

遂宁锦华记忆公园

JINHUA MEMORIAL PARK IN SUINING

1 项目背景

四川省遂宁市锦华棉纺厂位于船山老城区的核心位置，紧邻渠河，包裹于西山与涪江之间。在遂宁，没有一片区域像锦华棉纺厂一样承载了几代人的光辉与梦想，镌刻了几代人的青春和岁月。时光重回20世纪50年代，锦华棉纺厂担负起中国轻工业发展的重任，遂宁辉煌的工业时代也就此拉开序幕。从年产3万锭、5万锭到8万锭，锦华棉纺厂的生产规模不断扩大，巅峰时期达到20万锭之多^[1]。这些数字既体现了无数遂宁纺织人的热血奋斗史，也是这座城市工业发展历史的辉煌见证。锦华棉纺厂就像一个独立的文化王国，拥有自己的电影院、篮球场、幼儿园、活动中心、医院，甚至职工住房——当时有种骄傲，叫“我是厂里的”。但随着改革开放后遂宁的产业结构调整，及中国城镇化进程的加剧，锦华棉纺厂的繁华悄然褪色，先后经历了多轮改制和重组，仍然无法避免最终关停的命运。

为了留存和延续遂宁人对这片土地的深厚记忆与情感，同时融合当地工业文脉与现代生活需求，遂宁市政府与绿地集团计划在锦华棉

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摘要

观察与表达是景观设计中最基本也是最核心的过程与方法。本文通过将遂宁市锦华棉纺厂遗址改造成具有现代休闲功能的城市文化公园，来展示在后工业改造类景观设计中设计师如何进行观察与表达。设计师通过对场地的初始感知、反复探索、系统分析等循序渐进的观察方式不断深入对场地的了解；研究发掘工业生产流程并以相关产品作为设计灵感的来源、空间排序的依据和形态转化的原型；以场地干道为空间骨架和主要流线来串联记忆公园的各个功能和空间节点；以原位保留、换位保留、材料保留、外观保留、精神保留五大设计策略重新梳理和组织场地的工业遗迹；以或直观、或含蓄的景观设计手法桥接了场地的过去、现在和未来，同时满足了各类使用人群的需求。

关键词

工业遗址改造；城市更新；观察；设计表达；城市公园

ABSTRACT

Observation and representation are the fundamental and core processes and methods in landscape design. By transforming a historical industrial site into an urban cultural park for citizens' recreational needs, the Jinhua Memorial Park in the Suining City demonstrates how landscape designers observe and represent in post-industrial renewal practice. Designers continuously deepen their understanding of the site through a process from site observation and perception, research and exploration to systematic analyses. During this process, designers were inspired by the industrial production process and textile products, and then applied such concepts in spatial arrangement and prototype for physical renovation. As the skeleton of spatial arrangement, the main road of the campus connects various functional spaces and landscape nodes of the park. Five design strategies, including in-situ preservation, transposition retention, material reuse, appearance protection, and spiritual revitalization, are applied to protect and reorganize the industrial heritages to recall the past prosperous scenes. Landscape design approaches, intuitive or implicit, are adopted to tie up the past, present, and future of the site while making a park that meets the needs of all kinds of users.

KEYWORDS

Post-Industrial Renovation; Urban Renewal; Observation; Design Representation; Urban Park

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1. 项目场地区位图 (地图来源: Google地图)
1. Site location (Source: Google Maps)

纺厂旧址上联合打造一个城市地标级的文创产业园区, SWA则受邀设计一座纺织遗址记忆公园, 面积约2.2hm², 需要包含纺织博物馆、文化创客基地、青少年趣乐中心等设施。

2 场地观察

2.1 场地初识与感知

设计团队初次场地踏勘时, 发现在这片现如今几近荒废的厂区内, 看似凌乱的遗迹碎片仍然透露着昔日的辉煌, 令人追忆曾经高效的生产场景及活泼的生活场面。根据上位规划的要求, 拥有锯齿天窗与大跨度圈梁立柱的主厂房、结构稳健的大小锅炉房、外观保存良好的红砖烟囱, 以及隐蔽在树林中、锈迹斑驳的水塔等主体构筑物将被加以保留并改造成各具特色的文化建筑场所或设施。

在林木现状方面, 环绕主厂房的成排的高大水杉 (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*) 形成了一道辨识度极高的绿环, 原厂区入口处有两棵巨大的黄葛树 (*Ficus virens*), 香樟树 (*Cinnamomum camphora*) 线性

排植于主干道一侧, 与周边混植的乔木林形成了鲜明对比。设计团队决定对这些历经变迁的骨干乔木加以保护, 它们将和那些主体构筑物共同构建起锦华记忆公园的景观框架。

锈迹斑斑的热水管道横跨主干道路, 已成断壁残垣的红砖墙依稀围合出曾经的生产庭院, 散落的混凝土碎块间生长着顽强的肾蕨 (*Nephrolepis auriculata*), 尺寸划一却又棱角凹陷的深色条石铺陈在挡墙一侧, 纺织器械零件被杂草掩盖, 场地一侧的涂鸦墙展现出工业生产中的文艺情节。设计师通过对场地空间的体验和氛围的感受, 对留存工业物件的观察和材料的触摸, 形成了许多将过去的生产记忆与现代的文化生活相连的改造利用的想法。

2.2 场地探索分析与深入了解

通过与委托方的反复沟通和大量的现场工作坊, 设计团队对场地和项目本身有了更为深入的理解: 从前期部门了解到遂宁政府明确要求项目展现锦华的光荣历史和奋斗精神, 并建议以文字、照片等直观的方式向访客讲述这段记忆; 与设计部门就景观设计和构筑物改造的风格与方向进行了沟通, 达成了结合建筑改造设计形成室内外空间转换与延续的共识; 从营销部门获知项目需引入的各类文创产业的业态及位置, 公园也需设计与之匹配的户外功能空间; 最后, 基于成本部门提出的具体的造价预算, 设计需尽可能地回收利用现场留存的元素与材料, 并通过设计途径使场地景观焕然一新。

另外, 设计团队与委托方相关部门人员还对其他城市的类似项目进行了细致考察, 通过系统分析和横向比较来进一步明确场地的工业文化特征。对历史元素的保留和挖掘, 对特色工业的提炼, 对文创产品的包装和推广都是当前工业改造项目的常用手法, 而且往往都是以建筑为主要载体来展现工业遗迹, 唯有锦华记忆公园项目拥有由成片乔木林构成的绿色柔性空间, 她既是承载城市记忆与市民情感的文化地标, 又能满足周边居民的日常休闲需求。

与此同时, 设计团队还对曾经长期工作、生活在此的居民进行了走访。他们从精神传承到场景细节等多个角度进行了历史还原, 同时也以未来潜在使用者的身份对公园的功能活动提出了建议和憧憬: 除了散步、遛狗、棋牌空间外, 还表达了希望引入儿童游乐空间、趣味互动体验设施、棉纺知识科普展廊的需求。尤其是, 在此工作生活了50多年的李大爷还叮嘱设计团队务必将锦华棉纺厂30周年纪念币运用到设计中, 因为那是他最值得骄傲的回忆之一。

3 设计表达

3.1 设计概念

经过对场地的全方位观察和系统分析, 以及依托场地L型的地块特征, 设计团队确定了公园的设计概念——“重走似‘锦’繁‘华’之路”: 以场地干道为空间骨架和主要流线来串联记忆公园的各个功能和空间节点, 以满足各种使用者的需求; 运用原位保留、换位保留、

材料保留、外观保留、精神保留五大设计策略重新梳理和组织场地的工业遗迹，重现过往的“繁华”景象。

场地设计围绕生产记忆与文化生活两大线索展开。作为由北侧主入口入园后的主要游览线路，空间设计以“棉花原料进厂—纱线形成—纱锭、棉布和锦缎成品产生”的生产流程为故事线，依次划分出五大生产主题景观片区^[2]。其中，“植棉为田区”借助遗址庭院中的装置设施和梭织广场上的迷雾效果呼应棉花主题；“纺棉成线区”通过活力草坪上的时代标语纤维艺术装置和五彩丝织装置来突出棉线主题；旧石步道、静水之塔、乐享之园、纱锭乐园等空间的设计都源自“绕线为锭区”中的纱锭原型，并以同心圆的形式和不同的体量来表现；“织锭成布区”则从传统布料织法纹样中提炼出空间排布的方式；“染布为锦区”以不同颜色肌理的组合来烘托商业街区的热闹氛围。针对周边居民的需求，项目依托园区内构筑物改造后的不同功用——文创书店、纺织博物馆、趣乐中心，设计了多样的全龄户外活动场所。园中设立了清晰的标识解说系统，即使访客从东、南两侧入口进入公园，也能便捷地游览各个功能场所——有时逆向游览生产故事线，也能获得独特的游览体验。

3.2 主要景观节点与元素

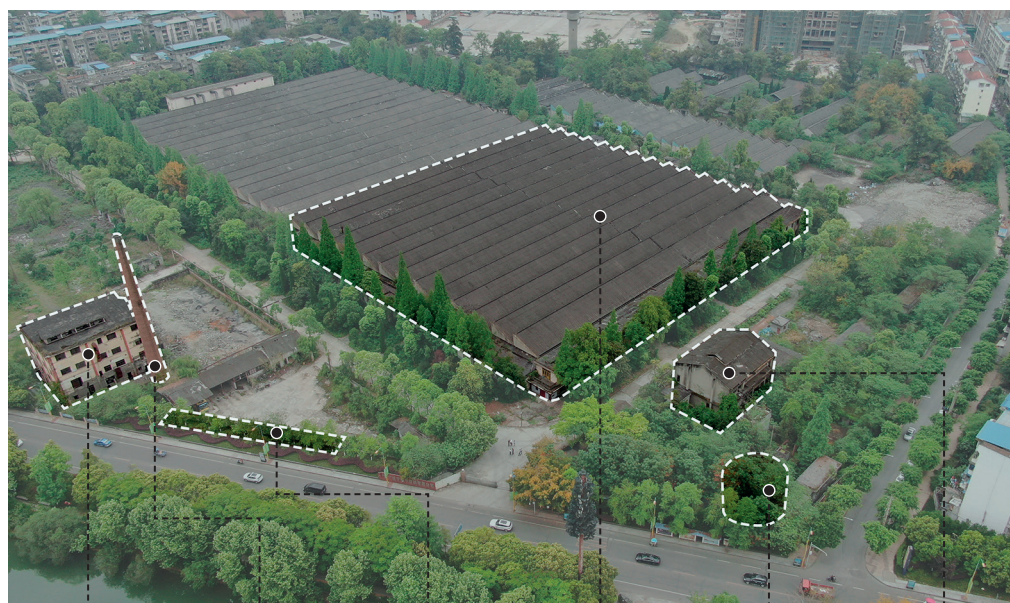
3.2.1 遗址庭院

作为从北侧主入口进入公园后的第一组景观节点，设计通过材料保留及重组的方式来表现厂区废弃后的景象，既突显了场地的工业精神，又营造了全新的空间体验。设计团队利用遗留的条石与红砖组合建造了新的挡墙，围合形成纺织博物馆（经保留改造的大锅炉房）前方的遗址庭院。庭院内利用原厂区最常用的混凝土材料，从规整的矩形混凝土板渐渐过渡至散置的混凝土碎块，通过保留并补植场地已有的肾蕨，形成强烈的工业遗址氛围。庭院内有序布置着大锅炉房中保存下来的设备零件，并结合解说系统，让访客深入了解棉纺生产的步骤及相关设备的功能。

3.2.2 梭织广场

设计将梭子形状抽象为石材铺装单元来强调棉纺概念。梭织广场中央设置的水雾装置，以迷雾效果呼应棉花印象。林荫草阶鼓励访客们驻足享受活力草坪的开阔视野，在台阶踢面设置了以五彩丝织为主题的艺术装置。为了既保证安全照明，又不产生明显眩光，设计在每个台阶末端都运用通长的透明玻璃砖来弱化光源。考虑到尽量减少使用者活动对新移植乔木的树球的压迫，设计利用耐候钢围合出梭形的树池外框，也与棉纺主题相得益彰。

红砖烟囱原位完整保留并加固了基底，其独有的高度使之成为了项目的标志。平日的夜晚里，红砖烟囱会通过灯光投影设备讲述棉纺厂的发展历史，节假日则可结合特殊事件上演艺术灯光秀。设计将4组充满年代感的标语以耐久纤维丝线编织的方式重现于活力草坪北侧的红砖景墙上。活力草坪既可满足周边居民日常的休闲活



大锅炉房
Large boiler house



红砖烟囱
Red brick chimney



仓库
Warehouse



主厂房
Main plant

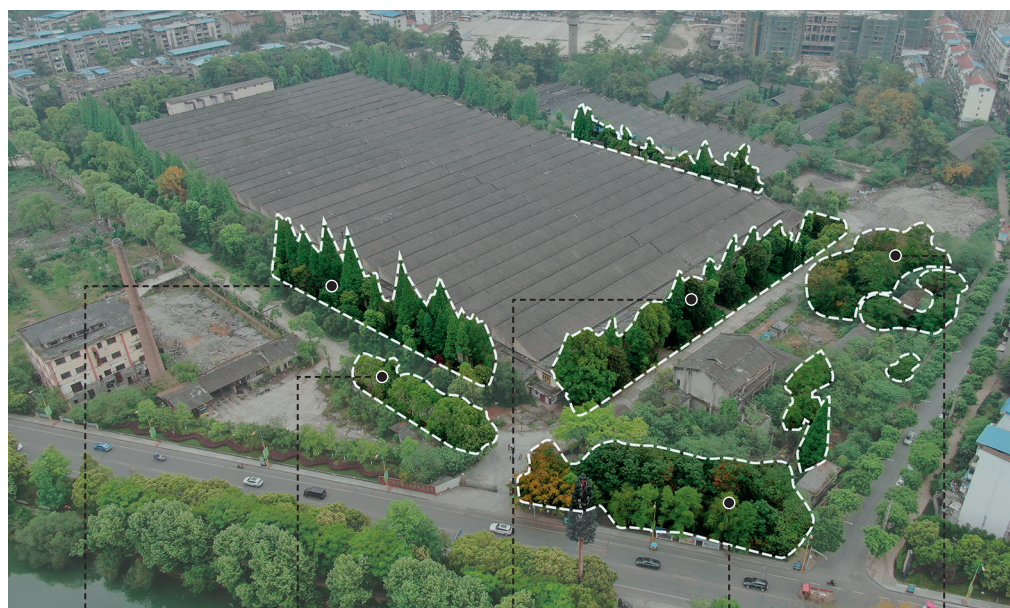


水塔
Water tower



小锅炉房
Small boiler house

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水杉林
Metasequoia glyptostroboides



香樟树列
Cinnamomum camphora



黄角兰
Michelia alba

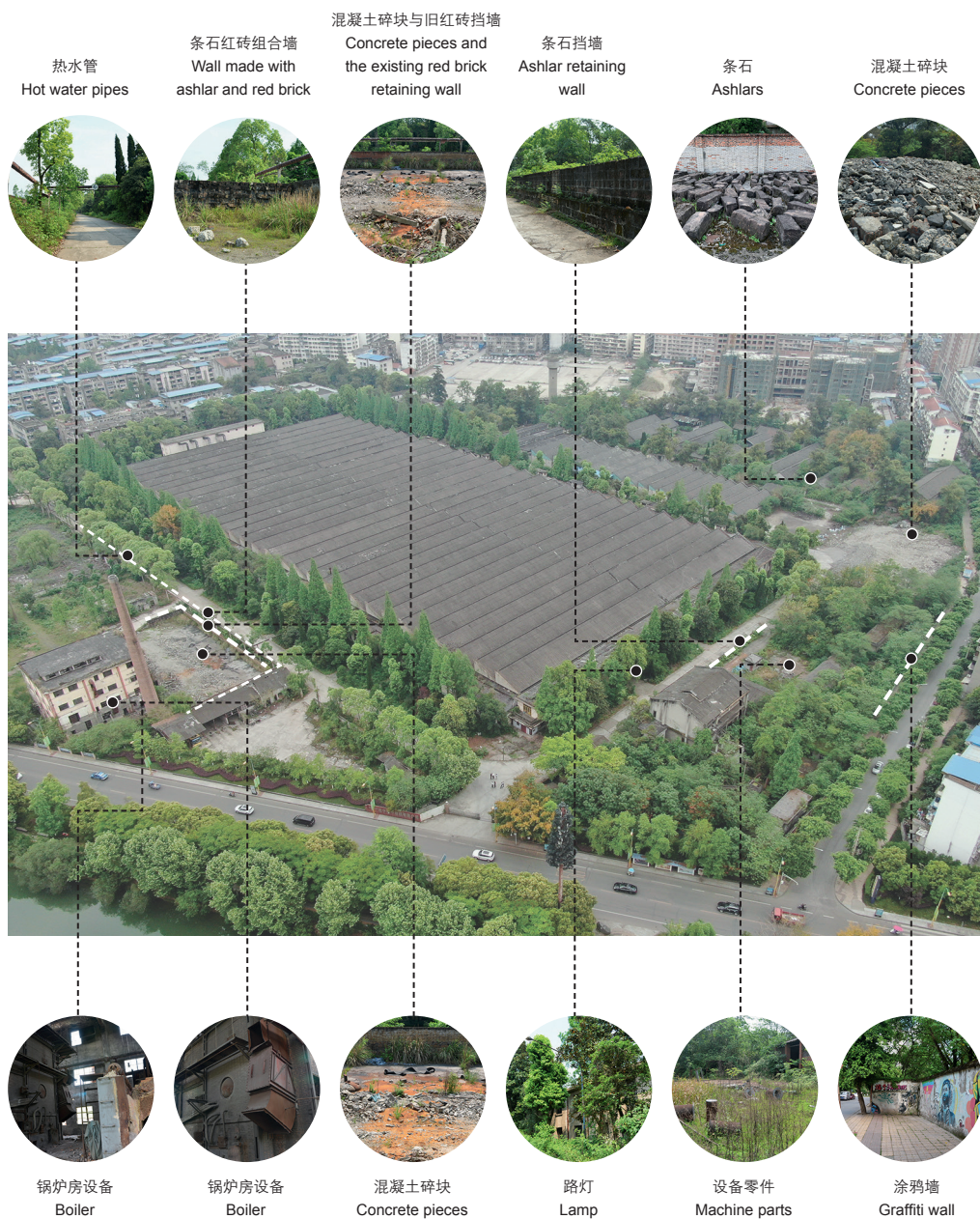


黄葛树与混植林
Ficus virens and mixed grove



成熟混植林
Mixed mature grove

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3



2. 设计要求对场地中的主体构筑物加以保留并进行改造。
3. 场地中得以保留的乔木
4. 场地中得以保留的小型构件与其他工业遗迹

2. The main structures on the site to be preserved and restricted.
3. Preserved trees on the site
4. Small structures and other industrial elements remained on the site

4 © SWA Group

动需求，又可举行各类聚会活动或户外艺术展览。现状红砂岩条石基座与旧红砖墙在颜色与质感上相互呼应，设计决定对此外观进行保留。结合周边空间分割和氛围营造的需求，设计对挡墙整体高度做出调整，条石和红砖的高度比例也因四周墙体高度不一而几经优化。最终，综合考虑时代标语的布置和面积要求，设计团队决定将外侧处理为竖直面而内侧使用砖叠出斜面，由此形成独特的纹理效果。

3.2.3 大道小径

丝缕大道是场地中的一个重要节点，其保留了厂区原有混凝土道路充满年代感的外观特征，仅对路面宽度进行了适当缩窄。纺织工艺流程图标及科普文字以耐候钢板的形式被蚀刻于大道上，借此加深来访者对纺织工业的了解和记忆。而在文化创客基地（经保留改造的主厂房）外侧林荫大道上方则设置纱线主题的艺术装置，以多组彩色纤维模仿机织纱线，同时在地面上形成微妙投影，与高大乔木一同勾画出灵动的空间氛围。

在场地踏勘阶段，设计团队发现厂区内数条现状道路因年久失修而碎裂坑洼，杂草丛生。为了突出这一细节特征，设计进行了换位保留：文化创客基地入口步道以大块混凝土碎拼混合混凝土细砾来还原厂区内具有历史感的斑驳地面肌理。同时，环绕成片原位保留的葱郁水杉林设置蜿蜒的杉林小径，丰富游人的空间体验。

3.2.4 水塔石道

坐落在项目西南角的现状水塔是公园次入口的标志物，设计保留了其体量外观并进行了艺术化处理。设计团队希望邀请遂宁本地涂鸦艺术家们在水塔上进行棉纺主题的喷绘艺术创作，以此形成独特的涂鸦墙景观，为公园注入年轻时尚气息的同时为遂宁打造一处“打卡胜地”。

设计原位保留了两株巨型黄葛树和老旧红砂岩条石，并通过回收重组这些材料，建造了一条静谧的旧石步道，结合林荫营造出冥想空间，悠悠绿意使访客心旷神怡，与园中其他活跃的場所氛围形成了反差。

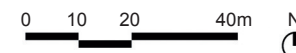
3.2.5 全龄乐园

乐享之园设计以纱锭为灵感，以同心圆的形态围绕黄葛树营造出适宜中老年人活动及休憩的花园。其中，靓丽的黄色烤漆不锈钢座椅并未采用常规尺寸，使用者可以跨坐其上，同时结合凸起的桌面进行棋牌活动。场地原有的仓库屋瓦被回收利用为铺装材料，进一步强化了纱锭的同心圆语汇。

由小锅炉房改造而来的青少年趣乐中心同样以同心圆为原型，组织串联了零件花园与纱锭乐园。现场遗留的纺织设备零件材料被保留并成组地摆放于花园步道的两侧，与金叶女贞 (*Ligustrum × vicaryi*)、金边黄杨 (*Buxus megistophylla*)、黄金菊 (*Euryops pectinatus*) 和金桂 (*Osmanthus fragrans*) 等植物一起营造了一处金



- 1 大锅炉房 Large boiler house
- 2 遗址庭院 Ruins Courtyard
- 3 北入口 (主入口) North entrance (main entrance)
- 4 红砖烟囱 Red brick chimney
- 5 时代标语 Old-time slogan banners
- 6 活力草坪 Lawn of Vitality
- 7 梭织广场 Shuttle Square
- 8 林荫草阶 Shaded grass terraces
- 9 丝缕大道 Yarns Avenue
- 10 入口步道 Passage
- 11 衫林小径 Grove Pathway
- 12 主厂房 (改造为文化创客基地) Main plant (Cultural Innovation Center after a renewal)
- 13 旧石步道 Old Stone Walkway
- 14 黄葛树 *Ficus virens*
- 15 小锅炉房 (改造为青少年趣乐中心) Small boiler house (Joyful Youth Center after a renewal)
- 16 零件花园 Garden of Machine Parts
- 17 南入口 South entrance
- 18 静水之塔 Tower of Water
- 19 涂鸦墙 Graffiti Wall
- 20 纱锭乐园 Spindle Garden
- 21 运动休闲庭院 Courtyard for sports and recreational activities
- 22 光影步道 Walkway of Light and Shadow
- 23 荣光之林 Woods of Glory
- 24 乐享之园 Garden of Enjoyment
- 25 东入口 East entrance



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黄色的芳香花园，丰富了游人的感官体验；抽象保留纱锭形式的主题攀爬塔通过步道与静水之塔相连，同时借助蜿蜒而下的滑梯，为使用者提供了亲子活动空间；垂挂纤维丝线的互动艺术装置则为孩子们提供了与众不同的穿梭游乐空间。

3.2.6 荣光之林

设计从传统织法纹样中获得灵感，在公园的东侧打造了一处“荣光之林”，并邀请对锦华纺织厂乃至遂宁纺织业发展做出过卓越贡献的劳动者认植树木。树木的分布以斜线交织的肌理象征织法纹理，而相对规则的格局则象征机械高效的工业生产^[3]。通向运动休闲庭

园的“光影布道”两侧分别设计了支架，以黄色半透明塑胶材料模拟织布悬挂于生产支架上的效果，突出布匹主题的同时也界定了穿行与活动空间，营造出妙趣横生的场所体验。运动休闲庭园的地面利用金属蚀刻的方式抽象还原了锦华厂30周年的纪念币，作为对锦华历史的礼赞。

4 讨论与评述

观察与表达是景观设计中最基本也是最核心的过程与方法。观察是景观设计师感知场地、吸收信息的首要渠道，而表达则是景观设计师消化信息、融入思考、输出想法的途径，两者相辅相成、紧密结

5. 场地设计平面图
5. Master plan

6. 项目分区及节点区位置示意图
6. Zoning plan and landscape nodes

合才能生成专业而全面的解决方案。遂宁锦华记忆公园项目场地具有悠久的工业背景和深刻的时代演变内涵，通过以不同的视角、层面和方式对场地进行观察和研究，景观设计师对场地的理解完成了由感性到理性、由具象到抽象的演变，并考虑了场地现在及未来的功能需求——设计永远是为使用者服务的，而不是一味展现设计师的喜好与品味。

项目设计过程收集到的数据是设计团队对未来同类型项目进行的一种“提前观察”^[4]。设计团队计划在公园建成开放后进行定期回访，了解公园的维护情况，并与使用者沟通交流，收集来自不同维度的使用后评价和意见，为项目设计优化和调整提供依据——这也是对项目“再观察”的开始。

后工业改造项目一直广受设计师青睐，不仅因为改造设计本身更具挑战，需要考虑更多的限制条件和现存元素的利用，同时，新与旧的共存共生更能突显设计师的设计才能和审美价值。委托方在宏观愿景及项目基调方面可以为设计师提出明确的框架建议或要求，而在创

意集成、空间转换和材料搭配上可以更倚重设计师的专业素养。通过建成更多前瞻性的、符合时代价值和需求的项目，景观设计师可以发挥专业力量，来逐渐提高人民群众的普遍审美水平和环境保护意识。**LAF**

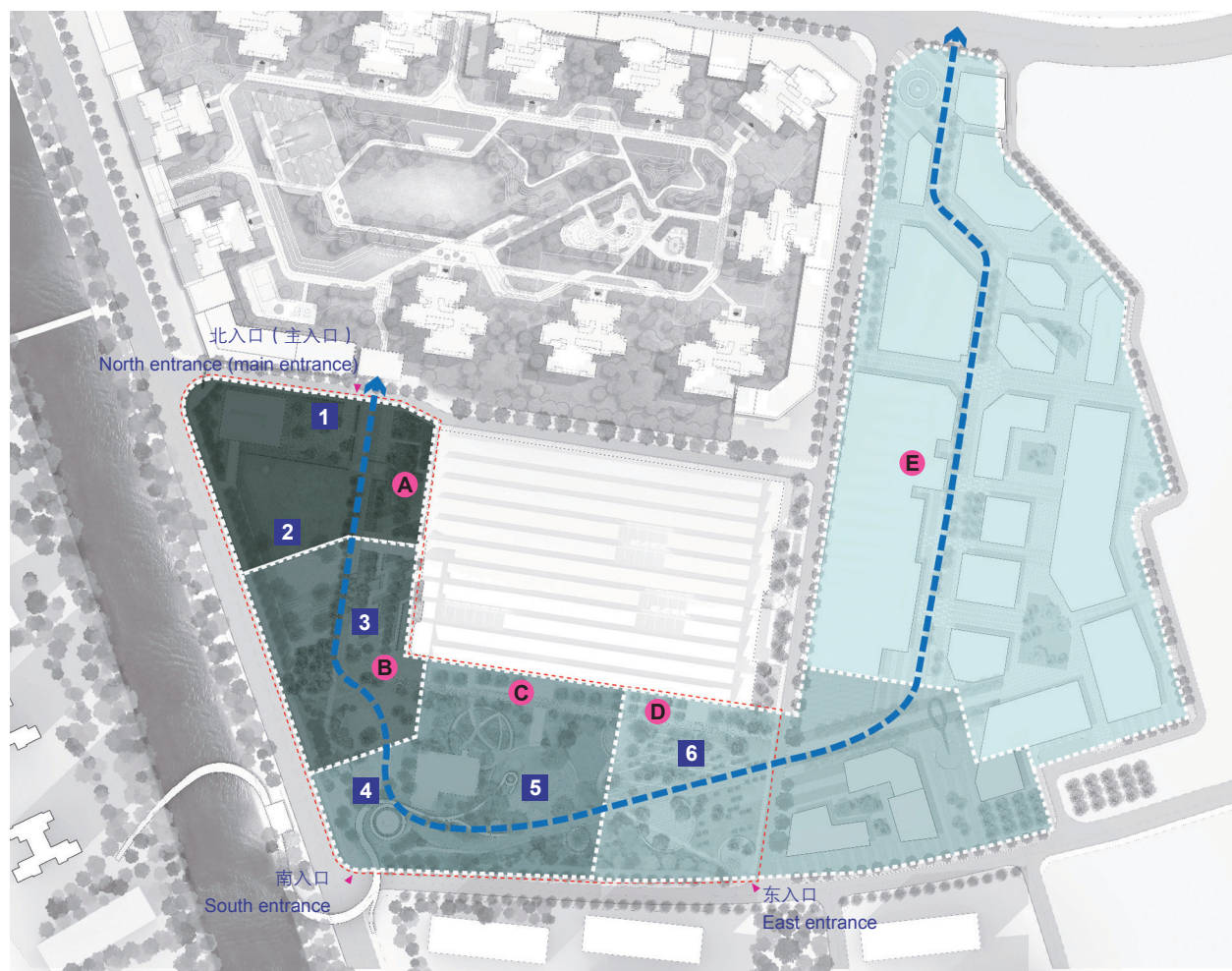
项目信息

项目地址：中国四川省遂宁市
 项目面积：2.2hm²
 项目委托：绿地集团西南事业部
 景观设计：SWA集团
 首席设计师：吴兆杰
 设计团队：林荟、石钰、王冠仪
 合作团队：成都基准方中建筑设计有限公司、扩道建筑设计事务所
 设计时间：2019年4-9月
 施工时间：2019年8月至今

致谢

作者感谢遂宁经济技术开发区政府的刘帆，绿地西南事业部的王瑞、沈策、谢君恺、王小均、谢英璧、李小兵、谢佳，以及绿地集团技术部的胡宇鹏对本项目的贡献。

- A 植棉为田区
Zone of Cotton Farms
 - B 纺棉成线区
Zone of Yarns Spinning
 - C 绕线为锭区
Zone of Spindles Spinning
 - D 织锭成布区
Zone of Cloth Weaving
 - E 染布为锦区
Zone of Brocade Dyeing
- 1 遗址庭院
Ruins Courtyard
 - 2 梭织广场
Shuttle Square
 - 3 大道小径
Avenues and pathways
 - 4 水塔石道
Water tower and stone path
 - 5 全龄乐园
Recreational area of all ages
 - 6 荣光之林
Woods of Glory



1 Project Background

Jinhua Textile Factory in Suining City, Sichuan Province is located in the historic center of the Chuanshan District, sitting next to the Quhe River and connecting the Xishan Mountain and the Fujiang River. In Suining, there is no other areas like Jinhua Textile Factory which had carried the glories and dreams of generations. Back in the 1950s when Jinhua responded to the nation's call of an ambitious development of light industries, the city of Suining opened its industrial era. The production scale of the factory kept increasing, reaching an annual production of 200,000 spindles in its peak period^[1]. These figures reflect the glory of those hard-working days, as well as the history of the city's industrial boom. Jinhua was once like an independent "kingdom" which not only had its own culture and identity, but also was well built physically, including cinema, basketball court, kindergarten, recreational center, hospital, and workers' residential building. Jinhua's workers were also very proud of the factory. However, with Suining's industrial restructuring after China's reform and opening up policy, as well as the aggressive urbanization throughout the country, the industrial and social prosperity of the factory has gone and eventually had to face the shutdown after several rounds of restructuring and reforms.

Considering Suining people's memory and deep feelings about Jinhua, the city's industrial context, and citizens' daily needs, the Suining City Government and Greenland Group jointly launched a project, a cultural industry park on the site of Jinhua Textile Factory that acts as a new city landmark. SWA Group

was invited to design a textile heritage memorial park, which covers an area of approximately 2.2 hm² and will accommodate a textile museum, a cultural innovation center, and a joyful youth center.

2 Site Observation

2.1 First-Sight Perception of the Site

When the design team first visited the site, they were impressed by the derelict factory structures that still tell the flourishing days of the past, reminding people that the site was once one of the busiest industrial campuses in the city. According to the current land use planning, the main plant with oblique-angled windows and long-span ring-beams and columns, the well-structured boiler houses, the red brick chimney with a good appearance, and the rusty water tower hidden in the woods are planned to be preserved and transformed into different cultural buildings or facilities.

The existing trees on the site are also well preserved. The rows of tall trees of *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* form a distinctive green ring surrounding the main plant. Two huge *Ficus virens* stand at the entrance of the campus. *Cinnamomum camphora* alley are planted on one side of the main road, contrasting with the mixed grove nearby. The design team decided to protect these trees that have witnessed the changes in decades and leverage them together with those main factory structures on the site as the skeleton of the park.

The rusty hot water pipes span across the main road, the

7. 遗址庭院：场地初识与感知，以及设计效果图。
7. Ruins Courtyard: first-sight perception of the site and a rendering.



ruins of a red brick wall roughly define the previous production courtyard, *Nephrolepis auriculata* robustly grow between the scattered concrete pieces, the dilapidated dark-color stones in a uniform size are laid down at the bottom of the retaining wall, the parts of textile machines are covered by weeds, and a graffiti wall adds an artistic atmosphere to the industrial campus. Wandering through the site, designers' sensitivity of the space, the perception of the site, and the observation of the remaining features, all together inspired them with ideas to bridge the past and nowadays and to combine people's industrial memories with citizens' modern cultural life.

2.2 A Deeper Understanding of the Site through Investigation and Analyses

Through a long-time communication with the client and a large number of on-site workshops, the design team deepened their understanding of the site and the project. The client conveyed a clear desire of making the park a place to narrate the unique history and spirit of Jinhua with interpretations, photos, or other intelligible ways. Based on the discussion with the client's design department on the style and focuses of landscape design and structure transformation, a decision was made that the landscape design continues the tune of architectural design to create a harmonious spatial experience between the indoors and outdoors. From the marketing department, the design team learned all the types and locations of varied cultural and creative programs that need to be introduced into the site, which requires the spatial design to match with. Finally, according to the specific cost budgets informed by the finance department, the design team were expected to recycle the remained elements and materials on the site and to revitalize the site through design approaches.

The design team, together with the client, also conducted a cross comparison with similar projects in other cities through site visits, in order to further extract the industrial cultural characteristics of the Jinhua project. Methods including preserving and reusing historical heritages, extracting and refining industrial features, and commercializing cultural creative products are commonly used in current post-industrial renewal projects that often focus on architectural / structural construction. What makes the Jinhua Memorial Park project special is the flourishing green patches on the site, offering a great opportunity to create a cultural landmark which not only recalls the industrial bond of the city and the citizens, but also meets the daily recreational needs of surrounding residents.

The design team also interviewed the residents who have worked and lived in the community long since. They provided

valuable information about the Jinhua spirit and the production scenes and expressed their desires about the new park as future potential users: In addition to create spaces for strolling, dog-walking, and chess and card playing, children's playfield, recreational interactive facilities, and educational gallery of textile knowledge are mostly mentioned among the survey feedback as well. Impressively, a gentlemen who had lived and worked here for over 50 years hoped that the 30th anniversary commemorative coins of Jinhua Textile Factory can be reflected in the design, because he sees it as a symbol of those glorious years working in the factory.

3 Design Representation

3.1 Design Concepts

Base on a comprehensive observation and understanding of the site, the design team conceived a path of "retracing the prosperity of Jinhua" that leverages the site's L-shaped topography. As the skeleton of spatial arrangement, the main road of the campus connects various functional spaces and landscape nodes of the park. Five design strategies, including in-situ preservation, transposition retention, material reuse, appearance protection, and spiritual revitalization, are applied to protect and reorganize the industrial heritages to recall the past prosperous scenes.

The design and programs are curated with two major clues: production memory and cultural life of the textile factory. The path starts from the main entrance in the north and follows the production process of "cotton stocking — yarns spinning — spindles, cotton cloth, and brocade production." Five themed landscape zones are planned in order along the path^[2]. The zone of Cotton Farms highlights its theme with an installation in the Ruins Courtyard and the foggy landscape effect on the Shuttle Square; the zone of Yarns Spinning highlights the theme of yarns production with an artist installation of old-time slogan banners and the design of colorful yarns of the Lawn of Vitality; the design of the Old Stone Walkway, the Tower of Water, the Garden of Enjoyment, and the Spindle Garden in the zone of Spindles Spinning are all conceived from the prototype of spindles and represented in a form of concentric circles in different sizes; the zone of Cloth Weaving refers its spatial design from the traditional textile patterns; the zone of Brocade Dyeing creates a lively landscape of busy retail blocks with a combination of various textures in different colors. In addition, in response to the needs of the surrounding residents, the project combines a variety of outdoor programs with the renovated structures, including



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8. 梭织广场设计效果图
9. 林荫草阶设计效果图
10. 设计将梭子形状抽象为石材铺装单元来强调棉纺概念。

8. Rendering of the Shuttle Square
9. Rendering of the shaded Grass Terrace
10. The design uses the shape of shuttles into stone paving units to reflect the site's textile history.



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the Cultural Creative Bookstore, Textile Museum, and Joyful Youth Center. An interpretation signage system is also set up in the park, so for visitors who enter the park from other entrances, it will be easy to find their ways to various spaces — sometimes more fun and surprise arises through a reverse tour along the path.

3.2 Major Landscape Nodes and Features

3.2.1 Ruins Courtyard

As the first group of landscape nodes of the path, the design represents a post-industrial atmosphere of the site through material reuse and recombination, which suggests

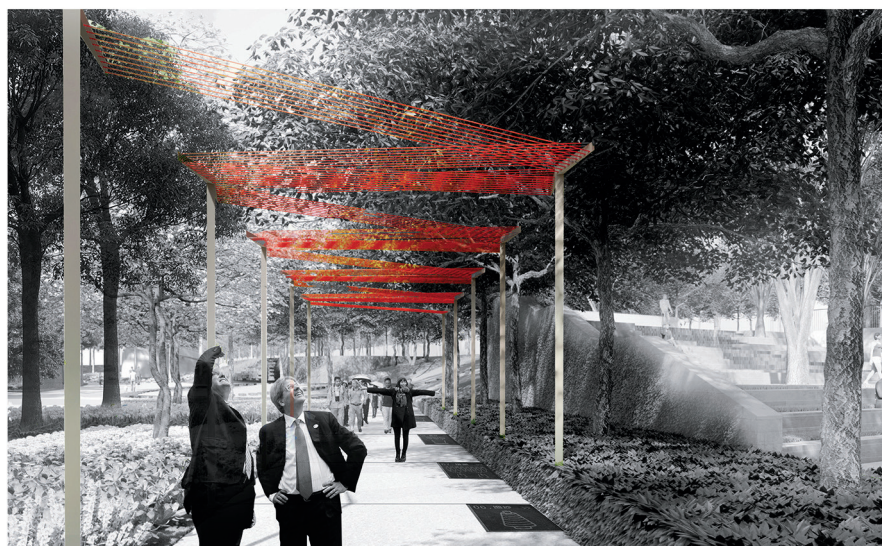
the industrial history of the campus, create a new spatial experience. A new retaining wall is formed by recycling the remained stones and red bricks, defining a courtyard in front of the Textile Museum (the larger boiler house after a renewal). In the courtyard, concrete, the most commonly found materials in the existing campus, is used to create an experience transition from regular rectangular concrete slabs to crushed pieces, together with the preservation and introduction of *Nephrolepis auriculata*, which manifest a strong industrial sense. Machine parts found in the large boiler house are orderly arranged in the courtyard combined with an interpretation system, from which visitors can learn the knowledge about textile production.

3.2.2 Shuttle Square

The design uses the shape of shuttles into stone paving unit to reflect the site's textile history. A water mist installation in the center of the square creates a foggy effect to represent an image of cotton. The shaded grass terraces invite visitors to sit and enjoy the open view of the Lawn of Vitality, and colorful yarns are set up on the risers of those steps. In order to ensure night safety and avoid glare, the lights are installed at the end of each tread and long transparent glass bricks are used to soften the lighting effect. Minimizing visitors' impact on the roots of the newly planted trees, corten steels are used to form a shuttle-shaped border of the tree wells, which also complements the theme of the square.



11. 时代标语：场地初识与感知，以及设计效果图与局部建成实景。
11. Old-time slogan banners: first-sight perception and a rendering, and a photo of the built-up red brick retaining wall.



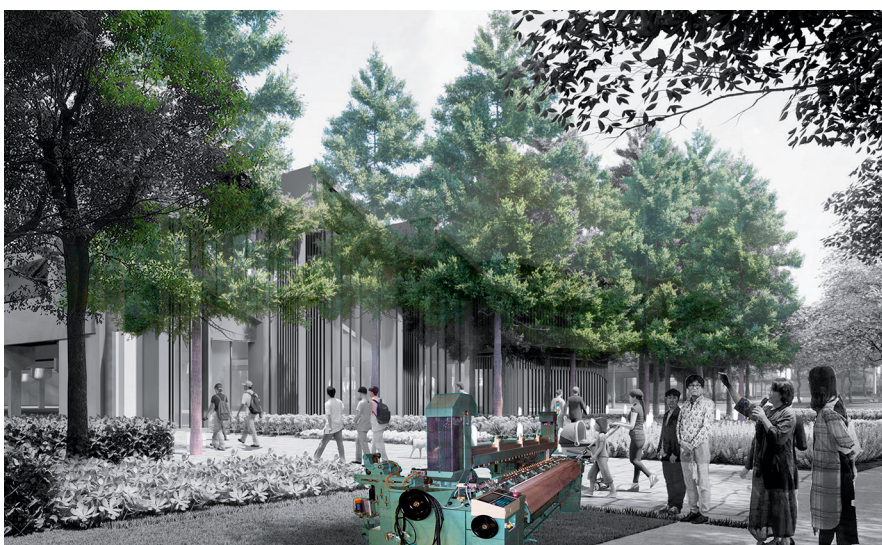
- 12. 丝缕大道：场地初识与感知，以及设计效果图。
- 13. 衫林小径：场地初识与感知，以及设计效果图。
- 12. Yarns Avenue: first-sight perception and a rendering.
- 13. Grove Pathway: first-sight perception and a rendering.

As the hallmark of the project, the red brick chimney was preserved in situ and its base was reinforced. The chimney acts as a canvas for lighting projections visualizing the history of the factory on weekdays and for lighting shows at festivals and for specific events. Old-time slogan banners found in the plant are reappeared on the northern wall of the Lawn of Vitality with interwoven durable fiber materials. The lawn itself is a place that not only meets users' daily activity needs but also can accommodate various gatherings and outdoor exhibitions. The design preserves the look of the existing wall made with red bricks with a red sandstone base since they appear a harmony in color tune. Considering spatial layout and visit experience, the height and size of the retaining walls were accordingly adjusted

to the surrounding heritages. Taking into account the layout and size of the slogan banners, design team eventually decided to make the outer side of the retaining walls straight up and the inner side tapered, forming a unique pattern and texture.

3.2.3 Avenues and Pathways

The Yarns Avenue is a focal node of the site. It imitates the historical appearance of the concrete road in the campus only with a reduction in width for a more pleasant pedestrian experience. The textile production line and knowledge is etched on the corten steel panels inlaid along the avenue regularly. A yarn-themed art installation is placed above the boulevard nearby the Cultural Innovation Center (the main plant after a renewal



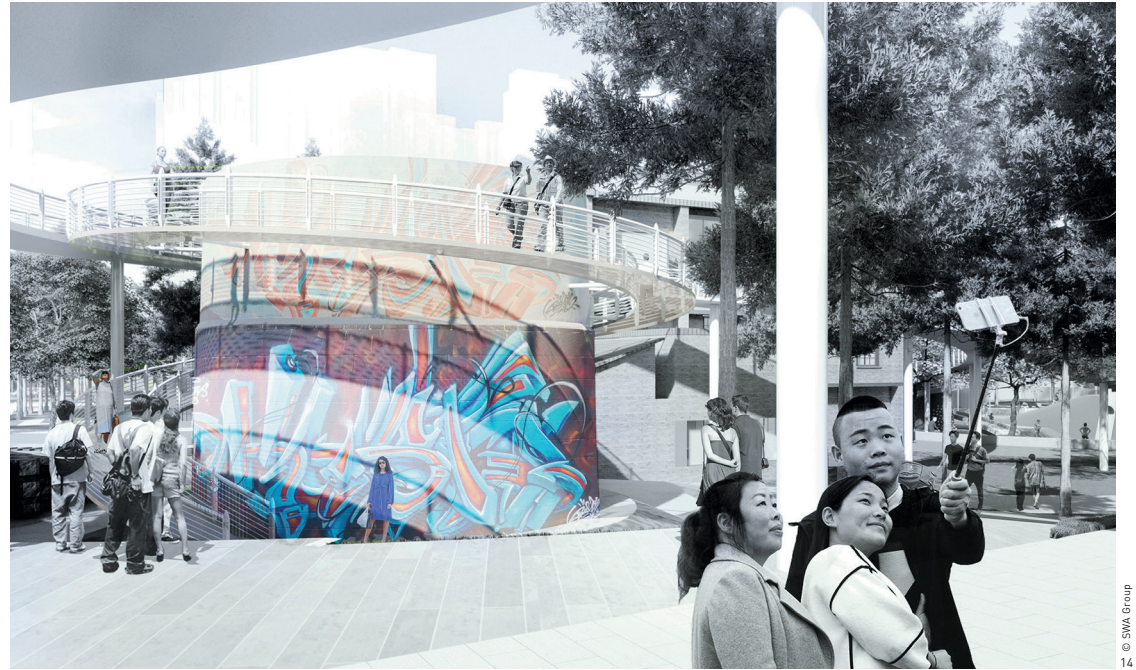
and reprogramming), which is made with colorful fibers to mimic a woven fabric and casts subtle shadows on the ground. Together with the tall trees, a unique, refreshing space is created.

During the site investigation, several existing roads were found in a state of disrepair with weeds overgrown. The design preserves and highlights this detail through transposition retention. At the passage to the Cultural Innovation Center, large concrete blocks were mixed with small crushed concrete

pieces to restore the historic pavement texture. At the same time, a winding pathway round the lush *Metasequoia* grove preserved in situ helps enrich visitors' spatial experience.

3.2.4 Water Tower and Stone Path

The existing water tower, located in the southwest corner of the site, is a landmark of the park's secondary entrance. The design preserves its appearance with an artistic improvement.



- 14. 静水之塔：场地初识与感知，以及设计效果图。
- 15. 旧石步道：场地初识与感知，以及设计效果图。
- 14. Tower of Water: first-sight perception and a rendering.
- 15. Old Stone Walkway: first-sight perception and a rendering.

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Inspired by the graffiti wall on site, the design team plans to strengthen this feature by inviting local graffiti artists to create textile-related art pieces on the water tower, in a hope of bringing a vibrant and fashion sense to the park and creating a selfie destination for the city.

The Old Stone Walkway is formed by recycling and spatially reorganizing the old red sandstones with preservation of the two giant *Ficus virens* in their original places. Contrasting with the active recreational areas of the park, the design realizes a tranquil and intimate place surrounded by lush greenery.

3.2.5 Recreational Area of All Ages

Inspired by spindles, the Garden of Enjoyment creates a place for the seniors where a bright yellow seating amenity in a concentric form was designed around the existing *Ficus virens*. Made of stainless steels, the seats adopt an unusual size and are partly elevated, allowing users to straddle on and play chess or cards comfortably. The roof tiles reclaimed from the previous warehouse are recycled as materials for a concentric-pattern pavement.

The Joyful Youth Center, which was transformed from the small boiler house, echoes with the concentric pattern in

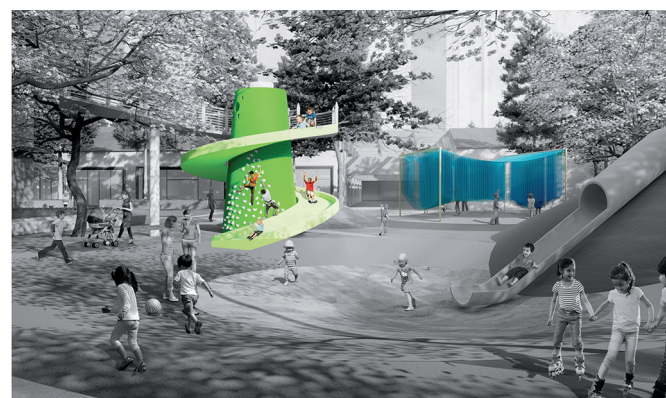
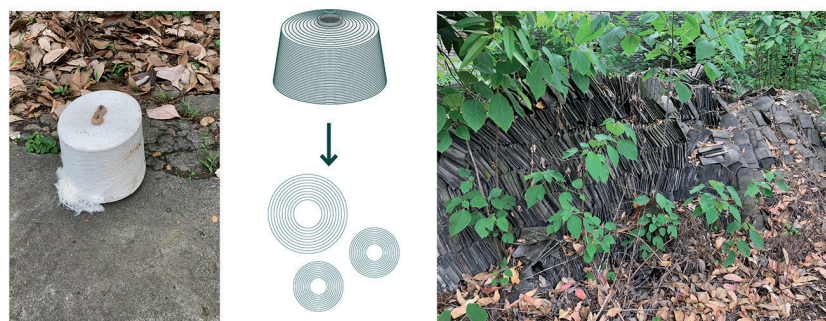
its spatial layout, connecting and integrating the Garden of Machine Parts and the Spindle Garden. The reused textile machine parts are carefully placed in clusters on both sides of the garden path; both gardens are vegetated with mixed plants such as *Ligustrum × vicaryi*, *Buxus megistophylla*, *Euryops pectinatus*, and *Osmanthus fragrans* to create a golden-colored fragrant landscape, offering visitors with a visual and olfactory pleasure. A climbing tower, which reflects the spindle theme in an abstract way, is featured with a twisting slide, not only connecting the Tower of Water through a pathway, but also providing a space for parent-child activities. The interactive art installation with hanging fiber threads invites children running through and around joyfully.

3.2.6 Woods of Glory

The design draws inspiration from traditional weaving patterns and creates a Woods of Glory on the east side of the park. Meanwhile, the design team invites workers who have made outstanding contributions to the factory or the development of city's textile industry to adopt and foster the trees. Tree rows are diagonally arranged to symbolize a weaving texture, contrasting with the foursquare path network that

16. 乐享之园：场地初识与感知，以及设计效果图。
17. 零件花园设计效果图
18. 纱锭乐园设计效果图
19. 光影步道设计效果图
20. 荣光之林设计效果图

16. Garden of Enjoyment: first-sight perception and a rendering.
17. Rendering of the Garden of Machine Parts
18. Rendering of the Spindle Garden
19. Rendering of the Walkway of Light and Shadow
20. Rendering of and the Woods of Glory





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19



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symbolizes the efficient industrial production^[3]. On both sides of the Walkway of Light and Shadow which leads to a courtyard for sports and recreational activities, semi-transparent yellow plastic materials are suspended with brackets to mimic dyeing clothes, defining spaces for different activities and sparkling the site in an exceptional way. On the ground of the courtyard, metal etching was again used to abstractly reproduce an image of Jinhua's anniversary coins, as a paean to its golden history.

4 Discussion and Review

Observation and representation are the fundamental and core processes and methods in landscape design. Observation is the primary means that landscape architects use to perceive and learn from the sites. Representation, on the other hand, is the way to process information, integrate thoughts and knowledge, and convey ideas. The two complement each other and both matter the design outcomes. The site of Jinhua Memorial

Park project has a rich industrial heritage and a profound cultural significance of time changes. Through observation and research from different perspectives, levels, and ways, designers' understanding of the site evolves from sensible to rationale, from physical to abstract. Besides, designers always need to consider users' present and future needs, rather than showing off designers' personal preferences.

Data collection during a design process is also a kind of "pre-observation" of future projects in the same type^[4]. The design team plans to regularly visit the site after its completion, in order to collect post-occupancy feedbacks from park managers, citizens, and visitors, which can inform the adjustment and improvement plans for the park — this is also the beginning of a "re-observation" of the project.

Post-industrial transformation projects are always favored by designers, not only because the cases themselves are more challenging — more limits or constraints, as well as the possibilities of reuse of existing elements — but also because between the old and the new, designers can give a full play of their talent and aesthetic capability. Client could direct the project by providing macroscale visions or images, while creative integration, space revitalization, and material combination shall be more relied on designers' professionalism. By building more forward-looking projects that reflect the values and needs of the times, landscape designers play an important role in improving the public's aesthetics and the awareness of environmental protection. **LAF**

PROJECT INFORMATION

LOCATION: Suining City, Sichuan Province, China
AREA (SIZE): 2.2 hm²
CLIENT: Greenland Group
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE: SWA Group
CHIEF DESIGNER: Wu Zhaojie
PROJECT TEAM: Lin Hui, Shi Yu, Wang Guanyi
COLLABORATORS: Chengdu Ji Zhun Fang Zhong Architecture Design Co., Ltd., Quad Studio
DESIGN PERIOD: April – September, 2019
CONSTRUCTION PERIOD: August, 2019 to present

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank Mr. Liu Fan, from the Suining Economy and Technology Development Zone, Mr. Wang Rui, Mr. Shen Ce, Mr. Xie Junkai, Mr. Wang Xiaojun, Mr. Xie Yingjian, Mr. Li Xiaobing, Ms. Xie Jia from the Southwest Division of Greenland Group, and Mr. Hu Yupeng from the Headquarter Technology Development Department of Greenland Group, for their contribution to the project.

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