

Building a Community Community: From Spatial Renewal to Reshaping Neighborhood Relations: A Case Study of Building an S Community

Silang Quzhen

Shanghai Open University, Shanghai 200000, China

Abstract: With the establishment of the 2035 long-term goal of implementing urban renewal actions, urban renewal has become a key component of urban construction work. Community is an important unit that constitutes urban space. Sinking the practical direction of urban renewal towards the community and realizing the transformation of practical direction from large-scale space to grassroots space can promote the effective promotion of urban renewal work. Therefore, this article takes urban spatial governance as the background and combines the case of S community construction to explore how to build a community community, aiming to provide reference for the improvement of people's sense of happiness and gain.

Keywords: Community community community; Space updates; Reshaping neighborhood relationships; The creation of S community; Case

As an important platform for residents to live happily, a place for neighborhood life and emotional exchange, community public spaces are the focus of urban renewal work. The promotion of their governance work has a significant impact on the implementation of the goals of "implementing urban renewal actions". Through the reconstruction of community space and the creation of community activities, promoting the participation of community residents in community public affairs, enhancing their sense of identity with the community, establishing mutual trust and mutual assistance in neighborhood relationships, and forming a community, is an important guarantee for enhancing the happiness and sense of gain of the people. Based on relevant experience, the author takes the creation of S community as an example to propose effective methods for building community communities, achieving an effective path from spatial updates to reshaping neighborhood relationships.

1. Analysis of the basic situation of the S community

1.1 Basic situation and population characteristics of S community

S community belongs to the resettlement housing for farmers. The average number of relocation units per household is more than 3, and most families choose to rent out their surplus houses. The newer housing age and superior geographical conditions have led to a continuous increase in tenants in the community. So far, the proportion of tenants in the total number of households has reached 53%. There are mainly two types of tenants: one is the form of whole family rental for occupancy; The second option is for white-collar young people to move in through shared rental. Therefore, the population characteristics of the community show two major characteristics: firstly, the majority of migrant population, and secondly, a relatively large proportion of middle-aged and young people.

1.2 The dilemma of public space governance in S community

1.2.1 Disordered use of public spaces

There are 11 small high-rise elevator buildings in the S community, of which 6 have elevated floors (public spaces) on the ground floor. Although the original image shows that the area is a non motorized lane, due to its inability to provide charging facilities, residents are accustomed to pushing electric scooters upstairs for charging, and the elevated floor gradually becomes a "pile up point" under long-term idle. Some residents privately occupy, pile up, build, occupy, and pull power lines, which not only affects the appearance but also easily creates safety hazards.

1.2.2 Personalization of spatial use

The phenomenon of residents occupying elevated floors, privately pulling power lines, playing cards and chatting has existed for a long time. Although only a few residents have engaged in these behaviors, they still cause the problem of "privatization" of space use, which brings inconvenience to the lives of surrounding residents. Therefore, every year, the "three carriages" need to concentrate on rectifying the problem of elevated floors more than three times, which is not only time-consuming and laborious, but also requires bearing a large amount of transportation costs.

1.2.3 Weak awareness of resident autonomy

The majority of non local tenants in the S community have strong population mobility, making it difficult for the community to form long-term stable neighborhood relationships. The frequency and degree of interpersonal communication are low, and there is a lack of shared values and trust. These problems have led to a lack of sense of belonging and responsibility among non local residents towards the community, and a weak sense of autonomy among residents. At the same time, local residents, due to weak safety awareness, weak awareness of rights protection, fear of offending others, and face saving, choose to ignore the problems existing in community public spaces, gradually forming a vicious cycle.

2. A Practical Exploration of Transforming Neighborhood Relations from Spatial Renewal

2.1 Practical Fundamentals

2.1.1 Spatial foundation: S community has a total of 6 elevated floors, and there is sufficient stock of community public space (elevated

floors).

2.1.2 Emotional foundation: As a relocation house for early local village residents, S community belongs to a typical type of community that has been relocated from a village to a new home. The residents in the village are relatively unified in structure, share the same ideas, lifestyles, and have strong geographical and familial relationships in social communication. They also have a certain sense of belonging and identification with the community.

2.1.3 Human resources foundation: The population structure of S community is relatively reasonable, with a large proportion of middle-aged and young people. This group can effectively play a supporting role in the process of creating public spaces.

2.1.4 Power foundation: The driving force for community self growth is sufficient. In addition to the negative and selfish behavior of community residents in the elevated floor, a series of spontaneous space utilization and functional endowments with the nature of “resident consensus” have also emerged, such as the spontaneous construction of illegal items and the self placement of dilapidated sofas and furniture. Part of the behavior in space itself has publicness and sharing, which is not only a positive utilization of space, but also a reflection of the practical needs of residents in their daily lives. Based on the real needs of daily life, it is important to re occupy public spaces, unleash their potential, and carry out daily maintenance and management of private spaces. This slightly privatized activity reflects the initiative of individuals in community space governance, which is an important driving force for promoting community governance and an important condition for implementing community governance.

2.2 Practical Objectives

From spatial renewal to the reconstruction of a community: getting rid of the dilemma of public space governance and returning public space to “public nature”; Improve the overall environmental quality of community public spaces and create a age friendly community for residents to self generate; Enhance residents’ sense of community responsibility and belonging, ultimately forming our community.

2.3 Practice process

The S community continuously promotes community governance in stages through small-scale and gradual updates. Specifically, the promotion of S community governance work is divided into five stages, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Community Governance Stage Table

Practice stage	Practical theme	Practical content
Phase 1	P r o b l e m Analysis	1. Find opportunities and lay the foundation for governance. 2. Find an entry point and mobilize the residents of the “prick head” to become members of the industry committee.
Phase 2	D e m a n d research	1.Through extensive research, we aim to understand the hidden layers in the hearts of residents and implement the concept of “full process people’s democracy”. 2.Stimulate residents’ awareness of participating in community governance. 3.Following the principle of “residents’ self-determination”, determine the renovation points for public spaces. 4.Strengthen demand research, repeatedly listen to the renovation intentions and functional expectations of all parties, and summarize them. 5.Summarize opinions from multiple parties, and then draft a public space renovation plan under the guidance of a professional team.
Third stage	Space updates	The landing of three spaces fully responds to the needs of residents in the “old small middle (young)” community, creating a friendly space for all ages in the community.
Stage 4	A c t i v i t y creation	1.From the perspective of the “all age group”, recruit community experts to become space captains. 2.Integrate resources both inside and outside the community to form a list of routine projects for elevated floors. 3.Utilize the resources of regional units to form a list of characteristic projects for elevated floors
Stage 5	M e c h a n i s m innovation	1.Dig for experts and become partners in building a beautiful community. 2.Empowering experts and exploring new models of space governance. 3.Establish a full age volunteer service team to promote team cultivation and normalized management. 4.Explore sustainable maintenance mechanisms for space operations and create new examples of community governance.

3. The practical effectiveness of transforming spatial updates into reshaping neighborhood relationships

3.1 Overall effectiveness: one team, one project, one mechanism

The S community takes the renovation of public spaces in the community as its entry point, actively solves community pain points and difficult problems, continuously seeks governance solutions, further explores innovative practices in grassroots governance, and effectively practices a new community governance model. After analyzing problems, conducting needs research, updating space, creating activities, and innovating mechanisms, a community volunteer service team was successfully established. A routine and characteristic public space project was formulated, and a set of project operation mechanisms was explored.

3.2 People: The initial manifestation of community awareness

In the process of community governance, frequent interaction and interaction among residents are created through the reconstruction of community

space (creation hardware) and the design of community activities (creation software), creating a community with a high sense of identity.

3.3 Text: Reshaping the Community Cultural Atmosphere

When carrying out S community governance, we excavate the overall cultural memory of the village where the relocation started, and through a collection of photos, connect the strong “rural love” through “local sentiment”, “local customs”, and “rural love”, telling their common rural story. This cultural value enhancement and shaping strategy that focuses on community publicness makes community culture inclusive. This new governance approach that incorporates regional history and cultural connotations into communities has prompted residents to form a sense of community belonging and identity based on shared values.

3.4 Scene: Improvement of community living environment

After leading the “Red Property” through party building to solve problems such as debris handling and space design, we have successfully created a new type of community space where residents can discuss, entertain, exercise, and relax by pushing open the door and going downstairs. This truly transforms the “vision” in the hearts of the people into “construction drawings” and “real-life pictures” for the renovation of elevated floors.

4. The inspiration brought by the creation of S community

4.1 Community governance targets: all ages and populations

In the updating of space and the creation of activities, the concept of “all age and all population” sharing is reflected. The relevant governance achievements indicate that providing different spaces and activities for different age groups in the facilities and communication spaces of community public spaces, creating a harmonious atmosphere for all ages to coexist, can meet the differentiated and personalized needs of residents.

4.2 Community governance entities: multi-party participation

Summarizing and analyzing the path of S community governance, it can be found that the main body of community governance should include community residents, experts, various levels of government and government representatives (neighborhood committees), third-party social organizations, etc. Among them, community residents are the core subject of community governance, which is the basic principle of community governance and the main embodiment of community space owners. The expert group represented by knowledge elites plays an important role in community education, community governance design suggestions, and assistance in community governance. Governments at all levels and neighborhood committees play a guiding and supervisory role in community governance, and provide financial and project support for most community governance actions, including formulating incentive policies, regulating system construction, guiding and distributing community governance projects, etc.

4.3 Community governance content: spatial renewal and relationship reshaping

Objectively speaking, the governance of contemporary community public spaces is a deficiency in spatial construction, management, and maintenance. Essentially, it is the loss of collaborative relationships. In the governance of community public spaces, it is necessary to establish a participatory mechanism for updating and designing community public spaces, reconnect collaborative relationships, and effectively activate the space. For example, through government or social organization initiated update projects, building a diverse governance platform and clarifying the powers of all parties; Form a design team to conduct spatial observation, requirement research, and drawing of the project, analyze spatial issues, propose preliminary design plans, and collaborate with residents to deepen and complete the plan through participatory design workshops; Multiple parties jointly establish spatial trust and establish spatial maintenance mechanisms, allocate spatial maintenance management tasks, achieve community governance processes, and complete spatial landscape updates.

4.4 Community governance goal: Community community (creating a better life)

From a practical perspective, community governance should aim to achieve a better life in the community and promote various work guided by breaking through existing community difficulties. Creating a better community life, gathering consensus among residents, truly turning “my community” into “our community”, establishing a warm and beautiful public space, is a necessary way to build a bridge of communication between people and make the beautiful community more delicate and tactile.

Epilogue

In this case, the revitalization of the community was promoted by creating “our community”. Related practical achievements have shown that strengthening attention to the interaction between space and people, and promoting community space renewal and community reshaping through this, is an important way to create an ideal community space and enhance residents’ sense of gain and happiness. In the process of implementing the goals of “urban renewal action”, we should attach importance to the governance of community public spaces and strive to create “our community”.

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