



项目地址：安徽省芜湖市
项目面积：48hm²
项目委托：芜湖商务文化中心建设指挥部
景观设计：奥雅设计集团
首席设计师：李宝章
设计时间：2008年
建成时间：2010年（一期）；2011年（二期）
所获奖项：深圳市第十五届优秀工程勘察设计一等奖
中国国际房地产与建筑科技展览会设计中国——景观
设计优胜奖
2012年芜湖市优秀园林工程

Location: Wuhu City, Anhui Province
Area (size): 48 hm²
Client: Construction Office of Wuhu East New District
Landscape Architecture: L&A Design Group
Chief Designer: Poly Li
Design Period: 2008
Completion Time: 2010 (Phase I); 2011 (Phase II)
Awards: The First Prize of the 15th Sessions of Shenzhen
Excellent Engineering Survey and Design
The Winner of Landscape Design, Design China, China
International Real Estate & Architectural Technology Fair
2012 Excellent Award of Wuhu Landscape Engineering
Project

1. 生态认知园：木板从道路延伸入模糊的水岸边界，游人得以与水亲近，同时感受木板和钢铁桥带来强烈对比。
Ecological Knowledge Park: Timber deck stick out from road has injected into the blurred water edge, providing opportunities for people to access to the water, while creating a contrast between the timber deck and the iron bridge.

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芜湖商务文化中心中央公园

Central Park of the Central Commercial and Cultural District, Wuhu

奥雅设计集团 / L&A Design Group

摘要 ……

该项目位于芜湖商务文化中心，为占地48hm²的带状城市公共绿地。景观规划运用了“河、道、丘、林”四大要素，打造出一条“山水间的绿飘带”，并结合周边城市功能，布置了林荫山地园、雕塑园等8个主题园区。为了保证公园的生态功能，项目采用一系列如石笼驳岸与生态草沟等低成本的环保设计元素，彰显出“可持续发展”的生态设计理念。

关键词 ……

中央公园；主题园；生态；河道

Abstract ……

The recent construction of the Wuhu commercial and cultural district created a dynamic commercial space while also establishing an ecologically functional landscape nestled within a high-density urban area. Using a series of low-cost methods such as stone gabions, bioswales, and native planting, the design successfully turned 3.2 kilometers of undeveloped land with poor soil and consistent flooding into an active and popular urban park, providing a vegetative leisure space for the local community.

Key words ……

Central Park; Theme Park; Ecology; Waterway

芜湖市作为安徽省的沿江开放城市，地处长江三角洲边缘，是皖江地区开放、开发的龙头城市。商务文化中心区是芜湖市未来的城市行政、文化、商务中心，兼具休闲娱乐、体育活动、居住等功能，规划居住人口为10万人。

奥雅于2008年参与了该项目景观设计方案竞标，并最终获得项目委托，负责对新区中心区中占地48hm²的中央公园进行详细的景观设计。在2006年的商务文化中心区控制性详细规划中，对此公园的定位是城市公共绿地——一条城市中的绿化轴线。因此，景观设计方案提出了“山

水间的绿飘带”的概念，意图打造一体化的生态系统，形成中心区内集中的开放空间。“河”、“道”、“丘”、“林”是公园景观设计的四大要素，也承载着城市中心地区生态系统的保持和恢复功能。

该项目绵延3.2km，宽约150m，两侧涉及多种城市功能，包括行政管理、居住、办公、商业及餐饮。此外，场地被若干条城市道路划分为几个街区，设计为每一个街区赋予了不同的功能和主题，包括中心广场、婚礼园、雕塑园和生态认知园等8个主题园区。

设计进入施工图阶段之后，当地政

府要求在半年之内完成一期工程（4个街区）的建设。而设计与实施却面临诸多挑战：首先，基地现状为淤泥土质，重新开挖的水渠护岸无法实现预期效果；其次，场地水文地质条件复杂，地下水位、地表径流皆受季节影响，时枯时涝。

景观设计创新性地提出了以下设计和实施策略：

（1）采用生态石笼驳岸，不仅科学地解决了淤泥土质筑渠堆坡的工程难题、稳固了水土、实现了快速实施建设的目标，这些生态石笼还演绎出水系驳岸有机、律动、简洁却不僵硬刻板的景观形



式，成为“河”景的一大特色。

(2) 采用“生态草沟”代替雨水管道系统，枯时保墒蓄水，涝时缓冲雨洪；回渗的地面径流经草沟的过滤，汇入人工河道水系，创建了场地自身良好的水系循环系统，实现了人工水系零维护“可持续发展”的先进理念。

(3) 草沟种植苗木采用耐旱又耐涝的本土多年生草花。成片的花草自然灵动，随风摇曳，壮观而富有生机，成为园路风景——“道”的一大特色。

(4) 利用片植的主题乔木形成“飘

带”，作为“林”的特色；园中设有银杏、水杉等主题林带；种植的另一特色反映在“下层”，设计选用了当地多年生的耐旱草本花木，极大地减少了项目的维护和管理工作的。

(5) 通过挖渠堆坡，既平衡了土方，又营造出了园区中特色的景观要素——“丘”。

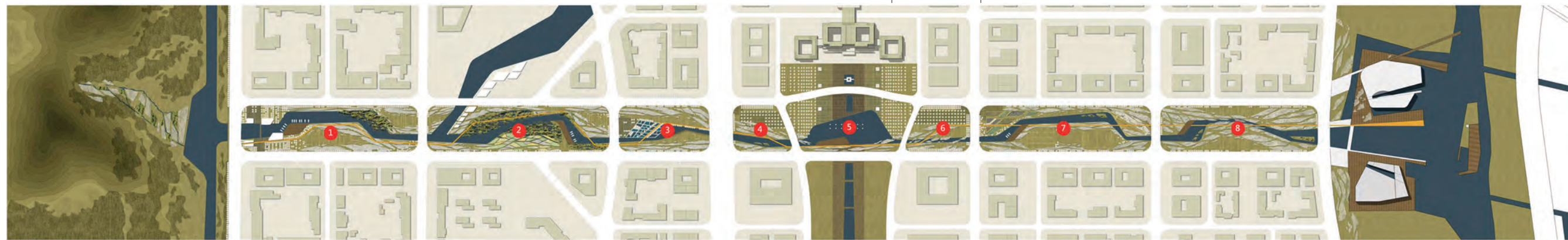
芜湖商务文化中心中央公园建成已两年有余。如今，它已成为新城中心绿荫繁茂的开放空间，人们可在此尽情地亲近自然、享受休闲生活。LAF

2. 由中央公园向东望去，多种城市功能设施分布在公园两侧。
3. 林荫山地园：生物草沟采用了既耐旱又耐涝的本土植物，不仅能够及早季储藏雨水，还能充当发生洪涝时的缓冲带，同时形成了路边的一幅画卷。
4. 林荫山地园：植被下层采用了几乎不需维护的本土多年生草本植物。
5. 场地平面图和主题区
2. A view from the Central Park to the east. The park faces different types of urban land uses along both sides.
3. Mountain Land Park: Using native drought and flood resistant plants for bioswales, which function as supplying rain water during the drought and being a buffer for flood. The bioswales become a picturesque scene along the road.
4. Mountain Land Park: At a lower planting level, local perennial herbs were used, which requires little maintenance.
5. Site plan and theme areas

Situated along the Yangtze River in Anhui Province, Eastern China, the city of Wuhu is the economic hub of the region. Planned since 2006, the new commercial and cultural district, covering 660 hectares (1,630 acres), will have a maximum population of 100,000 and be the future center of Wuhu administrative, cultural, business, leisure, entertainment, sports, and residential functions.

In 2008, a public design competition determined the landscape architect of the 48 hectares (119 acres) Central Park of the district. This portion of the project covers a piece of riverfront land 3.2 kilometers long and 150 meters wide. Diverse urban functions exist at all sides of the park, from governmental offices to residential units, to shopping malls and restaurants. Subdivided into several distinct areas by bisecting roads, the landscape architect turned these spaces into several themed areas within the park, such as a civil plaza, a wedding park, a sculpture park, and an eco park. In the sculpture park, a program to collect the artwork of local artists has been developed, displaying local talent and craftsmanship.

With ambitions of mixing commercial and cultural spaces, the design and its implementation have faced many challenges, including a very tight schedule (the design



- 1 Mountain Land Park 林荫山地园
- 2 Ecological Knowledge Park 生态认知园
- 3 Aquatic Plants Park 水生植物园
- 4 Sculpture Park 雕塑园
- 5 Center Plaza 中心广场
- 6 Folk Culture Park 人文园
- 7 Sports Park 体育公园
- 8 Wedding Park 婚礼园



and construction was set to be finished in a six month period), a very low budget, and engineering challenges. After excavating the canal, the landscape architect found that the soil was too soft to form embankments, and that the groundwater and surface runoff levels were severely affected by season changes, causing consistent, yet predictable flooding.

After intense discussions with the structural, civil, water, and soil engineers, the landscape architect applied the following strategies accordingly:

(1) Using stone gabions to form canal embankments. This would not only stabilize the silt soil, but was also a method that could be rapidly implemented. The continuous use

of the gabions formed an organic and clean edge to the water, which became a unique feature of the new riverfront.

(2) Using bioswales to replace the pipes rainwater system. The bioswales can function as rainwater storage in a drought and infrastructural buffering during a flood. After filtering the water, the surface runoff enters the new river canal. This design strategy created as an additional and self-sustaining water system at no additional maintenance cost.

(3) Protecting biodiversity and mitigating costs by using drought and flood resistant native plants. Throughout the year, seasonal wild flowers and long grasses danced in

the wind and were full of life, becoming a major visual feature of the path beside the canal. The emphasis on native plants has also reduced overall operating costs and budget of the project.

(4) Using ginkgo and dawn redwood trees to extend the metaphor of the “Ribbon”. At a lower planting level, local perennial herbs, flowers, and groundcovers were used. Requiring little maintenance, they again achieve the idea of sustainable design.

(5) Soil evacuated for canal construction was reused in construction of the sloped edge, creating varied topographical changes throughout the park and achieving a balance of soil cut and fill.

The Central Park of Wuhu new district has now been completed for two years, and over this time has grown into a lush open space for the new city center and a popular destination to enjoy nature and urban life. **LAF**

- 6. 水生植物园：桥梁连接起河流两岸
- 7. 水生植物园：沿水岸成片种植了芦苇等水生植物，步行者及骑自行车者都能在此享受水岸的惬意。
- 8. 中心广场鸟瞰图
- 9. 人文园中的景桥及休息区
- 6. Aquatic Plants Park: Bridges connected two sides of the waterfront.
- 7. Aquatic Plants Park: Clusters of aquatic plants like reed were placed along the water edge, creating a comfortable waterfront space for pedestrians and cyclists.
- 8. The bird's view of the Central Plaza
- 9. The bridge and rest area in Folk Culture Park