

Research on Cultural-oriented Regeneration of Urban Public Space

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DLA Dissertation

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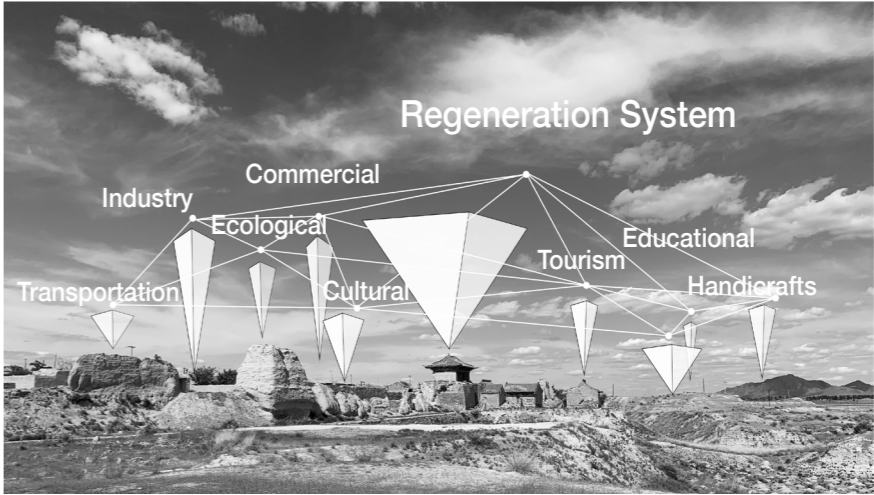


Fig. 1. Source: photo and designed by Author

ABSTRACT

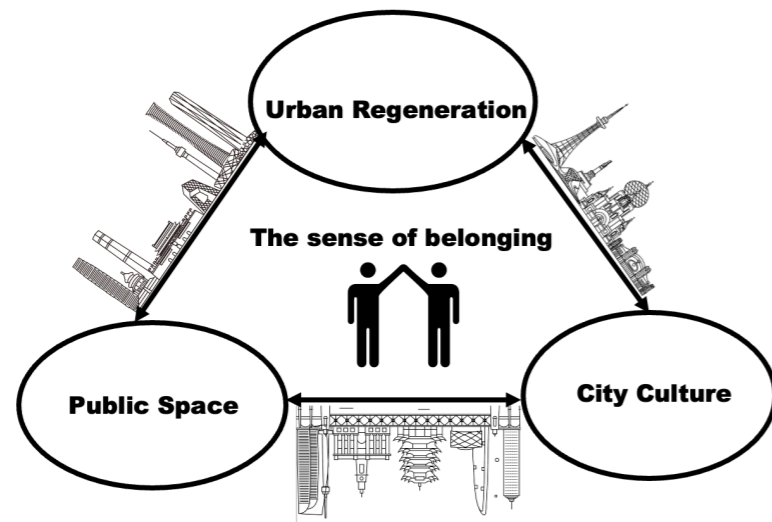


Fig. 2. Source: photo and designed by Author

With over 40 years of aggressive growth in the infrastructure, a great amount of cities in China have entered a new stage of urban development. Focusing on the speed and scale of the development does not meet the common demands of the modern culture who desires life quality and artistic taste. Culture-oriented urban regeneration provides theoretical support for cities with certain needs from a new perspective and becomes an essential component of the strategy for upgrading the urban public space. Regeneration of outdated urban public space guided by culture, not only notes the cultural excavation and inheritance of urban characteristics, but also moderately adds practical functions of certain public spaces. Therefore, the regenerated urban space meets the quality pursuit and spiritual needs of the urban residents. Culture-oriented urban regeneration will and shall become one of the most important form of future urban development model. Ameliorating the public spaces can help improve the city's appearance, in the process of conducting the work, landscape architects shall research more into the indigenous culture, and read into the history of the city, which can increase the allure of urban public space. Based on the successful scenarios we've observed across the globe, we can see that by exploring the methods of architectural landscape design, urban regenerations have been better developed through the synergy provided by the urban public space, urban indigenous culture and social public life.

Keywords: Urban Regeneration, Public Space, Culture, Art, Public

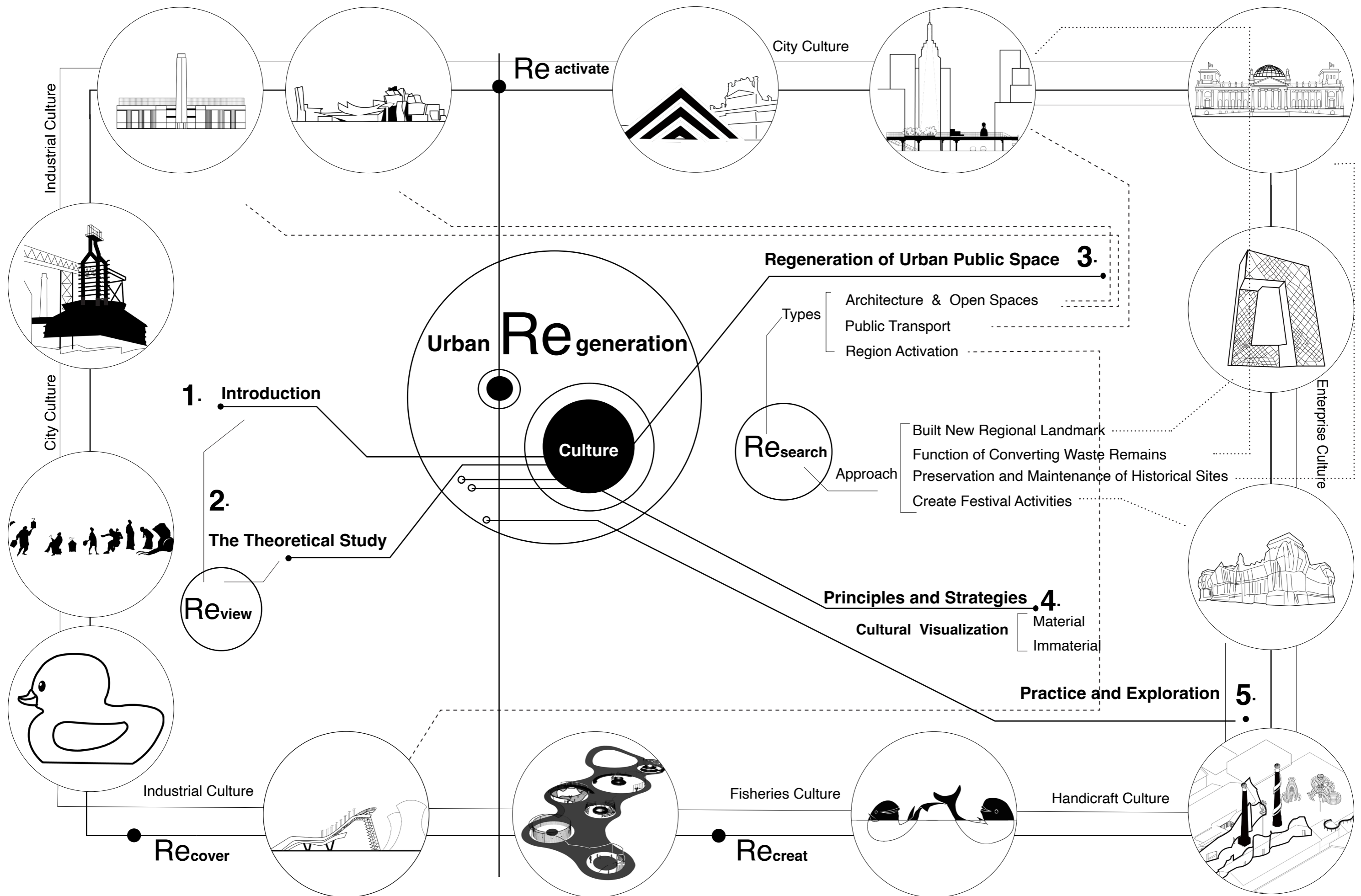


Fig. 3. Source: photo and designed by Author

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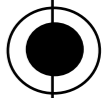
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Chapter 1. Introduction



Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1 Research Background

Along with the process of urbanization, the development of cities tends to shift to improvement of quality and stock renewal from construction speed. The tendency for the quality of development of cities acquires more attention than the increase in number. The problems caused by the last round of large-scale construction are solved one by one. Besides the consideration of providing necessary housing, designers are taking into more and more account the re-fire construction to meet the residents' needs for a better level of life.

At present, the new construction project in the cities make the urban expansion complete basically however there are plenty of issues to be solved such as the old neighborhood, crumbling infrastructure outdated facilities and shortage of public places. Over the past years, although the local governments have encountered to build up new communities and finished a huge quantity of city construction projects the improvement for the public space environment and human landscape have not been given sufficient attention.

With the increasing improvement of the mode of stock development, the old construction methods and management system based on the plan of

public space show their imperfection. Therefore, there is a quite large room for the theory of stock development research and practical planning to be explored. Compared with the incremental development, the mode stock development for urban development and construction is faced with some comprehensive problems, the spatial upgrading for the old urban areas and the activation of some spaces that are no larger in use. The projects of stock regeneration need to deal with the complex spatial conditions. For urban regeneration social problems and the public's spatial need and emotional attachment. The main job of the landscape architectural design is shifting from a single physical space transformation to a renewed approach that concentrates on the overall cultural revitalization of the area on the purpose of improving the quality of public space. Therefore in the context of stock renewal and development, the study for the bottom-up autonomous creation and automatic renewal can help to improve the urban public's living spaces, which has social significance and research value in the new era.

1.2 Research Purpose

In some Chinese cities, there are many unsolved problems of public spaces, outdated infrastructure and lagging renewal of public living spaces, discontinuity of urban culture and economic recession. The main research object of this paper include the following aspects renaissance of the cities missing their characteristic, highlighting the city features and local culture tapping into the city memory, activating urban space and enhancing the residents's living space. The development of the cities located in the western and eastern China is uneven. Pre-modern, modern and post-modern spatial development patterns can be found in many large and medium-sized cities in China. And these three different development levels can exist in the one city at the same time, so people are expected to command the essence of urban regeneration and new urbanism in the irreversible trend of globalization and possess the ability to create more vibrant living spaces with the deep understanding of specific urban region in China.

A report published by the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements indicated that culture-led urban regeneration had become a recognized means for cities to gain global competitiveness as well as improve their cityscapes and urban economic performance (Evans, 2005; Miles & Paddison, 2005). This paper draws on

Evans, G. (2005). Measure for measure: Evaluating the evidence of culture's contribution to regeneration. *Urban Studies*, 42(5-6), 959-983.

Miles, S., & Paddison, R. (2005). Introduction: The rise and rise of culture-led urban regeneration. *Urban Studies*, 42(5-6), 833-839.

many successful culture-oriented urban regeneration strategies around the world and combines the actual conditions of our cities so as to regenerate urban public areas based on the elements of urban culture and history. The paper also explore and summarize landscape architecture design strategies and methods to solve some of the problems that exist in the process of urban renewal and regeneration in China.

1.3 Research Significance

Due to the global convergence of urban cultural development and the transformation of urban functions, some public spaces in the cities have become less significant than ever before, which makes some urban development builders conduct some preliminary studies and trials to cope with the relevant problems. Nowadays China is facing the problems that used to haunt developed counties from the second half of the last century to the tanning this century so lucky. China has some successful cases to learn from and study with the progress of the times, instead of just satisfying the traditional physical space, the public expects to enjoy culture spaces that have been upgraded gradually from the old traditional ones. In the context of stock regeneration, it is of time signicance and vale city culture as well as helpful to inherit and carry forward.If the public can participate in the regeneration of urban space as much as possible.

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE,
MEDIA AND SPORT (2004)
*Culture at the Heart of
Regeneration*. London: DCMS.

In the context of stock regeneration, it is of contemporary significance and value if the public can participate in the regeneration of urban space as much as possible to help the writing and transmission of urban culture. The purpose of this paper is to study and explore ways to solve the problems of urban public space from the perspective of urban cultural regeneration, to transform the amnesiac and homogeneous urban public space into an urban space full of cultural memory elements and perceptual values, and realizing the regeneration of urban public space. In the document, *Culture at the heart of regeneration*, the DCMS argues that the cultural element can become the driving force for regeneration, as in the example of Newcastle Gateshead, discussed by Miles in this Review Issue. (DCMS,2004)

From the perspective of urban cultural regeneration, this paper is to study and explore the ways to solve the problems of urban public space and to transform the cultural-lost and homogeneous urban public space into a space full of culture memory and perceptual values. Most of the essential urban public spaces have witnessed the development and great changes of cities and these spaces carry the culture memories of cities, therefore the significance of this study is to tap into city memory and inherit the residents' experience of public spaces. Meet citizens'needs for spatial quality and provide study cases for the regeneration of urban public spaces.

1.4 Research Status

In China, most public space upgrading work is done with use of the methods led by government policy, which lists the targets of the improvement, designers and constructors serve as the actual operators. The upgrading work mainly focuses on solving the urgent needs of upgrading urban public space, the main purpose of which is to improve the level of comfort of the physical space. The regeneration plan of urban public space mainly involves the improvement of infrastructures such as roads and basic leisure facilities. This model focuses more on the regeneration of the public service facilities, vegetation and the pavements in the area and has the characteristics of standardized production, but it can not meet the humanistic need for the public space. Different from this remediation model, some government departments would like to organize residents to have discussions together and listen to their new ideas and suggestions and this model full of opportunities and challenges is based on the concept of public participation, which has gradually led to the exploration and experiment of urban public space renewal methods. This paper takes the root of the philosophy of this model. Together with the guidance and support of the government policy as well as specific spatial regeneration, it extends the possibility of research from the perspective of landscape architecture design.

With the promotion of the idea of urban regeneration, it has become a public concern how to improve the quality of urban public space. The residents in the neighborhood take part in the discussion about public space regeneration and public space serves as a carrier to promote emotional communication between people. In the process of urbanization, the rapid development of cities brings about a series of problems like cultural disconnection because the coldness of urban public space in modern cities has reduced the face-to-face communication among people strengthen. Activating urban public space is one of the keys to strengthen the bonds of people. In the warm and comfortable public place, people can also have more outdoor activities and regain the sense of belonging to the community people's communication and understanding. The public space rich of human touch can break the sameness of the city's appearance.

1.5 Problems and Methods

City culture and history are the catalyst for the regeneration of urban public space, which works as a showcase to continue the city's story. Technological and humanistic advances accompany urbanization and the development of cities is no longer a solitary process, and the regeneration and revitalization of cities require communication at multiple levels.

Natural conditions, human environment, political environment, economic development and social systems mix together and influence the process of urbanization to different degrees. Many existing universal laws and rules for urban regeneration can not be separated from the complex urban cultural and social context. Working together with spatial aesthetics and the idea of the revival of urban culture, this paper analyzes the factors related to the results of urbanization and draws lessons from the research on urban revival at home and abroad. In addition to logical methods such as analysis, induction and contrast, and contemporary urban theory, this paper analyzes and studies urban regeneration from the perspective of landscape architecture design. The design views formed finally are used for regeneration urban public space.

Having a good understanding of urban revival, the author of this paper analyzes the ways to establish the space order of cities and to upgrade the public spaces so as to express the contemporary significance of urban public space revival more clearly and accurately. The paper concerns more about the lack of urban culture, the convergence of urban images and the lagging urban landscape environment. It also combines international research with local practice cases to make the result of study feasible. Relevant researches in China is currently dominated by humanities and social sciences so

actual case analysis also become an important research method in this paper. In order to make the analysis of cases more accurate, and get the first hand material ,the author has conducted field researches in some cities such as New York, London, Paris, Barcelona and other cities. The following are the specific research methods used in this paper.

Inductive-deductive Method.

By analyzing the characteristics of urban public spaces that have already existed in the relevant cities. Summarize the features types, urban regeneration methods and the strategies of regeneration urban public spaces based on the analysis of the theories of previous studies.

Case Analysis Method.

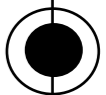
By collecting, classifying and summarizing the strategies of typical cases related to the urban regeneration in the foreign cities, combine theory with practice to provide references for practical projects.

Practical Research Method.

Based on some urban public space researches, the design team selected urban space renewal cases in Beijing ,Jingdezhen and obtained first-

hand research data through observation and measurement, photography, interviews to ensure the objective validity of the information. The research also combines the theoretical knowledge, objective data and discussions of the designers to classify and summarize the actual issues.

Chapter 2. Theoretical Research of Urban Regeneration



Chapter 2. Theoretical Research of Urban Regeneration

Since the middle of the 20th century, the world's major industrial countries have shifted from the industrialization era to the post-industrialization era. Many cities began to show signs of decay and shrinkage due to the rapid economic development and several problems such as industrial transformation. In 2011, the percentage of the urbanized population in China exceeded 50% for the first time. Accompanied by the decline of some regional public spaces in previously developed cities, the revitalization of these areas will become an integral part of future urban design. (fig 4&5).

2.1 Background of Urban Regeneration

Urban regeneration should be understood as a set of measures taken to tackle and quash economic, social, and physical decline in urban areas where this is not self-regulating by the market and without the intervention of authorities (CLG, Transforming Places; Changing Lives: A Framework for Regeneration, 2008). The scale of urban regeneration can thus vary from city-wide initiatives that encourage economic stimuli to smaller, district or neighbourhood-based measures aimed at increasing the residents' immediate life quality. Another definition comes from Roberts et al., stating that urban regeneration is a "comprehensive

CLG. (2008). Transforming Places; Changing Lives: A Framework for Regeneration. London: Communities and Local Government.

Urbanization over the past 500 years, 1500 to 2016

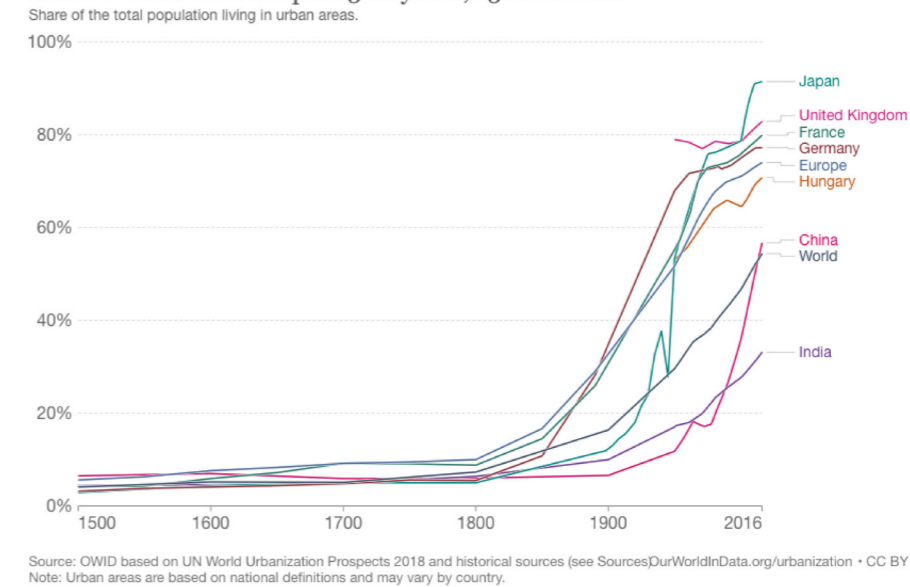


Fig. 4. Source: Our World in Data .4.17.2022

Population, 2022

Historical estimates of population, combined with the projected population to 2100 based on the UN's medium variant scenario.

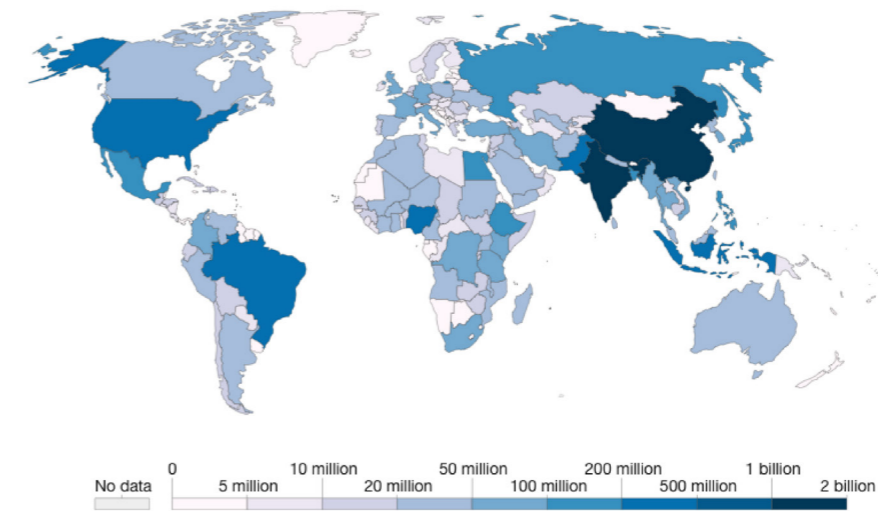


Fig. 5. Source: Our World in Data .4.17.2022

and integrated vision and action which leads to the resolution of urban problems and which seeks to bring about a lasting improvement in the economic, physical, social and environmental condition of an area that has been subject to change” (Roberts, Sykes, & Granger, 2016). They have proposed an outlook toward urban regeneration that encompasses six general themes. These themes are: the relationship between the physical urban environment and the nature of the social and political response to the built environment; housing and health in urban areas; the control of urban growth and its impact; the linkage between social improvement and economic progress; the role of urban policy from an administrative perspective; and, lastly, the holistic attitude and the guaranteeing act that all areas of public and private policy operate in accord with the principles of sustainable development (Roberts, Sykes, & Granger, 2016). These perspectives suggest that urban regeneration is dynamic, drives change, and is driven primarily from creating, developing and safeguarding cohesion and inclusion across the city.

2.2 Main Causes of Urban Decline

Roberts, P., Sykes, H., & Granger, R. (2016). *Urban regeneration: A Handbook*. London: Sage.

Urban decay is determined by various factors such as politics, economy, culture, energy, climate and even war, and the changes of many factors has set

the stage for the decline of urban space. However, excluding the influence of uncontrollable factors such as climate wars and serious natural disasters, the decline of urban spatial functions is mainly influenced by following factors.

The Changes Brought by Economic Transformation

From the middle of the 20th century, with the development of economy and transformation of industrial structure, many countries in Europe and America entered the post-industrial era. Many industrial structures have changed, the importance of industrial production has gradually declined, and the manufacturing industry has gradually shifted from cities with perfect urbanization to less developed areas. The decline of manufacturing industries in industrial cities has led to the emergence of unused factories, decaying industrial neighborhoods, and abandoned port terminals. The decay of these urban public areas has also led to a change in the demographic structure.

Changes in Policy Layout

Shifts of urban public space triggered by changes of policy are a factor for the urban decline. For example, industrial areas moving out and the changes in urban functional areas. In addition, some

city areas are deserted due to population migration caused by the adjustments of policy, which can lead to the uneven development of city areas.

Changes in Demographic Structure

Fertility has declined. The global fertility rate has declined from an average of 5.0 children per woman in 1965-1970 to 2.6 children per woman in 2005-2010. In recent years, China's birth rate has continued to decline, and India will overtake China as the world's most populous country in March 2022. Currently, China is gradually entering an aging society. As older people are less economically capable, they tend to live in declining urban areas where public facilities are often outdated and young people are unwilling to move in, gradually creating a negative cycle of regional development.

Transformation of Resource Structure

Some resource-exploiting cities have experienced changes in urban production structure due to the exhaustion of non-renewable energy, new technological revolution, adjustment of national or local policies and other factors. Moreover, with the rise of emerging industries, traditional industries are gradually replaced, and the effectiveness of urban functions built based on the traditional industrial structure is also reduced. Therefore, if the transition

between old and new industries cannot be properly handled, it is easy to lead to urban decline due to such changes.

2.3 Content of Urban Regeneration

Urban Renaissance and Urban regeneration

In China, the architectural community often translates "urban regeneration" as Urban renewal because the Chinese term Urban renewal contains both the meaning of "Urban regeneration" and "Urban reconstruction". "Urban regeneration" is the focus of this paper, and when discussing "Urban regeneration", design is, of course, also discussing "Urban renewal" to some extent. The original meaning of the word "regeneration" also refers to the regeneration of damaged tissues or decaying living organisms in biology; therefore, the real meaning of Urban regeneration in China is more applicable to big cities like Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou which are usually better urbanized. It is also applicable to some cities that were once glorious. The concept of "Urban regeneration" in this paper also has the meaning of "Urban Renaissance"

in English, among which "Urban regeneration" is more commonly mentioned in the field of urban construction.

Urban regeneration can be an overall plan at the city level or the regeneration of a city by an architectural monolith or as small as a neighborhood. In this paper, after analyzing international cases, we focus our practice on enhancing or activating the public space of public life, renewing public facilities, exploring and passing on the city's story, or improving the living environment of the general public. Unlike "urban renewal", which is characterized by large-scale or high-speed construction, urban revitalization tends to focus more on the excavation and transmission of urban cultural factors.

Urban regeneration is a series of measures to improve the spatial function, culture, economy, and other aspects of a declining or decaying urban public space to solve the related social problems.

London Planning Advisory Board defines "urban regeneration" as "a holistic and integrated approach to solving urban problems that seek to bring about a sustained improvement in the economic, physical, social and natural conditions of an area".

The first Urban White Paper to be published since 1978, 'Delivering an urban renaissance' (DETR,

Evan, Shaw. The Contribution of Culture to regeneration in the UK :A report to the DCMS. London Met,2004:4

2000) placed a new emphasis on the importance of design (DETR/CABE, 2000) – particularly of public buildings (DCMS, 2000a), streets, and public places embellished by art – to produce better, more 'liveable' cities and harmonious mixed communities.

In the 1970s, urban planning in North America introduced the concept of Urban Renaissance. This concept differs from the Urban Renewal and Urban Regeneration concepts. It "leads the analysis of urban issues in an integrated and holistic perspective and through action, seeking conditions for sustained growth in areas in transition, including economic, morphological, social and environmental aspects. (Andrew,T 2010.)

Roberts and Sykes in Urban Regeneration: A Handbook argue that urban regeneration is an emerging and innovative sector of urban planning policy that can be defined as a universal and integrated vision leading to the resolution of urban problems and aiming to improve the economic, physical, social and environmental conditions of the area being transformed. Before urban regeneration, which first appeared in the vocabulary of English urban planning in the mid-1970s, urbanism was already familiar with the similar concept of urban renewal, established in England as a reaction to the poor hygienic conditions of its inhabitants during the

DETR (2000) Our Towns and Cities – The Future: Delivering an Urban Renaissance. London: Department of the Environment, Transport and Regions.

DETR/CABE (2000) By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System: Towards a Better Practice. London: DETR/CABE.

DCMS (2000a) Better Public Buildings: A Proud Legacy for the Future. London: Department of Culture, Media and Sport/ Stationery Office.

Andrew Tallon. Urban Regeneration and Renewal. London: Routledge, 2010.

Industrial Revolution in the 19th century.

In 1998, architect Richard Rogers led the Urban Task Force working group to study and solve the growing urban problem. The Task Force was made up of hundreds of experts from all sectors of society, including the renowned urban planner Peter Hall and Crispin Tickell, Chairman of the UK Government's Sustainable Development Commission. They were expected to find the causes of urban decline in the UK and make actionable recommendations to the government to bring back a love of our cities.

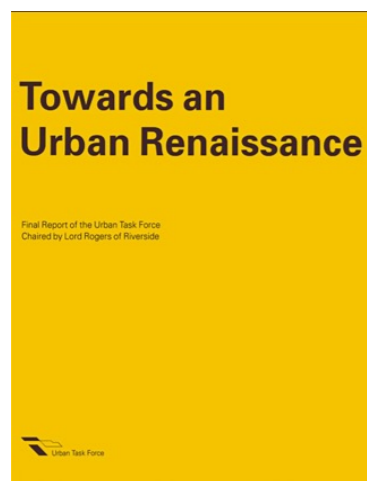


Fig. 6. Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Towards_an_Urban_Renaissance

In 1999, the Urban Task Force completed the study *Towards an Urban Renaissance*, also known as the "Yellow Book of Cities". In this report, the significance of urban regeneration was first raised to the same historical level as Renaissance. [In the introduction to the report, Rogers said, "Achieving urban renewal is not just about numbers and proportions, but about creating the kind of quality and lasting vitality of urban life that people expect." In this report, the working group drew on the experiences of Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, the United States and other countries. In the report, Rogers acknowledges for the first time that the UK is 20 years behind cities like Amsterdam and Barcelona in terms of strategic planning for urban development. The report presents three rationales for urban transformation: 1. a new technological revolution centered on information technology. 2.

a focus on ecological technologies based on a deep understanding of rapidly depleting natural resources and sustainable development. 3. a social transformation accompanied by a growing quest for quality of life and lifestyle choices. In his report, Rogers emphasizes quality urban development based on good urban design, focusing on building national-level urban design frameworks, and his design principles demonstrate the advantages of a design-led urban renewal process. (Wang Z., 2014)

Wang Z., (2014) , Introduction to Public Art. Beijing: Peking University Press

From 'urban reconstruction' in the immediate post-war years to 'urban renewal' and 'urban redevelopment' in the 1960s and 1970s, 'urban regeneration' in the 1980s and 'urban renaissance' in the (late) 1990s (and early 2000s), successive UK governments have adopted different terminologies, each signifying a subtle shift in their approaches to the resolution of the social and material problems created by the decline of post-industrial city centres (Lees, 2003: 67).

Lees L (2003) Visions of 'Urban Renaissance': the Urban Task Force Report and the Urban White Paper. In: Imrie R and Raco M (eds) *Urban Renaissance? New Labour, Community and Urban Policy*. Bristol: Policy Press, pp. 61–82.

The 2004 State of World Cities report from UNCHS (2004) noted that 'regeneration' had become a global phenomenon, but that, while the term 'regeneration' on its own tended to mean basic physical redevelopment of land, 'urban regeneration' had come to stand for the development of the orbit of social habitation as well (Vickery, 2007: 14).

UNCHS (2004) *The state of the world's cities 2004/2005 - globalization and culture*. UN-HABITAT
Vickery J (2007) *The Emergence of Culture-Led Regeneration: A Policy Concept and its Discontents*. Warwick: Centre for Cultural Policy Studies, Warwick University.

ODPM/DCLG (1999)
Regeneration through culture,
sport and tourism. Available
at: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/archived/publications/localgovernment/regeneration-through-culture>

Roberts, P. & Sykes, H., *Urban Regeneration: A Handbook*, SAGE: Los Angeles, London, New Delhi, Singapore, Washington DC, 2008.

Evans, G. & Shaw, P., *The Contribution of Culture to Regeneration in the UK: A report to the DCMS, LondonMet, 2004*. Online. www.scholars-on-bilbao.info/fichas/EvansShaw2004.pdf. Accessed on: 15 Apr., 2018.

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM), *Assessing the impacts of spatial interventions. regeneration, renewal and regional development. Main Guidance*, London, 2003. Online. [system/uploads/attachment_data/file/191509/Regeneration_renewal_and_regional_development.pdf](http://www.odpm.gov.uk/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/191509/Regeneration_renewal_and_regional_development.pdf). Accessed on: 15 Apr. 2018.
UNCHS (HABITAT) (2004) *The State of the World's Cities 2004/2005: Globalization and Urban Culture*. Nairobi: UNCHS; and London: Earthscan.

2.4 Cultural-Oriented Urban Regeneration

As ODPM/DCLG (1999: 10) pointed out, 'The increasing use of the term urban renaissance to describe what would have been up to very recently referred to solely as urban regeneration is indicative of the extent of the influence that culture now has'.

Evans and Shaw in their 2003 essay *The contribution of culture to regeneration in the UK: a review of evidence*, which further evolved the definition of urban regeneration in its English context, focused their attention on the link between building regeneration and cultural regeneration and on how the latter can become a true catalyst for urban regeneration policies. Moreover, in 2003, establishing a new definition, the British government stated that urban regeneration was not simply a question of bricks and mortar but that its ultimate aim should be the physical, social and economic well-being of the territory or, in other words, quality of life .

As a marker of its salience to the city under deepening globalisation, the most recent report in the UN-Habitat series, *The State of the World's Cities* (UNCHS, 2004), focuses on the cultural impacts of globalisation.

2.5 National Strategies for urban regeneration

2.5.1 International Exploration

As the cultural planner Graeme Evans (2001, p. 2) states in his book *Cultural Planning: An Urban Renaissance?* "The symbolic and political economies of culture have arguably never been so interlinked". These trends in urban planning and development are provoked by the transition from an industrial use of urban space to a post-industrial one, where digitalization and globalization have given rise to a post-industrial urban profile (Kloosterman, 2009). This can also be seen as a response to how cities fight to survive in the context of globalization and an economy based on creativity and innovation (Mercer, 2006).

On November 30, 2002, the British Cities Summit was held in Birmingham, England, with the slogan of urban renewal, regeneration and sustainable development. The theory of urban revitalization aims to rejuvenate urban communities, seeking to reintegrate all elements of modern life (e.g. home, work, shopping, leisure, etc.) to reconstruct a compact, square and cheap neighborhood community, bring nature back to the city, and rejuvenate the city.(wangzhong)

Evans, G. (2001), *Cultural Planning: An Urban Renaissance?*, Routledge, London.

Kloosterman, R. (2009), *New Urbanity in an Old City: The Case of Amsterdam*, *Cultural Policy and Management Yearbook 2009*, Boekmanstudies, Amsterdam, pp. 76-90.

Mercer, C. (2006), "Cultural planning for urban and community development", *Kulturforvalterne unlimited*, Vol. 20, September.

In 2004, the report "A Summary of Evidence on the Contribution of British Culture to Urban Regeneration" took stock of the literature on the contribution of British culture to the social, economic and physical regeneration of the city, analyzed the best examples of projects, and finally summarized and made recommendations. Therefore, when discussing the main urban regeneration models using culture in the UK, the best model is Culture Regeneration.

To ensure that urban regeneration delivers a sustainable product, many charters were issued for cities, or regions around the globe. In 2007, the EU – LEIPZIG CHARTER on Sustainable European Cities addressed indirectly the regeneration process through sustainable integrated development. While The Toledo Declaration sets out urban integration regeneration in 2010, more precisely urban integration regeneration .

Ministers Responsible for Urban Development in the EU, Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European cities, May 2, 2007, Approved at the Informal Council held in Leipzig on 24, 25 May 2007.
Informal Ministerial Meeting on Urban Development (2010) Toledo Declaration, held in Toledo, 2010.

In the same period the idea of culture-led regeneration as a policy concept began to occur. As Miles and Paddisson (2005, p. 833) state in their introduction "The rise and rise of culture-led urban regeneration" for a special issue of Urban Studies: What is remarkable is not just the speed with which the culture-driven strategies have become advocated by governments and local development

agencies as a means of bolstering the urban economy, but also how their diffusion has globalized. Within a little more than two decades, the initiation of culture-driven urban (re)generation has come to occupy a pivotal position for new urban entrepreneurialism.

The Scottish Government (2011b, 9) has developed a regeneration strategy which outlines a vision where the 'most disadvantaged communities are supported and where all places are sustainable and promote well-being'. This vision would necessitate regeneration initiatives being approached in a holistic manner. Such an approach stands in stark contrast to the Coalition's approach, which appears to be largely based on debt reduction, attempting to refuel the economy of the South of England and piecemeal 'do it yourself' regeneration, via more organic, bottom-up, community-driven, self-help initiatives and philanthropy (Pugalís et al. 2014).

It is perhaps worth noting the difference between urban renewal, urban (re)development and urban regeneration. Urban regeneration moves beyond the aims, definition, goals, and triumphs of urban renewal, which is regarded as "a process of essentially physical change" (Couch, 1990, p. 2), and of urban development (or redevelopment),

Miles, S. and Paddison, R. (2005), "Introduction: the rise and rise of culture-led urban regeneration", Urban Studies, Vol. 42 Nos 5/6, pp. 833-9.

Pugalís L Liddle J Deas I Bailey N Pill M Green C Pearson C Reeve A Shipley R Manns J Dickinson S Joyce P Marlow D Havers I Rowe M Southern A Headlam N Janssen-Jansen, L Lloyd G Doyle J Cummings C McGuinness D Broughton K Berkeley N and Jarvis D 2014 Regeneration beyond austerity: A collective viewpoint. Journal of Urban Regeneration & Renewal 7 188-97.

Roberts, P., Sykes, H., & Granger, R. (2016). *Urban regeneration: A Handbook*. London: Sage.

Hopkins, L. (2001). *Urban development: The logic of making plans* (Vol. 166). New York: Island Press.

Couch, C. (1990). *Urban Renewal: Theory and Practice*. Basingstoke: Macmillan.

Roberts, P., Sykes, H., & Granger, R. (2016). *Urban regeneration: A Handbook*. London: Sage

Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) (2004), *Culture at the Heart of Regeneration*, DCMS, London.

which is seen as way too generalist, less well-defined, and lacking precise approach methods (Hopkins, 2001). Urban regeneration punches higher than what it is generally regarded for and implies that any given project or urban approach should be more process driven, both past and future, and have a longer-term, more strategic, purpose in mind (Roberts, Sykes, & Granger, 2016).

In 2005 the British DCMS (Department for Culture, Media and Sport) published the policy statement *Culture at the Heart of Regeneration*. This was part of a consultation document with the attempt to construct "a common way to measure the social, economic and environmental impact of (urban cultural) transformational projects" (DCMS, 2004, p. 3).

2.5.2 Practical Exploration in China

1994 Theoretical Exploration -Wu liangyong

In the 1970s, urban planning in North America introduced the concept of the Urban Renaissance. This concept differs from the Urban Renewal and Urban Regeneration concepts. It "leads the analysis of urban issues in an integrated and holistic perspective and through action, seeking conditions for sustained growth in areas in transition, including economic, morphological, social and environmental aspects.

2005 Caoyang New Village

Cao Yang new village pedestrian street "Cao Yang New village low-intensity transformation", including the expansion of public space, increased public facilities, and the expansion of green space.

2012 Reconstructing the Microcirculation-Qiu Baoxing

At the International Conference on Urban Innovation and Development, Qiu Baoxing proposed the theory of "reconstructing micro-circulation". It is necessary to establish the view that "small is beautiful and small is ecological", advocate "organic restoration", actively expand "micro space", and strive to explore the efficiency of urban space utilization. At this point, the theory of "micro-renewal" began to penetrate this

new field of urban research. Domestic scholars have already started to explore this theory. They believe that micro-renewal is an effective way for the city and society to complement each other. It is the way to refine and improve the quality of urban construction. They believe that the promotion of micro-renewal should focus on public space, crowd activities, social and cultural creation and the connection between facility enhancement and urban functions. With the theme of "urban micro-renewal", Time Architecture also discussed the current situation of urban micro-renewal and the problems encountered in practice from multiple perspectives. It affirmed the development prospect of urban micro-renewal.

2016 Shanghai

The "Walk Shanghai 2016 - Community Space Micro-Renewal Program" launched in Shanghai uses various tools to micro-renew old communities, streets, alley halls, public facilities and other projects. For example, a typical micro-renovation of a water pump room in Yushiquan Street was put into use as a community network information center. Through the intervention of public art, the micro-renovation of Jinpu Community Plaza in Tangqiao District of Pudong New Area can improve the environmental quality of public space and realize micro-renewal and micro-improvement of the relationship between residents' living space and social space. To improve the supporting

service facilities, a minor renovation of the Tangqiao Nanquan Recreation Plaza is carried out to meet the higher living needs of the residents.

2016 Shenzhen

Shenzhen's "Interesting City" series of projects revise and complement the traditional humanistic thinking of urban planning, bringing micro-spaces of interest to urban public spaces, addressing the issue of urban spatial vitality and improving the quality of public spaces. Guangzhou has also included the "micro-renovation" model in the "Guangzhou Urban Renewal Measures", which aims to carry out partial demolition and renovation of buildings with safety hazards in built-up areas to alleviate and eliminate safety hazards. Furthermore, we will make full use of the potential resources and advantages of the old city to protect and restore cultural relics and industrial sites.

2.5.3 History of Development

In the second half of the 20th century, there were different trends of urban construction in the West, and the concepts of "urban regeneration", "urban recovery", "urban renewal" and "urban redevelopment" were explored with different focuses. The development of urban cultural policies can be roughly divided into three stages.

1940s~1960s Urban Redevelopment

The reconstruction period (1940s~1960s) was affected by the war and the city urgently needed to rebuild its material foundation. Construction was also basically centered around the needs of the urban operation, with government buildings, construction of large event venues, as well as residential housing, factory construction, basic functional facilities, and other projects that could solve the macroscopic problems of the city as the main construction direction.

1960s Urban Revitalization & 1970s Urban Renewal

During the period of participation (1970s~1980s), when the material base of the city became more and more abundant, a series of democratic and social movements emerged, and the younger generation began to question the cultural views of the past. These new ideas gradually spread to all levels of

society. The government also gradually increased the number of urban planning programs that were conducive to the development of social individuality, and the development and construction of experimental venues, individual television programs, and special social events were welcomed by more

1990s Urban Regeneration

Urban marketing period (1980s~) to the present
Affected by the economic crisis, many European governments wished to improve the development structure of their cities, and culture-led development of urban potential was the development consensus of various city managers in this period. Cultural projects were built to improve cities' image, enhance citizens' happiness, and encourage cooperation to attract more urban construction projects. In this way, the diversity of urban industries and the stability of social structure are achieved. The ultimate goal of sustainable development and ultimate urban rejuvenation is achieved.

2.6 Theories Related to Urban Regeneration

In the context of globalization, as people pay more attention to the environment of urban public space, some mainstream discussions on theories of urban regeneration have emerged internationally. The theory of urban regeneration is derived from the urban renewal movement. After some problems brought by the urban beautification movement, some European and American countries began to explore the implementation of urban regeneration concepts based on space creation, and these urban space enhancement concepts provide rich theoretical support for urban renewal and the following are some urban renewal related theories.

Incremental Urbanism

concept of Incrementalism, which questioned the modernist urban planning of functionalism and argued that urban development should shift from the pursuit of grand narratives to a resilient and progressive model of renewal. Sustainable regeneration produces a quantitative to qualitative change that eventually leads to an overall leap. The most important feature is a small-scale, step-by-step approach to renewal.

Urban Organic Renewal

Renewal theory and is widely used in various fields of theory and practice. 1978, the architect Professor Wu Liangyong first proposed the "urban organic renewal" theory. Beijing began to renovate dilapidated buildings and new courtyard exploration of the old city improvement research project. At that time, Beijing was faced with how to carry out renovation and renewal of the old city and other issues, how to meet both the continuation of the historical and cultural urban landscape and can meet the needs of people in modern urban life a few books. The architects carried out how to preserve the consciousness of the cultural city style and complete the modern city construction thinking. Professor Wu Liangyong's team in Beijing Ju'er hutong piloted seven courtyard renovation designs in this project to practice the initial concept of urban "organic renewal". Through the practice of the Ju'er Hutong project, we explore the ways to improve the residential areas in the old city of Beijing and further propose to gradually move towards a new "organic order" in the new run through prudent urban "organic renewal".

In the book, with the practical results of the Ju'er Hutong project as a practical basis, the old city of

Wu Liangyong. From "organic renewal" to a new "organic order"-a way to improve the residential areas of the old city of Beijing (II) [J]. Journal of Architecture, 1989 (07): 11-18.

Beijing, "organic renewal" theory. Wu Liangyong believes that the city as a living organism always metabolizes organically linked, harmonious coexistence. Urban construction should be in line with the urban fabric, with the appropriate scale, reasonable scale, according to the transformation of the content and requirements, the healthy, meaningful part to be retained intact, for the aging, obsolete part, the corresponding measures should be used in the way, based on sustainable development of urban renewal. Organic urban renewal is the necessary transformation of the existing parts of the city that do not meet the needs of modern urban citizens, including the transformation of the spatial structure of buildings, various ecological environments, public space environments, etc. Wu Liangyong believes that city as a living organism is always metabolizing harmonious coexistence. Urban construction should be under its intrinsic order and the laws of operation, in line with the urban fabric, to the appropriate scale, reasonable scale, according to the transformation of the content and requirements, the healthy, meaningful part to be retained intact, for the aging, obsolete part, should be used to "insert" the way.

After decades of urban construction in China, the theory of organic urban renewal is now being revisited. In December 2021, at the City for Tomorrow Conference hosted by the Central Academy of Fine Arts, experts and scholars revisited

Wu Liangyong. Beijing Old City and Ju'er Hutong [M]. Beijing: China Architecture Industry Press Publication, 1994. [C]. Proceedings of the China Society of Urban Planning, 2017. 2016(04): 6-9.



Fig. 7. Source: <https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1637916565570697301&wfr=spider&for=pc&searchword>

the "Organic Urban Renewal" conference due to the new crown epidemic, held online and offline. The conference theme items. City of Art: Organic Renewal of the Past and the Present - City for

City for Tomorrow Forum 2021

14th Five-Year Plan of Xiamen proposes to build Xiamen into a highly competent and beautiful modern international city, upgrade the city's function and quality, and build it into a national famous historical and cultural city.

In this context, it is of far-reaching practical significance to hold the "City for Tomorrow Forum" together with a series of activities at the Kulangsu Center for Contemporary Art in Xiamen and to

release the Consensus on Building a Future City with Artistic Creativity.

Urban renewal is an inevitable requirement to adapt to the new situation of urban development and promote high-quality urban development. It is city development and reconstruction based on the protection and inheritance of urban culture. The City for Tomorrow Forum aims to explore the direction and possibilities of the future development of Chinese cities, focusing on the humanistic and innovative role and value of public art in China's urbanization. With the theme of "City of Art: Organic Renewal of the Past and the Present", the City for Tomorrow Forum will conduct an in-depth discussion of Xiamen's new vision of urban renewal from the perspective of culture and art.(The conference booklet)

The architect Manuel de Sola Morale first proposed the theory of "Urban Acupuncture" in 1982, based on the Chinese medicine of acupuncture, combined with the urban renewal theory and the urban renewal-related policies of Barcelona. In this urban renewal movement in Barcelona, the Urban Acupuncture theory focuses on urban renewal with small-scale design interventions. The theory advocates small-scale urban public space as the entry point for design, activating the regional space with "points",

redesigning the abandoned and unused spaces in the old city, providing leisure places for citizens and improving the urban landscape.

The phrase 'urban acupuncture' was first coined by the Spanish architect and city planner Manuel de Solà, and was later popularised by Finnish architect Marco Casagrande. Key to the theory is understanding the city as a holistic whole, more like a living being than a collection of dissident phenomena. Urban acupuncture theory proposes that problems within the city can be alleviated through small interventions at specific localised sites. Sites are selected through an integrated approach of data gathering, community involvement, and site analysis. Once selected, interventions are designed and implemented to enable greater impacts on the surrounding areas and wider afield throughout the city. One common misapprehension about urban acupuncture is that sites and interventions must always be small. Tiago Olivera of Arup argues that one of the most important features of urban acupuncture is that the intervention should be swift. Quick to implement, and quick to alleviate the stresses on the city. Another important feature of urban acupuncture is that it should follow a 'bottom-up' approach. Many larger-scale interventions take a long time to implement, take up vast swathes of land, and cost great sums. Often local residents can feel that these grand plans are forced upon them.

The opposition to the proposed garden bridge in London by Heatherwick Studios demonstrates the level of hostility a top-down approach to planning can bring.



Fig. 8 Urban Acupuncture, Source: <https://land8.com/pocket-parks-as-urban-acupuncture/>



Fig. 9 Glendale Chess Park, Source: <https://land8.com/pocket-parks-as-urban-acupuncture/>

Urban acupuncture theory has also been echoed by architects in other cities worldwide, being applied to different practice cases in different regions. Edward

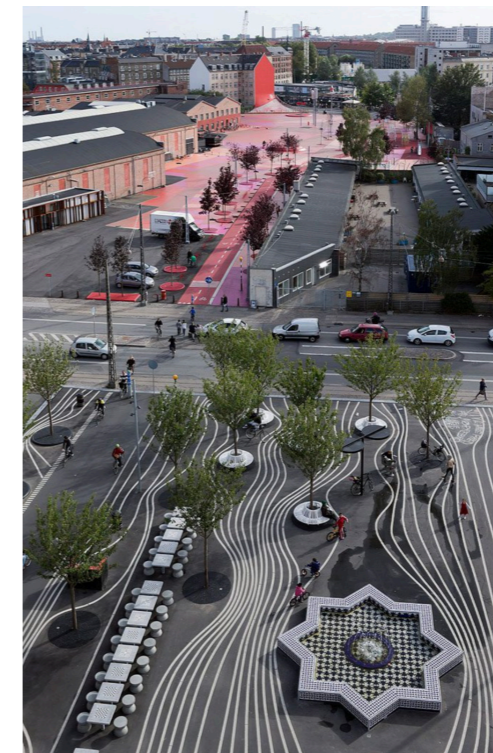


Fig. 10 <http://www.archina.com/index.php?g=works&m=index&a=show&id=1504>

Koegel In Eduard Koegel (Urban Acupuncture of City, 2006), Inge Roecker and his firm draw on the experience of German urban renewal, guided by the theory of urban acupuncture, to explore how to invigorate the urban space of Vancouver's Chinatown in response to the significance of the urban environment given by the site. In his book (Urban Acupuncture, 2014), Jaime Lerner extends the concept of "urban acupuncture" from a physical construction strategy to an urban policy level.

Edward Kugel, Linfei Xiang. Urban acupuncture for cities[J]. World Architecture, 2006(10): 56-58.

Jaime Lerner. Urban Acupuncture[M]. Covelo: Island Press, 2014.

Urban Micro-Renewal Theory

Urban micro-renewal theory, a critique of large-scale urban construction and renovation, explores new ways of urban renewal with a small-scale oriented micro-renewal model. There are different attempts in different countries.

The International Architecture Exhibition (Internationale Bauausstellung, IBA in German, 1984-1987), held in Berlin in the 1980s, is one of the most widely known practices of urban micro-renewal in the West. The exhibition is divided into two sections: "Critical Urban Reconstruction" - IBA Neubau-IBA and "Prudent Urban Renewal" - IBA Old District Renewal (IBA-Alt), based on the general design framework of Josef Paul Kleinhues. IBA-Alt). While respecting the existing urban spatial structure, the project preserves the old buildings, creates new insets, fills in the damaged street buildings to ensure the continuity of the street space, and reshapes the original neighborhood through new corner buildings and courtyards to stimulate urban vitality.

Li Zhenyu, LIU Zhiwei. Architects,
2004 (02) : 29-33. (in Chinese)

In the context of the large-scale renovation of Beijing's old city in the 1990s, taking the renewal planning of the Fengsheng in Beijing's Xicheng District as an example, the "small-scale, progressive" renewal model was proposed through the study and comparison of

three planning schemes - between the large-scale renovation and the improvement-oriented approach. It advocates "top-down" planning control and "bottom-up" renovation implementation, focuses on the integrity and continuity, takes into account the overall interests, and integrates the functional structure layout and infrastructure construction; gives full play to its We encourage residents to participate and complete the whole process of building environment creation and use.

In August 2004, the "Research Report on the Renovation of Beijing's Old and Dilapidated Buildings and the Protection of the Ancient Capital Style" was adopted by the 11th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 10th Session of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) proposed for the first time the "micro-circulation" strategy of "small-scale, gradual and micro-circulation". This strategy emphasizes "micro-circulation" protection and renewal in the dynamic cycle of urban evolution through "micro" protection and renewal to achieve "micro" building replacement and effectively complete the renewal of the district while preserving urban history. Dazhalan Organic Renewal Plan (2009)

Wang Ying. From large-scale demolition and redevelopment to small-scale incremental regeneration: A study on the regeneration planning of Fengsheng Neighborhood in Beijing [J]. Journal of Architecture, 1998(08): 47-52.

Wei, Jia-Bin, Li, Xiang, Tang, Si-Yuan. An Analysis of Progressive Regeneration Strategies in Beijing's Historic Districts - An Example of Dazhalan Regeneration Plan

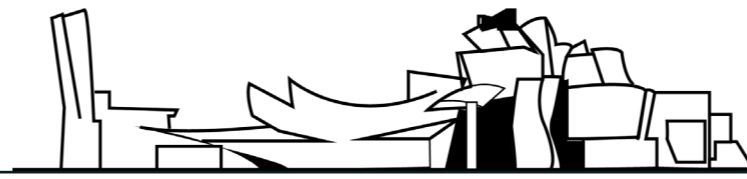
2.7 Summary

After the rapid urban construction of the 20th century, most cities around the world are gradually shifting their new strategies in the 21st century from large-scale planning and building or adding sections to quality improvement and subtle optimization. The experience of life is enriched through more vivid and localized construction. Universities, institutions and scholars are turning their attention to the creation of localized cities through their research theories and design methods. They hope to enhance the cultural experience, the functional enjoyment and the emotional belonging of the residents through the creation of each local area. The ultimate goal is to achieve the public's

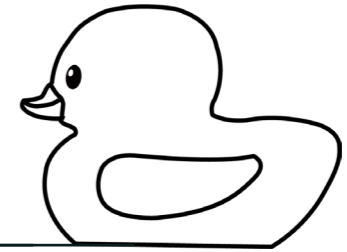
identification with the urban environment and the public's identification with themselves. These theoretical studies have brought valuable experience and many advantages and disadvantages to the achievements of a thousand predecessors, who may not be applicable to every urban construction. But the common issues that emerge behind these models, i.e., issues that can help more modern urban regeneration, are worth studying and integrating and utilizing. Among them, culture-led urban regeneration is the focus of all of these urban construction theories to some degree, and these more effective contemporary construction methods of building theory coincide in respecting and preserving culture.



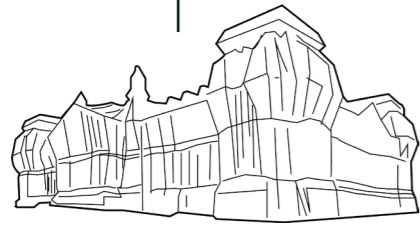
Beijing Memories, Nanluoguxiang Subway Station



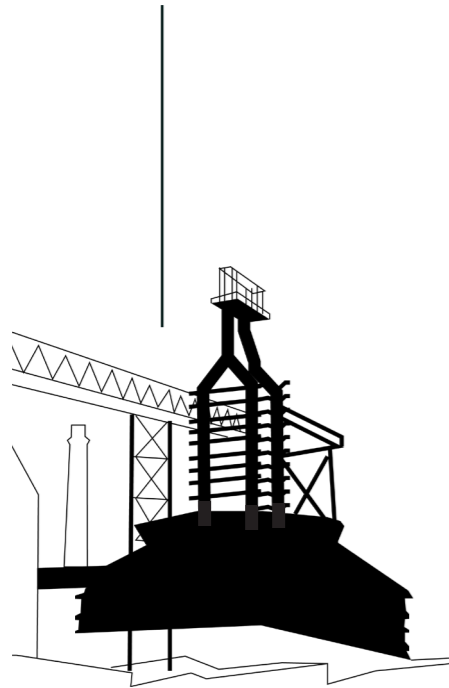
Guggenheim Museum



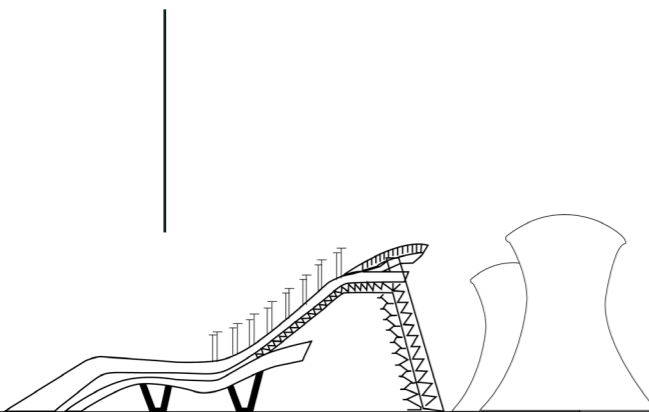
Rubber Duck



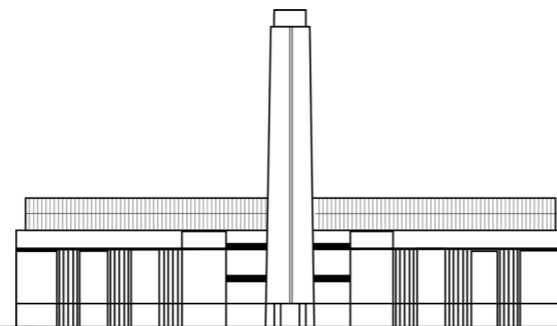
Wrapped Reichstag, Berlin



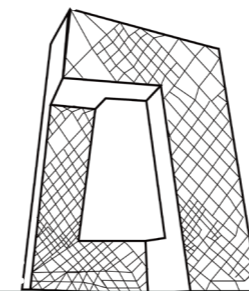
Shougang Park I, Beijing



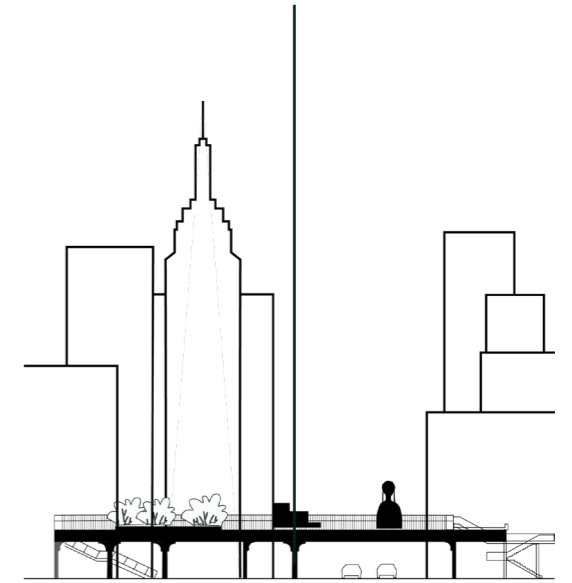
Shougang Park II, Beijing



Tate Gallery



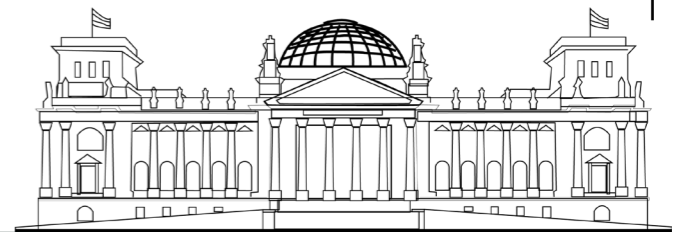
CCTV Office Building, Beijing



The High Line, NYC



Le Grand Louvre, Paris



The Reichstag, Germany

Fig. 11. Source: photo and designed by Author

Chapter 3. Research on the Strategy of Urban Public Space Regeneration

Lichfield, D. (1992). *Urban regeneration for the 1990s*. London: London Planning Advisory Committee.

Yu, C.-H. (2012). The Review analysis of the urban renewal mechanism in practice and future amendment of Urban Renewal Act of Taiwan. *Quarterly Journal of Land Studies*, 11(2), p23–30.

Middleton, C., & Freestone, P. (2008). The impact of culture-led regeneration on regional identity in north east England. *Regional studies association international conference the dilemmas of integration and competition Prague, Czech republic 27-29 may 2008*.

Evans, G., & Shaw, P. (2004). *The contribution of culture to regeneration in the UK: A review of evidence*. London: London Met.

Vickery, J. (2007). *The emergence of culture-led regeneration: A policy concept and its discontents*. University of Warwick: Centre for Cultural Policy Studies.

Urban regeneration is a set of comprehensive and coherent prospects. It spearheads the resolution of urban problems and perpetual economic, social, and environmental improvement (Lichfield, 1992).

Urban regeneration not only emphasizes the renewal and maintenance of the living environment but also encompasses economic development, humanities, and renewable energy, and furtherly focuses on the economic and social value that generated from urban spaces. It aims to restructure decaying urban spaces, enhance city functions, and achieve sustainable development (Yu, 2012). Culture-led urban regeneration is considered a breakthrough in urban development (Middleton & Freestone, 2008) the strategies of culture-led urban regeneration entail the restructuring and reutilization of urban spaces and environments (Evans & Shaw, 2004), as well as the promotion of local regeneration by hosting major events or constructing landmark buildings (Vickery, 2007).

The idea that culture can be employed as a driver for urban economic growth has become part of the new orthodoxy by which cities seek to enhance their competitive position. Although, as the UNCHS report illustrates, its practice has become globalised, it is in cities in the economically advanced nations that the use of culture-driven strategies largely originated and, at least judged by the roll-call of cities that are commonly cited, that its adoption has had the most dramatic consequences both physically in transforming the urban landscape and in building their economic performance.

Bocock (1992, pp. 229–274) and Evans (2005) asserted that cultural self-awareness can produce regional self-esteem and community consensus, and that the true meaning of culture-led urban regeneration is not in the regeneration strategies themselves, but rather in obtaining community acceptance and trust.

Introduction: The Rise and Rise of Culture-led Urban Regeneration

Bocock, R. (1992). *The cultural formations of modern society*. Cambridge: Polity: Formations of Modernity.

Evans, G. (2005). Measure for measure: Evaluating the evidence of culture's contribution to regeneration. *Urban Studies*, 42(5–6), 959–983.

3.1 Attributes of Urban Public Space

3.1.1 Overview of Urban Public Space

The evolution of the concepts of "public" and "public sphere" can be traced back to the earliest use of the term in England, France and Germany. Among them, "In England, the word 'public' was used from the mid-17th century onward, but up to that time, the term commonly used instead of 'public' was generally 'world' or 'humanity. ' or 'humanity'." For France and Germany, "at the end of the 17th century, the French word 'publicite' was borrowed into English as 'publicity'; Germany did not have the word until the 18th century "

Public spaces come in many forms: open spaces of different kinds such as parks, markets, streets and squares; closed spaces such as malls, libraries, town halls, swimming pools, clubs and bars; and intermediate spaces such as clubs and associations confined to specific publics such as housing residents, chess enthusiasts, fitness fanatics, anglers, skateboarders and the like.

Urban Public Space is a complex and rich concept, which contains at least the following three meanings:

Amin, A (2008) Collective culture and urban public space, City: analysis of urban trends, culture, theory, policy, action, 12:1, 5-24

From the point of view of urban design, urban public space is usually referred to in order to meet the

urban public open areas of various outdoor activities and communication, including square, community, playground, park, bazaar, temple or church, etc., it is for all the citizens of leisure, parties, entertainment and social activities provide a platform, has an important status in the urban construction.

In his analysis of the bourgeois public sphere in the 18th century, Habermas first defines "publicness", which "manifests itself as a separate sphere, the public sphere, which is opposed to the private sphere", while emphasizing in particular that "the separation of state and society is a fundamental line which likewise distinguishes the public sphere from the private sphere"

From the perspective of sociology, urban public space emphasizes the space development concept of equality, freedom, openness and vitality, and holds that urban development should be based on respect for historical context, interpersonal communication and lifestyle.

Carr, S., Francis, M., Rivlin, L. and Stone, A. (1993) Public Space. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

In the parks, plazas, markets, waterfronts, and natural areas of our cities, people from different cultural groups can come together in a supportive context of mutual enjoyment. As these experiences are repeated, public spaces become vessels to carry positive communal meanings.' (Carret al., 1993, p. 344)



Fig. 12. Source: <https://you.autohome.com.cn/details/101561>



Fig. 13. Source: <https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1637916565570697301&wfr=spider&for=pc&searchword芝加哥qianxi公园>

In terms of politics, it is mainly developed from Hannah Arendt's "Public Realm "and Habermas's "Public Sphere". Public space originated from the free exchange of ancient Greek squares in democratic life, and then required public space to have the basic characteristics of transparency, equality, freedom and justice. Habermas thought it was one of the important conditions for the formation of civil society. Both "public space" and "public domain" are the characteristics of urban public space.

The urban public space mentioned in this study mainly refers to the urban open space marked with buildings, landscape architecture, public art, squares, green Spaces, rest facilities and other substantive marks. However, this does not mean that urban public space is only these buildings and public facilities, but more attention is paid to the use of attributes related to the public in the space. The design and construction of urban public space should pay special attention to the public memory of the city, emphasizing the discovery, reproduction and inheritance of public memory, so as to bring the identity of the city to the public.

3.1.2 Characteristics of Urban Public Space

Urban public space is a compound phrase, which has the characteristics and uniqueness of urban and public space, including:

The public. Publicity is the most important characteristic of urban public space, which can also be called openness. People can communicate and hold activities in urban public space, which is open, equal and free. As Carr et al. (1993, p. 344) claim: 'in a well-designed and well-managed public space, the armor of daily life can be partially removed, allowing us to see others as whole people. Seeing people different from oneself responding to the same setting in similar ways creates a temporary bond.'

Carr, S., Francis, M., Rivlin, L. and Stone, A. (1993) Public Space. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Regionality. Urban public space is a real space, located in a certain region and space time, with regional characteristics. Some important urban public Spaces, such as the downtown square, also known as the "living room" of the city, are important places for city residents to gather and spread the story of the city.

Uniqueness. The regionalism of urban public space makes it unique, and the natural environment and human environment in which it is located are unique. It also includes the novel and unique style pursued by modernism.

Artistry. Humanistic artistry is usually a whole. Humanistic nature is the cultural attribute of public space, and artistic art is the form of expression. Urban public space is not a natural existence, but because of the existence of women. It was also built to provide a place for people to move. Many important urban public Spaces also have historical properties, which usually have important practices or important urban stories. Artistry is also an embodiment of the humanistic value of urban public space. Urban public space is more or less artistry.

Integrity. Urban public space is not a separate space, but a part of urban space, which has an integral relationship with the surrounding environment. Even though the urban public space itself as an independent space is not as good as a subjective space, its internal relationship is also an organic whole.

Anthropogenic characteristics. Urban public space is mostly carved by human, with artificial characteristics, rather than spring natural environment. After the transformation, the public sphere has become a lubricant for the relationship between the state and society and citizens. The lubrication function is first reflected in the struggle for the corresponding freedom and equal rights for the public. This struggle is a process of competing with the public power organs. As Habermas put it, "Sometimes the public sphere is, in the final analysis, the field of public opinion, which

directly competes with the public authority." It can be seen that Habermas especially emphasizes the "public opinion" in the civil society, that is, the transparency, publicness, communication, free thinking and the free competition of language discourse in the civil society. "By 'public sphere' I mean, first and foremost, an area of our social life," he said.

Things like 'public opinion' can be formed in this field. It is, in principle, open to all citizens.

Part of the public sphere consists of conversations in which people, as individuals, come together to form the public. It is particularly important to stress that they are acting as a group without coercion and with the security of being able to assemble and combine freely and express their opinions freely and publicly."

Aesthetic habits in the cultural sense. Urban public space has certain cultural characteristics, so it has the characteristics of "local", or some monuments and sculptures make urban public space have cultural attributes.

The word "culture" means "citizen" or "city dweller" in Latin. It can be seen that culture is developed by human settlement, and cities are the symbol of human civilization. Due to different natural environment, belief and political background, different regions have formed their own distinctive cultures.

The atmosphere of a public space, its aesthetics and physical architecture, its historical status and reputation, its visual cultures, subtly define performances of social life in public and meanings and intentions of urban public culture.

Culture is a source of prosperity and cosmopolitanism in the process of international urban competitiveness through hosting international events and centres of excellence, inspiring creativity and innovation, driving high growth business sectors such as creative industries, commercial leisure and tourism, and increasing profile and name recognition. Culture is a means of spreading the benefits of prosperity to all citizens, through its capacity to engender social and human capital, improve life skills and transform the organizational capacity to handle and respond to change. Culture is a means of defining a rich, shared identity and thus engenders pride of place and inter-communal understanding, contributing to people's sense of anchoring and confidence (Comedia, 2003).

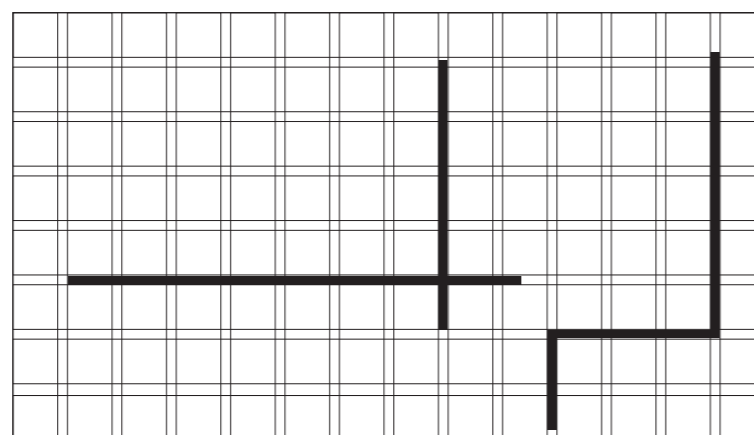
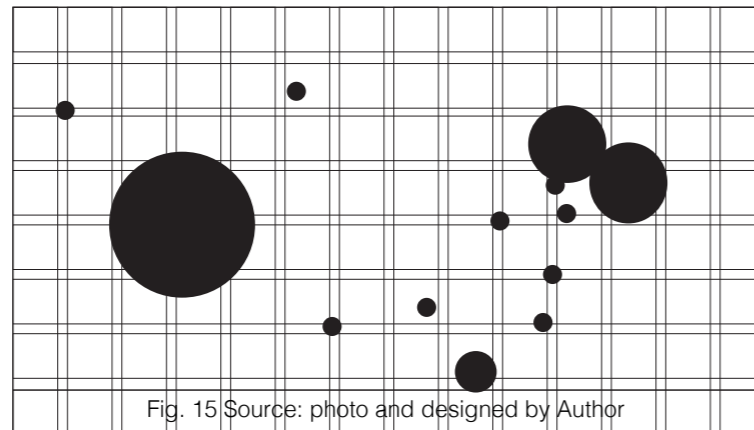
Amin, A. (with Thrift, N.) (2007b) 'Cultural economy and cities', *Progress in Human Geography* 31(2), pp. 142-161.

COMEDIA (2003) Releasing the cultural potential of our core cities: culture and the core cities (http://www.corecities.com/coreDEV/comedia/com_cult.html).

3.1.3 Classification of Urban Public Space

There can be many ways to classify urban public space.

1) According to the spatial form, it can be divided into:



a. Point public space (mainly small parks, traffic nodes and squares around large public buildings) is the place where urban residents carry out daily

activities nearby.

b. Linear public space can serve as the link of regional connection, such as waterfront space, traffic space and street, etc., which are important functional space of the city.

2) According to the position of space in the city, it can be divided into:

a. Dominant space. Symbolic Spaces, such as plazas, and surrounding buildings exist in a low profile to highlight the open space. The town square in a city is a typical example of this kind.

b. Attached space. Attached formal space under the dominant condition of architectural objects. Usually attached to a certain building or road, such as a small square outside the public building, community outdoor public space, green land, etc..

This type of space is most common in cities. Most in demand, but often overlooked.

3) According to the characteristics of space, it can be divided into:

a. Street space. The significance of streets to urban public space mainly lies in the pedestrian system closely related to pedestrians, such as sidewalks and commercial streets.

b. Square space. Characterized by comprehensive

functions (leisure, gathering and other functions), it is an important communication space in the city.

c. Park space. Compared with square fitness facilities, entertainment facilities, more green space for citizens' leisure and entertainment.

d. Waterfront space. This is an important margin in the city, which plays an important role in the integration and connection of urban public space, and usually becomes the main greening axial space in the city.

e. Scenic spots. As the name card of the city, it has a certain propaganda function of the city culture.

f. Community space: public space with good outdoor leisure and communication usage in urban residents' life.

g. Specific environmental outdoor Spaces, such as public buildings and their surrounding Spaces, gymnasiums, libraries, museums, campus perimeter, hospitals, town halls, etc.

h. Specific environmental indoor space, such as public space in subway and railway station.

3.2 Regenerate Mode of Urban Public Space

The Culture-oriented urban regeneration is often designed with culture as the focus of design. Common forms include the design, construction or reuse of one or a number of buildings for public use, the revitalization of urban public Spaces (parks, gardens, squares, communities, etc.), and an event or festival

that can rebrand a city. .The central conclusion of a 2004 Harvard University study was expressed as follows: "The center of gravity of the world's economic development is shifting to cities with a strong cultural accumulation." Revitalization is not only about bricklaying and whitewashing, rejuvenation is related to the material, economic and social youth resistance of a region, is related to the quality of life of the community. In terms of materials, rejuvenation is related to architecture itself, and more importantly, to public space.Rejuvenation is not only about bricklaying and whitewashing, rejuvenation is related to the material, economic and social youth resistance of a region, is related to the quality of life of the community. In terms of materials, rejuvenation is related to architecture itself, and more importantly, to public space

ODPM & CABLE 2001, Town and Cities: Partnerships in Urban Regeneration

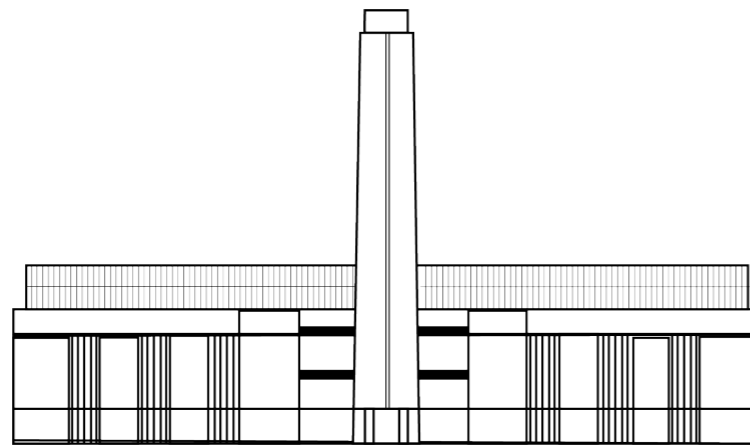
Urban culture plays an important role in urban Renaissance, whether in material space, economy or society. The Renaissance of urban public space guided by culture can improve the image of the city, strengthen the characteristics of the area, improve the environment for public communication activities, drive the development of a series of industries, and enhance the sense of belonging of residents. The improvement of physical space environment, economic development and social belonging is an organic renewal, which can make urban development carry out a virtuous cycle.

3.2.1 Regeneration of Physical Space Environment

3.2.1.1 Architecture and Open Space

Some of the early cases focused on revitalization based on structures such as industrial buildings, old buildings in downtown areas, public Spaces in waterfront areas, and so on.

A, Reuse of abandoned buildings



Tate Gallery

Fig. 17. Source: by Author

Take the Tate Gallery in London as an example, since the National Heritage Fund set up a special fund in 2007 [The British National Lottery was established in 2007, a special fund -- Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF), short for that. 28pence for every pound the National Lottery takes in goes to the project fund, of which 4.66 things go to heritage-related projects in each department. There is a trend to turn abandoned industrial or commercial buildings into cultural uses.



Fig. 18. Guggenheim Museum

Source: London as seen from the 600ft, 52-story Nat West Tower in the City. Bankside power station can be seen over the River Thames, belching out smoke from its chimney. Blackfriars Bridge is to the right. Date: 10/03/1977



Fig. 19. Guggenheim Museum

Source: <https://divisare.com/projects/315621-herzog-de-meuron-rory-gardiner-radu-malasincu-tate-modern>

B, New building



Guggenheim Museum

Fig. 20. Source: by Author

The Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, Spain, designed by Frank Gehry, is a miracle of art facilities. Once completed, the museum attracts millions of visitors every year (Bilbao's airport has been expanded twice for this purpose), and indirectly generates 21% of the city's economy through tourism.

This regeneration model is being recognized around the world, with many city builders inspired by Guggenheim Museum. Inviting famous architects to design new buildings can save a lot of constraints in the reuse of old buildings, and make new buildings become cultural landmarks through artistic or even exaggerated architectural design. Although this approach tends to make buildings more and more bizarre, it is still possible to create urban regeneration through new cultural buildings. For example, Beijing, China launched a number of such projects in 2010.

The most famous project is Galaxy SOHO, which was designed by Zaha. This building group became a new landmark in the old city of Beijing.



Fig. 21. Guggenheim Museum

Source: [https://hu.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guggenheim_Múzeum_\(Bilbao\)#/media/Fájl:Museo_Guggenheim,_Bilbao_\(31273245344\).jpg](https://hu.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guggenheim_Múzeum_(Bilbao)#/media/Fájl:Museo_Guggenheim,_Bilbao_(31273245344).jpg)



Fig. 22. Guggenheim Museum

Source: [https://hu.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guggenheim_Múzeum_\(Bilbao\)#/media/Fájl:Museo_Guggenheim,_Bilbao_\(31273245344\).jpg](https://hu.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guggenheim_Múzeum_(Bilbao)#/media/Fájl:Museo_Guggenheim,_Bilbao_(31273245344).jpg)

Jencks, C. (2006), "The iconic building is here to stay", *City*, Vol. 10 No. 1, pp. 3-20.

The recent years there has been a worldwide trend for architects to create iconic buildings for cities competing to elevate their image. In particular, cultural institutions have become icons, most successful and discussed Frank Gehry's hyper-expressive New Guggenheim from 1997, which gave the name to the "Bilbao effect". As the architect Charles Jencks (2006, p. 8) phrases it, politicians and mayors all over the world now "demand the "wow-effect" in new buildings and explicitly ask for the "Bilbao effect" which brought in millions of dollars to that rust-belt city".

Whitby, M. (2009), "More than a library – a new symbol of Birmingham", *Inner Voice*, May, Birmingham City Council.

Another example is the concept design for the new library of Birmingham, which is supposed to be the largest public library in UK. The leader of the council describes the new library as "an icon, instantly recognizable, it will be a means for a million people to say to the outside world – this is a symbol of our city. It will capture our ambition, and our belief in a bright future ahead. It will underpin our credibility to investors and visitors alike, demonstrating we are building key projects, irrespective of the economic climate, and proving we believe that as a global city, our citizens deserve the very best facilities" (Whitby, 2009).



Fig. 23. Harbin Opera House

Source: <https://www.archdaily.cn/cn/778981/ha-er-bin-ge-ju-yuan-madjian-zhu-shi-wu-suo>

C. Mixed Fountion Development



Le Grand Louvre, Paris

Fig. 24.Source: by Author

In order to solve the problem that some old buildings and Spaces cannot meet the needs of modern urban life, a form of mixed development functions emerged, which not only preserves the original style of the old buildings, but also adds new functions.

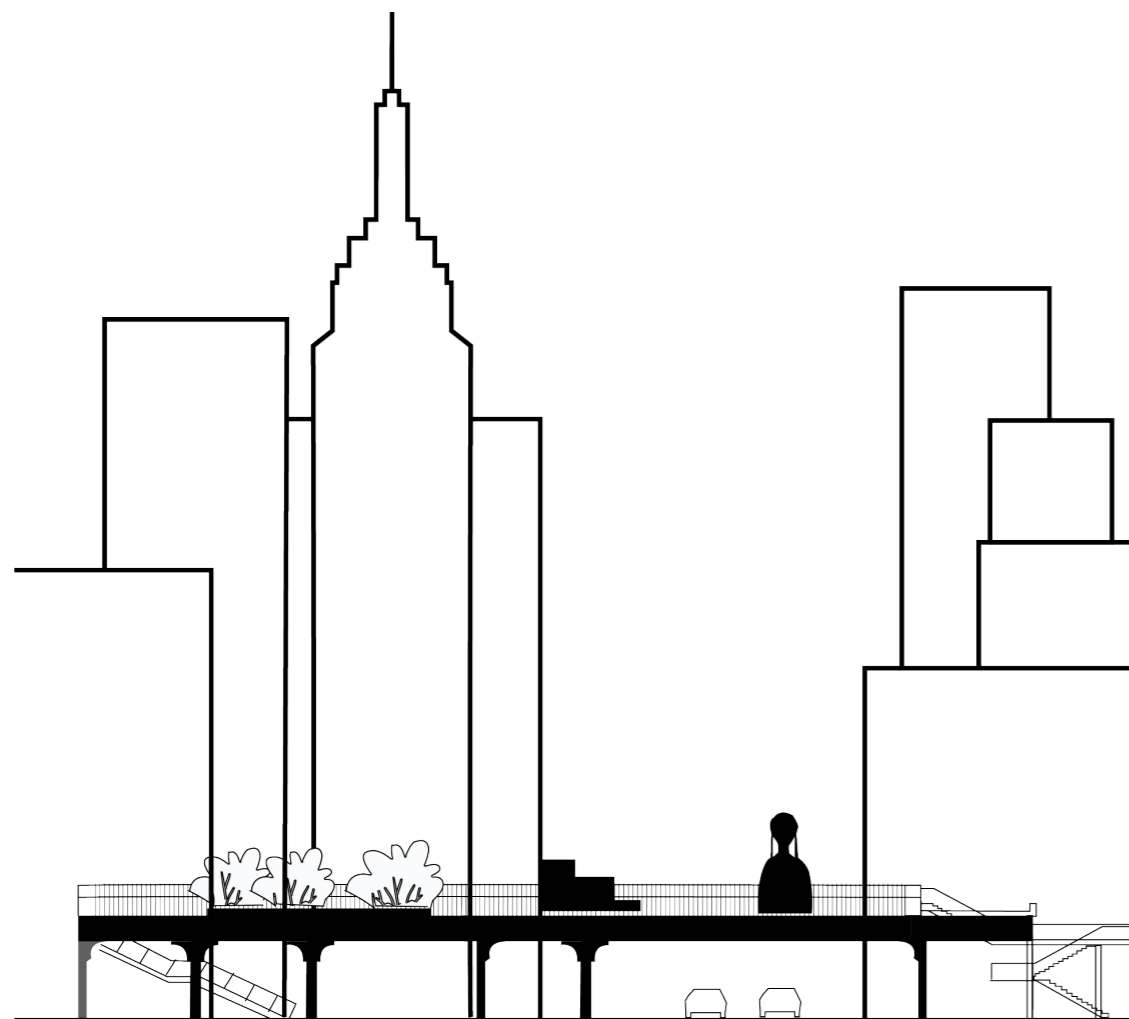


Fig. 25 .Source: Google

The expansion and modernization of the historic Louvre was probably one of the most iconic buildings of I.M. Pei. The challenge was to modernize and expand the building and better integrate it with the city, all without compromising the integrity of historic structure.

A centrally located glass pyramid forms the main entrance and provides direct access to galleries in each of the museum's three wings. The pyramid's distinctly modern articulation complements the historic Louvre in a dialogue of harmonious contrast.

3.2.1.2 Public Transport and Regeneration



The High Line, NYC
Fig. 26. Source: by Author

Public transport space is essential to the development of the city. Public transport, which carries a large number of passengers every day, is an open advertisement for the cityscape. For citizens, it is a propaganda column to show their own culture to outsiders, and for local residents, it is the scene that people are most familiar with.

The public space that can be used to promote urban culture here is mostly urban street view and urban rail transit space. For rail transit space research, Europe and the United States started earlier, the most representative of the British subway art association (London underground, England and the support of the British parliament "poetry into the subway" movement) will lead to the public transportation development is relatively lagging blocks along the landscape art, the artistic transportation itself, the success to attract people into the past development relative lag District, and led to regional development; The Stockholm metro is a popular destination for tourists because of its unique artistic temperament; The public space of the metro at important points in Athens becomes a small exhibition hall, allowing visitors to experience the urban culture underground, which is a good publicity case of urban renewal.

Compared with Europe and America, the Renaissance study of Beijing rail transit started in 1960s. In the early years, it mainly focused on public space art works, and reached a climax in 2010s. There were a series of thematic public space to spread urban culture.

New York's High Line is a success story in the revival of outdoor public transport Spaces. In Zhengzhou, China, an abandoned railway track is transformed into an urban leisure space.



Fig. 27.Source: Google



Fig. 28.Source: Google



Fig. 29.Source: Google

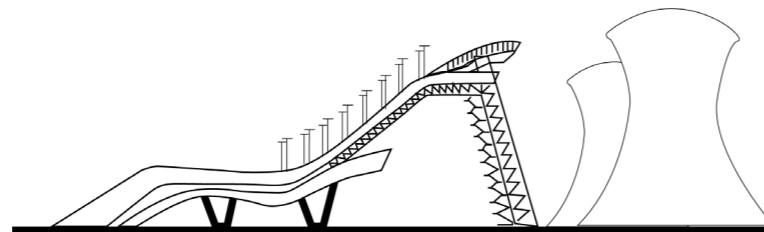


Fig.30 .Source: Google



Fig.31 .Source: <https://arquitecturaviva.com/works/paseo-urbano-high-line-nueva-york-4>

3.2.1.3 Region Activation and Regeneration



Shougang Park II, Beijing

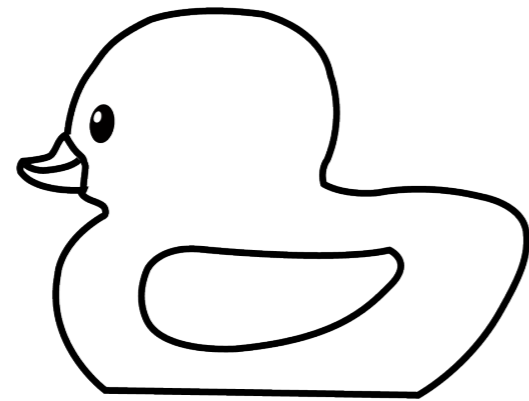
Fig. 32.Source: by Author

Many creative parks, the activation and revitalization of art parks are designed in the region as a whole. This kind of creative park relies on old factories and old factories for transformation. Part of the original old buildings are retained, and the overall design is carried out in the park, giving consideration to living space and office space, so that shopping, rest, art exhibition, catering, business communication and other functions form an organic complex within the region.



Fig. 33.Source: https://www.sohu.com/a/465590985_120168591

3.2.2 Economic Regeneration



Rubber Duck

Fig. 34. Source: by Author

Creative industries include the following industries: advertising, architecture, art and heritage trading, crafts, Design, film, interactive leisure software, music, performing arts, publishing, software, television broadcasting, etc. Facts have proved that the development of British creative industry has maintained a rapid momentum and has become a major growth point of the British economy.

Economic revival driven by cultural and creative industries. Rubber Duck is a series of giant rubber duck artworks created by Dutch artist Florentijn Hofman in the shape of a classic bathtub yellow duckling. Mainland netizens are called Hong Kong Little Yellow Duck, and the Hong Kong media is called the giant duck. It Has produced a variety of one of the

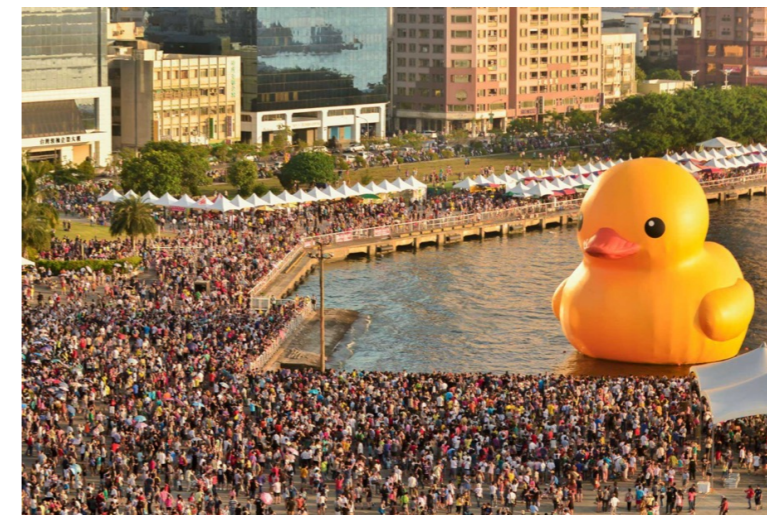


Fig. 35 .Source: Google

world's most giant rubber ducks, the size of 26 × 20 × 32 meters. Since the birth of the first "Big Yellow Duck" in 2007, Hoffman has visited 22 cities in 13 countries and regions with his work from Amsterdam, the Netherlands, until August 2014. The duck has received much attention everywhere it has visited and has brought great commercial benefits to the local tourism and retail industries.

3.2.3 Social Emotional Regeneration



Beijing Memories, Nanluoguxiang Subway Station

Fig. 36. Source: by Author

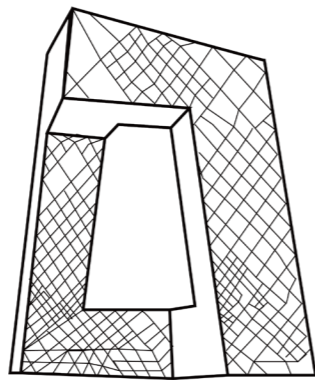
At present, the social emotional revival of urban culture mainly depends on the participation of citizens, and the activities that the masses participate in in public space may cause emotional resonance. This cultural heritage is nurtured in everyday community activities.



Fig. 36-41. 1904 Park, Zhengzhou, Source: by the design team

3.3 Approach to Regeneration of Urban Public Space

3.3.1 Built New Regional Landmark



CCTV Office Building, Beijing

Fig. 42. Source: by Author

New regional landmark is an important way to revitalize urban public space. Such buildings are often referred to as "cultural flagship projects", and cultural buildings are common in urban renewal projects, such as museums and art galleries.

Exhibition hall, library, concert hall, gymnasium, etc. Culture construction as the engine of the urban renewal, urban Renaissance of this cultural guide, to improve the city image and the quality of the public space has a positive effect, it is important to make the decline of resurgent urban space, the ancient people to clock in city culture construction, tourism, tourists to the destination city will be to visit heritage building,

at the same time, the new building of important As an important target of urban tourism or investigation, this kind of cultural architecture becomes an important destination of cultural tourism.

Famous architects are usually invited to design, and the architectural form usually breaks the form of "square box", and the unconventional form is more eye-catching. Such buildings are publicized as the city's name card, which can improve the image of the city, enhance the visibility of the city, and break the deadlock of the lack of vitality in urban development. Sydney Opera House in Australia, The Guggenheim museum, Paris, France Pompadour culture and art center, New York Guggenheim museum, Beijing, China central television building, Beijing Wangjing Soho, Harbin concert hall, Beijing national stadium, such as cultural construction in urban social environment plays an important and special role, has become the local cultural landmarks, every day there are many tourists to visit These buildings. The unique shape of the cultural architecture based on the construction of large-scale cultural facilities has attracted the cultural tourism, service industry and other industries, driving the Renaissance of the city.

Bilbao Guggenheim museum's architectural image, there were two voices for and against. Nowadays, the image of Bilbao Guggenheim Museum has

been deeply remembered by people. The public acceptance makes the image of Bilbao city associated with the image of this building, and the urban revival effect brought by this building makes people forget the declining image of this city as a post-industrial city. Because this building stimulates the tourism, causes the city to revive, coruscate the new vitality.

Harbin Grand Theater, the design concept combines area "the concept of ice and snow" city, white building combined with snow in the winter, residents of this building is very love, because of Harbin city business card "snow" and "summer concert" propaganda,



Fig. 43. CCTV Office Building, Beijing, Source: www.baidu.com

the city famous for ice and snow and music, is an important industrial city of the middle of the last century China, but due to the industry Structural and state policy adjustments, signs of urban decline in the early 21st century, mass emigration, and economic regression have made the provincial capital city recede in the national status. At the turn of the century, the primary problem of urban construction was how to revive the city, and the national policy also tended to "revitalize the old industrial base in northeast China". Harbin Concert Hall, a new landmark, attracted many tourists after its completion, and became a strong shot in the city's regeneration.

Galaxy Soho in Beijing is a commercial office complex, Built in Beijing Wangjing area, his success is not only adopted the architect Zaha Hadid design scheme, it is important that the architectural form of the novel, attracted a lot of design companies, because of the building, neighboring area attracted many large companies injection, this area gradually become Beijing's central business district of the northeast, drive the development of a regional economy.

The physical regeneration or creation of new buildings together with other long-term cultural activities will produce the effect of urban renewal, in order to have a positive effect on urban development. Such areas, where landmarks act as "catalysts", can greatly enhance the cultural character of the city,

Kloosterman, R. (2009), *New Urbanity in an Old City: The Case of Amsterdam*, Cultural Policy and Management Yearbook 2009, Boekmanstudies, Amsterdam, pp. 76-90.

Rykwert, J. (2002), *The Seduction of Place; The History and Future of the City*, Vintage Books, New York, NY.

attract investment and drive many industries, and are considered as a new "shot in the arm" strategy for urban regeneration. Theatres, museums and now also libraries are seen as cultural anchors in cultural districts and mixed-use districts which are seen as lively and attractive areas to live, work and visit (Kloosterman, 2009). Furthermore, they are becoming important attractors and markers of identity for specific locations within cities and for these cities themselves (Rykwert, 2002).

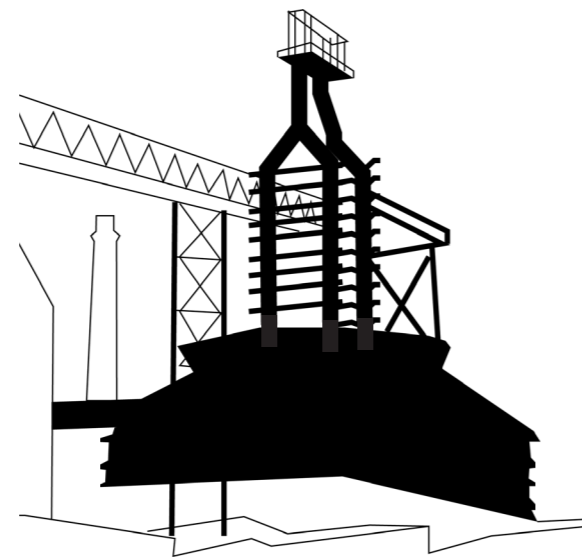


Fig. 44-45 Harbin Grand Theater, Source: <http://www.ciighrb.com/jtweb/web/culturedetail.do?id=7>



Fig. 46-47 Galaxy Soho, Beijing, Source: www.baidu.com

3.3.2 Function of Converting Waste Remains



Shougang Park I, Beijing

Fig. 48 Source: by Author

Another important way of urban regeneration is to revive the industrial heritage. Industrial culture has unique charm. In the process of industrialization, human beings have created rich industrial culture, including a large number of factories, industrial production equipment, etc. But urban development and the adjustment of the industrial layout, the traditional model of industrial transformation, migration of the occurrence of a large number of industrial factories, factory moved into the less developed areas of cheap labor, factory because of environmental problems such as out of the city, this leads to a city there are many abandoned factories, plants, and the

decline of community workers, the industrial heritage, In the view of urban builders, industrial heritage is not waste. It records the industrial civilization once. Although it has become a declining area of the city, it can still be transformed into a new vitality with cultural memory.

Towards the decline of industrial heritage regions, countries can have some of the Renaissance in exploration, especially for the urban land tense today, development of new urban area is much greater than the cost of using the waste industrial land in the city, explores the many cities in this area, city builder has conducted many development and reuse successful try again. With the development of cities, many cities have abandoned factory areas, which are very valuable for the redevelopment of industrial remains and urban regeneration. The instrumental use of heritage in regeneration is a global phenomenon, often linked into both strategies seeking to develop so-called cultural industries and a process of 'place-making', a term variously used by urban designers in establishing attractive physical locales as part of the backdrop of successful social space and, more critically, to be synonymous with place-branding (Porfyriou and Sepe 2017).

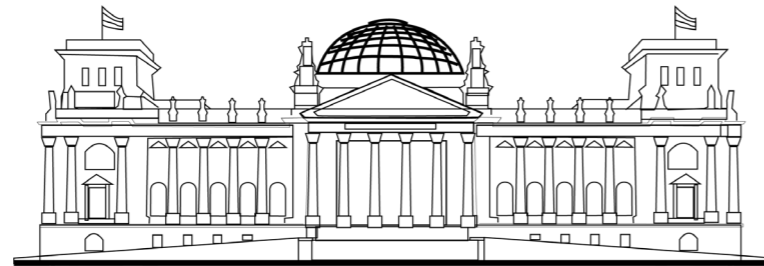
Porfyriou, H., and M. Sepe. 2017. "Introduction." In *Waterfronts Revisited: European Ports in a Historic and Global Perspective*, edited by H. Porfyriou and M. Sepe, 1–16. London: Routledge.

City builder according to the historical and cultural characteristics of the city itself, through the reclamation and utilization of these areas, set up new cultural landmark for the city, both the continuation of the urban context, and inherits the city culture, this is the charm of the historical memory of the city space displayed can restore urban vitality, promote the development of tourism, manufacturing, thus driving the development of regional culture and economy, To achieve urban renewal. The waste facilities in the industrial heritage can be reconstituted as landscape parks and recreational facilities for citizens. It is famous for the revival of the Ruhr district in Germany, the transformation of the High Line in New York, and the transformation of the Shougang Industrial Park in Beijing.



Fig. 49 Source: by Author

3.3.3 Preservation and Maintenance of Historical Sites



The Reichstag, Germany

Fig. 50 Source: by Author

These historical and cultural elements enrich the urban space, form the unique identity of a region, constitute the collective memory of people, bring vitality to the city and form a lasting attraction. After the historical changes (wars or natural disasters), many historical buildings have been damaged. What should the remaining buildings do? Looking back at some cities of European countries, there are not only the prosperity of modern cities but also the heavy historical precipitation. Whether it's Budapest in Hungary, Milan in Italy, Berlin and Cologne in Germany, or Paris in France, the whole city is like a museum both old and new. From the buildings and streets, people can clearly see the history and cultural context of the city from ancient times to the present.



Fig. 51 Source: Google



Fig. 52. Source: Google

To a certain extent, the process of urbanization is sometimes a battle between the new and the old. The old and the new are put in place, and the old and the new are put out. Look at what happened to the Reichstag building in Berlin.

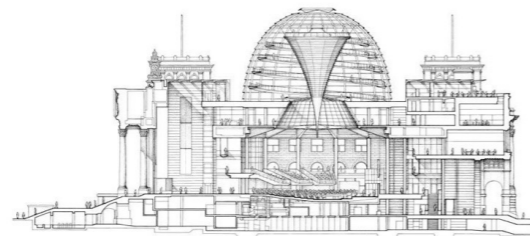


Fig. 53. Source: Google



Fig. 54. Source: Google

After reunification, the Parliament voted twice to move the capital to Berlin and make the Reichstag the seat of the German parliament, the Bundestag. In 1992, Norman Foster, along with 13 other non-German firms and 80 German architects, was invited to participate in a design competition to renovate the Reichstag. Forster could not refuse, but doubted that a non-German architect could win the competition. In the end, the

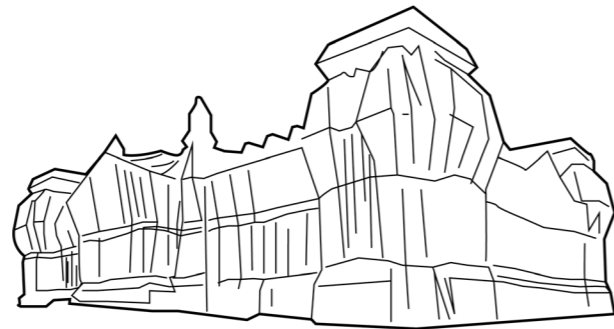


Fig. 55. Source: Google

three finalists -- Forster, Santiago Calatrava and Pi de Buijn -- were non-German architects. Foster's original competition design primarily wrapped the original structure with a steel and glass roof that stretched northward to connect with the Spree River. As Devan Sudjic describes it, "like a giant table hanging over the Capitol, this will completely change its meaning, portraying the whole project as a reminder of the past and a hope to move forward into the future."

The Reichstagsgebäude (German Reichstag, short for Reichstag, officially "Plenarbereich Reichstagsgebäude") is a building located in the Mitte district of Berlin, capital of Germany. From 1894 to 1918, it was first the Imperial Parliament of the German Empire, and later the parliamentary meeting site of the Republican Parliament during the Weimar Republic. It was destroyed by fire in 1933. Abandoned after World War II, East Germany built the Republic Palace in East Berlin to hold the People's Assembly, and West Germany also held the Bundestag in the Boyne Federal Building. The building was partially renovated in the 1960s, but was not fully restored until the reunification of Germany on October 3, 1990, when it was rebuilt according to architect Norman Foxet's plan.

3.3.4 Create Festival Activities to Promote Urban Regeneration



Wrapped Reichstag, Berlin

Fig. 56 Source: by Author

Many European cities will hold various forms of cultural festivals. Cultural festivals are created by people in modern society in order to revive urban culture, which can inspire a city's pride and confidence and drive the city from decline to revival. One of the most famous is the Glasgow Cultural Festival.

Glasgow used to be an important shipping city, but due to the economic structure changes brought by the development of the city, the shipping industry of the whole city declined, followed by the decline of the city, unemployment rate and crime rate increased. Glasgow was once a byword for poverty, air pollution and violence. Since the beginning of the last century, Glasgow Municipal Government has carried out a series of measures to improve the city's image, such as holding various cultural and arts festivals (jazz

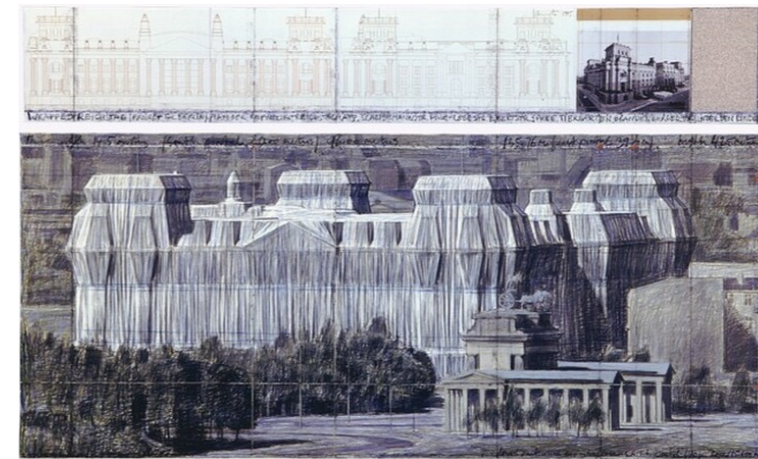


Fig. 57. Source: Google



Fig. 58. Source: Google

festival, chorus festival, etc.), improving the quality of urban architecture and characteristic landscape, improving public space, developing tourist facilities, etc. Similar to this is the Dinburg Festival. Of Harbin in China, every summer anymore, just a concert of city brand festival, its purpose is to Renaissance city, every time events, will establish temporary exhibition or temporary sculpture in the city, because the city is a summer resort in the summer in China, more outdoor

facilities to meet the demand of tourists summer to summer outdoor activities.

Large-scale cultural activities take the transformation and Renaissance of urban public space triggered by a large-scale event in Barcelona, which proves the positive role of cultural festival in promoting urban Renaissance. As the engine of urban Renaissance, the cultural festival shows the good image of a country and a city to the world, improves the popularity of the country and the city, enhances the economic strength of the host city, speeds up the construction of soft and hard facilities of the city, makes the city get better planning and development, and promotes and promotes the regeneration of the city.

At present, cultural festival is more and more widely used as a way of urban renewal. Through holding culture festival or all kinds of large-scale cultural activities, on the one hand can effectively improve the urban decay bring citizens lack the sense of belonging, on the other hand help the city in a short time establish the form of a public space in the form of tiny update project, to promote urban environmental construction, so as to reshape the image of the city in public, promote economic development, attract investment, people get a new city Life force.

Barcelona Olympic Village since the opportunity of the 1992 Olympic Games, the renovation of the

waterfront space, seaside park, etc., to make the city into a sports, living, vacation complex, Barcelona once became the heart of the Most desirable tourist destination in Europe. Because Barcelona not only has the immortal buildings left by Gaudi, a genius architect, but also has enough urban public space to satisfy modern life.

Consider Christo and Jeanne Claude's Wrapped Reichstag, Berlin. For 24 years, they repeatedly applied to the German government and were repeatedly rejected, even using the highest level hearings. After fierce debate, the package plan was finally implemented in June 1995.

This event added an extra national festival for the whole city, which received more than 4 million tourists from all over the world. Such a large number of tourists meant a big boost to the economy of the whole city. The artist's appeal focuses on social influence and people's participation. It is not so much a work as a cultural event, and even years later people will remember the important cultural event that took place in Berlin in 1995. For Germany, which was less than 5 years after reunification at that time, to complete an art event in the national important Parliament building with such an inclusive attitude brought economic revival to Berlin and even the whole Germany, which had a great social repercussive. It influenced people's visual habits with great charm. The event was a drag on Berlin's economy for several months, and brought

a large amount of tourism revenue to Berlin. Has won cultural acclaim for Germany.

Wrapped Reichstag, Berlin, 1971-95

In 1971, ten years after the construction of the Berlin Wall, Christo and Jeanne-Claude conceived of wrapping the Reichstag, which as the former seat of a democratic German parliament had become a potent symbol of a city and country divided. But the artists, who met with hundreds of East and West German government officials, did not receive permission to wrap the historic structure until 1994, after reunification.

A 200-ton steel framework was constructed to alter the proportions of the building and allow 1,076,000 square feet of aluminum-coated polypropylene fabric to cascade over the sides of the structure. From 17 to 24 June 1995, workers unfurled the metalized fabric and bound it with 17,060 yards of blue polypropylene rope. Wrapped in the silvery material--more than double the covered surface--the building seemed to move in the wind. Five million visitors witnessed this new transformation of the Reichstag, which remained on view until 7 July.

https://www.nga.gov/features/slideshows/christo-and-jeanne-claude-in-the-vogel-collection.html#slide_21

3.4 Promoters of the Regeneration of Urban Public Space

3.4.1 Government-led

The government-led revitalization of urban public space refers to the urban renewal and transformation guided by the government through laws and regulations.

Cultural policies must be consolidated and incorporated into multiple dimensions of spatial planning (Binns, 2005; ODPM, 2001).

This model relies on the fund guarantee of local government, solves the cost in terms of construction time (such as fast land use approval), and can rationally utilize land resources from the macro point of view to create a good urban environment. In addition to the advantages, we should also pay attention to the disadvantages of government-led space revival, such as the low rate of return generated by capital investment in order to complete the renewal target, and the unpopularity of the updated space caused by insufficient public participation. In actual urban renewal projects, it is not common for the government to directly lead and participate in the construction. In most cases, the government provides financial allocation, and local builders are the implementation subjects, and the market promotes the revitalization of urban public space.

Binns, L. (2005). Capitalising on culture: An evaluation of culture-led urban regeneration policy.
ODPM (2001). Towns & cities : Partners in urban renaissance. Breaking down the barriers. London: ODPM/CABE.

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The Department of Communities and Local Government has taken the lead and to date has produced two White Papers (CLG, 2006; CLG, 2008a). The first endorsed the role of local government in developing strategies of

Communities and Local Government (CLG). (2008a) Communities in control: Real people, real power. (London, CLG).

'community leadership' and 'place-shaping' whereby a series of formal and informal partnership arrangements would engage service providers and local communities. The second White Paper – Communities in Control – set out more detailed arrangements with 39 commitments for empowering citizens and groups. It will be the main provisions of this White Paper which will be discussed here to explore the underlying meanings of empowerment and how it is intended to promote it.

3.4.2 Public initiative

In the final analysis, the renewal and reconstruction of the old city is closely related to the daily life of residents. Many small-cost urban regenerations may start from the spontaneous form of residents. Local residents have the best say. Urban renewal initiated by residents is the most practical solution to the problem. Residents find problems and solve them spontaneously. Such a spatial renewal model highlights residents' dominant status and their enthusiasm.

Participation in the arts and sport has a beneficial social impact. Arts and sport are inclusive and can contribute to neighborhood renewal. They can build confidence and encourage strong community groups... We do not believe that every artist or sportsperson should be a social worker by another name, or that artistic or sporting excellence should take second place to community regeneration. But we do want the benefits of arts and sport to be widely

DCMS (1999b) The arts and neighbourhood renewal: a research report. Policy Action Team 10 (PAT 10) report to the Social Exclusion Unit/SEU. London: Department of Culture, Media and Sport/Stationery Office.

spread and the pool of talent available to be as wide as possible.(DCMS/PAT 10 report to Social Exclusion Unit, 1999b: 5)

3.4.3 Urban Regeneration Guided by Designers

Engagement in culture is associated with a better knowledge of one's own culture and other cultures. Such outcomes provide a socialisation function, producing a common standard of citizenship and social cohesion. However, these benefits are experienced by society as a whole, rather than the individual deciding whether to engage in culture. Thus, from a societal point of view, too few people will decide to engage in culture. (DCMS/CASE, 2010: 8)

The government provides policy funding support and planning approval, which can reduce unnecessary financial expenditure. Residents, as the main participants and users, know best what needs to be improved. Residents participate in the design of the scheme and put forward their own demands, which can also provide designers with design inspiration and material stories, which is conducive to the improvement and implementation of the scheme.

Urban regeneration is sometimes accompanied by problems, such as changes to existing space that affect the interests of a small number of people. May

DCMS (2010) Understanding the Value of Engagement in Culture and Sport/CASE: Culture and Sport Evidence Programme. EPPI Centre/Matrix Knowledge Group.



Fig. 59-61. Source: the design team

cause neighborhood conflict, resulting in work difficult to advance. Or residents on the design of difficult to adjust, no such situation. If the public can participate in the opinions and feedback from the beginning of the design planning, it can help the main designer to solve these possible problems earlier.

The conscious use of market shaping, regulatory, stimulus and capacity building instruments, offers planners opportunities to realise public objectives in urban regeneration projects through changing the parameters of private sector development and investment decisions. An effective planner's role involves bridging practical gaps and discontinuities between instruments and actions (Adams & Tiesdell,

ADAMS, D. and TIESDELL, S. (2013), *Shaping Places: Urban Planning, Design and Development*, London, Routledge.

2013) Practice activities initiated by professional groups or individuals (planners, architects, artists, social groups, etc.) and spatial regeneration that encourages the participation of the whole process.

3.4.4 Market Dominance

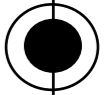
the market becomes the main force of urban renewal. In essence, the market pursues profits. In order to pursue the economic benefits brought by the improvement of spatial environment, developers or investors invite designers to carry out relevant cultural design, among which urban renewal projects tend to focus on entertainment projects or commercial projects. Like a declining business district, trying to get back to life.

Market-oriented space renewal, developers' financial support for the improvement of public space environment plays a key role; Beijing Universal Studios, for example, has driven the development of a range of industries in the area. Driven by economic interests, enterprises with propaganda needs for corporate culture tend to fall into the pursuit of huge profits without necessarily paying attention to the continuation of urban context or the protection of natural features. But market-led urban renewal tends to be flexible, giving urban builders more room to play.

3.5 Summary

Urban public space is diverse, including linear space, point-like space, vertical space, block space and so on. They can be independent, or they can be attached to other functions. In the face of various spatial forms, there are various ways of reconstruction and spatial improvement. There are projects that activate the vitality of the people, projects that promote the economy, projects that improve functions, projects that promote culture, and so on. In the face of different Spaces, different functional attributes, and different applicable groups, the corresponding construction groups will be very different. Every space generally applicable people care more about the upgrade of the space, these people may become the main participants of construction, also is the focus of the local government is likely to affect the construction of the public space, social problem and stylist also is a very good observer, and researchers in the urban construction, As the vanguard of rational construction and alternative construction, they will also be one of the creative sources of these public Spaces. Of course, the role of the market can not be ignored, and many urban construction projects also exist based on the possibility of economic circulation. So we can understand that people's needs, government policies, designers' theoretical achievements, and the role of a market economy will all have an impact on various urban Spaces.

Chapter 4. Principles and Strategies of Urban Culture in Urban Regeneration Research



Chapter 4. Principles and Strategies of Urban Culture in Urban Regeneration Research

4.1 Culture-oriented Urban Regeneration Design Principles

The study of urban public space revival under the guidance of urban culture aims to avoid the problems of urban amnesia and one side of a thousand domains. Urban cultural imprinting in the urban public space renewal process has an important value, it can enhance social setting force of love, show the features of city, urban public space renewal research based on cultural guide, to follow certain cultural design principles, these principles are related to urban culture itself, but also should give attention to both the general principles of urban design, they are organic syntheses. These principles include: the overall principle of humanism, the principle of integrity under structural order, the principle of sustainable history, the principle of suitability of spatial scale, and the principle of public participation and sharing.

4.1.1 Humanistic Design Principles

Urban culture and urban memory are important parts of urban context. The culture-oriented urban design concept should adhere to the principle of humanism, take people as the main body, and put people's experience, place construction and urban context inheritance in a prominent position in the design process. With the progress of cities and the improvement of urban development, the design

concept against rationalism and functionalism has emerged, which is strongly opposed by many schools of design that emphasize humanistic care, such as contextualism and place spirit. Functionalist design is often accompanied by the absence of context. Works that lack human touch and design that is too rational will make people feel that the design is too patternized, and the design that lacks culture will make people separate from the relationship with the environment.

4.1.2 Historic Principles of Sustainability

The sustainability of the regeneration of urban public research, and the revitalization of space and social function. Excavating urban history is one of the most important principles in urban public space design, especially the public space with certain humanistic and historical value (historical blocks, cultural relics, relics, celebrities' old residences, industrial sites and so on). The historical remains of material form are the witness of urban development and precious historical and cultural heritage, which should be protected, developed and utilized in the process of urban revival, so as to make them a complete picture scroll of human historical memory. In terms of material inheritance, the use of science and technology to extend the life cycle of historic buildings and sites may be an option. Even restoration requires preserving the imprint on

the structure. In terms of immaterial inheritance, culture is a good carrier, and visual transformation of cultural elements is an important design method for public space design under the background of urban Renaissance. In the design of public space, the use of material cultural elements can make the public feel the cultural meaning directly.

4.1.3 Integrity Principle

The study on the regeneration of urban public space under the guidance of culture emphasizes the combination of contemporary and history and should strengthen the integrity of structural order.

Culture links history and the present. Urban regeneration is not only the whole of spatial layout, but also the whole of time and space.

In time and space, structures can play the role of connecting past, present and future. For cultural inheritance, we should maintain holistic thinking, pay attention to the context of development, and pay attention to the rationality of structure order and layout. This is not only for formal aesthetic consideration, but also for the unity of time and space. In the whole, we should pay attention to the unity of hierarchy, sequence and sense of rhythm.

The hierarchical levels

Urban layout is hierarchical. Whether it is the hierarchical urban layout of the ancient city-states or the protection of the old city in modern society to protect the history, [new city surrounding the old city] is considered to be a reasonable and historical urban regeneration mode.

This level has been hotly debated in both old and new cities. The layout of La Defense New Area and old district in Paris, France, clearly shows the research on the hierarchy of urban mechanism in urban regeneration. The city-wide preservation policy of the old city of Paris poses a difficult problem for urban renewal and how to proceed. The new district was eventually built outside the city, with an axis connecting the old and the new.

The sequence of feeling

Sequence refers to the order in which things are arranged, sometimes related to hierarchy. Description of spatial sequence is usually related to axis or order or path and layout. Urban builders often express spatial sequence through form, structure, color and form. The expression of such sequence involves placemaking and how to arrange space.

This arrangement is even more evident in the layout of ancient cities. In the west, there is a radioactive ring city layout, and in the east there is a city layout based on the axis. For example, in the ancient urban space sequence of Beijing, important buildings are arranged on the central axis of the city in an orderly and regulated way.

The central axis of Beijing is divided into primary and secondary parts. The north-south axis connects buildings with different responsibilities in the city. At the center of the axis is the most important building, usually the central administration of the state. The importance of buildings at both ends of the axis decreases in turn, highlighting the importance of the central position.

Rhythm

The sense of rhythm in spatial layout is equally related to the sense of sequence and hierarchy. In terms of rhythm, the layout of urban space also has musical characteristics such as overture, climax and interval.

It is necessary to deal with the problem of rhythm in the structural order of urban public space. It is not only the need of exterior modeling, spatial layout also needs a sense of rhythm. The rhythm of the spatial layout relates to the public experience. Users walk in the middle of the space, moving to change scenery, can

avoid boring space. It also requires space to prioritize.

4.1.4 Principle of Humanization

Human as a yardstick has become the standard to measure whether public space has the principle of humanization, after the baptism of postmodernism.

Later, many fields will make hard changes to the space suitable for people to live and living. Although the construction specifications of each country are slightly different, there is a general [humanized] change. For example, in the design standard of modern construction space in China, the stairs need 13 steps to set a slow platform for people to rest. This standard can avoid people in the use of injuries heavy.

Urban public space needs to be left with an appropriate sense of scale for people. It should neither lose a sense of security because it is too empty and vast, nor reduce the necessary use space because of saving construction costs. Therefore, as a kind of human existence, the design of urban public space needs to deeply investigate the limits of human perception, and the relationship between people in space needs to be analyzed according to human engineering. Appropriate space should be reserved for healthy people and disabled people, and the use space and safety of children should also be considered in the design.

4.1.5 Principle of Public Participation

Urban design should involve the public as much as possible and expand public participation. There is no separation between design elite and the public in successful urban design, and extensive participation of all social strata should be considered in successful urban design. The revitalization of urban public space is not only the responsibility of authorities and city builders, but also aims to make the urban public space better for residents. Only when the results of revitalization benefit the people can arouse their enthusiasm for participation. Inviting the public to participate in it (whether it is to listen to the appeal at the beginning of the design, or to visit the story of the city known by residents, or to experience the result of the completion) is an important principle of the revitalization of public space.

Conclusion: These principles are an integral whole and are used in the whole process of urban construction. These principles put forward constructive norms from the perspective of culture-guided regional market revival, and these principles need to be concretely implemented in specific revival strategies.

4.2 Strategies of Cultural Participation in Urban Regeneration

The study of cultural elements of urban public space regeneration is closely related to urban cultural memory and urban collective memory.

As Aseman said, "Cultural memory has its fixed point, and its scope does not change with time. These fixed points are critical events of the past whose memory is maintained through cultural forms (texts, rituals, monuments, etc.) and institutional communication (recitations, practices, celebrations), which we call 'Figures of Memory' "

Jan Assmann: *Collective Memory and Cultural Identity*, *New German Critique*, No. 65, *Cultural History/Cultural Studies*. (Spring - Summer, 1995), pp.125-133.

"Figures of Memory" is the carrier of cultural imprints, which is the existence of tangible cultural impressions that people can perceive. All cultural carriers in urban public space are composed of these "imprinted images". The image carriers of cultural memory can also be divided into many types. In terms of urban public space, the image carriers can be divided into symbols, scenes activities and other elements, which together form a systematic and complete memory space according to a certain time and space layout.

In the culture-guided regeneration of urban public space, the material and cultural elements can sometimes be directly used for design and creation, local natural materials can be used as building materials, or material and cultural elements can be

deconstructed and recreated (Jingdezhen). In the culture-guided renewal of urban public space, for the presentation of intangible cultural elements in the design, cultural elements can be reconstructed by means of artistic creation, so as to better let the public experience intangible culture.

If the narrative painting works are the visual presentation of ancient legends, then in landscape design, the reproduction of urban cultural stories is the reconstruction of culture in spatial form.

This kind of cultural design not only has aesthetics, but also combines the functions to create the unity of the function and culture of urban public space.

4.2.1 Immaterial Elements

Non-material elements include myths and legends, historical events, folk customs, activities, historical figures and so on. This kind of regional city symbol is people's alternative perception summary of city culture and memory, that is, the characteristics or structure of things condensed into specific images.

Myth and legend

Myths and legends can highlight the ages of cities; Although myths may be fictional stories handed down from ancient times, legends may not be true, but these

are the most important embodiment of urban culture. It is not uncommon for urban public Spaces to be named after myths and legends. The transformation of these myths into an urban spirit is of great significance to the inheritance of urban culture. In ancient times, artistic creation based on myths and legends was widely used in churches and temples. In the case of urban renewal in modern society, reliefs and murals in public Spaces of many scenic spots reproduce legendary scenes and become a kind of inheritance of urban culture.

Historical events and people

Historical events and figures are very important design elements for the revival of urban public space. The commemoration and publicity of historical events and figures of a city not only exist in museums, but also in urban public Spaces. Historical events are also the most important part of the urban context. This kind of cultural design is the most effective means of urban Renaissance, and it is a kind of cultural inheritance with temperature.

Folk customs, rituals or other cultural activities

Many folk customs, ceremonies or other cultural activities take place in urban public space, and sometimes an important purpose of the construction of public space is to provide a venue for various large-scale folk customs activities of citizens. The ability of

folk activities to stimulate and store cultural memories is obviously of great value. Folk activities can make people feel the culture and even participate in it, and pull them back to the depth of history through activities, thus magnifying the history and strengthening the collective identity of the city.

4.2.2 Material Elements

Relics

Relics, as cultural symbols left over from history, carry the memory of cities. Relics are real, not imaginary, they connect the old and the new, and they are the best storytellers of a city's cultural heritage. Through the revival of the relics of the urban public space, the public can touch the history of the city closely. There are many disciplines and sciences involved in the renewal of relics. But to sum up, we should zero damage to the ruins and renew the construction as the protection umbrella of the ruins.

Landscape elements

Landscape refers to urban public space landscape, buildings, structures, works of art, etc.

In psychology, there is a famous "Restorff Effect", which states that the more special, strange, and new an object is, the more memorable it is and the more likely it is to be remembered. In the urban public space, the

peculiar landscape has a strong attraction to people. Another psychological study shows that an important manifestation of object characteristics is timeliness. The longer the still life is, the more memorable it will be. In the construction of urban public space, if there are historical and cultural relics in the space, these relics will certainly become an important environmental theme in the landscape design and construction of this region. Because the humanistic value carried by these cultural relics is difficult to be replaced by new things.

4.3 Summary

Cities in developed countries worldwide today seem to be undergoing a cultural revival and return after urban transformation. However, revitalization is not simply a matter of physical planning but also a comprehensive revitalization of social life, environment and culture. This is the essence of the "urban regeneration" movement, a comprehensive and integrated approach to solving urban problems to seek sustainable improvements in an area.

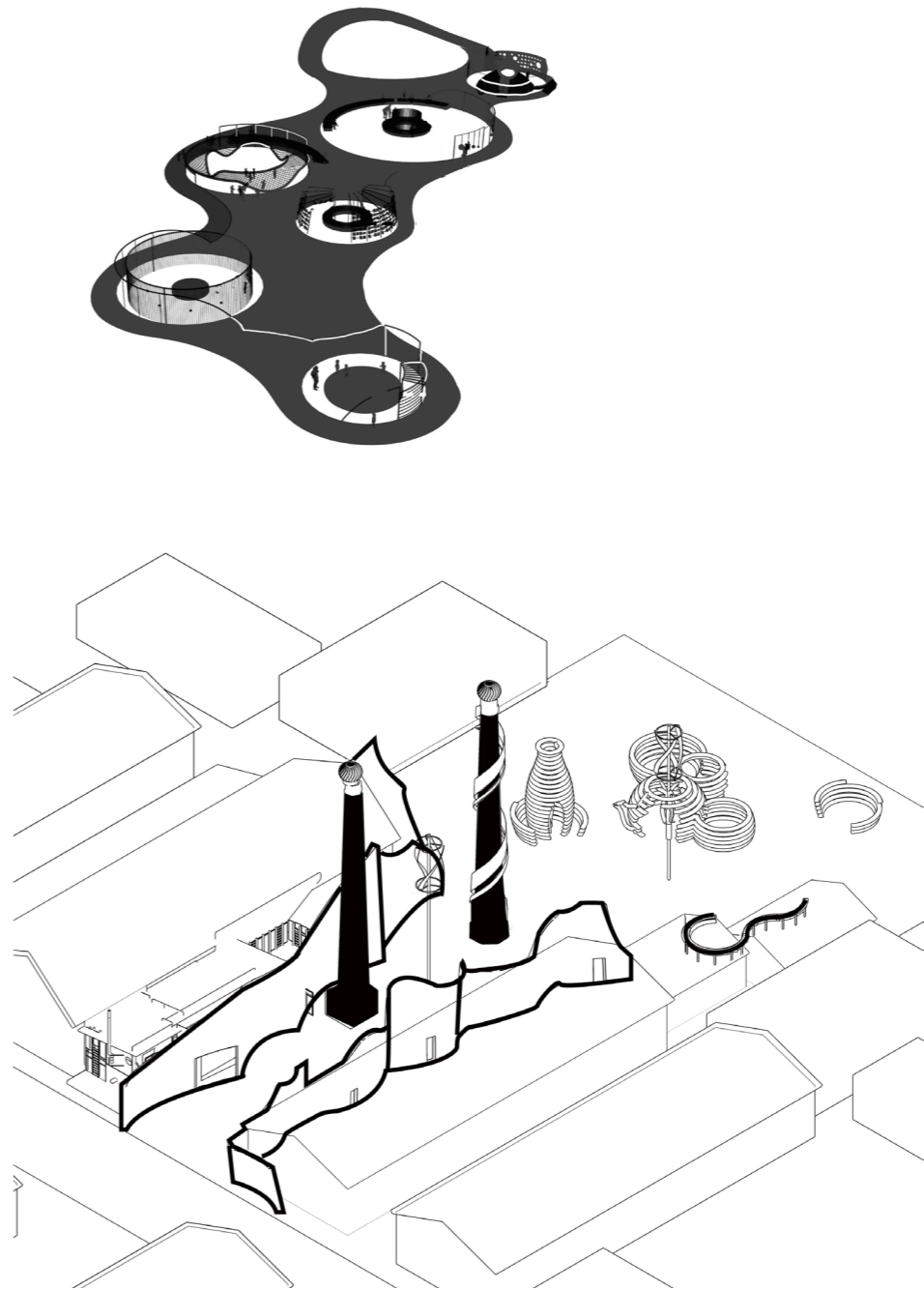


Fig.62. Source: photo and designed by Author

Chapter 5. Practice and exploration

5.1 Landscape Architecture Design for Laoshan Community, Shijingshan District, Beijing

This paper takes the cultural regeneration of Chinese cities as the practice and takes the design of the Capital Iron and Steel Company Community in Beijing China as the main research object. Explore Art-oriented Urban Design theory and practice guided by art in developed cities of China.

Under the guidance of urban culture and cultural policy in the new era, and by the specific situation of the development of First-tier cities in China to the 1920s, some targeted design methods are explored for the development of urban culture revival in China. Through the discussion of practical projects combined with domestic and foreign experience and achievements, the research puts forward the art-oriented urban micro-regeneration strategy. The project is an in-depth field study of the past story of the site and the revitalization of the area through the design of landscape architecture. Then it is the way to solve the problem in the old urban areas of China.

Research background

In the past 30 years, many cities in China have experienced rapid urbanization development, the urban population has exploded, and the urban environment has also experienced rapid development. When people amazing about the speed of urban construction in China, they also pay more attention to the problems caused by rapid urban construction.

For example, the original culture of the city has been destroyed, the function of the large-scale construction of the city is not reasonable, the rapid influx of rural people into cities, the imbalance of the urban industrial structure, and the sense of belonging of the citizens has decreased. More and more cities have similar features. As early as the end of the last 20 century, a similar situation occurred in many western developed countries. Designers began to pay attention to urban construction and seek culture-

oriented urban regeneration strategies. Many researchers pay attention to the practical achievements of developed countries in Europe and The United States in the past two decades and carry out relevant studies. Based on these achievements, the author will also study the methods of future urban construction and guide the construction of relevant projects. Finally, explore a way to help the Chinese to solve the urban problems after the rapid construction of the city.

Methods

Urban micro-regeneration model

Driven by the public art Regulations of cities in Europe, the United States, and China, public art is gradually involved in the practice and exploration of the micro-regeneration of guided cities. Fieldwork is the first step in this project . This model takes art and design activities as the motive force and triggers the micro-

Yongting SHI, 2 Anna Mária TAMÁS, 3 Gergely SZTRANYÁK, Restoring Rural Landscape:A Case Study in Chonagqing China, Pollack Periodica, Vol. 15, No. 3, pp. 232–242 (2020)

renaissance of urban public space while promoting the emotional communication of citizens. The way of urban regeneration guided by public art is usually the construction or upgrading of public space in old architectural space urban landscape architecture (the research focus of this paper), or in the form of urban markers, sculptures, and other forms.

Urban regeneration can be divided into cultural Renaissance and space environment Renaissance. The actual situation of urban renewal in China is mainly divided into renewal, reconstruction, redevelopment, and regeneration. The concept of "urban micro-regeneration" in this paper focuses on the revitalization and upgrading design in a small area. On the one hand, this design exploration includes the excavation and inheritance of the urban context in a specific area, and on the other hand, it should satisfy the citizens' well experience of the practical functions of modern urban public space. Public art should pay attention to key factors like public space, social care, diversity of space when engaging in urban micro-regeneration.

Arts space

The city provides both material exchange for its citizens and historical and cultural memory for the public. In urban space, art plays an extremely important role, and it is an art that affects the masses of people every day and every hour. Today, with more and more abundant materials, the cultural and artistic attributes

of cities are becoming more and more important, and the cultural and artistic attributes are also moving from traditional privatization to popularization. As the carrier of human existence, urban space has more important cultural and artistic attributes. Better urban public art will bring enjoyment and a sense of belonging to the public.

Public space

In the practice of urban micro-regeneration, the research focuses on the study of those spaces with public attributes. Improving these spaces gives more to society. So what kind of space is public space.

Public space is enlivened by exchange or mutual imitation competition in places where everyone acts or speaks freely (with a common goal foreseen). It requires the participation of others, and when talked about public space, it is not just a space for individuals to gather together, it is especially a space where people can meet and listen to each other, a space that has vision and hearing. The civic square, from which the Greek proper term derives, is the specification of public thought, in which all men, born equal, gather and decide together the future of the polis[2]. Public space means the free association, free dialogue, and free action of citizens. The activities of the public in public space form the order of public space, which effectively promotes the harmonious development of society and is an important place for the formation of social relations. Public space should be a place where

the public who can tell the story of the city can get along and communicate equally, a place of freedom and a place needed by the citizens.

Caring space

Urban micro-regeneration should pay more attention to humanistic care, which is the important source of the sense of belonging in space. This humanistic care can be the continuation of history and culture, or the rationality of human scale and function, for example, barrier-free access system for the disabled to go out for leisure, some people's exclusive holiday behavior facilities, etc. The suitability of a square mainly refers to whether its public space and the urban mechanism at that time are consistent with the behavior and habits of its residents. The use of urban square should fully reflect the

concern for "people", that is, its design ideas should be consistent with the behavior space and behavior trajectory of the citizens of the activity and form [3].

Limited space

In urban reconstruction, it is not easy to improve the environment by large-scale transformation but to obtain the maximum effect with the minimum cost of transformation. It is the designers who pursue to drive the vitality of the whole region through partial transformation and renewal of the space. This kind of transformation activity is both low carbon and fast. Limited modifications become more practical when

they are given more requirements.

Multiple spaces

In the process of urban micro-regeneration, the urban problems architects are faced are diverse. This leads to approaching designers that have practical problems to solve. Designers promote the community by creating diversity in the space. The involvement of public art is not only the ornaments and works of art, and it also considers and treats the public environment from the perspective of art, so as to optimize the living conditions and its own situation .According to the different transformation space set different functional attributes, so that the transformed space can adapt to the multi-environment or itself is with multi-attributes.

A case study

Laoshan Street Community Landscape architecture micro-regeneration project is located in the north of Shijingshan District, Beijing. Laoshan Community is close to the Green axis of West Chang An Street, which is an important industrial relic area of old Beijing. At present, the residents of the community are employees of Capital Iron and Steel Company, mainly the elderly and children(as is shown in Fig. 61).

Prior to the project's renovation, the entire community landscape was designed to be dilapidated and unable to meet modern practical functions. Public leisure facilities for residents are lacking, and the utilization

rate of community space is not high. Through on-site investigation, this design focuses on the design of residents' activity space related to Capital Iron and Steel Company's memory and cultural inheritance.

The project site covers an area of about 3000 square meters, the terrain is high in the northwest and low in the southeast. There is an underground parking lot under the site. The main leisure time for residents is from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

After visiting residents, the design team concluded that residents are concerned about the inheritance of Capital Iron and Steel Company's memory. Adults want their children to remember and live closely with Capital Iron and Steel Company, which are cultural feelings. How to reflect these memories of manufacturing iron and steel in this space and make space play a greater role is the problem we need to solve.

The concept of Art-oriented Urban Design is proposed by Professor Wang Zhong of the China Central Academy of Fine Arts, urban design led by public art not only beautifies the physical environment for example traditional architecture and landscape space but also constructs the unique spiritual temperament and eternal charm of the city with its artistic expression. Let art lead the urban design, art as the source of urban development and the eternal pursuit of the goal. Urban design led by art creates

social value and humanistic value, cultivates cultural innovation, improves urban cultural atmosphere, and highlights urban character. If art guides urban design, then public art is the micro renewal of urban landscape architecture space design to increase the concern for residents' emotions. The principle of this design is to make the old community full of new vitality, improve the quality of community space and the sense of belonging of residents, and inherit the history and culture of manufacturing iron and steel.

The design takes Capital Iron and Steel Companies' memory as the theme, and the main audience is the elderly and children's complex community activity space. The design team adopted eight typical processes in steelmaking: slagging, slagging, molten pool stirring, dephosphorization, low blowing of electric furnace, melting period, oxidation period, and refining period to carry out landscape architecture design and creation(as is shown in Fig. 62). Traditional symbol is an effective and no negligible material of creating attractive form[5].To enable residents to experience the process of steelmaking in leisure and entertainment is of great significance to the inheritance of regional urban context, which is also the spiritual continuation of design pursued by urban micro- regeneration practitioners(as is shown in Fig. 63).



Fig. 63. The idea of design (Source: The project team drew)

The traditional symbol is an effective and no negligible material of creating attractive form [5]. To enable residents to experience the process of steelmaking in leisure and entertainment is of great significance to the inheritance of regional urban context, which is also the spiritual continuation of design pursued by urban micro- regeneration practitioners (Fig. 64).

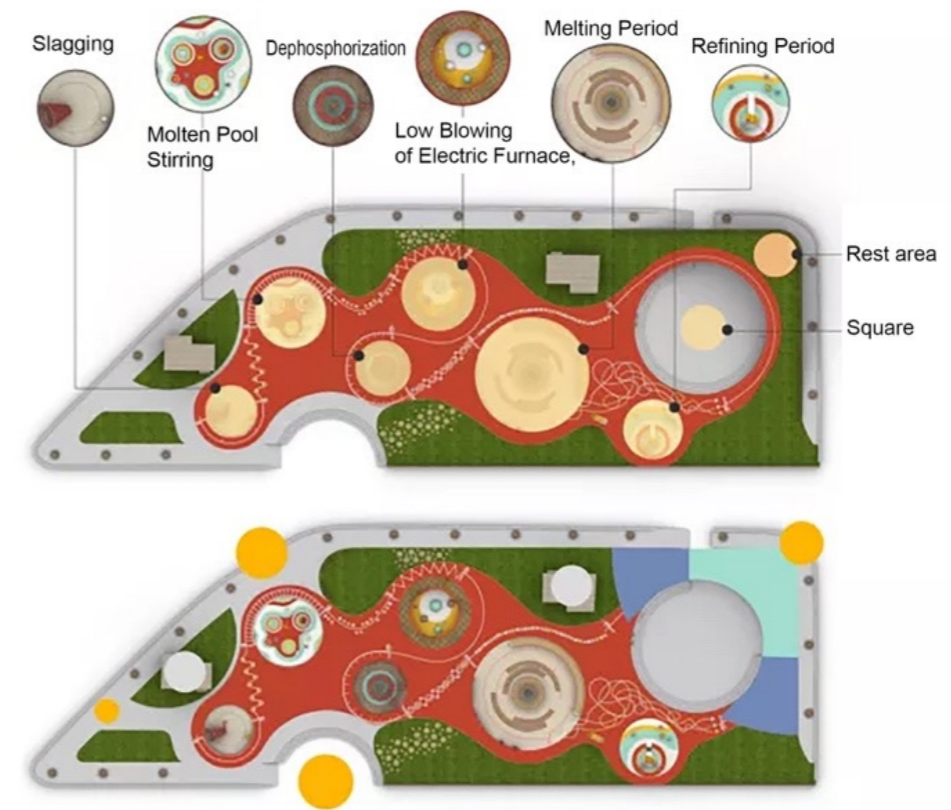


Fig. 64. The idea of design (Source: The project team drew)

This area is designed to balance the space for children to experience activities (Fig. 65). The concept is the "melting tank stirring" process in steelmaking, which is integrated with the facility. The sphere on the ground is a lighting installation that also meets the needs of night lighting.



Fig. 65. The "melting tank stirring" space (Source: The project team drew)

This area is a space for children to climb and experience activities (Fig. 66). The facilities combine the steps of "electric furnace low blowing" in steelmaking, and the spheres on the ground are lighting devices to provide lighting needs at night.



Fig. 66. The "electric furnace low blowing" space (Source: The project team drew)

These areas are still complex cultural experience spaces for the elderly and children. The concept is combined with the steps of the "melting stage" and "dephosphorization stage" in steelmaking (Figs 67 and 8). The floor of the fitness trail area for the elderly is paved with pebbles to provide the elderly with the function of slow walking massage. Peripheral with children swing experience facilities. The wind-driven device, Memory of Capital Iron and Steel Company is a collection of photos from the establishment, glory, and adjustment of Capital Iron and Steel Company.



Fig. 67. The "melting stage" space (Source: The project team drew)



Fig. 69. The "refining" space (Source: The project team drew)



Fig. 68. The "dephosphorization stage" space (Source: The project team drew)



Fig. 70. The game area and "Memorabilia" area (Source: The project team drew)

In the children's slide experience space, the concept combines the steps of "refining" in steelmaking, the slide is integrated with the terrain for the overall design (Fig. 69).

The pattern of the floor in the "Memorabilia" area shows the company culture. Six series sites are set around the children can help them learn more interesting company knowledge (flying chess game, hopscotch, learn to walk) (Fig. 70&71).



Fig. 71. Old photo of the area (Source: The project team drew)

Some residents of this community, former employees of Capital Iron and Steel Company, participate in the opening ceremony of the Community Micro-space renovation project on Laoshan Street (June 15, 2021). Residents took a tour of the park based on the company event signs printed on fitness trails. The

project, as an exploration of Chinese urban micro-regeneration techniques, improves the public living space of residents.

Conclusion

As time goes on, the city will face many problems of the new era in the process of development. Based on the existing urban construction, designers should not only respect the existing urban construction, but also make urban renewal to meet the current social needs. In most cases, large-scale demolition and construction are not desirable. In the face of the specific regional problems of the city, it is efficient and low-carbon to realize the revitalization of regional vitality with limited design transformation. Urban micro recovery is the way to compound the urban reconstruction in this era. Through a series of means of public art, there can make limited adjustments to the space to improve the regional environment and activate the mass culture of surrounding residents. The core of public art is publicity and the public spirit of society. It is not a niche appreciation of the artist or designer himself, nor is it a commercial core purpose. Public art is a kind of art culture that benefits citizens, aesthetically educates citizens, and is conducive to the self-education and growth of civil society.

5.2 Landscape Architecture Design for Jingdezhen Block

With the rapid development of society, urban construction is facing the crisis of tending to the same shape. Megacities are universalized, mechanized, and standardized, and they have completely lost their humanity. This is a signal that cities are going to die. Especially in China, urban construction needs to pay attention to Chinese culture and respect the original characteristics of the city, instead of making all the cities like Manhattan. China's urban construction needs to take into account the characteristics of regional culture.

Architecture and landscape architecture have always provided not only the public space for people to live but also the material carrier of the public's memories. In particular, there were some public spaces that were closely related to people's lives, which constantly created the public's emotions and memories. However, in the process of rapid expansion of Chinese cities and towns in recent years, the urban cultural heritage lacks definition and theoretical research as support and has not formed a reasonable evaluation system and protection mechanism. These precious places have not received corresponding information in urban renewal. Pay attention to that many cultural spaces, memory spaces, and emotional spaces have been demolished and rebuilt or faced the fate of being demolished at any time.

L. Mumford, *The City in History: Its Origins, Its Transformations, and Its Prospects*. New York, Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1961.

By combining theoretical research and case study methods, the author applies the research results of regional culture and landscape architecture design theories and the creative methods summarized into practical design projects, study the problems in practice, and looks for practical design methods.

Place script

What is a place script?

Re-construction place script refers to planning and arranging urban stories in place spaces according to the principles of architecture, organically organizing people's daily behaviors and urban contexts, influencing the generation of space, and shaping the spatial image of landscape architecture. And can use the scripted space to influence people's living habits and ideas.

Place script is the deconstruction and reorganization of the relationship between function and form in urban design, guiding the public to interact with the place space and inheriting the urban context. In the existing landscape architecture design experience, the strategy of the script is to tell the story of the soon-to-be-forgotten urban context through spatial design through orderly arrangement or montage, and other means in the site space, or some cultural values can be arranged into places through piecemeal design. This paper argues that the word "place" contains two

levels of meaning, one is the material level, the other is the cultural level, and the former covers the physical location, physical entity, spatial organization. The latter includes people's understanding of local emotions, perceptions, meanings, symbols, the relationship between people and space, as well as the formation process of the relationship. The place is not only a pure physical space, but also carries the history, experience, emotion, meaning and symbol of people's cognitive space. The latter, to a certain extent, can be expressed through physical entities, but it comes more from diverse urban activities.

Place script to build public environment as a whole is a kind of design method, it integrates the culture, stories, ethics, history, economy, society, population and environment problems, actively cultivate and interactive relationship between environment, through the use of urban design, architectural design and landscape design to create a specific field, enrich the public environment, to promote community, government, developers, planners, architects, artists, its goal is to adapt to the specific site of society, economy, history, environment and culture to enhance and develop a unique community recognition.

The core of the site script is to create a lasting value of the public life space by cultivating the urban public space culture and creating a sense of place. In the past 20 or 30 years, cities in Europe and America are

more and more inclined to adopt the strategy of site-building to improve and improve the quality of the urban environment and have achieved great success. Comparatively speaking, European countries tend to use the strategy of the site created to promote the revival of old urban areas, while North American countries mainly use it to transform the site-free environment caused by suburban sprawl. Therefore, the site construction covers public space, old town renewal, historical location, community, and other aspects.

Characteristics of place script

On the subjective side, it mainly describes human **behavior and the process of event generation**. Human behavior events in space, it is a dynamic process from the body's multi-level motivation needs to people's perception of space so that behavior events occur in the space. On the objectively side, the space form, material, light, and shadow of the space place play a crucial role in the presetting of the event. Based on the generation of preset events, the generation of physical space is promoted and controlled mainly through the strategy of preset events and the mechanism of spatial generation.

General public's memories

The regional landscape architecture design is a complex unity of science that integrates the living habits, culture, art, and natural conditions of the

J. J. Zhao, "Imaginary cultural memory, on the aesthetic psychology of nostalgia", (in Chinese) Shanxi Normal University Journal, vol. 32, no. 2, pp. 54-57, 2005.

residents. Culture is regional, and regional culture is the result of generations of creation and evolution of people living in a specific living environment and historical conditions. Landscape architecture design should consider regional culture, which may also become a landmark landscape the region, may also affect people's lifestyles, and become the emotional destination of the public, and become part of the collective memory of the public. From an aesthetic point of view, nostalgia is a unique aesthetic psychology, a value discrimination and imaginary structure based on memories, and an imaginary cultural memory.

The memory of the city is not just a mere intangible existence, but also not only the old streets and alleys of the "old and dying years". It can be a well-preserved, magnificent and magnificent ancient building, or an authentic dialect, sometimes even just some symbols and colors can bring people into the history of a city for thousands of years. The image of the city is contained in tangible objects. It is possible for any observer to evoke the characteristics of a strong image. There are differences and connections in the urban environment, and the observer uses powerful adaptation. Ability to choose, organize and give meaning to what you see according to your own wishes .

K. Lynch, The Image of the City. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1960.

The design of urban landscape architecture should not only consider the material needs, but also satisfy the inheritance or reproduction of city memory. Losing the memory of its origin and the principle of continuity, the city will be on the verge of destruction . The design of urban landscape architecture should pay attention to the representation of the form of the general public's memories to some extent. For the excavation of the general public's memories, various factors in the design site need to be analyzed, sorted out, historical culture is explored to form design elements, ultimately achieve the continuation and inheritance of regional culture.

A case study

Summary of the renovation project of Jingdezhen Ceramic Street

Jingdezhen is one of the most important cities in the field of ceramic creation and production in the world. It has a history of more than two thousand years of smelting and is an important cultural carrying place in China. In the modern development of Jingdezhen, many blocks have aged and become unsuitable for residents' lives. Modern comfortable life is the dream of villagers and they consider the renewal of their villages to be the most convenient option to achieve modern living standards . This time, the project chose a decaying street near a 40-year-old pottery factory and a warehouse, all of which were in ruins

M. C. Boyer, The City of Collective Memory, Its Historical Imagery and Architectural Entertainments. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1994.

Dapeng ZHAO, Balint BACHMANN*, Tie WANG, 'Beautiful China' Project a Development Proposal for Non-Heritage Rural Areas in North China, Pollack Periodica, Vol. 14, No. 1, 2019 pp. 235–246

as it is shown in Figs 71. The project is located on a dilapidated street near a 40-year-old pottery factory and warehouse, all of which were in ruins. There is also a garbage dump going in, it smells bad. Children from the surrounding area play here because it is far from the main street and relatively private. Moving inward, there is also a garbage dump, which smells very bad. Children around are playing here because it is far away from the main street and relatively private as it is shown in Fig. 73.



Fig. 72. The range of design (Source: author's drawing)



Fig. 73. Entertainment and leisure space (Source: author's drawing)

The design introduces the traditional cultural symbols of ceramics and brings a high-quality entertainment and leisure environment to the children in this neighborhood. Traditional symbol is an effective and no negligible material of creating attractive form [6], while having fun here, the children can also experience Jingdezhen's ceramic culture and participate in environmental protection as it is shown in Fig. 74.



Fig. 74. The design idea was derived from the vessels produced in the area (Source: author's drawing)

Place script and space

The location of this project is a small branch road of Jingdezhen Ceramic Street, which is a pocket space extending from the main road to the living area. The entrance is a relatively narrow path inside, and people will see a small empty space halfway through. This design also relies on the scenario script, hoping that the visitors can feel the uniqueness of the space in the entrance. The script for space from the entrance to the interior is set to a linear layout. Visitors will gradually experience the ceramic culture from the perspective of spatial arrangement.

Zhang Q., Hutter A. From traditional symbol to new contemporary form, Pollack Periodica, Vol. 14, No. 3, 2019, pp. 3–10.

Place script and form

The design of different parts of the site is also carefully arranged according to the needs of the site script. The high walls on both sides of the entrance have a sense of space envelopment. The rectangular ceramic bricks made of clay quickly immerse visitors in the ceramic culture. 15 meters away from the entrance is the old chimney of the tall ceramic factory. The design combines the shape of ceramic ware to carry out the superposition reconstruction and designs an experience space combining the chimney and ceramic ware. After that, the core part of the whole space is the leisure space and entertainment space influenced by the design of various ceramic forms. The whole design arrangement will be in the form of the use of echoes and site scrip.



Fig. 74. The experience space combining the chimney and ceramic ware
(Source: author's drawing)

Place script and nature

Located near 30 degrees north latitude, Jingdezhen has a subtropical monsoon climate with abundant climate changes, dense vegetation, clouds, rain, stars, and sunshine. There are many designs that incorporate natural wind and rain vegetation. For example, in the design of the function of the vent, a large grating round hole is opened on the wall extending from the entrance like the back courtyard. The round hole is like a part of a round vessel. This hole can share the phenomenon that local airflow tends to overflow in the pocket space, and also enrich the airflow experience in the local space. The design of the sunshine room is simple and easy to use. The daylight enters into the internal space, which can be used as a functional room of the area. The design of combining trees with landscape makes the entertainment space of ceramic ware more vibrant. There are also pneumatic devices that generate electricity for space. In this way the arrangement of field script is to make people live in harmony with nature and educate people to live in harmony with nature.

Site script and materials

The city of Jingdezhen is also world-renowned in the use of materials, so the design hopes that the materials used in the design of the field script can reflect the texture of the city. The curtain walls on both sides of the entrance are made of fired adobe, and when people get close to touching the ceramic civilization of

thousands of years. The small landscape in the form of utensils is made of anticorrosive wood, and the shape of the utensils is more meaningful. Since ancient times, ceramics are mostly made of wood, and the shape of the utensils is produced in the wood fire as it is shown in Fig. 75. In addition, it also includes living trees, black bricks, metal, tiles, and other traditional materials to enrich the experience of field script.



Fig. 75. The space of the shape of the utensils (Source: author's drawing)

Place script and participation

Field scripting can also be created through participation. Participation is more likely to stimulate the perception of different people. In the reconstruction of old street, the design added the manual pneumatic device, which can generate electricity or drive the pneumatic device to help the airflow in local space when there is no wind. The experience of rotating is the same as that of casting porcelain. Besides, there are a lot of leisure spaces that require people to sit directly in the interior of some huge ceramic vessels for leisure. At the same time, people seem to be objects in the vessels. At this time, people seem to participate in the setting of the scene as objects.

Landscape design from the perspective of experience emphasizes the shaping of different experience scenes and the leading role of experiencers in the landscape. Centering on the landscape generated by experience, the subjectivity of human beings is put in the first place so that the shaping and organization of landscape elements are centered on human feelings and rules of activities, and the influence of rigid form and vandalism on the sustainable development of landscape is avoided.

Place script and time

Time and space, nature, behavior, materials, and many other things affect each other. When the field script is designed the designer hopes to use the change of time to influence the experience of space. For example, a series of different effects, in the change of the sun's rays from morning to night, in the change of cold and warmth of wind and rain in different seasons, in the change of the oxidation of materials in different degrees designers need to be considered and used all these in advance.

Conclusion

The site script focuses on the public domain of the city and should help people to fully understand the city spirit and city culture. In a good script, arrange the field with more details that you cannot see but can experience. An attractive and unique urban place is not only from the features of form but also from the safety, comfort, enlightenment, sustainability, cultural characteristics, and other aspects of the environment. To create a place for people is fundamental to create a life for people and provide a high-quality urban environment for the public. The study of site script can provide the core concept for urban development in the process of high-speed urbanization, and make urban construction transform from quantitative change to qualitative change.

Summary

Culture-Oriented urban regeneration has advantages that purely functionalist construction does not have when it comes to improving urban space and creating urban character. The reason why culture occupies such an important position in modern urban construction is that the cultural lineage brought about by history and culture has more flexibility and can be gradually inherited and evolved through time and space changes. Instead, it evolves over time, and although each city's development path is unique, a culturally guided urban renaissance can still keep moving forward on the path of exploration and innovation. And culture is better at participating in creating more distinctive environments and building a balance between the city's past and its future. It builds a harmony of development between regions and areas, and trust between people and the environment.

Urban culture plays an important role in urban regeneration, both in large-scale construction and in localized urban micro-renewal. Urban culture can help cities build their own visual identity and recreate unique urban functions. This kind of cultural participation in urban construction or functional transformation will also facilitate the public's

awareness of their own urban culture. When people learn about the city they have lived in for generations, it can further help them to understand themselves, their possible past, their ancestors' past, and distance themselves from the city's development history. Visitors or travelers can also read the charm of the city through these cultural constructions and attract more people to love the city through its cultural charm. It helps urban renewal to find its development direction in terms of visual and functional use. We should talk about the integration of science into humanities in urban renewal construction and let cultural guidance become an important source of motivation for urban revitalization. The vitality of the contemporary city should be reshaped through culture. This vitality is comprehensive and three-dimensional, and it should include the humanistic vitality of reshaping the cultural dimension, the emotional vitality of reshaping the emotional resonance among citizens and other emotional vitality, the spatial vitality of reshaping the urban functions, and the economic vitality of reshaping the cultural and economical construction. Insist on culture as the core social welfare of the public. Establish the contours of the city's cultural lineage in a culture-led urban regeneration.

Thesis

Thesis-1

To conduct the design of urban public space, the preparatory study should pay more attention to researching on unique urban cultures, additionally taking into account the growth of regional cultures. Deep exploration of local culture can provide significant support to the designers carrying out space design work. For urban regeneration, the essence of design lies in the unique urban culture which is impossible to be replaced or imitated. Urban culture is divided into two categories: material culture and immaterial culture. In most situations, these two are in a relationship of intergrowth. The material urban culture mainly consists of historic sites, buildings, public cultural amenities, etcetera. The immaterial urban culture contains historical events, artisanal practices, industrial culture, urban folk traditions, urban events, historical legends, cultural activities, and many other intangible cultural activities. In the practice of urban regeneration, the inheritance of urban culture shall be well considered by landscape architecture designers and how to merge and create a harmony between the old and new urban culture shall also be an important topic to discuss.

Thesis-2

As a preparation of the urban design, it is crucial for the designers to go on visits in the designated areas and conduct due diligence surveys. By increasing the

degree of the public involvement, the amount of work could be overwhelming, but it is certainly necessary, because the result of the design represents relatively better the will and wishes of the common society and the design itself will be more feasible than impractical. Urban regeneration does not only need the work of urban planners and architects, it also requires the support of national policies or regional regulations, moreover it is critical to solicit general public desires and opinions. More opportunities shall be provided to the public for them to participate in urban regeneration projects. The public's experiences and memories of the city might inspire the architects to create. Integrating the urban culture stories into landscape architectural design allow the public to understand and connect with the changes in urban history, therefore achieving the goal of organic renewal of urban growth.

Thesis-3

To conduct the public space regeneration, by adding new functions, the goal of reactivating old public spaces can be well achieved. Renewing the functions can stimulate the vitality of urban space and accelerate the regeneration of the city. From the aspect of practicability, urban construction needs to develop new functions of the urban space. From the perspective of the culture attributes, it also requires the improvement of the urban space function to be the focus of future urban

construction. Excavating local culture, combining cultural elements with the functions of public facilities can help creating a unique signature of the urban space during the landscape architecture design. Such designed urban space provides the society comfort and sense of belonging instead of simply duplicates the design with standardized functions.

Thesis-4

Visual transformation of cultural elements is one of the most important design methods of public space design. Under the context of urban regeneration. The application and the amount of material cultural elements on landscape architecture design can help improve the public sensing the cultural meaning behind it. Historical sites remaining in the city are the witnesses to urban evolution. They are valuable historical and cultural resources, which should be valued, protected, and developed in the process of urban regeneration, therefore to complete the picture of mankind urban history. From the culture-oriented angle, material cultural components can be used directly for design and development in some cases or can be deconstructed and recreated, and local natural resources can be used as construction materials. To fully present the intangible culture in urban regeneration, cultural elements can be recreated through artistic creation so that the public can better experience intangible culture. In analogy with the way narrative painting works as the visual presentation

of ancient legends, the portrayal of urban culture story in landscape design is the recreation of culture in spatial tridimensional form. This concept of cultural design provides ornamental value, at the same time, it integrates new functions into recreation which leads to a unity of the function and culture in urban space.

Thesis-5

Art plays an extremely important role in inheriting the urban culture while conducting the culture-oriented urban regeneration. The artistic design form will penetrate and break the cold functionalism design, therefore makes design more humanized and localized. A city is more than just a "material area" for human habitation, it shall also be an "art space" for people to enjoy living. Artistic landscape architecture design incorporates culture into people's daily lives, which is a trend in the evolution of architectural landscape design. Culture can drive a city's regeneration, and artistic urban space is an ideal cultural carrier. The ideal goal of urban regeneration shall be for culture to become more visible in public life. Art can help improve the living experience of the society by embellishing the surrounding environment. The cultural and artistic enhancement of urban architecture landscape design will become a common method to use in urban design. Positive opinions and recognitions will be built while the residents realize the enjoyment of artistic urban public space which eventually will form an urban culture consensus.

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