

Application Research on Livable Communities Design in Singapore Neighborhood Center Pattern

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Abstract—Through the theoretical research on livable communities and the analysis of Singapore's neighborhood center, combined with the successful cases of community planning at home and abroad, this paper analyzes its reference to China's community planning, and focuses on introducing the neighborhood center model into livable community planning, summarizing the design principles and design strategies of livable community planning based on the neighborhood center model. Furthermore, the recommendations of the Singapore Neighborhood Center in the planning and design of livable communities in China are proposed, in order to provide theoretical reference for the planning and design of livable communities in the future.

Keywords—*livability; neighborhood center; community*

I. INTRODUCTION

With the development of society and the improvement of people's ecological awareness, the livability of community environment has become a hot issue of concern. The development of livable community reflects the residents' demand for improving the quality of life, and requires the creation of a harmonious and beautiful community ecological environment, convenient community living facilities and a comprehensive community public safety system. In recent years, the urban population is also

increasing, which puts higher demands on the utilization of land resources. As the living environment changes, people's shopping needs and demand for services are also increasing. The location of the neighborhood center is to serve the community residents. Different neighborhood service centers with different main service targets should add different types of service projects to enhance the service functions of the neighborhood center to increase residents' participation and increase vitality for the neighborhood center. This paper combines the livable community with the neighborhood center, and with the intervention of relevant government departments, guides the people-oriented correct construction concept, and ensures that the livable community construction guided by the neighborhood center can meet the daily needs of the surrounding residents and providing "one-stop" community convenience services.

II. OVERVIEW OF LIVABLE COMMUNITIES

A. *The Definition of Livable Community*

With the development of social economy and the renewal of life concept, requirements of people living increasingly high quality, the concept of livability is also escalating. Livability theory has gradually become one of the important theories in the field of urban development planning and

construction. In 1996, the UN General Assembly explicitly put forward the concept of "livability" in the "Habitat Agenda". Livability refers to the characteristics and quality of space, society and environment. In Introduction to Human Settlement Environment Science, Mr. Wu Liangyong defines "Human Settlement Environment" as: the place where human beings live together, surface space closely related to human survival activities, the base on which man lives in nature, the main place where human beings use and transform nature [1]. In recent years, scholars in various fields mostly focus on the direction of livable cities, there are few detailed studies on livable communities; therefore, a unified concept definition has not yet been proposed. Different scholars have different definitions of livable communities, but from the basic meaning and content of livable communities, there are some consensuses:

- In terms of the general environment, the important premises of livable community are good natural environment, prosperous economic environment, stable social environment, harmonious humanities and natural environment;
- Within the community, livable community is a beautiful environment, complete public facilities, strong cultural atmosphere, and harmonious and friendly neighborhood relationship;
- An important condition for residents to travel conveniently is the convenience, accessibility and diversity of traffic within the community;
- Reasonable and open public leisure space and public green space can ensure adequate outdoor leisure activities for residents, promoting neighborhood communication;
- Perfect and humanized public service facilities are not only the guarantee of residents' basic living needs, but also the important core of improving the quality of life.

Professor John Friedman in his speech "Community Planning and Sustainable Development of Cities" at the theme forum of "Harmonious Cities and Livable Life" Expo pointed out, a quality community should meet the following criteria: firstly, it is full of vigor and vitality; secondly, focus on one or more gatherings and social places; thirdly, have collective consciousness; fourthly, There is a hardware environment that promotes social and cultural atmosphere. Fifth, cherishes the people who live in it. [2].

In general, the livable community is people-oriented, and for the sake of humane understanding, more consideration is given to the health, comfort and safety of community residents in planning and design, involving the comprehensive environmental quality of urban residential areas, municipal facilities, public services, public safety, cultural orientation, spatial form, landscape features, etc., it has a strong comprehensiveness.

B. The Characteristics of Livable Communities

The livable community is centered on improving the quality of life of residents, and promotes the harmonious development of the community by optimizing the relationship between nature and nature, between people and nature, and between people; the main features are as follows:

1) *Emphasizing on ecological environment protection and create a good living environment:* Livable communities must have a good ecological environment and residential environment, the ecological environment includes fresh air, clean water, rich green plants, clean neighborhoods, etc, including the efficient use of resources, the use of renewable energy and green energy-efficient building materials to reduce environmental pollution; the residential environment includes reasonable building density, green coverage, landscape construction, etc., giving people a quiet, peaceful and pleasant psychological experience.

2) *Promoting economic development and ensure a stable social environment:* The economic development of the community can promote the balance of employment and is the basis for ensuring the stability of the community. Simultaneously, a perfect transportation system, establishment of walking space and development of community industries with local characteristics, it not only shortens the distance from the residence to the workplace, improves the work efficiency, but also enhances the sense of community belonging and honor of the residents, and the enthusiasm of the work. Thus promoting the prosperity and development of the community economy and forming a virtuous circle.

3) *Paying attention to the construction and management of facilities and provide perfect living support services:* The basic requirements for the construction of livable community facilities are reasonable functions, complete facilities, adaptation to the size of the community and population structure, meeting the requirements of residents' living and social activities, and providing residents with a safe, healthy, convenient and comfortable life [3]. On the basis of having sound public service facilities, It is necessary to strengthen community management and services, formulate democratic humanized management mechanisms, strengthen community service functions, and strengthen public participation.

4) *Focusing on humanistic concern and construct harmonious neighborhood relations:* The important aspect of the community's humanistic environment is composed of community ethics, community awareness, community culture, etc[4]. Livable community pays attention to comprehensive humanistic care and cultivation of humanistic spirit, improve the quality of life of residents through multi-functional comprehensive service facilities, convenient transportation to promote neighborhoods, improve public participation and community autonomy, and enhance community responsibility. Thus form a healthy

lifestyle and harmonious neighborhood relationship livable community.

5) *Protecting community culture and create residential community with local sense*: The livable community emphasizes the cultivation of local cultural characteristics, creates a local community based on the protection and integration of the city's history and culture, enhances the vitality of the community, and avoids a uniform community appearance. Local sense can give residents a unique sense of quality, enhance walking environment, and make residents feel more belonging and pride in the community.

III. THE OVERVIEW OF SINGAPORE NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER

A. *The Definition of Singapore Neighborhood Center*

The concept of "neighborhood center" in Singapore is a continuation of the concept of "neighborhood unit". Although derived from the concept of "neighborhood unit", it is not bound by the shackles of "neighborhood unit", it is a combination of the characteristics of Singapore's community development and the needs of the times, and its connotation is the public center in the neighborhood unit, including commercial, public institutions (medical, library, church, etc.), open space and residential. Its deeper meaning is that it is actually a cross-collection of the concept of a hierarchical, supporting community activity center, which is the center of the residential area. It is not only a commercial complex, but a central service area that provides residents with living facilities as a main consumer of nearby residential areas [5]. The specific forms of neighborhood centers, according to the scope of their services from large to small, including: regional center, town center, neighborhood center, residential precinct center and other supporting facilities around them.

The Singapore Neighborhood Center is a collective name for a commercial center and public open space that combines residential, shopping, leisure and entertainment. It is not only a simple commercial shopping center, but also a living and entertainment center for nearby residents, and provides them with a service center for their living. The essence of the neighborhood center is the communication, satisfying the psychological needs of people to participate in social interaction activities. Its reasonable spatial layout, clear functional division and well-organized road transportation system reflect the people-oriented design concept. Mainly for new towns and HDB flats, implementing a new neighborhood center community development model, providing necessary conditions for residents' material and spiritual life, through careful planning of traffic organization, functional layout, distribution of public spaces, proportion of neighborhood centers and HDBs, and store portfolios.

B. *The Characteristics of Singapore Neighborhood Center*

The Singapore residential planning model is mainly determined by the size of the settlement, the organization of the residential transportation system, the layout of the public facilities in the settlement, and the setting of the public open space.

1) *Small scale residential area to promote neighborhood communication*: The scale of residential area was adjusted from 8-10hm² to 2-4hm², Taking the residents as the center and reducing the service radius of the neighborhood center not only properly solves the basic living needs, but also satisfies the residents' needs of seeking life and cultural exchange near their homes, thus constituting a huge family housing extension system. The vegetable market and supermarket are the extension of the kitchen; the bathroom and laundry room are the extension of the bathroom; the theater, the tea house and the dance hall are the extension of the living room; the library and the reading room are the extension of the study[6]. And people doing these activities in the neighborhood center have more community culture atmosphere than at home, making people's social interaction activities more frequent, and the neighborhood relationship is more harmonious.

2) *Perfect residential transportation system to improve quality of life and urban environment*: The residential transportation system advocates the TOD model of the new urbanism, with the light rail and subway stations as the core organization, connecting the HDBs and public open spaces through the community bus and pedestrian system, The separation of public transportation and private car transportation system shortens the distance between public service facilities and community residents, facilitates residents' travel, and properly solves the practical problems of urban residential living quality and urban environment, It has played a fundamental role in safeguarding Singapore's economic and social development and the improvement of its quality.

3) *Reasonable layout of public facilities in residential areas promotes harmonious development of cities*: The Neighbourhood Center integrates existing commercial and public service facilities to meet the diverse needs of people. The establishment of multiple centers in the new town, which not only avoids the common phenomenon of urban expansion in developing countries, but also avoids the decline of urban centers in European and American countries

IV. CASE STUDY

A. *Typical Case Analysis of Livable Communities — Florida Alys Beach*

Alys Beach is located on the coast of northwestern Florida, Built in 1981, it covers an area of about 324,000m² ,Strictly embodying the planning concepts of "new urbanism" and "smart growth", it is the representative of the new traditionalist community with multiple mixed functions [7].

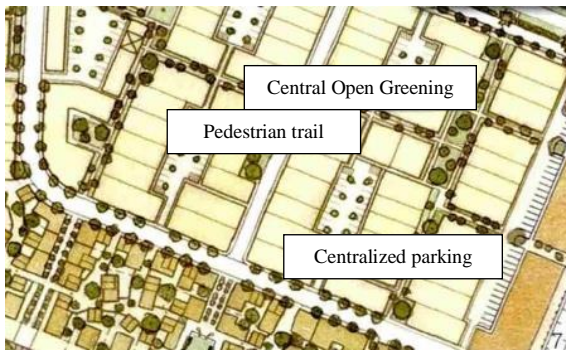


Fig.1. Alys beach group plan.

1) *The embodiment of the concept:* Alys beach arranges public facilities such as shops, large parks and meeting places in the community center, and concentrates on both sides of the main roads to form a self-sufficient and fully equipped central service area with comprehensive functions. Considering the large scale, a number of comprehensive centers have been set up, and the distance from the community to the edge is specifically quantified to be about 400m, that is, the residents can walk to the nearest comprehensive service center in 5 minutes from the residence[8]. There are many types of homes built, townhouses, two-bedroom villas and multi-bedroom luxury villas, so that different residents can share the same service facilities in the same community, which is conducive to inclusiveness and friendliness, mutual aid neighborhood. The road network should take into account the driving function of the private car, so that the use of walking and bicycles can be fully considered to form a transportation system with multiple modes of travel. Its compact housing arrangement, the protection of primitive ecological wetlands, the use of green energy and the construction of sustainable urban drainage systems are all important manifestations of the concept of livable communities.

2) *Insufficient application:* From the perspective of urban planning, it is mainly aimed at small-scale community planning. Although the perfect service facilities in the community can meet the material and spiritual needs of residents, the relatively closed and clear boundaries make the residents in the community lack communication with the outside world, which is not conducive to Long-term development. In addition, although emphasis is placed on ecological environmental protection, it is still strictly based on the “building priority” planning model. The consideration of ecological issues lags behind the architectural layout work, which also makes it inevitable to flow through the architectural vassal.

B. Case Analysis of Neighborhood Center — Suzhou Industrial Park

1) *Analysis on the planning and construction of Suzhou Industrial Park:* Suzhou Industrial Park is a typical case of Sino-Singapore cooperation and development, drawing on the Singapore neighborhood center model. The project

combines China's national conditions and independently and selectively absorbs Singapore's experience.

In the planning of residential areas, Suzhou Industrial Park fully absorbed the ideas of Singapore's new town planning. The park is divided into three residential towns, which contain five neighborhood centers. Each neighborhood center contains several groups. There are usually no or very few public facilities in the group, such as power distribution rooms, group green spaces and small ones. In this way, the main supporting facilities of the residential community are generally concentrated in the neighborhood center, which is built by a specialized agency [9]. With the community service as the core, the Neighborhood Center is based on the advanced concept of “big community, large group” and provides a comprehensive, all-round, multi-functional and one-stop service regional commercial service center for the community [10]. The neighborhood center is configured according to market demand, organically combining business and public service projects, and providing community residents with a variety of consumer service places with catering, shopping, entertainment, leisure, living services and social interaction, in order to enhance the sense of belonging and identity of the community, to meet the material and spiritual needs of residents at different levels, and to provide more profitable space for the settled merchants. According to third-party research institutions — Shanghai Business Economic Research Center's research data on customer satisfaction survey: 56.4% of consumers chose the neighborhood center for shopping, catering and other consumption in the park, followed by large supermarkets; 80% of residents choose the neighborhood center as the main place for daily shopping and consumption, this new business model has achieved great success in the Suzhou Industrial Park and is gradually being promoted nationwide.

2) *The problem of planning and construction of the neighborhood center of Suzhou Industrial Park:* Although the construction of the Suzhou Industrial Park Neighborhood Center provides rapid transportation, convenient daily shopping and perfect public facilities for the residents in the park, it is neglected by Suzhou's unique urban characteristics due to the basic design according to the style of the Singapore city. Therefore, the characteristics of the regional context are relatively lacking. Modern building materials and international buildings without national distinctions have replaced the powder walls and tiles of the Jiangnan water town. It is also a pity for the passing of regional cultural characteristics. In *The Aesthetics of the Street*, Luranraison said: “Italy is the most visible street in the city when it is formed and has strong feelings. For Italians, the street is not only for transportation, but also a part of life, it is present as a community [11]”. To integrate the unique, elegant and faint cultural heritage of Suzhou with the modern and fashionable neighborhood, the community can become a permanent harbor for the residents' minds. In addition, the public service business form of the centralized building in the neighborhood center

eliminates the noise disturbance and environmental pollution of the commercial street along the street, but also makes the street landscape lack of richness and affinity.

V. REFERENCE MEANING

A. Reference Significance to the Planning and Construction of Livable Communities in China

The following four basic principles should be followed in the design:

- Protecting the natural geographical environment;
- The area has its own characteristics, highlighting the unique style of the regional architecture;
- Reducing reliance on private cars, the reach of residential buildings to service centers is controlled within 5 minutes of walking distance;
- Ensuring Community Public Space and Enhancing Community Awareness.

According to changes in community size, market requirements, and residents' needs, the design and construction are continuously adjusted. This is also the process of continuous summarization, experimentation, improvement, and development. In the process of planning and building a livable community in our country, moving from a single-function closed house to an open community model, and focus on the dwelling of the house, the mixed functionality of the building, and the structure of the road. Systematic, network, humanization and diversification of public space, comfort of walking environment, richness of streetscape, warmth of community atmosphere and sense of belonging. At the same time, community planning is a process of continuous development. It is closely related to changes in community size and market conditions. It should be tried, adjusted and improved in the process of construction and management to form a livable community in the true sense.

B. The Reference Significance of the Neighborhood Center Model for China

1) *Strengthening the implementation and management of government regulation:* The neighborhood center model has been well applied in community planning and construction in Singapore. Thanks to the unified planning and development of the government, the Singapore Housing Development Board has played an irreplaceable role in its HDB project. As far as China's current national conditions are concerned, the development of residential areas is still centered on developers, while most developers only focus on individual development and short-term interests, and lack of thinking about the overall social business development trend. Therefore, the government planning department should give more play to its guidance role, intervene in the early stage of real estate development, entrust professional planning companies to conduct in-depth investigation and analysis through open tendering, fully understand the

community business services and consumer demand, and public services. Scientific forecasting and planning of facilities, commercial outlets, etc.

2) *Integration and optimization of community business and public event space:* Community business should be based on the principle of facilitating residents' daily life and improving the quality of life of residents. It reflects the people-oriented spirit, and on the basis of satisfying people's basic needs of life, it constantly improves the level of living services and forms a standardized and personalized community service system to satisfy the community resident demand. At the same time, the community business and community public activities space will be combined to promote the integration of neighborhoods, meet the increasing demands of social interaction, and gradually form the oriental community culture of harmony, mutual help and mutual assistance.

3) *Formulation of a community planning model in line with China's national conditions:* Singapore has a high commercial starting point and a sound social system. The government plans to implement it. The community business in most cities in China is still at the stage where the traditional model and the modern model coexist. The relevant legal system is still not perfect. Overall planning and development are also based on real estate, so what kind of living environment in China is more suitable for the community planning and design of the Singapore neighborhood center model, which is closely related to natural and social factors.

VI. INTRODUCTION OF THE SINGAPORE NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER MODEL IN A LIVABLE COMMUNITY

This paper introduces the concept of 'livable community' and combines the Singapore neighborhood model with the concept of "livable". The community is the basic unit of the city and an important place for residents to live, work, study and entertain. Like the Singapore Neighborhood Center, the government should participate moderately in community building, effectively and limitedly use land and energy resources, improve the material and spiritual quality of life of the residents, meet the needs of people seeking an ideal living environment, and bring into play the cohesiveness of the neighborhood culture. So that people have a strong sense of community identity, belonging and comfort, and the combination of the two forms a more suitable development model for a new livable community.

This paper proposes a new direction for the planning and construction of livable communities, and plays a certain theoretical guiding role in improving the livable community, so that people have a better understanding of the 'suitable living environment', provides the theoretical reference and practical support for exploring green, ecological, scientific and humanized livable community planning models in the future.

VII. PLANNING AND DESIGN OF LIVABLE COMMUNITY BASED ON NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER MODEL

A. Design Principles

1) *Adapting to local conditions:* When referring to the community-centred model of livable community concepts and community planning, attention should be paid to the understanding of its core concepts. The formulation of specific strategies should be based on China's urban development stage, land ownership, community development model, and urban In terms of cultural characteristics, etc.

2) *People oriented:* The livable community planning should take people's needs as the starting point, take people's all-round development as the ultimate goal, improve the quality of life of residents and improve the lifestyle of residents through the multi-functional role of the community, and the behavior of residents living in the community and Psychological needs are also a kind of feedback on whether community planning is pleasant, thus forming an interactive, public participation community atmosphere, and striving to build an environment suitable for people to live, live, work and relax.

3) *Respect for nature:* The livable theory emphasizes ecological environmental protection. When conducting community planning, the existing natural environment and landscape resources within the base should be fully respected. Protect the status of the mountain, water system, vegetation, etc., stay in the mountains to build water, fully tap the characteristics and meaning of the community, and accurately locate, thus optimizing the texture of the city.

4) *Compact development:* Developing a multi-functional, complex land-use model is the core concept of a livable community and a Singapore-based neighborhood model. In the high-density urbanization, the residential area with single residential function can not meet people's needs. Therefore, the formation of a residential area with a group development, a multi-level multi-functional neighborhood center, and a rich and diverse public space in the urban area, the development of a compact community model is an important part of the new livable community.

5) *Green ecosystem:* The concept of green and low carbon will permeate the design of every building and facility in the community. A livable community is a place where people and nature can be harmoniously integrated. Dealing with the relationship between community development, resource utilization and environmental protection, and implementing the concepts of green, ecological, low-carbon and sustainable will become the trend of livable community planning.

6) *Regional personality:* In the planning of livable communities, it is necessary to fully integrate the historical culture of the city and the inherent traditions of the community, inherit the regional culture and spatial characteristics, and reflect the characteristic style of the

community. In the planning process, pay attention to the inheritance of history and culture, and continue the urban texture, respect the scale of the lanes, and increase the characteristics and coordination of the community by extracting cultural elements and retaining traditional customs. At the same time, the natural mountain is the background, creating the outline of the city, forming an urban interface with both regional personality and change, thus eliminating the phenomenon that the modern residential area looks the same.

B. Planning Design Strategy

1) *A livable community with a sense of place:* The local sense mainly includes two aspects: first, the sense of belonging of the community, followed by the social feelings of the community residents. How to create a local sense of the community has become an important issue worthy of study in the community construction, through the natural environment, historical culture and public space. Personalized creation is a common strategy to strengthen the local sense of the community.

The natural environment of the community is the most distinctive place given to it by heaven. It provides an objective basis for the creation of architectural features. The natural environment, architectural style and traditional lifestyle are the original factors of community personality. Fully tapping the regional characteristics of the city and combining it with the modern urban community, so that although people live in a modern new community, with fast transportation and convenient services, they have a traditional living atmosphere. Integrating regional culture into artistic performances, community activities and featured products is the most convenient and accessible way for the general public to understand local history and culture. The public space of the community, such as parks, plazas, orientations, green spaces, etc. It is produced and developed in the limits of natural conditions in the area.

2) *Neighborhood center with unity and uniqueness:* Creating community characteristics such as sense of community, belonging, security, regional sense, and sense of identity is an important part of building a complex neighborhood center. The versatile and mixed livable community combines residential, commercial, office, entertainment, government and other functions to form a comprehensive community, creating jobs, minimizing waste, reducing cost of living and improving community efficiency. Its also the most economic, environmentally friendly and intensive development model for sustainable communities. With a distinctive neighborhood center, the community's regional culture can make residents' sense of belonging and pride more intense, and also have the function of establishing a community image and promoting tourism.

3) *Suitable slow system:* The slow-moving system is a type of transportation for pedestrians and cyclists, based on non-motorized vehicles such as walking and bicycles. It is also called non-motorized transportation, mainly including

walking systems and bicycle systems. Compared with residents living in closed traditional communities, residents of the new traditional neighborhood community are more willing to choose to walk out. The former has a walking rate of only 7%, while the latter has 17%. Practices at home and abroad have proved that neighborhood communities with high population density, dense construction, mixed land use, strong street connectivity and perfect walking and bicycle lanes can promote residents' slow activities. A highly connected street network, a high-quality public transport infrastructure, and a smaller public transport site service radius enable residents to use walking and cycling to make it easier to reach their destination in less time.

4) *Humanized community public space*: The fast pace of life and fierce social competition have put tremendous pressure on the residents living in modern cities. People are eager to relax in the outdoor space, thus reducing stress and eliminating fatigue. The livable community emphasizes the quality of the public space environment, pays attention to humanistic care and human scale, and therefore needs to provide humanized community public space to meet people's leisure needs. Intimacy and domain sense are a basic psychological need of people in outdoor public spaces, reflecting the behavioral characteristics of different groups in public space and the different ways of using public space. The humanized design makes people feel comfortable in the space, and is willing to stop. The longer people stay in the public space, the more frequent the neighborhoods, making the neighborhood relationship more intimate.

C. Future Prospects

The theory of livable communities involves a comprehensive content of multidisciplinary intersections, and its development needs to be further tested and improved in practice. This paper attempts to introduce the Singapore Neighborhood Center model into the planning and construction of livable communities, and proposes the planning strategy of livable communities from the perspective of overall planning, in order to propose new thinking directions for the planning and construction of livable communities.

The planning and design research of this paper is based on the theory of livability and the theory of Singapore's neighborhood center. It has the universality of application. However, in the community planning of our country, on the basis of learning from foreign experience and lessons, fully integrate the laws of Chinese community development. The differences in national conditions are worthy of further study in the future.

The proposed planning and design strategy of livable community based on the neighborhood center model is more in the theoretical research and practical exploration stage, and lacks the argument of large-scale and long-term livable community planning practice. In addition, although China has some research on the planning and construction of livable communities, most of them cannot form a complete

theoretical system, and lack relevant theoretical support in the process of practice. In the future research, it is necessary to strengthen the formation of the theoretical system and the demonstration of practice, to guide the practice with theory, and to further improve the theory through practice.

Due to the limitation of professional background, the research in this paper is more analytical and research from the perspective of urban planning and landscape planning and design, but fails to fully integrate the relevant knowledge of human geography, management, economics, landscape ecology and other disciplines. The study of livable communities is a comprehensive research topic with multiple disciplines. In the future research, more consideration should be given to the intersection of disciplines and a more comprehensive analysis result.

VIII. CONCLUSION

In today's society where the economy and material have developed strongly, people's ideas have gradually changed from "heavy objects" to "heavy people." The importance and urgency of humanism cannot be ignored. Applying the Singapore Neighborhood Center model to the planning and construction of livable communities highlights the people-oriented concept, including ecological integration, functional hierarchy and comprehensive operations, close links between transportation and supporting facilities, and enhancement of community cultural attributes. Through theoretical and practical research, this paper puts forward planning and design suggestions for the construction of livable communities, and systematically summarizes and further considers the main research conclusions.

A. Ecological Sharing

Although with the enhancement of environmental awareness, people are increasingly emphasizing the protection of the natural environment, but there are inevitable contradictions between human development and ecological protection. Therefore, how to implement effective ecological sharing is the key point. The Singapore Neighborhood Center model highlights the optimization model of the combination of ecology and leisure, shopping and culture, and achieves the integration with the spatial pattern and the effective relationship with the function. More importantly, integrating ecology into life and advocating green travel modes and attitudes towards life are more feasible ways.

B. Functional Hierarchy and Comprehensive Operation

Both the livable theory and the neighborhood center model emphasize the comprehensiveness of community functions, and its functional hierarchy is the key. In the practice of community planning, the spatial layout is closely integrated with the functional hierarchy, and a hierarchical and functional structure is formed within the system, highlighting the characteristics of the neighborhood center.

C. Traffic and Supporting Facilities Should Be Closely Linked

Traffic and ancillary services are important material foundations for livable communities, closely related to the lives of residents, and the basis for the lifestyle and quality of residents. In the planning and design of livable communities, focusing on building public transportation and pedestrian transportation, it is necessary to advocate various modes of transportation, providing suitable public space and promoting friendly neighborhood exchanges. The construction of efficient and economical, safe and convenient, and encourages the exchange and sharing of the physical environment and facilities is an important manifestation of human care.

D. Strengthening the Cultural Attributes of the Community

Cultural attribute is an important source of strength for the formation of regional charm, belonging and identity, and has great significance for the construction of livable communities. In the planning and construction of livable communities, focusing on regional culture, strengthening the construction of cultural attributes, guiding the positioning of cultural attributes, and cultivating culture as the driving force for forming community identity and cohesiveness, and stimulating public participation awareness. In turn, it promotes the development of various undertakings in the community and reflects the profound significance of the return of community culture.

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