Case Study 2

Mayfield Park

Landscape Institute

SITE: Mayfield Park

SIZE: 2.6 Ha

LOCATION: Piccadilly, Manchester

DATE: 2022

CLIENT: Mayfield Park Partnership

DESIGN TEAM: Studio Egret West - design
Gillespies - implementation

Project Description

Mayfield Park is the first city centre park to be built in Manchester in more than 100 years. The site is located between Manchester Piccadilly railway station to the north and the M74 / A6 to the south, on land contaminated by the 19th century Hoyle Street Dye Works and 20th century industrial and warehouse uses. This project has restored nature to a city centre site, creating a green oasis amidst a heavily built-up urban context.

Approach to Low Carbon

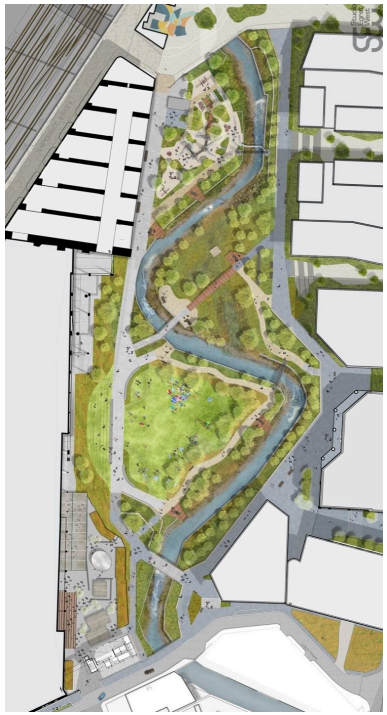
The approach to low carbon is founded on two key principles; firstly, to bring nature back into the city by opening up the River Medlock and creating a species-rich green space; and secondly, to deliver a resource efficient design that reuses and recycles 70% of the materials originally found on the site.

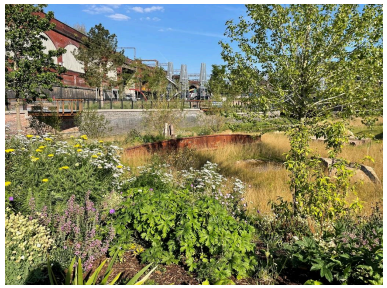
Carbon Calculations

No Carbon Calculations prepared for this project.

Links

Mayfield Park by Studio Egret West — Landscape Architecture Platform | Landezine
Mayfield Park — MANCHESTER CLIMATE READY





THINK LIFECYCLE

- The reuse and recycling of 70% of the on-site materials exemplifies the circular approach to keeping materials in use.
- All planting has been designed with climate resilience in mind and the planting associated with the river and wetlands is both drought and flood tolerant to reflect the fluctuating water levels as well as the increasing extremes that climate change will bring.

PROTECT CARBON STORES

- The extensive coverage of planting avoids soil capping from hard surfacing and compaction from construction and ensures soils will be protected by the permanent vegetative cover.
- The restoration of the River Medlock has created a new area of wetland which, in addition to the extent of new tree cover, will act as an important carbon sink.

DESIGN RESPONSIVELY

- The removal of the culvert to open up the River Medlock responds to the importance of this river system in alleviating flood risk upstream and downstream, through attenuating excess water in the newly created floodplain and allowing it to drain away gradually.
- Old Victorian wells have been retained to provide a source of water for irrigation and cleaning in the park.
- Mayfield Park responds positively to its city context by creating a green oasis, whilst also accommodating play and event spaces for the urban population.

LESS HARD, MORE SOFT

- The central events space is surfaced in grass, avoiding extensive areas of hard surfacing and retaining the natural appearance intended.
- The predominance of soft landscape design is marked by the 140 semi-mature trees, in addition to the 120,000 other plants.
- Hard landscape design has been minimised to a network of paths for people.

SPECIFY LOW CARBON

- The reuse of existing river walls, refurbishment of existing bridges and the construction of new bridges out of the structural components of the former river culvert, have notably reduced carbon impacts associated with new materials.
- The reuse of site won materials and remediating these on site as construction fill has also reduced carbon impacts.