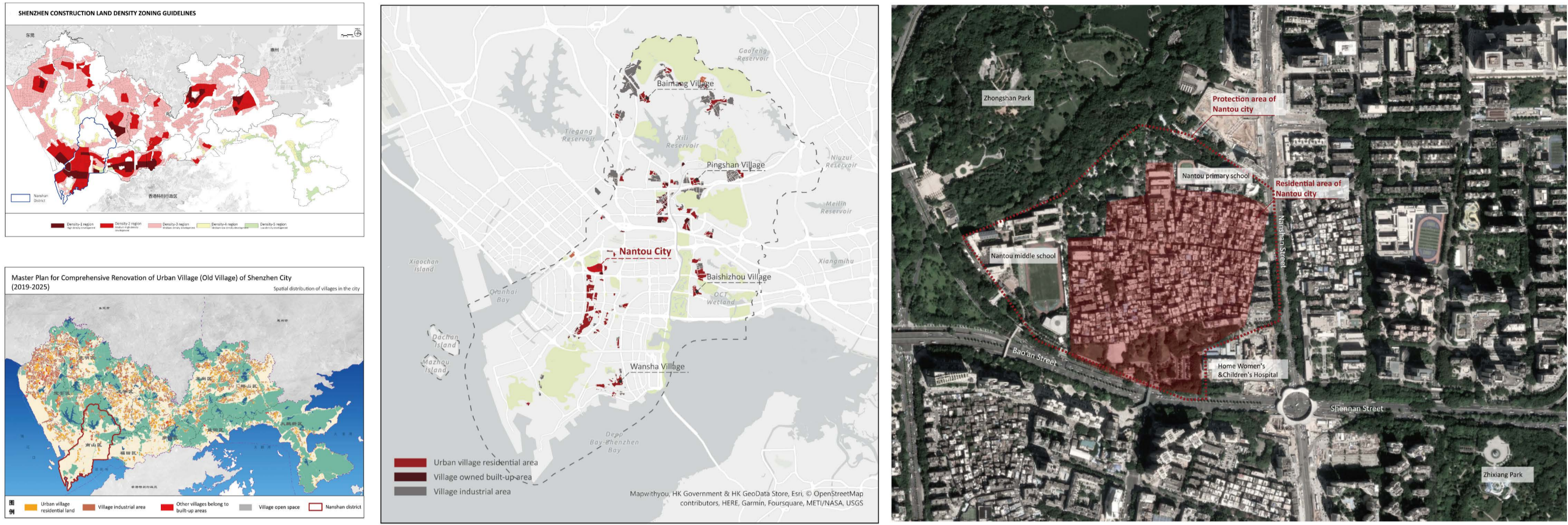


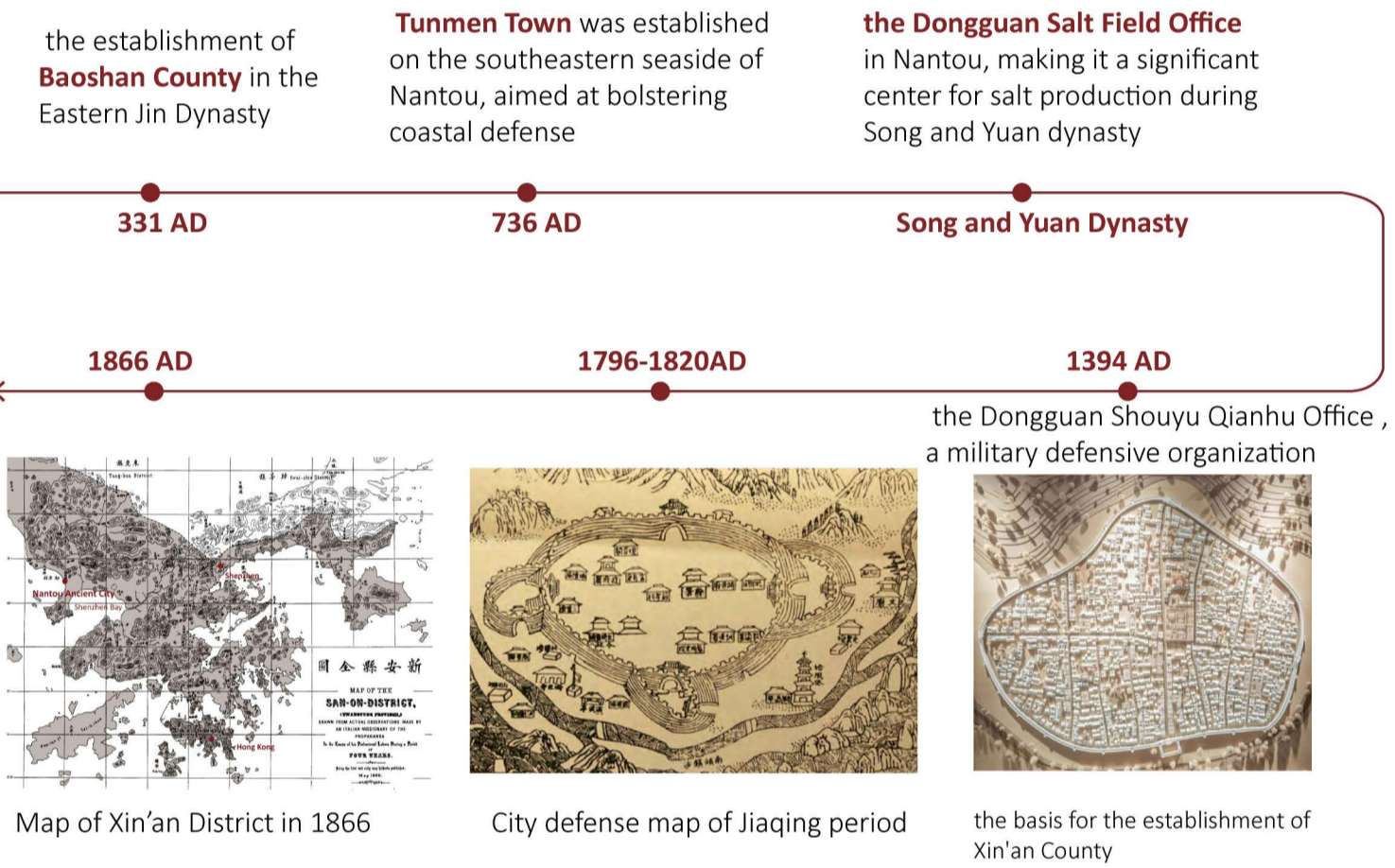
Geographical information



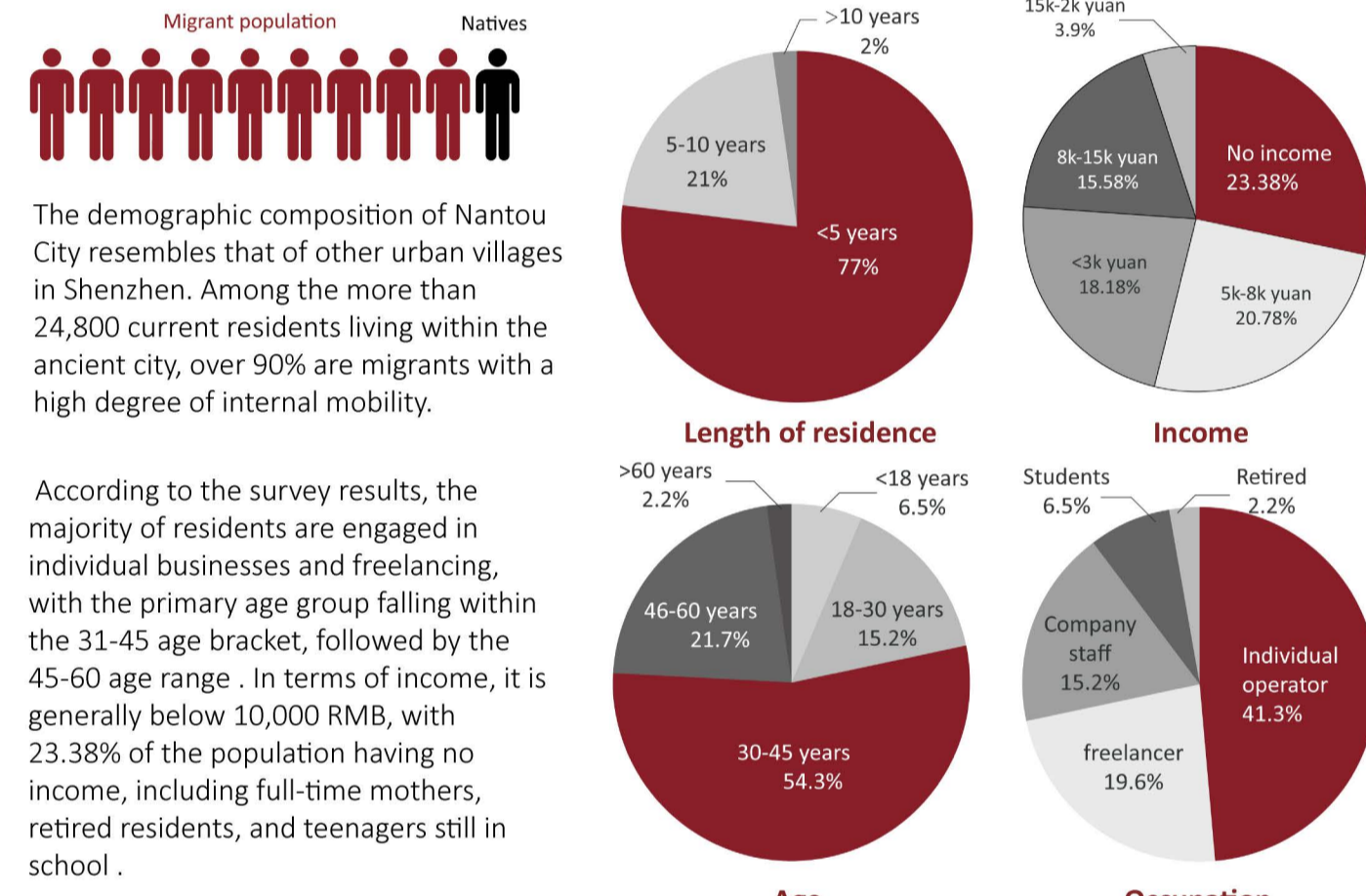
Nanshan District is home to 28 urban villages with a permanent resident population of 16,800 people, constituting 13% of the total permanent population in the district. Additionally, there is a temporary resident population of 162,655 individuals, making up 45.3% of the overall temporary population. These urban villages are somewhat scattered across the district, with a more concentrated presence in areas like Nantou and Shekou. Due to their proximity to the technology parks, many of the urban village residents are employees of technology companies.

Nantou City is located in the south of Nanshan District of Shenzhen City, north of Nantou Tianqiao, adjacent to Shenzhen Bay. It is located in the heart of Shenzhen, about 15 km from Shenzhen city center and just steps away from Shenzhen Bay Park, a famous tourist attraction in Shenzhen. The total area is about 14.5 hectares, and there are more than 1000 buildings inside, and the building density is as high as 50%. (2021,Gu), there are many natural landscapes around.

History



Demography



Current renovation map



Building types



Building qualities



Building heights



Streets

Main Street with 4-6m wide

Secondary Street with 1.5-3m wide

Narrow Street with 1m wide

Parks and pocket spaces

Nantou Community Park

Baode Park

Pocket spaces

Folding Garden

Shuyuan Park

Typical buildings

1. $H/W = 5.5$

2. $H/W = 4.5$

3. $H/W = 3$

Historical buildings

Xin'an County Government Office

Guanyin Pavilion Well

Dongguan Guildhall

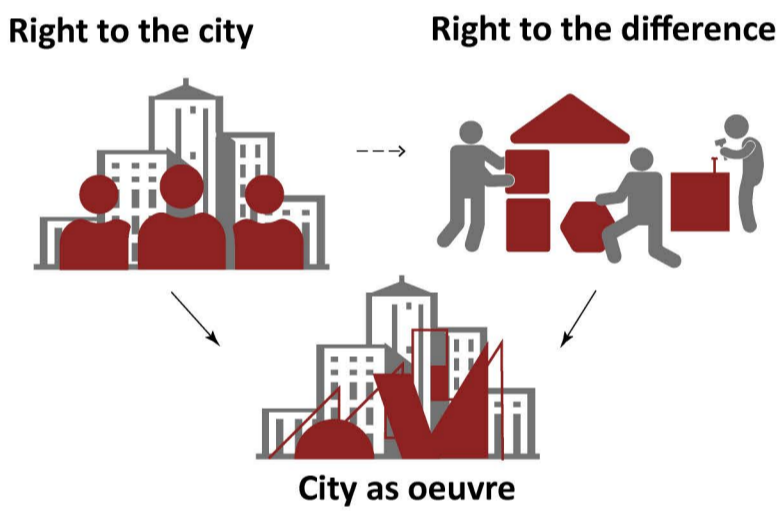
The South Gate

Wen Ancestral Hall

The East Gate

Lefebvre’s proposition

Lefebvre's "Right to the City" is a social and political concept that emphasizes the idea that urban space should be a collective and democratic product rather than a commodity. It advocates for the citizens' right to participate in the shaping and decision-making processes of their cities.



Problems

1.Limited Public Spaces for Residents

Extremely narrowed alley

2.The Impact of Introducing New Business Formats

Disappearing local shops

3.Uneven Distribution of Infrastructure Within the Nantou Ancient Town

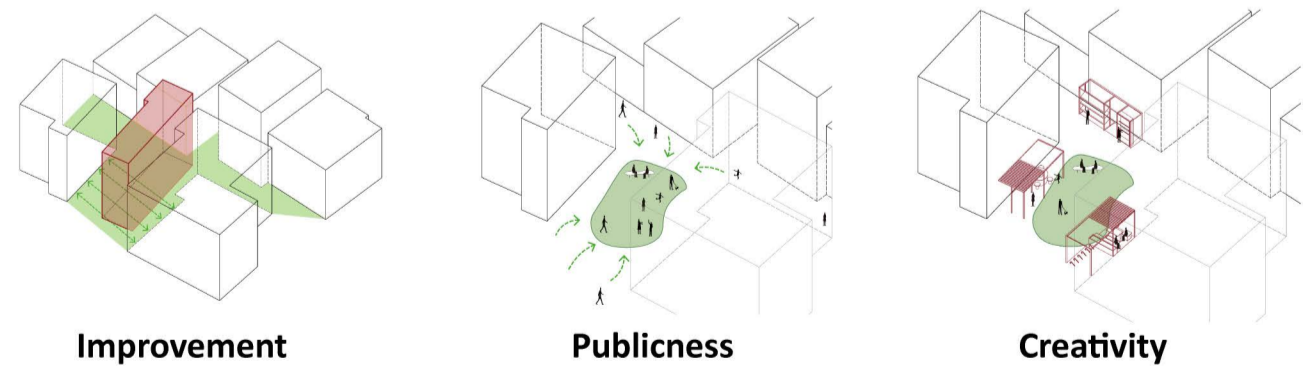
Unefficient night lighting

4.Inappropriate use of public space

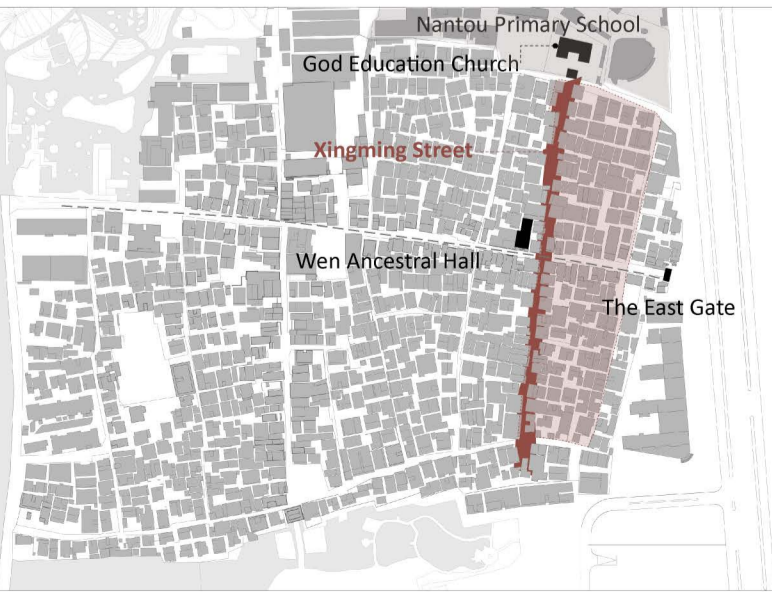
Hanging clothes on the street

Proposals

- 1.Design **public spaces** within residential communities to provide residents with venues for public activities.
2. Introduce **local markets** tailored to the needs of the resident population, addressing the challenge of residents' access to daily necessities.
3. **Reorganize** the misused public space and utilize street spaces and pocket spaces to install **public facilities** for local residents.
- This approach aligns with Lefebvre's emphasis on protecting the public nature of urban spaces, empowering the voices of the local populace, and involving them in the transformation process to enhance the overall quality of urban life.



Case of Xingming street



Xingming Road is a major thoroughfare for residents, with Nan Tou Village Elementary School located to the north. In response to the overall demands of the community and the utilization of public spaces within Nan Tou city, various measures have been implemented for different types of alleyways to provide residents with better facilities and differentiated daily space.

Replicable Designs for streets

For Secondary streets

For Main streets

Modular design

Light infrastructure

Combined with pocket space

1. Clothes hanging 1300×6000

2. Resting and chating 1300×6000

3. Planting 1300×6000

4. Food drying 1300×6000

1. Bicycle parking and entertaining 2500×6000

2. Entertaining for kids 2500×6000

Area≈150sqm

Xingming street plan 1:700



1. Partial ground-floor setback for selected buildings and demosh dilapidated houses

2. Illumination Infrastructure Deployment

3. Installate modular facilities with use range

4. Reutilize the pocket spaces with use range



Community market in Nantou Community Park



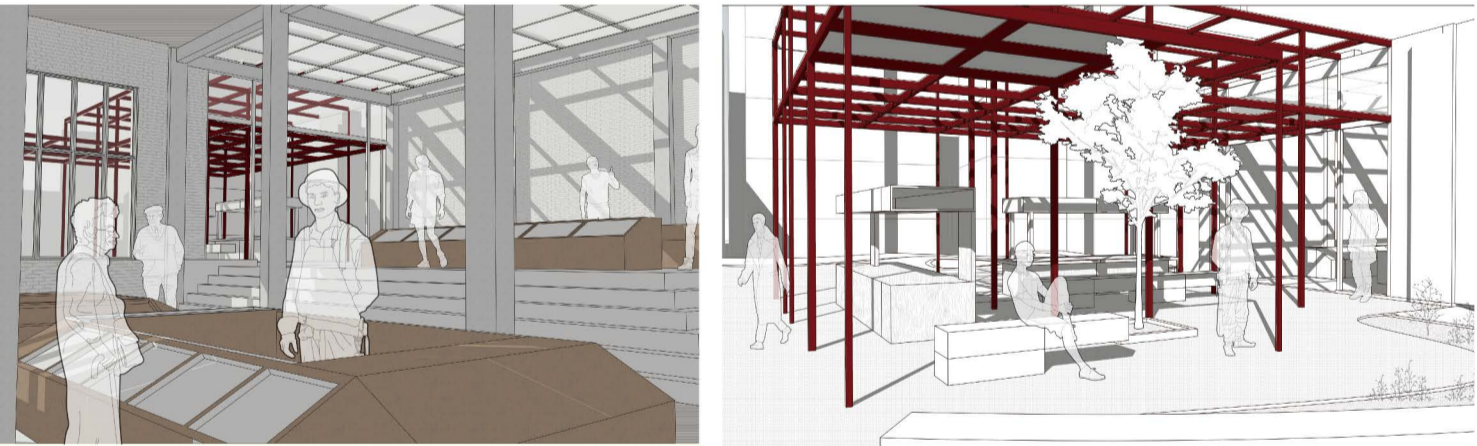
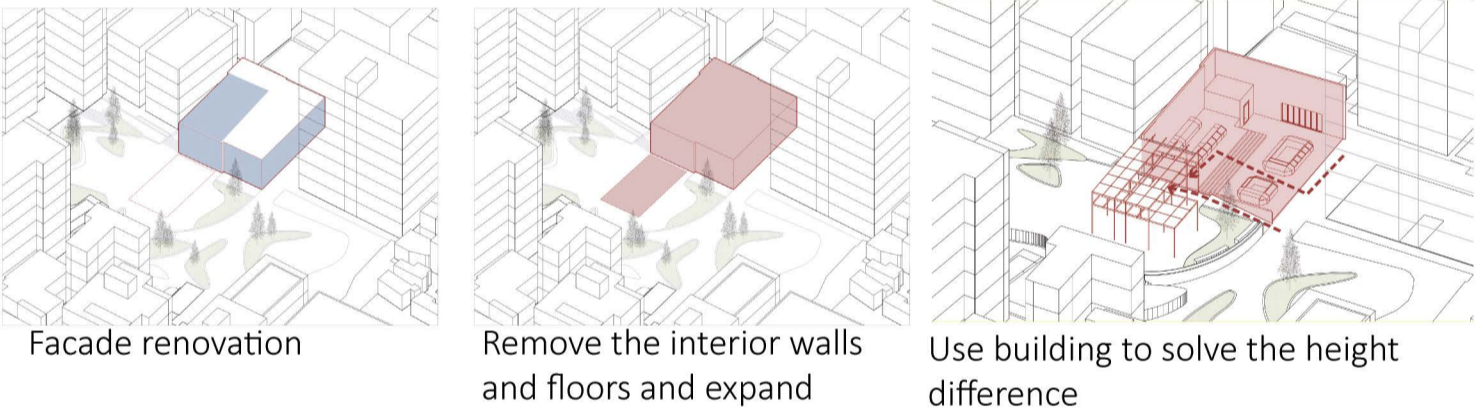
Regarding the design of public spaces and a market oriented towards community residents, a park located in the southwest area of Nantou Ancient Town is selected. The original redevelopment plan for Nantou community park was tailored to the local residents. The central area of the plot possesses a favorable natural environment, and the existing vegetation contributes to providing a degree of privacy for the extensive public space.

Original situation



The original community park on the site is a rare large green space within Nantou City. Previously, a wall separated the park from the residential buildings, disrupting its connection to the surrounding environment and community and also wasting valuable land. Additionally, the park suffered from a variety of plant species arranged in a disorderly manner, lacking designated spaces for community gatherings.

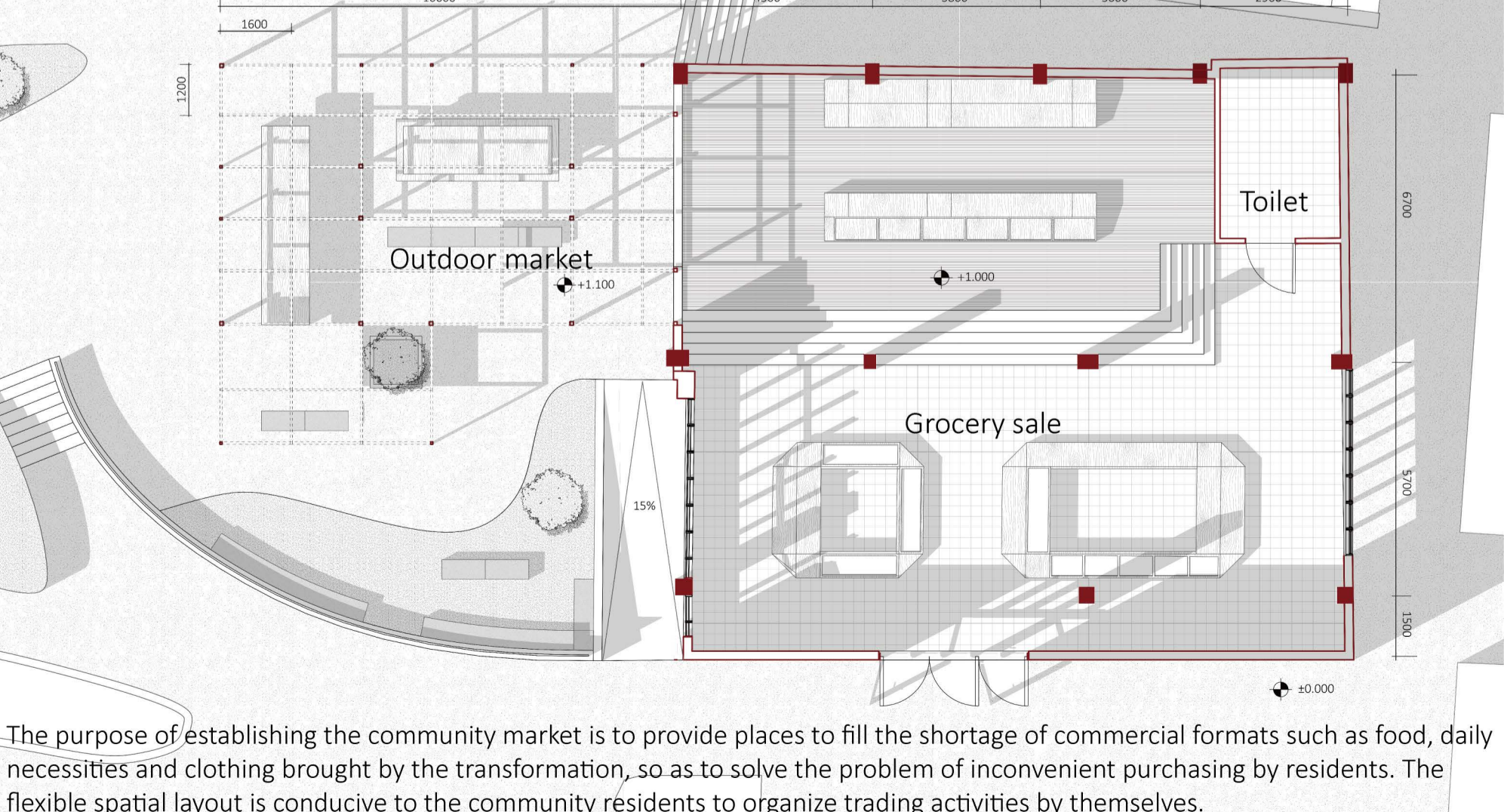
Renovation proposals



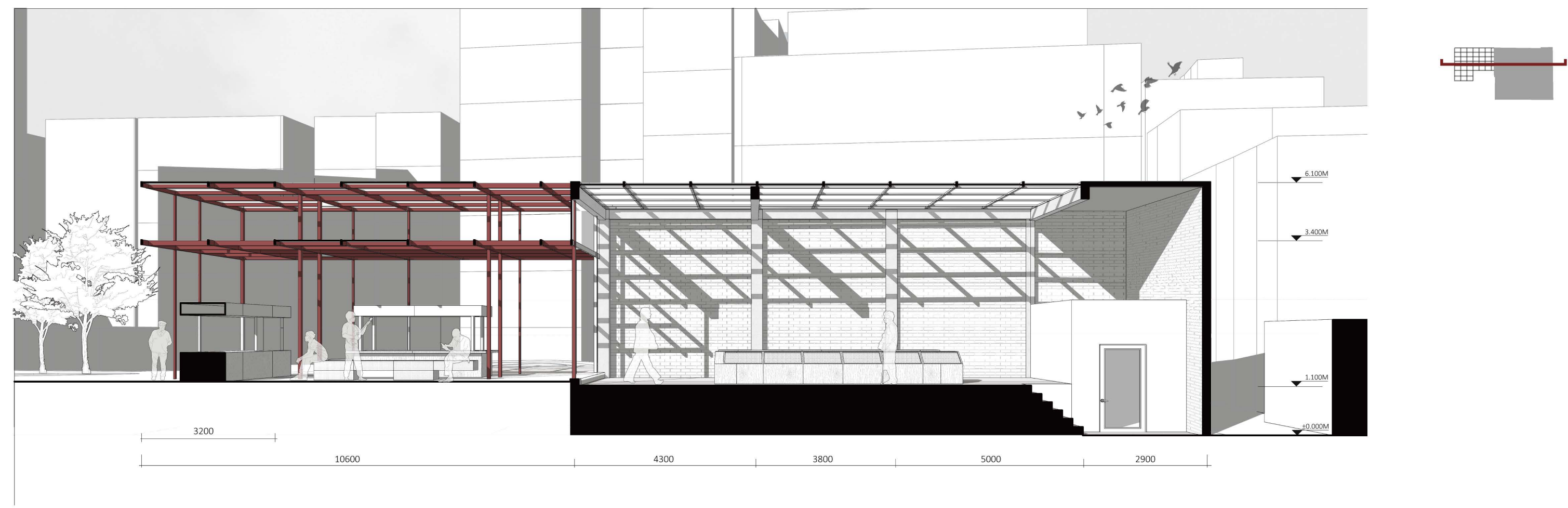
Community Park Plan



Community Market Plan 1:130



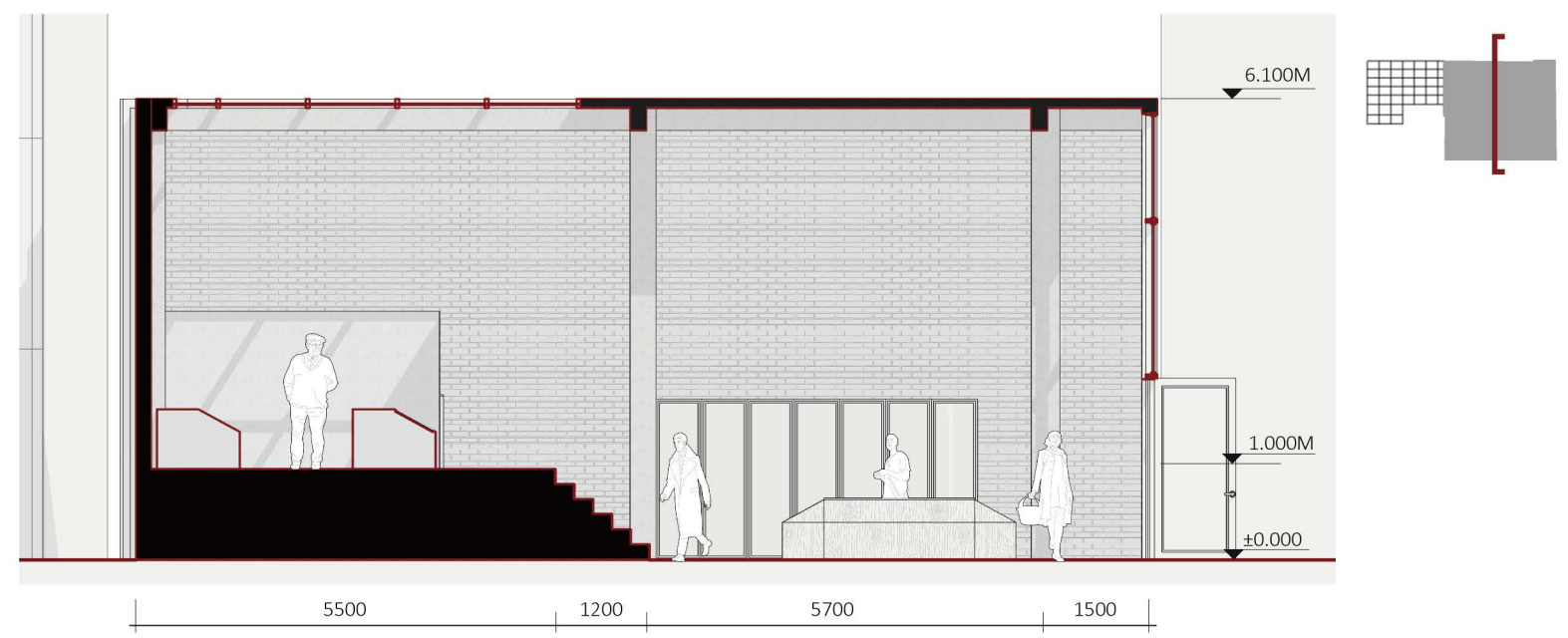
The purpose of establishing the community market is to provide places to fill the shortage of commercial formats such as food, daily necessities and clothing brought by the transformation, so as to solve the problem of inconvenient purchasing by residents. The flexible spatial layout is conducive to the community residents to organize trading activities by themselves.



Section 1 1:100



Section 2 1:100



Section 3 1:100