

重建在废墟上的自然——哥伦比亚波哥大市第三千年公园

Recreate Nature from Debris—Third Millennium Park in Bogotá, Columbia

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哥伦比亚首都波哥大市在哥伦比亚政府的支持下实行了一项名为 Plan de Ordenamiento Territorial (简称“POT”) 的土地使用计划。自计划开始实施至今的8年间,波哥大市经历了一系列的城市改造,最终成功地实现了城市转型。POT 土地使用计划有多个实施方案,最终目标都是扩展并提升公共空间的价值,将城市原有的生态结构与发展布局联系起来。促使这一系列城市改造方案实施的主要原因是波哥大市在过去几十年间非常混乱且日益恶化

的城市环境。时至今日,随着许多公共空间的重建、现存湿地的修复、街道的绿化以及新的公园和绿色空间的修建,波哥大市已呈现出一派崭新的城市面貌。

在众多的新建项目中,第三千年公园的设计彻底改变了波哥大市的形象,并被公认为城市改造项目的典范。该项目被纳入了 POT 的主要实施方案之一——“城市公园体系的复兴与绿化计划”的主体框架中,并经过多方商议后开始实施。

该项目距离波哥大市主要政府机构仅

几个街区,曾经是波哥大市最混乱的地区之一。为此政府将居民迁出,拆除了约20万平方米的原有住宅区,并将老人和儿童送往看护中心,尽管这些做法受到了质疑,但最终将这里改造成了市中心的一处绿色开放空间。

新公园的修建强调了“低成本、低维护”的设计理念,因此项目多使用可持续利用的材料和工艺。在新公园的景观设计策略中,与低成本主题最相关的就是现有土地管理方法的优化以及废弃建材的再利用。

用。

该项目设计中的一大亮点便是那些可以阻隔噪音和强风的绿色坡地,这些坡地构建在废墟之上,而且内外两侧的坡面并不相同。临街一侧的坡地上覆盖有混凝土板层,用以防止表层土壤流失;内侧坡地上则栽种着地被植物和攀缘植物。约3m高的坡地可以将街道噪音降低10分贝,还可以在公园内部形成有利于对风力敏感的植物生长的微气候环境。此外,这种人造地形还便于人们眺望远处瓜达洛普山和

蒙特塞拉特山的美景,而山地景观正是波哥大市最典型的城市风景之一。

植被配置主要选取低维护成本的物种,如可提供大片树阴的本土树种、群生灌木丛以及色彩鲜艳的攀缘植物和地被植物等。波哥大市的东山(安第斯山脉中的一个山脊)海拔约3658m,地表覆盖着物种丰富的本土植物群,包括高大的乔木和生长在高海拔处的各种藓类、地衣和草坪。为了营造出能与本地自然景观相融合的绿色空间,第三千年公园内的植被选取了东

山上的原有树种。

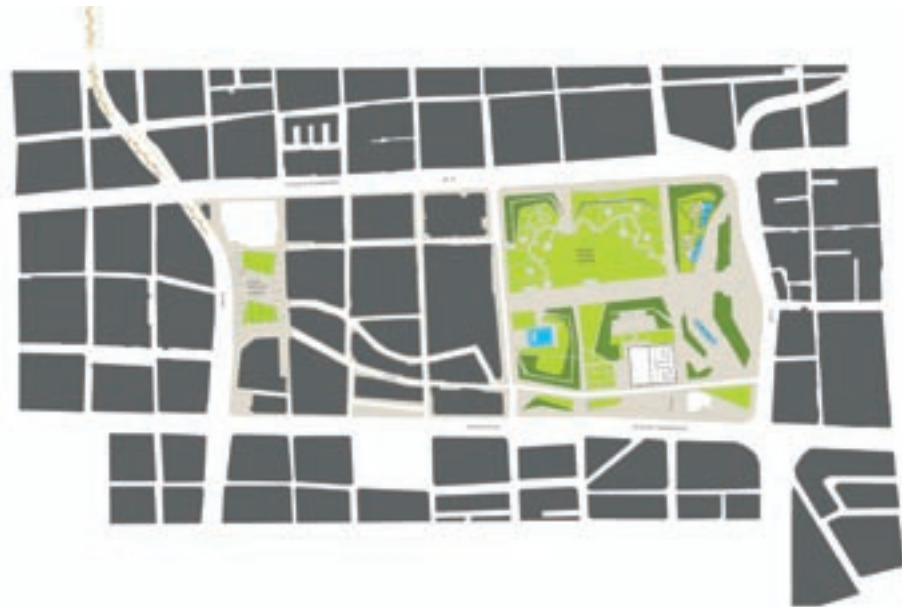
设计师在勾勒出公园外形的两条主要街道和两条林阴大道上栽种了高大的树木，形成整个公园的绿色框架。这种设计兼顾了视觉和环境的需要，设计师将这些经过绿化的街道称为“环境基准”。不久，这些经过绿化的街道与公园中的雪松、罗汉松、gaques 和 sangregaos 便会成为鸟类的天堂。到那时，公园中的鸟语花香便更加切合波哥大市的自然意境，与昔日嘈杂的都市生活形成鲜明的对比。

此外，该公园中种植的植被还起到了“纪念”的作用，使人回想起具有历史意义的庭园和住宅的景观设计风格。设计师在这里栽种了曾经繁盛的植物，如在“耕种花园”中展示的波哥大市私人果园的标志性果树，包括番木瓜、树番茄和樱桃树等精选树种；“朦胧花园”中栽种的赤杨、gaques 和橡胶树等树种，这些植物配以流水便会产生出效果特别的水景；“草地花园”则种植了蒲苇属、羊茅属和雀稗属等物种。

选用本地原生物种不仅可以突出公园与这里的城市景观间的密切联系，同时也是出于对环境的考虑。由于这些植物的生长和维护对环境的要求不是很高，可以大大降低成本。

设计师在选择公园小径和大块地表的铺设材料时也考虑到了降低项目成本的问题——小径的铺设材料选用碎石粘土，而绿色坡地和一些开放空间则选用了地被植物和草坪；灌木丛因其低维护的特点也被选用。

水景一直是波哥大市原有景观结构中的关键部分，但是随着时间的流逝以及无规划的城市发展，最初组成这个城市自然风貌的湿地、小溪和河流在城市整体规划中被隔断而变成地下水道。为此，项目特意保留了现代化的特色水景，既表现了自然风貌，又突出了该地区的文化底蕴。过



去波哥大市的两条河流里奥圣弗朗西斯科河和里奥圣奥古斯丁河的交汇点正是项目所在地，因而该项目在此处设计了两个浅浅的直线型水池，以体现这种历史特征。这两个水池长 23m、宽 4.5m，布局简单且使用价格低廉的混凝土材料铺筑而成。并在碎石粘土铺设的广场上以首尾相接的形式排列着，池中的水沿着一系列的阶梯流淌，是孩子们嬉戏玩耍的乐园。

第三千年公园让人们回忆起波哥大市古老的城市演变痕迹和自然景观。本地及邻近地区的居民都可以进入第三千年公园参加一些娱乐活动，这在过去根本是无法想像的。更为重要的是，在全面规划了城区后，在这座城市里形成了与具有积极意义的公共空间相联系的新思想、新风气。虽然这个项目仍处于建设中，而且修建过程也备受争议，但全新的公共生活模式无疑是这个项目最成功之处。

单从视觉角度来评价，该项目未必是最令人叹为观止的作品，但它无疑是一个环境友好型项目，尤其是它的社会意义和实用性。

Bogotá, the capital city of Colombia, has experienced in the last eight years a series of changes that, driven and financed from the national and city government under a holistic land-use plan named Plan de Ordenamiento Territorial or POT, led to a remarkably positive urban transformation. This plan had many action programs whose main objectives were the enhancement and revalorization of public space and the reconnection of the original natural structure of the city with the urban grid. What primarily propelled these actions was the quite chaotic and environmentally degraded state in which the city had fallen into, during the last decades. Today, with the renovation of many spaces, the restoration of existing wetlands, the reforestation of the streets and the construction of new parks and green spaces, the city possesses a different and much refreshed image.

Among the new constructions, Parque del Tercer Milenio or Third Millennium Park appears as an example of a social urban project that completely changed the face of a historically very problematic area. This project was framed into the "Plan for an urban parks system revitalization and reforestation", one of the POT's main action programs, and was put into action after a quite controversial decision. The area, just a few blocks away from the capital's major governmental institutions, used to be one of the most dangerous spots in Bogotá's, rife with drugs, prostitution, and crime.

The city government demolished almost 50 acres of squalid housing, relocated residents and moved elderly people and children into care centers, all of which was pretty questioned but, in the end, turned into the reborn of a central area and the generation of new green open spaces for a neglected neighborhood.

The building approach of this new park was shaped, as a chief priority, as a low cost and low maintenance project, thus applying sustainable materials and techniques.

One of the first decisions was that of recycling and reusing the debris and rests of the site's demolition works. In fact, the most relevant landscape strategy for this park consisted on the optimization of the existing soils' management as well as of those resulting from the demolition and readapting them for the site's new profile.

The edges of the new park were thought of as green slopes that would act as sound and wind barriers. These slopes, built from construction debris, have two different finishing treatments on their two sides; a concrete panel, facing the street, retains the soil that, sloping down towards the inner side of the park, is planted with groundcovers and flowering vines. The slopes, of approximately nine-foot-high, achieve a 10-decibel reduction of street noise and, on the other hand, generate a microclimate inside the park that allows planting tree species which are more sensitive to the

winds than those planted on the surrounding streets.

In addition, this artificial topography creates a visual frame for the distant landscape of the Guadalupe and Monserrat hills, so typical of the urban image of Bogotá city.

The planting plan also relies heavily on low-maintenance species, featuring native trees to provide shady retreats, large groups of shrubs, and colorful vines and groundcovers.

In Bogotá, the Cerros Orientales or East Hills (a ridge that unfolds from the Andes Mountains and rise to almost 12,000 feet) are covered with an extensive native flora that goes from large trees to different kinds of mosses, lichens and grasses at the highest levels. In order to create a natural green connection with this local formation, the planting plan for Third Millennium Park is characterized with the use of those same trees.



Also as part of the planting plan, the park features some "Memory Gardens" (Jardines de la Memoria) that want to thematically allude to some historical grounds and landscaping arrangements of houses of Bogotá; they were planted with the same native species that used to shape those original places but that disappeared through local urban degradation processes. The "agrarian garden", for instance, exhibits fruit trees very emblematic of private gardens in Bogotá, papaya (*Carica papaya*), tree tomatoes (*Cyphomandra betacea*) and cherries (*Prunus* sp) are some of the chosen varieties; the "foggy garden" is planted with tree species with which water creates a very special effect, such as alisos (*Alnus jorullensis*), gaques (*Cussia* sp) and caucho (*Hevea brasiliensis* or rubber tree) and the "grasses garden" shows Cortaderias, Festucas and Paspalum species.

The use of natives not only creates a very significant link with the local landscape of the city but with its environmental interactions. In this way, growing and maintenance conditions become less exigent and general costs are considerably reduced.

The finishing materials for paths and large surfaces of the park were also an object of attention to keep costs low. Crushed-clay was chosen for the footpaths and groundcovers and grasses for the slopes and

materials; they're aligned end to end within a crushed-clay plaza and, in each pool, water flows down a series of shallow steps. The place is usually crowded with kids that walk around and try to get wet.

Third Millennium Park revives traces of old Bogotá and its iconic scenery while keeping the social component with which was originated and implemented. Local residents, from adjacent areas and nearby neighborhoods, now have access to an open area and a number of recreational activities that weren't even possible to imagine in the past. Moreover, the complete eradication of one of the most negative urban spots of the city provides the option of generating new ties, new meanings and new behaviors deeply related with a positively shaped public space. Although the project is still being settled and the building process was quite controversial, this new possibility of public life turns into the most important project's achievement.

This park is probably not visually stunning but it is certainly environmentally friendly and particularly remarkable from a social and functional perspective. Materials, planting and constructive techniques constantly followed the necessary objective of keeping the construction into the available budget, yet creating a good and necessary product.



In the first place, the two major streets and the two avenues that outline the site were planted with large species that create a green framing network for the area. This connection has both a visual and an environmental purpose; in fact, these planted streets were named "environmental axis" in the project. With time, these planted streets together with the strong presence of groups of cedros (*Cedrela montana*) associated with pinos romerones (*Podocarpus oleifolius*), gaques (*Cussia* spp) and sangregaos, inside the park, have proven to be natural attractors for local birds and avifauna. As a result, the sounds inside the park are more related with the natural image of Bogotá than with that of the chaotic surrounding urban life.

some open areas; homogeneous beds of shrubs complete the surfaces of the park which, following with the low maintenance planting plan, were selected for their easy development conditions.

Water is another meaningful incorporation to the Third Millennium Park. Actually, water has always been a key element of the original structure of Bogotá; wetlands, streams and rivers, which with time and unplanned urban development were respectively fragmented and transformed into underground canals, had initially constituted the natural face of the city.

For this reason, the project incorporated contemporary water features that recall natural and cultural associations within the site. In the past, two rivers - Río San Francisco and Río San Agustín - met at the exact location where the first section of the park was built and now, at this same spot, the park offers two shallow rectilinear pools. The pools, of approximately 75 feet long and 15 feet wide, have a simple layout and were built with concrete, eliminating any other expensive finishing ma-

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 建筑师: Giancarlo Mazzanti (一期), Camilo Santamaría (二期)
 一期规模和时间: 50000m², 2003年
 二期规模和时间: 100000m², 2005年
 获奖: 2006哥伦比亚两年一次的XX建筑奖(规划和景观类)

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