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悉尼丽泽德洛格公园

Lizard Log Parklands, Sydney

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摘要 ……

西悉尼公园信托基金委托McGregor Coxall景观与城市设计事务所对丽泽德洛格公园（前身为皮梅拉公园）的设施进行翻新和扩建。项目不仅需要对有卫生间、烧烤和野餐设施进行升级和扩建，还需要重建儿童游乐区、开发出一处大型活动场地，并修建一座可连接一个重要的新停车场的交通桥。对于场地的自然特色的呼应，并以强大的可持续发展策略作为支撑共同推动了场地的重新设计。场地的供电由太阳能发电设施提供，冲厕则利用了大坝中的水，所有的中水被重新用于灌溉，再生材料也尽可能地得到再利用。游乐区通过将循环水引入儿童游乐泵和水道系统中，在一种独特的令人欣喜而愉悦的游乐体验中使设计理念得以延伸。

关键词 ……

可持续发展策略；能源策略；自维持方式；再利用

Abstract ...

The Western Sydney Parklands Trust engaged McGregor Coxall to revitalize and extend the facilities of Lizard Log Parklands (formerly known as Pimelea). This included an upgrade and extension to the existing toilet blocks, BBQ and picnic facilities, redevelopment of the children's play area, the development of an events space and an access bridge along with the construction of a significant new car park. A sensitive response to the rural nature of the site, underpinned by a strong sustainable strategy, drove the site's redesign. Power for the site is generated by solar panels, toilet flushing utilizes dam water, all grey water is reused for irrigation and recycled materials are used where possible. The play area extends this concept by introducing recycled water through a children's play pump and water course system within a unique play experience that both excites and delights.

Key words ...

Sustainable Strategy; Energy Strategy; Self-Sustaining Approach; Reuse



项目地址: 澳大利亚悉尼市
项目面积: 5hm²
项目委托: 西悉尼公园信托基金
景观设计: McGregor Coxall景观与城市设计事务所
项目费用: 780万澳元
建成时间: 2012年

Location: Sydney, Australia
Area (size): 5 hm²
Client: The Western Sydney Parklands Trust
Landscape Architecture: McGregor Coxall
Cost Item: AUD 7.8 million
Completion Time: 2012

1. 丽泽德洛格公园鸟瞰图 © Simon Wood
 1. Aerial view of Lizard Log Park © Simon Wood

坐落在熙熙攘攘的城郊地区中的西悉尼公园占地超过5 280hm²，是悉尼最大最新的公园。丽泽德洛格公园作为公园场地中的一部分，其前身是2000年悉尼奥运会的马术越野赛场地——皮梅拉公园。它同时也是由一个新晋组织——西悉尼公园信托基金——建成的首个项目。因此，需要该公园的设计目标与园区整体相一致。重新设计所表达的核心理念与场地的自然特色相呼应，并以强大的可持续发展策略作为支撑。项目范围包括对现有卫生间、烧烤和野餐设施进行升级和扩建，重建儿童游乐区，开发出一个大型活动场地，以及修建一座可连接一个重要的新

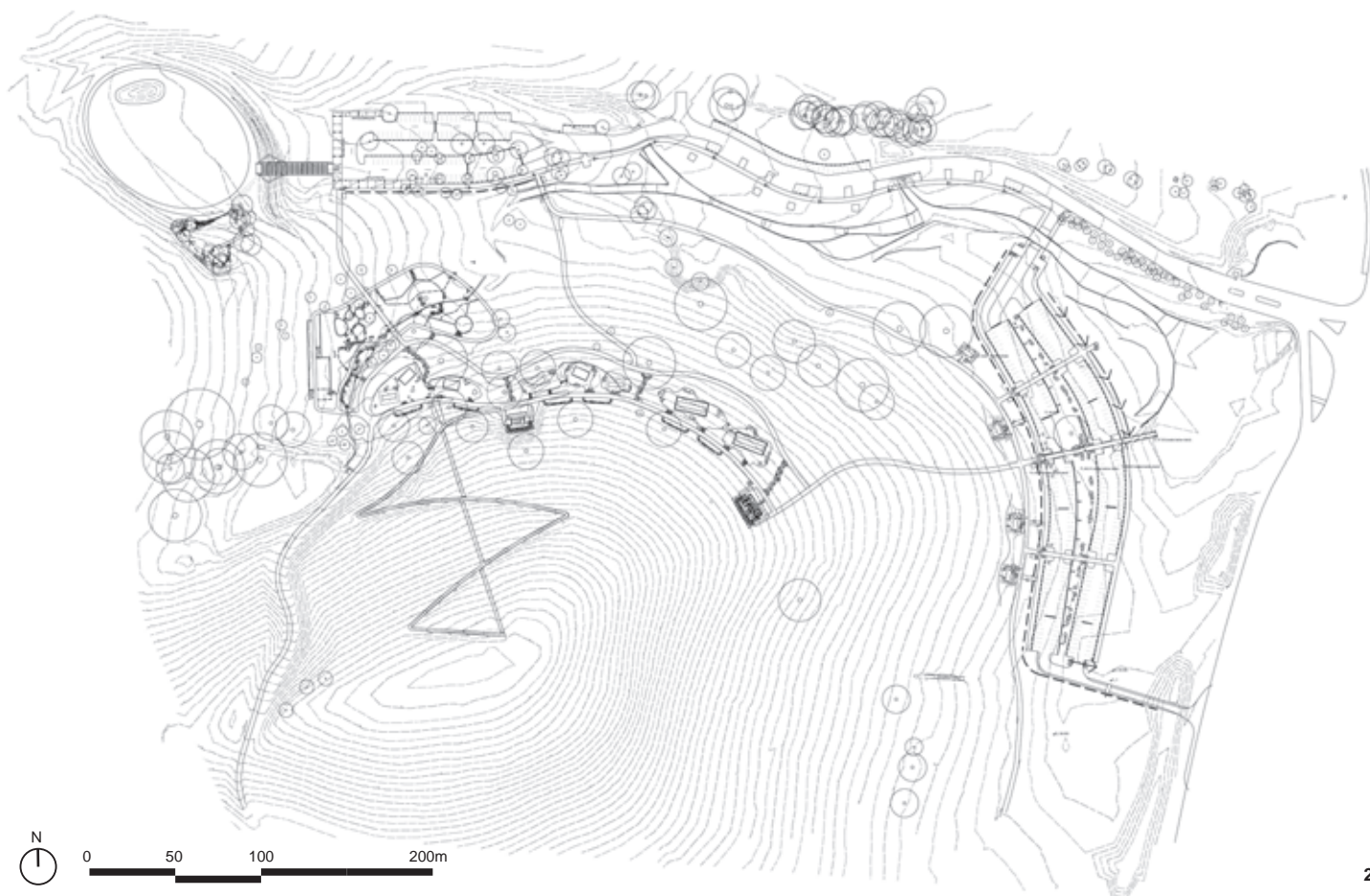
停车场的交通桥。

同时，项目必须给出一份高质量的环保答卷，并借此凸显信托基金旨在使公园内的每个项目尽可能实现自我维持的宗旨。项目中实施了一项具体的能源策略，包括材料再利用、太阳能发电设施、中水灌溉和现场水存储及再利用。此外，信托基金需要这项投资能够带来稳健的回报。最终的设计不仅实现而且超乎了预期目标。

丽泽德洛格公园在区域性公共公园场地上采用了一种自给自足的方式，为周围景观赋予了基础设施功能及美学外观。这些公园场地的基础设施形成了一个系统，在实现使用性和耐久性的同时，将融入了

教育职能的可持续再利用策略与社交导向型设计相结合。这些目标在包括从沼泽过滤系统到定制游艺设施在内的所有设计元素中均得以体现。

该项目设计为澳大利亚区域环境尺度中的灌丛和水资源匮乏问题提供了一个现代的解决方案。停车场坐落在“无管道”生态过滤系统之上。该系统中地下水绕过传统的坑管系统，直接排入开放的湿地沼泽中，水体在此得到净化并随后流入场地大坝得以再利用。这种方法利用短暂的降雨事件来帮助游客理解包含于停车场设计中的水体流动和组织。在更细微的尺度上，停车场的备用车轮站成为了排水口，



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水流从停车场较高的一侧倾泻到较低的另一侧和湿地系统中。

园路巧妙地对围绕着水路基础设施展开的游乐区进行了界定。这些景观性互动水泵为溪岸增添了美感。为了对树林的遮荫功能加以利用，游乐场的选址也被精心地安排在现有的树林之中。相比游乐毯，沙子既是一种安全的界面，更是一种能从

- 2. 场地平面图 © McGregor Coxall
- 3-5. 园路对公园的不同区域进行了界定，并形成了相互连接的道路系统。野餐区 (图3)、娱乐设施区 (图4)、生态湿地 (图5)。© Simon Wood
- 6. 场地中的树木起到了分隔空间的作用，图为大型广场入口处的桥梁和座椅。© Simon Wood
- 2. The site plan © McGregor Coxall
- 3-5. The paths define the different areas of the park and form an interconnected road system. Picnic pods (Fig. 3), amenities block (Fig. 4), and bioswale (Fig. 5). © Simon Wood
- 6. Trees in the site play a role in separating space. It shows the entry bridge and seating of the events area. © Simon Wood

周围景观中易于获取的自然材料。枯木被砍掉并被加工成为蜿蜒而具有趣味性的元素，以吸引各个年龄的儿童进行创造性游玩，并丰富他们的触觉体验。此外，那些身体或智力上有缺陷的儿童和其监护人对此做出的回应更突显了在悉尼推广此类艺术体验的需求。

公园着眼于开发一种与场地现有的起伏廓线紧密结合的结构式布局，旨在应对该地区长期存在的缺水问题，并预示着混凝土在园内的多处应用。交叉的园路形成相互连接的道路系统，为行人和自行车骑行者提供了一个令人沉浸其中的运动环境。所有桥梁、烧烤区和游乐场元素的选址都力求在保证视觉和实际联通性的同时，使其在融入景观时保持各自独有的空间感。这些成果通过根据地形进行的本土草种和树种的种植结构设计得到了进一步扩充，同时这一种植结构也为空间提供了界定和遮荫。除了设施的规模和数量外，设计利用简单的材料营造出一个具有舒适的生态和地形环境的公园。

场地更远的位置坐落着一座预制混凝土桥，通过将老式水槽形式作为雕塑和结构特色进行重新解读，为场地的农耕历史



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带来了现代气息。桥梁通向一处附带卫生间的大型椭圆形广场，所有的天气教育/功能设施都能承办大型社区活动，并带来经济收益。场地中的全部照明和烧烤供电均通过经特殊设计的卫生间区域屋顶系统上方的太阳能板供给。卫生间的冲水设施利用的是场地大坝水源，水通过沙滤系统进入上水箱，然后在重力作用下流入这些设施。该过程还结合一个滴灌系统，对场地下方的种植坡进行灌溉。

这些可持续理念转化为设计并被应用于卫生间区域入口处的公共洗手池，用过的水直接流入花床，多余的水则被存储在中水系统中。公园游客对此的反应无一例外都非常支持。在2010年11月新南威尔士州州长克里斯蒂娜·甘妮莉正式为该公园揭幕之前，当地学童举行了一场为公园命名的竞赛，并最终定名为“丽泽德洛格公园”。公园的最后建设部分于2012年对公众开放。LAF



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At over 5,280 hectares amid a dense suburban setting the Western Sydney Parklands are the biggest and newest parklands in Sydney. A section of these parklands retraces the legacy of the 2000 Olympics cross country horse trail event site called, "Pimelea". Lizard Log Park was the first built project of a new progressive agency, the Western Sydney Parklands Trust, and as such it needed to define the goals and objectives for the parklands as a whole. Key concepts expressed through the redesign respond to the rural nature of the site underpinned by a strong sustainable strategy. The project scope included an upgrade and extension to the existing toilet blocks, BBQ and picnic facilities, redevelopment of the children's play area, and development of an event space and access bridge along with the construction of a significant new car park.

The project also had to deliver a high-end environmental outcome that reflected the Trust's agenda of making each project within the park as self-sustaining as possible. This

included an embodied energy strategy through material reuse, solar powered facilities, grey-water irrigation and onsite water storage and reuse. In addition, the Trust required a robust value for money project. The final design delivered a project that not only met but also exceeded these requirements.

Lizard Log Park is considered as a self-sustaining approach to regional public parklands by integrating both infrastructure and aesthetics with the surrounding landscape. The infrastructure of these parklands is considered as a system that combines sustainable reuse strategies with education, and social orientated design along side usability and durability. This objective can be seen across all design elements, from swale filtration systems to custom play structures.

The design offers a modern-day take on bush and water scarcity within a regional Australian environment. The car park is based on a "no pipe" ecological filtering system, where ground water flow bypasses the

traditional pit and pipe system, and is directed to an open wetland swale that captures and cleans the water before discharging into the site dam for reuse. This strategy celebrates the ephemeral rain events allowing visitors to understand the water flows and organization embedded in the park's design. At a finer grain level, wheel stops in the car park become waterspouts releasing water from one level of the car park into the lower level and its wetland system.

The paths subtly define play areas centred around the watercourse infrastructure. These interactive water pumps adds aesthetic value to the creek bed. The playground is also carefully sited within an existing stand of trees in order to utilise their shading quality. Sand, rather than play matting, is a safety surface, a more natural and given material in this landscape. Dead trees from the site have been felled and crafted into sinuous interpretive elements that encourage creative play and a tactile experience for all-age

children. Furthermore, responses from the physically and mentally challenged youths and their carers have highlighted the need for more of these types of play experiences across Sydney.

Heralding the use of concrete across multiple applications the park focuses on developing a structural layout that works closely with the existing rolling contours of the site and communicates the issue of water scarcity historically associated with the region. Pathway formations weave together to form paths that interconnect to provide an engaging movement system for both pedestrians and cyclists. All elements of bridges, barbeques and playgrounds were sited to ensure both visual and physical connectivity whilst still allowing each to have their own sense of place, nestling or folding into the landscape. These outcomes were further developed through a typographically



- 7-9. 游乐场主要采用沙子作为游玩地面。© Simon Wood
- 10. 枯木被加工成为各种元素以增加场地的趣味性。© Simon Wood
- 7-9. Sand is used as the safety surface in the playground. © Simon Wood
- 10. Dead trees from the site have been crafted into various elements to enhance children's play experiences on the site. © Simon Wood





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guided planting structure of endemic grasses and trees, which define and shade the spaces. Along side the use of a simple pallet of materials has produced a park that, despite its size and number of facilities, sits comfortably within the ecological and topographical environment.

Further across the site a precast concrete bridge offers a contemporary take on the sites farming history by reinterpreting the form of old water troughs as a sculptural and structural asset. The structural capabilities of the bridge open access to a large oval event space with toilets and all weather educational / function facilities capable of holding large-scale community events with economic return.

All power for site lighting and barbeques is generated from solar panels located on the specifically designed roof profile of the toilet blocks. Toilet flushing facilities utilise site dam water which is fed into a header tank via a sand filter, the water is then gravity-fed into the facilities. This process also incorporates a drip system for irrigating the lower planted slope of the site.

These sustainable concepts are designed to be used as communal hand basins at the entry to the toilet blocks by feeding used water directly into garden beds below; excess water is then stored in a grey-water system. The response from park users has been overwhelmingly positive; prior to its official

opening by the New South Wales Premier, Kristina Keneally in November 2010, a competition was held with the local school children to rename the park — Lizard Log Park. The final stages of the park were open to the public in 2012. **LAF**

- 11-13. 可用于举办各类社区庆典活动的大型广场。© Simon Wood
- 14. 掩映在场地之中的观景平台——预制混凝土桥梁 © Simon Wood
- 11-13. A large event space for supporting various community celebrations. © Simon Wood
- 14. A viewing deck — the precast concrete bridge nestled among the site. © Simon Wood



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