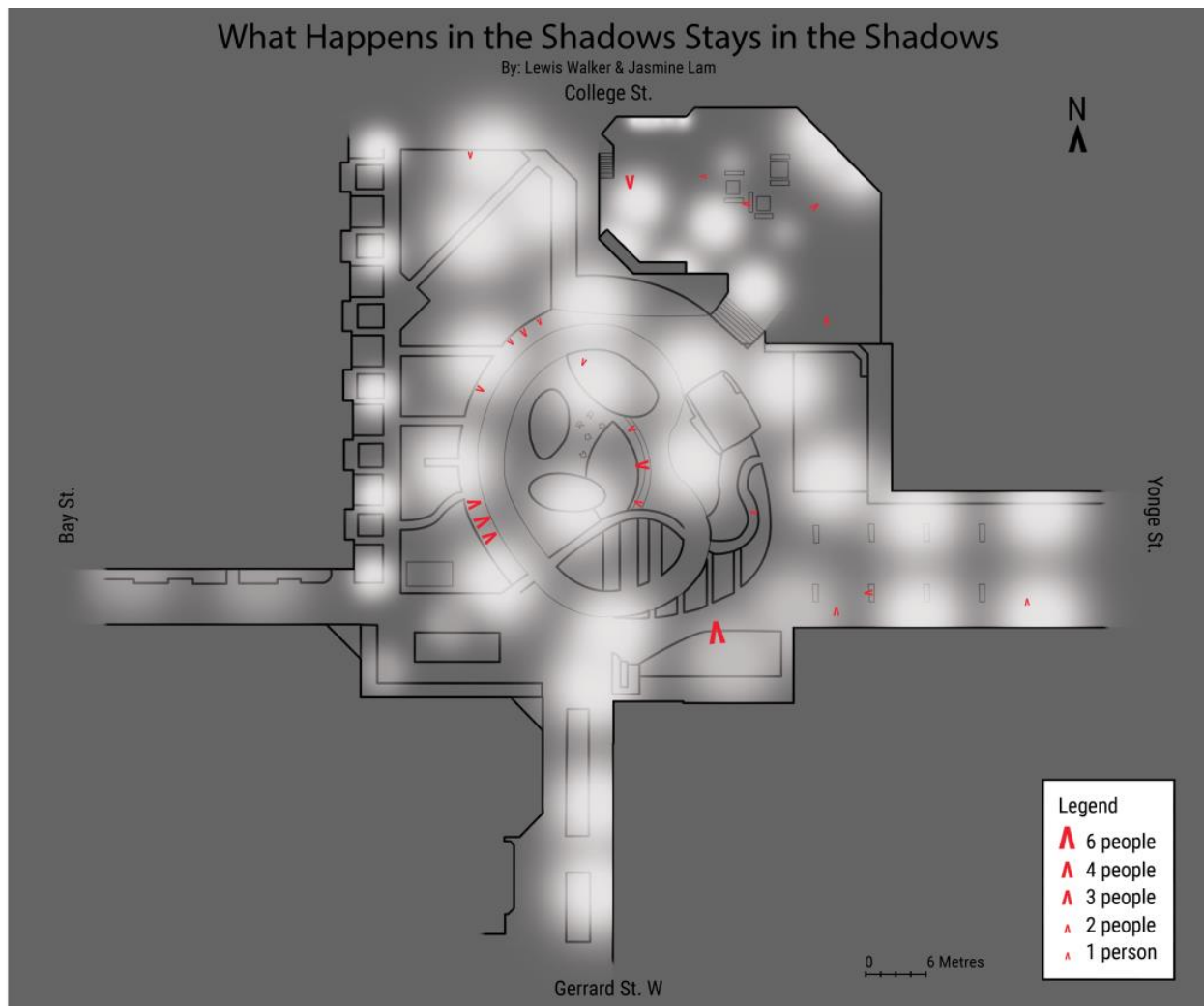


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College Park reopened in the summer of 2019 after years of extensive renovations. In the summer, the wide-open space and grass fields are used for various recreational activities such as picnics, sports, and dog walking. During the winter, the park becomes the Barbara Ann Scott Ice Skating Trail. The park is in the block formed by College, Yonge, Gerrard W, and Bay Streets. Within the block, College Park is bounded by two mixed-use commercial-residential complexes; the Aura, located at the park's Southeastern most corner, and College Park Suites, located on the park's Eastern border; one commercial complex located on its Northern border; and two condominiums on its Western and Southwestern borders. The park itself can be divided into three distinct areas: 1, the dimly lit Northeastern corner which we refer to as the pit, 2, the bright main area which runs through the Northwestern and Southeastern corners, and 3, the dimly lit play area located in the Southwestern

corner. The pit connects the park to the College subway station and the College Park apartment, shopping center, and office complex. The main area includes the central fountain, a service shed for the skating trail, and large grass fields. The play area includes outdoor playground furniture for children and a bike sharing station.

We decided to observe the park at two separate times: once in daylight and once after sundown. In preparation for visiting the site, we used the mapping software Google Maps and Esri's ArcGIS Online to find a map of the park to serve as a base for our notes. We were unable to find any up-to-date maps because the park opened this summer after years of renovation. Instead, we used a map from the original Landscape Architecture Firm's proposal for the park. This map is to-scale, but it lacks some of the features that we noticed on the ground such as benches and tables. The map also did not include the pit area, so we superimposed it using a map we found on ArcGIS Online.

We were already familiar with the park because our previous assignment required us to take field notes at the site for half an hour on two separate occasions. Based on our preliminary observations we noticed the following pattern: the level of lighting in the park affects the kinds of activities taking place and where they happened. Thus, when we arrived at the site on Monday, September 30, at 8:10 PM, we immediately started at the Northwestern corner and began mapping out all the lighting fixtures. We measured the distance that the light spread, the brightness, and the type of unique lighting fixture. Once we finished taking notes on the lighting fixtures we walked through the park and took notes of people who were spending extended periods of time in the park. We noted their location in the park, how many people they were with, and what they were doing. Our data serves as a snapshot of all the people who were sitting in the park; however, we did not note any of the transient people who were moving through the park because they were too difficult to keep track of and not relevant to the question we were trying to answer.

We made the following observations at night. Out of all three areas the pit was the most poorly illuminated. The lighting was heavily focused on the College Park building and the rest of the plaza was very dimly lit. We observed that the people who were using this area were either enjoying beverages or smoking. One of the groups in the pit was consuming alcohol. The second most poorly lit location was the playground area. The playground only had one large light and one small light which left a lot of dark and shadowed sections. We did not observe anyone using the play area furniture at this time. In the Southeastern side of the park, which was also poorly lit, we observed a group of six youths sitting on and around a large wooden box, playing loud music, and yelling across the park. The main area was the most popular and well-lit. In

the centre area surrounding the fountain we noticed a large congregation of people in varying group sizes ranging from individuals to six members. The area directly beside the fountain had limited seating populated by smaller groups of two to three. All groups of people were actively engaged in conversation amongst themselves while solo patrons were all preoccupied with their phones. In the main area there is a shed that acts as a servicing area for the ice trail during the winter. The area adjacent to the shed has poor lighting and we observed one individual sitting in this area smoking.

When we visited the park during daylight at 1:20 PM on Tuesday, October 1, the entire park was evenly populated. The pit and the main area were particularly busy with people crossing the park and entering the College Park building complex. There were lone supervisors with young children in the play area. There were no groups larger than 3 sitting in the park. The benches and seating around the fountain were less populated than the night before, but all the seating areas with tables were occupied. Seated solo patrons were almost all on their phones, and groups drank beverages, ate, and chatted.

Our observations were indicative of two correlations; first, that patrons congregate around the brightest areas in the park, and second, that the least well-lit spaces attracted illegal activities such as consumption of alcohol, cigarettes, or recreational marijuana. The rowdiest groups in the park stayed in the darkest areas, while those engaged in more low-key activities such as conversation or observing the water fountain stayed in the most well-lit spaces. Based on our night observations, we can hypothesize that during the day we would find an even distribution of people throughout the park and minimal illicit activities. Our daytime and nighttime observations are supportive of our claim that areas with high lighting levels in the park attract the most patrons and areas with low lighting attract illegal activities.