Research on the Construction of Public Cultural Space of Changxindian Historical and Cultural Town under the Background of Urban Renewal

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Abstract. As a famous town located in the west of Beijing with a long history of thousands of years, Changxindian is currently facing a host of difficulties such as backward industrial economic development, a chaotic living environment, and a sharp decline in urban vitality. In addition, public cultural space, serving as an important place for residents to conduct leisure activities, is indispensable in improving residents' quality of life, stimulating urban vitality, and other aspects. In this regard, by combining the protection and renewal of the old town with the redevelopment of the public cultural space, this research deeply investigates the problems exposed by the constructed public cultural space within the old town, the characteristics of spatial evolution as well as relevant influencing factors through field research and statistical analysis. Meanwhile, combined with residents’ vision and master plan, this research puts forward corresponding promotion strategies and recommendations for diverse types of public cultural spaces, with a view to providing a valuable decision-making basis for further exploring how to effectively utilize the existing urban cultural resources in old towns and to mend and promote urban public cultural spaces with regional characteristics.

1. Introduction

Currently, urban renewal in China puts increased emphasis on the development of urban connotation, the people-oriented principle, the improvement of the living environment, and the promotion of urban vitality[1]. Nevertheless, Changxindian, a famous town located in the west of Beijing with a long history of thousands of years, is facing a host of difficulties such as backward industrial economic development, a chaotic living environment, and a sharp decline in urban vitality. Relevant research at home and abroad typically argues that urban public cultural space serves as an important place for modern urban residents to conduct leisure activities and therefore plays an irreplaceable role in satisfying the psychological, health, learning, and social demands of urban residents[2-3]. It implies that the elements of creating a city image are public space, culture, and heritage[4-5]. Hence, by combining the protection and renewal of the Changxindian Old Town with the redevelopment of urban public cultural space, this research intends to investigate the current situation of the construction of public cultural space within the Changxindian Old Town located in Beijing through diverse methods, encompassing literature research, questionnaire survey, field visit, mathematical-statistical analysis, induction, and comparison. As illustrated in Figure 1, the specific research objects include: a) the constructed open buildings and courtyard spaces; b) street spaces for public cultural exchange, and; c) squares and green spaces within the old town. On the other hand, the survey covers the distribution, opening hours, spatial accessibility, construction scale, construction time, construction functions, construction characteristics, service objects, utilization frequency, and use experiences of public cultural spaces. Concurrently, this research summarizes the construction situation, commonness and dissimilarity, spatial evolution characteristics, and influencing factors of each type of public cultural space based on objective survey data. Moreover, regarding the exposed problems, this research initially puts forward some targeted and feasible transformation and promotion strategies.

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2. Analysis of The Basic Survey of Changxindian Old Town

2.1. Basic Information Analysis of Respondents

As a whole, the respondents were mainly middle-aged and elderly retired workers and enterprise employees of the former Erqi Locomotive Works, among whom women were more than men. Notably, young people primarily encompass shop assistants and bosses on both sides of Changxindian Street, as well as a limited number of students and young women who take care of their children at home full-time. The reasons can be attributed to the backwardness of Changxindian's industrial development and supporting facilities, poor living environment, relative lack of employment opportunities caused by the rapid development of modern society, especially the sharp decline of urban vitality induced by the relocation of a plurality of residents since the formal initiation of shantytowns transformation in 2017. Against this background, young people generally study, work, and live in six main urban districts of Beijing. Only the retired workers of the former Erqi Locomotive Works who are generally older are the main users of the existing public cultural spaces within the Changxindian old town, as they have lived and worked here since childhood and enjoy relatively free time after retirement.

2.2. Analysis of Respondents' Behavior and Lifestyle

During interviews with middle-aged and elderly residents, it was found that their favorite public cultural activity is keep-fit exercises, followed by square-based cultural activities and mass cultural performances. In contrast, young residents tend to take their children to participate in public activities. Overall, the average activity time of respondents in public cultural spaces is within the range of 1 to 3 hours. Consequently, during our subsequent public space transformation, it is imperative to appropriately increase or optimize the design aimed at improving keep-fit exercises and parent-child spaces. Besides, walking serves as the main way used by residents within the Changxindian old town for daily traveling. Specifically, over three-quarters of the residents spend more than 20 minutes walking every day, whereas over half of them spend more than half an hour. Meanwhile, residents regard walking as an essential activity in their daily lives.

3. Defects Exposed by The Current Construction Situation Of Public Cultural Spaces Within Changxindian Old Town

3.1. Shortage of the Total Number of Constructed Buildings and Courtyards, the Short Opening Hours, and the Difficulty in Reservation

Based on the survey on the use experiences and opinions of the public buildings and public courtyards that have been constructed within the Changxindian old town, 73% of the residents showcase dissatisfaction with these public spaces, mainly due to the insufficient number of available public spaces, short opening hours, and even non-opening. Furthermore, although some public spaces are open, they are extremely difficult to be reserved. Moreover, the lack of publicity and spatial characteristics leads residents to not even know the existence of these public spaces, as depicted in Figure 2.

Fig. 1. Distribution diagram of existing public cultural spaces within Changxindian Old Town

Fig. 2. Statistical analysis diagram for the Use Evaluation of the Constructed Open Buildings within Changxindian Old Town

As the case stands, Changxindian old town is full of rich historical buildings. More precisely, diverse historical buildings are distributed in the vicinity of Changxindian Street from south to north, encompassing Yongji Bridge,
the former site of the Workers' Labor Remedial School, the former site of the Workers' Graveyard Shift Popular School (i.e., the former Niangniang Temple), the Fire God Temple, the former site of the Workers' Club, the mosque, the Laoye Temple, etc. During the actual survey, however, only the Laoye Temple is allowed to be viewed within the courtyard, whereas other buildings are not open, with only the brief text signs standing outside being available, as presented in Figure 3. Through the sharing of netizens from Dianping.com, the researchers learned that the "Ticket Collection" module of the "Reservation System of the Changxindian Revolutionary Site" on the WeChat platform can be utilized for visiting-related reservations. Nonetheless, the foregoing module was not updated in time due to the COVID-19 pandemic or other management requirements. Moreover, the above-mentioned public buildings failed to set clear and definite reservation instructions directly in front of their doors, eventually rendering the difficulty in visiting-related reservations.

In summary, Changxindian old town is rich in historic buildings with a long history, with the online copywriting propaganda work being well implemented. Nevertheless, it still inevitably exposes several defects, such as low overall management level, excessively short opening hours, and difficulty in visiting-related reservations. Simultaneously, its inherent advantages have not been fully utilized. Simply put, Changxindian Old Town still exhibits some deficiencies in terms of actually serving the daily life of community residents.

3.2. Lack of Leisure Facilities, Damaged Pavement, and Residents’ Easy Falling Caused by Potholes in the Constructed Public Street Spaces

In summary, Changxindian old town is rich in historic buildings with a long history, with the online copywriting propaganda work being well implemented. Nevertheless, it still inevitably exposes several defects, such as low overall management level, excessively short opening hours, and difficulty in visiting-related reservations. Simultaneously, its inherent advantages have not been fully utilized. Simply put, Changxindian Old Town still exhibits some deficiencies in terms of actually serving the daily life of community residents.
Nearly 88% of the respondents said that the existing public streets, lanes, and alleys within Changxindian Old Town displayed a series of shortcomings regarding their construction. The most prominent shortcoming is primarily manifested in two aspects, one of which is that the pavement of most roads is damaged and pitted, which makes it difficult for residents to walk, especially on five-mile long street in Changxindian Old Town. Another shortcoming can be summarized as the general lack of seats and other convenience facilities for residents to stay and relax on both sides of the street, as illustrated in Figure 5. Also, this phenomenon is consistent with our observations. Given the concentration of business on both sides of Changxindian Street, a myriad of residents tend to walk, shop, and chat with familiar shopkeepers here. Nevertheless, the cramped space on both sides of the road, coupled with the lack of leisure facilities, forced numerous residents to take campstools with them or sit directly on the roadside. Some residents even sit on the concrete platform built in front of various stores and chat with others while sunbathing. Moreover, on both sides of Changxindian Street, which is equipped with many canopies, the roots of numerous trees protrude from the ground, pushing out the originally flat pedestrian brick road. Particularly, various infrastructures, encompassing garbage collection stations, billboards, telephone poles, etc., are placed at intervals on this sidewalk with a width of less than 2m, which makes it extremely difficult for residents to walk normally, as shown in Figure 6.

Fig. 6. Distribution and current situation of the constructed public street spaces within Changxindian Old Town

3.3. Insufficient Number of Constructed Open Squares and Public Green Spaces, and Imperfection of Activity Venues And Facilities

As a whole, the residents' evaluation of the open squares and park green spaces within Changxindian Old Town exhibits significant polarization characteristics. To be specific, the residents interviewed generally spoke highly of Erqi Park, which has just been renovated in 2020. They argued, however, that there was only one Erqi Park available for residents within Changxindian old town, and that the number of parks was obviously insufficient. Moreover, Erqi Park is located in the northernmost part of Changxindian old town, so the southern residents have to walk for as long as 40 minutes, thus bringing an inconvenient use experience. In short, a prominent problem can be attributed to a significant shortage of open squares, as presented in Figure 7. Currently, only a small square with an area of several hundred square meters on the east side of the old railway station of Changxindian and at the entrance of Changxindian Hotel can be used by residents, among which only a small amount of fitness equipment and four table tennis tables are equipped. Admittedly, these facilities are quite limited for the people in the town who love to exercise. At this point, large numbers of residents have reported that they need to strive for activities with others every day, even at the expense of their mealtime. Furthermore, given the lack of lighting at night, residents must buy or carry their lighting tools to conduct daily night activities. Meanwhile, they hope that the fixed fitness equipment, chessboard tables, and table tennis tables in the existing venue will be clearly divided,
intending to realize a layout with dynamic and static partitions and no interference with each other, as shown in Figure 8.

![Figure 8](image)

**Fig. 8.** Distribution and current situation of the constructed open squares and public green spaces within Changxindian Old Town

### 4. Analysis of Residents' Vision For The Transformation of Public Cultural Spaces Within Changxindian Old Town

The surveys on residents' vision for the future transformation and construction of Changxindian Old Town revealed several implications. Specifically, first and foremost, it is imperative to increase the number of public cultural venues, sites, and facilities within Changxindian Old Town, with priority given to venues and squares suitable for mass cultural and sports activities. Secondly, a host of public spaces favored by residents, encompassing libraries, bookstores, theaters, and cultural exhibition halls, should be appropriately increased. In the meantime, the appropriate transformation of public cultural spaces that have been constructed at present should be implemented to further improve the quality of various public spaces. Last but not least, it is urgent to strengthen the publicity of new and constructed public cultural spaces to increase their accessibility. In other terms, these public spaces should be in a truly open state to the public, with a more convenient reservation mechanism being established.

Additionally, more than half of the residents hope that Changxindian old town will still retain its inherent historical and cultural features, epitomizing their childhood memories. More importantly, the reconstructed Changxindian old town should provide residents with a modern and comfortable life from all aspects, such as the renovation of urban roads, the orderly organization of above-ground and underground rainwater pipe network facilities, the improvement of building facades, thermal insulation, waterproof and other functions, as well as the increase of public activity facilities and space to facilitate residents' daily life.

### 5. Promotion Strategies and Recommendations For Public Cultural Spaces Within Changxindian OLD Town

#### 5.1. Promoting the Activation and Utilization of Cultural Relics to Promote the Integration of Industrial Spaces

Regarding the defects exposed by the existing buildings and courtyard spaces within Changxindian Old Town, this research suggests that targeted optimization and promotion should be implemented based on systematic classification. Specifically, first of all, in terms of the historical buildings that have been vacated and repaired and are open to the outside world, it is suggested to strengthen the visit guidance and appointment instructions at the beginning of the entrance of these buildings, such as distinctly marking the opening time, reservation operation flow chart, and reservation QR code, etc., instead of solely providing their listing as cultural relics protection units or cultural relics introduction. The reason lies in that an important prerequisite for the activation and utilization of cultural relics buildings is a clear user responsibility that can undertake the daily protection and management functions of cultural relics[6], intending to prepare for further activation and utilization. Lastly, appropriate ways should be selected to implement the activation and utilization of cultural relics. In this regard, the appropriate utilization mode should be determined from the original function and structure of the single cultural relic building in combination with the actual use demands of residents as well as the government. In general, a single exhibition mode or a comprehensive mode of exhibition and administrative office can be taken into account. Assuredly, buildings with superior conditions can also be comprehensively utilized. Taking Guangzhou Wanmu Caotang Culture Development Co., Ltd. as an example, it has been activated into a comprehensive public space with the functions of an exhibition hall, Kangliang cultural research base, and cultural salon venue. It regularly holds some activities such as Cantonese forums, lyre-playing, chess, calligraphy, and painting training classes, generating certain influence in society[7].

Changxindian old town is far away from the central city of Beijing, with the number of foreign visitors significantly less than that of residents. Moreover, the historic buildings within Changxindian Old Town are not suitable to be simply used as patriotic education bases for general exhibitions. Conversely, the priority is to proactively integrate existing cultural facilities and heritage buildings as a useful supplement to community cultural activity venues, intending to realize resource sharing. As the case stands, in addition to favorable traffic location and environmental conditions, most cultural relics buildings in China are equipped with various public spaces such as courtyards and front squares. In retrospect,
these spaces were spontaneously built by the ancestors of residents rooted in township life, aiming to provide them with available places for religious worship, activity exchange, administrative office, residence, and leisure[8]. Hence, they can be regarded as well-deserved public cultural spaces.

At the present stage, a typical example of Changxindian old town is the former site of the Workers' Club at No.174 Changxindian Street, where the Changxindian Trade Union was established in 1921. Ever since, the Workers' Club, as an organization aimed at protecting the rights and interests of the working class, has been imitated by workers all over the country and has been used until now. This courtyard, in other words, has played a significant role in social welfare communication in history. However, it has now become a private house that outsiders are not allowed to enter at will. Besides, located outside this courtyard is a little square with an area of approximately 300 square meters, which is shaded by trees. Despite this, the actual space utilization of this small square is not satisfactory, with private cars, iron walls, drying bedding, electric cars, and other sundries scattered.

Consequently, taking the former site of the Workers' Club as a representative case, this research puts forward the corresponding transformation scheme. More specifically, based on further vacating and renewing these courtyards, some of them are used as places to commemorate and exhibit workers' movements, whereas the rest are employed to add community projection halls, reading rooms, and other related facilities that fulfill the actual demands of residents. Moreover, a basic fire evacuation passage will be reserved in the middle of the square outside the courtyard, both sides of which will be leveraged to increase leisure and recreational facilities by making full use of the existing shade trees such as ginkgo biloba and Sophora japonica. Of them, the north side with excellent lighting conditions is employed to add anti-corrosion wooden seats, intending to provide basic space for residents to stay, relax, and communicate. In contrast, the south side is utilized to add a novel Chinese wooden veranda to form a favorable and unified style with the surrounding historical buildings. Meanwhile, it can serve as an outdoor gallery for community residents to display their talents and photography. Moreover, diverse Chinese garden materials, such as black bricks, vertical tiles, and pebbles, are introduced into the ground pavement, while the flower beds and seats are provided with the logo and brief description of the Workers' Club engraved by rusty steel plates, as illustrated in Figure 9.

Concurrently, the government can consider introducing social resources appropriately to promote the deep integration of culture and tourism, pursuing economic benefits on the premise of giving priority to social benefits. In this regard, Guangzhou Jinlun Guild Hall provides valuable inspiration. Led by the Liwan District Government and implemented by the district cultural department, Guangzhou Jinlun Guild Hall, in cooperation with South China Agricultural University and Guangzhou JINNEE Culture Development Co., Ltd., jointly established the Guangzhou Silk Weaving Guild Exhibition Hall and the Intangible Cultural Heritage Gambiered Guangdong Gauze Promotion and Exchange Center. Not only did this inherit the function of the original building as a cultural heritage, but it also realized the mutual blending of the material and intangible cultural carriers based on the integration of architectural artistic features and clothing design featuring gambiered Guangdong gauze, with diverse experience activities being conducted[9]. On the same note, the practice of Dongcheng District in Beijing is worth learning from. Beginning in 2016, Dongcheng District, Beijing, in combination with spatial vacating work and urban renewal, introduced social and cultural industry companies represented by Beijing Yitonxiang Cultural Industry Development Co., Ltd., Youhe Time (Beijing) Cultural Center Co., Ltd. in various ways, such as bidding or entrustment, to implement the professional operation of grassroots public cultural facilities, ultimately creating a host of cultural and aesthetic spaces, such as the 27-yard community vitality space and the turret library with the most distinctive Beijing characteristic. Through the integration of free services and preferential services, the practice of Dongcheng District in Beijing not only enriches the content and form of its grassroots public cultural services but also improves the service quality and expands the service coverage[10].
5.2. Improving the Management and Assessment Mechanism to Build an Integrated Digital Platform

The aforementioned series of problems exposed by the existing public buildings and historical courtyards, such as low utilization rate and openness, are actually related to the imperfection of the service management and evaluation mechanism of the current grass-roots comprehensive cultural service center. To this end, the construction, management, and use of comprehensive cultural service centers at the grass-roots level should be incorporated into the local government's "practical livelihood" or the master plan of economic and social development, and be included in the important agenda of the Party committee and government[11]. Meanwhile, it should be included in the year-end assessment index system of leading bodies at all levels, such as the introduction of various indexes linked to the corresponding performance reward and bonus management methods, encompassing annual hardware facilities construction, investment, foreign training, and literary and artistic creation. Particularly, it is imperative to establish and operate a mass evaluation and feedback mechanism in an attempt to implement the whole-process supervision and evaluation of the utilization of funds, pilot effect, and service efficiency for major cultural projects. Additionally, it is strongly recommended to invite social media, research institutes, and other third-party evaluation institutions to evaluate the performance of public cultural space construction and services from diverse perspectives, with a view to ensuring the fairness, democracy, and scientificity of the evaluation results[12].

In addition, some historic buildings within Changxindian old town are equipped with the QR code of the WeChat mini-program entitled the Northern Red Star Changxindian Smart Tour, which can be scanned to view the existing scenic spots and facilities, text introduction, and route recommendations related to Changxindian old town, as shown in Figure 10. With the help of these resources, people are typically amazed at the rich public cultural resources possessed by this small town located in the west of Beijing. Nevertheless, when people want to actually experience the historic buildings they are interested in according to the route recommended by the foregoing WeChat mini-program, they can usually solely witness that these historic buildings are in an unopened state. In short, only the introduction of the WeChat mini-program is not enough to make people thoroughly understand the charm of these historic buildings.

Recently, however, under the impetus of the National Public Cultural Development Center of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the People's Republic of China, cultural departments all over the country have launched an integrated "one-stop digital platform" for regional public cultural services. The application entitled Culture Shanghai Cloud, for instance, collects information about more than 200,000 public cultural activities in Shanghai throughout the year, connecting nearly 800 cultural centers, libraries, exhibition halls, art galleries, and cultural service centers covering municipal, district, county, streets, and township levels. With this application, citizens only need to quickly inquire about and reserve activities of interest by virtue of recommended focus, interest classification, search nearby, and other projects, thereby utilizing SMS or QR code sent to their mobile phones to complete reservations. In short, it provides citizens with quite convenient public cultural services and products[13]. Likewise, the Haidian District of Beijing has launched a similar application entitled Haidian Public Culture, as presented in Figure 11. Apparently, the foregoing two applications can provide a valuable reference for the service management of public cultural resources within Changxindian Old Town. With the combination of these applications, for example, the current WeChat mini-program entitled the Northern Red Star Changxindian Smart Tour can integrate various functions encompassing venue reservation, digital resources, event registration, and service information based on the introduction of existing scenic spots. In this way, it can further provide citizens with a more convenient, efficient, and comprehensive one-stop public cultural service.
5.3. Updating Traffic Infrastructure to Create Livable Streets within Changxindian Old Town

At the center of Changxindian Old Town lies the most dynamic Changxindian Street, which is connected in series with the whole town group. Together with the fishbone-shaped alleys on both sides, it forms an approximate ship-shaped spatial structure of this old town. In addition, Changxindian Street acts as a main commercial street within Changxindian old town, aiming at providing a host of life services for residents, such as clothes, daily necessities, rice flour, grain and oil, fruits and vegetables, prepared food, hardware and groceries, etc. Hence, it is the most accessible daily activity and communication space for residents.

The survey and statistics in Section 3.2 above indicate that Changxindian Street is exposed to a series of problems, such as damaged pavement and lack of leisure facilities. Consequently, this research takes the pavement in front of the Baifenbai Shoeshop on the west side of Changxindian Street as a representative, proposing a corresponding renewal and transformation scheme, as depicted in Figure 12. Specifically, it is suggested that various measures, such as the optimization of road sections, humanized transformation of street facilities, street landscape design, and standardized parking behavior, should be taken to repair the texture of the street and improve the environmental quality of the street, thus endowing the street within Changxindian old town with a comfortable and safe environment, a pleasing landscape as well as a vivid and beautiful living atmosphere.

5.4. Adjusting Landscape System Planning to Optimize Activity Spaces and Facilities

Currently, the open public squares and green spaces within Changxindian Old Town are characterized by patches and fragmentation, with their number being in serious shortage. Despite the excellent vegetation resources in the constructed area as a whole, it lacks the necessary sightseeing transportation system and supporting infrastructure. In other words, Changxindian Old Town failed to form a complete green space system. While shaping the open space skeleton of “one street with thirty-eight lanes” within Changxindian Old Town, the transformation plan for the existing streets and lanes outlined in the previous section aims to transform the Jiuzi River of Changxindian Old Town as well as its waterfront space on both sides. More precisely, based on retaining its flood control and drainage functions, the necessary roads, squares, leisure and fitness facilities, and plant landscapes will be added to endow them with the ecological functions of leisure, sightseeing, and water purification, thus stimulating the vitality of the city and attracting people. Meanwhile, green space should be added in the vacated and updated building courtyards, square spaces of street corners, and other public spaces to increase as many pocket parks and activity squares as possible. Furthermore, diverse winding linear spaces, such as rivers, old streets, and alleys in the city, can be employed to effectively connect scattered green spaces in different locations.
within the city in series, thus weaving a blue-green ecological network chain. Apart from enhancing the effective connectivity and accessibility of the public space within Changxindian Old Town, it is also beneficial to create various public spaces with remarkable convenience, pleasant environments, beautiful landscapes, and diversified cultural experiences[14], as shown in Figure 13.

Fig. 13. Blue-green system and open space planning map of Changxindian Old Town[15]

Regarding the constructed open squares and parks, Erqi Park was updated and transformed in 2020, which won unanimous praise from residents. Therefore, it is enough for Erqi Park to maintain its current good state, provided that the corresponding management services should continue to be enhanced. The activity square located on the east side of the railway station, however, obviously exposes various defects such as unreasonable functional zoning, dynamic and static zoning, and age zoning of applicable people, as well as a lack of regional cultural characteristics. Consequently, this research puts forward the corresponding transformation scheme for it, as illustrated in Figure 14.

Fig. 14. Spatial transformation scheme of the activity square on the east side of the railway station

6. Conclusions

Typically, famous historical and cultural towns have a long history of construction, thus forming numerous unique public cultural space resources with multiple values. Consequently, it is imperative to inherit these famous historical and cultural towns, introduce progressive and targeted protection and renewal, and regard them as important places for the leisure activities of modern urban residents. All these efforts play an irreplaceable role in fulfilling the psychological demands, health demands, learning demands, and social demands of urban residents. In this regard, this research takes Changxindian Old Town in Beijing as an example to investigate the shortcomings exposed in the construction of its existing public cultural spaces and analyze the related influencing factors. Meanwhile, combined with residents’ vision and master plan, this research puts forward corresponding promotion strategies and recommendations for different types of public cultural spaces from the perspectives of planning, management, and concrete implementation to promote the integration of local existing cultural facilities, cultural industries, and urban public spaces, with a view to improving the utilization efficiency and service level of public spaces and forming a point-to-surface cultural communication system. Particularly, this research proposes specific transformation plans for some important public spaces, intending to effectively respond to the actual demands of residents within Changxindian Old Town during the survey and increase the charm of public spaces in this famous historical and cultural town. Of course, how to achieve the sustainable development of public space and the extensive participation of community residents while preserving the historical and cultural town is the next step worth exploring in depth.
Sources of Figures

In detail, Figure 1 to Figure 9, Figure 12, and Figure 14 were all drawn by the authors, while the real-scene photos used to describe the current situation of related public spaces were all taken by the authors. In addition, Figure 10 was redrawn by the authors according to the interface of the WeChat mini-program entitled the Northern Red Star Changxindian Smart Tour. Figure 11 was redrawn by the authors according to the homepage content of the application entitled the Haidian Public Culture. In closing, Figure 13 was redrawn by the authors according to the blue-green system and open space planning map listed in the Regulatory Detailed Planning of Organic Renewal of FT00-4011 Street in Changxindian Old Town, Fengtai District, Beijing (Street Level) (2020-2035) (Draft) issued by the Fengtai District People's Government of Beijing Municipality.

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