

Analysis on the Development Trend of Urban Public Space from the Perspective of Design Theory

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Abstract: Urban public space is the carrier of residents' public life and an important manifestation of the level of urbanization. Due to the imbalance of the scale of entity public space, privatization and the sharp increase of car ownership, the vitality of urban entity public space is lacking. At the same time, virtual public space presents a rapid and non-standard development trend. From the point of view of design theory, we should think critically about these problems. On the one hand, with the help of landscape design and green transportation, a more appropriate scale should be constructed to enhance the vitality of physical public space. On the other hand, it is necessary to deal with the development of virtual public space in the information age, promote the integration of virtual space and physical space, and serve the essence of urban life.

Domestic scholars continue to explore the use of urban public space to solve such new problems as social balance in theoretical research and planning practice. The problems in the planning and construction of urban public space in China are still serious. The public interest and humanistic spirit have not been really taken into account, the status of public space has not been really clear, and the relationship between social equity and the development of urban public space has not been taken seriously. In order to find a model of urban development that takes into account both economic growth and social equity, it is necessary to discuss the current situation and development trend of urban public space in depth.

1. Development dilemma of urban public space

1.1 Lack of vitality of urban entity public space

Vigorous urban public space is an important manifestation of human-centered thinking, and it is also a manifestation of the interaction between people's healthy and good behavior activities and space quality, which makes users feel comfortable and happy. The lack of vitality of urban public space is of no value. At present, the main reasons for the lack of vitality of urban entity public space include the following aspects^[1]. As shown in Figure 2.

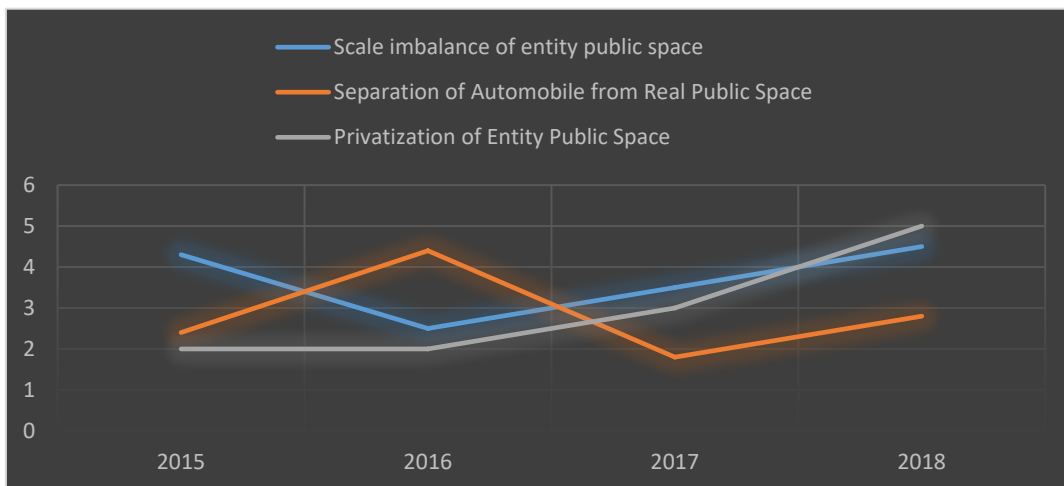


Figure 1. The Main Reasons for the Lack of Vitality of Urban Entity Public Space

1.1.1 Scale imbalance of entity public space

With the ever-expanding urban grid, the exquisite texture of the original city has been gradually replaced. With the prevalence of grand narrative design style, the scale imbalance of public space has become increasingly prominent, resulting in many scale imbalances, silence and emptiness, huge capital consumption, gumshield exposure to the sun, and frequent occurrences of public squares and urban avenues caused by sand and dust. Giant building units, lack of transitional outdoor space, live citizen life is restricted and bound, friendly and pleasant space scale gradually disappears. In some places, the spacious square is several times larger than the building, which makes the magnificent building lose its sense of strength, contrary to the original intention of the design. The imbalance of spatial scale weakens the attraction of public space and reduces the vitality of urban public space, especially in the planning and construction of new towns^[2].

1.1.2 Separation of automobile from real public space

As one of the most important inventions in the 20th century, the emergence of automobiles has greatly facilitated people's lives, expanded the scope of human daily activities, and promoted social interaction and exchanges. On the other hand, automobiles have a tremendous impact on urban physical form, planning mode, human life style and so on. It can be predicted that the crisis of modern urban public space caused by automobiles will continue.

1.1.3 Privatization of entity public space

With the expansion of capital in the space system and people's pursuit of economic value, the rapid development of real estate industry has brought a lot of impact on urban public space. With the increasing number of plots auctioned by the government, the centralization of ownership of projects, the single function of plots, and the separation of vested interests, urban development and public interests have become fragmented, resulting in the privatization of space resources that should be shared by citizens. The original spatial form and communication mode of urban residential areas have been replaced by simple functional zoning, resulting in alienation of interpersonal relationships, lack of communication, and decline of urban vitality^[3].

1.2 Rapid development of urban virtual public space

From the development of the Internet in the 1990s to the popularization of smart phones in the early part of this century, information and communication technology has become the core technology of the concept of smart city, and has quietly entered everyone's daily life. People's perception of space depends more on information technology than on the actual location and scale. To some extent, the emergence of smart phones has degraded the ability of human beings to explore, recognize and remember cities. On the other hand, because of the huge amount of information provided by smart phones, people's understanding of cities is more comprehensive and rich. In addition to the interaction between people and cities, smart phones also make the transition to a new way of interpersonal communication. The virtual information world not only changes the space and behavior of the real world, but also changes people's behavior norms.

2. Analysis on the development trend of urban public space from the perspective of design theory

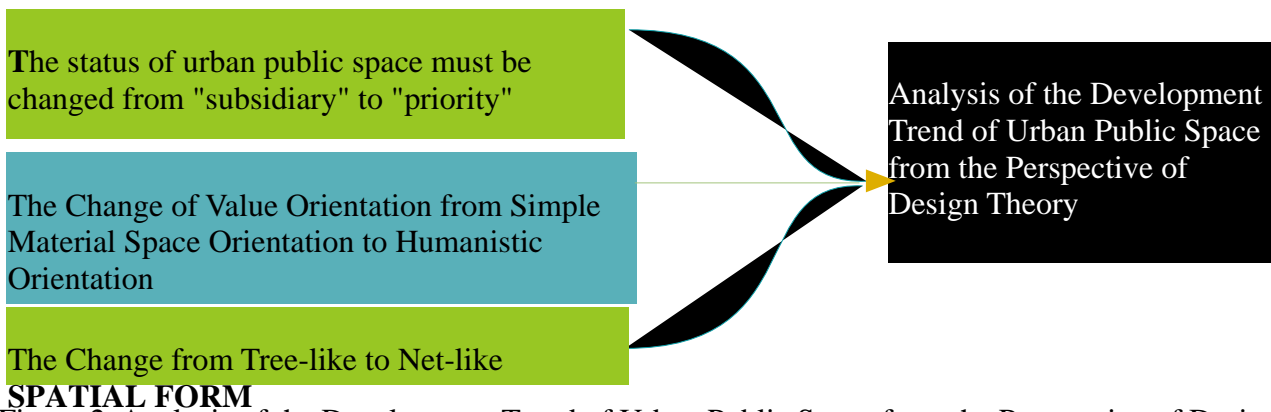


Figure 2. Analysis of the Development Trend of Urban Public Space from the Perspective of Design Theory

As shown in Figure 2, a detailed analysis is presented above.

2.1 The status of urban public space must be changed from "subsidiary" to "priority"

In urban planning and construction of our country, public space is often the last consideration. In the general plan, parks and squares are to meet the needs of other land use, and then consider the public space is not systematic; This is also true in the regulation. Generally speaking, after meeting the demand of the city's development intensity, square and park are laid out in a "seamless way" and adjusted according to the demand of the index. In urban design, public space is also considered after the layout of the building, using the remaining corners to arrange, so that public space becomes only an accessory to the building. This phenomenon is widespread, and public space has become a subsidiary object. It is necessary to make the status of public space clear from "subsidiary" to "priority" in planning and construction, and then gradually implement it in the formulation and planning practice of urban policies^[4].

2.2 The change of value orientation from simple material space orientation to humanistic orientation

Public space is used by all the residents in the city. One of the most important public policies in the city is to take care of the quality of public space. In the planning and design of public space, we

should give full play to the role of public participation. Dong Kong has a very successful example in this respect. The urban renewal and renovation scheme can be completed by the public seeking a planner. The planner will take full account of the public's ideas and submit the scheme to the Planning Department for revision after completion. The planning and design of public space should be completed in public participation from conception to implementation and post-management.

2.3 The change from tree-like to net-like spatial form

The composition of urban public space system is still in fragmentary, fragmentary network structure or still in tree structure, especially in the case of fragmentation of spatial connection and lack of local node connection. We should actively create the combination of point, line and surface, large, medium and small, centralized and decentralized collection, and focus on the public space system combined with general, so as to achieve a complete network structure^[5].

3. Conclusion

China's cities are at the crossroads of transformation or are about to be transformed. Many urban problems are also in a period that must be solved or will be solved soon. The rebirth of public space is one of them. It is hoped that the rebirth of public space can also find a mixed planning theoretical model, based on local traditions and foreign theories, and clear the direction, so as to truly realize the rebirth of public space and make it a link between economic growth and social balance.

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