

The Redstone Park for Luxelake

The objective of the project was to create an open space in a multi-family housing complex; a shared backyard, meeting an array of needs, for the multigenerational residents. A revitalized waterway and enhanced graded slope established a stable, functional rainwater management system for the community. The garden reversed ecological degradation, fostered native plant species, and created habitat for native wildlife, offering a tranquil and dynamic natural setting for residents seeking a connection to nature.

The project has even attracted the attention of visitors outside of community from around the country and has become a popular weekend destination for owners and guests. It's a successful example that proves investing in green infrastructure can offer higher quality of life in harmony with nature and raises the bar for Chinese residential gardens.

Zones and Activities



Children's Play Area

Appropriate crowd: children aged 0 to 6
Function: bunkers, slides, trampoline, swing and seesaw.
Activities: parent-child interaction, awareness training.

Children's Exploration Area

Appropriate crowd: children aged 4 to 12
Function: rainbow slide, climbing facilities, zip line.
Activities: exploration, physical exercise.

Fitness Area

Appropriate crowd: over 12
Function: fitness equipment, seating.
Activities: peer exchanges, physical exercise.

Lawn

Appropriate crowd: all age groups
Activities: celebrations, outdoor picnic, children's football.

Barbecue Area

Appropriate crowd: youth and adults
Function: barbecue ovens, sinks, tables and chairs, canopy.
Activities: barbecue, outdoor picnic, relaxation.

Chess Playing and Relaxation Area

Appropriate crowd: youth and middle-aged
Function: barbecue ovens, sinks, tables and chairs, canopy.
Activities: barbecue, outdoor picnic, relaxation.

Tree-lined Area

Appropriate crowd: all age groups
Function: tree-shaded seating, terrain, water feature
Activities: resting, enjoying natural scenery

Master Plan



The project meticulously uncovered the location's characteristics, and subsequent zoning-activities were designed to give often overlooked or taken-for-granted elements including the indigenous redstones, giant bamboos and native plants pride of place, and for locals to embrace this garden as truly theirs.

From Design to Construction



Indigenous Inspiration

The indigenous redstones onsite - too soft for construction purposes - were cleverly utilized as pathway accents, in fountains, walls and hardscape elements to unify the garden as an aesthetic whole. Ornamental and native plants further enhance the garden experience.

Garden Stairs

Rustic stairways through natural plantings of Salvia and ornamental grasses draw residents into the park. Intentionally designed to be slightly overgrown, the path allows residents to brush past and touch the plants as they stroll by and discover the garden.

A Play Area for Everyone

The site's topography was carefully studied and expertly leveraged to create a myriad of activities for children of every age and ability, including rock-climbing walls that follows the gently-sloping contours of the sunken garden and the imaginative reindeer slide.

Art and Science of Play

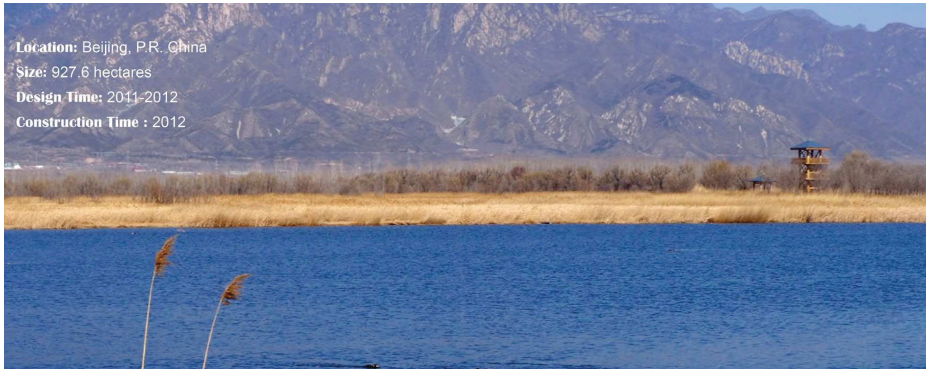


An interactive rainbow waterwheel educates children on the innovative utilization of rainwater for irrigation. Through "kids power" water is pumped to feed "thirsty" plants at designated areas; science meets the art of play in the much-loved water-mist passages.

For Sharing and Socializing



Open air mini stages set in the midst of expansive lawns encourage residents and artists to share their musical talents, while the numerous BBQ facilities allow the Chinese to do what they love most: eat while socializing.



Location: Beijing, P.R. China
Size: 927.6 hectares
Design Time: 2011-2012
Construction Time: 2012

Located 80 km northwest of Beijing, Wild Duck Lake Wetland Park is a critical fueling stop for migratory birds in the East Asian-Australasian route that had fallen victim to environmental degradation.

In consultation with ornithologists, ecologists, botanists and civil engineers, the landscape architecture designers placed the birds – local and migratory – as the primary client. The wetland was transformed into a ‘deluxe’ sanctuary to enable the wildlife to return and flourish. Since its completion, local and migratory wildlife species have increased by 32%, and some of the rarest birds have made a remarkable comeback.

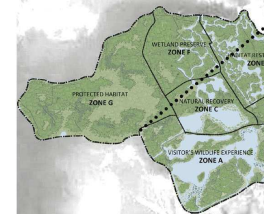
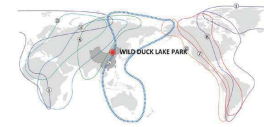
The return of these spectacular birds in turn attracted bird lovers, photographers and the general public to visit the Park in record numbers. In 2018, the Park welcomed 160 thousand visitors. The large number of visitors were anticipated. Though humans access to the Park is tightly restricted, a comprehensive suite of comfortable, yet environmentally-friendly facilities, including Observation Pavilions, Boardwalks, High Point Towers were built.

To maintain the equilibrium of human interests in nature and the needs of the wildlife, educational programs are conducted at the Visitor’s Center and selected locations to heighten public awareness of the appalling history and critical importance of the Park.

The Wild Duck Lake Wetland Park

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SITE CONTEXT AND BIRD MIGRATION MAP



MASTER PLAN

Total protected area: 927.6 hectares
 Visitor's wildlife experience zone: 143.7 hectares
 tourist reception zone: 34.8 hectares
 Greening rate: 93%



The master plan divides the site into seven protection zones based on topographic and hydrological conditions. People are restricted to the Visitor's Wildlife Experience Zone to lessen the impact on the overall site, providing windows into the pristine reestablished habitat.

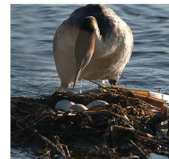


Before

Before the restoration, years of accumulated garbage polluted the site. After a massive clean-up, elevated boardwalks were strategically placed to allow people controlled access, and the natural flow of water and animals to pass beneath, establishing an undisturbed habitat.

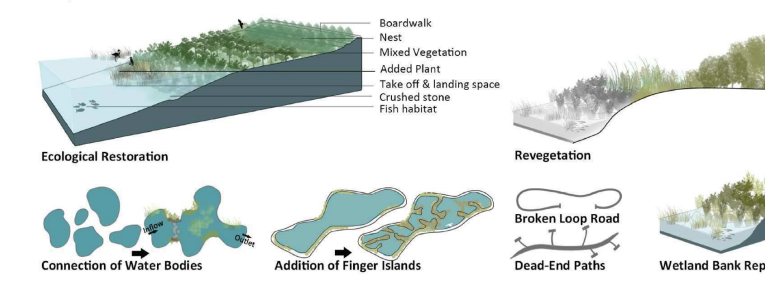
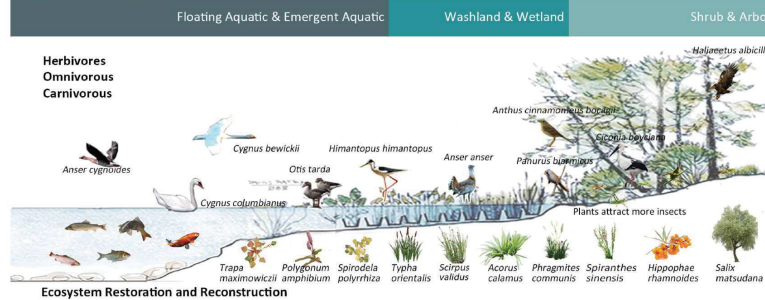


After



WHAT'S DONE FOR WILDLIFE

32% increase in overall bird population from **233** (2005) to **343** (2018) recorded species.
10 species are First Class National Protected Birds and **43** species are Second Class National Protected Birds.
 AS a transit point for the international (East Asian - Australasian) bird migration route, **75** migratory bird species and more than **100,000** individuals have been recorded stopping annually (2015).



WHAT'S DONE FOR PEOPLE

8 observation and educational amenities were created for humans to observe the spectacular wildlife.
 Visitor numbers have increased year by year reaching **160,000** people in 2018.



- LIMIT HUMAN ACTIVITY IMPACT
- WATERFRONT ACCESSIBILITY
- ZERO-POLLUTION VEHICLE
- OBSERVATION SPOTS
- EDUCATION PROGRAMS
- ANIMAL RESCUE
- EXERCISE
- HIKING TRAILS
- VISITOR CENTER
- BOARDWALK SYSTEM
- MUSEUM
- HIGH POINT OBSERVATION TOWER
- ADDITION OF SHADE TREES
- LIGHTING DESIGN



Designated Human Activity Area



- STORMWATER OUTLET REPAIR
- HABITAT RESTORATION
- ECOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
- PLANT DIVERSITY
- VEGETATION COVERAGE
- GARBAGE REMOVAL
- FINGER ISLANDS
- WATER PURIFICATION
- WETLAND BANK REPAIR
- BIO-FRIENDLY CONCRETE
- PLANT ADAPTATION
- RIPARIAN HABITAT STABILITY
- ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION
- DEAD-END PATHS
- LIVE SPONGE
- BIONIC SYSTEM CREATION APPROACH
- ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION
- VEGETATION
- CONNECTION OF WATER
- BROKEN LOOP ROAD

Wangjing SOHO Parks - Inventive Urban Greenspace

The Wangjing SOHO Parks maintains a cohesive aesthetic with the award-winning architect's iconic buildings. Emerging from the high-rise landscape of Beijing, Wangjing SOHO stands as a beacon of urban design progression within a dense and rigid city fabric.

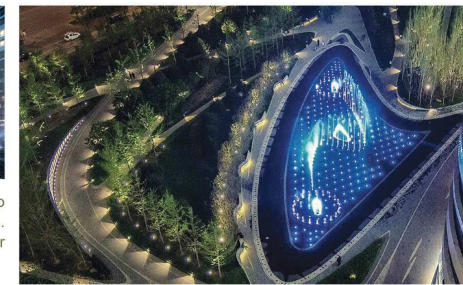
Wangjing SOHO Parks are three main parks enveloping the distinctive SOHO buildings. The parks represent a community hub in the booming Wangjing area of Beijing. The design echoes the buildings' aesthetic and serves as a beacon for landscape architecture in the city. With its distinctive curved lines repeated in the design, the organic structures merge with pathways, plantings, and water for seamless wayfinding. The parks include a fountain plaza, curvilinear bridge, botanical pathways, paved and grassed amphitheater, and open exercise spaces. They provide a restorative and rejuvenating oasis for residents in the densely populated and urbanised district. Importantly, the parks define a much-needed greenspace for local workers and residents alike, and have attracted patrons to the retail stores and F&B establishments in the SOHO buildings. Wangjing SOHO Parks set a new standard in China with its curvilinear design, integrated storm water drainage system, as well as inventive bridge and fountain design. Together, the parks present a vibrant, engaging, and sustainable set of urban landscapes that respond sensitively, and in contemporary manner, to the needs of the community.

Wangjing SOHO Parks, a green oasis in a bustling urban realm, offers the experience of nature and outdoor leisure in the heart of the city. Features include forest bathing areas, activity plaza, musical water fountain, amphitheater garden and extensive plantings of native plants.

The illuminated water feature is a magnet for evening activities. The lighting gives a sense of safety, and the signage is a welcoming landmark where friends and colleagues can meet.



The shapes produced by the choreographed fountain jets echo the line-work of the building, adding movement to the form. The zero-entry pool can also be drained for convenient winter maintenance and to accommodate events with large crowds.



Day and night, the northern park serves as the central outdoor hub. The illuminated path, animated musical fountain, curved benches and bridge are carefully integrated with the architectural aesthetic.



Designed with children's safe play in mind, the shallow pool merges seamlessly with the ground plane. The designers' challenge, successfully met, was to exclude right angles from the curvature of the pool's edge.



An innovative curvilinear bridge spans a portion of the fountain pool, its smooth dynamic line mirrors the architecture's artfulness. The use of light-weight steel in its construction precludes any structural difficulties.



THE ETHNOBOTANY GARDEN SINGAPORE

CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND ECOLOGY

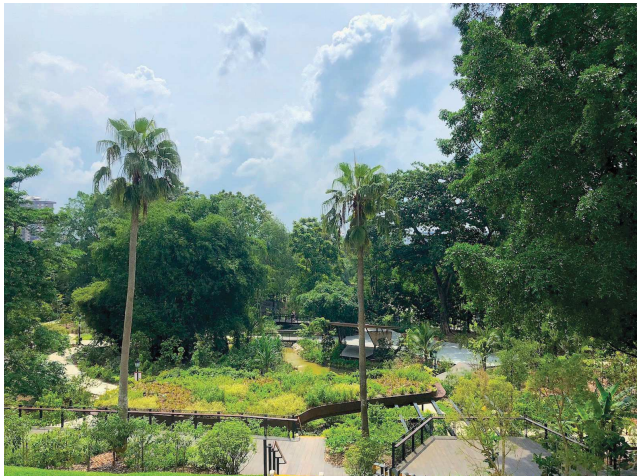
The Ethnobotany Garden at Singapore Botanic Gardens is an illustration of strong collaboration between the design team, client, and contractor to produce a landscape that merges its functions as a visitor attraction/recreation facility, community work space, and research centre. The planning takes an unremarkable portion of the botanic gardens and turns it into a journey revealing how early settlers and indigenous people of Southeast Asia made use of plants in their daily life and culture.

Using approximately 300 species of plants and accompanied by a comprehensive and engaging interpretive storyline, the garden provides the citizens and visitors of the highly urbanised city with a glimpse of the historical value of many plants and trees that are either common today only as landscape material or have been lost through time. Rather than displaying plants in deliberate compositions only for their visual advantage, through collective research into the cultural history of the region, the design team generated a zoned plan based on a traditional village that allows visitors to experience the plants as they would have originally been utilised, in a combination of natural and cultivated groupings.



MAIN ENTRANCE AND BOARDWALK

A meandering boardwalk through a naturalistic forested landscape takes visitors into the "kampong" that forms the setting for the garden and provides an historical context for learning about the use of plants.



OVERVIEW OF THE GARDEN

From the Ethnobotany Centre one views the central pond and main loop path as well as the viewing deck and green roofed Medicinal Shelter. Existing trees provide a context for the garden's four zones.



MEDICINAL SHELTER AND ETHNOBOTANY CENTRE

A renovated colonial bungalow, the Ethnobotany Centre views over the garden, which is made up of four zones, including the Medicinal Zone that displays plants used by early settlers for various medical treatments.



THE ARRIVAL PAVILION AND POND

Plant groupings are designed to reflect their historical context and appearance within each zone as well as for their growth, behaviour and habitat, such as with waterside planting around the pond.

SITE PLAN

The Ethnobotany Garden serves as a visitor destination, a hands-on community space, and a research facility, showcasing the historical introduction of ornamental and crop plant species and their uses among the early settlers and indigenous tribes of Singapore.



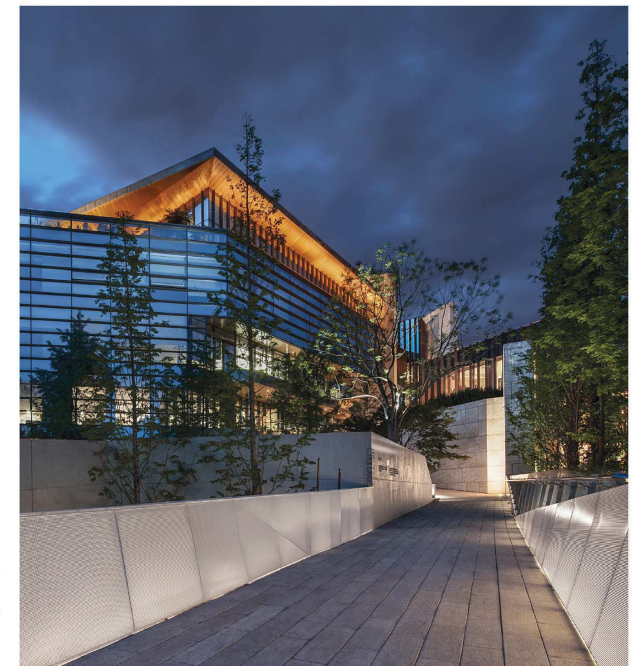
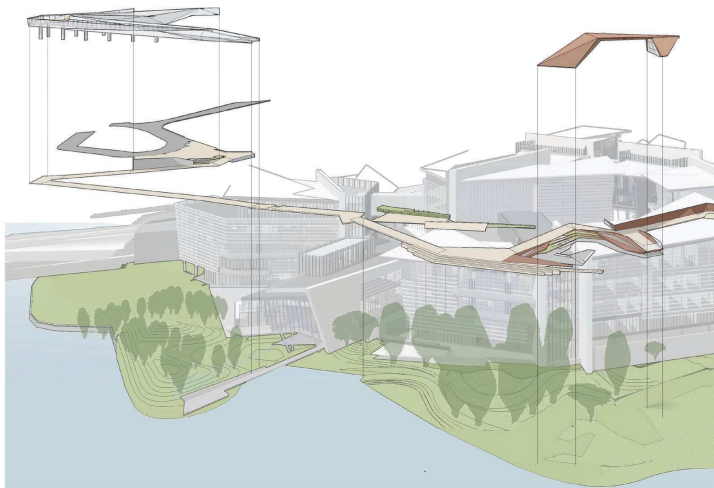


Luxes Lake EOD is a unique mixed-use development combining ecological design with art.

LUKELAKES ECO-CITY EOD PARK

Located in the burgeoning Tianfu New District of Chengdu City, Sichuan the Luxelakes Eco City is a new town integrating a mixture of residential, business, recreation and entertainment areas in a rehabilitated lakeside environment. The EOD (Ecological Office

Design) park offers a new alternative to city dwellers wanting to relocate from the city and work remotely. By applying high WSUD standards and contemporary design approach, the park creates a fresh waterfront experience for the local community.





LuHu Art and Sculpture Park

As part of the LuHu Arts & Exhibition Centre, the 8,800m² Sculpture Park and Wave Bridge is intended as an iconic gateway public domain between Chengdu City and the new LuHu District. The LuHu Sculpture Park not only provides visitors with a memorable entry experience to the Arts Centre, but also creates a much needed public space that connects with the adjacent communities.



CASTLE IN THE SKY

CREATE A GOOD LIFE AND PRACTICE THE CLASSICS

LEGEND

- 01 ENTRANCE GATE TO MONASTERY
- 02 TERRACE LANDSCAPE WALL
- 03 THE SKY PAVILION
- 04 TRANSITION REGION
- 05 COURTYARD OF DESTINATION ARENAL POINT
- 06 PARKING COURTYARD
- 07 COMMUNITY ENTRANCE
- 08 LAO SHAN
- 09 LANDSCAPE OF THIN STRIP OF SKY
- 10 WATER LANDSCAPE COURTYARD
- 11 WATER LANDSCAPE COURTYARD
- 12 WATER WALL
- 13 PAVILION WALL
- 14 CHILDREN'S SIDE
- 15 WONDERFUL PARK
- 16 STREAM SKY
- 17 SHAN LAO SHAN
- 18 TERRACE OF VIEW

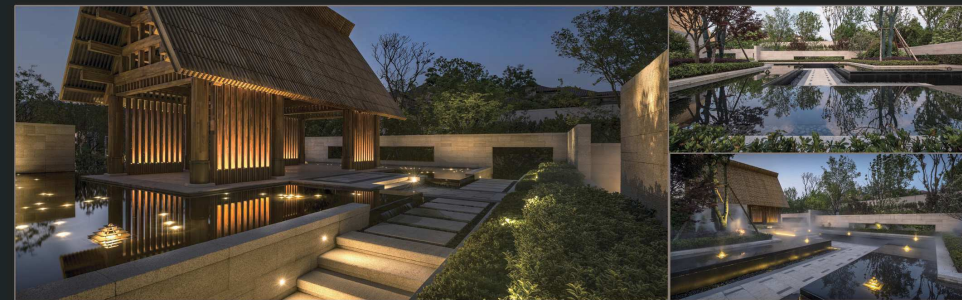


[CASTLE IN THE SKY]

The castle is one hundred feet high,
Pick the stars with your hand,
We are afraid to speak out loud,
For fear of disturbing gods.

[PROJECT STATEMENT]

Castle In The Sky is an ideal residence with both urban and natural characteristics that inherits Jinling culture. It is a reborn city in Laoshan with royal etiquette, order and dignity. It interprets the inner relationship among people, city life and natural environment. It is a terrace garden built following the topography. In the design, we always set up the connection between the garden and Laoshan, and maximize the value of Laoshan resources.



[PROJECT STATEMENT]

The function of the project is to provide public activity space. Overall, we designed four consecutive spaces and set up eight landscape scenes. Concerning about flowing path design of the garden, we always create emotional experience transformation from city with nature, to city, and to nature. This subtle and rich experience produce Oriental cultural feelings for residents. We make full use of auditory design, such as spring water and waterfall, visual design, such as of goldenrain tree landscape and sky pavilion, touch design in children's paradise, taste design and smell design in our design. Combined with the terrace, designer emphasize sense of ceremony, orientation and belonging of the site, and arouse people's spiritual pursuit for Oriental cultural landscape.



CASTLE IN THE SKY

CREATE A GOOD LIFE AND PRACTICE THE CLASSICS

PROCESS DETAILS

[THE ENTRANCE TO THE SKY]

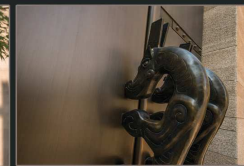
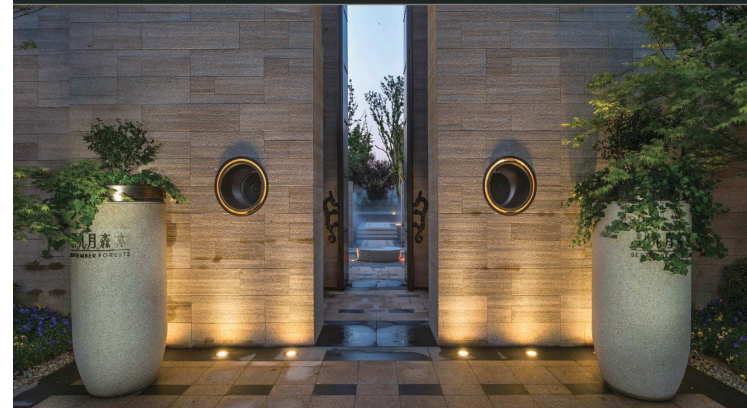
The palace gate is tall and narrow. The community garden, behind the gate, merge with Laoshan.

[COPPER DRUM DECORATION]

Delicate copper drum becomes the art collection of the yard. People are amazed at its delicate pattern and exquisite work.

[SCULPTURES AND COURTYARDS]

We create community garden by tall wall and hackberry. The special engraving on floor emphasizes the quality and prestige of the community.



THE USE OF WATER

[CLIFFS AND SPRINGS]

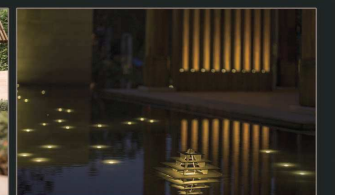
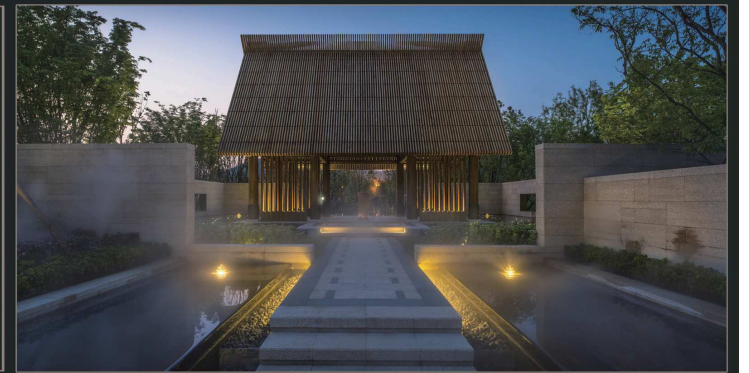
Residents go into the gate attracted by sound of stream and then they can see the stream on the cliff. Otherwise, the cliff hides existing landscape.

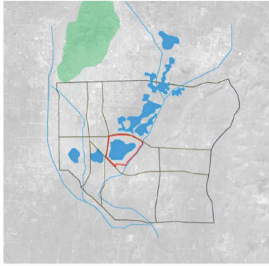
[NIGHT VIEW OF SKY PAVILION]

People feel the space like milky way, even dream when they see star and star light shining.

[TRANQUIL WATER PLATFORM]

Tranquil water reflects sky, cloud and trees. People can't recognize reality and illusory when walking through the yard.

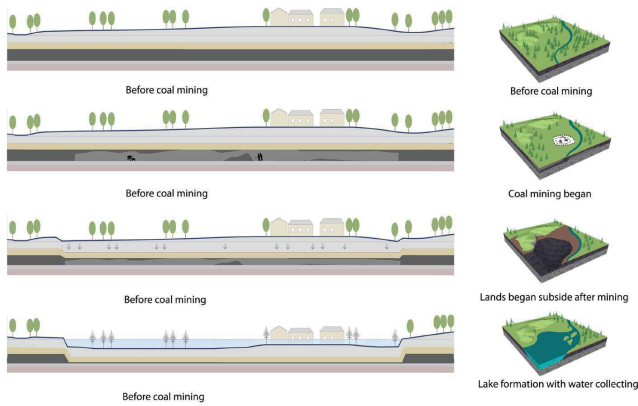




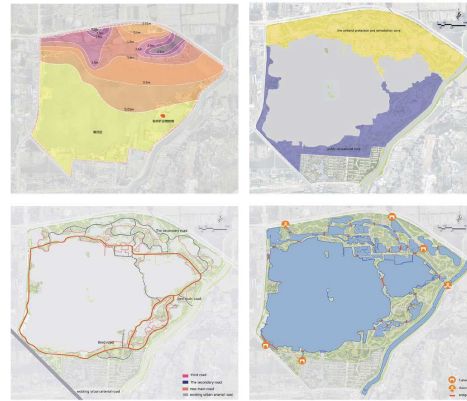
From Coal-mining Subsidence Area to Urban Wetland Park: Huaibei Southlake Park Landscape Design

The Southlake Park is Located in southern Huaibei city, Anhui province . Huaibei rose and prospered as a coal town. However, a history of mining beneath the central urban area excavated the subsurface soil, resulting in sinking of the ground and eventually the formation of vast subsidence lakes. The Southlake Park project acted to transform this subsided area into a regional park with numerous amenities for both the citizens of Huaibei and local wildlife.

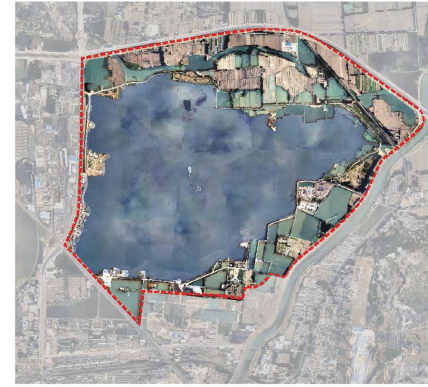
Transformation of the land



Transformation of the land



Specific landscape measures considered include the following:
First, prioritization of public safety.
 The overall landscape pattern of the park was determined by the underlying geology.
Second, enrich amenities.
 A large number of visitor venues are designed to meet the needs of people's fitness and entertainment.
Third, connection of water bodies.
 This new water system was further connected to outside networks to ensure continuous water supply and to facilitate water recycling.
Fourth, a redesigned shoreline.
 The cliff-like shoreline revetments were reconstructed with rockery or wood piles , which assures safety and variety.
Fifth , improve bird habitat.
 Existing bird island habitat was protected while a new series of access-free islands in the wetland area were created.



Before construction,2013
A long time abandoned subsidence lake

After construction,2016
Turns into a big wetland park



Master Plan of Southlake

- 1 Ginkgo square
- 2 Chongyang square
- 3 Magnolia square
- 4 Long Embankment
- 5 Reed Wetland
- 6 Lotus Pond
- 7 Northern Entry Plaza
- 8 Islands in the Stream
- 9 The First Drill
- 10 Fishing zone
- 11 Viewing Pavilion
- 12 Mine culture park
- 13 Traditional Water
- 14 Outdoor Swimming Area
- 15 Dock among the Cherry and Apple Trees
- 16 Sports and Camping Lawn
- 17 Waterfront Culture Plaza
- 18 Nanhu Pavilion
- 19 Waterside Pavilion
- 20 Mining Monument
- 21 Viewing Peninsula
- 22 Seventeen-Arch Bridge
- 23 Cedar and Cherry Forest
- 24 Nanhu's Central Island

The design synthesises the ecological revitalisation of the landscape with a celebration of its significance to the Whadjuk community through habitat creation, play, art and storytelling.



Stadium Park & Chevron Parkland
Perth, Australia