

风景园林

Landscape Architecture



名园复原研究
Historical Gardens
Restoration Research

三峡库区城市区域消落带景观规划策略探究
Research on the Landscape Planning Strategies of Urban
Water-Level-Fluctuation Zone in the Three Gorges Reservoir

五龙庙环境整治工程
The Environmental Enhancement
of the Five Dragons Temple

02/2017

滨江爱特公园

Aite Riverfront Park

刘宇扬建筑事务所 英国 CHORA 工作室

Atelier Liu Yuyang Architects, CHORA Concept Design



1 总平面图
Master plan

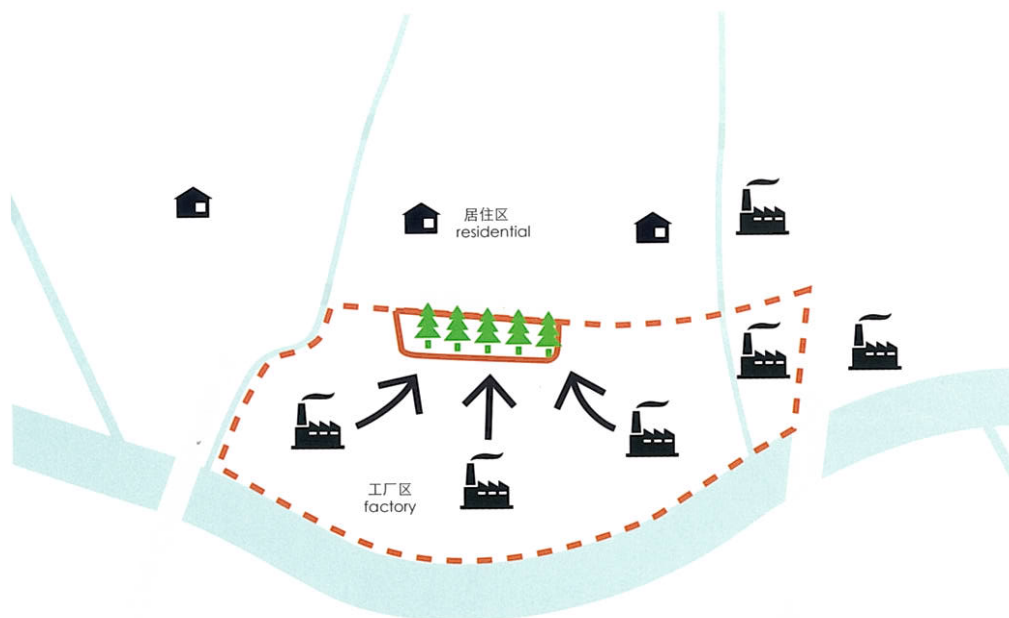
项目位于上海虹桥机场北边 5km 的吴淞江，属于上海的城乡结合部。基地同时是居民区与工厂交界的灰色地带；土地上有大量建筑垃圾及土方，杂草丛生；周围来往着工程车辆，灰尘滚滚，居民们对这个“废地”避之不及。我们的设计通过让土方在地消化及再利用的可持续理念，新地利用废弃建筑垃圾填充石笼，形成新的地景构筑物。既留住了基地的过去，又创造了“废弃空间”，使其成为周边小区的社交空间。

基地南侧的石笼墙体长 202m，高 5m，既是整个公园的标志性景观，也是阻隔周边污染的屏障。公园内部由 350m 长的健身道串联起入口广场、健身广场、儿童活动区等石笼构筑物。花草和乔木搭配形成变化的景观，成为具有亲和力的社区公园。实际上，在介入这个公园的具体设计之前，易建筑事务所已在 2014 年与深圳的都市

易建筑事务所与上海的集合设计和思作设计团队合作，也政府委托对吴淞江北岸沿江范围进行综合的概念性城市设计。这个地方属于城乡结合部。由于大量的城市开发，造成大量的建筑垃圾，很长一段时间堆放在这里，没有具体的政策甚至预算去处理这个问题。它的南边还有一个水泥厂，形成新的污染源。由于前期的基础调研工作，项目团队对周遭的环境问题已有了比较深的了解，而我们的城市设计提案的着重点是对环境治理问题方面提出关于土壤修复水质净化的建议。

项目的起因在于居民对周边的环境状况对当地的城市管理者形成一定的压力。当地政府想如何把这些废土废料移到另外地方。我们则从全新的思维去考虑，如设计的手法能够让这个地方变得更好。就从这儿出发，如何解决好场地上的废料？如何能够利用这个地块作为天然屏障水泥厂的粉尘做有效的阻挡？

在现场，我们发现其与周边的小区已经有一定的社区关系：居民和老百姓不得不



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2 污染隔离

Use the community park to screen the dust produced by the cement plant

3 石笼构筑物

The gabion



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4 石笼墙的楼梯之一

The stairs of the gabion basket wall



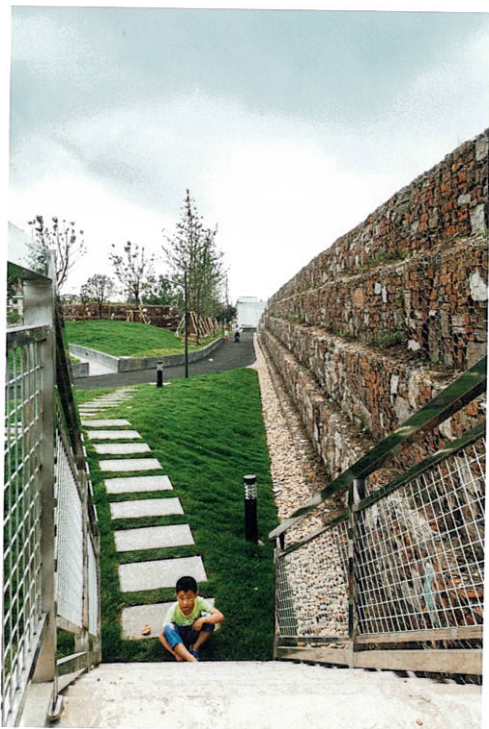
经过这么一个垃圾堆，不得不呼吸着这个水泥厂所散发出来的粉尘。我们认为设计上应该要还原给居民一个干净的休闲空间，一个健康的社区场所。

我们的策略是能够尽量就地对废土重新整理和利用。借用了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、砖等全部填入石笼，形成几个带有一定体积的景观构筑物，在构筑物与构筑物之间种上树，并设计了一些社区的活动设施，有的地方也留给居民作为活动场地。从公园的一端到另外一端，在 200m 长的生态石笼墙当中，我们预留了三个通道，作为与二期滨河公园的链接空间。除了墙以外，我们还用同样的方法堆积了景观平台，让居民可以走上去。这个平台也成为公园里的制高点，让人回顾这些在很短的建设历史中所创作出来的垃圾纪念碑。

现场有超出原本预期的废土量，最大的问题是关于土方平衡，使得我们必须不断地去调整场地的设计标高。而由于若干年的堆砌，原有场地也已形成了几乎是自然地景的现象，甚至有个小山包，上面有一棵树，居民都喜欢爬上去。所以在我们的设计中，最后的一个动作是把这个小山包保留下来，原来的树在施工过程不幸被推倒，我们便种回更多的树，同时，我们在山包脚下的小广场当中设计了一个小亭子，用竹钢跟阳光板形成一种更轻盈的构筑物。

在公园里还有其他许多相当丰富的小细节，从水洗石收边到步径上的材料与灯光。在软质景观方面，尽量选择较大的乔木，形成一些阴凉的小环境；在公园的开放场地中，我们设计了座椅并由工人来现场制作，某种程度也是对传统工艺的致敬。在当下社会中许多公共空间的配套设施都是直接购买现成品，我们更愿意花时间和精力把它设计出来，借用匠人的手做出来，让居民在使用的时候，同时感受到设计对人的关怀。

(编辑 / 刘蓝蓝)



5 公园一瞥
A glimpse of the park

6 石笼墙的楼梯之二
The stairs of the gabion basket wall

7 保留的山包
The mound kept in the park



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: 上海江桥镇爱特路

: 生态环保

设计事务所: 刘宇扬建筑事务所、英国 CHORA 工作室

设计、设计深化: 刘宇扬建筑事务所、英国 CHORA 工

设计时间: 2014

施工时间: 2015

项目造价: 1 3000 000RMB

摄影: 朱思宇

8 石笼墙旁跑道上行走的人

People walking by the gabion basket wall

图设计、凉亭设计: 刘宇扬建筑事务所

总监: 刘宇扬 (ALYA)、Raoul Bunschoten (CHORA)

建筑师: 曹飞乐、王珏 (ALYA)、Henry Jones (CHORA)

顾问: 张准

顾问: 刘涛、颜兆军、顾青

顾问: UNOLAI DESIGN

: 上海江桥农业发展有限责任公司

单位: 上农园林环境建设有限公司

面积: 1.3hm²

9 步道

The jogging trail



Aite Riverfront Park is located at the north shore of Suzhou Creek, a suburban area five kilometers north from Shanghai Hongqiao Airport. Located 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. No one had ever imagined it would be a welcoming public social space in this community until it is 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 gabion baskets and piled up as landscape installations.

The most iconic landscape in this park is

the 202-metre long and 5-metre high gabion wall at the south side, blocking this cosy communal space from adjacent cement factories. Along with a 350-metre long jogging trail, exercise facilities and other gabion installations, this site is successfully turned into a community park. Before actually participate in the design of this park, we were commissioned by the local government to do a concept urban design scheme of north Suzhou Creek waterfront, in collaboration with URBANUS from Shenzhen, ONE DESIGN and FAN's STUDIO from Shanghai in 2014. 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. Another serious source of pollution sits at the south, a huge cement plant. The whole team have a good understanding of adjacent environmental problems from preliminary research, so we focused our design proposal on environmental management by suggesting ways of soil remediation and water purification.

This project was initiated when residents keep complaining about the condition and putting pressure on the government. The government was planning to transport these materials to another place at the beginning. However, we proposed a totally different strategy: how to revitalize this place and make it better for the community? Our design



arts from this point: how to deal with the construction waste and how to use the site to lessen the dust produced by the cement plant?

When visiting the site, we found it had a close relationship with the community and cars have to pass by the dump site taking in the polluted dust. Therefore we decide to restore a good resting space and a community park for the neighborhood.

Our 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 basket. We used that idea and packed all the stones, tiles and other waste materials into gabions to form landscape installations with certain amount. Between these landscape elements,

we start to plant trees and design facilities for the community, and we intentionally left some open spaces for residents to enjoy the communal environment. We designed a 200 meter-long gabion basket wall stretching from the east to the west with three open passages. They are supposed to connect the site with a larger riverfront park at the south, which will be developed as the second phase in the future. Besides the wall, we apply the same logic to pile platforms. There is one high ground among these platforms we designed for people to climb up and look back at these Monuments of Waste which had been formed in such a short time.

During the construction process, we realized the amount of earthwork was much more than we expected. To solve the biggest

problem of balancing the volume of earthwork, we have to modify our design elevation again and again according to the site condition. After years of piling, the landscape seems almost naturally formed. Some people even climbed up to sit under the tree on the top of a small mound. Our last step in the design was to keep this mound in the park. We plant more trees to compensate for those have been pushed over during construction. A small pavilion is designed on the square at the foot of the mound, we use 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. We choose large trees to create little shaded



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environment. For the facilities, seatings were designed by our team and made onsite. To some aspect, we are trying to show our respect to the design of traditional parks a few decades ago. Nowadays, people are used to buy ready-made facilities for public space, but we prefer to design them and build them with our construction workers. We hope our residents will feel the consideration from our design at a human scale.



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10 全景图

The panorama of the park

11 凉亭

The pavilion

12 在凉亭下休息

Take a resting in the pavilion

13 凉亭细节

The structure details of the pavilion



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14 游乐场一瞥
A glimpse of exercise space