



WEST LAKE PARK, CHENGDU

Explore Urban Living Space
Relationship With Waterfront Spatial Organization

Arouse the Regeneration and Vitality of Brownfield Site
Explore the New Vacation Mode of Dayi, Chengdu

PROJECT STATEMENT

Client: China Minmetals Corporation

Lead Designer: Chao Sun, Min Yin

Landscape Area: 54330 m²

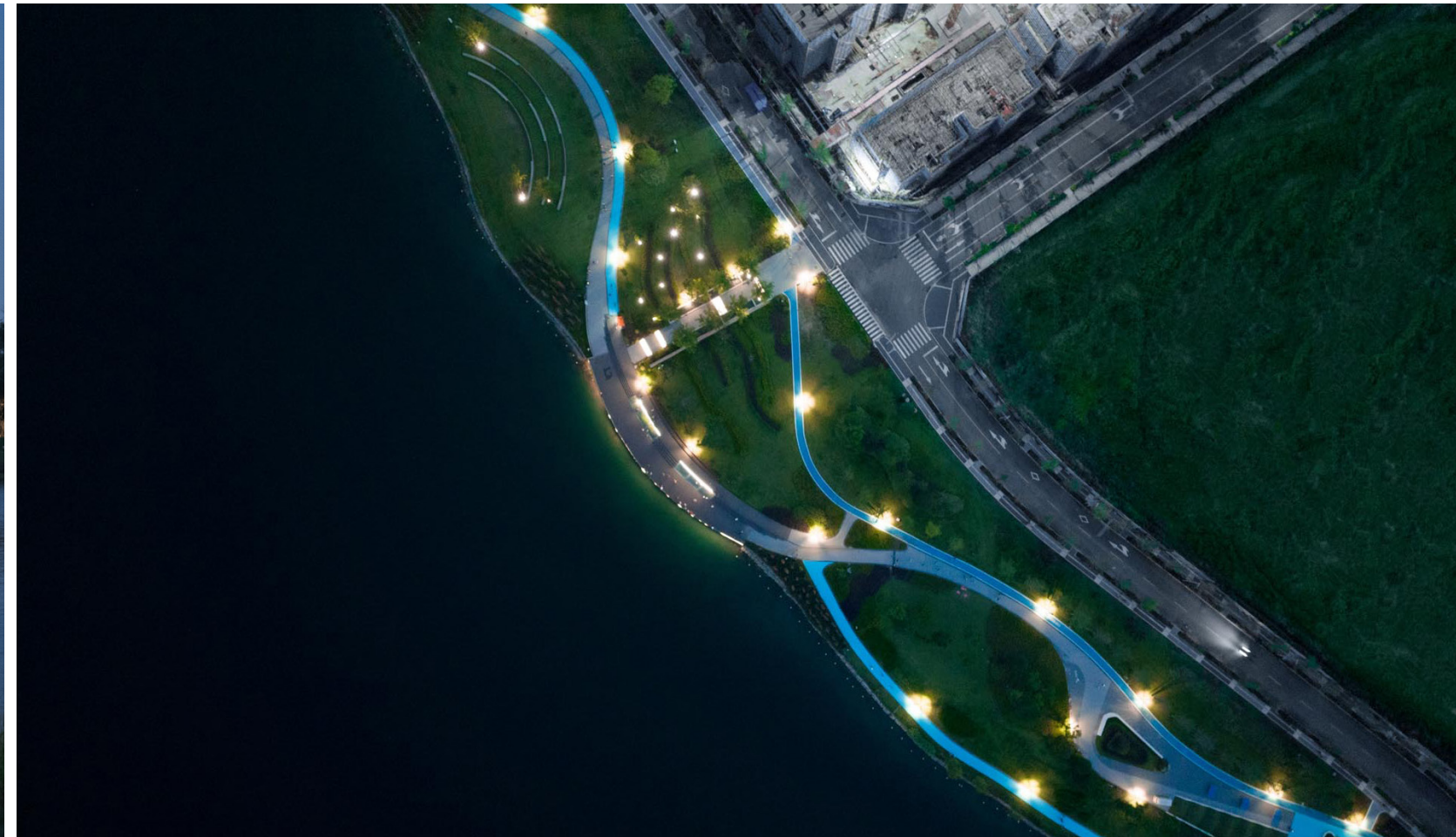
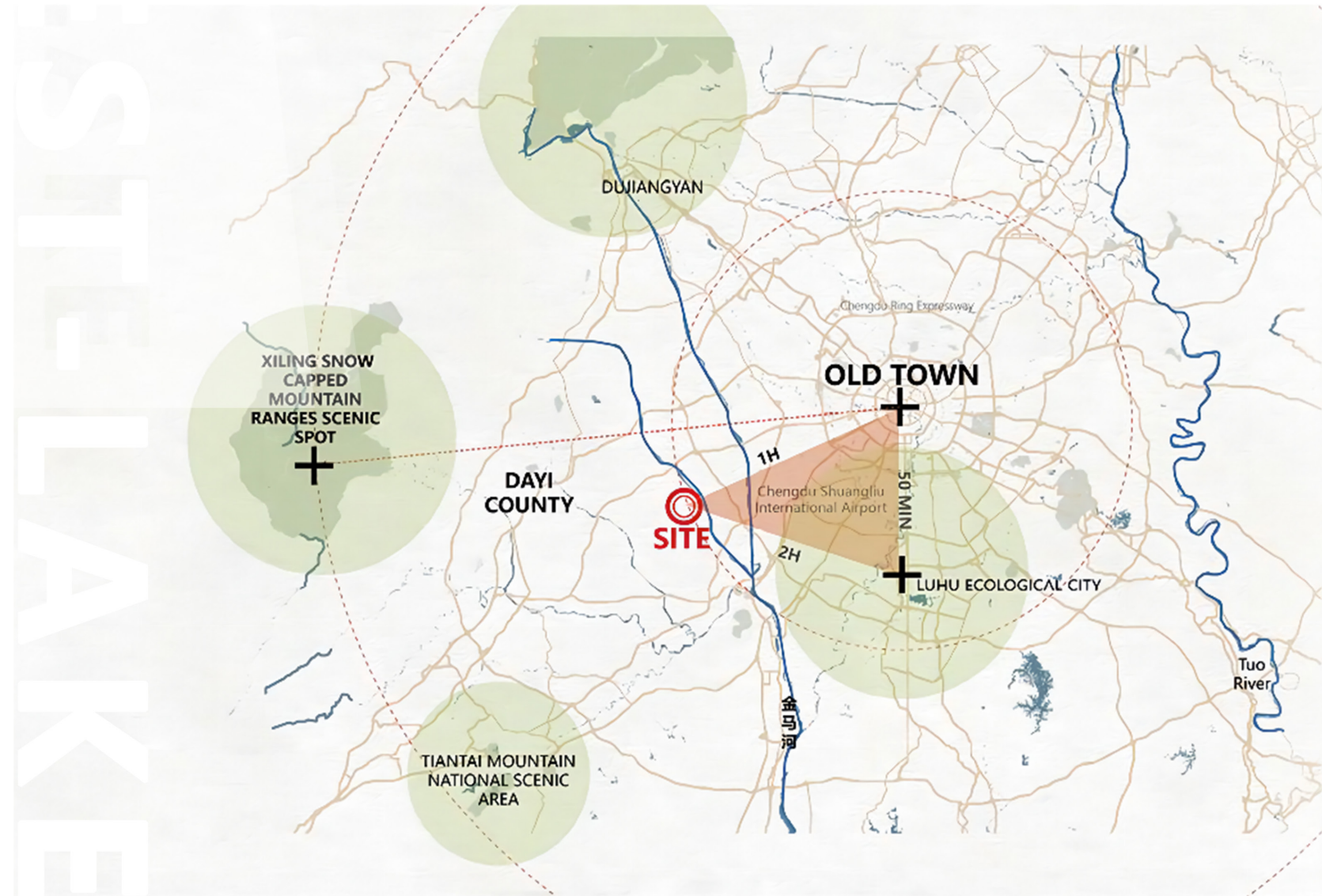
Design: March 2021

Completion: September 2021

Design Team: Yi Dong, Zhijun Qin, Wenying Guo,
Fang Wang, Yufan Li, Wenxin Li, Xuantong Wang

West Lake Park, Chengdu is a sports and open waterfront park, which is located in Dayi County, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province, China. The park's green space and urban life are intertwined, providing surrounding residents with an all-weather, all-age leisure destination.

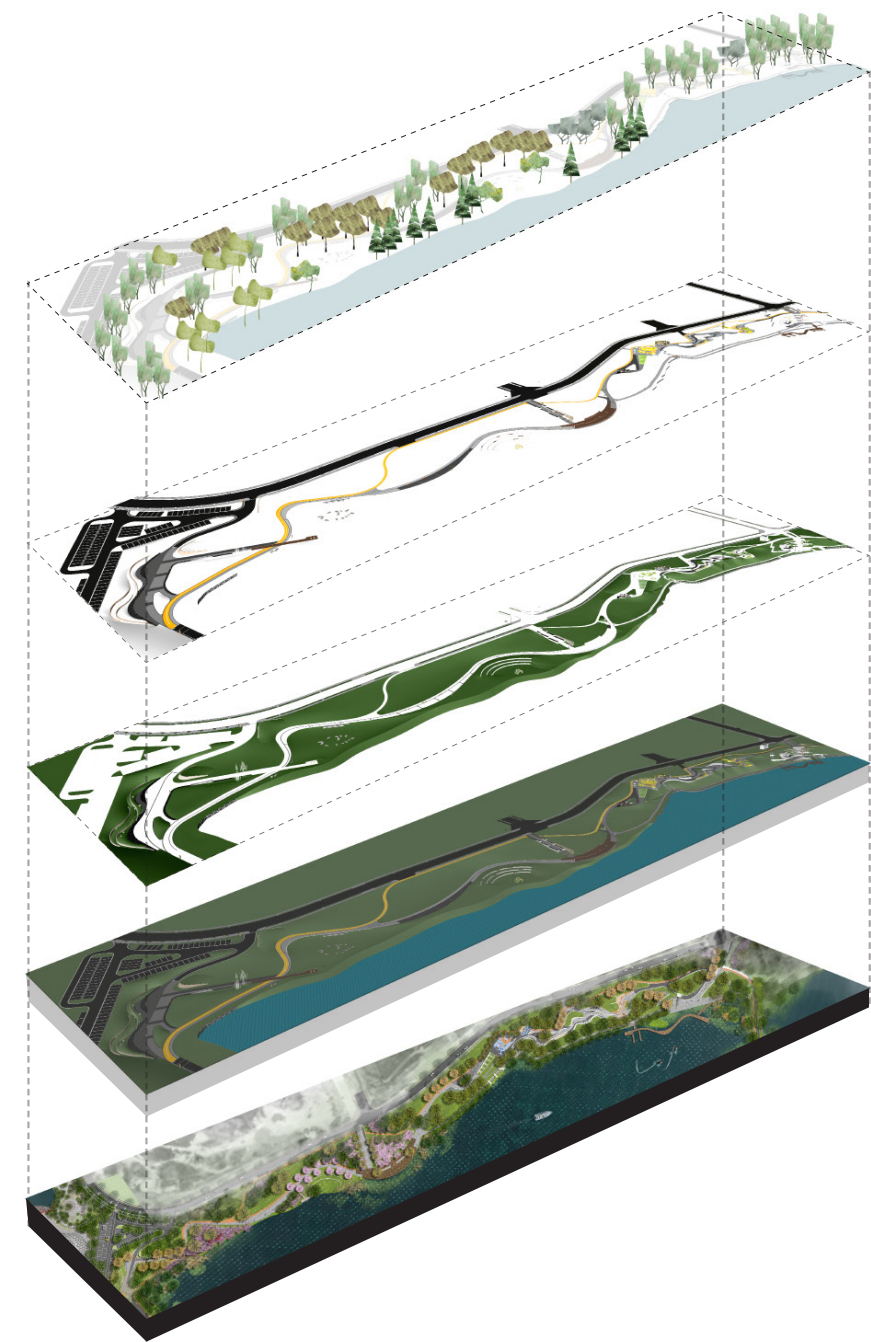
The project, with its superior waterfront scenery, unique wetland scenery, and abundant vegetation resources, lays the foundation for reconstructing an ecological site for dialogue between the public and nature. The designers aimed to promote the return of the site to nature with micro design techniques, endowing the waterfront park with a lively sports concept, constructing a vibrant community, providing people with sports and social interaction, ecological science popularization, and achieving multi-dimensional spatial experience, reflecting the innovative, dynamic, and diverse urban spirit of Chengdu.





ANALYSIS OF SITE CONDITIONS

The site used to be a forgotten lakefront space, but its surroundings featured superior clear water resources, ecological wetland conditions, and abundant native plant resources for the first survey. By investigating the living habits and leisure preferences of residents in surrounding cities, the overall design adhered to the principles of localization and micro-design, and preserved the material elements with original memories. The park set up waterfront activities with different themes and scales with moderate intervention, and regave the waterfront park a more vivid concept of sports and healthy life.



VEGETATION

Preserve the existing native plants such as Jacaranda and pueraria, and enrich the seasonal characteristics of plants.

MOBILITY

Create a multi-level transportation system (walk along the lake - cycling track - runway) to meet the needs of different people

GREEN BELT

Mainly turf, considering ecological wetland revetment restoration

SITE CONDITION

The current situation is rich in native vegetation and good water quality.

MASTER PLAN

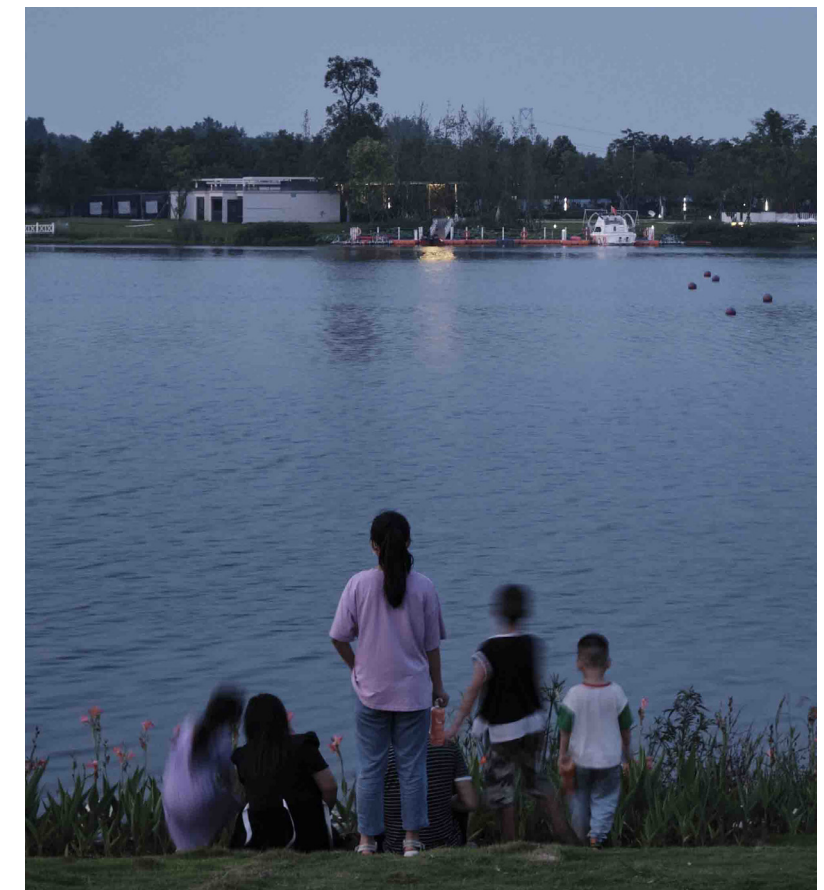
FUNCTIONS & FLOW LINES

Create an ecological, romantic, intelligent, interactive, and dynamic waterfront landscape, and provide diversified functional spaces, including interactive sports and leisure areas, hydrophilic rest areas, landscape bridge areas, yacht center areas, and original ecological waterfront landscape areas.



DESIGN STRATEGY

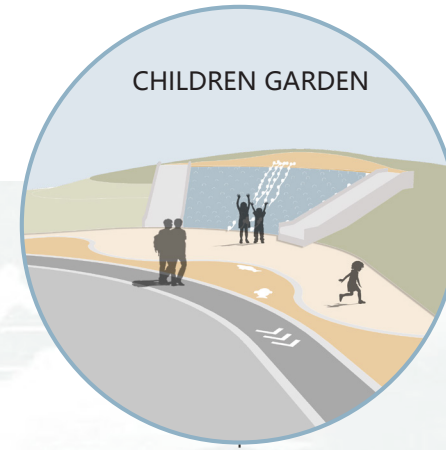
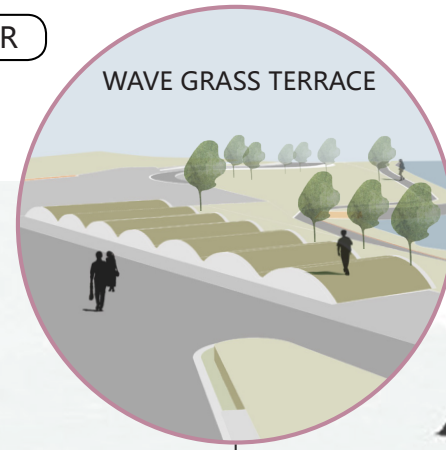
1. The urban public lakeside landscape should follow the land development strategy, with increasing the overall landscape premium as the core, and future operational planning as the design means. Based on the core urban traffic guidance, different functional zones and sports themes should be clearly defined;
2. Reasonably plan landscape memory points and create differentiated landscape rhythms for each section; Reasonably plan the functional rhythm and match the functional demands of surrounding plots;
3. Respect the memory of the original local life, reasonably connect the spatial atmosphere of different sports themes, restore the site condition, combine the types of sports and the activity demands of the urbanites, create multi-dimensional life scenes, and make the site have a lively atmosphere and a sense of local life.



BEFORE



AFTER



Visitor:
I'm one of these extreme sports
lovers. I love this sports park!

Visitor:
The water of this lake is deep and
crystal-clear, smooth as a mirror.

SECTION A-A'

0 5 10 20m

LAWN WALKWAY LAWN RUNWAY REVETMENT LAKE

DESIGN INNOVATION

In response to the new generation' s pursuit of good looking and strong interaction, the site also includes sports activity with youthful characteristics such as skateboarding, which not only enhances physical fitness but also provides social attributes.

Designers made appropriate use of the inner lake resources, diverted water into the canal, and created a rare landscape experience along the lake bay. They created a multi-dimensional spatial tour route based on the terrain and site functions, combining water and land, and integrating operational logic, so as to create a sporty and dynamic image with a sense of life.



INFUSING YOUTH ELEMENTS CREATING A VITALITY COMMUNITY

A series of leisure and activity spaces for all ages are embedded in the site, matching with the surrounding passages and green spaces. The hard activity space and soft vegetation are intertwined, blurring the boundary between the two. It provides a more pleasant, interesting, and approachable space for the public.

The wave grass slope and ball fields show a dynamic and sporty image of the Park. The high saturation color scheme for the site not only represents youth, but also is compatible with parent-child relationships. It reflects the youthful image and community core, achieving a dual effect of visit attraction and image creation.



DISTINCTIVE SCULPTURE

The sculpture takes Xiling Snow Mountain as the design element, and uses modern lines to outline a natural impression of the distant snow mountain. The combination of fog and lighting creates a hazy dreamlike feeling of mountains and rivers, and combines the flower border of plants to create a romantic journey for the people of Dayi.



RESERVING SPARE SPACE

The park presents a dynamic and diversified living atmosphere, providing a vibrant community for the surroundings. After the COVID-19 crisis, people change their outdoor living ways, they are eager to go to parks, hope to see the greenery whenever they open windows or go out. The park, as a new landmark, provides people with activity, sports, social communication and ecological science popularization spaces, satisfying different needs of the surrounding communities for outdoor natural experience. The community-scale waterfront space can meet the needs of residents walking and visiting the park, and the waterfront area that injects various vitality into daily life can provide a place for communication.

Natural grass slopes achieves different effects. Perhaps it's holding a concert, camping party, parent-child gathering on weekends in the spacious green space... The expected lifestyle can be appealed to the site as much as possible.

BEFORE



Current situation: Jacaranda



Current Ficus virens, Large tree shape, Design reservation



Good water quality, fragile soil of ecological revetment



The trees along the river shall be preserved and treated, and the existing roads shall be preserved

AFTER



Reserved Tree

Recreated Waterside



Current Ficus virens

high water quality

wetland landscape

DESIGN CHALLENGES

Public green space is not sepearte, but a part of the urban city. Therefore, the designers firstly considered the people's spatial experience, as well as the different activities they might participate in. How to balance the needs of operation and sales, such as adjusting the four-season flower landscape to long-term flower landscape, coordination of construction period, and how to avoid the idleness of equipment caused by over design, and control the cost to meet the long-term maintenance needs, must be included in the technical considerations of substantive implementation.

UPPER TREES

Jacaranda



Metasequoia



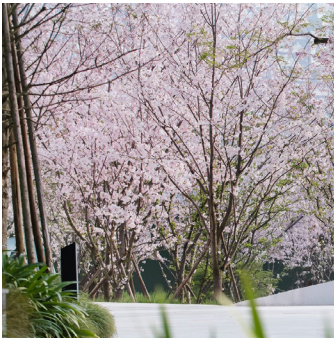
Ginkgo



Clustered Park Trees



Apricot Plum



GROUND COVER

Mexican Sage



Small Rabbit Pennisetum



Purple Spike Pennisetum



Willow Verbena

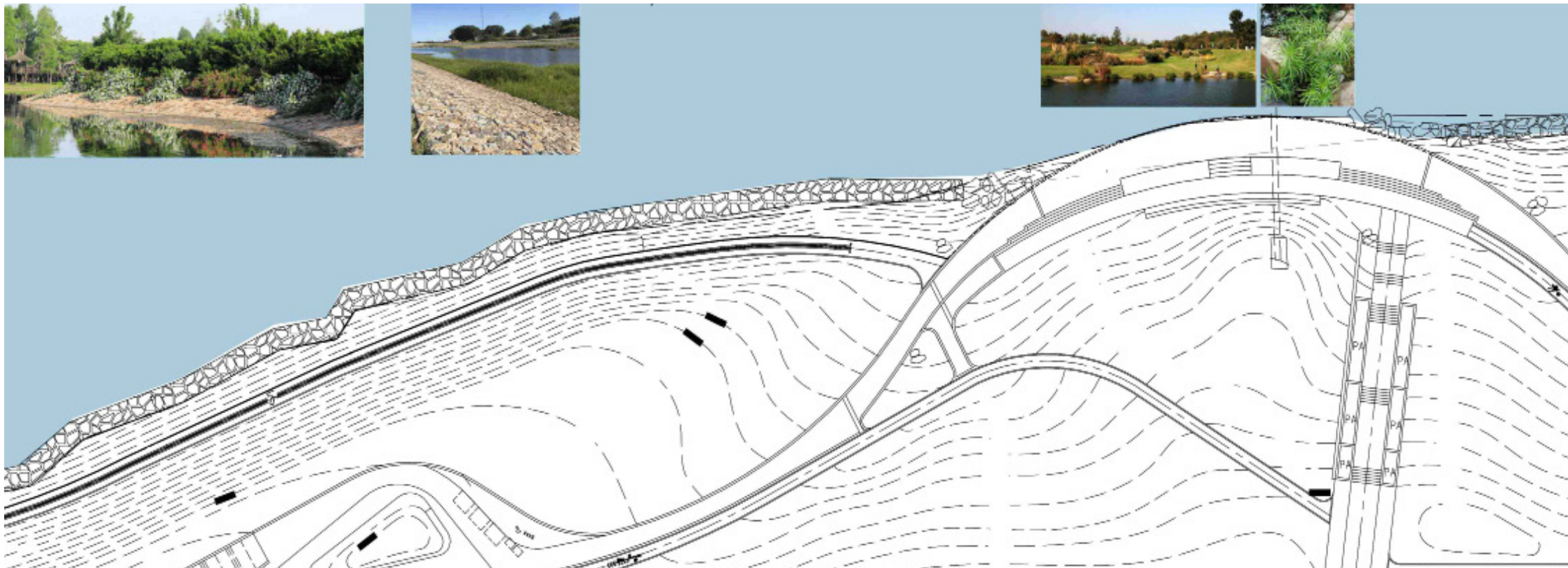
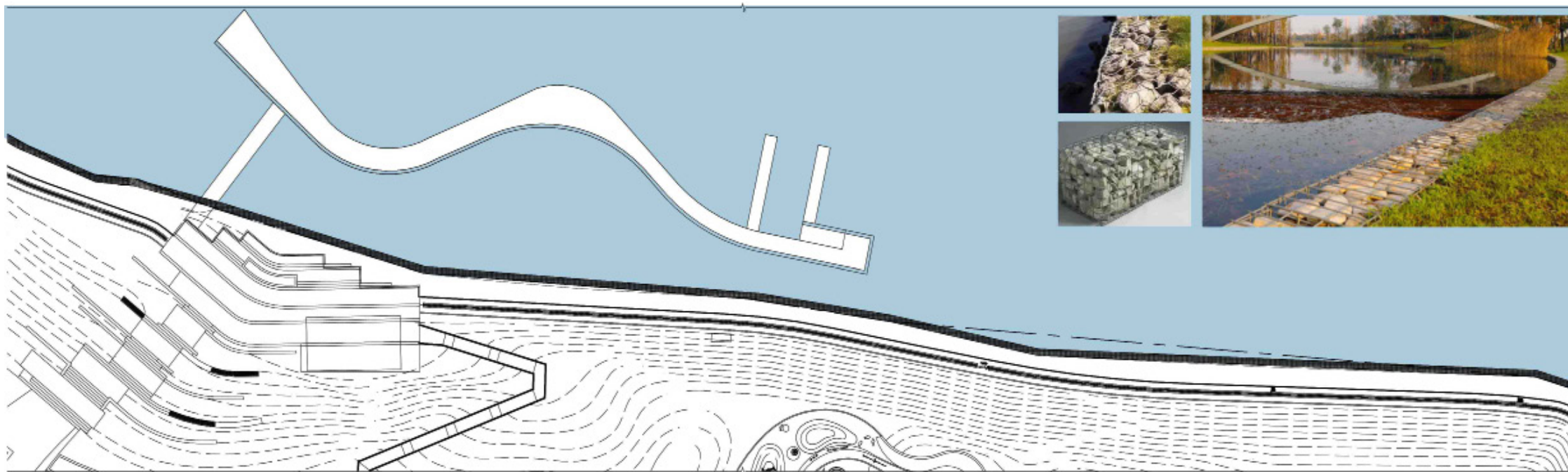


Miscanthus sinensis



ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION BEFORE & AFTER

Based on the principle of plant conservation, the designers took photos and used numbers to arrange trees according to their shapes and sizes, most of them preserved on site, and the locally reusable tree species were replaced in the site through the plant arrangement, which greatly reduced the construction cost of the project.



▲ ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION OF REVETMENT

The investment cost of the entire project was very limited, and strict requirements were asked during the construction not to disrupt the overall water quality and ecological balance of the lake surface water area. Therefore, designers built a water network to block construction pollution and divided the construction site into zones and blocks, so as to reduce the impact of construction on the surrounding environment. The vertical structure of the hydrophilic platform area at the bottom of the lake was complicated. During the construction, platform-style stones were gradually piled up within a range of 5-8M on the lake surface, and the landscape soils were backfilled and compacted in layers to enhance the growth ability of the lakeside plants.



COLLABORATION

The core of the park's inner lake is to create new ecological and leisure ways for sports along the lake, such as kayaking competitions, and carry out activity planning to create interesting and participatory water highlight projects, attract parent-child and public customers.

Utilize the strategic model of "development-recycling-redevelopment" to increase the stickiness of urban greening and surrounding areas, ensure sustainable development, and continuously enhance product value.

It establishes a unique product image and cultural IP, and gather popularity by combining real estate sales with urban ecological and cultural tourism. The two work together to establish a brand, drive land premium, and form a sustainable development of the entire block.