通过社区营造实现城市更新
——《大栅栏胡同微更新手册》项目

URBAN REGENERATION WITH COMMUNITY BUILDING: DASHILANR MICRO-REGENERATION HANDBOOK

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abstract

In recent years, in the context of the transition from urban construction to inventory development, landscape architects have begun to explore an urban micro-regeneration mode with gradual, small-scale interventions based on community building. Through the lens of Landscape Architecture, the project elaborated in this article focuses on everyday landscape, explores strategies for improving urban spatial quality in public space, and discusses the ways that landscape architects engage in public participation and community building. Taking Dashilamr neighborhood as the testing ground, this project experimented on a public space micro-regeneration framework and an innovative public participation mode based on pop-up practices. In response to current spatial problems in Dashilamr neighborhood, the project team proposed a regeneration framework of 5 strategies for public space: activity implantation, traffic improvement, greening promotion, rainwater management, and event and industry planning. As a test to the framework, project presentation and feedback, interactive experience, community building, and other functions were integrated into temporary urban space installations in the pop-up spaces. Combined theoretical framework with practical experiences, this project paid attention to the discussion of propagation effects and discipline boundaries, so as to compile the Dashilamr Micro-Regeneration Handbook, which provides an experimental sample for the inventory planning of Beijing’s old city.

Keywords

Urban Micro-Regeneration; Urban Public Space; Community Building; Public Participation; Pop-up
1 项目背景与问题

在经济新常态的背景下，中国城市规划从原本的增量式扩张，转向旨在提升城市空间品质的存量式发展。《北京城市总体规划（2016—2035年）》提出，要加强老城整体保护，针对城市薄弱地区与环节，开展“留白增绿”、补齐短板、改善环境、提升品质的城市修补工作[3]。北京老城区所保留的“传统社区”包含了丰富的日常生活活动。并且，居住、商业与办公等功能与琐碎日常生活细节杂糅成为其主要的空间特质。因此，老城区的空间品质往往难以通过政府主导的“一刀切”式整治得到提升。另外，文化诉求推动下的“绅士化”更新造成了文化符号化、空间复制等现象[2]，一定程度上也对原住民的生活空间形成挤压。

针对此，城市微更新模式应运而生。这一模式的特点在于从景观设计学视角出发，由大规模街区更新转化为城市社区日常公共空间的更新[3]：一方面在保护城市历史风貌与关注居民日常生活的基础上，以渐进式、小规模的方式介入；另一方面，以社区营造为基础，关注不同利益方在具体情境下的需求[4]。

本文所述项目即由景观设计师组成的“胡同快闪实验室”团队为于主导，将关注重点放置于社区尺度的日常景观与历史文脉之上，以公共空间为载体解决多方矛盾，在保留老城区原真性的同时，提升居民日常生活品质；同时，通过协同设计与社区营造建立各方沟通平台，促进多元共建。

项目选取北京大栅栏街区作为研究及实验对象。该街区是北京南中轴的重要组成部分，具有典型的北京老城区特征，拥有丰富的传统文化积淀。另外，自2009年西城区提出大栅栏更新计划后，历经“领航员计划”、北京国际设计周等活动[5]，该区域已经成为老城区最具居民自发性的胡同街区之一，有较为良好的“自下而上”的培育土壤。本项目旨在通过对这一街区的研究，探讨老城区空间更新与社区营造的协同发展途径，借助“非正式”的快闪空间实验，形成可推广的成果。

2 项目目标

项目的主要目标包括：1）提出基于多元需求的公共空间更新策略，推进现有规划体系的更新；2）探索城市更新过程中公众参与的方式，创新社区营造途径，提升项目传播与互动效应。为达成目标，项目采用协同设计的方式——在初期，调研收集多方需求，形成初步微更新框架；在中期，收集反馈意见，尤其鼓励居民等利益相关方提出
建议，从而帮助团队修正框架。

项目的受众包括居民、政府、规划设计人员等。对于街区内的原住民来说，项目通过社区营造，唤醒了他们对于日常公共空间的关注，有助于后期推广“自下而上”的社区治理；对于政府和规划设计人员来说，依据此次实验性项目所总结编制的成果手册则提供了可实施的策略与可借鉴的公众参与途径。

3 大栅栏街区公共空间微更新框架

在项目初期，团队通过实地调研、分发问卷、居委会讨论和居民访谈等方式获取问题与需求数据，总结得出大栅栏街区面临着使用人群混杂、活动需求冲突、空间局促、停车空间混乱、绿色景观缺乏、排水不畅、历史文化丧失等诸多问题；继而分析并提出公共空间更新的五大策略：活动植入、交通改善、绿化提升、雨水管理和节事与业态策划（图1）。以“人的需求”为核心，考虑空间与社会的交互性，5个策略之间相互协作构成了完整的大栅栏公共空间微更新框架（图2）。

城市空间的更新并非一蹴而就，而应是一个渐进的过程。因此该框架并未采用传统“蓝图式”的规划方式，而是将街区整体解构为多个项目的组合，形成了“项目库”式的规划，更具机动性。该框架可以适应不同的发展阶段与各类变化，可根据实际情况从项目库中挑选任意组合落实，且上一阶段的实施效果可以直接反馈到下一阶段中。最终，通过多个阶段的项目实施，实现公共空间微更新的可持续性。

3.1 活动植入

作为北京老城区中的一类常见的公共空间，胡同在日常使用上存在多种可能性：晾晒、遛鸟、谈天、棋牌、买卖等，且这些活动往往具有时间上的“潮汐性”。面对多元的使用需求及建成度较高的老城空间，团队挖掘区域内的空间潜力，利用闲置的零散空间，规划设计了两个级别的休闲活动圈：500m范围的口袋公园圈和250m范围的休闲微空间圈，前者包含种植、运动和休闲微花园，后者则包含零售型、生活型、娱乐型和观赏型装置设施（图3）。以期在延续胡同日常功能的基础上，利用复合型空间完善公共空间的活动功能，提升日常生活品质。

3.2 交通改善

随着机动车数量的增加，车辆通行及停车对于胡同街巷的挑战越来越大。因此该框架并未采用传统“蓝图式”的规划方式，而是将街区整体解构为多个项目的组合，形成了“项目库”式的规划，更具机动性。该框架可以适应不同的发展阶段与各类变化，可根据实际情况从项目库中挑选任意组合落实，且上一阶段的实施效果可以直接反馈到下一阶段中。最终，通过多个阶段的项目实施，实现公共空间微更新的可持续性。
来越大。另外，非机动车的无序停放也加剧了胡同空间的杂乱秩序。为此，团队以公共空间为载体，就静态交通提出了更新策略。针对机动车停车问题，采用共享停车、立体停车等方式最大化利用胡同停车空间。针对非机动车停放，考虑自行车临时及固定停车的需求，在停车区融入种植、发电、休憩等功能，将功能单一的停车区转化为复合型公共空间（图4）。

3.3 绿化提升
由于胡同空间狭窄等问题，当前大栅栏街区绿化率较低，绿地和街道绿化严重缺乏。但在调研过程中，团队发现区域内存在许多居民自发种植的植物，这些植物兼具“食用”与“实用”功能，且往往以“见缝插绿”的方式分布于胡同各个角落。项目借鉴其经验，确定了大栅栏街区绿化提升的主要空间位置：（符合条件的）顶面空间、地面空间和立面空间。采用不同的胡同绿化方法，设计灵活的种植装置，并挑选适应胡同环境且利于冬季观赏的植物品种，以此完善大栅栏街区的绿化景观（图5）。

3.4 雨水管理
大栅栏街区雨季排水能力较低，容易出现胡同内部滞水的现象。而受限于其历史文化街区的性质，现阶段针对狭窄的街道空间，城市内涝问题难以通过大规模雨污分流工程改造的方式解决。此次雨水管理规划主要采用小规模的空间介入手段，针对建筑立面、院落空间和
街道空间三个对象，将雨水管理分为渗透、收集和雨水景观三个相辅相成的方面：规划由雨水花园和排水管道共同组成的自然下渗系统，解决街区内排水不畅的问题；由此收集到的雨水既可用于冲厕和灌溉，也可循环用于雨水景观，进一步激发街区活力，提升区域内生态环境（图6）。

3.5 节事与业态策划

上述策略主要针对物理空间使用方面的矛盾，但区域内经济创新、社会包容与历史文脉传承等问题则需要兼顾硬性的文化治理措施。因此，团队提出引入节事和业态两种触媒元素，通过建筑、公共空间等有形的物理空间与事件触媒相结合的方式，推动城市渐进式更新。节事策划分为生活类、节庆类和民艺类，团队为各类节事规划了活动路线与范围（图7-1）；业态策划则呼应节事策划的结构布局，包含植入新文化业态、复兴传统业态和再利用闲置房屋。节事与业态这两个策略相互依托，共同促进街区内人文内涵的发扬、胡同特色的发掘，以及居民归属感的提升（图7-2）。

4 以快闪实践为主的创新型公众参与模式

在微更新策略框架初步制定完成后，通过论坛、新媒体、视频、展览等方式向各方分享成果，收集意见并反馈到策略修订之中。此外，团队还策划了“非正式”的快闪空间实验方式，创造了临时性的空间与事件触媒。“城市快闪”指临时占据场地所进行的空间营造和利用方式。
修复”“自由都市主义”等，在发展到一定规模后，规划师将这些理论统称为“战术都市主义”[7]。城市快闪作为战术都市主义理论的一种实践方式，是一种有组织的、有市民参与的，耗时短、成本低、多尺度干预且预计会达到长期改善效果的改造途径[8]。这种形式符合“微更新”的理念，且可先单点试行，而后向多个地区推广。

团队为快闪实验制定了三个目标：1）设置互动式装置，加强居民对日常景观的关注；2）收集各方反馈，建立良性沟通平台；3）通过临时性项目，探索城市更新中的公众参与及社区营造模式。

4.1 设计与策划
考虑到快闪实验对于装置拆装的要求，团队选择折页式框架结构，这一结构可以根据场地改变框架数量与摆放方式，具有较大灵活性。团队总体设计了5个板块，包括“编织生活—胡同元素手作坊”“京味儿—胡同声音墙”“胡同灵感—胡同知识盲猜问答”“生活家—胡同家具实验”“梦想家—我想对胡同说”。通过临时装置及活动策划将展览反馈、互动体验、社区营造相结合，建立了一个临时的公众参与平台（图8）。

4.2 策略展示与反馈收集
目前在国内的研究与实践中，信息展示与协商被视作实现公众参与的关键因素。影响信息展示成果的因素包括：1）信息展示的充分性，2）信息展示的明确性，3）信息展示的多样性，4）适当的技巧。
术应用，5) 回应公众咨询的即时性。因此，此次信息的展示除展板外，还结合了实体模型、互动问答手册、多媒体技术等多方式，确保充分、明确地进行成果展示，从而实现即时有效的公众反馈。

在装置中，团队设置了多个上文涉及的复合功能设施的实体模型，供居民实际体验并反馈使用感受（图9）；同时设置现状与未来效果的动态多媒体展示，直观地向公众说明成果。另外，团队将更新策略总结为16个问题，通过问答结合漫画的形式，形成了兼具科普性、互动性与趣味性的手册（图10）。这些方式促使公众在获得一定设计知识的基础上，提出有价值的反馈，从而真正地参与到策略制定中。

4.3 互动式体验设计

在装置中，团队设置了多个上文涉及的复合功能设施的实体模型，供居民实际体验并反馈使用感受（图9）；同时设置现状与未来效果的动态多媒体展示，直观地向公众说明成果。另外，团队将更新策略总结为16个问题，通过问答结合漫画的形式，形成了兼具科普性、互动性与趣味性的手册（图10）。这些方式促使公众在获得一定设计知识的基础上，提出有价值的反馈，从而真正地参与到策略制定中。

4.4 节事活动

在节事活动，可以对装置中的内容进行替换，同时将装置周边的空间转化为公众的互动场所。例如，在儿童节时，团队计划了一系列与植物、城市空间有关的儿童活动，包括植物风车手工制作、胡同花园涂色、胡同场景装扮等（图13~15），在增加景观设计知识的同时，也提升了居民的主人翁意识。

5 结语

此次项目实践是协同式设计的一次在地实验，从构思到快闪活动举办及手册编制完成共耗时5个月。在2019年5、6月举办多次活动后，团队修订策略，结合案例研究，编写了《大栅栏胡同微更新手册》（图16），并制作纪录片进一步传播推广。该手册的完成不止是阶段性的总结，更是公众参与城市公共空间微更新的一个起点。此次实践也为团队最初的两个问题——即如何解决多方矛盾以及景观设计师如何参与——给出了答案，具体为：

1) 增强对日常景观的关注。挖掘日常生活中的潜在空间及其利用方式，再通过设计手段强化现有空间利用方式，形成可普适的策略方法；

2) 设计弹性、渐进式的更新框架。根据老城区的现状特点，采用弹性的“项目库”式规划，通过多点、多阶段的实施，最终实现可持续的城市空间品质提升；

3) 3) 通过协同式设计，各方均可参与到策略的制定之中。从前期问卷及调研、到中期反馈修订，此次项目在多个阶段实现了公众参与。结合社区营造实践，可进一步推广社区共管共治的理念；

4) 4) 通过节事性快闪空间营造，探索并试验空间更新及社区营造方式。同时，可复制的营造活动能带来连锁式传播效应，推动发展多样化的非正式、临时性、自下而上的城市更新行动。LAF

注释

本项目首席设计师为张宜佳，设计团队其他成员为吕婉玥、方濒曦、林晗芝、师晓洁和邓佳楠。2019年，项目获得美国景观设计师协会学生组交流传媒类杰出奖。

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1 Project Background and Problems

As the economy transits to a “new normal” state, urban planning in China has shifted from incremental expansion to inventory development, which aims to improve the quality of urban space. Beijing Master Plan (2016–2035) proposes strengthening the overall protection of the old city. Moreover, targeted at urban areas that need urgent improvement and management, urban remediation works, including vacating spaces of illegal construction for greening, remodeling previous urban planning, improving the living environment, and enhancing urban quality, should be carried out. With abundant daily activities, Beijing’s old city serves as a traditional community, featuring a mixed spatial pattern of integrated residential, commercial, and office functions. Thus, “one-size-fits-all” spatial improvement strategies led by the government become invalid when confronting these daily routines. Meanwhile, urban renewal practices accompanied by gentrification to meet the cultural needs have resulted in cultural symbolization and toneless special planning at the cost of occupying the living spaces of local residents.

In response to these challenges, urban micro-regeneration practices have emerged to drive transformation of public spaces in communities with landscape architecture strategies, substituting the large-scale neighborhood regeneration. This mode, for one thing, protects the urban historic areas and improves the living conditions of local residents by intervening the space gradually at a small scale; for another thing, pays attention to different stakeholders’ needs in the process of community building.

The project elaborated in this article is one example of the urban micro-regeneration led by the Hutong Flash Lab composed of landscape architects. Celebrating the everyday landscape and historical context of communities, the project aims at improving the living quality and mitigating conflicts between various interests by activating the public spaces, while conserving the old city. During this process, the establishment of communication platforms for all stakeholders can also propel co-construction via collaborative design and community building.

The researched Dashilanr neighborhood serves as a critical part of the Beijing South Central Axis with rich traditional cultural heritage. It is one of the most active hutong neighborhoods in the old city practicing bottom-up community autonomy since 2009, experiencing events such as the Dashilanr Regeneration Planning proposed by Xicheng District, Dashilanr Pilot Initiative, and Beijing Design Week. Upon the study of Dashilanr, the research team explores collaborative renewal methods of spatial transformation and community building for old cities and compiles the experiences into a handbook to provide references for other areas through informal pop-up activities.
2 Project Objectives

The team set two main objectives: 1) optimizing the urban planning framework with diverse-demand-based strategies of public space regeneration, and 2) exploring public participation modes in urban renewal to innovate community building and popularize the project for widespread communication and feedback collection. The idea of collaborative design was implemented in different stages: first to investigate needs of all interests to formulate a preliminary micro-regeneration framework; and second to collect feedback, especially suggestions from local residents, for framework optimization.

For local residents, this project hopes to draw their attention to everyday public spaces through community-building activities so as to encourage bottom-up community governance. For governments, planners, and designers, the final compiled handbook recording the experiences of this experimental project may provide a sample of practical public participation approaches.

3 Framework of Public Space Regeneration in Dashilanr Neighborhood

From field survey, questionnaires, workshops with neighborhood committees, and interviews with local residents, the project team concluded several challenges faced by the Dashilanr neighborhood, including population stratification, activity conflict, narrow space, parking chaos, green landscape deficiency, poor drainage, and historical culture loss. In response, 5 strategies for public space regeneration were proposed: activity implantation, traffic improvement, greening promotion, rainwater management, and event and industry planning (Fig. 1). All these measures would coordinate to establish an integrated public space regeneration framework that focus on residents' needs and the interaction between spaces and the society (Fig. 2).

Urban renewal can never be accomplished at one go. Thus, this framework developed a “project bank” for the neighborhood regeneration instead of adopting the conventional blueprint planning. Flexible combination of projects picked from the bank can better adapt to different regeneration stages and various changes, while feedback from previous stages may also guide practices in the following stages to achieve a holistic approach to a sustainable regeneration.

3.1 Activity Implantation

Hutong, a kind of commonly seen public spaces in Beijing old city, supports various daily activities—drying clothes, walking birds, chatting, playing chess, and retailing—all that see their own busy hours. Considering the diverse needs of residents and the restriction of constructive expansion, the team designed
two types of leisure activity circles utilizing vacant scattered spaces: the pocket park circle within a 500-meter range and leisure micro-space circle within a 250-meter range, with mini-gardens for planting, sports, and leisure, and facilities for retail, convenience life, entertainment, and ornament, respectively (Fig. 3). While retaining the daily routines of hutong, these compound spaces can activate the public spaces and improve the quality of life.

3.2 Traffic Improvement

Heavy traffic and parking chaos, caused by both motor and non-motor vehicles, have become growing challenges to hutongs. To alleviate this problem, the team proposed static traffic strategies by transforming public spaces. For motor vehicles, shared parking and multi-story parking were applied to maximize the use of hutong spaces. For non-motor vehicles, previous single-function parking areas could be transformed into multipurpose public spaces by introducing planting, power generation, and rest spaces, satisfying both the temporary and regular parking needs (Fig. 4).

3.3 Greening Promotion

Greening is deficient in the Dashilinr neighborhood due to narrow hutong spaces. The team found from field survey that edible and useful plants cultivated by local residents are scattered in every corner of hutongs. With this reference, the greening improvement strategy for Dashilinr neighborhood included varied greening methods and diverse planting facilities—on top-surface, ground, and facade of hutongs—with plants adaptive to hutong environment and ornamental in winter (Fig. 5).
3.4 Rainwater Management

For a long time, the Dashilanr neighborhood suffers from poor drainage and waterlogging in hutongs during rainy seasons. However, it is difficult to be solved by large-scale rainwater and sewage diversion projects for the consideration of preserving the historic districts. Thus, the team adopted three small-scale spatial interventions complementary to each other for rainwater management: infiltrating and collecting rainwater, and creating rainwater landscape in building facades, courtyards, and streets in the neighborhood. A natural infiltration system consisting of a rainwater garden and drainage pipes can prevent waterlogging and provide water collected for toilet flushing and irrigation, or recycled for rainwater landscapes. All these moves can bring about a more vital neighborhood and ecological environment (Fig. 6).

3.5 Event and Industry Planning

Besides the conflicts related to physical spaces, other problems such as economic innovation, social inclusiveness, and historical heritage preservation should be resolved by cultural means. Making full use of the physical spaces of buildings and public spaces, the team introduced events and industries as accelerants for gradual urban regeneration. Events may include daily activities, festivals, and folk-art events, each having its own route and range (Fig. 7-1). Industry planning may echo the arrangement of diverse events, covering creating new cultural industries, reviving traditional industries, and reusing vacant buildings. The newly introduced events and industries support and promote each other so as to develop the culture and features of hutongs, and enhance residents’ sense of belonging (Fig. 7-2).

4 Innovative Public Participation Mode Based on Pop-up Activities

After the preliminary formulation of a micro-regeneration framework, the team optimized it according to the feedback collected from workshops, new media, video sharing, and exhibitions. Moreover, informal and experimental pop-up activities\(^6\) were planned to test the framework by creating...
spaces and events that occupying the site temporarily. Relevant theories to urban pop-up activities include “guerrilla urbanism,” “pop-up urbanism,” “D.I.Y. urbanism,” and “urban repair,” which are collectively called “tactical urbanism” after having grown to a certain scale[7]. As a way of applying tactical urbanism into practice, pop-up activities may be efficient in realizing long-term space regeneration effects with organized, citizen-participated, time-saving, low-cost, and multiscale-intervened methods[9]. Corresponding to the concept of micro regeneration, this mode can be put into force on one site and then promoted to more regions.

There were three goals for the pop-up practice: 1) setting an interactive installations to enhance residents’ attention to everyday landscape, 2) collecting feedback from all parties and build an effective communication platform, and 3) exploring the mode of public participation and community building in urban renewal through pop-up activities.

4.1 Activity Design and Planning

To more conveniently assemble and disassemble the installations, the team chose a flexible collapsible structure that can change the quantity and placement in response to different sites. There were altogether 5 sections for the installations, namely “Knitting Life–Hutong Handicraft Workshop,” “Beijing Style–Hutong Sound Wall,” “Hutong Inspiration–Hutong Knowledge Quiz,” “Elegant Living–Hutong Furniture Experience,” and “Hutong Dreamer–My Words to the Hutong.” Through the set of the temporary installations and events, community building can be realized by the provisional platform for public participation with exhibition feedback and interactive experiences (Fig. 8).

4.2 Strategy Presentation and Feedback Collection

Nowadays, informing and consulting are regarded as the critical factors to successful public participation in both research and practices in China. Whether the information is presented sufficiently, explicitly, and diversely with proper techniques, and responds to the public’s consultation in time would determine the outcomes of informing. Therefore, the team employed varied approaches, such as using exhibition panels, tangible models, interactive Q & A brochures, and multimedia technology, to ensure sufficient and explicit presentation, thus for real-time and effective public feedback.

For example, the team set up numerous tangible models of the multiple-functional facilities for residents’ real experience and feedback (Fig. 9); and dynamically displayed situations
before and after space regeneration for a better understanding by the public. Furthermore, the regeneration strategies were summarized into 16 questions in the form of educational and interesting comic Q & A brochures that can attract more audience and interact with the public (Fig. 10). All these attempts enabled the public to provide valuable feedback on the basis of grasping certain design knowledge to take part in decision-making effectually.

4.3 Interactive Experience Design

In addition, the team organized small-scale events using interactive installations to arouse residents’ awareness of everyday landscapes and urban spaces. In the section of “Hutong Handicraft Workshop,” participants visualized the hutong elements through wires, and then hung them on the wall with a hutong background, showing residents’ impression of traditional hutongs (Fig. 11). The “Hutong Sound Wall” section was composed of turnable photo boards, the front of which were pictures of daily activities in hutongs and the back of which was QR code of audio clips for participants to scan to listen (Fig. 12). With these interactive means, a scenario composed of people, hutong environment, media facilities, and mobile devices could be created, where residents could pay continuous attention to urban daily spaces.

4.4 Festival Events

The components of the installations can change accordingly to support different festivals, and spaces around the installations can be transformed into an interactive site for the public. For example, on Children’s Day, the team organized a series of children’s activities related to plants and urban spaces, including making plant pinwheels, coloring in hutong gardens, and decorating hutong scenes (Fig. 13 ~ 15). These activities could not only spread the knowledge of Landscape Architecture, but also enhance residents’ sense of ownership.

5 Conclusion

This project, which lasted 5 months from the conception to the pop-up practices and the completion of the handbook, is an attempt at collaborative design. After organizing several events in May and June, 2019, the team revised strategies and compiled the Dashilanr Micro-Regeneration Handbook based on the case study (Fig. 16). Moreover, a documentary was produced for further spreading and promotion. The completion
of the handbook is not only a stage summary but also a starting point for the public to participate in the micro-regeneration of urban public space. This practice also provided answers to the team’s first two questions: how to resolve multiple conflicts and how landscape architects become involved in public participation. The findings could be summarized as follows:

1) Enhance attention to everyday landscapes. Excavate the potential space and its utilization means in daily life, and then strengthen the ways of using space through design tactics to form popularized strategies and methods.

2) Design a flexible, gradual regeneration framework. According to the current characteristics of old city, the flexible “project bank” planning was adopted, and eventually urban space quality will be improved sustainably through multi-point and multi-stage implementation.

3) Through collaborative design, all stakeholders participate in formulating strategies. This project realized public participation in multiple stages from the preliminary questionnaire and survey to the midterm feedback revision. It was combined with community building, which further promoted the concept of mutual community governance.

4) Create temporary pop-up space to explore and experiment with ways of space and community building. Moreover, the replicable activities brought about chain effects, which could promote the informal, temporary, bottom–up urban regeneration actions. LAF

NOTE

The chief designer of this project is Zhang Yijia, and other team members include Lyu Wanyue, Fang Binxi, Lin Hanzhi, Shi Xiaojie, and Deng Jianan. It won the Award of Excellence in the Communications Category of the 2019 American Society of Landscape Architects Student Awards.

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