Re\textsuperscript{generate} Locally
Neighborhood
when we are urban planner, how can we regenerate or design for a neighborhood that we don’t know at all. How to achieve the goal, which is improve livability for people in the process of regeneration?
LIVABLE ENVIRONMENT FOR WHOM?

ADVANTAGEOUS GROUP

ORIGINAL GROUP
Cities are fundamentally about people.
Starting point,

Zoom in one typical deprived neighborhood, analysis the real problem which affects the quality of life and develop strategy with more consideration about local distinctive and complex context.
SEARCH FOR A TYPICAL NEIGHBORHOOD

open/ in city center or sub-center/high mixture of use
open/ in suburb/mixture of use
open/ in suburb/low mixture of use
— representative problem
将西牌楼的位置勾画出，其他区域同一个颜色
2. OBSERVE AND INVESTIGATE

What happened in the ground of Xipailou neighborhood?
How to process in a spatial way?
2. OBSERVE AND INVESTIGATE

**PURPOSE**

Get people involved

How people perceive their living environment?

How people use the space in the local way?

Understand the implied relationship between different issues

**TOOLS**

Observation

Behavior mapping

Interview

Mapping problem

*Spatial investigation*
2. OBSERVE AND INVESTIGATE

TOOLS

Observation  Behavior mapping  Interview  Mapping problem

Spatial investigate
2. OBSERVE AND INVESTIGATE

Enlightenment:
The way to share space

different users at different time

Day time
- tourist

Evening:
- 8:30pm-10:00
  - Local residents

Late evening
- Vendors and visitors
2. OBSERVE AND INVESTIGATE

**Observation**

**Behavior mapping**

**Interview**

**Mapping problem**

**Spatial investigate**

**Hardware shop** Information exchange center

House owners would put the house information and Contact information not in the agency of housing

**Food market** offers occasion for social contact

Chatting and trading Food market

At the shop frontage/corner shop
Interview

Mapping problem

Behavior mapping

Observation

Spatial investigate

House owners would put the house information and contact information not in the agency of housing. Hardware shop, Information exchange center, Food market offers occasion for social contact.
2. OBSERVE AND INVESTIGATE

**Observation**  
**Behavior mapping**  
**Interview**  
**Mapping problem**  
**Spatial investigate**

House owners would put the house information and contact information not in the agency of housing hardware shop. Information exchange center offers occasion for social contact.

**Physical setting**

Chatting and trading. Food market at the shop frontage/ corner shop.
2. OBSERVE AND INVESTIGATE

- Observation
- Behavior mapping
- Interview
- Mapping problem

Spatial investigation

Function  traffic flow  spatial configuration

+ greenery
+ diversity
2. OBSERVE AND INVESTIGATE

Observation | Behavior mapping | Interview | Mapping problem | Spatial investigate

**In the entrance area outside the building**
- Reading the newspaper on his own chair
- Talking with neighbors on their own chair

**In the places and access paths for the residents**
- Selling and buying
- Cooking in the outside with neighbors
- Playing chess on the steps
2. OBSERVE AND INVESTIGATE

Observation  Behavior mapping  Interview  Mapping problem  Spatial investigate

![Diagram showing zones from local residents' perspective](image1)

*Figure 4.17: The five zones from local residents' perspective. Source: author.*

![Diagram showing zones from visitor's perspective](image2)

*Figure 4.18: The five zones from visitor's perspective. Source: author.*

Key:
- The through road
- Places and paths for residents and visitors
- Places and access paths for the residents
- The entrance area outside the building
- The dwelling
why and how spatial environment give people such perception?
2. OBSEVER AND INVESTIGATE

3

Resident
male, 30

newcomers,
work in the
shopping mall

Observation  Behavior mapping  Interview  Mapping problem  Spatial investigate
“crowd”
"no place to exercise"
“traffic is a mess”
“unsafe”
Physical barrier
parking
Vacant building
Blurred public and private boundary
continuous zooming in and zooming out.

figure 5.4: Space where people have the sense of insecurity. Source: author.
3. VISIONING, Imaging the future

varied, pedestrian-friendly
eighborhood.

meeting the needs of all who come
to live, work, and visit.

Neighborhood-based
business helps to
energize the public street,
vise versa.

Neighborhood
regeneration becomes
sustainable self-repair

establish moderate social
interaction on the street with
different publicness.

In the long term, represent the core value of living.

+ Problem
+ Demands from local actors
+ Wishes of go city
+ Industry upgrading
Design Analytic phase

Problem, potential, and design (1.0)

2.0
3.0
...

Design exploration

Analytic & projective framework

Phase transformation

5. Design in an analytical way
0. create pedestrian-friendly street

Ensure the enough space for pedestrian
(Rezoning the sidewalk to make room for pedestrian
Create the clear boundary between pedestrian and vehicle
Reduce vehicle lane width appropriately)

Create accessible and safe crossing

Continuous safe walking environment

Improve sense of security
Two streets with the greatest concentration of problems

1. Create safe crossing for pedestrian
2. Reorganize the street profile
3. Develop important location in the street

Phase 1. Reorganize street profile
1. Reorganize the street profile

2. Develop important location in the street
What makes this proposal possible and sustainable?

1. Prerequisite
2. Support from surrounding, benefit surrounding
3. Outcome of the intervention
4. Feasibility
1. Create safe crossing for pedestrian

2. Reorganize the street profile

3. Develop important location in the street

Function (now and future)
- Width and height
- Accessibility

Space, activity, traffic coordination

A-A SECTION

B-B SECTION
1. Create safe crossing for pedestrian

2. Reorganize the street profile

3. Develop important location in the street

**Function (now and future):**
- Width and height
- Accessibility

**Space, activity, traffic coordination:**

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**A-A SECTION**

**B-B SECTION**
create safe crossing for pedestrian

2. Reorganize the street profile

3. Develop important location in the street
Different scale of social gathering nodes, with different purposes

A1 Gateway plaza
A2 Pocket park
A3 car-free zone
A4 pocket park
Phase 2. CREATE BETTER ZONING AT THE ENTRANCE OF XIPAILOU STREET
Phase 2. CREATE BETTER ZONING AT THE ENTRANCE OF XIPAILOU STREET
The streets are detailed in a way that clearly indicates their status as either nearly "high traffic" or "low traffic". This is achieved by the use of pedestrian islands, red bricks, and other materials.

People in the second floor have a chance to know what's happening on the street, and then take part in it.

The original stair is transformed into a space where people can sit down, talk on, and also serve as a means of navigation. Food vendors can locate on the edge of the stair.

These have become the way to guide people's attention, until provide a shaded neighborhood street.

People will be more willing to use shared bikes because bicycle parking and rental parks are at the entrance.
Phase 4. Define pilot project
Community gathering space

Facilitate outdoor activities

Staying space after visiting the food market
Community gathering space after visiting the food market.

Facilitate outdoor activities.
Indoor facility for office workers and residents, active ground floor face the public space

Integrate entrance and shop

Introduce new office or small creative studio

1. First move the shops that still exist here to the second floor, return the ground floor to the residents, bring in neighborhood use function like library or gym.
2. Select business (housing corporation & resident)
3. Once the business move in, they will need additional services from other entrepreneurs. Accelerate the industry upgrading (pet shop).
A space that is going to be used to build high rise houses.

Vacant two-storey building (used as a warehouse).

Some are wholesale shops, some are daily commerce.

Vacant eight-storey building (used as a wholesale market building).

High-rise residential and commercial mixed-use buildings.
6. Evaluate
Resident male, 30 newcomers, work in the shopping mall
Nodes for mixture, resident and visitor
Road for stay
Road for transit
Street connect to the city green network
Communal sense street
Road more public
Re(generate) locally

Neighborhood  Urban planner

7. Reflection
Re(generate) locally

Does the role of urban planner have changed when it comes to very scale neighborhood.

**Observer**

- Observation
- Behavior mapping
- Interview
- Mapping problem

**Coordinator**

- Negotiate the spatial component of different ideas
- Balance the benefits and conflicts between different users

**Designer**

- Design a better spatial quality and maintain quality

7. Reflection