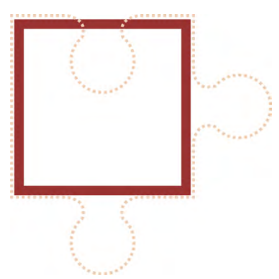


PUZZLE

RECOLLECTION OF XIAOQU COMMUNITY
THROUGH PUBLIC SPACES AND INTANGIBLE HERITAGE

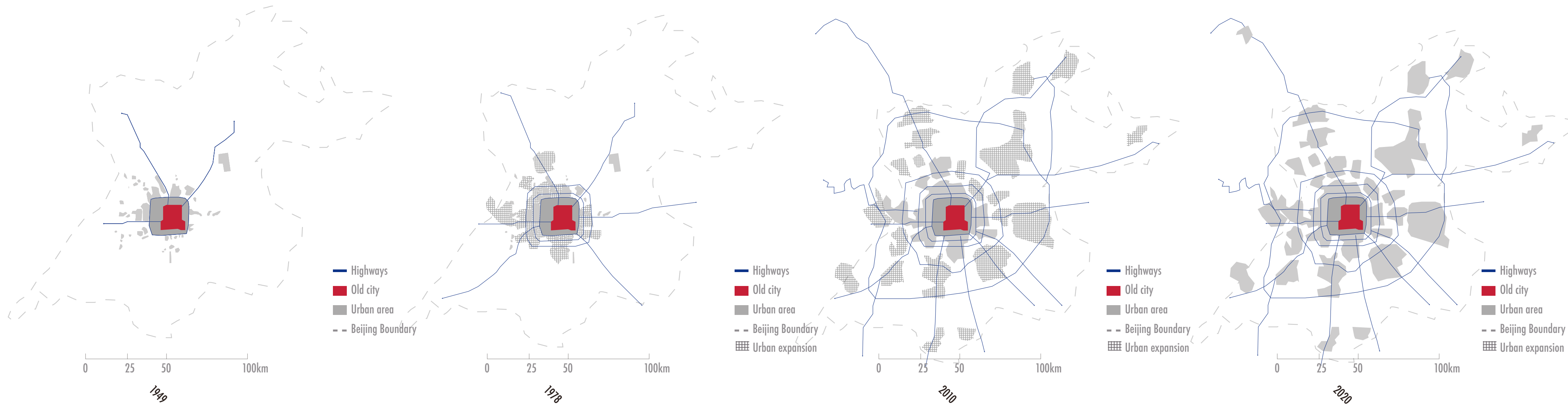
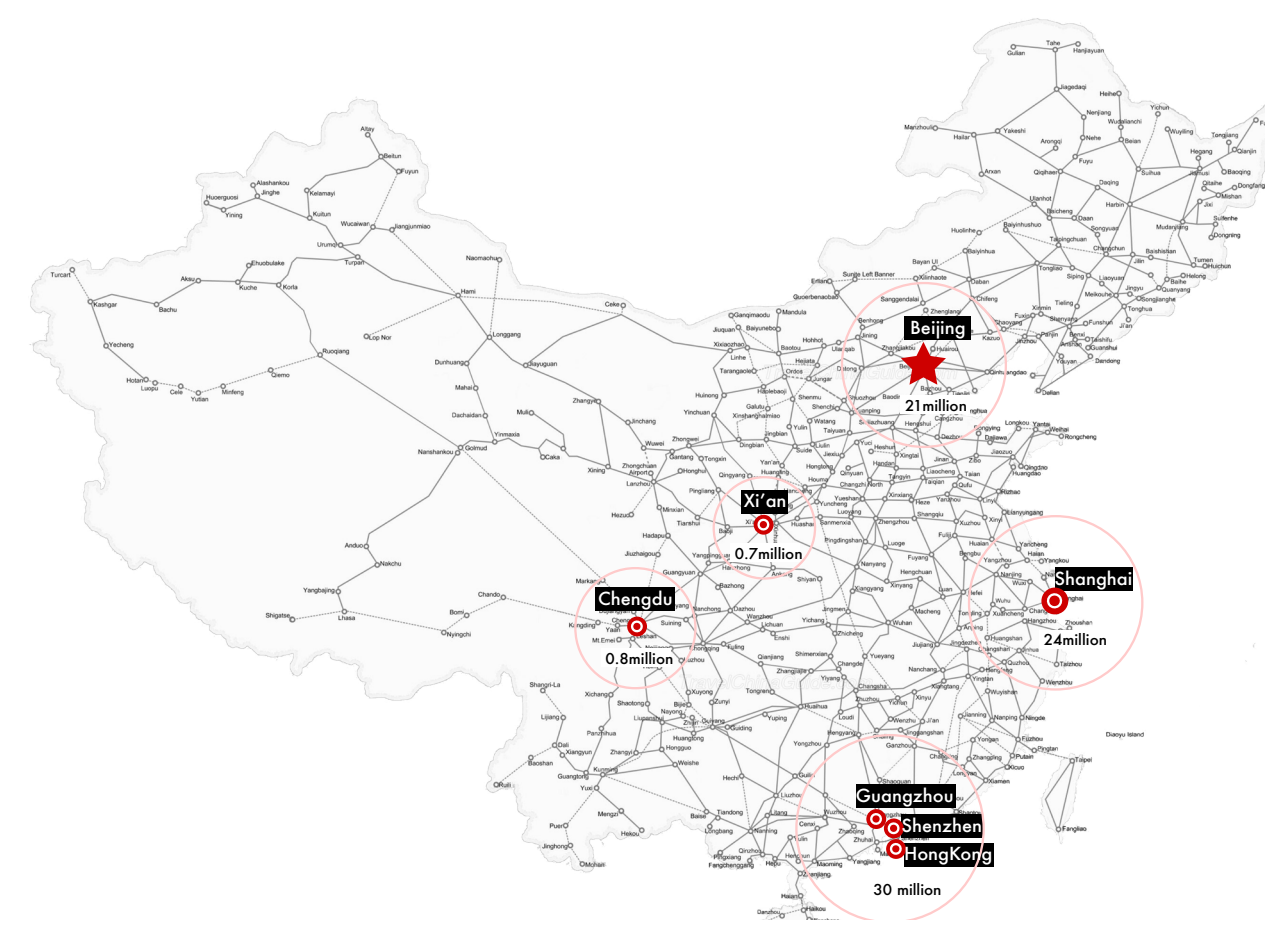


I. BEIJING EVOLUTION WITH POPULATION

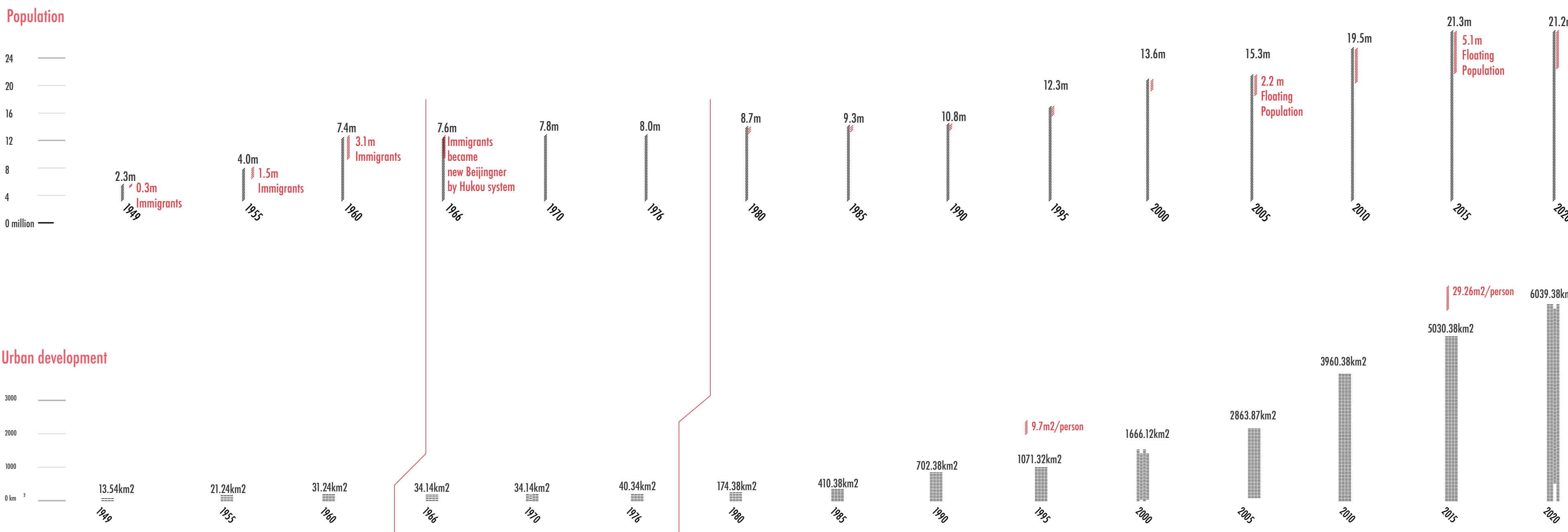
After the founding of the People's Republic of China in Beijing on October 1, 1949, Beijing, the ancient capital of China for thousands of years, entered a new development era. In addition to solving the city's existing infrastructure problems, restoring the transportation system, urban water supply, urban electricity, and communication system, more institutions, workers, experts, and scholars need to be considered to enter Beijing to build the housing problem. However, I would like to try to discuss how architects in Beijing have imagined and practiced public space design in these decades of development beyond the residential space. So I will choose classic

To understand what Beijing is like as a city, if we do not look at it from a political and ideological perspective, let us look at it from three perspectives: Beijing's population growth, Beijing's built housing/ per capita living area, and Beijing's urban sprawl. By compiling the data, we find that between 1949 and 1966, three million people moved into Beijing, who were skilled workers in various workplaces and their families. At this time, Beijing built many temporary buildings to accommodate an average annual increase of 290,000 people. During the Cultural Revolution, Beijing came to a complete standstill and ideology

prevailed. Not much was built in Beijing at this time, but it was devastating to abolish city planning and to prevent architects from drawing plans, leaving workers to build their own. About one million square meters of illegal buildings were built in Beijing during this decade. The opening up of China in 1978 was an important point in time, as China transformed its way of dealing with the world. The biggest impact on the construction sector was the real estate reform in 1998, which allowed the construction of commercial housing, making China the country with the highest construction volume in the world. 2020 Beijing will be 30 times larger than it was in 1949.



II. EVOLUTION TIMELINE



CULTURE REVOLUTION
The Cultural Revolution had a tremendous impact on Beijing's architecture and urban planning, starting with the dismantling of the institution of architecture and urban planning and the destroyed more than a hundred urban research materials. Planning and construction work in Beijing came to a standstill during this decade. It was only in 1977 that a gradual recovery and assessment of the damage began.

ECONOMIC REFORM
The Chinese economic reform, known in the West as the Opening of China) refers to the program of economic reforms termed "Socialism with Chinese characteristics" and "socialist market economy" in the People's Republic of China.

2008 OLYMPICS

