



1

重生——狎角公园 Ballast Point Park

McGregor Coxall事务所 / McGregor Coxall

项目地址：悉尼白桦果园半岛
项目面积：2.5hm²
项目委托：悉尼港海岸管理处
景观设计：McGregor Coxall
设计时间：2006年
建成时间：2009年
相关信息参见：www.mcgregorcoxall.com



2

位于悉尼港狎角的原加德士公司场地已作为公共公园正式开放，它具有极大的积极反馈意义。这座面积2.5hm²，人们期待已久的狎角公园为多年来的社区活动、咨询、场地恢复、设计、施工及修建画上了圆满的句号。然而，狎角公园真正的成功，在于通过社区活动战胜了开发商，将其作为悉尼港中极有价值的地区为悉尼人民完好地保留了下来。

该场地最初是一块砂岩荒地或林地，属于讲塔鲁尔语的欧拉部落土地的一部分。该狎角地的名字源于其在殖民地早期的用途——它作为砂岩场为归来的船舶提供压舱石。狎角是政府拨给威廉姆·巴尔曼（William Balmain）550hm²土地中的一部分。1864年，托马斯·帕金斯（Thomas Perkins）在该地构建了名为



1. 公园坐落于白桦果园北面岬角
2. 公园总平面图
3. 从低处的散步长廊远眺悉尼港
4. 原有的大型储油罐现通过8个垂直轴向的风力涡轮生产可再生能源

1. The Park occupies the northern headland of Birchgrove
2. Site Plan
3. On the lower promenade looking towards Sydney Harbour
4. The former oil tank now produces renewable energy via 8 vertical wind turbines

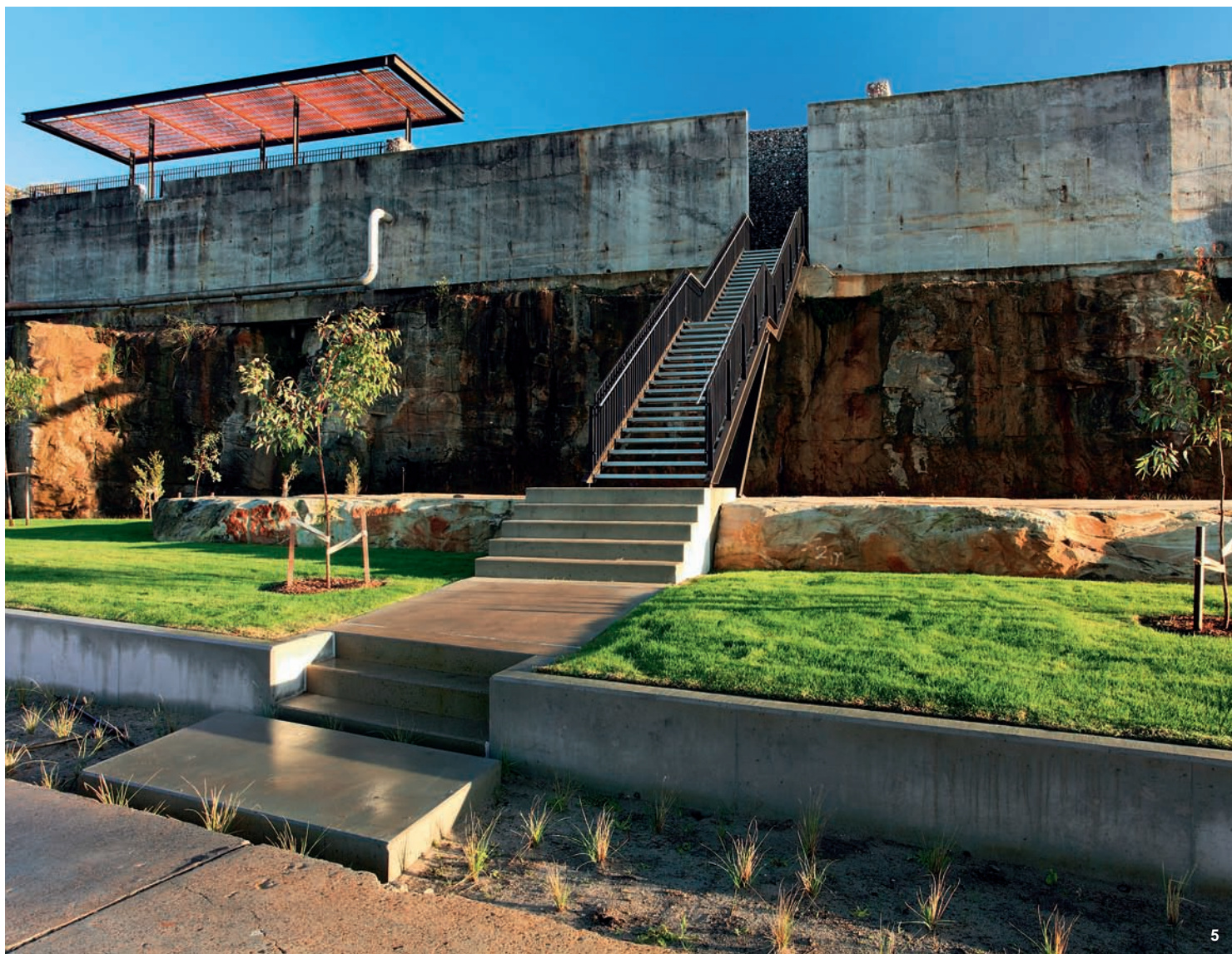
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“Menevia” 极其辉煌的海滨别墅，但它于19世纪晚期没落了。德克萨斯石油公司于1928年买下了该地区，拆毁了沿海别墅，修建了大型石油存储设施，用大型的储油罐和油库占据了这一地区。而经济中心从该市的转出使得加德士公司在20世纪后半叶从该地区撤出。此地区被规划为居住区，在当州政府要求获得该土地所有权时，公众通过受政治法案保护的社区活动在2002年将其变为了社区公园，重归公众所有。同时宣称将会使其成为一座公共犄角地公园。

经委托，悉尼港海岸管理委员会（SHFA）负责将这块已受污染的土地变为公共公园。2004年，SHFA委托Context景观设计事务所，安顿·詹姆斯（Anton James）设计公司 and CAB咨询公司，同当地社区居民进行磋商后进



4



行总体方案规划设计。

2006年，McGregor Coxall和其咨询团队赢得了为该公园进行设计发展、文案、场地监督等工作的机会。设计理念即在保留场地历史的同时也为未来营造一座公园。新建公园有以下特点：

- 场地内电力能源是由排成同排结构的8台垂直轴向的风力涡轮机提供，替代了原有场地中巨大的燃料储藏罐。

- 使用混凝土、砖石等其他建筑碎料填充成型的镂空墙体，形成逐级上升的观景平台，以获得广阔的全景视角。

- 收集了34 000株乡土植物的种子进行栽种，该地区最终将会完全由绿色覆盖。

- 对原加德士公司场地中的楼梯进行了简洁的改变，为场地中的不同平面提供了极富戏

剧性的连接。

- 种植着湿地植物的水塘对进入港口前的水流进行了清洁，并为本地鸟类和青蛙提供了栖息地。

犸角公园是一座令人极为鼓舞的公园，它传递出对悉尼未来的乐观精神。在这片土地上，原本覆盖着澳大利亚污染最为严重的重工业残留下砂石，现今却增添了对悉尼而言意义深远的新注。■（苏博 译，周明艳 校）

5. 西阶梯悬岩连接了公园2个主要的水平面
6. 传统设计的座椅可供欣赏迷人的远景
7. 东阶梯长提墙
5. Cliff Stair West connects the two main levels of the park
6. Custom designed seating are provided to appreciate the fantastic vistas
7. Bund Wall Stair East







8



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10

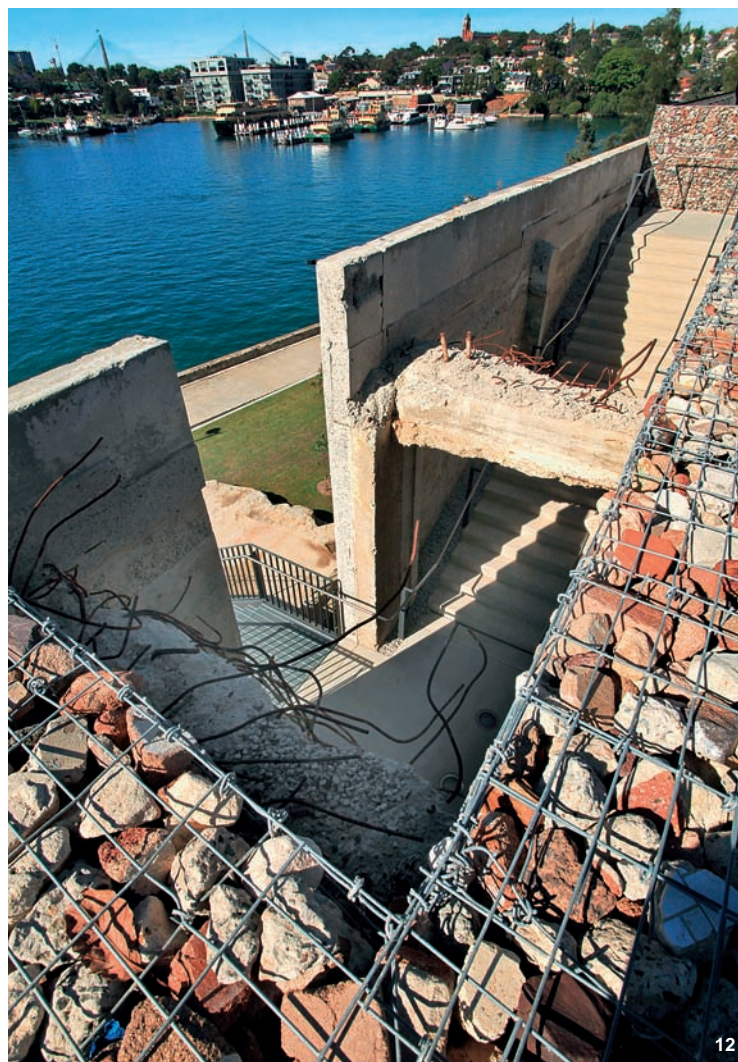
The iconic former Caltex site on Ballast Point, Sydney Harbour has been officially opened as a public park to overwhelming positive feedback. This much anticipated 2.5ha headland park is the culmination of years of community action, consultation, site remediation, design, implementation and construction. Ballast Point Park's true triumph, however, is that community action wrestled the site from developers to preserve it as a valuable piece of Sydney Harbour for the people of Sydney.

The site originally existed as a sandstone heath / woodland and formed part of the lands of the Darug-speaking people of the Eora tribe. The headland's name is derived from the early colony's use of the site as a sandstone quarry to supply ballast for returning ships. Ballast Point was part of a 550 acre land grant to William Balmain. In 1864, Thomas Perkins built a stately maritime villa on the site called 'Menevia' but this fell into decline in the late 19th Century. The Texan Oil Company purchased the site in 1928 and demolished the villa to make way for an oil storage facility, dominating the site with massive tanks and sheds. An economic shift in focus away from the city saw Caltex de-camp the site in the latter part of the 20th Century. The site was slated for residential development but staunch community action supported by political will saw the park returned to public ownership in 2002 when the State Government acquired the site and announced that it would become a public headland park.

Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority (SHFA) were entrusted with the management of transforming



11



12

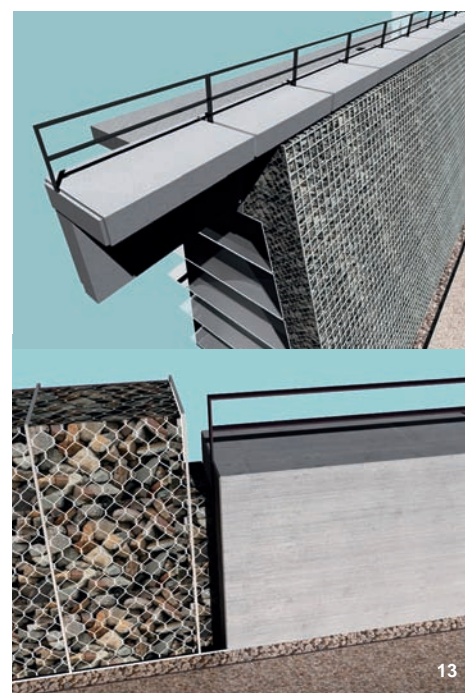
the polluted site to a public park. In 2004 SHFA commissioned landscape architects Context, Anton James Design and CAB Consulting to develop a masterplan in consultation with local community groups. In 2006, McGregor Coxall and their consultant team were awarded the design contract for design development, documentation and site supervision for the park. The design philosophy was to acknowledge the site's past history while providing a park for the future. The new park features:

- on-site energy production generated by 8 vertical axis wind turbines on a contemporary structure replacing one of the old site's larger fuel storage tanks.
- concrete, brick and crushed building material provide the fill to sculpted gabion walls which retain a sequence of stepped viewing terraces with sweeping panorama views.
- 34,000 plants grown from seeds collected locally will eventually clothe this headland in green.
- elegant reinterpretations of the old Caltex site staircases provide dramatic access between the various site levels.
- water ponds with wetland plants clean all the site water prior to entering the harbour and provide a habitat for

local birds and frogs.

Ballast Point Park is an inspirational park conveying an optimism for the future of Sydney. For here, in an area that was once blanketed with the grit of one of Australia's heaviest industrialised areas, now exists a significant new addition to the Sydney experience. ■

8. 从公园最北面的“点”面向悬崖台阶的视野
9. 环形草地代替原有的大型储油罐，提供阴凉的野餐地点
10. “从摇篮到摇篮图表”（意为循环再利用）——公园设计建设关注减少生态足迹
11. 从整个公园眺望城市
12. 新的石笼墙装置和原有保存下来的墙面相结合的入口令人印象深刻
13. 公园的3D模型被用来开发和测试设计构件细部
8. View from 'The Point', the northern end of the park towards the Cliff terraces
9. Grass rings retrace the location of the former oil tanks, providing shady picnic spots
10. The 'Cradle to Cradle Diagram' - The park has been designed and built with care to reduce the ecological footprint
11. Park entry looking towards the City
12. Dramatic Access is provided between new gabion walls and the original retaining walls
13. Detailed 3D modelling of the park was used to develop and test the design components



13