

# SIHAI PARK LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

HEART OF SHEKOU

SERVE A HIGH BUILT-UP AREA OF 6KM<sup>2</sup>





# Project Statement

Sihai Park is located in Shekou District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, China. This renovation of the 35-year-old Sihai Park is a creative examination of urban public space renewal, attempting to create a balance between "old" and "new," "past" and "present," "preservation" and "renewal" in order to develop a new logic of interaction.



The park border is opened and the park is fully incorporated into the urban environment by integrating the flow space and increasing the "thickness" of the barrier. The "small demolition and micro-renovation - traditional and modern" approach to suitable renovation aims to increase spatial diversity and flexibility, create a bridge between urban impressions from the last 30 years or so and modern life, and set aside the possibility for the uncertain future diversity of the group structure of the demand for spatial diversity. To fully maintain the on-site trees, the ecosystem is optimized using a low-carbon ecological approach, and environmentally friendly materials and procedures are employed to rebuild the ecological environment of the water bodies.





# Project Narrative

## Park Development

Si Hai Park, which was built in 1987, covering 135,501 square meters and having a water body of more than 38,000 square meters, is the largest park in Shekou and one of the first parks in China to be available to the public for free. For the first time, the idea of openness was understood in terms of the park's level of comprehension.



▲ On July 1, 1989, SIHAI PARK was Officially Opened



▲ The Closed Borders

▼ The Trees that Grow with the City



▲ Childhood Memories

▼ Unpleasant Waterfront



▲ The Park That Grew Up With Us

▼ The Degraded Water Environment



## Existing Issues

The park has preferred to remain and maintain the link between people for more than 30 years, but the high-speed urban development process has no time for the intriguing and emotional parts of life. Increasing urbanization has created a number of issues at the location, including changes in the community's demographic makeup, a sharp rise in population, changing functional demands, stripping away of the urban interface, the degraded water environment, and aged supporting infrastructure. It eventually distanced itself from the metropolis despite being a part of it.

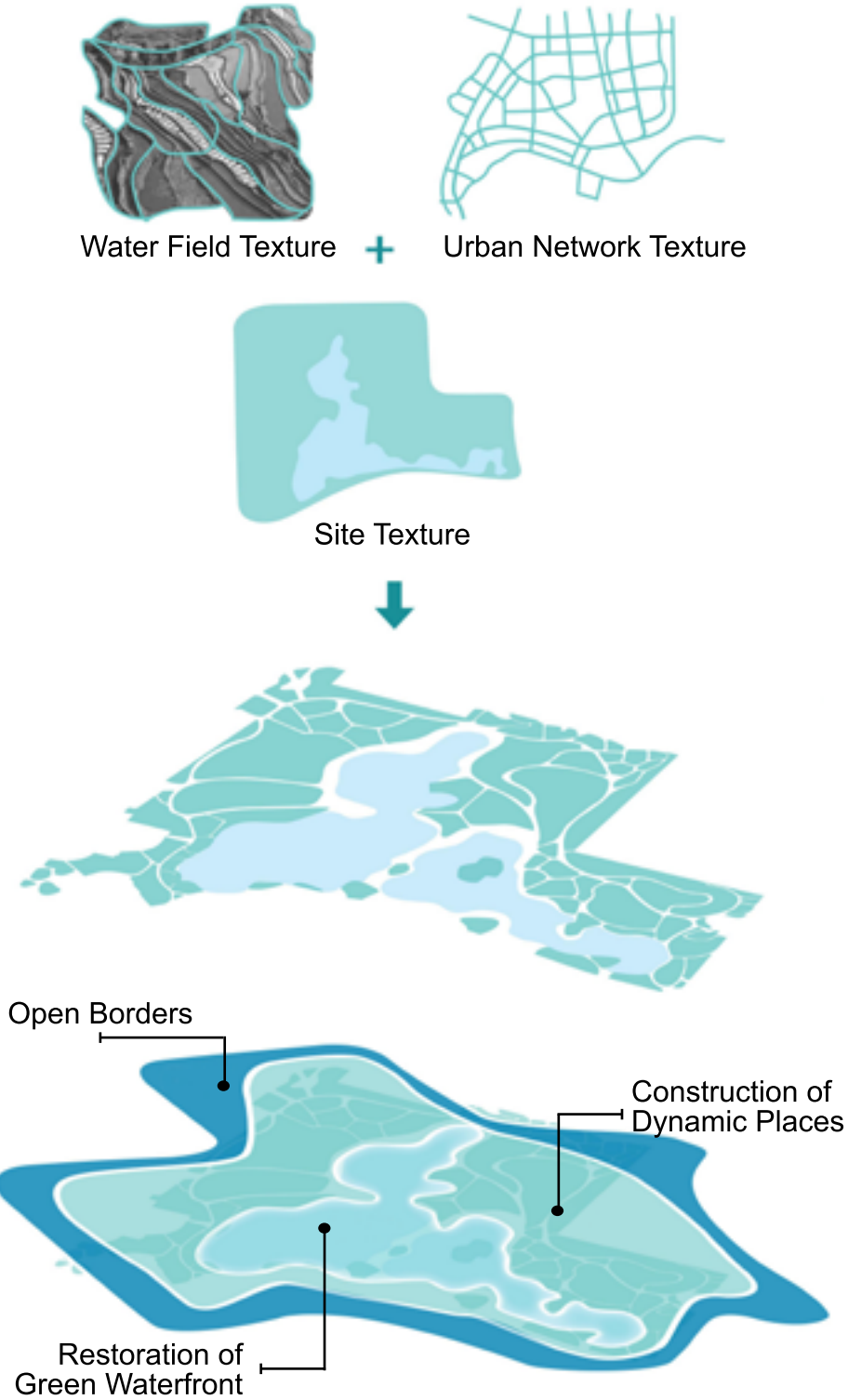


▲ Old SIHAI PARK Scene Map



# Design Drawing

The overall transformation of the park begins with three levels of structure: "open boundary, vibrant ring, and blue water," to build an open neighborhood boundary, create an all-age activity area, activate the garden system, purify the water ecological environment, and create an ecological and elegant flowering landscape. This is done in order to adapt to the development of the city and meet the spatial function needs of diverse groups. Overall, the building has undergone "minor demolition and micro-renovation." The overall strategy of "little demolition and micro-renovation - traditional and modern" not only enhances the park's biological environment and fosters community life, but also protects the site's priceless memories.





# SIHAI PARK

A park where we grew up and grew old

Sihai Park is a remarkable freshwater lakefront park in the middle of the city. With the park's reconstruction, this park has taken on the duty of the city of "be independent at 30" for many years, giving it new vigor, supplying ecological power for the city's growth, community vitality, and displaying the city's attractiveness.

Memory Place  
The Open Borders  
Waterfront Space  
Improve Water Ecosystem





# Memory Place

In addition to being a straightforward public park, Sihai Park has a duty to preserve historical narratives and embrace contemporary culture. By allowing for the option of adapting to future functional demands, the multi-dimensional cultural overlay protects the original function and spirit. At the levels of time, place, and culture, a relationship is created between continuity and adaptation.



▲ The Furious Bull



▲ Before Renovation of Bull Scenery Platform



▲ Before Renovation of The Furious Bull



▲ After Renovation of The Furious Bull



▲ After Renovation of The Furious Bull

Han Meilin, a modern Chinese artist, created the 30-meter-tall monumental sculpture The Furious Bull to honor the furious bull spirit of Shenzhen. The Gaijin cattle recreate the childhood scenario of playing by the pond and fields in a safer manner while sharing the skyline with the metropolitan backdrop. To reenact the passage of time, the past's narrative, the present-day city, and the lives of its inhabitants are superimposed.



▲ Design Diagram



# Memory Place - Tea Garden

It creates a new courtyard area in the center of the tea garden and a mobile area beneath the banyan tree, fusing traditional pastimes with the interactive lifestyle of the modern day.



▲The Pavilion Hidden Among the Bamboo Forest



▲Lingnan Tearoom



▲ Before the Renovation of Lingnan Tearoom



▲ A Lingnan Story that Under the Flower Window



▲A Lingnan Story that Under the Flower Window



▲A Quiet Time of Tea and Reading



▲Design Diagram



Memory Place - Pavilions, Corridors, Bridges



▲ Before the renovation of Peach Island



▲ Before the renovation of Crescent Gallery



▲ Before the renovation of Cascade Bridge



▲ Raindrop Pavilion



▲ Peach Island



▲ Crescent Gallery



▲ Cascade Bridge



# Memory Place -The Tree that Grows with People

People's hearts have been firmly planted in the power of plants for more than 30 years. A Shekou resident once recounted, "Shekou was like a narrow road when I was a youngster, and it was surrounded by Litchi woods. In front of the house, behind it, and in the center was a field, there was a river." At Sihai Park, the deciduous fir and Litchi forests are significant representations of the city's founding. Indeed, these are translations of this region of Shekou's surface memory with cultural values.



▲ A Yearly Photo with Mom Under the Cottonwood Tree from Childhood to Adulthood



▼ Litchi Forest



▲ The Joyful Moment of Gathering at the Litchi Tree Platform

▼ Like the Litchi Path on the Way Home When I was A Child in Shekou



▲ Leisure Time

▼ The Moment of Sports Under the Litchi Forest





# The Open Borders

To change the urban interface and link the urban pulse, parks' open limits are built. Many moveable areas are present throughout the initially closed interface. By blending the lines between the city and the park, the "thick" street garden creates the potential of interaction. The Waterfront Walkway and permeable network of walkways that surround the garden integrate nature into the living environment. The routes enable the reinterweaving and integration of distinct board functions, while the non-definitive functional space is intended to react to the changing functional demands of the community reconfiguration over time. From form design to relationship design, the service capacity shifts from monolithic to diverse and adaptable, allowing various people to select their own geographical site of contact distance.

▼ Park texture



▲ Boundary



▲ Children's Playground



▲ The "Running Path" Around the Park



▲ The "Running Path" Around the Park

▼ Park Entrance



▼ Design Diagram







Before the renovation of Litchi forest



▲ Free Daily Distance



▲ Bright Night Environment

▼ Design Diagram



▲ Free Daily Distance



# Waterfront Space

Further small-scale community contact is provided by the woodland pathway and staggered platform area, the waterfront terrace and trestle, the little stage by the lake where musical instruments may be played, and the deciduous fir forest trail. When combined with the park's barrier-free route system, it allows all types of people, including the elderly, children, people with disabilities, and youth, to diffuse the daily scale of each age group in the activity site between the forests. The park can produce a spatial re-productivity due to the new trend from the group structure of participation, the method of daily living, the shape of constructed space, and the spirit of place.

▼Waterfront Trestle



▲ Before Waterfront Renovation



▲ The Path of Reunion Makes the Distance Beautiful



▼Waterfront Observation Platform



▼Design Diagram







▲ Peach Lsland



▲ Fine Spring Bridge

▼ Crescent Gallery



▲ Peach Lsland

▼ Hidding Waterside Pavilion



▲ Reclusive Bamboo Pavilion

▼ Lotus Pavilion



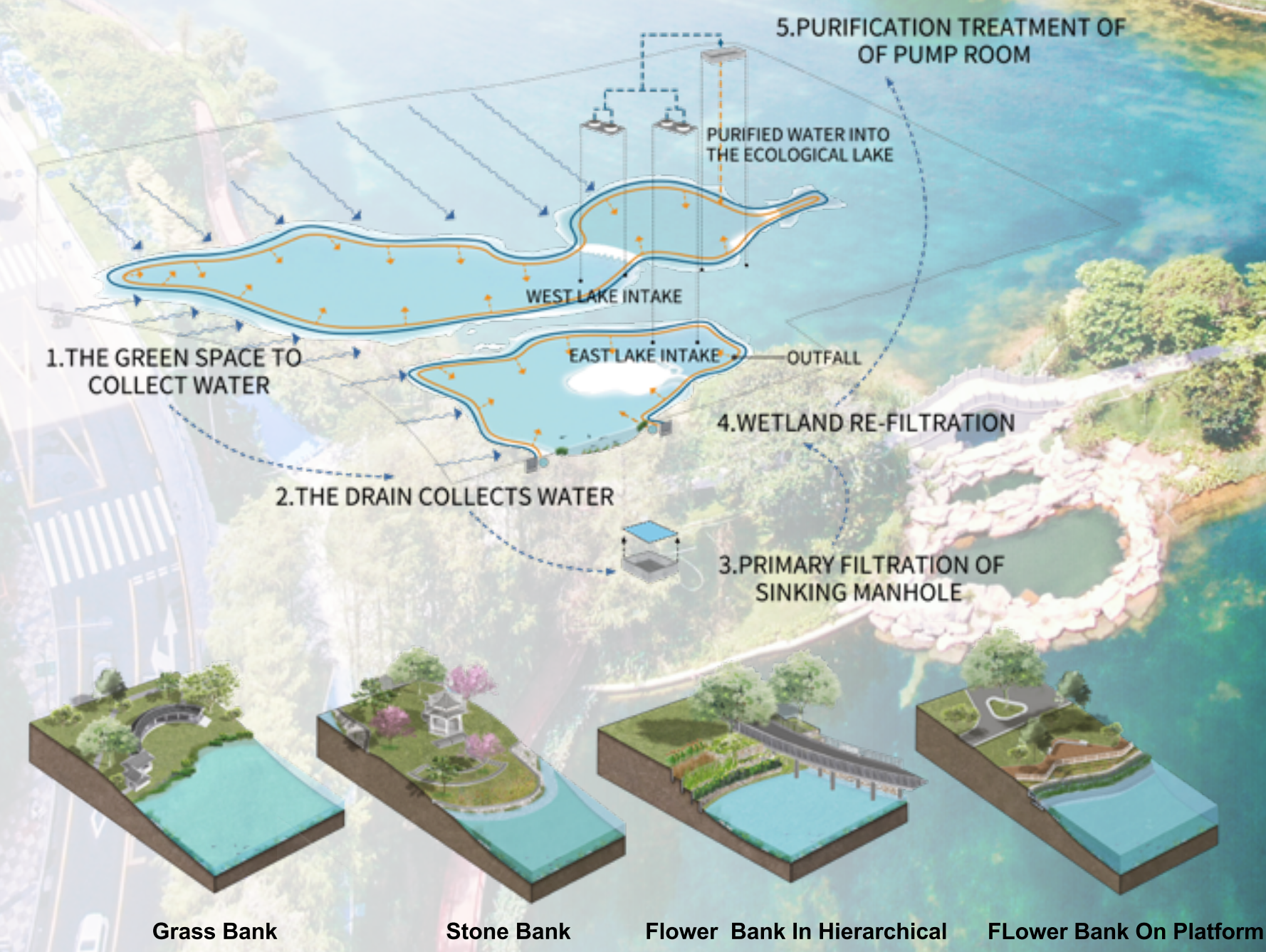


# Improve Water Ecosystem

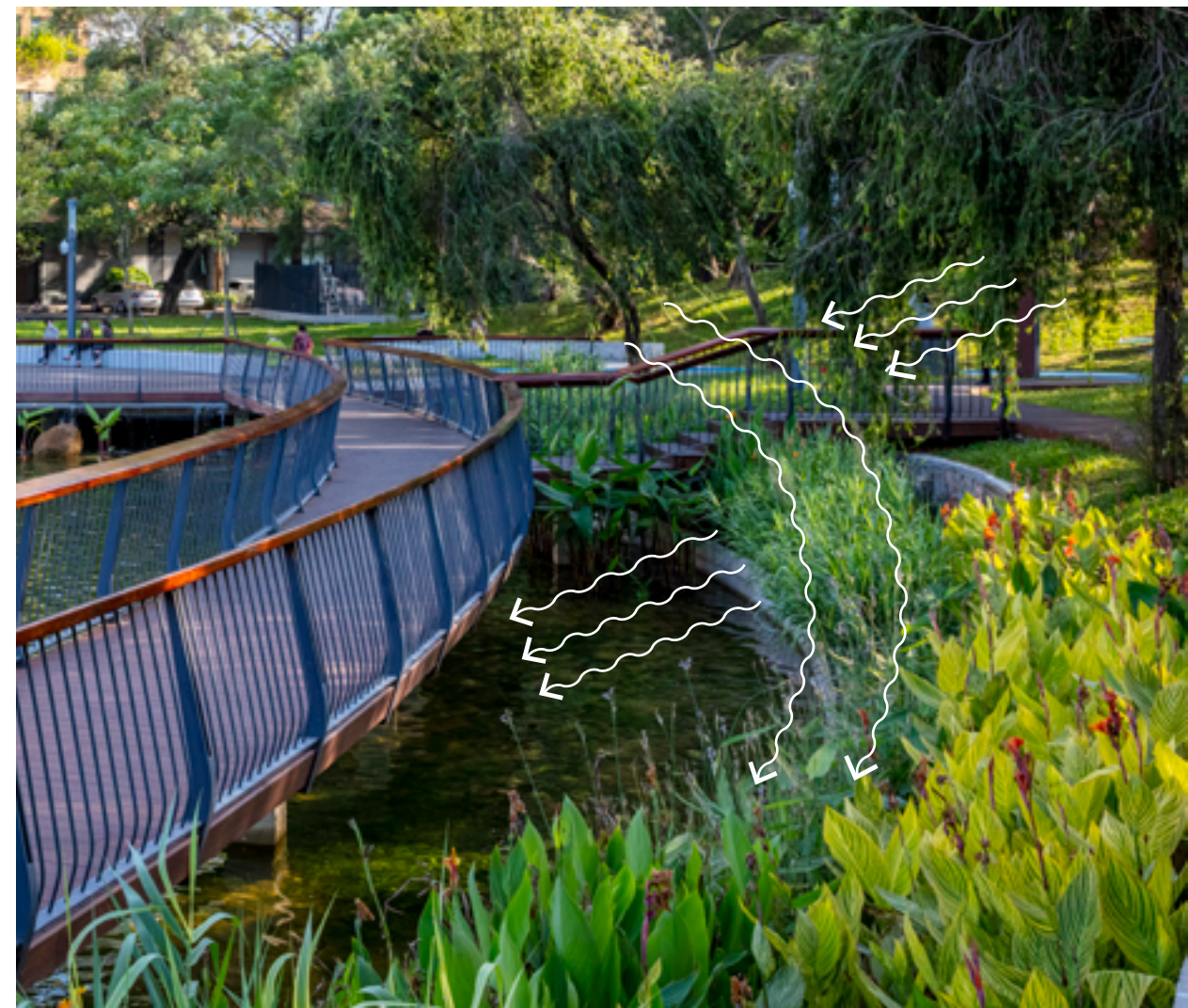
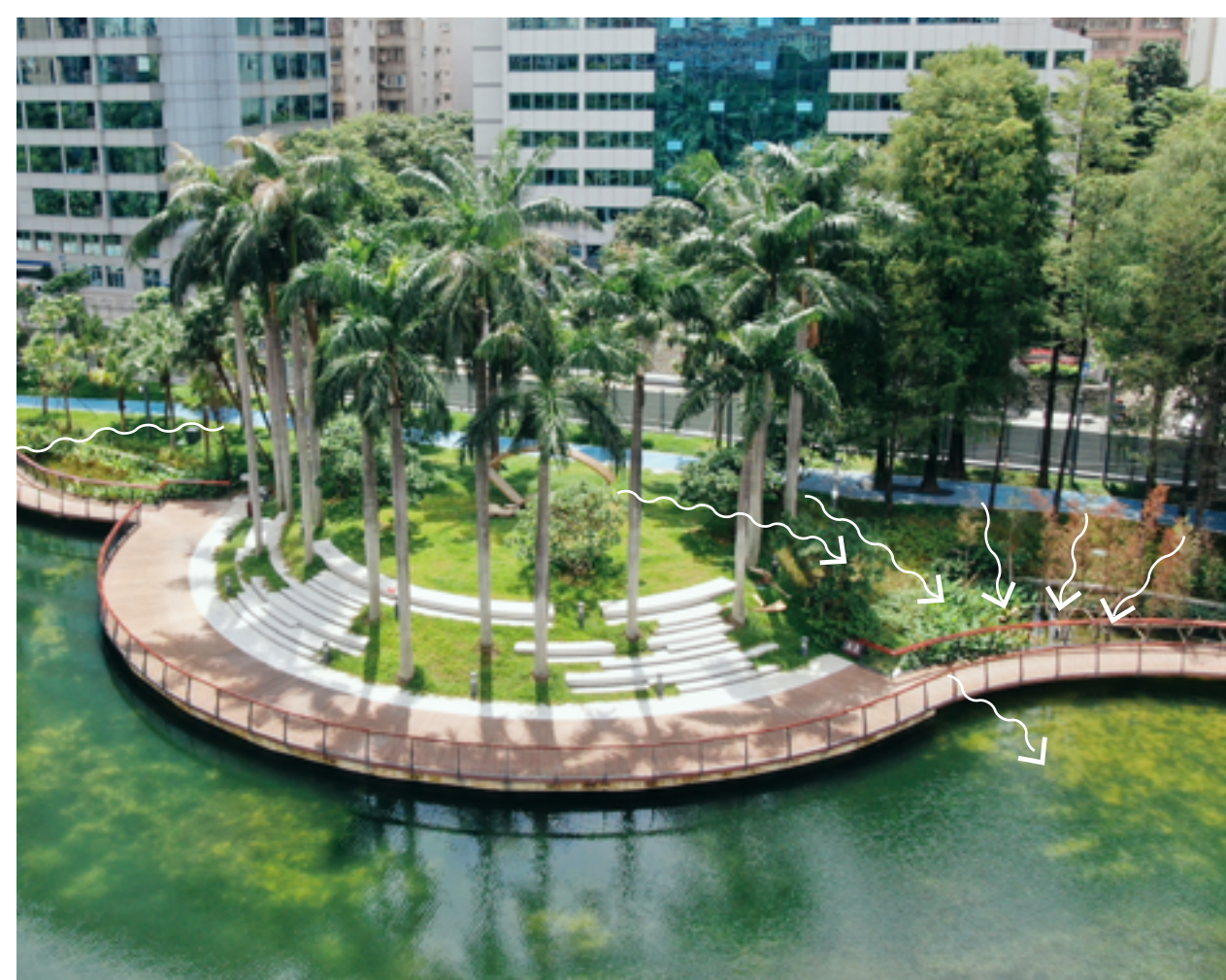
To tackle the East-West Lake's problem of poor lake water quality and high pollution load, an integrated technology of dredging + substrate activation + substrate restoration + ecosystem building + electronic algae elimination aeration and fine filtration is used.

Wetland plants are employed in conjunction with the spatial architecture of the lakeside barge to soften the water-land barrier and offer more biological niches. The routed inflow system and terraced plant filtration system purify surface runoff and ensure water quality in the lake region. Water activity is increased and endogenous pollution is efficiently controlled by the terraced water level structure and water circulation pipe network.

In contrast, the placement of aquatic animals like black fish, green shrimp, and other zooplankton, as well as submerged plants with the ability to purify water like dead grass and black algae, which lay a green substrate on the bottom of the lake, improve the composition of the biological community in the lake and establish a stable, adaptable, and diverse water ecosystem.









▼ Ecological Environment After Improvement



▲ Water Environment Enhancement Facilities



# Sustainability

The park rehabilitation builds on the existing framework, retaining all of the huge trees that already exist, softening the barge with wetlands plants, and maintaining and improving plant and animal habitats. The 2,094 old trees in the park provide a flora that, despite the park's dense urbanization, offers a particularly rich home for wildlife.



▲ Mature plant communities







## Impact

Being the only park within 6 square kilometers, its refurbishment was greatly anticipated from the start, and the government and inhabitants had high expectations for it. To get an in-depth knowledge of the public's expectations and comments on the park's development, the design team conducted several site surveys and questionnaires, as well as citizen visits. The design team also spent a significant amount of time guiding the park's original users to accept the new value orientation of public space, so that they could understand the transformation from "individual" to "everyone", and that the park could accommodate all groups through the spatial wizard, so that everyone could have the same rights and interests in the use of public space. Everyone has equal access to public places. By constant

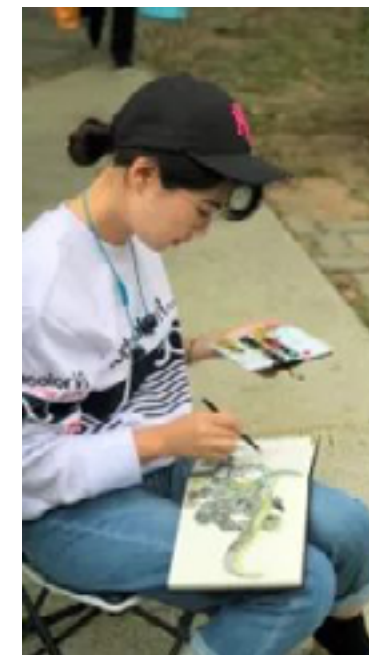
dialogue with the public, the design team created trust, making it one of Shenzhen's most popular public green areas. We maximize the positive social and ecological effects that Sihai Park can have by holding numerous discussions and working continuously to improve with other expert teams in areas like water and ecological environment treatment, ancient building restoration, sculpture specialization, and park equipment. This gives citizens the opportunity to engage in a variety of activities in a setting that still reflects traditional culture and the spirit of the times. It also contributes to greater urban biodiversity, a reduction in the urban heat island effect, better air and water quality, and a genuine center of Shenzhen's cultural, ecological, and spiritual legacy.



▲ Communication Between the Design Team and Community Representatives



▲ Outdoor Teaching in the Surrounding Schools



▲ People Drew Their Impressions of the Park Before Its Renovation