PROJECT TITLE

QUANZHOU BINJIANG CHENZHOU TINGZHOU

THE REUNION OF GREEN AND CITY

QUANZHOU, CHINA

PROJECT STATEMENT

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Quanzhou Binjiang Chenzhou Tingzhou is part of the Quanzhou Riverfront Restoration.
The site was originally abandoned from the city, with rubble &garbage piled up, the surrounding natural resources were destroyed extremely. The team made the best use of the resources around the site to adapt to the scene, reshaped a space where people and nature can communicate freely.

PROJECT STATEMENT

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Under the framework of ecological restoration, the road system was re-arranged carefully to restore the wetland ecological environment based on the site topography. It has rebuilt the ecosystem of symbiosis and coexistence of animals and plants.

PROJECT STATEMENT

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Design takes advantage of the rising and falling tide and the power of nature, water is diverted into the park at the rising tide, and the wetland shoals are formed at the falling tide to restore the wetland ecology.
The excavated soil was piled up inside the site to build viewing platforms, and the excavated stones in different sizes formed a park through particular design treatment, which provided a habitat for wetland animals and plants.

PROJECT NARRATIVE - PROJECT LOCATION

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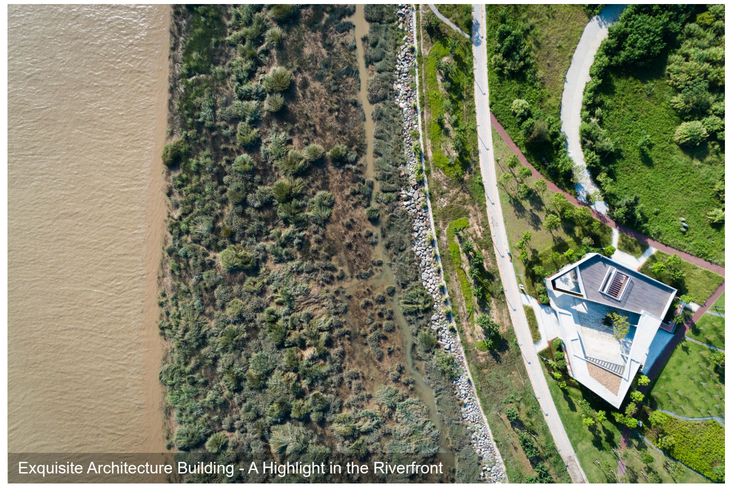
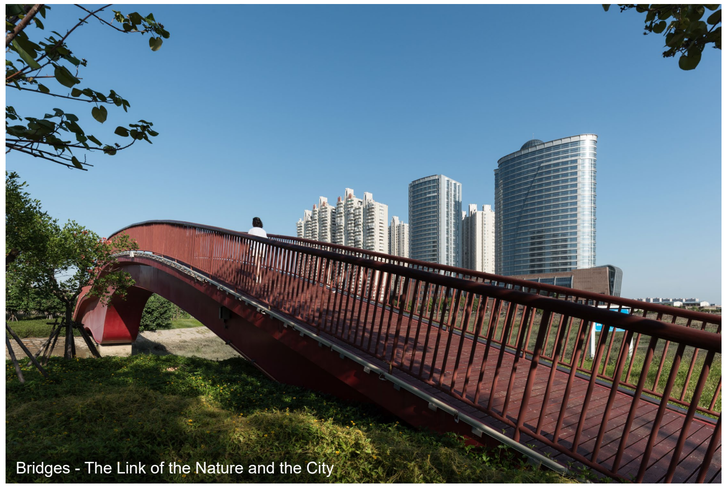
The project is located in Fengze District, Quanzhou City in China, and the site is located on the flood land between Jiangbin North Road and Jinjiang River, covering a total area of 330000 m² (including the current road system and low water revetment). The base is narrow and long, connecting the original sports park in the west, the residential area in the east, and the old urban area of Quanzhou in the north. It is an important green space in local landscape improvement and renovation strategy.

Space Under the Bridge

Re-birth of Traditional Construction Materials



Exquisite Architecture Building - A Highlight in the Riverfront



Bridges - The Link of the Nature and the City

PROJECT NARRATIVE - THE SITE AND BACKGROUND

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As a scattered space within the public infrastructure in urban scale, the unfriendly connectivity and the lack of management of messy places limit the use of citizens. The natural wild plants in waterfront area and the ebb and flow slowed down the pace of urban construction and city development. Most areas of the site are backfilled from the river, construction waste and domestic waste are piled up, weeds are overgrown. Restricted by the impact of high groundwater level and high salinity, plant growth is not ideal, which increases the difficulty of later design construction.

Re-birth of Traditional Construction Materials
Bringing memory back by applying the old or traditional local materials left by the urban expropriation and relocation to the decoration of buildings.

PROJECT NARRATIVE - THE SITE AND BACKGROUND

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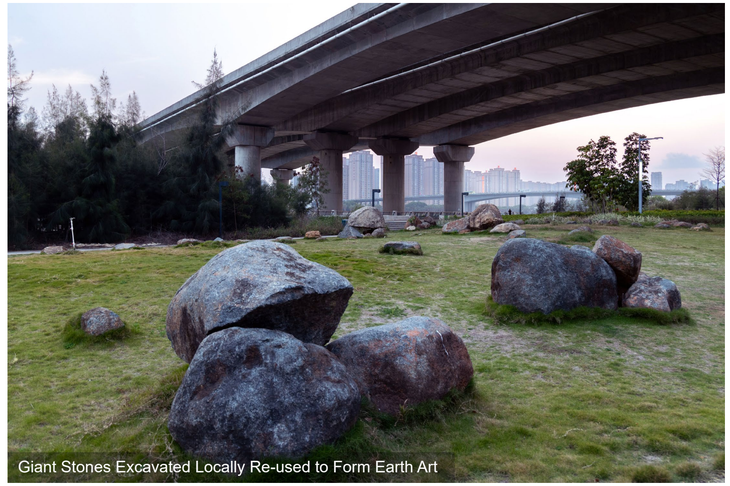
The design took this as a breakthrough that showing respect for nature and the use of nature has become the starting point of ecological restoration. It preserved the original vegetation, used the change of tide level to create wetland landscape with the “sponge city” theory, which brought the “breath” of nature to the site. Local materials were also used to create large earth art.



Giant Stones Excavated Locally Re-used to Form Earth Art

Water Management by Tides

A Vertical Experience - Bridges, Moving Systems and the Nature

A Slow-moving Route for Citizens to Enjoy the Landscape

PROJECT NARRATIVE - FROM WATER MANAGEMENT TO WETLAND SCIENCE POPULARIZATION

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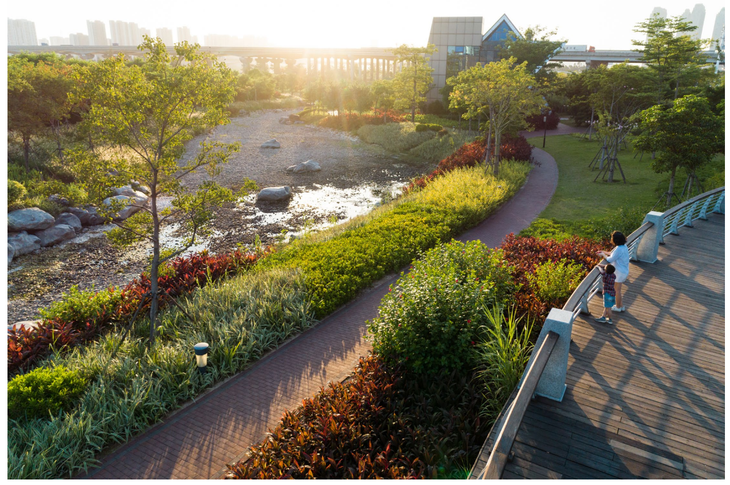
As located in a flood discharge area, the site is subject to tidal erosion for a period of time every year. The average tidal level is about 2m, and the average high tide level is 4.21m. The design hopes to use the rising and falling of the tidal level of Jinjiang River, to introduce the water in at high tide to create natural habitats for animals and plants. When the tide ebbs, part of the river water is retained to form a small wetland environment and provide biological habitat. At the same time, design created a slow-moving system on the ground to form a moving route for citizens to enjoy the natural landscape.

Water Management by Tides
The design combines the elevation difference of the current terrain and set up the wetland area to form a natural hydrophilic landscape.
Fog spray will be turned on in dry season for Stone Garden.



PROJECT NARRATIVE - CIVIL ENGINEERING, STONES, EARTH AND MATERIALS

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The whole park has a large volume and obvious terrain undulation with wide landscape wide node distributions. It resulted in a huge amount of earthwork and engineering. The design naturally formed the earth art from the perspective of ecology and economy - the giant stones excavated in the project and the stones collected in the nearby mountain areas are re-used to form the particular stone placements and streams in the park. The surplus earth has been piled up to form a viewing platform, and even created interesting culverts.

Leisure Time within Stone Garden
Stone in different sizes were excavated from the site and formed stone gardens for leisure and play, which also brings strong visual experience to people.

PROJECT NARRATIVE

Civil Engineering, Stones, Earth and Materials

Design applied the old stone components and materials left by the urban expropriation and relocation to the decoration of the water area to form a nostalgic memory. Abandoned structures are re-used to form new art in the park, viewing platforms and resting spaces are built which also attracts people to stop.

Abandoned structures re-used to form new art in the park.
Use of abandoned building steel frames and structures to build viewing platform and resting spaces, which also attracts people to stop.

PROJECT NARRATIVE

Civil Engineering, Stones, Earth and Materials

In addition to the wild nature sightseeing, citizens will experience the ancient ferry, ancient bridge, ancient banyan tree, traditional southern Fujian landscape wall, ancient slate road, the ancient temple, and so on along the way. With the gradual progress of the ecological renovation, a riverside gallery that people can see the mountains, feel the water, and the memory of hometown is gradually displayed on the north bank of the Jinjiang River.