



收稿时间 / Received Date | 中图分类号 / TU986.2
2013-05-24 | 文献标识码 / B

荷兰费尔森市维克格公园

Wijkeroogpark in Velsen, the Netherlands

Bureau B+B城市规划与景观设计事务所
/ Bureau B+B Urban Design and Landscape Architecture

翻译 Translated by / 张凌 Ling ZHANG
校对 Proofread by / 李霞 Xia LI

1. 流淌着淡水的“飘带”在半咸水的环境中舞动。
2. 平面图
1. The ribbon of fresh water runs through the brackish water.
2. Site plan

摘要 ……

古老的斯奇比克河在维克格公园中得到了重现，与公园延伸空间中新建的步行道和自行车道相互呼应。河流时隐时现，仿佛在和游客们捉迷藏。精心设计的混凝土河堤和自然式河岸勾勒出溪流的轮廓。淡水流入大坝底部盛满北海半咸水的池塘中。这一淡咸水的交换过程所产生的特殊盐度为喜半咸水环境的动植物的生长创造了绝佳的栖息地。

关键词 ……

公园；水；融汇；植物群落；动物群落

Abstract ……

The old brook Scheybeek is made visible in the park. The brook has been staged together with the new pedestrian and bicycle paths in the extended spaces in the park. A game of meeting and disappearing takes place between the visitor and the stream. The stream's profile is composed from a specially designed concrete element and a natural embankment. The sweet brook water flows out into a pond of brackish North Sea water at the bottom of the dike. The unique salinity originating from this exchange of water is the perfect place for flora and fauna specific to brackish water.

Key words ……

Park; Water; Encounters; Flora; Fauna

项目地址：荷兰费尔森市
项目面积：19hm²
项目委托：费尔森市政府
景观设计：Bureau B+B城市规划与景观设计事务所
合作艺术家：埃利克·德·里昂
项目费用：131.35万欧元
设计时间：2004~2006年
施工时间：2009~2012年
建成时间：2012年

Location: Velsen, the Netherlands
Area (size): 47 acres
Client: Gemeente Velsen
Landscape Architecture: Bureau B+B Urban Design and Landscape Architecture
Collaborator: Erick de Lyon
Cost Item: EUR 1,313,500
Design Period: 2004 ~ 2006
Construction Period: 2009 ~ 2012
Completion Time: 2012

Plantings 植被

- Woods (sustainable species) 树林 (可持续物种)
- Solitary trees 孤植树木
- Lawn 草坪
- Rugged grass 起伏的草地
- Sides of ditches (rough herbage) 沟渠侧边 (种植粗放生长的植被)
- Marsh reeds (for purification) 沼泽芦苇 (用于净化)
- Water plant garden 水生植物园
- Brackish water vegetation 半咸水植物

堤岸类型

- Natural bank and small grassy dike 自然式河岸和小型植草堤坝
- Natural riverbank woods 自然式河岸林地
- Steep ditch bank with rough herbage 种植粗放生长的植被的沟渠陡岸
- Bank with reeds (for purification of rainwater) 种植 (用于净化雨洪的) 芦苇的河岸
- Natural bank with brackish water vegetation 种植半咸水植物的自然河岸

通用艺术品

- Aqueduct (profile of the stream in a concrete slab) 引水渠 (使水流入混凝土砌成的河道)
- Bridge (a sheet of corten-steel across the stream) 桥 (一整块考顿钢板搭建在河流上)
- Pedestrian bridge 步行桥
- Eco-culvert 生态排水渠
- Cut (two plates of corten-steel) and a bridge 连通口 (两块考顿钢) 和桥
- Sea dike 海堤
- Ford (with steel stepping-stones) 浅滩 (有陡峭的石阶)

基础设施

- Aqueduct (profile of the stream in a concrete slab) 引水渠 (使水流入混凝土砌成的河道)
- Bridge (a sheet of Corten-steel across the stream) 桥 (一整块考顿钢板搭建在河流上)
- Pedestrian bridge 步行桥
- Eco-culvert 生态排水渠
- Cut (two plates of Corten-steel) and a bridge 连通口 (两块考顿钢) 和桥
- Sea dike 海堤

--- Lines of vision 视线





3



4

维尔赛隧道是在北海下方建造的一条当地重要的铁路和高速公路通道。自20世纪60年代隧道建成后，维克格公园就被其分割开。在隧道的施工期间，公园的土壤组成也因施工而发生了改变。此外，维克格公园现有的河道也成为了公园绿地和周围社区之间的屏障。Bureau B+B城市规划与景观设计事务所与艺术家埃利·W·W·

造重塑。新的方案通过整合现有的分散空间，以及恢复自然的水系统，从而赋予场地一种更具凝聚力的休闲与生态功能。

新的河道在原斯基克河下游河道的基础上进行修建，将公园的绿色空间串联起来，自行车道和休闲步道也在此基础上进行设计。斯基克河是一条发源于赫姆斯格附近沙丘中的古老溪流。过去，这

条溪流不断地从周围的景观中获得淡水，同时也受到海水潮汐涨落的影响。随着时间的推移，这条溪流逐渐消失在周围的圩田景观中，不再是一条可识别的水道。Bureau B+B决定复原斯基克河的下河道，使它重现于维克格公园，这也意味着斯基克河最终将自由地汇入北海运河。依照修复方案，这条河流还将被导入一条新的河道，这将赋予河流新的身份并使其成为公园中一处自成一体的景观元素。新的河道顺应园区的自然地势，高出地平面30cm。这种人造环境与溪流所营造出的自然环境之间产生的强烈对比，正是该设计方案的关键所在。

对斯基克河流线的重新排布设计解决了公园中存在的空间和连续性问题。维克格公园现有的空间结构由一系列相互交替的开放空间和已生长40年的林地构成。新的河道布设在这些开敞空间中，并充分利用了公园内的景观视线，使河道时而消失，时而可见，与游人产生互动，从不断变化的视角为游客展示绿地景观和工业遗产。

为了顺应公园的地形，小溪的轮廓线由一侧为宽3~5m的自然式河岸和一侧为定制的混凝土河堤构成。这种结构能够使河水不再下渗为地下水，从而保证河流在夏季也不会干涸。偶尔水量过多时，这种设计独特的堤岸也可被淹没。河岸粗糙的混凝土层有利于沉积物的堆积，并为微生物提供了栖息地。不易被冲刷的粘土层形成了河岸沼地，保证了动植物栖息地之间的连续性。横跨河流的金属桥梁的制作材料均来自附近的炼钢厂。这些锈迹斑斑的桥梁与自然式河岸形成鲜明对比。低而窄的桥梁成为了一个观景点，游客可以在此观察河流中和河流周围的生物。

“自然式变化”是人为干预的结果之一。溪流的设计同时包含娱乐和教育元素。加宽的河段除了满足蓄水这一主要功

心种植的植被区等场地，松散布置的巨石可使儿童在此体验水流的冲击。在溪流汇入北海运河的地段，游人可在位于海堤背



5



6

面的潮间带观察到十分有趣的淡水和半咸水的混合过程。淡水水流缓缓地流经半咸水区域。这种淡水和半咸水的不断交会沿着河道产生了盐度梯度。此外，鱼类虹吸管的设计使得海水和鱼类可以流入公园，最终为动植物创造出一个有趣的混合式栖息地。

在河流汇入北海的流段，其含盐量呈现出氯化物含量为2 000~5 000mg/L不等的梯度变化，从而使耐盐植物，如海紫菀和沼生灯心草等，能够与厚唇乌鱼、七鳃

鳃和黑虾虎鱼等鱼类在此共同生长。这一混生的动植物栖息地为当地常见的燕鸥、秋沙鸭等鸟类提供了觅食场所。LAF

3. 淡水从“飘带”中溢流而出，汇入半咸水中。
4. 流淌着淡水的“飘带”在半咸水的环境中舞动。
5. 淡水池
6. 拓宽的堤岸

3. The ribbon of fresh water overflows in the brackish water.
4. The ribbon of fresh water runs through brackish water.
5. A fresh water pond
6. A widened embankment



During the 1960s, construction of the Velser Tunnel, an important rail and motorway tunnel passing beneath the North Sea, split the Wijkeropark Park, disturbing the soil composition of the park. The existing waterways in the Wijkeropark also restricted access between the park and neighboring residential areas. The landscape firm Bureau B+B, with the artist Erick de Lyon, transformed the site and reconfigured access by removing existing fragmentation of spaces and restoring the natural water system, providing a more cohesive recreational and

ecological structure.

The lower course of the former Scheybeek stream was reintroduced, linking green areas of the park and becoming the foundation for bike and recreation trails. An ancient stream, the source of the Scheybeek can be found in dunes near Heemskerk. Previously, the stream had been fed by fresh water from the landscape, but also was subject to tidal ebbs and flows. Over the years, it disappeared into the surrounding polder landscape, becoming no longer identifiable as a watercourse. Restoring the lower course of the Scheybeek

made it more visible in the Wijkeropark and allowed it to freely flow into the North Sea Canal. In the reintroduction, the stream was charted to follow a new course, one that would give it a new identity and make it an autonomous element within the park. Its new course runs through the park at a natural incline, 30 cm above ground level. The contrast between this creation of an artificial situation and the new naturalistic and recreational opportunities it would present was a significant element of the design brief.

Connectivity and circulation were

resolved through the new route of the Scheybeek. The existing spatial pattern of the Wijkeropark consists of 40-year old woodlands alternating with varying open spaces. The new stream course is positioned in cleared land, producing an interplay that makes full use of sightlines within the park, as it vanishes and reappears, presenting a constantly changing perspective of green space and industrial heritage for the visitor.

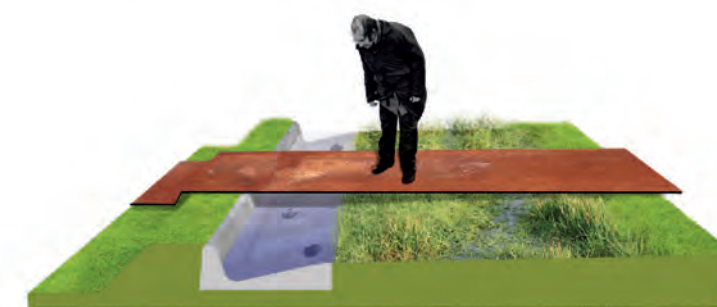
Adapting to the topography of the park, the stream profile consists of a natural bank, three to five meters in width, and a bespoke concrete element which stops drainage of stream water from entering the groundwater and ensures it from drying up in hot summers. Occasionally, with an excess of water, the specially designed bank will overflow. A rough layer of concrete in the bank secures sediment and provides habitat for micro-organisms. Water resistant clay keeps the bank marshy, allowing for a continuous connection of flora and fauna. Metal bridges with a rusty appearance contrast the natural bank and are sourced from nearby steelworks. Observation points marked by low and narrow crossing points allow glimpses into life in and around the stream.

“Natural variation” is created by human interference. Elements of play and moments of learning become part of the design of the stream. Areas that allow for wading and intentionally planted vegetation are found in addition to the primary function of water

- 7. 锈色的金属桥
- 8. 混凝土沟渠
- 9. 淡水“飘带”细部图
- 10. 沿河流而设的桥梁以及拓宽后的区域为游人提供了观察动植物的场所。
- 7. Rusty metal bridge
- 8. Concrete brook ditch
- 9. Details of the fresh water ribbon
- 10. Bridges and widened areas in the stream allow for observing flora and fauna.



A. Section of the canal along the bicycle path
A. 自行车道旁的河道剖面图



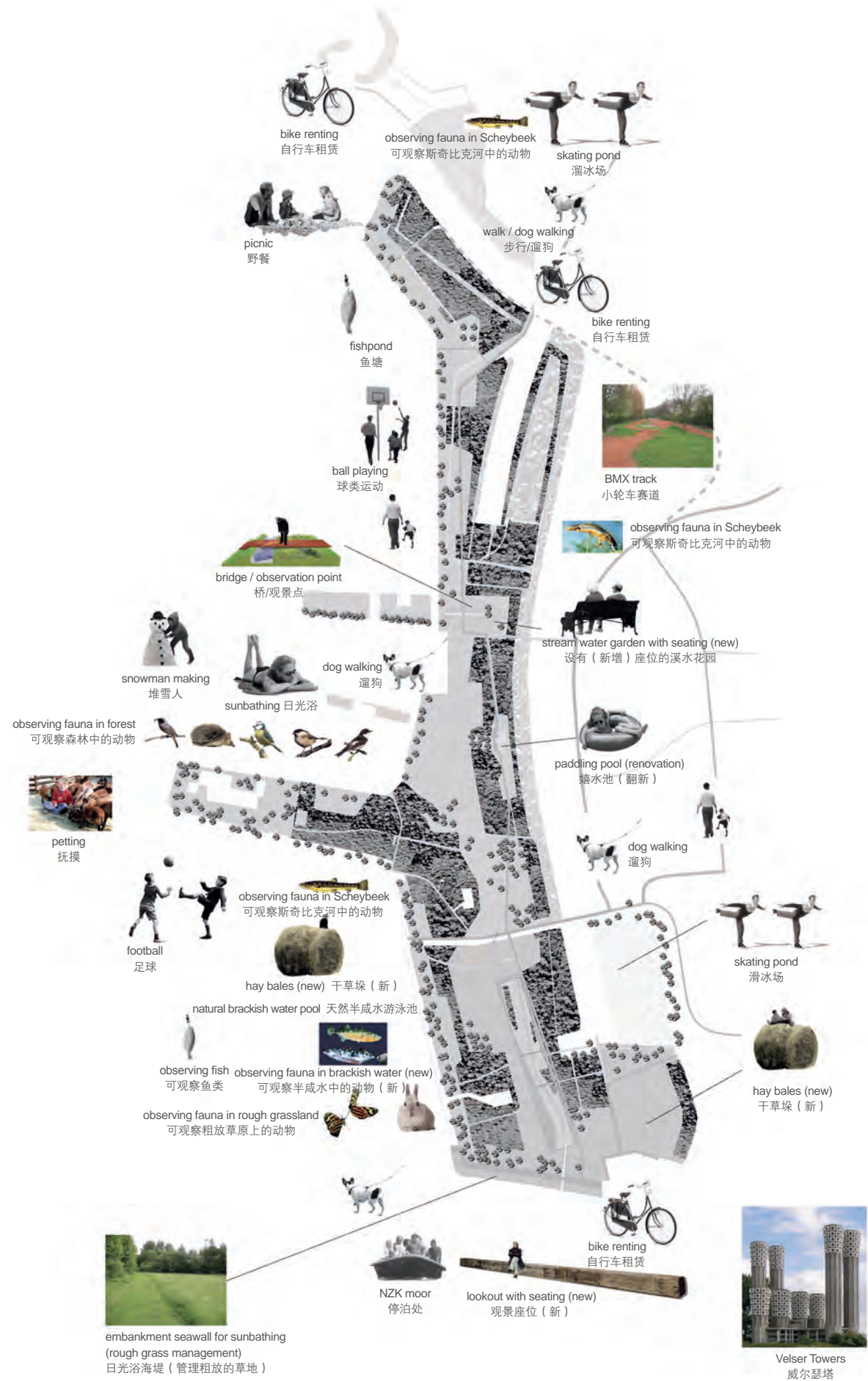
B. Section of the canal at the northern part of the park
B. 公园北部地区河道剖面图



C. Section of the canal at the central part of the park
C. 公园中部地区河道剖面图



D. Section of the mouth:
a) fresh water flowing into brackish water environment
b) gabions on each side of the stream and sediments serving as habitats for wildlife
D. 入河口剖面图:
a) 淡水与半咸水混合
b) 河流两岸的石笼与沉积物成为了野生动植物的栖息地



storage, and loose boulders allow children to challenge the flow of water while wider areas allow for fishing. Where the stream enters the North Sea Canal, an interesting mix of fresh and brackish water is created in an intermediary tidal zone that has been designed behind the sea dike. A ribbon of fresh water is seen flowing across the brackish water. This continuous supply of fresh water combined with the overflow of the brackish water produces a range of salinity along the stream's course. In addition, a fish siphon allows the salt water and fish to access to the park. Consequently, an interesting mix of habitats is created for flora and fauna.

The discharge zone to the North Sea has a salinity gradient of 2,000 to 5,000 milligrams of chloride per liter of water, allowing saltwater plants such as sea aster and salt marsh rush to thrive alongside fish like the thicklip grey mullet, sea lamprey and black goby. This mix of flora and fauna has created a new foraging area for local birds such as the common tern and common merganser. **LAF**

11. 维克格公园成为了人们开展各式活动的理想场所。
12. 淡水从“飘带”中溢流而出，汇入半咸水中。
13. 河畔的自然驳岸为野生动植物提供了栖息地。
11. Wijkeroogpark becomes an ideal space for various activities.
12. The ribbon of fresh water overflows in the brackish water.
13. The natural bank along the stream provides habitats for wildlife.



12



13