



“反渠化”的景观设施 “Anti-channel” Landscape

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几乎每一座有河流经过的城市，无一不拥有几道“引以为傲”的防洪大堤。试问，诸如此类被称为“保障生命安全”的高科技河流渠化工程，是否真正科学地解决了民生问题？是否真正遵循了自然与生命的规律？再者，城市的记忆、美感、活力与生态循环系统又何在？一处处如此形同枯槁的城市滨水形象，“伟大复兴、美丽中国”之梦想又焉存？

设计师本着社会责任感，在成都市金堂县的北河三角洲上，以一种“反渠化”的新的景观设计方式，去尝试解决城市滨水区的相关问题。

金堂县，位于四川盆地的腹心地带，历史上的“成都东大门”。该项目地处北河三角洲滨岸区域，其周边不但适宜居住，也可进行商贸活动以及发展旅游业等，这一区域是金堂县城区向北拓展计划中的重要组成部分。随着城市的发展及城镇化建设的推进，该项目将作为城市滨水区域的复兴项目，以促进城市的发展。

根据三角洲滨岸区域的发展需求，该项目整体上采用了艺术与生态并行的设计手法，力图打造一处独特的场所，以实现



自然景观的戏剧化展示以及通过人文景观带给人们戏剧化的体验，从而使滨岸区域恢复活力。对于湿地的设计，设计师提出了综合性的策略，保证河岸具有防洪与旅游功能的同时，尽可能地体现出湿地的生态性与自然基底的回归。因此，设计师摒弃了“渠化”的设计方式，而是进行了退台式的护坡处理，使原本荒凉的河滩滨岸升级成为极具城市活力的现代生态场所。

该项目试图建立这样一座新型景观公园，去解决成都市经济发展与自然生态循环之间的矛盾。城市要发展，土地也要实现再生，因此，不能只是简单地“渠化围拢”或“绿化覆盖”，应当采用有效的设计手法，综合城市发展与土地需求去编织出科学场景。在该项目中，“记忆的码头”“共进的‘折线’”“呼吸的退台”“繁荣的滨岸”以及“返璞的自然”成为了这片土地未来的景象，同时也是编织这片科学场景的景观元素。

记忆的码头

“拉不完的赵家渡，填不满的成都府”，码头文化是金堂县历史上浓重的一笔。昔日，穿梭的船只、繁忙的身影、灯影下的沙滩、水中嬉戏的鸳鸯，是这片土地优美、鲜活场景的真实写照。“挖掘保留和再现提升，城市与记忆共同成长”是对这块滨水区的文化定位，表现了对历史和地域特色的尊重。设计师在水与岸的交界处构建了一个形态上具有连续性的现代码头，串联起城市与水的纵向联系，打造出游船、沙滩、码头、野鸭以及水草相互融合的戏剧化场景，既可作为人们游憩的场所，又带来了不一样的文化体验，与此同时也对城市的公共基础设施进行了完善与升级。

共进的“折线”

为形成“与洪水为友，与涟漪共生”的效果，设计师在场地中塑造了一组变幻流动的“折线”。设计师根据水流的走势设计了与水纹相吻合的波纹折线，并依据不同时间段的水位变化形成与水位标高相一致的退级平台，旨在让水位变化与人为活动相互“尊重”，实现有序和可控的景观格局；设计师在此基础上构筑出了一个复合型空间，形成具有生态防护功能和独特亲水功能的滨岸景观。这种设计方式有效地避免了防洪堤坝的单调死板，将原本危险、单调的城市边缘地带打造成了可亲近的自然景观公园。

呼吸的退台

滨岸退台展现出了一个有层次的生态滨水空间界面。退台的护坡打破了传统的混凝土建造方式，采用河滩卵石砌筑而成，以减少对自然系统的破坏；同时在不同高度的平台上种植了相应的具有喜水性、耐干旱性、固土防冲刷等特征的生态植物系统，促使生态链形成循环以及打造出可呼吸的滨岸退台。

繁荣的滨岸

“笔墨当随时代”，滨岸的设计中融入了文化创新理念，在保护生态环境的基础上，以组团的方式置入少量的旅游体验服务设施(咖啡厅、茶室、酒吧、主题会所)，完善了现代景观



的游憩功能。整个滨岸设计以保护生态与展现城市文化为立足点，营造一个极具趣味的复合型公共景观空间，满足了城市的发展需要，并以极强的包容性吸引人们驻足于此。

返璞的自然

与其他城市公共空间相比，该项目更注重对生态环境的利用和保护，可以说提供的是一个更极致化的生态体验场景以及回归自然的的城市空间。该空间包括充满自然野趣的湿地植物群落，即大面积群植的芦苇、芦竹、千屈菜、鸢尾、再力花、梭鱼草等天然植物；疏林花田景观，即以观赏草、草花地被为主的花田配以兰花、木芙蓉、垂柳、水杉等树种；以及与它们相融合的城市文化、旅游服务设施等。

地球可比作一位“女神”，她在调节自然系统的同时，也对人类社会提供了生态服务。城市对自然灾害抵御能力的增强，关键在于用“高科技”来武装自己；城市的经济需求与扩张，也不应该以破坏土地生命系统的免疫力为前提。充分发挥自然系统的生态功能，让土地恢复活力，才是解决城市环境、经济与社会问题的最佳途径。总之，如果用“渠化”的手段去获取更多的经济利益以及保障生命安全，实则是人类在为自己制造生存难题。



Almost every city that has rivers flowed through has several levees that it feels very proud of. But here are some questions: do those high-tech water channels that claim to “safeguard life” really improve people’s well-being in a scientific way? Do they strictly follow the law of nature and life? Moreover, where can we find the memory, beauty, energy and the eco-cycle system of the city? With those haggard urban waterfront images, how can our dream of “rejuvenating and beautifying China” be realized?

Assuming the social responsibility, the designers applied a new “anti-channel” method on Beihe delta in Jintang County, Chengdu, to try to solve the relevant issues of the urban waterfront area.

Jintang County, lying in the center of Sichuan Basin, was the “East Gateway of Chengdu” in history. This project, with its location in the southern delta waterfront of Beihe, has a surrounding area suitable for residence, commerce and tourism, etc. Moreover, it has been a significant component in the latest northward expansion program carried out in Jintang County. As the city develops and urbanization pushes forward, this project as the revitalization of the urban waterfront area can stimulate the urban development.

Considering the developing demands of the delta waterfront area, the overall design method takes care of both art and ecology, purporting to create a distinguishing place, to give a dramatic show of the natural landscape and a dramatic experience coming out of the cultural landscape, so as to revitalize the waterfront area. The designers propose that the wetland design take a comprehensive strategy, ensuring the banks well-equipped with flood-prevention and sightseeing functions, and presenting the return of the ecology and natural condition of the wetland in maximum. Therefore, the conventional “channel” is cast away; instead, the terrace like revetment is in use, turning the original deserted flood land into a modern ecological habitat full of urban spirit.

This project seeks to establish a new landscape park to eliminate the contradicts between the economic development and natural ecological cycle in Chengdu. As the city develops, the land calls for revitalization, too. In the end, simple approaches like “channels folding” and “green covering” are not enough, and other efficient design methods should be introduced in to answer the demands of urban development and the land both, thus bringing out a rational scenery. In this project, “the memorizing pier” “the parallel folding lines” “the breathing terrace” “the blooming waterfront” and “the returning nature” fabricate the future scene in this land and constitute the rational scenery as landscape elements.

The Memorizing Pier

“The always busy Zhaojia Ferry, and the never fulfilled Chengdu”,



indicates that pier culture takes a big part in Jintang history. In the past, the boats shuttling back and forth, the busy seamen, the sand bank soaking in lamp light, and the frolic Mandarin ducks, are all vivid and beautiful scenes on this land. The cultural positioning is “preservation and improved recurrence, with the city and memory making progress together”, which shows reverence to history and local characteristics. At the border of the river and the bank, the designers set up a continuous-looking modern pier, creating a longitudinal relation between the city and the river. Therefore, integrated dramatic scenes of sightseeing boats, sand bank, piers, wild ducks and aquatic plants appear, make this place a recreational and rest area, bring about unique cultural experience, and meanwhile consummate and update the public infrastructure of this city.

The Parallel “Folding Lines”

To get the effect of “befriending the floods and interdependent



with the ripples”, the designers create a group of running “folding lines” in the site. Based on the trend of the current, they design folding waves corresponding to the ripple patterns, and according to the variation of water level during the day, they form terraces leveling with the water level elevations, in order to gain mutual “respect” between the variation of water level and human activity, and to realize a well-organized and controllable landscape structure. On this basis, the designers construct a complex space, bringing out a waterfront landscape that has ecological protection function as well as water-approaching function. It successfully avoids a drab and inflexible levee, turning the dangerous and monolithic urban marginal area into an accessible natural landscape park.

The Breathing Terrace

The waterfront terraces present a layered eco-waterfront space interface. The parapet of the terraces is constructed of bank pebbles, challenging the conventional reinforced concrete construction, in order to alleviate the damage to natural system. At the same time, on different levels are planted different plants, like hydrophilic ones, drought tolerant ones, and soil compact as well as anti-erosion ones, forming cyclical ecological chain and waterfront terraces that can breathe.

The Blooming Waterfront

“Ink painting should follow the time”, because of this, the waterfront design blends in cultural innovative ideas, inserting a small amount of tourism experience service facilities (coffee bar, teahouse, bar and theme clubs), while not disturbing the

ecological environment, which completes the recreational and rest functions of modern landscape. With the foothold of protecting ecology and presenting urban culture, the overall waterfront design forms a very interesting complex public landscape space, satisfying the needs of urban development and attracting people to linger around out of its strong tolerance.

The Returning Nature

Compared with other urban public space, this project emphasizes more on the utilization and protection of ecological environment, or provides a more elaborated ecological experiencing scene and urban space that returns to nature. This place includes natural wild wetland plant communities (large area of natural plants like *Phragmites australis*, *Arundo donax*, *Lythrum salicaria*, *Iris tectorum*, *Thalia dealbata*, *Pontederia cordata*, etc), sparse wood and dense flowerbed (flowerbed mainly includes ornamental grass and flowering ground covers, interspersing with *Jacaranda mimosifolia*, *Prunus persica*, *Hibiscus mutabilis*, *Salix babylonica* and *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, etc), with the urban culture and tourism infrastructure dotted in.

The earth can be held as a “Goddess”, who provides ecological service to human society while regulating natural system. Enhancing the city’s ability to withstand natural disasters lies not in the “high-tech” equipment; also, the expanding urban economics should not at the expense of destroying the immune ability of the earth’s living system. Bringing full play to the natural system and revitalizing the earth is the best solution to urban environment, economy and social problems. All in all, using “channels” to gain more economical benefits and secure human lives is really a “harm set, harm get” plight. **LD**

