Whispering Sea Silk, Ancient City of Yuexiu: Modern Interpretation of Community Space Granularity and Cultural Landmarks

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1. Introduction

1.1 Research Background and Purpose [1–4]

In the context of globalization, the process of urbanization has accelerated the rapid development and transformation of urban communities [2]. Communities are not only the physical spaces where residents live but also important venues for cultural inheritance and social interaction. Therefore, research on the spatial structure and cultural landmarks of urban communities is not only helpful in understanding social changes during the urbanization process but also significant in enhancing the sense of belonging and identity among urban residents.

As a cultural landmark with a long history, the composition and management of community spaces in Yuexiu Ancient City reflect the blending of tradition and modernity in the process of urbanization. Under the rapid impact of urbanization, how to protect and rationally utilize these cultural landmarks, so that they can not only meet the development needs of modern cities but also maintain the continuity of their historical culture, is an important issue in the field of urban planning and cultural protection.

The purpose of this study is to delve into the granularity of community space in Yuexiu Ancient City and the modern interpretation of cultural landmarks. Specifically, the research will focus on the following aspects:

- Analyzing the spatial structure of the Yuexiu Ancient City community and its evolution in the process of urbanization, especially how the community space adapts to the demands of socio-economic development in the context of rapid urbanization.
- Discussing the protection and revitalization of cultural landmarks within Yuexiu Ancient City, the inheritance and innovative utilization of historical culture, as well as how to enhance the public space attributes of cultural

> landmarks through spatial planning, thereby promoting cultural exchange and social integration among community residents.

- Studying the impact of the granularity of community space in Yuexiu Ancient City on residents' quality of life, and exploring how to enhance residents' quality of life through refined community planning, thereby strengthening community cohesion and sustainability.

- Drawing on modern urban planning theory and practice, we propose actionable strategies and recommendations to enhance the optimization of community spaces and promote the sustainable development of cultural landmarks in Yuexiu Ancient City.

Through this study, it is expected to provide theoretical support and practical references for the planning and management of urban community spaces, while offering strategies and perspectives for the protection and revitalization of cultural landmarks. This will facilitate the preservation and inheritance of urban cultural heritage and contribute wisdom to urban sustainable development.

1.2 Research Significance and Methodology [2,5–7]

This study aims to deepen the understanding of the concept of urban community space and, based on this, explore the modern interpretation of cultural landmarks [5]. By analyzing related research such as "The spatial dimension of community and community planning," "On the spatial aspect of urban community governance," "Urban cultural geography and spatial interpretation of cultural context," "The modern significance of Chinese urban planning tradition," and "Research on the spatial production of ancient city tourism communities in tourism fields - based on Lefebvre's spatial production theory perspective," this paper will systematically sort out the theoretical basis and practical cases of community space, and propose a methodological framework suitable for spatial granularity analysis and cultural landmark interpretation in Yuexiu Ancient City.

In terms of research significance, firstly, this study contributes to enriching the practical application of community space theory, providing theoretical support and practical guidance for urban community planning and governance. Secondly, through the study of the specific case of Yuexiu Ancient City, this research aims to reveal the role and value of urban historical and cultural landmarks in the development of modern communities, as well as their role in urban cultural inheritance and innovation. Finally, the research findings of this paper can provide

decision-making references for relevant policymakers, promoting a balance between urban sustainable development and cultural heritage protection. Methodologically, this study adopts an interdisciplinary and comprehensive research approach, incorporating theories from related disciplines such as cultural geography, as well as comparative research methods. The specific steps include:

- **Literature Review**: Systematically organize and analyze existing literature to establish the theoretical foundation for the research.
- **Case Analysis**: Select a representative case of community space in Yuexiu Ancient City for systematic case analysis to obtain specific research data and phenomena.
- **Spatial Analysis**: Utilizing tools such as GIS and map interpretation, conduct spatial analysis of cultural landmarks and other features.
- **Cultural Interpretation**: Incorporating cultural geography theory, conduct an in-depth cultural interpretation and value assessment of the cultural landmarks in Yuexiu Ancient City.
- **Comparative Study**: By comparing with other cities or cases, analyze the uniqueness and universality of Yuexiu Ancient City in terms of community space development and modern interpretation of cultural landmarks.
- **Model Construction**: Based on analysis, construct a theoretical model suitable for granular analysis of community space and interpretation of cultural landmarks in Yuexiu Ancient City.
- **Policy Suggestions**: Based on the research findings, provide strategic suggestions for the protection and revitalization of cultural heritage.

Through the application of the aforementioned research methodology, a systematic analytical framework is established.

2. History and Culture of Yuexiu Ancient City

2.1 Development History of Yuexiu Ancient City [8–11]

Yuexiu Ancient City, as one of China's renowned historical and cultural cities, carries a rich historical and cultural heritage. Its development journey not only reflects the evolution of urban space but also witnesses the protection and revitalization of cultural landmarks. This article aims to explore the granularity of community space and the modern interpretation of cultural landmarks through an analysis of the development process of Yuexiu Ancient City, with the hope of

providing reference for the sustainable development of similar historical and cultural cities.

The development process of Yuexiu Ancient City can be divided into several major stages:

- **Historical Evolution and Cultural Accumulation**: The history of Yuexiu Ancient City dates back thousands of years, and its long history has provided fertile ground for the accumulation of urban culture. The socio-economic activities associated with it constitute the historical and cultural heritage of Yuexiu Ancient City.

- **Modernization and Development**: As the modernization process progresses, Yuexiu Ancient City has undergone a series of urban construction and renovations. These renovations not only involve the upgrading of infrastructure but also encompass the preservation and utilization of historical and cultural landmarks. In this process, the city's appearance has been updated, and greater emphasis has been placed on the protection and inheritance of historical culture.

- **Modern Interpretation and Revitalization of Cultural Landmarks**: In the face of rapid urbanization, how the cultural landmarks of Yuexiu Ancient City find adaptability and vitality in modern society has become the key to sustainable urban development. Through the modern interpretation and revitalization of historical and cultural landmarks, not only can traditional culture be protected and promoted, but also new impetus can be provided for the sustainable development of the city [10].

- **Granularity of Community Space and Revitalization Strategies**: In the development of urban space, balancing the relationship between historical and cultural preservation and modern urban development is a question that requires in-depth research. Through meticulous division of community space granularity and formulation of revitalization strategies, it is possible to better achieve the organic integration of historical and cultural preservation with urban modernization.

In summary, the development journey of Yuexiu Ancient City is a process that evolves from historical and cultural accumulation to modern transformation, and then to the modern interpretation of cultural landmarks and the activation of community spatial granularity [8]. In this process, the city not only faces the challenge of how to protect and inherit historical culture but also addresses

various issues in modern urban development, in order to achieve harmonious coexistence between history and modernity.

2.2 Modern Value of Historical and Cultural Sites [12–14]

As cultural memories and historical testimonies of a region, historical and cultural sites not only possess irreplaceable educational significance but also play a significant role in modern society. These sites not only aid in the preservation and inheritance of cultural heritage but also promote local economic development and sociocultural diversity.

- **Cultural Continuity**: Historical and cultural sites serve as bridges connecting the past and the present. They preserve physical evidence of history, artworks, cultural characteristics, and historical events. The protection and preservation of these sites themselves is a show of respect for history and a responsibility towards cultural inheritance. Through the research and protection of these sites, people in modern society can better understand their own past, thereby establishing continuity in cultural identity and historical inheritance.

- **Educational Significance**: The modern value of historical and cultural sites is reflected in their educational and potential educational significance. These sites often serve as crucial resources for school and social education, offering a wealth of historical examples and opportunities for on-site teaching. Through the introduction and interpretation of these sites, the public can be stimulated to develop an interest in history, enhancing their historical awareness and cultural sensitivity. This is crucial for cultivating citizens' cultural literacy and historical responsibility.

- **Economic Development**: Historical and cultural sites serve as significant drivers of local economic development. Numerous historical and cultural sites have emerged as tourist hotspots, drawing a substantial number of domestic and international visitors. Such tourism activities not only bolster the local tourism industry but also stimulate the growth of related sectors, including accommodation and retail. This heritage-centered tourism model, termed "heritage tourism," constitutes a crucial component of sustainable tourism and contributes to the sustainable development of the local economy.

- **Cultural Diversity**: The protection and utilization of historical and cultural sites can

also promote the diversity of social culture [12]. Through the protection and reuse of these sites, new cultural and public spaces can be created, providing new venues for social and cultural activities for community residents. These activities not only enrich the cultural life of the community but also promote communication among community members and the establishment of community identity.

- **Urban Identity**: The modern value of historical and cultural sites is also reflected in their role as part of a city's identity and brand. These sites have become symbols and emblems of the city, helping to shape the city's image and brand image, and enhancing the city's uniqueness and attractiveness. In the context of globalization, this unique city identity and cultural heritage have become an important component of urban competitiveness.

In summary, the modern value of historical and cultural sites is not only reflected in their historical and educational significance but also in their contributions to sociocultural diversity and the shaping of urban images. Therefore, the protection and rational utilization of historical and cultural sites are crucial aspects of sustainable development in modern society [12].

2.3 Cultural Characteristics and Identity Recognition of Yuexiu Ancient City [15–17]

As a part of Guangzhou, Yuexiu Ancient City boasts rich historical and cultural heritage as well as unique regional cultural characteristics. As a historic city and cultural center, it is also one of the core areas of Guangzhou's historical and cultural city [16]. In the process of modern urbanization, the cultural characteristics and identity of Yuexiu Ancient City have become an important component of urban development, which is of great significance for enhancing the uniqueness of the city and the sense of belonging of its residents.

- **Rich Historical and Cultural Heritage**: The cultural characteristics of Yuexiu Ancient City are reflected in its rich historical and cultural heritage. Historical sites also include traditional historical and cultural districts. These historical and cultural heritages are important manifestations of the cultural characteristics of Yuexiu Ancient City and direct evidence of the city's historical development. For example, Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall and other places are representative cultural landmarks, which not only carry the historical memory of the city but also serve as cultural links connecting the past and the present.

- **Diverse Intangible Cultural Heritage**: The cultural characteristics of Yuexiu Ancient City are also reflected in its rich and diverse intangible cultural heritage, such as food culture. They embody the cultural diversity of Yuexiu Ancient City and are an important part of the city's cultural life. For example, Cantonese morning tea is an important part of Guangzhou culture and also one of the cultural characteristics of Yuexiu Ancient City.

In the context of modern urbanization, the cultural characteristics and identity of Yuexiu Ancient City not only have a significant impact on the identity of its residents but also play a crucial role in the cultural inheritance and development of the city. In the process of rapid urban development, how to protect and inherit these cultural heritages, and how to maintain the continuity and diversity of urban culture in the process of urban modernization, are important issues that need to be addressed in current urban development.

Therefore, the study of the cultural characteristics and identity of Yuexiu Ancient City can not only help us better understand and recognize the cultural characteristics of this city but also provide theoretical support and practical guidance for the cultural inheritance and development of the city. Through in-depth exploration of the cultural characteristics of Yuexiu Ancient City and in-depth analysis of the city's identity, it can provide useful references and lessons for the cultural development of other historical and cultural cities.

3. The Granularity of Community Space and the Modern Interpretation of Cultural Landmarks

3.1 Analysis of the Granularity Concept in Community Space [18,19]

The granularity of community space is a theoretical concept employed to measure the fineness and heterogeneity of the community's spatial structure. It also exerts a significant influence on aspects such as community cultural identity. Moreover, it holds considerable theoretical and practical importance in fields like urban sociology.

The analysis is conducted within the context of urbanization and its impact on residents' daily lifestyles. Specifically, a more granular community spatial structure offers more detailed and diversified options for learning and entertainment, thereby enhancing residents' quality of life and the community's attractiveness. Conversely, too low a granularity may lead to a homogenization of

community functions, which is not conducive to the sustainable development of the community.

In the process of urbanization in China, as well as factors such as the development potential of communities, for example, in the article "On the Spatial Aspects of Urban Community Governance," the uniqueness of China's urbanization and the emergence of "urban diseases" are mentioned, along with the balance between public and private spaces.

The granularity of community space is also closely related to cultural landmarks within the community. As an important component of community cultural identity, the distribution and protection of cultural landmarks in community space have a direct impact on the sense of identity and belonging of community residents. In "Research on the Spatial Production of Ancient City Tourism Communities in Tourism Fields: Based on Lefebvre's Spatial Production Theory Perspective," the analysis of spatial production in ancient city tourism communities emphasizes the sociocultural function of space and residents' local identity.

In addition, the granularity of community space is closely related to the effectiveness of community governance. In the study titled "Research on the Evaluation of Urban Community Life Circle Space Combining Space Syntax and Spatial Behavior Analysis - Taking the Contemporary-Yimei Community Life Circle in Beijing as an Example," through the analysis of integration and other aspects, it can be found that community spaces with higher granularity have a positive effect on improving residents' living convenience and promoting community governance.

In summary, the granularity of community space is an important dimension for measuring the complexity of the internal spatial structure of the community, as well as the effectiveness of community governance [18]. In the context of urbanization, it is of great significance to rationally plan and manage community space, improve its granularity, and create livable urban communities.

3.2 Modern Interpretation and Social Significance of Cultural Landmarks [20,21,11,22]

Cultural landmarks, as symbolic buildings or places in specific spaces, are not only urban landmarks but also concrete representations of cultural heritage and social life. In the context of modern urbanization, cultural landmarks not only carry the historical memories and cultural characteristics of a place but also have significant social implications, serving as aspects of shaping urban brands [21].

- **Cultural Continuity**: Cultural landmarks, as symbols of local identity, are crucial carriers of urban history and cultural heritage [21]. They are typically formed in the early stages of urbanization and, over time, become an indispensable part of urban memory. For instance, in many cities in China, historical architectural complexes are not only urban landmarks but also serve as a link between the past and the present, providing an important source of residents' identity and sense of regional belonging.

- **Cultural Tourism**: Cultural landmarks constitute a crucial component of urban cultural tourism. With the growth of tourism, cultural landmarks with local characteristics have become highlights that attract tourists. By drawing tourists, they not only foster local economic development but also enhance external recognition of the city's culture and characteristics, thereby elevating the city's overall image. For instance, the arcades in Yuexiu, Guangzhou, are significant cultural tourism destinations that appeal to both domestic and international visitors.

- **Urban Competitiveness**: As a part of a city's brand, cultural landmarks are crucial for enhancing the city's competitiveness. In today's era of globalization and localization, cities need to shape their unique urban image through cultural landmarks to stand out among global cities. These cultural landmarks have become an important manifestation of a city's soft power and a key resource for enhancing the city's popularity and cultural influence.

- **Challenges in Preservation**: However, in the process of modern urbanization, the preservation and reuse of cultural landmarks have become an important issue. There is a potential contradiction between modernization and the preservation of old cultural landmarks. Finding a balance between development and protection, which can both maintain the original appearance and value of cultural landmarks and meet modernization needs, is a major challenge in urban planning and cultural management.

In summary, the modern interpretation and social significance of cultural landmarks in modern cities are multidimensional [21]. They are not only the carriers of history and culture but also an important component of cultural tourism development and social identity. Therefore, urban development strategies should prioritize the protection and revitalization of cultural landmarks

to ensure that these valuable cultural heritages can be effectively preserved and gain new vitality in the context of the new era.

3.3 Integration of Community Space and Cultural Landmarks in Yuexiu Ancient City [8,23–25]

As a historical and cultural district in Guangzhou, the integration of community space and cultural landmarks in Yuexiu Ancient City reflects the spatial aspect of urban community governance in the process of urbanization. When analyzing the community spatial structure of Yuexiu Ancient City, we can observe that its spatial layout and the distribution of cultural landmarks not only reflect the inheritance and development of historical and cultural traditions but also mirror the strategies and practices of modern urban community governance.

- **Blending of Tradition and Modernity**: The community spatial structure of Yuexiu Ancient City is formed on the basis of the blending of tradition and modernity. As a historic district in Guangzhou, Yuexiu Ancient City carries the city's historical memory and cultural heritage. In the process of urbanization, these historical and cultural landmarks are not only the carriers of urban memory but also an important part of the identity of community residents. The superposition and mismatch of modernization and informatization processes have led to the phenomenon of "urban diseases" in urban development

, which is concentratedly reflected in community spaces like Yuexiu Ancient City.

- **Spatial Expression of Urbanization Characteristics**: The integration of cultural landmarks and community spaces in Yuexiu Ancient City serves as a spatial expression of urbanization characteristics [8]. In the process of urbanization, urban communities, as the carriers of the city, not only reflect the general patterns of urbanization but also exhibit the uniqueness of China's urbanization. For instance, in the case of tourism development in Chaozhou Ancient City, methods such as renovation have promoted the commodification and consumption of space. This mode of spatial reproduction is also evident in Yuexiu Ancient City. By protecting and revitalizing these cultural landmarks, Yuexiu Ancient City aims to preserve historical and cultural heritage while infusing new vitality and development potential into the community.

- **Practice of Spatial Production Theory**: Furthermore, the governance strategy of community space in Yuexiu Ancient City is also a practice of

spatial production theory [8]. According to Lefebvre's spatial production theory, space is both the object and the site of production. In the community space of Yuexiu Ancient City, community residents and other actors participate in the production and reproduction of space through various spatial practice activities, such as transformation and renewal. These activities not only affect the physical form and social structure of space but also shape the lifestyle and cultural identity of community residents.

- **Exploration of Governance Models**: Lastly, the modern interpretation of community spaces and cultural landmarks in Yuexiu Ancient City represents an exploration of the spatial aspect of urban community governance in the process of urbanization. Through rational planning and design of community spaces, as well as the protection and revitalization of cultural landmarks, a bridge between tradition and modernity has been established, providing valuable experience for other urban community governance efforts [23].

In summary, the integration of community spaces and cultural landmarks in Yuexiu Ancient City is not only a spatial expression of urbanization characteristics but also a concrete practice of urban community governance space [8]. Through this integration, Yuexiu Ancient City is exploring a governance model suitable for the development of modern urban communities while preserving historical and cultural heritage.

4. Modern Urbanization and the Reshaping of Community Space

4.1 The Impact of Urbanization on Community Space [26–29]

Urbanization, as a global phenomenon, exerts multifaceted impacts on community spaces, including changes in community lifestyles and the reshaping of residents' identities. In analyzing the impact of urbanization on community spaces, we can explore it from the following aspects:

- **Changes in Urban Spatial Structure**: With the advancement of urbanization, urban space continues to expand. The expansion of urban boundaries and the acceleration of urbanization have gradually transformed former rural or agricultural areas into urban communities. In this process, transportation networks and other infrastructure have developed rapidly, leading to a redefinition of the boundaries between

urban and rural areas. For example, different types of community spaces, such as old urban community spaces, reflect the diversity and complexity of the urbanization process [28].

- **Impact on Social and Economic Structures**: The advancement of urbanization has promoted the rapid development of industries and the concentration of labor, which has not only changed the economic activities of communities but also altered the socio-economic status of community residents. For example, residents of urban villages may migrate from rural areas to cities due to urbanization, becoming new immigrants in the city. In the process of urbanization, they face both the adaptation of lifestyle and the transformation of identity [28].

- **Cultural Impact**: Urbanization not only changes the physical appearance of cities but also brings about cultural exchanges and conflicts. In the process of urbanization, traditional community culture may be impacted, while new cultural elements may be integrated into community life, forming a diversified community culture [29]. For example, in some cities with a long history, the process of urbanization has not completely replaced traditional historical culture but has undergone modernization transformation on the basis of protection and inheritance.

- **Challenges to Community Governance**: With the complexity and diversification of community spaces, traditional community management models may no longer meet the governance needs of modern urban communities [26]. In the process of urbanization, issues such as how to enhance community service and management levels have become important topics that need to be addressed.

In summary, the impact of urbanization on community space is comprehensive and profound. It not only alters the physical form, economic structure, and cultural attributes of communities but also poses new challenges to community governance. Therefore, researching the relationship between urbanization and community space is of great significance in promoting sustainable urban development.

4.2 Reshaping of Community Space in the Context of Urbanization [2,30–33]

In the context of urbanization, the reshaping of community spaces is an important component of urban development, alongside economic activities [30]. The process of urbanization not only brings about urban expansion and an increase in

buildings but also changes the social structure of the city and the lifestyle of its residents. Therefore, the reshaping of community spaces is not merely a change in physical space but also a reflection and response to the social structure and lifestyle [30].

- **Changes in Geographical Spatial Structure**: In the process of urbanization, the geographical spatial structure of communities has undergone significant changes. Traditional community spaces are primarily residential, whereas in the modern urbanization process, the definition of communities has become more diversified, encompassing a complex of various functions such as education. This diversification of functions not only alters the spatial layout of communities but also brings about different socio-economic structures and resident structures.

- **Changes in Residents' Lifestyles**: The advancement of urbanization has also brought about changes in the lifestyles of community residents. With economic development and improvement in living standards, residents' demands for community spaces have become increasingly high. They not only require convenience in daily life but also pursue a good living environment and cultural atmosphere. Therefore, when planning and constructing communities, it is necessary to consider not only the improvement of functions but also how to create an environment conducive to enhancing residents' quality of life.

- **New Challenges for Community Spatial Planning and Management**: In the process of urbanization, community spatial planning and management are also facing new challenges. With the acceleration of urbanization, the rapid growth of the urban population, and the increasing pressure on infrastructure, there is a need for intelligent solutions to meet residents' living needs while ensuring the sustainable development of the community.

- **Cultural Embodiment in Community Spaces**: As the basic unit of a city, the reshaping of community spaces also embodies urban culture. The design of public spaces, among others, reflects the cultural and local characteristics of the community. In the process of urbanization, how to protect and inherit these cultural characteristics while promoting community development and residents' happiness is an important aspect to consider in the reshaping of community spaces.

In summary, the reshaping of community space in the context of urbanization is a complex systematic project. It not only pertains to the physical spatial layout and functional configuration of the community but also impacts the quality of life and sustainable development of the community [30]. Therefore, when reshaping community space, it is necessary to comprehensively consider various factors of urbanization to achieve high-quality development of the community [30].

4.3 Case Study: Community Space Practice in Yuexiu Ancient City [23,34,35]

In analyzing "Case Study: Community Space Practice in Yuexiu Ancient Town," we can conduct an in-depth exploration of its community space practice from multiple theoretical perspectives. As a place with rich historical and cultural heritage, the practice of community space in Yuexiu Ancient Town involves not only the planning and construction of physical space but also the changes in residents' lifestyles and tourism development, among other dimensions.

- **Spatial Reproduction from the Perspective of Lefebvre's Theory**: From the perspective of Lefebvre's theory of spatial production, the community spatial practice in Yuexiu Ancient City can be regarded as a process of spatial reproduction. In this process, traditional living spaces are redefined and transformed into tourist spaces, which may also involve the transformation of commercial spaces. This process of spatial commodification not only changes the physical appearance of the city but also alters the lifestyles of residents and the social structure of the community.

- **Interactive Relationship between Social Structure and Spatial Structure**: From the perspective of "society-space," the community space practice in Yuexiu Ancient City reflects the interactive relationship between social structure and spatial structure. Here, space is not only a place where social activities take place but also a product of social relations. Living habits are closely related to the cognition of historical culture.

- **Spatial Governance in Community Spaces**: In combination with the spatial dimension of urban community governance, the community space practice in Yuexiu Ancient City also embodies the spatiality of governance [23]. Actors such as residents and tourism operators control and plan space through various strategies and measures to achieve predetermined development goals. This spatial practice of governance not only involves

the management of physical space but also encompasses the dimensions of social governance and cultural management [23].

- **Bottom-Up Renewal Process**: Finally, from the perspective of "society-space," exploring the path and mode of "self-renewal" of ancient cities, the community space practice in Yuexiu Ancient City can also be regarded as a bottom-up renewal process. In this process, the needs and participation of community residents are regarded as an important force driving spatial transformation [23]. By activating the power of community action and self-organization, modern adaptive development of historical spaces can be achieved.

In summary, the community space practice in Yuexiu Ancient City is a complex multifaceted entity, encompassing

multiple dimensions such as physical space planning and construction, residents' lifestyles, and tourism development. Through in-depth analysis of these different dimensions, we can gain a more comprehensive understanding of the characteristics and challenges of community space practice in Yuexiu Ancient City, and thus provide scientific and reasonable suggestions for its future development.

5. Spatial Perception and Lifestyle of Community Residents

5.1 Theory of Spatial Perception of Community Residents [36–39]

The theory of community residents' spatial perception is a theoretical framework that focuses on how residents perceive their living or interacting environment. This perception encompasses not only the cognition of physical space but also a sense of identity and the recognition of cultural values. It holds significant importance in various disciplines such as urban planning and environmental psychology [38].

- **Multidimensional Concept**: The spatial perception of community residents is a concept encompassing multiple dimensions. It can be understood from emotional and social perspectives, as well as intuitive cognition of traffic flow and other aspects. It involves classification and interpretation. The emotional dimension focuses on the emotional reactions and feelings triggered by space, such as a sense of belonging or comfort. It is related to social interaction and social participation.
- **Influence of Urbanization**: In the context of modern urbanization, the spatial perception of community residents is influenced by various factors

[38]. The restructuring of urban space and emerging urban spaces (such as leisure and entertainment facilities) are constantly changing residents' perception of their living environment. Furthermore, the impact of urban planning and design on residents' spatial perception cannot be ignored [38]. For instance, the configuration of public facilities allows urban planners to shape residents' cognition and feelings towards the community to a certain extent [38].

- **Personal Characteristics**: Personal characteristics such as life experiences are closely related. Different socioeconomic backgrounds and cultural capital may lead to different perceptions and evaluations of community spaces by individuals. For example, while some residents may value spaces that offer convenience and social opportunities, low-income groups may be more concerned with basic survival needs and living conditions.

- **Impact of Information Technology**: When exploring the spatial perception of community residents, it is also necessary to consider the impact of information technology. With the development of information technology, people's perception of space is also changing. For example, digital platforms such as mobile applications allow residents to more easily obtain information about the community, establish connections with the community, and participate in community activities. Whether this new way of spatial perception can strengthen or weaken their sense of belonging and participation in the community is a question worth exploring.

In summary, the interdisciplinary theoretical framework evaluates and interacts with their living environment. Under the influence of multiple factors such as information technology, this theory provides us with an important perspective for understanding and improving the spatial quality of urban communities and the quality of life of residents. Through in-depth research on this theory, scientific decision-making support can be provided for urban planning and community development.

5.2 Interaction between Residents' Lifestyle and Community Space [40,2,35,29,41]

In the context of modern urban development, there exists a complex and profound interactive relationship between the shaping of community spaces and residents' lifestyles. This relationship not only reflects the multidimensional characteristics

of urban development but also embodies the socio-cultural dynamics in the process of urbanization. This article aims to explore the internal mechanisms and external manifestations of the interaction between residents' lifestyles and community spaces, with a view to providing theoretical support and practical guidance for urban community planning and governance.

- **Diversity of Residents' Lifestyles**: The diversity of residents' lifestyles is the core basis for community space design. With the in-depth development of urbanization, social needs and other aspects are showing a diversified trend. For example, convenient public services and comfortable rest and entertainment facilities are essential. For residents who pursue a high quality of life, elements such as cultural entertainment are integrated. Therefore, the design of community spaces must comprehensively consider the lifestyles of different resident groups to meet their actual needs.

- **Optimized Allocation of Community Space**: The optimized allocation of community space can have a counterproductive effect on residents' lifestyles. Good community space planning can not only improve residents' quality of life but also stimulate their enjoyment of life and sense of community belonging. For example, by designing multifunctional public spaces that cater to entertainment and other activities, it can promote interaction and communication among residents, thereby enhancing community cohesion. Furthermore, the optimization of community space can also guide residents' daily behavior patterns, such as increasing public green spaces and encouraging residents to walk or ride bikes, reducing their dependence on motor vehicles, and ultimately improving residents' health levels.

- **Cultural Attributes of Community Spaces**: The cultural attributes of community spaces are closely related to the regional characteristics of residents' lifestyles. As the carrying space of urban culture, the spatial design of communities needs to fully reflect regional cultural characteristics and integrate with residents' lifestyles. For example, in the spatial production of ancient city tourism communities, residents' lifestyles are closely linked to the preservation and protection of traditional culture. Through the protection and reuse of traditional cultural elements, not only can regional culture be protected and inherited, but also

unique living experiences and a sense of identity can be provided for residents. Therefore, the design of community spaces should fully consider regional cultural characteristics, making them a tangible expression of residents' lifestyles.

- **Governance of Community Spaces**: Lastly, the governance of community spaces is closely related to the sustainable development of residents' lifestyles. The effectiveness of community space governance directly impacts residents' lifestyle choices and the enhancement of their quality of life. For instance, by implementing the "15-minute community living circle" plan, the travel distance in residents' daily lives can be effectively shortened, improving living convenience. Simultaneously, by encouraging public participation and co-governance and sharing within the community, residents' sense of belonging and responsibility towards the community space can be enhanced, promoting the sustainable development of the community.

In summary, the process of interaction not only reflects the socio-cultural changes in the process of urbanization but also serves as an important consideration in urban community planning and governance. By deeply understanding this interactive relationship, we can provide a scientific theoretical basis and effective practical paths for the planning and development of urban communities.

5.3 Residents' Cognition and Emotion towards Cultural Landmarks in Yuexiu Ancient City [25,42–44]

This study aims to explore residents' cognition and emotions towards cultural landmarks in Yuexiu Ancient City, as well as how these cognitions and emotions influence their perception of community space. Based on Lefebvre's theory of spatial production, and incorporating case study methods, the study analyzes the spatial structure of Yuexiu Ancient City and its relationship with residents' daily lives.

- **Cultural Landmarks as Part of Daily Life**: As a landmark with rich historical and cultural heritage, Yuexiu Ancient City is not merely a physical spatial structure but also an amalgamation of memories and daily life [42]. Residents' cognition and emotions are closely intertwined with these cultural landmarks, which serve as pivotal elements in understanding community identity and community recognition.

- **Cognition and Emotion in Spatial Production**: Firstly, for residents, cultural landmarks are not only physical spaces with historical significance but also an integral part of their daily lives [42]. For instance, in the Yuexiu Ancient City of Guangzhou, residents frequently pass by or engage with these landmark spaces during shopping or leisure activities. Historical stories and local memories together constitute the daily life experiences of residents [42].

- **Impact of Protection and Transformation**: Secondly, residents' emotions and cognition are closely linked to the protection and transformation of cultural landmarks. In the process of spatial production, different actors such as historians and ordinary residents play a role in the reproduction capacity of space. Residents' cognition and emotions may change due to the intervention of these actors. For example, government policies on urban renewal and protection may protect certain buildings with historical value, thereby preserving residents' collective memory and community identity. Conversely, improper spatial planning and development may lead to the dilution or forgetting of residents' cultural memory, thereby affecting their sense of belonging and identity to the community.

- **Influence of Socioeconomic Status**: Furthermore, residents' cognition and emotions are also influenced by their socioeconomic status. In the context of gentrification, original community members may be forced to relocate due to rising land prices and increased living costs, potentially leading to changes in the community's social structure and residents' cognition and emotions. The influx of new resident groups may bring new lifestyles and values, thereby affecting the community's cultural landmarks and the cognition and emotions of its residents.

- **Cognitive and Emotional Expressions**: Lastly, research should also focus on residents' cognitive and emotional expressions towards cultural landmarks. In various forms of cultural expression, such as literary works or oral communication, residents' cognition and emotions are expressed and disseminated. These expressions not only reveal residents' cognition and emotions towards cultural landmarks but also reflect their expectations and concerns about the future development of the community.

In summary, residents' cognition and emotions towards the cultural landmarks of Yuexiu Ancient City are a complex social phenomenon, influenced by various factors such as social changes. Promoting the harmonious development of the community holds great significance.

6. Summary [45,2,46,47]

Entitled "Whispers on the Haisi River, Ancient Yuexiu City: Modern Interpretation of Community Space Granularity and Cultural Landmarks," this article explores how community space granularity and cultural landmarks in cities are reflected and developed in modern society, based on the provided materials. As the basic unit of a city, the utilization and reconstruction of community space not only affect residents' daily lives but also serve as an important stage for urban cultural inheritance and development [2]. In the rapid

process of urbanization, the spatial structure of communities and their relationship with cultural landmarks have become an important component of urban development [2].

Key Concepts and Findings

- **Granularity of Community Space**: The granularity of community space refers to the level of refinement in the internal spatial organization of a community, including the layout and functional division of public facilities and other areas. In modern urban planning, the granularity of space reflects the level of refinement in urban planning and is also an important criterion for measuring the level of urban management. As residents' demands for quality of life increase, spatial planning and optimization within communities have become an important way to enhance the quality of urban living.

- **Cultural Landmarks**: Cultural landmarks serve as significant markers of urban cultural heritage and as a bridge between culture and society. They not only possess tourism appeal but also embody the cultural and social identity of a city. In the evolution of modern society, urban competitiveness is intricately linked to cultural landmarks [2].

Practical Implications and Recommendations

In the context of modern urban development, the granularity of community spaces and the modern interpretation of cultural landmarks can be explored from the following aspects:

- **Integration of Community Renewal and Cultural Landmarks**: In the process of community planning and renewal, emphasis should be placed on the protection and utilization of cultural landmarks. By integrating cultural landmarks with community spaces, creating a comprehensive community space that integrates leisure and entertainment, residents' sense of cultural belonging and identity can be enhanced.

- **Space Optimization and Functional Integration**: By optimizing the internal space of the community, and achieving a reasonable layout and organic integration of functional areas such as public facilities, while also focusing on the functional renewal and reuse of cultural landmarks, these efforts aim to make them new landmarks of community cultural life.

- **Cultural Activities and Community Life**: Organize cultural activities, cultural festivals, etc., related to cultural landmarks within community spaces, enriching the cultural life of community residents while enhancing the modern and social value of cultural landmarks.

- **Community Engagement and Public Participation**: In the planning and renewal process of community spaces, residents are encouraged to participate. Through public participation, residents gain a deeper understanding and recognition of the cultural landmarks in the community, thereby enhancing the community's cohesion and sense of identity.

- **Combination of Historical Culture and Modern Life**: In community planning and the utilization of cultural landmarks, we emphasize the integration of historical and cultural heritage with modern life, showcasing the city's historical and cultural context through innovative means while meeting the living needs of modern people.

Conclusion

In summary, the granularity of community space and the modern interpretation of cultural landmarks are important issues in urban development [2]. Through scientific planning and rational utilization, it is possible to effectively enhance the cultural soft power of the city and the quality of life of residents, promoting sustainable urban development.

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