



Revitalizing Shantou's “Small Park” district

A Livable Historic District with Cultural
Heritage in China

ASBM01: Degree Project in Sustainable Urban Design

Faculty of Engineering, LTH
Lund University, Sweden

Examiner: Lars-Henrik Ståhl
Supervisor: Andreas Olsson
Author: Binyou Wang



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All images and illustrations are by this author except those noted.

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Finally, my family and partner's unwavering encouragement was the bedrock of my resilience. This endeavor reflects our collective commitment to sustainable and socially-enriched urban development.



SITE



ABSTRACT

This design is located in “Small park historic district” in Shantou, Guangdong Province, China. The site is situated in the coastal area of Southeast China, which has a subtropical climate, humid, hot and rainy, and is a port city. The main forms of transport are ferries, trains, buses and taxis. Shantou is rich in landscape resources, located in an ecological corridor, with many wetlands and parks, and abundant water resources.

Shantou has its own local Chaoshan culture with strong regional characteristics. One of the characteristic buildings of Shantou is the "arcade".

The Small Park Historic Preservation District is a gathering place for locals on major festivals, a "spiritual home", and a must-see for foreign visitors to Shantou.

The site has a large proportion of historically protected buildings, few buildings that can be demolished, poor building quality and high building density. There is a lack of public space and greenery in the site, but the site has a clear road framework and good accessibility to the buildings. Therefore, the living environment of the site needs to be upgraded.

In order to solve this problem, I have analysed the current situation and concluded that there are three aspects that need to be improved, the first is to improve the quality of the building, under the condition of sustainable construction, repair and renewal of historical buildings; the second is the need to increase the landscaping and greening, the use of increased green roofs and increase the greening of the public space in two ways; and the third is the need to create a public space, the use of the main nodes of the building after the demolition of the creation of the main nodes, looking for limited space to create an interesting public space. The third is the need to create public space, using the main nodes created after the demolition of the building, looking for limited space to create interesting public space.

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 AIM OF THE PROJECT

The purpose of this thesis is to discuss the importance of urban renewal and its central role in urban construction, especially in the context of rapid urban development and the pursuit of sustainable goals. With the acceleration of urbanization, the traditional mode of urban construction can no longer meet the diversified needs of modern society, making urban renewal a key path to promote urban transformation and upgrading, and to improve urban quality.

However, in the practice of urban renewal, especially in historic districts with many historically protected buildings and high building density, the difficulty of urban renewal is particularly prominent. These historic districts not only carry rich historical memories and cultural heritage, but also contain historic buildings that are an important part of the cityscape. At the same time, the quality of these old buildings has become more and more obvious, resulting in a generally lower quality of life for the residents. Therefore, urban renewal of historic districts is not only a challenging task, but also a very urgent need of the public nowadays.

Therefore, urban renewal of historic districts is not only for the purpose of preserving and inheriting history and culture, but also for improving the living conditions of the residents. Through renewal, we can improve the infrastructure of the buildings, enhance their safety and comfort, and create a more livable environment for the residents.

The Small Park Historic District is a typical example. This neighborhood is rich in historical buildings and cultural resources, but it also faces problems such as old building quality and low quality of life standards for its residents. Citizens are eager to carry out urban renewal of this neighborhood to improve the living environment and enhance the quality of life.

The core objective of this project is to conduct an in-depth study of the urban regeneration of Small Park Historic District, and to find a solution that preserves the history and culture and improves the quality of life of the residents at the same time. We will comprehensively analyze the historical buildings, cultural characteristics, urban climate and ecosystem of the neighborhood, and combine modern design concepts and technological means to propose practical regeneration solutions.

1.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

How can we create more public spaces within the texture of high building density?

How to improve the quality of life of residents in old and historic neighborhoods?

How to create diversified activity spaces in limited public spaces?

How to create more landscape space?

An aerial photograph of a city street intersection. A large parking lot with several cars is visible in the center. Buildings of various heights and colors surround the area. A semi-transparent grey box is overlaid on the image, containing the title text.

1. ANALYSIS : SHANTOU CITY

(Source: PRC state-run website)



1.1 LOCATION



China

Figure1:China country with GuangDong Province



Guangdong

Figure 2:China country v

Shantou, a prefecture-level city in Guangdong Province, China.(Figure1,2).

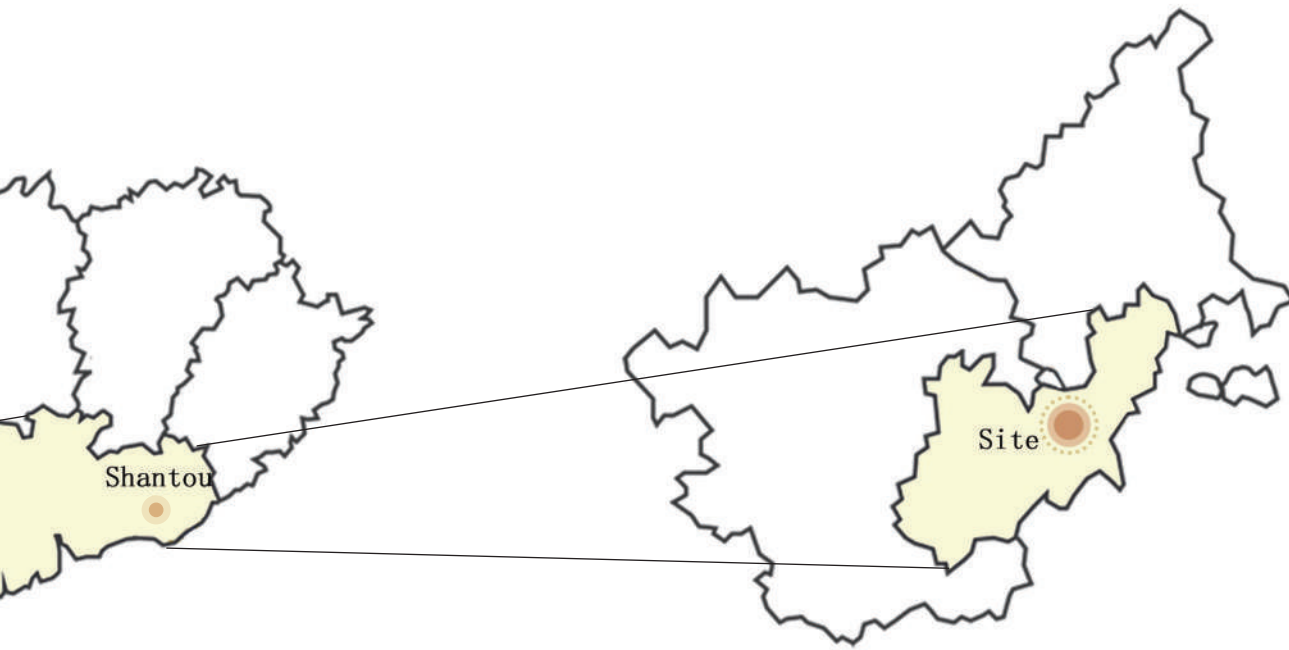
Shantou city covers an area of 2,199 square kilometers, with a total household population of 5.79.34 million by the end of 2023.

It is distinct as one of **China's original Special Economic Zones**, setting the stage for its role as a catalyst in the country's economic reform. The city is intricately laced with waterways, including the Han River, shaping its landscape and economy.

Shantou serves as a **cultural beacon of the Chaozhou region**(Figure 3), exuding a rich traditional ethos evident in its music, dialect, and culinary delights. Chaozhou opera and the intricate melodies of traditional music echo through the streets, while gastronomes revel in the unique flavors of Teochew cuisine, known for its delicate seafood and skillful use of marination.

A microcosm of the broader Chinese diaspora, **Shantou's overseas connections enrich its culture and economy**. This historical yet forward-looking city encapsulates a legacy of emigration and cultural exchange, making it a uniquely cosmopolitan node on the map of China.

Shantou's coordinates are longitude 116.68 and latitude 23.35. Nestled on the southeastern edge of Guangdong Province, at the southern extremity of the Hanjiang Delta, it stands as mainland China's sole city graced with an inland bay.



Guangdong province

with Guangdong Province

Shantou city

Figure 3: Guangdong Province with Shantou city

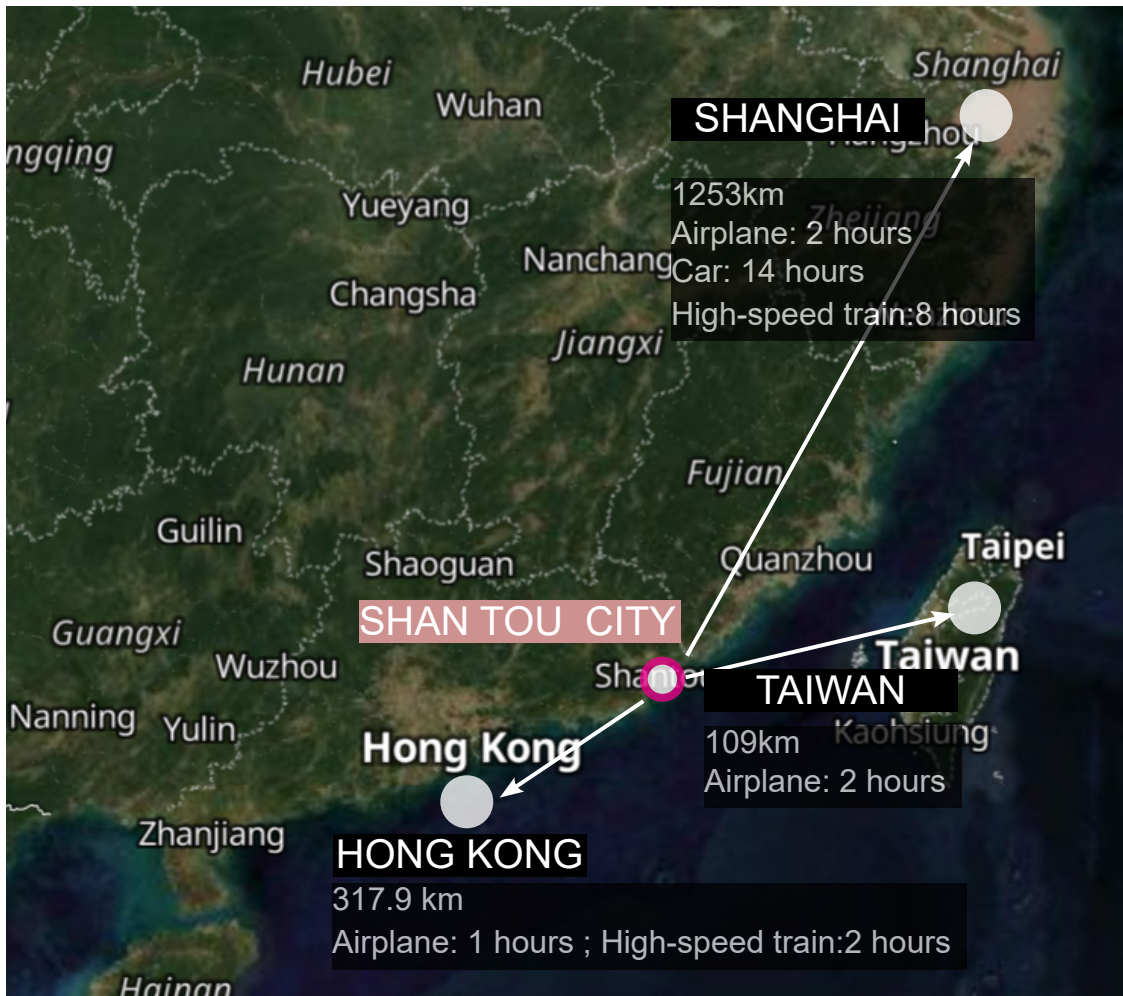


Figure 4: Region map

1.2 CLIMATE

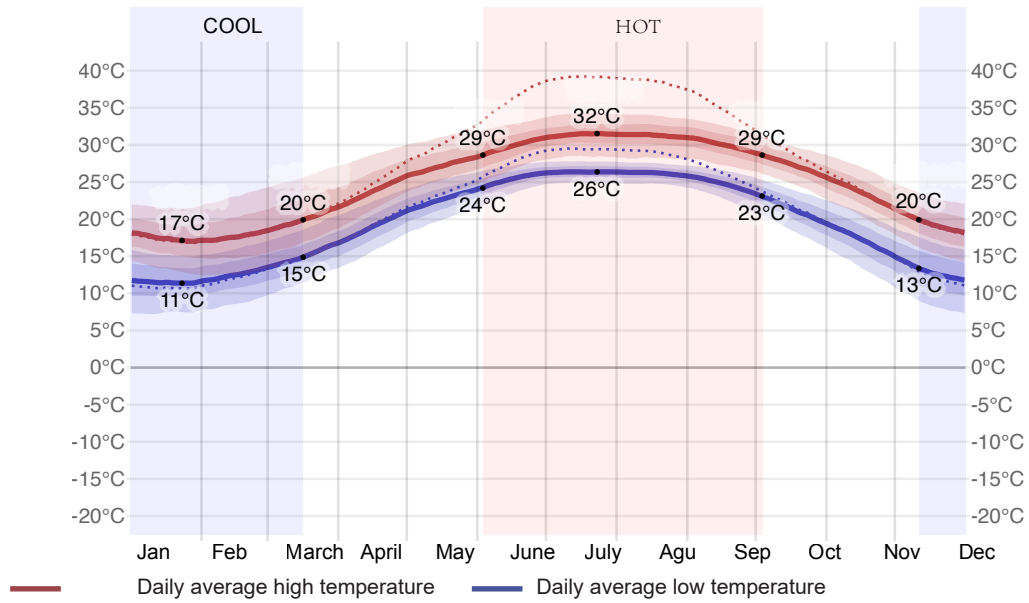


Figure 5: Average high and low temperatures in Shantou
(Source: Weatherspark)

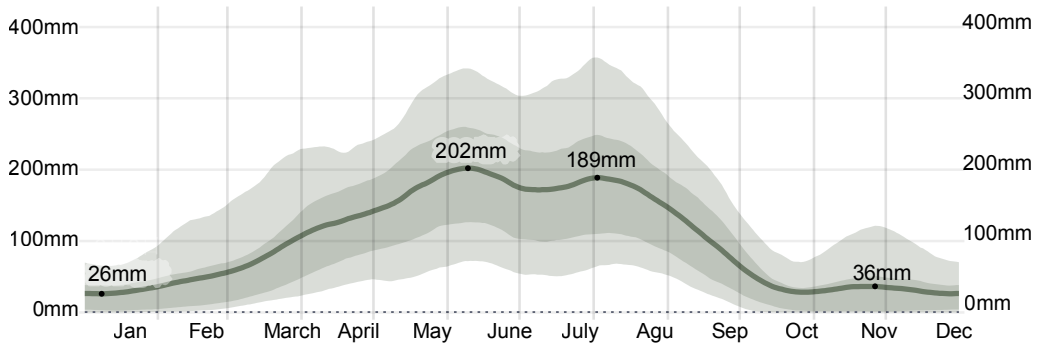


Figure 7: Average monthly rainfall in Shantou
(Source: Weatherspark)

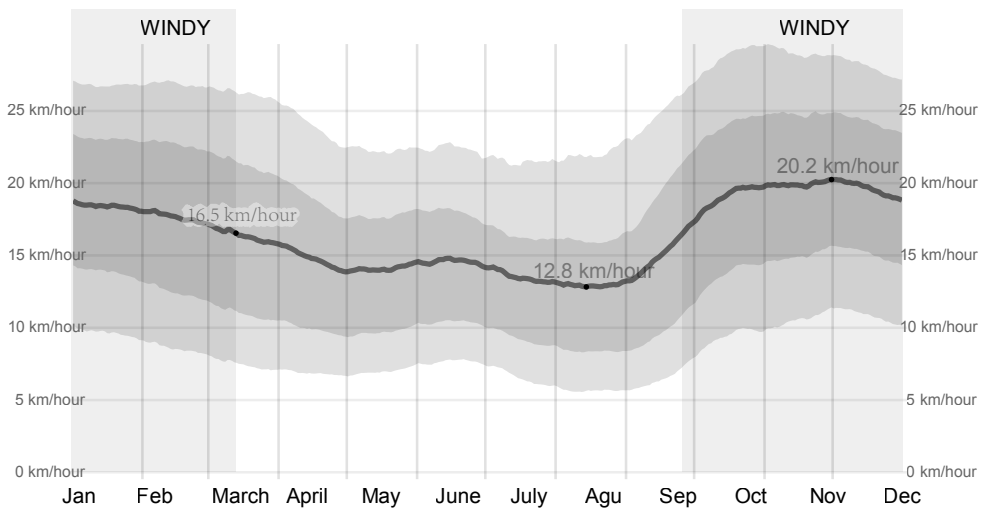


Figure 9: Average wind speed in Shantou
(Source: Weatherspark)

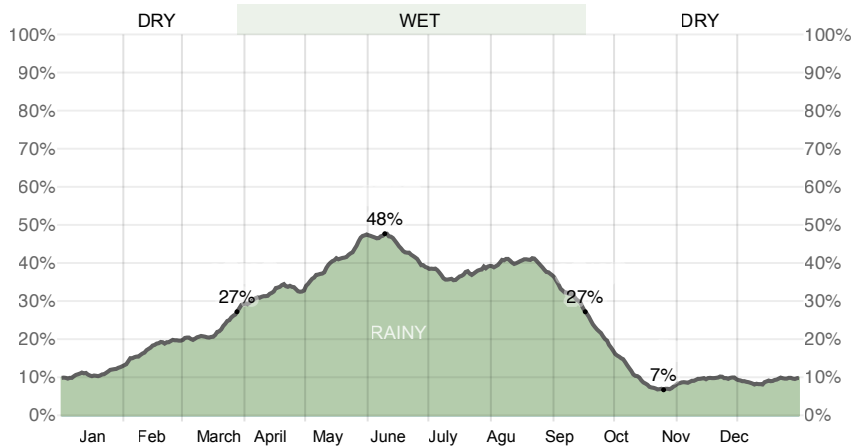


Figure 8: Sun elevation and azimuth in Shantou
(Source: Weatherspark)

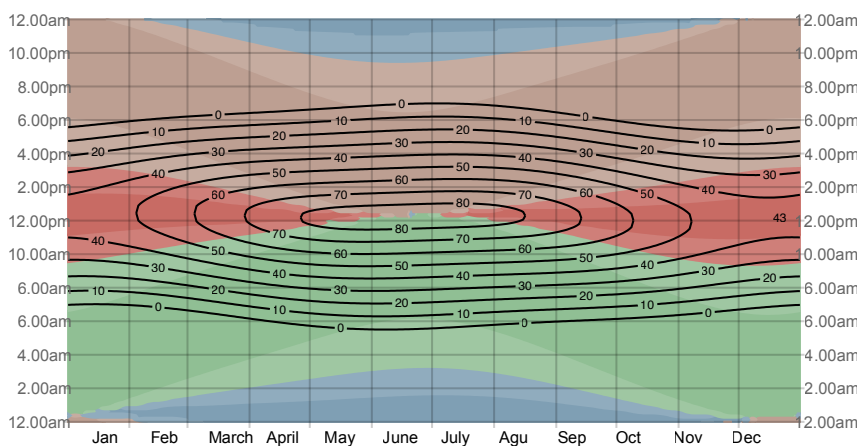


Figure 6: Daily chance of precipitation in Shantou
(Source: Weatherspark)

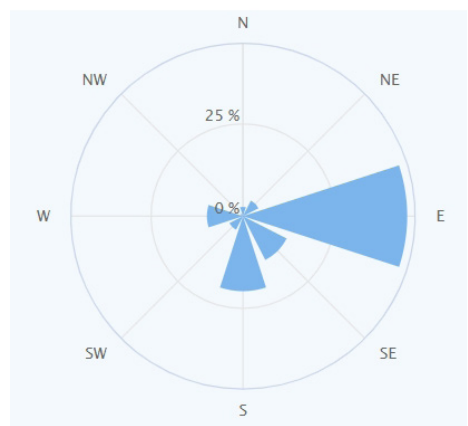


Figure 10: Wind rose in Shantou
(Source: World Weather)

Shantou enjoys a subtropical climate with noticeable monsoon patterns. Shantou is **experiencing warm conditions** with temperatures ranging between 11°C to 32°C (Figure 5). The weather is mainly sunny, but some days may have a chance of showers. Winds are light to moderate. Humidity fluctuates, influencing the feel of the temperature.

Rainfall varies, with occasional showers contributing to the average monthly precipitation (Figure 6, 7). The sun follows a typical East-to-West trajectory, impacting its daily azimuth and elevation (Figure 8). Gentle breezes are common, with average wind speeds reflecting a calm to lightly breezy atmosphere (Figure 9).

The predominant wind direction in Shantou City is **easterly, with southeasterly winds** prevailing in summer, northerly or northeasterly winds prevailing in winter, and variable winds during spring and autumn seasons. (Figure 10).

1.3 TRANSPORTATION



Figure 12: Distric map
(Source: Shantou General Urban Planning)

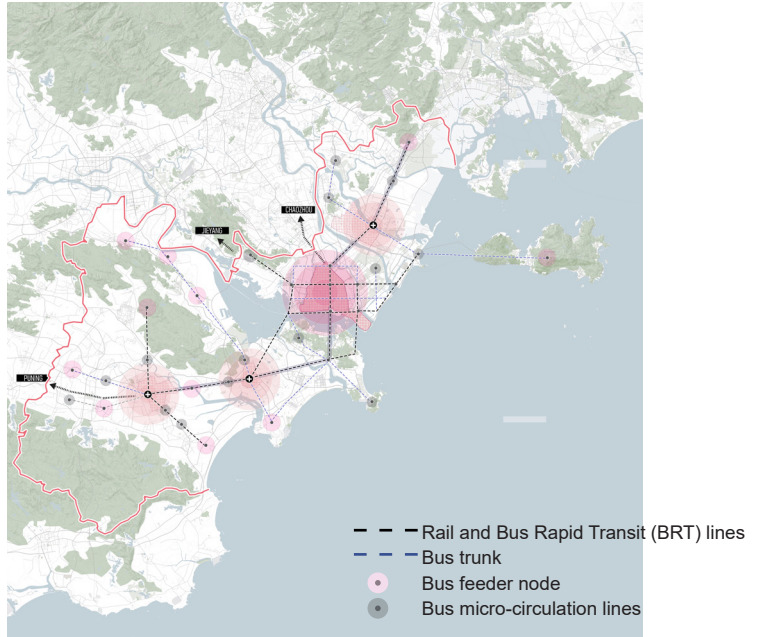


Figure 12: Shantou Public Transportation Network Framework
(Source: Shantou Urban Public Transportation Development Plan (2020-2035))

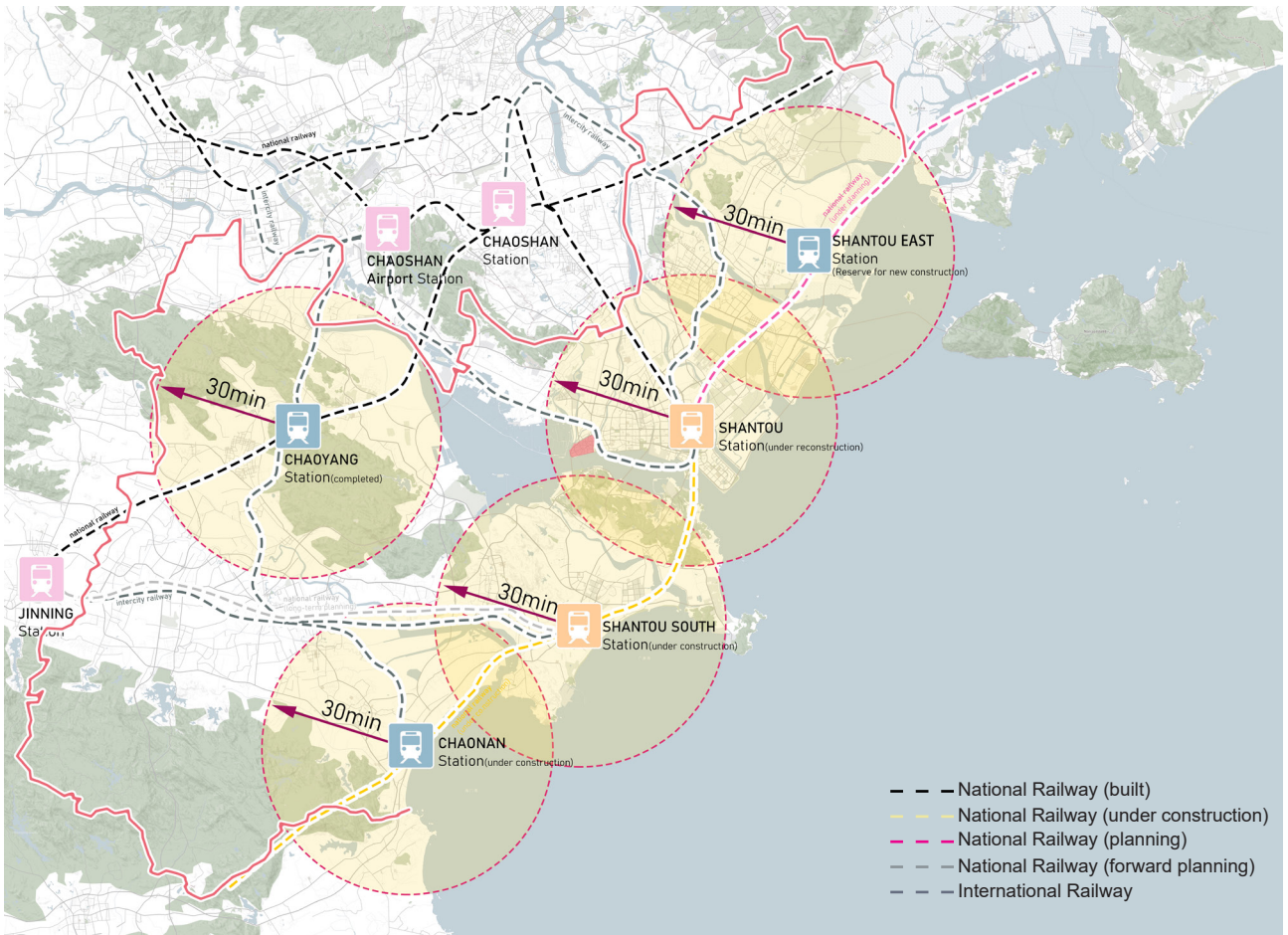


Figure 11: Shantou Railway Transportation Map
(Source: Shantou Urban Public Transportation Development Plan (2020-2035))

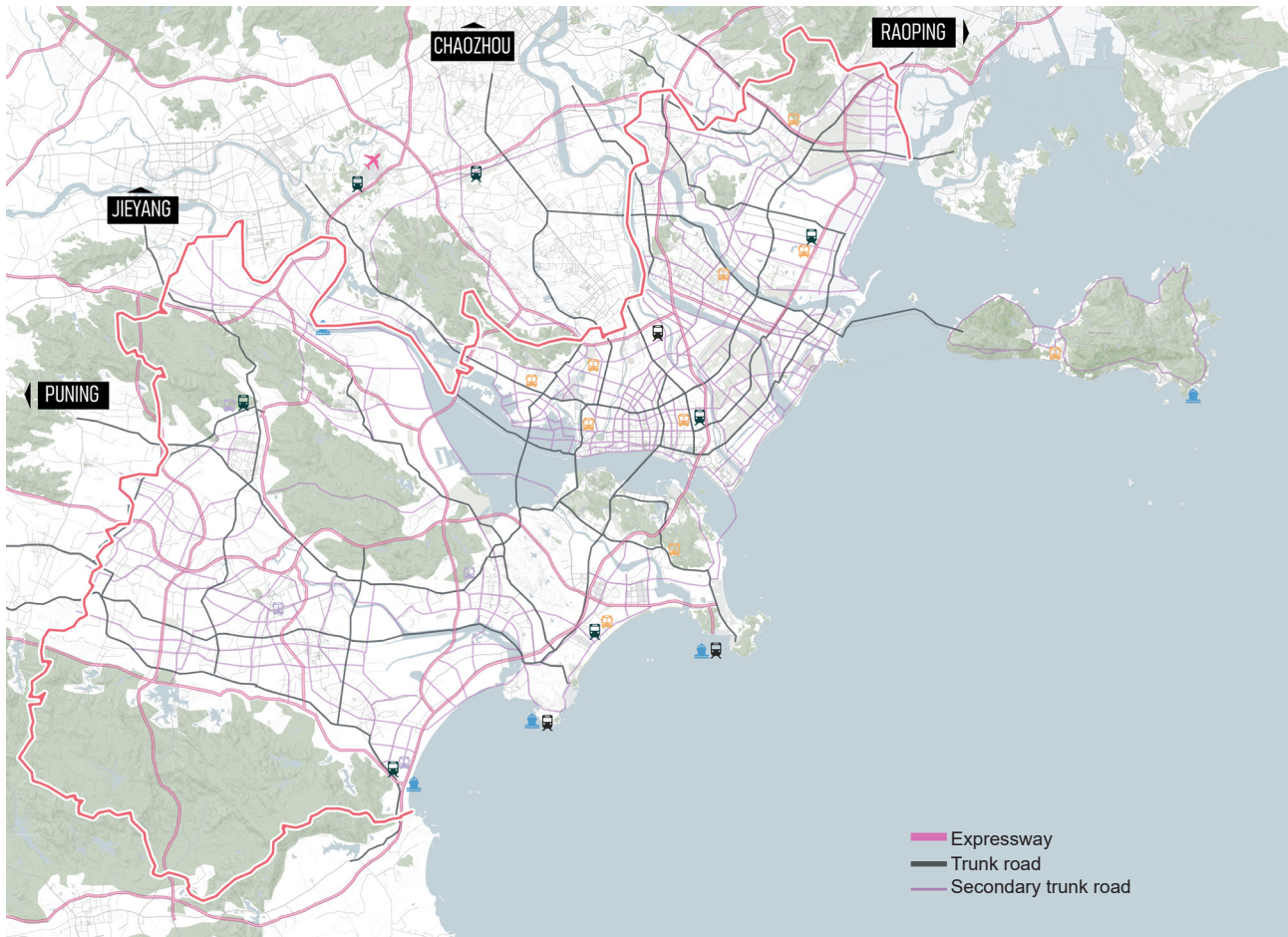


Figure 13: Shantou City Inner-city Transport System
 (Source: Shantou Urban Public Transportation Development Plan (2020-2035))

Shantou's transportation system is based on the railroad as the skeleton, regular buses as the main body, and cabs, water buses and customized buses as the auxiliary.

Railway transportation network is the skeleton of Shantou's public transportation system, covering the most important passenger demand in the city, mainly undertaking cross-area, long-distance and large passenger trips, and is the core of the functional transportation network, supporting and guiding the optimization and adjustment of the spatial structure of the city.

Conventional bus network is the main body of Shantou's public transportation system. The auxiliary bus network is a supplement to Shantou's public transportation system, mainly for community buses, commuter shuttles, tourism lines, student lines, customized buses and other special public transportation service lines and networks to meet the diversified travel needs of the public.

1.4 ECONOMY

From 2018 to 2023, Shantou's economy has shown progressive growth in terms of GDP. In 2018, the GDP of Shantou was recorded at approximately 2503 billion yuan. By 2023, this figure had increased significantly to 655.24 billion yuan. This growth reflects Shantou's dynamic economic environment and ongoing development.(Figure 15)

Shantou's economy is diversified across three primary sectors: **agriculture** (primary), **industry** (secondary), and **services** (tertiary). (Figure 16, 18)



Figure15:Shantou Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Growth Rate(2018-2023)
(Source: Shantou Municipal Bureau of Statiscs)

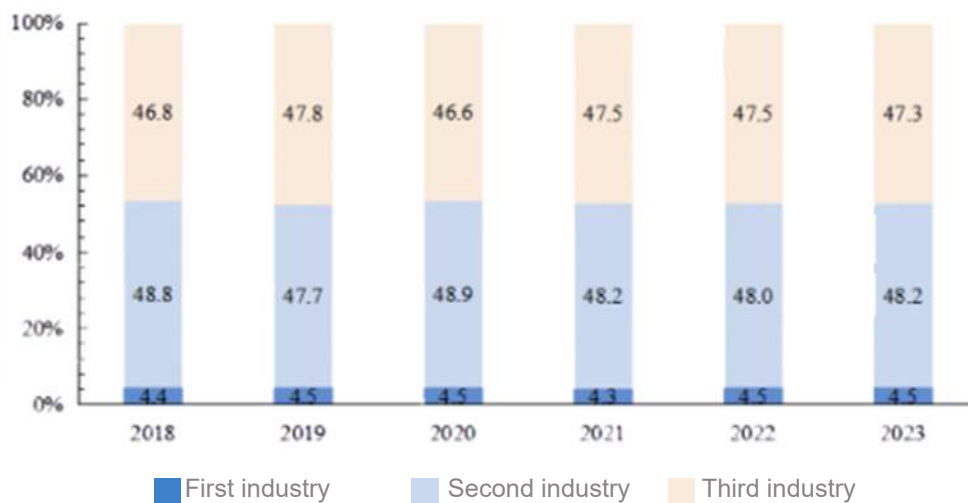


Figure16:The Structure of the Three Industries (2018-2023)
(Source: Shantou National Economic and Social Development Statistics Bulletin 2023)

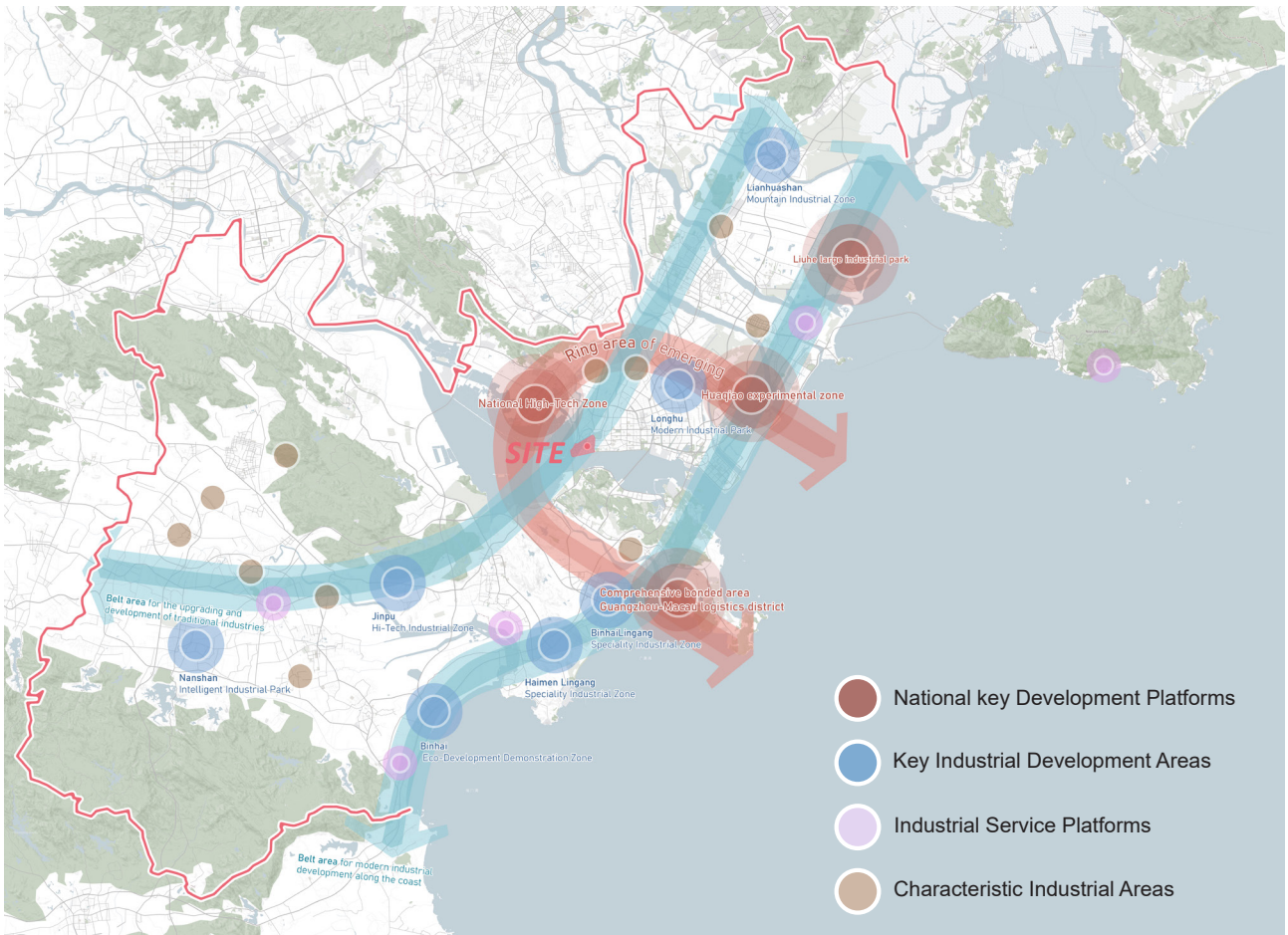


Figure17: Industrial spatial structure planning map
 (Source: Shantou City Territorial Spatial Overall Planning (2020-2035))

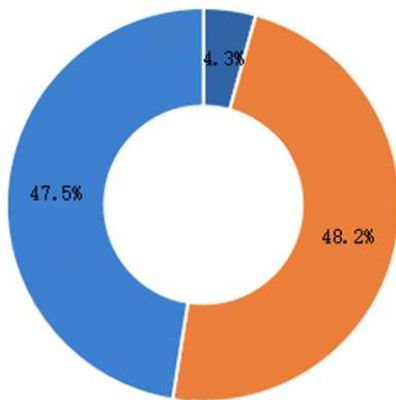


Figure18: Statistics on the ratio of the three industries in Shantou in 2021
 (Source: Database of China Business Industry Research Institute)

Shantou is actively progressing the development of **eight major industrial zones**, namely Shantou Liuhe, Longhu Longdong, Chenghai Lianhuashan, Haojiang Binhai, Chaoyang Haimen, Chaoyang Jinping, Chaonan Liangying, and Chaonan Jingdu.

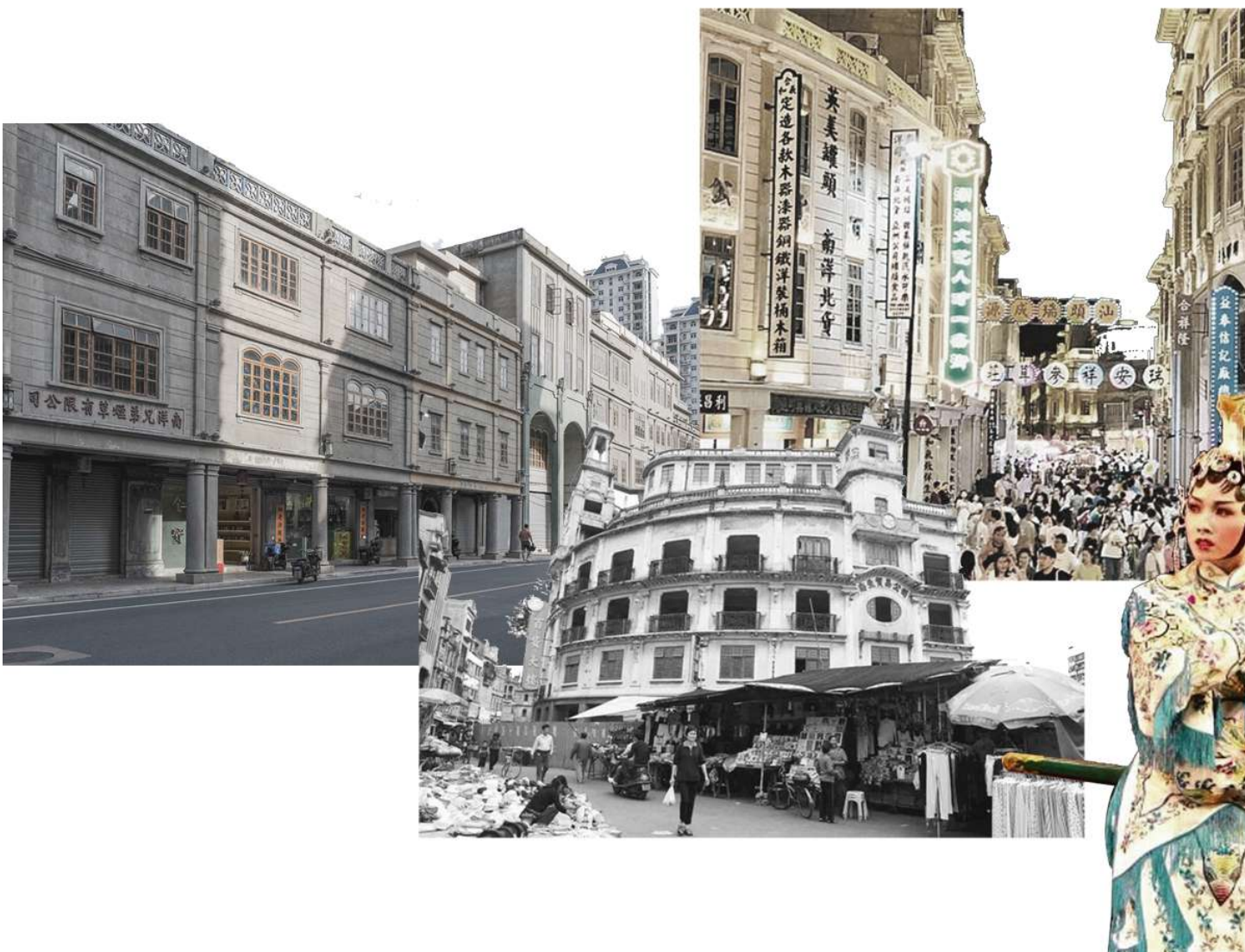
The city is concentrating on advancing critical sectors like 5G intelligent manufacturing, new materials, fine chemicals, and biopharmaceuticals. The objective is to position the eastern Guangdong area as a leader in **innovation-driven development and a vanguard in high-quality economic growth**.(Figure 17)

1.5 CULTURE

The culture of Shantou belongs to the Chaoshan culture, which geographically refers to the three cities of Shantou, Chaozhou and Jieyang in the eastern part of Guangdong.

The Chaoshan people are located along the southeast coast of Guangdong province in China, and they live their lives by the sea. The cultivation of the sea, adventure, and the worship of the sea god are the most important characteristics of the Chaoshan culture. During the Tang and Song dynasties, the fishermen of Chaoshan were already operating in deep-sea fishing grounds, which was one of the earliest fishing grounds in China.

After the Opium War and the opening of Shantou, Chaoshan people went overseas to make a living abroad. A strong sense of commodity is a cultural quality that is quite advantageous to the Chaoshan people. Meanwhile, due to the development of economy and trade between Chaoshan



and overseas places and the increase of communication between China and foreign countries, overseas cultures (including Western and Southeast Asian cultures, etc.) have been introduced into Chaoshan, and the **Chaoshan culture has absorbed the excellent elements of overseas cultures. For example, Shantou's architectural culture of arcade buildings was built by absorbing western architectural art.**

They not only cultivate in agriculture, but also crafts in handicrafts, and in business, they are very good at calculation and management, which is famous at home and abroad, so they are called "Oriental Jews".

The cultural heritage of Chaoshan is a treasure of China. There are 46 non-heritage items listed at the national level and 132 items listed at the provincial level.

Chaoshan culture is the link between the Chaoshan people at home and abroad, and it is also their important identity.



Figure19: Shantou's diverse characteristics

1.6 POPULATION

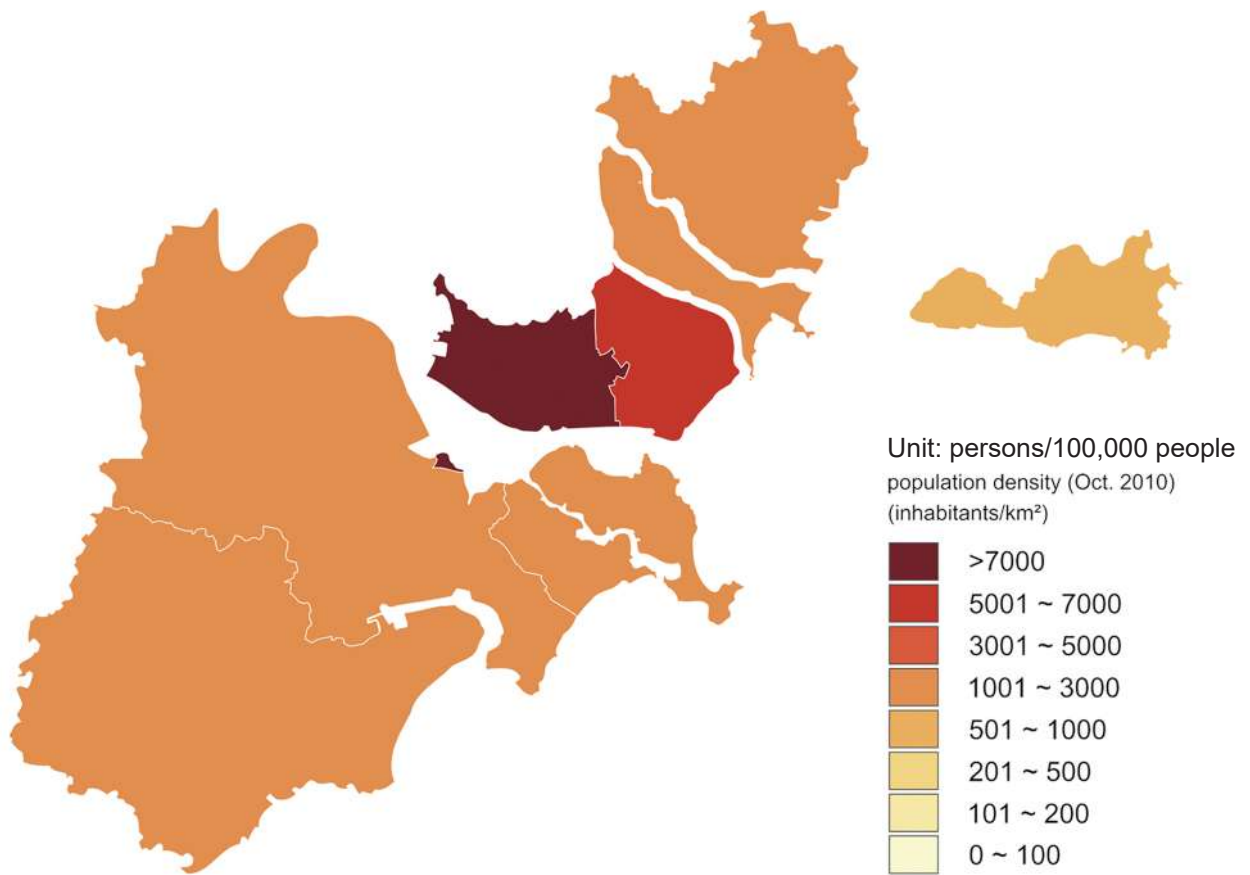


Figure 20: Shantou population density
 (Source: Baidu Encyclopedia)

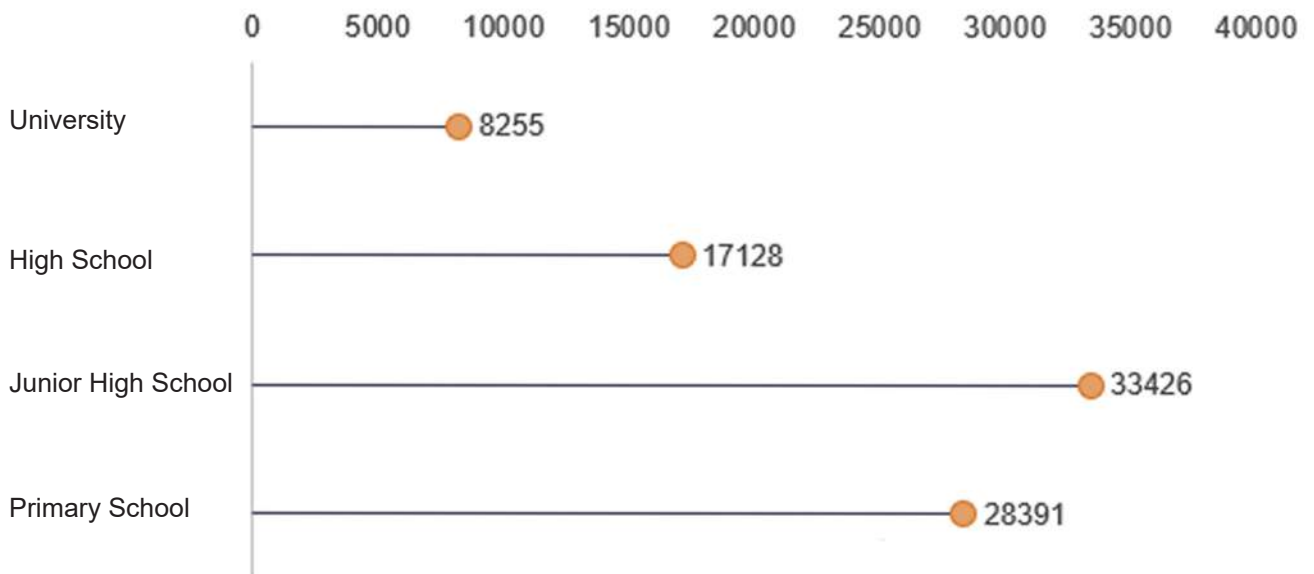


Figure 25: Number of persons with various types of educational attainment per 100,000 population in Shantou in 2020

(Source: Shantou Municipal Bureau of Statistics)

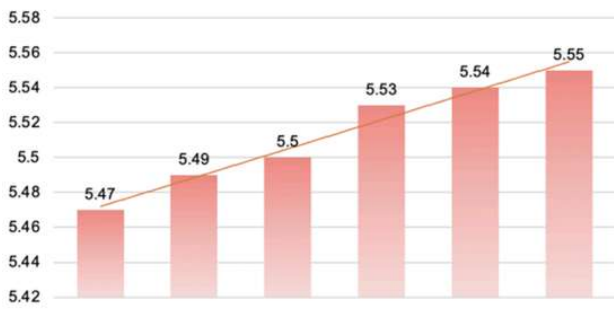


Figure 21: Population growth (2018-2023)
(Source: Shantou Municipal Bureau of Statistics)

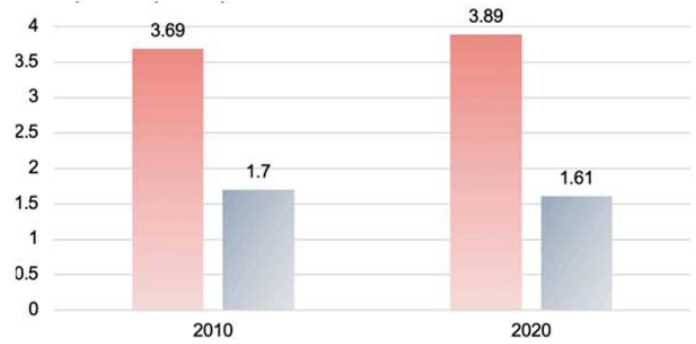


Figure 22: Number of persons by foreign/Shantou background (2018-2023)
(Source: Shantou Municipal Bureau of Statistics)

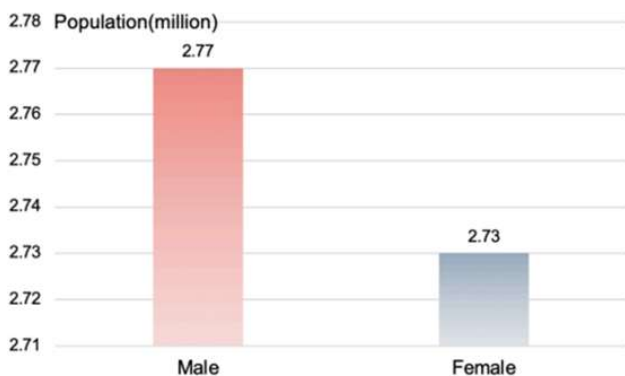


Figure 23: 2021 Population pyramid of Shantou
(Source: Shantou Municipal Bureau of Statistics)

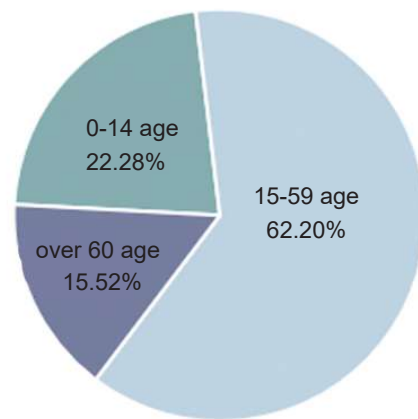


Figure 24: Statistics on Age Composition of the Population in the Seventh Census of Shantou, 2020
(Source: Shantou Municipal Bureau of Statistics)

Shantou city covers an area of 2,199 square kilometers, with a total household population of 5.79 million by the end of 2023.

From 2018 to 2023, Shantou's population experienced steady growth, reflecting its development as a significant urban area in Guangdong. This growth is influenced by both **domestic migration** and **the attraction of international residents**, facilitated by the city's status as a special economic zone and its robust economic activities. (Figure 21,22)

Shantou's **population density is quite high**, emphasizing its status as a densely populated urban area within the region. The city has also seen a diversification in its demographic composition, with a notable presence of international residents. (Figure 20)

Educationally, Shantou hosts a significant number of institutions, including **Shantou University**, which attracts students from various regions, contributing to a relatively high educational level among its residents. (Figure 25)

The age composition of Shantou's population is balanced, with a substantial proportion of the population in the **working-age group**, which supports the city's labor market and economic activities. (Figure 24)

1.7 BLUE AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Shantou's approach to blue-green infrastructure (BGI) is central to its urban planning, emphasizing **sustainable water management** and **enhanced urban greenery**. The city's blue infrastructure involves the use of water bodies like rivers, ponds, and wetlands to manage stormwater and reduce flood risks effectively. This not only addresses the challenges of urban water management but also supports biodiversity and improves the microclimate within urban areas.

The green infrastructure in Shantou includes an array of parks, gardens, and tree-lined streets that play a critical role in improving air quality, reducing heat, and offering recreational spaces to the public. These green spaces are vital for enhancing the quality of life for residents, offering benefits that span environmental, economic, and social aspects. They help in **cooling urban areas, providing aesthetic and recreational benefits, and supporting local biodiversity**.(Figure 26)

Overall, Shantou's integrated blue and green infrastructure supports sustainable urban development by combining ecological, economic, and social benefits. This multifunctional network helps in cooling the urban area,

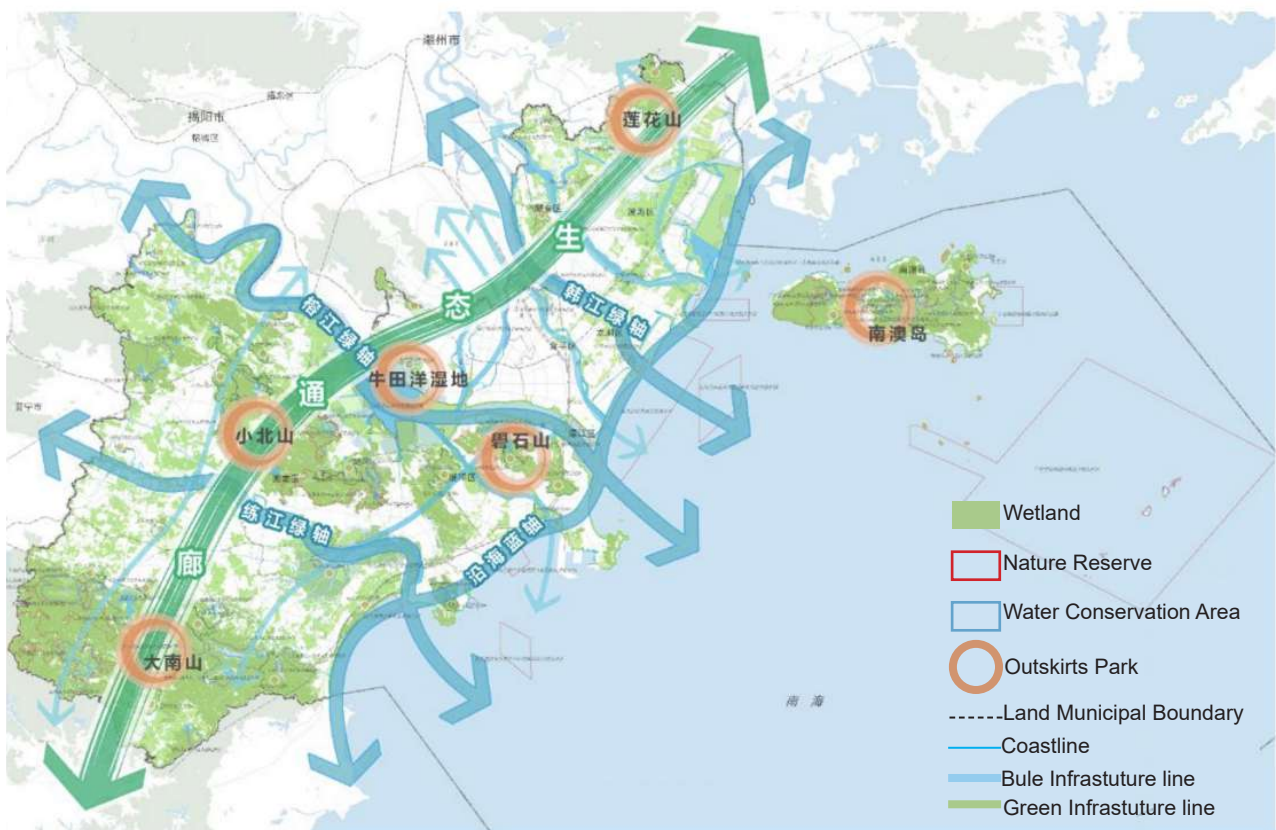


Figure 26: Municipal Green Ecological Grid Plan
(Source: Shantou Urban Green Space Planning)

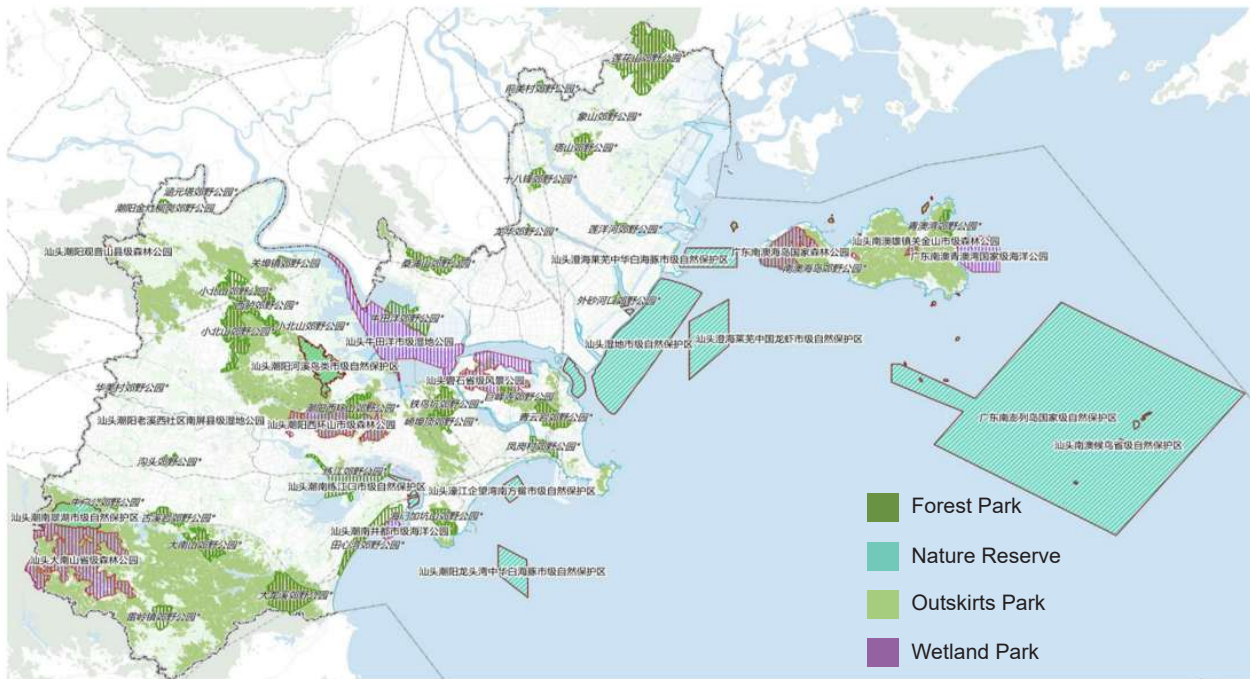


Figure 27: Shantou Nature Reserve and Nature Park Planning Schematic Map
 (Source: Shantou Urban Green Space Planning)

enhancing water regulation, and improving the overall livability of the city. Such infrastructure is not only pivotal for environmental management but also for fostering community well-being and enhancing the urban landscape.

Nature Reserves: Focus on enhancing the ecosystem functions of various nature reserves, strictly managing the aquatic and geological environments within these areas to maintain biodiversity.

Natural Parks: Drive ecological restoration efforts in regions such as the Queshi Scenic Area. Protect existing mangrove resources like Niutianyang and Tantou Village, and ensure the integrity of the Eastern Guangdong migratory bird protection network. Strengthen the protection of natural forests, implement afforestation projects, and enhance forest coverage. Safeguard the ecological environment within marine parks to prevent damage to marine habitats.

Suburban Parks: Plan and designate 37 suburban parks, including 10 at the city level, 10 at the district level, and 17 at the town level, covering a total area of 11,807 hectares. (Figure 27)

1.8 CONCLUSION

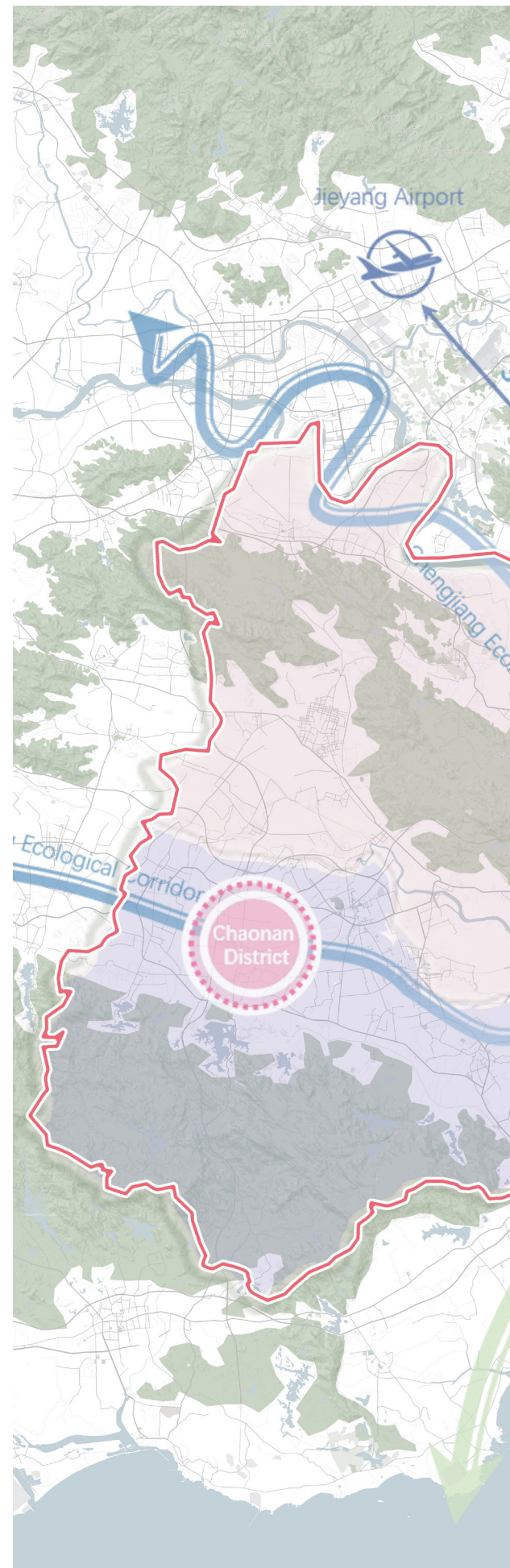
The Central District, underscored as the **core urban area and the economic and administrative heart** of Shantou. The extensive network of rivers flowing through the districts, which play a crucial role in the region's water management system.

The rivers that nourish the land, critical for the city's ecosystem and possibly serving as natural boundaries between districts. **A coastal ecological belt** is along the coastline, representing areas designated for the preservation of natural habitats and possibly acting as a buffer zone to protect the land from erosion and storms.

The ecological corridors represented existing pathways that allow for wildlife movement and green space continuity, enhancing biodiversity within the urban setting. The proximity of Jieyang Airport to the northwest indicates Shantou's connectivity and accessibility.

Nan'ao District, set apart on an island to the east, might be a site for eco-tourism or a reserve, given its separation from the main urban areas and closeness to the ecological belt. (Figure 28)

Shantou city is 35 kilometers away from the airport and about 5.5 kilometers away from the central district, and is located on the ecological landscape of the city. **There are abundant wetlands, water resources and nature reserves in the city, and the city is mainly traveled by rail transit and ferry.**



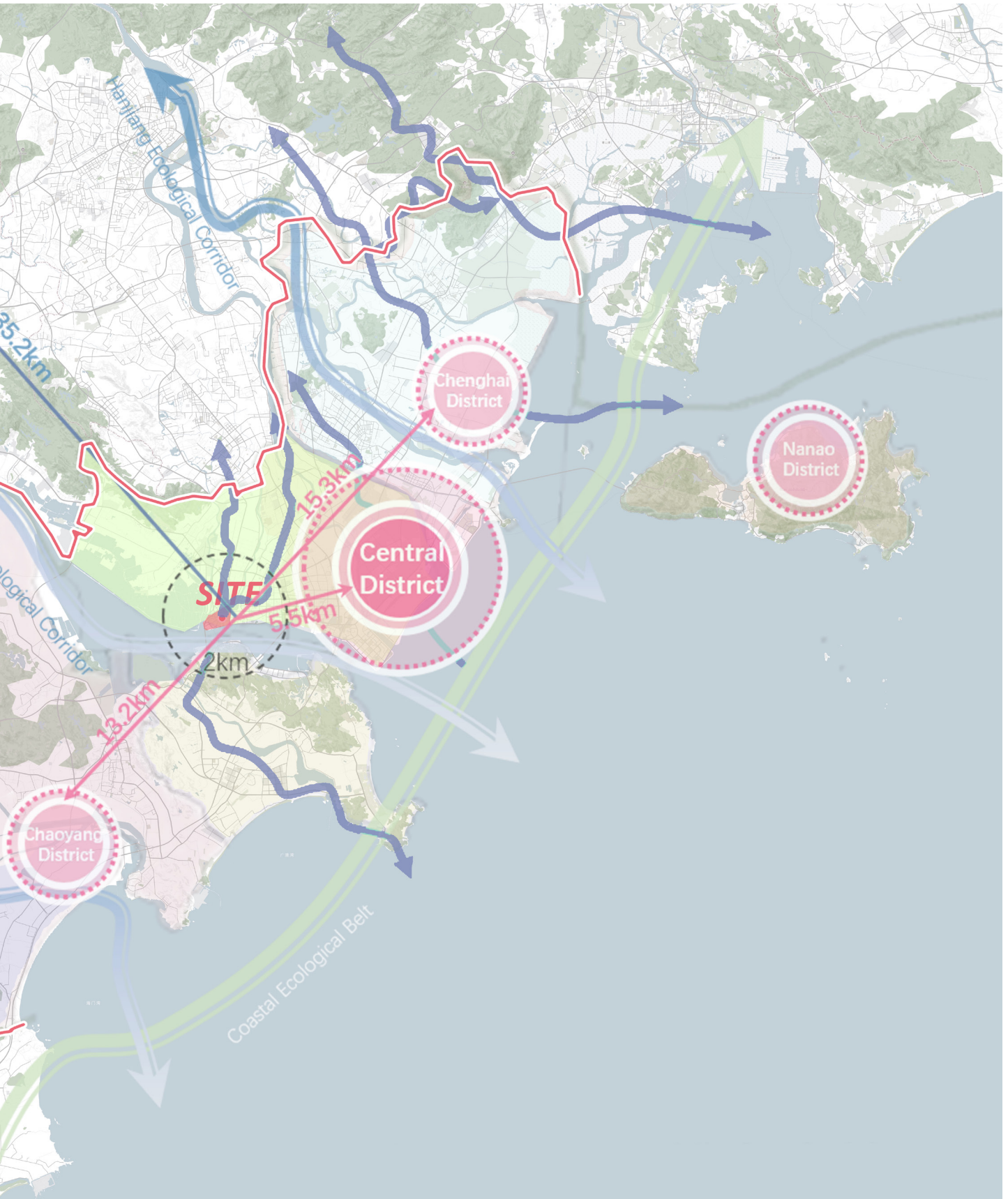


Figure 28: Shantou Region Map

2. ANALYSIS OF SMALL PARK HISTORIC DISTINCT



In protected areas,
renewal, they can r



attle park historic preservation district

most buildings are mainly for conservation and not be demolished.

2.1 REGION

There is a better transport network in the vicinity of Shantou Small Park. It resembles a connecting **hub, cars, buses, and boats** can reach the Small Park, providing multimodal options for residents and visitors. The Shantou Queshi Bridge is a notable feature, and it is probably the main bridge that facilitates access to the entire area.

There are many harbours along the coast around the site, which can be reached by ferry.

The site is surrounded by different parks, a coastal promenade along the coast and a wetland nature reserve on the other side of the river which provide the public with the ability to function as a recreational and ecological area within the urban landscape. (Figure 29)

In the north there are 2 regional bus stations.



Figure 30: Shantou's small park bird view

(Source: http://www.cy0754.com/plugin.php?id=tom_tcpc&site=100004&mod=toutiaoinfo&aid=7052)



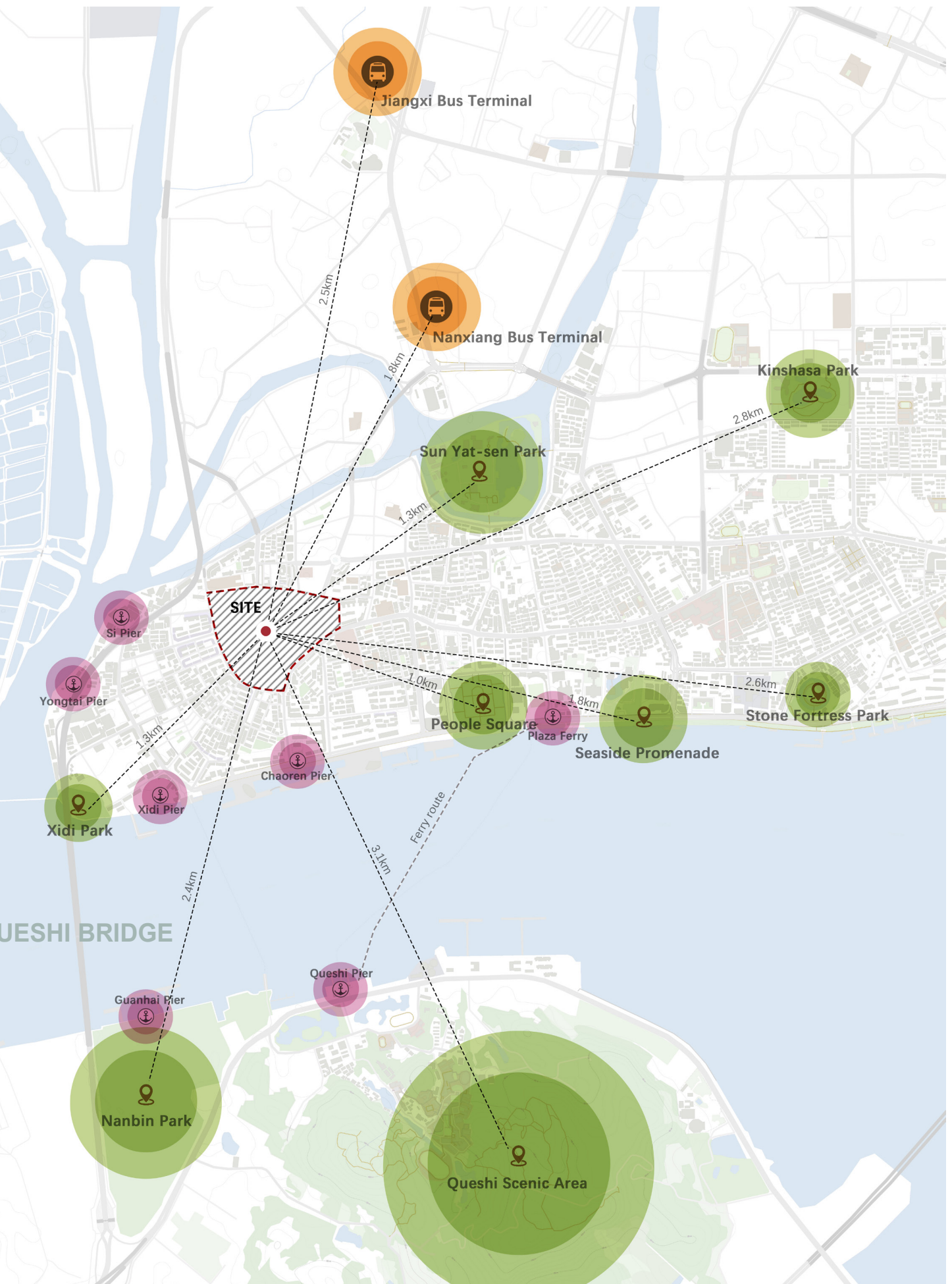


Figure 29: Shantou small park region map

2.2.1 SURROUNDINGS: Road network

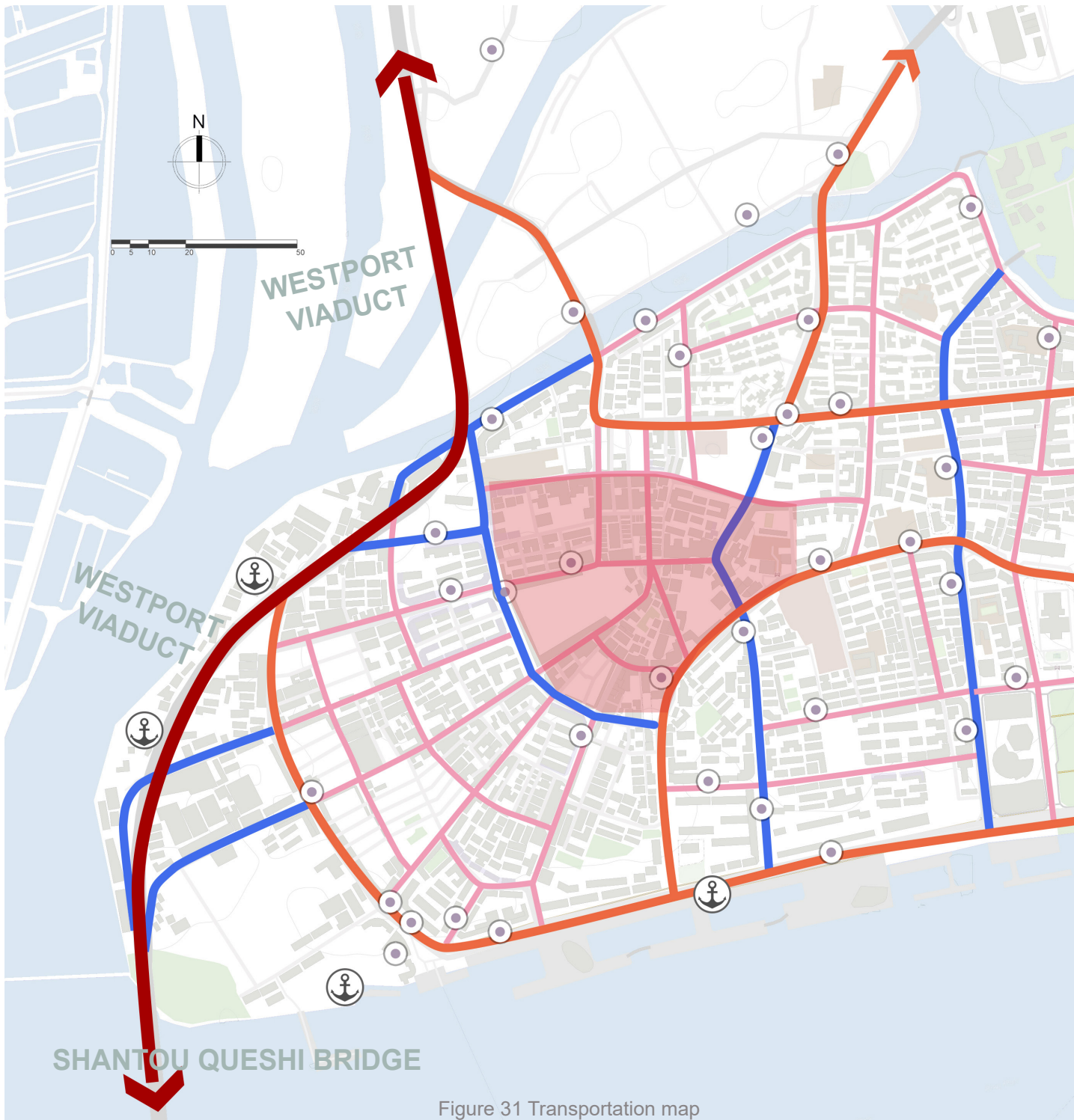


Figure 31 Transportation map

The accessibility of the site is good, and the road network has formed a mature system. There is no dead end road in the site, and the road network is intersecting.

The viaduct on the western side of the site **connects several major areas.** The main road is connected horizontally on the viaduct, the secondary road is connected vertically on the horizontal main road, and the branch road is

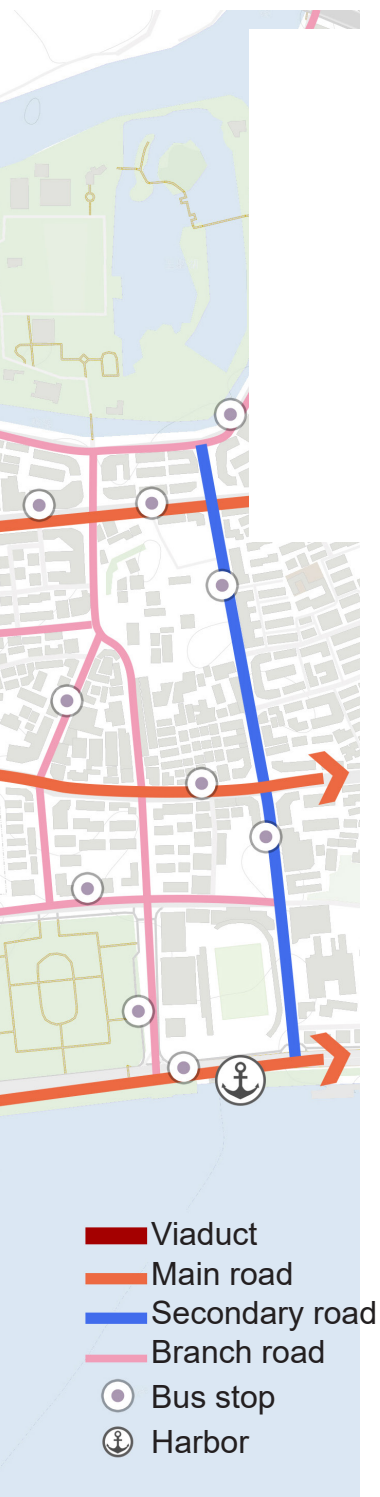


Figure 32 Main road
(Source: Baidu Street View Live Map)



Figure 33 Shantou QUESHI bridge
(Source: <https://www.bilibili.com/video/av549773684/>)

densely distributed in the site.

Buses and private cars are the main modes of travel, and **bus stops are densely and evenly distributed on the site, and public transportation is convenient.**

There are several ports along the coast where people can take ferries. It takes only **15 minutes to walk from the site to the harbour.**

2.2.2 SURROUNDINGS: Functions

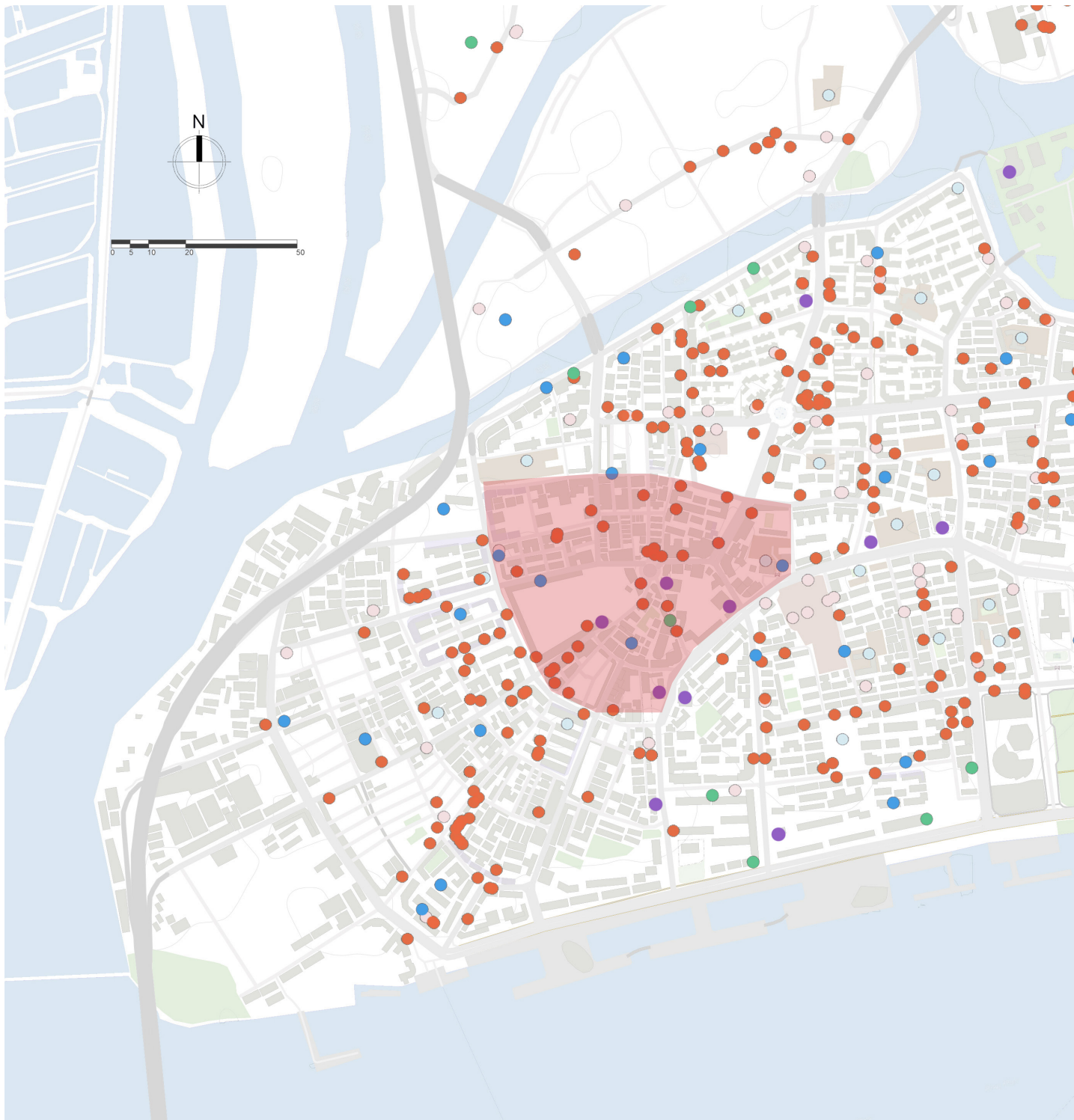


Figure 34: Functions map

The main functions of the site are residential and commercial. The site **is surrounded by rich medical and educational resources**, with a number of hospitals and secondary schools, primary schools and a university. Cultural resources are also very rich, there are different themes of museums

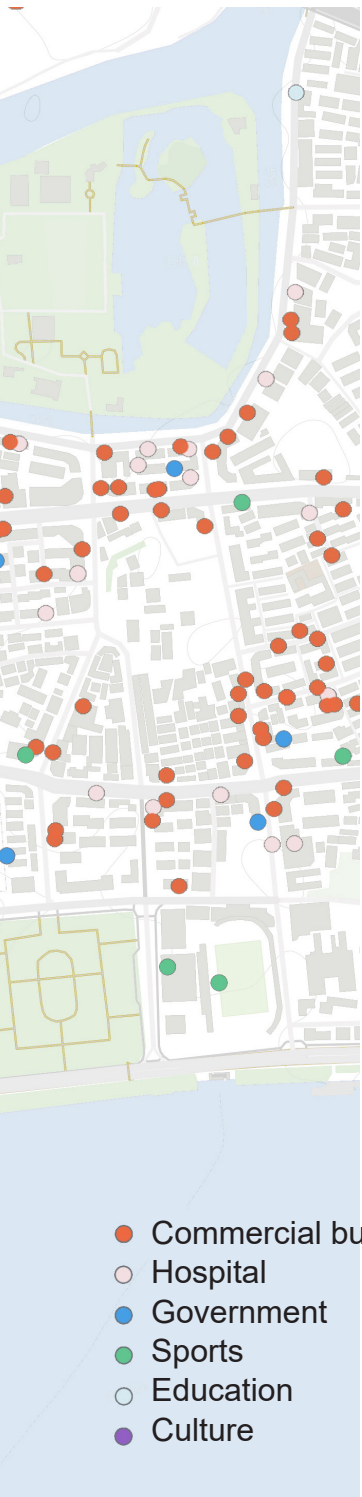


Figure 35: Shantou Municipal Government
 (Source: Shantou Municipal Government Official Website)



Figure 36: Shantou City people's sports stadium
 (Source: https://news.sohu.com/a/503853875_120574100)

cultural experience facilities and churches, the number of sports facilities is insufficient, Shantou city government and government office buildings and other administrative buildings are mainly located on the east side of the site.

2.2.3 SURROUNDINGS: Blue and Green Infrastructure

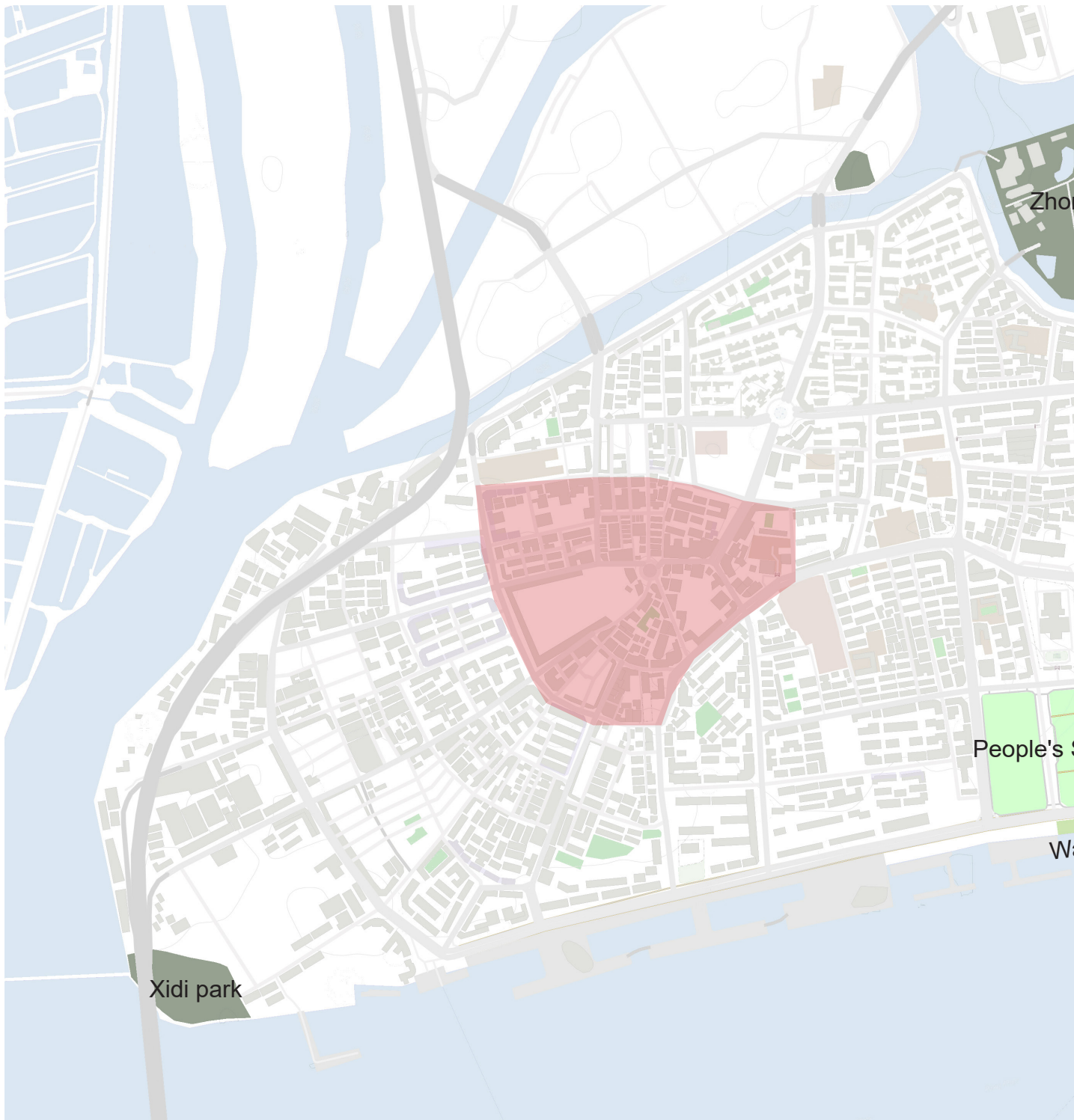


Figure 36:Blue and Green Infrastructure map

There are no green land within the site.

On the north side of the site there is the historical style Zhongshan Park, on the south-west side there is the People's Park, and on the coastal location there is a long strip of promenade green space.

Structure



Figure 37: Xidi park
(Source: https://www.sohu.com/a/340136319_135084)



Figure 38: Shantou Zhongshan park
(Source: Baidu)

west side there is the Wetland Park at the seafront location, on the south-east side the parks spread along the coast. Scattered outside the site are small areas of urban

2.3 HISTORY

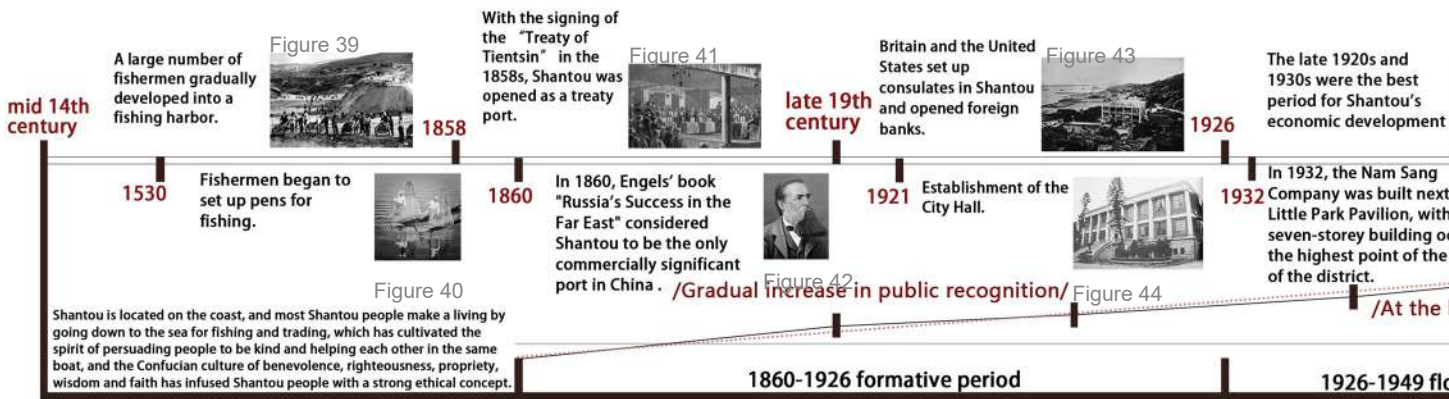


Figure 39,40,42,45,47,48,51
(Source: Wikipedia)

Figure 41,49
(Source: Thepaper)

Figure 43
(Source: Chaoke7)

Figure 44,50
(Source: Shantou cultre cloud)



Figure 52: 1984 map
(Source: Development Evolution and Influence Mechanisms of Shantou's Small Park Historic District)



Figure 53: 1994 map
(Source: Development Evolution and Influence Mechanisms of Shantou's Small Park Historic District)



Figure 54: 2004 map
(Source: Development Evolution and Influence Mechanisms of Shantou's Small Park Historic District)



Figure 55: 2014 map
(Source: Development Evolution and Influence Mechanisms of Shantou's Small Park Historic District)

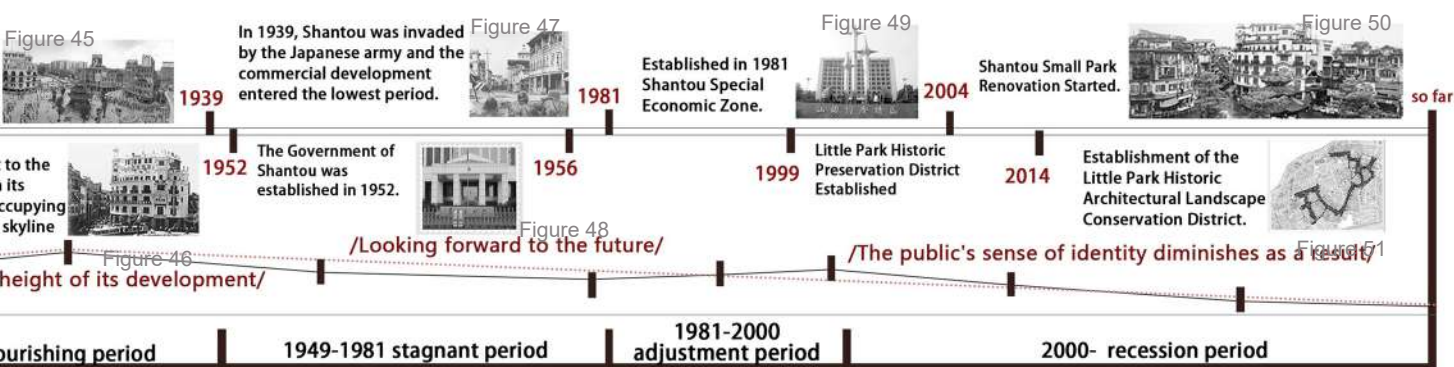


Figure 46
 (Source: Shantou Municipal People's Government)

The history of Shantou's area around the Small Park is encapsulated in a timeline that documents significant developments from the mid-14th century to the present. The city's evolution from a simple fishing port to a bustling modern urban space is charted through various historical milestones.

In the mid-14th century, Shantou was known for its large number of fish ponds, a sign of a community sustaining itself on local aquatic resources. With the signing of the Treaty of Tientsin in the 19th century, Shantou was opened to Western trade, marking a pivotal shift in its economic landscape. The establishment of consulates from Britain and the United States in the late 19th century further integrated Shantou into global commerce networks. (Figure 39,40,41)

In the early 20th century, Shantou's recognition as a city saw a growth in public recognition and infrastructure. The city went through various periods of development, including a flourishing phase from 1926 to 1949 and subsequent periods of stagnation and adjustment. (Figure 42,43,44,45,46,47,48,50,51)

The satellite images from 1984 to 2014 show the transformative urban development and the expansion of green spaces. The central urban area of Shantou is located in the southwest of the red line on the map. In the early stage of development, cities began to be built in the central urban area, and other areas were agricultural land and landscape green space. With the development of time, the central urban area in the southwest expanded radially to the east, and gradually formed the present Shantou City, while the agricultural land was also decreasing. (Figure 52,53,54,55)

2.3 HISTORY



Figure 56: 1994 map
(Source: Google earth)



Figure 58: 2014 map
(Source: Google earth)

1994: Although a clear satellite base map was not available during the year, the blurred satellite map shows that the coastal area does not have a large-scale port, there are no highways or viaducts, and the urban fabric is chaotic.

2004: The highway is complete, the port is in its infancy, the buildings are dense, the road network is clear, **the entire small park district is covered with buildings, and there are many industrial buildings on the site.**

2014: The completion of the port on the eastern side and the gradual upgrading of many low-rise buildings of poor quality and age to higher-rise



Figure 57: 2004 map
(Source: Google earth)



Figure 59: 2024 map
(Source: Google earth)

residential buildings.

2024: Due to the lack of public green space in the city caused by high density, the buildings on the west side of the city, except for the small park historic preservation area, were demolished, leaving a large area of open space to be restored as green space, and the industrial land on the west side of the People's Park was transformed into a park, and the seafront was built into the Binhai Park. **The density of buildings has been gradually reduced and more green spaces have been created.**



Figure 60: Site
(Source: Google)



2.4 HISTORIC CULTURAL HERITAGE



Figure 61 Shantou Rice Cakes
(Source: <https://kknews.cc/food/azm494g.html>)



Figure 62 Teochew Religious Culture
(Source: <https://tpstst.org.sg/tpstst-services/ritual-services/>)



Figure 63 Teochew Architecture
(Source: https://www.sohu.com/a/643135166_117402)



Figure 64 Teochew Dance
(Source: https://en.chinaculture.org/exchange/2014-03/10/content_515211.htm)



Figure 65 Teochew Kungfu Tea
(Source: <https://www.burpple.com/f/8AWZuZJN>)



Figure 66 Teochew Embroidery
(Source: https://www.newsgd.com/node_5c070fdd03/e69ec0716f.shtml)

Chaoshan culture is the root of Chaoshan people at home and abroad. Their exclusive cultural heritage gives them a strong sense of belonging and identity. From all aspects of life, they have exclusive local characteristic.

Shantou Rice Cakes

This food item is a staple in Shantou cuisine, often made from glutinous rice flour and can be sweet or savory. They are a part of daily life and celebrations, symbolizing the community's connection to its agricultural roots and culinary heritage.

Teochew Religious Culture

With influences from Buddhism, Taoism, and ancestral worship, religious practices in Shantou form an essential part of the social fabric, manifesting in temple architecture, festivals, and daily rituals that underscore a deep spiritual connection among the citizens.

Teochew Architecture

The distinctive Teochew-style architecture, with its intricately decorated rooftops and wooden shop houses, reflects the historical and social significance of the buildings in Shantou, connecting citizens with their past and contributing to a sense of place and identity.

Teochew Dance

Traditional dances such as the Lion Dance or Dragon Dance are more than entertainment; they are a living cultural tradition that fosters a sense of community and continuity among the citizens of Shantou.

Teochew Kungfu Tea

The intricate tea-making ceremony represents not just the art of tea but also the philosophy of patience, skill, and perfectionism that characterizes the Teochew people and their approach to life.

Teochew Embroidery

This delicate handicraft is an expression of the region's artistic heritage, often passed down through generations of women, and stands as a testament to the Teochew people's dedication to preserving their cultural identity.

2.5.1 SITE ANALYSIS: Transportation



Figure 66 Road width

The broadest streets, spanning 15-24 meters, serve as arterial roads that support the brisk movement of traffic and act as connectors between different urban zones.

Medium-sized streets, 7-15 meters wide, cater to substantial but less intense flows, often bustling with commercial activity.

Narrower lanes, measuring between 3-7 meters, suggest a more intimate scale, likely accommodating local traffic, pedestrians, and cyclists. They forge a finer network within the urban fabric, enhancing accessibility and neighborliness.

The smallest paths, less than 3 meters. Due to the narrowness of the road and the compactness of the space, this width of the road in the interior of the neighborhood makes the space lack a sense of breathing.

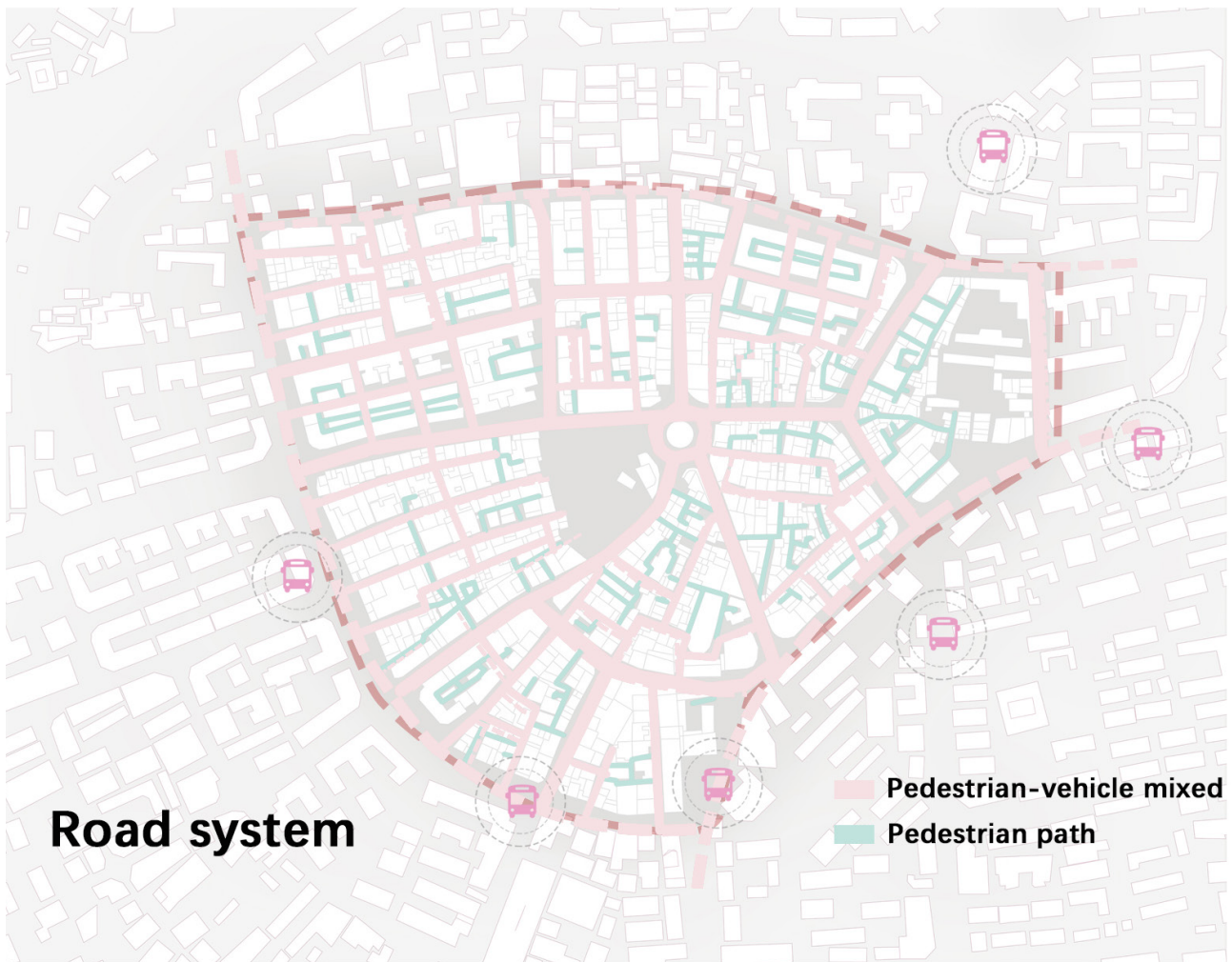


Figure 67 Transportation

Bus stops and routes are located on the periphery of the site and are well connected to the main roads, making it easy for citizens and visitors to reach every corner of the site via the public transportation system. Whether for daily commuting or leisure, public transportation is an efficient and environmentally friendly option.

Within the site, private cars and cabs are still the main means of transportation for locals. The main roads are spacious and unobstructed, providing good driving conditions for private cars. The roads are relatively narrow due to space constraints. For the safety and comfort of pedestrians, these areas are mainly planned as sidewalks for the public and tourists on foot.

Although sidewalks are designed for pedestrians, mixing of pedestrians and vehicles is still unavoidable during specific hours or areas. Particularly during peak hours or in areas with high pedestrian flow, vehicles may need to temporarily pull into the sidewalk to avoid or pass.

2.5.2 SITE ANALYSIS: Streetscape



Figure 70
(Source: Baidu Street View Live Map)

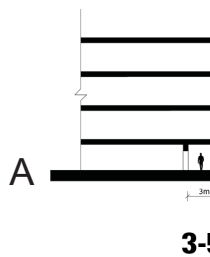
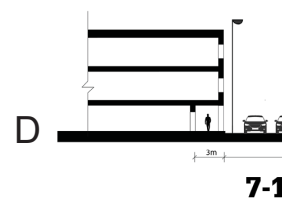
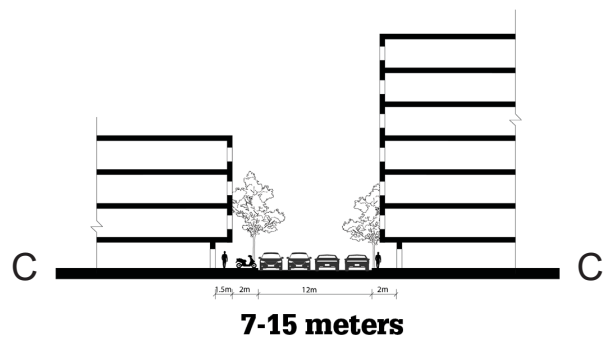


Figure 72 Site photo
(Source: Baidu Street View Live Map)



Figure 73
(Source: Baidu Street View Live Map)

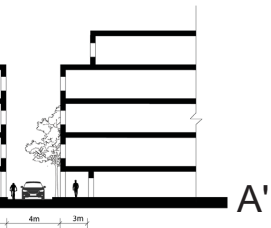


A healthy and sustainable block needs to be equipped with a complete variety of functions, and **the interior of the block needs to have open green space or public space.**

However, after drawing the sections and investigating the interior of those



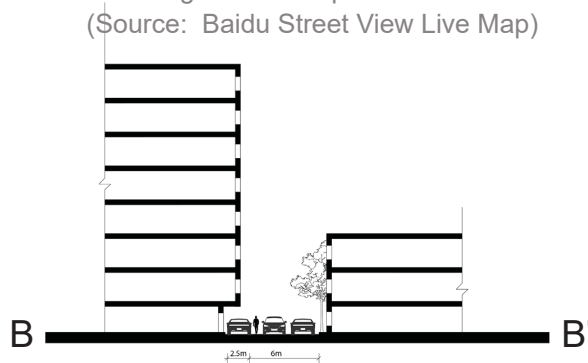
Figure 69 Site photo
(Source: Baidu Street View Live Map)



5 meters



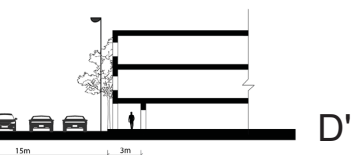
Figure 70 Site photo
(Source: Baidu Street View Live Map)



5-7 meters



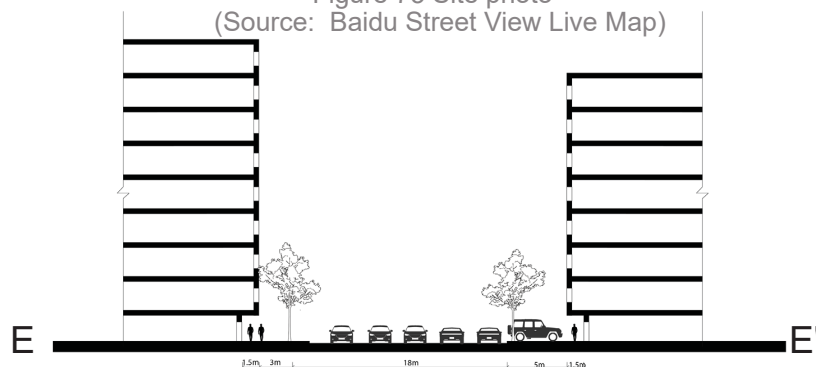
Site photo (arcade)
(Source: Baidu Street View Live Map)



5 meters



Figure 73 Site photo
(Source: Baidu Street View Live Map)



15-24 meters

blocks, the situation of the site is exactly **the opposite**, and **no central open space is reserved** in each block. **The more inside the block, the narrower the road, the smaller the usable space.** If people want to get open space, they can only enjoy relatively spacious space near the wider road outside the site.

2.5.3 SITE ANALYSIS: Buildings



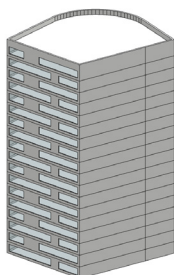
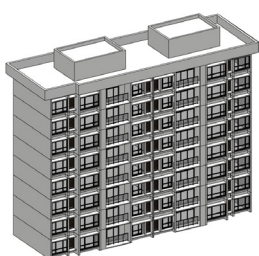
Figure 74 Building storey

In the Shantou Small Park area, the architectural landscape is defined by a diverse mix of building heights that contribute to the area's unique urban profile.

Low-rise buildings, comprising 1-2 storeys, dominate 36% of the area, suggesting a preservation of traditional forms and scales, possibly housing historical structures or low-density residential zones.

Mid-rise structures of 3-4 storeys account for 42%, indicating a mix of residential and commercial use, likely accommodating the bulk of urban activities.

Buildings with more than 7 storeys were built later than historic buildings in new modern residential buildings, accounting for a minority of the site.



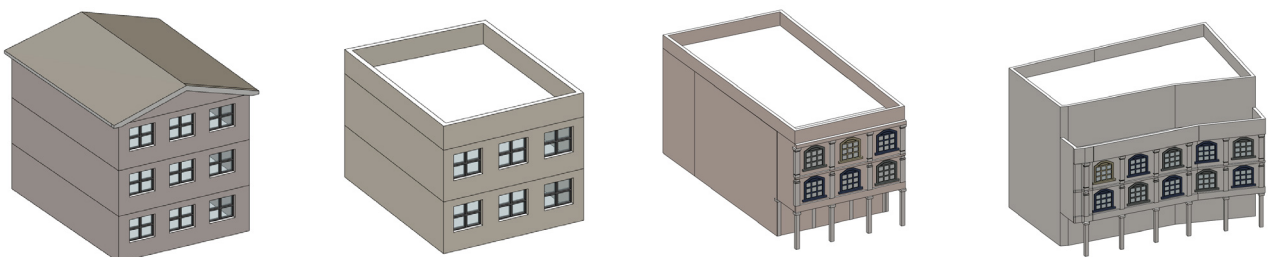
Tall buildings: Modern style



Figure 75 Building style

In Shantou's Small Park area, the architectural landscape is overwhelmingly dominated by traditional residences, making up 85% of the building styles. This statistic underscores the area's cultural heritage and historical value, suggesting that any urban development initiatives must sensitively integrate modern conveniences while preserving the traditional architectural motifs that define this space.

The remaining 15% of buildings reflect modern living styles, introducing contemporary design elements that contrast with, yet potentially complement, the prevailing historic character. This blend of old and new underscores the dynamic evolution of the area, reflecting a community at the crossroads of tradition and modernization.



traditional buildings

2.5.4 SITE ANALYSIS: Buildings and Function

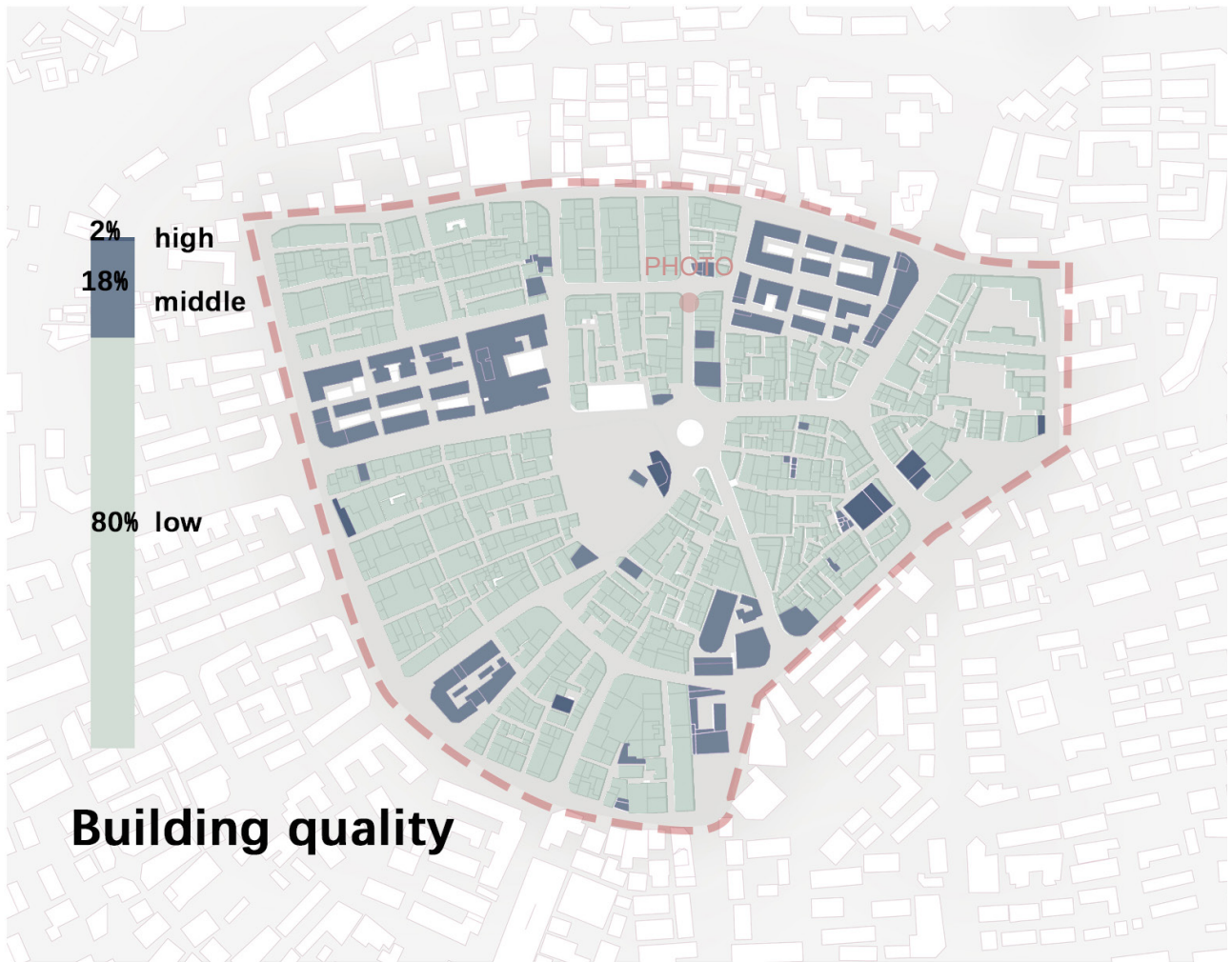
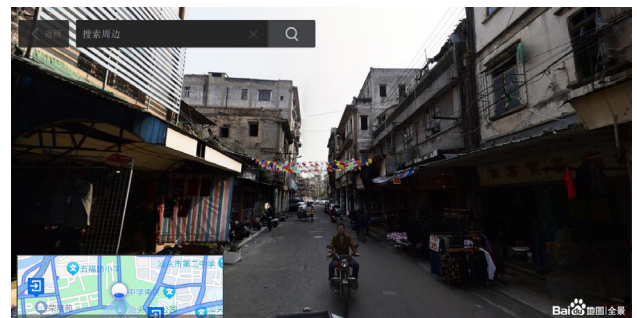


Figure 76 Building quality

In the Shantou Small Park vicinity, a comprehensive assessment of building quality illustrates a predominance of medium-quality structures, constituting 80% of the architecture. This suggests a substantial portion of the built environment is stable and functional.

A smaller fraction, 18%, is classified as high-quality, indicative of either newer construction or well-maintained heritage buildings that enhance the area's aesthetic and cultural value.

The presence of low-quality buildings is minimal at 2%, signaling a potential focus for future redevelopment initiatives to uplift the area's overall urban fabric and livability.



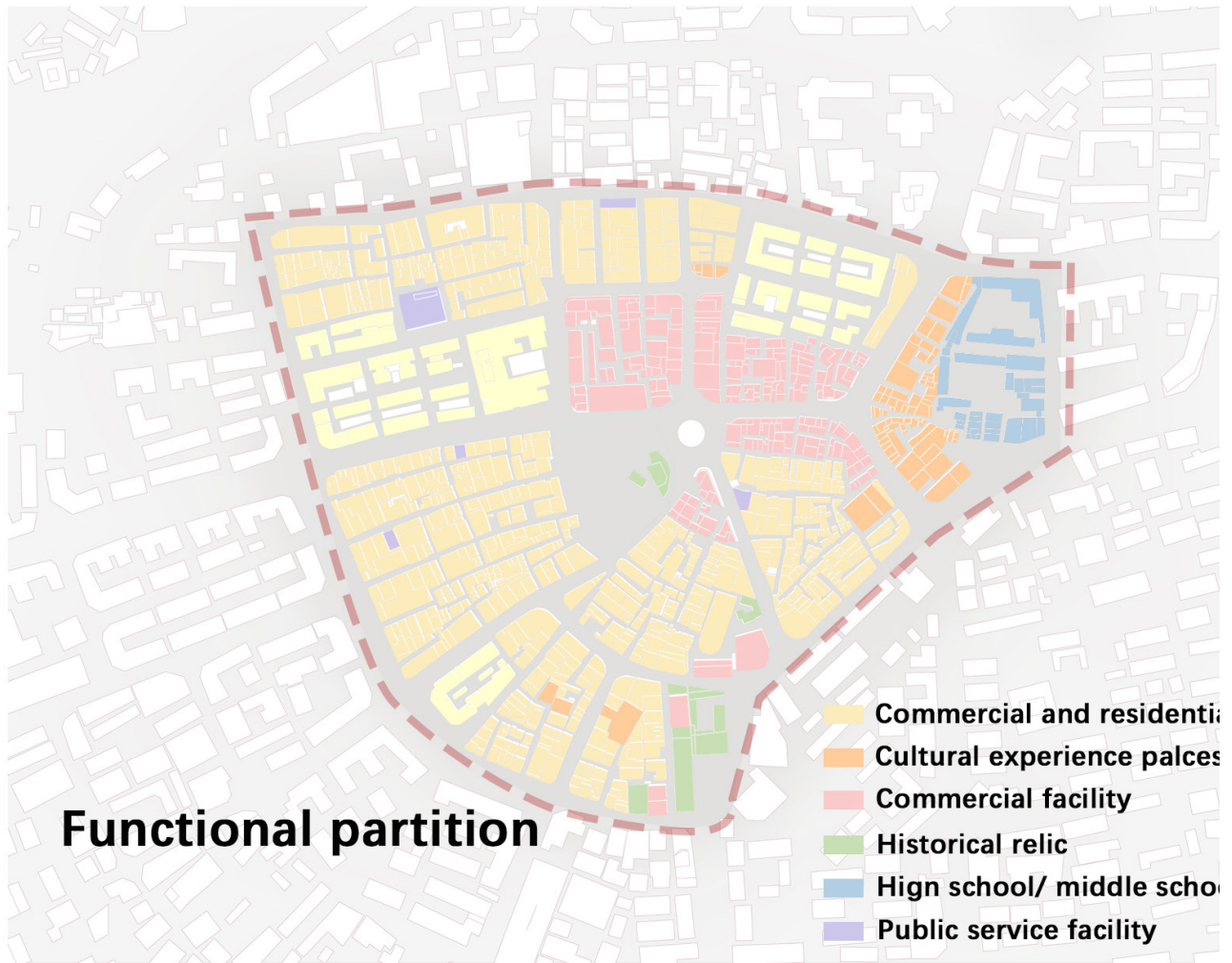


Figure 77 Function

The functional layout of Shantou's Small Park area presents a tapestry rich in cultural and historical texture.

Dominated by mixed-use zones where commercial vibrancy meets residential calm, comprising 57% of the area, the space is tailored for a bustling, integrated community life.

Historical relics, accounting for 10%, stand as testaments to the city's storied past, while commercial facilities represent 14%, indicating a thriving economic activity. Residential areas make up 13%, affirming the presence of local life and community. Cultural experience places and public service facilities, although less prevalent at 3% each, are essential for fostering community engagement and enhancing the quality of urban life.

2.5.5 SITE ANALYSIS: Historic Building Analysis



Figure 80 Arcade photo in site
(Source: <https://www.meipian.cn/38cj2h5j>)



Figure79 Arcade photo in site
(Source: https://www.hellorf.com/image/show/hi2240405048?utm_source=bdimg&utm_content=local&utm_term=hi2240405048)

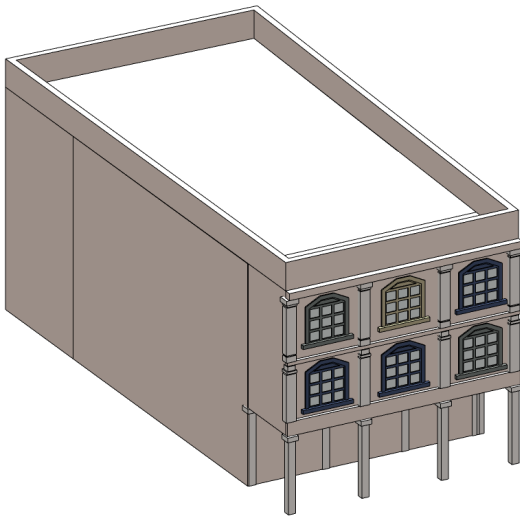


Figure 80 Arcade model

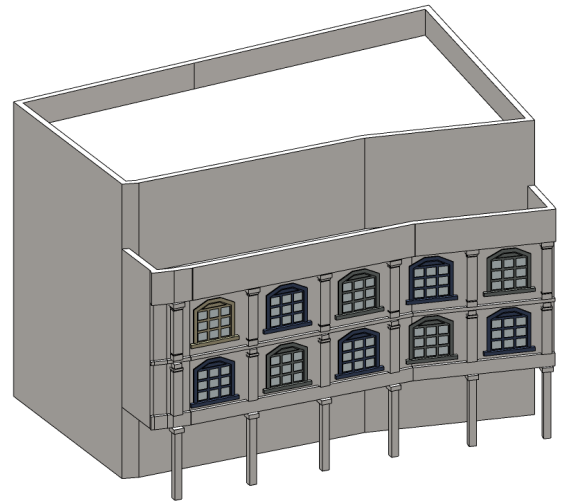


Figure 81 Arcade model



Figure 82 Photo of the pavilion
(Source: Daily Headline)



Figure 83 Photo of the pavilion
(Source: Daily Headline)

Introduction of "Arcade":

Arcade building is a kind of modern commercial and residential building, the ground floor of the building is retreated along the street and the public pedestrian space is left. It is a kind of urban street building, generally three to five floors, the front of the ground floor for shops, the back for workshops and warehouses, and the second floor and above are mostly residential rooms. Its most notable feature is that the front of the second floor protrudes from the ground floor, and the column supports the building built across the sidewalk. The elevated parts of the ground floor connect with each other to form a free walking promenade. Because the building is built across the sidewalk, it is called the "arcade building".

As a typical veranda type building, the origin of the arcade can be traced back to the Greek "Parthenon Temple" about 2,500 years ago, which is the main building of the Acropolis in Athens. The arcade in the modern sense originated from Beniapukur in India, which was first built by British colonists and is called "gallery house". In the second half of the 18th century, British colonists entered India and other South Asian countries, **which had a tropical climate and were difficult for the British to adapt to.** In order to create cool and comfortable living conditions, **they used the method of adding corridors in front of the room when building the house to avoid the heat.** With the continuous expansion of the colonial sphere of influence, it came to China through South Asia, Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia.

The shape of the arcade is generally not an authentic European pillar architecture or arcade, but a vernacular variant of the South Ocean style, from the whole to the details, **there is basically no Western authentic "rules" to follow.**

Introduction of "Sun Yat-sen Memorial Pavilion":

The Sun Yat-sen Memorial Pavilion is located in a small park in Shantou City. The park was built in 1934 by Li Bo-huan, an Indonesian overseas Chinese and the owner of the Shantou Nansheng Company, who took the lead in building the pavilion.

At that time, after the demolition of Guoping, Anping and Shengping Roads in Shantou City, a large piece of vacant land was created at the intersection of the three roads. Under the initiative of Nansheng Company and other fund-raising efforts and the approval of the municipal government, the "Sun Yat-sen Memorial Pavilion" was constructed in the middle of the vacant land, surrounded by planting of flowers and trees, and attached with benches and chairs for the rest of the tourists, which was named as the "Small Park". The small park and its surroundings were the busiest commercial center of Shantou in those days.

2.5.5 SITE ANALYSIS: Historic Building Analysis



Figure 84 Map of Historic Buildings Preservation Status



The small park is one of the **best-preserved port districts in China**, with the **largest arcade building area**, which is the historical witness of Shantou's economic prosperity and "hundred years of commercial port" in the 1920s and 1930s.

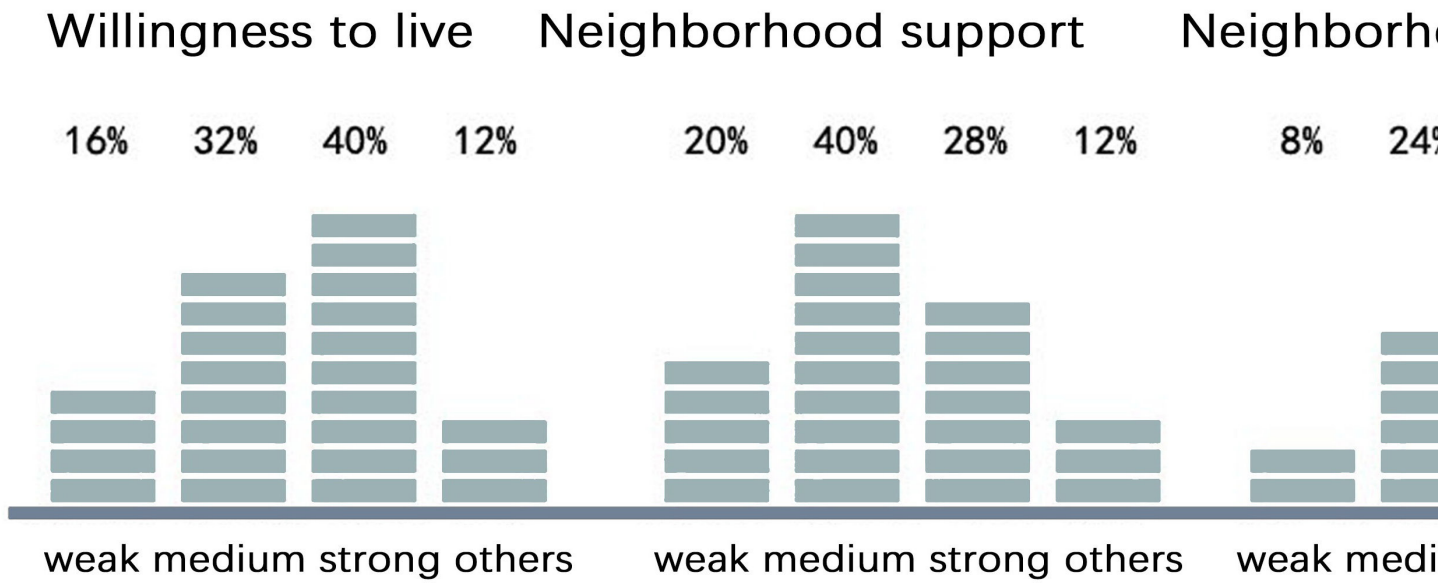


With the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Pavilion as the core, the small park is distributed in the form of a fan-shaped radial ring, including 18 streets with mounted towers and 147 traditional historical streets and alleys (including streets, alleys, crossings, lanes and others).

There are many historical buildings and revolutionary cultural sites within the neighborhood, and at present there are 25 buildings of cultural heritage units at all levels, 36 municipal historical buildings, and about 2,741 buildings with historical value.

According to government documents, red and blue buildings need to be protected and only dark red and white buildings can be demolished. This provides evidence for the architectural design part of my proposal. Only the dark red and white buildings are demolished in the proposal, while the other buildings of poor architectural quality are treated by renewal methods.

2.6 PUBLIC OPINIONS



Public opinions

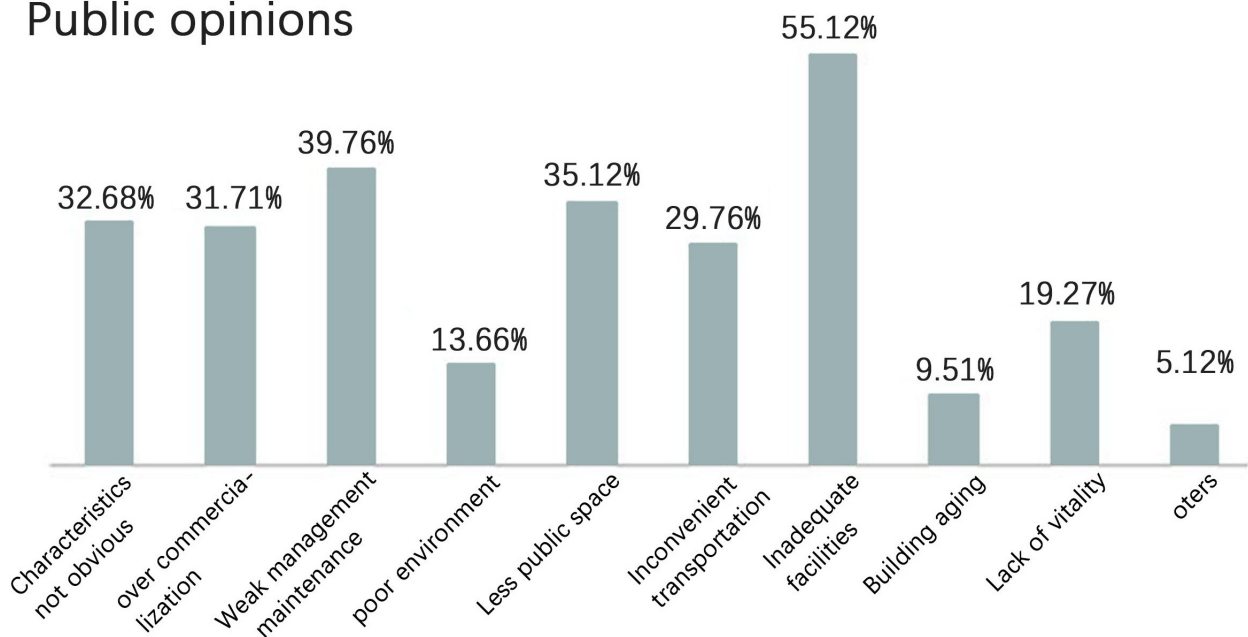


Figure 86 Public opinions

(Source: The Dilemma of Historic District Reconstruction Based on the Perspective of Space Production: A Case Study of Small park

Reflecting on the public sentiment surrounding Shantou's Small Park, it's evident there's a balanced mix of opinions.

The area shows potential for growth in residential appeal, with a significant portion of the community expressing a middling willingness to reside there.

Food friendliness Degree of identity

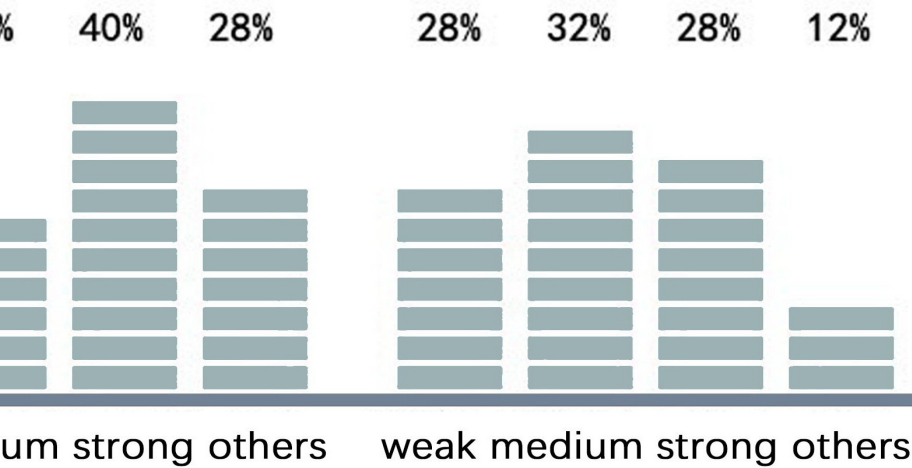


Figure 85 Public opinions
 (Source: The Dilemma of Historic District Reconstruction Based on the Perspective of Space Production: A Case Study of Small Park)

This implies opportunities to enhance local living conditions that could tip the scales toward a stronger desire to inhabit the neighborhood.

Support and friendliness within the community show promise, but these attributes could be fostered further to strengthen communal bonds. The mixed feelings of identity with the area suggest a rich tapestry of history and evolving demographics, signaling a chance to build a deeper sense of place through targeted cultural and social initiatives.

According to the research data in the thesis, the most common complaint of the residents **is the lack of facilities**, more than half of them need **sports equipment, street furniture, tables and chairs for fitness, rest and conversation**.

I have summarised the residents' comments into **three categories**: in descending order: **the need for more public space and landscaping to activate the site, the quality of the old buildings that need to be managed and maintained**, and the over-commercialisation of the site in terms of functionality.

For my proposal, the first two problems can be solved, but the over-commercialisation of the small park as a cultural and commercial area is a problem that I have not yet come up with a solution for.

2.7 SWOT

S

STRENGTHS



High reputation:

locals have memories of the venue, and outsiders recognize it as a carrier of Shantou's culture.



High historical value.

High percentage of historic buildings on the site.



Clear road network

The small park pavilion in the center is connected to the radial road network, creating a clear and beautiful urban fabric.

W

WEAKNESSES



Poor building quality:
High building density and lack of maintenance and management of historic buildings.



Inner narrowness:
Site is not ecologically sustainable and people need greenery.



No Public Facility:
The biggest complaint from residents is the need facility to work out and socialize.

2.7 SWOT

O

OPPORTUNITIES



Historical value:

The quality of historic buildings could be improved



Identity:

Locals of all ages have a strong sense of belonging to the venue



Cultural values:

Different historic places have different cultural connotations

T

THREATS



Pedestrian-vehicle mixed use:

The mixing of people and vehicles is bad, poses safety hazards, affects traffic efficiency and reduces the quality of life.



Insufficient area of public space:

The area of public space can not meet the needs of a large number of people.

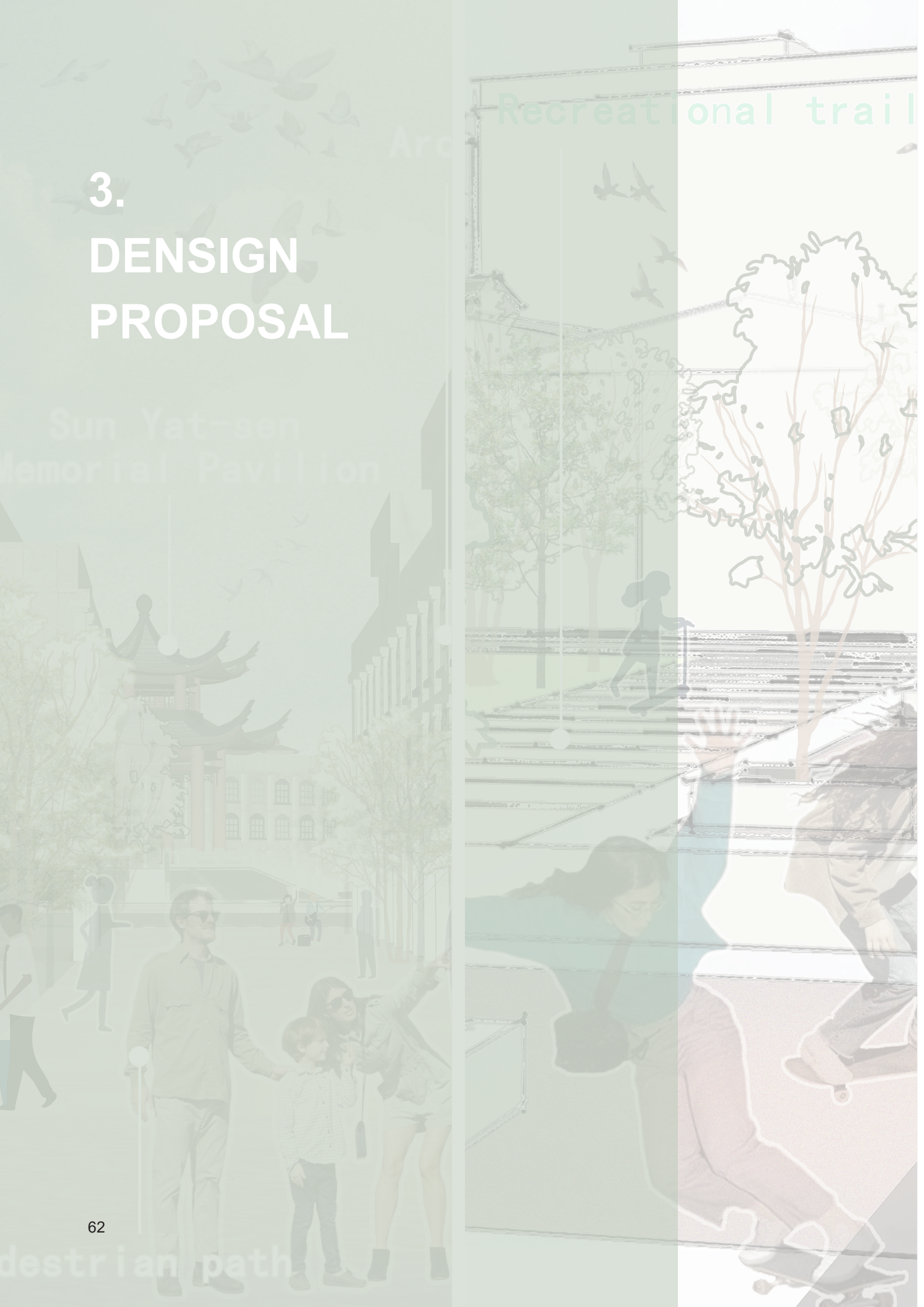
3.

DENSIGN PROPOSAL

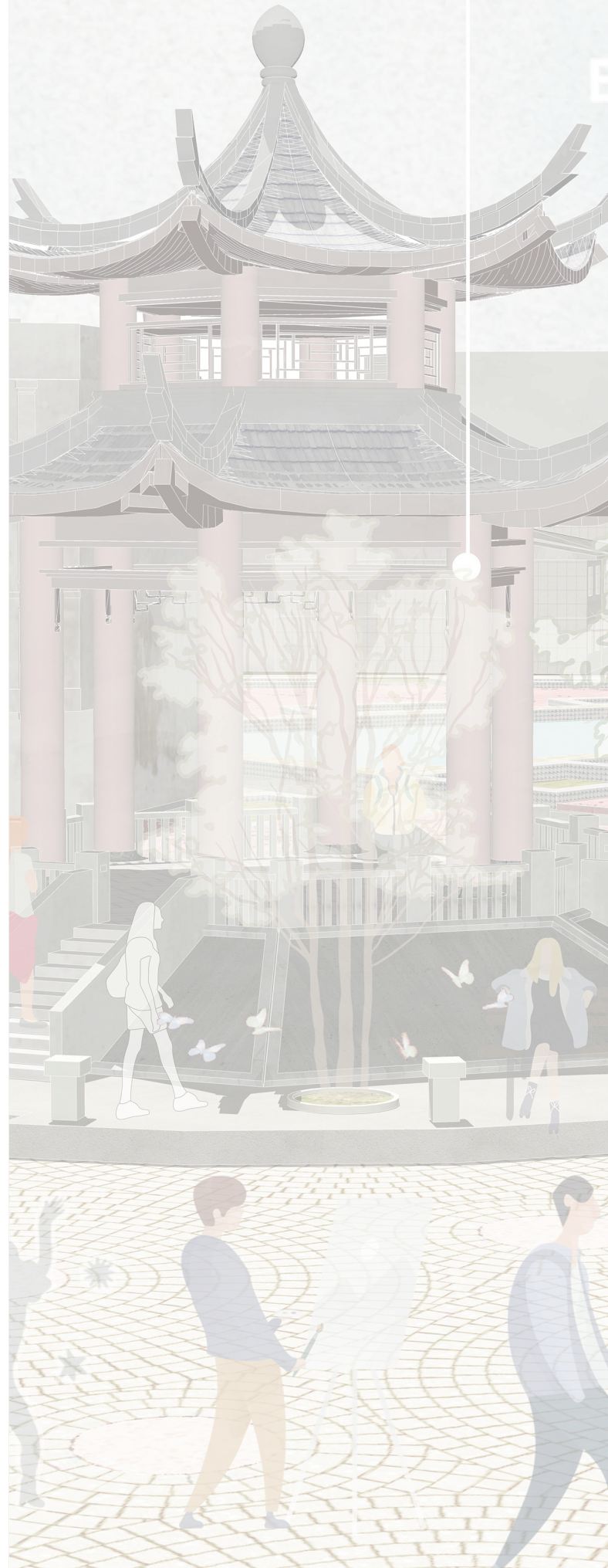
Sun Yat-sen
Memorial Pavilion

pedestrian path

Recreational trail



Sun Yat-sen Memorial Pav



Center

Cul tu

3.1 THOUGHTS ABOUT THE SITE

PAST

PRE

Central Pavilion Marks Beginning of Small Park Plan

Nansheng Department Store represents the prosperity of Shantou.

The introduction of overseas revitalizes Shantou's reform

former site of the City Bank

historical relic

rice dumpling

chaoshan embroidery

chaoshan opera

trad

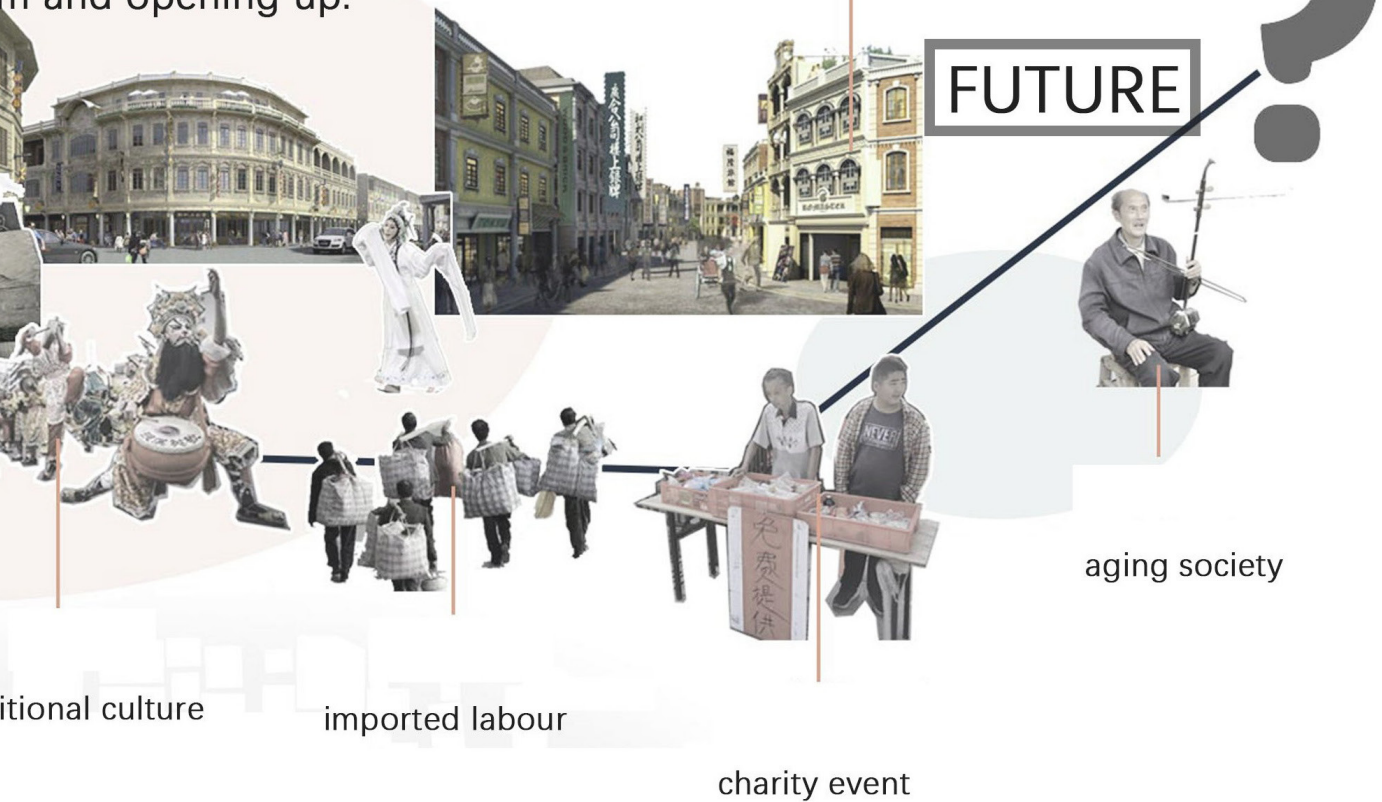
High cultural values:

The site's historical buildings have been well utilized, and in addition to museums and cultural experience venues, the site's historical buildings have been integrated with a variety of local features, such as the Mother Palace is a theater to perform traditional Chaoshan operas, while serving local food and drinks. Drink shops serve traditional drinks such as kung fu tea and sticky rice wine, restaurants are Teochew cuisine, and some historical buildings are used as cultural experience halls and museums. In conclusion, the historical building and the cultural function are perfectly combined. Therefore, this area has been developed into a comprehensive historical district with historical buildings, traditional lifestyle, and cultural experiences of the Chaoshan culture. Not only the shell of the buildings is old, but also all the activities in the buildings are unique, local and historical. Walking into this neighborhood is like stepping into the old Chaoshan.

It's now the center of the city's cultural memory.
 Citizens gather here on all festivals
 But there is a lack of public space
 and landscape.

SENT

as Chinese capital
 m and opening up.



Challenges:

In terms of cultural and historical value, the small park Historic district is very well done. On major festivals, **it is like the central square of Lund**, where everyone gathers for celebrations and performances. In addition, it is also a famous attraction for foreign tourists who come to Shantou. All these factors make the site very crowded and test the quality of the historical buildings, which are currently not of a good quality.

3.2 VISION

CULTURE

Alive

vision



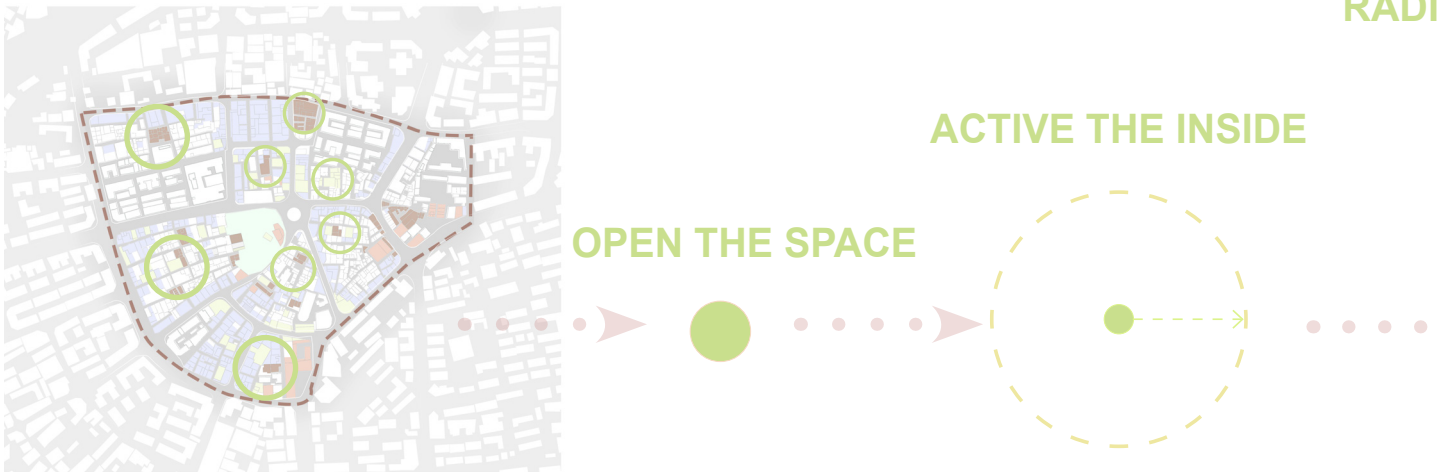
vable,

historic district with memories

SUSTAINABILITY



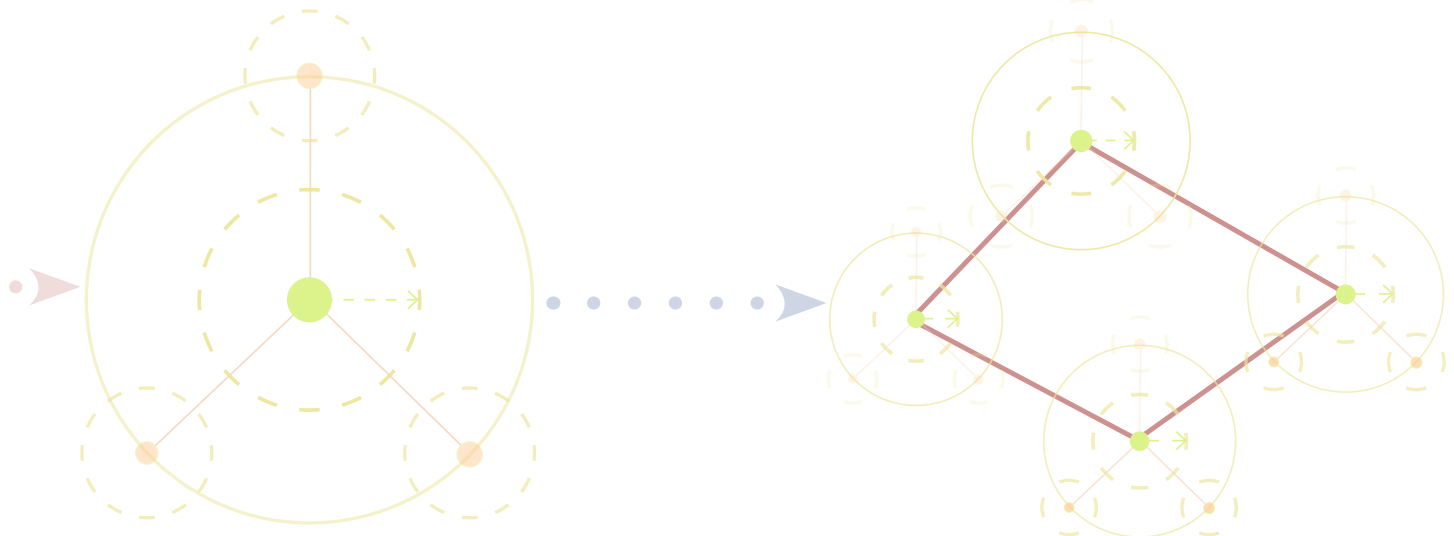
3.3 OPEN UP THE BLOCKS



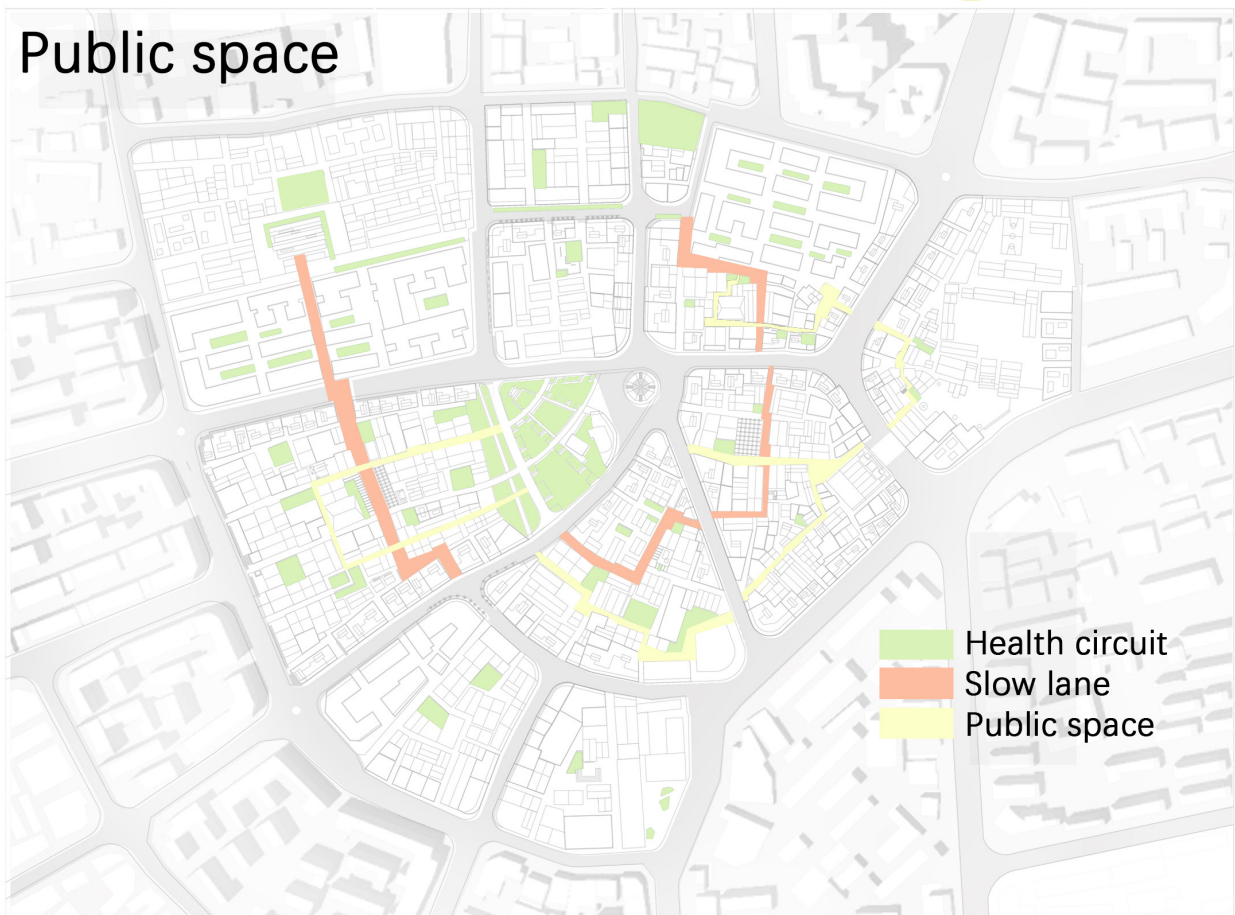
Determine the structure of the site: first I analysed the blocks where people mainly gather, the area with the largest flow of people is the central plaza where many roads converge in the centre of the site, the main direction of the flow of people is through the central plaza of the two crosses of the flow of people, in order to activate the site, so that the residents of each neighbourhood can have a public place to move around, in combination with the existing road skeleton, in the new flow lines and the block series of increased public space.

US COVERED THE WHOLE BLOCK

CONNECT THE NODE



Public space

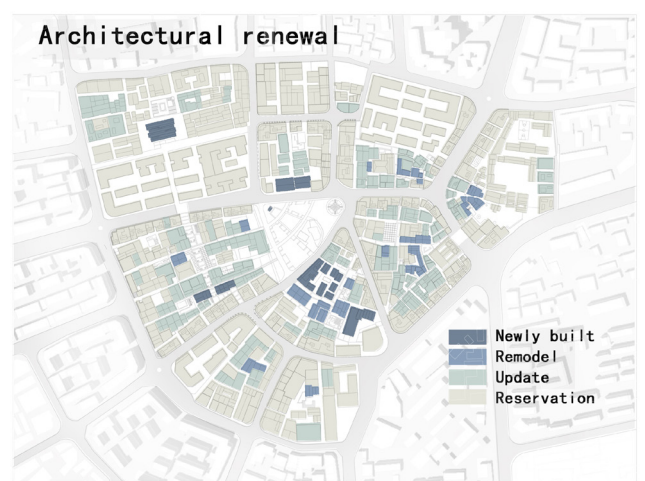
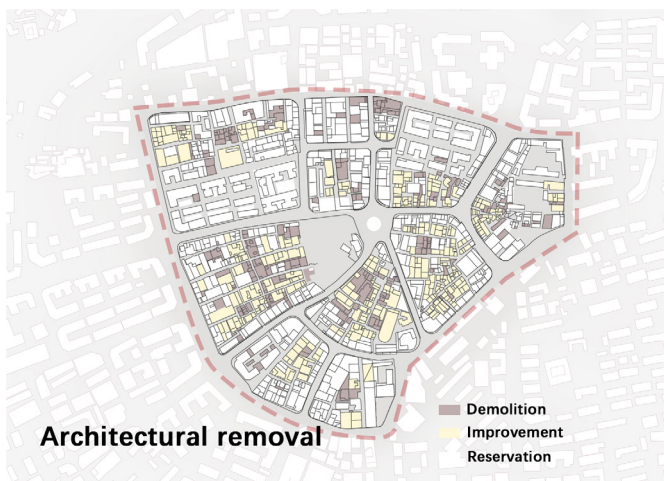
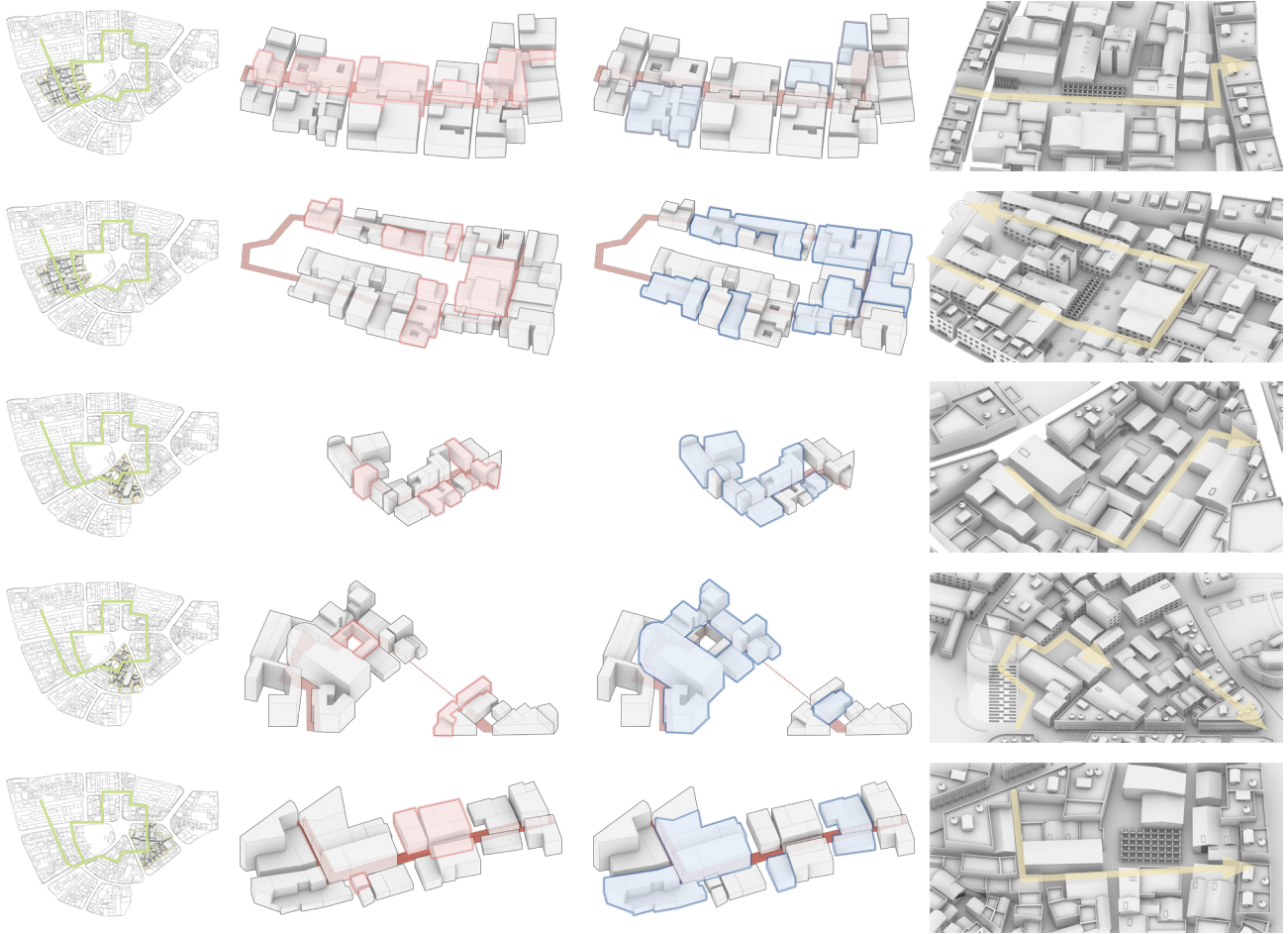


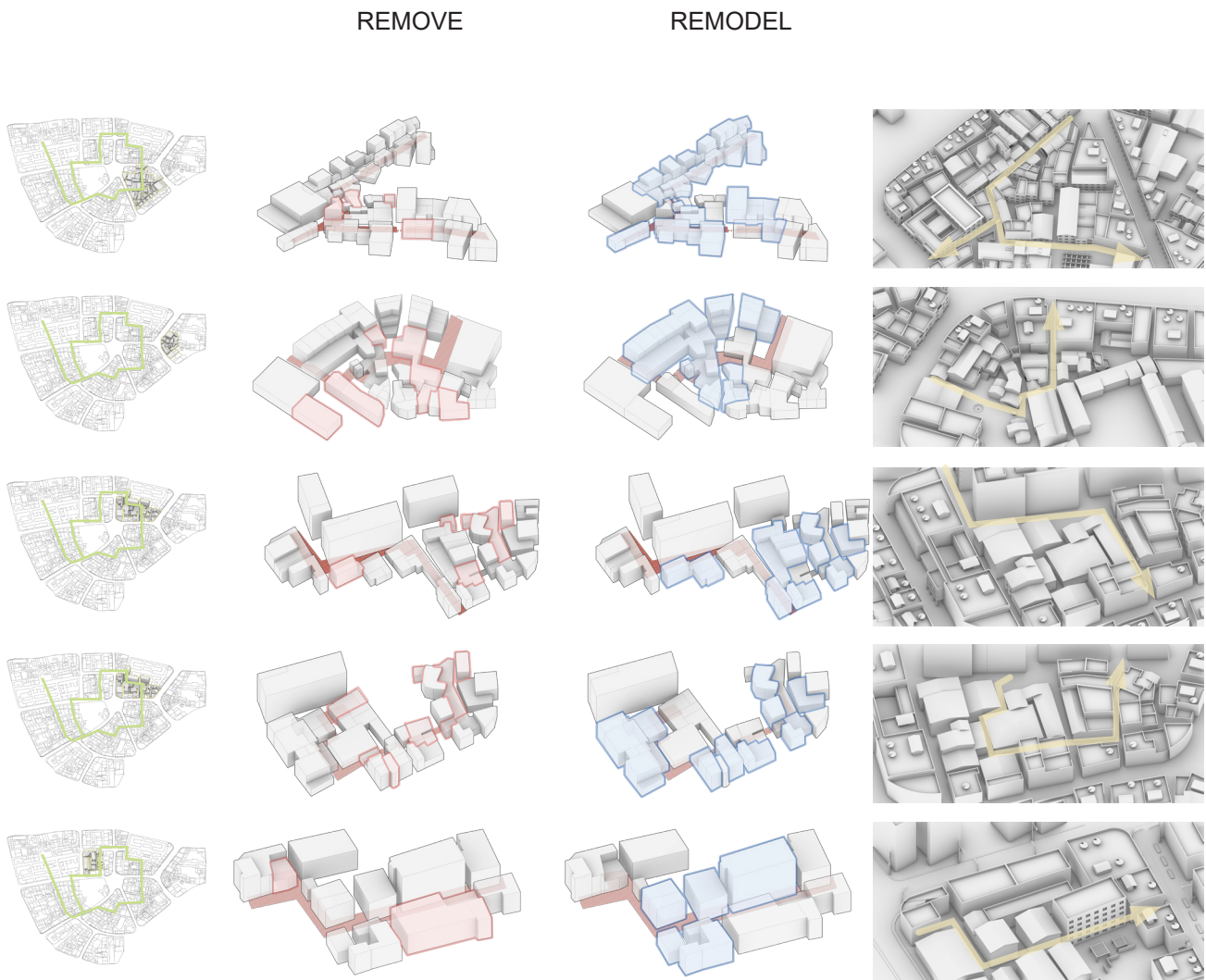
Based on government regulations regarding demolishable buildings, some structures with larger footprints are being preserved, creating several larger areas that can serve as new public spaces and leisure gathering spots for residents. In addition to these larger zones, there are also scattered demolishable buildings, where the spaces left after demolition are utilized as green spaces or leisure activity nodes. Both large and small nodes are interconnected, resulting in two distinct public space structures.

3.4 RENEWAL THE BUILDINGS

REMOVE

REMODEL

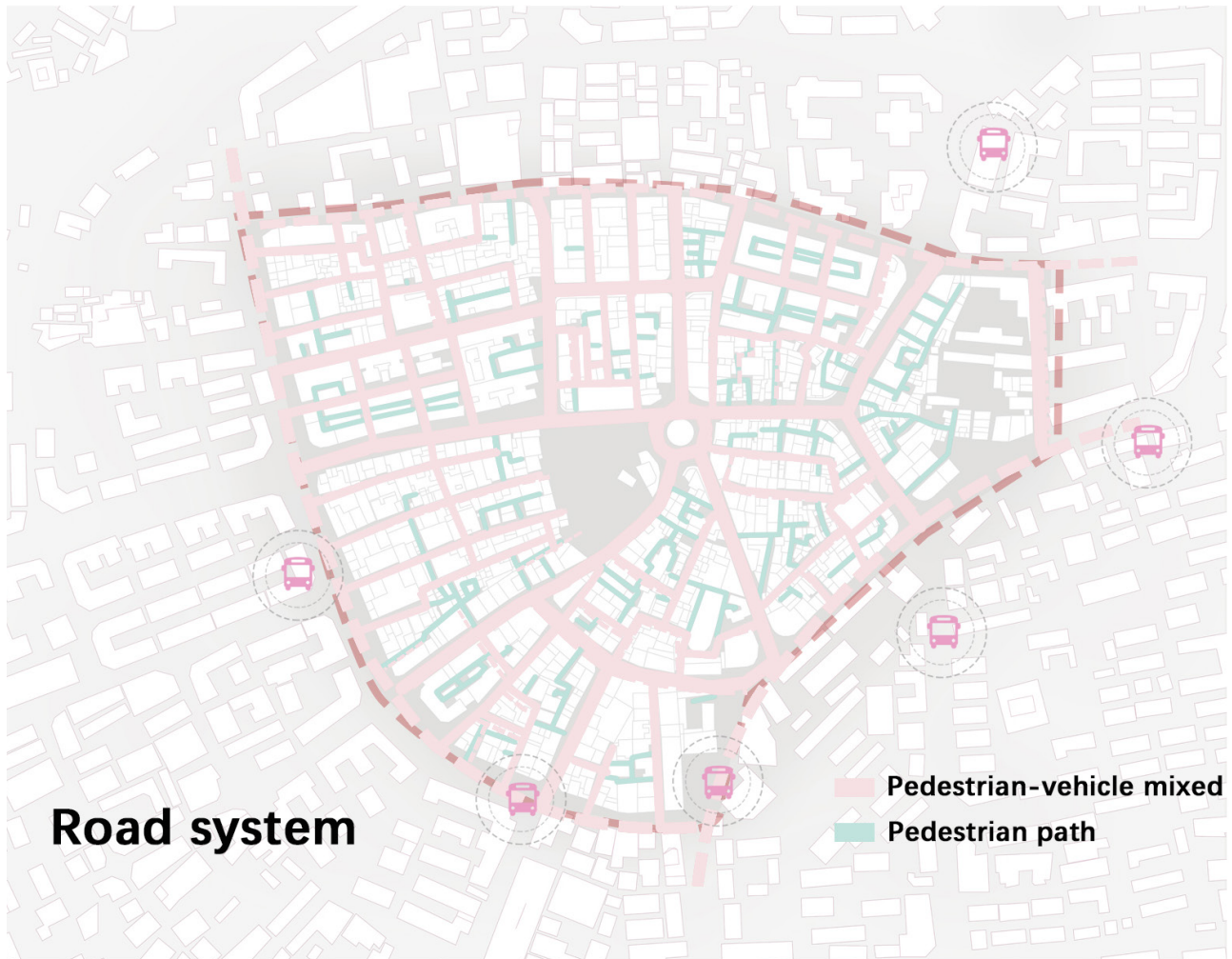




Enhancing Connectivity and Accessibility:

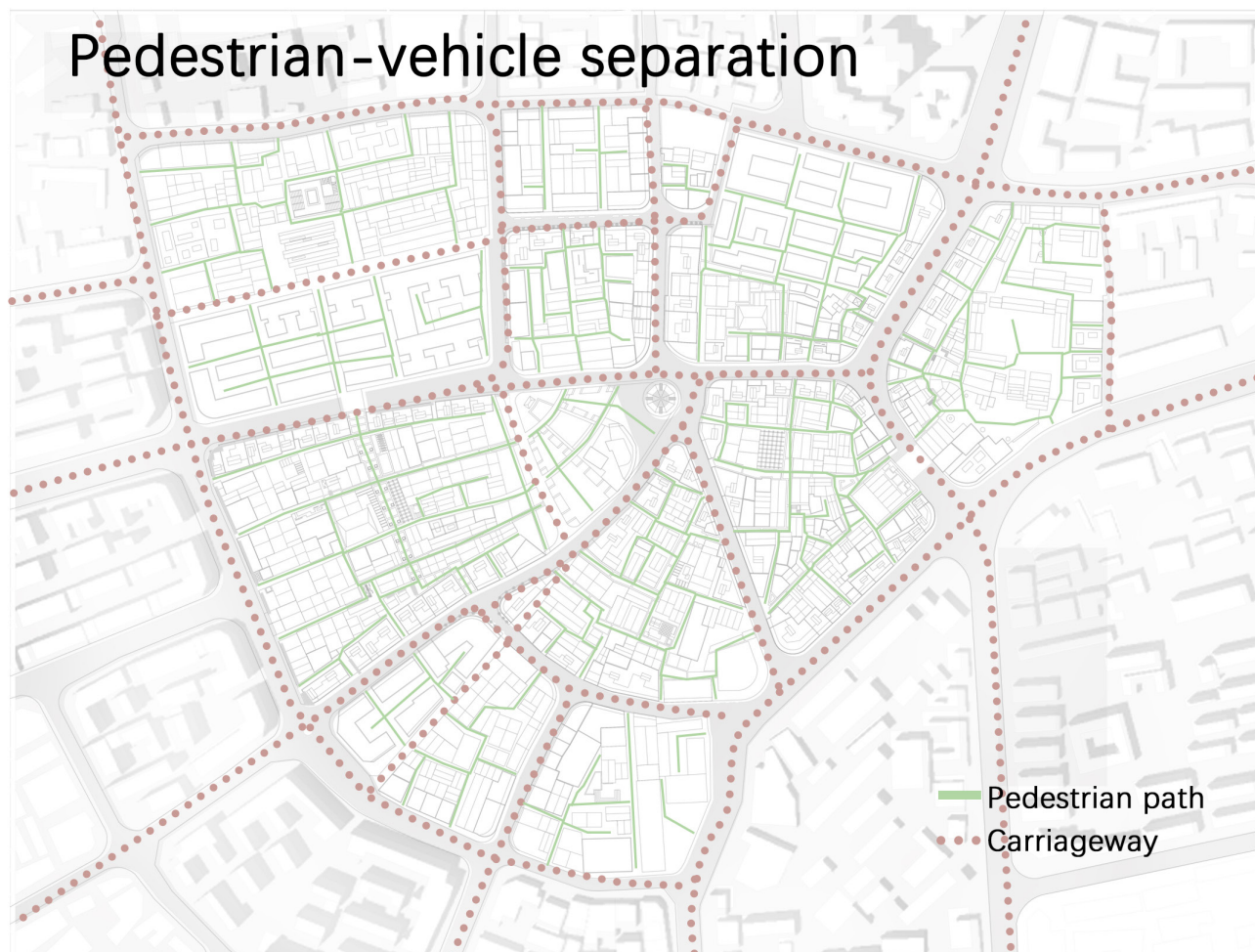
After planning new public spaces, it became apparent that existing buildings on the site posed obstacles to connectivity between these spaces. There were no direct road connections between the public areas, and their location within the old building block hindered accessibility. To link these spaces and create a cohesive pedestrian pathway network, it was necessary to demolish some buildings. Following the removal of obstructive structures, certain buildings required modification to enhance their street interface and accommodate new formats and functions. Ten areas within the site were selected for demolition and renovation based on the diagram illustrating public space node connections, ensuring ample space for constructing pedestrian pathways. Additionally, plans include the establishment of new green nodes along the pathways to enrich the pedestrian experience and foster a pleasant environment. These measures aim to enhance the vibrancy and attractiveness of the entire site, making it an ideal destination for gathering, relaxation, and social interaction.

3.5 MAKE THE PATH



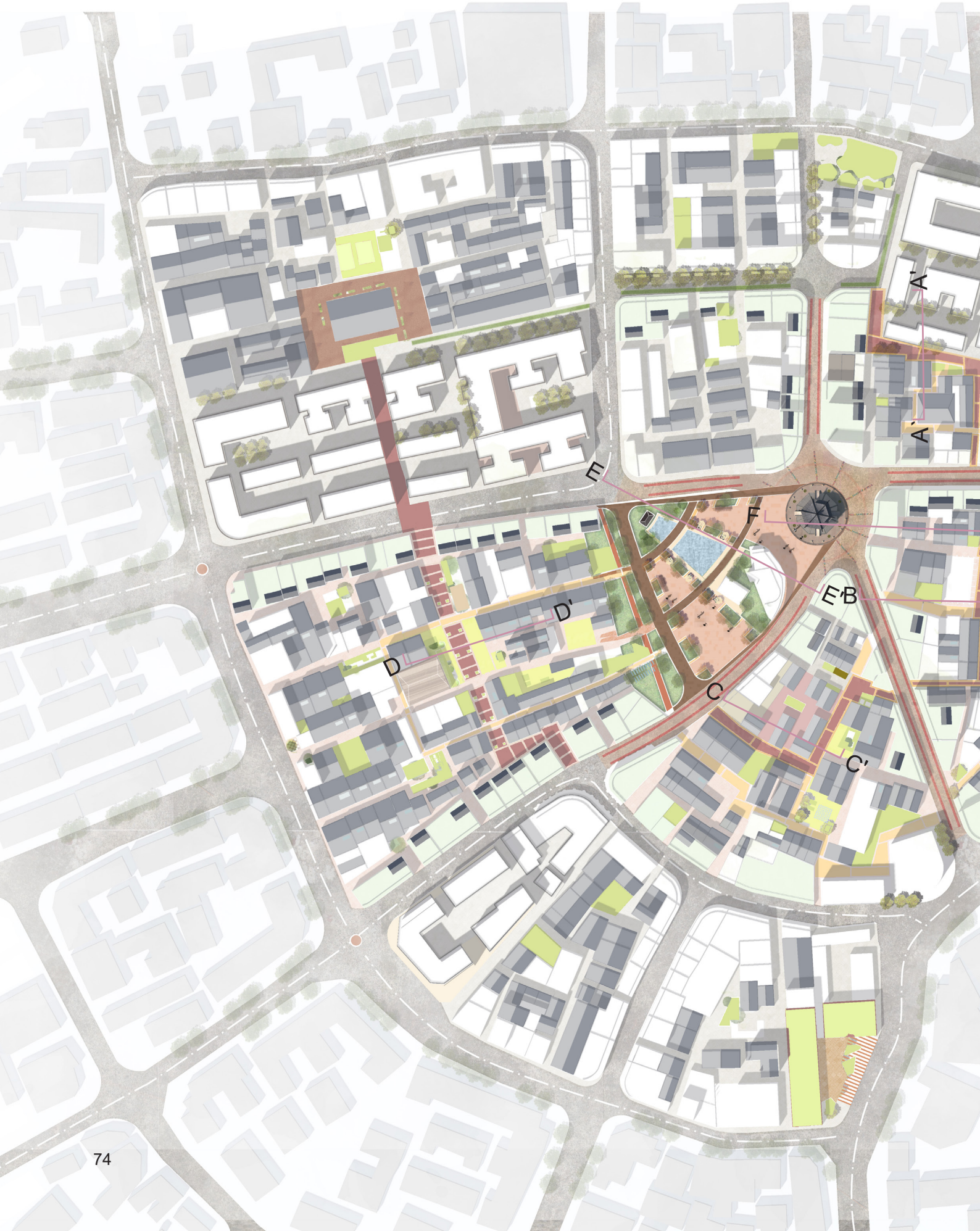
The original site plan had mixed pedestrian and vehicular pathways, diminishing the walking experience and spatial coherence of pedestrian routes. To achieve the circular pedestrian walkway design, further planning segregated pedestrian and vehicular traffic after establishing basic road structures. Internal roads aligned with urban road network principles served vehicular traffic, ensuring accessibility for visitors. Each block integrated

Pedestrian-vehicle separation



numerous pedestrian pathways and spatial nodes to enhance the pedestrian experience, with vehicular routes limited to block perimeters. This segregation balanced urban accessibility with on-site pedestrian experience.

3.6 MASTERPLAN





The design gradually loosens the original impermeable architectural texture through three phases, creating new nodes through buildings that can be demolished, and the nodes are connected through the Health Circuit Trail, the red Health Circuit Trail in the master plan connects different neighborhoods to form a system of public space.

There are also orange-colored walkways that provide space for people to walk and relax.

The ground level public space is linear throughout the site, with landscaping and fitness services at each node.

Within each block there is a central green space in the center of the block, created by removing buildings in the center of the block without compromising the preservation of the building.

Try to add as much public space as possible to the inbetween space and adapt the new buildings to the landscape corridors.

The coexistence of historical buildings and modern life will improve the quality of life of the residents.

3.7 STRATEGY

Improving bu



This is a site with good architectural, structural, historical and cultural foundations, but there are some aspects that need to be upgraded, such as the lack of landscaping and public space, etc. Achieving architectural

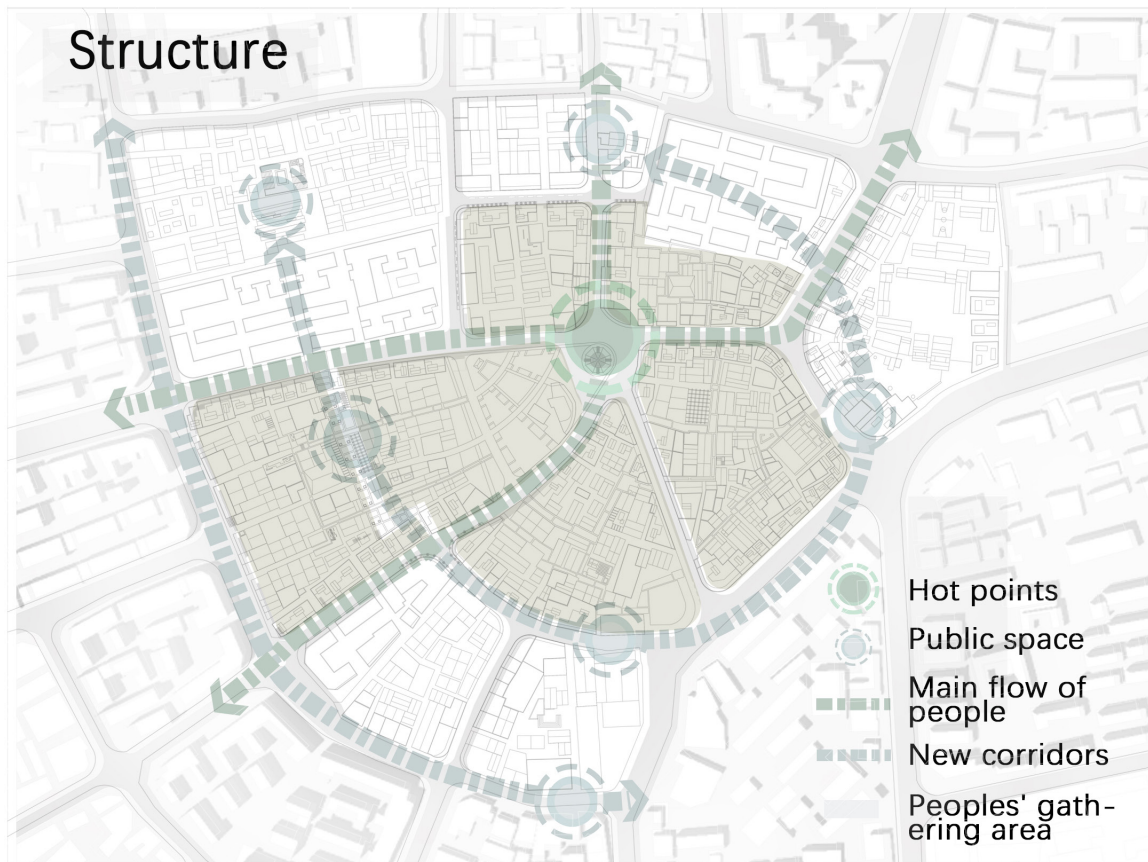
ilding quality

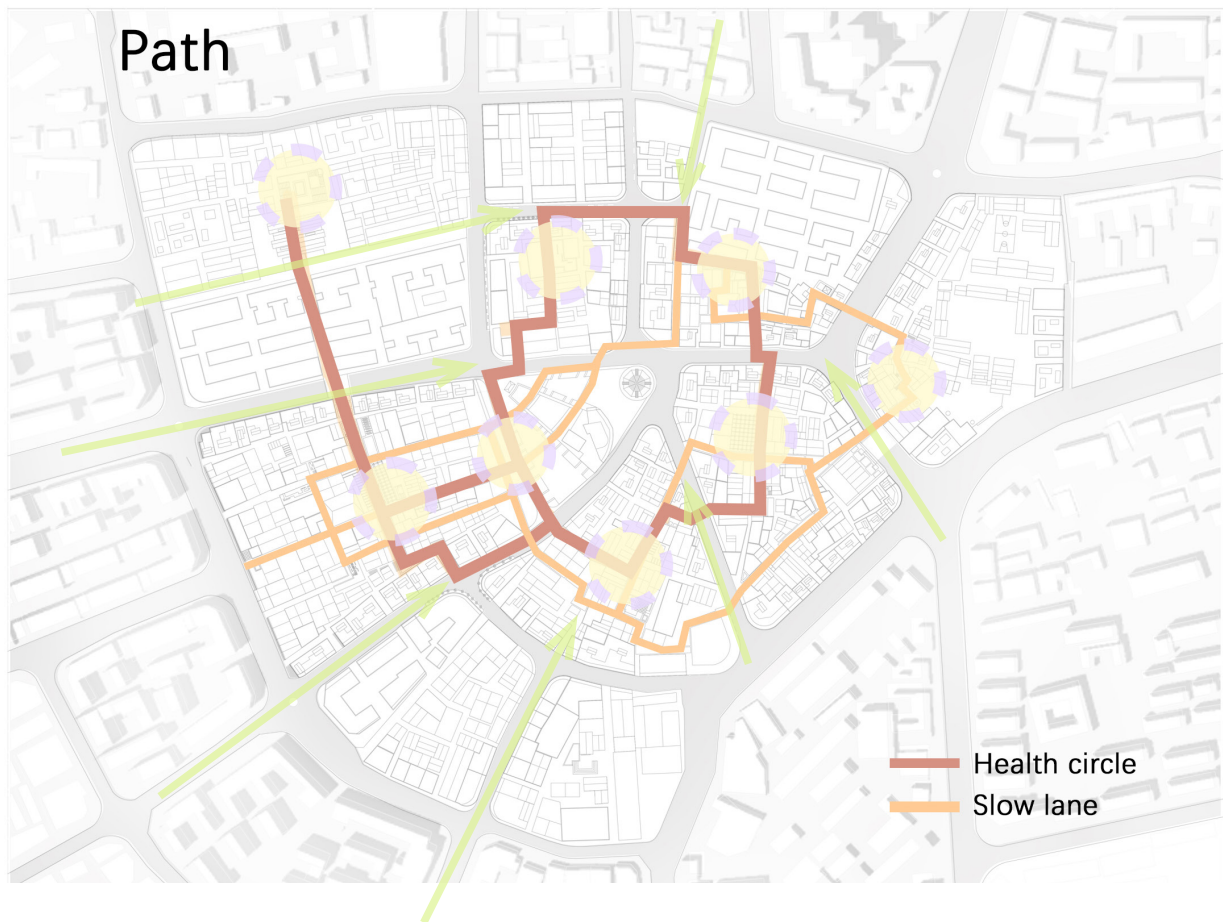


Increasing the landscape

sustainability, sustainable living, and ecological sustainability is the goal of this design.

3.8 PROGRAM ANALYSIS



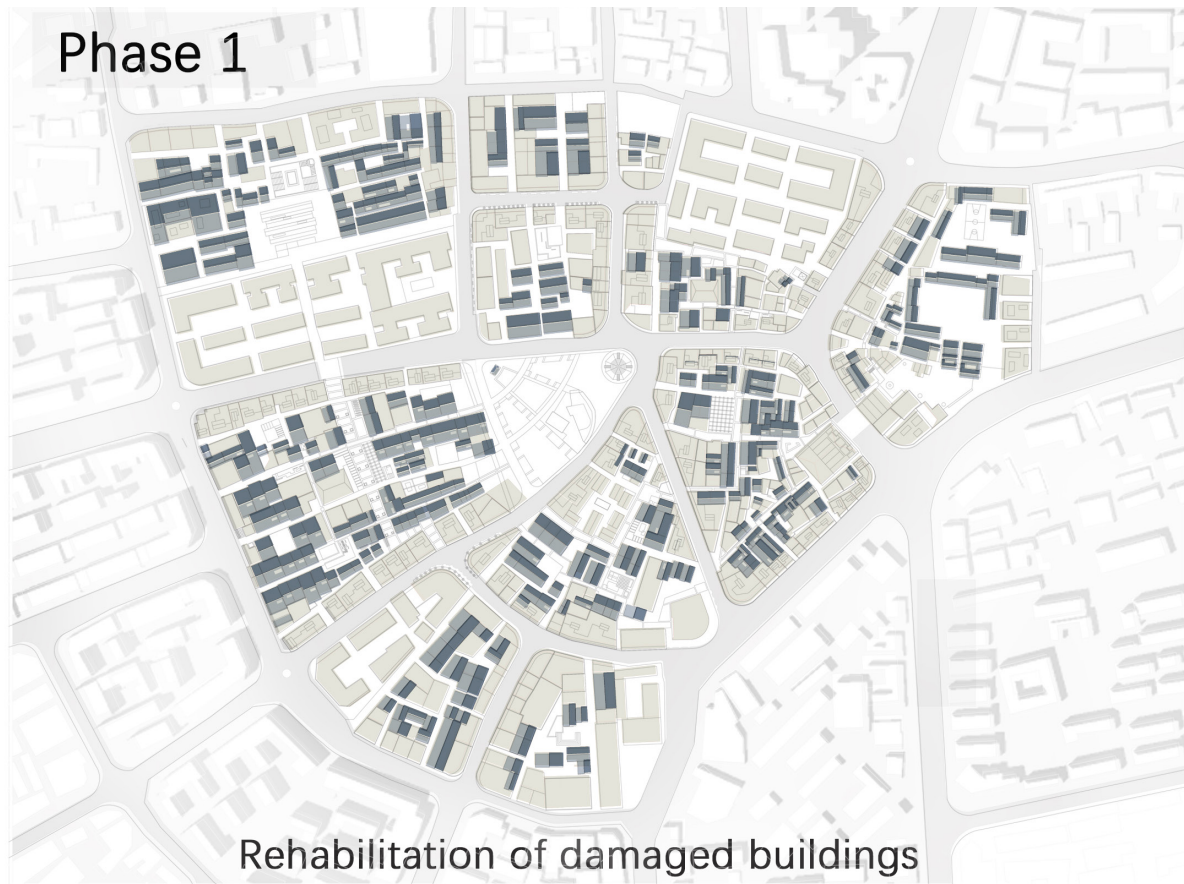


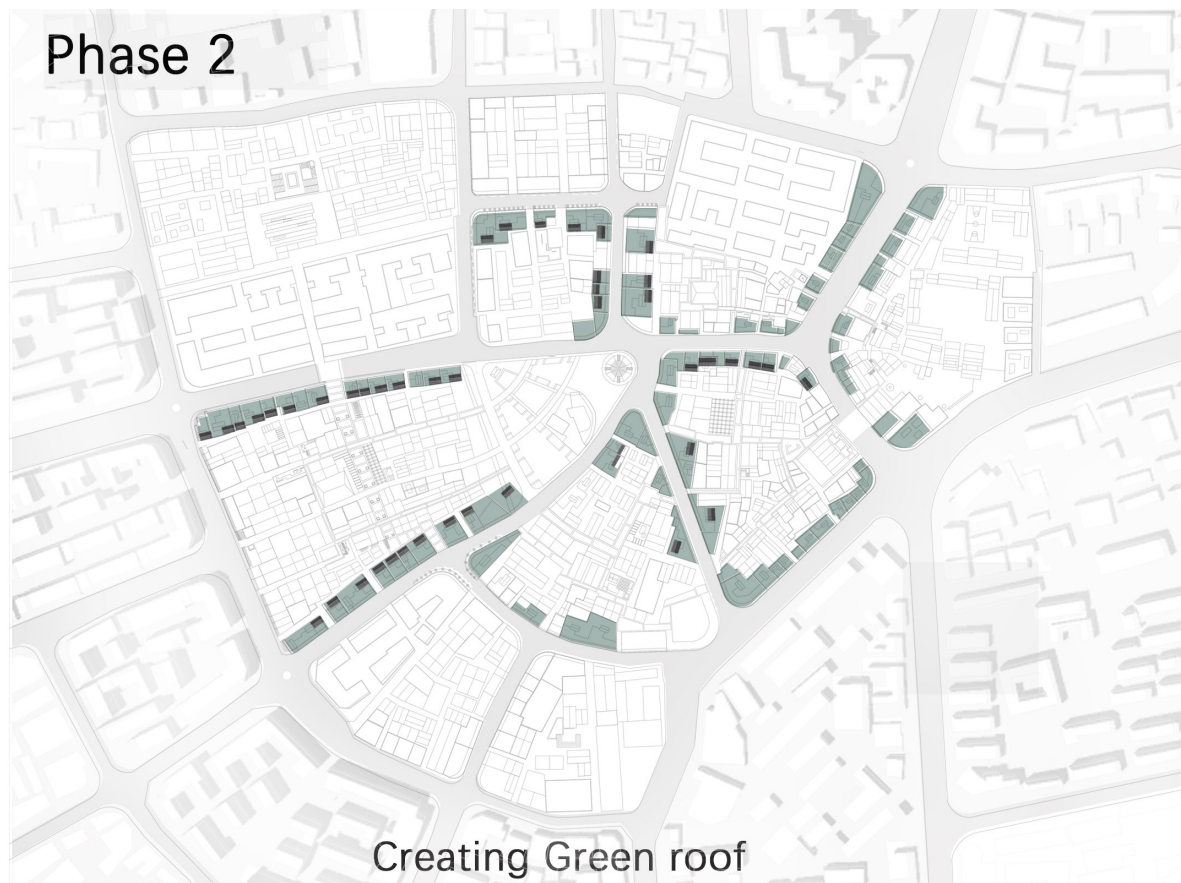
Structure: Following the demolition, renovation, and construction of new building spaces, the resulting circular road structure not only ensures excellent accessibility for residents within the site's vicinity but also facilitates access for tourists visiting from outside the area. As a historic district undergoing systematic renovation and the addition of diverse businesses and spatial nodes, it is poised to become a highly valued tourist destination, inevitably attracting visitors. This circular road structure conforms to the urban road network, extending city streets into the site while also integrating the site's smaller spaces into the city through pathways. Tourists from outside the area can conveniently access the site by walking or driving, and during their arrival, they can enjoy diverse spatial experiences.

Adding landscaping: Since there was no landscaping on the original site, after studying the architectural texture, landscaping was added where there was space between all the buildings, and green roofs were added to the buildings along the street. The landscape was created as much as possible in the limited space.

Making the path: The public space consists of a health circuit and a slow walking trail, as well as green spaces at different nodes. In this design, due to the limited space available, the function of the path is not only a road, but also carries the function of a public space, and after creating the two path systems, public service facilities are added to the road.

3.9 PAHSING





Phasing 1: FIX

The most urgent problem to be solved in order to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants is the need to repair damaged buildings.

Therefore, the restoration and renewal of other low-quality buildings was carried out in a sustainable manner. The architectural quality of the site as a whole is enhanced and the life span of the restored buildings is extended.

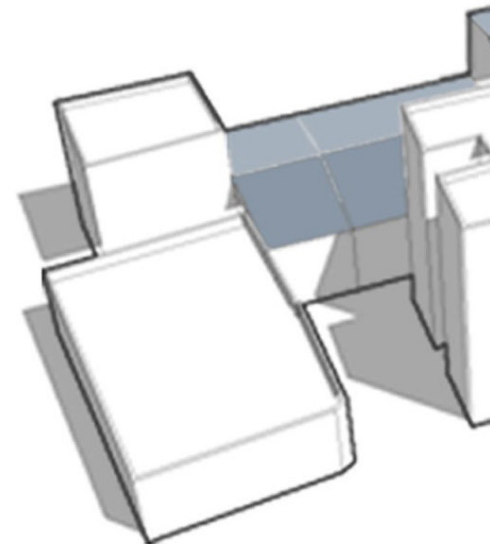
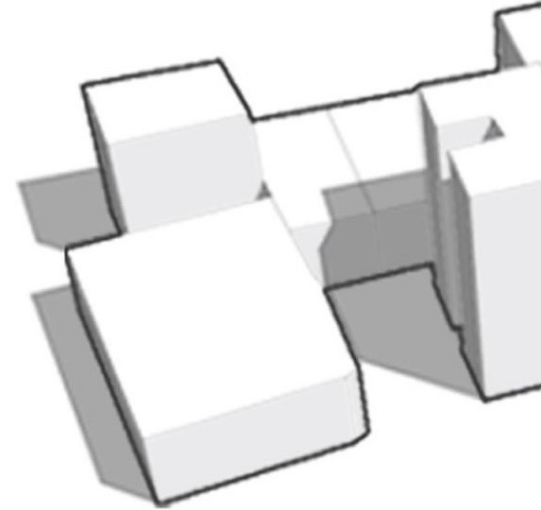
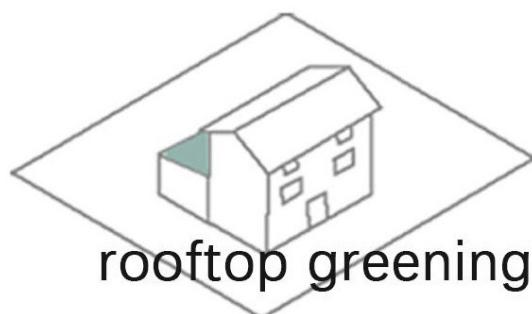
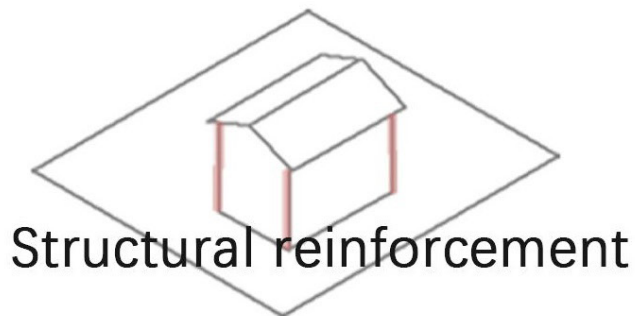
Phasing 2: ENHANCE

According to the previously analysed areas where people mainly congregate, adding greenery to the top floors of the buildings along the street to form green roofs can alleviate the heat island effect of the city, and in Shantou's humid and rainy climate, green roofs can reduce the pressure on the rainwater runoff and the drainage system. Rooftop gardens can also provide a social place for residents and enhance the interaction between neighbours.

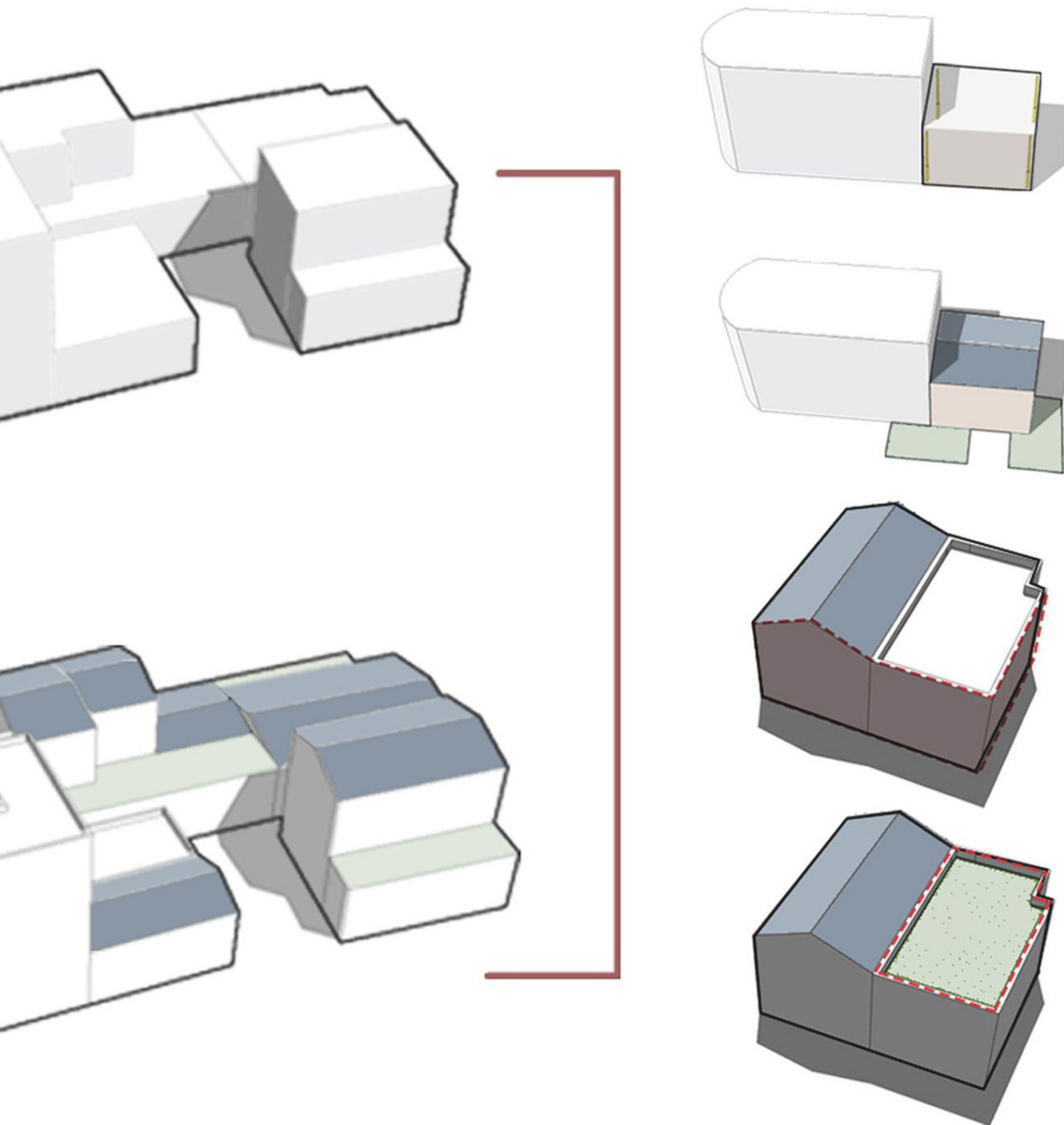
Phasing 3: CREATE

After the completion of the first two phases, a variety of landscaping furniture, fitness equipment and infrastructure were added to the limited open space between the buildings to create public spaces and activity areas for different experiences, which not only add to the landscape but also provide a place for exercise, relaxation and socialising, addressing the citizens' biggest complaint.

3.10 HOW TO IMPROVE BUILDING QUALITY

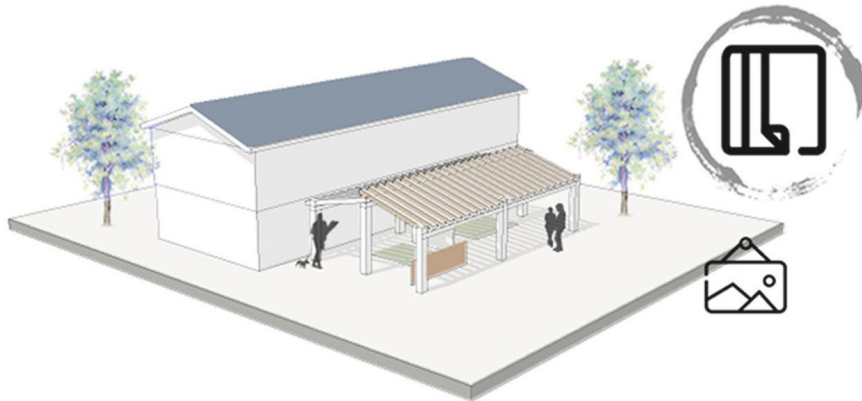


The strategies for improving building quality through targeted interventions. Structural reinforcement is highlighted to ensure stability and longevity. Roof restoration is identified to protect against environmental elements and potentially enhance insulation. Wall restoration focuses on both aesthetic and structural integrity. Lastly, rooftop greening is proposed to add environmental



benefits such as thermal regulation and biodiversity, contributing to urban sustainability. These measures, depicted alongside architectural renderings, demonstrate a comprehensive approach to upgrading the built environment, enhancing both functionality and ecological performance while respecting the existing architectural fabric.

3.11 TOOL BOX



Chaoshan Culture Exhibition

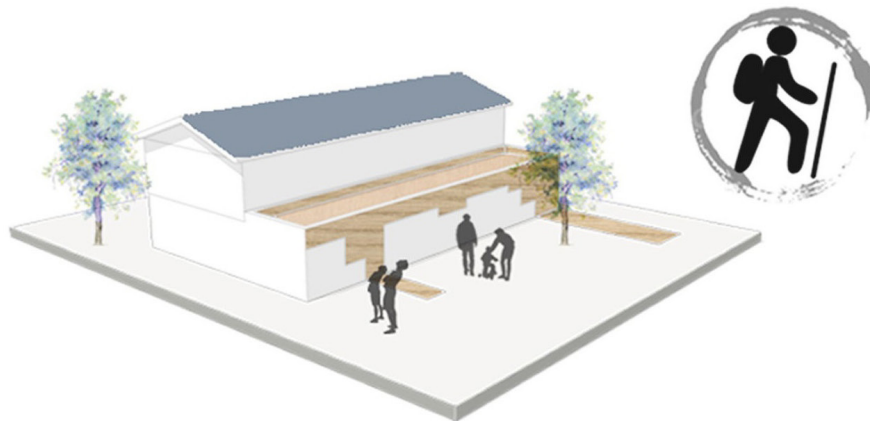


Chaoshan Art Exhibition

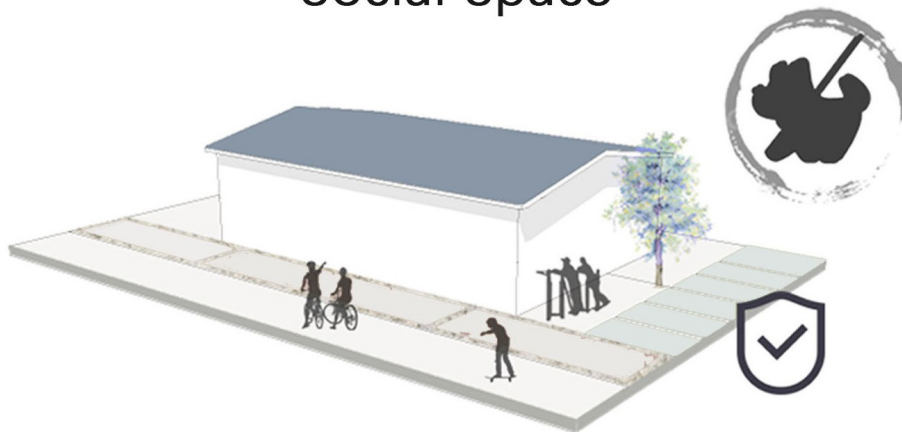


Wooden shelves

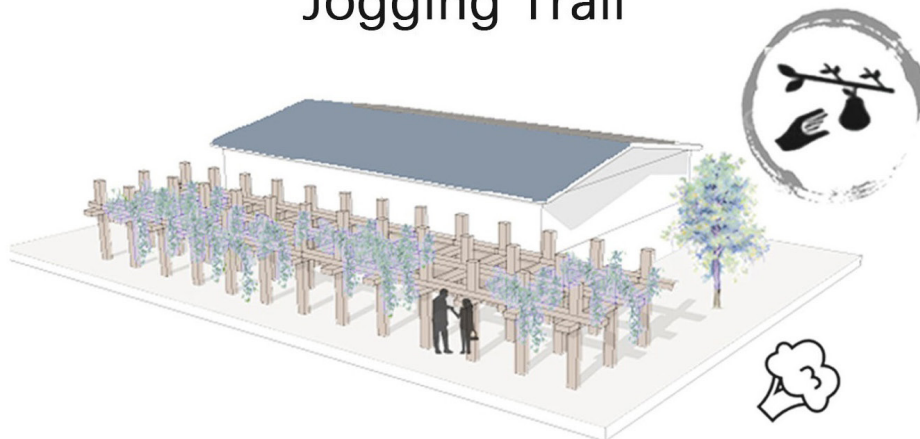
The design incorporates a ChaoShan culture and art exhibition space, infusing traditional local elements to create interactive and educational experiences. Adding wooden shelves suggests a design that respects materials and heritage. The transformation extends to creating communal



Social Space



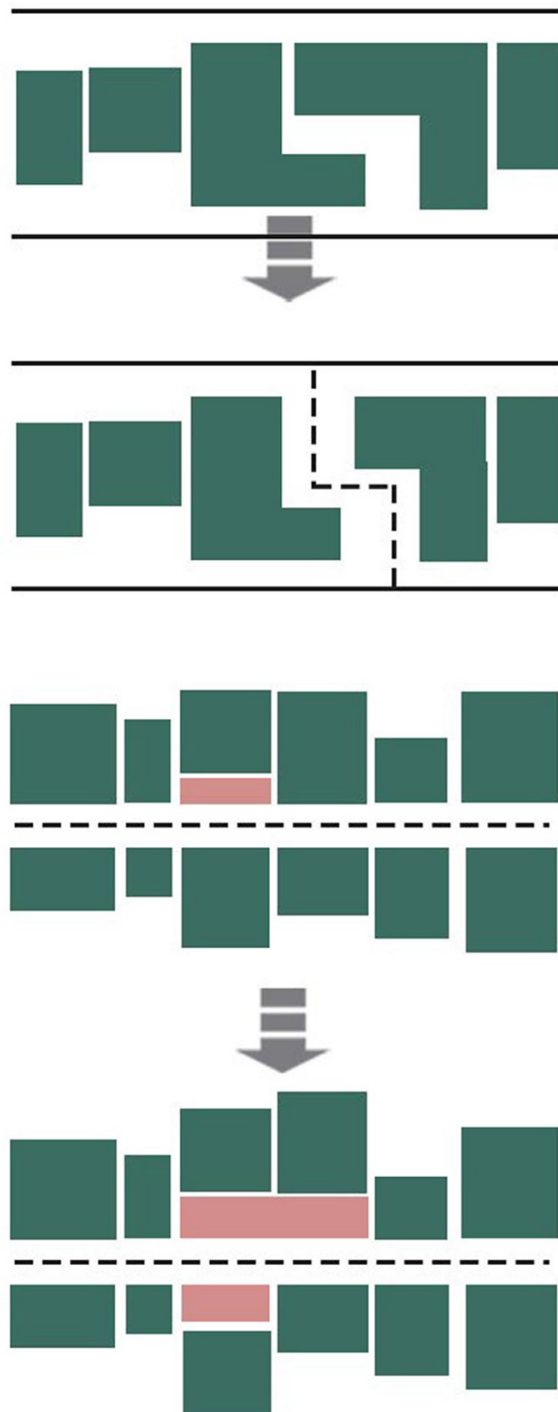
Jogging Trail



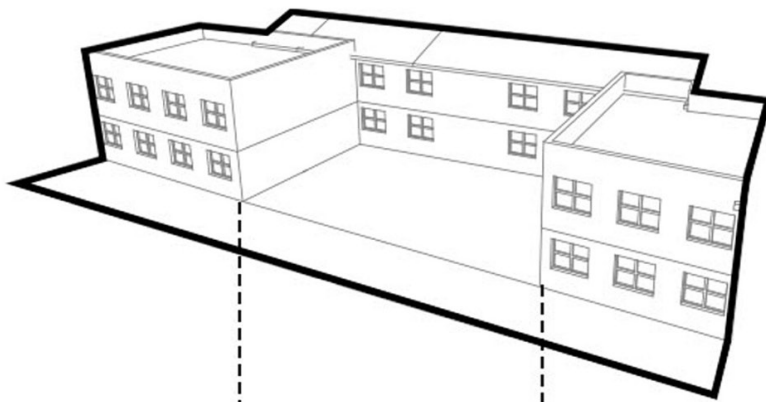
Farming experience

social spaces, integrating a jogging trail for health and wellness, and offering a farming experience, potentially for urban agriculture. These improvements aim to create multipurpose buildings that serve not just as structures but also as platforms for cultural engagement, social interaction, and lifestyle enhancements.

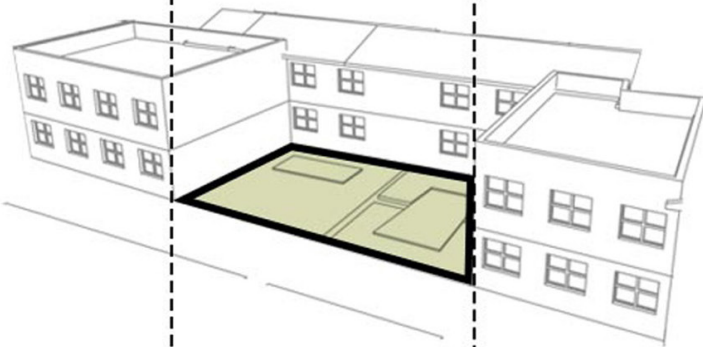
3.12 PUBLIC SPACE



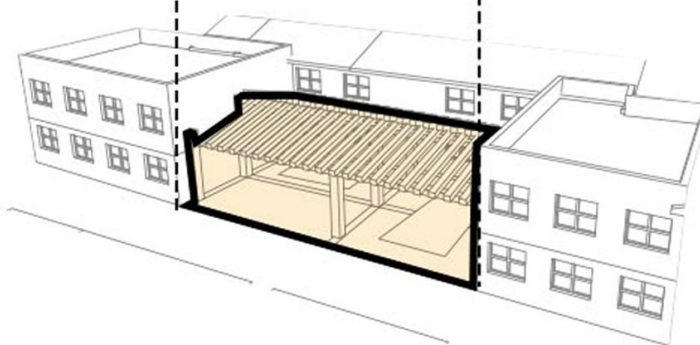
The strategy for urban space to improve public accessibility and green areas. Initially, disconnected blocks are reconfigured to create a cohesive flow. Recessed and underutilized areas are repurposed into vibrant public green



Recessed and deserted space



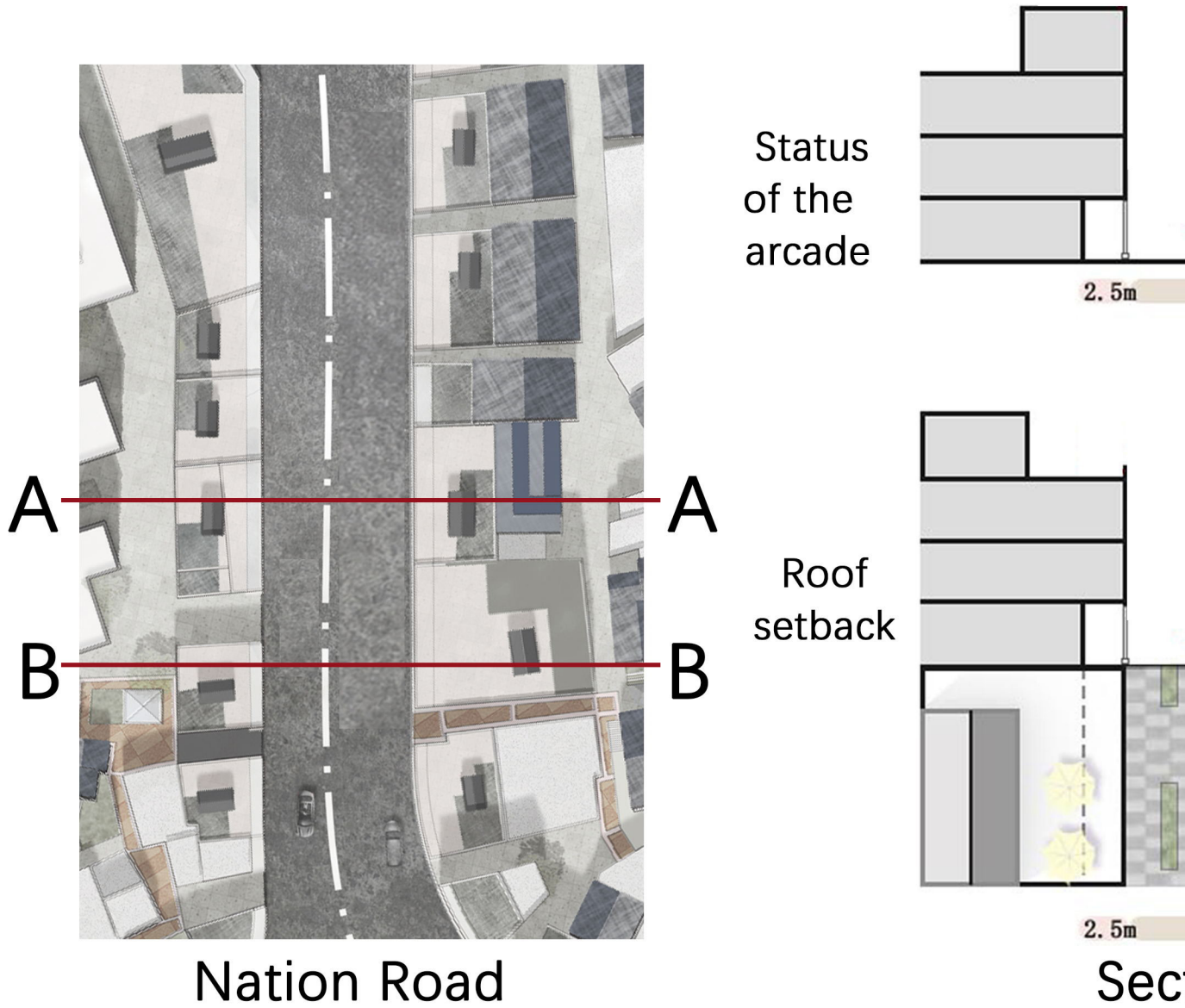
Implantation of public green space



Roof Continuity Texture

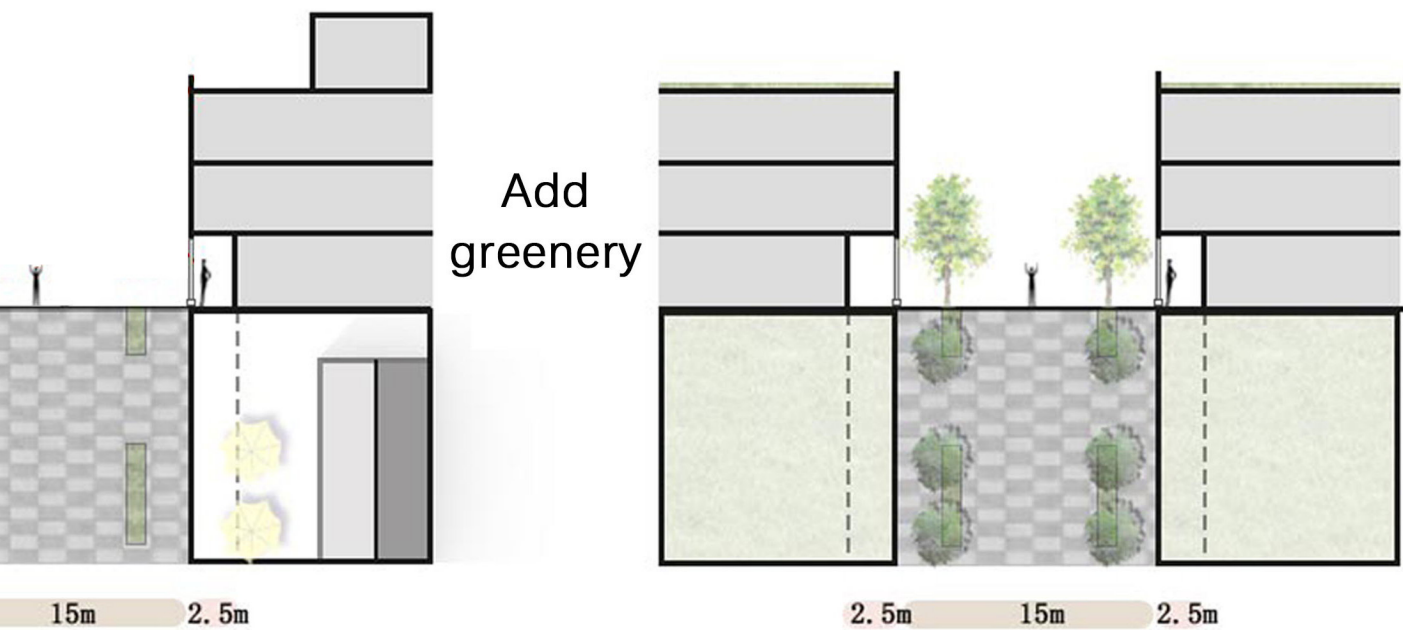
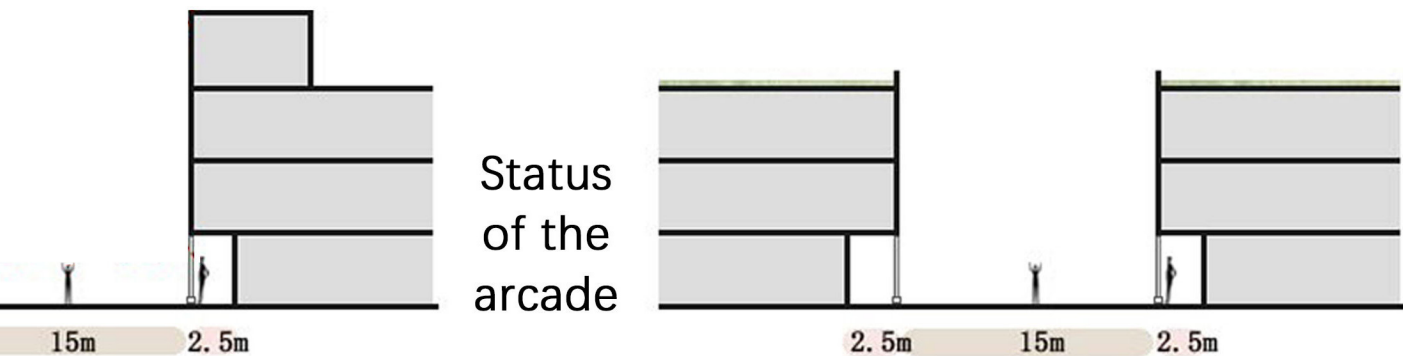
spaces, fostering community interaction and environmental benefits. The concept of 'Roof Continuity Texture' implies the integration of these green spaces across the rooftops, enhancing the visual and functional connectivity of the urban landscape.

3.13 ADDING LANDSCAPE



Nation road the whole street along the street buildings are all arcade buildings, in the whole along the street are added to the green roof to achieve the effect of increasing the landscape, and by moving the top floor to the back, not only can increase the street lighting, but also in the back of the open space after the increase in greening.

The left side showcases the current situation with an absence of greenery, while the right side presents the proposed additions. In Section A, the



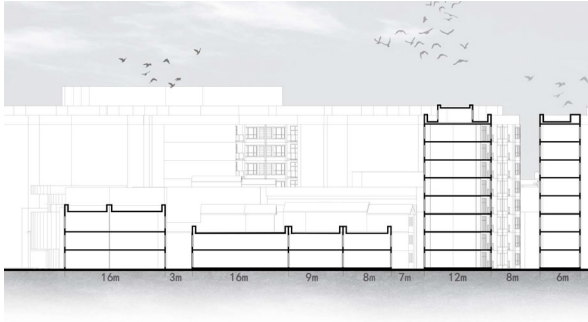
Section A

Section B

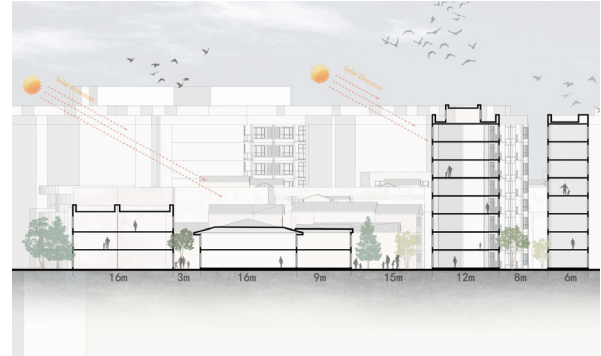
transition from a barren to a pedestrian-friendly area with trees and planters is visualized. Section B shows the implementation of a green corridor within the arcade space, introducing lush elements and creating a vibrant atmosphere. These interventions not only beautify the urban streetscape but also enhance environmental quality and provide a more pleasant experience for residents and visitors alike.

3.14 COMPARISON OF BEFORE AND AFTER

Section A: before

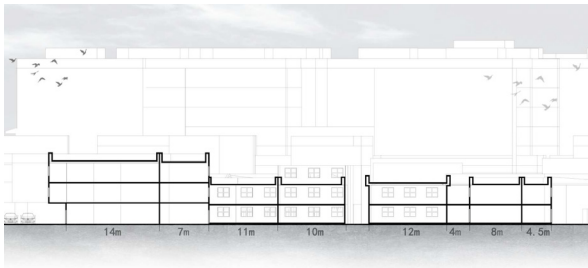


Section A: after

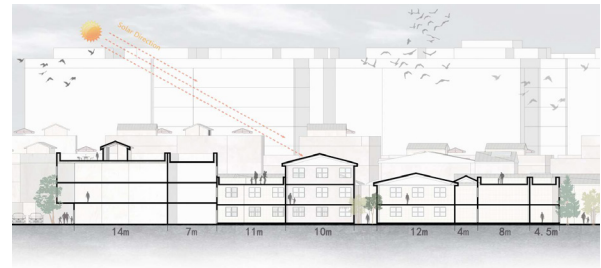


Removing a building to create a more open street not only adds visual interest to the landscape, but also enhances the environmental quality of the entire area. At the same time, rehabilitation of low-quality buildings can improve the living environment of residents and enhance the overall appearance of the community.

Section B: before

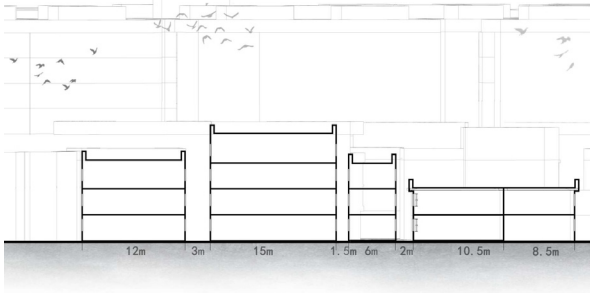


Section B: after

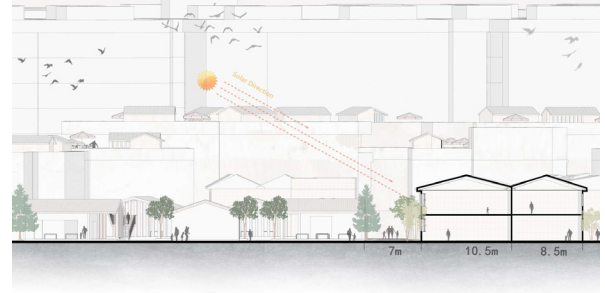


The addition of green roofs and shelters to historic buildings along the streets, together with the rehabilitation of low-quality buildings, is a comprehensive project aimed at upgrading the urban landscape, enhancing ecological sustainability and improving the quality of life of residents. Green roofs can absorb rainwater, reduce the urban heat island effect, improve air quality and provide additional green space for urban ecology. Shelter on the Ride provides seating areas, resting areas or shading areas for the rooftop garden to provide a comfortable rooftop space for the public.

Section C: before



Section C: after

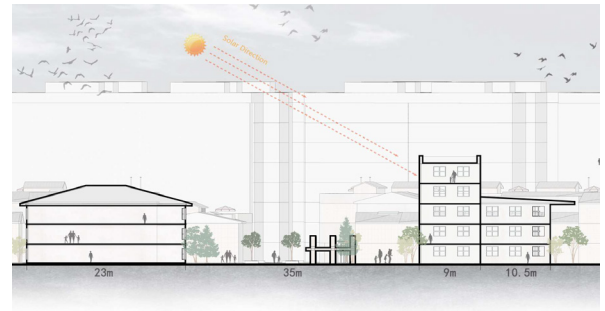


The buildings in this location were demolished and rebuilt to create new courtyards with parks for social gatherings and planting. Most of the existing buildings have been eliminated from the new plan, and those that have been preserved have been maintained and renewed, creating new public spaces in the same form as the historic buildings, replacing the tight spatial structure with breathing architecture. The internal space of the street is made more open.

Section D: before



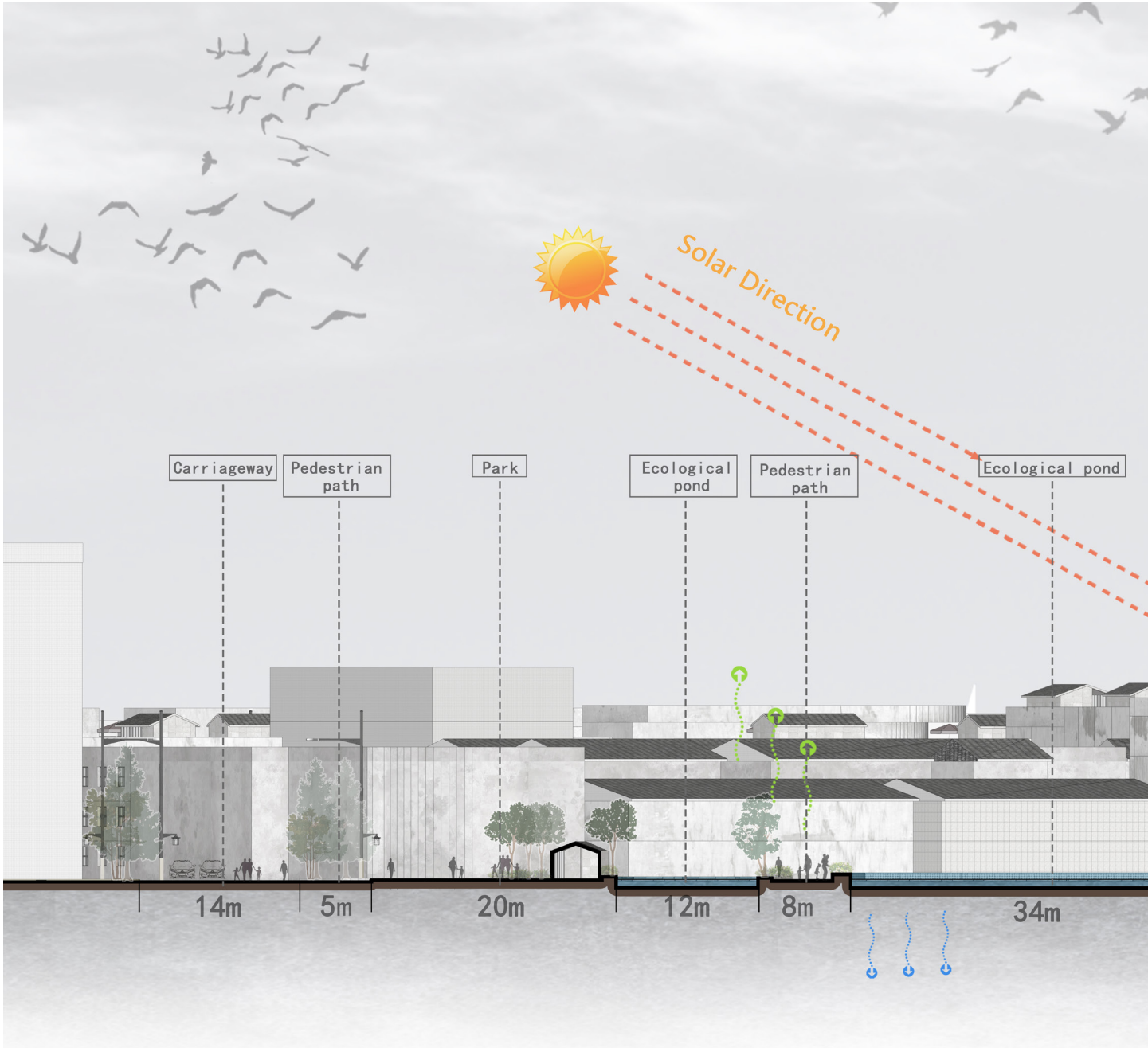
Section D: after



To enhance the overall landscape and function of the site, I carefully planned and implemented significant renovations. We demolished three low-quality buildings to make room for the creation of the site's central landscape node. This landscape node is not only visually appealing, but also incorporates interactive elements. Wooden planting shelves were specially installed to encourage citizens and visitors to participate in planting and maintaining the plants, and to work together to add greenery and vitality to this space. In addition, I have paved a healthy running track to provide a safe and comfortable outdoor fitness space for the public.

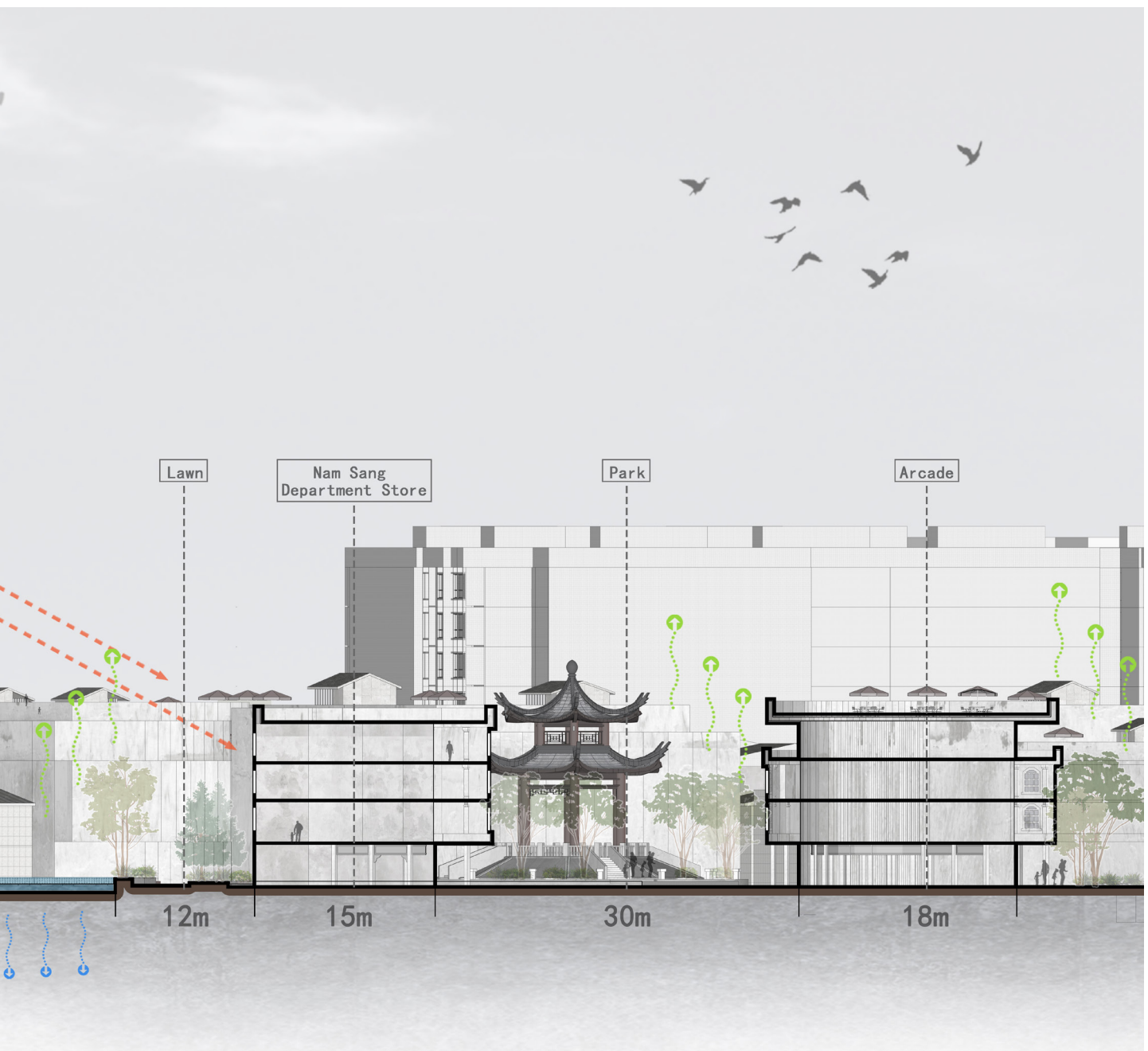
3.15 SECTION

Section E-E



When the central plaza incorporates ecological ponds, carefully designed landscaping, and iconic historical buildings, the space becomes a unique place for nature, culture, and recreation.

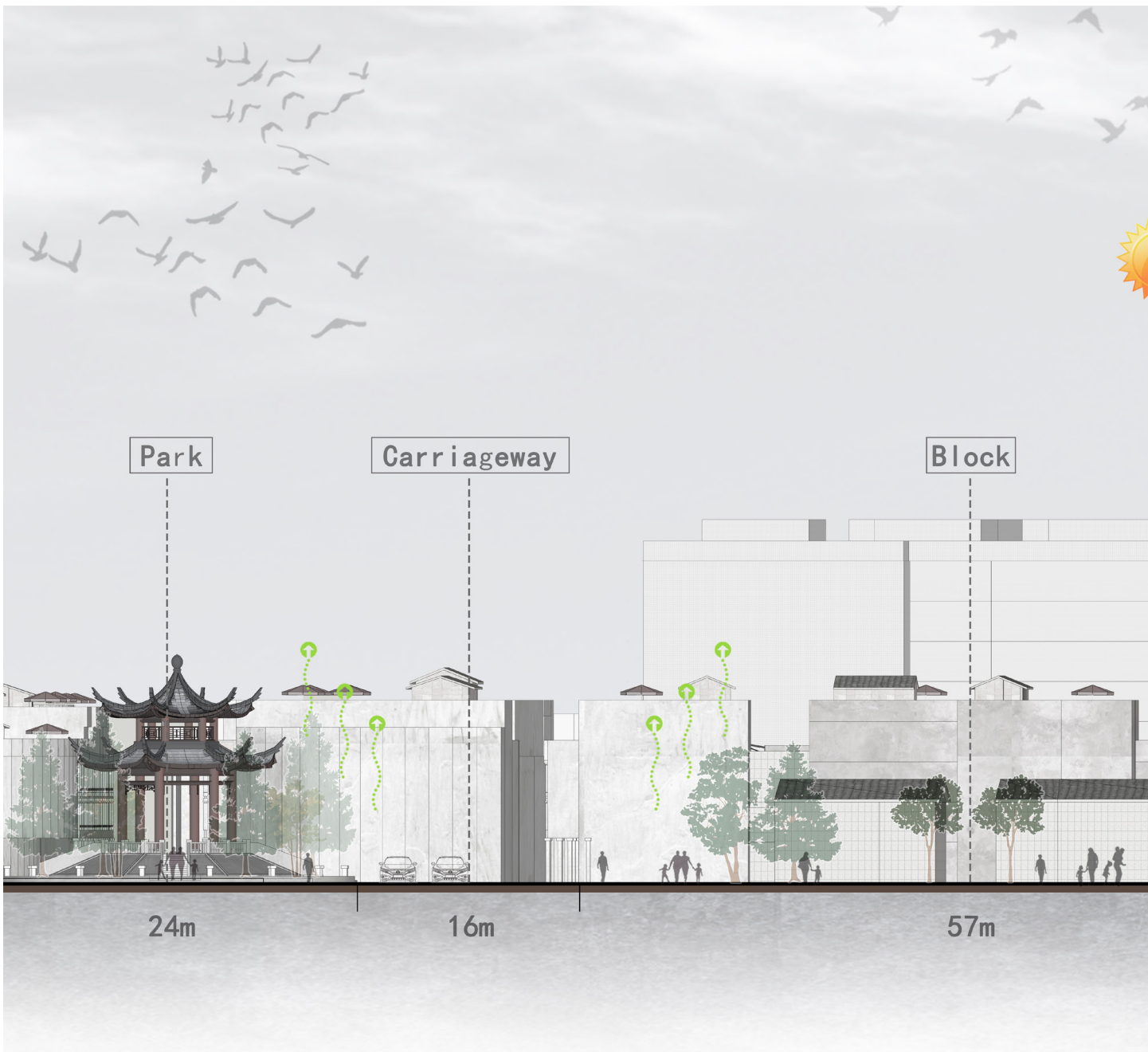
The ecological pond not only adds natural beauty to the plaza, but also serves an important ecological function. It purifies the water, provides habitat for organisms, and supports ecosystem diversity.



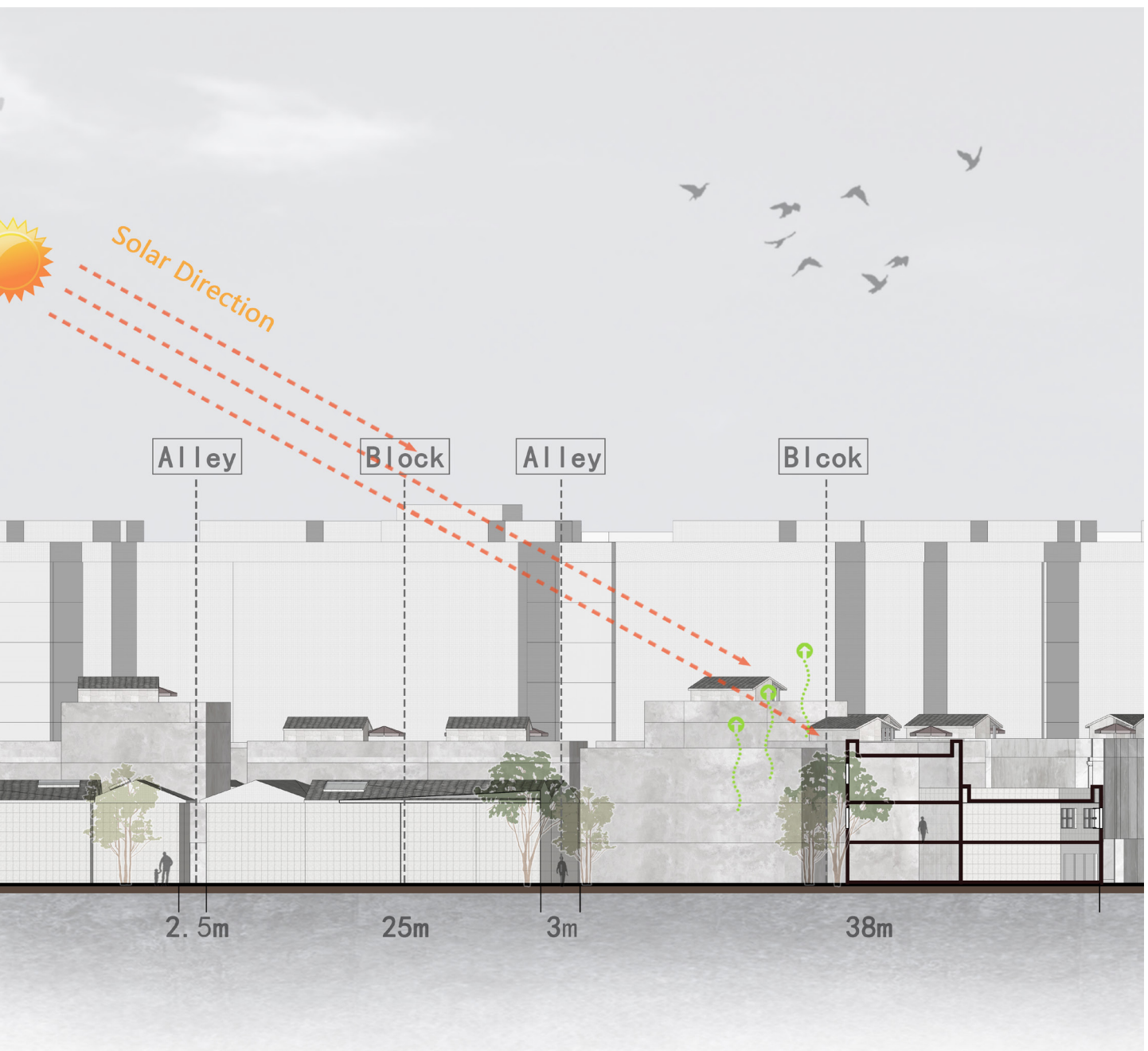
Iconic historical buildings are an important part of the plaza, carrying the city's history and cultural memory. These buildings often have unique architectural styles and artistic value, and become iconic symbols of the city. By preserving and restoring these historic buildings, we can not only pass on and promote the city's cultural traditions, but also provide visitors with an opportunity to visualize the city's history.

3.15 SECTION

Section F-F



The buildings are all low-rise historic buildings, and people rest and play on the health trail that runs alongside the historic buildings and leads to the pavilion in the middle of the site, which is directly visible from the street and has a good view corridor. In this way, not only are people in the historical buildings, but they can also



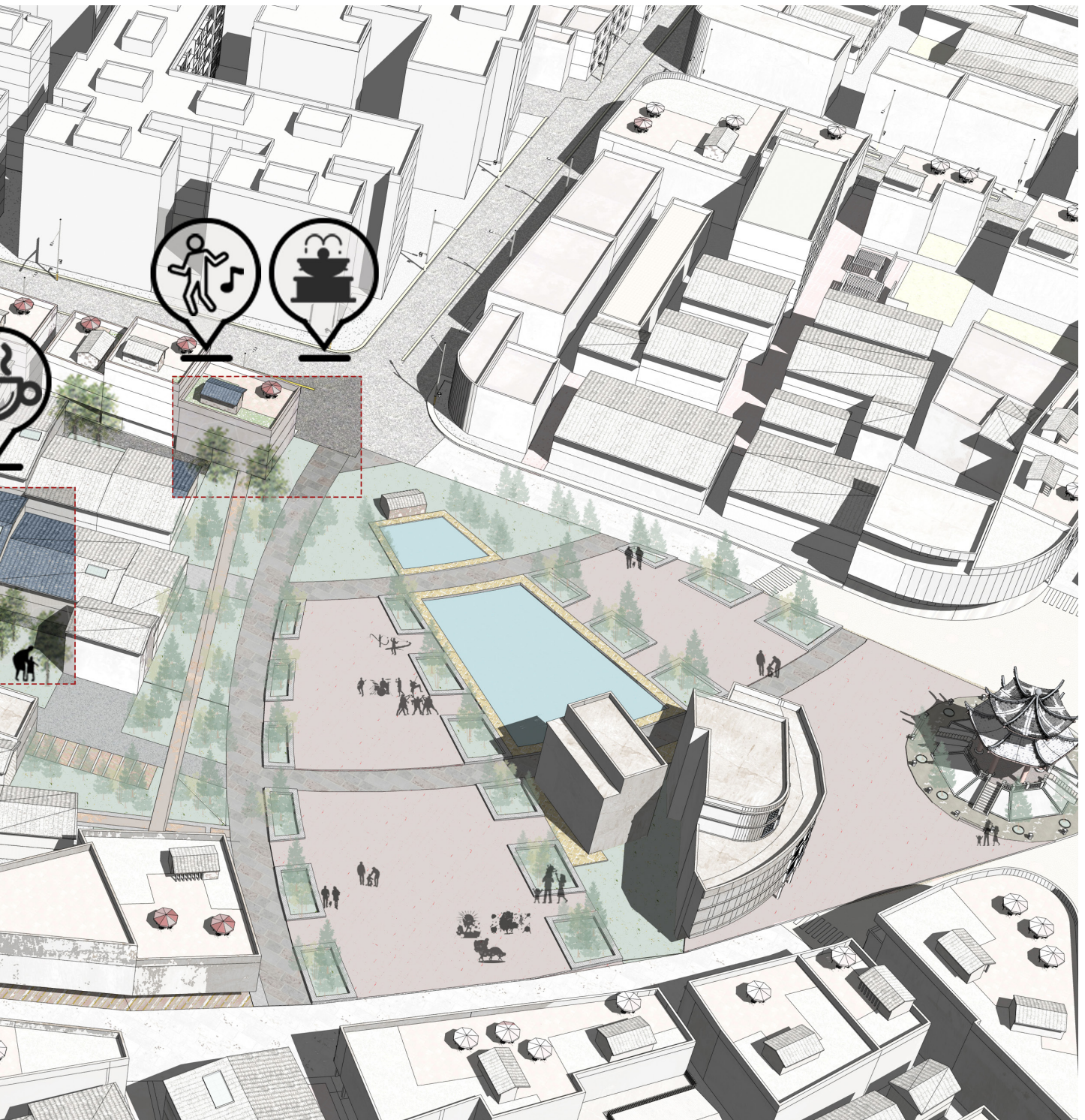
see the most historical landmarks at the end of the street, so the design goal of living in a historical atmosphere can be realized.

The design of the landscape corridor takes full account of the smoothness and openness of the sight lines, enabling visitors to easily appreciate the pavilion in the center of the site. This design not only increases the sense of spatial hierarchy, but also provides visitors with an excellent viewing experience.

3.16 PUBLIC SPACE

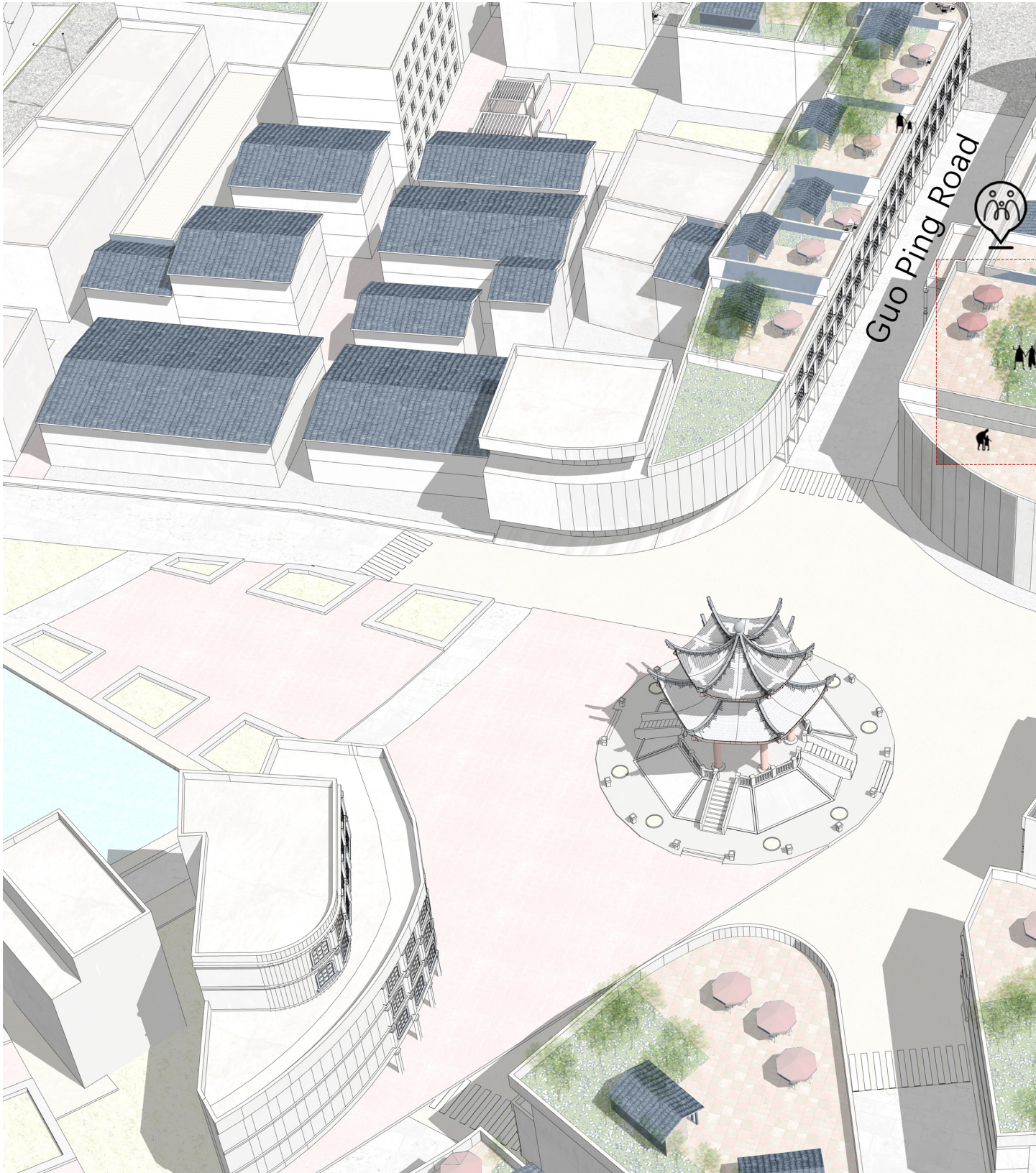


It is a plan to enhance public spaces by incorporating various activities that encourage community engagement. There are designated areas for social gatherings, symbolized by icons representing different interactive elements such as places for play, relaxation, dining, and culture. The inclusion of green spaces appears to be an essential component, offering ecological benefits and leisure opportunities. The overall layout suggests an integrated

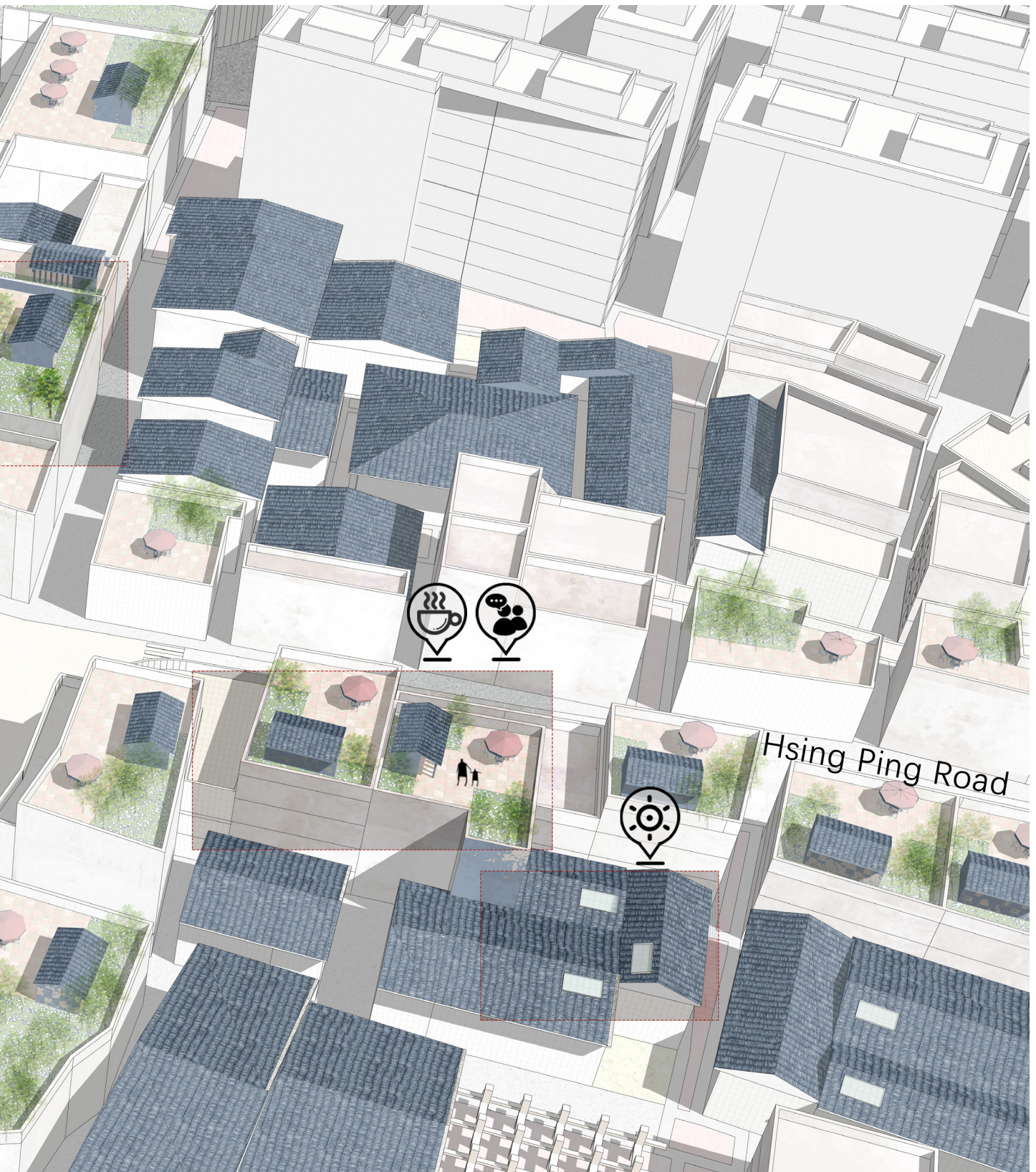


approach where urban design and public amenities converge, inviting active participation from residents and visitors in a dynamic urban environment. The plan underscores Shantou's commitment to creating multifunctional spaces that cater to a wide range of public needs and activities.

3.17 GREEN ROOF

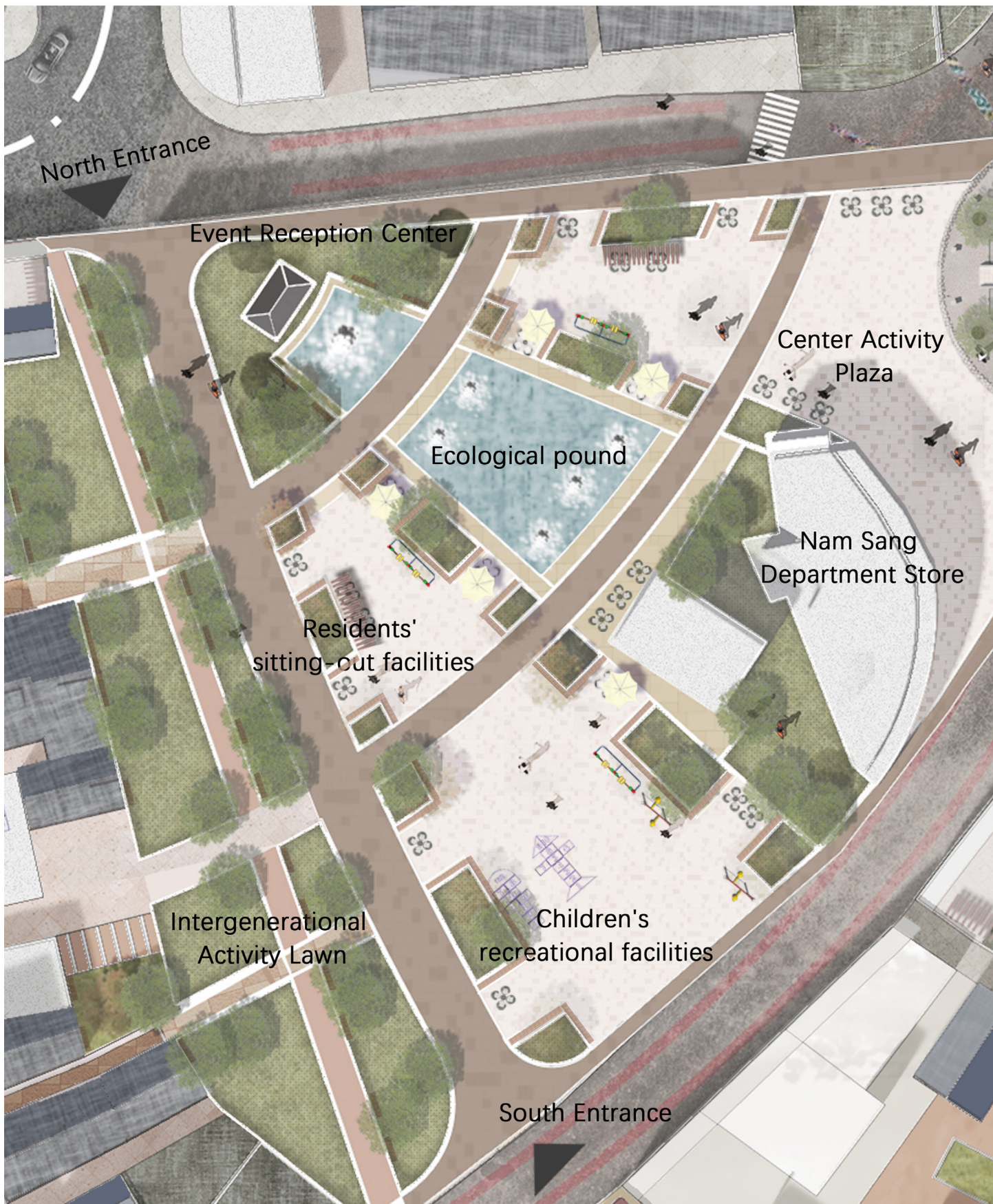


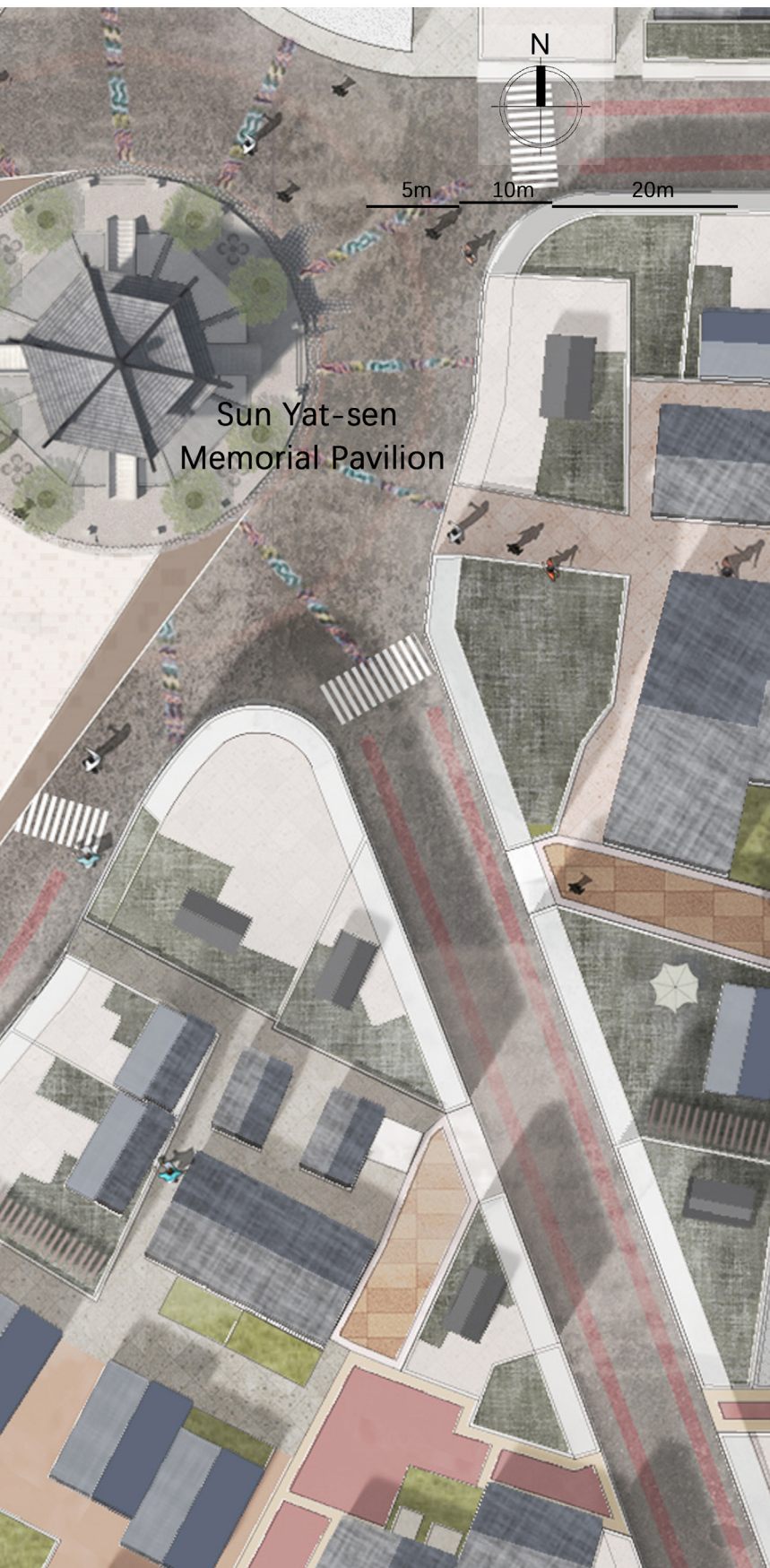
It is a strategic addition of green spaces within an urban layout. Highlighted areas show targeted spots for green roof installations and ground-level gardens, enhancing the ecological texture of the cityscape. Green roofs are earmarked on several buildings, creating elevated patches of greenery, while pocket gardens are introduced in available ground spaces along Hsing Ping



Road, enriching public interaction and environmental quality. These greening initiatives aim to intersperse nature amidst the concrete, offering aesthetic pleasure, improving air quality, and providing residents with refreshing oases in the urban environment.

3.18 DETAIL PLAN



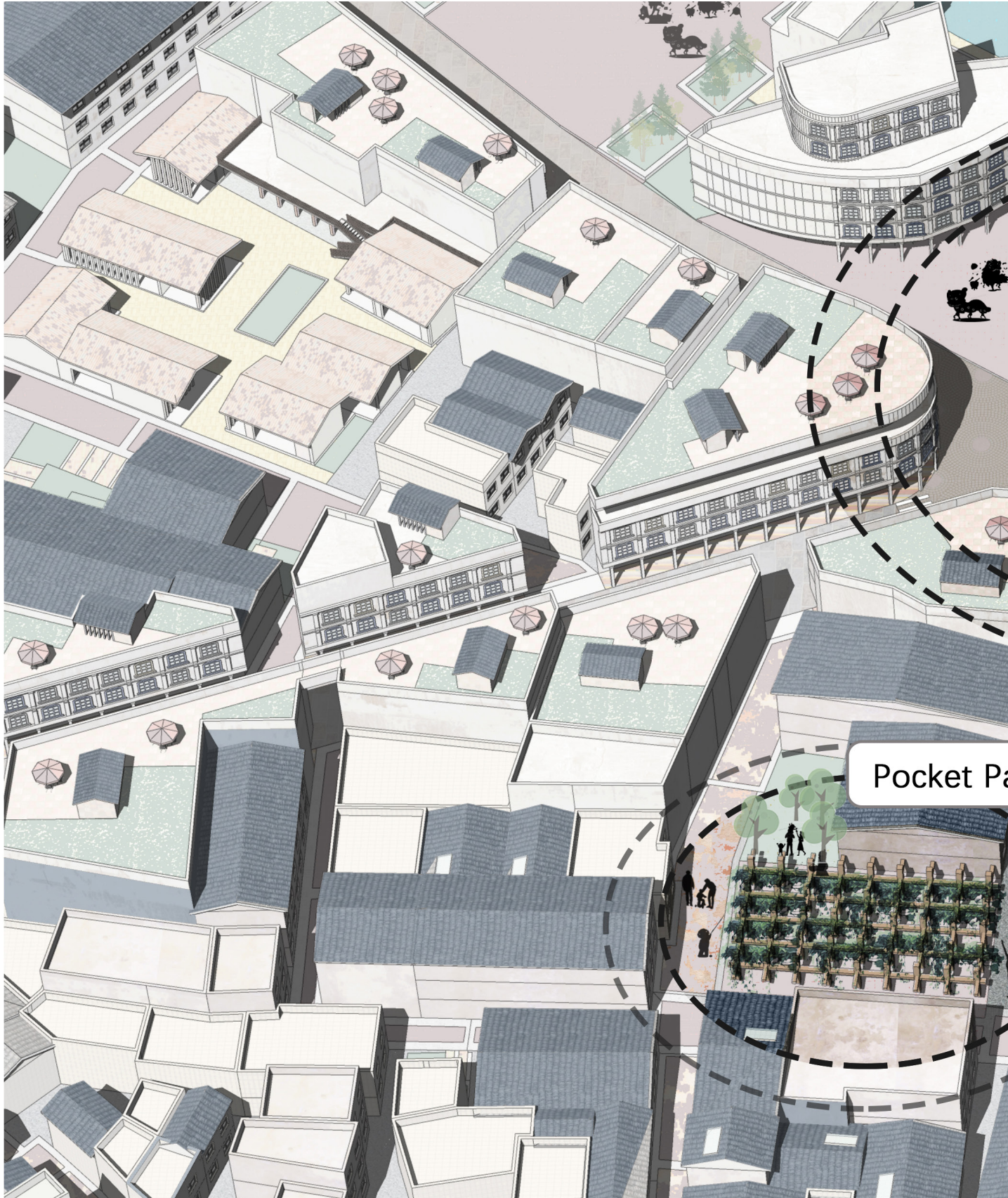


In the design of the central square, I continued the design language of the original texture of the site, the two design elements of straight lines and centripetal, combined with the new landscape corridors in the proposal, the road structure of two curved roads, connecting the entrances of the two neighbourhoods, and the accessibility to the downtown square and the neighbourhoods around it, due to the lack of landscaping in the site, so the grassy slopes and the tree pools, which are added in combination with the existing historical buildings, were added to the site. The tree pools are surrounded by wooden benches, allowing visitors and residents to enjoy the shade of the trees as well as picnic and rest on the grassy slopes. An ecological pond was designed between the two historic buildings to enhance the biodiversity of the site and to promote runoff and rainwater recycling.

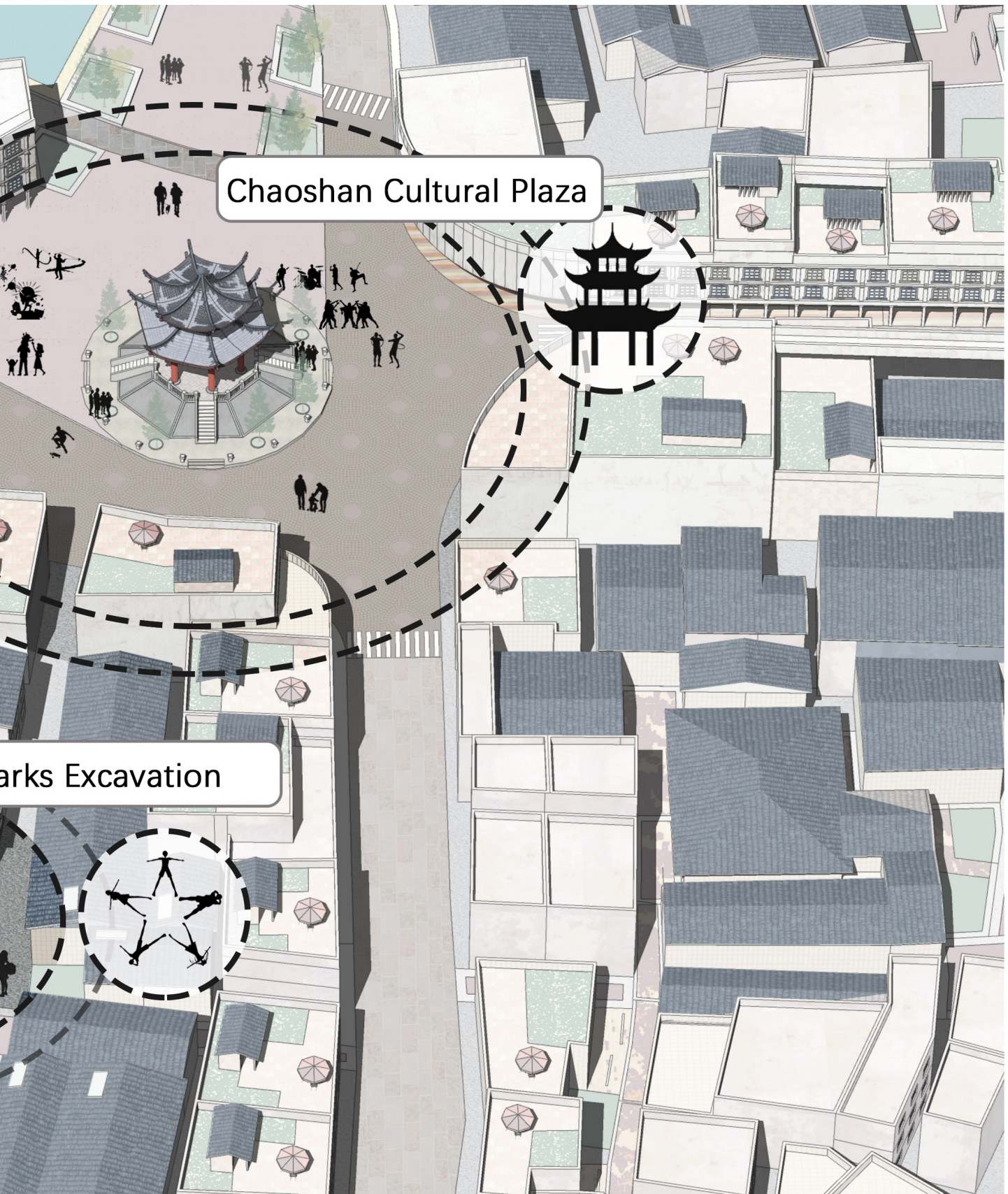
Tables, chairs, children's play equipment, and exercise equipment were added to the plaza to provide residents with a variety of fitness and recreational activities, as well as a place to gather and socialise.

3.19 SITE ACTIVATION

The cultural plaza in the center of the site is the main central area for people to gather, which adds natural elements to the space, improves the microclimate and provides a pleasant resting environment for people.



The planting installations in the Pocket Park are designed to encourage the public to participate in horticultural activities such as watering, pruning and seeding. This interactivity not only enhances citizens' connection with the environment, but also promotes community cohesion and environmental awareness.

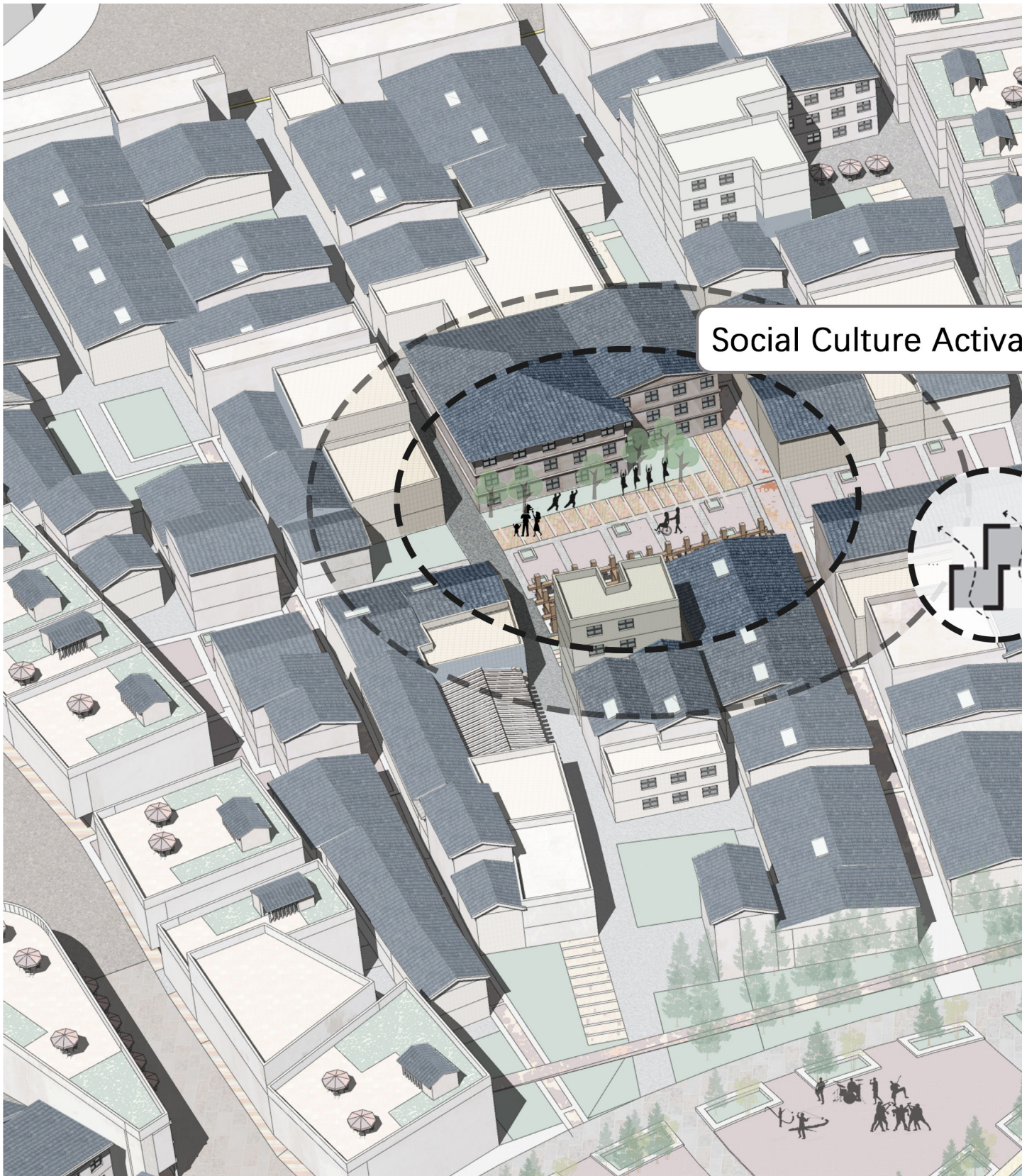


Chaoshan Cultural Plaza

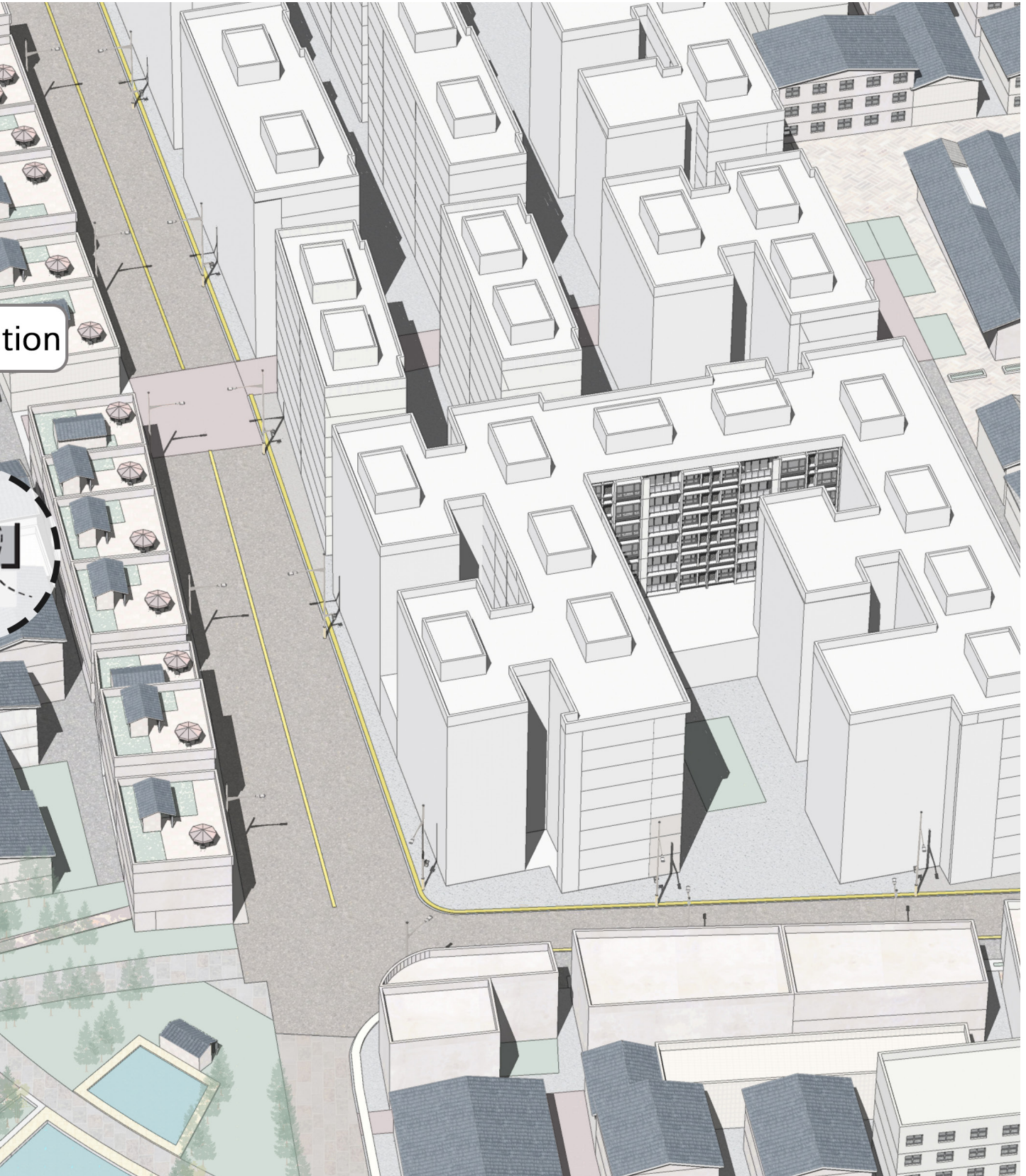
Parks Excavation

3. SITE ACTIVATION

It highlights a transformative urban design focused on 'Social Culture Activation.' A central feature is a newly developed space, possibly for events or gatherings, which appears designed to foster social interaction and cultural

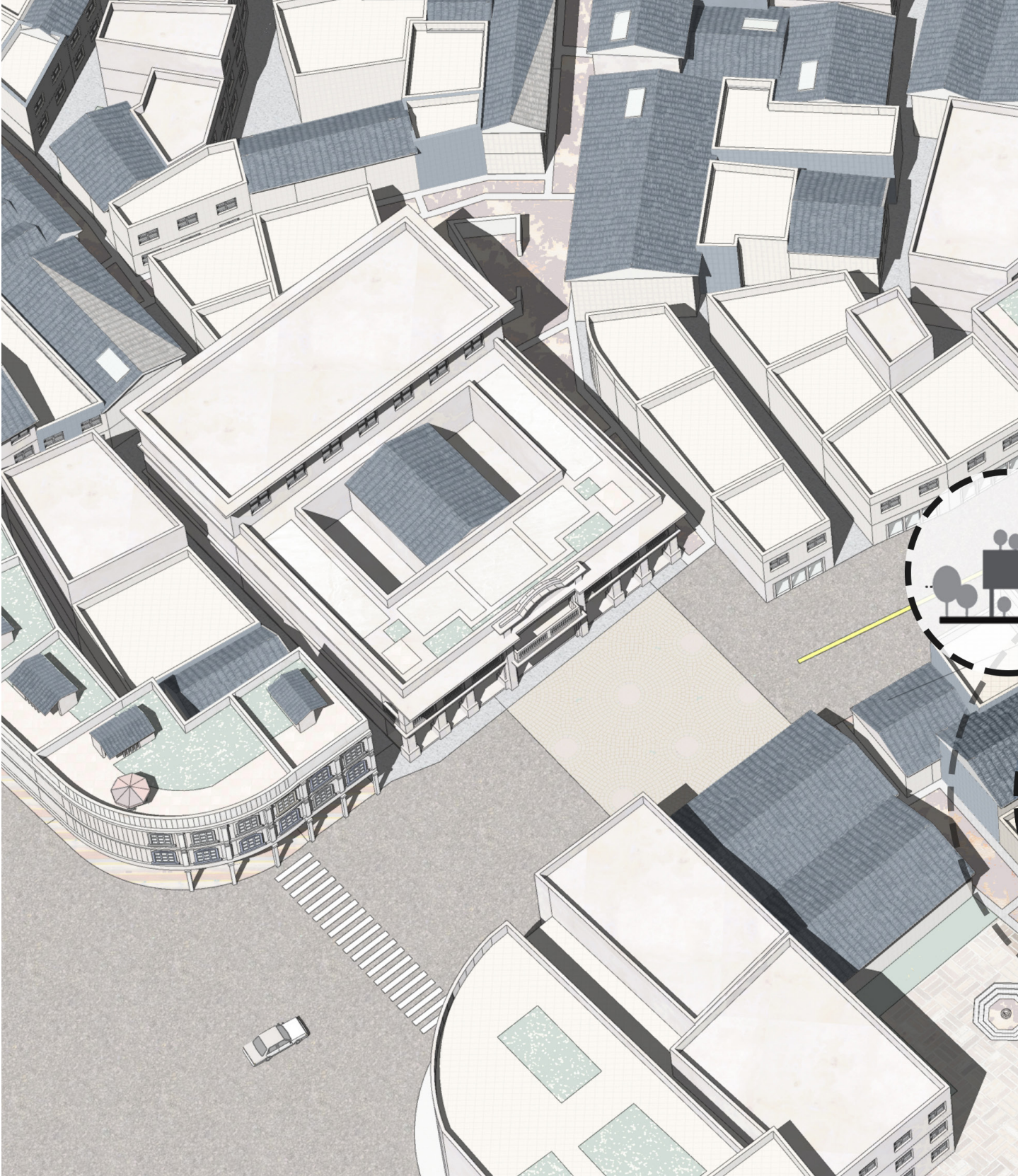


activities. The area is distinct from the surrounding cityscape, indicating a specific intent to create a lively hub that invites public engagement and enhances the site's communal energy.

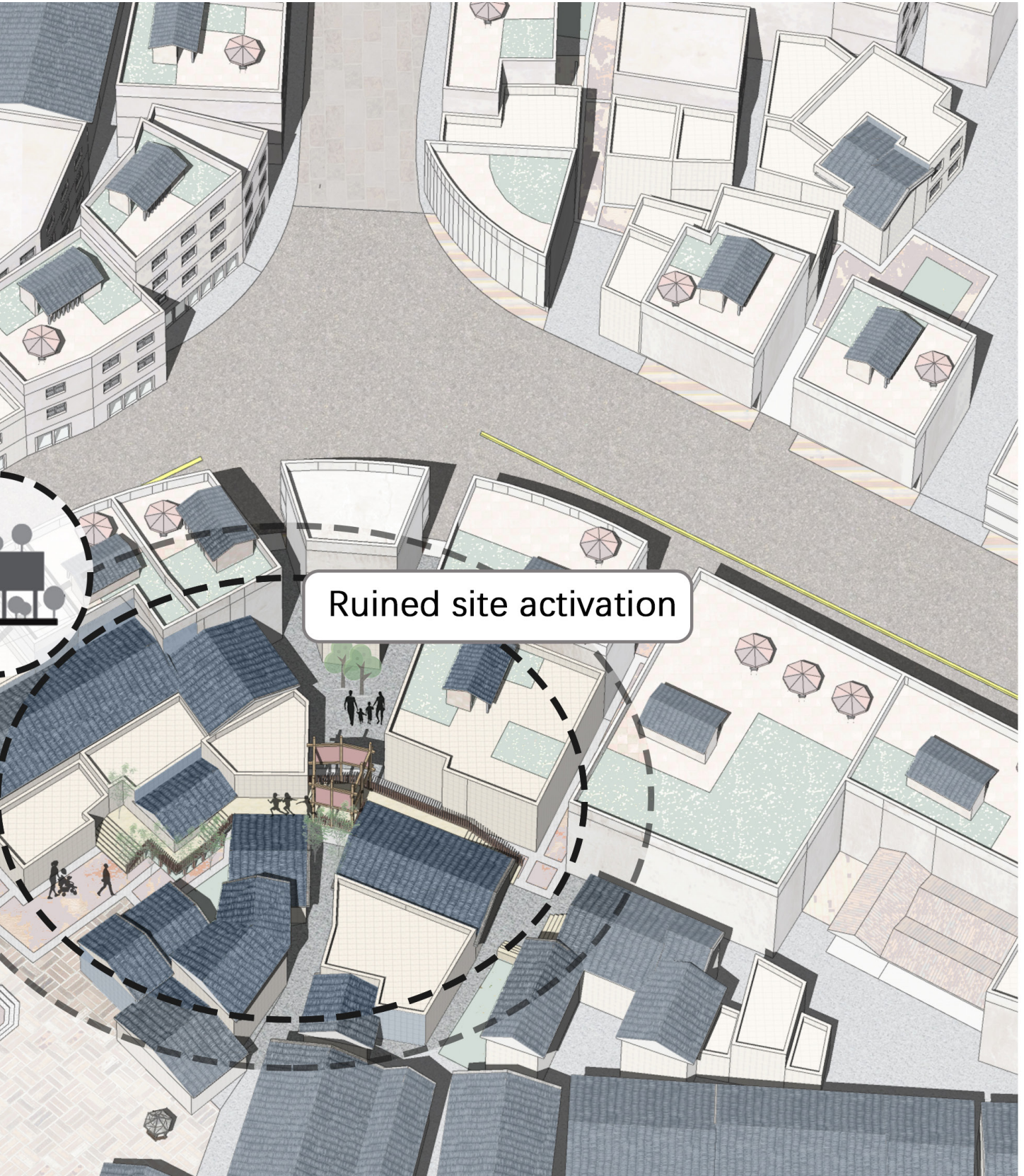


3.19 SITE ACTIVATION

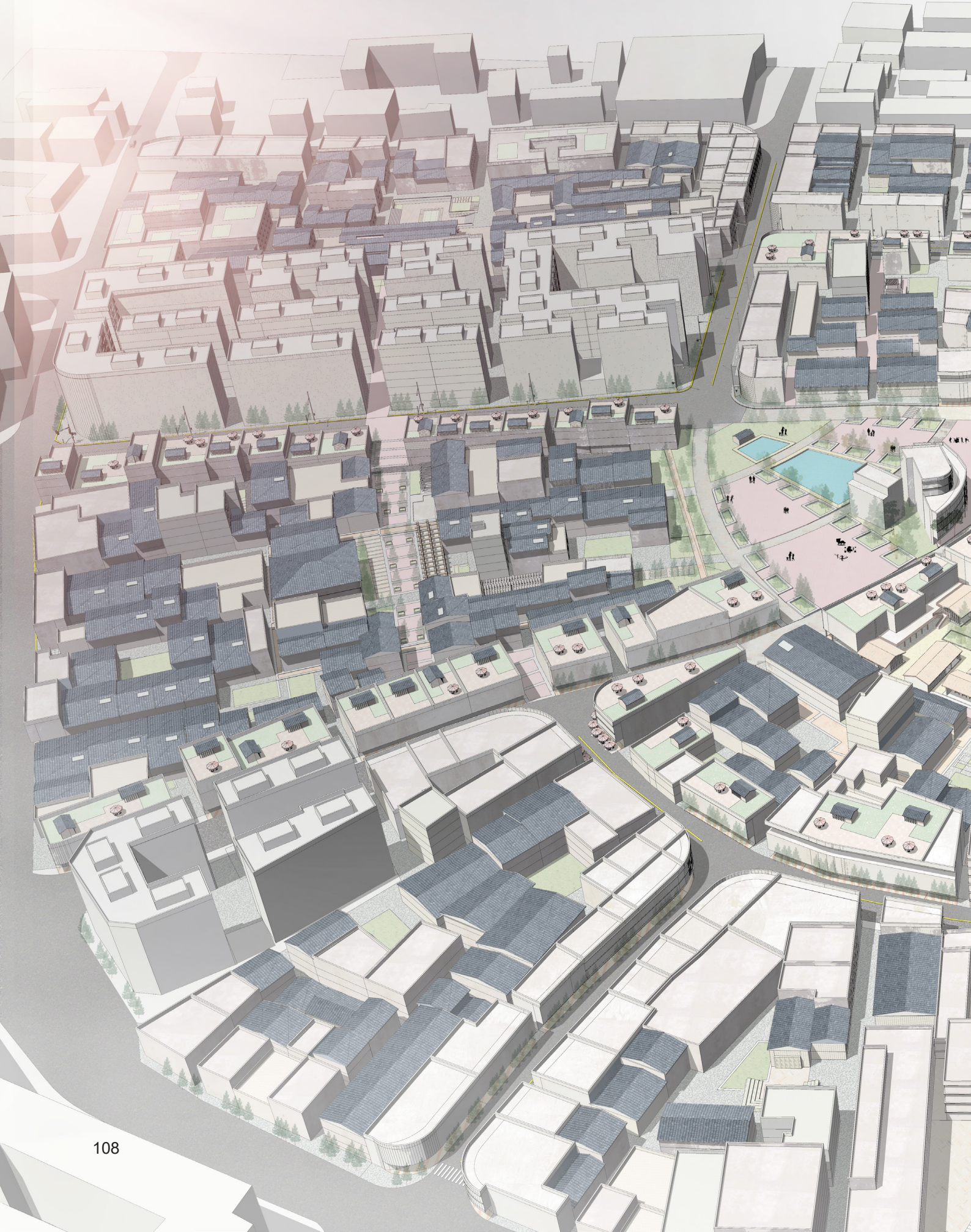
This program demonstrates how a previously blighted area can be transformed into a "ruin activated" space. This initiative represents a revitalization effort in an area that in the past was of poor architectural quality



and is now available for public gatherings, events or as a community focal point. The new building texture follows the form of the traditional buildings on the site and creates public spaces in the center for people to gather and relax.

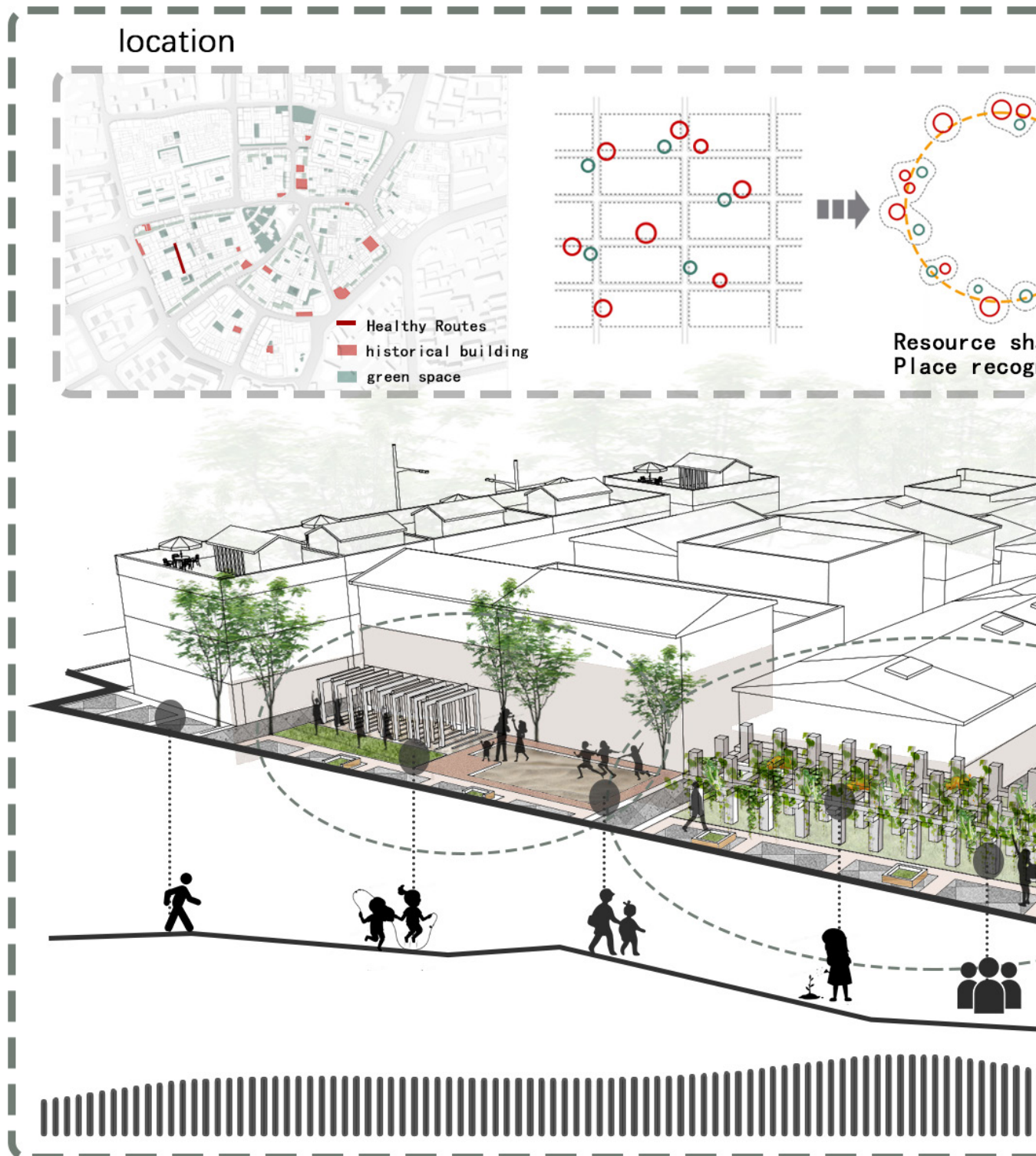


3.20 AXONOMETRIC

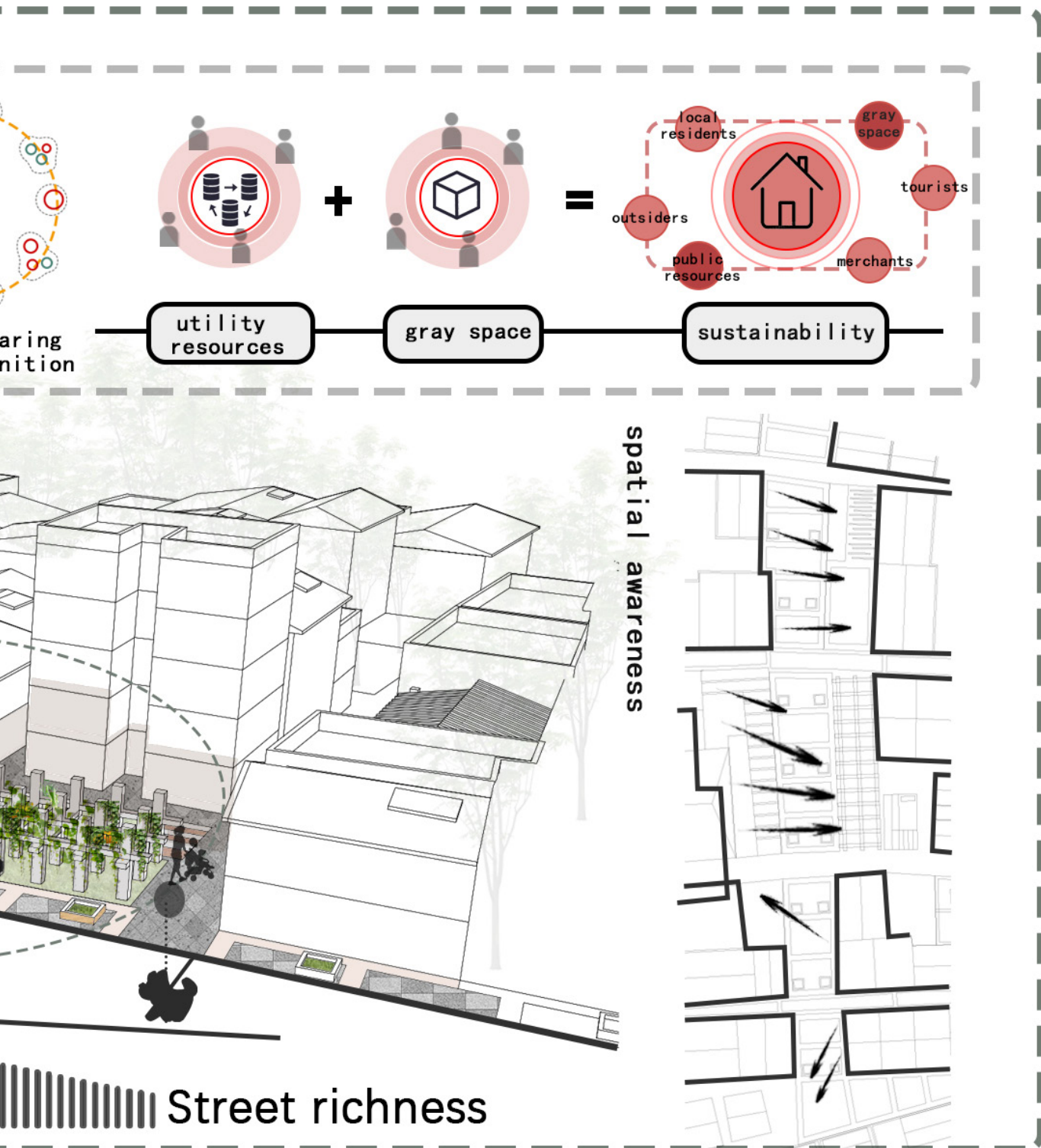




3.21 PEDESTRIAN PATH DETAIL



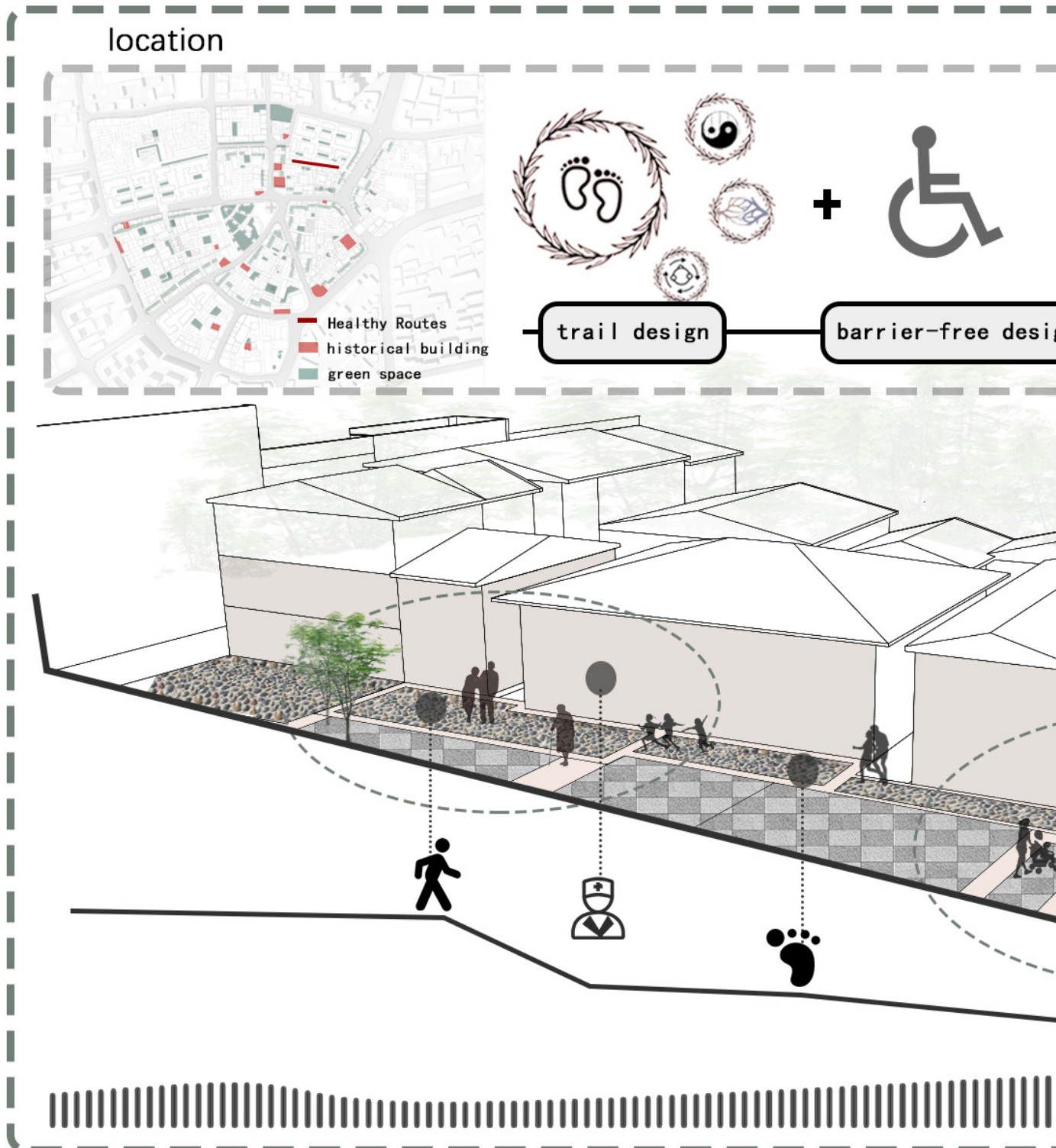
Ecological and natural integration: The wooden shelves, sand pit and planting experience unit are all elements that are closely related to the natural environment and together they create an eco-friendly space. This design encourages people to engage with the natural environment and raises awareness and protection of the natural environment.



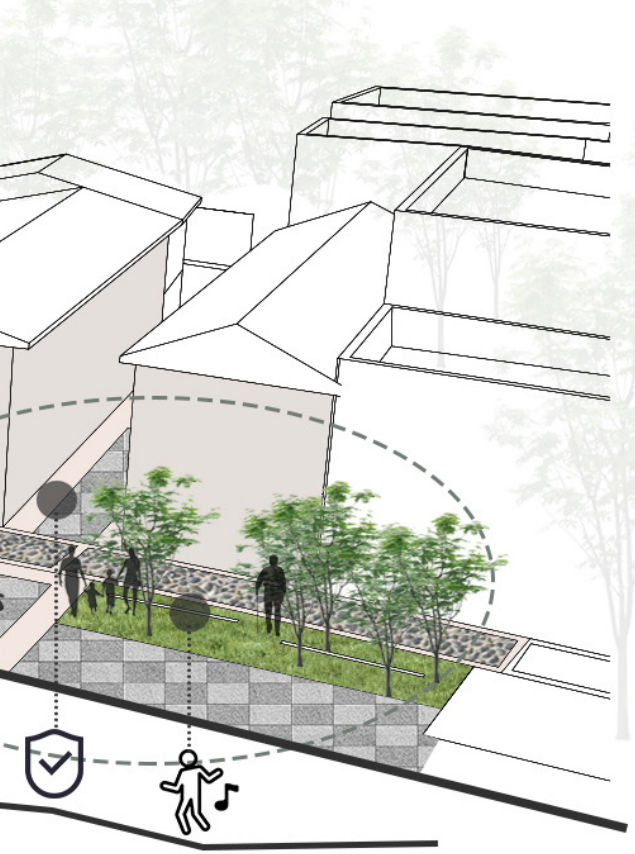
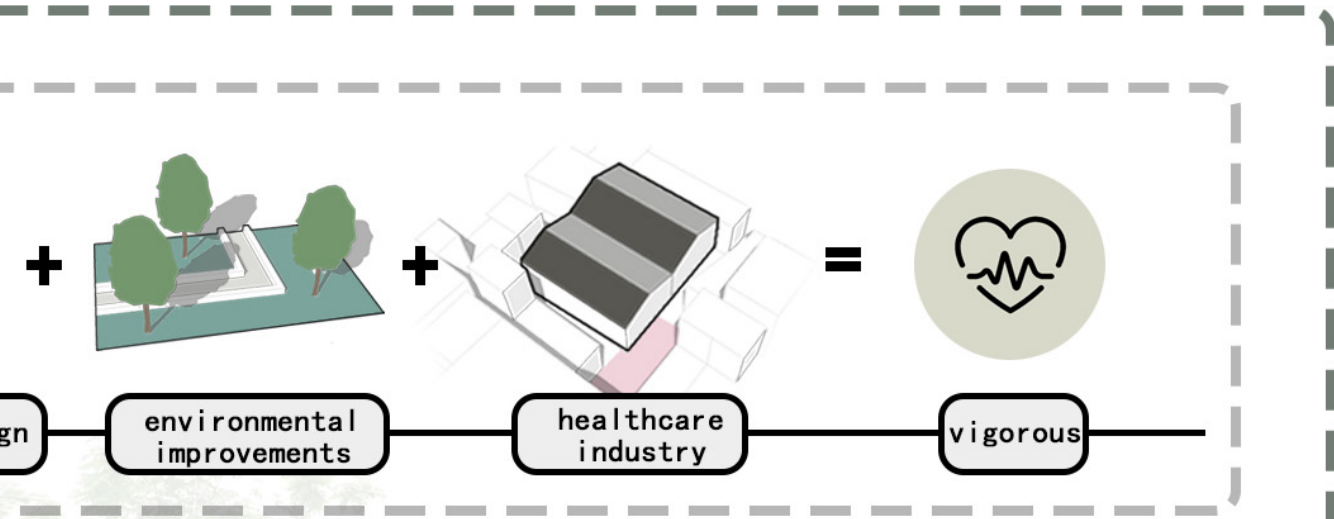
Street richness

The sand pit provides an opportunity for children to play in the sand, which can stimulate their creativity and imagination. Wooden shelves are usually made of sustainable wood, which not only reduces damage to the environment, but also promotes the recycling of resources.

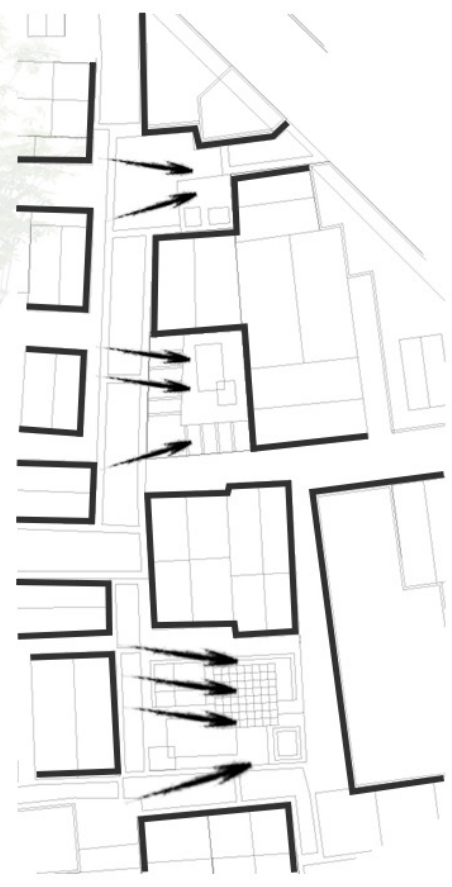
3.21 PEDESTRIAN PATH DETAIL



Gravel paths provide a natural barefoot walking area where people can step barefoot on the gravel and have a foot massage to enhance their health. Often made with natural stone, a gravel path is environmentally friendly and easy to maintain and renew. It also helps with drainage and reduces waterlogging problems.



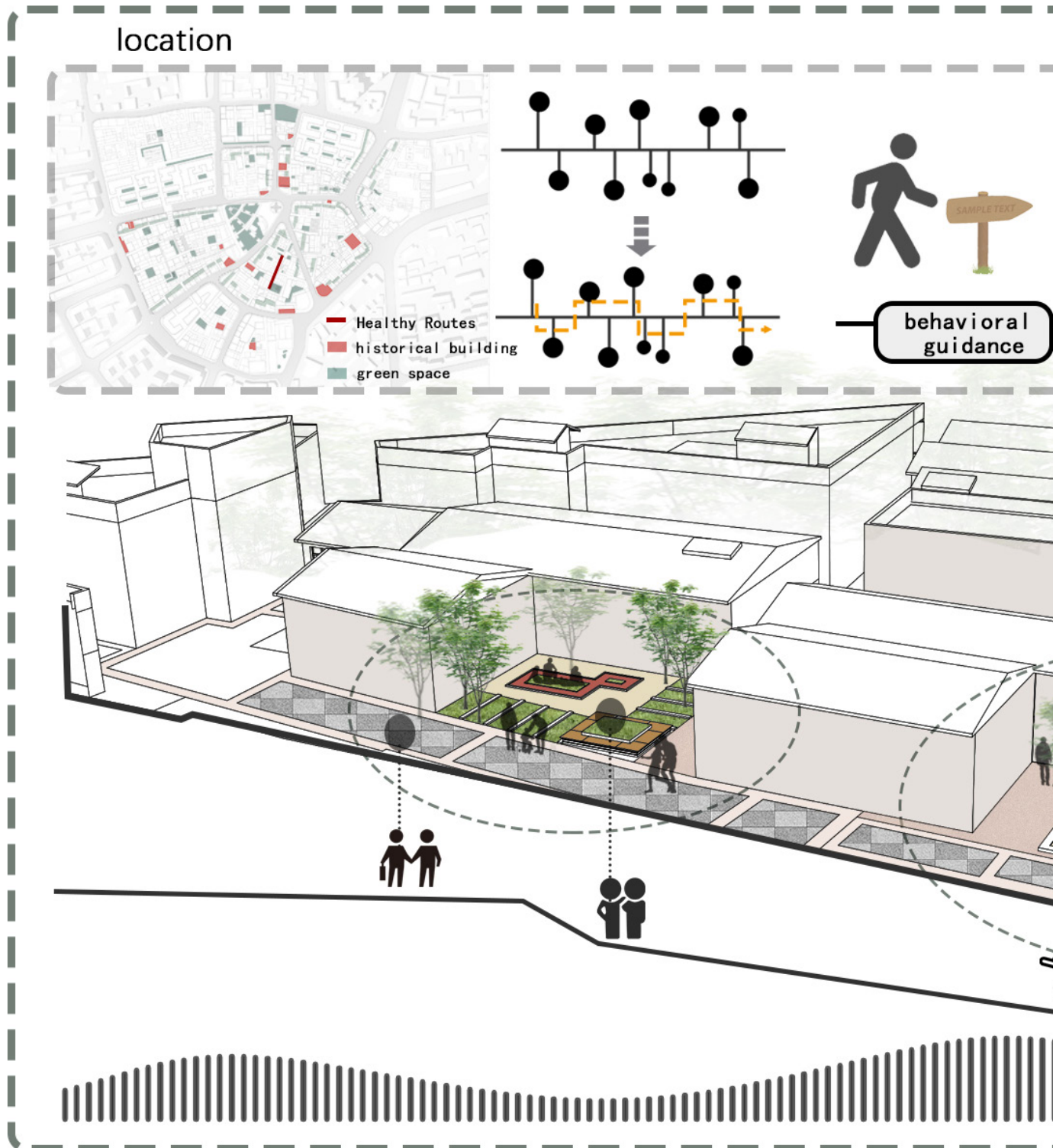
spatial awareness



Street richness

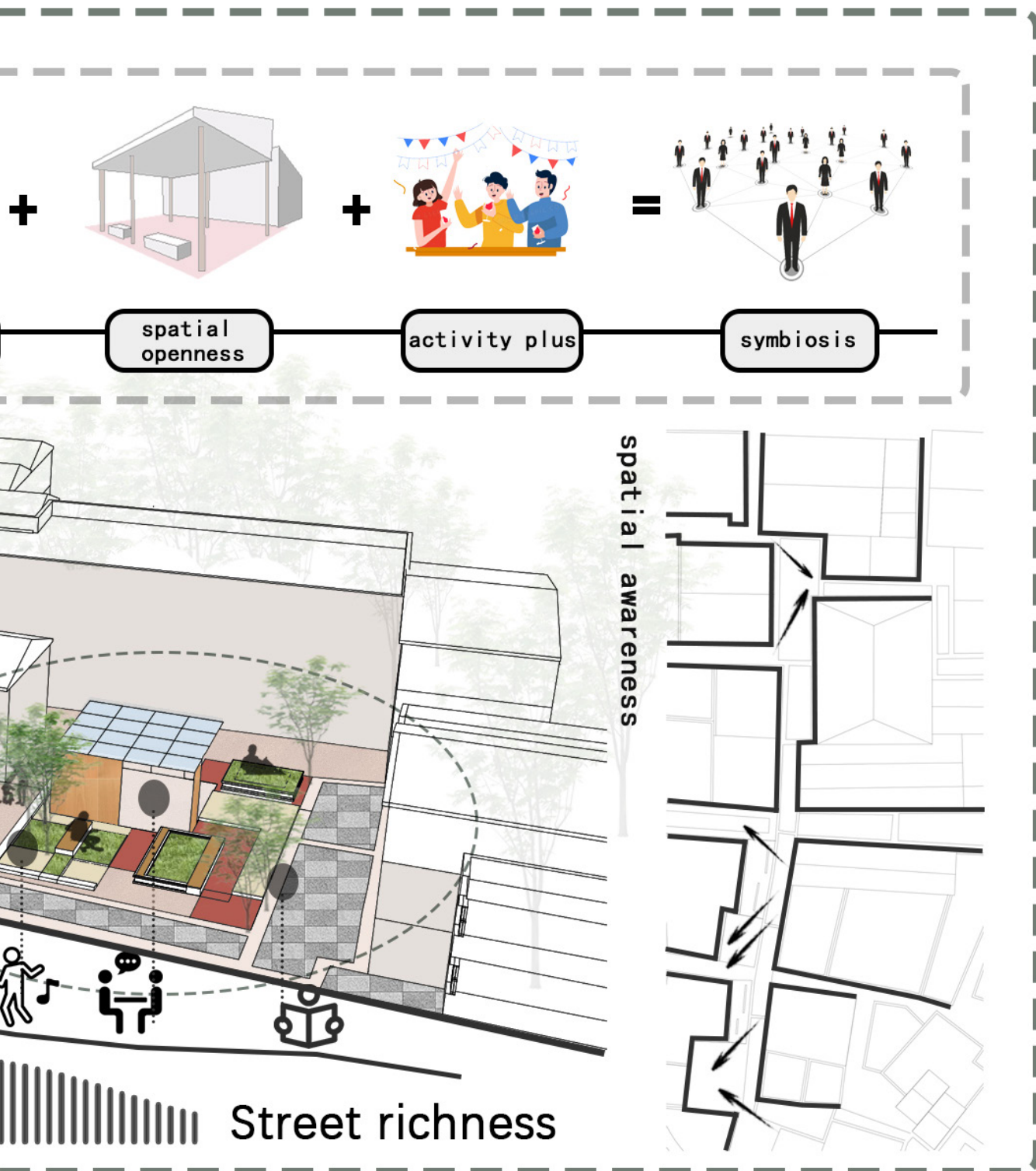
Barrier-free design takes into account the safety needs of people during walking and staying, and reduces the risk of accidents through measures such as gentle ramps and clear signage. The grassy slope can be used as a rest and relaxation area where people can have picnics, sunbathe, enjoy the scenery and other activities.

3.21 PEDESTRIAN PATH DETAIL



This public space, where people sit on the grass and enjoy close contact with nature, is particularly suitable for leisure and relaxation. The children's play set provides a safe and fun environment for children to play, which contributes to their healthy physical and mental development.

With the addition of seating, people can meet and talk here, enhancing



community connections and interactions.

The solar panel Shelter provides shade from the sun and rain, and collects solar energy for lighting and other uses, realizing energy self-sufficiency.

Reducing reliance on traditional electricity reduces carbon emissions and is environmentally friendly.

3.22 PERSPECTIVE



Yat-sen
Pavilion

Ecological pond

Event plaza

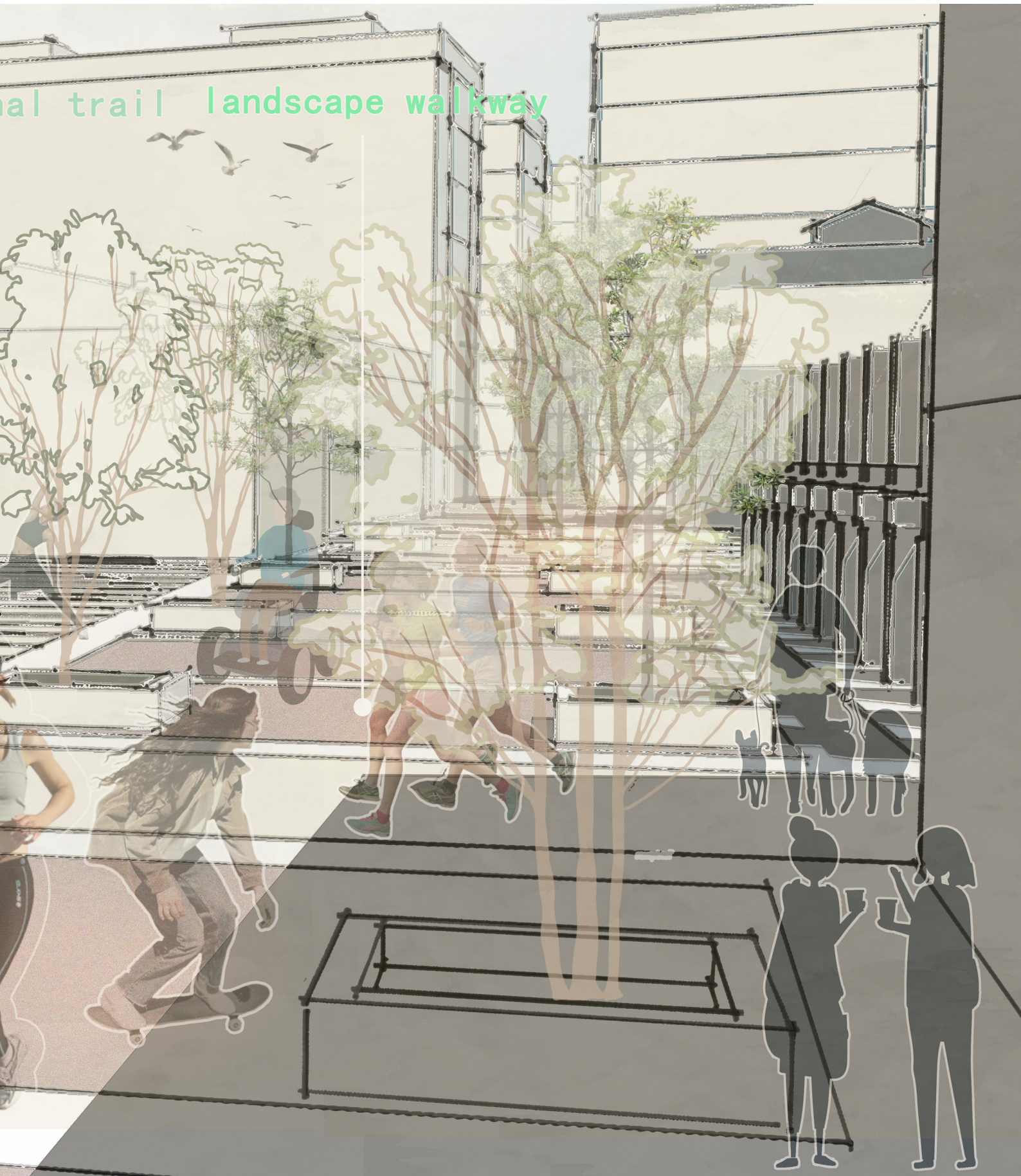
Open space



3.22 PERSPECTIVE



al trail landscape walkway



3.22 PERSPECTIVE





Arcade

Yat-sen
Pavilion

an path

Undercroft

3.22 PERSPECTIVE





Meeting hall

garden

Oxygen bar

4. CONCLUSION



4.1 CONCLUSION

The purpose of this thesis is to create a livable historical district with memories. The meaning of this is to achieve all-round sustainable development." The buildings on the site have a long service life, the quality of the buildings are good, and the buildings are well restored and maintained, so that after decades, residents and visitors can still enjoy the good quality of traditional and historic buildings. Livable means that the residents in the site can achieve sustainable living here. After experiencing a good living environment here, they are willing to continue living here and promote the better development of the block with their own efforts, including social sustainability and ecological sustainability.

This design mainly combines the knowledge I learned during the two years of my master's degree to achieve the goal from three aspects, architecture, public space, and landscape.

In terms of architecture, combined with the recycling course learned in the first semester, the existing buildings and materials should be used as much as possible, and the buildings that can be repaired should be updated and maintained, the walls and roofs should be rebuilt, and the buildings should be demolished as little as possible. Because demolishing buildings is not a sustainable way, and the number of buildings demolished in this design is small, the design strictly follows the government's historic preservation document for the area. Making the building materials sustainable and the building sustainable to extend the life of the building in the site.

In terms of public space, due to the high density of buildings on the site and the shortage of available ground space, it is still necessary to demolish buildings that can be demolished. The open space formed after demolition should be transformed into landscape nodes, and the limited space should be maximized to create public space with different functions and experiences. At the same time, the space between the building and the building is searched for, and precise details are designed in these gaps, and small facilities are added to create small public Spaces. In addition, public service facilities such as street furniture, sustainable solar power shelter, children's entertainment facilities, fitness facilities, and seats for workers to rest are added to these Spaces to provide different social, entertainment and sports experiences in different public spaces.

In terms of landscape, due to the limited site and the lack of landscape, after the public space was formed in the previous stage, as much as possible,

landscaping will be added to each public space, such as trees, lawns and small urban farms. However, only adding landscape on the ground is not enough to meet the demand. Therefore, after combining the renovation of buildings, adding roof greening on the roof of historic buildings along the street can promote water circulation, reduce the urban heat island effect, and provide landscape space and leisure space for people.

After this design, the overall architectural quality of the site has been improved, maximizing the use of the limited open space in the site, while protecting and preserving most of the buildings, each block has public space and landscape resources for people to use. The feature of this design is recycling. After determining the site structure, the status quo is studied, and the small area is accurately designed and upgraded where needed.

The site itself has a historical and cultural identity, and there will be continuous people to visit and live in the future. This design increases the carrying capacity of the site, provides a comfortable living environment as far as possible under the goal of sustainable development, and makes the site resources recycled. The site environment is becoming more and more livable, the landscape environment is becoming more and more ecological, and the people living on the site are becoming more and more happy, for the sustainable development of the earth show a contribution.

4.2 FEEDBACK

In a context where people don't know that "parklet" is the name of a place, reading the title "parklet" could lead people to think that my proposal is to make my design a "parklet", which could lead to misunderstandings. Meanwhile, "historic" and "memories" are duplicated, so I can change "memories".

Jury's problems with the current proposal are: for the overall presentation, there is too much information and it is not easy for people to get to the point. And my presentation does not clearly explain the logic of the program, and how the concept is generated, and then do the action is what? I didn't clearly understand what actions I had taken to remove and remodel the building. The public space was the focus of my design, but the building was too visible in my master plan and grabbed people's attention.

The supervisor also thought that my presentation was hard to follow.

Ideas for improvement: I should change my title and adjust the logic of the overall explanation of the conceptual part by adding some diagrams to explain the process of generating the program and the public space. For my master plan, I should highlight the public space and let the green pops out.

Reflection: This design allows me to complete a complete, systematic completion of the process required for a project, from the preliminary analysis, to the middle of the conceptual generation, the continuous revision of the program, to the overall program generation, and the final details of the show, these are a mature urban designer needs to have the skills. I am very grateful for this experience.

Secondly, through the whole process from half a year to the end of the presentation, I realized that a mature urban designer does not only need to draw, but also needs to have the ability to think logically, the ability to tell a good story and the ability to make a good presentation, which are all indispensable. I realized that a mature urban designer does not only need to draw pictures, but also needs to be able to think logically, tell a good story and make a good presentation. I will take these skills with me to my new job.

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