street, public infrastructure, university) there is also the bilingual language information provided. "I own an Indian restaurant which I have many chances to so diverse group of people, on the street there is bilingual language information that also help me" (RK16, M, India).

To summary, for the Kyoto case study, there are adequate public services and transportation, the immigrants cherish the idea of diversity, however, it remains ambiguous for to them in which direction the KCIF is promoting and what is the true meaning of Japanese diversity. The agent of changes (in this case are the youth, international student) that can be the medium between the local and foreign residents is needed, in order for a successful immigrant integration, to assist that, the appropriate youth development (i.e. international student, exchange student, university town) also is a must. Nevertheless, the foreign residents are the dependents on public services, public transport, and public spaces, sometime much more than the native due to the economic disadvantage and other limitations. The sphere that provide the opportunities for the interaction and mutual exchange for the local and the immigrant can be public spaces such as neighborhood park, museum or cultural center. Wherewith, the participatory activities such as disaster management training, cultural exchange event, social exhibitions, etc. would be decent starting point as underlined by this German respondent "For me, access to public space is one of the most important issue for integration, as we will have a chance to interact with the Japanese". (RK35, F, Germany).

The policy development in the local level is preferable due to that they are the one, who would deal with both positive and negative impact from immigrant, moreover, they need the participation from all stakeholders in order to encourage reciprocal realization. In the case of Kyoto city, they still lack the affiliation from foreign resident in the policy planning process, and the cooperation from the local Japanese in the implementation of the plan. Not only that, according to the research respondents there are also the gap between country of origin or the continent (western, eastern, African). "I would like to participate in other local neighborhood activity but they (Japanese) seem a bit afraid to let me do so, I am not sure whether because I look so much different, not like the people who are from Asian countries" (RK19, M, Kenya). Additionally, the performance of the policy should be improved. For the case of information sharing, there are two approaches we can take, the first one is language learning for the immigrant or the second is to provide the information in multiple-language.

We could say that Kyoto city is still in the level of assimilation in the integration theory according to the research finding and a number of scholars. The dominance of Japanese language still entails the necessity for immigrants to acquire Japanese language skill as a practical tool to smooth the process of integration, to have an independent lives in local communities, to be able to live a healthy and safe life using the Japanese language, to be able to live an independent life using the Japanese language, to be able to live as a member of the society and to have mutual understanding by using the Japanese language. Kawamori likewise stated that "Foreign residents need to acquire Japanese language skill as a 'tool' to live in Japanese local societies, language skill is necessary in order that foreign residents can have better lives in local community." (Kawamori, 2013), Else, Agyeman found out that "migrants rely heavily on bridging social capital for economic integration in Japan. And the migrants' ability to learn Japanese facilitates the cross-border relations, particularly with members of the host society." (Agyeman, 2013) At first the immigrant need to rely on bonding,

then bridging and linking when they are more settle in the society. Hence, there is the imperative for the chance for interaction with other people (esp. Japanese) in order to acquire social capital for economic integration in accordance with the study of Agyeman.

Ultimately, there are still the requirement to improve and promote the foreign integration policy, as well as diversity concept and the reinterpretation of the term "Diversity" with more input from immigrant, NGOs, private sector etc. KCIF must continue to encourage mutual change, instead of one-sided assimilation of foreign residents into Japanese society, and provide more schedule/ variety for language training course, likewise, the interpreter and consultation services. Ordinarily, numerous areas demand the policy framework in the national/ regional level such as family reunion, citizenship, vocational training, therefore, it is important for the government institution in all levels to work closely in the development of a new Japan comprehensive immigrant integration policy. The next step the KCIF should also focus on other age group rather than the youth, as right now they are only nurturing respect for their cultural background to the children but they should also provide a clue to Japanese society in order to change altogether.

Summary of comparative case study

Evidently, from the ICS with the immigrant from the three cities, we can clearly comprehend that there are both the needs which are similar to the native resident as well as the one that differ from them. The similar needs are the accesses to public transportation, housing choices, public infrastructure, employment and economic opportunity. In such a case, these needs are in a higher degree due to their limitation, for instance the preference for public transportation or specific housing type. There are also the requirements for specific issues such as the language assistance, citizenship, family reunion, cultural diversity, public spaces for interaction etc. The majorities of the respondents confirmed to us that all of these link to their integration.

All the results from three cases show us that these needs are fulfilled, maybe in the different degree. For Milan, they are doing marvelously with the public space and public transportation. In the case of Singapore, they are in the higher degree for the citizenship (the easiest and simplest one), economic vibrancy, cultural diversity, civic/political participation (only a single case that immigrant have the rights to participate), transportation as well as language assistance. As for Kyoto, we found that the public infrastructures are in excellent standard, the respondents also reported to love walking in Kyoto.

Furthermore, the empirical data helped us understand and confirmed that Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle is important for neighborhood integration. We also consolidated the DNDP from three cases. These are several aspects that are vividly prominent in each cases. In Milan the immigrant still somehow requires to voluntary assimilate into Italian culture as they prefer the "blended environment" but the immigrant appreciate the Italian cultural tradition, the public spaces (both public and semi-private) as well as the attractive weekend market are the crucial interaction spaces, former study mentioned the private social housing (which is uniquely found in Milan), the local association (specially the ethnic and religion are without doubt robust). In Milan the policymaker focuses more on strategic idea, operation tool and urban intervention rather than extensive comprehensive plan, the positive kind of urban intervention project of Porta Nuova that provide a massive multipurpose public space also stood out.

Certainly, it is explicit that among the three, Singapore is the utmost diverse and they integrated the notion of diversity into their planning process proficiently. Therefore, the masterplan (that is focusing on the TOD and walkable neighborhood) of Singapore is extremely practical in promoting neighborhood diversity. Supremely, their planning regulation was also put in effective usage to guide the development by the private stakeholder to truly compensate the need of the residents. Mixed use neighborhood development makes it so

preferable for all type of resident to commute and utilize all the exceptional-quality space in both the local area and the city as a whole. Additionally, it is an exceedingly dense city which maybe one of the major reason why there are increased chances to encounter diversity. Moreover, compare to the remaining two, the immigrants in Singapore have the uttermost freedom and rights. There is also the specific space of the food court/ market/ religion place.

In the case of Kyoto city, in a way the immigrant need to assimilate themselves into Japanese culture as well. Nevertheless, the majority of migrants do it willingly as they favor the rich culture and heritage of Japan in Kyoto city. The vigorous point of Kyoto is their policy development and activity promotion (i.e. youth policy, cultural exchange). We also accredit they consideration on the older citizen which is difficult to find in other case of neighborhood diversity (normally focus on the youth), the cluster of more than 10 international universities, extraordinary mixed use Kyōmachiya house and the potent natural/ green public spaces of the city accordingly.

Chapter 5 Diverse neighborhood design principle for Chiang Mai case study

Chiang Mai Immigrant citizen survey

At last, through the existing research exploration and the comparative case study, our endeavor has finally reached the research primary case study, the Chiang Mai city. Not to our surprise, the ICS results of Chiang Mai case differ from prior 3 cases in several aspects. We will try to elaborate and discourse about those different accordingly in each section.

Firstly, figure 5.1 shows the distribution of the ICS samplings according to their country of origin as follow, among 100 respondents, the majority is from Myanmar (34%) following by Japan (14%), USA (10%) and Lao (10%). 10 people are from Cambodia, 8 people are from China, 7% of the respondents are from Australia. 2 percent represent the one from Taiwan and likewise U.K. Finally, the minority are from Germany, Spain and Italy. The distribution is similar to those of the entire nation as Myanmar, Lao and Cambodia are accounted the majority of the migrants.
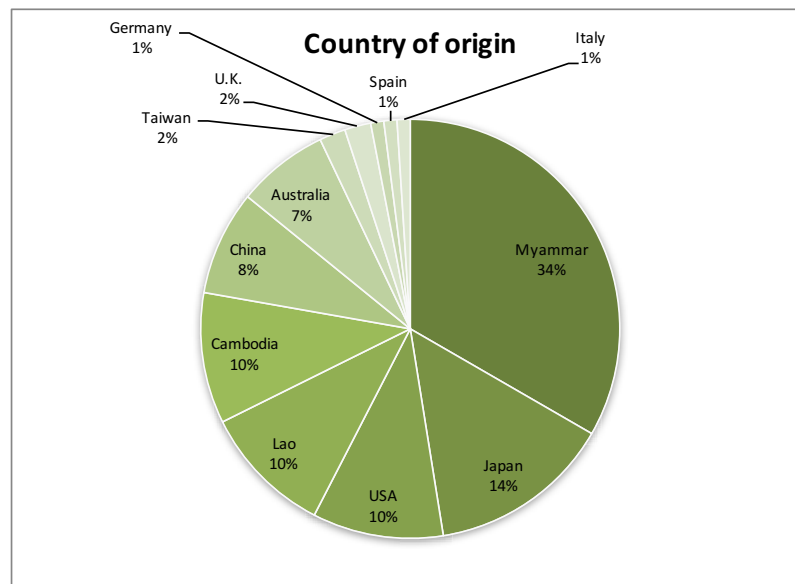

Figure 5.1 ICS respondents according to the country of origin

For Long-term resident issue, the average duration of stay until obtaining LTR is just around 4.5 years, it would take longer time compare to Singapore but shorter if we compare the average time with the case of Milan and Kyoto. Interestingly, 40 percent of the respondent do want to become LTR. Around 30 percent of the respondent want to become LTR and 15% already became one. Curious about this result which is quite divergent from the remaining three, we observed into deeper detail with the general information of the respondents and we could find the apparent pattern which effect their answer. For those who answered that they want to obtain the LTR, they are from the group of Myanmar, Lao or Cambodia. These may directly link with the improved livelihood compare to their countries of origin, while for the other the change of status is not that attractive.

The one who already obtained the LTR, 87 percent of them mentioned that they feel more settle, likewise, they could receive preferable education. The key problem when they are applying for the LTR is that the authorities have too much power. (figure 5.2)
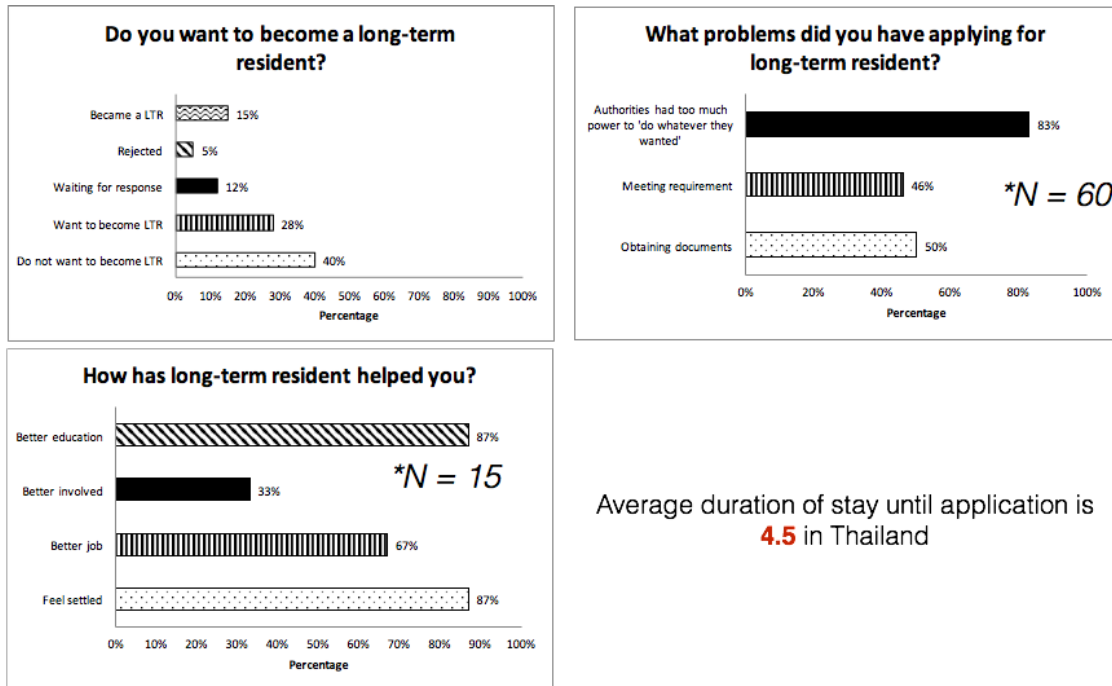
Do you want to become a long-term resident?

Became a LTR — 15%
Rejected — 5%
Waiting for response — 12%
Want to become LTR — 28%
Do not want to become LTR — 40%

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
Percentage

What problems did you have applying for long-term resident?

Authorities had too much power to 'do whatever they wanted' — 83%
Meeting requirement — 46%
Obtaining documents — 50%

*N = 60

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
Percentage

How has long-term resident helped you?

Better education — 87%
Better involved — 33%
Better job — 67%
Feel settled — 87%

*N = 15

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
Percentage

Average duration of stay until application is **4.5** in Thailand

Figure 5.2 Chiang Mai ICS result, LTR category

Evidently, as showed in figure 5.3. The average duration of stay until obtaining the citizenship is around 9 years in Thailand, the period is longer if we compare to the case of Singapore and Kyoto but it will take shorter time compare to Milan. In the case of citizenship category, around 65 people from 100 people do not want to become the citizen of Thailand. 10 percent of the respondent want to become citizen, 10 people are waiting for the response, 5 of them are nationalized as citizen of Thailand. The different also show the repeat pattern as the LTR, the one who want to become citizen or already became one is all from the three neighboring countries of Myanmar, Lao and Cambodia. The primary reason they do not want to get the citizenship is due to that is not so much different with their current status (77%) follow by the difficulty of the procedure. For those who became naturalized as citizen 80 percent of them feel settle and they could receive better education wherewith. Compare to other cases this may not need to be the priority. However, for those three neighboring countries migrants (which are the majority of migrant in Chiang Mai), Chiang Mai may require special kind of permit similar to those of our comparative cases.
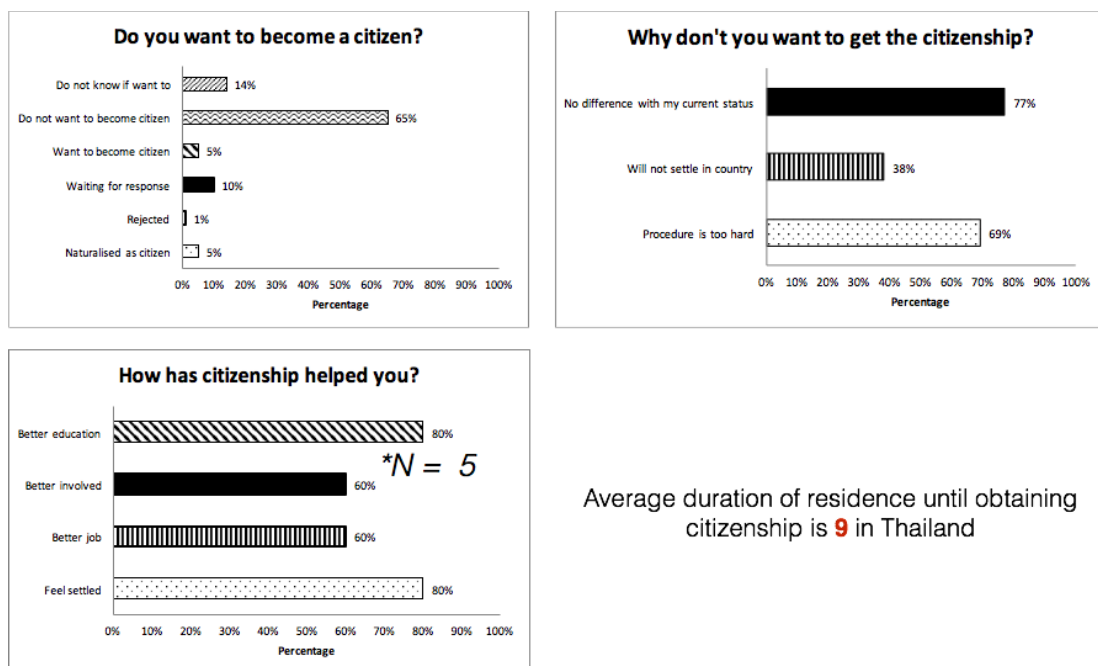
Do you want to become a citizen?

Do not know if want to — 14%
Do not want to become citizen — 65%
Want to become citizen — 5%
Waiting for response — 10%
Rejected — 1%
Naturalised as citizen — 5%

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
Percentage

Why don't you want to get the citizenship?

No difference with my current status — 77%
Will not settle in country — 38%
Procedure is too hard — 69%

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
Percentage

How has citizenship helped you?

Better education — 80%
Better involved — 60%
Better job — 60%
Feel settled — 80%

*N = 5

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
Percentage

Average duration of residence until obtaining citizenship is **9** in Thailand

Figure 5.3 Chiang Mai ICS result, Citizenship category

Pongpisit Huyakorn (2016), Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle for Arrival City of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2015: a case study of Chiang Mai, Thailand, Dottorato in Architettura e Ambiente, Università degli Studi di Sassari

Withal, as per employment, the majority is from worker sector (30%), follow by self-employed (20%), private and student (both are 15%) and thereupon NGO (13%). The main problem they have encountered when they look for work is the temporary contract and then language. 75 people mentioned that their current job is not match their skills and trainings. 70 people mentioned that they need more skill training, however they do not have the access to further skill training similar to all of the cases. As we already elaborated that the immigrant citizens tend to answered that they desire for increased skill training whether the government provide the policy for immigrant skill training or not. Hence, the provision of skill training in the local level is needed in all of the cases (figure 5.4)
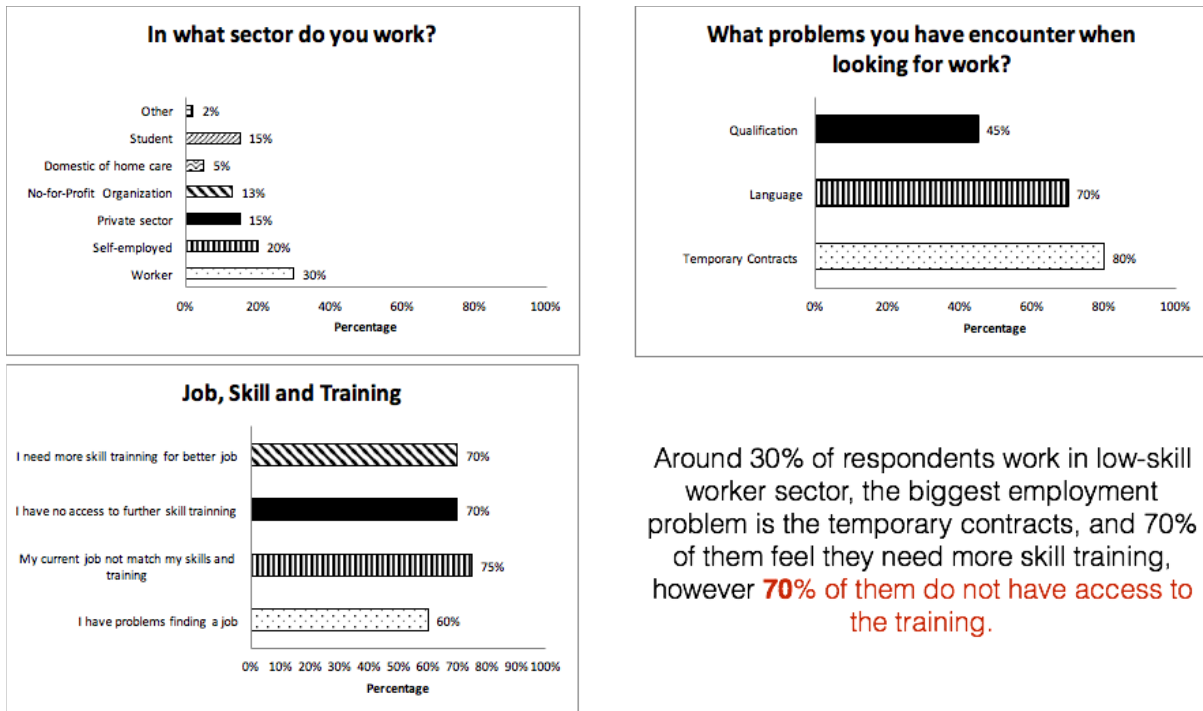

In what sector do you work?

- Other — 2%
- Student — 15%
- Domestic of home care — 5%
- No-for-Profit Organization — 13%
- Private sector — 15%
- Self-employed — 20%
- Worker — 30%

What problems you have encounter when looking for work?

- Qualification — 45%
- Language — 70%
- Temporary Contracts — 80%

Job, Skill and Training

- I need more skill trainning for better job — 70%
- I have no access to further skill trainning — 70%
- My current job not match my skills and training — 75%
- I have problems finding a job — 60%

Around 30% of respondents work in low-skill worker sector, the biggest employment problem is the temporary contracts, and 70% of them feel they need more skill training, however **70% of them do not have access to the training.**
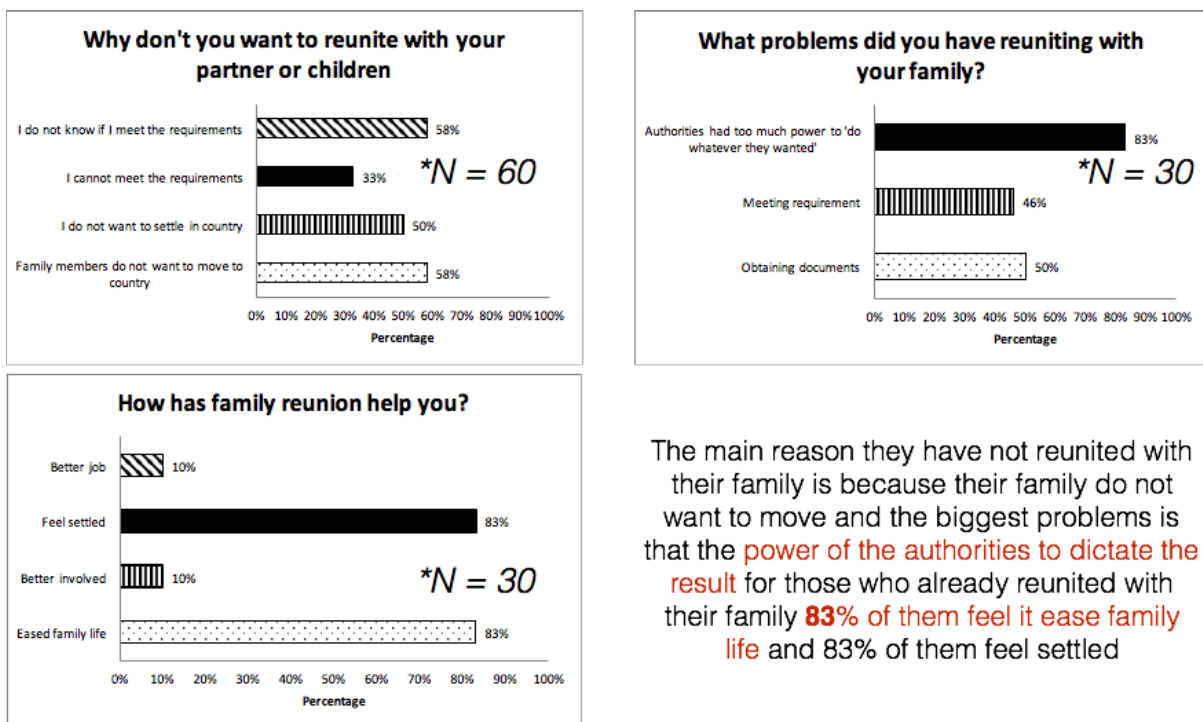
Figure 5.4 Chiang Mai ICS result, Employment category

Why don't you want to reunite with your partner or children

- I do not know if I meet the requirements — 58%
- I cannot meet the requirements — 33%
- I do not want to settle in country — 50%
- Family members do not want to move to country — 58%

*N = 60

What problems did you have reuniting with your family?

- Authorities had too much power to 'do whatever they wanted' — 83%
- Meeting requirement — 46%
- Obtaining documents — 50%

*N = 30

How has family reunion help you?

- Better job — 10%
- Feel settled — 83%
- Better involved — 10%
- Eased family life — 83%

*N = 30

The main reason they have not reunited with their family is because their family do not want to move and the biggest problems is that the power of the authorities to dictate the result for those who already reunited with their family 83% of them feel it ease family life and 83% of them feel settled

Figure 5.5 Chiang Mai ICS result, Family category

Figure 5.5 above is ICS in the family case. the obvious reason they do not want to reunite with their family are due to that their family member do not want to move or they do not know if they meet the requirement. For those respondents which reunited with their family member agreed that it helps them settle and wherewith ease the family life. The impact of family reunion seems to have the homogeneous result to the immigrants in all of the cases. Thus, for immigrant integration, the consideration on family issue should be one of the essential focuses. In-term of physical aspect, the facility for family as well as the universal design can be quite significant.

Forasmuch, in the aspect of political participation, the majority (75 people) would vote if they were given the right to do so. 60 respondents would prefer to have more politician who concern about immigrant, and the main reasons are for superior representation and vote rights. For the knowledge and membership of immigrant/ ethnic organization, Chiang Mai sampling is the lowest among the four, as there are only 10 people who are in the immigrant/ ethnic organization and just only 15 percent of the respondent have knowledge about immigrant NGO. Moreover, no one is in political organization, and just 10 people are the member of trade union. 20 percent of them are in the local community organization, higher percentage than Kyoto case but certainly lower if we compare the proportion with Milan and Singapore cases. (figure 5.6) Apparently, we need to stimulate for increased participation from the migrant residents while providing them with extra information regarding the migrant-related organization and NGOs.
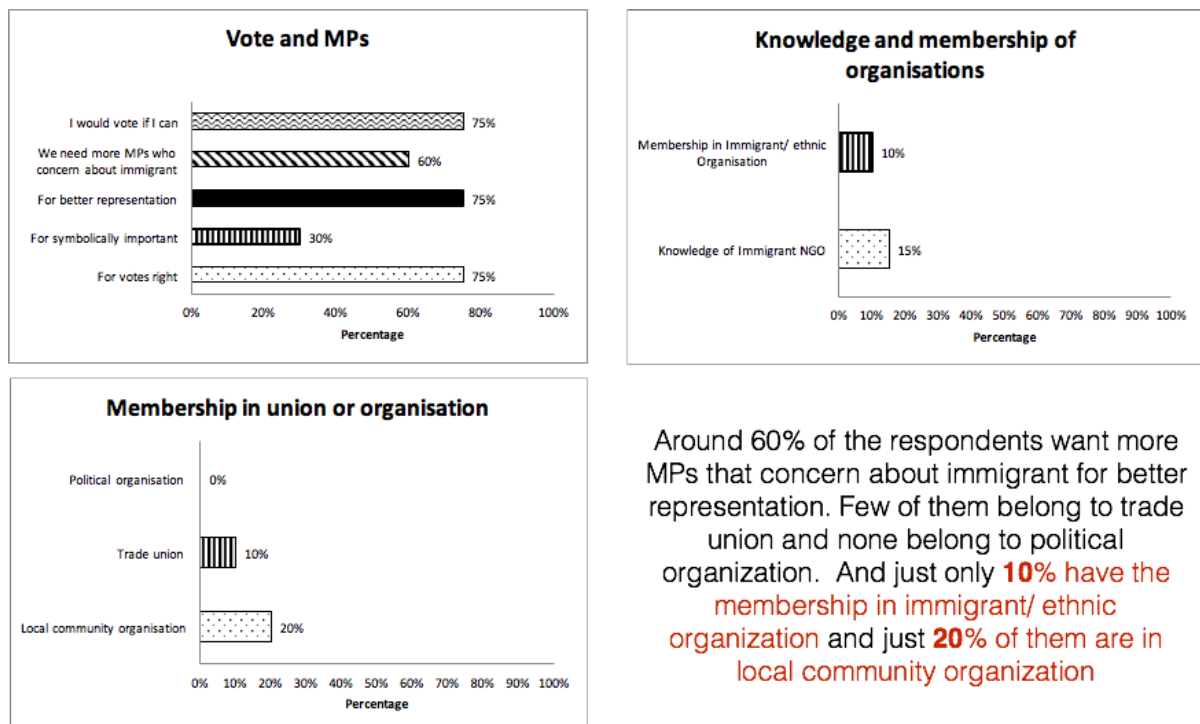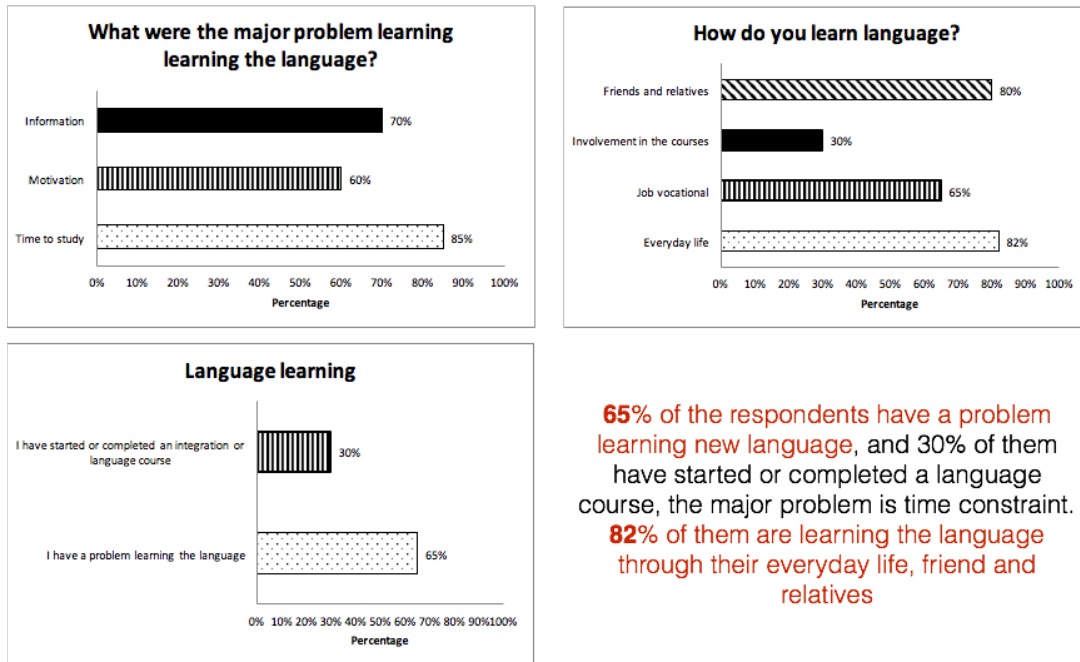

Around 60% of the respondents want more MPs that concern about immigrant for better representation. Few of them belong to trade union and none belong to political organization. And just only **10% have the membership in immigrant/ ethnic organization** and just **20% of them are in local community organization**

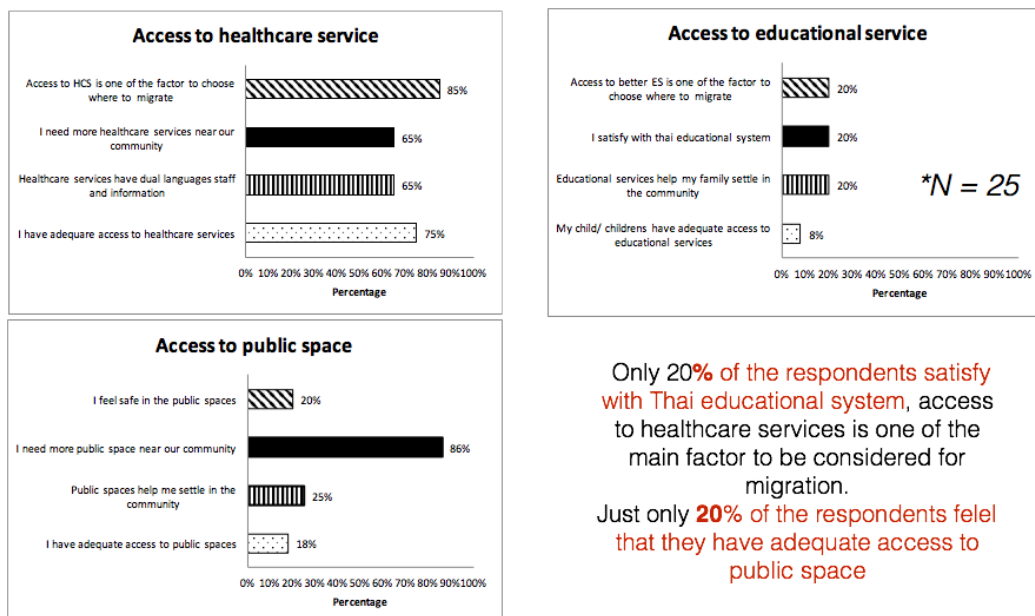*Figure 5.6 Chiang Mai ICS result, Political/ civic participation category*

Noticeably, as per language issue, 65 people among 100 respondents answers that they have problem learning Thai language. Just 30% have started or finished the languages course. The major problem is time to study (85%) and thereupon the information (70%) 82 people stated that they learn language through their everyday life similar with the case of Milan. And 80 people that they learn it from friends and relatives. (figure 5.7) More than half of them are struggle with learning the language, knowing English might help them get by but in order for smoother integration improved language skill is required, space and opportunity for further exposure to Thai language should solve this problem as they have indicated that they learn the language through everyday life.

What were the major problem learning learning the language?

- Information — 70%
- Motivation — 60%
- Time to study — 85%

How do you learn language?

- Friends and relatives — 80%
- Involvement in the courses — 30%
- Job vocational — 65%
- Everyday life — 82%

Language learning

- I have started or completed an integration or language course — 30%
- I have a problem learning the language — 65%

65% of the respondents have a problem learning new language, and 30% of them have started or completed a language course, the major problem is time constraint. 82% of them are learning the language through their everyday life, friend and relatives

Figure 5.7 Chiang Mai ICS result, Language category

Additionally, in term of physical aspect, compare to the comparative case study, Chiang Mai is in quite a favorable position in the issue of healthcare service access, the majority agreed that this access is the crucial factor they chose to migrate to Chiang Mai. Around 65% of the respondent answered that the service has dual language/ staff and information. 75 percent of them contemplate that they have adequate access to the service already. Around 65 people still desire additional service near their community. However, the remaining two issues are in extremely severe situations. The minority of the respondent consider educational service access to be their reason for migration. In addition, just only 5 people satisfy with Thai educational system and it helps them settle. Only two of them mentioned that their child/ children has adequate access to educational service. For public space access, the main body of the respondent do not consider it is safe in public spaces, nor do they think that there are enough public spaces. 25 people stated that it helps them settle in their new community. Unsurprisingly, higher than 80 people agreed that they need more public space near their community (decent one of course). (figure 5.8) While the healthcare service seems to be rather in expedient quality, the educational service and public space need major improvement.

Access to healthcare service

- Access to HCS is one of the factor to choose where to migrate — 85%
- I need more healthcare services near our community — 65%
- Healthcare services have dual languages staff and information — 65%
- I have adequare access to healthcare services — 75%

Access to educational service

- Access to better ES is one of the factor to choose where to migrate — 20%
- I satisfy with thai educational system — 20%
- Educational services help my family settle in the community — 20%
- My child/ childrens have adequate access to educational services — 8%

N = 25

Access to public space

- I feel safe in the public spaces — 20%
- I need more public space near our community — 86%
- Public spaces help me settle in the community — 25%
- I have adequate access to public spaces — 18%

Only 20% of the respondents satisfy with Thai educational system, access to healthcare services is one of the main factor to be considered for migration.
Just only 20% of the respondents felel that they have adequate access to public space

Figure 5.8 Chiang Mai ICS result, Access category

Pongpisit Huyakorn (2016), Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle for Arrival City of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2015: a case study of Chiang Mai, Thailand, Dottorato in Architettura e Ambiente, Università degli Studi di Sassari

Nonetheless, as per the diversity category, around 70 people feel that their neighborhood is diverse, 65 percent of the respondent mentioned that the neighborhood where they live consist of several people from various social groups. Around one-third of them answered that they have diverse housing choice, housing issue in Chiang Mai is also an issue which is worse than other case studies. In term of cultural diversity, more than 90% of the respondent think that there are several choices of religious building, 70 percent mentioned that there is a mixture of culture in their neighborhood. Approximately 85 percent of them answered that they appreciate the Singaporean tradition and culture. Just around 25% answered that they know their neighbors, more than Kyoto case but diminishingly less than the other two. For economic diversity, around half of them answered that their neighborhood is vibrant and full of economic activities, 23% of them mentioned that there is a collaboration among public, private and local community and 40 respondents consider that there is a mixture of work opportunity in the neighborhood. (figure 5.9). Certainly, there are lacking the job opportunity and accommodation for the migrant. They also sense that the collaboration among key stakeholder is not so well-connected.

Figure 5.9 Chiang Mai ICS result, Diversity category

Finally, the transportation category which is also perceived regretfully by the respondents compare to the previous case studies. the majority believes that there is not adequate public transport in Singapore (96%), however, 60 people still consider it to be affordable. Barely 10% contemplate that the public transport in Chiang Mai is safe and easy to commute. The majority chooses other kinds of transportation which are mainly private car or taxi, just 15 people use public bus and 5 people use bicycle. In the context of pedestrian connectivity, only 10 percent of them would prefer to walk first. 22% consider it is safe to use pedestrian way and 15 people think there are adequate pedestrian connection. (figure 5.10) Consequently, this ICS category proved our suspicion that the transportation issue in Chiang Mai is a mess and urgently need attention both in term of the public transport and the pedestrian and bicycle connection. As advocated by numerous researchers, this is one of the essential necessity of the migrant as they rely heavily on this notion compare to the home country resident.
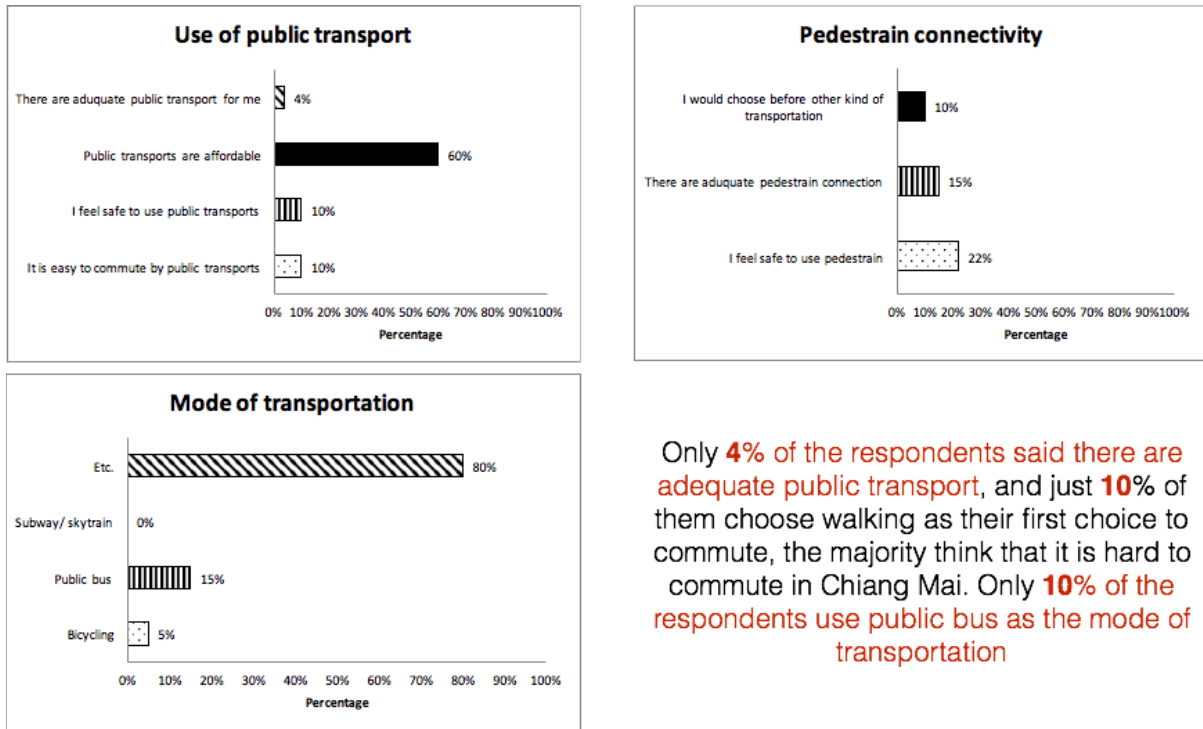
Figure 5.10 Chiang Mai ICS result, Transportation category

Primary case study of Wat-ket

Thereupon, the primary case study, Wat-ket neighborhood is in one of the special land use area in Chiang Mai (Preserved residential area). It is the area which designated for the preservation of traditional architecture as well as the socio-cultural heritage of Chiang Mai through the main land use as residential. Nevertheless, due to the regulated year of the article (2012), a considerable number of the vernacular buildings are disappearing.
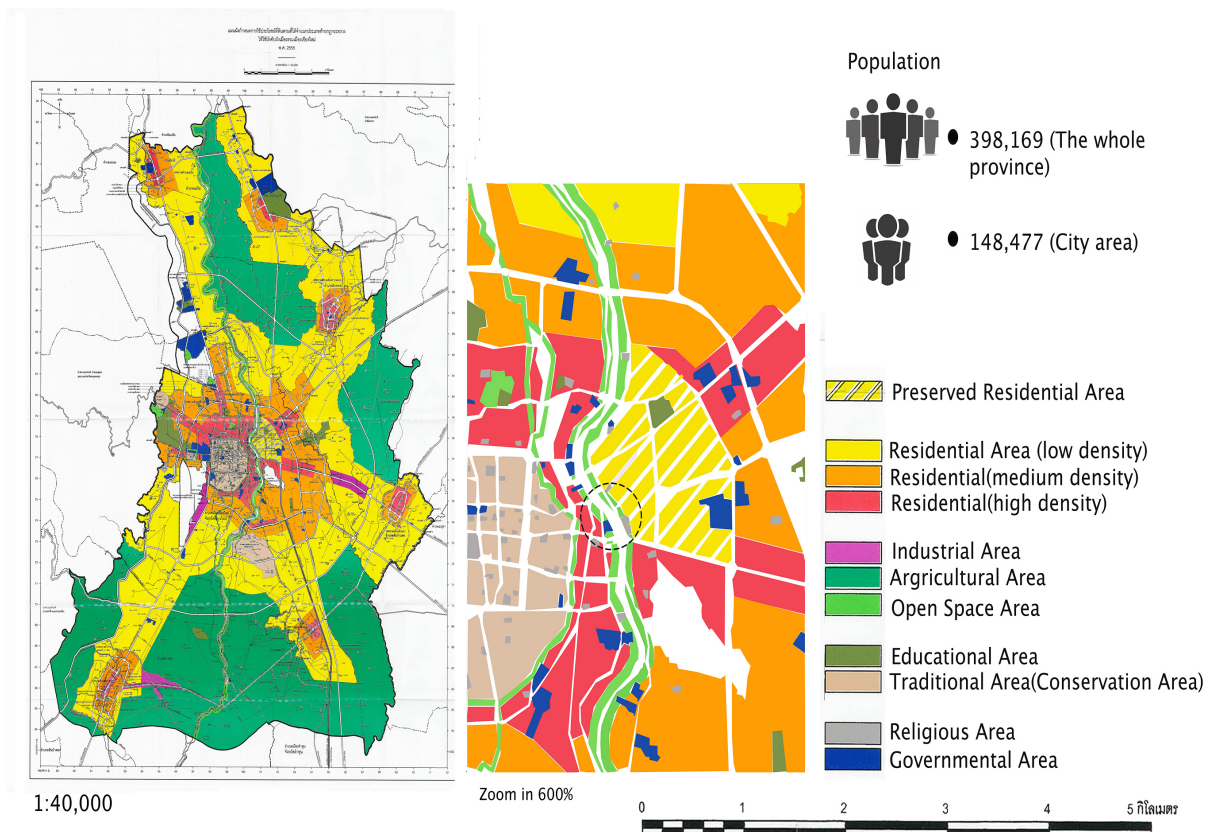
Figure 5.11 Chiang Mai land use map

Pongpisit Huyakorn (2016), Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle for Arrival City of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2015: a case study of Chiang Mai, Thailand, Dottorato in Architettura e Ambiente, Università degli Studi di Sassari

Vividly, as illustrated below, the existing building use map displays us the reality that the commercial buildings take up almost all of the waterfront spaces. The only green space is also in a run-down condition. The smaller green spaces are owned by the hotel and are utilized primary for parking. In the inner residential area, there is no public spaces neither. To make it worse, there is extremely limited choice and type of accommodation here.

▦ River	▦ School	
▦ Road	▦ Government building	
▦ Bridge	▦ Police building	
▦ Residential building	▦ Green space	
▦ Mix-used building	▦ Open space	
▦ Commercial building	▦ Hotel	
▦ Religion building	▦ Health care building	
▦ NPO building	▦ Market	
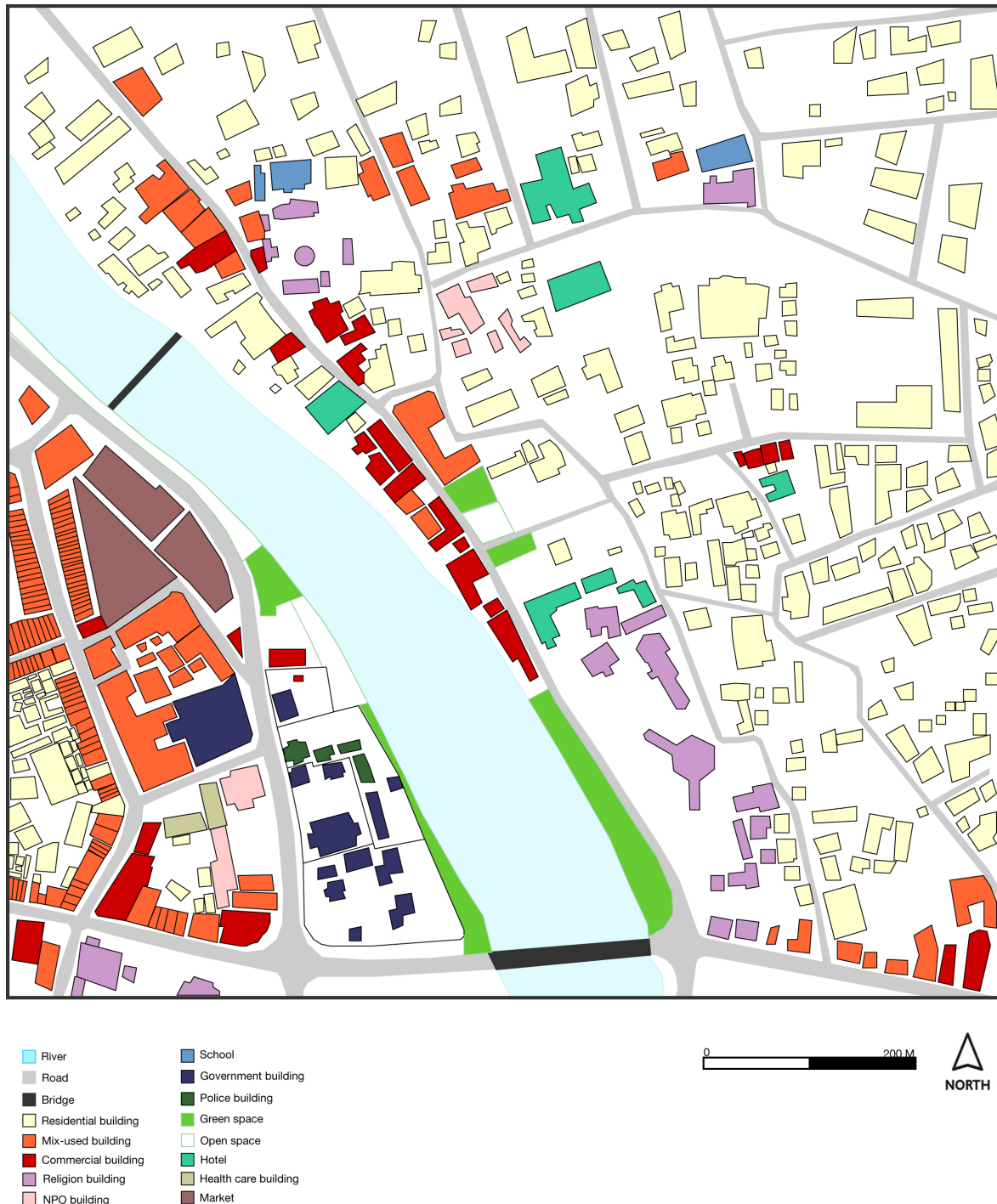
Figure 5.12 Wat-ket neighborhood building use map

Chiang Mai supplementary questionnaire

Evidently, from the distributed questionnaire regarding the visit to public space, we can perceive the difference from other three cases clearly. The majority of the respondent visit to the public spaces 0 times a week (36 people) follow by 1 to 3 times a week (10 people),

just only 8 percent of the respondent stated that they visit the public spaces more than 3 times a week. Consequently, as the figure 5.14 shows, we would perceive the impact of visiting the public spaces on both the average number of native friends and degree of feeling integrated likewise. The more they visit the public space the more native friends they would have and the more they feel integrated, nevertheless the impact the visit to public space makes is lower in Chiang Mai case. For those who never visit the public space they have around 2 native friends and the level of feeling (integrated) is 2.3. The people who visit the public space 1 to 3 times a week have around 5 native friends and the average number of their feeling (integrated) is 3. The last group who do the visit more than to 3 times a week answered that they have approximately 6 native friends and their level of feeling is approximately 3.5.
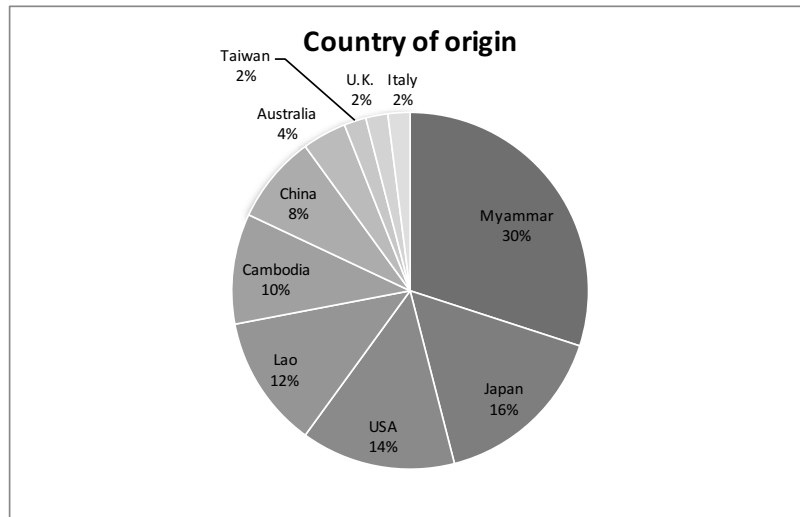
Figure 5.13 Chiang Mai supplementary questionnaire respondent according to country of origin (n=50)
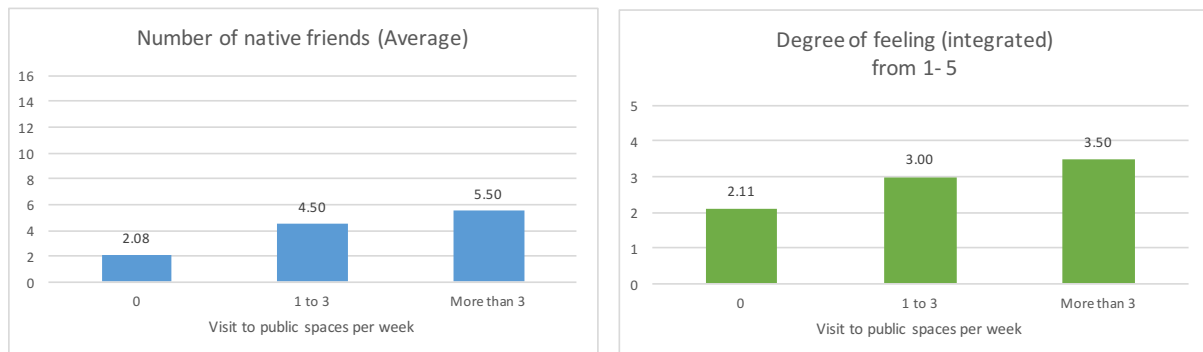
Figure 5.14 Chiang Mai supplementary questionnaire result (n=50)

Significant relationship between respondent visit to public space and number of native friends

Eminently, in order to understand different impact of the public space on the respondent's number of friend and degree of feeling (integrated) among the four case studies we combine the data into one figure. We can perceive the trends which are resembled in each cases that the more frequent time that the respondent visits the public space, the more they will have native friend and feel integrated. As showed below in figure 5.15, Singapore public space have made the highest impact to both number of friend and degree of feeling (integrated), follow by the case of Milan and Kyoto afterward. However, it is not such a shock for us to learn that the public spaces in Chiang Mai case created the lowest impact on immigrant's number of friend and degree of feeling (integrated). Therewithal, we need to provide exceeding quantity of refine-quality public spaces in our proposal.
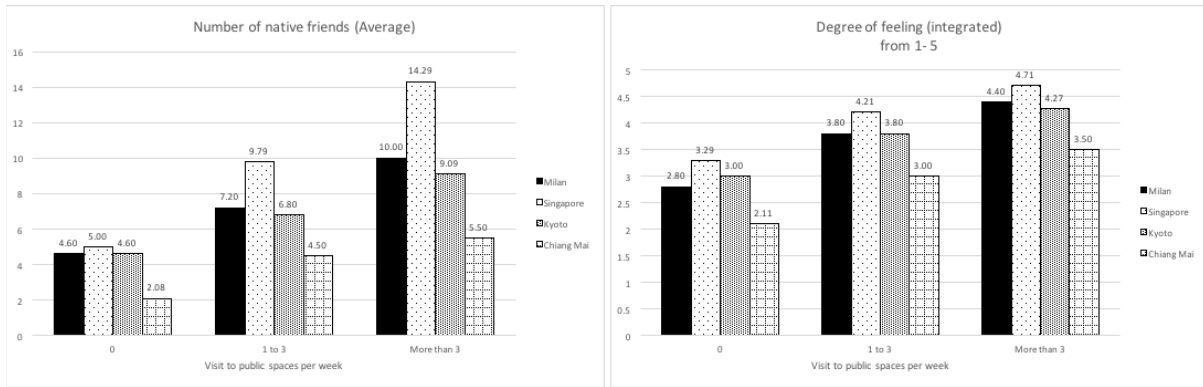
Figure 5.15 Comparative supplementary questionnaire result

Trying to quantify these phenomena, we did the linear regression analysis with the 5 set of data including 1. Milan data, 2. Singapore data, 3. Kyoto data, 4. Chiang Mai data and lastly the data that combined all of the four. Substantially, we discovered that it is statistically significant for number of visit to public spaces per week and number of native friends in the case of Milan, Singapore and Kyoto. For the case of Chiang Mai, it is not statistically significant (the equation is representing around 70% of the data). The combine set of data is likewise representing only 68% of the data. Accordingly, the five linear regression models are as follow,

Where y = visit to public spaces per week and x = number of native friends
Milan) $y = 1.1052x + 4.7885$; $R^2 = 0.88349$,
Singapore) $y = 1.766x + 5.8624$; $R^2 = 0.80682$,
Kyoto) $y = 0.9603x + 4.6597$; $R^2 = 0.90229$,
Chiang Mai) $y = 0.8714x + 2.230$; $R^2 = 0.69729$,
Combine) $y = 1.5734x + 3.5387$; $R^2 = 0.67786$
Figure 5.16 is showing the four model of data set of Milan, Singapore, Kyoto and Chiang Mai (Going clockwise from the top left).
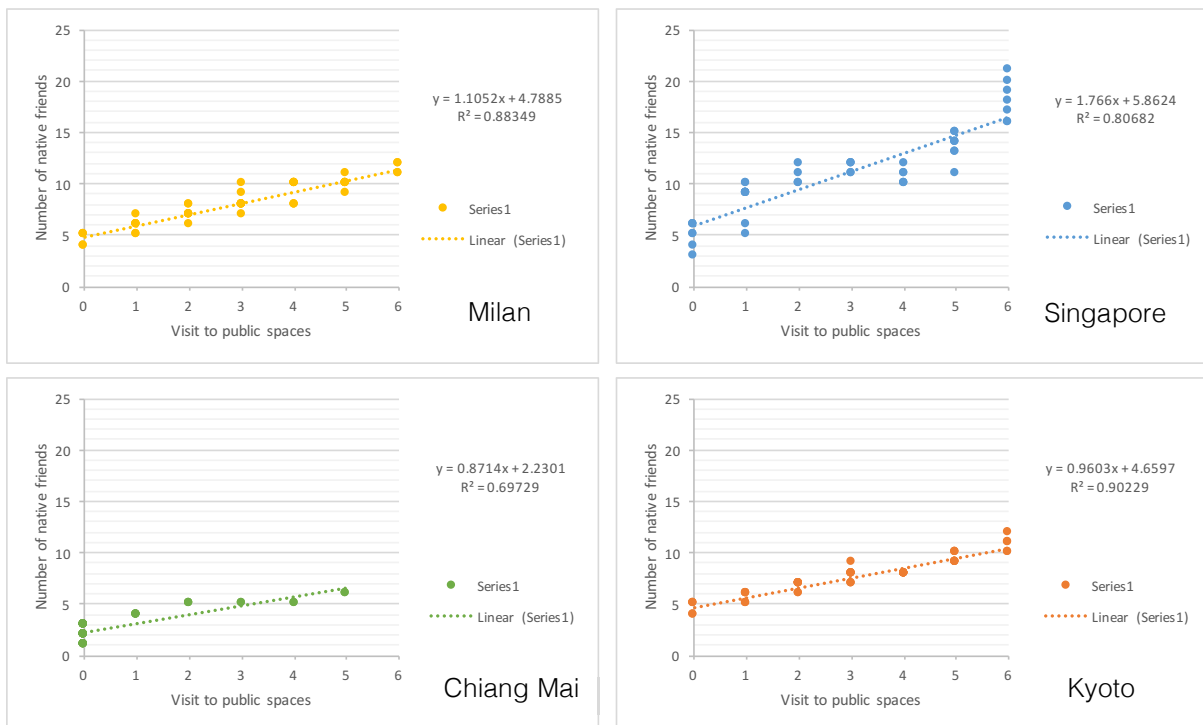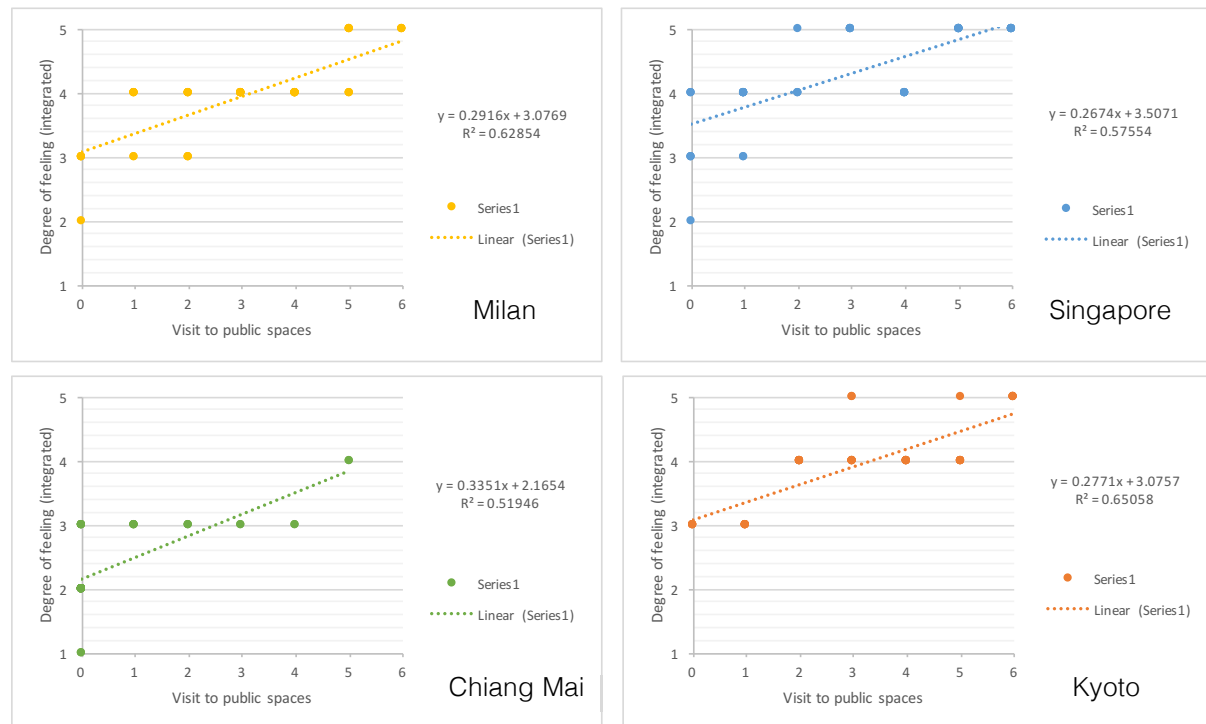

Figure 5.16 Linear regression models of the relation between visit to public spaces and number of native friends

On the other hand, in the context of degree of feeling (integrated), after we did the statistical tests, there is not any set of data that is statistically significant. The R^2 of the five

models are 0.62, 0.58, 0.65, 0.52 and 0.64 accordingly. The other set of five linear regression models are the followings

Where y = visit to public spaces per week and x = degree of feeling (integrated)
Milan) y = 0.2916x + 3.0769; R² = 0.62854,
Singapore) y = 0.2674x + 3.5071; R² = 0.57554,
Kyoto) y = 0.2771x + 3.0757; R² = 0.65058
Chiang Mai) y = 0.3351x + 2.1654; R² = 0.51946,
Combine) y = 0.3891x + 2.6926; R² 0.64464
Figure 5.17 is representing the four model of data set of Milan, Singapore, Kyoto and Chiang Mai (Going clockwise from the top left).

Figure 5.17 Linear regression models of the relation between visit to public spaces and degree of feeling (integrated)

Tangibly, from the linear regression models the researcher could understand that public space clearly effects the number of native friends. According to the model the public spaces, while the spaces in Singapore have the highest impact, follow by Milan and Kyoto, in Chiang Mai it seems that the public spaces have no significant impact on this notion whatsoever. Hypothetically, this research anticipates that this is due to the lack of decent quality public space in Chiang Mai city.

Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle

Significantly, moving to this research principal essence, table 5.1 represents the Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle which we have been accumulating from the comparative case study. Importantly, we added the factor of 'flexible permit of stay' factor as it seems to be utterly crucial for the respondents from Milan and Kyoto. Furthermore, we divided the factors into two groups, the first part is the DNDP factor in Wat-ket that have the potential for improvement or the factors which the local and immigrant residents consider to be in a decent situation already. Thereupon, the latter group consist of the factor that is clearly absent from the area. For this reason, we need considerable effort to develop it in the Wat-ket neighborhood in order to make it diversified and consequently improve the immigrant integration process in this local community.

Table 5.1 Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle for Arrival City of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2015

Context	Factor	Case study			Chiang Mai
		Milan	Singapore	Kyoto	
Physical	Affordable connection	Mode of transportation	Transit-Oriented-Development	Public transport	
				Pedestrian/ bicycle friendly	
		Pedestrian friendly	Universal design	Universal design (especially for elder)	
				Park	
	Free/ safe/ open public spaces	Park	Shopping mall + In-between spaces		
		Piazza (Plaza, square)			
		Local/ Weekend market		Universal design (especially for elder)	
			Playground and small pocket park	Playground and small pocket park	
	Access to diverse choice of housing	Private social housing	Housing Development Board (HDB) Flat/ Condo	Housing consultation	
		Housing mix		Shared international rental house	
			Adaptive re-use		
	More mixed use		Mixed use neighborhood development	Kyōmachiya house (Kyoto style vernacular architecture)	Mixed use building
		Mixed use building	Food court/ market + Religion place		
	Cultural spaces	Ethnic shops			Religion places
		Art gallery	Diverse/ ethnic restaurant	Diverse/ ethnic restaurant	
	Local institution	Public library	University	University	University, TCDC
	Public infrastructures	Good healthcare facility	Local school	Healthcare center	Decent healthcare facility
				Local school	
	Facility for children	Local sport ground	Playground and small pocket park	Kinder garden	
	Neighborhood amenities	Local gastronomy	Coffee shop/ book store	Local commercial space	Local gastronomy
		Local/ Weekend market	Local gastronomy	Kyōmachiya house (Kyoto style vernacular architecture)	
	Community hub/ center	Youth center	Food court/ market + Religion place		
Non-physical	Appropriate activity promotion			Cultural exchange program	Cultural events, Festival
				Local policy initiative	
				Disaster management drills	
				Parenting support	
				Cultural festival	
				Host family program	
				Youth policy	
	Advocator/ mediator	NGO	Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA)	International student	International student, Museum caretaker
				NPO	

Pongpisit Huyakorn (2016), Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle for Arrival City of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2015: a case study of Chiang Mai, Thailand, Dottorato in Architettura e Ambiente, Università degli Studi di Sassari

	Local association	Neighborhood diversity promotion	Local neighborhood authority	Local authorities	Religion based association, Creative Chiang Mai group
	Local stakeholder partnership	Public-private partnership	Public-private partnership		
	Civic participation	Trade union	Local neighborhood authority	Disaster management drills	Participation in socio-cultural activity, Religion association based
			Political participation		
			Participatory planning		
	Economic opportunity	Special permit for job finding	Adaptive re-use	Job-seeking support	
			Vocational training		
	Flexible permit of stay			Working holiday visa	
	Rightly defined diversity	New kind of diversity/ integration (blended environment)	Global city perspective	Multiculturalism	Common route and similarity
	Language assistance	Language course	Multiple language	Language course	Multiple language
				Bilingual language	
				Translator service	
	Commonplace diversity		Global city		

Key findings on Chiang Mai neighborhood diversity

Shifting the attention into factor for immigrant integration, table 5.2 illustrates the interview result from the interview with 55 residents from Wat-ket neighborhood, we listed out the key factors which the respondent cited as the essential factor for immigrant integration within the local community. Apparently, certain factors which were singled are identical of those from the three preceding cases.

Table 5.2 The interview result from Chiang Mai case study

Number	Sex	Age	Country of origin	Key quotation	Key factors
1	M	45	Myanmar	"I like to live near the temple"	Cultural institution
2	M	30	Myanmar	"The younger generation have such a big role in our integration"	Advocator/ mediator
3	M	30	Myanmar	"I receive many helps from the church"	Local association
4	M	28	Myanmar	"My younger brother is studying at CMU, I think that the university is contribution a lot in developing the community, and in integration aspect too"	Local institution
5	M	60	Japan	The hospital here is not so bad, and it is cheaper if you compare the medical course in Japan	Public infrastructures
6	M	55	Japan	I love to visit the local cafés, good space and people	Neighborhood amenities
7	M	43	Japan	"I think this place is vital in many aspects, it is useful, a good place to visit (art gallery), there should be more of this kind of development in other area"	More mixed use, Cultural space
8	M	40	Japan	"I sent my son to the international school nearby, I met with several parents there. We became friend"	Children facility
9	M	25	Japan	I am studying at CMU, I love Thailand and Thai culture, I learn many important things there and I have a lot of Thai friends	Local institution
10	M	61	USA	"Local pub is my socialize space, I even met my wife there"	Neighborhood amenities
11	M	50	USA	"I live here for 10 year, now I own a small coffee shop at the bottom of my apartment, Wat-ket is a nice to be"	More mixed use
12	M	35	USA	"Have you visited the mountain tribe museum? Chiang Mai is so diverse not just because she has many immigrant residents but also there are these people. I love to study about new culture so this place is perfect"	Cultural space
13	M	34	Lao	I am research assistant at CMU, the university is such an important part of my integration	Local institution
14	M	30	Lao	"The university student from CMU both Thai and foreigners are the main people who act as the social mediator for immigrants, one of	Advocator/ mediator

				the student who I known from my relative help me find the apartment I am living in right now"	
15	M	22	Lao	"Our family go to Wat-ket temple every Saturday, it is similar to our routine back in Lao, we also help organized many of the temple activities"	Cultural space, Civic participation
16	M	40	Cambodia	"I became friend with many Thai when I join the local festival, they are not that fierce"	Appropriate activity promotion
17	M	33	Cambodia	"I work in CMU, I think local institution is playing an important part for AEC to work"	Local institution
18	M	28	Cambodia	"The uncle at Wat-ket museum has helped me to get this apartment, he is such a nice person"	Advocator/ mediator
19	M	50	Australia	"Diversity is that everyone are all the same (human being) with their own uniqueness, in Wat-ket people respect that"	Rightly defined diversity
20	M	48	Australia	"I settled here because it is next to the church, and there is this Christian authority that help my family with many things"	Cultural space, Local association
21	M	38	U.K.	"I am working at Payap U, I think that the universities in Chiang Mai have been working closely with many of the local neighborhood, Wat-ket included"	Local institution
22	M	49	Italy	"There is this place next to the waterfront, the food is good and I know the owner, he introduces me to many of his friend, I feel like home here"	Neighborhood amenities
23	M	55	Thailand	"Wat-ket temple is where we interact with immigrant, especially those from Lao and Myanmar, I think we share the same tradition with them in many ways"	Cultural space, Rightly defined diversity
24	M	42	Thailand	"I think we have share several identity and tradition with Myanmar"	Rightly defined diversity
25	M	35	Thailand	"Integration? Of course there is the process of integration here, I think the local association like the Muslim or the Sikh are working a lot in this notion, TCDC also trying to promote more cultural event to bring people together"	Local association, Local institution
26	M	29	Thailand	"I run an art gallery in Wat-ket, I think my place is where different people meet, learn and share about culture and art, and that's important"	Cultural space, Neighborhood amenities
27	M	24	Thailand	"I met many foreigner though the course at CMU, that why I feel normal to live among them, I even consider some of the immigrants to be my close friends"	Local institution
28	F	42	Myanmar	"The Wat-ket temple in the heart of this community, and it is where people interact"	Cultural space, Community center
29	F	32	Myanmar	"I do the volunteer work with the First Church of Chiang Mai, at the association I meet up with people from several countries who are living in Wat-ket"	Cultural space, Civic participation
30	F	22	Myanmar	"I am taking the nursing course at Payap U, soon I will become a nurse, it will be a huge change from my current situation (household maid)"	Local institution
31	F	21	Myanmar	"Living in Chiang Mai is not that different compare in term of socio-cultural aspect, I can also find many food that is the same as back home"	Rightly defined diversity
32	F	55	Japan	"Me and my friend are meeting at the café nearby every day, the place is nice"	Neighborhood amenities
33	F	29	Japan	"I fell in love with all the temples in Chiang Mai, Wat-ket temple in particular as there is a museum in the temple as well"	Cultural space, More mixed use
34	F	25	Japan	"I chose to come here because I did an exchange in CMU 4 years ago, and we came to this neighborhood, I really like it here with all the temple, art gallery, café that is why I moved here when I graduated"	Cultural space, Neighborhood amenities
35	F	50	USA	I am running a steakhouse here in Wat-ket, my house is on the second floor, every week all of my friend (Thai and other countries) will gather here"	More mixed use
36	F	35	USA	"I love to do the cafés hopping around my neighborhood and have a chat with the native to learn new thing"	Neighborhood amenities
37	F	32	USA	"I am hired by CMU of course I have to answer that CMU is the main factor for integration, I think that Chiang Mai creative city group is promoting different diversity activities too"	Local institution
38	F	30	Lao	"The friend of my younger brother helped us find me a job at the art gallery nearby"	Advocator/ mediator, Neighborhood amenities
39	F	25	Lao	"I asked the international office of CMU to help me find a house"	Public infrastructures
40	F	20	Lao	"I believe that the local festivals is the attraction that bring people together"	Appropriate activity promotion
41	F	40	Cambodia	"I think that the local association is crucial for integration"	Local association
42	F	32	Cambodia	"The uncle at the museum is kind and intelligent, he provides us with many information"	Advocator/ mediator
43	F	27	Cambodia	"Health care facilities in Thailand is good and cheap"	Public infrastructures
44	F	31	China	"I interact with the local at the cafés and the temple"	Neighborhood amenities, Cultural space

45	F	22	China	"I participate the activities organized by the church to meet new people, I also joined the design week by TCDC"	Civic participation, Local association, Local institution
46	F	25	Taiwan	"I think that Thai and Taiwanese are alike, I like the space at the waterfront as well, I consider TCDC to be the main actor for diversity promotion, you should look at their activities like design week and pop up art market, it brings vibrancy to our area too"	Rightly defined diversity, Neighborhood amenities, Local institution/ advocator
47	F	24	Taiwan	"The local festivals are operated by the people from many groups and they are also celebrated by so many people likewise"	Appropriate activity promotion
48	F	41	U.K.	"I took a Thai language lesson in CMU, I remain friends with all my classmates ever since"	Local institution, Language assistance
49	F	37	Germany	"I like the fact that the Wat-ket museum is so welcome to people from all, I also learn something new every time I make the visit"	Cultural space
50	F	26	Spain	"I love the ethnic restaurants next to the Mosque, Muslim community is kind to me"	Cultural space, Neighborhood amenities
51	F	60	Thailand	"Many people complain about the Chinese, but you know our ancestor actually migrate from there, so actually our tradition was developed from them"	Rightly defined diversity
52	F	50	Thailand	"Definitely it must be Wat-ket temple, the place for local integration"	Cultural space
53	F	47	Thailand	"I am in the local trade union, we have many immigrant members as well, Chiang Mai creative city is trying to promote diversity for some times"	Local association
54	F	35	Thailand	"I own a shop house at the back of Wat-ket temple, on the second and third floor I rent it to two foreign students from CMU "	More mixed use
55	F	27	Thailand	"International workshop organized by CMU make Wat-ket more diverse, use to diversity"	Local institution

To support the result from resident interview, the table below is showing the summarized result from expert interview, we ask them to pointed out the 3 from DNDP factors that they consider to have the latent to be developed for more integration in Wat-ket. Incidentally, we asked them to list 3 factors from DNDP that appear to be in priority that require particular attention for immigrant integration in the local community.

From 20 factors, the majority of the expert have cited the cultural spaces of Wat-ket to be somewhat potent as well as the local institutions which several experts believe to be positive asset of the neighborhood. The lessor ones that our expert spoke of were the "more mixed use" and "rightly defined diversity" contexts of the area. There are 5 other factors that at least one of them claimed to be the competent factor of Wat-ket including 1. Public facilities, 2. Advocator/ mediator, 3. Neighborhood amenities, 4. Civic participation and 5. Appropriate activity promotion.

Withal, on the negative side, in the context of the absent DNDP factors, there were 3 factors that three different experts adverted that they are in urgent situation comprise 1. Affordable connection, 2. Access to diverse choice of housing and 3. Local stakeholder partnership. Following by the issue of free/ safe open public spaces that few of them think that it is lacking. In addition, there are 3 remaining factors, which picked at least one of the expert's attention, they are the aspect of 1. Facility for children, 2. Commonplace diversity and 3. Community hub/ center. We will predicate all of the Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle for Chiang Mai in detail afterward in the following segment.

Table 5.3 Interview about Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle with local expert

Number	Sex	Age	Country of origin	Occupation	Potential DNDP factors	Absent DNDP factors
1	M	48	Thailand	Local urban planner	1. Public facilities 2. Cultural spaces 3. More mixed use	1. Affordable connection 2. Access to diverse choice of housing 3. Free/ safe/ open public spaces
2	M	32	Germany	University lecturer (Social science)	1. Local institution 2. Advocator/ mediator 3. Cultural spaces	1. Commonplace diversity 2. Affordable connection 3. Local stakeholder partnership
3	M	63	Thailand	Museum caretaker	1. Cultural spaces 2. Rightly defined diversity 3. Local institution	1. Affordable connection 2. Local stakeholder partnership 3. Facility for children

4	F	38	Thailand	Local architect	1. More mixed use 2. Local institution 3. Neighborhood amenities	1. Access to diverse choice of housing 2. Affordable connection 3. Community hub/ center
5	F	33	U.K.	NGO	1. Appropriate activity promotion 2. Civic participation 3. Rightly defined diversity	1. Free/ safe/ open public spaces 2. Local stakeholder partnership 3. Access to diverse choice of housing

Correspondingly, considering that the three cases in our comparative study in the last chapter, they would be missing just the maximum number of 2 to 3 DNDP factors (to our knowledge and findings). Chiang Mai case study of Wat-ket neighborhood is a bit lack behind the three as we found that they are missing 10 factors of the DNDP. Nevertheless, let we explore into the detail of both the potential and absent factor. And eventually after these factors are thoroughly explicated, we will narrate the proposed neighborhood master plan.

Potential factor
1. More mixed use
2. Cultural spaces
3. Local institution
4. Public infrastructures
5. Neighborhood amenities
6. Appropriate activity promotion
7. Advocator/ mediator
8. Local association
9. Civic participation
10. Rightly defined diversity

Initially, in the potential factor group, we must concede that several of these factors are yet to be potent and need to be refined. The neighborhood is considered by the majority to be quite mixed-use already. Various buildings have been utilizing as two or multiple use, including the mix commercial and residential shop-house buildings on the main and secondary street of Wat-ket. Moreover, in the inner part of the community there are several houses which are also selling ethnic food (especially those near the mosque). There is one particular site that we found to be extremely attractive and valuable, the place called "The Healing Family Foundation" that is a mixed use complex that are utilized as residential building, art gallery, foundation for orphans and handicaps, etc. as quoted by this Japanese resident "I think this place is vital in many aspects, it is useful, a good place to visit (art gallery), there should be more of this kind of development in other area" (R7, M, Japanese). In this context, the neighborhood seems to be in a similar situation as those from Singapore case study (even though in a lower degree). Nevertheless, this current reality was not planned but rather is the way that owners of the property have freedom to decide how to utilize their places without consulting with the community first to seek out what is utterly needed (if it is permitted by law). Ultimately, with a better preparation and planning beforehand in a collective manner, the neighborhood can cumulatively benefit.

Figure 5.18 The Healing Family Foundation
Source: Author, 2016

There are three main cultural spaces that are popular in this community, all of them are related to religion institution. 1. Wat-ket temple, 2. The first church of Chiang Mai and 3. Mosque. The temple (open nearly 24/7) which consisting of school and museum was mentioned by a number of our respondent to be quite open and generality of the local (both native and immigrant). A group of them regard this as the center of the community. The temple acts as the public space, educational provider (unfortunately just for Thai students). In addition, the museum is the learning center that offer historical, socio-cultural lesson both in Thai and English for everybody, various immigrant residents singled out this fact in an exceedingly positive manner such as this lady from Germany "I like the fact that the museum is so welcome to people from all, I also learn something new every time I make the visit" (R49, F, Germany) In these senses, we would consider the temple to be more-or-less Wat-ket's local institution wherewith. "Associations play an important part in shaping the activities of many residents, and participation in formal associations and formal civic engagement" (Kesten et al., 2015) Even still with all these positives, Wat-ket is lacking several aspects to be accounted as the decent public space. i.e. the place lacks vital green space, street furniture, capacity to support a massive number of people, as it is a temple area, a number of the activities is not permitted (specifically those that make too much noise), universal facilities, etc. Therefore, it is important to alter/ improve some of the possible assets (universal facilities, green spaces, furniture) in Wat-ket temple for enthusiastically plentiful outcome.

Figure 5.19 Wat-ket temple
Source: Author, 2014

Figure 5.20 The first church of Chiang Mai activity space
Source: Author, 2014

Accordingly, the second and the third places is also the cultural hub too and they are open for people to certain degree. The church is not open every day, the activity is limited to what the church is organizing (except some cases like our design workshop) these activities include, Sunday prayer, singing, Christian lesson. We ought to say that the mosque is a bit enclose as it is open for Muslims only. If possible, they should be further open or provide diversified activity for the local socio-cultural group. Another place that was cite by minor group of respondents was the place calls "Mountain Tribe Museum". The owner is a Holland-origin who migrated to neighborhood for a decade and fell in love with the culture of mountain tribe people in Chiang Mai. He decided to dedicate the part of his house to be the museum. "Have you visited the mountain tribe museum? Chiang Mai is so diverse not just because she has many immigrant residents but also there are these people. I love to study about new culture so this place is perfect" (R12, M, USA). The only tiny issue of this museum is that it is not open for most of the time (open and close when the owner wants to) thus it prevents certain people to partake and experience the place.

Furthermore, even though they are not located in Wat-ket, Chiang Mai University (CMU) has some presences in the area. Through their commitment in working and researching with local community. Wat-ket is one of the area that they have been collaborating with for a long time. The notable activities are such as student fieldwork, international design workshop, Chiang Mai design week (organized yearly). In a decent way,

several respondents reported that they are working, studying there or their relative is going to the university. "My younger brother is studying at CMU, I consider that the university is contribution a lot in developing the community, and in integration aspect too" (R4, M, Myanmar) Withal, we must supplement that CMU is essential in the immigrant integration process, not only in the local community but for the city as a whole. There are providing diversified range of international courses as well as hiring international residents in the city. In addition, there is another university which has the campus just only around 800 meters away, Payap University that was established as an international Christian University. Interestingly, a few of the respondents also mentioned about Payap, which are significant cases that link with immigrant integration, in the context of skill training and further education. Payap university is (with the collaboration with local hospital name McCormick Hospital also less than 1 KM away) providing the training for medical nurses. One of our respondents is delighted with the opportunity "I am taking the nursing course at Payap U, soon I will become a nurse, it will be a huge change from my current situation (household maid)" (R22, F, Myanmar) this case is similar to the finding of Kesten (2015) likewise.

Positively, from our discussion and design workshop, the locals from Wat-ket desire to make the collaboration with CMU even stronger, they want to set up the university outreach in the community, we will retort to this issue in the next chapter with the neighborhood master plan. Additionally, a considerable number of the local universities are also starting to offer the international courses. There is also the Thailand Creative & Design Center or TCDC (public organization) who is focusing on the capitalize of creative economy. Thus, they are promoting various interesting activities that relate to culture and diversity. For example, the Chiang Mai design week, concert, cultural events, etc. "TCDC also trying to promote more cultural event to bring people together" (R25, M, Thailand) and "I also joined the design week by TCDC" (R45, F, China). Wherewith, we accredit that both CMU and TCDC are working closely with us in this research.

Figure 5.21 The activity of International students from CMU in Wat-ket temple
Source: Author, 2016

Incidentally for the case of public infrastructures, as per the subject of healthcare facility, it was obvious that the majority of the immigrants appreciate the healthcare system in Thailand (from the result of ICS). Due to the key rationale that public healthcare system in Thailand is free-at-the-point of admission and almost all the hospital is open 24 hours. "I believe that Chiang Mai has a decent healthcare facility, I feel at ease" (R44, F, China). Unfortunately, the imminent hospital is what we have stated above the McCormick Hospital but it is private-run hospital therefore it is not in the system of free-at-the-point of admission. The closest public hospital is Maharaj Nakorn Chiang Mai hospital (Chiang Mai University, Faculty of Medicine) which will be around 3 KM away. The respondent would love for closer public hospital. Consequently, this instance intimately relates with the issue of affordable

connection and in Chiang Mai the issue of public transportation is one of the drastically problematic. Nonetheless, we will resume to this predicament in the next sector of absent factor.

Figure 5.22 Chiang Mai Design Week by TCDC
Source: TCDC, 2015

The last physical aspect which fits into the potential factor context, neighborhood amenities in Wat-ket are praised by various immigrants (especially those from higher income countries). There are a considerable number of cafés, art galleries, boutique shops, pub, etc. (some are owned by immigrants) that contributes to the diverse cultural identity of Wat-ket. "I love these diverse main street of Wat-ket, so many places for interaction in those cafés and restaurants" (R12, M, USA) However, they also reported that there is no nearby local grocery/ supermarket and it would be nifty to have increased ethnic food shop in the community. Some reflected that there are too much nightlife facilities (i.e. pub which is operating like a discotech). The closest market is located on the opposite side of the river (one of the biggest in Chiang Mai), the residents usually go there for grocery. However, the pedestrian bridge has been under construction for some years (still at the time of our research) and they ought to rely on the longer way of walking and private vehicle or red taxi to go there.

Supplementary to the factor we have mentioned above, in the non-physical context, the category of appropriate activity promotion, a number of the immigrants spoke about the diverse cultural festivals organized by the local (Buddhist, Christian, Muslim, etc.). Interestingly, these festivals play a massive part as the stimulator for better interaction between numerous socio-cultural group and further flourish the integration procedure. "The local festivals are operated by the people from various groups and they are also celebrated by so many people likewise" (R47, F, Taiwan). There are also several activities initiated by the TCDC (as we stated earlier). In spite of that, compare to the prodigious policies and activities that were promoted by the Kyoto City. Chiang Mai need to consider encouraging higher number of the local government activity, which aim for the neighborhood cohesion and integration. The activity can be gaming simulation session (will be explore further in chapter 6), parenting support, neighborhood planning, cultural exchange program, language training so that it may bring out even diversified and larger participants.

Secondly, the person who act as advocator/ mediator for integration in the community, our finding is similar to the case of London and Kyoto that the youth is the median for the integration between two parties. But in our case there are mainly the university students, specifically those from CMU that have been exposed to familiar international environment. "The university student from CMU both Thai and foreigners are the main people who act as the social mediator for immigrant, one of the student who I known from my relative help me find the apartment I am living in right now" (R14, M, Lao). One actor that is uniquely

found in our case study is the Wat-ket museum caretaker (he considers himself to be an educator/ reception of Wat-ket). Surprisingly, various people adduced to us about him, they met him and learn about the socio-cultural background (stories, norms, traditions) of Wat-ket and also Chiang Mai. Particularly when they just moved into the neighborhood, it would give them a head start for them to adapt to the new area. Moreover, TCDC was also pointed out by the majority of younger generation, their creative and special interactive events were not only affect Chiang Mai is broader context but also contribute to neighborhood diversity. "I consider TCDC to be the main actor for diversity promotion, you should look at their activities like design week and pop up art market, it brings vibrancy to our area too" (R46, F, Taiwan). These three kinds of actor that we have found, could be the leading protagonist for immigrant integration, they may assist in stimulating other factors (that are currently missing, lacking or 'perceived not enough'), including local stakeholder partnership, commonplace diversity, appropriate activity promotion.

Figure 5.23 Museum caretaker giving a lecture to urban design students
Source: Author, 2015

Incidentally, there are different local associations reside within Wat-ket neighborhood, mainly they are relating to socio-cultural groups, including the association for Thai-Muslim, the Sikh institution, the Christian authority. The others that fell of the socio-cultural context are i.e. Healing Family Foundation that we adverted previously, Wat-ket trade union (consist mainly of the restaurants and nightlife business owners). Sometimes, these stakeholders interact (mostly during the local festival). Howbeit, they generally work as a stand-alone association. The immigrant mentioned that they received help from these associations respectively to their social group (Christian, Muslim, Sikh, etc.). "I settled here because it is next to the church, and there is this Christian authority that help my family with many things" (R20, M, Australia). Other association is including Creative Chiang Mai, this two associations are located outside of Wat-ket but they have been trying to encourage diversity promotion in Chiang Mai through creativeness and cultural activity. These activities are such as co-create Chiang Mai, art exhibitions, art market, etc. "I am in the local trade union, we have many immigrant members as well, Chiang Mai creative city is trying to promote diversity for some times" (R53, F, Thailand) Nonetheless, Wat-ket is likewise lacking the local association that emphasize entirely on the issue of immigrant or ethnic community. With the current situation, as the lesson-learn from previous literature ""Partnerships between the private sector and governments are instrumental in identifying challenges and solutions in the economic and labor dimensions of migration" (IOM, 2006) it is essential that the neighborhood require exceedingly intimate partnership among these associations, "I would like to say that there is no local association that focus mainly on ethnic group even though Wat-ket is such a very good location, we likewise need to somehow bring these many stakeholders to work together and tighten the partnership between them" (E2, M, Germany, University lecturer).

In addition, the potential factor of civic participation, this factor is rather weak compare to other indexes. Even though a group of respondents might have cited this as a positive aspect of the area, however several others and the experts mentioned that the civic participation in Wat-ket is still lacking. As we hinted earlier about the people participation in various kinds of cultural activity in the local community and the participation within the group. But that is the best they would do, there are no evidences linking to the strong-tie participation (link to the issue of local stakeholder partnership as well), ICS result also support this claim. "Before (more than 15 year ago), we used to have stronger bond, all the social group from many religions will come together, we even have a community board that consist of the member from the groups within Wat-ket. Now it seems that we are drifted apart, we just see each other in some events only. You can feel the diversity just from the religion building, that's all" (E3, M, Thailand, Museum caretaker). Regardless, considering that there are already these participation activities taking place, the neighborhood has the latent (through proper instruments) to be stimulated for diversified collaboration from the larger group of the resident within and without the area for the ultimate goal of diverse neighborhood in Chiang Mai.

Eventually, the part of "Rightly defined diversity" as we learned from the comparative case study, each of the place have their own unique definition for diversity. In Milan, they pointed to the new kind of diversity/ integration (blended environment), in Singapore they are so proud of their "Global city" nickname, and in Kyoto they define their own and also develop several policies to promote the "Multiculturalism" in Kyoto city. How about the situation here? From our own observation we would say that it is similar to the case of Milan (blended environment) as it is not such an apparently distinct difference as Singapore. In the view of the respondents they seem to have their own new kind of diversity as well, "when we discuss about 'diversity' many people talk about the appreciation about the different culture, tradition and identity. I think that us (Wat-ket residents) we like to take an opposite approach, I think that we have a lot in common with all of these diverse immigrants. That's right in our idea, we should focus on what we have in common and you will learn that we are all the same actually, i.e. Thai shares so many similar route with our neighbor countries (Lao, Myanmar), a group of people said that Japanese people have a lot in common as Chiang Mai people, Chinese? Well many of our ancestor are from China. Then how about the western people, some of us are Christian, and you know we can both have a son, we may like the same kind of music, …. (these go on and on)" (E3, M, Thailand, Museum caretaker). Some people share these positive minds "I think we have share several identities and traditions with Myanmar" (R24, M, Thailand), "Diversity is that everyone are all the same (human being) with their own uniqueness, in Wat-ket people respect that" (R19, M, Australia). This solution may be the decent idea due to that there is so much complexity in Wat-ket, and it may be difficult to overcome all the different things "Diversity is such a very complex issue, especially for the case of Wat-ket there are Chinese Christian church nearby not only the first church of Chiang Mai, there are also a few of the Thai residents who have Chinese ancestors who were from Muslim region of China, then there is the descendant of the hill tribe people who still worship the ghost et cetera, et cetera. Well too much complexity will overload your brain and you will not appreciate the different, stick with the simple notion of something we have in common like I am a father like you, we like same kind of art maybe just enough, I guess" (E5, F, U.K., NGO)

Absent factor
1. Affordable connection,
2. Free/ safe/ open public spaces,
3. Access to diverse choice of housing,
4. Facility for children
5. Community hub/ center
6. Local stakeholder partnership
7. Economic opportunity

8. Flexible permit of stay
9. Language assistance
10. Commonplace diversity

Therewithal, there are 10 of the DNDP which are perceived by the respondents and experts to be insufficient, absent or in a rather awful condition. To begin with, the issue which been singled out as one of the extremely important factor of integration by various researchers, "On the one hand, the need for affordable dwellings and a certain diversity of the housing stock in an urban area can be underlined." (Fabula et al., 2015), "Accessibility and housing affordability are key concerns. Diversity in respect to the latter is mainly concerned with the diversity of tenures and housing stock in the area." (Kesten et al., 2015) and our comparative case study likewise, the essential of the access to diverse choice of housing. In Wat-ket, our respondents complained that there is clearly lacking of diversified tenure types, housing choices. Noticeably, they reported that in Wat-ket the immigrant either buy the property (higher income country such as Japan, USA, U.K.) or they are renting the places (lower income immigrant) from the Thai owner, sometime even the landlord is the one who sub-rental the place for the immigrant. In addition, there is no social housing that immigrant could apply for, not only in the neighborhood but entirely for the whole city of Chiang Mai. Hence, the housing options in the area is certainly limited and some of them seem to be struggle about this predicament. "I do not have enough money to buy the property, so I need to rent this apartment instead, it is not adequate for my big family (of 6). For the social housing, the last time I checked only Thai residents can apply for the right but we have been living here for more than 10 years, my youngest son can only speak in Thai even." (R13, M, Lao) It is about time that Thai policymaker stop ignoring the fact that immigrants are not all in medium or high income situation, the social housing or several divisions of housing option must be provided for low-income migrants as well. Otherwise, this may ultimately lead to illegal settlement, disruption to the housing supply that they are trying so profoundly to prevent.

In the context of affordable connection, there are several obvious evidences (ICS, interview results) that pointed out that this factor is missing in the area. At present (as of the time of writing this thesis) there is only one public transport that stop near the neighborhood "the municipality bus B1 line" which come around 1 bus per hour (15 baht/ 0.35 euro, flat-rate). Almost all of the respondent reported that it is not convenient to commute by the public bus, nor that it is safe to travel by bicycle. "Chiang Mai has been trying to introduce public transport for 3~4 times until now, unfortunately none of it seems to work, but the authority that the solution for the transport and traffic problem by building more road thus push the people to use even more car. It is hard for Thai, I cannot imagine how inconvenient it will be for the immigrants" (E4, F, Local architect, Thai) The pedestrian connection on the main street is narrow and it is not connected to wider network. Not to mention that there is no pedestrian way in the inner part of neighborhood (secondary street and arterial) it is not a surprise that we could not find any person mentioning about the "street culture in the area". People who can effort it buys private vehicle (motorcycle or car). For those who are not so fortunate, they have to rely heavily on the minibus (red-taxi) that operated by the private company. The red taxi is normally charging 40 bath (around 1 euro) per single ride but there are several cases which reported by the immigrants and tourists that they were charged double or triple of the normal rate. "I have to admit that I never use the public bus, it is not possible to plan for my trip, I mainly use my scooter or the red taxi, I rarely walk on the main street as it is not so safe (from traffic)" (R43, F, Cambodia). The investment both in the pedestrian connection, development on the existing public transportation ought to be the primary agenda for local authorities not just for notion of integration but for the local resident's overall quality of life wherewith. Furthermore, not only just the pedestrian connection, one of the reason preventing the "street life" culture might due to that Thailand is such a hot and humid country, howbeit all of the pedestrian and street have just only a negligible shading (both natural and built).

Figure 5.24 Lack of pedestrian connection on the main street
Source: Author, 2015

Figure 5.25 No pedestrian way on the secondary street
Source: Author, 2016

As per the aspect of free/ safe/ open public spaces, there is no green space in a decent quality which is large enough to serve all the residents in the community. The spaces they utilize for leisure and other activity belonged to religion institutions (the notable one is Wat-ket temple that we discussed prior to this). The available spaces are abandoned or exclusive, this abandon space probably have the potential for regeneration like the case of Singapore. the prime waterfront area was also occupied by the cafés, restaurants and nightlife businesses. The majority of the respondent (both Thais and Immigrants) are troubled by this fact and mentioned they would like to have at least one presentable green space which is inclusive for their community. "There is just only one small park and it is not in a decent condition, we are next to the river but we have no access to the waterfront, the only way to experience the waterfront is to sit in those cafés and it causes money" (R44, F, China) The neighborhood require building or reusing the space wisely to serve and improve this situation. Attractive idea can be pocket park or playground, superior quality public space at the waterfront. It can be even preferable if there can be the local initiative that is similar to the case of London which they formed local association based on the public space or the way they made a collective contribution to buy out the local pub and use it as a local community center.

Figure 5.26 Run-down public park at the waterfront
Source: Author, 2014

Figure 5.27 The fence that was put up by the café preventing people access
Source: Author, 2014

Figure 5.28 Abandoned space
Source: Author, 2016

Another factor that is missing in this neighborhood is children facility, distinctly, this is also a major obstacle for integration process in Wat-ket, as it is directly link to the parent and children activity and interaction among different social group. Looking back to the existing literatures, previous studies have suggested that children is one of the uttermost significance for neighborhood diversity and integration, as remarked by Lelévrier that "in particular on the role of children in producing positive outcomes through the exchanges their activities engender among their parents." and "relations through children's activities and associations; parents are one of the largest and most active networks. Even those who are not parents make this distinction, adding in some cases that it is through their friends with children that they have managed to extend their personal networks in the neighborhood. Parents are generally in the same age range, but of diverse cultural origins and lifestyles. It is also through their children's caretakers that new relations across different social groups are formed." (Lelévrier et al., 2015)

Previously, we indicated that there is Wat-ket school that only open for Thai people, thus there is no facility (i.e. kinder garden, playground, pocket park, sport field, etc.) within this area that is children friendly. "I have to do the home-school for our children as it is difficult to get into, there is no place to bring them out to play outside neither, a pity" (R38, F, Lao). The people who can effort the private school tuition fee send their child to the school outside of the neighborhood (there are several private schools that offer international courses, the closest two are Prince Royal's College and Dara Academy, 500 meters and 1,000 meters away respectively). This means that a massive amount of families will spend their time outside of this community rather than staying here, urgently, it is one of the aspect that need to be improved. As stressed out by Kesten that "Schools represent a place of encounter between diverse groups and a number of parents commented on the ways in which their children's social networks were 'more diverse' than their own and that this was leading to new forms of network-building" (Kesten et al., 2015) Nevertheless, we need to mention the Healing Family Foundation as well, to us it seems to be the optimal spaces that is suitable to be called children facilities. Because it the place for orphan children, however the size of the space is truly limited. The quickest way to ease this is that Wat-ket school should be open for immigrant and/or the first church of Chiang Mai should open new facility for teaching, as well as the Muslim school which could be more open (given that it is possible). Longer term solution could be a new space that dedicates for kinder garden and school that are open for children from all background in Wat-ket neighborhood.

Even that temple used to be the center of Thai neighborhood. Unfortunately, nowadays it is not the same as it used to be in Wat-ket. The name of the neighborhood itself can already proof this notion as "Wat" means temple in Thai. Moreover, for some people (strict Muslims and Sikhs) it is not easy for them to participate in the activities within Buddhist temple or consider it to be the center of the community. Obviously, community hub/ center is also an integral part of neighborhood-level integration, we need to reinterpret the meaning of community center. The center should be able to accommodate diverse range of people as well as stimulate them to visit and actively participate. And it should have multi-function facility. The absence of community hub/ center might also be one of the cause of weak local stakeholder partnership (explained below) within this area and vice versa. Wherewith, we need certain kind of interventions to reignite the space. As we have unearthed in another community of Chiang Mai, if we turn our attention to another community the Wualai neighborhood, we found out that the temple is still remained as the crucial community center that bring a considerable number of stakeholders both local and newcomer, native and foreigner together. Amazingly, they keep it that way by the promotion of Wualai temple as an integral learning center and conservation for the silver craftsmanship (originally located there for more than 200 years) and likewise the economic intervention by local community market that became a famous spot for both Thai and foreigner. More profoundly, Huyakorn found out that the temples have high potential to exert and revert as the major community center; given that there is an appropriate activity to predispose the local stakeholder together. To

single out this substantiality, Huyakorn mentioned that "The most important thing is how to find an appropriate space, tools and/or activities that can be applied to stimulate the people participation, create and promote the jobs and incomes for the local artisans as well as people perception regarding the local cultural heritage, and for this case study the local government and silversmith turned to the temple for their solution. It is apparent to us that it does not need to be a colossal project from the central government; we just need several small local interventions that do not require much budget and time for implementation, however, it can improve the identity of the community, preserve the cultural memory, connect the local people and the artisan, attract the tourist and then incite the local economic as a result." (Huyakorn et al., 2014). Henceforward, we initiated our own intervention, the gaming simulation to reinvent and rediscover this notion of neighborhood diversity and immigrant integration with the residents in Wat-ket neighborhood, fortunately this research has encountered numerous insights which will be further discoursed in the coming chapter.
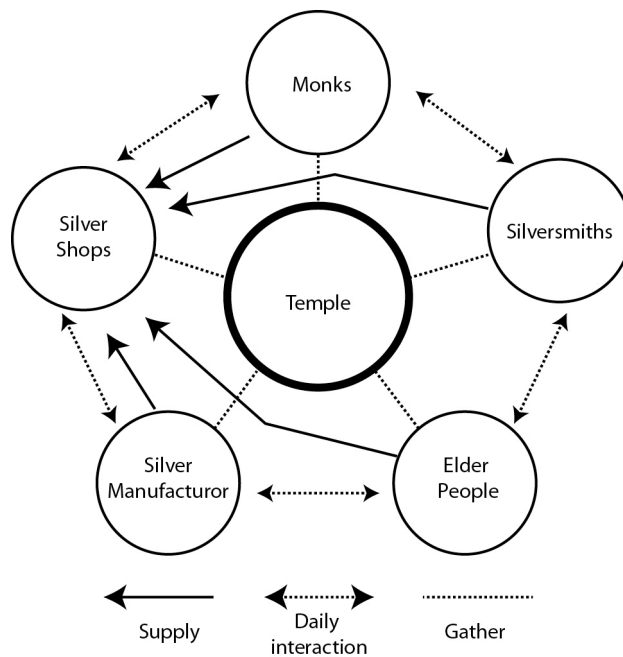
Figure 5.29 Relationship among the stakeholders at the center
Source: Huyakorn et al., 2014
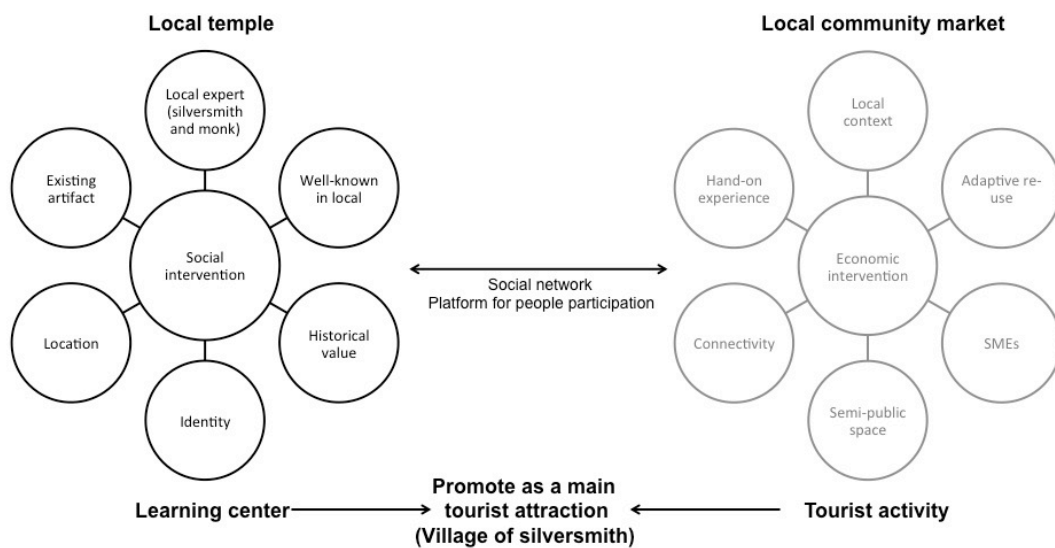
Figure 5.30 Wualai development model
Source: Huyakorn et al., 2014

Disturbingly enough, local stakeholder partnership is not potent in Wat-ket, the majority of the respondent admitted that there only participate within the association that is related to their social group only. And they do not think that the local associations are working

together much. "I mainly socialize with the Muslim people, local stakeholder partnership? I do not think we have one, at least not that I know of" (R3, M, Myanmar). Historically, Wat-ket was considered to be one of the community that has an extremely strong local stakeholder's bond. Unfortunately, through the population dynamic and several new socio-cultural groups that move into the area those relations seem to fade away. The expert told us that "Today Wat-ket is not closely knitted as before, maybe because of that there are so many newcomers, the gentrification by those business owners and several reasons. I do not want to sound vicious, I agreed that there is the need for the migrant movement into the city and we need the integration, but we need to reconsider how these local stakeholders can work together like before, probably with new composition or better stimulation. I consider CMU to be the one who can restart and reconnect this partnership" (E1, M, Thailand, Urban planner). Therefore, it is imperative for the community to reignite this bond. Interestingly, our gaming simulation might be one of the tool to assist them in this aspect.

The issue of economic opportunity come as a surprise for us, judging by the various economic activities on the main street, they should not consider this as an absent factor. Nevertheless, the large group of our respondents bemoaned about the scarce economic opportunity within the area "There are many types of job to choose from, I think that I am over-qualify for the job I am doing right now (worker) and I believe a lot of my friends also think the same" (R38, F, Lao), "Me and my relative have been trying to apply for the job at these restaurants (on the main street) but that is not quite possible, they are very strict and they prefer to hire Thais" (R18, M, Cambodia). If we take a look closely at the category of employment from the ICS, you can see that the majority are working as a worker (low income country), for those who have rigid capital they would set up their own businesses or work in the private sector outside of the area. The majority is also facing the problem of temporary contact and limited access to vocational training (only a few reported that they could access to the training of medical nurse; just one type of vocation), not-so-diverse economic diversity (refer to the ICS). It might be a decent idea to set up skill training institution within the community. Or else, policymaker could consider collaborating with existing institution that already have the potential like CMU and Payap U, Healing Family Foundation, Wat-ket temple/ museum, etc. Regardless, this also associates with other factor like transportation to outside area (there are two gigantic local markets not so far away). Language training for the immigrants to access better job opportunity as discussed by Kesten and also our expert that there is a lack of 'Linking capital' "poor English skills encourage immigrants to expand their 'bonding capital' with others in their own communities, as a way to survive as part of tightly-knit economic and social networks among co-ethnics, and this can limit their capacity to become socially mobile in a vertical way" (Kesten et al., 2015). Additionally, the businesses and trade union in Wat-ket must likewise contribute by providing exceedingly flexible and open opportunity for the immigrants. Ordinarily for this to work. it might be important for the local government to provide approximate subsidies or tax reduction (take the lesson-learn from Singapore) to encourage the private stakeholder to assist in the integration process accordingly.

There is no flexible permit of stay in Thailand, this context connects to more of a broader policy framework on the national level. However, it has a massive impact on the life of immigrant in the local level wherewith, the impact is more on the immigrant who have budget limitation. For those who are more fortunate like the one from Japan, USA and U.K., they can plan the trip in and out of the country (to other ASEAN countries). "The immigrant system and process for residency is confusing and truly time-consuming, I have been going back to Australia every 3 to 5 months for 5 years in a role now!!! It's about time they make change" (R19, M, Australia). As the long-term resident and citizenship processes in Thailand are considerable long (4 years and 9 years respectively). Thai government can take a look at numerous exemplars such as working-holiday visa in Japan case or job-seeking permit in Italy that provide the benefit for economic opportunity factor too.

Essentially, language barrier issue can be one of the enormous obstacle that prevent immigration to integrate into the society as remarked by all of literatures "Language barriers were highlighted by some as a particular problem in neighborhoods with tightly-knit economic and social networks among co-ethnics." (Kesten et al., 2015) and our comparative case study. Allegedly, Thai language is not that easy to learn (Category IV: 44 weeks/1100 hours Languages with significant linguistic and/or cultural differences from English according to the Foreign Service Institute) (FSI, 2016), the majority of the respondents rely on their English skill. Howbeit, not all of the local can understand English, and there might be a time that they require utilizing Thai language skill, especially for work. "I could not find a free or cheap (enough) Thai language course around here, there are some in CMU but it is a bit far from here" (R8, M, Japan). Despite all the negatives, a considerable number of the public facilities (See figure 5.31) are providing information in multiple-language (Thai, English, Burmese). Eventually, considering that there is no language training in the area, the local policymaker should deliberate about providing free language training course in the local area, the host for this activity can be the temple or even café.

Figure 5.31 Multiple language sign in the public hospital
Source: Author, 2016

Last but not least, the factor of commonplace diversity is not visible or not that normal to be experienced just yet. The commonplace diversity as defined by Wessendorf that "it is the ethnic, religious, linguistic and socio-economic diversity being experienced and perceived as a normal part of social life" (Wessendorf, 2014) was not mentioned by any of our respondents. Even when we specifically ask them about this issue, people could only think of the religious buildings or certain activities only. One of the expert particularly specified this factor as the first priority for the absent factor of DNDP "The commonplace diversity in Wat-ket is limited, native resident and immigrant yet to have enough quality spaces; street, ethnic shops, local park, cultural center to meet and interact in a daily basis, during weekday their routines they just commute directly by private vehicle to work then they come back to their house (which is exclusive spaces) and stay there, there is not sufficient collaboration between the stakeholder as well I think. I did not say that this is not possible, there are spaces in the temple and the church for them to spend time, but still we need more for the notion of 'commonplace diversity' I could identify the social network and social norms that are shared by the locals, there is not reasonably level of trust thus there are just bonding and bridging capital not linking capital (refer to figure 5.32)" (E2, M, Germany, University lecturer). Consequently, as he stated, the commonplace diversity conjugates to several other factors including the affordable connection, free/ safe/ open public spaces, access to diverse choice of housing, etc. and no wonder these are all factors which fell into the absent category.

Components	Intermediate Outcomes	Scales of Operation
Social networks	Quality and quantity of social interaction	Bonding capital
Social norms	Shared objectives Cooperative action	Bridging capital
Levels of trust	Reciprocity Civic engagement Access to resources and opportunities	Linking capital

Figure 5.32 The core components of social capital by Kearns
Source: Kearns, 2002

Conclusion of our experience in Wat-ket neighborhood

Tangibly, according to our research, the Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle factors in Wat-ket are fragmented, as there are missing a half of the DNDP. While there are clearly lack of physical factors that relate to basic needs (i.e. diverse choice of housing, affordable connection, economic opportunity). The immigrant in Wat-ket neighborhood seems to make do with the strong nonphysical factors (advocator, local association, local institution) instead. For example, with the narrow choice of housing they asked for the help from the advocator to find the acceptable one, the participation to only particular religion association. Therewith, we have to concede that in Chiang Mai the immigrant would not genuinely need to assimilate themselves to Thai culture, however they do not reach the level of diversity neither. Two parties mutually respect each other. But there are evidences which reflected that there is limited connection and interaction between the two (i.e. lack of place for everyday encounter, limited access to certain places, interviewees opinion that pointed out to the missing stakeholder partnership).

Generally, on the surface Wat-ket seem to be physically diverse area. Yet underneath that diverse environment there are voids of crucial DNDP factors (specifically, public spaces, affordable connection, community center) that promote diversity. And this reality has been limiting the interaction among them. Fortunately, these negative narratives at lease gave us the opportunity to learn that several of DNDP factors are related to each other, this relation including two-way connection (i.e. affordable connection and public infrastructure), one-way connection (i.e. free/ safe/ open public spaces and commonplace diversity), interrelate, a number of them can be substituted by the other (local association and local institution). The best case scenario is that we need all of the DNDP, if we cannot do that the crucial needs of immigrant, interactive spaces, local stakeholder partnership & civic participation and advocator must be fulfilled at the least, in order for the local community to live without massive tension.

The research results might direct us to the perspective that Wat-ket is not such a noble territory for integration. Still, we found out that there are several latent qualities which can be developed, considerable number of them are uniquely discovered only in the area wherewith. There are 1. the rightly defined diversity that cherish the different character, which blossomed from single socio-cultural route/ aspect of the neighborhood 2. The robust local religion local associations (4 religions are residing in the same neighborhood) 3. The complexity of local neighborhood diversity that otherwise we could not consider of, and the humble definition of diversity that is cherished by the general residents 4. Various active local advocators. 5. The contribution by external institutions such as universities or government organizations, 6. Several religion spaces have potential to be decent community center (as it normally is long time ago), it may need a push or a appropriate promoter. 7. Special kind of mixed-use space (Foundation for orphan, art gallery and residential area). Nonetheless, we also learned about certain flaws 1. Only strong local associations and willingness for participation is not mean that there will be a qualitied neighborhood partnership, sometime without proper stimulation this only leads to bonding relationship within same socio-cultural group. Wat-ket seems to lack both the spaces and policy to support these two factors 2. The

commonplace diversity and neighborhood diversity strongly associate with physical aspect of DNDP for example good quality public spaces, well connected and universally designed street, facility for children, etc. Therefore, they should be one of the starting area that need emerging consideration 3. The lack of facility for children could lead to the life outside of the area or life confine within their own house (as the families that have children in our case study) 4. Various neighborhood amenities do not always determine that there will be an access to economic opportunity for the immigrant, in this aspect curtain soft measures or policies (including tax reduction, skill training, special permit of stay) should be implemented. At any rate somethings are universal though. Without free/ safe/ open public spaces and right activities promotion, the chance for commonplace diversity will not be enough, thus blocking the diversity in the area. Wherewith, local diversity advocator can foster ongoing dialogues of neighborhood diversity. Inasmuch, these are the three pillars that keep neighborhood integration process a conceivable reality.

Our proposal for diverse neighborhood masterplan

Imminently, the following figure is our proposal for Wat-ket neighborhood. The space that require utmost attention is the waterfront area, in order for the community to be more diverse we recommend that the waterfront area should be redeveloped into more beneficial space for the community. The area next to the water should be the green spaces and the businesses that took up the area ought to readjust into new mixed use building to provide tenure options and the vernacular building should be adaptively reused, it must include the use of cultural amenity as well. Moreover, there could be multifunction open space across the riverbank that can be used for market, festival and culture related activities. In addition, we would like to build new AEC cultural center opposite to the Wat-ket temple, this building would be utilized as museum, learning center, diversity exhibition spaces, etc. As we learned from the previous research, we would like to propose Wat-ket temple as the center of the community, we could bring the life back into this area by putting market spaces next to it as well as more mixed use spaces both on the new building and aged one. Wat-ket school should allow student of all type to admit to the school too.

In the aim to tackle with housing problem, social housing can be introduced near the religion spaces (Muslim mosque and Christian church). And of course, we could improve the life there with additional diverse mixed use buildings. It would be perfect if these two spaces could offer children facility and youth development space for the local communities wherewith. Near the mosque, there is a land plot that is suitable to be developed into urban farming area which will provide space for interaction and recreation for several types of people, it might be the flagship for progressive local volunteer activity.

Hopefully, the main street should be developed, while taking into consideration about the pedestrian. The idea of one-way street is a decent start or even better we can ban the motor vehicles during a period of time or event likewise. If that is going to happen there should be the open space that provide parking area (the one at the center of the map should be used) and next to that space another mixed use spaces can be built. Moreover, there is also the abandoned space we introduced earlier, it can be revitalized into new pocket garden with new residential complex or social housing and adaptive reuse buildings along with it.

Importantly, we would like to proffer that the Healing Family Foundation has the latent to accommodate additional facility for children (such as kinder garden and playground) in the local community. Wherewith, the arterial roads should be improved for eminent pedestrian connectivity. We also suggest that the area need prevailing public transport and we consider that the neighborhood would be beneficial from 3 supplementary bus stops on the main road. Eventually, our proposed masterplan has similar composition of those from the case study of Singapore. With around 50% of residential use, 20% mix-use building, 10% religious building, 10% park and recreation, 5% business and 5% other.
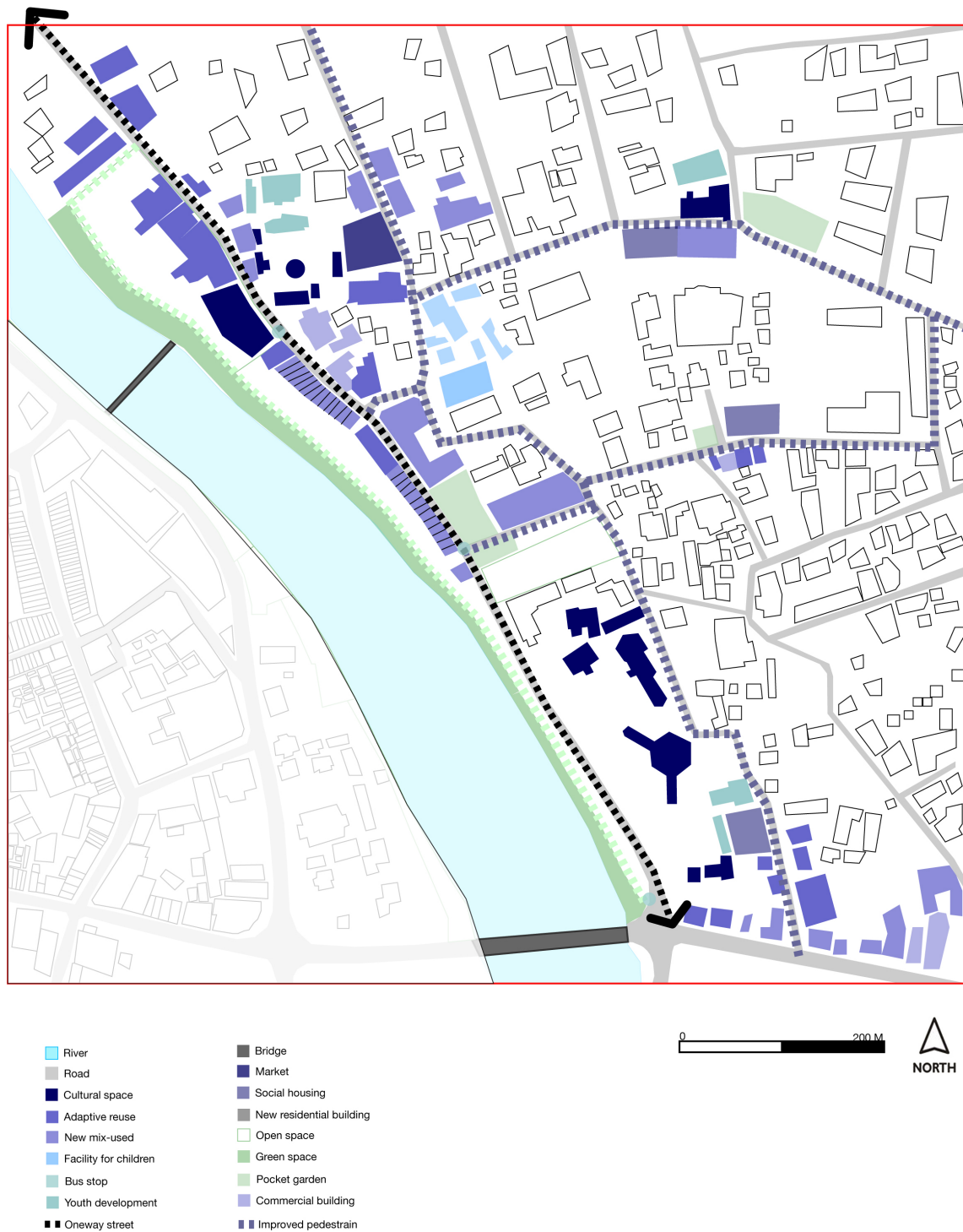
Figure 5.33 Proposed neighborhood masterplan

Explicitly from the empirical findings, you can comprehend that a number of DNDP factors are interrelated to each other, such as affordable connection, free/safe/ open public space, facility for children and commonplace diversity. And when two or three factors are missing, it stimulates even stronger setback for the immigrant. We also learned that there is no universal definition for diversity, hence, it is needed to be define by the people who will experience them. Nevertheless, from numerous preceding cases which have failed, we recognize that what we have proposed might not be collectively accepted by all of the local stakeholder. Consequently, there must be a platform which provide the opportunities for the local stakeholder to gather and formulate the masterplan and policy for their own neighborhood. This DNDP would already give them a head start on which issues need specific or hasty attention before the other, and on the other hand what is the context that

has high potential to be developed even better. The following chapter will be a trial to explore on the platform that we deem to have latent possibilities to stimulate the proper community based urban planning/ design in the neighborhood. Accordingly, we will investigate on how the tool affect native and immigrant resident's perception toward diversity and immigrant integration and crucially, how can it provoke them to join together to plan for the development of Wat-ket? Astonishingly, this research discovered the differences between academic research finding and meta world implementation, we also learned that there are several key stakeholders that should be presented and active in the participatory planning process in order for the community-based planning to efficaciously operate.

Chapter 6 Gaming simulation is suitable to be implementation tool for DNDP

Significant impact of Diverse arrival game on resident's perception toward diversity

In this chapter we will investigate the different results of Diverse Arrival Game. The game proved to provide the boost to resident's perception toward diversity. Not to our surprise there are differences between the native and the immigrant. And as there was a massive gap between the immigrant and native resident samples' perception, the researcher thinks it is necessary to show three different figures, which elaborate three sets of sample group as follow, figure 10 shows all 100 samples, figure 6.1 represents pre and posttest results of immigrant group perception toward diversity and figure 6.2 shows pre and posttest results of native resident perception toward diversity.

The GS activities clearly stimulate the change on the participant perception. Overall, there are improvements to all of the resident perception toward diversity as follow 1. "It is good to live near people who are different." from neutral (2.50) to agree (4.00), 2. "We should promote more diversity in our neighborhood." from neutral (2.50) to agree (3.78) 3. "Urban planning is related to immigrant integration." from disagree (2.49) to agree (4.20) 4. "Our neighborhood is diverse" from neutral (3.21) to agree (3.56) and 5. "Immigrant is an integral part of urban development." from neutral (2.88) to agree (3.56). There is no significant change in "We should be more open to immigrant." as it remains neutral (2.50, 3.36). (See figure 6.1) Additionally the researcher applied the Wilcoxon signed-rank Test, Exact Sig.(2-tailed) statistical test with the data. There are statistical significant changes in all category (Exact Sig.(2-tailed) <0.05)
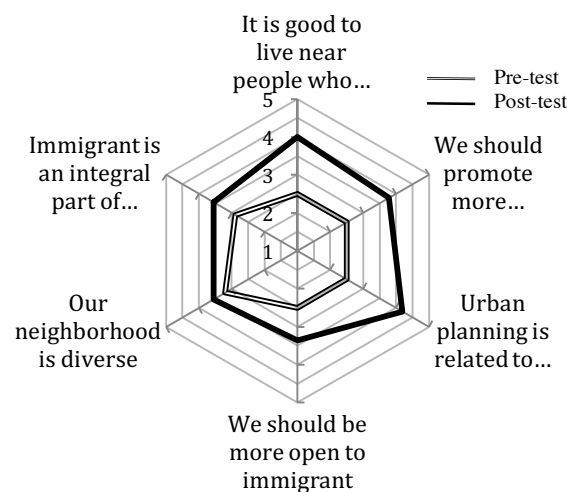
Figure 6.1 Pre and post test results of resident perception toward diversity (N=100)

The residents perceive that there is the need to promote diversity and living with people who are different is not such an unwise idea. This is crucial, as we cultivated from the research of IOM, and several others that support these points. This reseach made a breakthrough considering the general attitude towards the migrants. Moreover, the resident also think that urban planning connects with immigrant integration, this change of attitude will create a great impact on the community. Wat-ket gradually shifts toward more open acceptation toward diversity. We will investigate it further in the end of this chapter.

As their livelihoods are directly affected by the notion of neighborhood diversity. The starting point of the immigrant group is relatively higher than that of the native resident especially in these categories 1. "We should be more open to immigrant" 2. "Immigrant is an

integral part of urban development." 3. "Our neighborhood is diverse" (all in agree level 3.40, 3.66 and 4.00 consecutively) thus we cannot witness any major change to them (4.00, 4.00 and 4.12). However, for the remaining three there are significant changes 1. "It is good to live near people who are different." from neutral (3.00) to agree (4.30), 2. "We should promote more diversity in our neighborhood." from neutral (3.20) to agree (4.38) 3. "Urban planning is related to immigrant integration." from neutral (2.78) to agree (4.40). (See figure 6.2) Beside the three categories which they agreed already, the immigrant changed their mind that it is good to live with people from different background, and together with that there should be the promotion of diversity in the neighborhood. Regardless, they wherewith connect the connection between urban planning and immigrant integration.
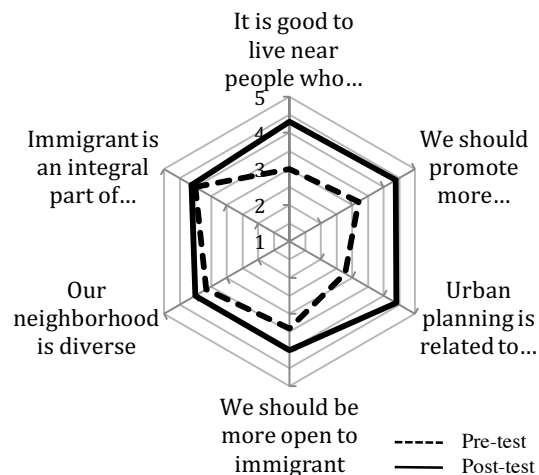
Figure 6.2 Pre and post test results of immigrant perception toward diversity (N=50)

The resident in our research is not that much different to the majority of the nation when it comes to perception toward the immigrants as well as their understanding of urban diversity concept. We can clearly perceive the negative feeling of the resident in their pretest as follow 1. "It i to live near people who are different." disagree (2.00) 2. "We should promote more diversity in our neighborhood." disagree (1.80) 3. "Urban planning is related to immigrant integration." disagree (2.20) 4. "We should be more open to immigrant." disagree (1.60) and 5. "Immigrant is an integral part of urban development." disagree (1.76). But the game could convince them to agree that it is good to live near people who are different (3.70) and urban planning is related to immigrant integration (4.00). Nevertheless, the perceptions just became neutral in these following three, we should promote more diversity in our neighborhood (3.18), we should be more open to immigrant (2.72) and immigrant is an integral part of urban development (3.00). As per "Our neighborhood is diverse." there is not much change, as it remained neutral (2.76, 3.12). (See figure 6.3)
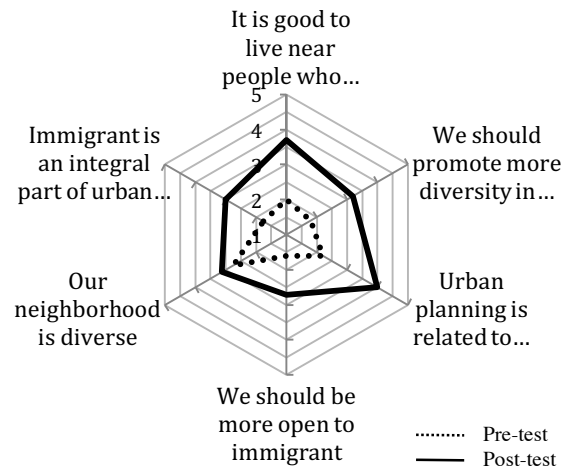
Figure 6.3 Pre and post test results of native resident perception toward diversity (N=50)

The differences between the immigrants' perception and residents' perception are normal, as support by several literatures and reports about immigration in Thailand. However, if we consider the impact of change to their perception, there is a higher degree of change in the resident group. Notably, they could agree to live in the vicinity with people who is different from them. Unfortunately, they are still reluctant to be more open to immigrant as overall result in this case shows that they still remained neutral. Is this relating to the chance to encounter and interact with the immigrant directly? These answers might clarify that "I feel relieve to get a chance to know the immigrant who reside in our community, before I admit that I have some bad feelings about them, but now after we get to know each other more, they do not seem so bad. However, to be open for more immigrant? I cannot say until we learn more about them (the incoming immigrant) first." (R14, M, 35, Native resident) or "Now I think that it is quite good to live in the area with many different kind of people but we need more occasions to interact with them too, otherwise, there will still be the bad stereotype about some of them still" (R3, F, 27, Native resident), "Before, even though we have been living for 4 years now, we rarely talk and interact with the local Thais, this game event gave us a great chance to do that, and it also helps us by pointing many issues we (immigrant) have been experiencing" (R28, F, 37, Immigrant). "I think that by playing a game, it provided us with more of a playful and friendly environment compare to the normal time we encounter with other people" (R45, M, 34, Immigrant). Surprisingly, the majority of the participants held the activity in such a high regard.

Accordingly, with the post test result of the resident residents' attitude toward diversity is higher than pretest result we can prove the research working hypothesis 4.1 that gaming simulation tool is suitable for the implementation of neighborhood diversity design principle. Consequently, it is proved to create positive changes of attitude on both the native and immigrant. Moreover, the impacts were not only affect the individuals in the case study area but the activity has been creating resonance through the entire community accordingly.

Enthusiastically, wanting to learn and understand more from the neighborhood, we also conducted several interviews with a group of them a month later. Withal, there were various notable issues that we must mention.

1. After the game session, a number of residents started to communicate with the immigrant people for the first time and they mentioned that they desire to know more of these neighbors in Wat-ket. This simple act of just chatting or greeting has been strongly advocated by immigrant integration scholars.
2. Considerable number of them think that playing the game made they realize that urban planning must be advocated strongly in the neighborhood, and actually in

Chiang Mai and in Thailand likewise. This point henceforward the urgency of Thai neighborhood planning even more.

3. The Wat-ket residents believe that with just only the immigrant and resident, it will not be possible to achieve immigrant integration. They demand that the government and other related stakeholder must reach out and work with them seriously.

4. After they learned that there are certain actions that need to be done, they started their own local initiation; the locals come together weekly during the weekend to discuss about Wat-ket neighborhood plan and several ideas started to taking shape

5. The gaming session have not stopped after we left the neighborhood, numerous people took the idea home and start playing game to promote cultural diversity with their kids (interestingly, they have been exchanging diversified ideas of the game from the diverse groups of people which are residing in the area).

Figure 6.4 Follow up interview
Source: Author, 2016

Masterful results of design workshop in Wat-ket

Follow up from the Diverse arrival gaming session, we conducted the design workshop with the local stakeholder to propose the masterplan from our finding and seek out the collective solution for the neighborhood of Wat-ket. The workshops were organized three times with at least 100 participants each time. The local stakeholders who have been joining our activities are including 1. Resident (both native and immigrant resident), 2. Local government authorities, 3. Local businessmen, 4. Representative from religious groups, 5. Chiang Mai university students, 6. NGOs (such as TCDC, Healing family foundation), 7. Experts, 8. ETC.

Consequently, there are several aspects of the proposed neighborhood masterplan which the stakeholders agreed on as follow 1. The adaptive reuse of the aged building for the use of cultural amenities was single out as the spearhead for Wat-ket diversity promotion, 2. The new AEC cultural center, 3. The development of the existing religion space as the main cultural center, 4. Exeeding space for children and youth such as the kinder garden, library, playground, 5. Progressive open green spaces through re-using of abandoned spaces, improved waterfront area, tiny pocket garden, etc., 6. Better pedestrian connection throughout the neighborhood, 7. Traffic readjustment and new bus stops. And wherewith there are certain issues that curtain people opposed strongly 1. The residents were not so

fond of the idea of social housing in their neighborhood, 2. The majority of the business owners disagree with the rearrangement of the waterfront area even though that the current situation is opposed to the land use regulation. Unfortunately, they seek to continue operating as usual in the dismay of the residents. 3. The residents do not want so much commercial and mixed-use building in the area (as what we have indicated).

Figure 6.5 Board game that represent the neighborhood
Source: Author, 2016

Notwithstanding, we also received a few of interesting ideas and recommendations for neighborhood masterplan development. There are 1. Chiang Mai University outreach for language and skill training, 2. re-connection to the market space at the opposite of the river, 3. new pedestrian way that proceed through the Wat-ket temple, 4. local security outpost (by neighborhood volunteer), 5. The appointed local committee that consist of the member from all the religious body, stakeholders.

Figure 6.6 Brainstorm sheets
Source: Author, 2016
Pongpisit Huyakorn (2016), Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle for Arrival City of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2015: a case study of Chiang Mai, Thailand, Dottorato in Architettura e Ambiente, Università degli Studi di Sassari

▪ River	▪ Youth development
▪ Road	▪ Market
▪ Cultural space	▪ Social housing
▪ Adaptive reuse	▪ New residential building
▪ New mix-used	▪ Open space
▪ Facility for children	▪ Green space
▪ Bus stop	▪ Pocket garden
▪ Transportation hub	▪ Police booth
▪ Oneway street	▪ Improved pedestrain

0   200 M

NORTH

Figure 6.7 Masterplan result of the design workshops

Accordingly, we will elaborate the masterplan from the gaming simulation activities by dividing it to 4 major diversity hubs (figure 6.8) and 2 minor hubs (figure 6.9). The major ones are

1. The Wat-ket community center at Wat-ket temple, this hub will be the main center of the neighborhood through the direct connection with the new transportation, existing open spaces and the market opposite of the riverbank. Likewise, they wanted to have new permanent market space next to temple, and the adaptive reuse of several building that could provide increased housing option in this community. The stakeholder also agreed to put the new bus stop and build a new pedestrian which pass through the temple and link the arterial road and the main street as well as the pedestrian bridge. Furthermore, they have the vision

for the Wat-ket school to be open for children of all background and it will act as the youth development space for Wat-ket neighborhood too. In order to make it truly operate as the community center, our stakeholder proposed that they should initiate the local committee that involve all of the member from different socio-cultural groups (Muslim, Buddhist, Christian, etc.) and local stakeholders (businessmen, local school teacher, resident, immigrant, etc.). The older residents stressed out to us that this kind of local committee used to exist in this neighborhood before.

2. The readjusted waterfront area, the consensus is to keep the shabby park but redeveloped it to be cumulative inclusive space (improved street furniture, lights, universal design utilization), with the new public-access waterfront area we proposed two new mixed use buildings, one AEC cultural center that act as the museum, library, learning center, training facility for both the local and newcomer. All the stakeholder reached the agreement that this waterfront project should be financed by the government and the private sector, it should also be managed and taken care by everyone. They would like this to be the flagship public-private partnership project of Chiang Mai. The participant also fond of the idea of new multipurpose open space that can be used for weekend market, cultural fair, festival, etc. In addition, the adaptive reuse of the rusty commercial building that should include cultural amenities uses like ethnic restaurant, workshop for traditional crafts. They also would like to have new bus stop at the AEC cultural center. Opposite to the center, there will be the development of the park (owned by the hotel) and another mixed use building along with it.

3. The hub at the First church of Chiang Mai. The church authorities are the only one that grant us with the property to be developed as the social housing for the area. Additionally, they also would like to provide one building for youth center/ library and another for childcare center. We will add new bus stop at the park opposite of the church too. Ambitiously, they want to add various adaptive-reuse building surrounding the arterial road as well.

4. The development near the Muslim mosque, in this hub there will be new low-rise residential building complex next to new mixed use building. Beside the mosque, the majority were fond of the idea of new urban farming space that will be taking care by the residents. With better openness, the mosque authorities said that they will try their best to be further open for diverse type of student wherewith.
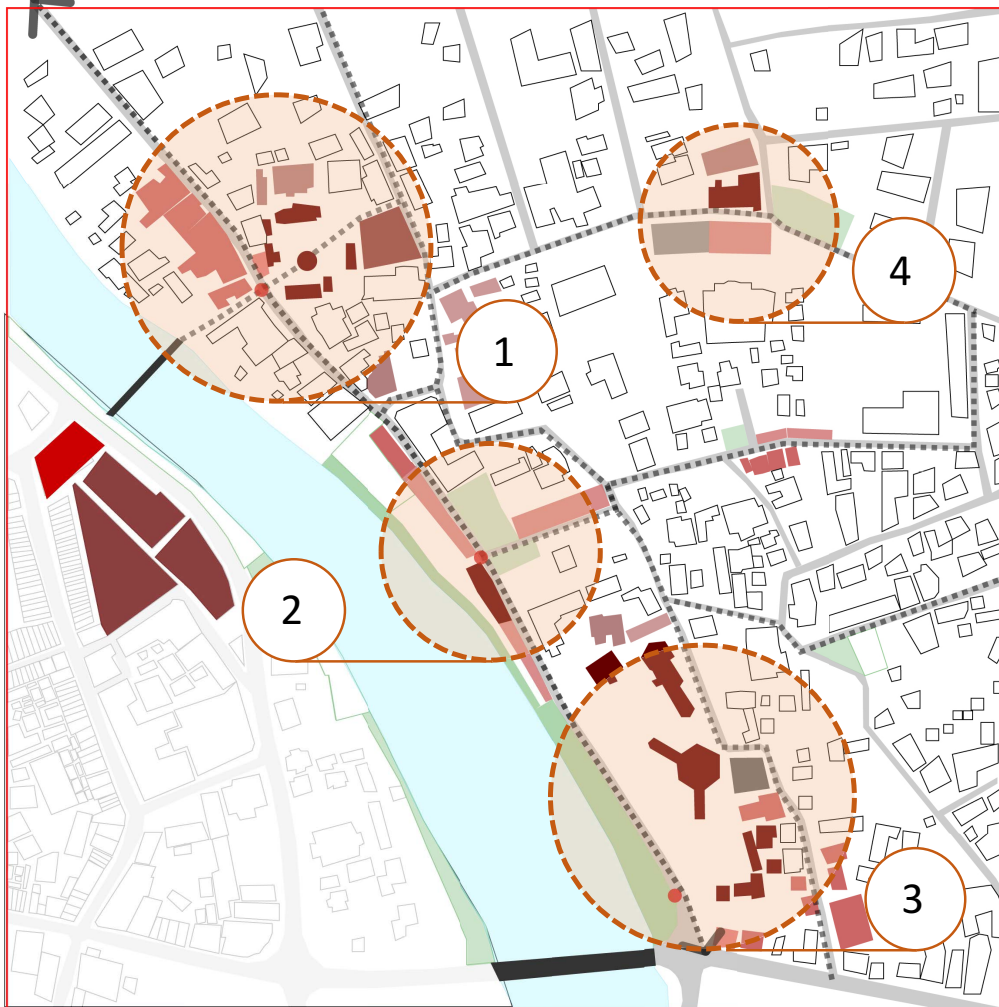
Figure 6.8 The proposed neighborhood diversity hubs

For the minor diversity hubs, A) the first is the space near the Healing family foundation that show great potential as a decent dual cultural space, which has art gallery and orphanage. The local stakeholder agreed with our proposal to include children facility to it. This facility can be the place which are missing; the playground and kinder garden. Moreover, B) this research came up with the new Chiang Mai university outreach (the building is owned by the owner who is working at the university) to facilitate diversity and integration through various language courses, vocational training and volunteer center. It could be operated to assist smoother student various exchanges and activities in the area as well. C) Another one is the area focuses on re-using of the abandoned plot that will be developed as the petite park. Next to this park there will be both the new mixed use buildings and the adaptive reuse of vernacular buildings.

Not only that, supplement to those proposals, D) Wat-ket stakeholder want to develop the community garden that has both green space and multifunction open space in the inner residential part of the community. The main street will have traffic adjustment; it will be one-way street that goes downward from 12.01 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. then goes upward from 12.01 p.m. to 12.00 a.m. to reduce to flow of motor traffic. In addition, we add that they also want to improve as several numbers of the street as possible, especially to make it safer to the kids and elders. The new bus stops will be the outpost for volunteer neighborhood watch accordingly.
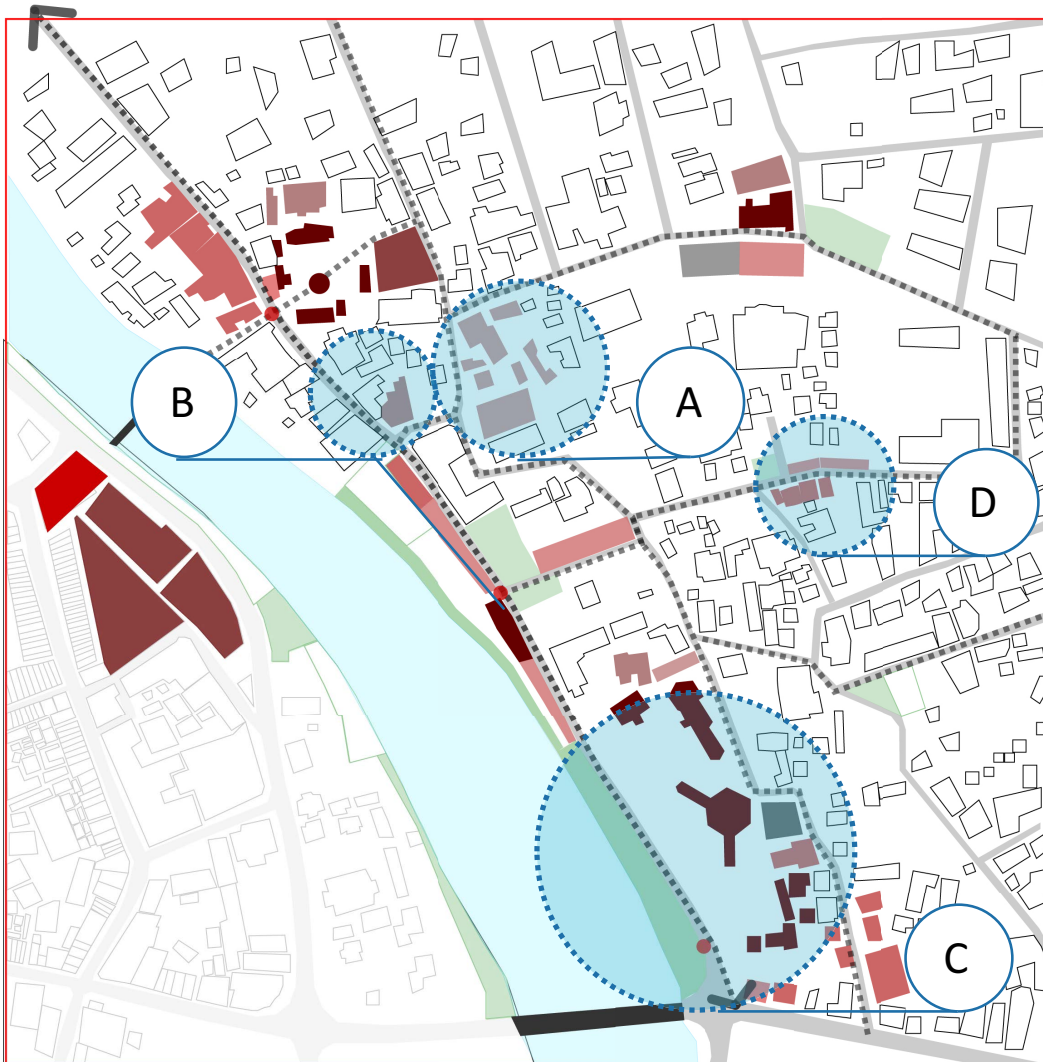
Figure 6.9 The remaining minor diversity hubs

In line with the masterplan and our interaction with the local community we have learned the essential factors of DNDP which are appropriate for Chiang Mai and with minor adjustment they are possible to be implemented in other Arrival city. Firstly, the mixed use spaces and building, this is due to the limited spaces and high proportion of older architectures. These space/ building should have dualability or multiple usages that at least concern with cultural aspect (i.e. art gallery, craft workshop, ethnic shop, bookstore, etc.). Secondly, the religion building with it high potential of socio-cultural context could be the main community center that bring people together, however there ought to be the way to bring these different group into interaction as well. Thirdly, the main mediator in the local neighborhood seem to be the university student coupled with the respectable elderly in the community. Importantly, we recommended that they are the main factor for neighborhood diversity and we should turn to them since the beginning of integration process. Fourthly, Thai people love the local market (both permanent, weekly and special events) and not only them, in several of our case studies illustrated that this is the main venue for neighborhood diversity and immigrant integration. Consequently, these kinds of space should be preserved and promoted instead of the major department stores that are growing and consuming vast majority space of the city. Lastly, even it seems to be the basic issue but there are the needs for better quality and more public open spaces and pedestrian connected street.

Furthermore, in the scope of bottom up and interactive approach. The design workshop gaming simulation seems to produce fruitful results of participatory planning. Together with the local stakeholder we could put DNDP into use with the real community. And eventually we develop the masterplan for Wat-ket neighborhood that integrate the

diversity notion as the heart of the plan. (see figure 6.7 above) Consequently, this can be the main prototype neighborhood masterplan through participatory approach for other community in Thailand.

As we have suspected, the implication of research finding will be one of the most sophisticated part in academic research. The masterplan shows us that what the expert consider to be best for the local community is not always the truth. Actual stakeholders may sometime seek for different solution. The design workshop game is the tool to find the right composition of expert knowledge and collective decision from the majority of local stakeholders. Through the design thinking notion and assistance from mindful designer of course. We learned that there are various crucial actors needed. Apart from local stakeholder, these are 6 actors that we have found 1. Local government authority, 2. Business owner, 3. Financial contributor, 4. Advocator, 5. Activity promoter and 6. Land owner. All of them compelled to be active and present in order for the community participatory planning to work. Researcher believes that the reason why Thai people participation has never worked is because they did not identify and include these actors. Else, largely of the time, a number of these key stakeholders were specifically left out (especially if the authorities deem them to have a strong negative feeling or opposition to the proposed policy at hand). Nonetheless, we recommended that this should be mandatory put on to the section of public participation in the Special Town Planning Act of Thailand.

The way forward for neighborhood diversity

As what have been pointed out. The results show that the game can improve both of the groups of resident perception toward neighborhood diversity. One of the utter prominent attribute of the game is the ability to promote mutual understanding among the local stakeholders and afterward stimulate a powerful dialogue that ultimately lead to the new local initiation for diverse neighborhood planning.

According to the experiment results, The Diverse Arrival Game shows a truly productive potential as an education tool for immigrant integration and neighborhood co-exiting diversity. Players also learn about the land use planning and its inter-relation with immigrant phenomenon. It is proved to be an exceedingly attractive tool for urban planner, to use as a tool to teach people about land use management planning, it might be able also to simplify and attract more stakeholders to join the planning process.

Looking back to the participatory activity, gaming simulation is also an excellent communication tool due to the mechanism of the game that let the players put themselves in other peoples' shoes, and in our case the role of immigrant and resident. Likewise, gaming simulation produce the environment of the interaction more relax and friendly. With decent mechanism, it cans make the majority of Thai native residents understand the difficulty of being immigrants themselves, subsequently they started to consider more about the immigrant. And as stated by numerous literatures that immigrant integration is a two-way process and need to be done mutually by both the migrants and the receiving local entities. Therefore, with it prominent in positive communication stimulator, immigrant integration policy in other scope should keep this expedient tool in mind ditto.

Similar to what Rizzi and Cossu have conferred to us that we might need not of to regenerate the traditional techniques but instead we need an innovative planning methodologies and approaches "by searching for those communication and interaction techniques that might be put inside a planning practice that just now, and even more in the future, is experiencing the impact of the computer mediated relationships. One of these is surely the Gaming Simulation thanks to its position between communication, simulation and predictive techniques." (Rizzi & Cossu, 2007) And as strongly value by Duke and Rizzi, gaming simulation cans possibly be an alternative language for urban planner/ design, which in the case of this research the communication has not stopped after the game session but

it has been continuing and growing. A group of the residents even chooses games as the way to communicate about diversity in the neighborhood, specifically with the kids. This impact of gaming simulation requires to be deeply studied further, in order for us to clarify and understand the phenomenon of these non-direct impacts of gaming simulation better.

Henceforward, one of the superb notable attributes of gaming simulation as a tool for immigrant integration and neighborhood diversity is that it cans stimulate the mutual understanding and concerted respect among the resident. This is one of the ways that we can move beyond the clichéd stigma of dissimilarity, let it be the socio-economic, age or sexual differences and truly pursue the notion of diversity. In the next decades to come, as various scholars are suggesting that we are moving into technological singularity and new virtuality, which will also be another colossal change in human history. McGonigal strongly believes that we are progressing into more immersive virtual worlds that provide further compelling alternative to reality and human will surely experience the exodus from the real world continue, this crossover of reality and virtuality will be a new paradigm of 21st century. (McGonigal, 2011) Perhaps, in that transcendent society, the social setting will change. We might need to strive for new way of integration, as there will not be only one single ideal image or tiny portion of them. But rather people can accept several ideality and recognize the differentiate entity. Before that age comes, gaming simulation seems to be the best tool we could turn into for the concept of multilarity with Mitchell suggested instead of the singularity. Gaming simulation, with the proper development process and implementation, can be both a technical and mechanical filter. Which can assist us for the integration of the two visual and actual worlds altogether, in the time that the boundary between the two reality is not so clear as it used to be a decade ago anymore.

Incidentally, this research finding further proved what Huyakorn have stated that the role play gaming simulation is the perfect fit for participatory planning in the community level "Role-play gaming simulation is suitable for providing the player the opportunity to experience and learn about the dynamic of community meeting, consensus building, people participation and stakeholder negotiation" (Huyakorn, 2013). Because it will not only make the communication easier but all of the stakeholder can swap their places and experience other people life. Along with the process that will not harm the real life setting. "Furthermore, it gives them the chance to understand the local community as if they were in the local resident's shoes, in far better environment, and the mistake made in the simulation is acceptable because we can simulate back and forth without any consequence to the real world." (Huyakorn, 2013)
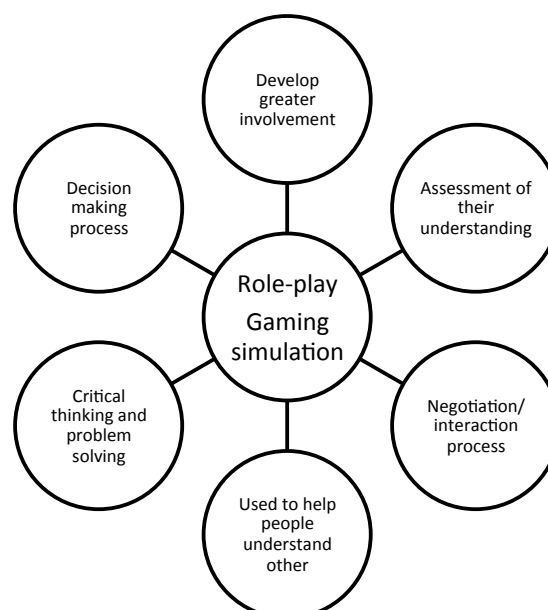
Figure 6.10 Key benefits of Role-play gaming simulation
Source: Huyakorn, 2013

Hopefully in the near future, the dynamic of gaming simulation could be put into better use, our research expands the understanding of it application and it seems to have an extremely elevated potential for urban planning and design context wherewith. The results of our study are in accordance with what Huyakorn strongly suggested that GS should be included as one of the main tool for both urban planner and urban planning study in Thailand. "In the present time, gaming simulation had not been recognized as one of the tool for urban planning study yet, following the result of this study, the urban planning lecturer can take the opportunity to construct the course or develop a curriculum to provides the student with the concept of gaming simulation, urban gaming simulation, role-play and similar methodologies in order for them to later on apply this knowledge in their study and research." (Huyakorn, 2013). Regardless, in this new era of diversity, several nations will require collective policy planning in the local community level. Neighborhood planning is the best arena that urban policymaker and immigrant integration initiator should start implementing this tool.

Chapter 7 Conclusion

Epitome

Before going into our conclusion, these are the reminders to the principle research goal and the correlate research questions. The research goal is to introduce the concept of diversity as the keystone for immigration integration process in Thailand and we tried to elucidate it into progressive practical procedure through urban planning/ design approach as the main intermediary and ultimately to successfully adopt the new integrated diverse neighborhood design principle in Thai cities. Accordingly, the following are the research questions.

1. Is neighborhood diversity the solution for immigrant integration?

2. What are the key factors in diverse neighborhood design principle?

3. What is the appropriate diverse neighborhood design principle for Thailand?

4. How can we implement the neighborhood diversity design principle in the local neighborhood?

4.1 Is gaming simulation tool suitable for the implementation of neighborhood diversity design principle?

Past until present, our planet has always been experiencing the movement of people since the beginning of humankind. When the time that there is no perceived country border, our ancestors move freely. Moreover, there is also the era of Arrival city that people from the same country move from the regional area into the urban neighborhood, or eventually the migration through trans-border movements. Some countries (USA, Australia, Singapore) even born and thrive by migration. From the rise of European Nation until the present day that this structure seems to shatter. Notwithstanding, we still believe that there will always be this population dynamic and the facet of immigrant integration will remain as one of the integral part for countless nations. Thailand will remain among those nations. However, a-lot-of-time the scopes of immigrant integration have been interpreted by the policymaker in the national or citywide frame, while the real problem is happening in the local neighborhood. Language, getting to know local people, appreciation of differences. If it is believed that social segregation is related to what living conditions are provided locally, this could promote superior conditions in areas where the population has fewer resources. As suggested by MPI that "Some of the most important sticking points in terms of encouraging two-way integration between immigrants and receiving communities revolve around perceived inequalities in access to public services and goods." (MPI, 2004). This research has been trying to challenge that thinking and try to propose the possible solution in the improved local neighborhood extend. Subsequently, we drew up from existing literature in social science, diversity study, integration research, comparative case study in various countries. Hereupon, we have learned that **neighborhood diversity can possibly be the solid answer for immigrant integration** (Zetter, 2005; Steven, 2006; Dixon et al, 2011; Lelévrier et al, 2015; Fabula et al, 2015; Eraydın et al, 2015; Kesten et al, 2015; Barberis & Angelucci, 2015). Because, it would foster "commonplace diversity" (Wessendorf, 2011), encourage positive interaction between local and newcomer, answering the need of those immigrants (consistently differ from the native), construct the solid local stakeholder partnership. Eventually, establish a cohesive community.

Each of the models of diversity and its management in the cities creates serious problems for those who try to implement them, though each attempts to address difficulties

created by the others. Conversely, opposed to minority cultures being confined to the 'private realm' Parekh advocates that we need upward diversity in public realm whether it be integrationism, multiculturalism or else "widening and deepening liberal integrationism to offer more room for diversity in the public arena: multiculturalism, he argues, 'recognizes that the decent life can be led in several different ways including the culturally self-contained, and finds space for the latter" (Parekh, 2000). This research discovered that the diverse public sphere has been and always will be the vital part of successful integration process.

Crucially, we learned from the comparative case study that they can take different approaches for diversity. While Singapore is focusing on the design of diverse physical environment in a higher degree, Kyoto city chose to concentrate on the multicultural policy measure instead, and in the case of Milan they show us that meaningful urban renewal project can foster diversity and inclusive spaces. Yet, we found one factor in common and it is that **diversity in local neighborhood is integral to immigrant integration** as suggested by numerous amount of academic researches. Importantly, there must be the territory that allow both the local and newcomer to experience this diversity as well as the actors, who foster and stimulate this notion. It can be new physical space provided by the conscious private developer, it can be the traditional space that the local people hold dear or it could be the well-connected natural open spaces.

Howbeit, we can comprehend that **the aspect of diversity should not be extensively defined.** In the case of our research case studies, each of these neighborhoods defined and perceived their own term of "diversity". Let it be the blended environment in Milan, multiculturalism in Kyoto, the global city and cosmopolitan atmosphere in Singapore. Or in Chiang Mai, the appreciation of the common attribute and to cherish the development into different individual character. Withal, there is no correct answer neither do we have the completely wrong answer, the answer for this neighborhood would not be able to fit in another one. Better yet, they differed through the sophistication of each single neighborhood setting, norm, socio-cultural factor, population dynamic and much further. Wherewith the degree of integration will be different and in certain cases the level of assimilation is acceptable given that the immigrant choose to do it by their own free will. The uttermost important element is whether how we can understand this notion in the local community or not, even before we attempt to promote any of the integration and diversity policy. Having said that, the gaming simulation tool seems to be the proper instrument to assess the situation and seek out the answer, or even in some case assist them to define their own clarification.

We said that there is no universal answer that would fit in all of the local neighborhood. However, from our exploration in the research case study. With our optimal attempt, this figure is our endeavor on the Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle to extract and cluster the key factors as well as to conjugate the relating factor for the expedient implementation in other area.
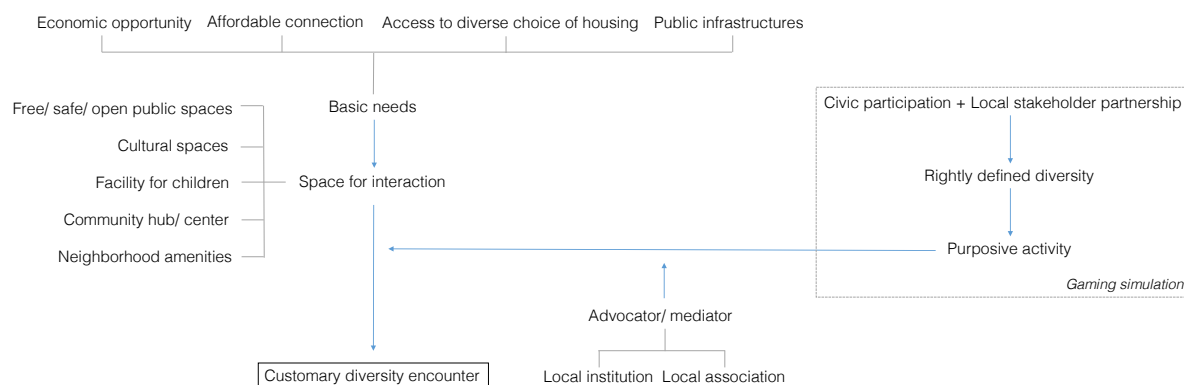
Figure 7.1 Framework for neighborhood diversity
Source: Author
Pongpisit Huyakorn (2016), Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle for Arrival City of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2015: a case study of Chiang Mai, Thailand, Dottorato in Architettura e Ambiente, Università degli Studi di Sassari

In order to achieve the "**customary diversity encounter**" in urban neighborhood area, there are mainly 6 indispensable elements that we need in the local community. Firstly, the **basic needs** that must be fulfilled including **affordable connection** (i.e. public transport, well connected pedestrian way), **access to diverse choice of housing**; from low to high price, several tenure options, building types, the rights for social/ affordable housing etc., universal **public infrastructure** (in particular, the healthcare facility and educational facility) and accessible **economic opportunity**, both formal and informal types, protected rights for everyone, fair and transparent job recruitment. Preferable if the neighborhood could be developed in a mixed use (residential& retail, education & commercial) manner it could help solving these issues in-one-go. And while this needs are specifically important, it is generally for individual integration. For preferable integration in the whole community context, the **spaces for interaction** would be the major stimulator. These spaces will be different according to the socio-cultural aspect, believes, environment factors; climate, topography, availability of free spaces. Nevertheless, there are also diversified spaces from various cases that we found similar to each other. The spaces we are referring to consist of **free/ safe/ open public spaces**; from tiny pocket garden to massive urban park, from publicly own to semi-private open spaces, multi-purpose area to more-specific-function that we already proofed to be statistically significant in their impact on immigrant number of native friends. In addition, we also recommend that **cultural spaces**, for instance religion building, art gallery, ethnic shop/ grocery are the attractive areas for interaction. Forasmuch, as cited by all the major literatures, the **facility for children** (i.e. school, playground, kinder garden) can encourage exposure to diversity in an extremely friendly environment. In some cases, there is also the place where the people deem to be the **community center/ hub** such as youth center, neighborhood center or even temple. Lastly, the **neighborhood amenities** that are loved by both the locals (native, immigrant residents) and visitor, these amenities include local gastronomies (café, pub, bar), market place and local commercial spaces. Ordinarily, there are not only favorable for integration but also function as the main economic lifeline and attraction for plenty local communities as well.

In parallel with the upward physical factors, there is also the need for both local initiator and initiation for neighborhood diversity. Firstly, we need strong **local stakeholder partnership** (between public and private body, NGO and government or all of them altogether) and **civic participation** (which all the resident take part in actively and willingly) as the spearhead of nonphysical factor. For the integration policy to work these two notions should be present in the neighborhood. In accordance with the two, the local community must be the one to arbitrate on their own definition for diversity. With the **rightly defined diversity** (the definitions we have encountered were "blended environment", "global city perspective", "multiculturalism" and "share of common route"), the **purposive activity** will follow by shortly. The effective activities consist of cultural exchange, local festival, parenting support, free language courses, job related skill training, gaming simulation activity, university field visit, etc. In this research, we likewise demonstrated that gaming simulation tool can play a colossal part in the stimulation for this nonphysical aspect of DNDP. Finally, local people with the help of **local advocator/ mediator**; the youth, NGO, elder, **local association** and **local institution** can organize these initiations within the space for interaction and simultaneously lead to **customary diversity encounter**.

For the case of Wat-ket neighborhood in Chiang Mai, these DNDP factors seemed to be fragmented. It is understandable that it is lacking in the factor that relate to government provision and policy, including affordable connection, access to diverse choice of housing, free/ safe/ open public space, facility for children, and much more. Also, the collaborations among different stakeholders are perceived to be lacking. Which is why some of the older residents is reporting the growing tension and feeling of "otherness" within the area. Against this backdrop, Wat-ket neighborhood also consists of high potential factors, certain of them are uniquely found in this community. Wat-ket are developed more in the mixed building use

aspect, that is why there are a few buildings that host various space that to-certain-degree contributed to neighborhood diversity. Theses spaces are including the attractive cultural spaces that are temple, museum, church, art gallery. Wherewith there are several neighborhood amenities such as café, restaurant, pub and bar. Despite that there are reported poor factors which relate to government, the public infrastructure (in particular healthcare facility) appears to be extremely well function. There are wherewith an exceeding number advocators in the area, they are the local institution which consist of two local universities and TCDC, local associations comprise the association for Thai-Muslim, the Sikh institution, the Christian authority and Healing Family Foundation for orphan and disadvantages people. Our respondents likewise pointed out to **uniquely defined diversity. The researcher also found one-of-a-kind diversity advocator who is the museum caretaker/ local educator**. Supplement to these advocators there are various cultural festivals and the majority of the residents seem to be truly eager for participation. These two factor also help foster the notion of neighborhood diversity and everyday positive interaction.

In our research setting, **DNDP combining with gaming simulation tool proved to be a reasonable median for neighborhood immigrant integration, through its key ability to improve the people perception and its flexibility, the significance of the initiation of appropriate integration projects locally**. Wherewith, the potent property to encourage bottom-up participatory planning, one of the better communicative tool that can translate difficult and complex information in to easier message. As well as the way it could provide the opportunities for "learning by doing" and "multilogue conversation" for the players, facilitator and observer in such a playful and cordially environment. Hopefully, we can somehow fill the missing link which is preventing the government from developing the successful integration policy and project that varied studies have been advocating.

If we take a look at the resulted neighborhood masterplan, **the decent starting point for Chiang Mai neighborhood diversity could be the adaptive reuse of vernacular/ historic building** that focus on **multiple usages (especially cultural amenities), green open spaces and quality pedestrian stree**t that seem to be diminishing in Thai major cities, **the religious space as the cultural center that adopt the notion of neighborhood diversity**, the love for permanent/ seasonal market and **importantly the nifty and active diversity mediator in Chiang Mai context are the university students and elder figure in the local community.**

Notwithstanding, as we have seen through the case studies. Most of the time, the main negative stigmas of immigrant are being painted by the medias and a few of the government authorities. Without getting rid of these issues, no matter how laborious we try on developing and implementing the well-craft integration projects, we will not move further in the integration progress.

Additional remark

This research has been trying it best to address several issues that touch upon the neighborhood diversity. Since the amassment of DNDP, until its implication process. Howbeit, these are just the tip of an iceberg, we understand that there will be much more difficulties and intimidation both from the local stakeholder and the outside actors on the road ahead. We strongly believe that the real work is just starting when the implementation stage begins. Thereby, we urge our comrades to further develop the findings of this research, especially in the application in the real community to extract as much as possible the lesson-learns in the meta world entourage.

Further on the diversity of integration, we do not agree that the argument of 'assimilation' should perennially be considered as the negative aspect or the prevention of integration. From what we learn through our research, certain areas prefer in-certain-degree

the assimilation (as in the case of Milan Chinatown or Kyoto city), and the people in those neighborhoods can still live harmoniously. Accordingly, we believe that there must be a middle ground where the natives agree on and the immigrant voluntary accepted this fact (to be assimilated). The rights to decide on this aspect should not fall upon the policymaker but rather the local (both party included) should be the one who make it. While, keeping in mind that it is still an utterly fragile issue that need to be carefully observe.

Withal, there are several of new government policies which are about to be implemented, in development process, in the draft, etc. when we are concluding our research. For example, new long-term resident policy to allow the foreign elders (age more than 50 year) to stay in Thailand for up to 10 years, more free movement of AEC people that will include more occupation (at the beginning 7 professions). Additionally, the Thai government is proposing a new citizenship procedure that will give the chance for children who have no citizenship, through the condition that they have to reside in Thailand for 10 years. Some of these policies are showing a splendid sign for more recognition about the reality of immigrant integration and we need to keep observing this movement. Howsoever, there is also another positive movement, Thai government is drafting the new regulation regarding the protection of migrant labors rights. In Japan, ministry of justice, which oversees immigration, has announced new rules governing permanent residency in January to attract and keep more highly skilled workers from overseas. This new measures (that improve the points-based system to let the migrant accumulate point to shorten the waiting year) will go into effect in March 2017 and could make it possible for some applicants to receive permanent residency after just one year in Japan. (Asahi Shimbun, 2017). In contrast to this positive policy direction, it may not yet be that simple for the low-skilled worker and children of the illegal migrants. In Japan there was just the ruling by Tokyo court that upholds deportation order for Thai teenager born and raised in Japan for 16 years. Unfortunately, the high court judge used just about 10 seconds to decide that deportation order is legally legitimate. (JapanTimes, 2016) This is such a depressed news which could hurt the attempt for immigrant integration in Japan.

Through her limitation, Thailand have not excepted any asylum seekers into the country through the modern period. Thailand only acts as the transfer area for those people. In the near future, this reality might change or need to change. And it will be another exodus that we must learn to cope with. In that era, the way we study about the immigrant integration will be readjust again and considerable amount of our research findings may become obsolete.

Moreover, there are also another massive groups of disadvantage people. The "people on the fringe" is succeeding in number. Among them, there are the Hill tribes people in the northern part of Thailand and the Le people in the southern provinces. The official number of population is scatter, the one that can be confirmed is one of the Hill tribes people. The Karen's population as-of-today is around 1 million people (they are believed to accounted for 50% of Hill tribes people residing in Thailand) (Australian Karen Foundation, 2016). As you can witness, their number is not diminutive but these people are mostly unregistered, even though a few of them might have been living in Thailand for their whole life (some households have been here for more than 3 generations). Because Thailand do not register them as the citizen, they are not permitted to curtain rights including home ownership, education, occupations, etc. which means that the majority of them may be in a far worst situation than the immigrant. For instance, the recent case in September, the administrative court ruled that the government official is not guilty when they forced a group of Karen households out of their house by setting fire in the area (in 2012). (figure 7.2) The official claimed that they resided in the forest reserved area (according to the regulation that came out on 2011), while the Karen household claimed that they have been living there for over a hundred year. Sadly, they just compensated the Karen households with only 10,000 baht (around 250 euro) each. As per the Le people, there have been ongoing issue of disputes and sues between them and land developer who proclaim the land rights, even though the

Le people have been living there two generations before the developer came into the area. Nevertheless, this issue is sensitive and problematic, but need to be examined and include in integration study likewise.

Figure 7.2 Karen households in Bangkok Administrative court
Source: (OECD, 2016)

The main theme of this research is about diversity, there are numerous aspects of diversity. In our subject, we focus about the immigrant part. Other kinds of diversity (i.e. LGBT, age, religions and believes) are also existed in the local neighborhoods all over the planet. Therewithal, we cannot claim that we cover all of these issues and we recommend that these diversities must be investigated further and comprehended wherewith. Nevertheless, what we might be able to state is that some of the DNDP factors (with or without alteration) can be utilized as the main index for other studies regarding different kind of diversity too.

More importantly, there is also another vulnerable group. The disabled migrants have always been overlooked, as the recent study by IOM (2016) suggested that there is a critical lack of robust data regarding the numbers of disabled migrants, their characteristics in terms of age, gender, impairment, location or living situation. It has been estimated that nearly 10 million people are disabled within displaced populations, with around 2 million experiencing significant difficulties in functioning. Moreover, the numbers of disabled people are likely to be higher within displaced populations. If living as a migrant makes your life harder, imagine how much would it be for disabled migrant? The public infrastructure should have accounted for these groups of people. Concerning the context of urban design, perhaps the universal design approach would be even more integral. Importantly, this aspect of immigrant and integration must be put into one of the main agenda in immigrant study and integration policy planning urgently.

When the author is concluding this thesis at the end of the year 2016, there is the growing tension all over the world, specifically in Europe. The Syria crisis, UK referendum, US election are particular reasons. This year the term "xenophobia" has won Dictionary.com 2016 Word of the Year as the word emerged and has been looked up the uttermost. It directly related to fear that rise from cultural discontents. It is the fear of otherness. And in the majority of the cases throughout the cost of our history, one fact we have learned is that fear can effect behaviors and perceptions on a subconscious level, but it is one part of human evolutionary history. The year 2016 is no different, on the major world channels and social network spaces, the extremely prominent news has been centering around this fear. The

definitions of "xenophobia" include: "deep-rooted fear towards foreigners" (Oxford English Dictionary; OED), and "fear of the unfamiliar" (Webster's). The word comes from the Ancient Greek words ξένος (xenos), meaning "strange", "foreigner", and φόβος (phobos), meaning "fear"" (Oxford English Dictionary, 2016). Judging from the few weeks of his time in the oval house, president Trump seems to sabotage and drive the USA backward from diversity, through his controversial policy of the US-Mexico border wall, 7 Muslim countries visa block. Hence, before it is too late, there is a growing exigency for thorough study in our field of research.

Recommendation

Thai urban planning law can be improved, several of the regulations seem to be outdated. It cannot cope with the more and more sophisticate notion of population dynamic and the impact of immigrant on the urban area anymore. In our research, we would like to pointed out the limitation of the building control district law that do not permit new building to be higher than 5 stories, eventually push people outside of the core area of Chiang Mai (through that, as a vicious cycle it has been creating increased private vehicles and roads to cope with them). It is also preventing the provision of public transport system from being feasible. Simply, as Neng recommended that the key is the real goal and value that serve people need, wherewith, the importance of city center "City plans are never purely neutral. Every plan embodies and reflects implicit goals and values, and a vision of how the built environment will support the needs and aspirations of those who live there and the belief that the city center, as Singapore's symbolic heart, must resonate in meaningful ways with people from all walks of life." (Neng, 2014) Policymaker need to adjust this regulation along with the stimulation of urban intensification or adaptive reuse to bring people back as well to keep up with incoming migrants. Otherwise, no matter how much new public transportation they want to purpose, it will never work. Wherewith, Tapanar (2016) proclaimed that the results of current urban planning regulation are the land use master plan that produced urban sprawl. Not only the residential areas that have been pushed to the peripheral, the colossal developments that includes massive department stores are moving outside as well. This is not just only creating sprawl but it also put the pressure on the central administration of the town under pressure of lesser taxation. Hopefully, Thai urban planning policymaker should learn a matter or two from Italian and Singaporean policymakers on how to guide expedient private developer project and appropriate urban density by incentive, taxation and Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) that could effectively merge the existing urban fringe with the new development.

More specifically, we can improve the Town planning act (4th edition) by starting with the adjustment to Chiang Mai comprehensive land use plan 2012. 1. In Article 7, we should allow the adaptive reuse of the old residential building for mixed use proposed that have the socio-cultural usages, the owner of the property and businesses should be granted with some financial support such as tax reduction accordingly. 2. In Article 14, the government should define the land usage (as tourism) in more detail, because the term "tourism use" is too broad and it is allowing many businesses that are not benefit the local community (unwanted nightlife, exclusive hotel on the waterfront area, restaurant that take up the public space or street, etc.). Instead, the use should be controlled more appropriately through collective process and likewise the preservation of public open and green space should be the first priority. 3. Due to the limitation of the law, it authorizes the owner of the land that submitted their building use application before the plan was regulated to keep utilizing the land outside of the allowed use. Conversely, this need to change, we think that we can do it through better transition approaches and the softer measure like longer period to change to the right use (5, 10 years), direct financial support for change, land swapping/ readjustment or to allow the change to be just some proportions of the land (25%, 50%).

More realistic TDR and incentive zoning, for example tax reduction scheme, special permission for collective urban development projects, concession in urban planning context,

flexible bidding system (Singapore white zoning scheme). Superb importantly, the way Thai urban planner calculate its population definitely must change. As in the case of Milan, the government planning institution should reach out to the educational institution more for their expert knowledge in the issue. From what we have cultivated from Singapore about the flexible white zoning, Thailand can also take the chance to indicate new planning code which can be used to specify the special spaces (space for interaction, multipurpose cultural space) that dedicated to neighborhood diversity in the district that have the potential to take a number of incoming immigrant in the future. Notwithstanding, we can rely more on the private developer in their ability to develop the area but we must register more appropriate development guideline beforehand, otherwise it can lead to the case of Wat-ket waterfront area. Additionally, as we learned about Kyōmachiya house and Singapore encouragement on foreign owner of heritage building, the restriction on historical building must be lifted, a group of our immigrant respondents have shown their appreciation on the rich cultural properties in Chiang Mai. But the law has prevented them from owning the building and with the high maintenance cost (no subsidy to help them neither) of these heritages, a few of Thai owners start to abandon or just destroy it and rebuild the new building. According to the lessons we have studied in Singapore too, the adaptive re-use of old building should be encouraged with the proper guideline and regulation to help preserve the heritage through the help of private developer and homeowner.

The main urban planning authority itself with such a dinosaur structure must be re-administrated. It cannot keep up the pace with the electroforming reality of urban development due to the top-down planning structure and too much comprehensive way of planning. The more reflexive organization that dissemble into the outreach at the local neighborhood/ district which truly work together with the local stakeholder and more in manner of the manager of local land area rather than the planner and director of the land. Withal, this issue is beyond the aspect of immigrant integration; our findings just unearth the substantiality of Thai urban planning/ design that are defected.

On the local administrative and their work on the quality of built environment, they must stop wasting budget on unrelated and unusable local built environment development (i.e. street furniture, park, pedestrian walk) this is a job for designer that need real effort into the design and development of the project. All of these developments are also connected, while most of the time they just think and build them separately project to project. Their attitude and the way they work must change. The important task is not deciding the policy and planning the budget in the babel tower anymore. Specifically, in the aspect of neighborhood integration, they need to be provocative and start working more smartly with the local stakeholders (immigrant included) to encourage for more public private partnership initiative at the place where it matters drastically.

Respective to above three issues, participation process of Thai urban planning still need more attention, dedication and more creative tool to reach out to local people. Not the way we are seeing right now, as this process is just an obligation that they try to get it over with. Such as the perfunctory public hearing (not convenience schedules, inappropriate organizing space, untalented facilitator, limited number of stakeholder). Which create no meaningful result or frequently the results of the dialogue were not even put in the plan at all. The new technologies have been integrated in participatory planning for instance the use of website base information sharing, gaming to learn about urban planning and design, online survey tool, gaming simulation activities, design workshop, ad-hoc planning table. Interestingly, these interesting new interactive medians could help us reach more of the population both the native and the immigrant simultaneously well.

Furthermore, we need better approach to leverage with the private sectors, at the present there is not enough tool that the government authorities utilized to negotiate with the private developers (most of the cases they can do whatever they would like to). Leaving local neighborhoods to live with the business and project that do not certainly improve their quality

of life, including unwanted nightlife business, lesser public spaces/ street area, disgraceful building or vista. The case of Wat-ket already reminded us how the private sectors have consumed the local spaces and how incompetent of the local government to design, build and manage the public spaces for their people. The approaches we are discussing could be more of the public-private partnership initiation, joint venture, improved public participatory planning, neighborhood empowerment tool such as training for trainer, better regulation, more concrete incentive and land reclamation.

It comes to our attention that people who can make the decision never learn the difficult lesson about free-flow of immigrant is never learned, they have been looking in the wider picture. Ridiculously, AEC appears to be going into that direction as well. Figure 7.3 shows the AEC Blueprint that pointed out 4 pillars, 17 core elements, 176 priorities actions. Within the 4 pillars, you can see that there is not a single one that concern about the immigrant integration. We are so frustrated as we learned about this short-sight of the AEC leader and policy consultants. Looking to this blueprint, there are showing that the notion of immigrant integration will be threw to each of the member nations and their local neighborhoods to manage by themselves. The researcher would firmly urge and implore the policymaker and related decision maker to reconsider about the direction of AEC Blueprint before the it is too late.
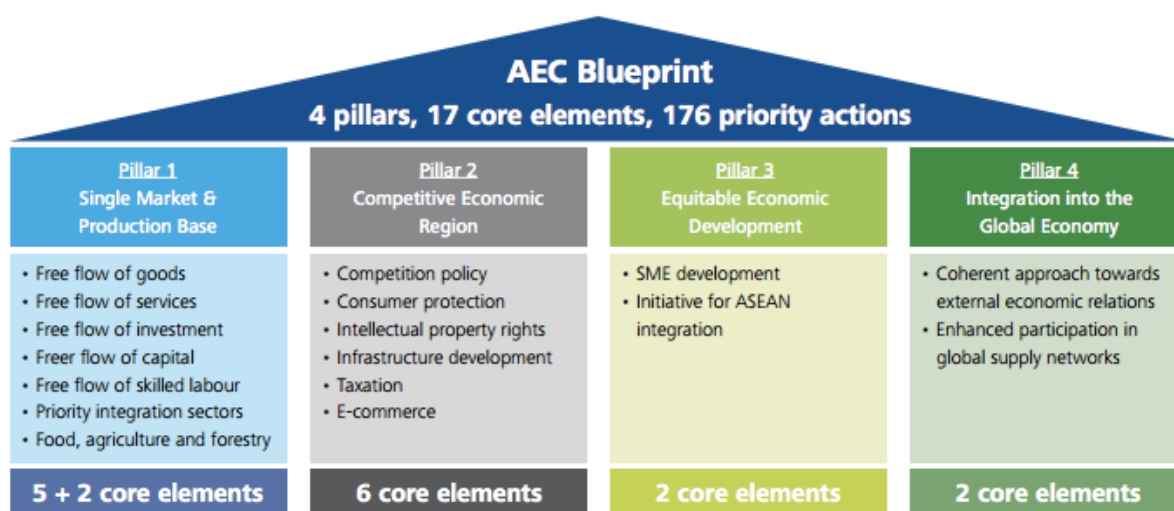
Figure 7.3 AEC Blueprint
Source: Deloitte Southeast Asia Ltd, 2015

With more time and larger group of sampling, we could project the essential factor of DNDP, by understanding what kind of immigrant (i.e. country of origin, income range, family type) can effect particular needs for housing, services, local association/ activity, etc. which in our research we could find some patterns. For instance, migrants from the country of Myanmar, Lao, Cambodia tends to prefer to live in more-affordable type of housing (in particular flat/ apartment) and the main activity they love to do in public open space are more inner group activities. As per the people from USA, they are likely to rent a single house or townhouse type of housing, they also incline to interact more with other social/ ethnic groups and do more active activity such as sport. Thus, the majority of them demand more bicycle mode of transportation. For the group of Japanese, they are living mainly in the house that they have purchased, more of the socio-cultural related activities (such as festival, cooking, art) are what they prefer to do in the public open space.

On the other hand, this setting left us with numerous issues that oppose to existing study about neighborhood diversity and immigrant integration. The majority of the cases (i.e. London, Budapest, Singapore, Milan, etc.) the integral factors that dictate the immigrant's neighborhood choice for migration are diverse choices of affordable housing and access to decent quality transportation. However, in Wat-ket case as we presented that these two

factors were reported missing within the area, and the migrants chose to reside here anyway. The one from more developed countries have enough money to ignore this fact, those who were from the under-developing countries do not have any other choices. Therefore, the thorough study into the different complexity of these immigrants is eminently needed.

In addition, as we have tried with the linear regression model of the relationship between visit to public spaces and average number of immigrant's native friends/ degree of feeling integrated. Further exploration of the detail of the index/ equation that related to migration similar to a model of the impact of migration on housing prices proposed by Saiz, empirical model influence of immigration on housing values (Saiz, 2007). Or as OECD noted that there are evidence, which lead to the connection between migrant and housing and it could be used for housing price projection "Studies that looked at the effect of migration on housing prices find on average that for each one percentage point increase in the immigrant share in the population, house prices increase between 0% in Canada (Akbari & Aydede, 2012) to 1.6% in Spain and 2.7% in Switzerland." (OECD, 2016). Other impacts (i.e. public infrastructure, public transport, supply) could also be studied.

The Saiz model takes the form for a number of cities (subscript k) and years (subscript t):

$$\Delta \ln(r_{kt}) = \beta \cdot \frac{\text{immigrants}_{kt-1}}{\text{population}_{kt-2}} + \alpha \cdot X_k + \Pi \cdot W_{kt-1} + \mu \cdot \Delta Z_{kt-1} + \Lambda_t + \Delta \varepsilon_{kt}$$

The dependent variable is the annual change in the log of rents. By taking differences in the rent series, the model eliminates the impact of city-specific characteristics that account for rent levels and might be correlated with immigrant settlement pattern. The main independent variable is the annual inflow of immigrants, divided by the initial population (that is, prior to the inflow). β has an intuitive interpretation as the percentage point change in rents if there is an immigrant inflow equal to 1% of the city's original population. X_k stands for a vector of initial city attributes such as the crime rate, local amenities and other factors such as the initial share of population with a bachelor's degree. W_{kt-1} stands for lagged city characteristics such as the local unemployment rate and ΔZ_{kt-1} stands for changes in city attributes like changes in local income. Finally, Λ_t are year dummies which capture national trends in inflation and other national economic variables.

Figure 7.4 Saiz's model of the impact of migration on housing prices
Source: (OECD, 2016)

Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle can also be improved and we encourage other study to pick it up and further explore. Given more time and budget we would like to cultivate more of its factor. For example, we can focus deeply into one single factor of cultural space; its relation with the number of immigrant population and how they feel integrated. Or try to understand how much space of the free/ safe/ open public spaces is needed per one immigrant. It is possible as well to add more into the principle, forasmuch we know for certain that it is not possible for us to cover all of the enormous aspects. DNDP can be integrated with other principle and tool including GIS, Nationwide survey, LEED ND too.

Some studies started to explore into the issue of virtual public space (as we touched upon briefly in the previous chapter). Kesten remarked that "the use of social media, virtual spaces, networks and platforms was mentioned by many immigrants, across age, gender, class and ethnicity, as a key instrument to keep up-to-date with activities and social networks in their neighborhood, and to build local social cohesion: Streetlife, Facebook groups, online forums, residents' blogs, or Twitter were mentioned. The usage of new technologies and new media seems to cut across generations." (Kesten et al, 2015). As we have been emphasizing about the essential of interaction in the public spaces. This new kind of dynamic and interaction must also be carefully researched due to the great potential and high threat.

At the beginning of our journey, we did mention that the migration these days is becoming more and more diverse and complex that the national and global strategy may not be reflexive enough to counter the phenomenon; the economist just publishes the article that pointed to new kind of migration, the migrant is not moving from developing country to developed one anymore, instead "the second-largest flow is between developing countries. Between 2000 and 2015 Asia, including the Middle East, added more immigrants than Europe or North America." (The Economist, 2016). Therefore, after Europe, Asia will be another place to encounter these complexity and Thailand must take the initiative and prepare our local community to cope with this new reality.
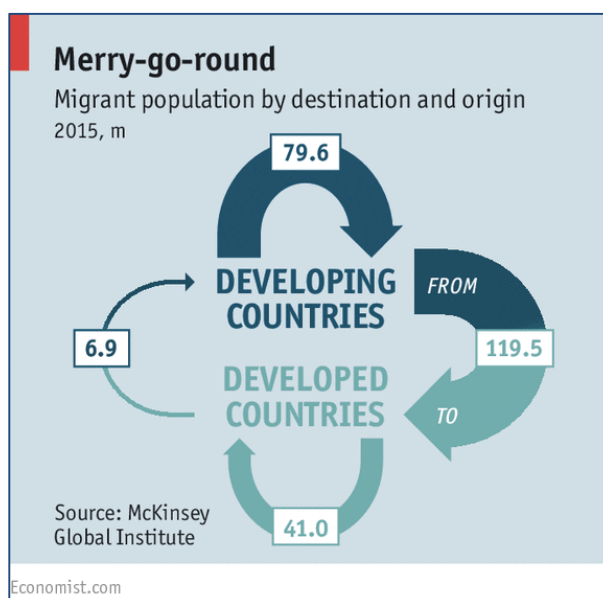
Figure 7.5 Migrant population by destination and origin 2015
Source: (The Economist, 2016)

Hopefully, with more understanding and less negative stigmas in the local neighborhood, there will be more attention and pressure to the government in term of the immigrant (especially, those who are less fortunate) rights protection law, immigrant integration policy and regulation improvement. Aloud what the MPI has advocated that "If integration efforts are to succeed, extensive investments of political, financial, and intellectual capital—and **dedicated and prolonged attention from policymakers**—will be needed for the foreseeable future." (MPI, 2016) The public should change the perception toward migrants and admit that they are crucial to our urban development today and the future to come therewith. As a number of scholars started to believe that migration can; with proper policy development would benefit the destination country and host country as a whole. Swing believes "Countries with migrant-friendly policies are more likely to prosper." (Swing, 2016) "Cities and communities that view migration as an opportunity, not only as a challenge, can reap multiple benefits." (Nallu, 2016) These benefits are such as ethnic shops, revitalization of aged neighborhood and immigrant entrepreneurship because the migrants are not the substitution but the booster of both local and nation economic as suggested by Nallu and Slaughter "A surprising number of migrants and refugees have been able to cross the city's physical and psychological divisions, breathing new life into its dying neighborhoods." (Nallu, 2016) and "All the innovation – new companies, new ideas, new patents – of skilled immigrants boost the productivity of companies and of America overall. These gains manifest in new jobs and rising incomes in the companies hiring skilled immigrants and in the economy overall." (Slaughter, 2016). Despite that the journey ahead for neighborhood diversity and immigrant integration might not be downright bright. Conversely, in these negativities we have subsequently found various possibilities for better inclusive community in the era of super-diversity which is approaching.

Appendix I
List of keywords and abbreviations

Keywords

Assimilation
  The process by which a person or persons acquire the social and psychological characteristics of a group. The process whereby a minority group gradually adapts to the customs and attitudes of the prevailing culture and customs.

Arrival City (Saunders, D.)
  Arrival Cities are where the next great economic and cultural boom will be born, or where the next explosion of violence will occur. The main hub of arrival for migration both inter-city and international movement. These cities will experience substantial population dynamic.

Commonplace diversity (Wessendorf, S.)
  The experience of everyday diversity. It could eventually lead to the ultimate goal of integration, as all the local and newcomer do not perceive differences as a bad thing.

Cosmopolitan
  Familiar with and at ease in many different countries and cultures.

Design workshop
  An activity which incorporate the notion of bottom-up and gaming simulation. Through the support of real experts, the participant can design the real specific physical setting, including neighborhood, house, park, etc. in the simulated design table.

Diversity
  The state of being diverse; variety. difference; unlikeness: ... the inclusion of individuals representing more than one national origin, color, religion, socioeconomic stratum, sexual orientation, etc. The place which compose of the mixture of different characteristic. The development of transnational and dual or multiple identities where migrants live in, have a sense of belonging to, and participate effectively in two or more societies, including those of destination and origin countries

Gaming Simulation
  Closely simulate aspects of a real or fictional reality. Translating complex information into more simple and playable activities. A simulation game attempts to replicate various activities from real life in the form of a game for various purposes such as training, analysis, or prediction.

Integration
  Two-way process of adapting to the society (from both the newcomer and the host residences). Economic mobility for, civic participation by and receiving society openness to immigrants.

Multiculturalism
  Multiculturalism is the existence of multiple cultural traditions within a single country, usually considered in terms of the culture associated with an aboriginal ethnic group and foreigner ethnic groups. the preservation of different cultures or cultural identities within a unified society, as a state or nation.

Multilogue communication (Duke, R.)
  More than two-way communication process. The communication in many directions spontaneously at the same time.

Segregation
  The action or state of setting someone or something apart from other people or things or being set apart. The enforced separation of different racial groups in a country, community, or establishment.

Abbreviations

AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BMA	Bangkok Metropolitan Area
CMU	Chiang Mai University
CLIP	Cities for Local Integration Policies
CLM	Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar
DNDP	Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle
EEA	European Economic Area
EU	European Union
FSI	Foreign Service Institute (of USA)
HDB	Housing Development Board (of Singapore)
ICS	Immigrant Citizen Survey
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISAGA	International Simulation and Gaming Association
KCIF	Kyoto City International Foundation
LGBT	Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender
LSE	London School of Economics and Political Science
LTR	Long Term Residence
MOL	Ministry of Labor (of Thailand)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPI	Migration Policy Institute
MPRC	Migration Policy, Research and. Communications Department
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NIPSSR	National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (of Japan)
NPO	Non-Profit Organization
NUS	National University of Singapore
TCDC	Thailand Creative & Design Center
TDR	Transfer of Development Rights
TOD	Transit Oriented Development (of Singapore)
UK	United Kingdom
UNU	United Nation University
URA	Urban Redevelopment Authority
USA	United State of America

Appendix II
List of case study

Appendix III
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Appendix V
List of publications

Promsaka, S., Huyakorn, P. & Rizzi, P. (2014) "Urban Gaming Simulation for Enhancing Disaster Resilience: A Social Learning Tool for Modern Disaster Risk Management", TeMA Journal of Land Use, Mobility and Environment Special Issue June 2014, DICEA

Huyakorn, P., Rizzi, P. & Promsaka, S. (2014) "Result of Gaming Simulation as Community Flood Management Training for Trainer Tools: a Case Study of Don Muang District Communities, Bangkok, Thailand", USAR November 2014, UCL

Huyakorn, P. (2015) "Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle for Arrival City of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2015: a case study of Chiang Mai, Thailand", Thai Student Interdisciplinary Symposium 2015, TSIS

Huyakorn, P. (2015) "Disaster management as a part of immigrant integration policy: a case study of Kyoto city" Young Researcher Round Table 2015. Nuoro, Italy

Huyakorn, P., Rizzi, P., Calaresu, A. & Marcia, A. (2015) "Gaming simulation training: a new way to achieve participatory flood management planning" Policy & Politics Annual Conference 2015 Democracy, Inequality & Power: Redefining Classic Concepts for the 21st Century

Huyakorn, P., Rizzi, P. & Shummadtayar, U. (2015) "Inheriting of local craftsmanship through the temple as a study and community center: A case study of Wualai community, Chiang Mai, Thailand", Cultural Heritage - Possibilities for Spatial and Economic Spatial and Economic Development 2015, HERU

Huyakorn, P. (2016) "Immigrant integration through diversity concept in urban planning context: A case study of Kyoto city" Journal of Research and Development Institute of Regional Information March 2016, pp 35-53. Research and Development Institute of Regional Information of Ritsumeikan University

Huyakorn, P. & Rizzi, P. (2016) "Planning for Neighbourhood Immigrant Integration through Gaming Simulation: a Case Study of Wat-gate Community, Chiang Mai, Thailand" Young Researcher Round Table 2016, Cluj, Romania

Huyakorn, P., Rizzi, P. & Kanegae H. (2016) "A Study on Gaming Simulation as a Key of Meta-frame of Planning for Neighbourhood Immigrant Integration and Co-existing Diversity" International Simulation and Gaming Association Conference 2016, ISAGA: Best paper

Huyakorn, P., Rizzi, P. (2017) "Challenging Community Diversity through Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle: a Case Study of Wat-ket, Chiang Mai, Thailand" Association of European Schools of Planning Annual congress 2017: In process

Huyakorn, P., Rizzi, P. (2017) "Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle in an Era of New Arrival City" Architecture Media Politics Society, Cities, Communities and Homes: Is the Urban Future Livable? Derby 2017: In process

Appendix VI
Chiang Mai comprehensive land use plan 2012 (under the 4th town planning act)
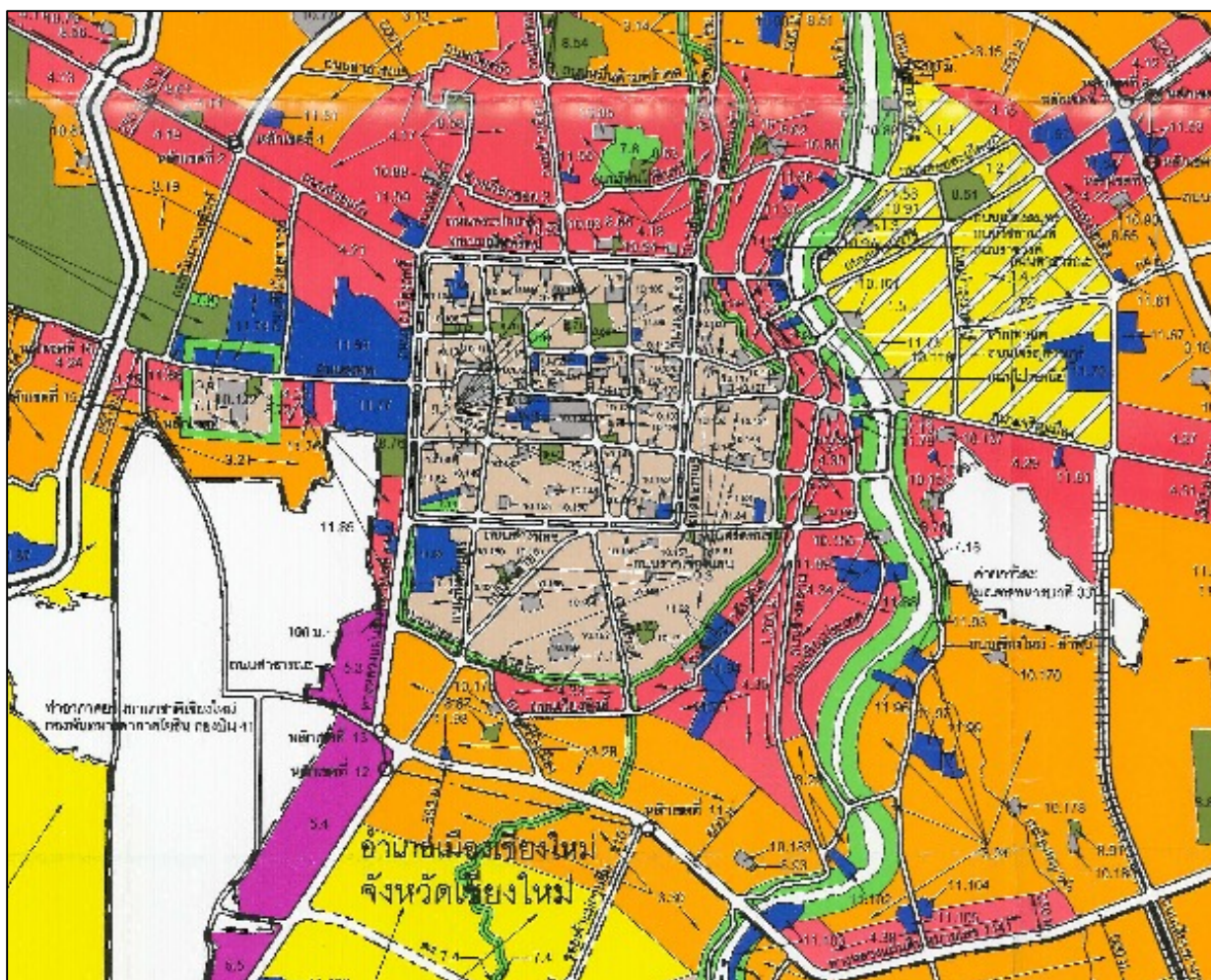
Article 7) Preserved residential area. (Yellow stripe)

- To use the land for residential, institutional, government, utility and public majority. For land use to another entity that is not more than ten percent of the land in this area.
- This land is not permitted to be utilized with these usages defined below.

1) all of the factory plant
(2) fuel oil depots and facilities used to store fuel. Non-liquefied petroleum gas
and natural gas to distribute licensed under the control of oil fuel.
(3) the gas. The gas storage and gas for liquefied petroleum gas Under the control of oil. But does not include a gas distribution.
(4) all animal species for commercial purposes, which may cause nuisance under the law on public health
(5) nightlife services
(6) allocation of land for industrial enterprises.
(7) to allocate land for commercial enterprises.
(8) the appropriation of land for agricultural enterprises.
(9) allocate land for housing.
(10) the residential flat or a house in a row
(11) warehouse.
(12) explosives or chemicals.
(13) the convention center or exhibition hall.
(14) slaughterhouse
(15) silos to store agricultural produce.
(16) a theme park or zoo.
(17) trading or keep the old machine parts

(18) trading or collecting scrap.

- Land use for any activity or to perform the operation in a building with the area. All total of 1000 square meters and a maximum height of 9 meters but does not include a structure for use in power transmission. Transceiver Radio TV All communications or signals Measure the height of the building measured from the ground level.
- Land use for any business to have at least fifty percent of the land that have been submitted.
- Utilization of land along the opposite river Ping canal or public water sources. Make room along the parallel. Shore-based nature of Ping river or canal waters no less than six meters, except for public construction to transport water or utilities.

Article 13) Open space for recreational and environmental. (Light green)

- Land belonging to the state. To use the land for recreation or recreation related activities. To maintain quality of the environment, public or otherwise.
- Privately owned or occupied by unlawful. Make good use Land for recreation or recreation related activities. environmental, residential house, tourism, agriculture, public utilities and infrastructure or the public good.
- This land is not permitted to be utilized with these usages defined below.

(1) waste water treatment plant as well.
(2) for all kinds of animals. Trade may cause nuisance under the law on public health
(3) Elimination of waste or catering waste.

- Land use for any activity or to perform the operation on the building's height.
- Not more than 12 meters but does not include a structure for use in power transmission. Transceiver Radio TV All communications or signals Measure the height of the building measured from the ground level.

Appendix VII
Immigrant Citizen Survey questionnaire

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"Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle for Arrival City of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2015: a case study of Chiang Mai, Thailand"

Please fill in the following

Age_____   Sex_____   Country of origin_____
Year that you stay in this country_____
Married status_____   Child/children_____
Household income_____

Please pick the answer that you are agree on

1. Long-Term-Resident
   a. Do you want to become a LTR?
      i. Do not know if I want to
      ii. Do not want to become LTR
      iii. Want to become LTR
      iv. Waiting for response
      v. Rejected
      vi. Became a LTR
   b. What problem did you have applying for LTR?
      i. Authorities had too much power to do whatever they wanted
      ii. Meeting requirement
      iii. Obtaining document
   c. How has LTR helped you?
      i. Better education
      ii. Better involved
      iii. Better job
      iv. Feel settled
2. Citizenship
   a. Do you want to become a citizen?
      i. Do not know if I want to
      ii. Do not want to become citizen
      iii. Want to become citizen
      iv. Waiting for response
      v. Rejected
      vi. Became a citizen
   b. How has citizenship helped you?
      i. Better education
      ii. Better involved
      iii. Better job
      iv. Feel settled
   c. Why don't you want to become a citizen?
      i. No different with my current status
      ii. Will not settle in country
      iii. Procedure is too hard
      iv. Must give up previous citizenship

Pongpisit Huyakorn (2016), Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle for Arrival City of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2015: a case study of Chiang Mai, Thailand, Dottorato in Architettura e Ambiente, Università degli Studi di Sassari

3. Employment
    a. In what sector do you work?
        i. Student
        ii. Domestic or homecare
        iii. Non-Profit Organization
        iv. Self-employed
        v. Private sector
        vi. Public sector
        vii. Etc.
    b. What problem you have encounter when looking for work?
        i. Qualification
        ii. Language
        iii. Temporary contract
    c. Job, Skill and Training (what is your feeling?)
        i. I need more skill training for better job
        ii. I have no access to further skill training
        iii. My current job is not match my skill and training
        iv. I have problem finding a job

4. Family
    a. Why don't you want to reunite with your partner and children?
        i. I do not know if I meet the requirement
        ii. I cannot meet the requirement
        iii. I do not want to settle in the country
        iv. Family members do not want to move to country
    b. What problems did you have reuniting with your family?
        i. Authorities had too much power to do whatever they wanted
        ii. Meeting requirement
        iii. Obtaining document
    c. How has family reunion help you?
        i. Ease family life
        ii. Better involved
        iii. Better job
        iv. Feel settled

5. Political/ civic participation
    a. Vote and MPs
        i. I would vote if I can
        ii. We need more MPs who concern about migrants
            1. For better representation
            2. For symbolically important
            3. For vote right
    b. Knowledge and membership of organizations
        i. Membership of migrant/ethnic organization
        ii. Knowledge of immigrant NGO
    c. Membership in union or organization
        i. Political organization
        ii. Trade union
        iii. Local community organization

6. Language
    a. What were the major problems learning the language?
        i. Information
        ii. Motivation
        iii. Time to study
    b. How do you learn language?
        i. Friends or relatives

    ii. Involvement in the course
    iii. Job vocational
    iv. Everyday life
  c. Language learning
    i. I have started or completed an integration or language course
    ii. I have a problem learning the language

7. Access
  a. Access to healthcare service
    i. Access to HCS is one of the factor to choose where to migrate
    ii. I need more healthcare services near our community
    iii. Healthcare service have dual language staff and information
    iv. I have adequate access to healthcare service
  b. Access to educational service
    i. Access to better ES is one of the factor to choose where to migrate
    ii. I satisfy with the educational system hear
    iii. Educational services help my family settle in the community
    iv. My child/ children has adequate access to educational service
  c. Access to public space
    i. I feel safe in public spaces
    ii. I need more public spaces near our community
    iii. Public spaces help me settle in the community
    iv. I have adequate access to public spaces

8. Diversity
  a. Diversity in the neighborhood
    i. I feel that my neighborhood is diverse
    ii. My neighborhood consists of many people from many social groups
    iii. I have diverse choice for my accommodation
  b. Cultural diversity
    i. I know my neighbors
    ii. There are many choices for religion building and ceremony
    iii. I appreciate the Japanese tradition and culture
    iv. There is a mixture of culture in my neighborhood
    v. I feel that my cultural identity is preserved
  c. Economic diversity
    i. There is a collaboration among public, private and local community
    ii. My neighborhood is vibrant and full of economic activities
    iii. There is a mixture of work opportunities in my neighborhood

9. Transportation
  a. Use of public transports
    i. There are adequate public transports for me
    ii. Public transport are affordable
    iii. I feel safe to use public transports
    iv. It is easy to commute by public transports
  b. Pedestrian connection
    i. I would choose before other kind of transportation
    ii. There are adequate pedestrian connections
    iii. I feel safe to use pedestrian
  c. Mode of transportation
    i. Public bus
    ii. Bicycling
    iii. Subway/train
    iv. Etc.

Special section (Kyoto case only)

A) Do you think that the policy is related with immigrant integration process?

B) Is the policy really helps you in real life or not?
Please kindly rank from 1(Lowly), 2(Low), 3(Neutral), 4(High) to 5 (Highly).

1. Attitude toward the policy "A city that linked to the world policy"
   I. Promote international exchange initiated by citizens through sister-city and partner-city relations as the core of international exchange and cooperation
      a) _____
      b) _____
   II. Promote international exchange and cooperation in various ways unique to Kyoto
      a) _____
      b) _____
   III. Promote youth exchange
      a) _____
      b) _____
   IV. Train people to acquire international way of thinking
      a) _____
      b) _____
   V. Develop a city where international students can play active roles
      a) _____
      b) _____

2. Attitude toward "A city that fascinates the world"
   I. Enhance Kyoto' s multifaceted appeal
      a) _____
      b) _____
   II. Improve the effectiveness of information distribution and collection by using diverse media
      a) _____
      b) _____
   III. Raise awareness among Kyoto citizens and train people who can spread the charms of Kyoto around the world
      a) _____
      b) _____
   IV. Fulfill the needs of international residents and visitors and improve their living environment
      a) _____
      b) _____

3. Attitude toward "A city that embraces cultural diversity"
   I. Communication support "Provide accurate information and improve counseling services"
      a) _____
      b) _____
   II. Communication support "Support programs for the study of Japanese language and society"
      a) _____
      b) _____
   III. Living support "Improve educational and parenting support"
      a) _____
      b) _____
   IV. Living support "Improve welfare, health, and medical services"
      a) _____
      b) _____
   V. Living support "Reinforce disaster prevention and crisis management"
      a) _____
      b) _____
   VI. Living support "Improve international student support programs"
      a) _____
      b) _____
   VII. Develop multicultural harmonious community "Promote social participation by international residents"
      a) _____

> b) _____
VIII. Develop multicultural harmonious community "Raise citizens' awareness to respect cultural diversity"
> > a) _____
> > b) _____

you answer will be used only for academic research propose and your identity will be kept secret

Appendix VIII
Supplementary questionnaire

Pongpisit Huyakorn
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"Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle for Arrival City of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2015: a case study of Chiang Mai, Thailand"

Please fill in the following

Age_____   Sex_____   Country of origin_____
Year that you stay in this country_____
Married status_____   Child/children_____
Household income_____

1. How many time (during a week) you visit and spend time more than 30 minutes at the public spaces?
    _____

2. How many natives do you consider to be your friend?
    _____

3. How much do you feel integrated to your new country? Please rate from 5 (very much) to 1 (not at all)
    _____

you answer will be used only for academic research propose and your identity will be kept secret

Appendix IX
Semi-constructed interview questions

First let's talk about your self
Age_____   Sex_____   Country of origin_____
Year that you stay in this country_____
Married status_____   Child/children_____
Household income_____

1. Do you feel integrated here?
    _____
    _____

2. Do you think that the physical setting in the neighborhood effect your integration?
    _____
    _____
    _____

3. Among the following factors, which do you consider to be the most crucial factor for your neighborhood diversity and your integration?
    a. Affordable connection
    b. Free/ safe/ open public spaces
    c. Access to diverse choice of housing
    d. More mixed use
    e. Cultural spaces
    f. Local institution
    g. Public infrastructures
    h. Facility for children
    i. Neighborhood amenities
    j. Community hub/ center
    k. Appropriate activity promotion
    l. Advocator/ mediator
    m. Local association
    n. Local stakeholder partnership
    o. Civic participation
    p. Economic opportunity
    q. Flexible permit of stay
    r. Rightly defined diversity
    s. Language assistance
    t. Commonplace diversity
    _____
    _____
    _____
    _____

4. Refer back to those factors, which one do you feel that it is missing or have no important for the neighborhood diversity?
    _____
    _____
    _____
    _____

5. Where in the neighborhood that you visit the most? Did you interact with many people (local included) there?
    _____
    _____
    _____
    _____

6. General Feedback
_____
_____
_____
_____

Appendix X
Pre and post test questionnaire

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"Diverse Neighborhood Design Principle for Arrival City of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2015: a case study of Chiang Mai, Thailand"

Age_____   Sex_____   Country of origin_____
Year that you stay in this country_____
Married status_____   Child/children_____
Household income_____

Please rate how much you agree with the following, from 5 (very much) 4 (agree) 3 (neutral) 2 (disagree) 1 (not at all)

1. It is good to live near people who are different.
_____

2. We should promote more diversity in our neighborhood.
_____

3. Urban planning is related to immigrant integration.
_____

4. We should be more open to immigrant.
_____

5. Our neighborhood is diverse.
_____

6. Immigrant is an integral part of urban development.
_____

you answer will be used only for academic research propose and your identity will be kept secret

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