Report Draft

Report for improving the road planning of Guixi Park to enhance the motivation of the community to the park



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Introduction

1. Background information

Chengdu is the capital of Sichuan Province in Southwest China, with a city history dating back 3,200 years () . It is the center of logistics, commerce, finance, technology, culture, education, transportation, and communication in Southwest China. As of 2020, 16,581,000 permanent residents converge on these 14,335 square kilometers plain. Communities are the cells of urban society and are the basic elements of urban society. With the development of modern cities, the pace of community building in Chengdu is also accelerating. Community Park, as an important part of residential areas, directly affect the daily behavior and psychological and physical health of residents. A good community park can provide an outdoor communication place for community residents, improve neighborhood relations, and enhance emotional communication between people in an increasingly indifferent city. With the development of society, the requirements of people for living environment are also increasing, and community parks have become the closest place for outdoor activities in people's lives. As a basic component of urban communities, the degree of construction of community parks and community planning has an increasing impact on community development, and community building is of great importance to promote the development of Chengdu.

Guixi Park is a community park of about 1.2 million square meters in the southern hightech zone of Chengdu City, Sichuan, China. As a green space for sponge city (a new urban construction model for flood management, strengthening ecological infrastructure and drainage systems), Guixi Park relies on natural topographic conditions to reshape the water system patter, ecology, and landscape. It is also a park that functionalizes the existing flood drains, lakes, and ponds, and strengthens the flood detention and storage capacity. Its design maximizes the park's rainwater re-infiltration capacity and forms a rainwater re-circulation system. At the same time, providing space for nearby residents to interact with each other and make new friends is one of its important meanings as a community park. The Guixi community is an area with a high concentration of high-tech industries in Chengdu, and most of its residents are engaged in high-intensity technology industries. Due to the long hours of indoor work, these residents have a strong need for a park within walking distance. Guixi Park is an excellent place for people in the Guixi community to hold events and conduct recreational activities. The park planners hope that this will strengthen the sense of community among the residents of the neighborhood.

The map of Guixi Community and Guixi Park is shown in Figure.1, where a highway divides Guixi Community(the highlighted blue section in Figure 1) into two parts and Guixi Park(the highlighted green section in Figure 1) is located to the south of the Highway (the darkened yellow line above the Guixi Park in Figure 1). Due to this road plan, it is difficult for people in the northern community to access the park, even though it is an open park with no fences on all 4 sides. Residents of the northern community Park is difficult to access on foot or by bike, and other community parks are too far away.



Figure.1: The extent of the Guixi community and the location of Guixi Park within it.

At the same time, the community park is separated by an avenue that runs north and south into two small parks of the same size with no intersection (shown in Figure.2).

Thus, the park loses its meaning to bring communication to the surrounding residents.



Figure .2: The map of current Guixi Park.

2. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to provide recommendations for improving the planning and construction of Guixi Park. The final version of the report will be submitted to the Chengdu Planning and Design Institute, which is the current designer of Guixi Park. The staff of this department is responsible for the planning of most of the city's community parks as well as the overall ecological green space planning of the city. As such, they clearly understand the focus and significance of community park design and the importance of the project to the Guixi community. The significance of this report is to enhance the ease of access to the park for residents of the Guixi community and to enhance the strolling experience within the park.

3. Description of Research Methods

- a) Primary data collection will be done through an online questionnaire distributed to the public service section of the community forum and random interviews with visitors at the park. Since this project was not targeted at UBC students and staff, Survey Monkey was used to create a survey for all users who saw the post.
- b) Secondary data will include :
 - i. Basic Requirements for Urban Park Construction prepared by the Chengdu Municipal Government, the Chengdu Urban Park Management

Standards, and the 14th Five-Year Plan of Chengdu.

 Online access to current academic articles related to urban park planning through the UBC Library, and excellent case studies of community park planning in other cities around the world.

4. Scope of Project

The scope of this report focuses on the residents of the Guixi community and visitors to Guixi Park. To assess the feasibility of the revised road scheme, I will plan to conduct the following surveys to guide the study :

- The address where you live.
- How often do you usually go to Guixi Park?
- What do you think are the obstacles that prevent you from visiting the park?
- Are you willing to cross the street to go to the other side of the park without any special circumstances?
- Who do you usually come to the park with?
- Have you ever interacted with other residents at Laurel Creek Park?
- Have you participated in any community events in the park?
- Do you feel that Laurel Creek Park contributes to your sense of belonging to the community?
- What suggestions do you have for planning the park that would increase your willingness to come to the park?
- Would you be willing to come to the park more often if it was planned to make

access to the park easier and safer?

Data Section

1. Primary data

The survey data came mainly from an online survey published within the Guixi community and a random sample of visitors to Guixi Park. The survey results are shown in the following table.

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	South	North	Other community
Number of	43	62	2
sampled people	43	02	L.

Table 1: Number of sampled people



Figure 3: Number of sampled people

How often do you usually go to Guixi Park?									
		Home location							
frenquency to the Park	Scale	South	Ratio	North	Ratio	other community	Ratio		
I don't know this Park	1	2	5%	6	10%	0	0%		
I know this Park but I've never been there	2	5	12%	12	19%	0	0%		
Once a year or longer	3	4	10%	5	8%	1	50%		
Probably Half Year	4	5	12%	7	11%	1	50%		
I go there 1-3 Month once	5	13	32%	17	27%	0	0%		
I go every month	6	10	24%	10	16%	0	0%		

Table 2: The frequency of sampled people to Guixi Park



Figure 4: The frequency of sampled people to Guixi Park

If you have visited any of the community parks, do you think visiting them has improved										
your physical and mental health?										
		Home location								
	Scale South Ratio North Ratio other									
	Scale	South	Ratio	Norui	Ratio community		Ratio			
Super Convenient	1	5	12%	4	6%	0	0%			
Convenient	2	9	21%	11	18%	0	0%			
Moderate	4	14	33%	15	24%	1	50%			
Not really good	5	8	19%	17	27%	1	50%			
Inconvenient	6	7	16%	11	18%	0	0%			

Table 3. Th	e Satisfaction	of sampled	neonle to	Guixi Park's function
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Figure 5: The Satisfaction of sampled people to Guixi Park's function

If you ha	we been to	o Guixi Pa	ark, what	do you th	ink of th	e road design inside the	park?					
			Home location									
	Scale	South	Ratio	North	Ratio	other community	Ratio					
Excellent	1	1	2%	5	8%	0	0%					
Good	2	8	19%	10	16%	1	50%					
Moderate	4	15	35%	16	26%	1	50%					
Fair	5	11	26%	17	27%	0	0%					
Bad	6	8	19%	10	16%	0	0%					

Table 4: The Satisfaction of sampled people to the inside Road Design of Guixi Park



Figure 6: The Satisfaction of sampled people to the inside Road Design of Guixi Park

Table 5: The ideal park of sampled people

What is the ideal urban park in your mind and what functions does it need to have?									
		Home location							
	choice	South	Ratio	North	Ratio	other community	Ratio		
A small ecosystem with ecological functions	0	22	51%	28	45%	1	50%		
A community center with social functions	1	34	79%	35	56%	0	0%		
A family activity place with social functions	2	39	91%	38	61%	2	100%		
A fitness center with sports functions	4	42	98%	47	76%	2	100%		
A place to relax with recreational functions	5	43	100%	50	81%	2	100%		



Figure 7: the ideal park of sampled people

Have you ever participated in community events in a park?									
			Home location						
	Scale	South	Ratio	North	Ratio	other community	Ratio		
Yes, I participated the community events every month.	0	3	7%	4	6%	0	0%		
Yes, I have participated the community events once or more, and I find they are attractive.	1	5	12%	6	10%	0	0%		
Yes, I have participated the community events once or more, but don't really like it.	2	8	19%	12	19%	0	0%		
No, I haven't participated the community events. But I'm interested in it.	4	16	37%	14	23%	0	0%		

Table 6: Community Events Precipitation of sampled people

No, I haven't participated the community events,	5	11	26%	22	35%	2	100%
and I am not interested in it.	5	11	2070	22	3370	2	100%



Figure 8: Community Events Precipitation of sampled people

As can be seen from Table 1, the total sample size of this survey was 105 people, of which 62 people were from the northern community, 41 people were from the southern community, and there were two remaining people from other communities. According to Table 2, the willingness of residents from both the southern and northern communities to visit Guixi Park is relatively polarized in the results of this survey. Both communities have a small percentage of people who are excited about visiting the park and visit the community park more frequently, while a larger percentage of people are not interested in Guixi Park and hardly visit it. Although the difference in sample size collected from the North and South community (Scale 6-7 in Table 2) than in the South community, it was a smaller percentage of the North community sample (only 24%). Although it is shown by Table 3 that residents in both the northern and southern communities feel that community parks have a small positive impact on their physical and mental health, they do not meet

the desired goal of community parks. And the sample data shows that access to parks is significantly more difficult for residents of northern communities. This also resulted in residents in the northern communities identifying less with the functions of Guixi Park compared to the southern communities (Table 4). Residents in both the northern and southern communities in this survey sample had roughly the same functional expectations of an ideal community park, with social and recreational functions being the most important concerns of residents (Table 5). However, even so, only a small percentage of community residents had participated in or expressed interest in community activities organized by the community park. This was particularly evident in the northern communities, where more than half of the community residents (54%) indicated that they were not interested in community events in the park. In the two open-ended questions at the end of the survey, 52% of residents indicated that busy work schedules were the biggest deterrent to visiting the park, and 36% cited the complex road conditions around the park as making access difficult. Nearly half of the residents in the northern community (43%) would like to see an additional roadway to the north of the park that would allow access to the park over the highway.

2. Secondary data

Chengdu Ecological Ring is a barrier constructed by Chengdu to provide green ecological isolation space for the downtown area (Figure 9). The project involves 133.11 square kilometers of ecological land, which is currently the largest livelihood project in Chengdu. According to the Chengdu Urban Plan (2016-2035), it is proposed that the planning and construction of the City Ecological Ring should incorporate information on the surrounding ecological corridors, and roads, rivers, and parks and green spaces within the city. The government plans to prevent the development of town circles in a sticky manner through the construction of the City Ecological Ring. It is based on ecology, and it will gather population and active economy while greening the city. It also maintains, enhances and restores ecological flows, species movements and dynamic processes in a fragmented urban environment. After years of development a large scale and high-quality ecological space has been initially formed to maximize the ecological value to serve the city.



Figure 9: Chengdu Ecological Ring

According to the ecological part of the Chengdu XIV Plan, Guixi Park is located

directly south of Chengdu, and is an important part of the construction of the Chengdu Ecological Ring in Chengdu. Habitats and species are better able to survive and adapt when they form part of a large interconnected network that maintains and protects nature by engaging people. And protecting the landscape connections between favorable habitats is a strategy for sustaining widespread population use in an increasingly fragmented world. To ensure that the Rim Ecoregion functions as an ecological corridor providing habitat for small animals, Guixi Park's needs to increase its green space connectivity. The creation of ecological bridges is currently an effective way to significantly increase park connectivity without disrupting the original urban traffic design. Pedestrian bridges can also be planned to connect sections separated by freeways, allowing visitors to cross the freeway to the park more safely. Even though costly, some pedestrian bridges have played an important role in helping to transform local urban green space plans and have subsequently become landmarks (e.g., the Freedom Bridge in Greenville, South Carolina).

Conclusion

1. Overall Interpretations of Findings

Although a small percentage of residents are loyal patrons of the community park, the current plan for Guixi Park does not meet the expectations of the majority of Guixi residents for a community park. On the one hand, the park is cut by multiple highway segments, resulting in poor internal road connectivity; on the other hand, residents of the northern community have more difficulty accessing the park than residents of the southern community due to the highway blockage. As a result, the functionality of the community park is more difficult to be realized among the residents of the northern communities. Guixi Park, however, is an important part of the ecological planning of Chengdu, and strengthening its connectivity is crucial to the construction of the ecosphere. The ecological bridge can effectively enhance the integrity of Guixi Park, improve its functionality as a small ecological corridor, and facilitate the interaction of residents in the community park.

2. Recommendation for Proposed Solution

Based on the above information, this report recommends the addition of Pedestrian Bridges at the northwest and northeast corners of the park to improve access to the park for residents in the northern part of the Guixi community and to promote their motivation to visit the park. At the same time, an Ecological Corridor can be created inside the park to enhance the connectivity of the park (as shown in Figure 9).



Figure 9: Road plan Recommendation (Red arrows represented the Pedestrian Bridges, Green Arrow represent the Ecological Corridor)

3. Summary

It is evident that poor road planning affects residents' motivation to participate in community activities and visit the park; therefore, there is a need to improve the road planning of Guixi Park based on residents' suggestions. This report recommends adding a Pedestrian Bridge at each of the northwest and northeast corners of the park to enhance the interaction between the park and residents of the northern community. Also, an Ecobridge is created to enhance the connectivity of Guixi Park on both sides of Tianfu Avenue. A simple road improvement plan would not only increase park use, but also strengthen community unity, thus indirectly improving the physical and mental health of residents.

Work Cites