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专题

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该项目位于诺索尔特 格林福德郊野公园（该公园位于伦敦西部地区，占地面积 100 万平方米）的腹地，占地面积 185 000 。该项目在保留了郊野公园原有设施及特色的同时，使公园设施更加完善、特点更加鲜明。

经过多方数年来的讨论，设计方案终得以出炉。该项目最大的特点是改变了这一地区的地貌特征；设计师特别从里斯本进口了大量的建筑用鹅卵石（这种鹅卵石也被广泛应用于 Terminal 5 和温布利竞技场等项目）。全新的地貌解决了场地发展的一系列问题：

降低了邻近高速公路的噪音污染、视觉污染和空气污染等对场地的影响；

增设了全新的娱乐设施，但目前新的娱乐设施尚未推广到整个郊野公园；

具有生态保护作用，至今已避免了 13 万辆运货车驶过伦敦郊区；

作为重要的“土地艺术”作品，该项目已成为伦敦西部入口的地标。

新地貌的主要特色是四座圆锥形土丘，它们坐落于场地的北部，海拔分别为 20m、25m、30m 和 35m，土丘坡度大约为 30 度左右。

一系列泾渭分明的道路保证了公园的娱乐



功能。主要道路与二级道路形成网格状，连接着周围广阔的空间，这也是郊野公园的另一特色。全新的游乐场位于公园的主轴线上，游乐场两侧绿草青青，并且设有适合沉思冥想的区域，满足了不同年龄使用者的需要。场地的中心湖兼具环保功能和娱乐功能，作为伦敦唯一的城市公用渔场，中心湖是人们休闲垂钓和划船戏水的理想去处。

该项目的第三大特色是环保功能。

林地——设计师增加了原有林地的密度，并且尽量利用原有的生态资源，如将场地内枯死的榆树篱应用于新生林地之中。

草坪——绿草是场地内的主要植被，青绿的小草铺满四座圆锥形土丘和场地南部，一些国外的植物也为场地增色不少。如今，这里已成为动植物群聚集的生态展厅。

水与湿地——新建的水道有利于水生动物植物群落的繁衍生息。

水是舞动的精灵，也是娱乐功能与生态功能的核心元素。全新的公园水系统有效地提高了地表水与地下水的循环利用，通过地表蓄河源不断地获取地下水，而地下蓄水层又保证了地下水的供给。这一水系统保证了在少雨季节里城市公共渔场的水位高度。





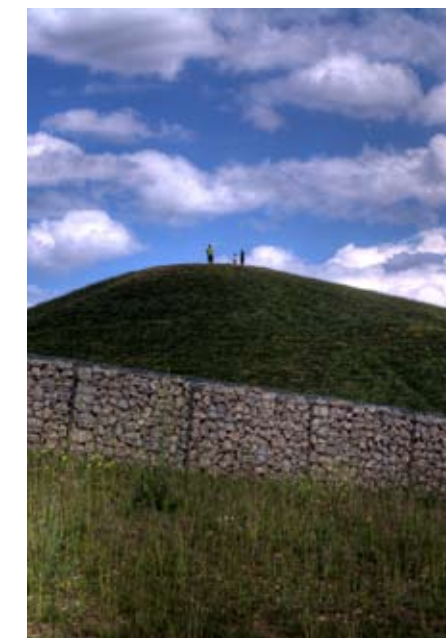
New playground, meeting the needs of a variety of ages and users, is set along the central spine of the park along with a series of open meadows and semi-formal planting and seating areas for more contemplative activities. The central network of lakes is seen as much as an environmental resource as a recreational one by providing opportunities for fishing as the only communal urban fishery in London and for model boating. Enhancing the ecological values of the site has also been a focus of the new design. A range of new habitats was created:

- Woodland—both around the perimeter and within the site adds to the diversity of the existing woodland habitat. Where possible, the existing ecological resource remnant in the dead elm hedgerows within the site were salvaged and integrated into the new woodland areas.
- Meadow and grassland—meadow types are the dominant vegetation in the development, covering

the proposed new cones and most of the area to the south. A range of meadow types was established through the careful selection and placement of imported material and differing management regimes, providing an ecological showcase for different meadow and grassland flora and fauna.

- Water and wetland—the new watercourses provides opportunities for water and wetland flora and fauna that are not currently present on the site.

Water is at the heart of the recreation and ecological gains of the new design. The new water system captures ground and surface water drainage from the new landform and topped up from a borehole supplying groundwater from a deep aquifer. The borehole allows a constant water flow to be maintained through the water system, particularly during periods of low rainfall to ensure sufficient water levels in the urban fishery. **LD**

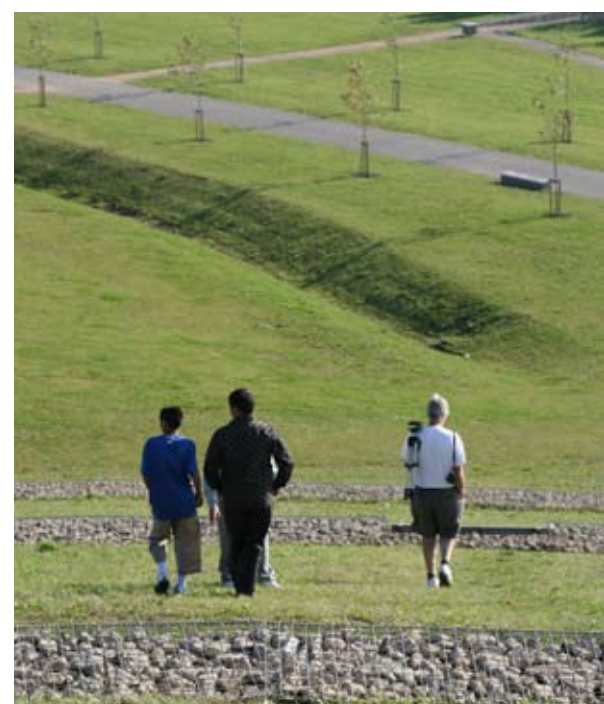


Northala Fields 18.5 hectares of open space lies at the heart of the Northolt and Greenford Countryside Park, a network of open spaces covering 100 hectares in West London UK. The development of Northala Fields connects existing facilities and features within the Countryside Park and provides new facilities and features that are not currently available to the local community. The design proposal has been developed over a number of years through a comprehensive public consultation process. Arguably the most significant feature of the Northala Fields design is the construction of a new landform on the site, utilising substantial volumes of imported construction rubble onto the site from a pool of London wide development projects such as Terminal 5 and Wembley stadium. The deposition has successfully delivered £ 6.2 million income as the main funding of the park as well as significantly contributed to shrinking the ecological footprint of London by avoiding over 130,000 lorry journeys to outlying tips.

The new landform provides a solution to a number of site and development issues:

- Mitigation of impact from adjoining motorway, particularly noise, visual and air pollution
- Creation of new recreation opportunities not currently available elsewhere in the generally flat Countryside Park
- Creation of new ecological opportunities through new topography and soils
- Creation of a major piece of 'land art' that will become a landmark gateway for West London

The dominant feature of the new landform are four conical mounds located along the northern edge of the site. The highest point of each of the four cones is (from west to east) 20m, 25m, 30m, 35m above existing ground level with slope gradients of 1 in 3. A series of clearly defined key routes support recreational uses and activities of the new neighbourhood park. A network of primary and secondary paths connects with adjacent open spaces that make up the rest of the Countryside Park.



项目位置：英国诺索尔特 格林福德郊野公园
 占地面积：185 000
 成本：620 万英镑
 景观设计：FoRM Associates
 建成时间：2008 年

Location: Northolt and Greenford Countryside Park, London
 Site Size: 18.5 hectares
 Cost: £ 6.2 million
 Landscape Deign: FoRM Associates
 Completed Year: 2008