



收稿时间 / Received Date | 中图分类号 / TU986.2  
2012-06-07 | 文献标识码 / B

## 移动的区块——化洪涝为丰产盛景的公共空间

### Shifting Fields — Public Space Using Flooding as a Productive Phenomenon

ACT景观设计事务所  
/ ACT (Active City Transformation)

翻译 Translated by / 孙一鹤 Robin SUN  
校对 Proofread by / 田乐 Tina TIAN

#### 摘要 ……

“移动的区块”旨在创造能够提供更丰富体验的场地，强调相邻功能和特点的关系，使洪水和不断升高的海平面成为生产性，而非破坏性现象，并有益于转变及加强一个城镇的特征。

#### 关键词 ……

瑞典；公共空间；移动的区块；洪水；生产性

#### Abstract ...

The intent of Shifting Fields is to create a more experience-rich site, which underlines the relationships to the adjacent functions and characteristics. Flooding and continually rising sea levels can become a productive — rather than destructive — phenomenon, and also can help to transform and strengthen a town's identity.

#### Key words ...

Sweden; Public Space; Shifting Fields; Flood; Productivity



### 项目介绍

尼奈斯港坐落于瑞典山峦叠嶂的乡村地区与沿海水域之间，地理位置独特，毗邻新火车站并具有活跃的人口基础。该港具备既可将埃斯托体育场改造为一个充满活力、令人愉悦的市民空间，同时又重新连结城镇周边区域所需的一切条件。

“移动的区块”旨在创造能够提供更丰富体验的场地，强调相邻功能和特点的关系。在着手解决主要项目任务前，我们需要考虑如下问题：

关于场地水资源管理需求方面，我们想要知道：洪水和不断升高的海平面能否成为生产性，而非破坏性的现象？它能否

项目地址：瑞典尼奈斯港  
项目面积：60 000m<sup>2</sup>  
项目委托：尼奈斯港自治政府  
景观设计：ACT景观设计事务所  
设计时间：2011年  
相关信息参见：www.act-a.dk

Location: Nynäshamn, Sweden  
Area: 60,000 m<sup>2</sup>  
Client: Municipality of Nynäshamn  
Landscape Architecture:  
ACT (Active City Transformation)  
Design Period: 2011  
Website: www.act-a.dk

1. 储水池视野
  2. 蔬菜园视野
  3. 河道南向视野
1. View from the reservoir
  2. View from the vegetable garden
  3. View from the canal looking south



有益于转变和加强一个城镇的特征？

关于新公共区域的发展，我们需要思考：如何借助人们对于公共空间用途的最新趋势——特别是新型的活动及体育运动——的热衷来间接解决迫在眉睫的问题，促进城镇重新凝聚？

### 规划策略

该场地存在于城镇和乡村、海岸和山地、公园和郊野的对立矛盾之中，它缺乏适宜的自然、景观、城市生活和活动等元素，因而在整体策略中，我们应使这些元素交织成为一个统一的结构，从而创造一个富有意义的新场所，它拥有不同类型的景观、丰富的多样化项目组合，具有灵活多变的外观及自然环境。

我们提议采用灵活的框架方案，而非制定最终性的、确定性的总体规划。这一框架不断地发展、演变，以满足该城镇的特殊需求。因此，场地模块可细分为一系列层级，由大小不一的区块组成，意在反映该地地质的逐步发展。

作为常规出发点，我们界定了关键点——例如场地北部及集水系统，以迅速

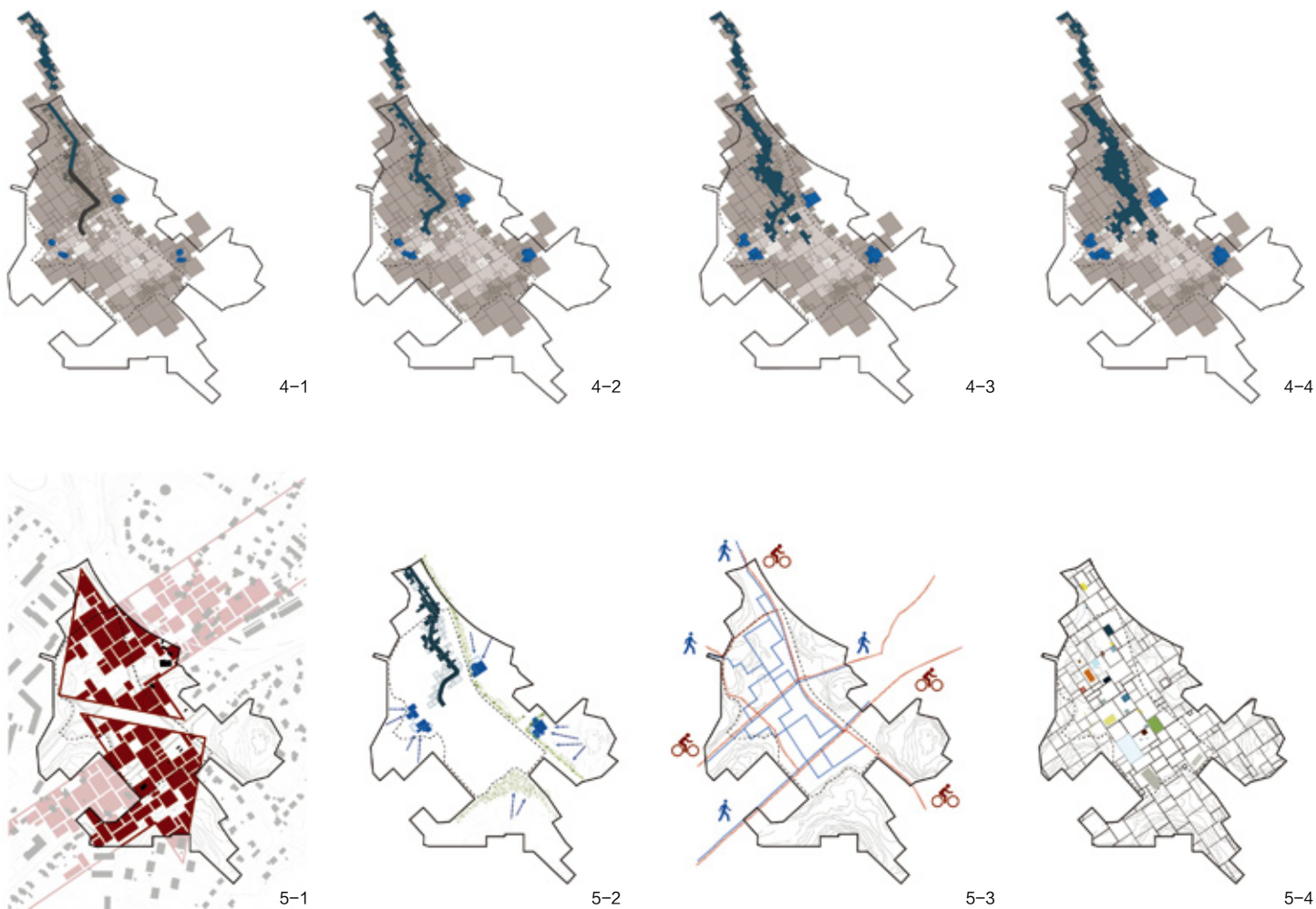
处理场地的洪涝问题。随后，面积较大的区块可根据穿过这片场地所需的连接来界定。而后，随着场地的逐步发展，面积较大的区块可以细分为更小的区块，以适应具体计划安排。

### 水/气候

尼奈斯港作为海岸中心，在公园中贯穿融合多种水元素是明智的选择。此外，为了对来自格隆达斯基海湾及波罗的海的洪水进行控制，需要独一无二的设计。ACT提议建立一条蜿蜒通过此场地的水道，以容纳洪水，更为了使其与景观相融合。我们还建议构建若干蓄水池，在洪水多发季节，将与水道融合，形成新的水景观。

水资源就地管理可从本质上分为3个阶段或途径：大面积蓄水区域、临时蓄水区域及非洪泛区域。由于水道控制着消落水位，这些区块被分为不同层级的类型，每个区块都可被看作逐步盛水的小口袋。因此，景观转变为包含游泳池、倒影池等设施的水上乐园。

作为蓄水途径，水道的优点在于无论是否有水，它都可被设计为富有吸引力的



活动元素。蓄水时，它可以成为游泳、皮划艇及水球等运动的场地；水消退后，它又可被用做滑板、旱冰、都市自行车越野赛及都市机车赛等都市运动的场所。在隆冬季节，它还能成为滑雪和雪橇运动的场所。因此，洪水的问题在这里成为了设计要素，有助于影响自然景观的特点，并为城镇居民提供多种活动。

### 场地方案

基于公共空间设计的最新趋势及尼奈斯港历史上活跃的人口基础，ACT景观设计事务所建议把该地区改造为繁华的休闲和运动场所，且更亲近、随意。其旨在创造涵盖适于各年龄层和使用群体的多样化的项目和活动的公园。通过建立拥有不同尺寸、材料和表现力的，各式各样的功能区块，该公园既可为新型活动和运动提供

场地，同时也可成为居民日常景观的一部分，给人们以舒适的享受。

### 尼奈斯港新城市公园

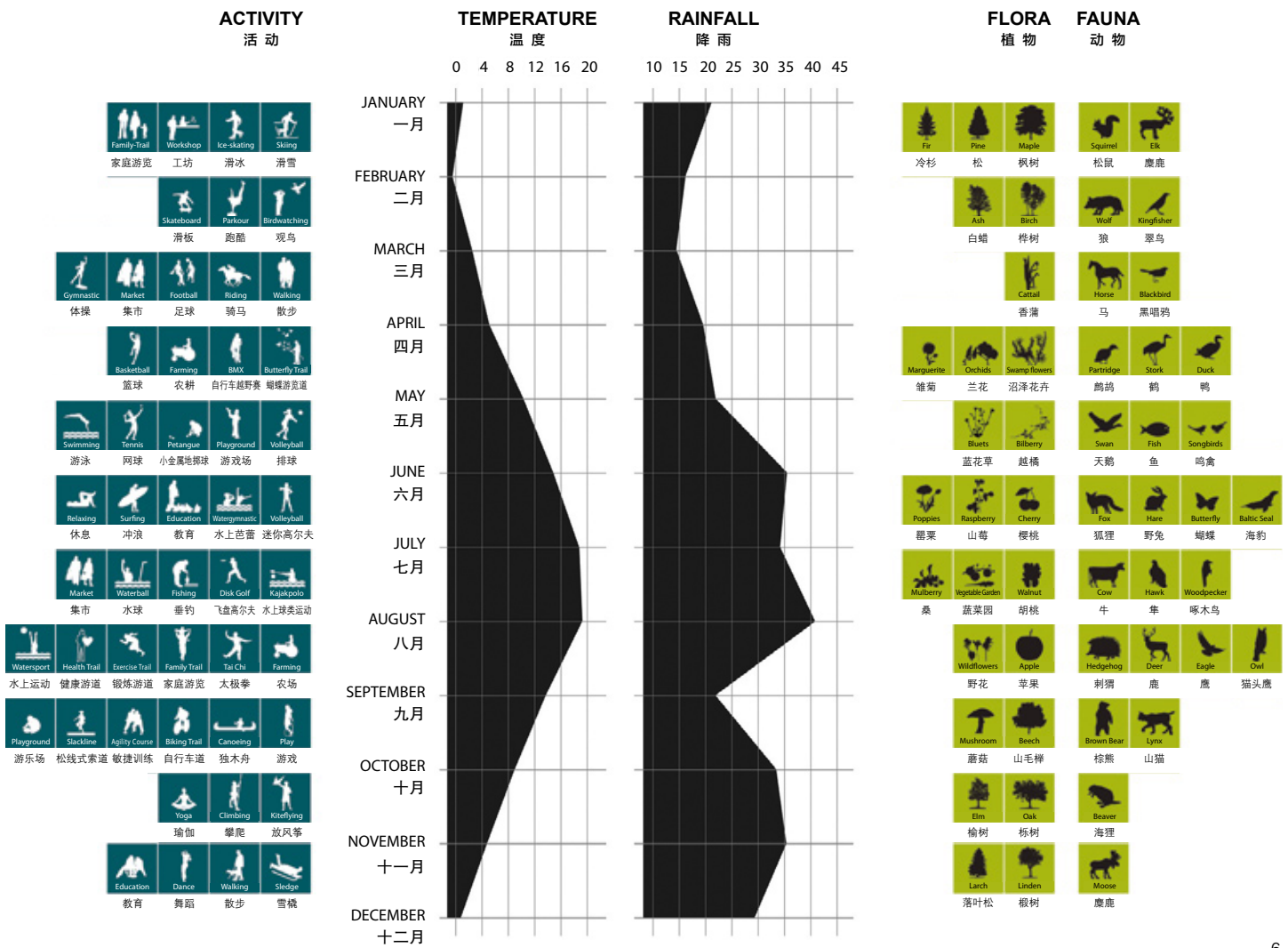
尼奈斯港新城市公园将成为人们同朋友聚会的场地，人们惊叹于它充满活力的景色，并可在此获得多层面的体验。为了达到这种体验效果，我们建议将公园的所有项目纳入整体造景结构中来，通过对它们的布设来赋予其新的意义和内涵。这将会带来新的空间变化、形式以及体验，比如供教学使用的菜园和滑板水上管理公园。这些项目和活动的交叉融合，将产生新的相互影响，创造出更多活力、安全、健康与财富。

### 项目矩阵

公园的规划模块由活动和景观构成。

活动可进一步细分为主动型活动（如比赛、传统体育及野营等）与被动型运动（如自然散步、休闲运动及探险）。景观可细分为区块层面上的景观（如供运动使用的景观、软质景观及混合景观等）、植被（如草甸、果园、农田、蔬果园、牧场、淡水栖息地等），以及水体过滤低洼地。

ACT景观设计事务所建议在活动和景观之间找到平衡点并以此作为总出发点，这种平衡应是符合城镇发展过程需要的弹性。这些可替换的元素以理想性或实验性的结合方式来创造更具空间和规划多样性的景观。**LAF**

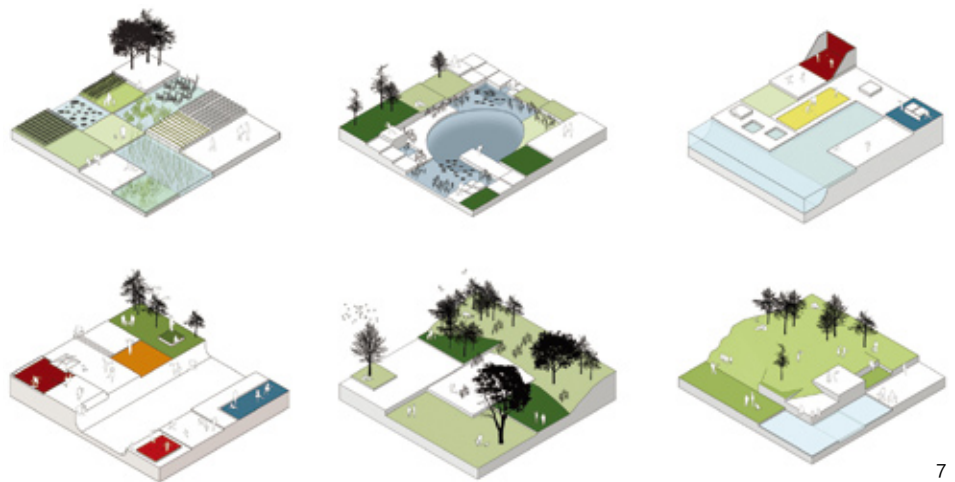


### Introduction and Problem Statement

With its unique location between Sweden's hilly countryside and coastal waters, proximity to the new train station and active population base, Nynäshamn possesses everything it needs in order to transform Estö IP into a vibrant and exciting space for its citizens, while at the same time reconnecting surrounding areas of the town.

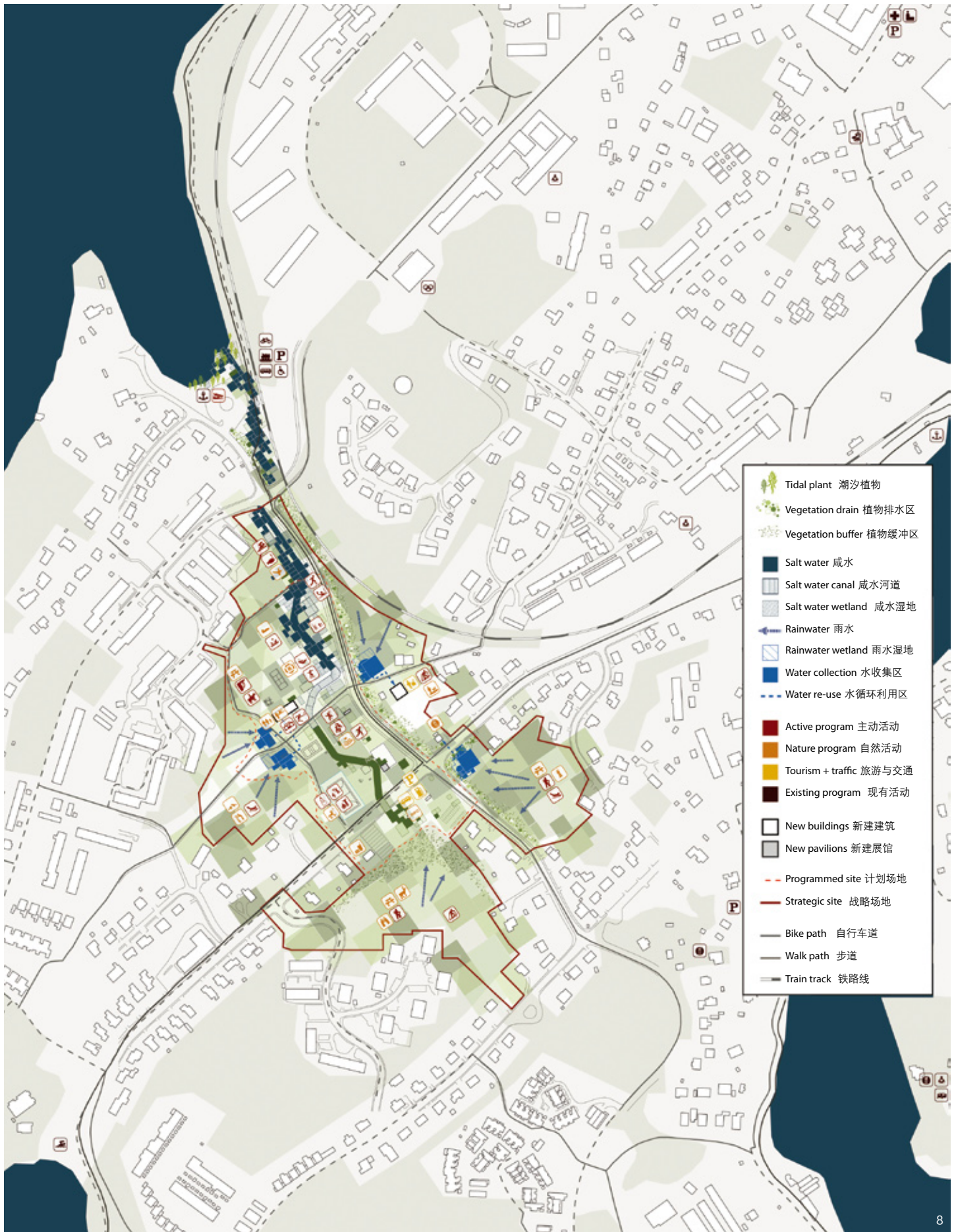
The intent of Shifting Fields is to create a more experience-rich site, which underlines the relationships to the adjacent functions and characteristics. However, before we could begin to solve the main project task, we needed to consider the following:

With respect to the water management needs of the site, we asked: Can flooding and continually rising sea levels become



4. 洪泛蓄滞方案
5. 场地分析
- 5-1. 区块
- 5-2. 框架构建
- 5-3. 连接性
- 5-4. 多种活动计划
6. 依据季节和自然环境可开展的活动
7. 区块组合

4. Flooding scenario
5. Fieldwork
- 5-1. Fields
- 5-2. Creating a framework
- 5-3. Connectivity
- 5-4. Various programs
6. Activities according to seasons and nature
7. Field combinations



a productive — rather than destructive — phenomenon? Can they help to transform and strengthen a town's identity?

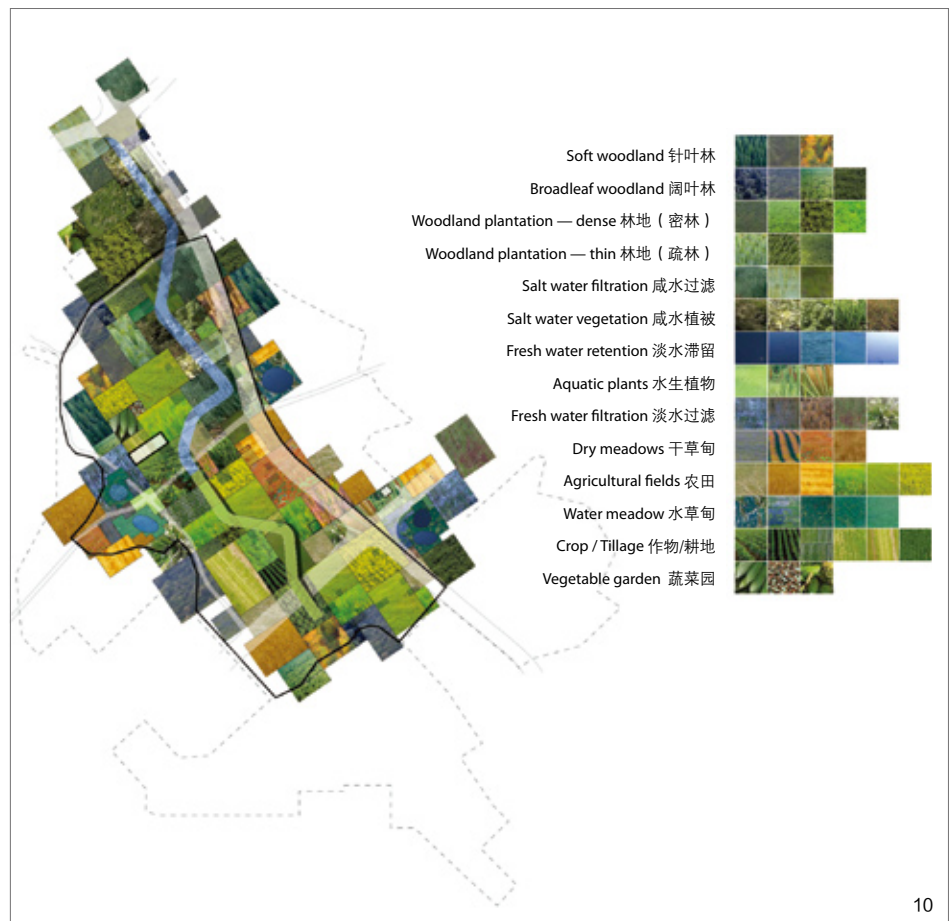
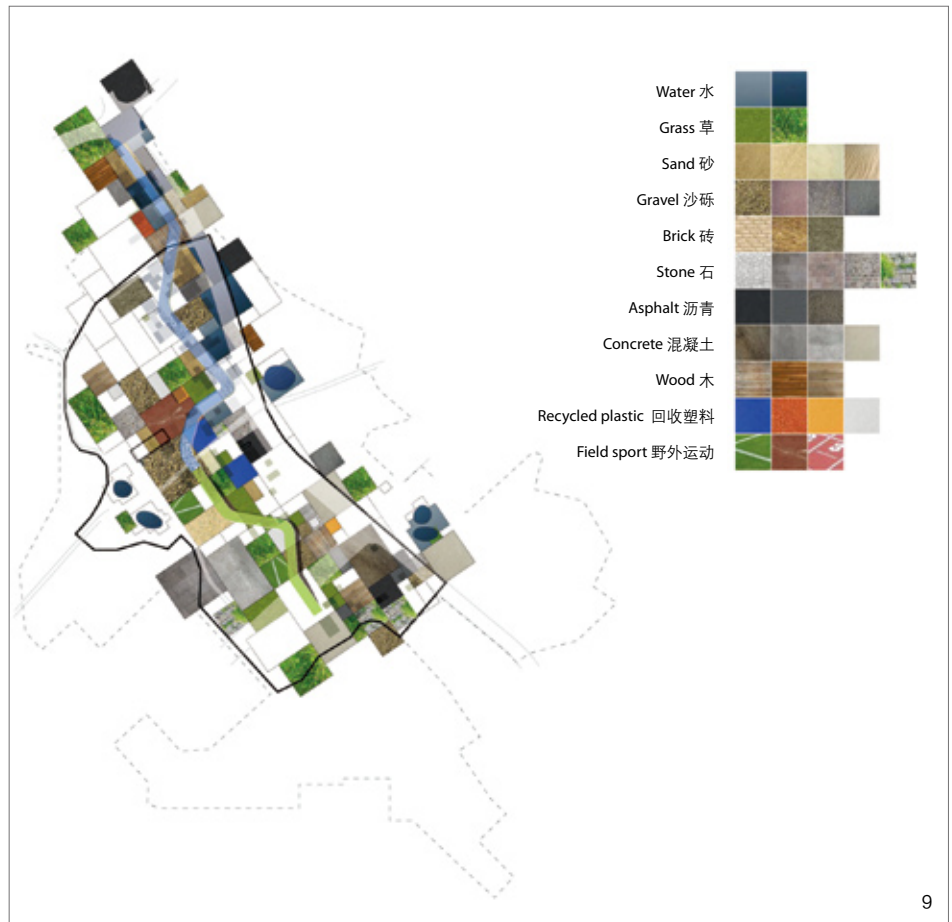
And with respect to the development of a new public space, we thought: how can recent tendencies in public space usage, specifically new kinds of activities and sports help to reunite a town, whose interest in sports indirectly contributed to the immediate problem?

### Planning Strategy

We see the site as existing in tension between town and country, coast and hillside, park and wilderness. It lacks proper elements of nature, landscape, urban life and activity. Therefore, the overall strategy is one in which we interweave these elements into a single unified structure in order to create a significant new place; a heterogeneous landscape, rich with diverse programmatic combinations, flexible surfaces and natural environments.

Rather than a final or definitive master plan, we suggest a flexible framework. Such a framework has the advantage of growing and evolving to meet the specific needs of the town. The site matrix is therefore subdivided into a series of layers, composed of larger and smaller fields. This is meant to mirror the gradual geological development of the site.

As a general starting point, we have defined key points, such as the northern portion of the site and the water collection system, in order to immediately deal with the site's flooding issues. Next, larger fields can be defined in relation to the desired connections across the site. Later, as the site evolves, these larger fields can be subdivided into smaller



- 8. 战略性总体规划
- 9. 区块矩阵——活力区块
- 10. 区块矩阵——植被区块
- 8. Strategic master plan
- 9. Field matrix — Active fields
- 10. Field matrix — Vegetation fields



fields, adapting to specific programs.

### Water / Climate

With Nynäshamn's role as a coastal center, the integration of various water elements throughout the park is an obvious choice. In addition, the need to control the occasional onsite flooding from the Gröndalsviken Bay and Baltic Sea provides a unique design opportunity. ACT proposes the construction of a water canal that winds through the site to contain this flood water, while better integrating it into the landscape. We also propose the construction of a number of water retention basins, which during periods of intense flooding will merge with the water canal forming a new water landscape.

Essentially, the onsite management of water is divided into three steps or allowances: areas intended for bulk water retention, areas intended to be temporarily flooded and areas which will almost never be flooded. The topography of the fields is organized in various levels in relation to the canal to control the fluctuating water level. Each field can be thought of as a small pocket that can gradually be filled with water. Thus the landscape transitions into a water playground with swimming pools, reflecting pools, etc.

The advantage of the canal as a method of water retention is that it can be designed to be an attractive activity element with and without water. When filled with water, it becomes a place for activities such as swimming, kayaking and water polo. After the water recedes, the canal can be used for various urban activities, such as skate boarding, rollerblading, urban BMX and urban scooters. And during the winter months it can support snowboarding and sledding activities. Hence the problem of water flooding the site serves as a design element, helping to influence the character of the natural landscape and provide the towns citizens with numerous activities.

### Site Program

In considering these recent tendencies in public space usage and Nynäshamn's historically active population base, ACT proposes to reclaim the site's role as a busy and popular place for recreational activities and sports, but at this more intimate and informal level. The intention is to create a park that contains a wide variety of programs and activities for all ages and user groups. By establishing a broad range of surfaces, in different sizes, materials and expressions, the park can act as both a proving ground for these new forms of activities and sports. At the same time it can provide a space which is part of the neighborhood's everyday landscape, and therefore a space that is comfortable.

### Nynäshamn's New City Park

Nynäshamn's new city park will be a place where people can meet with friends and be surprised by vibrant natural landscape; a place where a multitude of experiences can take place side by side. In order to achieve this experience, we suggest that all the park's programs be organized into an overall landscaping structure, in which new meanings and contexts can arise through their juxtaposition. New spatial variations, typologies and experiences will be created,

such as an educational vegetable garden or skateboard water management park. Through the intersection of these programs and activities, new interactions will occur, creating more life, security, health and well-being.

### Program Matrix

The programmatic matrix for the park is a combination of activities and landscapes. Activities are further subdivided into active activities, such as play, traditional sports, picnics, etc., and passive activities, such as nature trails, leisure activities and exploration. Landscapes are subdivided into surfaces, such as sport, soft, hybrid, etc. and vegetation, such as meadows, orchards, agricultural fields, vegetable gardens, pastures, fresh water habitats, reservoirs, and water filtration swales.

ACT has proposed an even balance of activities versus landscapes as a general starting point, but this balance should be seen as flexible in accordance with the evolving needs of the town. These interchangeable elements are combined in both ideal and sometimes experimental ways to create greater spatial and programmatic variety in the landscape. **LAF**

- 11. 平面图
- 12. 从北部眺望整座公园
- 11. Site plan
- 12. View from north overlooking the park

