

POCKET PARK DESIGN STRATEGY TO REALIZE HUMANISTIC CARE IN URBAN MICRO-RENEWAL

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ARTICLE HISTORY

Received: 3 February 2025

Revised: 17 February 2025

Published: 11 March 2025

ABSTRACT

This researcher aims to explore the strategies to realizing humanistic care in urban micro-renewal, especially through the design of pocket parks. First, the article summarizes the development status of the concept of urban micro-renewal, emphasizing the importance of preserving the history of the city, improving the environmental quality and the life quality of residents. Subsequently, the current situation of pocket park as an important carrier of urban micro-renewal is analyzed, and its role in urban space utilization, improvement of residents' life and stimulation of community vitality is discussed. Finally, the paper proposes specific strategies to realize humanistic care in the design of pocket parks, including design principles, spatial layout, functional setting and public participation, in order to provide valuable reference for the practice of urban micro-renewal.

Keywords: Urban Micro-Renewal, Humanistic Care, Pocket Park, Design Strategy

CITATION INFORMATION: Chu, X., Inkuer, A., Mayusoh, C., & Puntien, P. (2025). Pocket Park Design Strategy to Realize Humanistic Care in Urban Micro-Renewal. *Procedia of Multidisciplinary Research*, 3(3), 52.

INTRODUCTION

With the acceleration of the urbanization process, the city is changing with each passing day, but at the same time, how to preserve the historical memory of the city, improve the living quality of the residents, and enhance the community cohesion has become an urgent problem to be solved. Micro-update is a gradual, distributed, dynamic and scalable update and transformation. Micro-update often breaks down the target of the transformation and updates them according to the time sequence (Wang, 2024). As one of the core concepts of urban micro-renewal, humanistic care emphasizes paying attention to people's needs, respecting people's values and promoting people's all-round development in the process of renewal. As an important form of urban micro-renewal, pocket park has become an important carrier of humanistic care with its small, flexible size, diverse functions and close to residents' life.

Research Objectives

This researcher aims to explore the strategies to realizing humanistic care in urban micro-renewal, especially through the design of pocket parks.

LITERATURE REVIEWS

The development status of the urban micro-renewal concept

1) Concepts and developments

Micro-renewal starts from perspective of another city construction, and explores way to create a beautiful city image, improve its quality of life, and improve living space of residents, starting from the space foundation (Mu, 2022). Different from the traditional urban renewal, urban micro-renewal pays more attention to protection and inheritance of history and culture, and also pays more attention to the needs and participation of residents. In recent years, with concept of "people-oriented" deeply rooted in hearts of people, urban micro update gradually from the material environment to the social and cultural Renaissance, emphasize on the basis of retaining historical sites, by improving public facilities, optimize space layout, improve service function, create more livable, appropriate industry, appropriate swim urban environment.

In the practice of urban micro-renewal, all localities actively explore micro-renewal modes in line with their own characteristics. For example, Chengdu implements "community micro-renewal", transforming and upgrading the old communities through government guidance, residents' participation and social cooperation, so as to meet the residents' yearning for a better life. In addition, Beijing, Shanghai and other cities have also carried out community construction experiments in the old city hutongs and historical blocks to promote the diversified development of urban micro-renewal. Small and micro public Spaces cannot exist in a blank environment like an island (Liu, 2022). Urban micro-renewal emphasizes social participation and multi-party win-win results. Through the micro-renewal project, it not only improves the urban environment, improves the quality of life of residents, but also promotes the development of related industries and economic growth. At the same time, the micro-renewal project also provides investment opportunities for social capital and promotes the sustainable development of urban economy. In the future, the concept of urban micro-renewal will continue to deepen its development.

The concept of micro-renewal is summed up in the original process of urban renewal in western developed countries, and we can explore its theoretical sources from these development processes.

Table 1 Process of urban renewal and development

Time	Mode
Phase I (late 19th-early 20th century)	After the industrial Revolution, the urban construction density was high, and the renewal was mainly to control the development and evacuate the population..
Phase 2 (1940s-1950s)	In the post-war reconstruction period, the large-scale demolition and reconstruction with the goal of improving urban health and life quality and solving the living problems of citizens.
The third stage (1960s)	At that time, the city was in a period of rapid economic and political development, and the focus of development was on the renewal of infrastructure services.
Stage 4 (1970s-1980s)	With the gradual popularization of ecological and sustainable development ideas, the city gradually began to implement the small-scale and gradual renewal mode.
Stage 5 (1990s-early 2000s)	As the concept of sustainable development, residents of the living environment quality, the progress of new technology, these promote the update content tend to residential, elements, diversified environment livable and sustainable development of settlements, this not only requires to improve the quality of material environment, also need to improve the reconstruction of urban and residential double civilization.

2) Current situation and shortcomings

"Micro-renewal" such as urban renewal is a more sophisticated and humanistic care approach (Gong, 2019). The humanistic care in the urban micro-renewal is first reflected in the respect for the history and culture. By preserving and restoring the buildings, blocks and landscapes of historical value, the cultural memory of the city can be inherited and the residents' cultural identity and sense of belonging can be enhanced. By improving the living environment, improving the level of public services, optimizing the spatial layout and other means, to improve the quality of life of residents. Communication and interaction among residents can be facilitated by providing diverse leisure facilities and cultural activities. However, the development status quo is difficult to consider all, the shortcomings are also more obvious.

Table 2 The shortcomings of urban micro-renewal

No.	Name	Question	Impact
1	Community humanistic care	Single target	As a result, the integration of community culture is insufficient, and residents' sense of happiness and sense of gain are difficult to improve.
		Lack of deep participation	Residents often only passively accept decisions, and it is difficult to fully understand the meaning and value of micro-renewal.
2	Public participation mechanism	Lack of legal environment	Residents lack the necessary guarantee and support in the micro-update process.
		Lack of social organizations	Lead to the lack of organization and cohesion in the process of resident participation.
		Lack of communication between designers and the residents	As a result, the program is difficult to get recognition and support from residents.

No.	Name	Question	Impact
3	Linkage between government departments	The linkage mechanism is not smooth	As a result, the lack of coordination and cooperation among various departments in the planning, design, implementation and other links of the micro-update project, which affects the smooth progress of the project.
		The department's responsibilities are unclear	Lead to the problems of buck-passing and low efficiency in the process of promoting micro-update.
4	Implementatic of security	The economic security is insufficient	Micro-renewal projects often rely on unilateral investment of the government, which increases financial burden of government and also affects the capital investment of the later micro-renewal.
		The property rights system is vague	The legal definition of the governance authority of personal space, community space and public space is vague, which brings difficulties for the subsequent implementation and management.
		Cultural organizations are lacking	Lack of community unit autonomous management institutions with the participation of the community residents themselves.

The development status of Pocket parks

1) Concepts and developments

Pocket park refers to the public green space built with small pieces of open space such as urban corners and abandoned land, which has the characteristics of small area, exquisite design and diverse functions. In recent years, with the increasing tension of urban space, pocket park has gradually become an important part of the construction of urban green space, because of its flexibility and efficiency. Pocket parks penetrate deeply into all parts of the city, carrying the collective memory of the general public. They are designed with local cultural characteristics, which is conducive to increasing the recognition of the site (Li et al., 2022). In recent years, all parts of China have promoted the construction of pocket parks, making use of the corners, abandoned land and idle land in the city to plan, construct, construct or transform pocket parks according to local conditions. Documents released in 2021 said the total number of parks will reach 1,000 by 2025, with 120 new parks in 2021, half of which will be pocket parks (Yise, 2022). At the same time, Beijing, Qingdao and other cities are also actively promoting the construction of pocket parks to provide more good places for citizens of leisure and entertainment.

The concept of a pocket park first originated in the United States. In May 1963, the proposal of "New Parks for New York" was proposed at an exhibition organized by the New York Park Association, with the original form of small plaque parks (Midtown Park), or pocket park systems, scattered in the high-density urban center. On May 23, 1967, Peret Park on 53rd Avenue in New York was officially opened, marking birth of Pocket Park. From perspective of practice at home and abroad, the design and construction of pocket parks pay more and more attention to humanistic care. By providing diversified leisure facilities and holding rich cultural activities, they can meet different needs of residents and improve their happiness.

2) Current situation and shortcomings

Pocket park is an important place for residents to have outdoor activities, and it is also one of the effective periods of urban micro-renewal (Ma, 2022). The problems in humanistic care in the design and application of pocket parks involve the design concept, spatial layout, facility configuration, public participation, and the integration of history and culture and humanistic

care. In order to solve these problems, designers need to fully consider the actual needs and psychological feelings of users in the design, pay attention to the excavation and integration of cultural connotation, and establish a sound public participation and joint construction and sharing mechanism, to ensure that the pocket park can truly become a popular urban public space favored by residents. Due to influence of external factors, there are some shortcomings in the pocket park design.

Table 3 Shortcomings of pocket park design

No.	Name	Question	Impact
1	Design philosophy	The definition of the service object is vague	It is difficult to create a comfortable recreational atmosphere, which affects the embodiment of humanistic care.
		Lack of care in the design details	It hinders the release of people's nature and reduces the use experience of the park.
2	Space layout and function settings	Functional partition is unreasonable	It affects the overall use effect of the park.
		Lack of accessibility and convenience	As a result, some residents are difficult to reach the park easily, reducing the utilization rate of the park.
3	Facility configuration	Facilities are not perfect	It affects the residents' activities in the park.
		Facilities design is unreasonable	Causing the user to feel uncomfortable.
4	Public participation and joint construction and sharing	Lack of public participation	As a result, the design scheme is difficult to fully reflect the real needs of the residents.
		The mechanism for joint contribution and sharing is not sound	It affects the use effect of the park and the quality of life of the residents.
5	History and culture and humanistic care	Lack of historical and cultural elements	This lack makes it difficult for the park to become an important carrier to inherit and carry forward the local culture.
		Insufficient depth of humanistic care	This phenomenon limits the potential of pocket parks to improve the quality of life of their residents.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This paper is a qualitative study on the design strategy of pocket parks under the micro-renewal concept. By analyzing the city's famous pocket park cases. Then summarize the principles, methods and techniques of pocket park design to make better suggestions for reference.

- 1) Collect theoretical data and famous pocket park design cases through the Internet and CNKI. Collect data on the theme, areas, forms, and concepts of the pocket park design.
- 2) Use descriptive analysis method to analyze the data, summarize the common problems of famous pocket park design, and put forward a strategy of pocket park design for scholars and designers to reference.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Pocket park design case analysis

As a small open space, Pocket parks are available almost everywhere. At work or shopping, under an office building or in a shopping center, you will find a pocket park for relaxation and

have a brief contact with nature (Eve, 2003). Pocket parks belong to the category of urban open space, hidden in the bustling cities, and are mostly limited by the nearby residential buildings, shopping malls and other structures to serve the surrounding residents. Pocket park is not just a simple physical reduction of urban parks, but actually micro and subdivided the traditional urban parks, and scattered into the city. Therefore, no matter what kind of pocket park, it has the characteristics of urban park, designed around the needs of people, and designed with the thinking of humanistic care.

1) Peret Park, USA

Pere Park, 390 m², was designed by Zion & Breen Associates designer Robert Zion, and funded by William Paley, and was built in 1967. Peret Park is the earliest pocket park, and also the most famous pocket park case in the world. Its birth marks the generation of pocket park. Peret Park is small, simple design and clever space layout, its main purpose is designed to meet the needs of New York residents, to provide a public place for people living in the noisy city to rest and entertain. It is like a dazzling pearl embedded in the noisy district of New York, which brings spiritual comfort to the city residents and relieves their physical and psychological pressure (Luo, 2020).

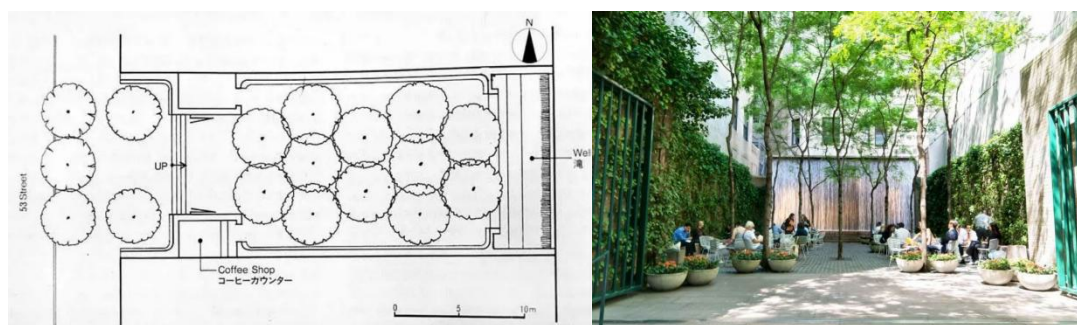


Figure 1 Perry Park

The aspects of humanistic care include the entrance to the park, which is a four-level step, with barrier-free slopes on both sides. The whole floor of the park is elevated above the sidewalk, separating the park space from the busy sidewalk. For example, a chair made of barbed wire with a small marble table is light but does not affect the surrounding environment. Square ground is not water grinding surface, concrete, but with rough mushroom face square small stone pavement, full of natural interest.

2) The Zighizaghi Pocket Park, Italy

Zighizaghi Pocket park is a multi-sensory experience of urban garden, hosted by OFL Architecture firm design, located in Italy, wall, an area of about 320 m², the park adopts the hexagon as the theme elements, the use of exquisite design, wood and plant landscape together, realize the idea of combining landscape and biology, created a place full of charm. The park contains both horizontal systems and vertical systems. Horizontal system refers to the ground of the park, mainly composed of wood hexagonal components; vertical system refers to the lighting system of the park, which is composed of six fourteen edges, built-in luminous equipment and sound equipment. In addition, the park has planted carefully selected Mediterranean plants and equipped with automatic sprinkler system. The park uses social technology, architecture and vegetation to create a friendly and comfortable landscape space, allowing music to travel through nature and tourists (Sun, 2020).



Figure 2 Zighizaghi Pocket Park

The aspects of humanistic care include the horizontal layer (floor) of the garden with modular geometric components, which are flexible and can be designed into different combination forms to meet the needs of different activities and people. The garden is also equipped with an automatic irrigation system that selects Mediterranean plants suitable for the local environment to further enhance the experience. The project cleverly connects wood and plants together, creating a new, charismatic public space for the citizens.

3) Yaqing Garden Pocket Park

Yaqing Garden is located between Yaqing Road and Humin Road in Xinzhuang Town, and the current situation is 20 meters wide square green space. Combined with the urban texture around the site, a transparent and bright activity site is created through straight lines, regular layout and node layout in strong rhythm in the strip green space. The opening is combined with the surrounding roads and the original pedestrian flow line, which has the passage function while assuming the rest function. Combined with the hard landscape, the red maple, magnolia and other scenic plants are added. Through the collocation of colorful ground cover, a distinct plant space is formed to create a relaxed leisure space.

The aspects of humanistic care include the architectural style of the park is mainly Chinese classical, with a large number of traditional elements, such as green tiles and white walls, carved window lattice, etc., which makes people feel like they are in the water town south of the Yangtze River. Visitors can feel the charm of traditional Chinese garden culture here, and enjoy the exquisite architecture and landscape scenery. The landscape design of the park also fully considers the harmonious coexistence between man and nature, so that people can enjoy the comfort and tranquility of nature while enjoying the beautiful scenery. There are also rich commercial facilities and living facilities around it, such as supermarkets, hospitals, schools, etc., which provide convenient life services for residents and tourists.



Figure 3 Yaqing Garden Pocket Park

4) Shadow Garden

Pick Garden is located in the southeast corner of Qinghai Road, Nanjing West Road, In 2022, jing'an Green City Appearance Management Department will include the green space in the pocket park renovation project, Designed by the Yu Jinlong team of the Big Dipper Landscape,

By fully excavating the urban context of Shanghai TV, Xingye Taikoo Li, yuan and residential areas and the regional characteristics of Nanjing West Road, Adjust the spatial layout and structure of green space, Strengthening the plant community structure, Guided by the access to the characteristic square and entrance, Access through friendly ramps with forest steps, Immersive experience with the surroundings, With the ecological habits of Yang to shade as the direction of gardening, The flower environment has Yang sheng half shade and shade flower environment, Cuckoos and cherry blossoms are featured, Autumn maple leaves into the scene, Focus on building it into a vibrant block of the full boutique pocket park. The construction of "pocket parks" such as Pick Garden continuously improves the quality of urban greening in the main urban area and meets the needs of citizens for leisure walking and getting close to nature.



Figure 4 Pick Shadow Garden

The aspects of humanistic care include the original *Torreya* tree in the garden. After the renovation, it takes this as the center and makes full use of the semi-shade area to create a space for people to stay and relax. Leisure chair around with all kinds of pleasant plants pleasing to the eye, let the public in the quiet and pleasant switch. When walking on the garden road, visitors can feel the contrast of the light and dark Spaces under the forest, the forest edge and the lawn, and experience the rich light and shadow effects.

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

Strategy of humanistic care in pocket park design

Compared with urban parks, comprehensive parks and specialized parks, pocket parks are a type of urban green space where urban residents have the most daily contact opportunities and the simplest way to obtain green space resources (Wang, 2019). In the context of urban micro-renewal, pocket park, as a small urban green space, can not only effectively improve the urban green coverage rate and improve the ecological environment, but also realize humanistic care through its unique design strategy. Here are some strategies for achieving humanistic care in the pocket park design:

Design principles

People-oriented: put the needs of residents first, ensure that the design of pocket parks conforms to the ergonomic principle, and is convenient for residents to use. The design should always focus on the needs of people, giving full consideration to the needs of different ages and groups, to ensure that the park becomes an important place for residents to relax, entertain and communicate. This design concept is the core embodiment of humanistic care in the design of pocket parks.

Ecological priority: pay attention to ecological protection and environmental construction, adopt green materials and ecological technologies, to build a green and low-carbon pocket park. In the design of the pocket park, the natural environment and ecological laws should be respected, and a beautiful and ecological leisure space should be created by means of

reasonable plant configuration and water body design. This respect for and protection of nature is also a manifestation of humanistic care.

Cultural integration: integrate local characteristics and cultural elements to reflect the uniqueness and cultural connotation of the pocket park. In the landscape design of the pocket park, local cultural elements and historical stories can be integrated, and displayed through sculpture, murals, landscape sketches and other forms. This can not only enhance the cultural connotation and artistic value of the park, but also enable residents to feel the cultural charm and historical heritage of their hometown during the tour.

Spatial layout

Reasonable layout: Alfonso (Alfonzo) proposes five levels of psychological needs for the walking environment from low to high: accessibility, accessibility, safety, comfort and pleasure (Alfonzo, 2005). According to the site conditions and the needs of the residents, the spatial layout of the pocket park should be reasonably planned to ensure that each functional area is both independent and connected to each other. Pocket parks are usually located in the corners and idle land in the city, ensuring that residents can arrive easily and quickly, reflecting the convenience requirements in humanistic care.

Open and sharing: The pocket park model embodies the idea of people-oriented equal allocation of green space resources, enabling people to enjoy the comfort and pleasure brought by green space anytime and anywhere (Zhang, 2014). Build open pocket parks to encourage residents to share space resources and promote community exchanges.

Function Settings

Diversified functions: set up diversified leisure facilities and service facilities to meet the different needs of residents. Such as setting up seats, pavilions, fitness equipment and other leisure facilities, as well as public toilets, dustbins and other service facilities. In order to facilitate the use of the elderly, the disabled and other special groups, pocket parks should be equipped to set up barrier-free access, barrier-free toilets and other facilities to ensure that they can freely and safely enter and leave the park and enjoy various services. This design embodies the care and respect for special groups.

Cultural display: The design of the pocket park will combine the historical and cultural environment of the location as the display window of urban culture. Through the combination of traditional space, historical context and modern civic cultural elements, the park is endowed with unique cultural connotation and vitality. By setting up sculptures, murals and other artistic installations, the local cultural characteristics and historical deposits are displayed, and the cultural atmosphere of the pocket park is enhanced. In order to avoid thousands of gardens, the design of pocket parks will focus on the creation of theme features. Through the construction of the thematic small cultural park space, it will provide residents with rich and diverse cultural experience and spiritual enjoyment.

Public participation

Soliciting opinions: In the design process of the pocket park, opinions and suggestions will be actively solicited from the street community and residents to ensure that the design scheme can fully reflect the needs and wishes of the residents. This way of public participation reflects the democracy and inclusiveness of humanistic care.

Co-construction and sharing: As an important part of the urban public space, the design of the pocket park also focuses on the sharing and interaction with other public resources. Through the connection and integration with other public facilities, to achieve the maximum use and sharing of resources. Residents are encouraged to participate in the maintenance and management of pocket parks to form a good atmosphere for co-construction and sharing.

The conclusion shows that urban micro-renewal is one of the important ways to realize urban sustainable development, and humanistic care is one of its core concepts. This paper is informed through the investigation and analysis of Peay Park / Italy Zighizaghi Pocket Park /

Shanghai Yaqing Garden Pocket Park / Shanghai Pick Garden. As an important carrier of urban micro-renewal, the design strategy of pocket park needs comprehensive measures in various aspects, such as people-oriented, strengthening community participation, paying attention to cultural inheritance, strengthening ecological concepts and innovative design techniques. Only in this way can we create a pocket park that meets the needs of residents but also has cultural connotation and ecological value, and contribute to the sustainable development of the city and the better life of residents.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Researcher would like to express her sincere to the thesis advisor, Asst. Prof. Dr. Akapong Inkuer for his invaluable help and constant encouragement throughout the course of this research. In addition, the researcher has to give thanks to all lecturers for their assistance: Asst. Prof. Dr. Chanoknart Mayusoh, and Asst. Prof. Dr. Pisit Puntien. At the same time, the researcher gratefully thanks to Miss Kanyanee Phuangsu, Miss Sasanant Rattanapornpisit, Miss Visitha Chintaladdha, Mr. Chat Sukarin, and others who give great supports. Finally, the researcher would like to express her gratitude to the Faculty of Fine and Applied Arts, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University for supporting in every aspect.

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Data Availability Statement: The raw data supporting the conclusions of this article will be made available by the authors, without undue reservation.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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