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日常都市主义视角下六运小区提升策略研究

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Research on Liuyun Community Improvement Strategies from the Perspective of Everyday Urbanism

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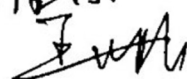作者签名：陈任东　　　日期：2023年 9 月 6 日

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摘要

随着城市社会、经济、生态等方面隐性问题的逐渐显性化，城市发展也步由增量扩张向以城市有机更新为代表的存量开发转变，存量开发的到来意味着城市建设发展从大刀阔斧的"量的积累"转向精雕细刻的"质的提升"，更加注重对现实问题的即时性解决。现今，中国的现存的老旧小区，历史街区等也面临着一系列问题和人民的多样化空间需求问题，因此，由单一的物质空间改造转向更加关注社区营造、空间微更新、精细化管理、全民参与等新的城市更新来提升居住质量和环境品质，显得十分重要而迫切。急需通过社区营造、空间微更新、精细化管理等有机更新的方式来提升居住质量和环境品质。   而日常都市主义关注的正是普通大众生活的空间，是一种非正统的，自下而上的城市发展机制，是一种对公共空间价值进行多维度思考的城市设计方法。而社区街巷和公共空间作为日常公共生活最为活跃的场所之一，与城市规划自上而下的规划建设密不可分，但同时，又不乏人们作为使用者的自我意识在公共空间的中的作用和体现。

广州六运小区作为一个由单纯的居住功能转向居住和商业混合功能并对外开放的特殊社区，其社区功能的复合性和人群活动的多样性也为社区带来了更为复杂的日常生矛盾。如怎么平衡社区开放而带来的居民和外来人员的生活矛盾，怎么解决由于社区自身特殊的地理位置所带来的的社区交通和停车问题等。可以说，六运小区的变迁过程，见证了广州在改革开放二十余年间在城市更新问题方面理念的转变，同时也引发人们对于传统居住区更新的思考。

本文结合文献分析、案例研究和和实际调研，从社区内部不同类型人群的日常活动时间和空间特征入手，以广州市六运小区作为研究范围进行调研分析，对其中的空间自发更新现象和社区日常活动进行观察分析，总结出空间自发更新和日常活动的特征表现、现象分类、参与主体、及目前在不同人群关系、物质空间、及社区管理上存在的问题，探讨社区中自发空间的介入对街巷空间布局和街区活力带来的改变。旨在通过空间自发更新的现实表象来探讨城市日常生活中人作为空间主体的重要性，城市公共空间作为城市生活载体需满足使用者日常生活需求的使命性，来推动城市空间规划管理的弹性发展，促进城市生活及环境质量的有效提高。

Abstract

With the gradual manifestation of hidden problems in urban society, economy, ecology, etc., urban development has gradually shifted from incremental expansion to stock development represented by urban organic renewal. The arrival of stock development means that urban construction and development have changed from drastic The "quantity accumulation" has shifted to the meticulous "quality improvement", paying more attention to the immediate solution to practical problems. Today, China's existing old communities and historical blocks are also facing a series of problems and the diverse space needs of the people. Therefore, from a single physical space transformation to more attention to community building, space micro-renewal, refined management, It is very important and urgent to improve the living quality and environmental quality through new urban renewal such as the participation of the whole people. There is an urgent need to improve the quality of living and the environment through organic renewal methods such as community building, space micro-renewal, and refined management.

Everyday urbanism focuses on the living space of ordinary people. It is an unorthodox, bottom-up urban development mechanism and an urban design method that considers the value of public space in multiple dimensions. As one of the most active places in daily public life, community streets and public spaces are inseparable from the top-down planning and construction of urban planning, but at the same time, there is no shortage of the role of people's self-awareness as users in the construction of public spaces. and embodiment. Guangzhou Liuyun Community is a special community that has shifted from a simple residential function to a mixed residential and commercial function and is open to the outside world. The complex functions of the community and the diversity of crowd activities have also brought more complex daily life conflicts to the community. For example, how to balance the life contradictions between residents and outsiders brought about by the openness of the community, and how to solve the community traffic and parking problems caused by the special geographical location of the community itself. It can be said that the change process of Liuyun District has witnessed the transformation of Guangzhou's urban renewal concept during the reform and opening up for more than 20 years, and it has also aroused people's thinking about the renewal of traditional residential areas.

Combining literature analysis, case studies, and actual investigations, this paper starts with the time and space characteristics of daily activities of different types of people in the community, takes Liuyun Community in Guangzhou as the research scope, and analyzes the phenomenon of spontaneous spatial renewal and the daily activities of the community. Observe and analyze the activities, summarize the characteristics of the spontaneous update of space and daily activities, the classification of phenomena, the participants, and the current problems in the relationship between different groups of people, material space, and community management, and explore the intervention of spontaneous space in the community to the street The changes brought about by the spatial layout of alleys and the vitality of blocks. The purpose is to explore the importance of people as the main body of space in urban daily life through the realistic appearance of spontaneous renewal of space. As the carrier of urban life, urban public space needs to meet the mission of daily life needs of users, so as to promote the flexible development of urban space planning and management, Promote the effective improvement of urban life and environmental quality.

Key words: Urban micro renewal, Everyday urbanism, Community public space, Daily life, Creation strategy

Content

Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1Background and significance

1.1.1 Background

（1）The transformation of urban construction in China from incremental planning to stock
planning requires organic renewal.

With the gradual dominance of hidden problems in urban society, economy, ecology, and
other aspects, urban development is also shifting from incremental expansion to stock
development represented by organic urban renewal. The arrival of stock development means
that the development of urban construction has shifted from a massive "accumulation of
quantity" to a meticulous "improvement of quality", with a greater emphasis on immediate
solutions to practical problems and the redistribution of existing and future benefits. In this
new situation, urban space and the attached material and intangible elements are constantly
undergoing a process of deconstruction and restructuring. In the planning preparation of the
2014 China Urban Planning Annual Conference, it was pointed out that the city has now
entered a transition period from increment to inventory revitalization and reduction planning.
With the decentralization of local planning power, the renovation and renovation of old
residential areas has become a hot topic of social concern and a focus of work for
governments at all levels. [1] Nowadays, the existing old residential areas and historical blocks
in China are also facing a series of social problems and the diverse spatial needs of the people.
It is urgent to improve the living and environmental quality through organic renewal methods
such as community building, spatial micro renewal, and refined management.

（2）Contemporary urban design neglects the daily lives of the general public

After 20 years of urban design in China, it has always carried the dream of urban designers to
speculate on spatial aesthetics. However, the fact is that Chinese cities are still gradually
losing their distinctive features and becoming increasingly unfamiliar. Following the major
axis, plazas, and roads, more and more spectacular and concentrated shopping streets, large
shopping malls, theme parks, as well as public cultural buildings that have been rapidly
innovated and innovated in various cities in recent years, have followed suit. These uniform
urban designs organize spectacular urban spaces, but ignore the need for delicate creation
based on human scale. Their fast and simple logic makes local governments more aware of

urban design as a means of attracting funds, and is highly recognized.[2, 3] However, the actual urban public space is in a spontaneous form of residents, constantly reusing and recreating the space. Therefore, the participation of residents in public space design cannot be ignored, which is closely related to their daily lives.

（3）Bottom-up public demand

The development and construction of cities are mainly guided by the "top-down" upper-level government and participated by the "bottom-up" grassroots spontaneous regulation. The two work together to form a well-organized and diverse city. However, in the rapid urbanization process of the past few decades, China has relied more on "top-down" decision-making from the upper level, thus inevitably ignoring the voices of the lower level. In this process, the vibrant urban spaces that originally had cultural characteristics, urban atmosphere, and vitality in Chinese cities have gradually been removed, forming a large number of modern urban spaces that deviate from the basic life. So, in today's increasingly complex urban environment, and in the process of increasingly complex and diverse citizen consciousness concepts and needs, various disciplines such as urban design, architectural design, and landscape design will face new challenges - can we correctly lead the urban spatial environment by relying on the power of "top-down"? Can it truly reflect the "people-oriented" design?

1.1.2 Research significance

（1）theoretical significance

The study of urban renewal from the perspective of everyday urbanism is a bottom-up, spontaneous, self-organizing behavioral spatial activity. The organization of space can form a unique urban texture and style, while also being more sustainable, which is a powerful supplement to urban development. Secondly, daily urbanism focuses on the daily life of the public and the spatial needs of daily behavior. Behind these behavioral activities, there is a desire and demand for space users to participate in transformation and development under limited resource conditions, and various spatial microstructures have emerged in the city. It reflects a bottom-up, low-cost, and small-scale intervention approach to improve the spatial vitality and quality of the city. Studying these spontaneous spatial phenomena in cities, especially in the streets and alleys of old cities, can help us better understand the underlying logic behind them, and further promote and supplement research topics related to urban micro renewal.

（2）Practical Significance

This article will observe a typical case of spontaneous renewal of streets and alleys in Liuyun community, from the perspective of daily life through on-site research, explore the deep logic behind spontaneous growth, and use rational analysis to reveal the practical significance of spontaneous renewal space to people, and further analyze, summarize, and summarize it, Propose design and management strategies that are conducive to urban micro renewal in the current context of organic renewal, thereby promoting urban development.

1.2 Purpose and methodology

China's urban planning has begun to shift from incremental planning to stock planning, and research on the renewal and transformation of urban space is currently in the ascendant, especially for the bottom-up demands of residents. This article aims to break through the originally "top-down" constraints of daily urbanism by focusing on individual daily life. It calls on urban planners to re-examine urban space from the perspective of residents' daily lives, observe residents' activities from the perspective of daily life, and understand residents' needs. [1] Exploring the relationship between material space and ideology, seeking bottom-up space creation and spontaneous redesign for reference and inspiration for urban spatial micro renewal.

This study aims to explore the relationship between the daily life of the community and the material space environment. Through the observation of the daily life of the residents, it explores how they spontaneously change the material environment of the community. From a bottom-up one-person-oriented approach, the A new design strategy.

First of all, by studying the values advocated by daily urbanism, how the proposed time tactics are reflected in the community transformation, and how the proposed concept of community center is established in the real community.

Secondly, by studying the social and cultural attributes of the Liuyun community under the theory of daily urbanism, and discussing the time and space characteristics of the residents' daily activities in the community, and discovering the community through a way of daily observation, recording and interviewing community residents Existing Problems.

Finally, the community improvement strategy of the Liuyun Community is summarized, and the community is planned at the planning level, at the space node level and at the community outdoor design level.

The renovation design at the implementation level summarizes the improvement and renovation methods of the community from the perspective of daily urbanism.

The following are some of the research methods proposed in the thesis research:
Literature review: First, an extensive literature review is conducted to understand previous research on everyday urbanism and urban enhancement strategies.
Community survey: Conduct community surveys to understand the current situation of Liuyun Community and the needs of residents by interviewing residents and observing their daily life and behavior. Such as semi-structured interviews and participant observation.
Spatial analysis: use geographic information system (GIS) and other tools to analyze the spatial layout and structure of Liuyun Community. Understand how residents use different spaces and identify potential room for improvement.
Social Network Analysis: The study of social networks and relationships within a community to understand how residents interact and cooperate and how they foster community participation and joint action.
Accessibility analysis: analyze the accessibility of Liuyun District, including public transportation, shops, medical facilities, etc., to determine whether there are traffic and service facilities that can be improved.
Improvement of public space: Suggestions for improvement of public space, such as parks, walking paths, bicycle paths, etc., to improve the daily experience of residents.
Community Engagement: Cooperate with community residents to conduct community engagement activities and workshops to collect their feedback and opinions, and facilitate their participation in the decision-making and implementation process of improving Liuyun Community.
Policy analysis: study the urban planning and development policies of the local government, understand how they are consistent with daily urbanism theories and promotion strategies, and make policy recommendations.
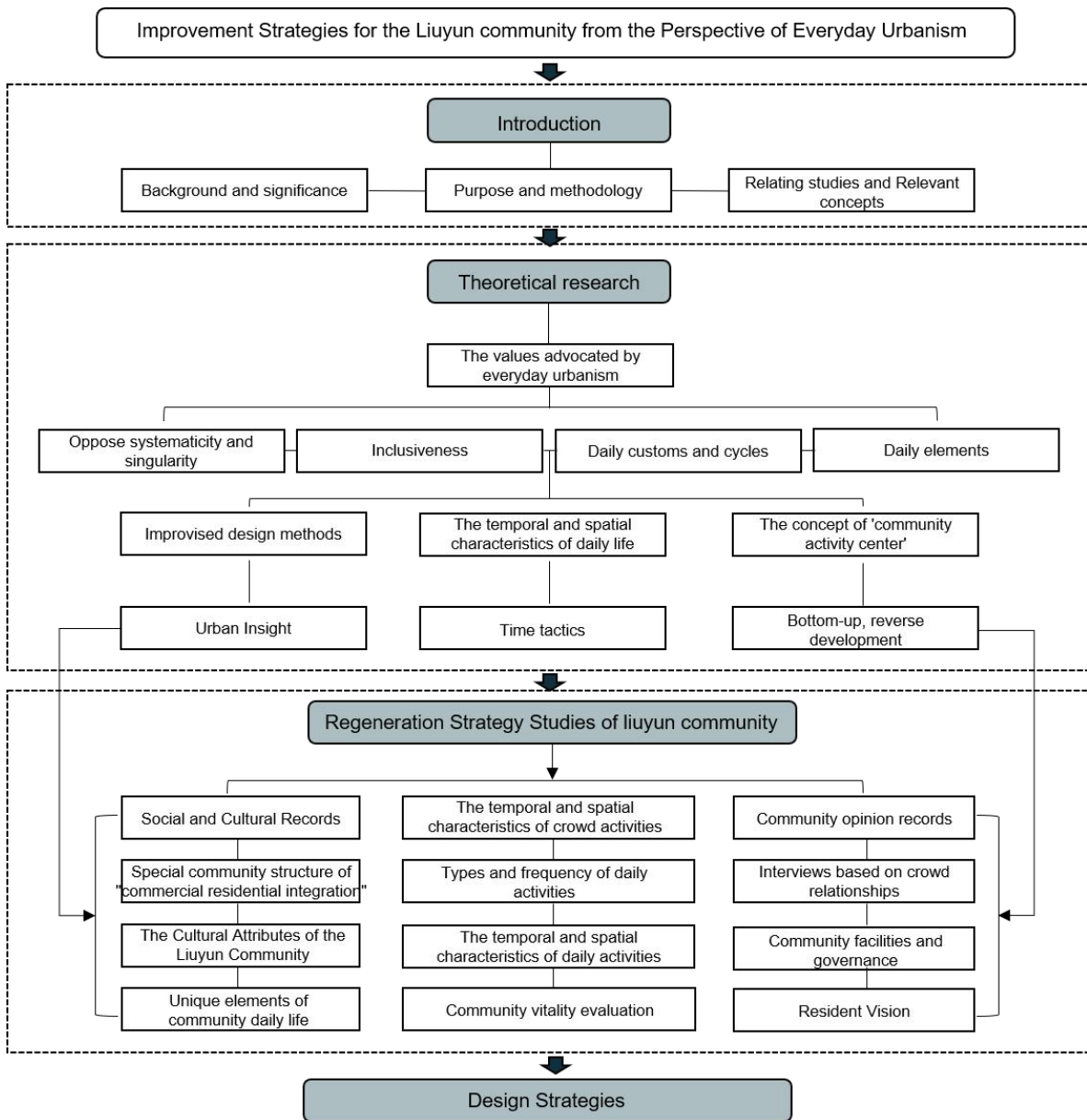
Figure1-1 Research Framework

Source: Own research

1.3 Relevant studies

1.3.1 Related Theoretical Research Abroad

The development of the field of philosophy in the 20th century has a diverse pattern. Among philosophers of different schools, there is a very common philosophical turn that consciously or unconsciously occurs, which is the return of human rationality to the "living world". The result is the formation of various explicit or implicit critical theories of daily life. Sociology

began to separate from philosophy as an independent discipline in the 19th century, and its research focus was always on social system and social action. Until the 1930s, inspired by the shift from philosophy to the world of daily life, sociology also began to pay more and more attention to the field of daily life, and explored sociology in the field of daily life from different perspectives. [4]

Therefore, the author believes that there is a clear main line in foreign research on the development of spontaneous spaces under the influence of urban daily life. It began around the 1960s and is a concept that has gradually shifted from the philosophical, social, and economic fields to urban life and urban space.

（1） Philosophical field

In the book Crisis of European Science and Transcendental phenomenology published in 1936, the German philosopher Edmund Gustav Albrecht Husserl, as a continuation of Kant's scientific analysis of "the possible conditions of human cognition", critically put forward the concept of "life world" to emphasize the common people's, natural, pre theoretical world view and the natural scientific, theoretical Comparison between objective perspectives. Starting from the foundation of human thinking, explore the relationship between human conceptual thinking and the surrounding world of daily life.[5]

In 1974, facing the vulgarization, commercialization and regularization of post-war European cultural life, the French philosopher Henri Lefebvre (Henri Lefebvre) first regarded "daily life" as a serious Academic issues are problematized to construct a theoretical framework for daily life. It defines daily life as seemingly uninteresting activities and practices. Daily life can show the relationship between different social activities, while the economic base and the upper class Architecture is realized through small things in everyday life. [6]

The book 'Daily Life' published in 1970 is a relatively systematic work on daily life. Hungarian philosopher Agnes Heller attempted to explore ways to achieve social humanization and democratization from a microscopic perspective. She defined daily life as the most basic "individual reproduction", which is a field of "free essence objectification" opposite to the field of legends, myth speculation, science, visual symbols, etc. Therefore, it is necessary to transform its characteristics of inertia, conservatism, and alienation through humane means.[7]

On the basis of Husserl's theory, Habermas believes that the life world is the situation in which the communicative actors are always in. They themselves, as interpreters, belong to the life world by virtue of speech act. Habermas developed the Communication Theory (1981) based on this, exploring the conditions under which communication is possible. It is believed that there is a complementary and inclusive relationship between communicative behavior and the world of life. The world of life plays a role as a barrier in communicative behavior, preventing the disintegration of society, resisting the division of meaning, and preventing the outbreak of behavioral conflicts.[8]

（2） History and Sociology

The 1929 Annals of History and Social Sciences described history in a new way by making everyday life the subject of study. It shows the view of Fermand Braudel, a representative of the French Annals School, that the structure of history is a "structure of daily life", and daily life is most of human life. The neglected part of the research actually reflects the development trend of the long period of history. [9]In the mid-1970s, the "micro-history" that emerged in Germany and Italy adopted the "narrative" method, trying to guide readers into the "event" and let them "immerse themselves" to understand the "event". "To observe. Wang Di's "Street Culture-Chengdu Public Space, Lower-class People and Local Politics, 1870-1930" takes the micro-space of the street as an entry point, and through the textual research of a large number of folk Zhuzhi Ci and the analysis of clothing, dialect, and drinking orders, it shows the In the early Republic of China, the situation of Chengdu city changed.[10]

In Japan, the study of folklore, starting with Yoshida Yoshitaka (1913), focuses on the common and typified daily customs of ordinary people, and explains the changes in the history of folk life. [11]Jiro Kanwa established a more focused approach to current affairs in Kaohsiung. His book "Kaoxian Xue" (1930) emphasizes the connection between the body and matter through detailed observation and graphic recording, recording and researching the things we see in life before our eyes, and restoring a complete picture of life. [12]The later "Life Studies" (1982) focuses more on daily life, such as clothing, food, housing, and transportation, studying the origins, relationships, changes, and laws of human life.

Michel de Certeau, a French thinker, wrote "The Practice of Ordinary Life" (1980), emphasizing the imaginative and creative practices of daily life and criticizing social reality based on them. Believing that daily life has its ubiquitous and ever-present advantages in time

and space, enabling it to resist the constraints of hegemonism and capital logic. [13]British scholar Ben Highmore's "Introduction to Theory of Daily Life and Culture" (2002) constructs the study of daily life as a research methodology for academic discussion through theoretical screening and sorting.[14]

（3）Architecture, urban design related fields

Because art creation has a close connection with daily life at its root, the involvement of daily life has long existed in various art creation institutions, but there is still a stage of conscious concern and reflection. From 1920 to 1930, Surrealism, which was prevalent in Europe, used collage art to juxtapose unrelated elements of daily life, thus achieving the result of defamiliarization the alienated daily life and making it fresh. And this method also reveals the inherent characteristics of daily life, which itself includes various encounters, occasional events, and suggestive juxtaposition. The French poet Andre Breton's "Naga" (1928) inverts the monotonous daily life in the traditional sense into a vague and uncertain miracle through a complex, coincidental, and spatiotemporal juxtaposition. [15]Marcel Duchamp's "Fountain" (1917) reflects on daily life and art through the suspension of the meaning of everyday utensils, thus becoming a milestone event in modern art history.

Archigram expresses daily life through ridicule in architectural design, and its ideas and comic style exaggerated expression have had a significant impact on Kuhaas, and have still influenced many architects and architectural designs, such as BIG. In Japan, Kaohsiung not only expanded the history of architecture, but also gradually became an important method for research and design in the field of architecture and urban life observation. Tsuzumoto Tsukiyoshi and Toyoda Kashima, as well as their "Dog Bark Studio," conducted a series of urban space research and design. Made in Tokyo "(2001) observed unnamed houses in the streets and alleys of Tokyo, analyzing their relationship with urban space. [16] Behaviorology (2010) provides a theoretical expression of its observation and design research, attempting to establish a holistic framework from the body to the city. [17] Margaret Crawford (2021) systematically summarized the core ideas of everyday urbanism and published the book Everyday Urbanism.[18]

On the whole, as an important change of humanities research in the 20th century, research on daily life is reflected in various foreign studies. Especially in the fields of philosophy, history and sociology, the research in the field of architectural city is more influenced by the field of art. Although the relevant theoretical research in the fields of philosophy and sociology has

been used for reference to a certain extent, it has received sufficient attention in this century. Therefore, compared to other fields, although physical spaces such as urban architecture are important carriers of daily life, relevant research is still in a relatively scarce state.

1.3.2 Domestic related theoretical research

Similar to foreign research, domestic research on daily life is mostly concentrated in the field of philosophy and sociology, and started relatively late. The critique of modernization and daily life (Yi Junqing, 2005) focuses on daily life under the conditions of agricultural civilization, expanding the field of daily life research.[19] The Sociological Study on the Daily Life of Chinese Urban Residents in the 1920s and 1930s in "Modernity and the Changes of the Living World" (Lu Hanwen, 2005) conducted a macro examination of the daily life and modernity of ordinary urban residents in China through economic analysis of data and statistical data. [20]Teahouses: The Micro World of Public Life in Chengdu (1900-1950) "(Wang, 2010) continues his focus on daily life in" Street Culture ", using a micro historical approach to reflect the changes in urban and socio-cultural history from a small space like a teahouse by examining the tea bowl array, eating tea, and the relationship between tea guests and tea.[21]

In terms of urban research, Professor Wang Yuan sorted out the theory of daily life in his monograph "Towards Process and Differences - A Study of Urban Space from a Multidimensional Perspective", and introduced the concept of "daily life" as a preliminary perspective for urban research. Research on Daily Living Space - The Formation of Shanghai Urban Daily Living Space "(Zhang Xuewei, 2007) starts from the concept of" daily life ", studies the formation process and historical changes of Shanghai urban daily living space, and proposes a design strategy for the reconstruction of" daily living space ". [22]Research on Urban Public Space from the Perspective of "Life Landscape" (Lv Xiaohui, 2011) combines daily life with environmental aesthetics theory, proposes the concept of "life landscape", discusses its elements and attributes, and proposes corresponding design principles. [23]In terms of architectural research, with the emphasis on humanized design in China and the influence of foreign design trends in recent years, there has been a clear focus on daily life. [24]In May 2014, the New Architecture magazine hosted a themed forum titled "Daily Life and Architecture", in which Feng Guochuan criticized the mainstream values of domestic architectural design for the pursuit of false "nobility" in "Returning Architecture to the World

- Towards Normal Architecture", and proposed that architects should return to reality and face daily life directly. 2016, Southeast University and the University of Melbourne jointly held an academic seminar titled "Ordinary Life - Space Design and Practice in the Context of Modernization". Many architects, such as Hasegawa Hao, Wang Hui, and Zhuang Shen, combined their own design practices to explore the possibility of architectural space expressing daily life. Lu Andong used the Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge Memory Project as an example to explore the possibility of conducting architectural history and urban research from the perspective of daily life.

The series of studies on Hanzheng Street by the Urban Environment Research Center of Huazhong University of Science and Technology, focusing on body intervention and research methods of the daily world, conducted in-depth research on the urban space represented by gaps, conversion platforms and public toilets in Hanzheng Street, as well as the daily life of the representative groups of porter and the elderly. Among them, "Research on Urban Space from the Perspective of Daily Life - Taking Hanzheng Street in Wuhan as an Example" (Ma Zhenhua, 2009) systematically sorted out the research methods and theories of daily life, and through seven case studies, presented Hanzheng Street, a seemingly disordered urban area, with its rich and colorful daily life world and internal mechanisms. [24]The concept of "Daily Public Space - The End and Rebirth of Public Space" (Wang Yuan, 2014) was first proposed in China. Through discussions on the end and rebirth of public space, the essence of public space was reflected, and it was proposed that people should continuously construct their own public space based on personal needs - regular public space has become an important supplement to urban public space and revitalized public space. [25]I

1.4 Related concepts

1.4.1 Everyday urbanism

As a philosophical concept, "daily life" was first proposed by Husserl in the Crisis and Transcendental phenomenology of European Science in 1936. He believed that daily life standing on the opposite side of science was a good solution to the European scientific crisis. [26]Subsequently, this concept was brought to the attention of Marxist philosopher and sociologist Henri Lefebvre, avant-garde director and potential revolutionary Guy Debord, anthropologist and historian Michel de Certeau, and developed into a century long topic. Henri Lefebvre (1901-1991) believed that daily life is a storage space for various meanings

(ordinary or extraordinary), all of which are hidden in the most ordinary things and can be traced in daily life. Daily urbanism "is a trend of urbanism that originates from this daily life and rediscovers existing spatial meanings[27] The everyday presentation of urban life is rooted in opposition to any defined urban design practice.[28]

1.4.2 Urban micro renewal

Urban micro renewal aims to emphasize the involvement of urban space in a small, light, micro, and gradual manner, with a focus on the living environment of residents, block space, and the service facilities. Intended to preserve traditional historical features and regional characteristics, and enhance the environmental quality of residents. Unlike the government led "top-down" urban construction, "micro renewal" places more emphasis on the diversification of participation subjects and methods.

1.4.3 Street and Lane Public Space

Street and alley spaces are a part of urban public spaces. Urban public space usually refers to an open space that exists between various building entities in the city, faces the entire public, is artificially developed and provides activity facilities, and has public spatial attributes. As a buffer zone between different ownership spaces, it often has the characteristics of mixed land functions and ambiguity. [29, 30]Street and alleyway public spaces are public spaces open to the general public. This article mainly studies the street and alleyway spaces and square spaces in the Mayor's Village of Guangzhou, including but not limited to the street and alleyway base space, transitional space between the street and alleyway and surrounding buildings or structures, enclosed boundary space (aerial and vertical interfaces), landscape nodes (squares and green spaces) in the street and alleyway, and equipment and facility space.

1.4.4 Spontaneous spatial phenomena

The "spontaneity" in spontaneous space does not mean being unconstrained, but rather refers to construction activities that are self-organized and self-evolving without being subject to external "specific" instructions. [31]The spontaneity of space in everyday urbanism is a collection of spontaneous activities of all groups of people. Whether it is the widespread "spontaneous construction" and "spontaneous redesign" in urban and rural areas, or the "spontaneous renewal" as a current hot topic in urban space, they are not limited by specific instructions, but are constrained by relatively broad conditions such as geographical climate,

historical context, spiritual beliefs, folk culture, and living habits, and their spatial manifestations are also different and unpredictable.

1.5. Practice studies

1.5.1 Practice Case 1 — "Urban Acupuncture" Project in Melbourne, Australia

The Urban Acupuncture Project was launched in 2010 by Australian landscape architect Professor Khalilah Zakariya and Dr. He Zhisen, a micro research studio/urban informal studio, hoping to activate and revive 12 different types of negative spaces in the center of Melbourne with the help of acupuncture and moxibustion of traditional Chinese medicine, and realize the vitality and revitalization of urban space through small intervention. Croft Alley (Croft Alley) has become a typical case of this project because of its superior geographical location (Figure 1-2) and cultural characteristics.

Figure1-2 "Urban Acupuncture" Project in Melbourne, Australia

Source: Internet

The milk crates on the street are like magnets that attract all kinds of people in the street space, and a variety of spontaneous activities have taken place around these plastic crates (as shown in Figure 1-3), becoming a place of vitality in the street.
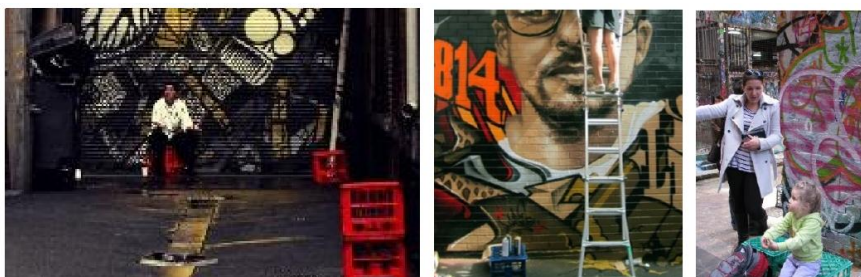
Figure1-3 "Urban Acupuncture" Project in Melbourne, Australia

Source: Internet

Studio members observed and recorded people's behavior and space participation in the streets and alleys for seven consecutive days by means of "continuous fixed-point photography". Through the records, we can see that the original space has formed a variety of spontaneous and diverse activities. Compared with the original street space, the negative space is replaced, and the daily life of the city is constantly staged in the new and temporary public space with a lively attitude, which drives the vitality of the street, the surrounding environmental space and even the nearby blocks promote.
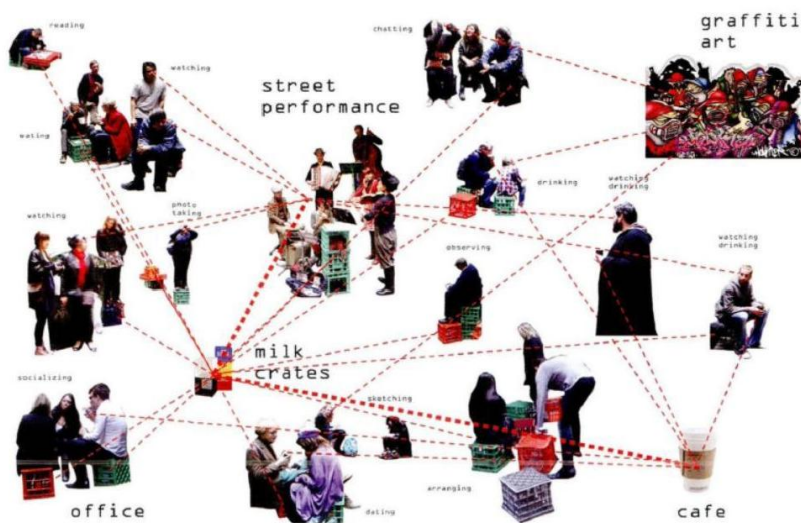
Figure1-4 "Urban Acupuncture" Project in Melbourne, Australia

Source: Internet

Therefore, paying attention to the needs of space participants, creating conditions for different space participants to decide how to use the space, and connecting with the surrounding environment can better activate the urban space.

1.5.2 Practical Case 2—Street and Lane Space Activation Project in Sutra City, India

After 2005, Surat City gradually promoted the reconstruction project of stormwater pipe network facilities (Stormwater pipes) in the neighborhood. Become an annoying, "garbage" existence that local residents are accustomed to. (Figure 1-5) Therefore, the "Urban Happiness Laboratory" (Urfun Lab.Surat, India), jointly initiated by Indian local planners, architects, landscape architects and other professionals, discovered the Sutra through continuous

observation. The potential value and possibility of reuse of these abandoned pipes on the roadside of the city.

Figure1-5 Street and Lane Space Activation Project in Sutra City, India

Source: Internet

After understanding the daily activities of residents in the surrounding communities and the needs of public space, the team decided to re-use the abandoned rainwater pipes through artistic treatment, and use them as public space vitality places or service facilities to integrate into the vitality of the overall environment of the streets and alleys. It is under construction (as shown in Figure 1-6).

Figure1-6 Street and Lane Space Activation Project in Sutra City, India

Source: Internet

In this way, the team created a temporary urban kaleidoscope for the streets and alleys, transforming the negative space created by useless concrete pipes randomly piled up on the roadside into a dynamic public place full of surprises. It not only solves the problems of space occupation and urban aesthetics caused by abandoned pipes, but also creates a dynamic space for people to stay and participate in it (as shown in Figure 6).

Figure1-7 Street and Lane Space Activation Project in Sutra City, India

Source: Internet

The Street and Alley Space Activation Plan in Surat, India, through the subtle observation of daily life, adopts the method of micro-space intervention, and through the artistic treatment of existing idle or abandoned objects, it endows the original single-functional space with more possibilities and increases People's space use experience completes the artistic implantation of public space and the activation of the site. This case is a rejuvenation practice of street and lane public space spontaneously completed by professional designers. It provides a reference for research ideas and methods for the practice of micro-renewal of street and lane public space in the old city, and at the same time, it is helpful for the diversification of urban space. provided some inspiration

1.5.3. Practical case 3—"Parklets" plan (Parklets)

In 2008, the San Francisco City Government worked closely with Rebar to develop the "Parklets" program - through the sponsorship of a permanent park installation with a model demonstration nature by local companies, it encouraged the public to participate in the construction of parking micro parks, allowing businessmen to , social groups or organizations, urban residents, etc., will convert paid parking spaces into permanent public spaces after applying on their own.
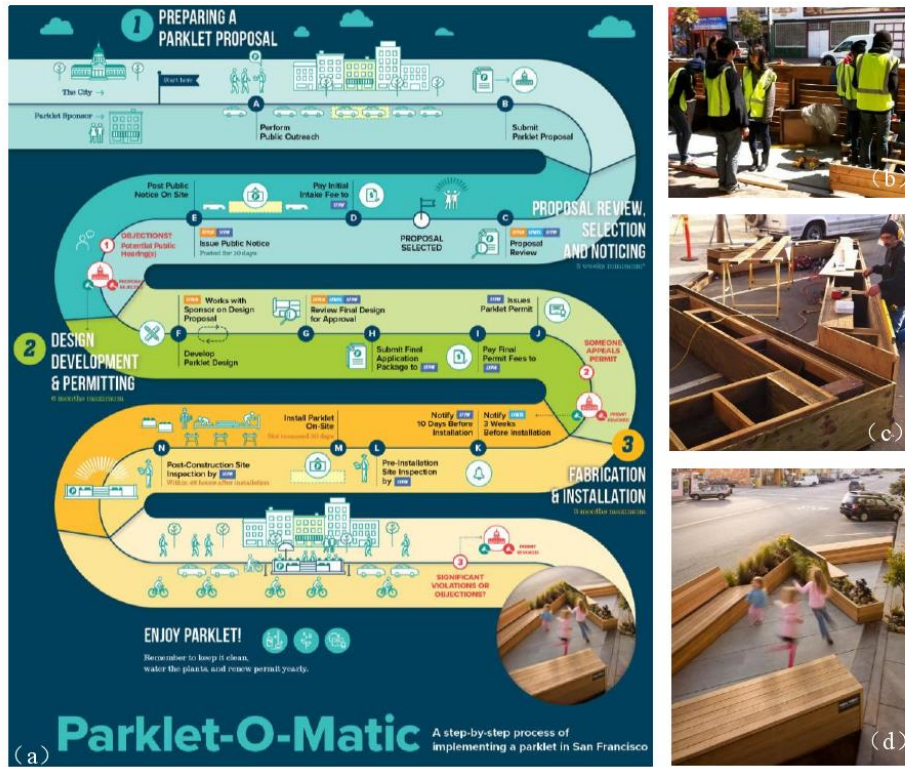
Figure1-8 "Parklets" plan (Parklets)

Source: Internet

Figure1-9 "Parklets" plan (Parklets)

Source: Internet

This is a typical case where professionals start from the needs of daily life and urban development, drive the upper-level planning and guide the whole people to participate in the construction of urban space. It is a creative urban space experiment. With its own advantages such as low cost, sustainability, convenience, and high flexibility, it provides new research ideas and methods for the practice of micro-renewal of public spaces in streets and alleys of old cities. The diversification of space has a certain enlightening effect.

1.6 Summary

The study of everyday urbanism began in the fields of philosophy and sociology, and gradually began to have related research in the fields of architecture and urban design. Nowadays, the "people-oriented" design concept advocated in architectural and urban design focuses precisely on the true needs of people, focusing on daily activities and needs oriented design. So whether in the field of architecture or urban design, it is necessary to pay attention to people's daily lives.

Chapter 2   Research on Theory of Everyday Urbanism

2.1 Characteristics of daily life

（1）Repeatability

Everyday spaces stand in stark contrast to the carefully planned, official, and often underused public spaces readily found in most American cities. Those huge public spaces only occasionally interrupt the deeper and more continuous daily life landscapes, which are often simple and repetitive, ubiquitous but invisible, obvious but invisible. The everyday space is ambiguous like all in-betweens, representing a zone of social transformation and the possibility of some new form of social composition and imagination. [32, 33]

（2）Experiential and habitual

People's activities in the field of daily life always obtain certain empirical rules through repeated imitation and analogy, form a social symbol system, and then follow the given social rules and classification patterns to take it for granted and naturally carry out activities. She states that "the apparent schemas of everyday behavior and everyday thinking are nothing more than patterns of categorization (aided either by repetitive or creative thinking). [34]

（3）Difference

Lefebvre observed that the abstract urban space is produced by the so-called design, its essence is only a mass reproduction. "It ignores all differences, both those that arise from nature and history, and those that arise from physical age, sex, and race. "[35] It is very obvious that the space becomes more and more homogeneous and professional, and the life is divided into a very single. This is all too common in increasingly generic and specialized spaces, where people's everyday experience is segmented into different domains. Although urban spatial differences are gradually being denied, it remains the most salient fact of everyday life. Lefebvre pays particular attention to those who are the immediate victims of everyday life, especially the women who are locked into the endless daily routine of chores and shopping. Lefebvre also sees immigrants, low-level workers and teens as living victims, though the harms come "in different ways, at different times, and at different levels."[36]

(4) Timeliness

In everyday life, the role of space is less important than the status of time. In the view of Lefebvre and others, space mountain has more obvious material properties, and it is easier to become a medium of power display and a means of production, so it is easier to be controlled as a way of discipline. Although through clocks and watches, time is also materialized to a certain extent, thus becoming a way of discipline. But because of its abstract nature and the variable diversity based on each individual, time retains more freedom than space, thus becoming the basis for rich daily life. It is precisely because of this that compared with spatial characteristics, daily life shows more significant temporal characteristics, and the laws of time are more obvious and fixed than the laws of space.

2.2 The temporal and spatial characteristics of daily life

Both Michel de Certeau and Lefebvre believed that time was as important as space in everyday life. De Certeau distinguishes two models: space-based strategy and time-based tactics. Space-based strategies represent the approach of those in power "assuming that a place is entirely their own, on the premise that external influences and threats can be managed." Strategically chosen locations are spatially and politically "Proper" places, places like this take a while to succeed. Political, economic, and scientific rationale are all based on spatial strategic models. On the contrary, time tactics change its operating mode over time because there is no suitable place to operate. Therefore, time tactics cannot make the overall design visible, and it lacks the necessary boundary: "The ownership of the place where time tactics is located belongs to others." Time tactics is "the art of the brave", and it is an invasion of the field of the strong. Even if there is no suitable place for time tactics, relying on seizing opportunities, choosing timing skillfully, and making rapid changes can also become a way to organize space. Time tactics are a form of everyday creativity. Many of the urban activities we describe are rich in timing tactics. By changing some "proper" places in the city temporarily and briefly (even just for a moment), urban practice is carried out with urbanism that is different from the official promotion. Lefebvre additionally defines a set of multiple temporal systems that constitute urban life. The time of everyday life is a combination of two repeating patterns - the natural periodic pattern and the linear pattern, which are opposite but co-exist. The cycle pattern includes the natural rhythm, the change of day and night, the change of seasons, and the cycle of life and death. In the linear model, time is rationally defined as a measurable work and leisure schedule, which is reasonably divided with the help of

timetables, fast food, tea breaks, and prime time periods for TV entertainment. These contradictory rhythms help shape our daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, and even lifetime experiences of life. For Lefebvre, however, a third type of time—discontinuous and spontaneous moments—was more important than these predictable cycles. The third type of time allows us to experience fleeting moments of love, play, relaxation and knowledge, interrupting our day-to-day life from time to time. These flashpoints and bright spots that exist in everyone's daily life reveal the possibilities and limitations of life. "They highlight the distance between real life and dreamed life, and although these moments are quickly forgotten, they reveal the power contained in everyday life and also provide the starting point for social change. Guy Debord sees them as for a potential revolution in life, a springboard to the realization of possibility." By recognizing and building on these understandings of time, we can explore new areas of urban experience that were barely recognized.[37]
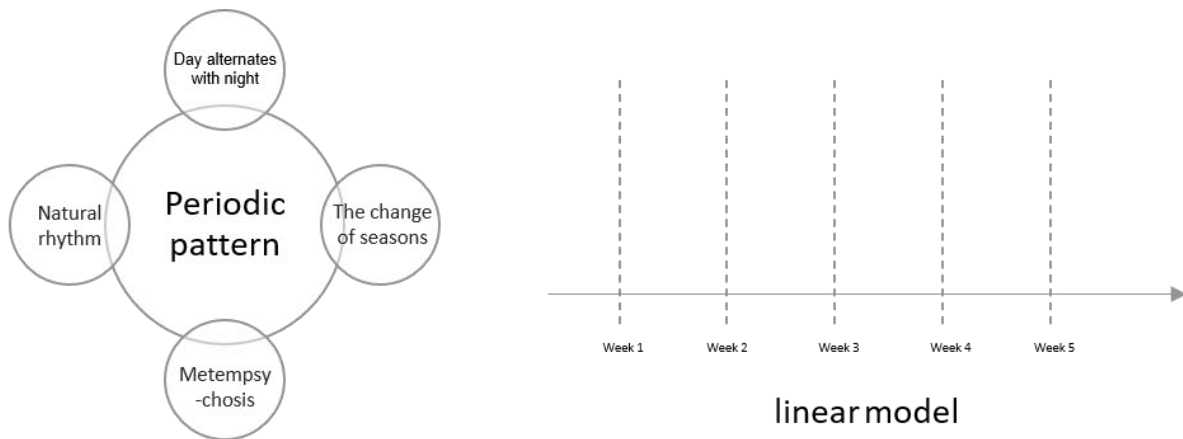
Figure2-1 Two repeating patterns of daily life time

Source: Own research
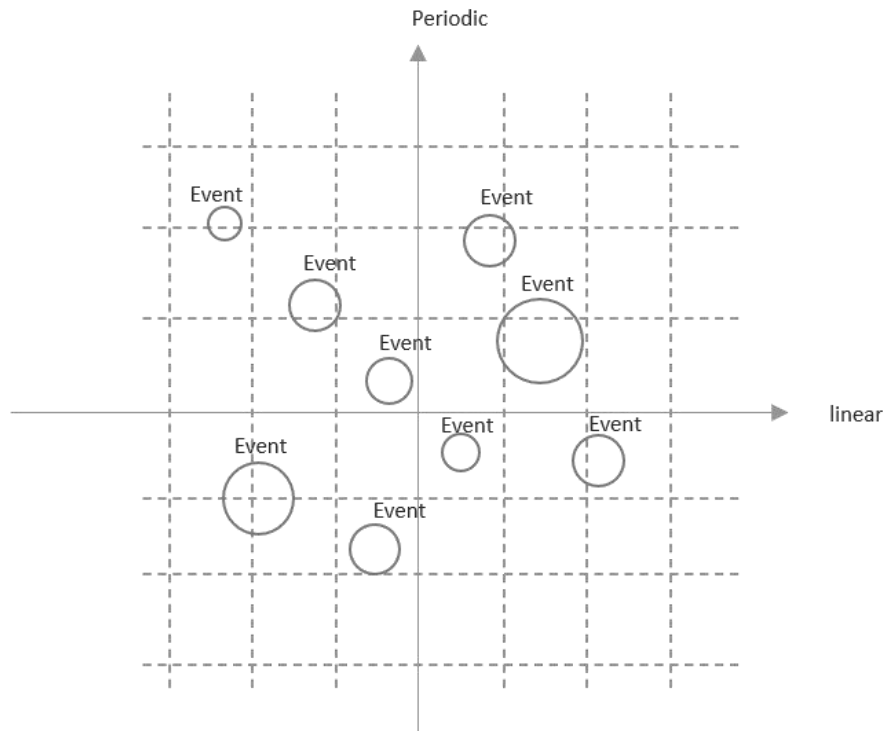
Figure2-2 The third type of time

Source: Own research

2.3 The values advocated by everyday urbanism

2.3.1 Oppose systems and single purpose buildings to regulate urban life

Everyday urban design will inevitably set off new values in terms of plan and form, excavate, value, encourage and strengthen the irregularities of daily life in terms of planning and form, and refute the attempt to regulate urban life with systematic and single-purpose buildings. trend. Where traditional cities only materialize through generations of accumulation and change, contemporary cities often lack this accumulation and increasingly seek to preserve what is, what is happening now, or when they do not, to its to simulate. Urban design generates rather than simulates simultaneity, by incorporating palpable urban and mundane daily life and special events into the spatial evolution of existing places. Within the framework of everyday situations, urban design accepts new, old, instant simulations, and spectacle. By continuously incorporating these factors into urban construction, urban design ushers in the era of realizing urban vitality.[38]

2.3.2 Focus on daily life elements

Architecture in urban design for everyday life pays more attention to structure, form, type, light, material and artistic interest, as these elements provide the vocabulary for discussions about quality of life.

2.3.3 Principle of inclusivity

Urban design under everyday urbanism is a broadly inclusive and practical way of urban design production. There are three main viewpoints:

(1) Taking the current environmental interests as the starting point
(2) Use democratic design interaction to make people accept these reforms
(3) Use intelligent design to implement the ideas and needs of daily design discourse
Second, everyday urbanism argues that community design, even in the absence of specific human settlement patterns, can build an infinite network of existing environmental cues to guide any future urbanization process. The ensuing urban projects build on this formulation and emphasize improving, reforming, and transforming the existing conditions of the here and now. It is no accident that urban designers are now being influenced by everyday visions, which are easily the first source of inspiration for creating a better future.

2.3.4 Respect the daily customs and cycles that shape the community

Everyday urban design begins with respect for the everyday customs and cycles that shape communities. Therefore, the most reasonable way to design the form and place of the community is to gradually form the design process through time. In the context of daily life design, designers are required to help the community to complete the image they set for themselves. Under such circumstances, a collaborative design framework becomes the most practical means to shape citizens' and designers' imagination of urban space. The ideas contained in the framework often need to be given shape by building codes. Legal changes that alter the environment of everyday life, such as organic urbanization, are far superior to acts of mass liquidation. Designers working with the community can also benefit from debates with the public. In general, while some good designs are limited by public attention, some weak ideas are strengthened。[38]

2.4 Summary

Everyday urbanism adopts an inclusive and people-oriented attitude towards the city, paying attention to human behavior itself and the temporal and spatial characteristics of behavior, while emphasizing the daily experience of urban life, social interaction and the needs of ordinary residents. It does not focus on the grand planning and architecture of the city. but the daily life of the city. Liuyun Community is a typical "residence-to-commercial" open community in Guangzhou. The diversity of daily life and the uniqueness of space are the main points of daily urbanism. The following is why Liuyun Community is studied from the perspective of daily urbanism. It may be necessary to:

Focus on social interaction and residents' needs: Everyday urbanism emphasizes people's daily life in the city, focusing on their needs, culture, social interactions and behaviors. By studying Liuyun District, the needs of residents can be better understood, and urban planning and design can be improved to make it more suitable for people's daily life.

Urban Sustainability: Understanding the daily life of the Liuyun District can help assess the sustainability of the city. This includes aspects such as transportation needs, resource utilization, waste disposal, etc. By analyzing these factors, suggestions for improvement can be made to reduce adverse impacts on the environment.

Social inclusion: Everyday urbanism emphasizes the social inclusion of urban spaces. By studying Liuyun districts, social and economic inequalities can be assessed to ensure that urban planning and policies are more inclusive and meet the needs of various population groups.

Urban Renewal and Improvement: By understanding the daily issues and challenges of Liuyun District, urban planners can make suggestions for improvement and renewal. This helps improve the quality of the city, making it a better place to live and work.

Cultural and historical value: Studying the daily urban life of Liuyun Community will also help to protect and promote the cultural and historical value of the city. This helps to preserve the unique character of the city.

In conclusion, studying Liuyun District from the perspective of everyday urbanism can help urban planners and policy makers better understand the needs and challenges of urban residents, and how to improve the quality, sustainability, and social inclusion of cities. This helps to build cities that are more livable and liveable. Therefore, Liuyun Community has certain research necessity and value from the perspective of daily urbanism.

Chapter 3   Everyday Urbanism Design Approach

3.1The concept of 'community activity center'

Everyday Urbanism proposes a bottom-up, reverse-development model by which communities can create community centers. The whole process starts with the community, rather than a developer coming up with a project idea, finding land, (sometimes despite community objections), obtaining land use approval, securing financing and finally opening it up for use. This process is not about razing existing buildings and rebuilding them, nor starting from an empty lot, but rather improving certain civic buildings (schools, libraries, and post offices) to provide fixed places and architectural bodies for community communication. The community first needs to determine whether and what services or facilities are needed, and then work out land use agreements and operating conditions with the cooperation of the city and local agencies, and invite needed merchants to settle in. Invited businesses or new co-ops will be pleasantly surprised to find that permission from willing customers and residents is readily available—something typical community development projects should, but rarely do.

However, in China, bottom-up urbanization is the product of the dual socio-economic structure formed by China's vast countryside, great disparity between urban and rural areas, and the division of urban and rural areas. It is an inevitable process of China's urbanization.[39]

Comparison between developer driven development and community-based development
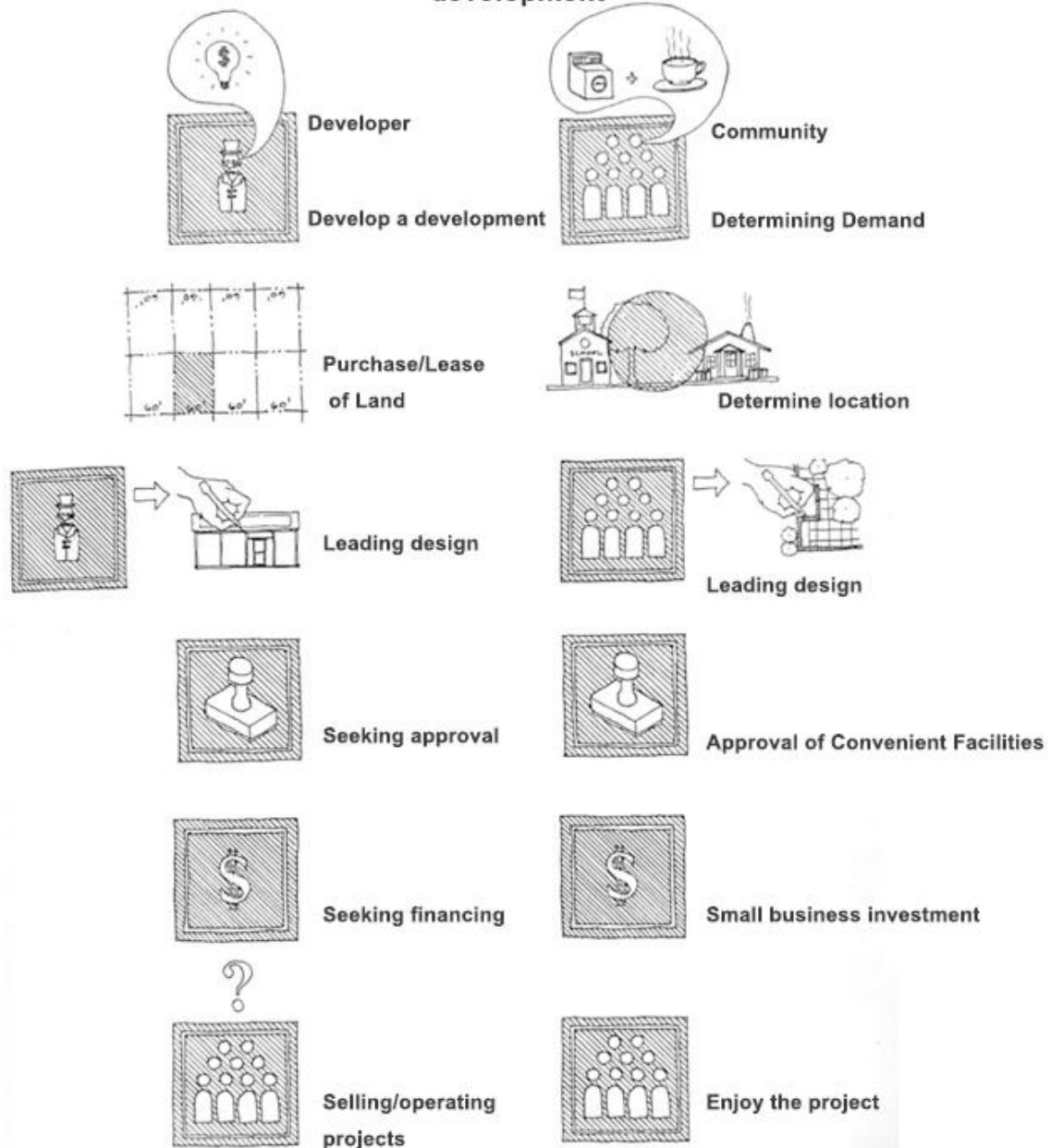

Figure2-3 Comparison of traditional development model and community-based development model

Source: 'Everyday Urbanism'

Everyday urbanism sees three key elements in the construction of a community center: resident participation, open space (however small), and commercial facilities. The library, primary school or post office that residents visit every day can firmly establish the status of the community activity center in the public domain, while a small shopping mall can never become a community activity center, because there, people will always be just passers-by.
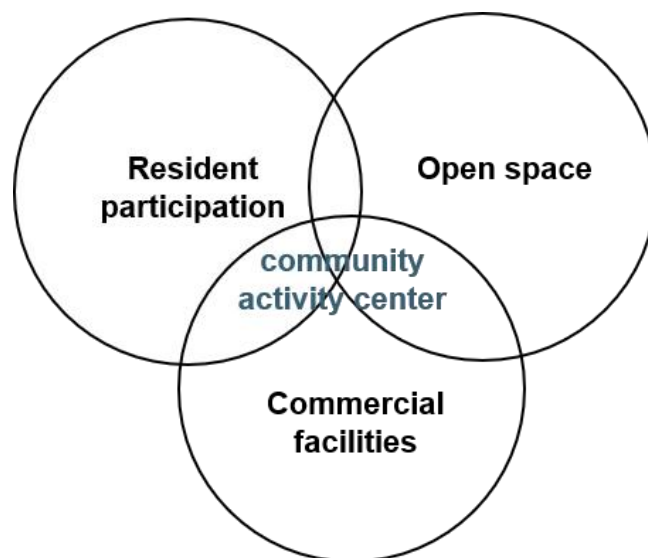
Figure2-4 The relationship between the three key elements of the community activity center

Source: Own research

Open space and public participation are equally important because community centers are public, where people gather spontaneously. Most open spaces are the domain of children such as school yards, pocket parks, community gardens and open spaces where they make noise, disrupt and play outdoors that are restricted indoors. In the public open space, people are in close contact with nature, such as land, air and the growth of all things. This is something that man-made buildings cannot do.

The third element is commercial facilities, such as fresh-squeezed juice stands, laundromats, or farmers' markets, which also greatly affect the living standards of residents. The ideal community activity center should be a mini city square. A place where you feel you are at the center of it all, the Community Center is where you will go, whether you are joining in a celebration or seeking help and comfort in times of disaster. Whether it is a cafe and library next to a park, a guard post and a remote network center near a basketball court, or a makeshift farmers market on an elementary school playground, the three elements are

organically combined to strike a balance between vitality and stability. A good community center makes people's lives richer, safer, more convenient, more enjoyable, and strengthens the connection between neighbors.

3.2 Improvised design

3.2.1 Improv design concept

Everyday Urbanism advocates a new approach of "design improvisation" that translates real social and cultural patterns into spatial materiality, as opposed to the planning and design standards and models commonly used to improve low-income areas. "Improvisation" starts with recording the society and culture of some specific communities. Understanding the day-to-day activities of a neighborhood allows designers to understand the dynamic economic, physical, and social structures of the neighborhood. This understanding helps to establish a direct link between planning and real community living issues and fully considers the human condition in the design process. Both subjective interpretations and objective critiques and studies illustrate that the improvisational design process illuminates particular attitudes about place and culture from both internal and external perspectives. Planners ask tough questions and confront real problems in urban communities. The improvisational design strategy is to allow residents to shape their own community with their daily life patterns, so that both the community and the outside world can see the local patterns and problems.

3.2.2 Design process

The theory of everyday urbanism emphasizes putting aside preconceived ideas, moral postures, and reformist methods. Through the method of "urban observation", the improvisational design process puts historical awareness and observation of the rhythm of daily life in an equally important position, allowing designers to use Eyes and ears observing the community, most designers are familiar with historical research, but not familiar with the investigation of everyday life. "Observation is the best way to discover what people do and how they interact with others in community spaces," wrote landscape architect Randolph Hester.[40]

In the design process, we mainly observe and analyze the community through a certain period of time, record the function of a space and generate a new solution. Each day of Observation will include: Observation, Analysis, Solution and Vision.

3.3 Cases

3.3.1 Durant Mini Park Community Renovation

（1）Day 1: neighbors and gardens

Observation:

I have been paying attention to this garden for a long time. It is always neat, with a blend of vegetables and roses forming a beautiful boundary on the sidewalk, and colorful plants complementing the green lawn. I have always been interested in the water bottles placed along the way, why are they there? My hairdresser told me it was to prevent dogs from running in and damaging plants and lawns. I have never seen a gardener, and if I see him, I will ask him or her about this kettle.

Analysis and Solution:

Gardens are active areas for horticultural activities, and this is the first level of use. The raised planting bed is designed to make better use of sunlight, with rows of fruit trees planted face to face on both sides of the path leading to the garden shed. Herbs grow along the edge of the garden, and the spatial pattern in the garden is mainly based on the order of vegetables and fruits. The main demand for gardens is agricultural planting, and people use garden planting to meet the needs of at least 10 households (half of the street population). Therefore, the garden area only needs 6000 square feet (approximately 557.42 square meters), which may be small because not all street residents are involved in garden management and operation. Horticulturist Bruce Stokes estimates that a family of four can produce two-thirds of the household's vegetables on 600 square feet (approximately 55.74 square meters) of land by spending 5 hours of cultivation time per week on the first day, this was the only use of the garden. The first level of use is one-dimensional, where community residents grow their own vegetables.

Vision:

I have never seen more than two people working in the garden at any time, but the bountiful harvest demonstrates their labor and dedication. Corn, kale, potatoes, and flowers are densely planted on raised planting beds. The children in the community turned the warehouse into a

game house. After the gardener left, the children played hide and seek in the vegetable field. From the first day on, the garden accepted local children and also accepted them as their playhouse and club. Based on children's imagination, the garden cottage is likely to become an interstellar spacecraft, fortress, and so on. A nearby sandbox can accommodate imaginative games. These elements become the starting point for studying the Durant Mini Park as a children's play environment.
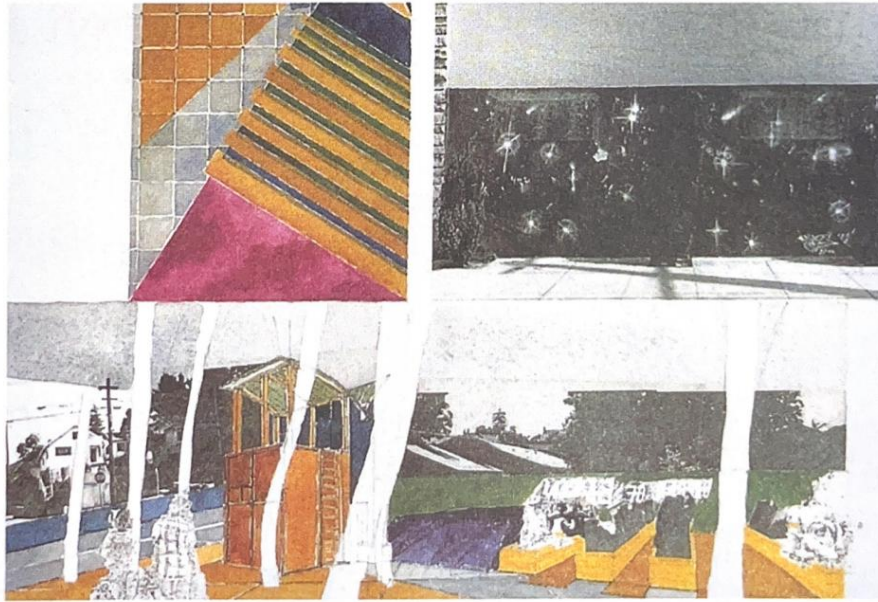
Figure3-1 Day 1: Neighborhood and Garden

Source: " Everyday Urbanism"

（2）Day 2: Game room

Observation:

The children never play with amusement facilities. When I pass by, I often see them digging earth or climbing the old wutong tree. The barbed wire fence has become a wave generator, and the sandbox wall has become a venue for Simon Say interactive games. They never use amusement facilities, at least I haven't seen them use them.

Analysis and Solution:

Based on these observations, limited to usage modes and safety considerations, I have removed entertainment facilities from the redesigned theoretical framework. Designer Mark Rios believes that "climbing is a typical amusement facility with mandatory regulations on how to use it. However, on the playground, exercising physical skills only accounts for 10%

of all activities." In a survey of the use of the second layer, children were considered adventurous, curious, and imaginative. They can play games in different places and on different surfaces, such as grass, sand, asphalt, concrete, and granite. Multiple environments ensure the diversity of games, learning and experiences. Sandbox is a feature that I won't change because it is a very popular place that allows smaller children to play games under adult supervision. Amusement parks without entertainment facilities allow children to use the environment and its objects for invention and creation, and establish connections with themselves.

Vision:

Two girls had a tea party on the sloping grass. They turned the tool shed into a game cabin, pretending that this was their home. These two girls shouted to their brother, who was busy playing games like hide and seek, police, and robbers. In the sandbox, two children built a castle with tools borrowed from the gardener. Their activities turned the entire place into a game room.
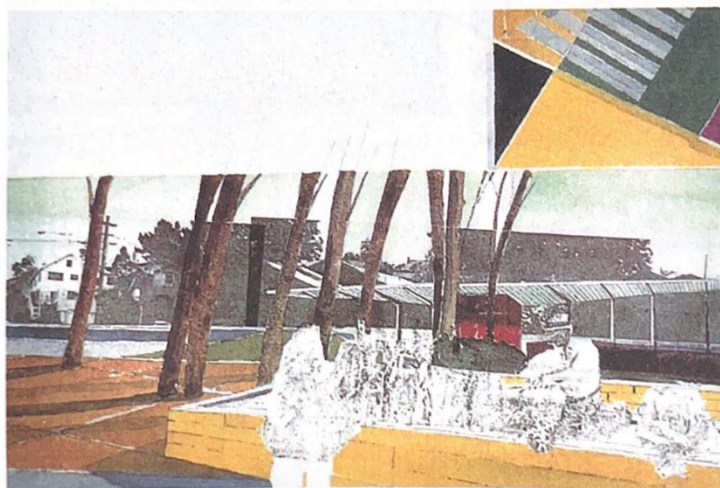
Figure3-2 Day 2: Game room

Source: " Everyday Urbanism"

(3) Day 3: Leisure Habitat

Observation:

Spring brings chrysanthemums and couples, who sit together at a picnic table with wine bought from a corner store, watching the street together, and even not chatting.

Analysis and Solution:

The third transformation starts with a metaphorical construction, which is couples. Space has become the background for the development of human relationships, and couples gather on a

towering perch in the park, which is a suitable place for couples, couples, and tired people to rest. The highland separates people in the venue from other activities on the ground, making it a familiar place for those who want privacy but also want to be seen. Qimu is actually a basic structure, mainly consisting of a lightweight frame with a simple double sloping metal roof. The main function of railings and stairs is to provide safety protection and access. Fruit flowers, sage, and a blue halo permeate the entire space. This is a place where people can meet, talk, and fall in love.

Vision:

They sit together, whether on the same level as the street or standing tall.

Observation:

Spring brings chrysanthemums and couples, who sit together at a picnic table with wine bought from a corner store, watching the street together, and even not chatting.

Analysis and Solution:

The third transformation starts with a metaphorical construction, which is couples. Space has become the background for the development of human relationships, and couples gather on a towering perch in the park, which is a suitable place for couples, couples, and tired people to rest. The highland separates people in the venue from other activities on the ground, making it a familiar place for those who want privacy but also want to be seen. Qimu is actually a basic structure, mainly consisting of a lightweight frame with a simple double sloping metal roof. The main function of railings and stairs is to provide safety protection and access. Fruit flowers, sage, and a blue halo permeate the entire space. This is a place where people can meet, talk, and fall in love.

Vision:

They sit together, whether on the same level as the street or standing tall
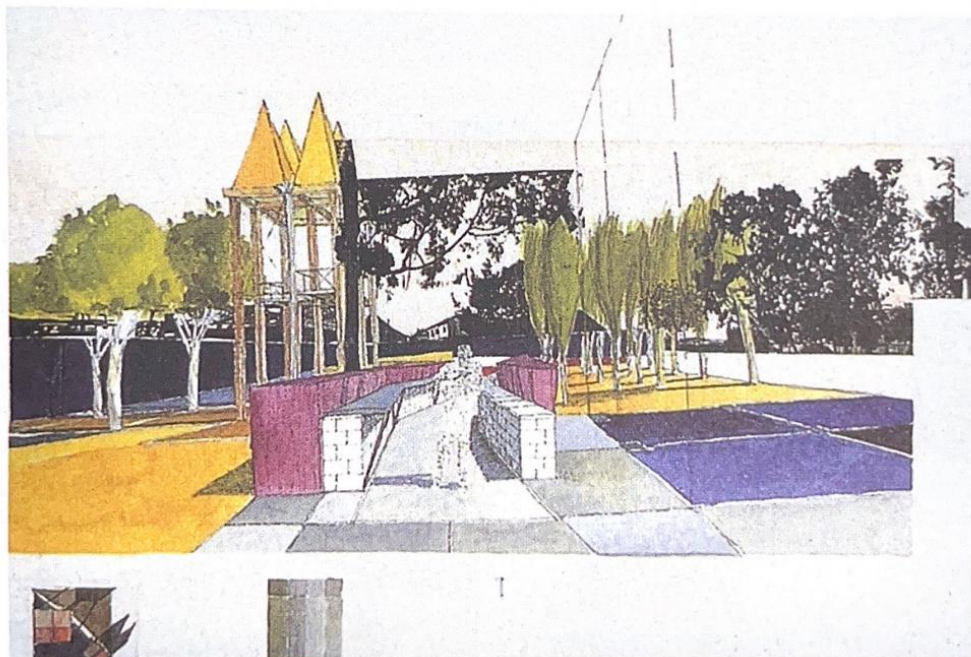
Figure3-3 Day 3: Leisure Habitat

Source: " Everyday Urbanism"

(4) Day 4: Beer Garden

Observation:

They left the store with brown paper bags and headed straight for the park. This is a stop for drinking beer and enjoying the scenery on the street. The only seats are a dining table and two benches. Once they finish drinking the beer, they will leave.

Analysis:

Although it is currently prohibited to drink alcoholic beverages in public places, this rule has not been implemented or directly ignored. Further contradictory to the ban is that selling beer is the primary source of income for community merchants. The popularity of 22 ounce and 40ounce malt liquor means buying more malt liquor with less money, which is a marketing strategy implemented by beer dealers and companies in marginalized ethnic minority communities.

Solution:

Now these 'illegal' activities remind me of the beer gardens in Munich. In a warm afternoon closer to home, a homeowner occasionally drinks some beer after mowing the lawn. The beer garden model is a simple solution that can solve problems. In Durant Mini Park, the beer garden is not a place to sell beer, but it does not curb consumption. It is also a space where

you can sit down and relax. Rows of trees, seats, planted gardens, and places far from the streets are all shelters that can accommodate beer drinkers. In this inclusive atmosphere, people can pretend to be familiar people, thus allowing the venue to continue.

Vision:

The beer garden is packed in the hot weather, and they are sharing stories or laughing loudly. The drinker sat on the porch, while the others rested at the back, watching the gardener, couple, and playing children together.
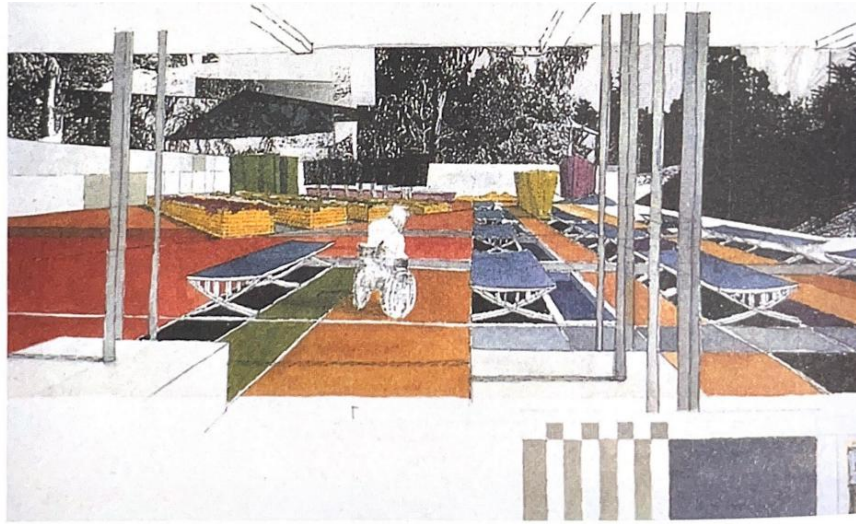
Figure3-4Day4: Beer Garden

Source: " Everyday Urbanism"

(5) Day 5: Recycle Bin

Observation:

I had to park the car aside and let them go first because I saw a long line of shopping carts colliding with each other, the sound of the collision being rhythmic, like the glass collision sound from the chandelier next to the open window. One guided in front, while the other mechanically pushed from behind, carts and pushers like trains struggled along the center of the street, ignoring the cars around them. That night, I was awakened by a mysterious clicking sound. I glanced at the clock and realized that it was 3am. The distant clicking sound turned into a jingling sound, followed by a wonderful jingling chorus. As the chorus gradually diminished, I turned over and continued to sleep. All night, the sound of glass bottles filled my dreams. In the morning, I found that the empty beer bottle I left at the door had disappeared.

Analysis:

This idea runs counter to urban recycling plans, which do not allow individual recyclers to recycle.

Solution:

Set up a recycling design that allows residents to bring their recycled materials to the park, such as a sufficiently wide cart passage, which allows people who collect cans and bottles on the street to come to the park every day to retrieve items. Recycling design can expand its structured meaning and purpose, such as serving as a utility room, recycling shed, and anything children can imagine at the same time.

Vision:

Their first thing in the morning is always to clean the yellow city recycling bin. I left my recycling bin there the night before, with a small pile of bottles and cans inside. The recycler is like shopping at a grocery store, pushing a cart down the aisle and sorting various bottles and cans for transportation to the recycling center. I retrieved my empty yellow box after work and saw that the recycling shed had been cleaned up.
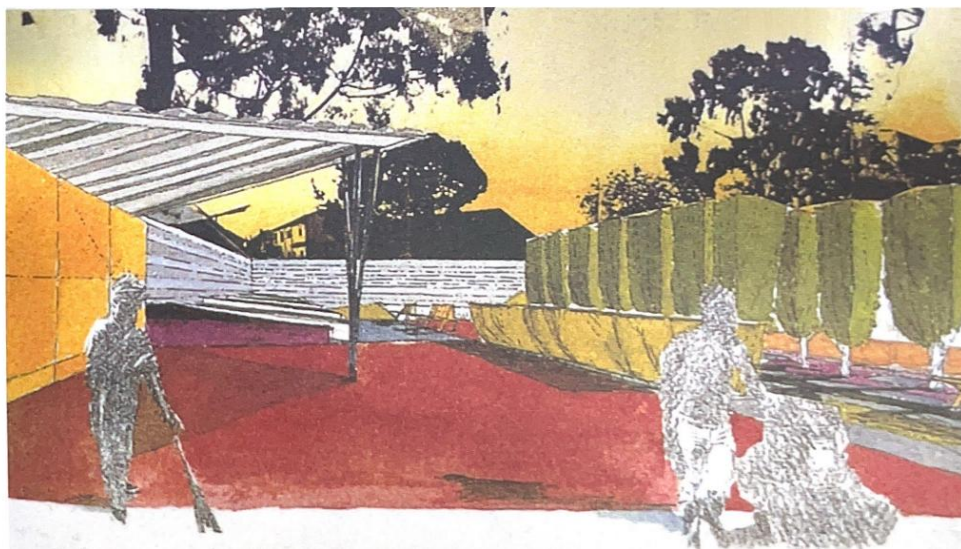
Figure3-5 Day5: Recycle Bin
Source: " Everyday Urbanism"

（6）Final solution: Durant Mini Park based on improvisation design

Vegetable cultivation and its facilities are expanding along the eastern boundary of the park. The seating area of the beer garden is enclosed by an evergreen hedge inlaid with sage and lavender lace. A row of fruit trees is arranged along the west side, and sandboxes are hidden in the bamboo forest behind the site. The rest area is expanded to include two rooms next to the street. This multifunctional venue needs to meet the needs of playing children, gardeners,

and hardworking recyclers. A fun combination of gardens, sandboxes, rest areas, beer chairs, and recycling facilities transforms the park space into a unique place. No single programmatic concept can completely dominate this space, and the spirit of difference and inclusiveness creates a place with multiple meanings, emphasizing the integration of neighborhood practices with standardized social values, even if there are inconsistencies.

Figure3-6 Day5: The final model of Durant Mini Park comes from "Everyday Urbanism"
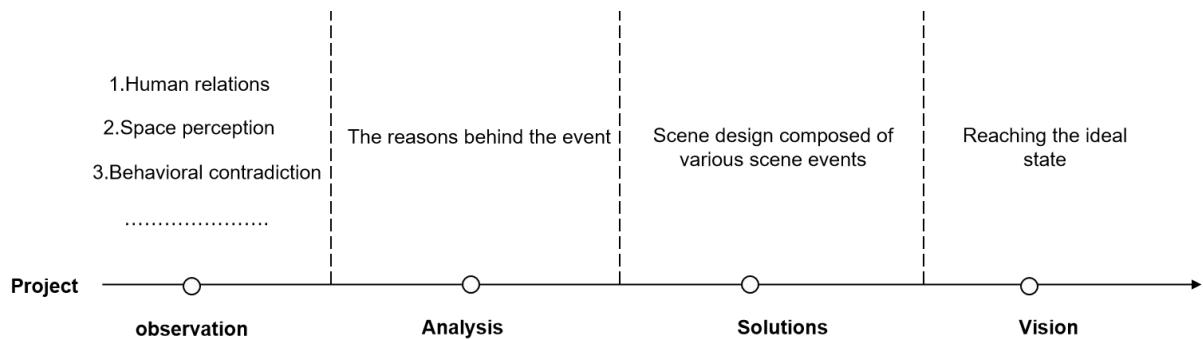Source: " Everyday Urbanism"

Figure 3-7. improvisation process
Source: own research

3.4 Summary

The Improvisation approach to everyday urbanism is a design methodology practiced in urban environments that emphasizes design decisions and creative solutions based on current and on-the-ground situations.

Practice Orientation: Everyday urbanism improvisational design method focuses on practical action and practice. It emphasizes getting inspiration and information from real life, discovering problems and proposing solutions through observation and understanding of the urban environment. This approach values the designer's first-hand experience and perception in the field, as well as interaction with residents, users, and community members.

Improvisation and flexibility: This approach encourages designers to be flexible and creative in the design process. Improvability refers to the ability to make quick decisions and actions based on specific situations, rather than setting detailed plans and programs in advance. Designers can continually adjust and improve designs to adapt to changing needs and circumstances through experimentation, prototyping, and feedback loops.

User Engagement: The Improvisational Design Approach to Everyday Urbanism advocates user engagement and community engagement. It emphasizes incorporating the needs, opinions, and feedback of end users and community members into the design process. By working with users and communities, designers can better understand their real needs and design solutions that are more relevant to their real lives.

Sustainability-based: The approach focuses on urban sustainability and environmental friendliness. Designers take social, environmental and economic sustainability into account when improvising. They can create more sustainable solutions for cities through the use of renewable materials, energy-efficient design, and community engagement.

Based on Immediate Feedback: Everyday Urbanism's improvisational approach to design emphasizes improving designs through immediate feedback. Designers can understand the effect of the design scheme through observation and interaction with users, and make timely adjustments. This feedback loop can help designers better meet the needs of users and improve the practicality and adaptability of designs.

In general, the improvisational design approach to everyday urbanism emphasizes active practice, flexible innovation, and user participation in urban environments to provide solutions that are more in line with local needs and principles of sustainable development.

This approach encourages designers to draw inspiration from real-life situations and, through constant experimentation and feedback loops, continually improve design solutions.

Chapter 4 Feasibility Analysis of Everyday Urbanism in Liuyun Community

4.1 The overall spatial pattern and change process of the community

The observation of daily life in the community is based on field research. Guangzhou Liuyun Community is an open community with rich types of people and activities, which has high research value. This article will conduct community research and transformation on the basis of the theory of everyday urbanism.

4.1.1 location

Liuyun Community is located on Tianhe South Road, Guangzhou, covering an area of 0.24 square kilometers. It connects to the west of Huangpu Avenue to the south, connects to Tiyu West Road to the east, and runs through Tianhe Road to the north to connect to Guangzhou East Railway Station. The location is the core area of Tianhe Center. Due to the strong commercial atmosphere in the surrounding area, and the community is a residential-to-commercial community, it has a rich combination of functions, and various types of community groups and activities. It has high research value from the perspective of everyday urbanism.
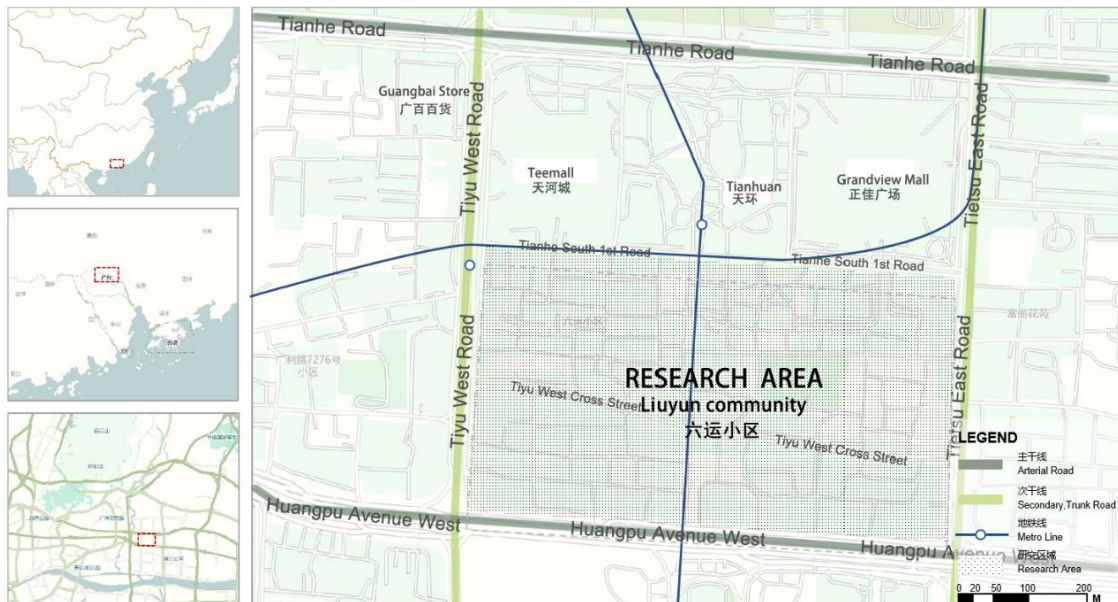

Figure 4-1. Location of Liuyun community

Source: Illustrated by author (05/2023)

4.1.2 Function of buildings

Liuyun Community is a residential area changed from residential to commercial plus residential, and the community is open to the outside world. The internal functions are mixed, and the street types are diverse. The ground floor of the residences in the community is mostly commercial, and they are distributed in most of the buildings. The commercial is mainly concentrated in the northern part of the residential area near Grandview and Tianhuan business district. In addition to residences there are some educational campus buildings and office buildings. The figure below shows the situation of the community with respect to the main buildings and streets through pictorial identification.

LEGEND

- Residential building with shops
- Residential building without shops
- Primary & Kindergarten
- Auxiliary building
- Office

Figure 4-2. Functional distribution of Liuyun community

Source: Illustrated by author (05/2023)

Figure 4-3. residential building
Source: By the author (05/2023)

（1）Combination of commercial and residential buildings

The difference between residential buildings in Liuyun Community and traditional residential buildings lies in the complex functions. The ground floor of the residential buildings in Liuyun Community is mainly some commercial shops for the outside world. The second floor and above are residential buildings or other storage rooms. The floors are mostly 6-9 floors.

Figure 4-4. Campus building
Source: By the author (05/2023)

（2）Campus building

The campus buildings in the community are mainly a kindergarten and a primary school campus, serving the interior and surrounding areas of the community.

Figure 4-5. Office building.Source: By the author (05/2023)

（3）Office building

There are two high-rise office buildings along the city road in the south of the community, and there are also some property office buildings serving the community and office buildings serving the campus.

（4）Streets inside the community

The roads between the residential buildings are opened as pedestrian streets for foreign tourists, and the sidewalks are divided into the outer space of shops.

Figure 4-6. Inner neighborhood street
Source: By the author (05/2023)

（5）Central axis road

As an extension of the central axis of the city, this is the largest road in the community. The road is not open to traffic and has no other functional spaces. It is simply used as a walking road.

Figure 4-7. Central axle road

Source: By the author (05/2023)

（6）Introverted courtyard

The inner courtyard between residential buildings is the daily leisure and activity area for residents, such as table tennis, badminton, children's play and other outdoor activities.

Figure 4-8. Internal courtyard
Source: By the author (05/2023)

The interior of the community is mainly based on residential and living functions. The residents in the community have a strong sense of life, and the types of activities and space for the crowd are rich. It is very appropriate to the daily life elements that daily urbanism pays attention to, and the venue is more suitable.

4.1.3 Functional composite changes in the Liuyun community

Judging from the historical changes of Liuyun Community, the functional renewal of Liuyun Community has undergone three stages of changes. They are from the completion period to 1995. This period is basically a single residential function (as shown in Figure 5-9): 1995-2005, the commercial start-up stage, in the bottom-up function replacement, from the basic residential The function has been transformed into a commercial supporting function, which is in a state of unorganized renewal (as shown in Figure 5-10). Since 2005, it has continuously improved the quality of commercial activities in the community and integrated the functional quality of the urban business district (as shown in Figure 5-11). [41]

Before 1995, the functional structure of the community basically maintained the form of the initial planning stage. Except for a few inward-looking commercial functions and supporting service facilities in the community, the residential buildings in the community were all single-living functions.[42]

Figure 4-9. Functional distribution of Liuyun community in 1995

Source: Zhu xiaojing 2012

By 2000, the Tianhe business district had initially formed, and many large shopping centers around Tee Mall were also under construction. A small number of community residents who have obtained independent property rights of houses and at the same time smelled business opportunities in the Tianhe business district began to use house transactions to generate income. At this time, the internal functional structure of Liuyun Community has changed. From 5 to 10, the first and second floors of the residences outside the community were partially converted to commercial use. Different from the early commerce, the commerce in the community at this time began to develop outwardly, and the target audience expanded from the residents of the community to the people who went shopping in the Tianhe business district.[42]

Figure 4-10. Functional distribution of Liuyun community in 2000
Source: Zhu xiaojing 2012

By 2000, the Tianhe business district had initially formed, and many large shopping centers around Tee Mall were also under construction. A small number of community residents who have obtained independent property rights of houses and at the same time smelled business opportunities in the Tianhe business district began to use house transactions to generate income. At this time, the internal functional structure of Liuyun Community has changed. From 5 to 10, the residences on the periphery of the community were the first. In the nine years from 2000 to 2009, the phenomenon of "residence-to-business" in Liuyun Community was frequent, and a large number of residential buildings The first and second floors of the building were converted to commercial use. The individual business operation model of

Liuyun Community has even been dubbed the "Petty Bourgeois Paradise" and has gained a place in the hearts of young shoppers. The phenomenon of massive commercial intrusion has aroused the attention and discussion of people in the society, experts and scholars, and the government's policy on whether "residence to business" is prohibited or relaxed has also been changed several times. As shown in Figure 5-11, the commercial functions of today's Liuyun Community have penetrated into the residential complex. In addition to the first- and second-floor residences being converted to commercial or office use, the third floor and above are also converted to commercial use. , such as some homemade cake workshops or photography studios, etc., and some supporting service lands are also occupied by businesses.[42]

Figure 4-11. Functional distribution of Liuyun community in 2005

Source: Zhu xiaojing 2012

It has been 30 years since the construction of Liuyun Community was completed, and the community has gradually enriched its internal functions from closed to open. In particular, the addition of businesses has diversified the population and types of businesses in the community. At the same time, the introduction of commerce has also brought about some problems, such as the privatization of public space and public facilities in the community, and the occupation of residents' daily activity space by commercial activities. This will become a problem to be solved in the follow-up space optimization.

4.2 The special community structure of "commercial and residential combination"

4.2.1 1kilometer business format around the community

The supporting facilities within one kilometer around the Liuyun Community are mainly offices and businesses, and the surrounding supporting facilities and facilities are perfect and the conditions are convenient.

The surrounding businesses are mainly retail, life service and catering.
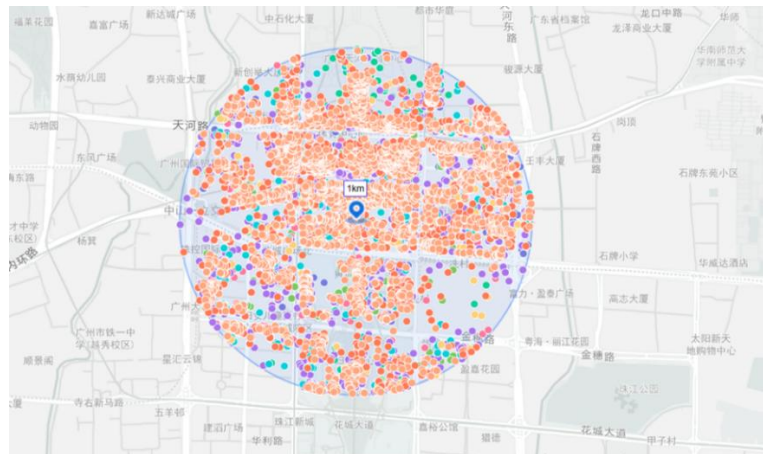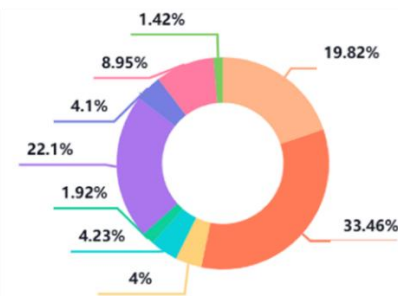

Figure4-12. Types of business formats within one kilometer around the Liuyun Community
Source: Illustrated by author (05/2023)

Liuyun Community is located within the first commercial circle in South China, and is an important spatial node on the central axis of Guangzhou's new city [43]， There are major business districts such as Grandview Plaza, Tee Mall, and Tianhuan in the surrounding area. The surrounding commercial districts have brought great business opportunities and customer groups to the community, making the community begin to introduce shops, and transform the first floor into shops step by step, starting the community transformation of "residence-to-business".

4.2.2 Community internal business format

Liuyun Community is directly adjacent to the subway station and has a unique location advantage. It is one of the earliest open communities in China. [44] In the early 2000s, the Tianhe commercial district gradually took shape. In response to the strong market demand, the market players spontaneously carried out the practice of "reforming residential buildings into commercial buildings", demolished the walls of the community, and developed catering and Apparel retail and other business types have gradually become a popular leisure commercial district.[44]
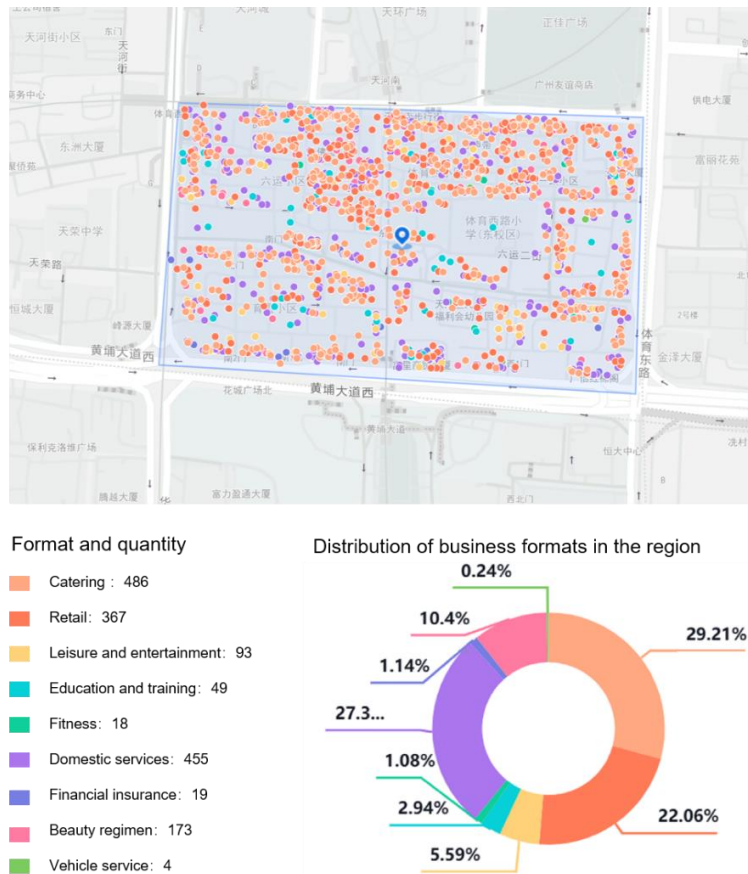
Figure4-13. Types of internal business formats in Liuyun Community
Source: Illustrated by author (05/2023)

And because the commercial space in the community is transformed from the ground floor of residential buildings, the commercial space is mainly small-scale shops. Because the north is adjacent to Grandview Plaza and Tianhuan Commercial District, and it is also close to the subway entrance, the north is the main flow of people. The businesses in the community are mainly distributed in the north.

4.2.3 Changes in business formats within the community

The community has been transformed from a closed residential area to an open residential area. The increase of the interface along the street has also increased the scale of various mixed functions. Basically, the entire bottom area of the residential area is full of various functions. The increase of these functions It has exceeded the demand for internal use of the residential area, and it is more about providing more possibilities for the city and serving the entire business district (as shown in Figure 5-11). Including offices, educational facilities, recreational facilities, public services, healthcare, commercial facilities, community services, hotels, etc. Among these, commerce is also the part with the highest proportion. Under different positioning, commerce has gradually transformed from the original self-sufficient positioning of supporting facilities to the function of urban leisure and entertainment. Reduce the original productive functions such as warehousing and hardware. In terms of commercial functions, there are leisure service functions such as catering services, creative retail, boutique clothing, bars, bookstores, art photography, DIY creative workshops, etc., closely surrounding the development of urban business districts.[41]
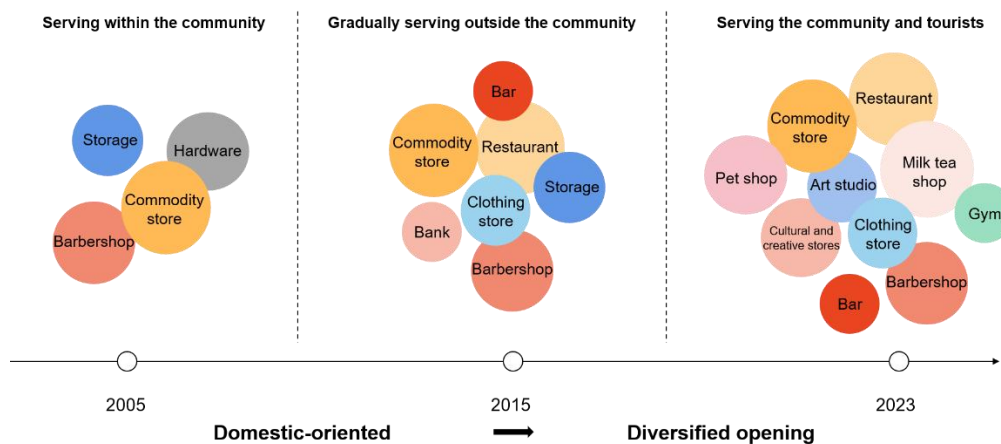
Figure 4-14. The process of changing the types of community businesses

Source: Illustrated by author

The gradually opened community has undergone constant updates and iterations on the types of internal business formats. On the one hand, it is affected by market demand, and at the same time, it is also the result of the common choice of residents within the community.

4.3 Cultural Attributes of Liuyun Community

Community culture is the sum of the human environment, behavior patterns and lifestyles created and formed by people within a specific geographical range. [45] The study of

community culture helps to understand residents' daily life from inside to outside, so as to transform real social and cultural patterns into spatial material forms.

4.3.1 Trendy culture based on CBD business district

Since the community is adjacent to fashion business circles such as Tianhe City, Dajing, and Tianhuan in the north, the shop culture of the community streets is basically positioned as a fashion culture, and the types of shops are basically based on the current streamline culture. The target groups are mainly young people, such as milk tea Shops, bars, small studios, coffee shops, etc., the store image style adopts the current streamlined elements.

Figure 4-15. Community Store Pop Culture

Source: own research

The micro-renewal of urban public space based on community construction emphasizes the protection and development of community culture, and ensures the authenticity of the physical environment of the space and the lives of residents by combining the daily lives of users and aboriginal people.[46] Everyday urbanism focuses on the cultural attributes reflected in the daily habits of residents. In the subsequent space optimization, the street space should be able to carry this trendy culture based on the CBD business district.

4.3.2 Diversified and open culture based on residential transformation into business

（1）Community road opening

Due to the business needs of the community, the community roads are basically open to the outside world, and the open pedestrian roads are shown in the figure. 5-14 shows:

Figure 4-16. Open pedestrian roads in the community
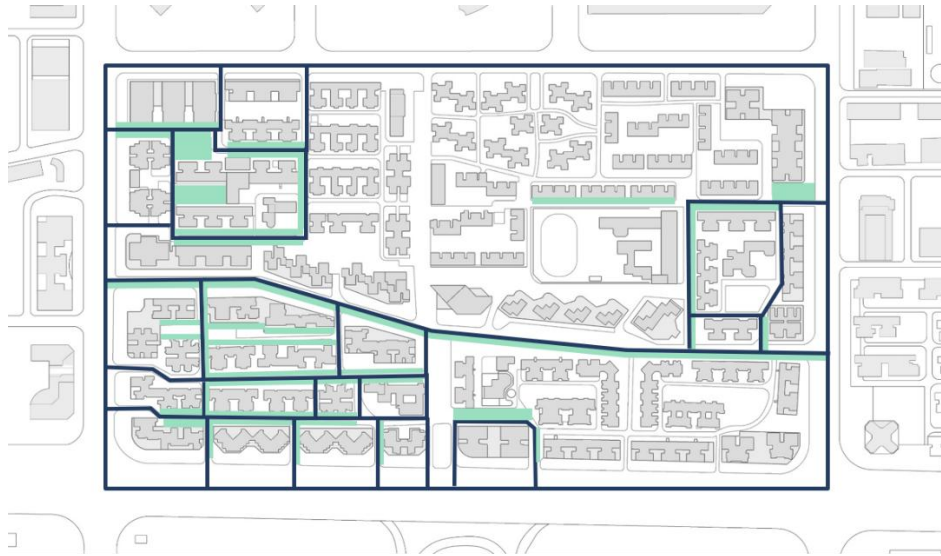
Source: Illustrated by author

However, due to the openness of community roads, internal residents basically have no private space. This is also one of the contradictions of open communities. In the questionnaire survey on whether they support community openness, most people accept community openness.
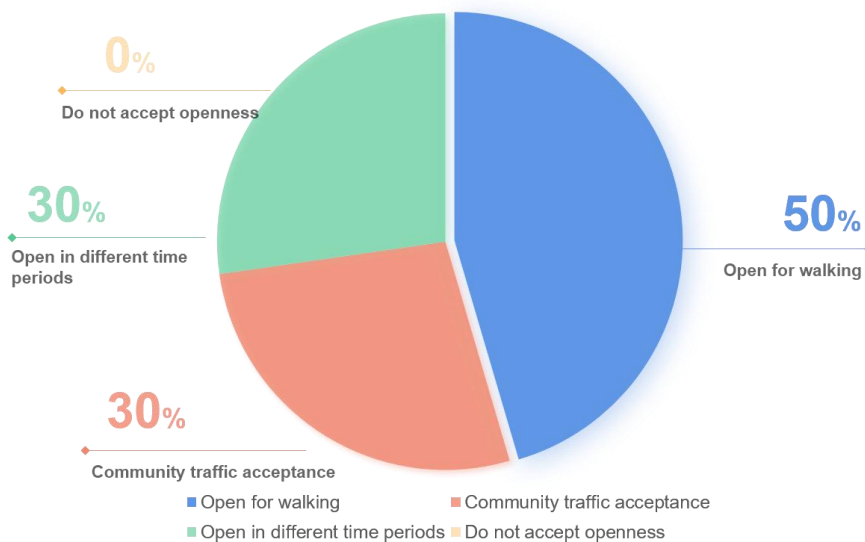

Figure 4-17. Accept the openness of the community

Source: own research

Through on-site interviews, it was found that the biggest problems caused by openness are noise and environmental problems. As shown in Figure 4-18, open roads, random parking of vehicles, and vehicles occupying walking space and road space.
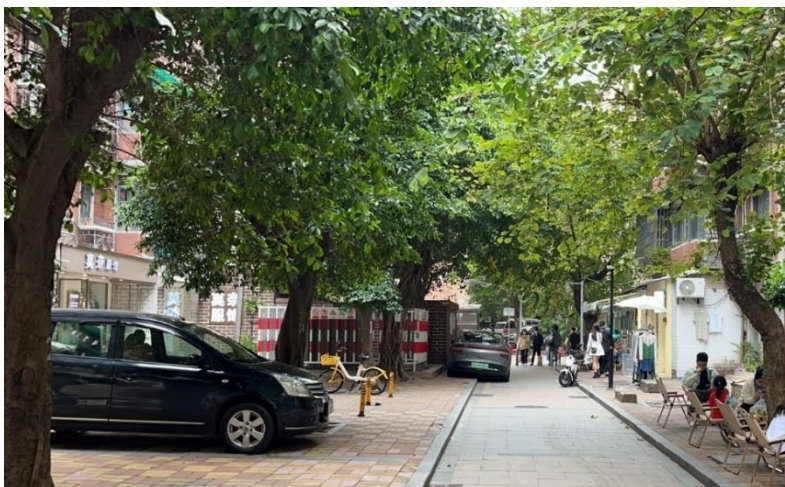
Figure 4-18. Community road parking chaos

Source: By the author (05/2023)

（2）Opening of Public Spaces - "Urban Booths" for Educational Propaganda

Due to the special geographical location of Liuyun Community and the open space of the main street on the central axis, it naturally becomes a suitable place for urban publicity and activities. Figure 5-16 shows the scene of the May 4th event in Tianhe District.

Figure 4-19. Community streets are open to external education and publicity

Source: interne

（3）Holiday market stalls

During the holidays, the number of people in the Liuyun community increases sharply. With a large number of people and a festive atmosphere, many young groups, such as college students, will choose to set up street stalls in the community to sell some handicrafts or flower bouquets.

4.3.3 marketplace atmosphere in the city's CBD

Market culture is a comprehensive popular culture with urban citizens as the main body. It is a culture created by market people and embodies their production and lifestyle, belief values and aesthetic tastes. A culture of great vitality that grew up in the crowded Washe Goulan. It is active and rich, combining business and entertainment, showing a real sense of life.[47]

| Playing Mahjong | Playing chess | Chatting |
| Roadside sale | Resting | Playing cards |

Figure 4-20. The daily life scenes of community residents
Source: By the author (05/2023)

Therefore, in the follow-up public space renovation, the street culture reflected in residents' daily life needs to become a starting point in the space optimization design.

4.4 High-frequency elements of daily life in the community

In Liuyun Community, the original space structure determines that the public space of the community is very limited, and the addition of shops makes the original space even tighter, so in this community, there are a lot of various desks. Chairs mainly appear at the entrances and

exits of shops, on the streets, in courtyards and other informal spaces. It has become the most common element of daily life in the community.

Figure 4-21. High frequency elements of daily life in Liuyun Community

Source: own research

However, it is the desks and chairs that appear in every corner of the community that have become the unique elements of daily life in Liuyun Community, and also an important aspect that must be considered in the subsequent space optimization. How to optimize the fragmentation of the community by integrating these daily elements space.

4.5 Analysis of population characteristics

4.5.1 Changes in population characteristics in Tianhe District

（1）Total population of Tianhe District

The resident population of Tianhe District in the seventh national census is 2,241,826 [48],

The resident population of Tianhe District in the seventh national census is 2,241,826.

（2）Proportion of people in different age groups
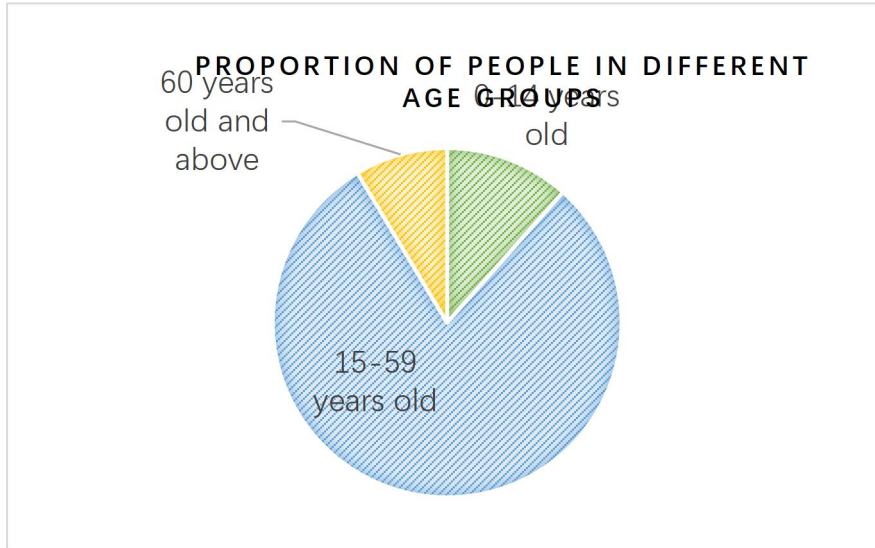
Figure 4-22. Proportion of people in different age groups

Source: Illustrated by author (05/2023)

The resident population of Tianhe District in the seventh national census is 2,241,826.

4.5.2 Characteristics of Residential Population in Liuyun Community

（1）Overall Community Overview

The total area is about 224,000 square meters, including 4 residential groups, with a permanent population of about 18,730 people and about 300 households per hectare.[49]

（2）Changes in the number of replacements for housing users
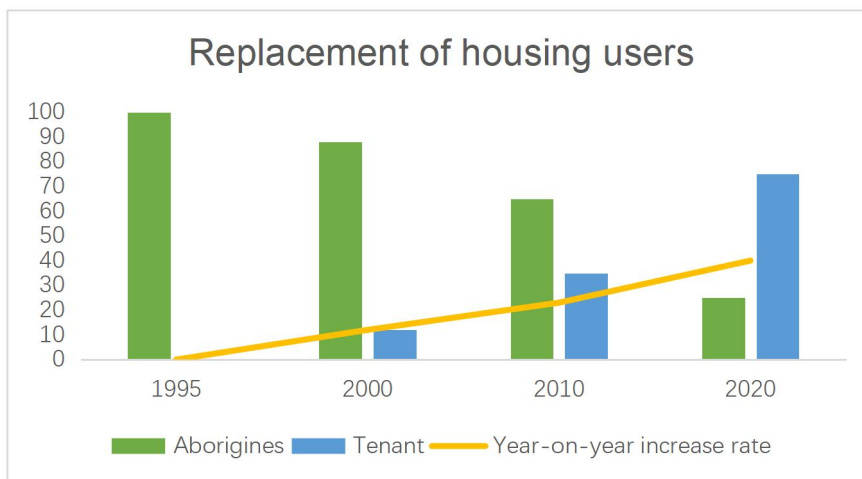
Figure 4-23. Replacement of housing users

Source: Illustrated by author (05/2023)

Before the original residents obtained the property rights of the houses in 1995, there were very few foreign users who could live in the Liuyun Community by renting houses; and in the mid-to-late 1990s, the number of foreign users showed a significant increase. In 2000, Liuyun Community The proportion of foreign users in the area has reached 12%; by 2010, about 35% of the houses have replaced users. [42]

(3) Reasons for Replacement of House Users

The prosperous development of Tianhe District has led to a sharp increase in the land price of Liuyun Community. At the same time, after owning the property rights in 1995, considerable economic benefits have made residents more willing to rent out their houses. Secondly, the houses in Liuyun Community are old and small, and the original residents gave up their original houses.

And some foreigners, such as some newcomers who work in Tianhe District, prefer to choose a community that is close to their workplace and has a convenient life. However, young and newcomers do not have too much ability to pay, so Liuyun Community has become a better choice. Secondly, the shops on the ground floor also attracted many outsiders.
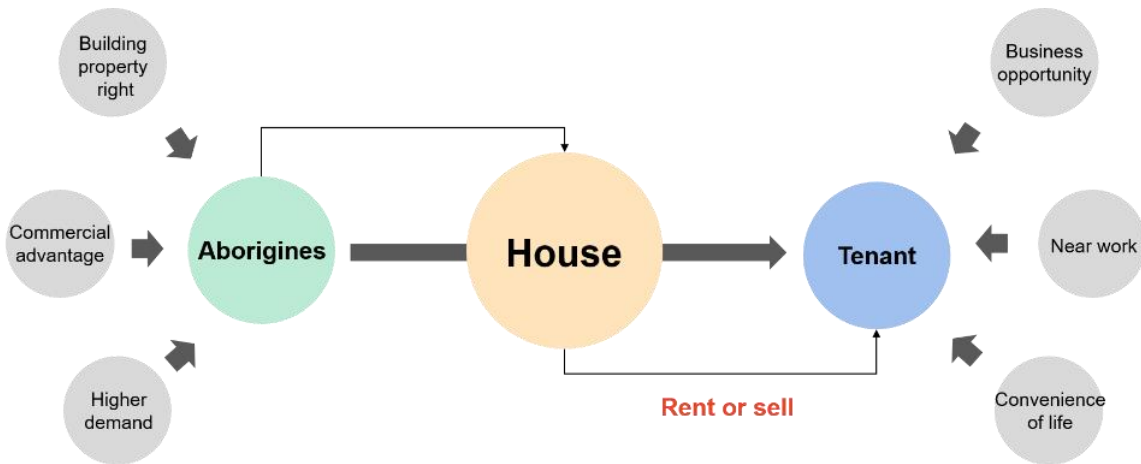
Figure 4-24. Cause of replacement of house users
Source: Illustrated by author (05/2023

（4）Age ratio of community activity population

The main people who live in the community are the young and cutting-edge people who work nearby and the old people who stay here, and there are also a small number of young families with children.
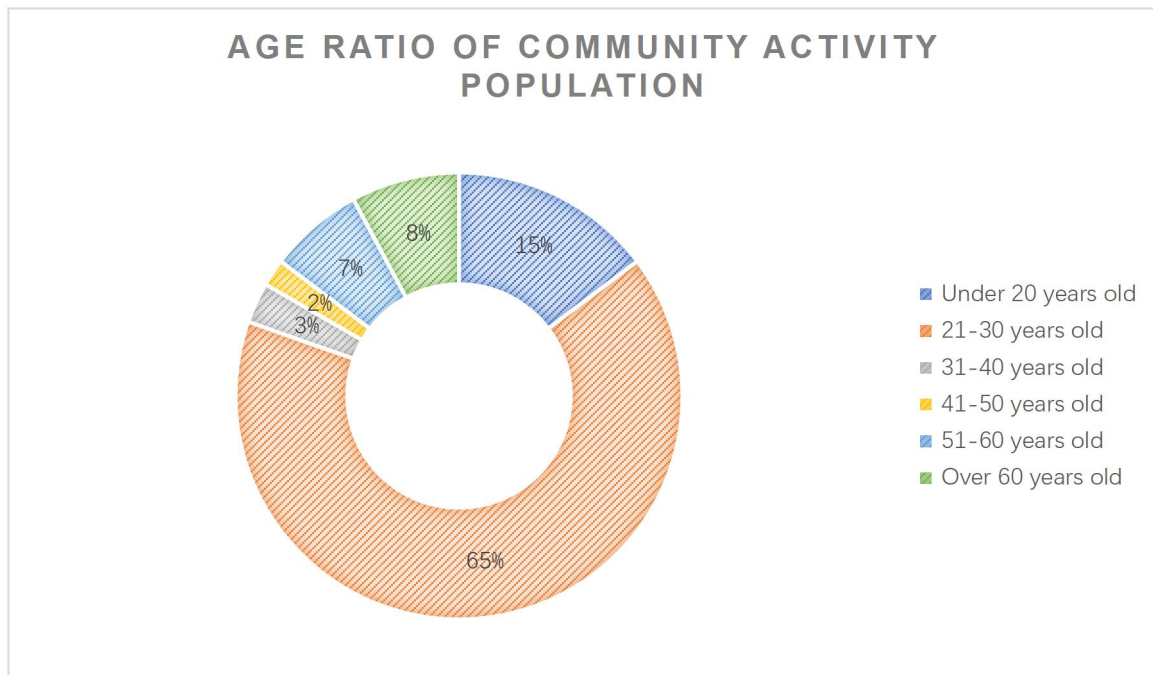
Figure 4-25. Age ratio of community activity population

Source: own research (05/2023)

Most of the active crowd are nearby tourists, most of whom are college students and working youth groups. The community as a whole presents an active, trendy business atmosphere and public space.

4.6 Analysis of crowd activities

This study will summarize the relationship between the daily life of Liuyun Community and the community space by analyzing the characteristics of crowd activities in Liuyun Community. It will be studied through field observation and documentation.

4.6.1 Activity category

Jan Gehl believes that "the vitality of urban public space lies in the people in it and their activities". In "Communication and Space", he divided the outdoor activities of the crowd into: necessary activities, spontaneous activities, and social activities.[50]

(1) Necessity activities

It is a survival activity that people must carry out in their daily life and work, including passive activities, such as going to school, going to work, going on business trips, and eating.

（2）spontaneous activity

Activities that people take place on their own initiative at a specific time and place, such as most leisure and entertainment activities, including walking, viewing, photography, etc. Spontaneous activities have higher requirements for the attractiveness of the environment.

（3）Social activities

Social activities with others in public places, including talking, playing chess, games and other activities involving many people.[51]

4.6.2 Classification of Population in Liuyun Community

The people in the community can be divided into two categories, residents and non-residents, and then there are different categories of people from these two categories, as shown in Figure 5-16:

Resident	Resident elderly	The main indigenous people in the community, most of whom are elderly residents
	Office worker	Young people who rent houses in the community and work nearby are mostly around the age of 25-35
	Parents and children	Young families who value their surrounding educational and living resources and have children
Non-resident	Visitors	Most of them are college students and young workers living in the surrounding areas, as well as some of the surrounding residents
	Merchant	Merchants who operate shops in the community
	Delivery Story	Delivery staff for community stores
	Cleaner	Cleaners in the community
	Tramp	Tramps in the community

Figure 4-26. Community population classification
Source: own research (05/2023)

4.6.3 Temporal and spatial characteristics of crowd activities

（1）Types and frequencies of crowd activities at different time periods

Through field research, the activities of different groups of people in the community have been observed in different time periods and spaces, and their distribution characteristics are shown in Figure 5-17:

	Resident		Children	Visitors	Non-resident		
	Resident elderly	Office worker			Merchant	Tramp	Cleaner
8:00	Street / ●●●●● ●●●●●	Street / ●●●●● ●●●●			Behind the house / ● ●●●●●		
	Go to the fair	Commute			Preparing		
10:00	Inward courtyard / ●● ●●		Square / ●●●●● ●●				kerbside / ●●● ●●●
	Resting	working	Playing				cleaning
12:00				Outward courtyard / ●●●●● ●●●●	Street / ●●● ●●●		
		working		Lunch	Delivering		
14:00	Sidewalk / ●●●●● ●●●●●			Street / ●●●●● ●●●●●		Sidewalk / ●● ●	
	Play chess	working		Shopping		Begging	
16:00	Inward courtyard / ●●●●● ●●●●		Inward courtyard / ●●●●● ●●●●	Sidewalk / ●●● ●●●	Behind the house / ● ●●●●●		Path / ●● ●●
	Chating	working	Table tennis	Coffee	Preparing		Transport
18:00		Street / ●●●● ●●●●●			Street / ●●● ●●●		kerbside / ●●● ●●●
		Dinner			Delivering		cleaning
20:00	Street / ●●●●● ●●●●●	Street / ●●●●● ●●●●●		Street / ●●●●● ●●●●●			
	Shopping	Shopping		Shopping			
22:00				Street / ●●●●● ●●●●●	Street / ●●● ●●●		
	Resting	Resting		Night snack	Delivering		Resting

Space openness:
●●●●● Strong openness
●●●● Moderate openness
●●● General openness
●● Poor openness
● Very low openness

Activity frequency:
●●●●● High frequency
●●●● Moderate frequency
●●● General frequency
●● Low frequency
● Very low frequency

Figure 4-27. Temporal and spatial characteristics of crowd activities

Source: own research (05/2023)

Observe and record the activities of different groups of people in the community in different time periods, and evaluate the openness and activity frequency of the space where the activities are located. The main characteristics of community crowd activities in space and time are obtained by sorting out: the high-occurrence time of crowd activities is mainly concentrated at 8.:00-10.:00 in the morning, 16:00-18:00 in the afternoon, and 20:00- 22:00. The main activity sites are concentrated on the open central axis main street, the courtyard space surrounded by commercial shops, and the inward courtyard with greenery and public sports facilities mainly for residents' activities.

Everyday urbanism is precisely concerned with the discontinuity and spontaneity of daily life, which is the most authentic form of daily activities in the community. Community spaces should be inclusive to various groups of people and types of activities, and at the same time satisfy Possibility for different time periods and different activities.

（2）Track record of community crowd activities

Crowd activities on the street are the source of street vitality, and a vibrant street space should maintain dense and continuous crowd activities. Planning and design theory believes that the built environment is an important factor affecting the vitality of streets.[52-55]

In the field research, by observing the trajectories of crowd activities in different time periods in the community and recording their crowd activities.

Figure 4-28. 8: 00-12:00 Population distribution statistics
Source: own research (05/2023)

During the morning, the main activities in the community are residents' leisure activities, such as shopping in the morning market, walking, sitting and chatting, mostly for the elderly and mothers with children. Secondly, the flow of traffic and people is mainly for tenants commuting to work.

LEGEND

●●● Population distribution statistics

▢ Building

Figure 4-29. 12: 00-16：00 Population distribution statistics

Source: own research (05/2023)

During the afternoon, the number of foreign tourists began to increase, and the crowd gradually became more and more complex. They were mainly young people who went shopping and communicated outdoors, and at the same time gathered in some commercial outdoor spaces. And some street performances on the central axis main street.

Figure 4-30. 16: 00-20:00 Population distribution statistics

Source: own research (05/2023)

From 16:00 to 20:00, the flow of people reaches its maximum. Tourists mainly gather on the main axis street, mobile vendors start to become active on the street, and residents mainly move about in the courtyard.
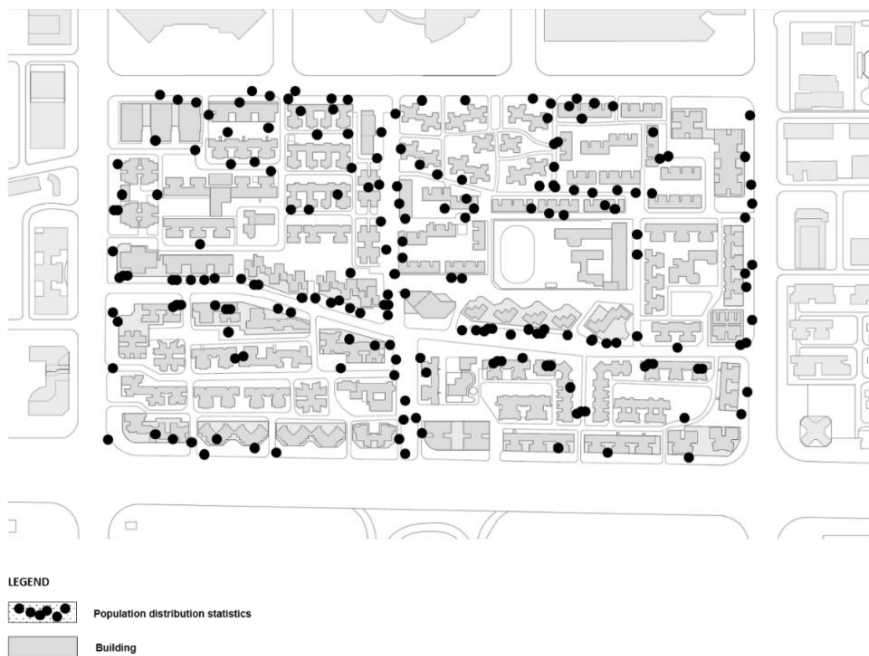

Figure4-31. 20: 00-24:00 Population distribution statistics

Source: own research (05/2023)

In the second half of the night, as the shops in the community began to close, the crowd began to gather in the square space of the street, and concentrated in the midnight snack stalls on Tiyu Xiheng Road, which runs east-west.

（3）Street vitality analysis

In order to measure the vitality of the community street space, here we use the street segment as the unit, and use the density of active people on each street segment in each time period to express the street activity intensity. Considering the characteristics of the street space, the linear density method is chosen

Calculation intensity [56]，The formula is as follows:

$$(1) \quad \text{Activity intensity} = \frac{\text{POP}}{\text{Length street}}$$

In formula (1), Pop is the number of people active in the space unit of the street segment, which is the number of people active in different time periods; Length street is the length of the street segment where the space unit is located. The street vitality map of the community is obtained by integer analysis:
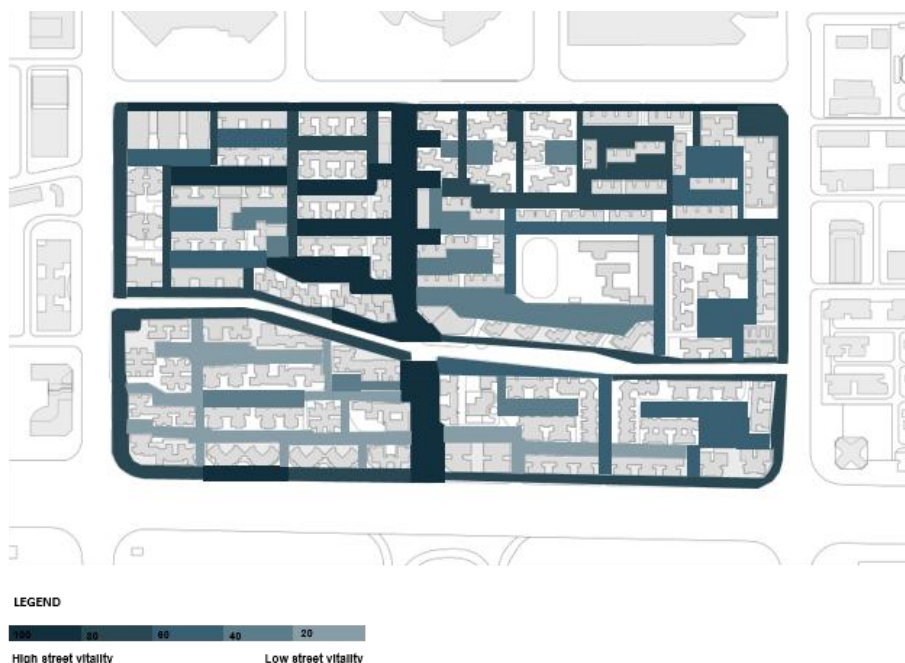

LEGEND

High street vitality   Low street vitality

Figure 4-32. The vitality of the streets in Liuyun Community

Source: own research (05/2023)

（4）The temporal and spatial characteristics of activities among different types of people
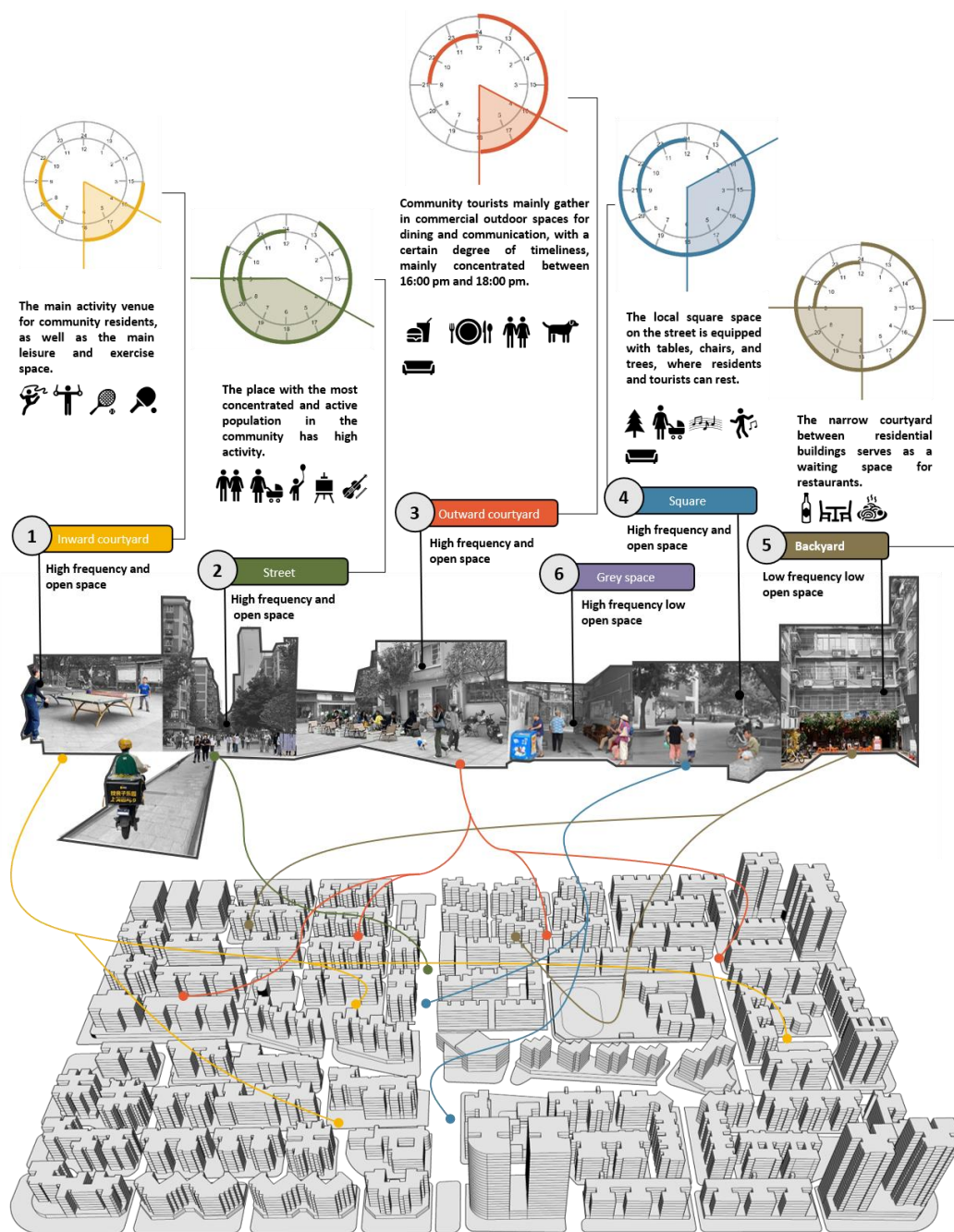

Figure 4-33. The temporal and spatial characteristics of activities among different types of people

Source: own research (05/2023)

Through the observation of several active and typical spaces in the community, it can be found that different spaces have different activity times and high-gathering periods. The following are the three main types of high-energy spaces in the community:

Central axis main street: It is the street with the highest vitality in the community. The street includes square leisure space, walking space and cycling space. At the same time, there are shops along the street on both sides. In the main street, except for the early morning hours, there are different forms of crowd activities. The types of activities mainly include tourists walking, circulation shops with street stalls, street performances, resting on tables and chairs, etc.

Starting in the afternoon, the crowds of people shopping on the streets and street stalls began to increase, and the crowd was chaotic.

Every morning when there are few tourists, square dancing is performed in open areas, and there are too many people in other time periods.

Tourists will rest under the trees, but when it rains or the sun is strong, there is no one and no shelter.

Electric vehicles for delivering food, mixed bicycles for tourists, and random parking.

Residents will rest and chat here, and also bring children to play.

Nearby residents walk their dogs here and communicate with each other.
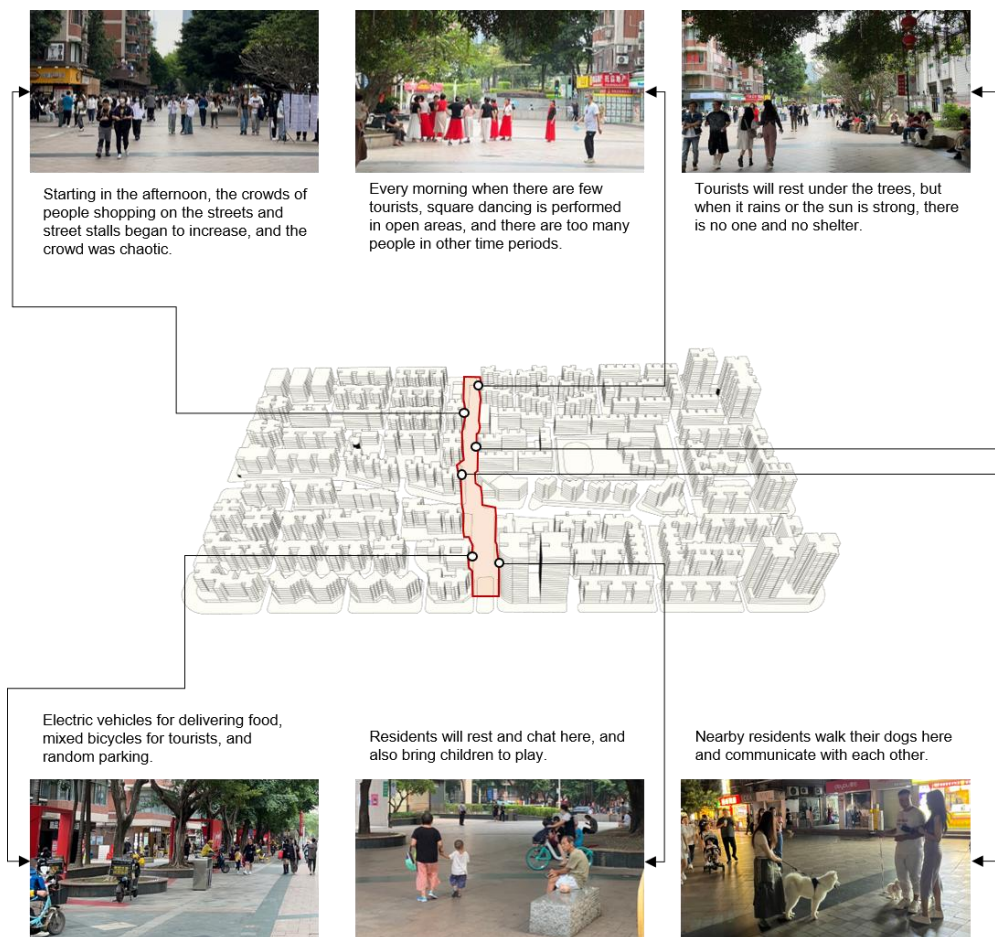
Figure 4-34. Event Scenarios on the Main Street

Source: By the author (05/2023)

Inward-looking courtyard surrounded by residential buildings: a typical public space in the community. There are no shops on the ground floor of the surrounding residential buildings. The main layout is greening and leisure sports facilities for internal residents to exercise. The setting consists of a children's activity set, badminton courts, table tennis as well as some fitness facilities.

A place for daily leisure and outdoor exercise for residents in the community.

The outdoor garden of the community is not open to the public.

The inner courtyard in the community serves as a public parking area in the community.

The green space in the community is mainly for landscape function, and there are no activity facilities.

The courtyard space inside the community is open to the outside world and is a place for daily leisure.

Figure 4-35. Introverted courtyard photos

Source: Own research

An outward-facing courtyard surrounded by residential buildings with shops on the ground floor: This part of the space is the main gathering place for foreign tourists. Since the shops on the ground floor have some swinging spaces outside, it provides leisure and communication space for tourists.
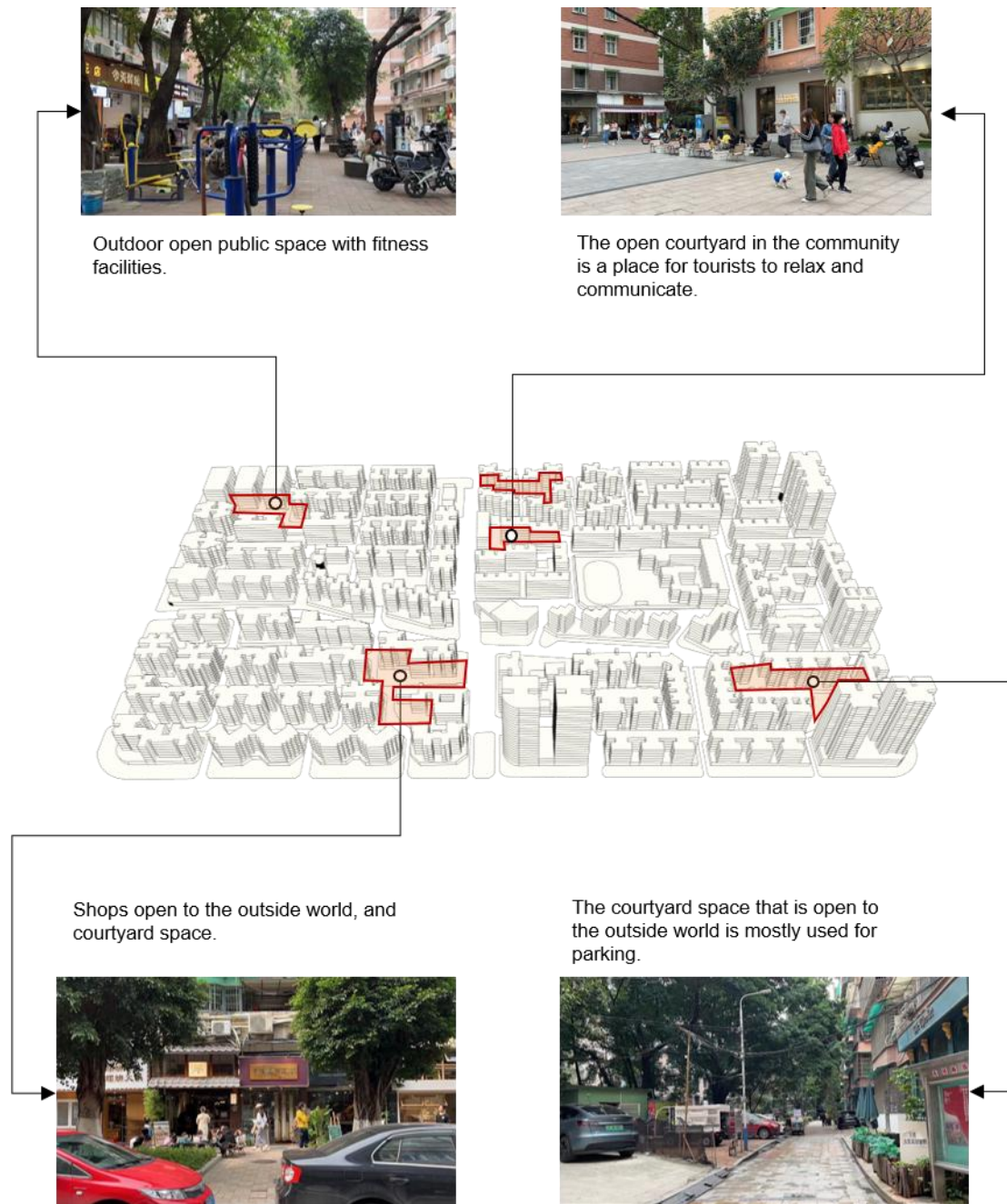
Outdoor open public space with fitness facilities.

The open courtyard in the community is a place for tourists to relax and communicate.

Shops open to the outside world, and courtyard space.

The courtyard space that is open to the outside world is mostly used for parking.

Figure 4-36. Outward facing courtyard photos

Source: Own research

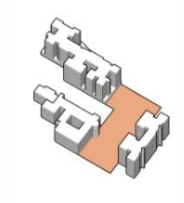## 4. 6. 4 Observation records of different types of open spaces
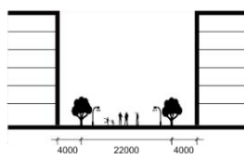

1 The main streets of the community are lined with shops on both sides, with a number of planted areas and leisure seats. It is the main activity area for the population and the most dynamic place in the community.

2 The courtyard space enclosed by residential buildings, with no commercial activities on the ground floor, mainly consists of leisure and sports facilities and greenery.

3 The residential building is surrounded by three sides to form a courtyard space, and the bottom floor is fully open for commercial use. The courtyard space becomes a commercial outdoor space and an activity square.

1

Current photos

Spatial axonometric map

Section view

Existing issues based on observations

1. The parking of electric vehicles is disorderly
2. Tourists cannot find shops
3. Tourists have nowhere to rest
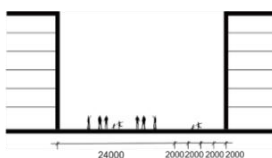4. No dining space
5. Chaotic mobile stalls

2

Current photos

Spatial axonometric map
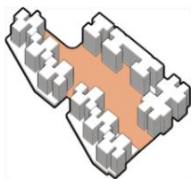
Section view

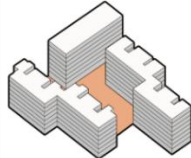**Existing issues based on observations**

1. The activity is affected by the movement of tourists
2. Lack of maintenance of facilities
3. Residents transform their leisure and sports spaces on their own
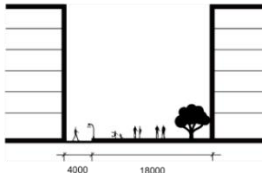4. Sundries accumulate year-round

3

Current photos

Spatial axonometric map

Section view

Existing issues based on observations

1. Privatization of public spaces
2. Catering logistics pollution
3. Tourists are unable to find the intended store, and the store lacks zoning and related guidelines
4. Tourists cannot find the trash can

Figure 4-37 Scene analysis

Source: own research

4.7 On-site interview

In the bottom-up and reverse-development design ideas proposed by the theory of daily urbanism, field interviews are the most direct embodiment. During the field research, interviews and records were made with the residents on the site, and some existing problems and residents' ideas were summarized, which provided a basis for the follow-up renovation.

Interview target	Age	Identity	Interview opinion	Scene	Current processing status	Problem
Ion local male tenant	30 years old	Worker	Hygiene: kitchen waste generated by the bottom businesses, especially the catering industry, has reduced the environmental quality of the community.		The hygiene of the community is managed by the property management department of the community. The efforts of the bottom commercial and residential buildings in the community are insufficient, and residents clean themselves.	Improper setting of logistics space
esident Auntie in the community	60 years old	Retiree	The noise at the bottom bar is too loud at night, which affects rest. We have all reported this to the police.		Negotiated and reported to the police, but still couldn't solve the problem. The police were in charge of drunk driving and couldn't manage "Drunken Street".	Noise impact on residents - dynamic and static zoning
Resident uncle in the community	60 years old	Retiree	1. The public activity facilities in the community are outdated 2. Public activity spaces are occupied by businesses, such as stacking tables and chairs.		Lack of maintenance and management, mostly used by elderly and children, insufficient consideration for accessibility	Facility maintenance, aging friendly facilities
Tourists	20 years old	Student	It is difficult to find a store, and it takes a lot of time to find the target store		The layout of the store is relatively random, and the store needs to be found on the map of the mobile phone	Lack of zoning and guidance for business formats
Merchant aunt	40 years old	Merchant owner	Garbage sorting points and garbage collection time are unreasonable		There are fixed-point garbage disposals in the community, but the garbage collection time is fixed, which makes it difficult to meet the needs of community businesses and residents	Lack of coordination between garbage collection locations and delivery time and owners within the community
Tourists	20 years old	Student	The commercial category is incomplete and cannot fully meet consumer demand		Most of the community shops are settled in the current popular shops	Lack of more diversified business options
Merchant	30 years old	Merchant owner	Foreign vehicles are parked randomly, blocking the shop and affecting the business		After the community roads are opened, there are not enough parking spaces for vehicles in the community, and vehicles can be parked at will when traveling	Lack of traffic separation and parking lot planning
A family of three tourists	6-40 years old	Worker	In rainy days, water accumulates, and ground sanitation is relatively poor		The community construction cycle is relatively long, and the drainage system is not perfect	Manual drainage or facility improvement required

Figure 4-38 on-site interview

Source: own research

4.8 Summary of Existing Problems

Everyday urbanism focuses on people's daily life, the temporal characteristics of daily life, the spatial characteristics of activities, and the discontinuities and spontaneous moments of daily activities. Through on-the-spot research, observation records and interviews with Liuyun Community, some contradictions that currently exist are summarized:

4.8.1 relationship between people

(1) Conflicts between foreign tourists and local residents with a sense of domain – public and private are not clear

(2) Contradictions between the business activities of the merchants and the daily life of the residents—the sanitation and noise problems brought by the merchants

(3) Contradictions between community residents' parking and businesses—street parking blocks shops

(4) Conflict between distribution stalls and merchants—vendors do not need to pay shop rent

4.8.2 Problems with community spaces

(1) Conflict between private space and public space - residents' private areas are not guaranteed to allow tourists to enter at will

(2) Conflicts caused by parking in the community—parking occupies public space and affects store operations

(3) The internal space guidelines are not clear—it is inconvenient for tourists to find shops

(4) Privatization of public space - tourists need to spend money to rest on the sidewalk

(5) The main street is chaotic and lacks order—confident cars, pedestrians, and street stalls are mixed.

(6) Lack of barrier-free considerations - the steps are very unfriendly to the elderly

4.8.3 Public Facilities and Community Governance

(1) Accumulation of sundries and old public facilities

(2) Food waste from catering shops on the ground floor reduces the quality of community sanitation

(3) Contradictions between mobile vendors and community managers

Based on the above problems, the author will use the daily urban theory as a guide to design a feasible scheme for the communit.

Chapter 5 Improve Design Strategies

5.1 Design Intentions

From the perspective of daily urbanism theory, the design will re-adjust the business planning, road system, space design and outdoor design of the community through the bottom-up update ideas based on the results of the on-site investigation and analysis of Liuyun Community and the problems found. Infrastructure update design. and hope to achieve the following goals:

(1) Goal 1: Balance the life contradictions of residents and outsiders brought about by the opening of the community

The open community is different from the traditional Chinese residential management model. The open policy of Liuyun Community has also experienced a long period of tug-of-war in the development of the community. The resulting community management problems, traffic problems, and environmental problems are obvious.

Therefore, the research hopes to readjust the commercial layout of the original community to balance the contradictions brought by the business operations to the daily life of community residents, such as logistical sanitation and noise impact, while ensuring the privacy of community residents.

(2) Goal 2: Solve the community traffic and parking problems caused by the location of the community

Since Liuyun Community is located on the central axis of the city and the community is relatively large in scale, the complete prohibition of cars is not conducive to the operation of urban traffic and the daily travel of residents in the community. For this reason, the roads around and inside the community were re-planned, and the roads were classified using the Lei Depeng system. At the same time, pedestrians and vehicles were separated within the community. It solves the parking problem in the community, and at the same time provides a friendly community daily walking environment for the residents of the community.

(3) Goal 3: Create a public activity space with the cultural attributes of the Liuyun community

Due to the special geographical location and the original resident culture, Liuyun Community has formed a unique trendy culture, open culture and market culture. In the transformation of the space nodes inside the community, we combine the original cultural characteristics to

create different public activity spaces to adapt to the third time characteristics of community residents in their daily activities—discontinuity and spontaneity.

(4) Goal 4: Integrate the fragmented space within the community to create a continuous block space with community characteristics.

In Liuyun Community, the original space structure determines that the public space of the community is very limited, and the addition of shops makes the original space even tighter, so in this community, there are a lot of various desks. Chairs mainly appear at the entrances and exits of shops, on the streets, in courtyards and other informal spaces. It has become the most common element of daily life in the community. In the renovation design, based on the low-tech and micro-renovation method advocated by the theory of daily urbanism, different furniture forms are formed by designing a self-reformable, easy-to-operate folding board. Applied to different spaces of the block.

It will be redesigned in the following and various aspects:

5.2 Design Strategies

5.2.1 At the macro level:

The theory of daily urbanism is different from the traditional top-down planning and design ideas, and advocates people-oriented bottom-up renewal. For the layout of Liuyun community and public space, it will no longer be driven by open business but community-oriented. The basic driving development is mainly adjusted from the following aspects:

（1）The selection and layout of commercial formats driven by community-based development

The community first needs to determine whether and what services or facilities are needed, and then work out land use agreements and operating conditions with the cooperation of the city and local agencies, and invite needed merchants to settle in. In order to solve some types of business types that affect the life and rhythm of community residents, and to solve the contradictions between community businesses and residents.

Second, the layout of commercial stores will be readjusted. The original layout of shops presents a mixed form of shops and residences, as well as the inner courtyard space of the residences. The daily activities and passenger flow brought by the shops have brought troubles such as noise and sanitation problems to the internal life of residents. At the same

time, the privacy of residents' lives cannot be guaranteed. Privacy is the embodiment of security needs. American psychologist Maslow's "Need Hierarchy Theory" divides human needs in different periods into five levels in order of importance. [57]Among them, the prerequisite for people to have social needs is that the security needs have been met. [58]
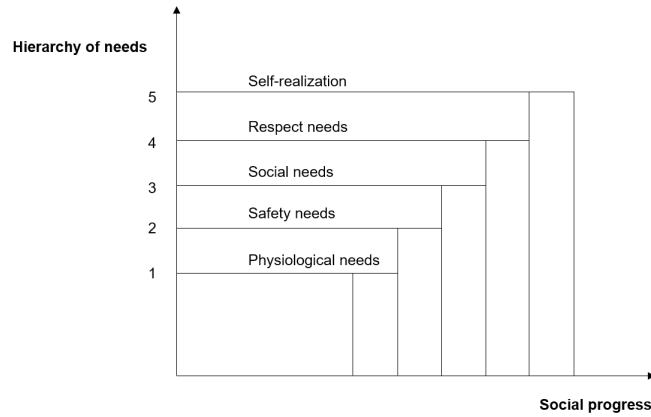

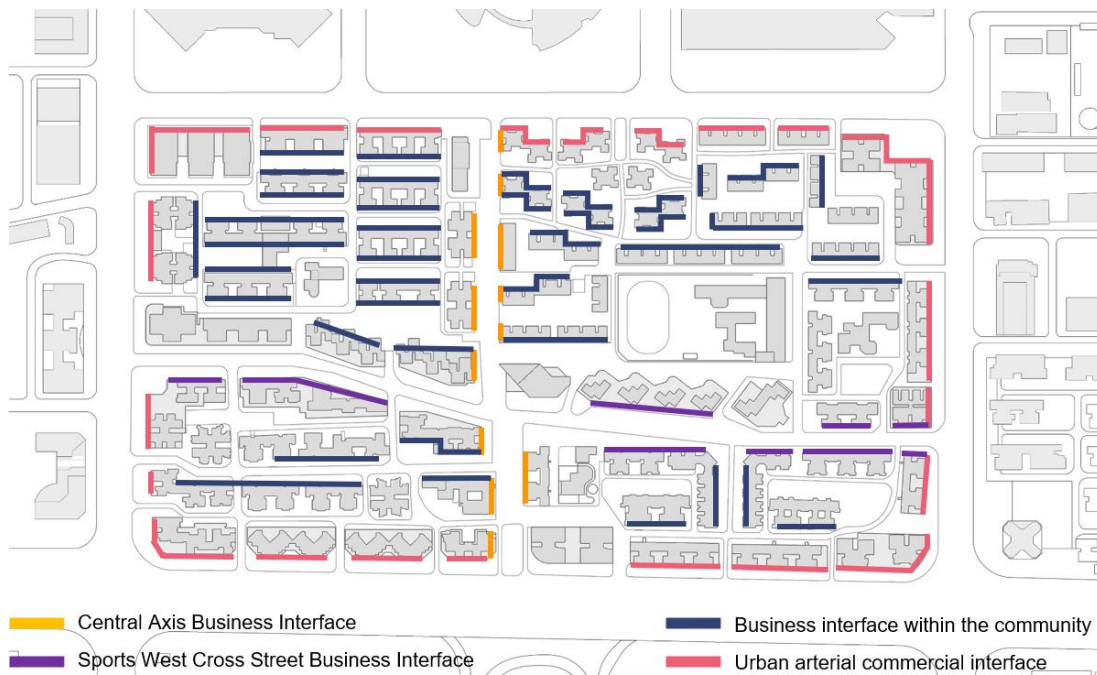Figure 5-1. Maslow's theory of needs succession

Source: Own researc
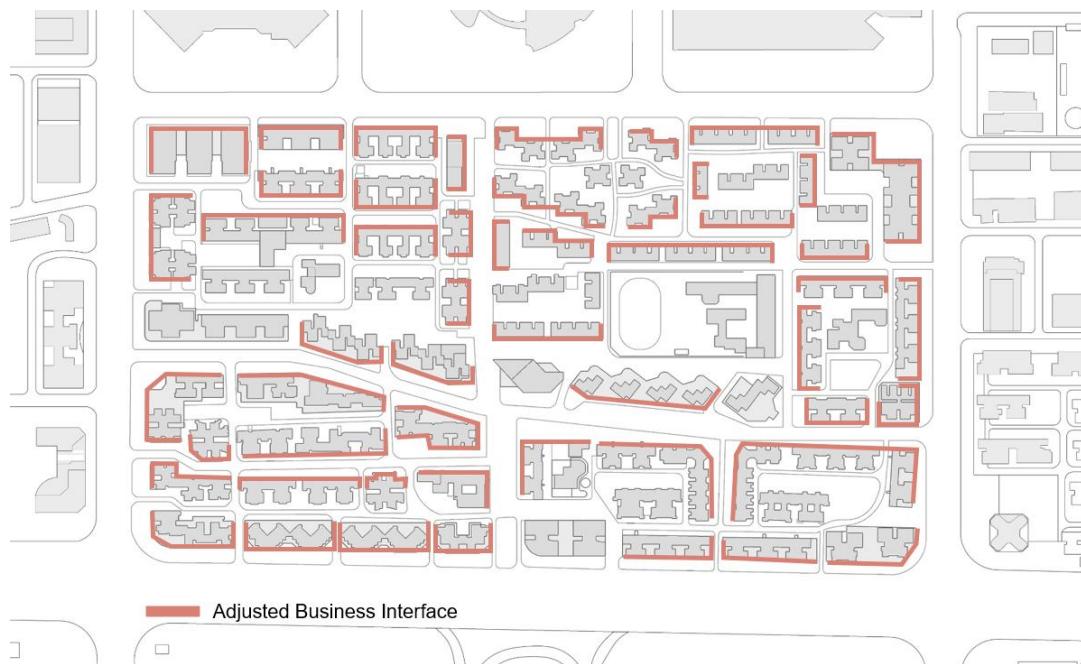

Figure 5-3. Original commercial layout plan

Source: Own research

Figure 5-4. Adjusted commercial layout plan

Source: Own research

The adjusted business is arranged along the street, and the logistics flow of the business and the flow of tourists are concentrated on the street, so as to minimize the interference to the daily life of the residents. While ensuring the openness of the community, it also meets the privacy requirements of the residents in the daily life of the community, and increases the sense of security of the residents to a certain extent.

（2）Business zoning design with thematic features of daily life

The business layout of Liuyun Community is messy, with no clear divisions and lack of guidance. Tourists can't find the shops they want in the community, lack of internal guidance, and have a poor sense of experience. Combining the needs of local daily life and the types of activities during the renovation, the community format is divided into themed areas. Make the format layout more directional, reduce the time for tourists to find shops, and enhance the sense of community experience for tourists. At the same time, it is convenient for unified management and logistics processing.
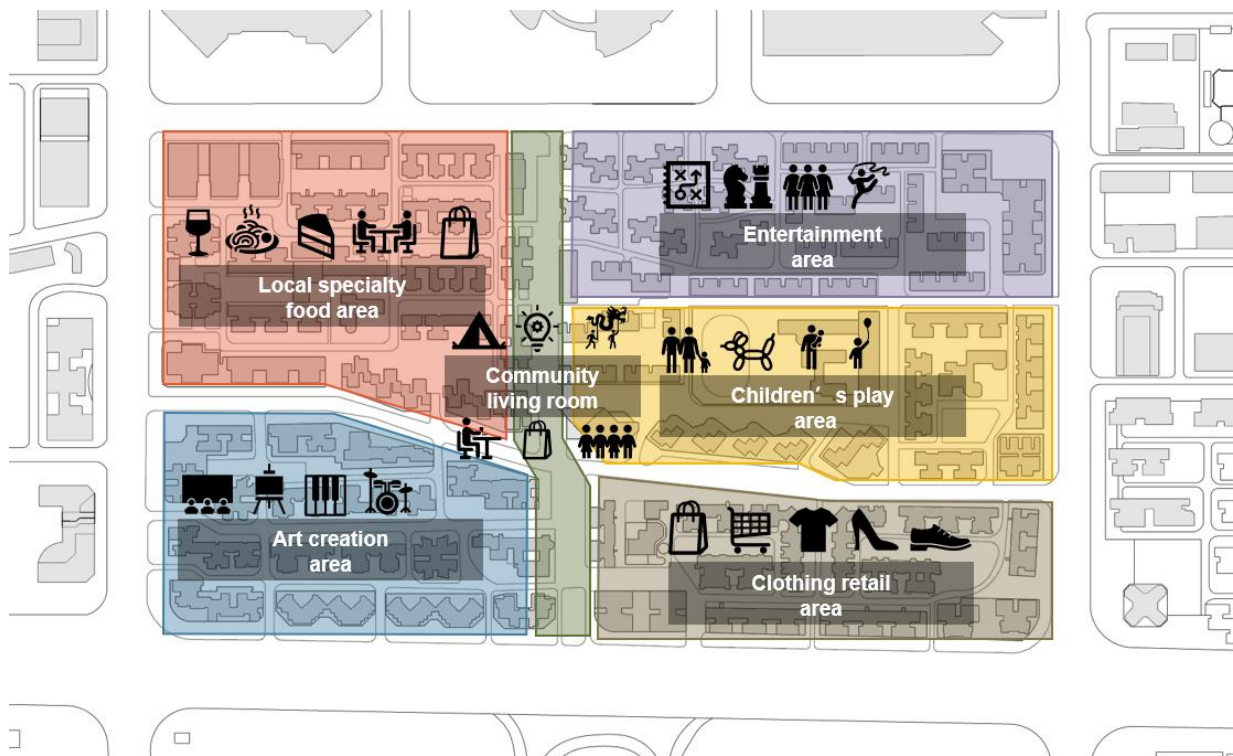
Figure 5-5. Business zoning design with thematic features of daily life

Source: Own research

（3）Redefinition of Openness Based on the Coexistence of Private and Public Communities

At the beginning of its construction, Liuyun Community also adopted a closed form surrounded by walls. With the continuous invasion of the commercial atmosphere, the walls of Liuyun Community were gradually removed, and the community began to adopt an open management method to meet the development needs. [58] However, complete openness will allow residents within the community to have complete urban privacy, and at the same time bring more management and security issues. In the transformation of the community, daily urbanism focuses on the relationship between different groups of residents in the community. In order to solve the contradictions between foreign tourists and internal residents in daily activities, the community will adopt a conditional opening strategy and open moderately.
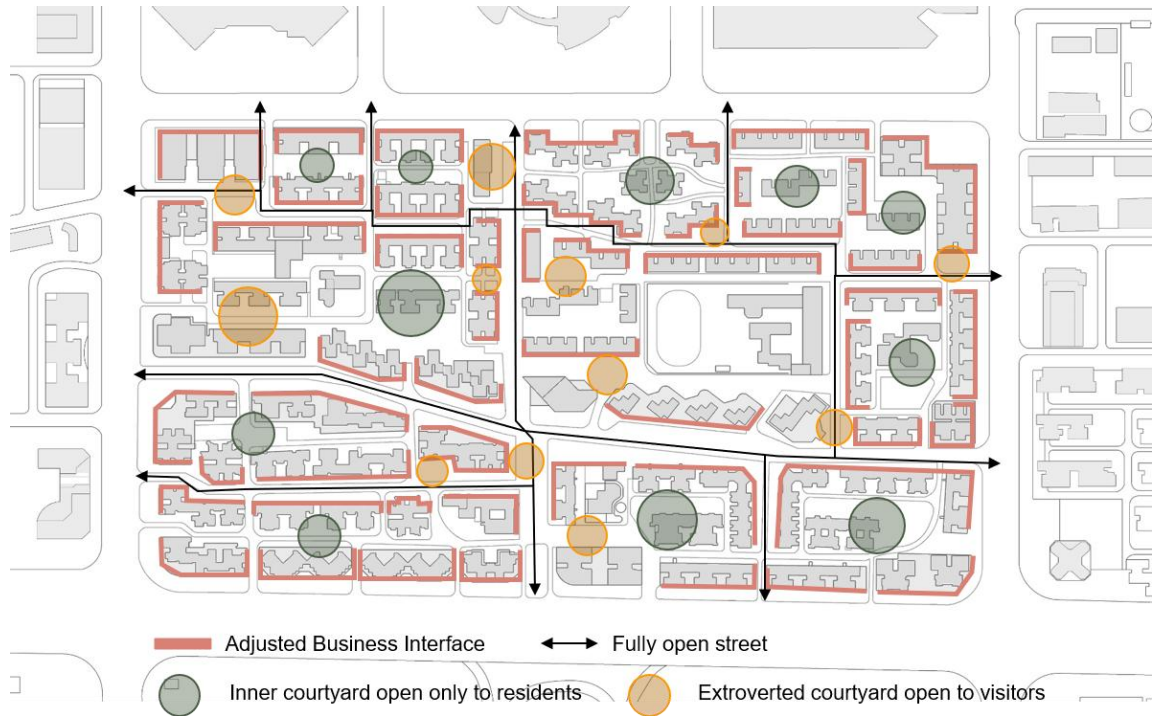
Figure 5-6. Community conditional open area icon

Source: Own research

（4）Planning of the community vehicle and pedestrian system under the Lei Depeng system

Vehicles are parked randomly on the open roads in Liuyun Community. Secondly, there is no separation between vehicles and pedestrians.

Vehicles occupy pedestrian space and road space, affecting the daily activities of residents and tourists. Figure 3.37 shows the road status.
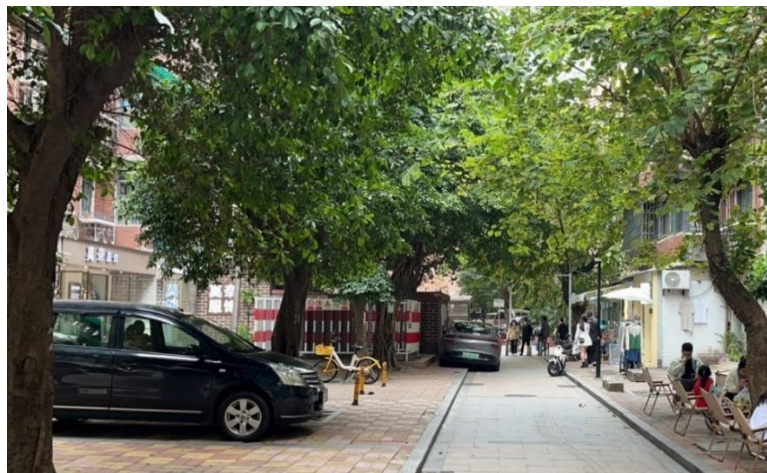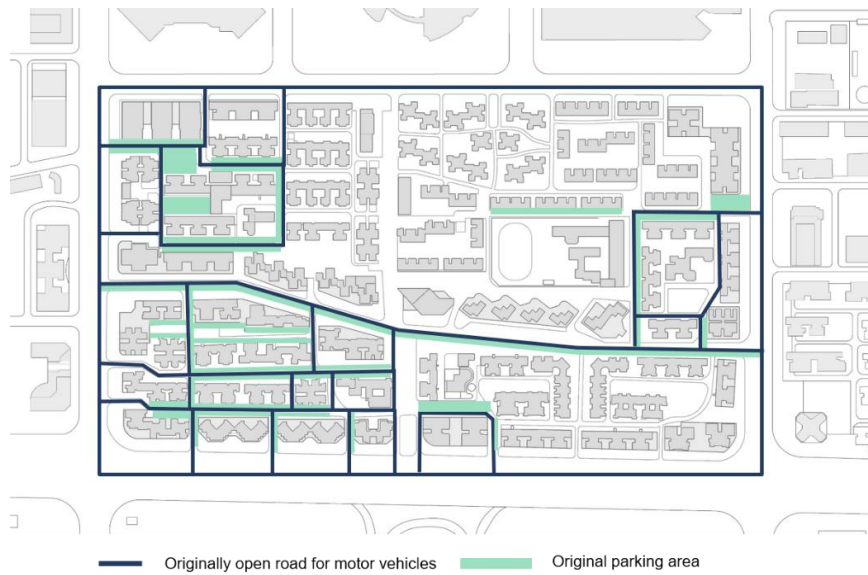

Figure 5-7. Community road parking chaos

Source: By the author (05/2023)

Figure 5-8. Originally open road for motor vehicles

Source: Own research

Everyday urbanism emphasizes the principles of sustainable development, and urban design should encourage walking, cycling and public transportation, reducing dependence on private cars. It also encourages urban greening and environmental conservation to create healthy, sustainable urban environments.

In the reconstruction of the road system, the original Liuyun District will be re-planned using the Radburn Idea.

Radburn idea is the first planning method used by humans to solve the contradiction between the convenience of a large number of cars and the safety and tranquility of residential areas when the automobile age is coming. On the one hand, because the Radburn system abandons the traditional the high-connectivity street network model, and the use of road classification and dead-end roads to form a tree-like road network structure, are often considered to be the source of the conventional suburban development model (CSD: conventional suburban development) oriented to car services. On the other hand, because Radburn attaches great importance to the walkability of the residential area, it has carefully designed a network of interconnected dedicated walkways and a thorough separation system for people and vehicles.[59]

Roads in Radburn are divided into five classes based on function of use (see Figure 5-38).

Grade	Name	Service Area	Traffic function	Layout function
1	External road	Residential area	Undertake the external traffic of the entire residential area	Delineate neighborhood unit boundaries
2	Regional trunk road	Neighborhood unit	Provide transportation links between different neighborhoods	
3	Collecting and distributing road	Big Street	Collecting and distributing the flow of motor vehicles entering and exiting dead-end roads	Demarcate the street
4	Dead end	The block	Meet the requirements of vehicles entering and leaving the residence	Organize the layout of the building complex
5	Dedicated walkway	Residential	Provides linkages between residences,parks, etc.	Delineate block boundaries

Figure 5-9. Radburn Road Classification

Source: Reviews of Radburn Idea's Road and Traffic Planning

The original parking area in the community has been adjusted, the original main roadside parking has been canceled, the more concentrated parking area has been reserved, and some centralized parking areas have been added. The adjustment and final layout are shown in the figure.

Original parking area   Additional parking area

Reserved original parking area

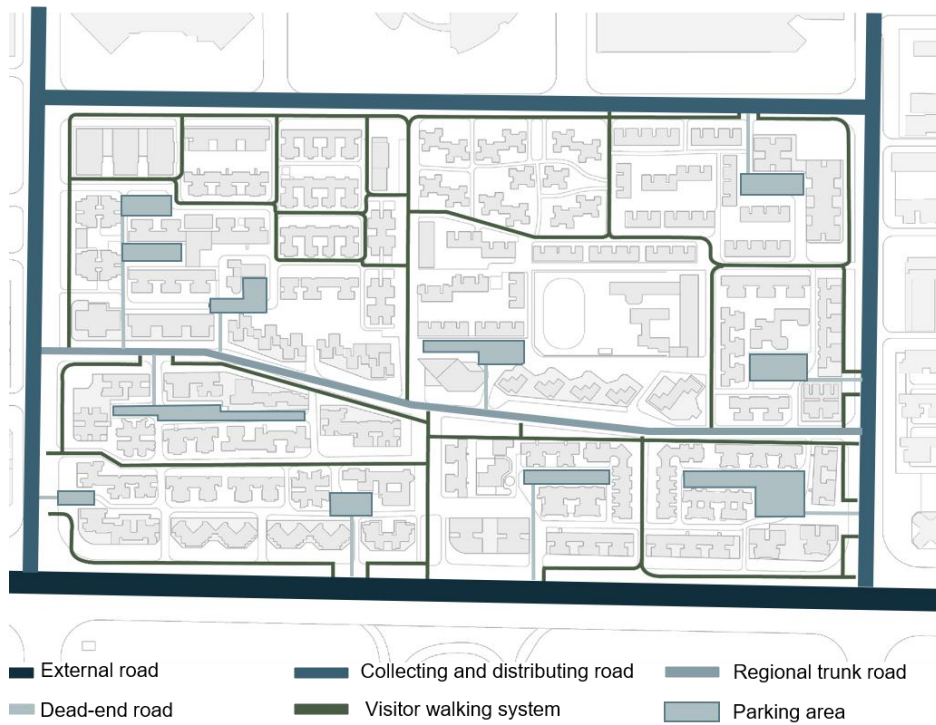Figure 5-10. Adjustment of parking areas in the community

Source: Own research

Figure 5-11. Radburn Road Classification and parking areas

Source: Own research

Through Radburn system, the surrounding and internal roads of the Liuyun Community were classified, and at the same time, the internal separation of people and vehicles was carried out, and a certain amount of parking space was set up inside the community. This part of the parking space serves the internal residents or Internal office staff. Parking will no longer occupy impassable roads and public event spaces. The complete separation of the pedestrian path and the motor vehicle lane is ensured. At the same time, the design of the pedestrian path in the large square cleverly connects landscapes such as private gardens and internal parks with community service facilities, forming a relatively complete and closed pedestrian space. Residents can live from Walk from any point in the district to schools, shops and churches without crossing a motorized street.[60]

5.2.2 Mesoscopic level - renovation of internal space nodes

Everyday urbanists focus on the elusive elements of life, such as the impermanence of life, discordant sounds, the variety of things, and the possibility of simultaneous occurrence.[38, 61] Everyday urbanism's open-minded focus on the grassroots makes it an unorthodox bottom-up urban development mechanism, in direct opp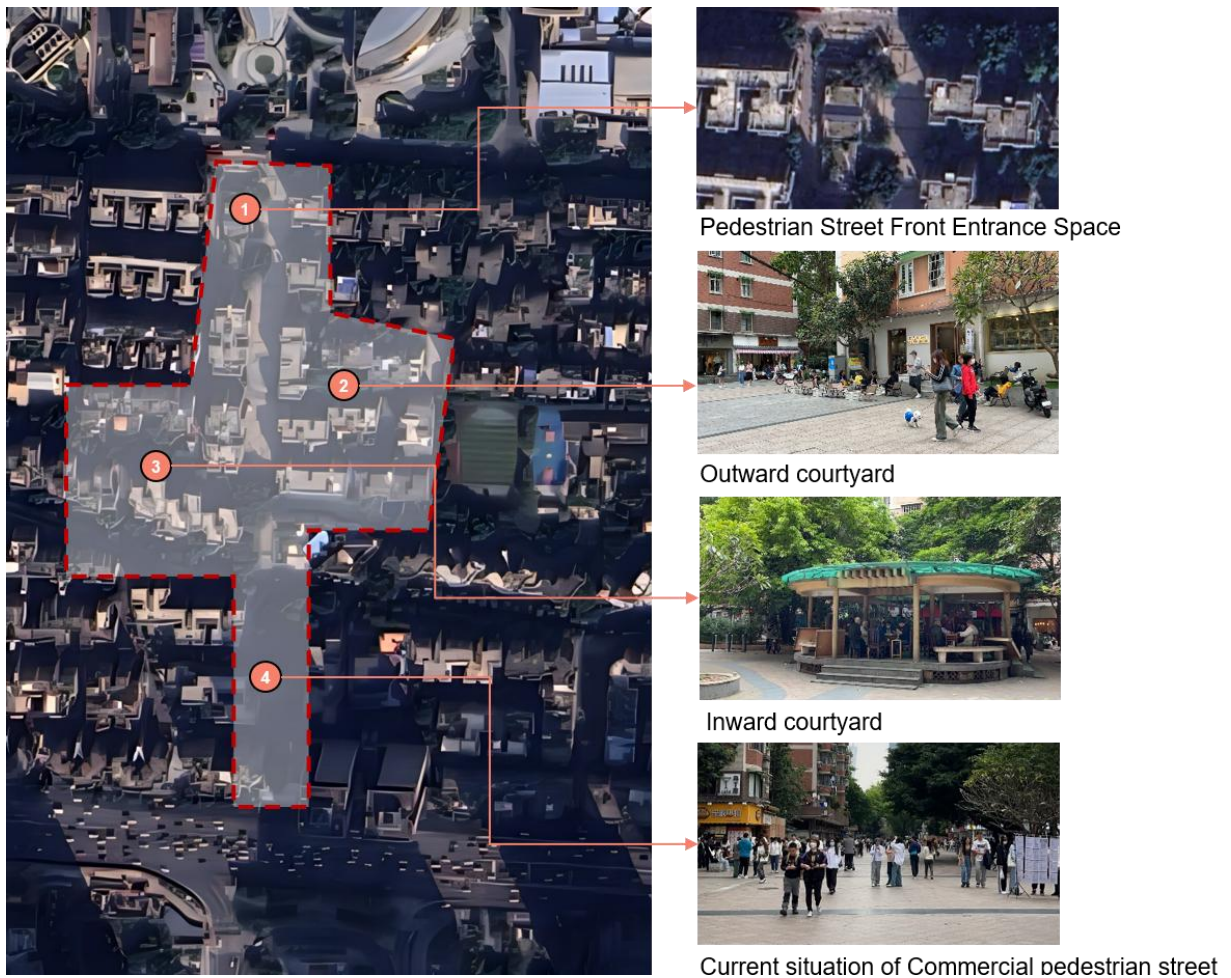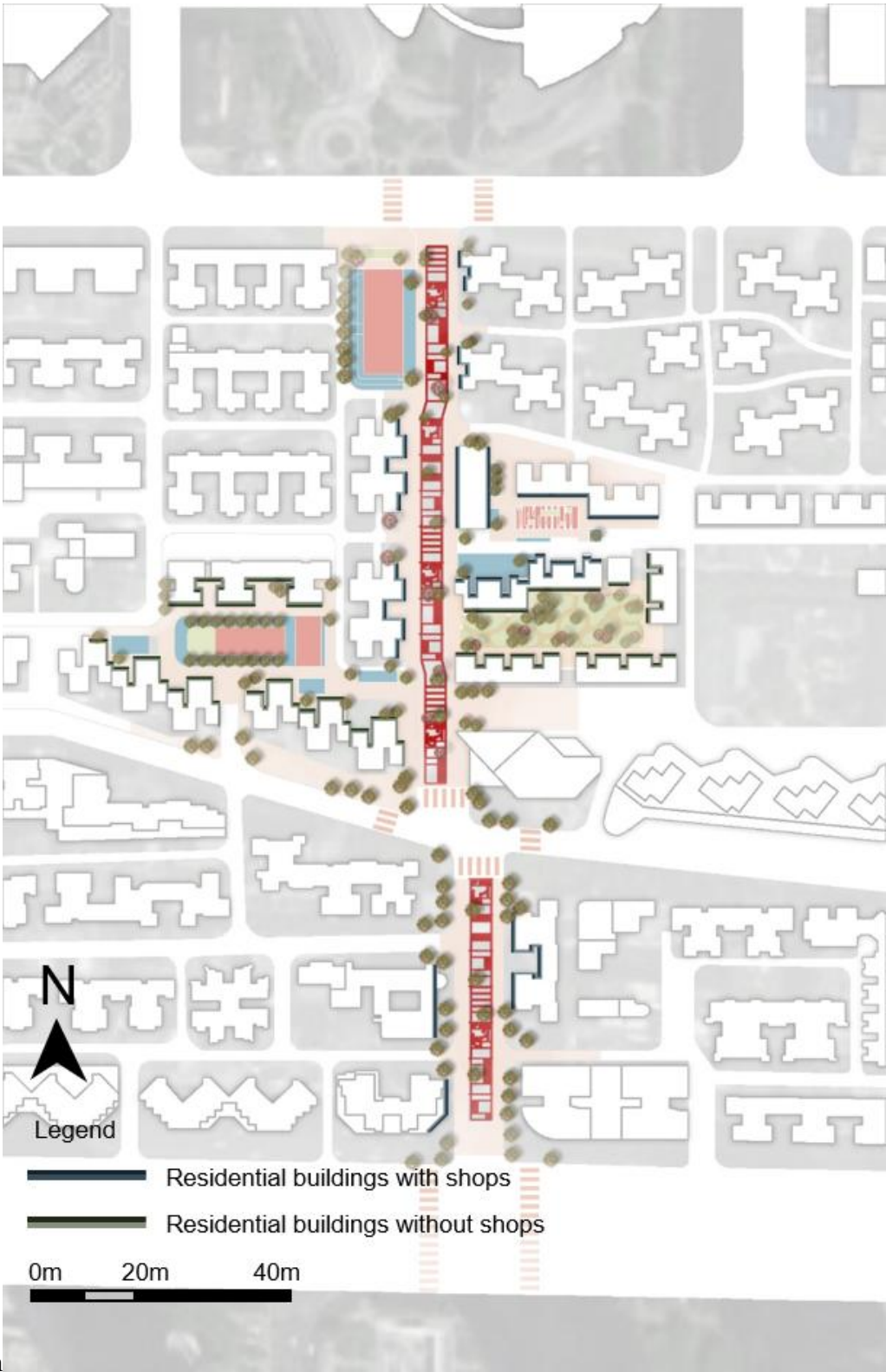osition to the orthodox top-down approach.[62] Everyday urbanism's open-minded focus on the grassroots makes it an unorthodox bottom-up urban development mechanism, in direct opposition to the orthodox top-down approach.

Figure 5-12. Retrofit Spatial Extents and Nodes
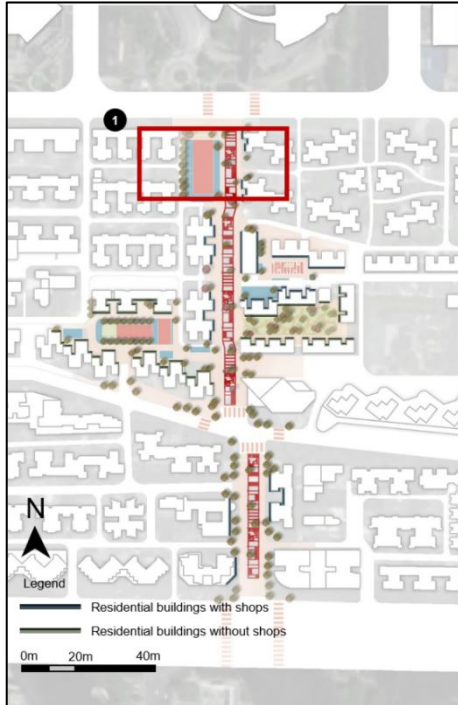
Source: Own research

Master plan

design

Figure 5-13. Master plan design

Source: Own research

（1）Main Street Entrance Space Transformation - Events Plaza

Status quo:

At the entrance of the pedestrian street, there are often square dance activities and educational promotion stalls outside the community.

Problem:

The square dance on the pedestrian street and urban education promotion are often congested on the pedestrian street. Secondly, there is a lack of buffer space at the entrance.

Strategy:

Demolish the original low-rise office buildings and transform the city square as a buffer space at the entrance of the pedestrian street, while also meeting more group activities.

Figure 5-14. Location of node 1

Source: own research

Figure 5-15. Entrance to pedestrian street
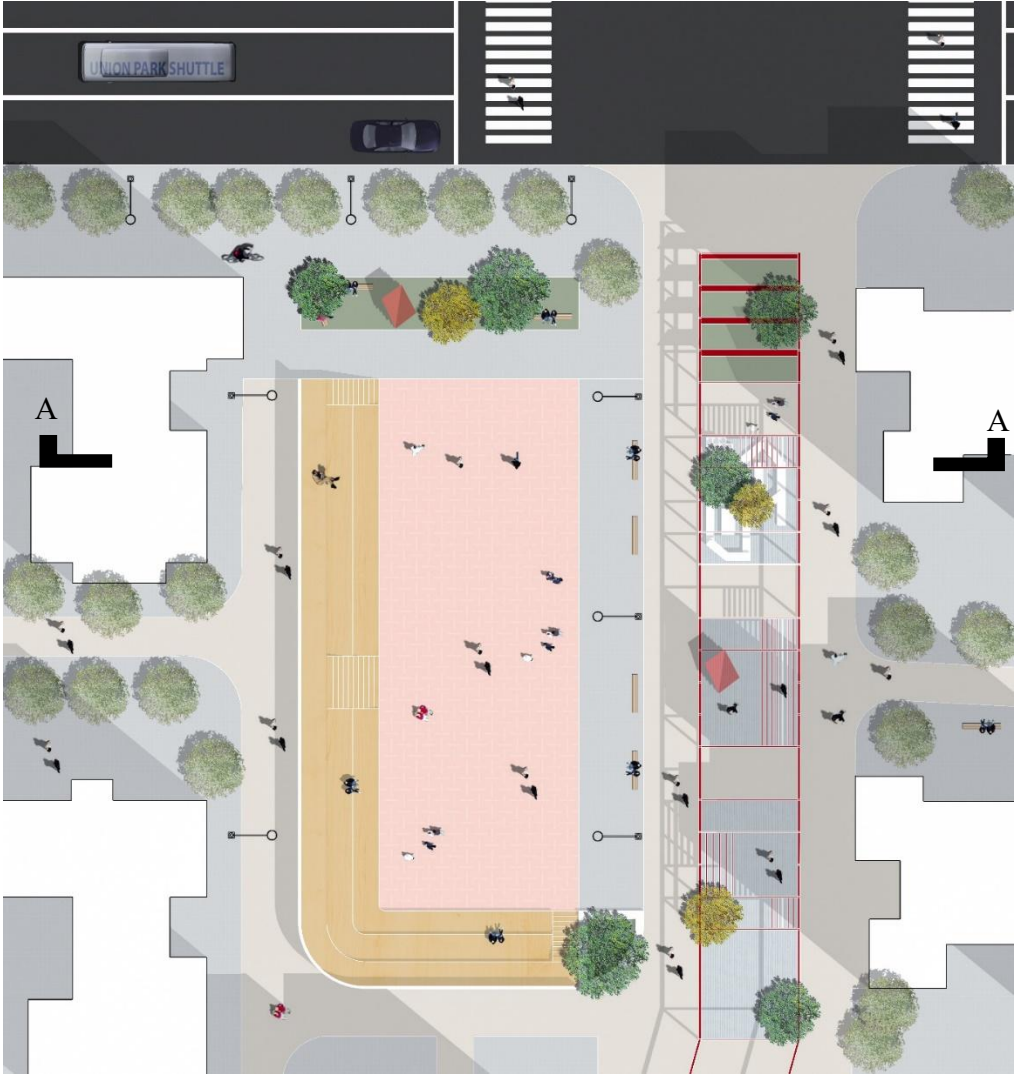
Source: Internet

Figure 5-16. Master plan of node 1

Source: Own research
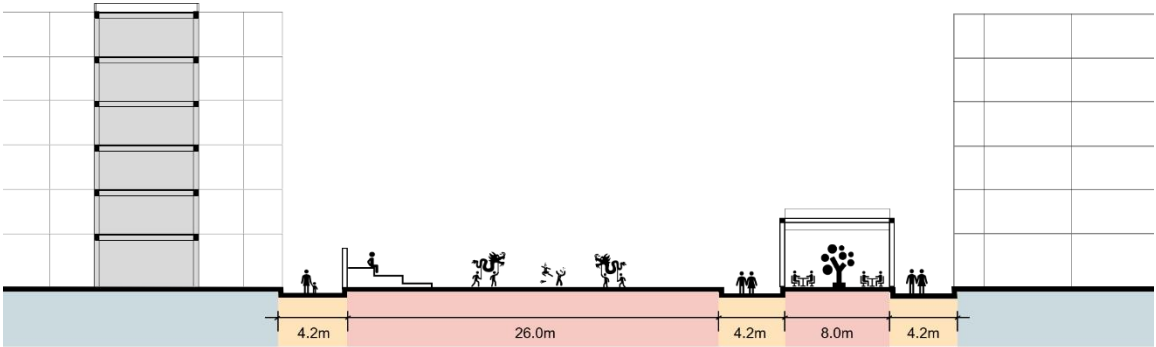

| 4.2m | 26.0m | 4.2m | 8.0m | 4.2m |

Figure 5-17. A-A section of node 1
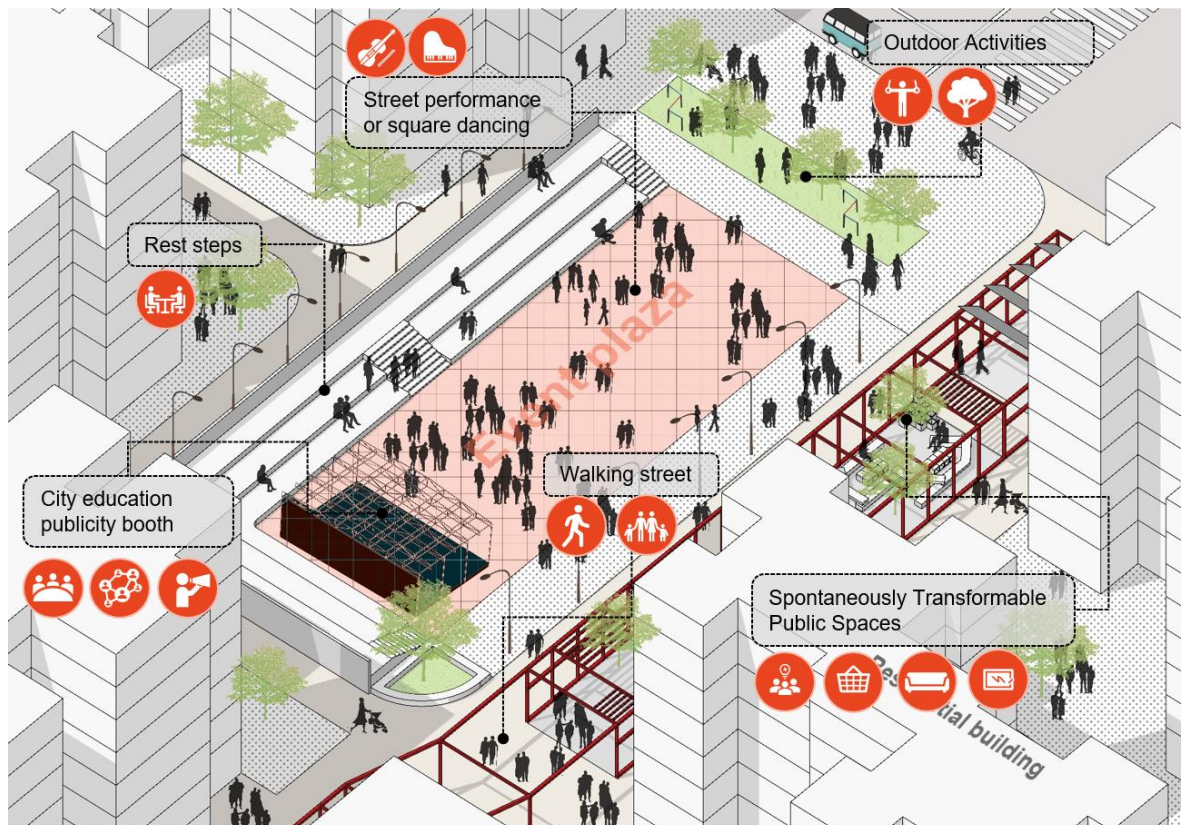
Source: Own research

Figure 5-18. Reconstruction renderings of the pedestrian street entrance

Source: Own research

The square space at the entrance and exit of the street can relieve the traffic and crowd pressure at the entrance, and at the same time make it a symbolic space of the community and an important spatial node of the main street of the community, making the street space more interesting. Secondly, the design of the square can carry some collective activities within the community, such as the square dance of community residents, and the setting up of stalls for urban education and publicity from outside. It is also the bearer of the community.

The square space itself is a kind of tactical blank space, which can carry the uncertainty of more activities. It is the third characteristic of time advocated by everyday urbanism.

（2）Outward courtyard renovation
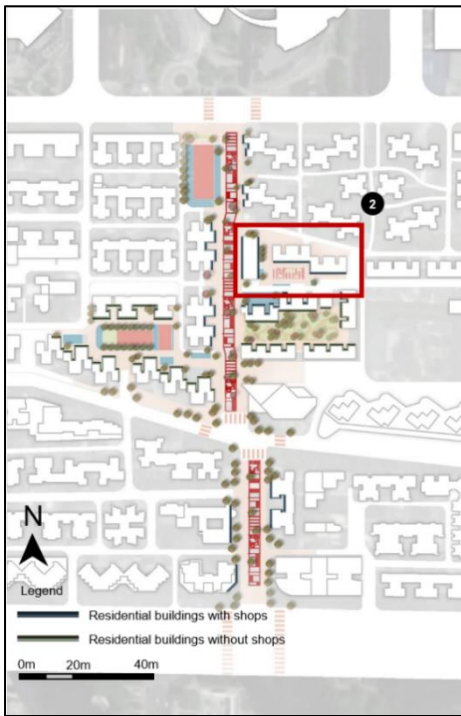
Status quo: The three sides of the residential building are enclosed to form a courtyard space, and the ground floor is fully open for commercial use. The courtyard space becomes a commercial outdoor space and event plaza.

Question: Public spaces lack vitality and are privatized by businesses.

Strategy: Through space intervention, the activity conditions are increased to activate the space.

Figure 5-19. Location of node 2

Source: own research

Figure 5-20. Outward courtyard

Source: own research

Figure 5-21. Master plan of node 2
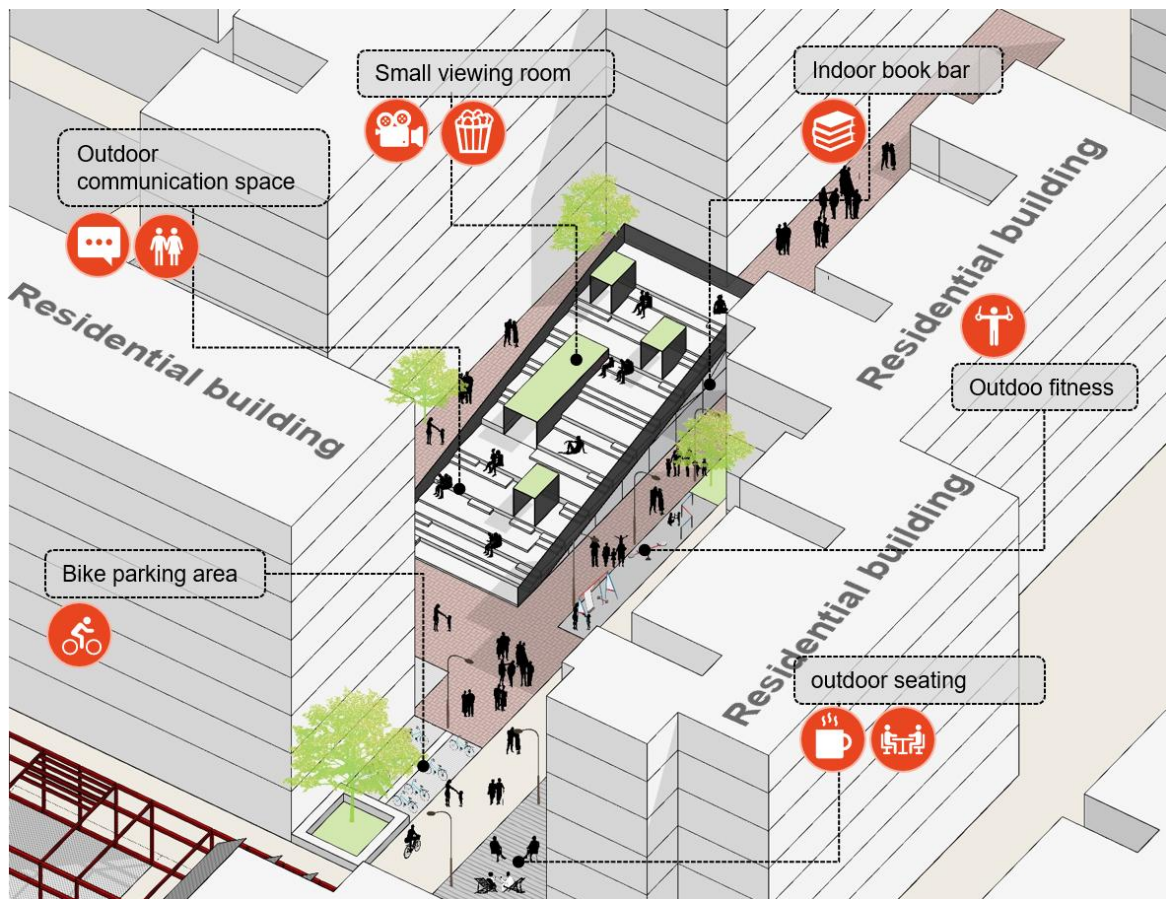
Source: Own research

Figure 5-22. Reconstruction renderings of the Outward courtyard

Source: Own research

The open courtyard inside the community has become the main gathering place for young groups in the community, which is the main space for young groups to communicate and engage in activities. However, the actual on-site space lacks vitality, lacks a space that can carry activities, and is not enough to provide a diverse activity space for people. The theory of everyday urbanism aims to create a feature that can satisfy the discontinuity and spontaneity of crowd activities. Here, taking node 2, a representative outward-looking public space in the community, as an example, a shared book is designed through space intervention. Let's share the theater with the theater, and make it have more open spaces, such as outdoor step space and indoor reading space. Create a public space with more possibilities for daily activities.

（3）Inward courtyard renovation
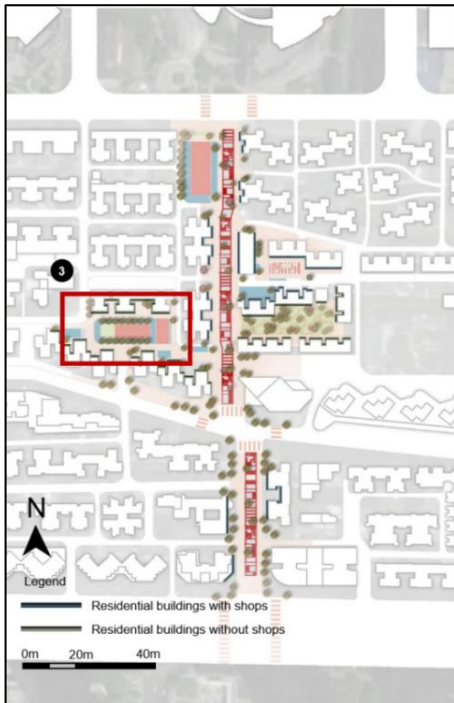
status quo:

The courtyard for daily leisure and sports of residents in the community has sports facilities and leisure facilities.

question:

The internal facilities are messy, old, lack of planning, and the range of activities is limited

Strategy:

Based on the integration and improvement of the original functions, a stage for residents' activities is added, and a multi-functional outdoor sports venue is set up, and children's activities and adult activities are set up in different areas.

Figure 5-23. Location of node 3

Source: own research

Figure 5-24. Introverted courtyard photos
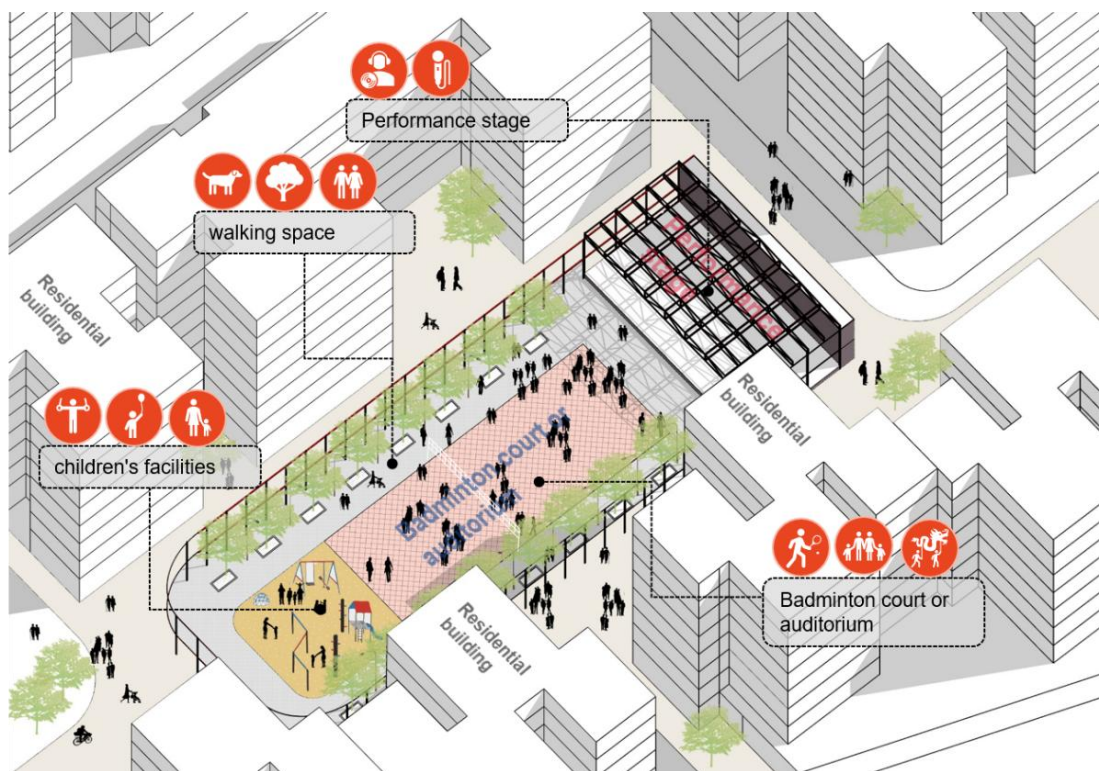
Source: own research

Figure 5-25. Reconstruction renderings of the Inward courtyard

Source: Own research

As an introverted courtyard for the daily activities of community residents, this part of the space carries more complex discontinuous and spontaneously changing daily activities. Residents take rest, exercise, walk, etc. here.

Here, we also take the typical inward-looking courtyard in the community as an example. Here, the site is divided into three main parts, namely, a game place for children's activities, a square space for residents' daily sports, and a performance stage. The square space can be used as an auditorium for festival performances, and both sides are walking spaces for residents. This becomes the main daily activity space for residents in the community.

（4）Node Four - Community Living Room
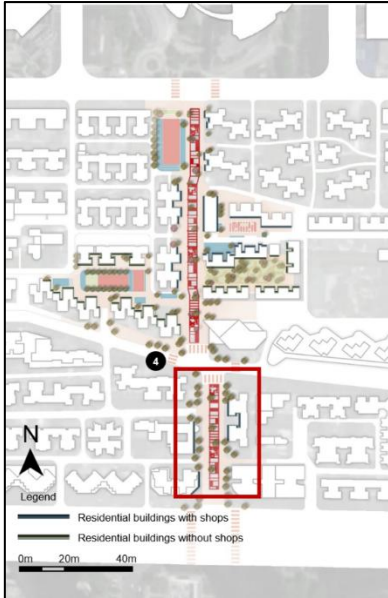
Status quo: The main pedestrian street in the community is lined with shops.

Question:1. Tourists have nowhere to rest 2. Chaotic mobile stalls 3. Single activity

strategy: Create a shared community living room, which can be applied to different functional spaces and can be remodeled independently.

Figure 5-26. Location of node 4

Source: own research

Figure 5-27. Street status

Source: own research

Figure 5-28. Location of node 4

Source: own research
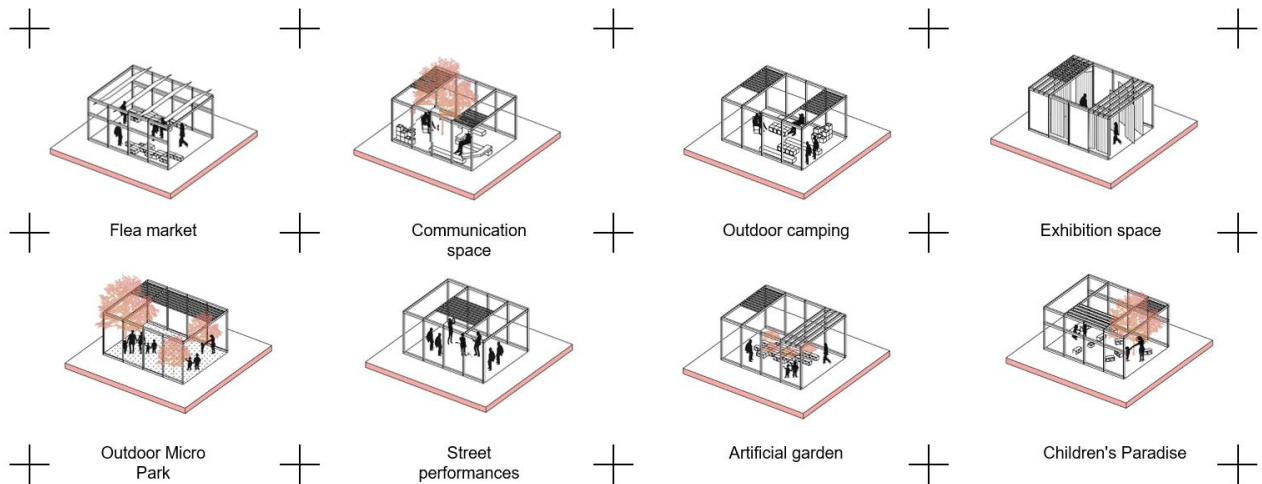
Functional Scenarios with Spontaneous Transformation：

Figure 5-29. Functional scenes can be independently modified

Source: own research

5.2.3 Micro level——Reuse of fragmented space based on the elements of daily life in the community

Everyday urbanism pays attention to the specific phenomena in daily life that are easy to be ignored, triggers changes in public space and daily life, emphasizes the reality and ordinary ness of daily life in the real world; does not stick to the original planning and design of the site, seeks diversity and difference Qualitative, to help users adapt and improve the surrounding urban space environment, and increase the diverse space experience. [63]

Through the observation of the daily elements of the Liuyun community, the most frequent element in the community - leisure seats - is extracted. It is hoped that by designing a simple and portable design, we can advocate the reinterpretation of the existing space and the life in it, discover and highlight its potential meaning, and reconnect the fragmented urban space into a whole through accumulation. [64]
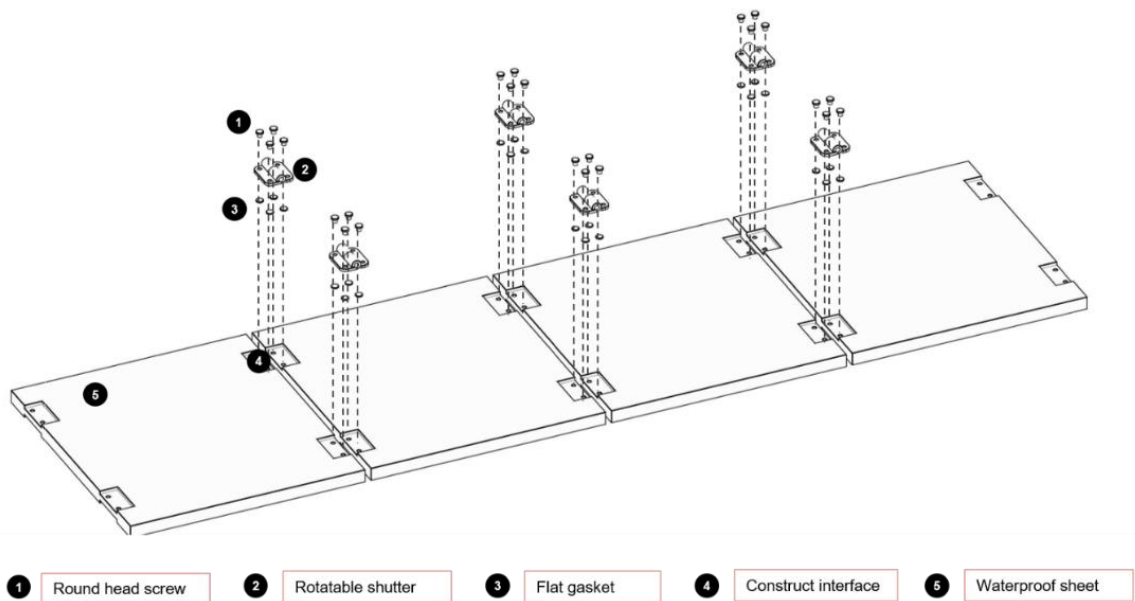

Figure 5-30. Foldable panel construction design

Source: Own research

（1） Façade Intervention

The personalized design of adding foldable boards to the facades of community shops allows merchants to operate independently and change them into facade storage, workbenches, or outdoor leisure seats.
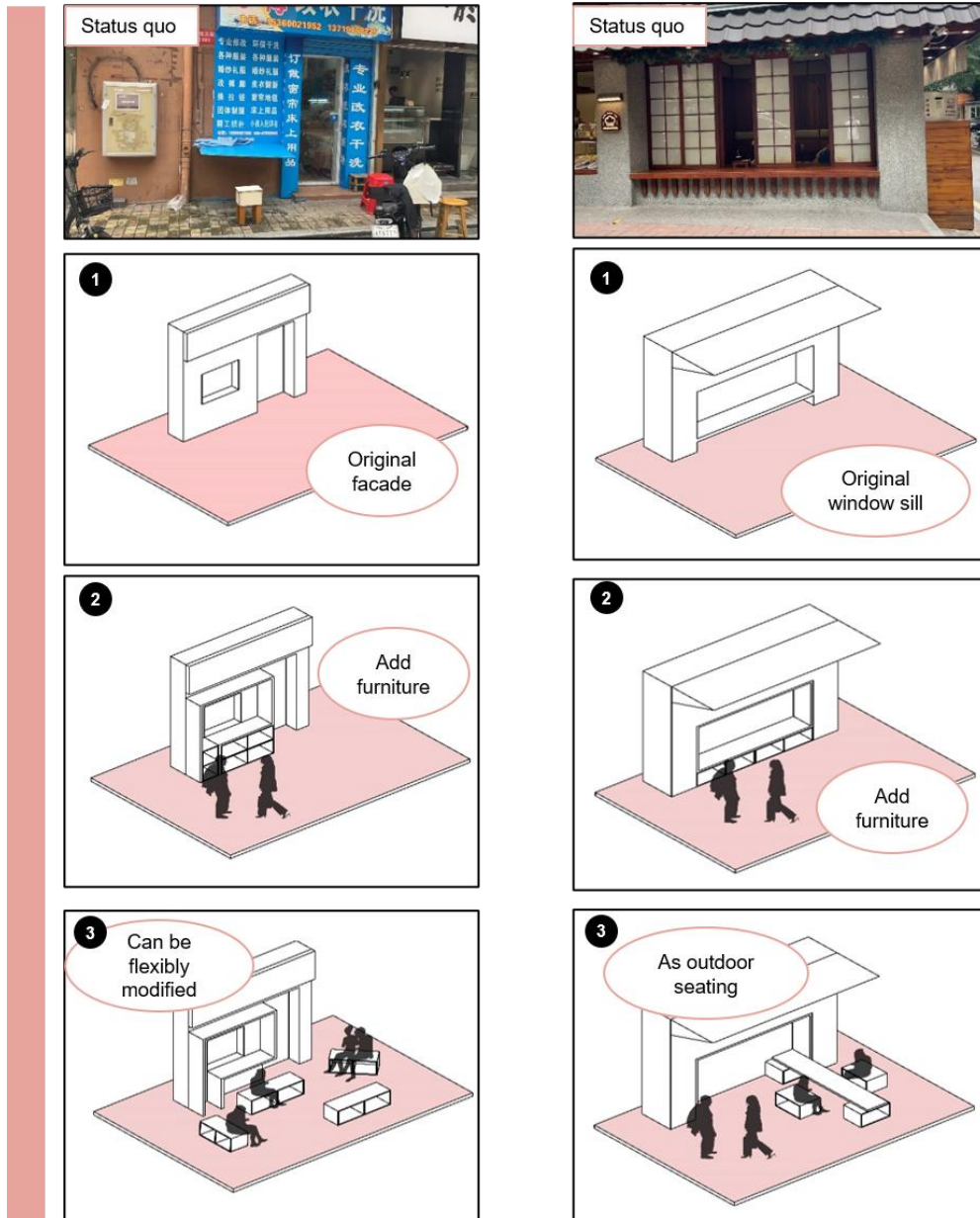
Figure 5-31. Façade Retrofit Design

Source: Own research

（2）　　　Street fragmentation space intervention

Use the simple operability and portability of the folding board to integrate the fragmented space of the street, making the city a daily life space with a symbol of community culture.
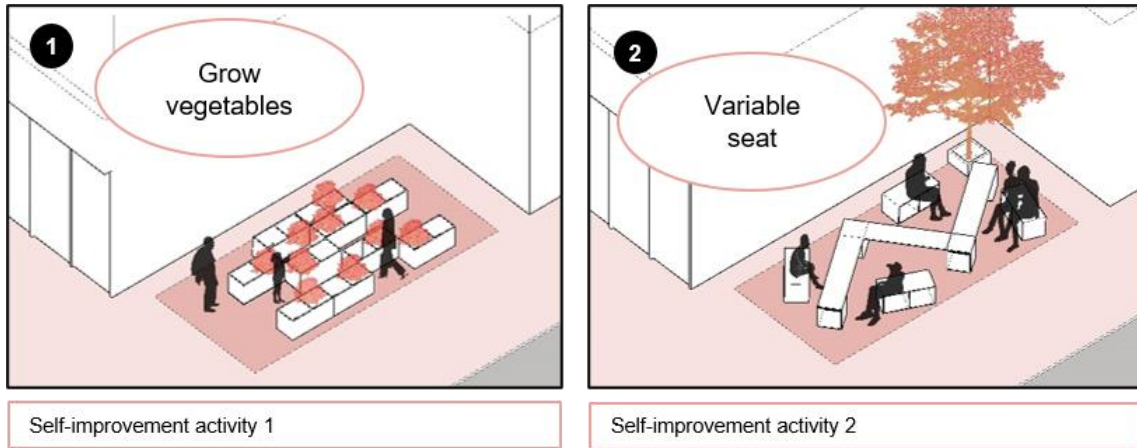
Figure 5-32. Street Fragmentation Space Reconstruction

Source: Own research
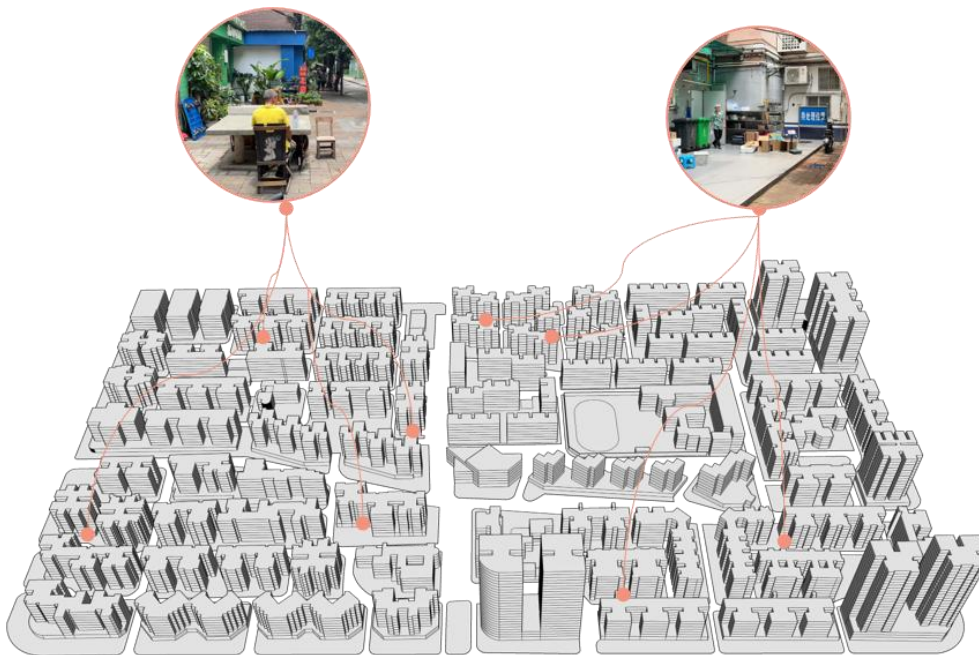
Figure 5-33. The status quo of street fragmentation space

Source: Own research

Figure 5-34. Street Fragmentation Space Reconstruction

Source: Own research

The leisure seating space on the side of the street can also become an activity space with independent transformation, which can be used for a variety of leisure seating, and can also form a shaded gray
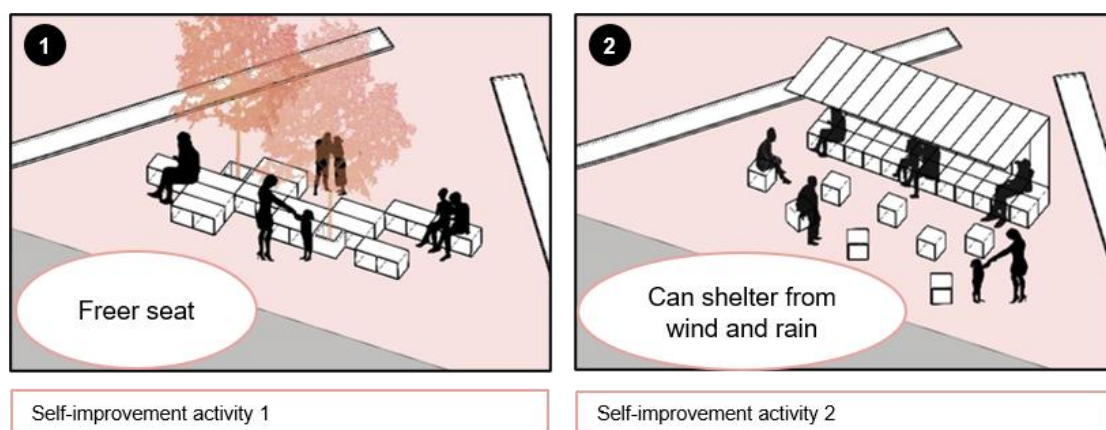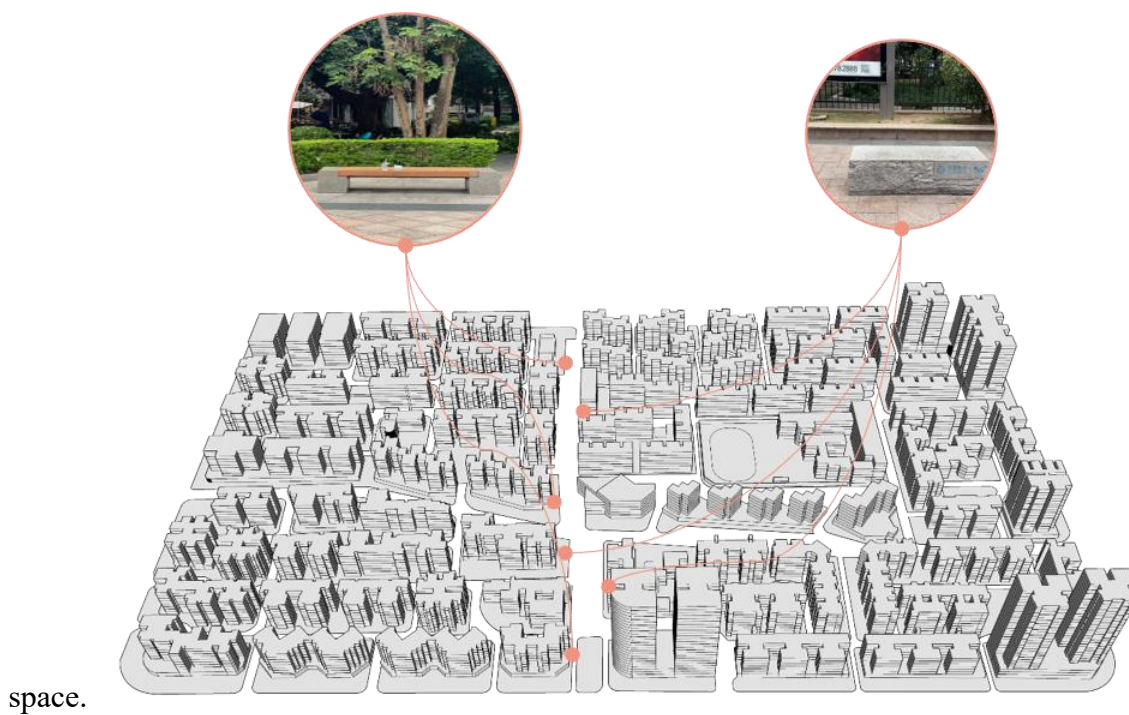

space.

Figure 5-35. The status quo of street fragmentation space

Source: Own research

（3） Street fragmentation space intervention

Inside the community, there are many gaps between residential buildings or fragmented public spaces formed by the periphery of the residential buildings themselves, which have become the most abundant places for the daily life of community residents. By setting up furniture that can be transformed independently, this part of the space can have the conditions for different activities to be carried out at the same time, stimulating the possibility of more daily events.

Residents can form different small collective activities here, and at the same time form an overall activity space, which has greater variability and flexibility.

Figure 5-36. Current status of community public space

Source: Own research

Festival group activities

Self-improvement activity 1

Partition independent activities

Self-improvement activity 2

Figure 5-37. Community public space renovation

Source: Own research

Chapter 6   Conclusion

Everyday urban life is a trade-off between state policy and civic initiatives, between routine and unconventional practices.
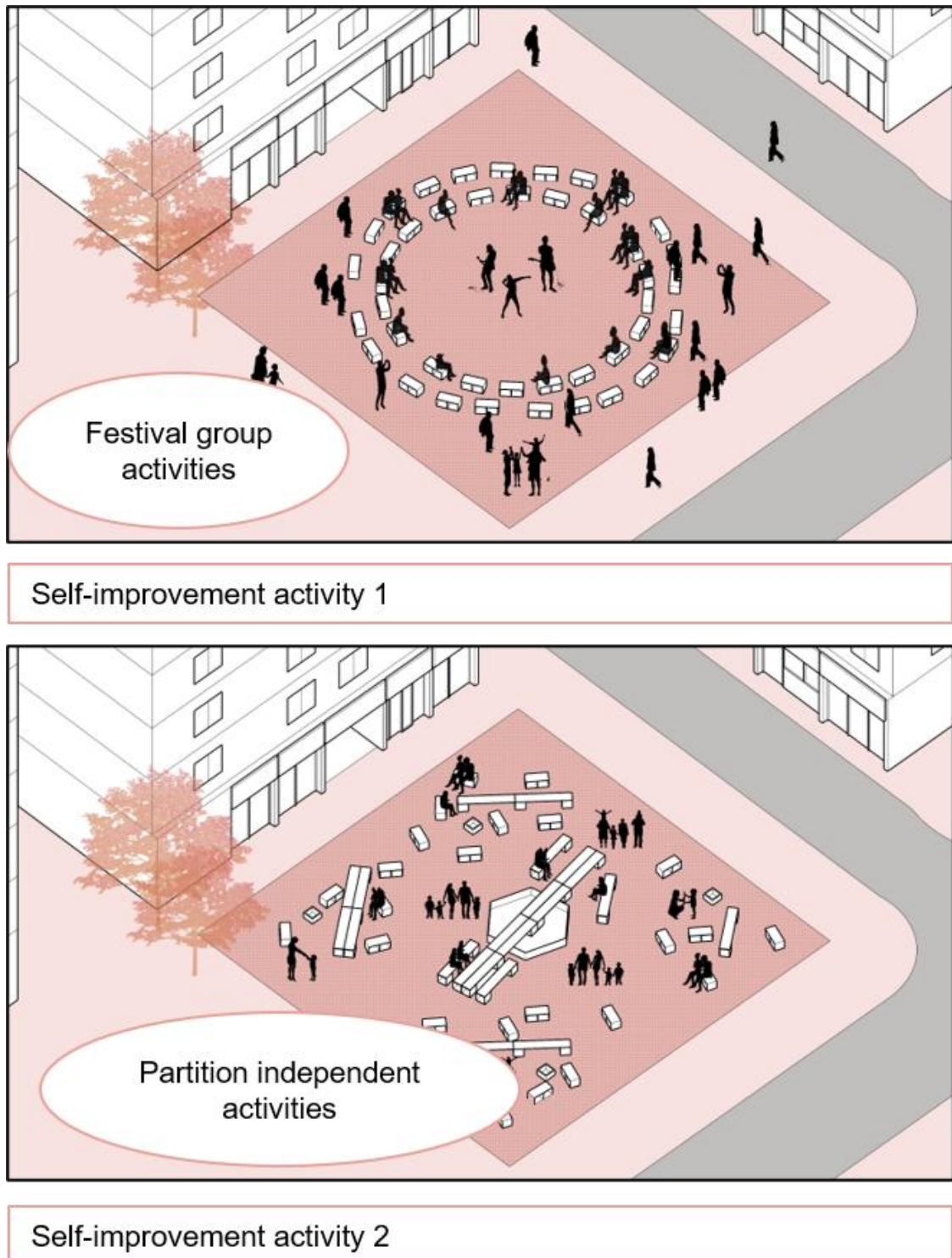
good offices.[65] The geographical location of Liuyun Community determines the particularity of the community's own functions and complex population. From the perspective of daily urbanism, the research fits this particularity. The renovation design from the main perspective of daily urbanism is different from the conventional design. Instead, it uses a bottom-up method to transform and design the existing material environment space. This study hopes to achieve the following goals through the research design:

Goal 1: Balance the life contradictions of residents and outsiders brought about by the opening of the community

The open community is different from the traditional Chinese residential management model. The open policy of Liuyun Community has also experienced a long period of tug-of-war in the development of the community. The resulting community management problems, traffic problems, and environmental problems are obvious.

Therefore, the research hopes to readjust the commercial layout of the original community to balance the contradictions brought by the business operations to the daily life of community residents, such as logistical sanitation and noise impact, while ensuring the privacy of community residents.

Goal 2: Solve the community traffic and parking problems caused by the location of the community

Since Liuyun Community is located on the central axis of the city and the community is relatively large in scale, the complete prohibition of cars is not conducive to the operation of urban traffic and the daily travel of residents in the community. For this reason, the roads around and inside the community were re-planned, and the roads were classified using the Lei Depeng system. At the same time, pedestrians and vehicles were separated within the community. It solves the parking problem in the community, and at the same time provides a friendly community daily walking environment for the residents of the community.

Goal 3: Create a public activity space with the cultural attributes of the Liuyun community

Due to the special geographical location and the original resident culture, Liuyun Community has formed a unique trendy culture, open culture and market culture. In the transformation of the space nodes inside the community, we combine the original cultural characteristics to create different public activity spaces to adapt to the third time characteristics of community residents in their daily activities—discontinuity and spontaneity.

Goal 4: Integrate the fragmented space within the community to create a continuous block space with community characteristics.

In Liuyun Community, the original space structure determines that the public space of the community is very limited, and the addition of shops makes the original space even tighter, so in this community, there are a lot of various desks. Chairs mainly appear at the entrances and exits of shops, on the streets, in courtyards and other informal spaces. It has become the most common element of daily life in the community. In the renovation design, based on the low-tech and micro-renovation method advocated by the theory of daily urbanism, different furniture forms are formed by designing a self-reformable, easy-to-operate folding board. Applied to different spaces of the block.

In summary, this is the goal of this study. The spontaneous renewal of space from the perspective of everyday urbanism provides a new perspective of focusing on the city, observing life, and defining space

Research innovations:

The innovation of this thesis lies in applying the theory of everyday urbanism to the field of community renewal in China to explore its innovative and practical effects in this specific context. Through in-depth research and analysis, the thesis reveals the innovation of daily urbanism theory in Chinese community renewal, including emphasizing the subjectivity and participation of community residents, paying attention to community characteristics and cultural heritage, advocating community autonomy and enhancing cohesion, etc. Combined with specific cases, the thesis demonstrates how to bring innovative ideas and practices to the renewal of Chinese communities through the concepts and methods of everyday urbanism. In addition, the thesis puts forward daily urbanism strategies and implementation paths

applicable to community renewal in China, providing useful guidance and reference for practical projects. Through the research work of the thesis, it has a certain innovation and impetus for the theory and practice of the field of community renewal in China, and provides a new perspective and solution for promoting the sustainable development of urban communities and the improvement of the living environment.

Weaknesses of the study:

Due to its own theoretical basis, scope of vision, limitations of the objective environment and the limitations of the theory itself, this study has many shortcomings:

Insufficient depth of theoretical research support:

Although the theory of everyday urbanism has appeared for more than 20 years, fundamentally speaking, it is still a developing theory of urban renewal that has not been fully verified by practice, and still has great development potential and room for exploration; The study of public space in urban streets and alleys from the perspective of socialist theory has a certain narrow sense and uncertainty, and further practical application and observation and analysis are needed to test the theoretical results in practice.

The research lacks accurate big data support: most of the information and data collected in the field research come from their own on-site observation and collection, and there are individual differences.

The use of theory has certain limitations: Everyday urbanism mainly focuses on the micro-renovation of daily life space, which is not applicable to large-scale demolition and reconstruction projects.

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攻读硕士学位期间取得的研究成果

一、已发表（包括已接受待发表）的论文，以及已投稿、或已成文打算投稿、或拟成文投稿的论文情况（**只填写与学位论文内容相关的部分**）：

序号	作者（全体作者，按顺序排列）	题　目	发表或投稿刊物名称、级别	发表的卷期、年月、页码	与学位论文哪一部分（章、节）相关	被索引收录情况

注：在"发表的卷期、年月、页码"栏：

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不够请另加页。

二、与学位内容相关的其它成果（包括专利、著作、获奖项目等）

Acknowledgements

After writing this, I realized that my research career is coming to an end, and I am about to bid farewell to my student days. Looking back on the 20 years of study, it has not been smooth sailing, full of ups and downs but also a lot of gains. It is also the unremitting persistence along the way and everyone who has given me help and encouragement have shaped me to be more resilient.

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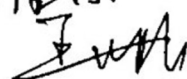　　作者签名：　　　　　　　　　日期：2023年 9 月 6 日

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