## **Project Title**

INHERITANCE AND RESHAPING——IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMANIZED RENEWAL IN ZHANGJIABU PARK, XI'AN

## **Project Statement**

The conversion of Zhangjiabu Park is a typical exploration of public space renewal that addresses the real needs of the public. Unlike demolishing the old park and rebuilding a brand-new park, this project started with the over 1,200 existing large trees on the site and created a higher-level ecological service circle through the "preservation-supplement-enhancement" approach. By integrating sports facilities and the leisure spaces most needed by citizens, it formed a sustainable park space of "ecology + living", which serves nearly 200,000 community residents in the surrounding area and has revitalized the nearby community and commerce. This project fully demonstrates the maximization of ecological, social, and economic benefits.

## **Project Narrative and Contents**

#### 1 Location

The base is located at the northern end of Xi'an, Shaanxi Province. It is one of the most densely populated areas and an important open space in Xi'an, covering an area of approximately 70,000 square meters. As a scarce open space, it is shaded by large trees and has an excellent ecological environment, a highly valuable "emerald". The base was initially constructed in 1996 and is 28 years old. It has witnessed the urban development of northern Xi'an over the years and has left wonderful memories on the minds of numerous citizens. Therefore, its outdated spatial environment was incorporated into the renewal plan.

#### 2 Surroundings and Population Analysis

The base is located in the political center of Xi'an, surrounded by multiple government agencies and associations. Additionally, there are 28 communities and 3 large comprehensive shopping malls (covering an area of 500,000 square meters for commercial purposes) adjacent to the base, and a population of up to 200,000 are within the 15-min pedestrian neighborhood. The space users come from the surrounding residential areas, including the elderly and young, with a significant increase in young and middle-aged visitors during holidays. The peak activity times are mostly at noon and in the evening. The needs of the population and their activity times are the foundation for the site's renewal.

#### 3 Current State and Problems

Although the site is the most important public space in the built-up area, it had been isolated from vitality due to the lack of socially just design, inefficient ecological services, and a gap in cultural memories.

Lack of social justice: The original site lacked social equity and justice as disadvantaged groups and special groups did not receive care and attention; the park's visitors consisted only of a group of morning exercisers who only engaged in activities around the equipment. The landscape in the park was monotonous and uninteresting, unable to attract citizens.

Inefficient ecological services: The fragmented green spaces could not retain water, the pavements were impermeable, and water accumulated on rainy days.

Lack of cultural attributes: It gave no cultural memories and we could find no culture here.

## **Project Narrative and Contents**

#### 4 Design strategy ——From an inefficient, uninteresting, god's-eye-view axis to an ecological, interesting, and human-centered axis.

#### **I: Enhancing Ecosystem Services**

As one of the main near-nature spaces in the built-up environment, park green spaces are a provider of many ecosystem services. The biggest highlight of the park is the preservation of all the original 1,200+ large trees. By adding rich plant communities, the ecological service functions have been enhanced, more natural ecological circles and biospheres have been created, and the ecological benefits of the park are fully realized. After the conversion of the base, it has played a positive role in regulating the microclimate, supporting biodiversity, Low-intervention design, , and ecological education.

#### II: Fairness and Justice-Friendly Design

Social equity and justice in park design emphasize that park facilities should be evenly distributed and inclined toward specific disadvantaged groups. The converted site is based on demographic profile research and provides equal and effective facilities for senior citizens, families, children, unemployed individuals, and people with disabilities. It is also equipped with friendly facilities such as washbasins, accessible ramps, lockers, and vending kiosks.

Senior citizens are regular visitors here. Their favorite activities include dancing, singing, and playing musical instruments. Their favorite sports are fitness, table tennis, and gate ball.

Young people appear with their families, and any place can be their stage. The park therefore provides diverse areas for rest and recreation.

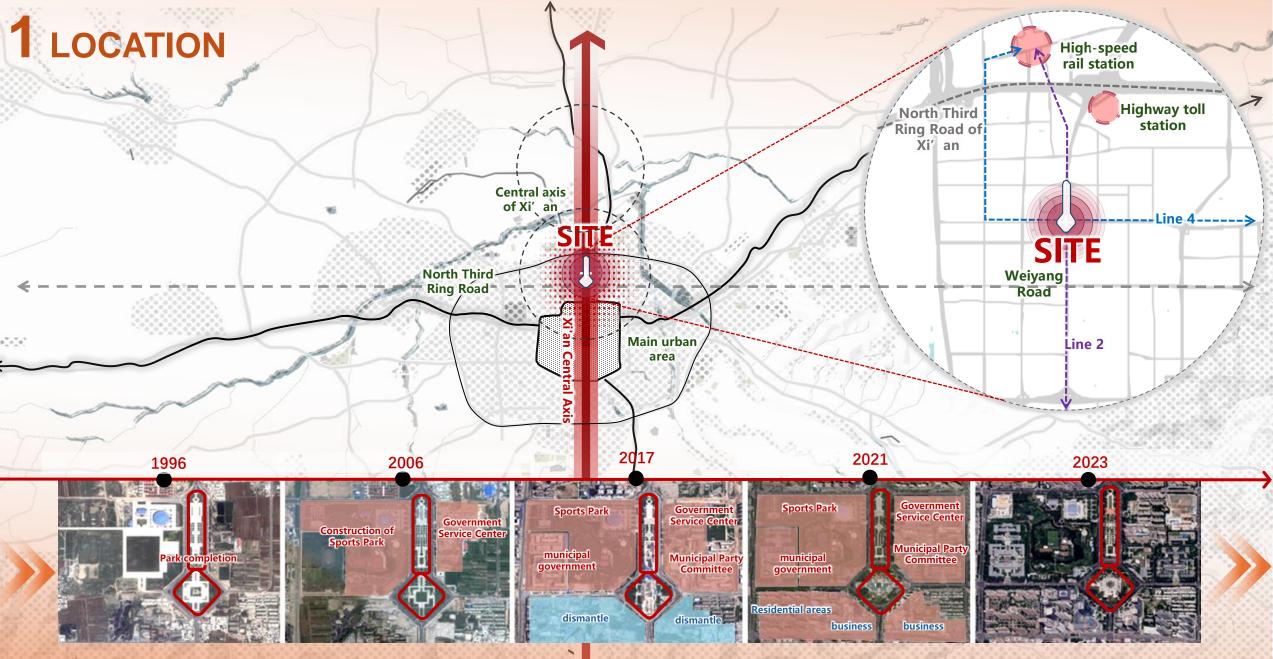
The children's space has been scientifically expanded by division based on age groups. It is not only kept away from dangerous areas with traffic but also has a reasonably increased area.

#### III: Urban Culture Design

Zhangjiabu Park is transforming from a green isolated island with no culture into a civic park with urban cultural characteristics. The park has demonstrated multiple distinctive cultural landscapes, which have enhanced the park's visibility and appeal. The ground interactive light show features an introduction to Xi'an's culture, and the landscape pavilion opens its arms to the world, symbolizing openness and sharing. The designers hope this park can become a regional landmark and remain in people's memories.

#### IV: Co-built and Shared by the Communities

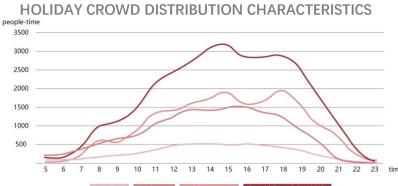
At the beginning of the project, forums with residents were held to listen to their real demands. This allowed the project to tap into the potential of the site while enhancing residents' sense of belonging to the community and sense of fulfillment. In the advancement of the plan, a plan selection activity was organized where designers communicated with residents about multiple plans in depth, gathered opinions, and integrated and optimized these plans to ensure that the upcoming public space comprehensively and accurately would meet the residents' needs.

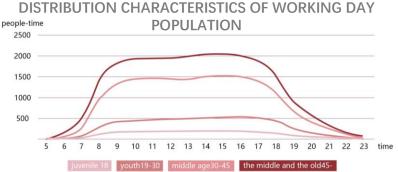


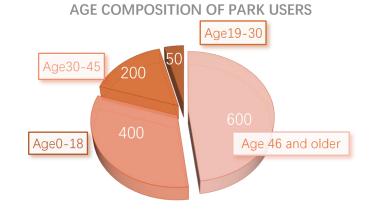
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# 2 LOCATION

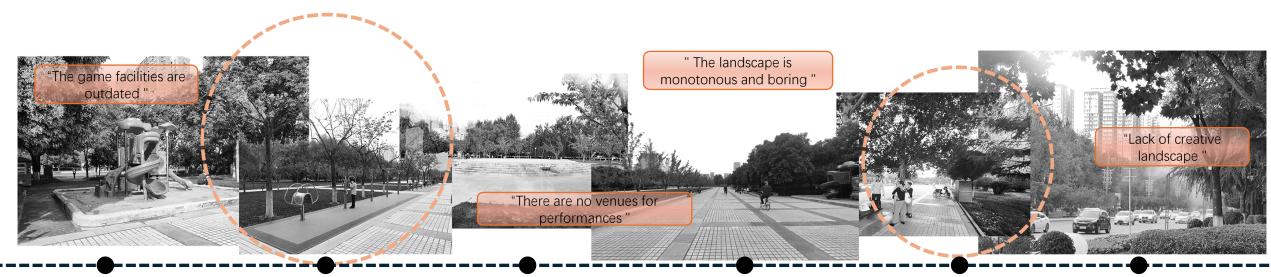








# 3 CURRENT STATE AND PROBLEMS











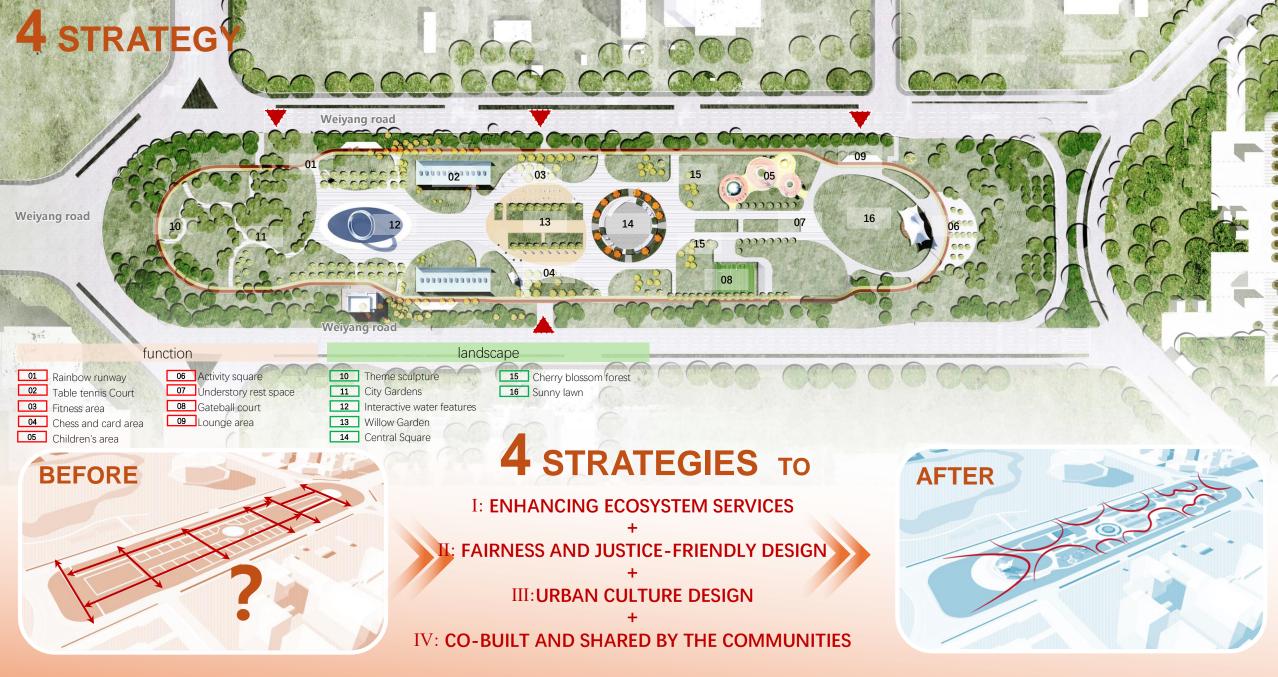










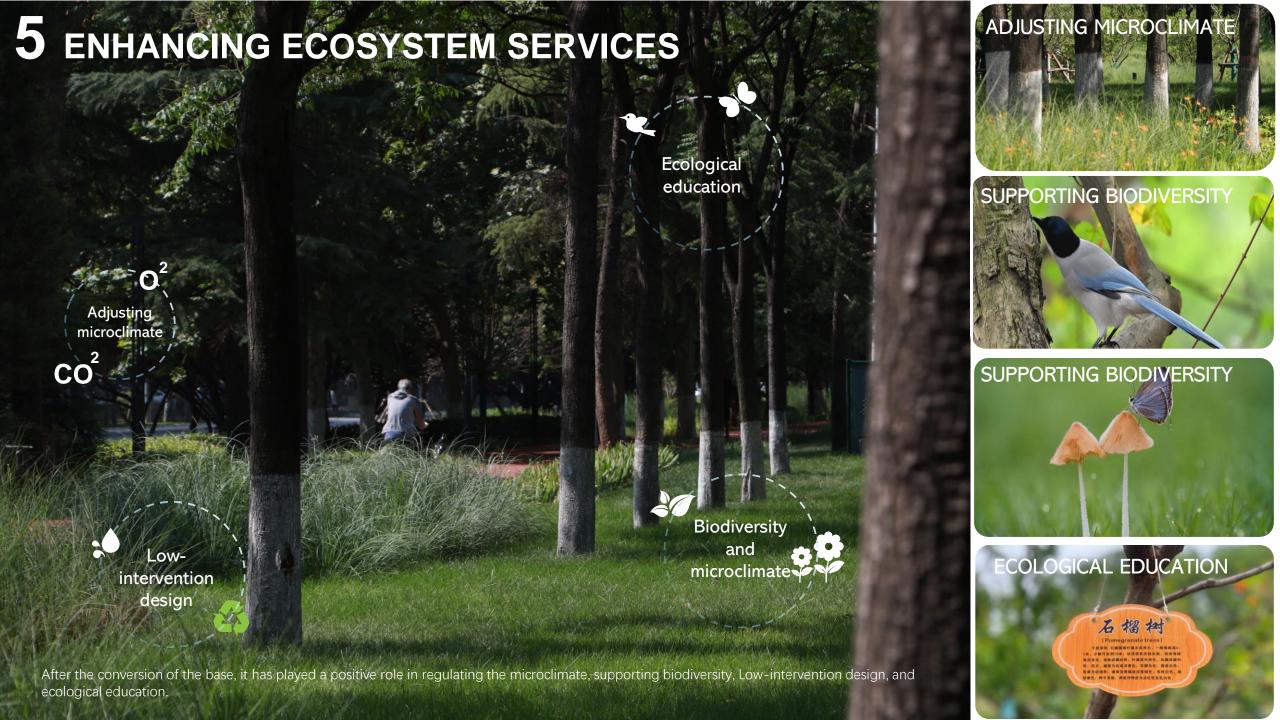




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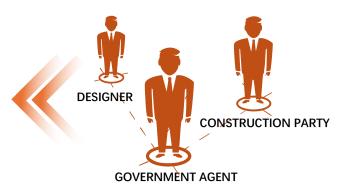


# 8 CO-BUILT AND SHARED BY THE COMMUNITIES





### **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**



DESIGN UNDER PUBLIC FEEDBACK



SELECT AND OPTIMIZE MULTIPLE OPTIONS

MULTI-PARTY PARTICIPATION
IN REVISION

ACCOMPANYING DESIGN

CO-BUILT BY COMMUNITIES

LOW-IMPACT CONSTRUCTION

HIGH-LEVEL AND HIGH-

STREET INTERVIEWS

SITE INVESTIGATIONS

CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

REVISION BY MULTI-PARTY DESIGN PUBLICITY FOR OPINIONS

CONSTRUCTION GUIDANCE













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# 9 OVERALL IMPRESSION

