

Research on Strategies to Create Age-Friendly Urban Street Spaces

-- Based on Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, in the context of China's aging population, the elderly have also put forward new living demands for the street space where they live. This article takes Yulin Street, Wuhou District, Chengdu City as an example. From an age-friendly perspective, this article combines the five levels of needs classified under Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory (i.e., physiological needs, safety needs, social needs, respect needs, and self-actualization needs).), discusses the current situation and existing problems of Yulin streets and the actual needs of the elderly living in street space, and then proposes corresponding aging-friendly transformation strategies from five levels of needs, in order to provide other research on age-friendly urban streets. Space scholars provide references.

KEYWORDS

Age-friendly City; Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory; Yulin Street; Suitable for Aging.

1. INTRODUCTION

As the saying goes: "Having an elder in the family is like having a treasure." The elderly are not only the core link to maintain family relationships , but also an important source of family education and cultural inheritance . The elderly group has gradually received more and more attention in the context of the intensification of aging in today's society .

According to the classification standards established by the United Nations in 1956 on "Population Aging and Its Socio-Economic Consequences", when the proportion of the elderly population aged 65 and above in a country or region exceeds 7% of the total population, it means that the country or region has reached the stage of aging. Entering aging. The World Assembly on Aging in Vienna in 1982 further determined that when the proportion of the population aged 60 and over exceeds 10% of the total population, it means that the country or region has entered serious aging . When the proportion of the population aged 60 and over is between 20% and 30% Between, or the proportion of the population aged 65 and over is between 14% and 20%, it means that this country (or region) has entered a moderately aging society. Therefore, according to the results of the seventh census , China's elderly (over 60 years old) population has reached 260 million , accounting for 18.70 % of the national population (Figure 1-1) . According to internationally accepted standards , it can be concluded that China has reached We have entered a moderately aging society, and the rate of population aging is gradually accelerating. The ensuing issues such as ageing and elderly care are the top priorities that need to be faced and solved in future development.

			Unit: person,%
age	number of population	of	proportion
amount to			
0-14 Years old	1411778724		100.00
15-59 Years old	253383938		17.95
Age 60 and over	894376020		63.35
Including: aged 65 years old and above	264018766		18.70
	190635280		13.50

Figure 1. Age composition of the national population

(Picture source: Adapted based on data provided by the National Bureau of Statistics)

On October 18 , 2017 , Comrade [Xi Jinping](#) pointed out in the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China that we must actively respond to the aging of the population . General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that party committees and governments at all levels must attach great importance to and effectively do a good job in aging work, and implement the measures to actively respond to the aging of the population. National strategy. Population aging is a global problem and has a profound and lasting impact on human society. With the rapid development of social economy, the world is facing many challenges brought by aging. In the same month, the General Office of the State Council issued the "Opinions on the Development and Implementation of Care Service Projects for the Elderly" (hereinafter referred to as the "Opinions") , which proposed the goal of promoting the construction of livable communities and age-friendly cities for the elderly.

In November 2019 , [the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China](#) and [the State Council](#) issued the " [National Mid- and Long-term Plan for Actively Responding to Population Aging](#) " (hereinafter referred to as the "Plan"). The "Plan" covers the short term to 2022, the mid-term to 2035, and the long-term outlook to 2050. It is a strategic, comprehensive and guiding document for my country to actively respond to population aging by the middle of this century. In order to actively respond to population aging, in accordance with The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China made specific decisions and arrangements.

In November 2021, the "Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Strengthening Aging Work in the New Era" were released (hereinafter referred to as the "Opinions") . The "Opinions" propose that by the end of 2025, each county (city, district, banner) will have more than one county-level support service agency for the extremely poor with the function of integrating medical care and nursing care. Effectively responding to my country's population aging is related to the overall development of the country, the well-being of hundreds of millions of people, social harmony and stability, and is of great significance to the comprehensive construction of a modern socialist country.

February 2022 , the National Health Commission, together with 15 departments including the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Science and Technology, jointly issued the "14th Five-Year Plan for Healthy Aging". It is mentioned : During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, China's population aging will further deepen, and the proportion of people aged 60 and above will exceed 20% of the total population, entering a moderately aging society. At the same time, the "14th Five-Year Plan" period is also an important window period to actively respond to population aging, and promoting healthy aging will enter a new stage of development.

On January 11, 2024, the General Office of the State Council issued the "Opinions of the General Office of the State Council on Developing the Silver Economy to Improve the Well-Being of the Elderly." In order to actively respond to the aging of the population, cultivate new driving forces for economic development, and improve people's quality of life, it is an opinion put forward with the

approval of the State Council on developing a silver economy and improving the well-being of the elderly.

Table 1. Summary of national policies on population aging

time	meeting or document	policy
October 2017	The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China	Actively respond to population aging
October 2017	"Opinions on the Development and Implementation of Elderly Care Service Projects"	Propose the goal of promoting the construction of livable communities and age-friendly cities for the elderly
November 2019	" The National Mid- and Long-term Plan for Actively Responding to Population Aging "	Specific decisions and arrangements were made in accordance with the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China
November 2021	"Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Strengthening Work on Aging in the New Era"	Effectively responding to my country's population aging is of great significance to comprehensively building a modern socialist country.
February 2022	"The 14th Five-Year Plan for Healthy Aging"	During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, China's population aging will further deepen . It is also an important window period to actively respond to population aging. The promotion of healthy aging will enter a new stage of development.
January 2024	"Opinions of the General Office of the State Council on Developing the Silver Economy to Improve the Wellbeing of the Elderly"	In order to actively respond to the aging of the population, cultivate new driving forces for economic development, and improve people's quality of life

Data source: The author compiled it by himself based on relevant documents

The author believes that in the daily life of the elderly, it is not only necessary to ensure that the physiological safety of the elderly in the environment where they live is fully guaranteed, but also that the emotions and self-worth of the elderly are fully satisfied . Finally, through these two directions To maintain or improve the quality of life of the elderly .

As an important urban governance unit, street space is naturally an indispensable part of the construction of age- friendly cities . According to the results of the seventh census of Wuhou District, Yulin Street, the place of this survey, the population over 60 years old in Yulin Street accounts for 20.31%, ranking second in the district. Among them, the population over 65 years old accounts for 15.77%. Ranking first in the region (Figure 2). Therefore, this paper conducts a survey and analysis on the current status of age-friendly city construction in Yulin Streets, finds out the shortcomings in the current construction work and puts forward suggestions for improvement, which will be useful for subsequent scholars to study the age-friendly city construction in other streets. certain practical significance.

Table 2. The age composition of the population in each street in the seventh census of Wuhou District

area	The proportion of the total permanent resident population			
	0-14 Years old	15-59 Years old	Age 60 and over	Including: 65 years old and more than
Pulling street	9.74	69.92	20.33	15.31
Wangjiang Road Street	7.53	75.44	17.03	13.22
Yulin street	9.12	70.57	20.31	15.77
South Railway Station Street	11.33	70.81	17.87	12.97
Jinyang street	12.76	71.99	15.26	11.68
Red archway street	12.78	71.33	15.89	11.66
Cluster bridge street	15.30	72.66	12.04	8.63
Machine cast bridge street	14.28	74.55	11.17	7.75
Jinhua Bridge Street	12.97	76.69	10.35	7.26
Cluster jin street	15.94	71.27	12.79	8.93
Huaxing street	11.68	77.24	11.09	7.47

Data source: The author compiled it by himself based on relevant documents

2. ANALYSIS OF RELATED CONCEPTS

2.1. Age-friendly Cities

The concept of Age-Friendly City was first proposed at the 18th World Congress of Gerontology and Geriatrics (IAGG). Afterwards, the World Health Organization began work on "Age-Friendly Cities" in 2005, and launched the "Global Age-Friendly Cities" project in 33 cities around the world in 2006. In 2007, the World Health Organization released the "Global Age-Friendly Cities Guide" (Global Age-Friendly Cities: A Guide) (hereinafter referred to as the "Guide"), which mentions: An age-friendly city is a city that can reduce and improve various problems encountered by people in the aging process. Inclusion and accessibility promote active aging. The "Guide" introduces the main characteristics of age-friendly cities from eight aspects: outdoor space and architecture, housing, transportation, social participation, public participation and employment, respect and social inclusion, communication, community support and medical and health care services. Since the publication of the Guidelines, it has been used as a basic tool to assess and improve the age-friendliness of cities in

various countries and to prevent the social exclusion of older people. It has also been used as the basis for planning initiatives in many cities and national age-friendly environment projects. (Chung et al., 2021; World Health Organization, 2018). According to the "Guide", an age-friendly city is essentially a livable city for the elderly. It strives to reduce obstacles in various systems, facilities, social inclusion and other aspects. It is inclusive, convenient and accessible, thereby promoting healthy aging for the elderly. and active aging (World Health Organization, 2007).

In general, age-friendly cities refer to cities that can meet the needs of the elderly, improve their quality of life, and enable them to actively participate in social, cultural, and economic activities. The design and planning of this kind of city takes into account the physical and psychological needs of the elderly, including but not limited to barrier-free design of public facilities, convenient transportation, adequate leisure facilities, and medical care facilities.

The author here summarizes and refines the connotation of the above-mentioned age-friendly cities and related literature content, and concludes: Age-friendly cities refer to the principle of reducing or improving various problems encountered by people in the aging process to promote active health. With the goal of aging, it is created from four aspects: space, policy, service, and participation, allowing the elderly to live in a city type with more comprehensive characteristics such as comfort, safety, inclusiveness, and accessibility.

In short, an age-friendly city is a people-centered urban design concept that aims to improve the quality of life of the elderly and enable them to better integrate into society.

2.2. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory

Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory was proposed by American psychologist Abraham Maslow in his paper "Theory of Human Motivation" in 1943. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs is a motivational theory in psychology that includes a five-level model of human needs, often depicted as levels within a pyramid (Figure 3).

From the bottom of the hierarchy upward, the needs are: physiological (food and clothing), safety (job security), social needs (friendships), esteem and self-actualization. This five-stage model can be divided into deficit needs and growth needs. The first four levels are often called defect requirements (D requirements), while the highest level is called growth requirements (B requirements). In 1943, Maslow pointed out that people need motivation to achieve certain needs, and some needs take precedence over others. ^[12]

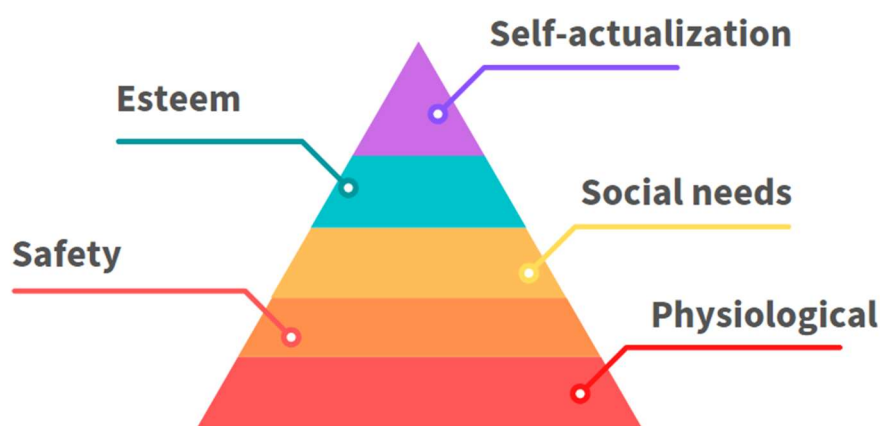


Figure 2. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory Pyramid

(Picture source: Drawn by the author)

3. ANALYSIS OF THE ACTUAL NEEDS OF THE ELDERLY FOR STREET SPACE BASED ON MASLOW'S HIERARCHY OF NEEDS THEORY

The scope of this survey on Yulin streets is surrounded by four urban arterial roads, extending to Section 3 South of the First Ring Road in the north, Section 3 South of the Second Ring Road in the south, Section 4 of Renmin South Road in the east, and Yongfeng Road, High-tech Avenue in the west . The interior of Yulin Street is further divided by two horizontal main urban roads and one vertical main road, as well as various horizontal and vertical branch roads.

In this part, the author will analyze the current situation of Yulin streets and combine the five levels of needs classified under Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory (i.e. physiological needs, safety needs, social needs, respect needs, self-actualization) for the elderly group. The actual needs in Yulin street space are discussed and analyzed.

3.1. Physiological Needs

It is mainly the basic survival guarantee for the elderly group , which is what we call food, clothing, housing and transportation in our daily life . Only when your wallet is "bulging up" can your basic living, basic medical care, basic care and other needs be more fully protected. With the continuous improvement of China's economic development and technological level, the pace of life in modern society has accelerated, and the living distance between the elderly and their children has continued to increase. "Empty nesters" have become a common social phenomenon. In traditional societies, elderly people can rely on cash alimony provided by their children to maintain their lives . However, in modern society, the elderly may need to obtain basic survival guarantees by receiving subsidies in bank accounts or alimony transferred or remitted by their children living out of town through mobile phones, bank cards, etc. However, problems such as slow response and reduced physical function caused by the physical degeneration of the elderly, coupled with the elderly's unfamiliarity with electronic devices and technology, prompt them to have certain problems in the process of receiving and using living allowances to maintain their basic lives. obstacles . As age increases, the sensitivity of the elderly's various senses gradually decreases.

First of all, in terms of vision, the elderly have reduced color selection and resolution, and are prone to problems such as confusion and identification errors, and their perception of light has also declined to a certain extent, which also leads to the elderly's adaptability to light changes. Much weaker than young people. Among them, warm and bright colors are easy to identify and bring joy to the mood. For example, the soft furnishing colors of women's and children's hospitals and the clothing of medical staff generally use warm colors such as light pink and light blue to make them more comfortable. Maternal and infant mothers have a greater sense of psychological identity and their emotions are more stable. As far as the colors within the scope of this Yulin street survey are concerned, most of the existing street and alley spaces are dark and dark (Figure 3) , which lacks a certain sense of warmth and belonging for the elderly. The green space in the site is mostly dominated by trees, and there is a lack of plants that can interact with the elderly and stimulate their senses. The park lacks rich and colorful greening levels, and the overall landscape effect is single. It lacks ground cover, flowers, and landscape greening arrangements to create spatial relationships.

Secondly, in terms of hearing, as the elderly's auditory organs begin to degenerate, the elderly's response to surrounding sounds becomes slow, which will bring a certain degree of inconvenience to all aspects of their daily lives.

Finally, in terms of physical function, the elderly's brain's thinking activities slow down, which leads to memory decline and weakened reaction ability . At the same time, their physical fitness also declines to a certain extent, and their walking speed becomes slower and they are prone to fatigue. Phenomenon, the ability to adapt to new things, such as mobile phones, computers, etc., has also declined to a certain extent.



Figure 3. Yulin street space dominated by dark colors
(Picture source: Self-photographed by the author)

3.2. Security Requirements

The safety mentioned here mainly includes physical, psychological and social safety. The elderly need a stable and safe environment to ensure their personal safety, physical and mental health , etc. The elderly are in the later stages of their life cycle and their physical functions are gradually declining. Therefore, they also have needs in life care, health management , spiritual guidance and other aspects.

From the perspective of street space design , one is traffic unsafety. Vehicles have priority inside Yulin Street , the traffic flow is large, the road boundaries are often unclear, and serious mixing of people and vehicles occurs, which is even more dangerous for the elderly who are already slow to react . Most of the existing residential areas are old residential areas, and most of them do not have underground parking spaces. This also leads to a large number of vehicles parking on the streets . Narrow streets and alleys are often occupied by vehicles parked indiscriminately (Figure 4) . For the elderly with inconveniences , It is even more difficult to pass smoothly. There are many vehicular traffic around the criss-crossing branch roads and entrances and exits of residential areas. Motor vehicles are often parked illegally and there is a lack of safety measures, which can easily lead to accidents.



Figure 4. Vehicles are parked and parked indiscriminately in the street space , and people and vehicles are seriously mixed.

(Picture source: Self-photographed by the author)

Second, the neighborhood is unsafe. The access path for the elderly should be clear, easy to identify , and convenient and smooth . However, some roads in Yulin Street have low site layout integration, poor accessibility, and many dead ends and dark corners (Figure 5) , so detours are required to access

them. There are mostly continuous walls on both sides of the road with few windows. The elderly also need a sufficient sense of security in their daily lives .



Figure 5. Schematic diagram of the poor current layout of individual roads
(Picture source: Self-photographed by the author)

3.3. Social Needs

As the elderly enjoy their old age, their physiological needs and psychological needs should be placed in an equally important position . For example , there are many examples of elderly people becoming empty nesters today . Such elderly people lack companionship, and negative emotions such as loneliness and loss cannot be properly dealt with. In severe cases, they may even develop psychological diseases . Compared with the physical effects, the psychological effects will last longer and are difficult to heal completely , thus affecting the quality of life of the elderly . In today's era of rapid development , the most common psychological needs among the elderly are a sense of incompatibility with their role in society and the rapid changes in society. As a result , they are gradually alienated from the modern social crowd and gradually separated from the group nature. social activities , which creates a psychological gap and closes the inner world, resulting in a series of negative emotions . Especially when the family economic situation becomes worse than before , some elderly people will begin to become lost, suspicious, Negatively, I even feel that I am adding a burden to the family.

The author believes that social needs are not only a "flavoring" in the daily lives of young people , but also a "necessity" for the elderly to enjoy their old age . They have witnessed the changes of the times and social development. They have seen muddy fields turn into asphalt roads, they have seen small bungalows turn into large high-rise buildings, and they have seen the past and present of their living areas. They need companionship in life more than our younger generation.

According to the survey results, the number of public activity spaces in Yulin streets is small and the area is small. They only provide a site support for the residents in the streets . Most of them are hard paved (Figure 6) . They do not actually integrate the elderly. People's social and psychological needs are taken into consideration in the design , and there is a lack of wellness spaces designed and created for the elderly.



Figure 6. Yulin Street Public Activity Space
(Picture source: Self-photographed by the author)

3.4. Respect Needs

Esteem needs include self-esteem and respect from others , which are closely related . Self-esteem is an important driving force for people to be positive , and everyone has self-esteem. The elderly are in the later stages of their life cycle , and they must try to meet and maintain their respect needs. At the street space design level, most current aging-friendly renovations only take into account relatively simple facilities such as auxiliary facilities and service platforms for the elderly. Functional modification content, but less attention to the inner respect and understanding of the elderly. The author believes that the elderly have also been the promoters of the times and the pillars of society in the past years. They should not be subject to age discrimination or other unfair differential treatment because they have entered their old age. Some people It is believed that when the elderly share suggestions or ask questions, most of the ideas they express are outdated and cannot keep up with the pace of the times, which makes it easy for them to ignore the opinions and inner feelings of the elderly. But in fact , as the inheritors of culture, the elderly have considerable knowledge reserves and practical experience in the fields they are familiar with . We need to listen more and give the elderly groups more opportunities to express themselves . Therefore, when designing street space, we should think from the perspective of the elderly and think about what self-esteem they really need . We should pay attention to the differences between them and people of other ages so that the elderly feel respected.

3.5. Self-actualization Needs

Self-actualization needs are the top needs of Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which means that when older people participate in activities purposefully , they usually enjoy or at least learn from them and see the final product or achievement achieved through their own efforts. When reaching a goal, I feel a certain sense of accomplishment and happiness. The self-worth needs of the elderly refer to the recognition of their own value or the creation of their personal value achievements and social value contributions. Due to the decline in physical functions , the elderly often feel powerless to deal with the things around them , and thus give up the pursuit of self -life. However, if certain measures and methods are used to encourage the elderly to have the courage to realize their self-worth, it will not only fill the gap for the elderly to a large extent when they retire. The gaps in life can also allow the elderly to find the goals and meaning of future life.

4. AGING-FRIENDLY DESIGN STRATEGY OF YULIN STREETS BASED ON THE ANALYSIS OF ACTUAL NEEDS OF THE ELDERLY GROUP

Based on the results of the above-mentioned discussion and analysis of the actual needs of the elderly at the five levels of needs classified under Maslow's hierarchy of needs, the author here proposes street space at the five levels of needs corresponding to the above analysis results. Aging-friendly design strategies.

4.1. Street Aging-friendly Design Strategies for the Physiological Needs of the Elderly

In terms of physiological needs, as the elderly grow older, their body functions gradually decline. When designing street spaces for aging, we should provide a comfortable environment for the elderly, including suitable temperature and good air. Quality, quiet living atmosphere, etc. In addition, public facilities such as seats and greening should also meet the needs of the elderly.

The author believes that the aging-friendly design of street space can be carried out with the goal of improving the physical fitness of the elderly. First of all, attention should be paid to the creation of green belts in street spaces . While ensuring air quality that is closely related to human health , it also provides relatively sufficient and clean space for the elderly to engage in appropriate exercise (such as square dancing, running, etc.) of oxygen , because proper exercise is conducive to the maintenance and even growth of human body muscle strength . Therefore, it can be used to meet the basic physiological needs of the elderly. Secondly , due to the degradation of the body functions of the elderly , they need more daily nutritional supplements than young people, especially the absorption of calcium . Therefore, some indirect nutrition intake channels can be set up in the street space design , such as: The height and arrangement of trees can be planned to ensure that people moving in the street space can receive sufficient light (Figure 7) . Ultimately, the above methods will be used to help improve the physiological health level of the elderly and meet the physiological needs of the elderly group .



Figure 7. Road space with sufficient lighting
(Image source: Baidu Pictures)

4.2. Street Aging-friendly Design Strategies for the Safety Needs of the Elderly

No matter what kind of street space is designed , the first consideration should be safety first.

First of all , in terms of terrain treatment, it is necessary to ensure that the terrain where public fitness equipment is placed is relatively flat, and drainage work is done to prevent slips, falls, injuries, etc .; secondly, for streets where people and vehicles are mixed, vehicles are parked randomly, and there are many hidden spaces In the current situation , when dealing with roads and dividers, attention should be paid to the initial design concept . That is to say, the road design should meet the basic

usage and emotional requirements of the elderly . Contrast colors, warning lights, etc. can be used in locations with hidden dangers . Attract the attention of the elderly and help them avoid risks. Do not use poisonous, thorny, or allergy-causing plants in the green belts of street spaces to prevent accidents ; thirdly, try to use soft plastic, colored ceramic tiles, or lawns in the selection of road materials . Such materials are easy to distinguish and have good texture. It is relatively soft, so if an elderly person accidentally falls, it is less likely to cause serious injuries ; finally, when setting up sand pits and pools in street parks, the appropriate depth must be determined, and relevant parts such as faucets should be placed where they are easily accessible. Contact areas must be cleaned and disinfected regularly , and staff should be arranged to inspect to avoid accidents. At present, most public spaces are "reconstructed and lightly managed" and lack regular maintenance by relevant personnel. Therefore, it is not only necessary to ensure the safety of the space and facility design itself, but also to conduct unified management and supervision, and conduct regular inspection and maintenance.

Current issues regarding traffic and neighborhood safety . The first is to build safe and feasible transportation routes . The inner streets of Yulin Block are relatively narrow and the space is limited. It is necessary to further divide the pedestrian and vehicle systems, plan safe paths for the elderly’s activities, and make it easy to reach the destination . Taking into account the reality of the elderly’s visual decline, it can be designed Use large and bold fonts and colors to set up a bus schedule that is easy to check . Sections of the bus line with high traffic volume will be subject to limited-time access, and underground parking spaces in surrounding buildings will be opened to appropriately alleviate the situation of vehicles parking indiscriminately on the streets and occupying sidewalks . Clear signs will be set up at the points where underground garages are developed to ensure that the elderly Smooth travel for people . The second is to arrange reasonable monitoring facilities. There are many continuous walls on both sides of the streets and lanes in the Yulin area , and there is a lack of public guarding. The number of doors and windows can be appropriately increased , cameras can be installed at compliance points , and lighting facilities can be added to ensure and maintain the clarity of surveillance images during the day and night. and make streets safer.

At the same time, I think you can also refer to the "15-minute city" theory first proposed by Carlos Moreno, a professor at Sorbonne University in 2016. He defined a highly flexible urban model - all citizens can live within 15 minutes. Meet daily needs. The elderly can reach their destination within a short period of time after going out for related activities. This not only reduces unnecessary travel time, but also reduces the incidence of accidents. It is also of practical significance for meeting the safety needs of the elderly.



Figure 8. Schematic diagram of “15-minute city”

(Image source: Baidu Pictures)

4.3. Street Aging-friendly Design Strategies for the Social Needs of the Elderly

Emotional communication is crucial for the elderly. They often face a sense of emotional loss and loneliness such as the death of relatives and friends, or the independence of their children. Therefore,

they long for someone with whom they can establish a close connection, share every detail of their life, and receive companionship and support. Meeting the social needs of the elderly can help improve their quality of life and social inclusion. The author believes that in addition to the companionship and care of family members, street space planning should also provide corresponding facilities, organizations, and colorful activities to expand the scope of social interaction for the elderly and enhance their own adaptability.

First of all, when it comes to friendship, making friends with like-minded people is one of the joys of life. While the elderly engage in social activities, they will also receive spiritual support from the understanding and care of others, which will contribute to their physical and mental health and enhance their happiness. In addition, the elderly also have a high demand for knowledge, hobbies, and entertainment activities. They are willing to further enrich their knowledge base by communicating and learning with others, keep their minds active, and enjoy the fun of learning. Therefore, they also expect to participate in various interesting activities and make new friends. The author believes that in the design of street space, we can choose to build an elderly communication center at an appropriate location that meets the physiological and psychological expectations or needs of the elderly, and regularly hold exchange meetings, tea parties, etc. that are open to all residents in the street, enriching The leisure life of the elderly after meals allows not only the elderly but also people of other age groups to engage in social activities in a comfortable, tolerant, safe and relaxing environment, and through this venue it guides the elderly to interact with others and make new friends. , to achieve the purpose of effectively filling the inner loneliness.

Secondly, family and affection are also important parts of the social needs of the elderly. The relationship with relatives and friends is of vital importance to the elderly. We should talk to them and listen to their voices during the street design process to understand the actual needs of the elderly in street space from multiple perspectives. What the elderly want most is a happy family and family reunion. Children are the "panacea" to fill the loneliness of the elderly. For "empty-nest elderly" whose children work outside the city, the popularity of digital technology and online social networking has provided them with Provides new ways to socialize. Through smartphones and various online platforms, they can easily access social networks and entertainment and learning platforms for interpersonal communication and sharing of interests. However, because the thinking ability of the elderly has declined to some extent compared with when they were young, it is common for them to be unfamiliar or even unfamiliar with electronic devices such as mobile phones and computers in today's era. Therefore, you can recruit volunteers or set up easy-to-understand posts. Street publicity bulletin boards such as "Instructions for Commonly Used Mobile Phone Functions" are used to help the elderly and their children and other relatives communicate on the phone, video calls and other activities, so that the elderly can obtain a certain degree of family emotional support and companionship.

At the same time, the familiar street space environment also makes it easier for the elderly to develop a sense of belonging after a long period of adaptation and understanding in daily life . Frequent changes to street facilities, scenery, etc. should be reduced .

4.4. Street Aging-friendly Design Strategies Targeting the Respect Needs of the Elderly

Meeting the respect needs of older adults is crucial, here are a few suggestions:

First of all, listen to and respect the opinions and views of the elderly, and give them sufficient attention and affirmation. Listen patiently to their ideas and stories without interrupting or denying them easily, so that they feel valued and respected. This also means that when designing street spaces, we should also listen to the suggestions of the elderly, always adhere to the people-centered design concept, truly examine their actual needs, respect their wishes and decisions, and let them feel their own personality. respected, and in this way their self-esteem is maintained.

Secondly, avoid discriminating or belittling the elderly based on their age, ability, health status, etc. Respect their personal dignity and privacy and avoid disrespectful words or actions. This means that when designers communicate with the elderly, they need to pay attention to using polite and respectful language, and avoid using words that are too simple or rude, and that do not make the elderly feel offended or even insulted.

All in all, meeting the respect needs of the elderly requires a multi-faceted approach, including listening, respecting, protecting their autonomy, and avoiding discrimination. We should always maintain an attitude of respecting and caring for the elderly and give them the respect they deserve.

4.5. Street Aging-friendly Design Strategies Targeting the Self-actualization Needs of the Elderly

Self-actualization needs, as the top need in Maslow's hierarchy of needs, are also the goals that everyone pursues, that is, realizing self-worth. This is also true for the elderly.

The author believes that relevant activities such as "Elderly Calligraphy Competition", "Elderly Handicraft Art Festival", "Elderly Song and Dance Show" can be held regularly at appropriate places in the street, and the elderly group is encouraged to actively participate. When the elderly complete a dance, a calligraphy and painting, or a song, if the people next to them receive this sense of accomplishment and recognize, encourage and praise it, then the behavior of the elderly will be strengthened and feedback will be formed. People's psychology will be satisfied, and they will be more motivated to do other things, learn new knowledge, and overcome difficulties, which is of great help in meeting the self-realization needs of the elderly .



Figure 9. Colorful senior activities
(Image source: Baidu Pictures)

It can also be combined with network technology to explore and cultivate the interests and hobbies of the elderly through network tools. Encourage the elderly to present themselves through popular live video software to enrich their retirement life. Specialists can be arranged to provide assistance to help the elderly become proficient in using various functions of the software, so that they can use it normally without assistance, ensuring that the elderly have a full experience.

Finally, when designing street space , we can make reasonable changes and innovations to street space facilities , greening, etc., and add some interactive and interesting facilities and equipment, etc. , to satisfy the psychology of the elderly through their interaction with them. need.

5. CONCLUSION

This article takes Yulin Street, Wuhou District, Chengdu City as an example, and proposes an age - friendly space renewal design strategy for historic blocks from an age- friendly perspective and combined with Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory , providing empirical supplements for the renewal methods of historic blocks in China . The author believes that in addition to the general improvement

of environmental quality, the revitalization of historical blocks should also grasp the diverse needs of the elderly, combine their own advantages such as location, culture, style, etc., establish an interactive relationship between the elderly group and the environment, and avoid and alleviate the monotony of activities. Disadvantages, shaping a safe, comfortable, and inclusive space system for seniors as a way to unlock the potential of neighborhoods and enable seniors to truly resonate with renewed places, streets, and cities.

In short, street space is very important to the daily life of the elderly. It greatly protects and promotes the physical and psychological development of the elderly and lays the foundation for the all-round development of the elderly. The design and research of street spaces in our country are gradually developing and maturing. Age-friendly street spaces combined with Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory should pay more attention to the physiological needs, safety needs, social needs, respect needs, and self-actualization of the elderly. Need to wait. On this basis, analyze and summarize the functions, types, characteristics and components of age-friendly street spaces, and improve the activity environment and facilities of age-friendly street spaces, with a view to providing guidance for the current planning and design of age-friendly street spaces. Effectively improve problems or defects.

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