

A Study on the renewal strategy of historical urban districts in the view of daily life—taking the historic district of Coloane in Macau as an example

Wang Pohsun¹, Zhou Junling^{1,2,3,*}

¹Faculty of Innovation and Design, City University of Macau, Macau, 999078, China

²College of Fine Arts, Guangdong Polytechnic Normal University, Guangzhou, 510665, China

³State Key Lab of Subtropical Building Science, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou, 510640, China

*u17092105121@cityu.mo

*Corresponding author

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Abstract: Through the study of the renewal and design strategy of the historic area in Coloane of Macau, this paper probes into the spatial texture of the historic area and the unique geo-humanities intertwined with the Chinese and Portuguese culture, and puts forward to look for the hidden spatial order behind the space from the perspective of daily life, excavate the familiar neighborhood relations, and reconstruct existing space with the new business form of artistic culture and tourism development. More attention should be paid to daily life trajectory and behavior logic, thus forming a field with daily vitality and spatial and temporal memory.

1. Foreword

Macau's impression to people is a bustling city, and the Coloane, as an outlying island of Macau, presents a bleak and cozy atmosphere, and is known as the “back garden of Macau”. Although Coloane retains many cultural monuments left by the Sino-Portuguese culture, it is relatively isolated, and the overall historical resources are not well developed and activated, and the influence is low. The architectural space characteristics of the entire Coloane are also the same as those of Macau. Although there are obvious dual-track systems, they are subtly blended together, they not only reflect the urban traditions of Europe in the Middle Ages, but also reflect the inherent texture characteristics of the villages in Lingnan, China. Forming a unique urban image.

2. Dimensions of daily life

For the renewal of urban historical areas, inheritance and renewal has always been an eternal topic. The renewal of urban historical areas is a recombination of urban space and social humanities and economic structure^[1]. The correct entry point can prevent us from staying at the level of protection

and exert the greatest potential of traditional historical urban areas. The space and environment of daily life is the embodiment of the collective life memory accumulated over time. The hidden space order behind the familiar neighborhood relationship and soft and gentle life attitude shows the daily style and quality, and also reflects the features of urban space^[2].

3. Daily life in spatial context

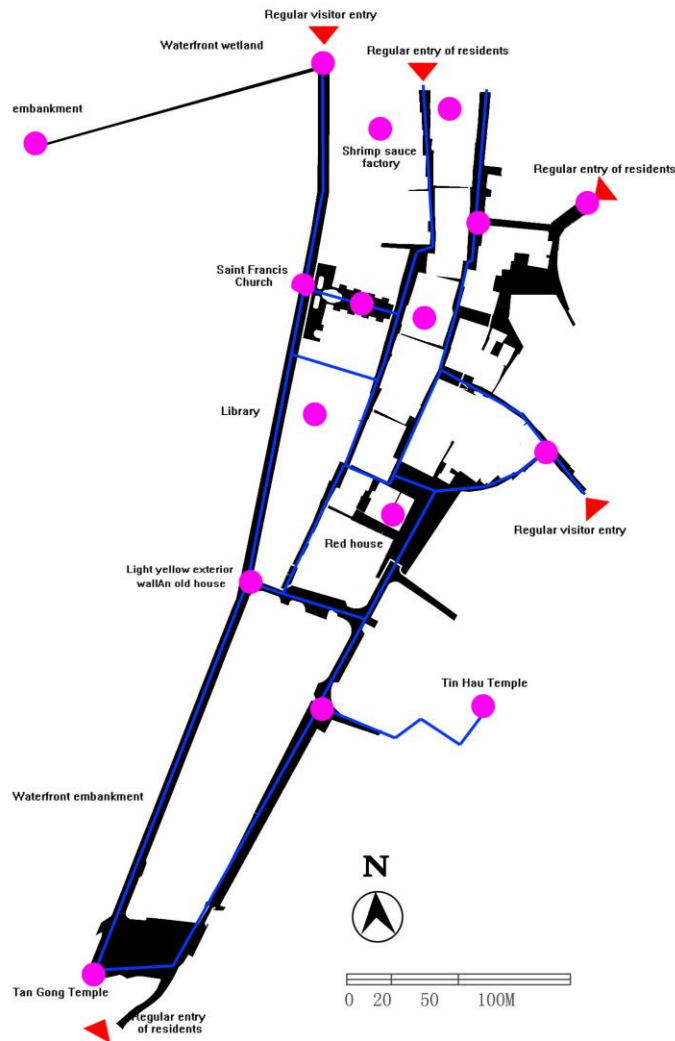


Figure 1: Important nodes of historical blocks (Photograph by this study)

Relative to space, under the torrent of daily life, many unconscious choices and judgments still come from the reaction of the space^[3]. In the 1960s, Jane Jacobs's "The Death and Birth of Big Cities in the United States"- opened the curtain of space research from the bottom-up perspective of daily life, and there were more architectural ideas that focused on everyday life. For example, C. Alexander's "The City Is Not Tree" and "The Eternal Way of Architecture", Kevin Lynch's "The Image of the City", Norberg Schultz's "Existence, Space and Architecture" and "The Spirit of the Place" – Towards Architectural Phenomenology, William White has continued his 16-year "Street Living Project", H. Loveland's research on the spatial aspects of private and small groups, and Jan Gay's "public space — - Public life" research projects and "Communication and Space", "Daily

Urbanism" concerning about scattered space, etc., make us recognize the inseparable relationship between urban space and people's daily life and people's individual feelings^[4]. A lot of inspiring attempts have been made in the spatial planning and design of everyday life perspective. In this paper, we use the mapping research to track and observe the urban space, and use the senses and touch of the body to participate in the space perception and experience the experience of space^[5]. A field survey of 120 people in the historical district of Coloane was conducted (including 120 total samples and 90 valid samples) to track the trajectories that occurred in space during people's daily activities. In addition to tracking research, some supplementary methods were used. We used fixed-time photos and videos on the site to record people's daily life in the Coloane. (see Fig. 1)

3.1 Cognition of spatial streamlines

The movement of people in space, the change of footprint is to examine the changes and influences of spatial form and context in terms of time and scale. Either a square or a turn-around street, different spatial forms bring different behavioral responses^[6]. As a feature of the Lingnan village's comb-like layout, the Coloane is intertwined by streets and lanes, forming a fascinating space. At the same time, most of the village space features still retain the spatial pattern of the comb-style layout of the Lingnan village. The building faces the coastline and presents an east-west layout. The alleys are deep inside the neighborhood, with different shapes, free structures, and spaces texture under the come-like layout structure. The north-south direction is the main internal roadway, the width is 4 meters, the east-west direction is the branch road, and some of the roadways are nearly 1 meter narrow lane, which bears the function of the traditional cold alley.

3.2 Functional vitality matches different formats

The activation of different functional vitality requires matching a reasonable and appropriate format. In the beginning of October, between Fifth five Road and Merchant Street, there is an abandoned site for the production of shrimp sauce, However, its remained architectural form and spatial pattern are unique. On the left is a residential building with the characteristics of Lingnan architecture. The original format has shrunk, unable to support the functional vitality that the existing space should carry. The road near the building, the parking area on one side are still very narrow. Obviously, it is necessary to find a suitable format to activate the new space function. In the updated design plan, the vehicle was restricted, the parking area is reduced, the pedestrian roads are expanded, and the safety and transportation needs of a large number of people brought about by tourism development are coordinated. The surge in the flow of tourists has driven the prosperity of the surrounding businesses. On the contrary, it has played a positive transition to the format functions of the historical urban area, and has also played a regurgitation role in the protection and promotion of historical and cultural heritage^[7].

3.3 Respect daily space reconstruction

There are various fields in the space of the Coloane, and several important axes and fields are formed in combination with the Franciscan church, the Tan Gong Temple, and the dock. The diversity of the field is the result of social differentiation, and it has become a different way of life behavior and streamlined way in daily life habits. Forming the clear tourist path and hidden daily residential roads in the streets of Macau's Coloane. Compared to targeted tourist routes, the flow of residents driven by daily habits has become rampant and complicated. In the Coloane, residents are often more accustomed to entering the inner space of Coloane Village in Middle street and Merchant

Street. Foreign tourists have more to enter the front of President Ennis, Dai Lili Street, and turn to the Fifth Road in October, as the first tour route.

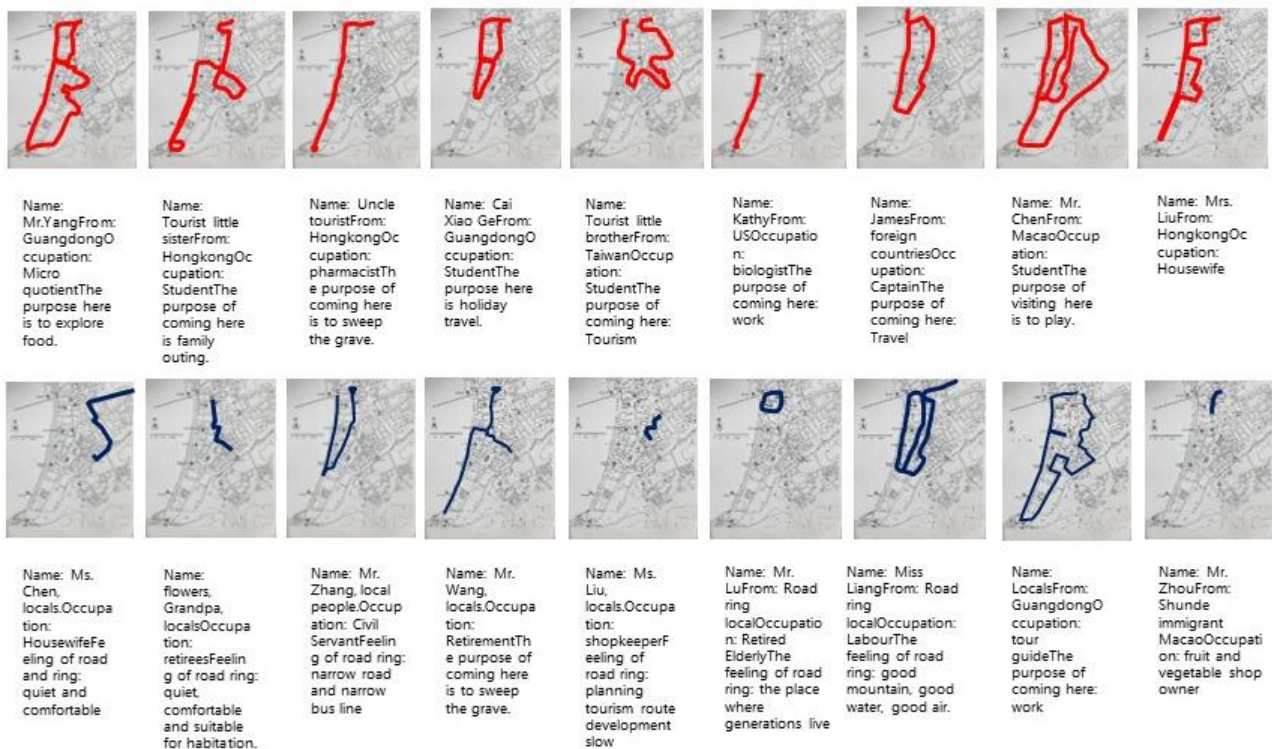


Figure 2: Daily route investigation of tourists and local residents in Coloane historic district (Photograph by this study)

4. Spatial Reconstruction from the Perspective of Daily Life (Fig.2)

4.1 Field genes in daily life memory

Memory is attached to the daily material space of life, forming important nodes in the space field, such as churches, temples, transportation hubs, etc., where non-material life scenes such as worship, sacrifice, wedding, and ceremonies are launched^[8]. Combining the spatial field to form the narrative process of materialization, it forms a conventional streamline of daily life. It is full of social collective memory and continues the public's feelings for local places. Under this series of ritual activities, the final secular order, including the spatial order, is formed through physical behavior, spatial form and folk culture.

Therefore, the innovation and continuation of the urban historical area itself includes the inheritance and activation of the field memory. From the perspective of the "social and spatial trace theory" of spatial syntax, geography characteristics, folk culture, architectural types and festivals are all "representatives" and "genes."

4.2 Infiltration connection of public space in daily life

The public space of the city used to be a well in the town or an old tree. They are the places that used to think of gathering and exchanging information under the behavioral pattern of life, that is, the public space we are talking about today. It forms the area of the urban texture, and leads through the

flow of behavior. Christopher Alexander's attention to the public space in "The City Is Not a Tree" reminds us of the inseparable relationship between urban public space and people's daily life and individual feelings^[9].

4.3 Urban renewal network maintenance

The historical area renewal of the Coloane is actually an update of the field network. It has a strong sociality and is related to people's daily life. It is a complex of mutual support and correlation, presenting a complex network system. The core of urban renewal network maintenance is also the core of everyday social network, and they present similar complexity and relevance. Understanding the daily concerns of life helps to better understand network thinking and network development from the perspective of sociology. We can think more about the people and things in the old city in an overall and comprehensive way, and change the weak chain of past historical area development for events, people, and physical space. Using the orientation of the network structure, we should pay attention to understanding the influence of street texture and public space on the historical area of the entire Coloane.

5. Strategy for the renovation the historical area of Coloane

5.1. Inclusive "slow transformation"

With the inclusive "slow transformation" as the concept and principle, we will change the past due to direct intervention, unified planning, similar imitation, and adopt a small and flexible update strategy to carry out continuous, complex, detailed, flexible and gradual small-scale organic renewal. This kind of update method greatly reduces the development investment, and fosters a rich and micro-mixed multi-dimensional format in a low-cost and slow-update manner. At the same time, in line with the urban texture formed by daily life, we adopt an infiltration and gradual approach, which is a new vitality in the historical area, maximizing the protection of historical buildings, maintaining the social structure of the original residents, retaining their individuality, and a voiding homogenization during the space update process^[10].

5.2. Open and spontaneous development model

The spatial pattern in daily life mode is warm and natural, full of human touch. At the same time, it also has strong concealment and closure. On this basis, we should make a moderately open design, and in the planning pattern, combine the traffic to enhance the internal streamline and the link of the external area. We will solve the function settings and building nodes that hinder traffic open the visual corridor, broaden internal roads, strengthen the visual guidance system for public space nodes, and increase internal and external links. On the basis of the funds provided by the developers, the addition of administrative departments and various community organizations can control the design orientation and protection specifications. However, the most core is to stimulate the awareness of broad participation of residents, the residents in the traditional area have a common life background, related interests and the same conceptual awareness, and thus have a strong internal cohesion. The consumption patterns of foreign tourists in this space: the consumption space of the wealthy class is scattered, and the boundary consumption is decreasing, and the rigid demand of the middle and lower consumer groups is concentrated. Combine the two, we need to form a multi-level consumption level of the format, enrich development models and categories.

6. Conclusion

We will pay attention to the trajectory of daily life and the logic of behavior, thus forming a space with daily vitality, forming a field with time and space memory, and satisfying the contemporary life of the city with increasingly diverse needs. Through the research on the renewal practice of the historic city of Coloane in Macau, it provides a new perspective and possibility for truly grasping and understanding the problems and contradictions in the renewal and development of urban historical area. It provides a positive reference value for the practical significance of the era processing and urban renewal development.

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