

上海滨江爱特公园

Shanghai Riverfront Aite Park

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滨江爱特公园位于上海虹桥机场以北5 km的吴淞江北岸。早在2014年，受当地政府的委托，刘宇扬建筑事务所与深圳的URBANUS事务所、上海的One Design事务所和Fan's Studio合作，对吴淞江北岸沿江地带进行了概念性城市设计。

爱特公园所在的这一沿江地带，属于城乡结合部。由于大规模的城市开发，产生了大量的建筑垃圾，长时间堆放在场地上，而政府也没有具体的措施以及预算去处理这一问题。前期城市设计时做的基础调研工作，让设计师对周边的环境问题已有了比较深刻的了解，而针对环境治理问题，在城市设计的提案中也提出了土壤复育和水质净化的建议。

公园基地处在居民区与工厂交界的灰色地带，场地上堆放着大量的建筑垃圾，杂草丛生。周边道路来往着工程车辆，灰尘滚滚，南边是一个有着严重污染的水泥厂。

居民对周边环境十分不满，因此才有了这个项目。起初政府试图将这些废土废料移到别处，而设计师则从全新的角度去思考，思考如何消化和转化场地内现有的建筑垃圾，以及如何利用这个地块作为天然屏障，有效地阻隔水泥厂和穿行的工程车辆带来的粉尘污染。

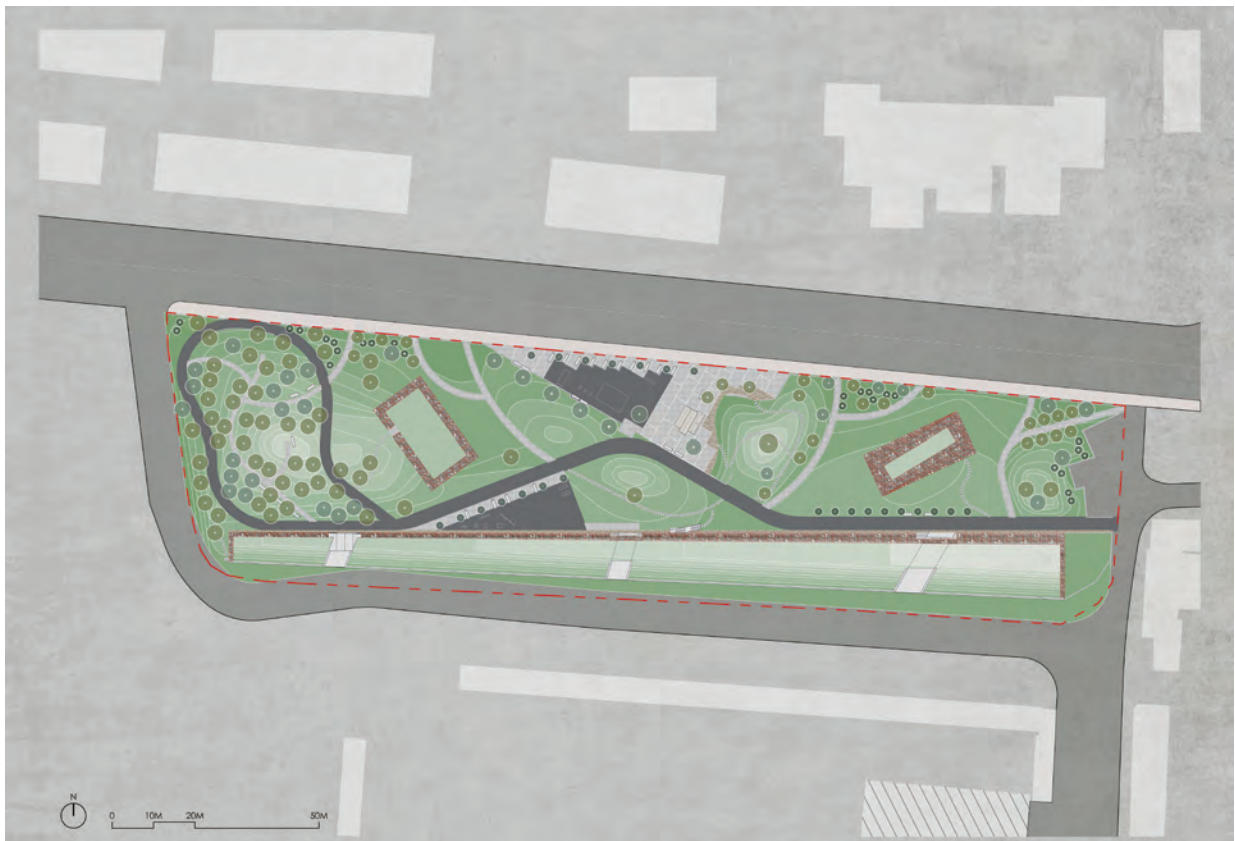
设计师本着土方在地消化及再利用的可持续理念，创新

地使用废弃建筑垃圾填充镀锌金属笼，形成标志性的地景构筑物。既保留了基地的过去，又活化了“废弃空间”，设计师决定要还给居民一个干净的休闲空间和一个健康的社区场所。

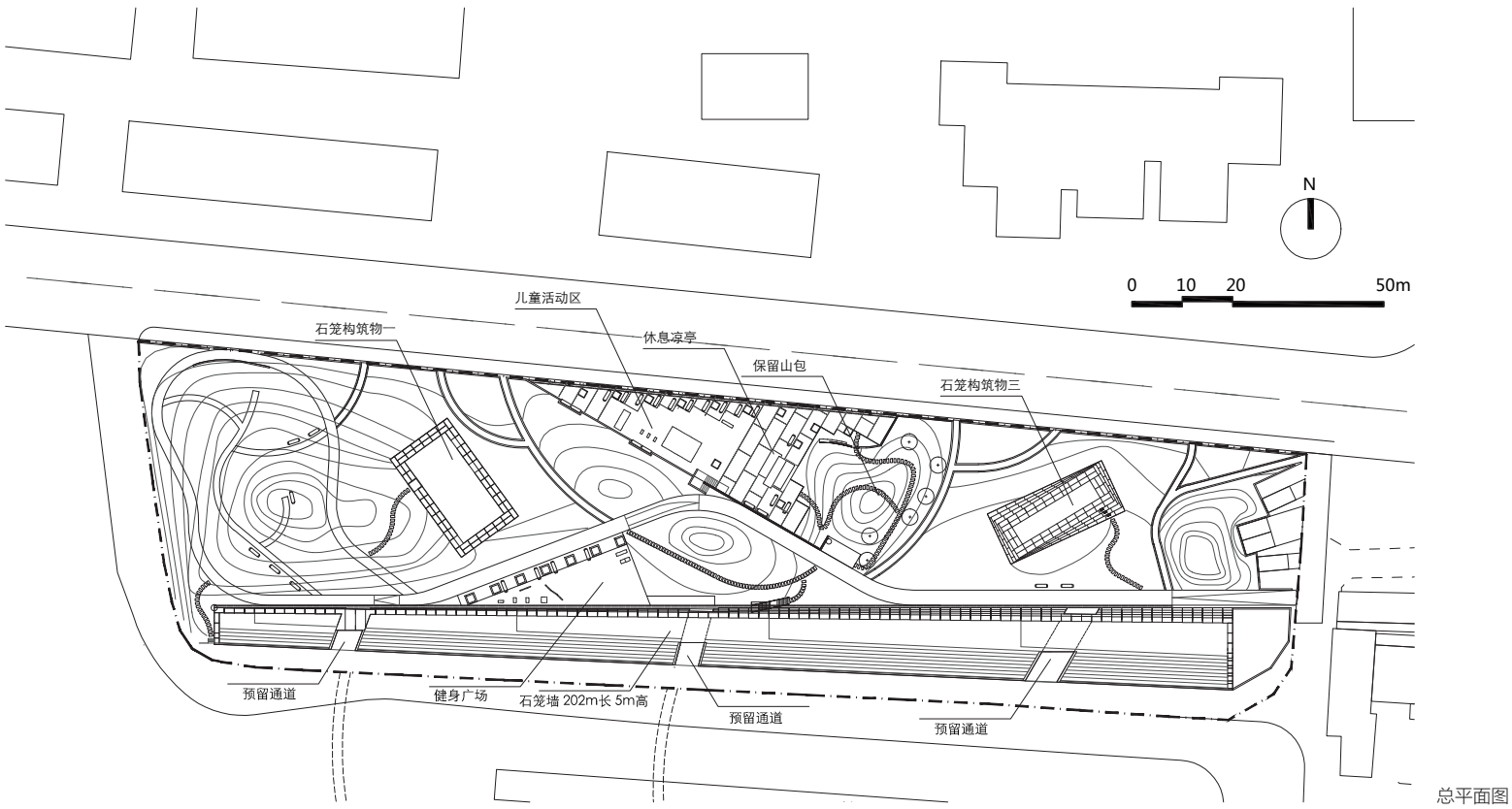
设计策略是尽量对现场废弃建筑垃圾进行重新整饬和利用。设计师借用了在水利工程中常用的生态石笼，把现场搜集来的碎石、混凝土块、砖等全部填入笼中，形成1 m X 1 m X 2 m的大型砌块，这样的砌块一共做了800多个，然后用它们在基地南侧设计出一座高5 m、长202 m的石笼墙。石笼墙既是贯穿整个公园的标志性景观，也是阻隔南边水泥厂污染的屏障。在园区中，设计师还预留了三个通道，未来将与二期的河滨公园相连接。

另外，设计师还用同样的方法修建了两个3 m~4 m高的石笼高台，形成一组跟古文明中的金字塔相呼应的当代地景艺术。其中一个高台可作为观景平台，供人登高远眺，让人们回顾这些在很短的时间内创造出来的废弃物纪念碑。

除了用石笼解决大量的石块和砖块之外，现场还有大量的土方需要处理。而由于经年堆积，原有场地也几乎演化出自然的地景。设计师用堆坡和植草的方法把这些土方重塑成一个错落起伏的自然地景。为解决土方平衡的难题，设计师必须不断调整场地的设计标高。最终，350 m长的健身步道串联起入口广场、健身广场、儿童活动区和各个石笼构筑物，花草和乔木



总平面图



搭配形成四季变化的景观，成为具有亲和力的社区公园。

设计师还设计了一组凉亭，凉亭是以竹钢和阳光板制成的轻结构。在公园里还有许多其他相当丰富的小细节，从水洗石收边到路径上的材料与照明设计。在软质景观方面，设计师尽量选择较大的乔木，形成些许阴凉的小环境；在公园的开放场地中，设计师设计了座椅并由工人来现场制作，某种程度上也是向传统工艺致敬。在当下社会中，许多公共空间的配套设施都来自成品采购，设计师更愿意花时间和精力斟酌合宜的物件设计，再借用匠人的手做出来，居民使用时或能感受到设计对人的关怀。

在过去数十年的快速城市化进程中，建筑废弃物的处理是一个不大被建筑行业关注的问题。建筑师都忙着设计，却对大量建设所造成的环境污染问题束手无策。而建筑垃圾中，有98%的垃圾都是露天堆放或者简单填埋。而设计师对抗环境问题的设计策略，也不应局限于单栋建筑物的技术应用，而必须通过更广泛的场所、社区及城市研究，重新界定“建筑学”作为生态基础设施的核心价值，并唤起所有相关利益方对自然环境的敬畏之心，为永续发展留下净土。



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幼儿园南侧的儿童活动区和石笼墙旁的健身广场



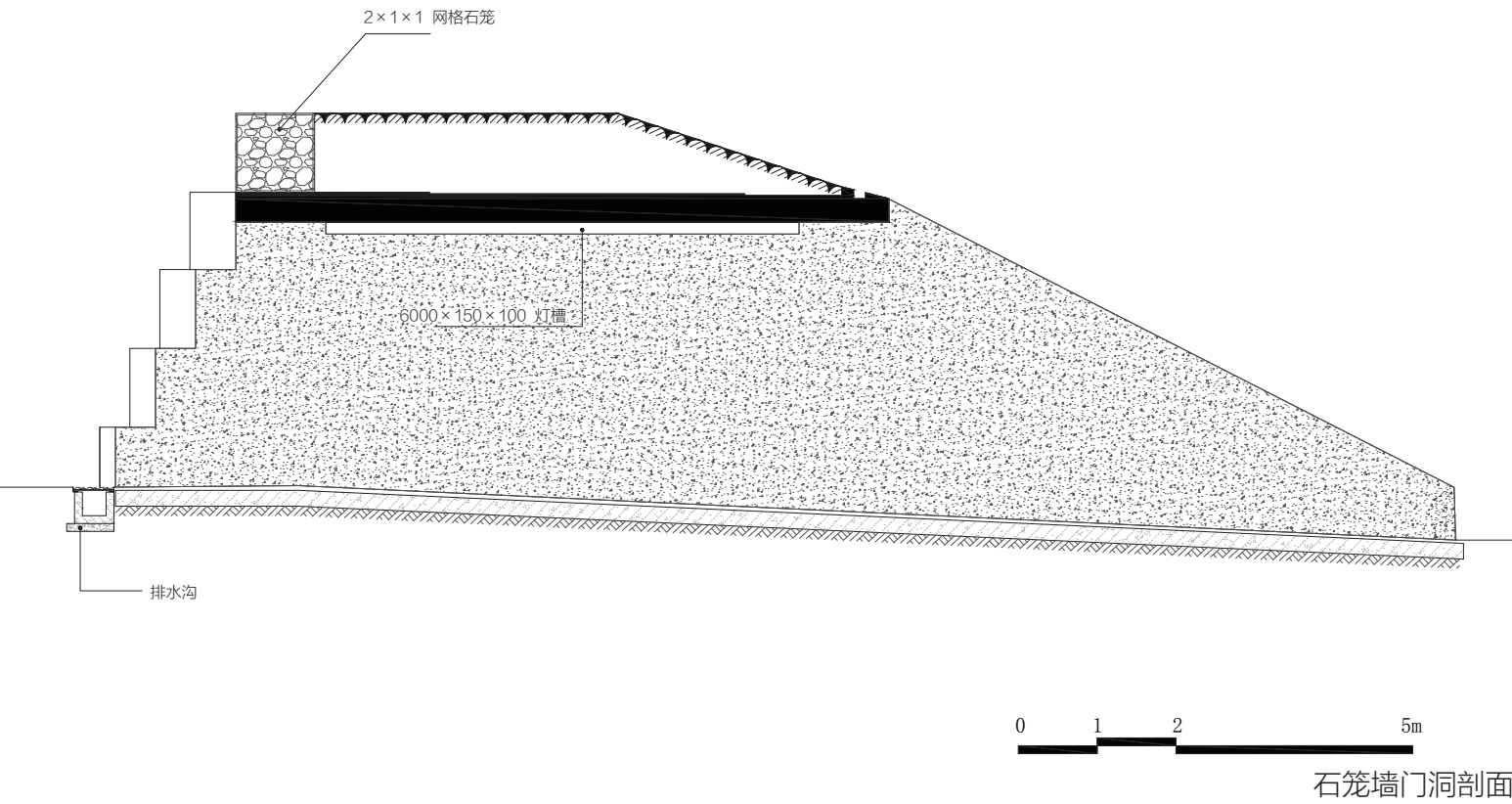
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水洗石弧形步道和石笼墙、石笼构筑物相映成趣



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位于东侧的石笼构筑物



©Zhu Siyu 从西至东长202米，高5米的石笼墙和它北侧的健身步道 ©Zhu Siyu



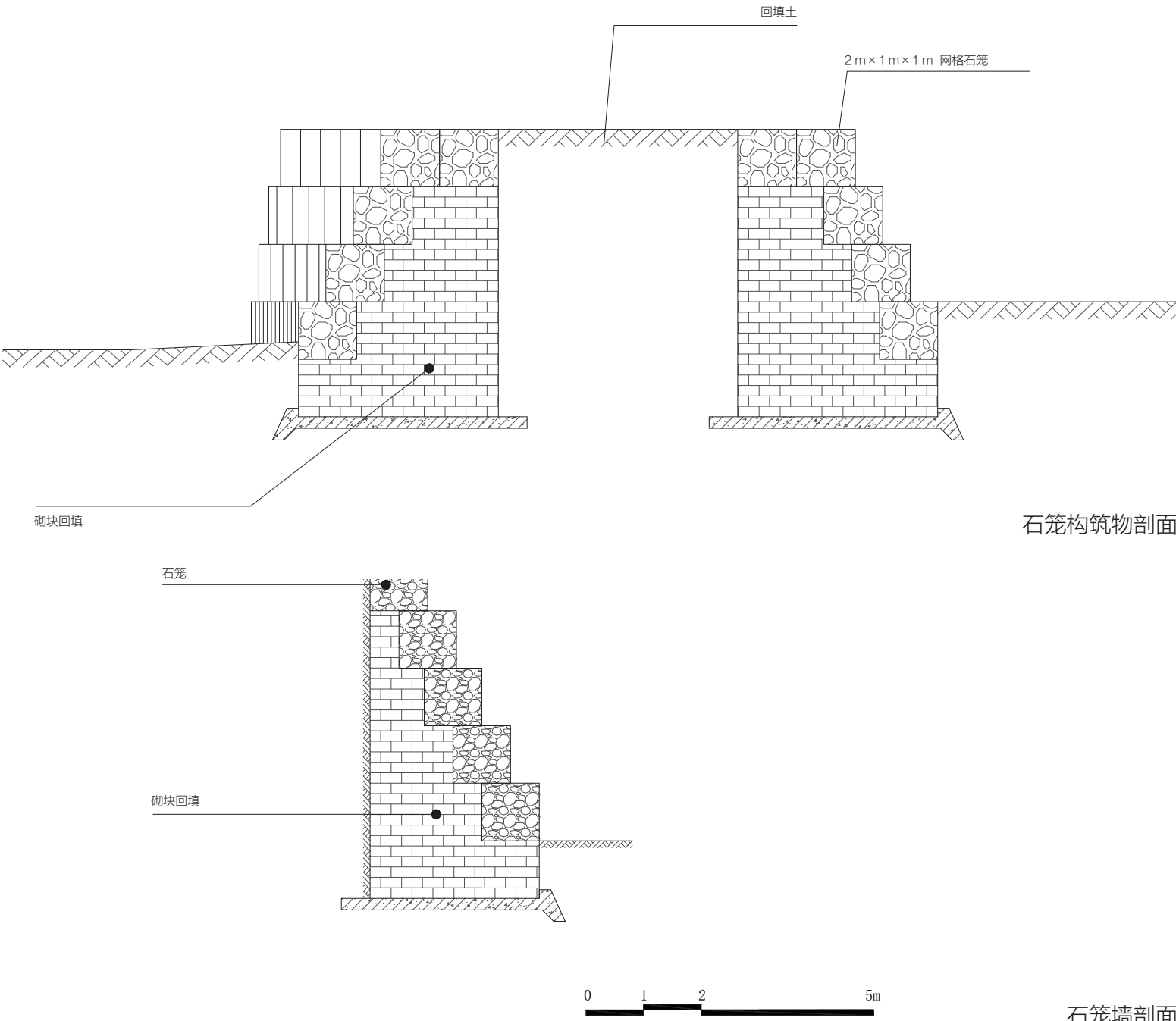
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石笼墙旁健身步道上行走的人



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通往石笼墙上的楼梯



石笼墙剖面

Riverfront Aite Park is located on the north shore of Suzhou Creek, a suburban area five kilometers north from Shanghai Hongqiao Airport. Earlier in 2014, Atelier Liu Yuyang Architects, in collaboration with URBANUS from Shenzhen, ONE DESIGN and FAN's STUDIO from Shanghai were commissioned by the local government to do a concept urban design scheme of north Suzhou Creek waterfront.

This suburban area used to be a dump site full of construction waste from adjacent urban development sites. This remains to be an environmental problem without any specific policy nor budget to deal with. The whole team have a good understanding of adjacent environmental problems from preliminary research, so they focused their design proposal on environmental management by suggesting ways of soil remediation and water purification.

Situated in the grey zone between residential area and factories, the site was a dump ground for construction waste, occupied by overgrown and surrounded by dusty trucks. Another serious



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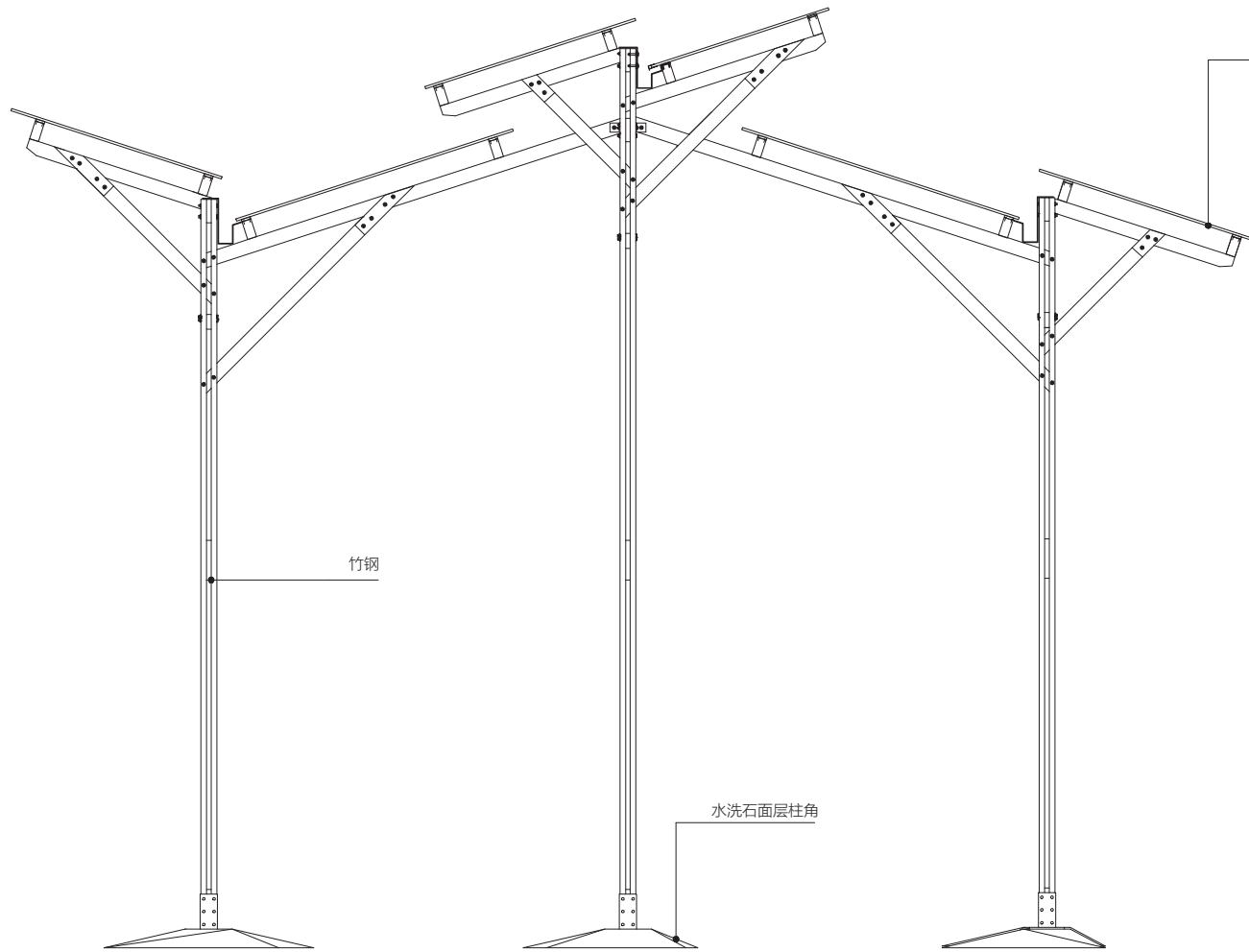
竹钢与阳光板构成的凉亭轻质结构

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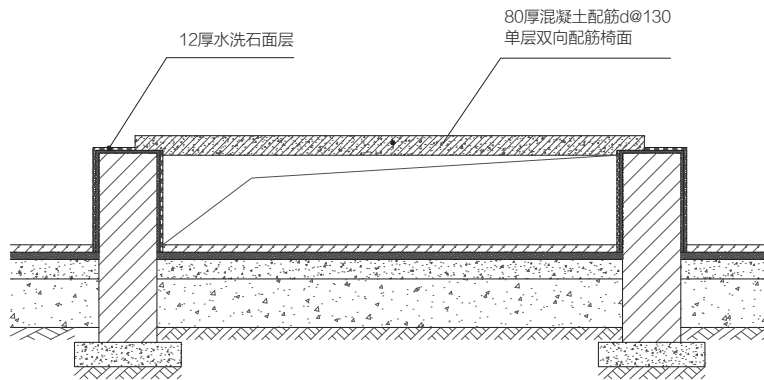
广场上的轻质结构凉亭

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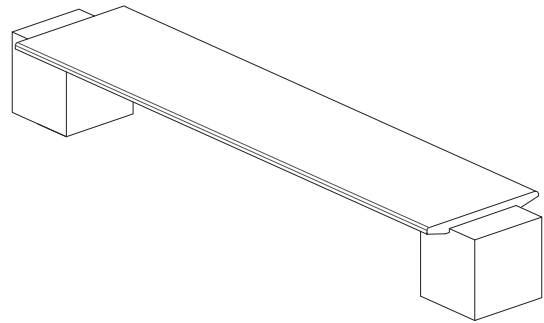
凉亭下休息的人和旁边的儿童活动区



凉亭立面



座椅剖面图



轴侧示意



source of pollution sits at the south, which is a huge cement plant.

This project was initiated when residents keep complaining about the condition and putting pressure on the government. The government planned to transport these materials to another place at the beginning. However, designers proposed a totally different strategy: how to deal with the construction waste and how to use the site to screen the trucks and the dust produced by the cement plants.

Under the sustainable concept of reuse and digestion, the park was revitalized through an innovative design approach. The park re-utilized a large amount of existing earthwork to form new topography, and waste materials were packed into galvanized metal gabions and piled up as landscape installations. The design team decided to restore a good resting space and community park for the neighborhood. The design strategy is to try to rearrange and reuse all the waste onsite. There is a kind of material that is often used in hydraulic engineering projects called gabion. The team used that idea and packed all the stones, tiles and other waste materials into gabions to form a 1 X 1 X 2 m building block. They used more than 800 blocks to form a gabion wall on the south side, which is 202-metre long and 5-metre high

and is the most iconic feature in this park, shielding this cosy communal space from adjacent cement factories. Three open passages were designed to connect the site with a larger riverfront park at the south, which will be developed as the second phase of the project in the future.

Besides the wall, two 3-4 meters high gabion installations were piled up under the same logic. They formed a kind of contemporary landscape art that echoes the pyramid of ancient civilizations. One of the two platforms was designed for people to climb up and look back at these Monuments of Waste which had been formed in such a short time.

In addition to using the gabions to settle a large amount of stones and tiles, there was still an unexpected amount of earthwork. After years of piling, the landscape seemed almost naturally formed. The design team reshaped these soils to create a natural landscape of the slopes and grasses. To solve the biggest problem of balancing the volume of earthwork, they had to modify the design elevation again and again according to the site condition. Finally, along with a 350-metre long jogging trail, exercise facilities and other gabion installations, this site was

successfully turned into a community park, with different scenes in four seasons.

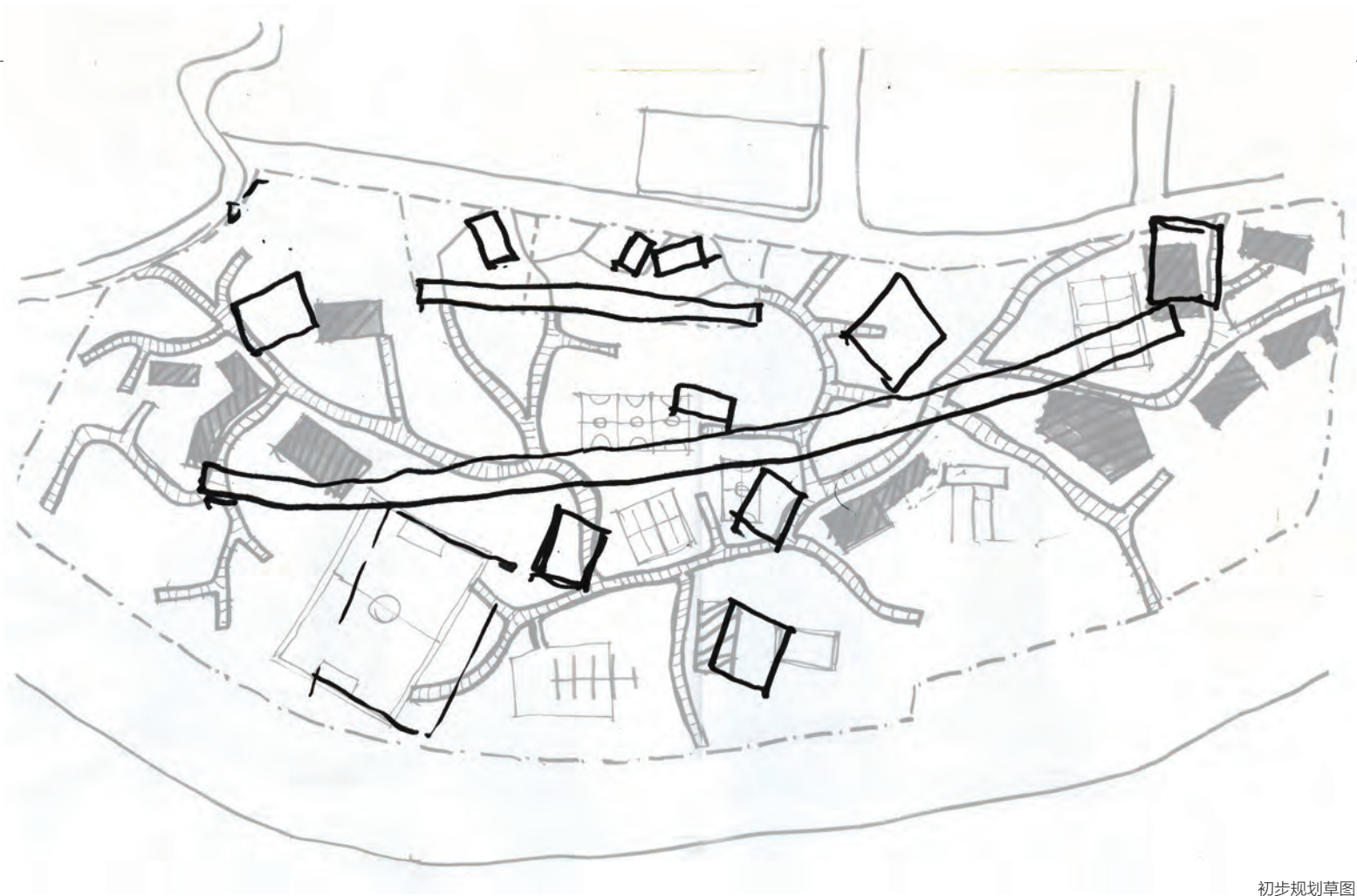
A small pavilion was designed on the square. They applied laminated bamboo structure and polycarbonate panels as main material to build a very light structure. The park design has a lot of details: rustic stone finish, paving material and lighting design. They chose large trees to create some shaded environment. For the facilities, seatings were designed by the team and made onsite. To some extent, they were trying to show their respect to the design of traditional parks a few decades ago. Nowadays, people are used to buying ready-made facilities for public space, but the team prefers to design and build the materials with the construction workers. They hope the residents will feel the consideration of the human from their design.

In China's rapid process of urbanization over the past decades, the disposal of construction waste is a problem that is not paid close attention to by the construction industry. The architects are busy building new houses, but they can do nothing to solve the environmental pollution problem caused by massive construction. Ninety-eight percent of the waste is piled up in the open air or simply filled in landfills. And also, the architects should not limit their design strategy to the application of the building technology when resisting the environmental problems. "Architecture" must be redefined as the core values of ecological infrastructure through a wider range of studies with site, community, and city. And it should arouse all stakeholders' reverence for the natural environment to leave the pure land for sustainable development. **LD**

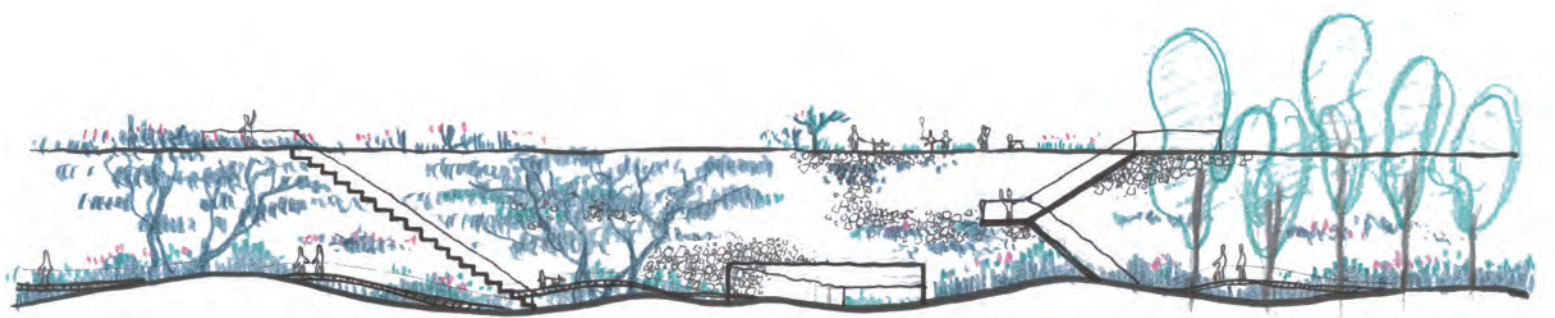


污染隔离示意图

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初步规划草图



立面草图

项目位置：上海市嘉定区江桥望淞路
项目类型：生态环保 / 社区公园
占地面积：13 000 m²
设计时间：2014 年 9 月
建设时间：2016 年 5 月
设计单位：刘宇扬建筑事务所、英国 CHORA 工作室
概念设计、设计深化：刘宇扬建筑事务所、英国 CHORA 工作室
施工图、凉亭设计：刘宇扬建筑事务所
首席建筑师：刘宇扬 (ALYA)、Raoul Bunschoten (CHORA)
项目建筑师：曹飞乐、王珏 (ALYA)、Henry Jones (CHORA)
委托方：上海江桥农业发展有限责任公司
结构顾问：张淮
机电顾问：刘涛、颜兆军、顾青
灯光顾问：UNOLAI DESIGN
施工单位：上农园林环境建设有限公司
主要景观材料：石笼、建筑废料
主要凉亭材料：竹钢、阳光板
摄影：朱思宇、EIICHI KANO、李丹锋

Location: Wangsong Rd., Jiading District, Shanghai
Type: Environmental protection/Community park
Site Area: 13,000 m²
Design Time: 2014.09
Construction Time: 2016.05
Architects: Atelier Liu Yuyang Architects, CHORA
Concept Design, Design Development: Atelier Liu Yuyang Architects, CHORA
Construction Drawing, Pavilion Design: Atelier Liu Yuyang Architects
Design Principals: Liu Yuyang(ALYA), Raoul Bunschoten(CHORA)
Project Architect: Cao Feile, Wang Jue(ALYA), Henry Jones(CHORA)
Client: Shanghai Jiangqiao Agricultural Development Co.,Ltd.
Structure Consultant: Zhang Zhun
E/M Consultant: Liu Tao, Yan Zhaojun, Gu Qing
Lightning Consultant: UNOLAI DESIGN
Contractor: Shang Nong Landscape and Environmental Construction Company
Main Landscape Material: Gabion, construction waste
Main Pavilion Material: laminated bamboo, polycarbonate panels
Photography: Zhu Siyu, EIICHI KANO, Li Danfeng