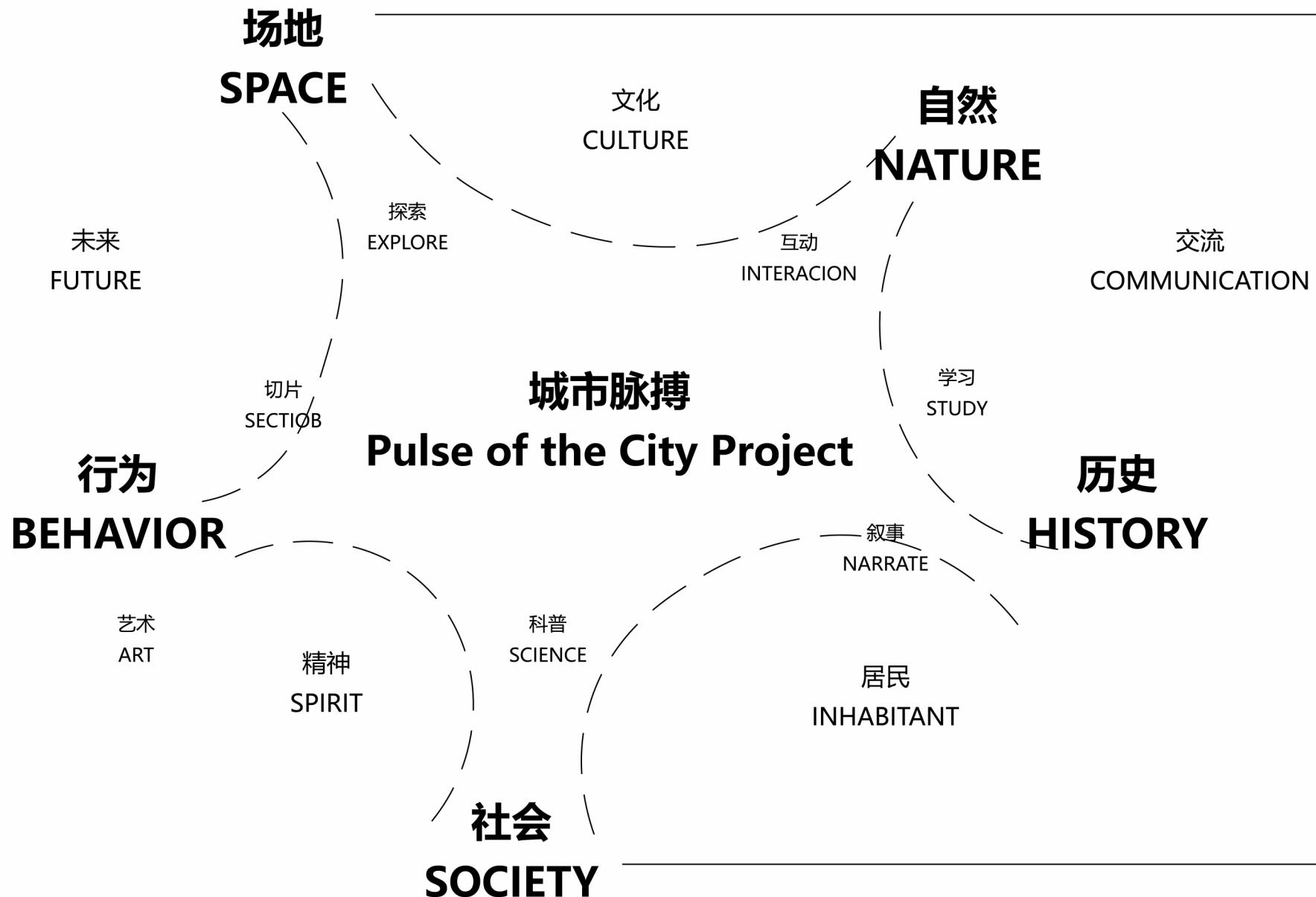


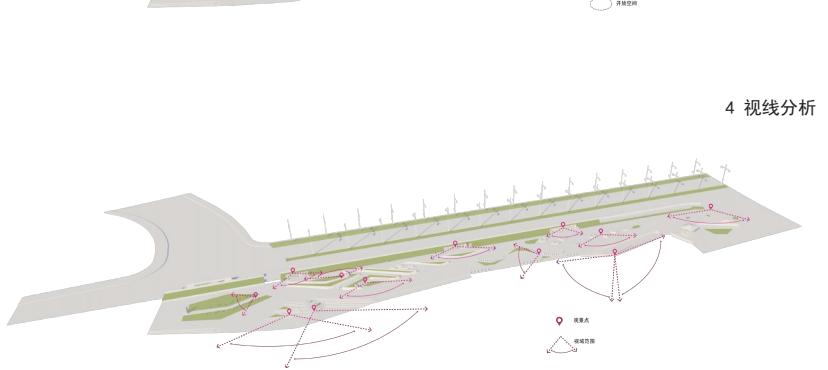
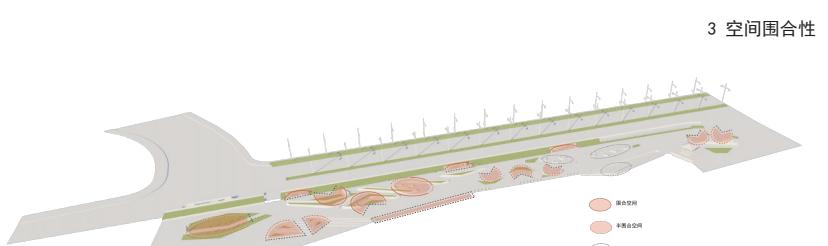
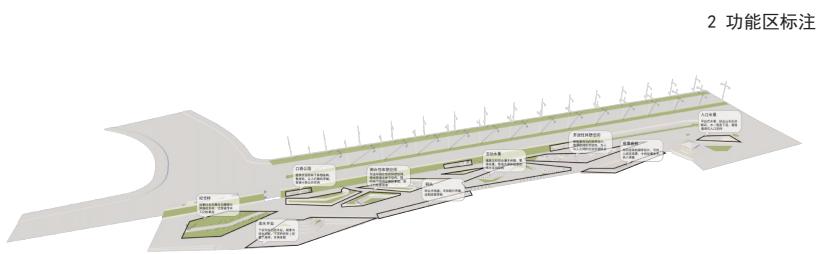
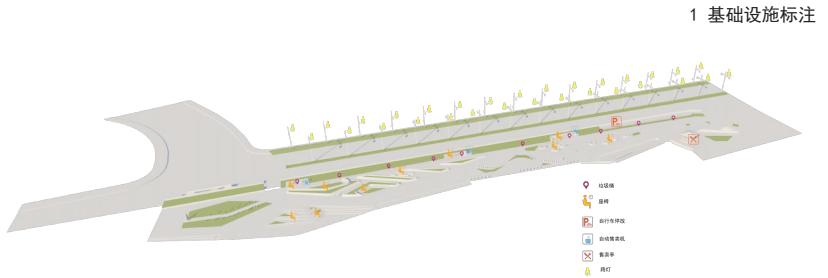
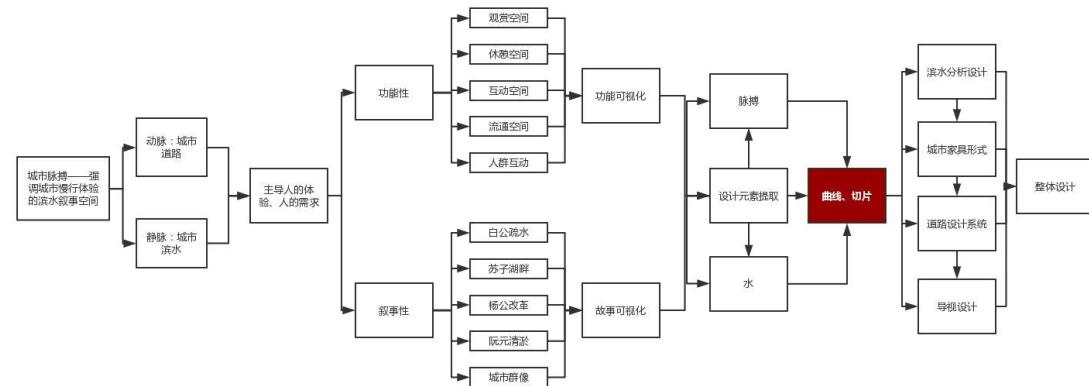
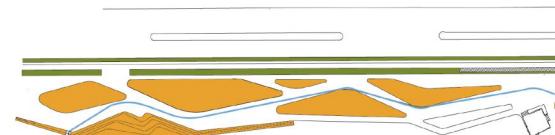
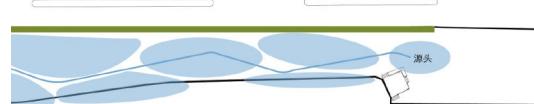
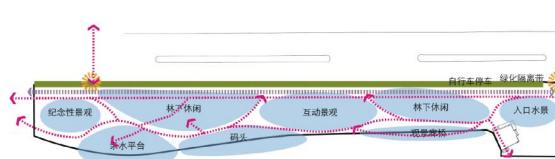
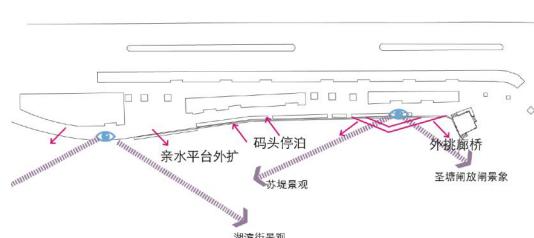


The Pulse of  
the City

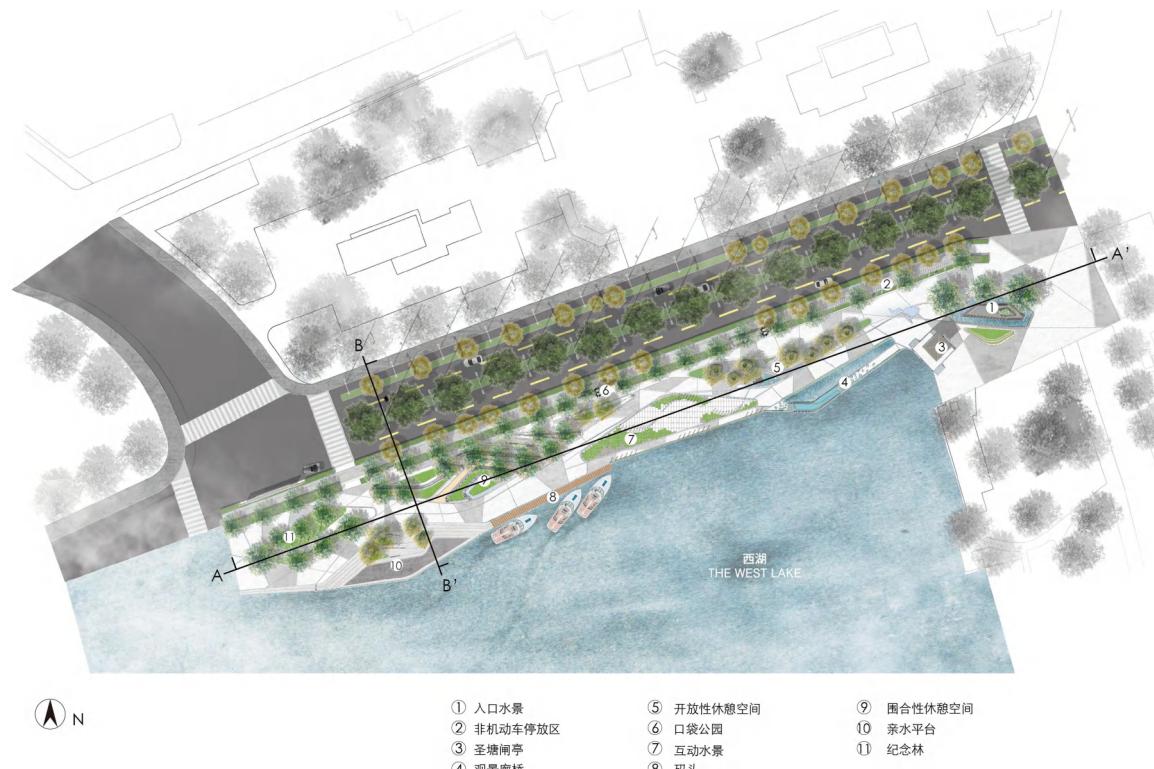
城市脉搏  
北山街滨水空间设计



## 设计整体概念推导 Design Overall Concept Derivation



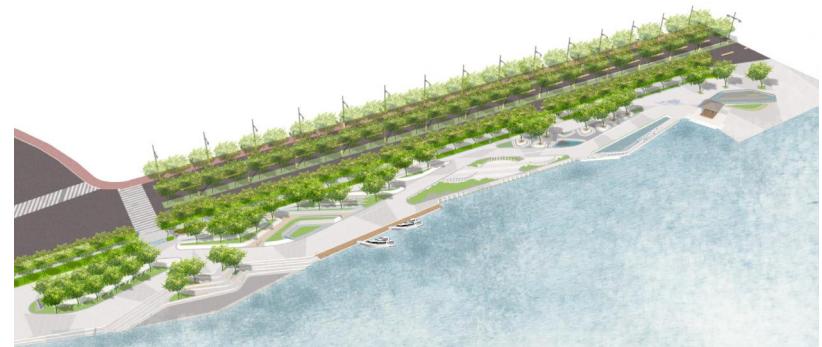
## ■ 城市脉搏总平面图与故事节点 City Pulse General Plan And Story Node



经过设计推演，场地根据功能区划分、视线、动线布置、叙事节点串联进行空间布局，以圆角折线为主要平面设计语言分割滨水空间，并结合贯穿场地的水道，形成空间的蜿蜒曲折、步移景异。

After the design deduction, the space is arranged according to the functional area division, line of sight, moving line arrangement and narrative nodes in series. The waterfront space is divided by the circular broken line as the main graphic design language, and combined with the watercourse that runs through the site, the space is formed with twists and turns and different scenery steps.

## ■ 鸟瞰图与剖面图 Aerial View And Section View



鸟瞰图



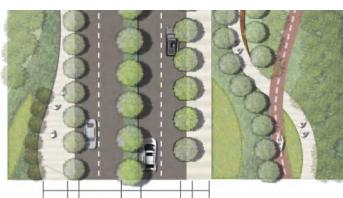
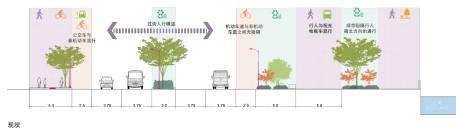
剖面图



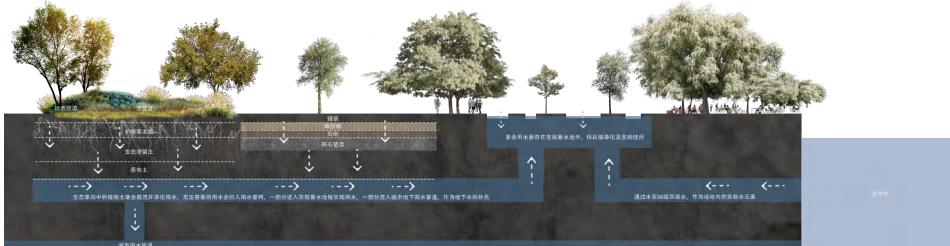
剖面图

## 道路设计 Road Design

### 道路改造 Road Reconstruction



■ 道路平面图 Road Layout



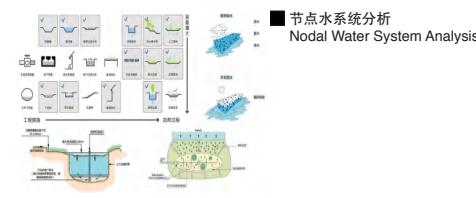
■ 道路与场地的循环水系统设计 Design of Circulating Water System for Road and Site

道路在满足基本的功能区之后，添加了可持续性生态概念，以海绵城市理论为设计理念，结合场地现状，通过水渠、植草沟、生物滞留设施等绿色海绵体系，收集、净化雨水作为景观用水，同时发挥雨洪调蓄功能。生态草沟由滞留区和传输型植草沟两部分构成，整体采用自然式边坡，满足生态性原则。植草沟种植湿地型灌木花草，形成雨水滞留区；传输型植草沟贯穿道路，收集径流雨水，以排水为主要功能。

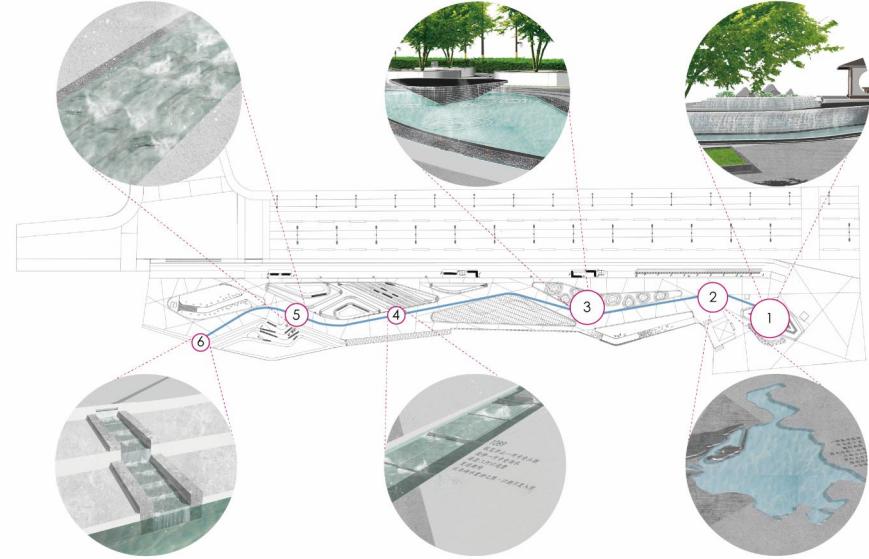
After satifying the basic functional area, the concept of sustainable ecology is added. The sponge city theory is used as the design concept, combined with the current situation of the site. The sponge system such as water channels, grass planting trenches, biological retention facilities, etc. is used to collect and purify rainwater as a landscape. It can play the role of rainwater and flood storage. The ecological grass ditch is composed of two parts: the detention area and the transmission planting ditch. The whole uses natural slopes to meet the ecological principle. The grass-planting ditch planted wetland-type shrubs and flowers to form a rainwater retention area; the transmission-type grass-planting ditch runs through the road to collect runoff rainwater, with drainage as the main function.

## 水道叙事设计 Watercourse Narrative Design

### 道路水系统 The Water System of Road



■ 海绵系统机制 Sponge System Mechanism



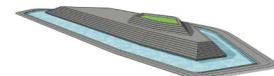
节点叙事	1: 起	2: 承	3: 转	4: 合	5: 定	6: 水流
白居易治水故事 《钱塘湖石记》	苏轼治水故事 《乞开西湖状》	杨孟瑛治水故事 西湖由野生的自然水 转为人工湖	阮元治水故事 西湖水清淤处理后， 变得持久稳定， 城市生活繁荣			
空间节点	入口水景	圣塘闸亭	开放性休憩空间	互动水景	围合性休憩空间	亲水平台
水系意向	瀑布	湖面	水渠	溪流	跌水	
水系韵律	磅礴	平静	微波	潺潺	激扬	渐隐

水道既是水景也是游客步行流线的引导，将场地叙事故事进行串联。转折节点处的水景通过对整石花岗岩进行纹理化的抽象，象征了山川河流的奔流不息和跌宕起伏的变化，水道侧边的铺装上则篆刻有关西湖治水的大事记年，体现叙事。

The waterway is not only the waterscape, but also the guide of the tourists' walking streamline, connecting the narrative stories of the site. The waterscape at the turning point symbolizes the constant flow and ups and downs of mountains and rivers through the texture abstraction of the whole stone granite. The pavement on the side of the water channel is engraved with the chronicle year of the West Lake water control, reflecting the narrative.

## 分区设计 Partition Design

### ■ 入口水景 Entrance Waterscape



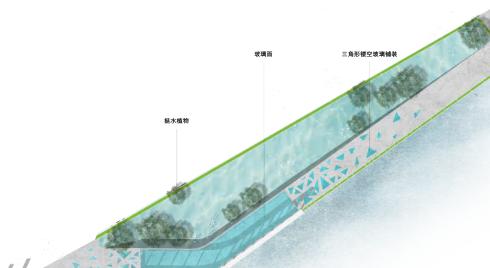
原场地的三棵大树被保留，在其南面布置由大理石切片构成的跌水景观，将宝石山山体的等高线经几何简化后，堆叠出山体的形状，上部布置开花植物以及场地符号立标，流水从“山顶”向地面形成水流，模拟自然山水瀑布之景，营造出具有邀请性和标志性的入口空间。

The three trees of the original site are preserved. In the south of the site, a drop landscape composed of marble slices is arranged. After the contour lines of Baoshi mountain are geometrically simplified, the shape of the mountain is stacked, and the flowering plants and site symbols are arranged on the upper part. The water flows from the "top of the mountain" to the ground, simulating the scenery of natural mountains, rivers and waterfalls, and creating an inviting and symbolic entrance Space.

### ■ 生成图 Concept



### ■ 观景廊桥 Viewing Covered Bridge

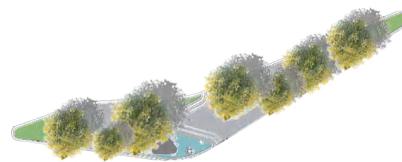


根据叙事节奏与视线，观景廊桥进行了外凸的设计，人们可在苏轼治水叙事节点处向西南方向远望苏堤风景。廊桥将一部分的西湖水纳入了场地内部，引导行人走入观景廊桥内。观景廊桥用坡面设计，坡道上设置三角切片状铺装，呈由疏到密的渐变样式，在形式上与周边其余场地区分，也可以引导行人动线。廊桥最外凸处为观景平台，设置扶手，可供人们休憩停留，平台处铺装为透明玻璃，可以观赏水下游鱼水草景色。

According to the narrative rhythm and line of sight, the viewing gallery bridge is designed to protrude. People can look at the scenery of Su Di from the southwest at the narrative node of Su Shi's water control. A part of the West Lake water is brought into the site by the gallery bridge, which guides pedestrians to walk into the view gallery bridge. The viewing gallery bridge is designed with slope surface, and triangular slice pavement is set on the ramp, which is in a gradual change style from sparse to dense. In form, it is different from other surrounding sites, and it can also guide pedestrians to move. The most protruding part of the bridge is the viewing platform, which is equipped with handrails for people to rest and stay. The platform is paved with transparent glass, which can enjoy the scenery of fish, water and grass at the downstream of the water.

## ■ 开放性休憩空间 Open Rest Space

### ■ 平面图 Layout

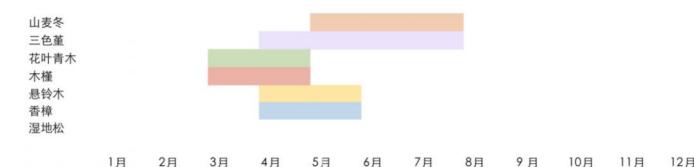


布置围绕原场地 7 棵树木设计的林下座椅是该处空间的主角，场地南部布置了结合有关苏轼治水故事的水景，营造出一个开放性强的林下休憩空间。整体空间南北动线畅通，游客可自行穿梭其中，也可以在树荫下休憩、交谈、观景。树池、铺装的形式语言与水景形成的涟漪相呼应，营造了泛起微波和涟漪的水面意向。

The main role of the space is to arrange the under forest seats designed around 7 trees of the original site. In the south of the site, the waterscape combined with Su Shi's water control story is arranged to create an open under forest rest space. The North-South moving line of the overall space is smooth, and tourists can shuttle through it by themselves, or have a rest, talk and view under the shade of trees. The formal language of tree pool and pavement corresponds to the ripples formed by waterscape, creating the intention of water surface with waves and ripples.

### ■ 效果图 Rendering

### ■ 植物花期 Florescence of Plants



### ■ 剖面图 Profile



## ■ 口袋公园 Pocket Park



### ■ 平面图 Layout



### ■ 剖面图 Profile

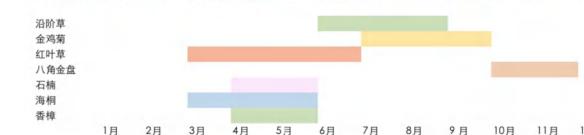


3 个大小不一的口袋公园穿插在自行车道和滨水步行空间的绿化过渡区域，面向滨水快速步行道路一侧，设置开放、半开放的休憩停留空间，放置模拟山体起伏形状的切片座椅，口袋公园旁设置自动贩卖机、垃圾桶等基础设施，并在绿地中种植防尘灌木阻挡来自北面骑行道的噪音和扬尘。

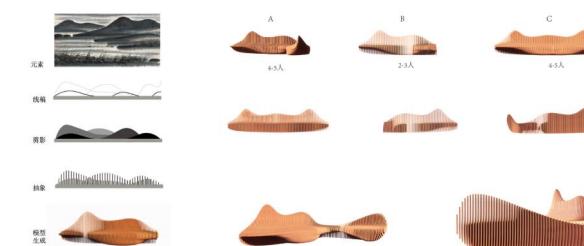
Three pocket parks of different sizes are interspersed in the green transition area of bicycle lane and waterfront pedestrian space. Facing the side of waterfront fast walking road, open and semi open rest and parking spaces are set, slice seats simulating the undulating shape of mountains are placed, and infrastructure such as vending machines and garbage cans are set beside pocket park, and dust-proof shrubs are planted in the green space to block the coming from the north The noise and dust of the riding road.

### ■ 效果图 Rendering

### ■ 植物花期 Florescence of Plants

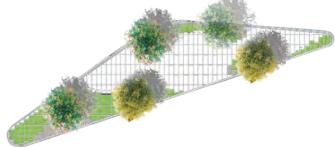


### ■ 切片座椅设计 Slice Seat



## ■ 互动水景 Interactive Waterscape

### ■ 平面图 Layout



亲水平台整体外凸，增加观景视线的开阔性。平台向水面下沉、延伸，游客走下台阶到达亲水平台，可与西湖水近距离接触。平台结合台阶、树池、座椅，提供休憩、观景空间，游客可以体验亲水之妙。靠近水面的平台中心处微微下陷，铺装与周边有所区分，从视觉上保护行人安全；最外圈设置灯带，夜间发光，既营造滨水氛围，也保护游人安全。亲水平台整体形式呈现交叠错落的交叉感，尺度舒适宜人，引人驻足。

The hydrophilic platform is convex on the whole to increase the openness of the view line. The platform sinks and extends to the water surface, and tourists walk down the steps to reach the hydrophilic platform, which can be in close contact with the water of the West Lake. The platform combines steps, tree pools and seats to provide a rest and view space for tourists to experience the beauty of hydrophilicity. The overall form of the hydrophilic platform presents a sense of overlapping and staggering, and the scale is comfortable and pleasant, attracting people to stop.

## ■ 围合性林下空间 Enclosed Forest Space

### ■ 平面图 Layout



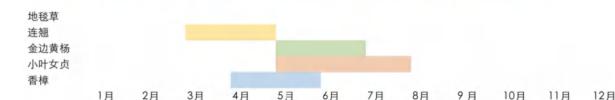
主要分为三块空间，第一块为面向码头的半围合座椅区，完整树池与座椅板块结合，树池种植灌木，座椅区视野开阔，可供乘船游客休憩等候；第二块为靠近背面道路的座椅区，乔木种植树池结合座椅，形成半围合的林下空间；第三块为场地最东侧的围合性林下空间，条状硬质铺装结合软质草皮，衔接处设置灯带，夜间呈现星星点点的光斑效果，树池斜立面篆刻叙事故事，可供游人欣赏。场地整体林荫丰富，氛围沉静。

It is mainly divided into three spaces: the first one is the semi enclosed seat area facing the wharf, which combines the complete tree pool with the seat plate, the tree pool is planted with shrubs, and the seat area has a wide field of vision, which can be used for boat tourists to rest and wait; the second one is the seat area close to the back road, and the tree planting tree pool is combined with the seat to form a semi enclosed forest space; the third one is the enclosed forest space at the easternmost side of the site Among them. The site is full of trees and quiet atmosphere.

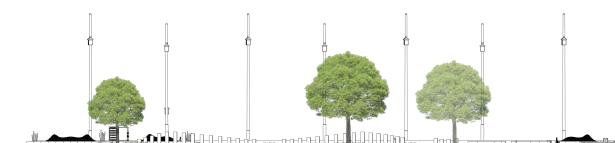
### ■ 效果图 Rendering



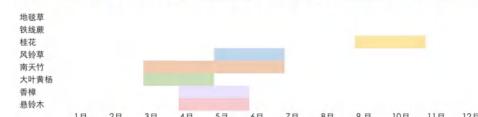
### ■ 植物花期 Florescence of Plants



### ■ 剖面 Profile



### ■ 植物花期 Florescence of Plants



### ■ 剖面 Profile



### ■ 效果图 Rendering



## ■ 亲水平台 Hydrophilic Platform

### ■ 平面图 Layout



亲水平台整体外凸，增加观景视线的开阔性。平台向水面下沉、延伸，游客走下台阶到达亲水平台，可与西湖水近距离接触。平台结合台阶、树池、座椅，提供休憩、观景空间，游客体验亲水之妙。靠近水面的平台中心处微微下陷，铺装与周边有所区分，从视觉上保护行人安全；最外圈设置灯带，夜间发光，既营造滨水氛围，也保护游人安全。亲水平台整体形式呈现交叠错落的交叉感，尺度舒适宜人，引人驻足。

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### ■ 效果图 Rendering



### ■ 植物花期 Florescence of Plants



### ■ 剖面 Profile



## ■ 纪念林 Memorial Forest

### ■ 平面图 Layout



原场地坐南朝北的非典抗疫纪念雕塑移动场地西面，提取纪念碑的方形柱体元素，在林下曲折的道路两边布置起伏的石质柱体，石柱上记录抗疫故事，石柱自东面向西面形成从密到疏、由低到高的变化，柱体引导着游人进入场地，最终走向西侧的抗击非典纪念雕塑。曲折变化的柱体和道路，从密到疏的柱体共同营造一种豁然开朗之感，也隐喻着杭州人民抗击疫情的胜利和新的生活的开始。

The original site is located in the west of the SARS anti epidemic memorial sculpture moving from south to north. The square column elements of the monument are extracted. The undulating stone columns are arranged on both sides of the zigzag road under the forest. The anti epidemic stories are recorded on the stone columns. The stone columns form a dense to sparse, low to high change from the east to the West. The columns guide visitors to enter the site, and finally to the west of the anti SARS memorial sculpture □ The twists and turns of columns and roads, from dense to sparse columns, create a sense of openness, which also metaphors the victory of Hangzhou people in fighting the epidemic and the beginning of a new life.

### ■ 植物花期 Florescence of Plants



### ■ 剖面 Profile



### ■ 效果图 Rendering



打造别样西湖，聆听杭州故事

Create a different West Lake, Listen to the story of Hangzhou

Pulse Of The City Project 城市脉搏